

**GENERAL REPORT**  
**ECONOMIC CENSUS 2013/14**  
**AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES**  
**SRI LANKA**

**Department of Census and Statistics**  
**Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs**

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**PREFACE**

The Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural Activities conducted during the year 2013/14 was the largest operations meant to collect data pertaining to about 2.3 million Agricultural Holdings in the Small Holding sector and 7,447 defined as "Estates" or large holdings throughout the Island. This Census was undertaken by the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) after the Census of Population and Housing 2012, both operations under the legal coverage of Census Ordinance directed by the chief executive of the state, His Excellency the President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. The practices of conducting these Censuses are on a decennial basis. However, due to the internal conflict, it was not possible to undertake these major Censuses during the year 1991 and 1992 respectively. However, Economic Census 2013/14 - Agricultural Activities was undertaken par with the program of World Census of Agriculture (WCA – 2010) of United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (UNFAO), and this Census was conducted after it elapsed of twelve years from 2002. Also, without any disturbance, the field work was carried out as anticipated in the schedule throughout all (25) administrative districts in the Island.

This is the General Report of the Economic Census 2013/14 - Agricultural Activities in which data are presented covering both sectors defined as Small Holding Sector and Estate Sector. The Small Holding Sector was sub divided in to two, namely; (a). Operational holdings of which the extent less than or equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an acre (40 perches) mainly produce the agricultural output for own home consumption and (b). Holdings above  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an acre (more than 40 perches) in extent irrespective of the produce is own home consumption or not. The statistical information gathered from group (a), were not in details considering them as marginal land units and not favorable to treat as agricultural holdings in the aspects of extent coverage and economical terms. Purely they were homesteads. Other than in the category of Small Holdings, the Estate Sector included all holdings of which the extent is basically more than 20 acres (8 hectares).

Using the data collected at this Census, basic reports have been disseminated over a period of time commencing from 2015 with the releases of (i). Report on Estate Sector (Based on Estate Listing Information), (ii). Summary reports at national level for the Small Holding Sector and Estate Sector, (iii). Key information on 25 districts based on detail tabulations pertaining to Small Holding Sector, were disseminated through the website of the department.

The planning and execution of the Census was done by the Agriculture and Environmental Statistics Division under the supervision of Dr.A.J.Satharasinghe then Additional Director General, Mr. P.M.P.Anura Kumara, then Director who is in-charge of the Division assisted by Ms.C.D. De Silva Deputy Director under the guidance of D.C.A.Gunawardane, former Director General of the Department of Census and Statistics.

The draft chapters of this report were prepared by a team of officers attached to Agriculture and Environmental Statistics Division under the guidance of Mr.A.M.U.K.Alahakoon, Director and supervised by Mr.D.M.K.P.K.Dissanayake, Deputy Director Agriculture and Environmental Statistics Division. I am thankful to Senior Statisticians and Statisticians, who coordinate the work related to drafting of chapters, Mr.U.S.Wanapushpa (Retired Director) who coordinate the scanning activities in all districts, Mr. P.M.R.Fernando, Director and his team for assistance to scan the questionnaires in the district offices, error editing using soft copy in the head office Information and Communication Technology Division of the department and assist to run tables needed for this report. Statistical Officers, Statistical Assistants, Development Officers and ICT Assistants of the Agriculture and Environmental Statistics Division who worked hard for data error correction, editing the draft chapters and rendered a valuable service to bring out this final report in a useful manner. Finally, I am particularly grateful to Mr. D.C.A.Gunawardane, former Director General of Census and Statistics who superintended this Census for a successful undertaking. Also, I would like to place on my sincere thanks to all others who assisted in many ways in the Census taking task.



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### **Acknowledgment**

Unless the readily cooperation given by many individuals, Officials in Government Departments and Corporations, private organizations, General Public, the entire staff of the Department of Census Statistics (DCS) including district statistical branches and relevant ministries, would have not been able to conduct this Census Operation to a successful conclusion. It is difficult to mention their names individually; however, some major contributions are listed below.

- The government of Sri Lanka for providing the financial assistance for the census taking
- Former Director General Mr. D.C.A. Gunawardhana, Department of Census and Statistics
- Senior Officers who have now retired from DCS contributed at initial stages and their contribution have been invaluable
- All the staff of DCS including District and Head Office and also including in Branch Offices who played a major role in many stages of the Census Operation
- Additional Director Generals in the DCS Ms. I.R. Bandara, Mr.D.G.S.G.Munasinghe, Mr.P.M.P.Anura Kumara and Mrs.I.A.M.Fernando (ICT) for their valuable guidance
- Staff of ICT Division, Printing Division and Field Management Division of the DCS
- This report was prepared by the guidance and leadership of Director of the Agriculture and Environmental Statistics Division, Mr. A.M.U.K.Alahakoon and Deputy Director, Mr.D.M.K.P.K.Dissanayake of the Department of Census and Statistics.
- Mr.G.S.Uduwana, Mr.S.Thanabalasingam, Mr.Jayasampath Liyanage Senior Statisticians, Ms.C.P.Chandrasekara, Ms.L.A.D.D.P.Jayasekara, Ms.A.M.Mapalagama, Ms.K.L.G.A.Kariyawasam, Statisticians, Statistical Officers, Statistical Assistants, Development Officers and Information and Communication Technology Assistants of the Agriculture and Environmental Statistics Division have contributed for designing the questionnaire with consultation of other stakeholders and preparing the field instruction manual and editing instructions, data cleaning and analyzing related to the Agricultural Sector, Error editing, Report writing respectively and all of them are also appreciated.
- Mr. K.P.S.P.D.S.Arsakularathne, Statistician, prepared maps for this report and the cover page was created by Ms. Lakmali Jayarathne, Statistician.
- Page setting of this report was done by Ms. T.A.D.Fernando, ICT Assistant, under the supervision of Ms. A.M.Mapalagama, Statistician.
- Printing of the report was done by the staff of the printing division under the supervision of Mr. M.J.M.Fernando, Statistician.

Finally, all the staff of the Department of Census and Statistics who had undertaken various activities assigned to them particularly Deputy Director, Senior Statisticians/Statisticians and Statistical Officers/Statistical Assistants attached to district Secretariat and Divisional Secretary Divisions and also minor staff who contributed in a big way to the successful conduct of the Census Operation is gratefully acknowledged. The District and Divisional level Administration's guidance by all setup including District Secretaries, Divisional Secretaries and many other relevant officers in ministries and departments are also highly contributed to make this task to be successful. Therefore, it is highly appreciated for the collective coordination with the DCS.

**Economic Census - 2013/14  
Agricultural Activities  
General Report**

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## **Executive Summary**

The 14<sup>th</sup> Census of Population and Housing was conducted by Department of Census and Statistics in 2012. It is a tradition of the Department of Census and Statistics to conduct Census of Population and Housing once in decade. Census of Agriculture and Census of Industry is conducting within two years after conducting Census of Population and Housing. However, on the grounds that Trade and services sector plays a leading role in the Economy than the Agriculture and Industry sector and considering its contribution to G.D.P. 56% in 2012. Instead of conducting separate Censuses of Agriculture and Industry, a census called ‘Economic Census’ was conducted in 2013/14 covering all aspects of the Economy such as Agriculture, Industry, Trade and Services.

The Economic Census 2013/14 was conducted in 4 stages in which during the first stage all the estates having extent of more than 20 acres in Sri Lanka were listed down. A report was published during this stage including random statistics by using data collected in September 2013.

Detailed information was collected during the 3<sup>rd</sup> stage of the Census (in July – August 2014) on all the small holdings (that are less than 20 Acres and which are further separated into two parts as 40 or less and more than 40 perches) and the listed estates. Where a summary report was published including most vital information on small holding and estate sector in July 2015 based on summary records prepared by Grama Niladari Division level during this period.

The publication was prepared containing detailed information on small holdings and estate Sector by using data files maintained with scanned schedules (Small Holdings SH2, Estate Sector E2) used for data collection on these two sectors.

The publication includes statistics of small holdings and estate sectors such as number of operators, number of agriculture holdings, cultivated extent, extent of each type of crop, usage of land, cattle, buffalo and other livestock statistics, daily milk production, statistics on poultry, aquaculture, bee culture, water sources, usage of fertilizer and chemicals in Sri Lanka.

Based on this information it is reported that the total number of Agricultural operators in Sri Lanka is 4,302,214 out of which number of operators having extent of 40 perches or less is 1,983,401, operators having an extent of more than 40 perches is 2,311,366 and number of

operators in the estate sector are 7,447. The highest number of operators is reported from Kurunegala District (290,552) while lowest number of operators from Mannar district (9,261) in small holding sector.

The total extent cultivated in Sri Lanka is revealed by enumeration of Agricultural activities of Economic Census 2013/14 as 5,643,277 acres (2,283,803 hectare). Out of which the extent of small holdings of 40 perches or less is 239,677 acres (96,996 hectare), small holdings of more than 40 is 4,404,599 acres (1,782,517 hectare) and total extent of estate sector is 999,001 acres (404,290 hectare). Compared to extent of 4,797,004 acres (1,941,321 hectare) reported by census of Agriculture 2002, the current extent has increased by 846,273 acres (342,482 hectare) and its percentage is 18%.

The maximum extent by district level is reported from Kurunegala district 691,479 acres (279,838 hectares); while minimum extent is reported from Mannar district 42,905 acres (17,363 hectares).

When extent by province is considered North-Western province reports the maximum extent 755,416 acres (305,713 hectares) in small holdings of more than 40 perches which is 17% of the total extent reported under small holdings. And the minimum extent 278,475 acre (112,697 hectares) is reported from Northern Province and covers 6% of the total extent under small holdings.

According to the enumeration on Agriculture of Economic Census 2013/14, the total extent under estate is 999,001 acres (404,290 hectare). Out of which the maximum extent is reported from Nuwara Eliya district 158,922 acres (64,315 hectares) and minimum extent from Vavuniya district 339 acres (137 hectares).

Number of agricultural holdings reported by the enumeration is 4,353,121 which consist of 2,034,331 agricultural holdings under small holdings of less than 40 perches, 2,311,343 agricultural holdings under small holdings of more than 40 perches and 7,447 holdings under estate sector.

In comparison of number of holdings 3,252,954 reported in the Agriculture Census 2002, an increase of holdings can be observed by 1,100,167 and the increased amount is 34% as a percentage.



When population by Agricultural Holding unit is considered, Agricultural population of small holdings of more than 40 perches is 9,133,268 out of which the highest agricultural population is reported from Kurunegala district 1,135,141 and lowest from Mannar district (37,088). When compared to Agricultural population (7,397,880) reported in Agriculture Census 2002, an increase can be observed by 1,735,388 (23%) in 2014.

Number of housing units reported under small holdings of more than 40 perches is 2,258,985. This value has increased by 513,562 from number of Agricultural Housing units (1,745,423) reported in 2002.

When cultivated extent of main plantation crops is considered, total extent of Tea cultivation reported is 646,930 acres (261,808 hectares). From which 309,792 acres (125,371 hectares) were reported under small holdings and 337,138 acres (136,438 hectares) under estate sector. The total extent reported for Tea cultivation in 2002 is 525,622 acres (212,716 hectares) and this has gone up by 121,308 acres (49,093 hectares) in 2014. Tea cultivated extent by district is mostly reported in Nuwara Eliya district 136,754 acres (55,344 hectares) and minimum from Gampaha district 522 acres (211 hectares).

The total extent of Rubber cultivation reported under enumeration of Agriculture activities of Economic census 2013/14 is 277,104 acres (112,142 hectare). Out of which 122,529 acres (49,587 hectares) was reported under small holdings and 154,575 acres (62,556 hectares) under estate sector. By district level, Kegalle district 85,137 acres (34,454 hectares) reports the maximum extent and the minimum reporting from Puttalam district 43 acres (17 hectares). Under small holding the maximum extent is reported from Kegalle district 35,218 acres (14,253 hectares) where estate sector also reports the maximum extent 49,919 acres (20,202 hectares) in the same district.

The total extent reported under Coconut cultivation in Sri Lanka is 1,095,983 acres (443,538 hectare). From which 917,345 acres (371,244 hectares) were reported under small holdings and 178,638 acres (72,294 hectares) under estate sector. Percentage of extent of Coconut cultivation 1,095,983 acres (443,538 hectares) is 19.4% of the total crop cultivation 5,643,277 acres (2,283,803 hectares) in Sri Lanka. Maximum number of extent under small holding sector is reported from Kurunegala district 329,556 acres (133,369 hectares) and minimum extent from Nuwara Eliya district 1,332 acres (539 hectares). Under estate sector maximum extent is reported in Kurunegala district 89,756 acres (36,324 hectares). Data of Coconut cultivation was collected in two groups as systematic cultivation and scattered

cultivation. From which total number of Coconut trees reported under scattered cultivation is 667,594 in acres (270,172 hectares). Under scattered cultivation holding Coconut trees in the small holding sector is 45,316,119 and number of Coconut trees in the estate sector is 1,415,488.

Data was also collected on other permanent crops during the cultivation of Agricultural activities of Economic Census 2013/14. This mainly consists of export agricultural crops, fruit crops and other permanent crops. The largest extent under export agricultural crop is reported for the Cinnamon cultivation 77,489 acres (31,359 hectares) of which 69,269 acres (28,033 hectares) was reported in the small holdings and 8,220 acres (3,327 hectares) in the estate sector.

When considering Fruit crops, Banana has the maximum extent of cultivation 46,486 acres (18,812 hectares). From which 43,234 acres (17,496 hectares) were reported in the small holding sector while 3,252 acres (1,316 hectares) were reported in the estate sector. Information under other permanent crops was collected on Cashew nuts, Sugarcane, Jack fruit, Oil Palm, Tamarind, Goraka, Palmyra, and Jaggery palm (Kitul) from which, largest extent was reported for Sugarcane cultivation 28,716 acres (11,621 hectares) under systematic cultivation. Palm and Jaggery palm (Kitul) are not cultivated systematically where number of trees indicated under scattered cultivation is 2,521,215 and 522,311.

Information was collected on Paddy, the main food crop in Sri Lanka during the enumeration of Agricultural activities of Economic Census 2013/14. As information reveal the number of Paddy cultivating agricultural holdings reported under small holding sector in Sri Lanka is 884,609. From which highest number of agricultural holdings were reported from Kurunegala district (150,566). The lower number of holdings was reported from Mannar district (5,523). Similarly total extent reported under Paddy cultivation in the small holdings sector is 1,476,781 acres (597,645 hectares). From which maximum extent was reported in Anuradhapura district, 189,760 acres (76,795 hectares) and minimum from Colombo district 10,141 acres (4,104 hectares).

As for agriculture information collected in 2014, total number of Cattle reported in Sri Lanka is 1,452,006. From which 1,124,097 is for Cattle 327,909 is for Buffalos. Number of Cattle reported in the small holding sector is 1,095,771 (97.5%) and likewise Buffaloes in the same sector are 319,397 (92.4%). Total number of Chickens reported under livestock is 24,437,032 from which a contribution 17,895,174 is received by the small holding sector (73.2%).

Information on farm machinery/ equipment was also collected during enumerators of Agricultural Activities in the Economic Census 2013/14. According to the collected information, it was reported that, the operators owning machinery as 346,512 manual sprayers, 133,912 two wheeler tractors, 132,796 Agricultural water pumps, 34,742 power sprayers and 31,570 four wheeler tractors.

Information on aquaculture was also included in the Economic Census 2013/14 report. The report revealed that 3,324 operators in fresh water 1,007 operators in the brackish water, 191 in both fresh water and brackish water and 334 in the sea water operated aquaculture under small holdings sector.

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## Chapter 1

# Taking of the Census

### 1. 1: Introduction

Department of Census and Statistics conducted the Economic census which is nationally significant based on year 2013/14 for the first time in Sri Lanka. The Economic Census 2013/14 - Agricultural Activities is a combination of Census of Industries and the census of Agriculture held subsequently to the census of Population and Housing.

During the enumeration of main sectors of the economy such as Agriculture, Industries, Trade and services, data collection from the Agricultural sector was performed separately by using multiple questionnaires. Therefore, Economic census consists of 2 sections namely as, 'Enumeration of agricultural activities' and 'Enumeration of industry, trade and services'.

Enumeration of agricultural activities mainly aimed at collecting quantitative data related to the following subject areas.

- i. Agricultural holdings
- ii. Agricultural operators
- iii. Use of land and tenure/ ownership
- iv. Crop Cultivation
- v. Livestock/ Poultry
- vi. Aquaculture
- vii. Fertilizer and Pesticide use
- viii. Agricultural machinery use and ownership

### 1.2: Historical Background

Unlike the Census of Population where there is almost a tradition of decennial censuses since 1871, there has been no regularity in regard to Census of Agriculture in Sri Lanka.

A census of Production, virtually agricultural production was taken in 1921 and was followed by partial censuses in 1924 and 1929. In these censuses, particulars on crop areas, livestock numbers and production were recorded at village level.

In more recent times there were Censuses of Agriculture in 1946, 1952, 1962, 1973, 1982 and 2002. At the Census of Agriculture 1946, a plot-wise enumeration was undertaken by covering all blocks of land throughout the country existed at the time or had previously existed with any kind of cultivation. It was the first Census of Agriculture taken in Sri Lanka.

A deviation from this pattern of parcel wise enumeration was first attempted at the Census of Agriculture 1952. The Census of Agriculture 1962 enumerated all holdings above 50 acres on a complete basis and a sample of 10 percent in the case of holdings less than 50 acres. Similarly, in the Census of Agriculture in the year 1973, the large holdings defined as estates were completely enumerated for detail information on the various characteristics while a sample of small holdings were selected and enumerated. The Census of Agriculture and Livestock conducted in the year 1982 was hundred percent enumerations of agricultural holdings of both sectors and about 3,246,377 of Small Holdings (3,846,057 Acres) and 6,577 of Estates (950,947 Acres) in the 2002 Census of Agriculture.

### **1.3: Census Legislation**

The Census of Agriculture was carried out under the provision of the Census Ordinance. Under Section 2 of the Census Ordinance (Chapter 143) "It shall be lawful for the Minister from time to time by order published in the Gazette to direct that a census to be taken of the Population, Agriculture (including animal husbandry), Trade, Labor, Industry or Commerce or such other matter as he may deem necessary for ascertaining the Social, Civil or Economic conditions of the inhabitants of Sri Lanka.

In accordance with the ordinance, the respective Minister concern directed that for the purpose of ascertaining the agro-economic conditions of the people of Sri Lanka, an Economic Census (Agricultural Activities and Non Agricultural Activities) of the Island shall be taken in the year 2013/14.

The Census of Agriculture ordinance casts an obligation on the people to answer all questions asked in a census to the best of their knowledge. At the same time it safeguards the respondent by restricting any information collected at the census to be quoted as evidence in court. The Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural Activities was taken in accordance with the Census amendment bill Gazettes and issued on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2013.

## **1.4: Objectives of the Census**

The Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural Activities was carried out primarily to meet the national needs whilst at the same time confirming to the requirements of the 2010 series world Census of Agriculture Program of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations.

The main objectives were;

- i. To collect basic data on structure of agriculture needed for the formulation and implementation of agricultural development projects.
- ii. To establish benchmark data against which the progress of agricultural projects can be evaluated.
- iii. To provide basic frames of households, agricultural households and holding for conducting future surveys in the field of agriculture.

## **1.5: Coverage**

Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural Activities covered all 25 administrative districts in the Island. The listing frame on Census of Population and Housing 2011 was used as a base document to identify the Small Agricultural Holdings and a complete enumeration was carried out to list all Small Agricultural Holdings. The listing activities and detail data collection on Small Holding sector were carried out parallel and limited information collected by use the listing form the holdings which land extent less than 40 perches and the purpose of cultivation was marketing. For list the Estates as separate listing activities carried out by Grama Niladhari division, as per the definition which used for identity estates in the Economic Census 2013/14 Agricultural activities.

## **1.6: Census Organization**

The entire census operation was directed and monitored by the Agriculture and Environment Statistics Division of the Department of Census and Statistics. The related activities included all logistics, preparation of Census schedules and instructions, pretesting of questionnaires, conducting pilot census, scanning questionnaires, error editing of questionnaires and finally the tabulation and data dissemination.

The Director General of Census and Statistics was appointed as the Superintendent of Census and who was charged with the responsibility of conducting the census of agriculture. He was

assisted by a team of senior official, at the head office who were designated as Deputy Superintendents of Census by a special Gazette notification.

District Secretaries/Government Agents of the Districts were appointed as Commissioners of Census within their respective area of authority. The Commissioners were assisted in their task by Deputy Commissioners and the details are given in the following chart.

**Organization of the Economic Census – 2013/14  
Agriculture Activities**

<b>Director General of Census and Statistics (Superintendent of Census)</b>		
<b>Administration /Field Operation</b>		
<b>Officer</b>	<b>Responsibilities/Duties</b>	<b>Duty Station</b>
Commissioner General of Agrarian Development Department	Commissioner of Census	Sri Lanka
Director General - Department of Agriculture	Commissioner of Census	Sri Lanka
Director General – Sri Lanka Mahaweli Authority	Commissioner of Census	Sri Lanka
District Secretaries/ Government Agents	Commissioner of Census	District
Deputy/Assistant Commissioner of Agrarian Development	Deputy Commissioner of Census	District
Deputy/Assistant Director of Agriculture Department	Deputy Commissioner of Census	District
Agriculture Director - District Secretaries	Deputy Commissioner of Census	District
Additional District Secretaries/Additional Government Agents	Deputy Commissioner of Census	District
Divisional Secretary/Assistant Government Agents	Deputy Commissioner of Census	Divisional Secretary Division
Residential Project Managers (Mahaweli Area)	Deputy Commissioner of Census	Mahaweli Area

## ECONOMIC CENSUS 2013/14 – AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Assistant District Secretary	Assistant Commissioners of Census	District
Assistant Divisional Secretary	Assistant Commissioners of Census	Divisional Secretary Division
Agrarian Development Officer	Supervisors	Agrarian Service Division
Agriculture Instructor	Supervisors	Agriculture Instructor Division
Grama Niladhari/ Agricultural Research and Production Assistant/ Other Government Officers	Enumerator	Grama Niladhari Division
Unit manager (Mahaweli)	Enumerator	Unit Manager Divisions

<b>Technical Operation</b>		
<b>Officers of the Department of Census and Statistics</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Station</b>
Director General	Superintendent of Census	Sri Lanka
Additional Director Generals, Directors/ Deputy Directors	Deputy Superintendent of Census	Sri Lanka
Senior Statisticians/ Statisticians	Assistant Superintendent of Census	District
Statistical Officer/ Statistical Assistant Attached to Divisional Secretariat	Divisional Census Officer (Technical)	Divisional Secretary Division

## 1.7: Methodology and Item Coverage

The Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural Activities was carried out in two sectors namely:

1. Estate or large holding sector
2. Small Holding Sector

1. **Estate Sector:** An agricultural holding having at least one parcel of 20 acres in extent or more and under the same unit of management was considered as an "Estate". In the instances where different parcels of the holdings may add up to 20 acres or more, if so, it was not considered as an "Estate". Estate should have at least one parcel of which the extent should be 20 or more in acres. Similarly, the holdings exclusively cultivated with paddy or Chena land of having the extent 20 acres or more in extent, were not considered as an Estate.

The Estate Sector was covered through a complete enumeration (Schedule E2). A complete list of estates (Form E1) has been prepared by Grama Niladhari and data collections of all these estates also conducted by the Grama Niladhari. The Estate management was requested to respond the Enumerators who appointed to collect detailed information on the estate sector by the DCS.

The items covered through the Estate schedule are:

- a) Location of Estate
- b) Characteristics of the operator
- c) Total area of estate
- d) Area under principal crops
- e) Tenure and land utilization
- f) Crop area and livestock numbers
- g) Use of Fertilizer and Pesticides
- h) Irrigation facilities
- i) Population and employment
- j) Agricultural Machinery

2. **Small Holding Sector:** All other holdings which are not falling in to the category of "Estates" were defined as "Small Holdings". Basically, they are the holdings below 20 acres in extent. Enumerators had visited each and every census unit namely housing unit, living

quarters other than housing unit and non-housing units in the country and screened out the agricultural operators through a schedule known as Small Holding 1 (SH 1). After identifying the agricultural operators, the enumerators had probed them on the land he is operating for the purpose of agriculture/livestock/Aquaculture. While probing them, they have classified the operators in to two groups namely;

(a). Operators who are operating the land less than or equal to 40 perches (0.10 hectare) of land having some form of cultivation or rearing livestock or Aquaculture of which the produce is mainly devoted for home consumption, then the particular holding was considered as "marginal holding" in the agricultural development point of view in the Small Holding Sector. In respect of these holdings, the information that collected was restricted to the SH 1 Form which is the listing sheet.

(b). All other holdings of which more than 40 perches (over 0.10 hectares) of land or producing agricultural output mainly for market oriented irrespective of extent of land or that are not falling in to the former category were considered economically viable holdings in the Small Holding Sector. From this category, following information was collected through the schedule known as Small Holding 2 (SH- 2).

- a) Characteristics of the operators - Age, Sex and Educational Status,
- b) Operational Status of the Operator
- c) Type of holding
- d) Population of operator's household
- e) Main income source of the operator
- f) Land utilization and tenure pattern
- g) Area under principal crops
- h) Irrigated area and source of Irrigation
- i) Number of livestock kept
- j) Number of holdings under Aquaculture
- k) Agricultural Machinery owned and use

### **1.8: Data Processing**

Data processing activities of the Census was carried out in two phases. In order to disseminate an important data needed by users, based on summary sheets that were prepared by Enumerators were processed in the first phase just after the census proper. In this stage the

DCS had designed relevant tabulation programs and centralized the activities in the Head Office. This includes data entry activities and tabulation of the summary sheets. One officer from Agriculture and Environmental Statistics Division was appointed in each district and was trained for data entry work and tabulations. This procedure was completed by early part of the year 2015 and the preliminary report was published in the means of hard copies and electronic media by including the Departmental Website.

Then the next phase was data capturing and processing of nearly 2.3 million main schedules (SH 2) in the Small Holding Sector and also information collected through E 2 pertaining to 7,447 Estates. The questionnaires related to Estates were scanned, edited, coded and then tabulated with the assistance of ICT division and by the staff of the Agriculture and Environmental Statistics Division of DCS.

The questionnaire SH 2 related to the Small Holding Sector was designed with a view to data capture through the means of optical card reader (scanner). At that time DCS was in possession of “Avision AV320D2+” scanners with single user form processing software. This scanner's duty cycle was rated 9,600 pages per day. A team of error editors had deployed for editing of SH2, and to perform some validity checks manually after the data capturing process.

### **1.9: Data Dissemination**

There is no doubt that analysis of whole lot of information collected at the Census was a time consuming task. However, DCS has taken steps towards disseminating of important data on a priority basis. In this context, three preliminary reports for Small Holding Sector by District level and the final report pertaining to the Estate Sector were made available to the users during the years 2015 and 2016. In addition to that, District reports giving data at DS division were made available to the users during the course of the year 2017. Summarized district data in details were disseminated through electronic media in the website of DCS; [www.statistics.gov.lk](http://www.statistics.gov.lk).



## **1.10: Concepts & Definitions**

### **1.10.1: Economic Census**

Economic Census is a complete process of collecting, compiling, analyzing and disseminating data related to Agriculture, Industries, Trade, Services carried out within the country's economic territory in a particular period.

### **1.10.2: Enumeration on Agricultural Activities of Economic Census**

Enumeration on Agricultural activities of Economic Census is a process of collecting quantitative data related to Agriculture Sector in Island wide, "Agricultural holding" as the data collection unit, during a specific cultivation year with support from the Government.

### **1.10.3: Census Block**

Census block is a limited land area with boundaries either natural or created by men by consisting 150 units of housing and buildings from the rural area and 200 units from urban area during the census of Population and Housing in 2012.

### **1.10.4: Housing Unit, Collective Living Quarters and Non-housing Units**

'Housing unit' is a residence such as a house or an apartment that provides space for occupants and distinctly separated from other living spaces, accessible from a separate door for entrance or exit.

A housing unit should satisfy all the following characterizes to be identified as a 'Housing Unit',

1. A residence for living
2. Separated from other spaces
3. Having a separate door to enter/ exit

A 'collective living quarter' is a residence where usually 2 or more non-related persons living for a common purpose.

A Non-housing unit can be identified on a housing unit, a collective living quarter, a part of a building or perhaps a collection of buildings.

**1.10.5: Household**

‘Household refers to a person or people who live together and share income and basic needs, particularly a shared meal arrangement.

- Households only exist in housing units. Neither collective living quarters nor non-housing unit can have households.
- Members of a Household usually may relate to each other. However, in some cases there can be non-relative residents as well.
- Members of the Household need not essentially be a family unit. It may consist of outside persons apart from parents and children. For eg. Relatives and servants. Boarders, who share the same meal with family members, should be treated as members of the household.
- However, persons who are not resident in the household on permanent basis (outsiders) are disregarded from the number of permanent residents in the Household.
- Every housing unit with residents should be considered as households and one housing unit may consist of several households.

**1.10.6: Agricultural Operator, Agricultural Sub-operator**

An ‘Agricultural operator’ is a household member who involved in one or several agricultural activities such as; farming, raising livestock and aquaculture (fresh, brackish and sea water) taking decisions for the household/ institution and bearing all the responsibilities.

And he/ she can be,

- The operator himself/ herself
- Operating with the support from other or
- A person making decisions in handling these activities without any physical involve.

Therefore,

- The operator may cultivate the land and/ or raise the livestock himself or he may simply direct operations by taking decisions only.
- The operator need not necessarily be the owner of the land or livestock. But, ownership does not entitle a person to be considered as an operator.
- To be considered as an operator, he need not necessarily engage in day-to-day activities of all the work needed to cultivate land or raise livestock, but it would be

sufficient to direct one or several day-to-day operations related to cultivating land, raising livestock and/ or aquaculture.

- ‘Agricultural operator’ is the head of the Agricultural Holding.
- He is responsible for all the economic and technical matters related to agricultural activities.

Therefore,

- i. There can be several agricultural operators in a housing unit.
- ii. One agricultural holding should be operated by only one agricultural operator.

Agricultural sub operator is any other member of the agricultural holding who has own operational status directing day-to-day agricultural activities in addition to the agricultural operator of the holding.

- Agricultural sub operators actively take part in decision making process of the activities of the holding.
- But he’s not the main decision maker of the holding.
- Agricultural sub operator may operate a part of a parcel, one parcel or all the parcels or livestock and aquaculture.

Therefore,

- i. Agricultural sub-operator should operate only in a holding which has own operational status.
- ii. An agricultural holding with own operational status could have more than one agricultural sub operators.
- iii. Family members who support for agricultural activities cannot be considered as agricultural sub operators.
- iv. Paid workers may not be considered as agricultural sub operators.

An agricultural operator in a small holding should essentially be a decision maker in any kind of agricultural product. Therefore, engaging in the following activities should not qualify a member of the holding to be an agricultural operator.

- i. Selling plants in a vehicle or as a mobile plant seller
- ii. Engaging in cultivation of flowers/ ornamental plants
- iii. Cultivator of timber/ wood trees
- iv. Raising animals as a hobby
- v. Raising ornamental fish as a hobby

### 1.10.7: Operational Status

Status is categorized into four types

- Operating on own account
  - Operating in partnership
  - Operating for a person
  - Operating for an institution
- \* An agricultural operator may have different agricultural holdings under multiple operational statuses.
- \* In other words different operational statuses will result in separate agricultural holdings.

- Operating on own account

An agricultural operator with “an own account is a person who bears all the economic responsibilities of the agricultural holding without sharing with any other person or institution.

- \* He/ She may employ labor and have family members participate for agricultural activities.
- \* Paddy cultivators who cultivate on half share (anda) for hired service or for paddy share fall into this category.

- Operating in partnership

An agricultural operator, ‘operating in partnership’ is a person who operates the holding jointly with others and shares the responsibility and decision making with one or more persons.

- Operating for a person

An agricultural operator ‘operating for a person’ is a person who manages the operation of the holding as a manager/ caretaker with a salary/ benefit for an individual.

- Operating for an institution

An agricultural Operator, ‘operating for an institution’ is a person who manages the operation of the holding on behalf of an institution, such as a private company, government or semi-government organization.

### 1.10.8: Agricultural Holding

An ‘agricultural holding’ consists of all land and/ or livestock used wholly or partly for agricultural production and is operated under one operational statue and may have following conditions.

- One holding may consist of one or more parcels.
- These parcels may be in one Divisional Secretariat Division or have spread across various Divisional Secretariat Divisions.
- The operator may or may not own the holding
- The land may be operated legally or illegally
- Extent of land of the holding may vary
- An agricultural holding may consist of low lands and/ or highlands
- Holding may consist of crops and/ or livestock

### 1.10.9: Land Tenure

‘Land Tenure’ is the legal or illegal nature of the land operated for agricultural activities of the holding.

Small holdings can be categorized into 7 types of land tenure

#### 1. Sole ownership

Land owned by the agricultural operator or a family member of the agricultural operator come under this category. These are inherited or transferred lands.

#### 2. With permit

Land Tenure gained from L.D.O. /C.L.O. /L.R.C. allowances, taxes or permits received from village Development Programs, Endemic Programs are identified as ‘Tenure by permit’

#### 3. Half-Share (anda)/ hire

Land cultivated by sharing the harvest or by cash in-kind is identified as Tenure by half-share or hire.

#### 4. Partnership

A holding with more than one partner may have ‘partnership’. Lands cultivated according to change of ply/ pieces system comes under this category.

#### 5. Segmentation (clearage) system

A system based on water supply method of holdings/ cultivation land. Land Tenure gained from cultivation of land extent less than the usual extent duded among the farmers due to limited supply of water during a season. Here one farmer could get someone else’s paddy field instead of his block.

### 6. Illegal

Tenure of lands operated without any legal ownership by the agricultural operator or a family member. Tenure of government / reserved lands comes under this category.

### 7. Other

Tenure of parcels that do not fall into above categories are indicated here. Hence, private parcels operated without any cash or harvest share will be included here.

### **1.10.10: Parcel**

A parcel of the holding is any piece of land entirely surrounded by land, water, road, forest or a land with a different tenure status.

- Adjoining fields with different tenure are considered as separate parcels.
- Adjoining fields in the same tenure of land is considered as one parcel

A parcel cannot be allocated depending on the type of land or the type of crop grown on land

### **1.10.11: Total Extent of the Agricultural Holding**

Total extent of the holding is a combined area of all the lands cultivated or uncultivated.

A holding consists of the entire land area covered by buildings, roads, reefs, marshy lands, as well as high lands and low lands that are cultivated or uncultivated.

This is identified as ‘Gross Extent’ of full land.

The total extent of land includes the total area managed by the agricultural operator,

- Owned and operated by himself
- Rented from others,
- Operated under different land tenure, and
- Occupied by all the dwellings.

### **1.10.12: Gross Extent, Net Extent**

Gross extent is considered as the physical extent of a parcel or a land.

Net extent is considered as the estimated extent cultivated in gross extent.

The net extent is determined by,

- Number of trees/ vines/ shrubs cultivated on a particular system in the acre, or
- By calculating the extent corresponding to quantity of seeds used to broadcast or plant under each crop in an acre.

However,

- The extent may not have been determined by using a tape-measure.

Further,

If multiple crops are cultivated in a parcel/ land, the aggregate extent estimated under these crops as gross extent can be more or less value than the gross extent.

### **1.10.13: Agricultural Work**

Agricultural work is all the activities related to the operation of cultivation, raising livestock and aquaculture that take place in a holding.

Particularly,

- Work with physical involvement
- Planning work of the farm / keeping accounts.
- Purchasing of chemical fertilizers and insecticides or selling primary products outside the farm, are considered as agricultural work.

### **1.10.14: Small Holdings**

All the agricultural units with parcels less than 20 acres are identified as a ‘small holding’.

### **1.10.15: Reference Period**

‘Reference period’ is the period of time on which the data collection will be based on.

Average time duration of 12 months is marked as the reference period for the enumeration of Agricultural activities of the Economic Census.

### 1.10.16: Definition of ‘Estate’

An agricultural holding with the same tenure having at least one parcel of more than 20 acres, is considered as an ‘estate’. Here the number of labours employed in the estate will be irrelevant.

#### i. Same operational status

Mainly 4 operational statuses can be identified associated with estates

- Persons who manage the estate by themselves
- Paid workers such as and authorized person or who direct the operations on behalf of any government institutions company or management representative institution
- Person who direct operations of the estate for an individual or several persons
- Persons who direct operations of the estate with partners

An estate or its parcels/parts should be operated under one of the operational statuses mentioned above to be identified as an estate.

#### ii. Same tenure of land

If a person or institution operate cultivation or livestock and collect the harvest or production of a land owned by the same person or institution or any other person or institution, it is identified as ‘tenure’ of land.

When considering an estate, tenure of land can be identified in 6 types

- \* Government
- \* Semi-government
- \* Plantation companies
- \* Private companies
- \* Individual
- \* Private Partnerships

According to the definition of estate referred in Economic Census, an estate, irrespective of its type of tenure, should be operated under the ‘same tenure’

#### iii. Agricultural Holding

Agricultural lands operating all the activities related to land and livestock used wholly or partly for agricultural production under same operational status is identified as an agricultural holding.



iv. Parcel

A piece of land in the holding which is entirely surrounded by land, water-way, road or forest not belonging to the same holding is identified a parcel.

Understanding the form ‘sub division’ may serve in identifying an estate in case of multiple parcels in a holding.

### **1.10.17: Definition of ‘Sub Division’**

‘Sub divisions’ are the divisions of a large holding allocated and named in separate for administrative purposes of the holding. An estate is a combination of all these sub-divisions and the sub divisions may adjoin to each other or in distance. Irrespective of the location of sub division all the administrative functions of each subdivision are managed by one Centre.

In case of separate locations of the parcels of a holding, there can be parcels more or less of 20 acres and separated parcels named as subdivisions that are less than 20 acres fall into the category of ‘estate’ and parcels unnamed, cannot be identified on an estate.

### **1.10.18: Definition of ‘Mode of Irrigation’**

There are three type of irrigations related with paddy cultivation. They are

- i. Major irrigation schemes
- ii. Minor irrigation schemes
- iii. Rainfed schemes

Defined to be an irrigated scheme of which water is fed more than 200 acres otherwise it defined as a minor irrigation scheme. Rainfed is defined, if the cultivated extent is purely depending on rain water in absence of permanent water tank or reservoir.



## Chapter 2

# Land Utilization

### 2 .1: Introduction

This chapter provides a detailed overview of the manner in which agricultural land has been used in Sri Lanka. Land utilization data mainly gives the area of land within agricultural holdings utilized for different activities. The utilization of land depends upon physical factors such as topography, soil and climate as well as human factors such as the density of the population, the duration of occupation of the area, land tenure and technical levels of the people. The data on land use of the Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural activities, are classified in to nine broad categories as follows.

- Permanent crops
- Asweddumized paddy land
- Temporary crops other than Asweddumized paddy
- Pasture and Meadows
- Abandoned paddy fields
- Economical Forestry
- Land not suitable for cultivation
- Land under roads and buildings
- Land not elsewhere classified

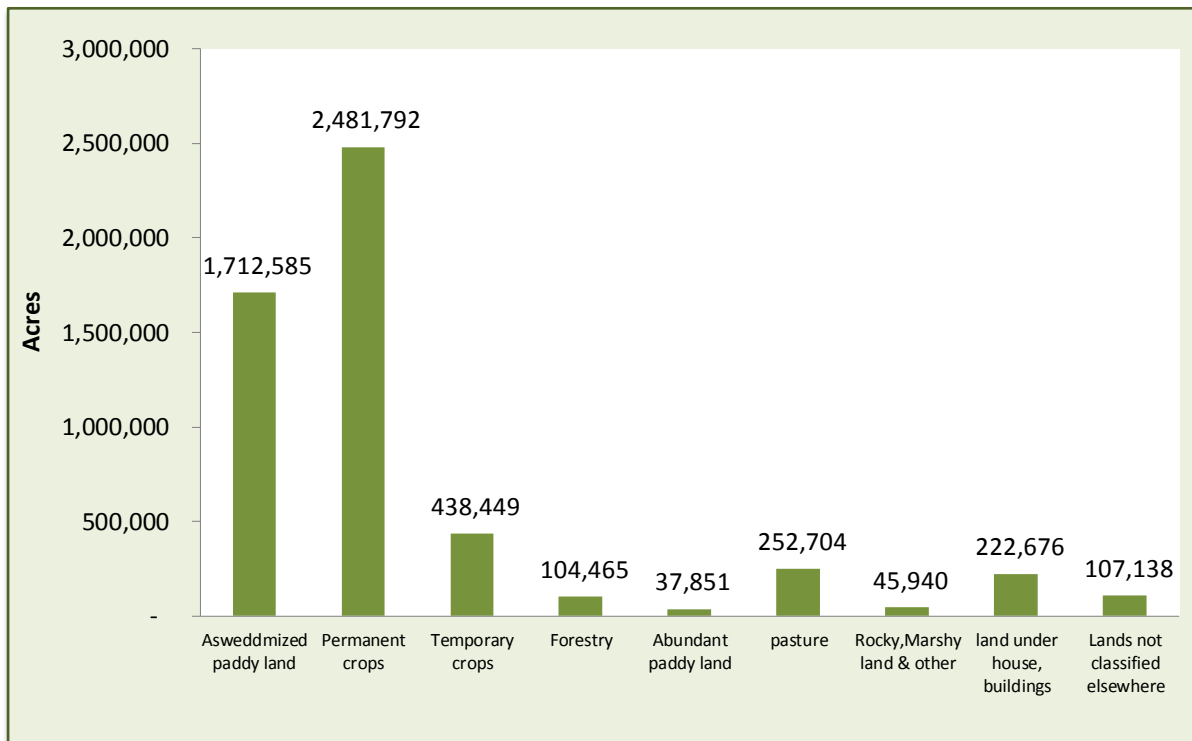
While apportioning a particular portion or piece of land in a holding into different uses, the net area concept has been used. For instance, when a certain portion of parcel is cultivated with permanent crop mixed with temporary crop in the same physical area, then such land area has not been divided by two or apportioned, but allocated the entire portion to permanent crop giving priority to the main crop. In this way double counting of land area was avoided in the land utilization pattern.

It is to be noted that any land outside the definition of a holding like natural forest, crown land, game sanctuaries, etc, were not covered normally in a Census. The extent of land reported within agricultural holdings according to the Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural activities, was about 5.6 million acres (2.2 million hectares) or 36.4 percent of the total land area in the Island.

## 2.2: Extent under Agricultural Holdings

Out of the total land area (excluding water bodies) of 15,494,719 acres in the Island, nearly 36 percent has been devoted for agricultural activities or in other word about 5.6 million acres were covered by Agricultural Holdings according to the Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural activates. Similarly, out of the total land area devoted for agriculture, only 86 percent is utilized for crop and livestock while the rest of the area with in the agricultural holdings is distributed among forest, pasture, meadows and land under houses and roads.

**Figure 2.2.1: Land Utilization within Agricultural Holdings (Both Sector) – 2014**



Compared to the total agricultural area recorded in the 2002 census, agricultural land has been increased by 846,273 acres in 2014.

Extent under Agricultural Holdings\* - 2014, 2002

Year	Acres ('000)	Hectares ('000)
2014	5,643	2,284
2002	4,797	1,941

\* Including the extent of land in the holdings ¼ acres and below

## ECONOMIC CENSUS 2013/14 – AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

According to the Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural activities, the percentage of Agricultural land in each province has increased compared to 2002. The highest percentage of agricultural land has been increased in North central province, which is 9.7 percent. Further, Northern Province reported the second highest (7.0%) increase in agricultural extent compared to 2002 agriculture census. This has been due to the resettlement of the Northern Province and the policies for improving the agricultural sector in Island.

**Table 2.2.1: Agricultural Land as a Percentage of Total Land by District – 2002, 2014**

province	District	2014	2002
<b>Western</b>		<b>60.4</b>	<b>54.5</b>
	Colombo	52.1	43.2
	Gampaha	63.0	56.6
	Kalutara	61.6	57.3
<b>Central</b>		<b>49.9</b>	<b>44.5</b>
	Kandy	56.6	49.6
	Matale	38.9	34.5
	Nuwara Eliya	54.8	50.4
<b>Southern</b>		<b>51.4</b>	<b>47.1</b>
	Galle	55.9	54.0
	Matara	69.2	63.3
	Hambantota	39.4	37.8
<b>Northern</b>		<b>15.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>
	Jaffna	28.9	17.2
	Mannar	9.2	4.5
	Vavuniya	14.5	0.1
	Mullaitivu	10.9	6.5
	Killinochchi	25.6	12.9
<b>Eastern</b>		<b>18.8</b>	<b>13.5</b>
	Batticaloa	18.2	12.8
	Ampara	21.5	16.9
	Trincomalee	15.0	8.5
<b>North-Western</b>		<b>51.7</b>	<b>46.4</b>
	Kurunagala	60.5	56.5
	Puttalam	37.4	30.2
<b>North - Central</b>		<b>31.4</b>	<b>21.7</b>
	Anuradhapura	33.0	21.6
	Polonnaruwa	28.1	22.1
<b>Uva</b>		<b>30.3</b>	<b>24.3</b>
	Badulla	43.2	38.1
	Monaragala	23.7	17.4
<b>Sabaragamuwa</b>		<b>53.2</b>	<b>49.2</b>
	Rathnapura	47.7	43.4
	Kegalle	63.6	60.4
<b>Sri Lanka</b>		<b>36.4</b>	<b>30.1</b>

It could be seen from the table 2.2.1 that in most of the wet zone districts, more than 50 percent of the land area were agricultural land with the highest percentage being in Matara district is 69.2% and Kegalle district (63.6%), followed by Gampha district (63.0%). In all the dry zone districts, the share of agricultural land to total land extent was very low with the highest in Hambantota district (39.4%) and the lowest in Mannar district (9.2%). On an average in the districts of dry Zone 13 percent of the land area is being utilized for agricultural purposes compared to the island share of 36.4 percent.

### **2.3: Classification of Land under Agricultural Holdings According to Land Use.**

The Census data were classified according to the following four major uses with further subdivisions for some categories.

1. Arable land
  - (a) Asweddumized paddy land
  - (c) Other temporary crops
2. Land under permanent crops
3. Forest, pasture and meadows
4. All other land

Table 2.3.1 gives the land area and their percentage by land use categories. Arable land comprised 39.8 percent of all land in agricultural holdings when both sectors are considered, the sector wise distribution is as 48.0 percent for the Small Holding Sector and 3.5 percent for the Estate Sector. Land under permanent crops accounted for about 45.9 percent of all land in agricultural holdings or 53.6 percent of the crop land (i.e. Arable land and land under permanent crops). Thus, the cropland accounted for about 85.7 percent of the land under agricultural holdings. In the case of Small Holding Sector, land under permanent crops accounted about 40 percent where as it was 72.1 percent for the Estate Sector.

## ECONOMIC CENSUS 2013/14 – AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

**Table 2.3.1: Land Use Patterns within Agricultural Holdings (Both Sectors) in 2014 and 2002**

Land use Groups	2013/14						Extent in Acres	
	Total		Small Holdings		Estates		Extent	%
	Extent	%	Extent	%	Extent	%		
<b>Arable Land</b>	2,151,034	39.8	2,116,052	48.0	34,982	3.5	1,592,575	34.7
<b>(a) Asweddumized Paddy</b>	1,712,585	31.7	1,706,410	38.7	6,175	0.6	1,228,219	26.8
<b>(b) Other Temporary Crops</b>	438,449	8.1	409,642	9.3	28,807	2.9	364,356	7.9
<b>Land under Permanent Crops</b>	2,481,792	45.9	1,761,721	40.0	720,071	72.1	2,260,923	49.2
<b>Forest, Pasture, Meadows and abandoned paddy land</b>	440,960	8.2	277,096	6.3	163,864	16.4	322,120	7.0
<b>All other Land</b>	329,814	6.1	249,730	5.7	80,084	8.0	419,204	9.1
<b>Total Area of Holdings</b>	<b>5,403,600</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,404,599</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>999,001</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,594,822</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Agricultural land under abandoned paddy land, Economical forest, Pasture and Meadows accounts for about 440,960 acres or about 8.2 percent of total agricultural land. Land categorized under all other lands accounts 6.1 percent of the total agricultural land. Arable land is generally defined as the land under rotation and used for the cultivation of temporary crops. Total Arable land under both Estate and Small Holding Sector contributes about 79.6 percent for paddy cultivation and the balance 20.4 percent is under other temporary crops other than paddy.

When comparing land use categories of Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural activates and Agricultural Census 2002, it reveals the extent under permanent crops has increased by 220,869 acres. However, the percentage of land under permanent crops to all agricultural holdings has decreased by 3.3 percent while other categories showed an increase. The extent under Asweddumized paddy has increased due to resettlement in northern and Eastern provinces and policies implement by government to improve the agriculture sector.

## ECONOMIC CENSUS 2013/14 – AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

**Table 2.3.2: Agriculture Land Extent and Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Area by Use of Land – 2014**

District	Agricultural Land extent (Acres)	Percentage distribution of Agricultural area by use		
		Arable Land	Land Under Permanent crops	Other land
Colombo	65,324	19.6	62.5	18.0
Gampaha	170,453	21.7	65.9	12.4
Kalutara	222,583	19.0	62.9	18.1
Kandy	254,263	16.7	59.3	24.0
Matale	183,541	34.8	49.2	16.0
Nuwara Eliya	228,145	13.0	72.8	14.2
Galle	210,609	19.4	62.2	18.4
Matara	207,799	21.0	63.5	15.5
Hambantota	235,020	45.1	42.9	11.9
Jaffna	53,741	62.1	23.0	14.9
Mannar	41,808	67.0	28.1	4.9
Vavunia	64,687	62.7	26.0	11.3
Mullaitivu	63,838	60.6	23.5	15.8
killinochchi	75,043	64.7	25.8	9.5
Batticaloa	107,335	86.3	7.3	6.4
Ampara	215,344	82.2	7.4	10.4
Trincomalee	88,359	82.5	7.3	10.2
Kurunagala	672,774	35.6	53.7	10.7
Puttalam	255,648	25.0	59.3	15.7
Anuradhapura	536,477	72.0	16.7	11.3
Polonnaruwa	209,194	74.0	13.0	13.0
Badulla	295,228	37.7	43.6	18.8
Monaragala	320,441	51.6	39.2	9.3
Ratnapura	372,142	14.0	67.3	18.7
Kegalle	253,805	10.9	70.1	19.0
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>5,403,600</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>14.3</b>

When we consider the all districts Mannar, Batticaloa, Monaragla and Kilinochchi districts represent more than 90 percent of the agricultural land is being used to produce the crops and or livestock. The highest value reported in Mannar district (95.1%) and the lowest in Kandy district (76.0%) with an island average represent about 85.7 percent.



## 2.4: Changes in Land Use in 2014 and 2002

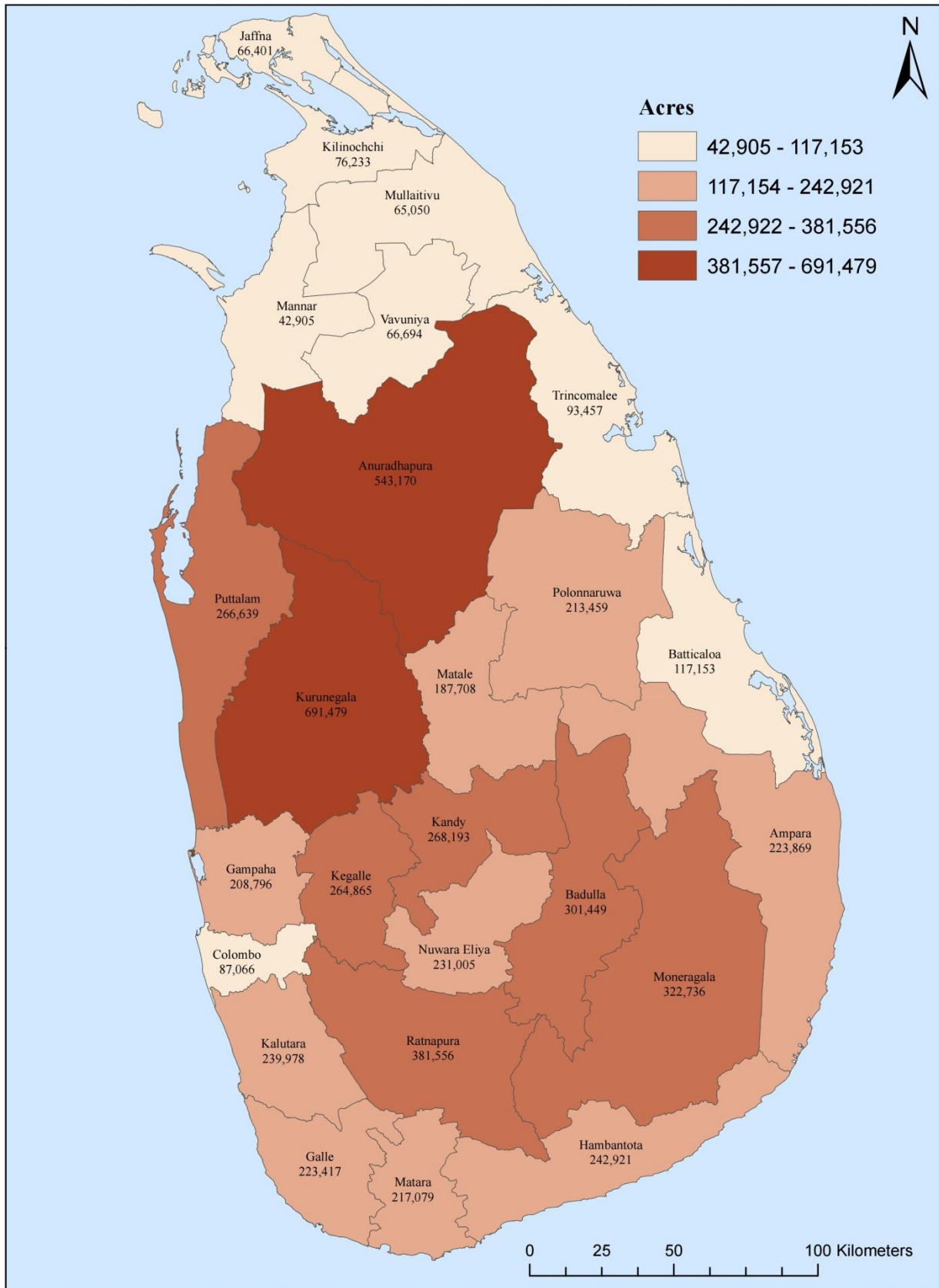
The crop land consists of arable land and land under permanent crops which accounted for 86 percent of the total land under agricultural holdings in 2014, whereas it was 84 percent in the Census of Agriculture 2002.

**Table 2.4.1: Changes in Land Use under Crop Land - 2014, 2002**

Crop Land	Extent in Acres					
	2013/14			2002		
	Crop land as a percentage of Total land	Extent	%	Crop land as a percentage of Total land	Extent	%
<b>Arable Land</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>2,151,034</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>1,592,575</b>	<b>41.0</b>
(a) Asweddumized paddy Land	11.1	1,712,585	37.0	7.7	1,228,219	32.0
(b) land Under Other Temporary Crops	2.8	438,449	9.5	2.3	364,356	9.0
<b>Land under Permanent cops</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>2,481,792</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>2,260,923</b>	<b>59.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>4,632,826</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>3,853,498</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Arable land and land under permanent crops has recorded increased during the period 2002 - 2014. The share of arable land to total crop land recorded increase from 41.0 percent in 2002 to about 46.4 percent in 2014. On the other hand, the share of land under permanent crops decreased from 59.0 percent in 2002 to about 53.6 percent in 2014.

Map 1: Distribution of Agricultural Land Extent by District - 2014



Note: Including the extent of land in the holdings ¼ acres and below

## Chapter 3

# Agricultural Holdings and Land

### 3.1: Introduction

The agricultural sector in Sri Lanka currently contributes about 7.5 percent to the Gross Domestic Production (GDP), more than 1/4<sup>th</sup> of the total labor force is employed in the agricultural sector, over 75 percent of country's population live in rural sector and secure their livelihood from agricultural activities and 36 percent of the total land area is devoted for agriculture. These are some of the indicators to show that still Sri Lanka is to be predominantly an agricultural country. Therefore, being the most important sector in the Sri Lanka's economy, agriculture sector has become one of the cornerstones in the process of development. In this background, providing the key information related to agricultural land is vital to policy planners. The Census of Agriculture conducted decennial basis has become one of the main sources of information to achieve this objective. It was covered under the field work.

The salient feature of the data collected in 2014, is that the "**Operational Holding**" which is the basic unit of enumeration as in the case of many Censuses undertaken during the past and also to comply with the guidance of the program of the World Census of Agriculture (WCA) 2010, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Therefore, the basic data for operational holdings could be compared with the earlier Censuses. However, the comparability of the Census data over time is limited due to variations in the application of basic concepts and methods of Census taking and so on. The Census of Agriculture 1946 was parcel-wise enumeration with an Island-wide coverage whereas the Census of Agriculture 1952 was a complete enumeration of holdings of 50 acres and over with obtaining data from a sample of holdings less than, 50 acres. The Census of Agriculture 1962 was again a complete enumeration of holdings 50 acres and over and ten percent-sample enumeration of holdings less than 50 acres with minimum limit of one eighth (1/8 acre) of an acre for a holding. The Census of Agriculture 1973 was conducted on a complete enumeration basis like the Census of Agriculture 1982 with some-detailed information collected on a sample basis. However, the comparability of the 1973 Census data is very limited due to unavailability of detailed tabulation as a result of unexpected problems which were faced during the tabulation stage. The Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural Activities, similar with Censuses of

Agriculture 1973, 1982 and 2002 was a complete enumeration. The concepts used in Censuses held in years 2002 and 2014 are similar and it provides facility to compare data in two Censuses.

### 3.2: Agricultural Holdings and Land

The agricultural land includes the extent under operation during the agricultural year as specified in the Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural Activities as well as the land that was lying temporarily fallow or under jungle or forest, land covered by roads and buildings and waste land etc. as long as they formed a part of an "**Agricultural Holding**". It is basically a unit of production comprised with one or more parcels irrespective of their legal ownership, location, size and highland and/or wetland. However, an important criteria of a holding is that it should be operated under one operational status viz; on own account, for a private person, for an institution, in partnership.

In the Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural Activities, these holdings were classified into two main sectors as known Small Holding Sector and Estate Sector. The Small Holding Sector further sub-divided in to two categories as follows.

#### Small Holding Sector

- a) Holdings of 40 perches or below in extent (40 perches =  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an acre)
- b) Holdings above 40 perches

#### Estate Sector

All Holdings that were not included in the Small Holding Sector and they are large holdings of which at least one parcel of the holding is to be more than 20 acres in extent.

In the data collection stage in the Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural Activities, when an enumerator come-across an operator who was operating a holding where the extent equivalent to 40 perches or less and its agricultural production was mainly used for home consumption, then it was treated as a marginal holding. In such cases, the information was restricted to the listing sheet and the particular operator was not qualified for detail enumerations as to include the Small Holding Sector. These holdings were purely homesteads where the individual crops grown were limited to few trees or bushes or take care of one or

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two livestock. While treating the rest of the groups namely the Holdings other than the first group in the Small Holding Sector and Estate Sector are vital in the agricultural development point of view, therefore, detail information have been collected from these groups.

Following tables provide the number of holdings and their extent according to size classification compared with the consecutive Censuses in 2002 and 2014.

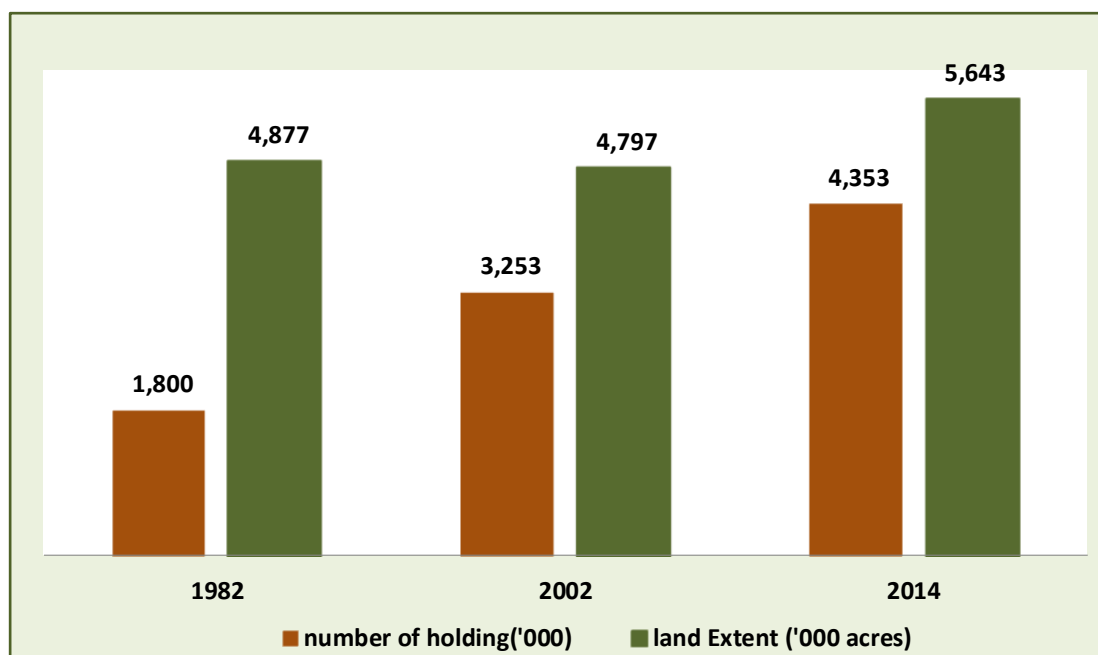
**Table 3.2.1: Distribution of Agricultural Holdings by Sector in 2014 and 2002**

Group	2014				2002			
	Holdings		Extent		Holdings		Extent	
	Number	%	Acres	%	Number	%	Acres	%
<b>Small Holding sector</b>	<b>4,345,674</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>4,644,276</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>3,246,377</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>3,846,057</b>	<b>80.2</b>
(a) Less than or equal to 1/4 of an acre	2,034,331	46.7	239,677	4.2	1,462,904	45.0	202,182	4.2
(b) Above 1/4 of an acre	2,311,343	53.1	4,404,599	78.1	1,783,473	54.8	3,643,875	76.0
<b>Estate Sector</b>	<b>7,447</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>999,001</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>6,577</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>950,947</b>	<b>19.8</b>
<b>All Sectors</b>	<b>4,353,121</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,643,277</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,252,954</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,797,004</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The operational units or holdings in the Small Holding Sector which were enumerated as 45 percent of the group (a) contributed to extent by 4.2 percent in the Census of Agriculture 2002 has increased up to 46.7 percent of number of holdings in the Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural Activities. However, in term of extent, the contribution towards agriculture is marginal as produce of these holdings were mainly meant for home consumption and not catered for the market. In the Census of Agriculture 1982, any distinction has not been made between two groups specified in the Small Holding Sector where the holding was defined as an operational unit, if it contains one or two coconut plants or couple of chilly plants. These types of units were not considered as Agricultural Holdings in the 2002 Agriculture Census and Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural Activities. But treated as Marginal or economically inactive type of holdings. Therefore, detail information given in the main questionnaire SH2 was not collected from this group. With considering the definitions, all of these categories are included in the Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural Activities. The comparison of number of holdings and extent with previous Censuses are given in the Table 3.2.1.

The aggregate land extent under agriculture in Sri Lanka reported at the Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural Activities, was 5,643,277 acres (2,283,803 hectares) which executed over to 4,353,121 holdings. The coverage of the agricultural land extent is accounted for nearly 36 percent of total land area of 62,705 square kilometers (6,270,500 hectares) in the Island.

**Figure 3.2.1: Agricultural Holdings and Extent by Census of Agriculture 1982, 2002 and 2014**



During the period of 1982 - 2014, a considerable increase has been observed with regard to the number of holdings as well as extent under agriculture, but with respect to the land extent different pattern was noted during 2002-2014 period. A remarkable increase is visible in number of holdings during 1982 - 2014 in the size group less than or equal to 1/4 of an acre which is known as marginal holding group as stated earlier. Fragmentation of land due to the higher rate of urbanization has been the case attributed to this situation. Likewise, the land extent under agriculture shows a remarkable increase by 17.6 percent and this marginal change is attributed to resettle conditions related with the internal conflict prevailed on the ground in the districts of Northern and Eastern provinces during the period. The following table 3.1.2 justifies these two reasons by data. The high rate of land fragmentation has been taken place among all over the districts in the country but it is more prominent in terms of absolute numbers in the districts of the Western province namely Colombo, Gampaha and Kalutara. And also Kandy, Galle and Kurunegala districts have been reported similar condition.

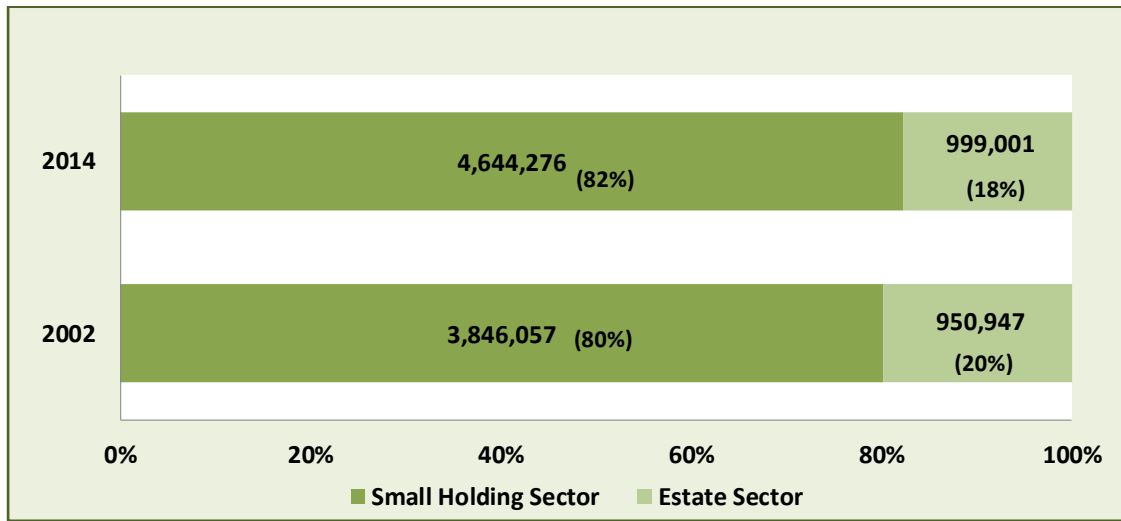
## ECONOMIC CENSUS 2013/14 – AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

**Table 3.2.2: Distribution of Agricultural Land by Size Group in 2014**

District	Small Holding Sector				Estate Sector		Total	
	Less than or equal 1/4 acre		Above 1/4 acre		No. of Holdings	Extent Acres	No. of Holdings	Extent Acres
	No. of Holdings	Extent Acres	No. of Holdings	Extent Acres				
Colombo	241,311	21,742	34,391	48,356	125	16,968	275,827	87,066
Gampaha	336,914	38,343	110,889	149,658	445	20,795	448,248	208,796
Kalutara	158,241	17,395	97,814	154,539	333	68,044	256,388	239,978
Kandy	116,586	13,930	139,061	173,066	356	81,197	256,003	268,193
Matale	29,839	4,167	78,180	144,307	281	39,234	108,300	187,708
Nuwara Eliya	34,308	2,860	85,162	69,223	256	158,922	119,726	231,005
Galle	116,279	12,808	129,101	177,095	264	33,514	245,644	223,417
Matara	80,407	9,280	110,426	169,920	300	37,879	191,133	217,079
Hambantota	48,578	7,901	106,035	222,831	119	12,189	154,732	242,921
Jaffna	90,423	12,660	43,416	52,979	13	762	133,852	66,401
Mannar	11,357	1,097	9,261	34,458	8	7,350	20,626	42,905
Vavuniya	13,097	2,007	25,371	64,348	9	339	38,477	66,694
Mullaitivu	6,320	1,212	22,532	61,387	42	2,451	28,894	65,050
Killinochchi	5,542	1,190	22,282	65,303	176	9,740	28,000	76,233
Batticaloa	95,433	9,818	34,462	103,424	57	3,911	129,952	117,153
Ampara	88,032	8,525	69,244	208,750	33	6,594	157,309	223,869
Trincomalee	43,457	5,098	33,395	84,456	7	3,903	76,859	93,457
Kurunegala	117,451	18,705	290,552	566,759	1,826	106,015	409,829	691,479
Puttalam	92,231	10,991	91,598	188,658	1,373	66,990	185,202	266,639
Anuradhapura	41,062	6,693	182,834	528,498	70	7,979	223,966	543,170
Polonnaruwa	26,947	4,265	79,613	197,350	62	11,844	106,622	213,459
Badulla	60,192	6,221	128,770	197,348	223	97,880	189,185	301,449
Monaragala	16,147	2,295	104,642	303,163	101	17,278	120,890	322,736
Ratnapura	77,563	9,414	172,231	273,390	614	98,752	250,408	381,556
Kegalle	86,614	11,060	110,081	165,334	354	88,471	197,049	264,865
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>2,034,331</b>	<b>239,677</b>	<b>2,311,343</b>	<b>4,404,599</b>	<b>7,447</b>	<b>999,001</b>	<b>4,353,121</b>	<b>5,643,277</b>

In the year 2014, The Small Holding Sector, comprises the holdings of having extent less than 20 acres (8.09 hectares), contributes to 82.3 percent of total agricultural land extent or 4,644,276 acres (1,879,513 hectares). The balance 17.7 percent or 999,001 acres (404,290 hectares) in land extent was reported under Estate Sector, which comprises holdings of 20 acres (8.09 hectares) or more in land extent. Small Holding Sector has expanded by 20.8 percent and the land extent under Estate Sector increased by 5.1 percent during the period from 2002 to 2014.

Figure 3.2.2: Distribution of Land Extent by two Sectors in 2002 and 2014



**Note:**

Out of the total Agricultural holdings in the Small Holding Sector, 46.7 percent were belonged to the size class known as marginal holdings in the economical point of view which accounted for merely 239,677 acres in extent or 5.2 percent to the total extent under Small Holding Sector and the average size is 19 perches or nearly 0.119 of an acre. About 36 percent of such holdings were confined to Western province, 12 percent to Southern province and other 11 percent to Eastern province respectively. Considering the marginal contribution of this category towards the agricultural sector in terms of production and extent, this sector is excluded in the rest of analysis in this chapter. Therefore, the analysis focused only of the following two groups.

- *Holdings above 40 perches in the Small Holding Sector*
- *Holdings in the Estate Sector*

**3.3: Distribution of Agricultural Holdings and Land Extent by Sector and District**

The largest agricultural land extent was confined in Kurunegala district which accounts for 12.5 percent to the total agricultural land extent in the Island. Five other districts namely: Anuradhapura (9.9 percent), Ratnapura (6.9 percent), Monaragala (5.9 percent), Badulla (5.5 percent) and Puttalam (4.7 percent) districts have reported largest agricultural land extent next to Kurunegala district. These six districts contributed 45.4 percent of total agricultural land extent. The agricultural land extent reported in the districts of Northern and Eastern provinces such as Mannar (0.8 percent), Jaffna (1.0 percent), Mullaitivu (1.18 percent),



## ECONOMIC CENSUS 2013/14 – AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Vavuniya (1.2 percent), are substantially low when it is compared with other districts. When other provinces are considered, Colombo (1.2 percent) district contributes the lowest extent for total agricultural land extent of the country.

**Table 3.3.1: Number of Agricultural Holdings and Land Extent by Sector and District – 2014.**

Province/ District	Total		Small Holding Sector		Estate Sector	
	No. of Holdings	Extent (Acres)	No. of Holdings	Extent (Acres)	No. of Holdings	Extent (Acres)
<b>Western Province</b>	<b>243,997</b>	<b>458,360</b>	<b>243,094</b>	<b>352,553</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>105,807</b>
Colombo	34,516	65,324	34,391	48,356	125	16,968
Gampaha	111,334	170,453	110,889	149,658	445	20,795
Kalutara	98,147	222,583	97,814	154,539	333	68,044
<b>Central Province</b>	<b>303,296</b>	<b>665,948</b>	<b>302,403</b>	<b>386,595</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>279,353</b>
Kandy	139,417	254,263	139,061	173,066	356	81,197
Matale	78,461	183,541	78,180	144,307	281	39,234
Nuwara Eliya	85,418	228,145	85,162	69,223	256	158,922
<b>Southern Province</b>	<b>346,245</b>	<b>653,427</b>	<b>345,562</b>	<b>569,845</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>83,582</b>
Galle	129,365	210,609	129,101	177,095	264	33,514
Matara	110,726	207,799	110,426	169,920	300	37,879
Hambantota	106,154	235,020	106,035	222,831	119	12,189
<b>Northern Province</b>	<b>123,110</b>	<b>299,117</b>	<b>122,862</b>	<b>278,475</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>20,642</b>
Jaffna	43,429	53,741	43,416	52,979	13	762
Mannar	9,269	41,808	9,261	34,458	8	7,350
Vavuniya	25,380	64,687	25,371	64,348	9	339
Mullaitivu	22,574	63,838	22,532	61,387	42	2,451
killinochchi	22,458	75,043	22,282	65,303	176	9,740
<b>Eastern Province</b>	<b>137,198</b>	<b>411,038</b>	<b>137,101</b>	<b>396,630</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>14,408</b>
Batticaloa	34,519	107,335	34,462	103,424	57	3,911
Ampara	69,277	215,344	69,244	208,750	33	6,594
Trincomalee	33,402	88,359	33,395	84,456	7	3,903
<b>North-Western Province</b>	<b>385,349</b>	<b>928,421</b>	<b>382,150</b>	<b>755,416</b>	<b>3,199</b>	<b>173,005</b>
Kurunagala	292,378	672,774	290,552	566,759	1,826	106,015
Puttalam	92,971	255,648	91,598	188,658	1,373	66,990
<b>North - Central Province</b>	<b>262,579</b>	<b>745,671</b>	<b>262,447</b>	<b>725,848</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>19,823</b>
Anuradhapura	182,904	536,477	182,834	528,498	70	7,979
Polonnaruwa	79,675	209,194	79,613	197,350	62	11,844
<b>Uva Province</b>	<b>233,736</b>	<b>615,670</b>	<b>233,412</b>	<b>500,512</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>115,158</b>
Badulla	128,993	295,228	128,770	197,348	223	97,880
Monaragala	104,743	320,441	104,642	303,163	101	17,278
<b>Sabaragamuwa Province</b>	<b>283,280</b>	<b>625,947</b>	<b>282,312</b>	<b>438,724</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>187,223</b>
Ratnapura	172,845	372,142	172,231	273,390	614	98,752
Kegalle	110,435	253,805	110,081	165,334	354	88,471
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>2,318,790</b>	<b>5,403,600</b>	<b>2,311,343</b>	<b>4,404,599</b>	<b>7,447</b>	<b>999,001</b>

The level of geographic distribution of the agricultural land is revealed in the table of 3.2.1. The figure in the table of 3.3.1 expresses the uneven pattern in the distribution of number of agricultural holdings and land extent among provinces. It is clearly noted that North Western province has the highest contribution to the agriculture sector. When the number of holdings reported is compared with the extent, it can be seen that the average size of a holding is relatively high in Eastern Province. The average size of a holding in Western province is relatively smaller when compared with other provinces.

The distribution of agricultural holdings and land extent among provinces has been presented in the figure 3.3.1.

**Figure 3.3.1: Number of Holdings and Land Extent under Agriculture by Province 2014**



### 3.4 Distribution of Holdings by Size Class - 2014

The percentage distribution of the land extent under agriculture holdings by size class of holding is given in table no 3.4.1. It reveals that the holdings of less than 1 acre in size are 8.1 percent of total agricultural extent when both sectors are considered together. When small holding sector is separately considered, 10.0 percent of total extent is covered under the category of less than 1 acre. With the same consideration on, it also shows about 66.2 percent of Small Holding agricultural land extent come under the category of less than 5 acres. Holdings, less than 10 acres is contained 71.3 percent to the total agricultural extent while the figure becomes 87.4 of the extent under Small Holding Sector.

Table 3.4.1: Agricultural Land by Size Class of Holdings and Sector – 2014

Size class Interval in Acres	Number of Holdings			Extent (Acres)		
	Total	% to Total of Each sector	% to Total of Both sector	Total	% to Total of Each sector	% to Total of Both sector
<b>Small Holding Sector</b>						
<1/2	369,774	16.0	15.9	99,926	2.3	1.8
1/2 - < 1	564,050	24.4	24.3	339,501	7.7	6.3
1 - < 2	589,523	25.5	25.4	745,738	16.9	13.8
2 - < 3	317,079	13.7	13.7	715,519	16.2	13.2
3 - < 4	192,996	8.3	8.3	619,841	14.1	11.5
4 - < 5	93,436	4.0	4.0	395,148	9.0	7.3
5 - < 7	61,947	2.7	2.7	323,259	7.3	6.0
7 - < 10	84,402	3.7	3.6	612,625	13.9	11.3
10 - < 20	33,404	1.4	1.4	423,397	9.6	7.8
20 = <	4,732	0.2	0.2	129,645	2.9	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,311,343</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>4,404,599</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>81.5</b>
<b>Estate Sector</b>						
20 - < 30	2,948	39.6	0.1	82,837	8.3	1.5
30 - < 50	1,940	26.1	0.1	91,282	9.1	1.7
50 - < 100	1,435	19.3	0.1	115,307	11.5	2.1
100 - < 250	460	6.2	0.0	106,248	10.6	2.0
250 = <	664	8.9	0.0	603,327	60.4	11.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,447</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>999,001</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18.5</b>
<b>Both Sector</b>	<b>2,318,790</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,403,600</b>		<b>100.0</b>

According to the figure 3.4.1 Number of holdings in all class size has been increased during the period of 2002-2014. The effect of resettlement in Northern and Eastern provinces and peaceful environment and fragmentation in the country might be the cause for the improvement mainly.

Figure 3.4.1: Distribution of Agricultural Land Extent by Size Class of Holding in 2002 and 2014 (Small Holding Sector)

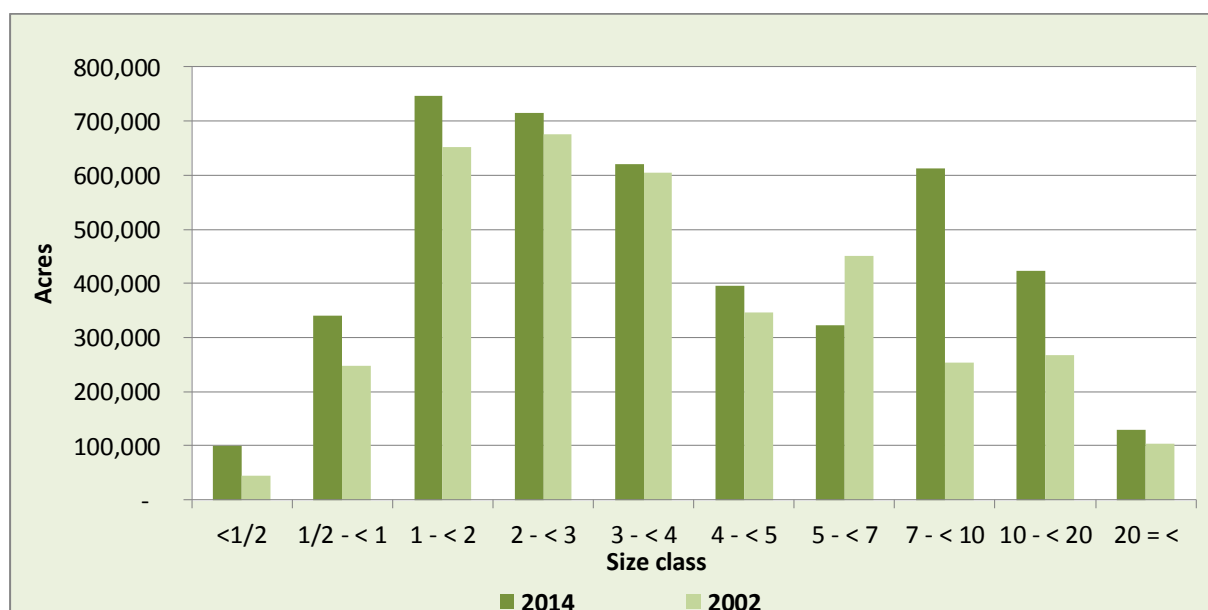


Figure 3.4.2 Lorenz curve drawn on the number of holdings by deciles, against the corresponding distribution of the extent of holdings shows the unequal pattern of the distribution. Gini coefficient, that provides a measure on the inequality of the distribution of land among holdings, has estimated as 0.51. This implies that the degree of inequality in distribution of agricultural land among Small Holdings has decreased when it is compared with the figure (0.63) of the year 2002.

**Figure 3.4.2: Lorenz Curve on Number of Holdings and Land Extent (Small Holding Sector)**

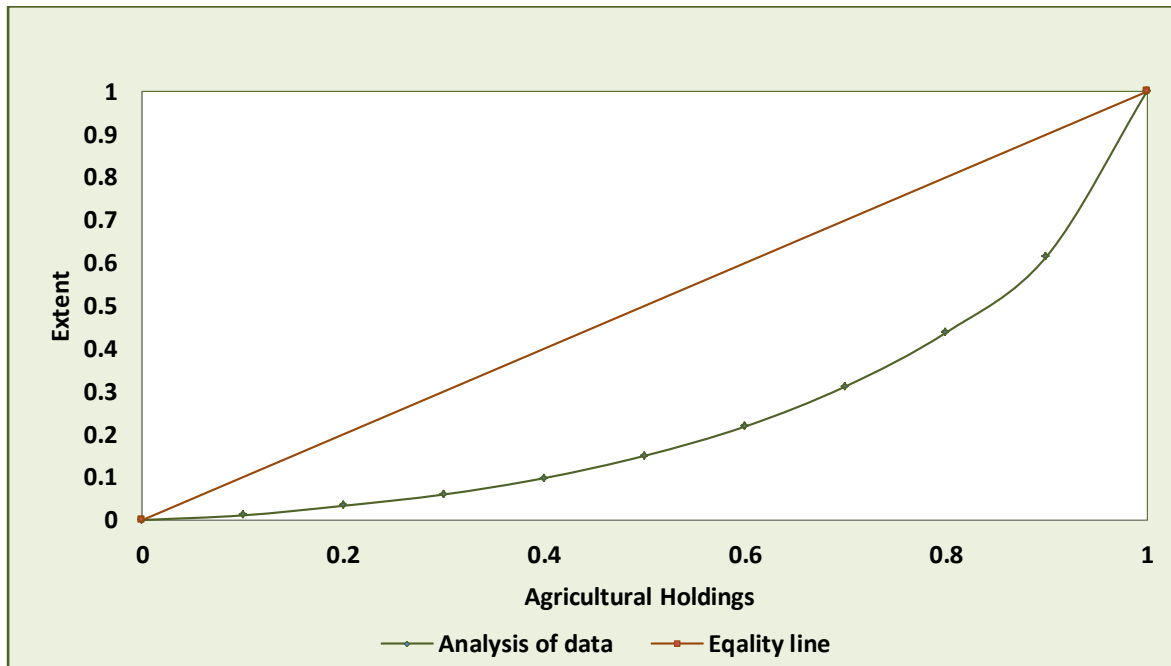
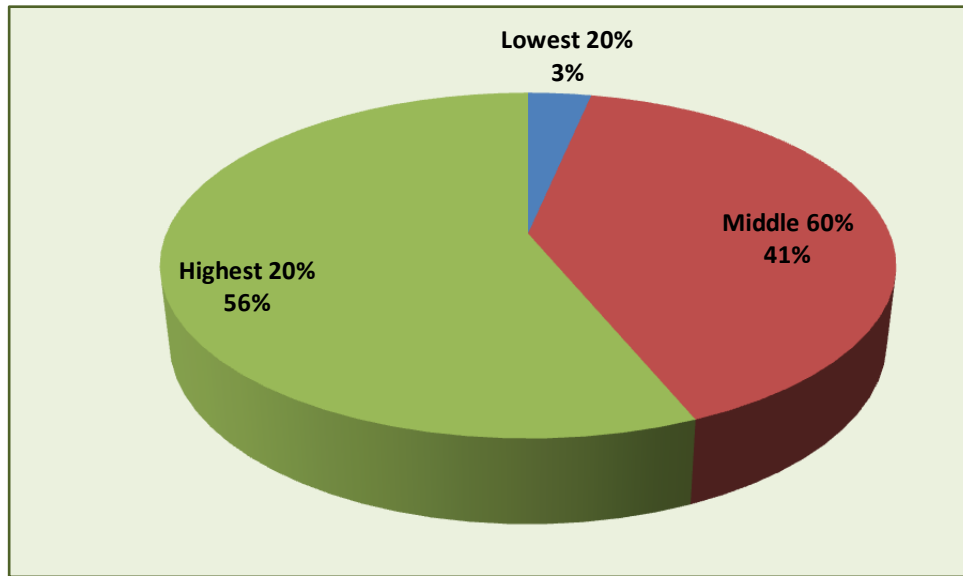


Figure 3.4.3 that is large proportion of agricultural extent is shared by a small proportion of holdings. About 56 percent of agricultural extent is shared by only 20 percent of holdings while remaining 44 percent of extent has distributed among 80 percent of holdings. The Lowest 20 percent was receiving only 3 percent from total Agricultural Extent of Small Holding Sector in 2014.

Figure 3.4.3: Share of Agricultural Land Extent by Agricultural Holding Quintiles – 2014





## Chapter 4

# Characteristics of Agricultural Operators and their Households

### 4.1: Introduction

Sri Lanka, the then “Granary in the East” is basically an agricultural country with almost all favorable factors for agriculture, likewise fertile soil, sufficient water resources, climatic conditions, farm familiar labour resources. Its life style has been linked with agriculture related activities from the early history. The information - on the human resources related to agriculture sector is vital for policy decisions. Therefore, the Quarterly Labor Force Survey (LFS) of Sri Lanka conducted by DCS estimates the work force of the country's agriculture. However, it does not provide whole detail information on characteristics of agricultural operators. Therefore, these characteristics are usually collected through the Census of Agriculture conducted by decennial basis. This chapter describes demographic characteristics of Agricultural operators, their educational background, and operational status of operator, agricultural holdings, household population and their family sizes also.

### 4.2: Number of Agricultural Operators

The first chapter explained that data collection procedure in the Economic Census 2013/14 - Agricultural Activities, which had three components namely;

- |                           |                                  |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a). Small Holding Sector | 1. Holdings of 1/4 acre or below |
|                           | 2. Holdings of above 1/4 acre    |
| (b). Estate Sector        | 1. Holdings of 20 acres or above |

Table 4.2.1 describes the number of agricultural operators reported in year 2014 and 2002. According to the data given below, the total number of agricultural operators reported as 4,302,214 in the year 2014 and the corresponding figure in the year 2002 was 3,217,822. Twelve years ago, more than 54.3 percent of operators had been operating agriculture holdings above 1/4 acre but in the Economic Census 2013/14 - Agricultural Activities; it was found that nearly 53.7 percent of the operators were operating agriculture holdings in this group.

In other words, the operators who had operated the holdings less than 1/4 of an acre in the Census of Agriculture 2002 accounted for only 45.5 percent of the entire number of operators while these operators were responsible for operating only about 4.2 percent of the agricultural land. In the Economic Census 2013/14 - Agricultural Activities, about 46.1 percent of operators were responsible for operating 4.2 percent of the agricultural land and their holdings are below 1/4 of an acre. This indicates although there was a little increase of operators operating holdings below 1/4 of an acre, between two Censuses, but there was no land-wise increase past twelve years.

**Table 4.2.1: Number of Agricultural Operators and Extent of Holdings 2014 - 2002**

Sector	2014				2002			
	Operators		Extent		Operators		Extent	
	No	%	Acres	%	No	%	Acres	%
<b>Small Holding Sector</b>	<b>4,294,767</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>4,644,276</b>	<b>82.30</b>	<b>3,211,245</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>3,846,057</b>	<b>80.2</b>
1/4 Acre and below	1,983,401	46.1	239,677	4.2	1,462,904	45.5	202,182	4.2
Above 1/4 Acre	2,311,366	53.7	4,404,599	78.1	1,748,341	54.3	3,643,875	76.0
<b>Estate Sector</b>	<b>7,447</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>999,001</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>6,577</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>950,947</b>	<b>19.8</b>
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>4,302,214</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,643,277</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,217,822</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,797,004</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The land operators below 1/4 of an acre cannot be qualified or defined as agricultural operators as their marginal land is basically restricted to homesteads where the crops grown in the small piece of land are limited to one or two coconut palms or any other crop with few bushes/plants/creepers.

*Important: Therefore, from here and onwards in this chapter the classifications and data are restricted for the operators who are operating agriculture land 1/4 of an acre (0.10 hectare) and above.*

### **4.3: Agricultural Operators Classified by Sex**

The simple meaning of an "Agricultural Operator" is the person who is taking day to day decision on his/her entire operation of agriculture land or "Agriculture Holding" defined in the Census of Agriculture. Although, a large number of females are engaged in the agriculture sector performing different activities, still operators or decision makers found to be dominated by males in the Small Holding Sector as well as in the Estate Sector. According to the data given in the table 4.3.1, more than three fourth of agricultural operators were males.



**Table 4.3.1: Number of Agricultural Operators by Sector and Sex - 2014**

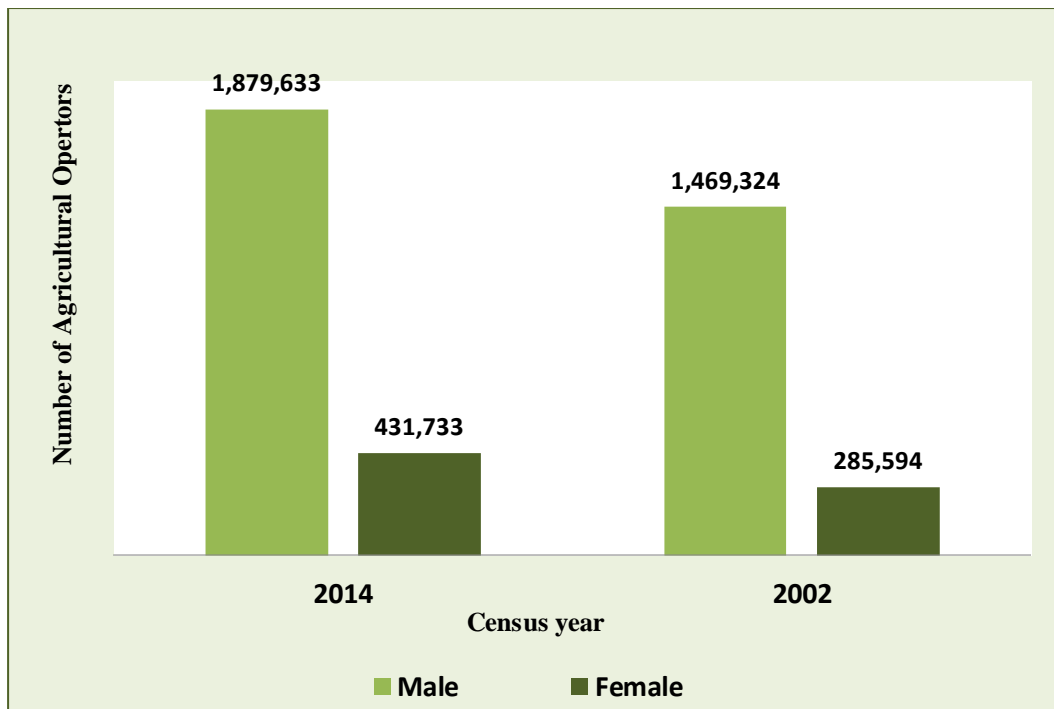
Sector	Total	Male	%	Female	%
Small Holding Sector	2,311,366	1,879,633	81.3	431,733	18.7
Estate Sector	7,447	6892	92.5	555	7.5
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>2,318,813</b>	<b>1,886,525</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>432,288</b>	<b>18.6</b>

*\*Only above ¼ acre*

There were 431,733 female agriculture operators in the Small Holding Sector and its share is 18.7 percent of the total number of operators while the Estate Sector, female contribution as an operator is 555 and its share is 7.5 percent. However, it was noticed that number of female agricultural operators in Small Holding Sector has increased by 51.2 percent during the period of last 12 years while male agriculture operators have increased by 27.9 percent (Figure 4.3.1).

There could be instances for the under estimation of females as agricultural operators since in Sri Lankan patriarchal society attributed to reluctance to identify them as female agricultural operators similar to head of the household. But in the Census definitions and training manuals, there was no any preferences given for males to be identified as agricultural operators.

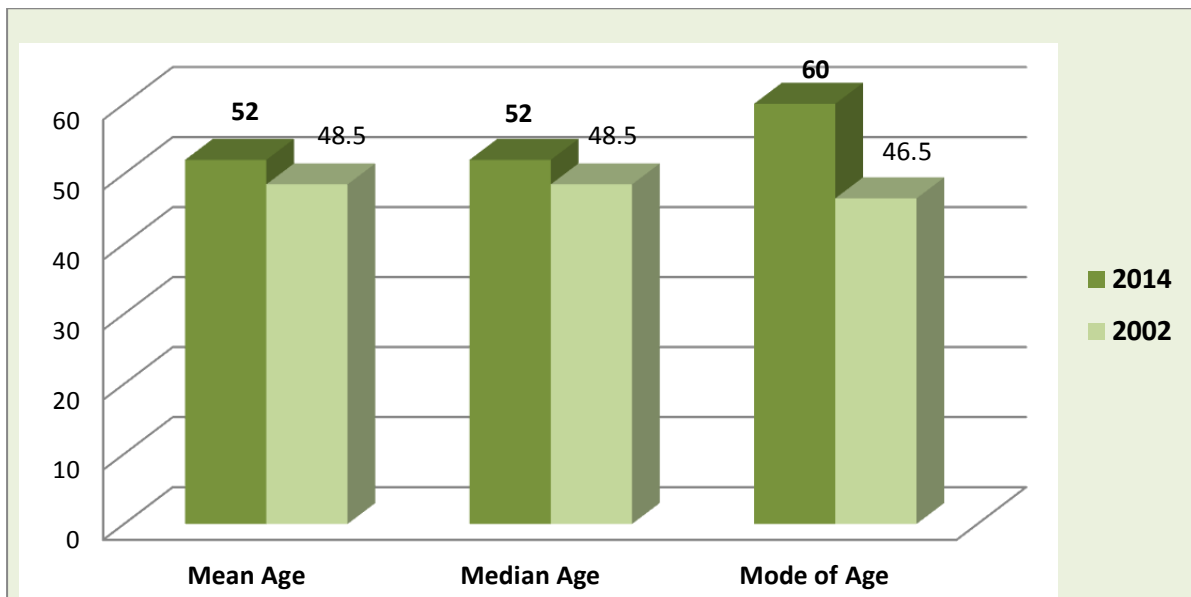
**Figure 4.3.1: Comparison of Agricultural Operators by Sex - 2014 and 2002**



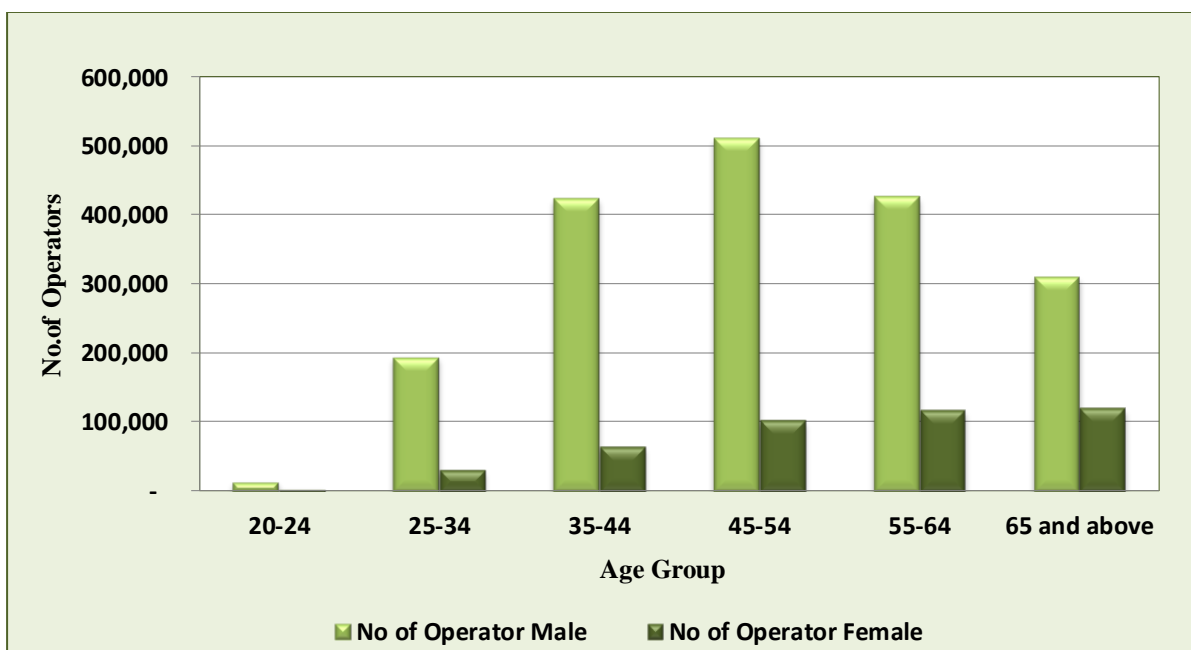
#### 4.4: Agricultural Operators by Age

According to the current demographic pattern in the country, aging of the population is one of the salient factors. This can be severely affected on agriculture sector, since agriculture activities needed more human labor when the level of farm mechanization is lower. Figure 4.4.1 shows the age distribution of agricultural operators and it indicates the aging pattern between the two Censuses conducted in 2014 and 2002.

**Figure 4.4.1: Age Distribution of Agricultural Operators - 2014 and 2002**

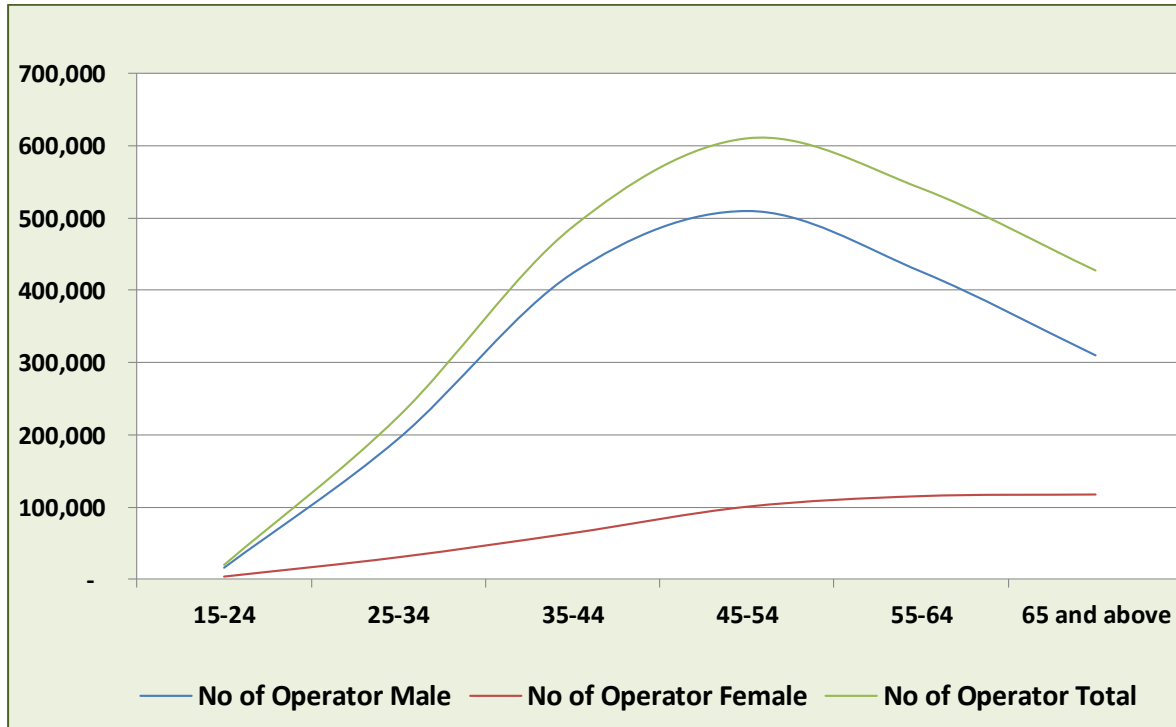


**Figure 4.4.2: Age Distribution of Agricultural Operators (Small Holding Sector) – 2014**



Summary measures related with age were calculated to analyze the aging pattern of agricultural operators and they are depicted in the table 4.4.1. The mean age of an agriculture operator has increased by three and half years during past 12 years period from 2002 - 2014. The Median age and mode age also have increased and the related measures could be seen in the following table.

**Figure 4.4.3: Age Distribution of Agricultural Operators – 2014**



**Table 4.4.1: Summary Measures of Agricultural Operators' Age - 2014 and 2002**

Age of an Agricultural Operator (years)	2014	2002
Mean Age	52	48.5
Median Age	52	48.5
Mode of Age	60	46.5

Table 4.4.2 provides detail information of age of agricultural operators by sector. Nearly 81 percent of the agricultural operators in the Small Holding Sector belong to age between 25 - 64 years. However, 90 percent of agricultural operators in the Estate Sector are over 35 years of age. The reason for this could be majority of the estate sector agricultural operators is functioning as Estate Superintendents.

**Table 4.4.2: Age Distribution of Agricultural Operators – 2014**

Age Group	Total	Small holding Sector		Estate Sector	
		No	%	No	%
Less than 20 years	1,671	1,669	0.1	2	0
20-24	18,424	18,363	0.8	61	0.8
25-34	225,893	225,223	9.7	670	9
35-44	489,252	487,703	21.1	1,549	20.8
45-54	612,166	610,141	26.4	2,025	27.2
55-64	542,904	540,927	23.4	1,977	26.5
65 and above	428,503	427,340	18.5	1,163	15.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,318,813</b>	<b>2,311,366</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,447</b>	<b>100</b>

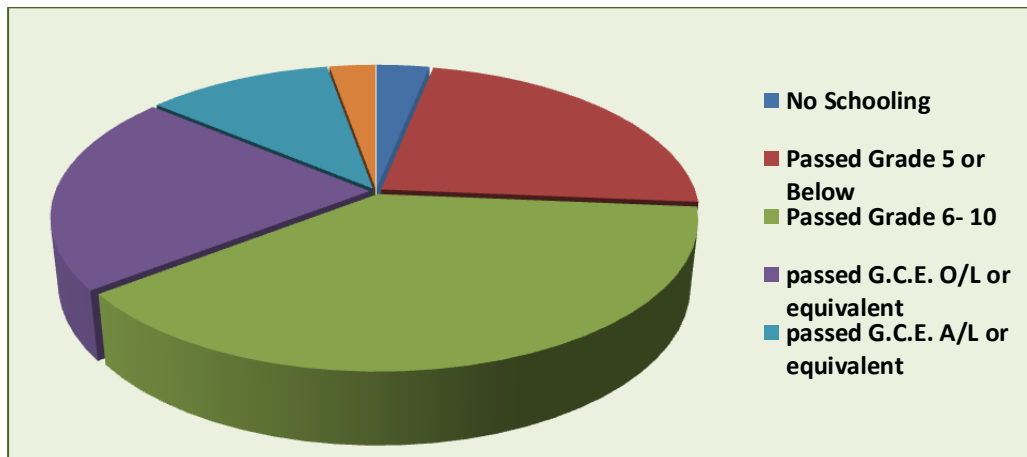
**4.5: Agricultural Operators by Educational Attainment**

Census data revealed that Small Holding Sector 3.2 percent of the total agricultural operators or 46,019 male operators and 27,301 female operators had no school education at all. Table 4.5.1 shows, agricultural operator's educational qualification in both sectors. The data reveals that, the operators in the Estate Sector are more educated compared to the operators in the Small Holding Sector.

**Table 4.5.1: Agricultural Operators by Educational Qualification and Sector – 2014**

Education Qualification	Small Holding Sector		Estate Sector		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
No Schooling	73,320	3.2	45	0.6	73,365	3.2
Passed Grade 5 or Below	537,028	23.2	418	5.6	537,446	23.2
Passed Grade 6- 10	884,976	38.3	1,197	16.1	886,173	38.2
Passed G.C.E. O/L or equivalent	497,409	21.5	1,708	22.9	499,117	21.5
Passed G.C.E. A/L or equivalent	255,667	11.1	2,809	37.7	258,476	11.1
Passed Degree or Above	62,966	2.7	1,270	17.1	64,236	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,311,366</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,447</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,318,813</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Figure 4.5.1: Total Agricultural Operators by Educational Qualification – 2014**



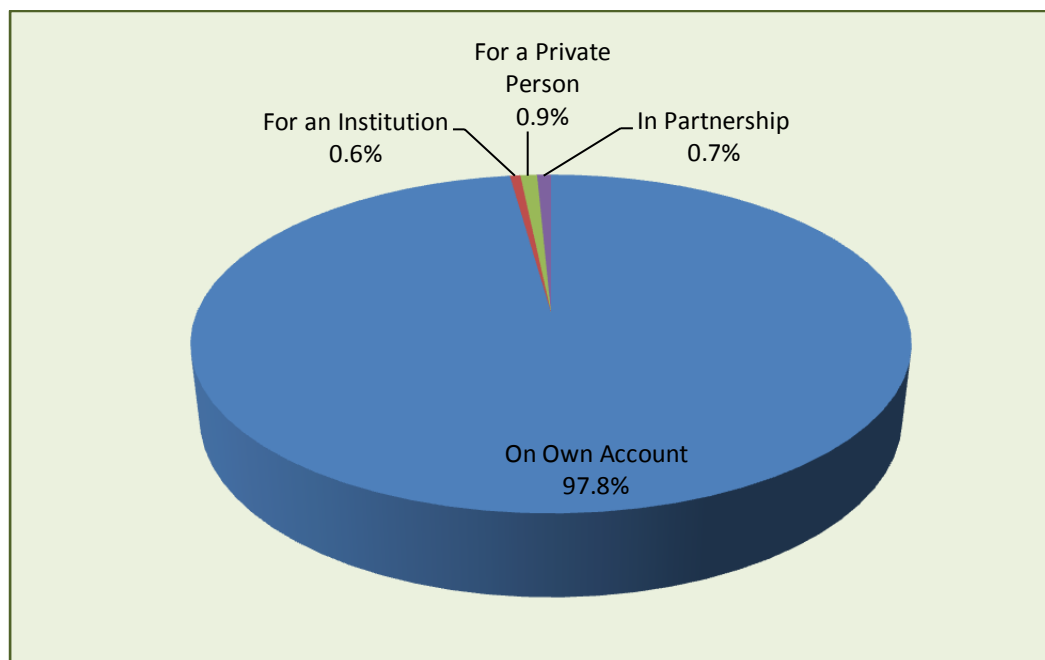
#### 4.6: Agricultural Operators by Type of Ownership of Holdings

This topic is exclusively related to the agricultural operators associated with Small Holding Sector only. Operational holding in the Census has been defined as the land he/she is operating irrespective of operational status. Therefore, an operator can operate land and or livestock and/or aquaculture by undertaking it on his/her own account, in partnership, for an Institution and for a private person. The Economic Census 2013/14 - Agricultural activities, reveals that there were about 98 percent of agricultural operators operating their holdings on own account basis and other status are negligible. However, data (Table 4.6.1) revealed that majority of operators have operating holdings on own account.

**Table 4.6.1: Number and Extent of Operational Holdings by Status of Operator – 2014**

Type of Ownership	Operators		Extent	
	No	%	Acres	%
On Own Account	2,260,490	97.8	4,275,664	97.1
For an Institution	12,987	0.6	31,010	0.7
For a Private Person	20,612	0.9	58,907	1.3
In Partnership	17,277	0.7	39,018	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,311,366</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,404,599</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Figure 4.6.1: Number and Extent of Operational Holdings by Status of Operator – 2014**



#### 4.7: Characteristics of Agricultural Operator's Households

The variables related to demographic characteristics of agricultural operators' household like number of family members, their age distribution and sex were collected in the Economic Census 2013/14 enumeration of Agricultural activities. According to that the total population of agricultural households was reported to be 9,133,268 while the corresponding population reported at the Census of Agriculture 2002 was 7,397,880. So the average family size of agricultural households was 4.2 in 2002 while the average family size is 4.0 in the year 2014 which is slightly lower compared to 2002. The decline of family size as well as aging of agricultural operators could create a shortage of labor pertaining to agriculture sector in the country, if the pattern of labor intensiveness continues.

**Table 4.7.1: Comparison of Agricultural Households and their Population by District - 2002 and 2014**

District	2014			2002		
	No. of Agricultural Households	Total Population of Agricultural Households	Average Family Size	No. of Agricultural Households	Total Population of Agricultural Households	Average Family Size
Colombo	32,718	132,095	4.0	27,019	114,173	4.2
Gampaha	103,672	419,604	4.0	87,383	368,083	4.2
Kalutara	100,308	405,189	4.0	75,537	323,261	4.3
Kandy	133,395	573,295	4.3	103,516	463,062	4.5
Matale	72,591	296,029	4.1	63,568	264,947	4.2
Nuwara Eliya	84,404	378,146	4.5	45,831	198,522	4.3
Galle	127,750	513,316	4.0	103,292	447,922	4.3
Matara	108,206	450,818	4.2	89,744	404,113	4.5
Hambantota	104,352	425,858	4.1	86,148	379,174	4.4
Jaffna	43,466	174,283	4.0	25,048	106,183	4.2
Mannar	8,930	37,088	4.2	13,396	60,405	4.5
Vavunia	22,429	86,115	3.8	5,121	22,341	4.4
Mullaitivu	21,793	77,070	3.5	12,748	55,316	4.3
Kilinochchi	22,004	85,279	3.9	11,664	52,283	4.5
Batticaloa	34,895	138,703	4.0	20,628	92,189	4.5
Ampara	66,381	271,739	4.1	54,440	238,016	4.4
Trincomalee	32,340	126,312	3.9	18,667	80,663	4.3
Kurunagala	288,816	1,135,141	3.9	245,571	981,828	4.0
Puttalam	90,119	351,533	3.9	66,965	267,755	4.0
Anuradhapura	179,809	713,919	4.0	147,704	595,032	4.0
Polonnaruwa	78,136	313,835	4.0	57,672	237,660	4.1
Badulla	126,396	517,298	4.1	89,205	384,905	4.3
Monaragala	100,274	398,068	4.0	80,230	346,719	4.3
Ratnapura	171,303	684,248	4.0	132,007	562,229	4.3
Kegalle	104,498	428,284	4.1	82,319	351,099	4.3
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>2,258,985</b>	<b>9,133,268</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1,745,423</b>	<b>7,397,880</b>	<b>4.2</b>

## ECONOMIC CENSUS 2013/14 – AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Considering the No. of agricultural households in 2014 was reported to be 2,258,985 while the corresponding households reported at the Census of Agricultural activities 2002 was 1,745,423. Although, there is an increase by 29.4 percent of agricultural households in the year 2014 compared to 2002, a slight drop could be seen in the household size. The contribution from family members towards agricultural activities is a vital factor to cut down the labor component of cost of production in the Small Holdings sector.

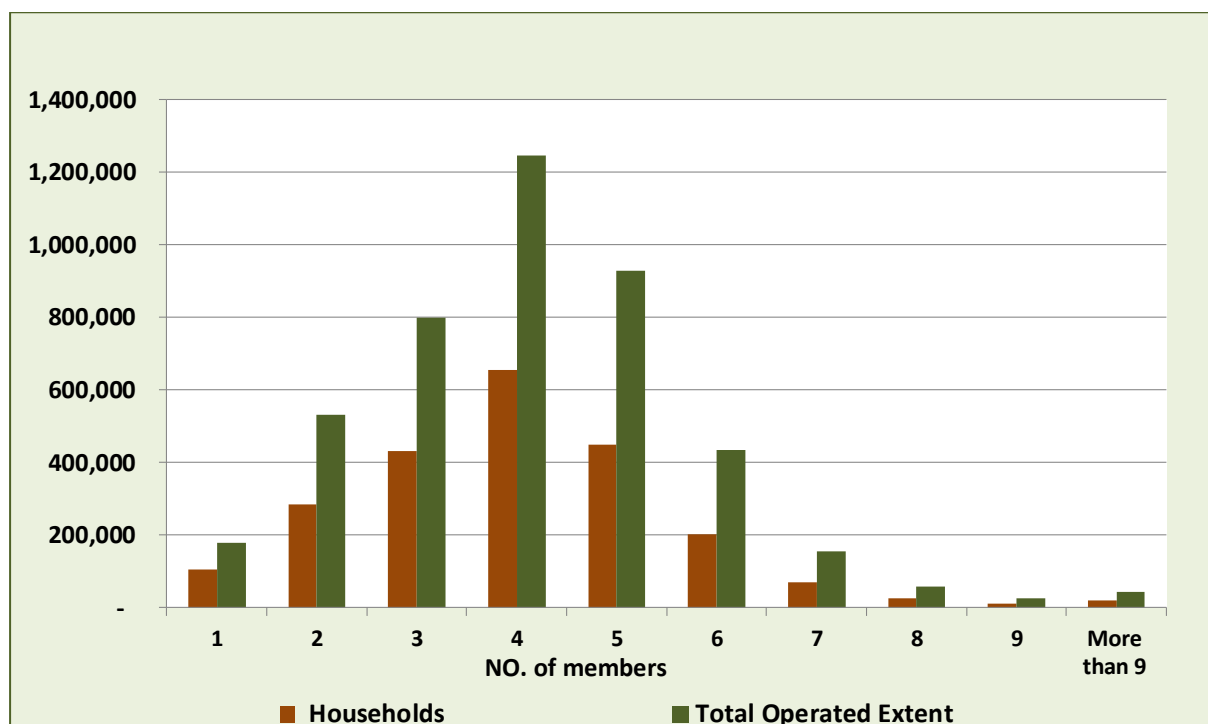
Following table gives the distribution of households according to the size of household and operated area.

**Table 4.7.2: Agricultural Households by Household Size and by Operated Extent – 2014**

Household Size	Households		Total Operated Extent	
	No	%	Acres	%
1 Members	104,786	4.6	179,215	4.1
2 Members	283,881	12.6	532,054	12.1
3 Members	433,221	19.2	799,022	18.1
4 Members	654,500	29.0	1,246,939	28.3
5 Members	450,205	19.9	928,743	21.1
6 Members	203,106	9.0	435,793	9.9
7 Members	70,853	3.1	155,233	3.5
8 Members	27,160	1.2	58,888	1.3
9 Members	11,486	0.5	25,434	0.6
More than 9 Members	19,788	0.9	43,279	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,258,985</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,404,599</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The households constitute with one person is 4.6 percent to the total number of house-holds and the area operated by them is 4.1 percent of the total agricultural extent of Small Holding Sector. About 94.3 percent of the agricultural households comprised of 6 persons or less than 6 persons and they are operating 93.6 percent of the extent under Small Holding Sector.

Figure 4.7.1: Agricultural Households by Household Size and Operated Extent - 2014



#### 4.8: Population of Agricultural Households by Sex and Age

Male biased sex ratio in agricultural household's population could be seen in many Asian countries especially in China and India. When it considers the heavy man power requirement related to agriculture work, in many cases agricultural households preferred to have more males than females. However, it was found that the overall sex ratio of Sri Lankan agricultural households was closer to 98, and when analyzing the working age population (15 years and above) in agriculture households, there is a slightly female biased (except 15-49 Years) sex ratio. Table 4.8.1 gives sex ratio of agricultural households by age distribution.

Table 4.8.1: Population of Agricultural Households by sex and Age - 2014

Age Group	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Less than 15 years	1,069,917	1,046,454	102.2
15-49 Years	2,269,447	2,251,433	100.8
50-64 Years	847,024	911,555	92.9
65 Years and Above	332,764	404,674	82.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,519,152</b>	<b>4,614,116</b>	<b>97.9</b>



#### 4.9: Agricultural Households by Size of Holdings

In the Economic Census 2013/14 - Enumeration of Agricultural activities, about 1,491,374 agricultural households or 66 percent of total agricultural households found to be operating land holdings less than 2 acres in extent and they were operating nearly 65 percent of the agricultural land in the Small Holding Sector and details are given in the following table.

**Table 4.9.1: Agricultural Households by Size of Holdings**

Size of Holdings	Households		Total Population	
	No.	%	No.	%
Operating Less than 2 Acres	1,491,374	66.0	5,961,522	65.3
Operating 2 Acres and Less than 5 Acres	589,327	26.1	2,416,177	26.5
Operating 5 Acres and Less than 10 Acres	142,018	6.3	601,307	6.6
Operating 10 Acres and above	36,266	1.6	154,263	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,258,985</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,133,268</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### 4.10: Work Done by Agricultural Operators Household

About 54 percent of the agricultural holdings reported that the entire work performed by household members themselves and they operate about 43 percent of the extent under agriculture in the Small Holding Sector. This means that they do not seek labor assistance from outside sources. However, nearly 46 percent of the holding have reported that they had to receive assistance from outside sources other than from family members to perform agricultural activities and its range varies from less than or over 50 percent of their needs.

**Table 4.10.1: Work Done by Agricultural Households by Volume of Works**

Volume of Work Done by Household Members	Holdings		Extent	
	No	%	Acres	%
Entire work done by Household Members	1,239,580	53.6	1,909,473	43.4
50% of work or More done by Household Members	678,501	29.4	1,576,203	35.8
Less than 50% of work done by Household Members	393,262	17.0	918,923	20.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,311,343</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,404,599</b>	<b>100.0</b>

District-wise situation related to this topic is given in the annexed tables. The rate of assistance needed to carry out agricultural work from outside sources other than their own family members are higher in the districts of dry zone especially within the districts of Eastern, Northern and also in North - Central provinces. In this context, highest rate 63.8 percent reported in Tricomalee district followed by 61.3 percent in Jaffna and Ampara districts. The percentage reported in Polonnaruwa district is 60.9 while 55.9 percent for Batticaloa district. Galle (55.8%), Hambantota (55.2%), Mannar (55.0%) and Anuradhapura (53.9%) reported more than 50 percent of agricultural works carry out by outside sources other than their own family members. The reason leads to this situation may probably be the average size of the operational holding (land extent) in these districts is comparatively higher than that of other districts in the Island.

**Figure 4.10.1: Work Done by Agricultural Households by Volume of Works**



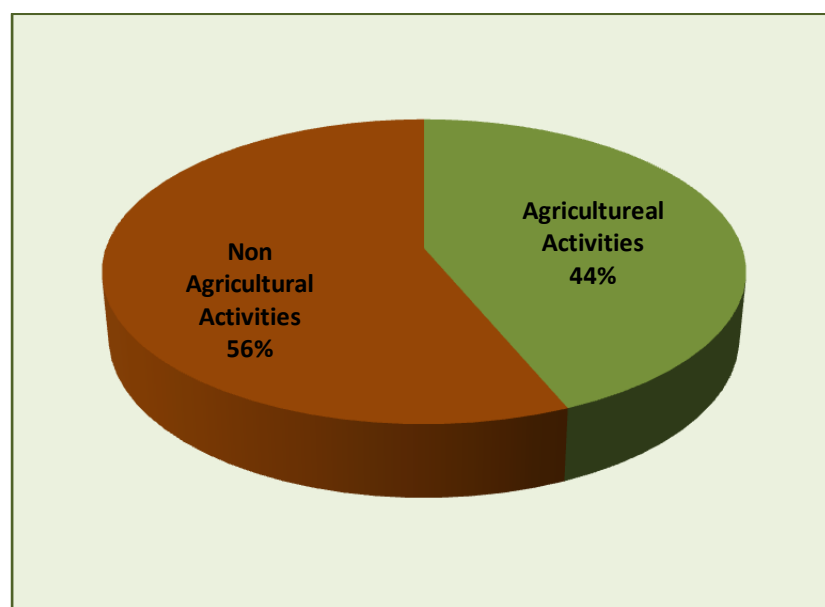
#### 4.11: Agricultural Households by Source of Income

The majority or 56.33 percent of the total agricultural households reported that their highest share of income derives from non-agricultural activities and 43.67 percent from agricultural activities.

**Table 4.11.1: Agricultural Households by Source of Income**

Source of Highest Share of Income	Agricultural Households	
	No	%
Agricultural Activities	986,546	43.67
Non Agricultural Activities	1,272,439	56.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,258,985</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Figure 4.11.1: Source of Highest Share of Income – 2014**



#### **4.12: Number of Operators that Engaged in Agriculture by Main Purpose of Production**

In the Economic Census 2013/14 - enumeration of Agricultural Activities, data was collected by probing the operators whether they are engaged in agricultural activities by main purpose of productions. Those who have stated that the main purpose of production is marketing than household consumption, and then they were identified as operators engaged in agriculture marketing purpose.

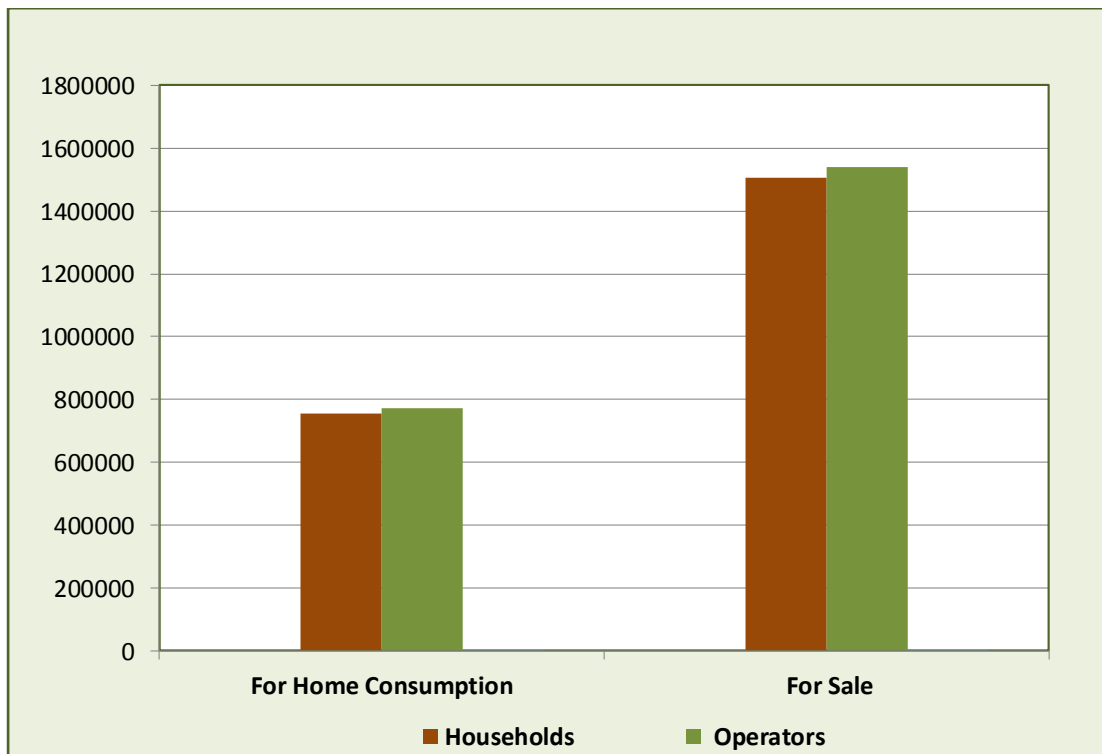
Otherwise, they were considered as operators engaged in agriculture for their own consumption purpose. Out of the total number of agricultural operators of 2,311,366, the operators who operated land and/or livestock and/or Aquaculture activities for marketing purpose were 1,539,689 and it is about 67 percent of the total number of operators in the Small

Holding Sector. The balance 33 percent was carried out agricultural activities on for their own consumption. However, considering the no. of households engaged in the agricultural production by the main purpose of production, the contribution from household engaged agricultural activities on for their own consumption was took same (33%) percentage of total agricultural households in the Small Holding Sector. In other words, about 67 percent or 1,504,573 of the agricultural households in the Small Holding Sector is engaged in agricultural activities marketing purpose.

**Table 4.12.1: Number of Agricultural Holdings and Number of Operators that Engaged in Agriculture by Main Purpose of Production – 2014**

Main Purpose of Production	Households		Operators	
	No.	%	No	%
For Home Consumption	754,412	33.4	771,677	33.4
For Sale	1,504,573	66.6	1,539,689	66.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,258,985</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,311,366</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Figure 4.12.1: Number of Agricultural Holdings and Number of Operators that Engaged in Agriculture by Main Purpose of Production – 2014**



## Chapter 5

# Tea Cultivation

### 5.1: Introduction

Tea cultivation was introduced in 1867 under the British rule by James Taylor, a planter from Britain, starting the first plantation in Lookandura Estate with an extent of 19 acres in Kandy district. With the deterioration of Coffee due to the leaf disease and drop of prices, Tea has become the profitable substitute for the Coffee plantation. Tea crop plays an eminent role in the economy of Sri Lanka in the aspects of extent, employment and foreign exchange earnings. The bulk of the Tea production in the country is being exported and in the year 2014 the export earnings from Tea amounted to Rs. 212,591 Million. The estimated national Tea production for the year 2014 was 338 million kilograms and out of that the amount exported was 327 million kilograms. This volume of export is equivalent to about 97 percent of the total production.

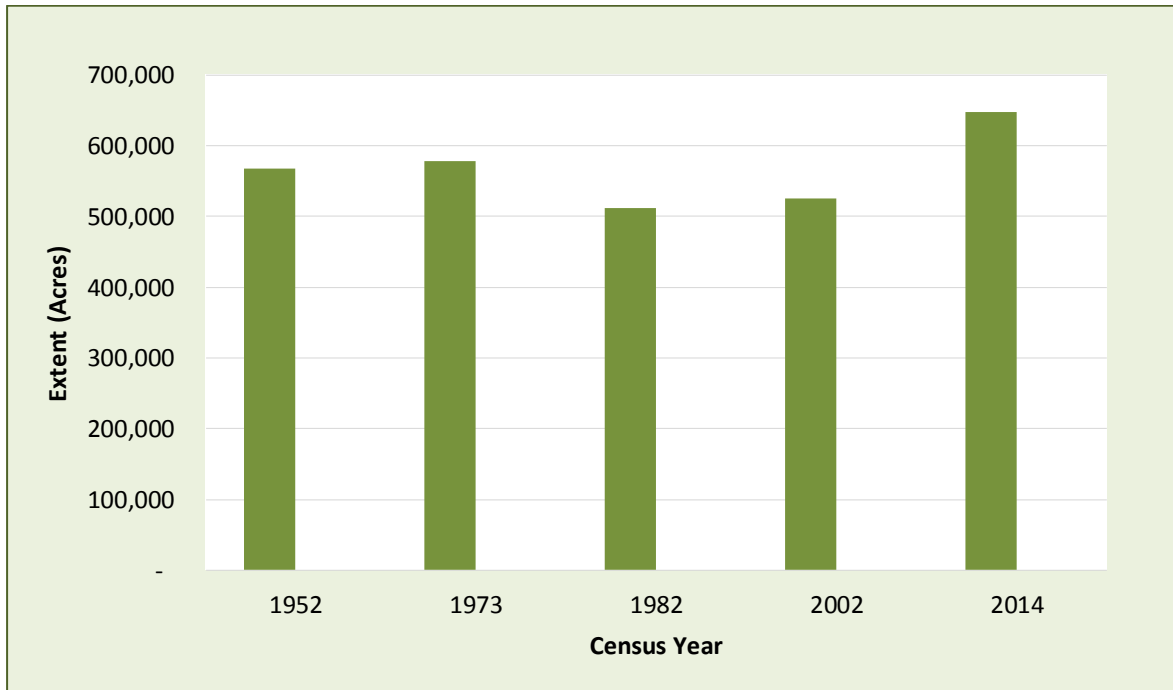
### 5.2: Extent under Tea

**Table 5.2.1: Extent under Tea Reported at the Census of Agriculture 1952 – 2014**

Census Year	1952	1973	1982	2002	2014
<b><u>Extent in Acres</u></b>					
<b>Extent under Tea</b>	567,288	577,947	511,854	525,622	646,930
<b><u>Extent in Hectares</u></b>					
<b>Extent under Tea</b>	229,578	233,892	207,144	212,716	261,808

According to available information, the Tea plantation which started in late 1860s covered an extent of about 200,000 acres in 1890. This acreage rose to 300,000 acres in 1895 and to about 400,000 acres in 1900. Since 1950s the increase in the extent was not so rapid.

**Figure 5.2.1: Tea Extent Reported at the Census of Agriculture 1952 – 2014**



**Table 5.2.2: Tea Extent by Sectors 2014-2002.**

Census Year	Total Extent		Small Holding Sector		Estate Sector	
	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
<b>2014</b>	646,930	100.0	309,792	47.9	337,138	52.1
<b>2002</b>	525,622	100.0	231,684	44.1	293,938	55.9

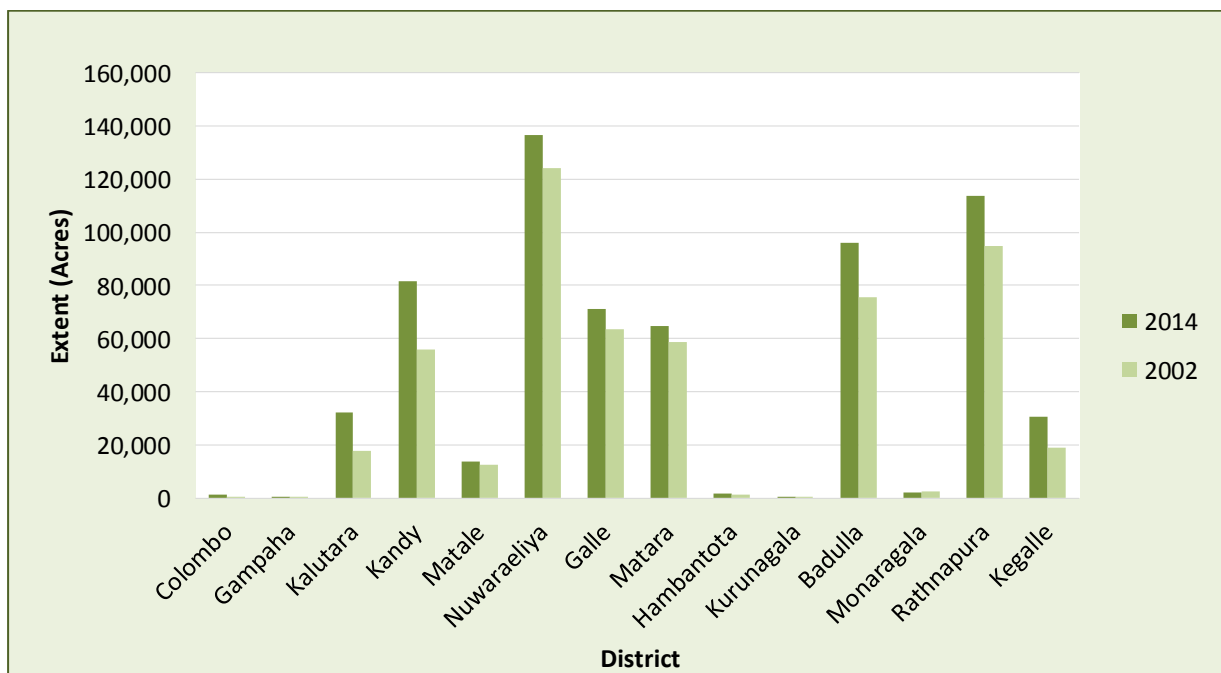
The composition of the extent between Small Holding Sector and Estate Sector has undergone a significant change within the period between 2002 and 2014. The proportion of the extent between Small Holding and Estate Sector in the Census of Agriculture 2002 was 44 and 56 while in Economic census 2013/14 - Agricultural activities, as 48 and 52. As a result of this change in the composition it was seen comparatively a higher contribution to the production from Small holders in the recent past.

Table 5.2.3: Extent of Tea by District - 2014 and 2002.

District	Tea Extent in Acres		Tea Extent in Hectares	
	2014	2002	2014	2002
Colombo	1,291	380	523	154
Gampaha	522	30	211	12
Kalutara	32,209	17,717	13,035	7,170
Kandy	81,457	55,842	32,965	22,599
Matale	13,905	12,676	5,627	5,130
Nuwara Eliya	136,754	124,208	55,344	50,266
Galle	71,273	63,380	28,844	25,629
Matara	64,725	58,573	26,194	23,704
Hambantota	1,685	1,088	682	440
Kurunagala	578	101	234	41
Badulla	96,213	75,709	38,937	30,639
Monaragala	1,947	2,279	788	922
Ratnapura	113,874	94,767	46,084	38,352
Kegalle	30,496	18,922	12,341	7,658
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>646,930</b>	<b>525,622</b>	<b>261,808</b>	<b>212,716</b>

During the 12 years’ period between 2002 and 2014, the aggregate extent under Tea has increased by 23.08 percent. However, low grown tea extent in the districts of western southern belt predominantly among Small Holding Sector namely, Kalutara, Gampaha, Colombo, Kurunagala, and Hambantota and Kegalle district among high grown tea extent show a rapid expansion during this period. While in the districts of Kandy, Matale, Nuwara Eliya and Badulla dominated by Estate Sector, areas in the hill country shows a moderate increase in the acreage.

Figure 5.2.2: Extent under Tea Reported at the 2014 and 2002 by District



### 5.3: Distribution of Tea Extent by District

Out of twenty-five administrative districts in the country, Tea is cultivated in fourteen districts. Districts of Nuwara Eliya, Ratnapura, Badulla, Kandy, Galle, and Matara are the major Tea growing districts and these six districts together accounted for about 87 percent of the total extent under Tea in the country. If the Estate Sector is considered separately Nuwara Eliya, Badulla, Kandy and Ratnapura districts are accounted for about 86 percent of the total Extent reported under Tea. When the Small Holding Sector is considered, Ratnapura, Galle, Matara and Kalutara are the leading districts in that order, accounting for about 74 percent of the total extent reported under Tea in that sector. Following Table 5.3.1 gives the distribution of total Tea extent by both sectors and districts as per Economic census 2013/14 - Agricultural activities.

**Table 5.3.1: Extent under Tea and Number of Holdings by Districts – 2014**

Districts	No of Holdings Reporting Tea	Total Agricultural Extent (Acres)*	Extent under Tea (Acres)	Extent under Tea as a % Total Agricultural Extent
Colombo	2,044	65,324	1,753	2.7
Gampaha	383	170,453	794	0.5
Kalutara	46,324	222,583	32,159	14.4
Kandy	27,295	254,263	81,058	31.9
Matale	1,707	183,541	13,773	7.5
Nuwara Eliya	15,403	228,145	136,643	59.9
Galle	78,456	210,609	71,531	34.0
Matara	60,207	207,799	64,905	31.2
Hambantota	2,857	235,020	1,714	0.7
Kurunegala	262	672,774	598	0.1
Badulla	27,648	295,228	96,046	32.5
Monaragala	557	320,441	1,882	0.6
Ratnapura	104,316	372,142	113,849	30.6
Kegalle	35,275	253,805	30,225	11.9
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>402,734</b>	<b>3,692,127</b>	<b>646,930</b>	<b>17.5</b>

*\*excluding the extent of land in the holding ¼ acres and below.*

When the share of Tea extent to the total extent under agriculture is considered at district level, Nuwara Eliya district ranks first in order as it reports that nearly 60 percent of extent devoted for agriculture is covered with Tea crop. Galle, Badulla, Kandy, Matara and Ratnapura districts are line up next in order where above 30% of the agricultural extent is planted with Tea.



#### 5.4: Number and Extent of Tea Holdings 2014, 2002

Number of holdings and extent of Tea by sectors according to the Economic census 2013/14 - Agricultural activities, compared with Census of Agriculture 2002 are given in table numbers 5.4.1 and 5.4.2. Number of tea holdings in the Small Holding Sector has been increased remarkably during the decade while in the extent significant increase could be seen. New planting as well as diversification of cropping especially from Rubber to Tea due to lower prices received in the Rubber sector and lacking of labor for tapping of Rubber are the reasons for this sector-wise change.

**Table 5.4.1: Number of Tea Holdings by Sectors in 2014 Compared with 2002**

Districts	Small Holding Sector			Estate Sector		
	Number		Increase in 2014 over 2002	Number		Increase in 2014 over 2002
	2014	2002		2014	2002	
Colombo	2,044	366	1,678	19	7	12
Gampaha	383	38	345	3	-	3
Kalutara	46,324	22,967	23,357	138	78	60
Kandy	27,295	18,432	8,863	262	235	27
Matale	1,707	747	960	66	87	-21
Nuwara Eliya	15,403	11,936	3,467	236	195	41
Galle	78,456	58,314	20,142	167	235	-68
Matara	60,207	45,863	14,344	190	289	-99
Hambantota	2,857	1,619	1,238	2	-	2
Kurunegala	262	95	167	2	1	1
Badulla	27,648	17,553	10,095	139	161	-22
Monaragala	557	247	310	4	7	-3
Ratnapura	104,316	70,752	33,564	411	331	80
Kegalle	35,275	14,089	21,186	162	114	48
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>402,734</b>	<b>263,018</b>	<b>139,716</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>61</b>

Estate Sector or holdings above 20 acres are concentrated in traditional Tea growing districts like Nuwara Eliya, Badulla, Kandy whereas Tea in Small Holding Sector prominent in Ratnapura, Galle and Matara districts. The drop of extent in the Estate Sector or large holdings is very substantial as a result of fragmentation of Tea estates and unproductive tea land had been diverted to alternative uses.

**Table 5.4.2: Extent under Tea by Sectors in 2014 Compared with 2002**

Extent in acres

Districts	Small Holding Sector			Estate Sector		
	Extent		Increase in 2014 over 2002	Extent		Increase in 2014 over 2002
	2014	2002		2014	2002	
Colombo	1,424	231	1,193	329	149	180
Gampaha	562	30	532	232	-	232
Kalutara	28,915	15,114	13,801	3,244	2,603	641
Kandy	22,653	18,801	3,852	58,405	37,041	21,364
Matale	1,722	880	842	12,051	11,796	255
Nuwara Eliya	10,969	9,994	975	125,674	114,214	11,460
Galle	64,654	54,514	10,140	6,877	8,816	-1,939
Matara	51,037	42,813	8,224	13,868	15,760	-1,892
Hambantota	1,664	1,088	576	50	-	50
Kurunegala	415	77	338	183	24	159
Badulla	19,212	13,876	5,336	76,834	61,833	15,001
Monaragala	344	174	170	1,538	2,105	-567
Ratnapura	84,499	62,846	21,653	29,350	31,921	-2,571
Kegalle	21,722	11,246	10,476	8,503	7,676	827
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>309,792</b>	<b>231,684</b>	<b>78,108</b>	<b>337,138</b>	<b>293,938</b>	<b>43,200</b>

At national level, the Tea extent in the Small Holding Sector from 2002 to 2014 has increased by 78,108 acres (31,610 hectares) or 33.7 percent. The increase reported of the Estate Sector in the extent during this period was 43,200 acres (17,483 hectares) or 14.7 percent. The positive impact on Small Holding Sector and Estate Sector contributed to the extent had taken place during last decade have resulted to an increase the aggregate extent of tea by 23.08 percent.

### **5.5: Extent under Tea by Status of Cultivation and by Propagation**

The Extent under Tea classified according to status of cultivation by districts and both sectors are given in the following Table No. 5.5.1. It has been reported that about 427,527 acres (173,017 hectares) or about 82 percent of the total extent under Tea was cultivated either by vegetative propagated or seedling at the time of the Census. At the same time another 7 percent (45,160 acres) of the total extent was reported as abandoned while nearly 1 percent (1,567) of the total extent was reported under nurseries. The rest of the extent of 69,412 acres was under land prepared for the cultivation.

The detail information about the total extent under Tea by Status of Cultivation by sector and by district is given in the annex.

**Table 5.5.1: Extent under Tea by Status of Cultivation**

District	Both Sectors					
	Total Extent of Tea	VP	Seedling	Abandoned Extent	Land Prepared for the Cultivation	Nursery
Colombo	1,753	1,568	74	36	53	22
Gampaha	794	544	41	117	26	66
Kalutara	32,159	29,734	426	311	1,588	100
Kandy	81,058	37,609	15,054	10,787	17,429	179
Matale	13,773	5,708	3,060	1,273	3,697	35
Nuwara Eliya	136,643	78,132	38,411	10,142	8,711	1,246
Galle	71,531	65,135	440	2,431	3,338	187
Matara	64,905	55,106	2,442	1,825	4,943	589
Hambantota	1,714	1,492	125	13	72	11
Kurunegala	598	294	69	141	64	30
Badulla	96,046	30,853	32,964	12,367	18,951	911
Monaragala	1,882	551	478	453	390	10
Ratnapura	113,849	94,230	6,428	4,321	8,491	380
Kegalle	30,225	26,571	948	943	1,658	105
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>646,930</b>	<b>427,527</b>	<b>100,958</b>	<b>45,160</b>	<b>69,412</b>	<b>3,873</b>

The seedling type Tea plantation is not taken place at present as it is discouraged by the current policies. However, mature extent under seedlings contributes to higher shares in the districts of Nuwara Eliya, Kandy and Badulla where still substantial production would be derived from old plantation. The share of VP tea (Vegetatively Propagated) is more prominent in the districts where the Tea has been planted extensively among Small Holding Sector during last few decades like Galle, Matara, Kalutara and Ratnapura.

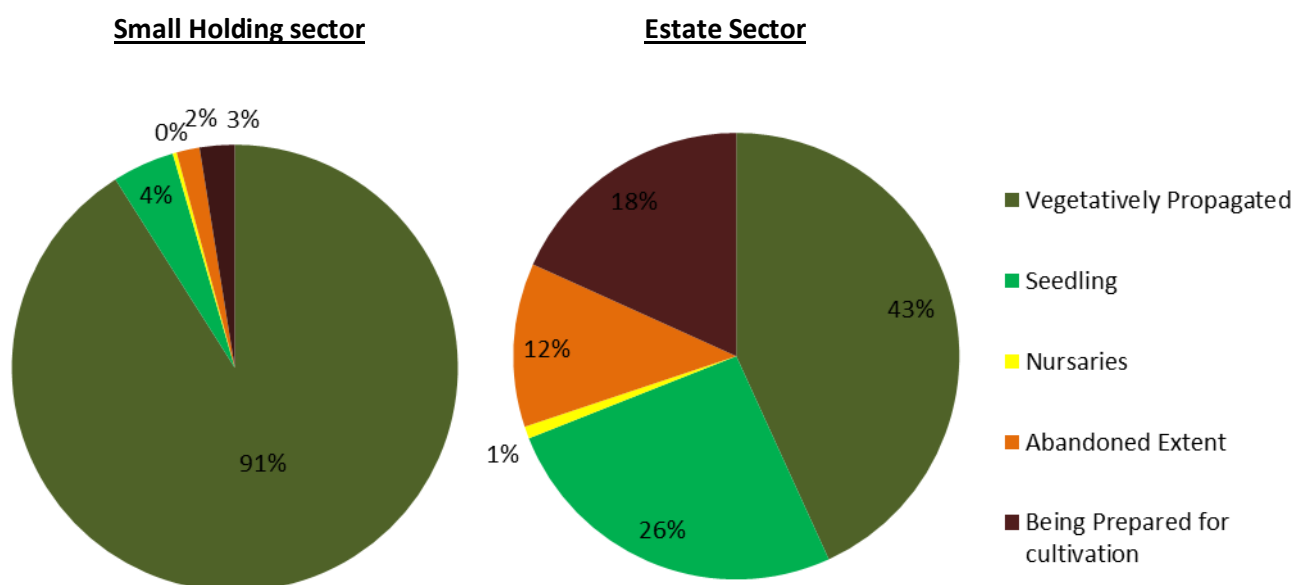
Distribution of Tea extent by type of propagation in the Estate Sector and Small Holding Sector are given in Table 5.4.2. This table shows that out of the total extent of Tea 337,138 acres (136,438 Hectares) found in the Estate sector. It is observed that still a higher percentage of Tea plantations in the Estate Sector are synonymous-with seedling oriented.

**Table 5.5.2: Tea Extent by Type of Tea Propagation and by Sector – 2014**

Status of Cultivation	Total Extent (acres)	Small Holding Sector		Estate Sector	
		Extent (acres)	%	Extent (acres)	%
<b>Vegetatively Propagated</b>	427,527	281,911	91.00	145,616	43.19
<b>Seedling</b>	100,958	13,947	4.50	87,011	25.81
<b>Nurseries</b>	3,873	907	0.29	2,966	0.88
<b>Abandoned Extent</b>	45,160	5,166	1.67	39,994	11.86
<b>Being Prepared for cultivation</b>	69,412	7,861	2.54	61,551	18.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>646,930</b>	<b>309,792</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>337,138</b>	<b>100.00</b>

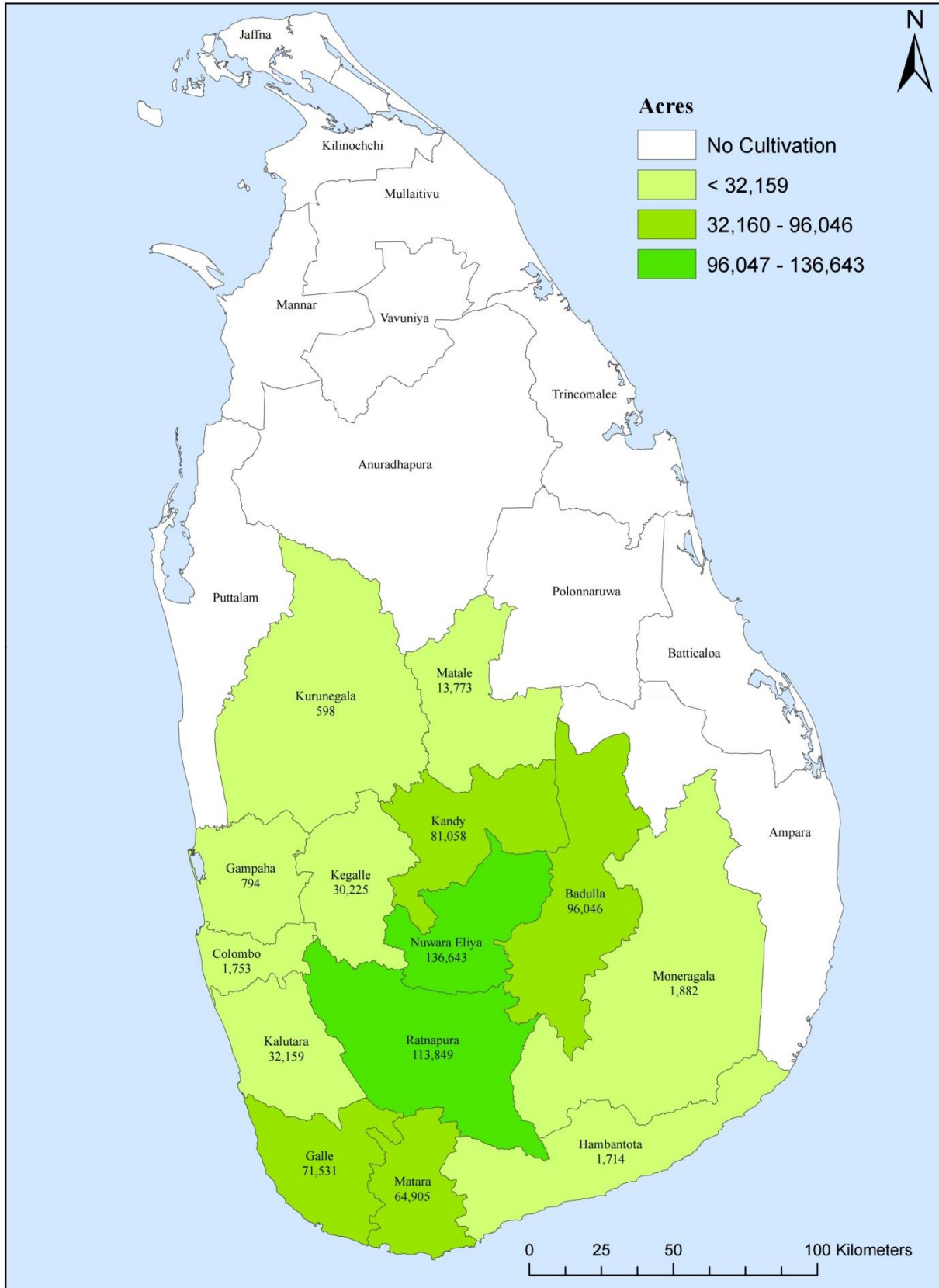
The increasing share of VP tea extent over the years would have been one of the reasons for the increasing trend which observed continuously of the production reported from Small Holding Sector.

**Figure 5.5.1: Extent under Tea by Status of Cultivation by Sector –2014**



According to the figure 5.5.1, it is important to note that the share of VP tea (Vegetative Propagated) is more prominent in the Small Holding Sector than in the estate sector as existing of seedling cultivation in old plantation in the estate sector.

Map 2: Distribution of Tea Extent by District - 2014





## Chapter 6

# Rubber Cultivation

### 6.1: Introduction

The history of natural Rubber has started in 1496 when Christopher Columbus returned his second voyage after carrying Rubber Balls from West Indies. As such the home of Rubber tree is believed to be Amazon Forest in South America. One of the landmarks to expand this industry was the discovery of vulcanization innovated by Charles Goodyear. From that time, the natural Rubber has expanded to Far East due to Sir Henry Wickham who has brought Seeds from Brazil and shipped to Sri Lanka at the time the country known as "Ceylon" and to Singapore after germinated and seedlings. Natural Rubber is a vital agricultural commodity used in manufacturing of wide range of products which are in very good demand for the automobile industry like tyres and tubes, engineering components, latex products, toys and balloons, and miscellaneous products needed to modern life.

Natural Rubber Cultivation and related industry in Sri Lanka plays an important role in the agricultural economy. Although at the inception the cultivation was expanded and synthesized with large holdings, currently a substantial share of the cultivation seems to be in the hands of small holders.

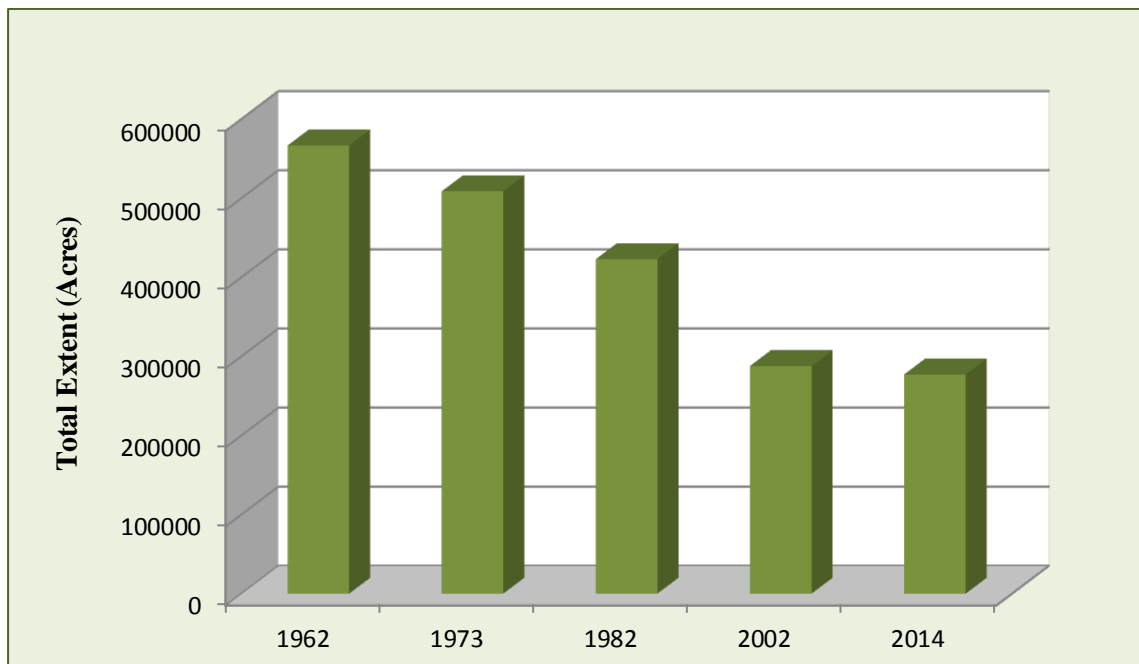
### 6.2: Rubber Extent

The table below shows the extent under Rubber reported at the Censuses of Agriculture from 1962 - Economic Census 2013/14 - Agricultural Activities. A declining trend in the extent under Rubber is observed during this period and the drop of the extent is about 78 percent during the period from 1962 to 2014. The decline in the extent from 1962 to 1982 is 25 percent while from 1982 to 2014 is more prominent as 34 percent. The drop during this period has attributed to factors such as the low prices received for natural Rubber, crop diversification, land fragmentation, high rate of urbanization, Conversion of Rubber land to alternative uses as Tea, Cinnamon and Coconut etc.

**Table 6.2.1: Extent under Rubber by Census Years 2002, 2014**

Census Year	Total Extent (Acers)	Total Extent (Hectares)
1962	566,639	229,316
1973	508,678	205,859
1982	422,917	171,152
2002	287,814	116,477
2014	277,104	112,142

**Figure 6.2.1 Total Extent under Rubber by Census Year 1962- 2014**



### 6. 3: Distribution of Rubber Extent by Sector and District

In Sri Lanka, Rubber cultivation is limited to 19 districts out of 25 administrative districts due to the ecological reasons. However, three districts namely; Kegalle, Kalutara and Ratnapura recorded highest extent in order and they together claim for about 71 percent of the total Rubber extent in the Island. The other five districts in order are appeared to be Colombo, Galle, Matara, Gampaha and Kurunegala which contributed to another 18 percent of the extent. So, these 8 districts out of 19 Rubber growing districts collectively contributed to 90 percent of the total extent under Rubber.



## ECONOMIC CENSUS 2013/14 – AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

**Table 6.3.1: Number of Holdings and Extent under Rubber Cultivation by District – 2014**

District	Total				Small Holding Sector				Estate Sector			
	Holdings		Extent		Holdings		Extent		Holdings		Extent	
	No.	%	Acres	%	No.	%	Acres	%	No.	%	Acres	%
Colombo	4,026	4.9	15,980	5.8	3,923	4.87	6,026	4.57	103	5.9	9,954	6.4
Gampaha	3,638	4.4	8,128	2.9	3,583	4.45	6,597	5.25	55	3.2	1,531	1.0
Kalutara	20,636	25.1	59,786	21.6	20,334	25.24	27,142	22.21	302	17.3	32,644	21.1
Kandy	2,062	2.5	4,062	1.5	2,033	2.52	2,920	2.37	29	1.7	1,142	0.7
Matale	549	0.7	2,940	1.1	508	0.63	546	0.49	41	2.4	2,394	1.5
Nuwara Eliya	28	0.0	67	0.0	25	0.03	27	0.03	3	0.2	40	0.0
Galle	2,837	3.4	10,763	3.9	2,684	3.33	3,678	2.88	153	8.8	7,085	4.6
Matara	2,387	2.9	7,663	2.8	2,269	2.82	3,669	3.08	118	6.8	3,994	2.6
Hambantota	399	0.5	518	0.2	396	0.49	487	0.38	3	0.2	31	0.0
Vavuniya	41	0.0	51	0.0	39	0.05	29	0.02	2	0.1	22	0.0
Ampara	335	0.4	720	0.3	335	0.42	720	0.63	-	0.0	-	0.0
Kurunegala	1,338	1.6	8,015	2.9	1,284	1.59	2,095	1.84	54	3.1	5,920	3.8
Puttalam	19	0.0	43	0.0	18	0.02	38	0.03	1	0.1	5	0.0
Anuradhapura	38	0.0	151	0.1	36	0.04	51	0.00	2	0.1	100	0.1
Polonnaruwa	17	0.0	77	0.0	16	0.02	47	0.00	1	0.1	30	0.0
Badulla	479	0.6	3,957	1.4	426	0.53	614	0.49	53	3.0	3,343	2.2
Monaragala	7,108	8.6	14,520	5.2	7,075	8.78	12,480	10.25	33	1.9	2,040	1.3
Ratnapura	13,098	15.9	54,526	19.7	12,663	15.72	20,145	16.57	435	25.0	34,381	22.2
Kegalle	23,262	28.3	85,137	30.7	22,908	28.44	35,218	28.90	354	20.3	49,919	32.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,297</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>277,104</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>80,555</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>122,529</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,742</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>154,575</b>	<b>100.0</b>

When sector-wise distribution is considered, about 44 percent or 122,529 acres (49,587 hectares) out of the total extent under Rubber is cultivated by small holders and it is distributed among 80,555 Small holdings forming an average size of holding as 1.5 acres. The Estate Sector extending over 1742 holdings contributed to 56 percent of the total extent under Rubber calming for 154,575 acres (62,555 hectares)

Figure 6.3.1: Distribution of Total Extent under Rubber by Sector and District – 2014

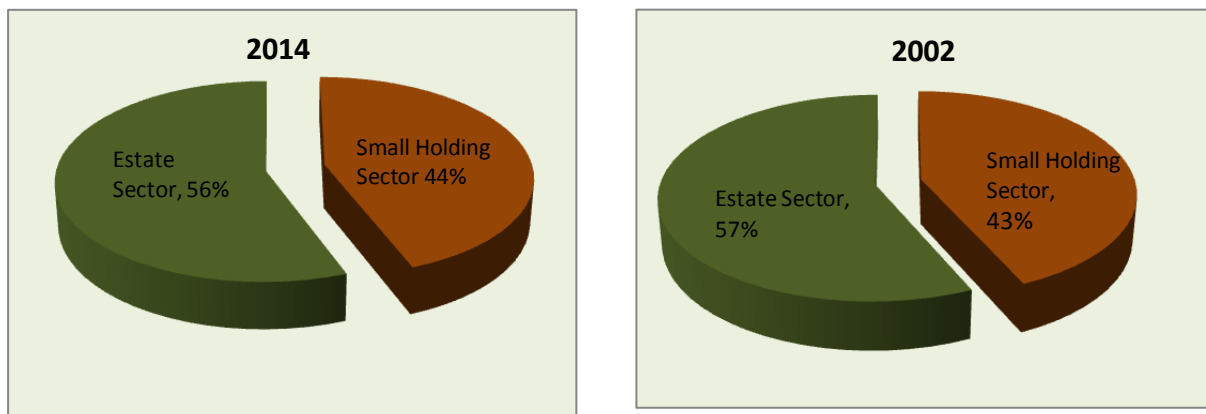


The sector-wise distribution between the Census of Agriculture conducted during 2002 and Economic Census 2013/14 - Agricultural Activities, indicates the drop in the extent under Rubber has been occurred in the Small Holding Sector as well as in the Estate Sector.

Table 6.3.2: Holdings Reporting Rubber and Extent by Sectors 2014, 2002

Year	Extent in Acres					
	Both Sectors		Small Holding Sector		Estate Sector	
	No of Holding	Extent	No of Holding	Extent	No of Holding	Extent
2002	83,497	287,814	82,166	124,664	1,331	163,150
2014	82,297	277,104	80,555	122,529	1,742	154,575

Figure 6.3.2: Distribution of Extent under Rubber by Sectors 2014, 2002



# ECONOMIC CENSUS 2013/14 – AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

**Table 6.3.3: Number of Holdings and Extent under Rubber by District - 2014, 2002**

District	2014						2002					
	Total		Small Holding Sector		Estate Sector		Total		Small Holding Sector		Estate Sector	
	Holdings	Extent	Holdings	Extent	Holdings	Extent	Holdings	Extent	Holdings	Extent	Holdings	Extent
Colombo	4,026	15,980	3,923	6,026	103	9,954	5,066	17,450	5,020	7,988	46	9,462
Gampaha	3,638	8,128	3,583	6,597	55	1,531	4,044	7,605	3,989	6,504	55	1,101
Kalutara	20,636	59,786	20,334	27,142	302	32,644	24,947	73,764	24,657	32,771	290	40,993
Kandy	2,062	4,062	2,033	2,920	29	1,142	1,650	3,040	1,632	2,540	18	500
Matale	549	2,940	508	546	41	2,394	326	4,626	267	447	59	4,179
Nuwara Eliya	28	66	25	26	3	40	37	81	36	76	1	5
Galle	2,837	10,763	2,684	3,678	153	7,085	3,457	16,497	3,320	4,510	137	11,987
Matara	2,387	7,663	2,268	3,669	118	3,994	2,497	9,219	2,376	3,875	121	5,344
Hambantota	399	518	396	487	3	31	114	175	113	170	1	5
Vavuniya	41	51	39	29	2	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ampara	335	721	335	721	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kurunegala	1,338	8,015	1,284	2,095	54	5,920	913	7,055	860	1,630	53	5,425
Puttalam	19	43	18	38	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anuradhapura	38	151	36	51	2	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polonnaruwa	17	77	16	47	1	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Badulla	479	3,957	426	614	53	3,343	83	1,068	70	160	13	908
Monaragala	7,108	14,520	7,075	12,480	33	2,040	909	4,608	899	1,396	10	3,212
Ratnapura	13,098	54,526	12,663	20,145	435	34,381	15,039	54,725	14,772	24,734	267	29,991
Kegalle	23,262	85,137	22,908	35,218	354	49,919	24,415	87,902	24,155	37,863	260	50,039
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>82,297</b>	<b>277,104</b>	<b>80,555</b>	<b>122,529</b>	<b>1,742</b>	<b>154,575</b>	<b>83,497</b>	<b>287,815</b>	<b>82,166</b>	<b>124,664</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>163,151</b>

According to table 6.3.3 it shows that compared to 2002 Census in 2014 Vavuniya, Ampara, Puttalam, Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa districts are newly engaged with the rubber cultivation.

## 6.4: Extent under Rubber by Type of Clone

In the Economic Census 2013/14 - Agricultural Activities, data has been collected to see how the different clones are distributed in the Rubber cultivation. It reveals that the majority of the extent is cultivated with the variety (clone) of RRIC 121 contributing for about 42 percent. The other clones reported were PB86 (28 percent), RRIC100 (17 percent), RRIC102 (8 percent), and all other Clone (5 percent) respectively.

**ECONOMIC CENSUS 2013/14 – AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES**

**Table 6.4.1: Extent under Rubber by Type of Clone and District 2014**

District	Holding Reporting Rubber	Total Rubber Extent	Type of Clones (Extent)				
			RRIC 121	RRIC 102	RRIC 100	PB86	Other Clones
<b>Colombo</b>	3,923	6,026	1,863	380	1,010	2,059	255
<b>Gampaha</b>	3,583	6,597	1,706	681	1,124	1,680	353
<b>Kalutara</b>	20,334	27,142	8,483	1,293	5,575	7,748	1,323
<b>Kandy</b>	2,033	2,920	708	122	318	779	138
<b>Matale</b>	508	546	57	33	99	46	43
<b>Nuwara Eliya</b>	25	26	10	-	-	-	8
<b>Galle</b>	2,684	3,678	1,289	198	634	800	198
<b>Matara</b>	2,268	3,669	1,385	298	562	847	178
<b>Hambantota</b>	396	487	209	78	41	7	7
<b>Vavuniya</b>	39	29	13	-	-	-	2
<b>Ampara</b>	335	721	599	7	-	-	3
<b>Kurunegala</b>	1,284	2,095	647	143	159	289	61
<b>Puttalam</b>	18	38	-	-	8	5	3
<b>Anuradhapura</b>	36	51	-	1	-	2	46
<b>Polonnaruwa</b>	16	47	10	-	-	-	2
<b>Badulla</b>	426	614	366	13	13	14	32
<b>Monaragala</b>	7,075	12,480	9,250	940	638	155	201
<b>Ratnapura</b>	12,664	20,145	8,380	1,237	3,033	4,887	781
<b>Kegalle</b>	22,908	35,218	9,709	3,000	4,791	10,251	1,615
<b>Estate Sector</b>	1,742	154,575	50,038	9,565	38,089	23,726	23,876
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>82,297</b>	<b>277,104</b>	<b>94,724</b>	<b>17,989</b>	<b>56,092</b>	<b>53,297</b>	<b>29,124</b>

**6.5: Distribution of Extent under Rubber by Size Class of the Holding**

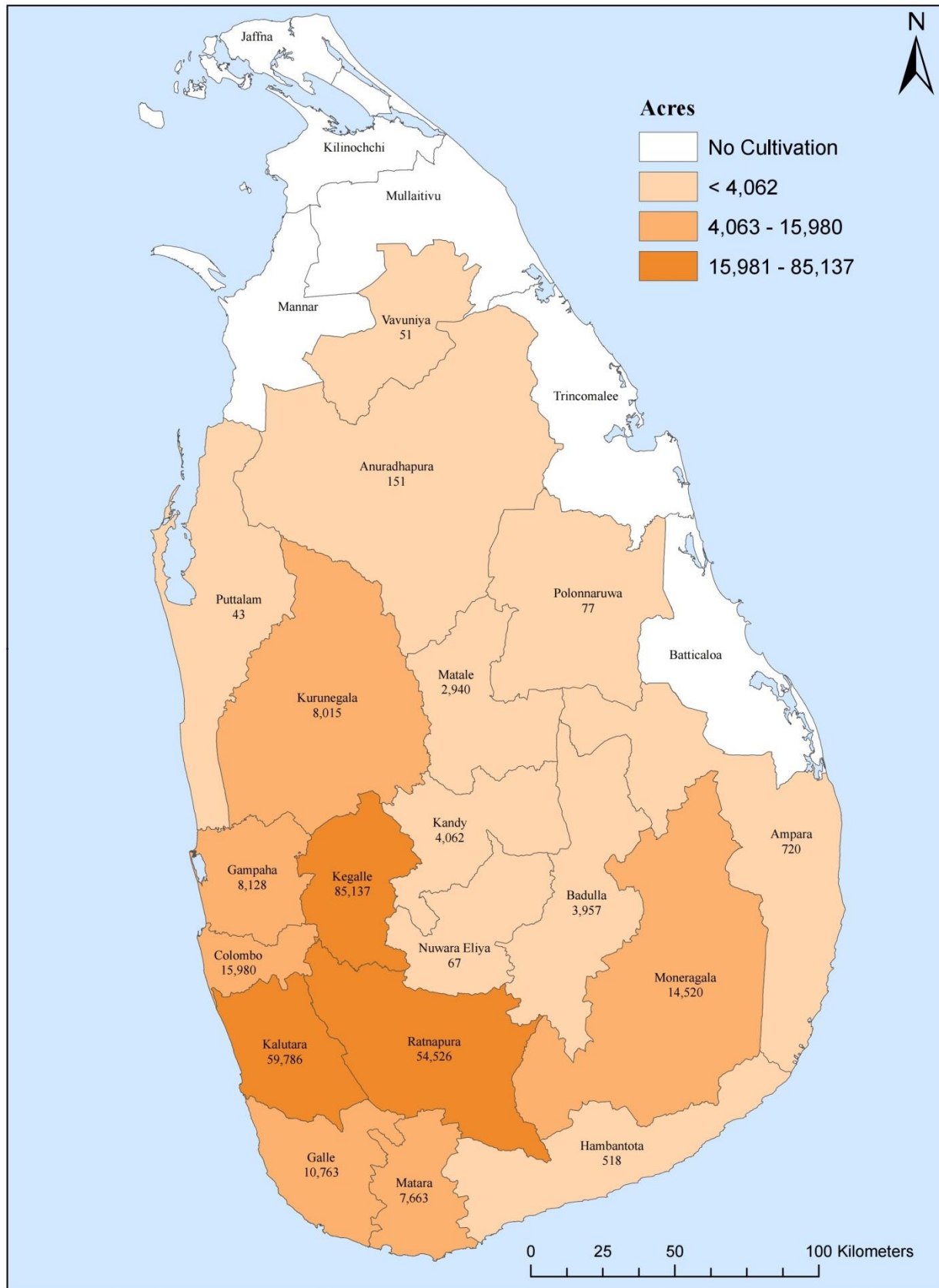
Based on the information collected at the Economic Census - Agricultural Activities 2013/14, the extent related to Rubber has been classified by size class of Rubber reporting holdings and presented in the Table No. 6.5.1.

**Table 6.5.1: Distribution of Extent under Rubber by Size Class of the Holding, Type of Clone and Sector – 2014**

Size Class of the Rubber Reported Holding	Holdings Reporting Rubber		Type of Clones				
	No.	Extent	RRIC 121	RRIC 102	RRIC 100	PB 86	Other Clones
<b>Extent in Acres</b>							
<b><u>Small Holding Sector</u></b>							
Under 1 acre	33,252	15,563	6,203	1,161	2,789	4,259	1,013
1 acre and under 3 acres	38,192	54,524	22,463	4,054	8,967	14,097	2,354
3 acres and under 5 acres	5,156	18,177	6,251	1,237	2,400	4,377	812
5 acres and under 10 acres	2,965	19,473	6,034	1,136	2,272	3,797	673
10 acres and under 20 acres	850	10,764	2,740	704	1,216	2,544	204
20 acres and under 50 acres	133	3,562	944	133	228	497	192
50 acres and over	7	466	51	-	52	-	-
<b><u>Estate Sector</u></b>	1,742	154,575	50,038	9,565	38,089	23,726	23,876
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,297</b>	<b>277,104</b>	<b>94,724</b>	<b>17,990</b>	<b>56,013</b>	<b>53,297</b>	<b>29,124</b>

There were 82,297 holdings reporting Rubber in both sectors of which total extent covered were 277,104 acres. The average size of Rubber holding in the Small Holding Sector is 1.5 acres, about 40 percent of Rubber Small Holders are operating Rubber lands less than 1 acre holdings while only about 46 percent of them are operating holdings between 1 - 3 acres in extent. Only about 13 percent of Rubber holders in the Small Holding Sector responsible for operating Rubber land above 3 acres.

Map 3: Distribution of Rubber Extent by District - 2014



## Chapter 7

# Coconut Cultivation

### 7.1: Introduction

The references of Coconut cultivation in Sri Lanka goes back to 330 B.C. and at present the crop is extended over twenty-five administrative districts in the Island. This crop quiet resembles in the aspects of extension and history to paddy cultivation. In terms of extent, the coconut crop comes to second in order next to country's staple food crop paddy (rice). This provides livelihood for the people in number of aspects synthesized with cultivation, production, plucking, processing of by products related to nuts, marketing, processing of associated products related to coir, leaves and timber, and also relevant activities of marketing. Therefore, coconut is popularly known as "Kalpavruksha" or the "Tree of Life" among the inhabitants of Sri Lanka. While extending over 400,000 hectares or close to one million acres in the country, about 58 percent of its extent is confined to four districts namely; Colombo, Gampaha, Kurunegala and Puttalam of which the group of districts are traditionally known as "Coconut Triangle".

The annual nut production estimate lies in a range of 2,500 million to 3,000 million during the period 2008 - 2014. Out of the total nut production, a predominant portion is devoted for domestic consumption where the per capita house-hold consumption is equivalent to 339 fresh nuts, 54.4 grams of Coconut milk powder and 16.8 liters of Coconut oil per year according to the Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2012/13 conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS). In this context the aggregate number of nuts of per capita equivalent was estimated to be 87 during the year 2012/2013. This indicates the importance of Sri Lankans' diet as to meet their daily requirements of calories (11 percent), protein (5 percent), and fat (60 percent) out of Coconut. Similarly, Coconut sector contributes 0.8 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). When value added in agriculture is separately considered, it is about 7.9 percent at constant prices during the year 2014.

## 7.2: National Extent of Coconut

Due to the factors such as urbanization, commencement of new industrial ventures, fragmentation of coconut holdings, crop diversification and abandonment of holdings as a result of unsteady conditions, especially in the district of northern and eastern provinces, one can expect a significant drop of coconut extent in 2002 compared with previous census were held in 1982. Reasons have introduced new development program improving the coconut production in the recent past such as “Divineguma and Kaprukapurawara” and resettlement of the Northern and Eastern provinces again in 2014, the area has been increased by 12 % compared with 2002 census.

Unlike Tea and Rubber, estimating the accurate extent under Coconut is a complicated issue even in an operation like Census of Agriculture due to the different cultural practices adopted in the cultivation of this crop. Especially among holdings, different practices are seen like; no systematically plantation, existence of haphazardly plantation, variation of number of plants per acre/hectare, variation of ages 45 among plants in a holding, etc., attributed to difficulties in ascertaining the exact extent. Considering this different nature, the Enumerators deployed in the Economic Census 2013/14-Agricultural Activities had been instructed to count and record the number trees/plants in the instances in the holdings where the crop is not systematically grown. Then summing up the total number of trees of such holdings, using the conversion factor of 70 trees (scattered cultivation) per acre, total extent for a particular administrative division was computed.

**Table 7.2.1: Coconut Extent by Census Years 1982 - 2014**

Year	Total Extent	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	Extent in the Estate Sector as a % of Total Extent
<b><u>Extent in Acres</u></b>				
1982	1,028,583	773,746	254,837	24.8
2002	975,659	799,357	176,302	18.1
2014	1,095,983	917,345	178,638	16.3
<b><u>Extent in Hectares</u></b>				
1982	416,253	313,124	103,129	24.8
2002	394,843	323,495	71,347	18.1
2014	443,538	371,244	72,294	16.3



The historical data reveals that Coconut has developed as a commercial crop during 17<sup>th</sup> century and the extent under Coconut has rapidly increased under the regime of colonial system by reaching to a peak in 1960s. The Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural Activities reports that, the aggregate extent under Coconut as 1,095,983 acres (443,538 hectares) which is about 20 percent of total extent under agriculture in the Island.

In these Censuses, the "Estate Sector" was defined as operational holdings of 20 acres (8.1 hectares) or more in extent and operated under one operational status: (See details for definition). By definition, the Estate Sector is constituted with somewhat organized units where the crop is systematically cultivated, available better cultural practices and different means of production. Therefore, declining of this sector (16.3%) obviously leads to drop of production in the economic point of view.

### **7.3: Coconut Extent by District**

When the share of total coconut extent to total agricultural extent by district is concern, it is seen that Puttalam district reported to be the top in the list reporting about 69.8 percent of the extent is devoted for coconut cultivation followed by Gampaha district 64.0 percent and Kurunegala district 60.6 percent respectively. Even with all factors synthesized with heavy urbanization, Colombo administrative district is also reported to be devoted for coconut cultivation and the respective share is 25.0 out of its total agricultural land. The lowest share is reported in Nuwara Eliya district (0.6%) where predominant crop is Tea.

## ECONOMIC CENSUS 2013/14 – AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

**Table 7.3.1: Extent under Agriculture Compared to Extent of Coconut by District – 2014**

District	Extent under Agriculture			Total Extent of Coconut	Extent in Acres
	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	Total Extent		Coconut Extent as a % of total Agricultural Extent
Colombo	70,098	16,968	87,066	21,748	25.0
Gampaha	188,001	20,795	208,796	133,551	64.0
Kalutara	171,934	68,044	239,978	23,131	9.6
Kandy	186,996	81,197	268,193	11,032	4.1
Matale	148,474	39,234	187,708	32,769	17.5
Nuwara Eliya	72,083	158,922	231,005	1,346	0.6
Galle	189,903	33,514	223,417	18,120	8.1
Matara	179,200	37,879	217,079	17,532	8.1
Hambantota	230,732	12,189	242,921	44,269	18.2
Jaffna	65,639	762	66,401	8,934	13.5
Killinochchi	66,493	9,740	76,233	4,353	5.7
Mannar	35,555	7,350	42,905	2,441	5.7
Vavuniya	66,355	339	66,694	5,745	8.6
Mullaitivu	62,599	2,451	65,050	4,721	7.3
Batticaloa	113,242	3,911	117,153	7,868	6.7
Ampara	217,275	6,594	223,869	6,017	2.7
Trincomalee	89,554	3,903	93,457	5,246	5.6
Kurunegala	585,464	106,015	691,479	419,312	60.6
Puttalam	199,649	66,990	266,639	186,053	69.8
Anuradhapura	535,191	7,979	543,170	27,790	5.1
Polonnaruwa	201,615	11,844	213,459	7,267	3.4
Badulla	203,569	97,880	301,449	5,070	1.7
Monaragala	305,458	17,278	322,736	26,310	8.2
Ratnapura	282,804	98,752	381,556	42,892	11.2
Kegalle	176,394	88,471	264,865	32,465	12.3
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>4,644,276</b>	<b>999,001</b>	<b>5,643,277</b>	<b>1,095,983</b>	<b>19.4</b>

When the progress of coconut cultivation among districts compared with the Census of Agriculture undertaken in 2002, increasing pattern could be observed in many districts including major coconut growing and more prominent districts namely; Kurunegala, Gampaha, Puttalam, Colombo and Rathnapura. This is mainly due to introduction of new developing program of coconut cultivation mentioned above. The decline of coconut land extent in the districts of Southern province and Kalutara district have been reported due to the reason crop damage with fungus. North Central Province and some of the districts in Northern and Eastern provinces the extent has been decreased due drought prevailed in recent years. Overall (120,326 acres) coconut extent has been increased compared with the last 2002 Agricultural Census.

## ECONOMIC CENSUS 2013/14 – AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

**Table 7.3.2: Extent under Coconut by District and Sectors- 2014 and 2002**

District	Extent in Acres						Changes in 2014 Compared to 2002
	2014			2002			
	Total Extent	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	Total Extent	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	
Colombo	21,748	20,210	1,538	18,019	16,959	1,060	3,729
Gampaha	133,551	115,957	17,595	106,575	91,352	15,223	26,975
Kalutara	23,131	21,865	1,266	27,864	26,396	1,468	-4,733
Kandy	11,032	9,770	1,262	19,491	17,848	1,643	-8,460
Matale	32,769	28,495	4,274	25,450	20,552	4,898	7,320
Nuwara Eliya	1,346	1,332	14	2,577	2,555	22	-1,231
Galle	18,120	15,811	2,309	30,995	28,835	2,160	-12,874
Matara	17,532	14,774	2,757	35,578	32,907	2,671	-18,046
Hambantota	44,269	42,381	1,888	51,232	48,089	3,143	-6,963
Jaffna	8,934	8,762	172	8,535	8,535	-	399
Killinochchi	4,353	3,006	1,347	6,114	6,084	30	-1,760
Mannar	2,441	2,286	155	2,249	2,249	-	192
Vavuniya	5,745	5,726	19	1,920	1,920	-	3,825
Mullaitivu	4,721	3,758	963	6,563	6,563	-	-1,842
Batticaloa	7,868	7,185	684	8,740	8,152	588	-872
Ampara	6,017	5,517	500	12,571	12,452	119	-6,553
Trincomalee	5,246	5,243	3	5,209	5,209	-	37
Kurunegala	419,312	329,556	89,756	330,058	236,358	93,700	89,254
Puttalam	186,053	141,062	44,991	113,893	71,470	42,423	72,160
Anuradhapura	27,790	27,189	601	34,926	34,227	699	-7,136
Polonnaruwa	7,267	5,019	2,247	16,408	14,369	2,039	-9,141
Badulla	5,070	4,665	405	6,709	6,627	82	-1,639
Monaragala	26,310	25,678	632	26,442	25,995	447	-133
Ratnapura	42,892	41,528	1,364	39,460	37,713	1,747	3,432
Kegalle	32,465	30,570	1,896	38,081	35,941	2,140	-5,616
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>1,095,983</b>	<b>917,345</b>	<b>178,638</b>	<b>975,659</b>	<b>799,357</b>	<b>176,302</b>	<b>120,326</b>

The majority of the coconut land is under private ownership and in the hands of small holders. The "Estate Sector" defined as the holdings above 20 acres have been declined over the last 40 years during the period 1962-2002. In the year 2002, the share of Estate Sector contributed 18 percent of the total extent under coconut cultivation while in the year 2014, the corresponding percentage was 16.3. This indicates that the dominance part of the contribution in the Small Holding Sector to coconut cultivation. Also, there is no evidence for growing coconut extensively as large holdings or Estates in the recent past but the increase in the share of Small Holdings has been attributed to two factors. One is converting of large holdings in to small holdings as a result of fragmentation and the other is new plantations (Scattered Cultivation) that had taken place in the Small Holding Sector.

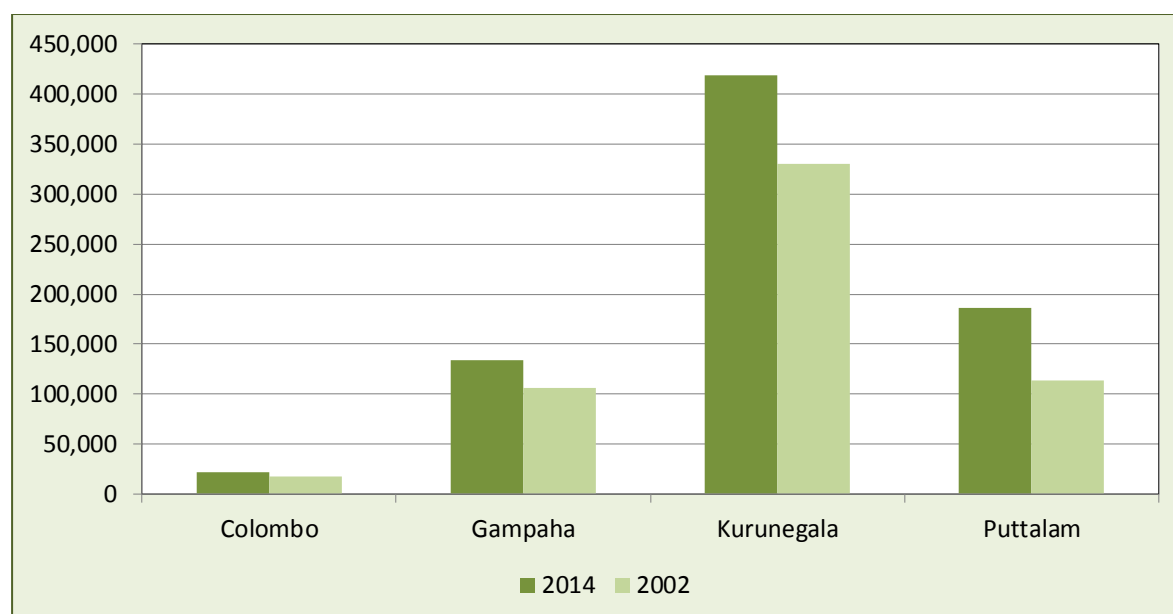
The following table shows the changes in the coconut land taken place in the "Traditional Coconut Triangle" where more than half of the crop extent in the country is extensively concentrated. In absolute terms, it is evident that about 4,557 acres of coconut extent had dropped annually during the last 40 years during the period 1962 - 2002 in these four districts. This decline is more prominent among the districts of Colombo and Gampaha in the Western province where urbanization has rapidly taken place and demand for land is increasing day by day for commercial purposes.

However, in the year 2014, about 69 percent of the total extent under Coconut cultivation was concentrated in the district belongs to the "Coconut Triangle", while another 9.5 percent was confined to "Southern Coconut Belt" consisting the districts of Kalutara, Galle, Matara and Hambantota. Kurunegala district alone claims 38 percent of the country's total coconut extent.

**Table 7.3.3: Extent under Coconut in the Coconut Triangle 1982– 2014**

District	Extent in Acres				
	2014	2002	1982	Change in the Extent in 2014 Compared to 2002	Change in the Extent in 2002 Compared to 1982
Colombo	21,748	18,019	22,788	3,729	-4,769
Gampaha	133,551	106,576	140,969	26,975	-34,393
Kurunegala	419,312	330,058	368,441	89,254	-38,383
Puttalam	186,053	113,893	127,921	72,160	-14,028
<b>Total</b>	<b>760,664</b>	<b>568,546</b>	<b>660,119</b>	<b>192,118</b>	<b>-91,575</b>

**Figure 7.3.1: Extent under Coconut in the Coconut Triangle (Acres) – 2014, 2002**



## 7.4: Scattered Trees

(a). **Coconut:** Number of cultivation practices could be seen in the Coconut growing area constituted with systematic, haphazard or random growing pattern as scattered trees and under-plantation type. Sometime these practices are seen in mixed situation in the same holding. Therefore, estimating the extent statistically has become a difficult task due to this pattern of growing. In the Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural Activities, The Enumerators have been instructed to count the number of trees and record them in the Census questionnaires comply with the situations where the extent cannot be ascertained. Subsequently, the aggregated number of trees has been converted in to extent. The following table depicts number of scattered trees accounted in the Economic Census – Agricultural Activities 2013/14 by sector and the estimated extent for scattered trees.

**Table 7.4.1: Coconut Reported as Scattered Trees and Estimated Extent -2002, 2014**

District	Small Holding Sector		Estate Sector	Total Number of Scattered Trees	Estimated Extent for Scattered Trees 2014 (Acres)	Estimated Extent for Scattered Trees 2002 (Acres)
	Holdings ¼ Acre and below	Holdings above ¼ Acre				
Colombo	351,452	698,922	22,907	1,073,281	15,333	10,457
Gampaha	793,374	5,002,692	126,816	5,922,882	84,613	37,438
Kalutara	390,363	747,930	15,338	1,153,631	16,480	19,099
Kandy	180,983	328,852	18,418	528,253	7,546	14,489
Matale	72,025	1,329,139	30,160	1,431,324	20,447	11,281
Nuwara Eliya	18,978	49,470	300	68,748	982	2,113
Galle	329,444	502,535	57,288	889,267	12,704	22,367
Matara	216,468	543,767	83,543	843,778	12,054	22,569
Hambantota	195,921	1,904,774	38,689	2,139,384	30,563	21,965
Jaffna	361,739	133,078	1,634	496,451	7,092	7,214
Killinochchi	29,344	16,620	6,004	51,968	742	2,628
Mannar	67,614	13,060	213	80,887	1,156	1,411
Vavuniya	51,310	237,188	374	288,872	4,127	1,475
Mullaitivu	37,747	29,190	10,077	77,014	1,100	1,630
Batticaloa	332,449	34,080	11,402	377,931	5,399	6,633
Ampara	251,834	15,020	277	267,131	3,816	11,492
Trincomalee	147,154	135,869	-	283,023	4,043	4,637
Kurunegala	470,471	15,666,011	687,149	16,823,631	240,338	44,684
Puttalam	323,133	6,606,858	236,729	7,166,720	102,382	16,489
Anuradhapura	149,613	1,202,548	7,280	1,359,441	19,421	25,211
Polonnaruwa	107,849	156,875	3,324	268,048	3,829	13,768
Badulla	42,614	192,591	5,889	241,094	3,444	5,605
Monaragala	44,692	1,214,114	2,817	1,261,623	18,023	17,675
Ratnapura	194,219	1,864,621	17,137	2,075,977	29,657	23,056
Kegalle	217,137	1,312,388	31,683	1,561,208	22,303	20,544
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>5,377,927</b>	<b>39,938,192</b>	<b>1,415,448</b>	<b>46,731,657</b>	<b>667,594</b>	<b>365,930</b>

## ECONOMIC CENSUS 2013/14 – AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

This scattered plantation practice is mostly confined to homesteads among Small Holders. Out of the total extent of 1,095,983 acres in the country during the Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural Activities, about 61 percent is accounted for extent under scattered trees, while the corresponding figure for the year 2002 was only 38 percent. This 1.6 times remarkable increase is an indicator for high rate of fragmentation taken place among the crop holdings over the last twelve years.

**(b). King Coconut:** An attempt has been made to collect the information on the variety known as "**King Coconut**" in the Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural Activities for the second time in the history. Unlike coconut, this variety is solely used for the drinkable purpose and frequently it is cultivated in a random nature but not systematically. Following table gives the number of king coconut trees by district.

**Table 7.4.2: Number of King Coconut Trees and Estimated Extent – 2014**

District	Small Holding Sector		Estate Sector	Total Number of Scattered Trees	Estimated Extent in Acres
	Holdings $\frac{1}{4}$ Acre and below	Holdings above $\frac{1}{4}$ Acre			
Colombo	144,853	63,928	1,309	210,090	3,001
Gampaha	187,215	141,697	4,604	333,516	4,765
Kalutara	104,255	97,957	1,324	203,536	2,908
Kandy	33,262	40,104	401	73,767	1,054
Matale	10,769	29,121	1,836	41,726	596
Nuwara Eliya	1,783	2,934	18	4,735	68
Galle	67,642	109,049	1,177	177,868	2,541
Matara	52,574	120,295	3,548	176,417	2,520
Hambantota	27,954	78,275	478	106,707	1,524
Jaffna	35,208	20,681	15	55,904	799
Killinochchi	937	5,173	75	6,185	88
Mannar	5,137	3,484	-	8,621	123
Vavuniya	7,086	12,555	25	19,666	281
Mullaitivu	1,095	4,575	49	5,719	82
Batticaloa	18,494	4,922	187	23,603	337
Ampara	26,970	21,098	95	48,163	688
Trincomalee	12,238	8,907	-	21,145	302
Kurunegala	52,107	1,92,812	11,977	256,896	3,670
Puttalam	32,650	48,633	3,812	85,095	1,216
Anuradhapura	21,872	116,030	486	138,388	1,977
Polonnaruwa	12,125	52,340	242	64,707	924
Badulla	6,156	16,965	50	23,171	331
Monaragala	7,220	48,086	441	55,747	796
Ratnapura	31,889	90,983	1,789	124,661	1,781
Kegalle	39,674	77,323	1,402	118,399	1,691
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>941,165</b>	<b>1,407,927</b>	<b>35,340</b>	<b>2,384,432</b>	<b>34,063</b>

The distribution reveals that 37 percent of the concentration of King Coconut is associated with the districts belongs to coconut triangle while another 28 is in the districts of "South west coastal belt". The balance 35 percent is expanded over in other 17 administrative districts in the Island. Sector-wise distribution shows the concentration of King Coconut has no significant among large holdings.

### 7.5: Status of Production

About 76 percent of the extent in the Small Holding Sector was reported as "bearing" or "in-production" while the balance 24 percent was not matured for bearing according the Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural Activities. The Estate Sector bearing percentage stood at a higher level as 85 percent. When both sectors are considered, at national level, 77.3 percent was in the status of bearing. The extent not matured for bearing or "not in production" at the Census time at national level was 22.7 percent or nearly 1/5th of total extent under Coconut.

**Table 7.5.1: Status of Production by Sectors – 2014**

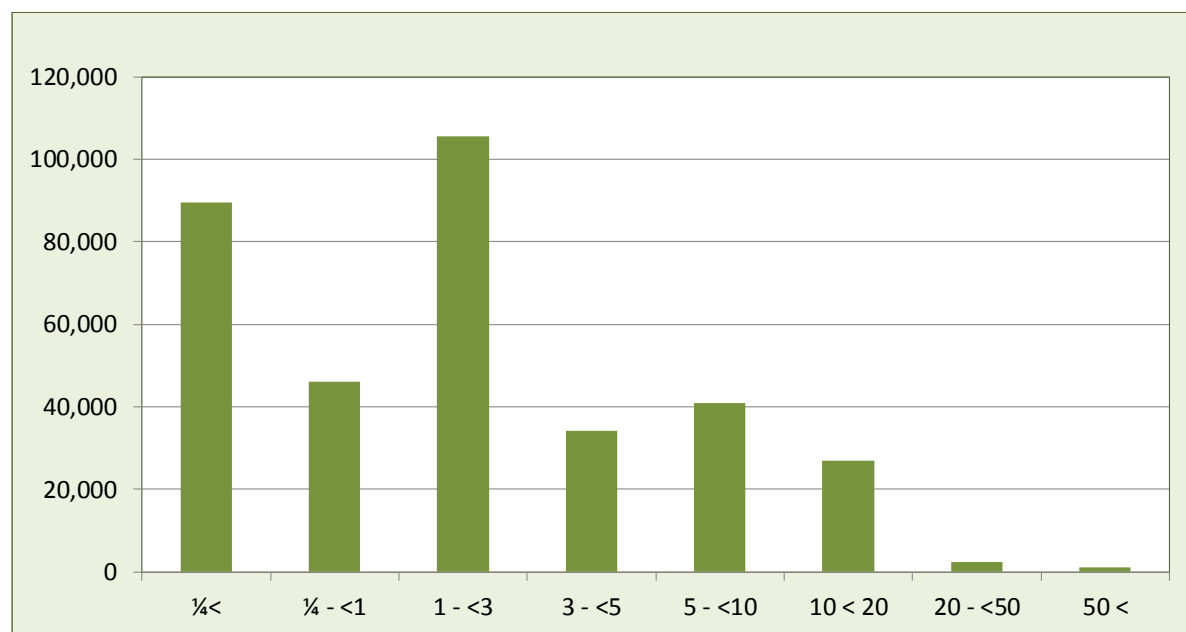
Status of Production	Extent	%	Extent
<b><i>Small Holding Sector</i></b>			
<b><i>(Below 40 perches holdings)</i></b>			
Bearing/Non-bearing-Scattered Trees	89632	8.10	
<b><i>(Over 40 perches holdings)</i></b>			
Systematic Cultivation- Bearing	221281	20.19	30,132
Under Planted- Non Bearing			
Newly Planted- Non Bearing	35,886	3.27	
Extent Estimated for Scattered Trees in Bearing	383,774	35.02	
Extent Estimated for Scattered Trees Non Bearing	186,772	17.04	
<b>Total</b>	<b>917,345</b>	<b>83.70</b>	
<b><i>Estate Sector</i></b>			
Bearing	136,213	12.43	
Under Planted- Non Bearing			13,081
Newly Planted- Non Bearing	22,205	2.03	
Extent Estimated for Scattered Trees in Bearing	15,836	1.44	
Extent Estimated for Scattered Trees Non Bearing	4,385	0.04	
<b>Total</b>	<b>178,639</b>	<b>16.30</b>	
<b>Total Extent under Coconut</b>	<b>1,095,983</b>	<b>100.00</b>	
<b>Percentage Extent of Bearing</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>12.43</b>	

The term "Under-plantation" is used in Coconut cultivation to state when young plants of Coconut have been cultivated mixed with old Coconut plantation. In this situation, farmers are expecting to remove old plants in few years' time as their production cycle has come to an end. So, it was found that about 30,132 acres in the Small Holding Sector and about 13,081 acres in the Estate Sector have reported with under plantation.

### 7.6: Size Class Distribution of Holdings

Nearly 2/5<sup>th</sup> or 39% extent of systematic coconut cultivation in small holding sector is concentrated in holdings below 1 acre and another 60% of the coconut extent is between 1 - 20 acres. Altogether 84 percent of the extent belongs to the Small Holding Sector.

**Figure 7.6.1: Coconut Extent by Size Class (Acres) - Small Holdings**



**Table 7.6.1: Distribution of Extent under Coconut by Size Class of the Holding – 2014**

Size Class of the Holding (Acres)	Total Extent under Coconut*	Extent under Systematic Cultivation			Scattered Trees*	
		Bearing	Not in Bearing		Bearing (Number)	Not in Bearing (Number)
			Under Planted	Newly Planted		
<b>Small Holding Sector</b>						
1/4 <	89,632					
1/4 - <1	46,051	36,601	6,372	9,450		
1 - <3	105,588	89,340	11,553	16,248		
3 - <5	34,153	30,156	3,967	3,997		
5 - <10	40,932	36,590	4,818	4,342		
10 < 20	26,909	25,351	2,909	1,558		
20 - <50	2,498	2,273	400	225		
50 ≤	1,036	970	114	66		
<b>Total</b>	<b>346,799</b>	<b>221,281</b>	<b>30,132</b>	<b>35,886</b>	<b>26,864,187</b>	<b>13,074,005</b>
<b>Estate Sector</b>						
	158,418	136,213	13,081	22,205	1,108,516	306,932
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>505,217</b>	<b>357,494</b>	<b>43,213</b>	<b>58,091</b>	<b>27,972,703</b>	<b>13,380,937</b>

\*Scattered trees cannot classified as size class range



### 7.7: Extent of Coconut by Age of Trees

Although the total extent under coconut in the Island was estimated as 1,095,983 acres, out of which the extent to be determined by age was qualified only 252,831 acres. The reason is the balance extent computed on the basis of scattered trees. As stated earlier, this portion is comprised with random cultivation rather than systematic where individual trees had different age structures.

When considered the extent of systematic cultivation, nearly 64 percent or 2/3rd of extent in the Small Holding Sector is found to be more than 5 years of age and also they are still maintaining as bearing. Out of the extent in the Estate Sector only 85 percent are maintaining as bearing. This indicates that at least 1/4<sup>th</sup> of the cultivation has to be in the replacing age as they could be fallen under unproductive stage in the economic point of view.

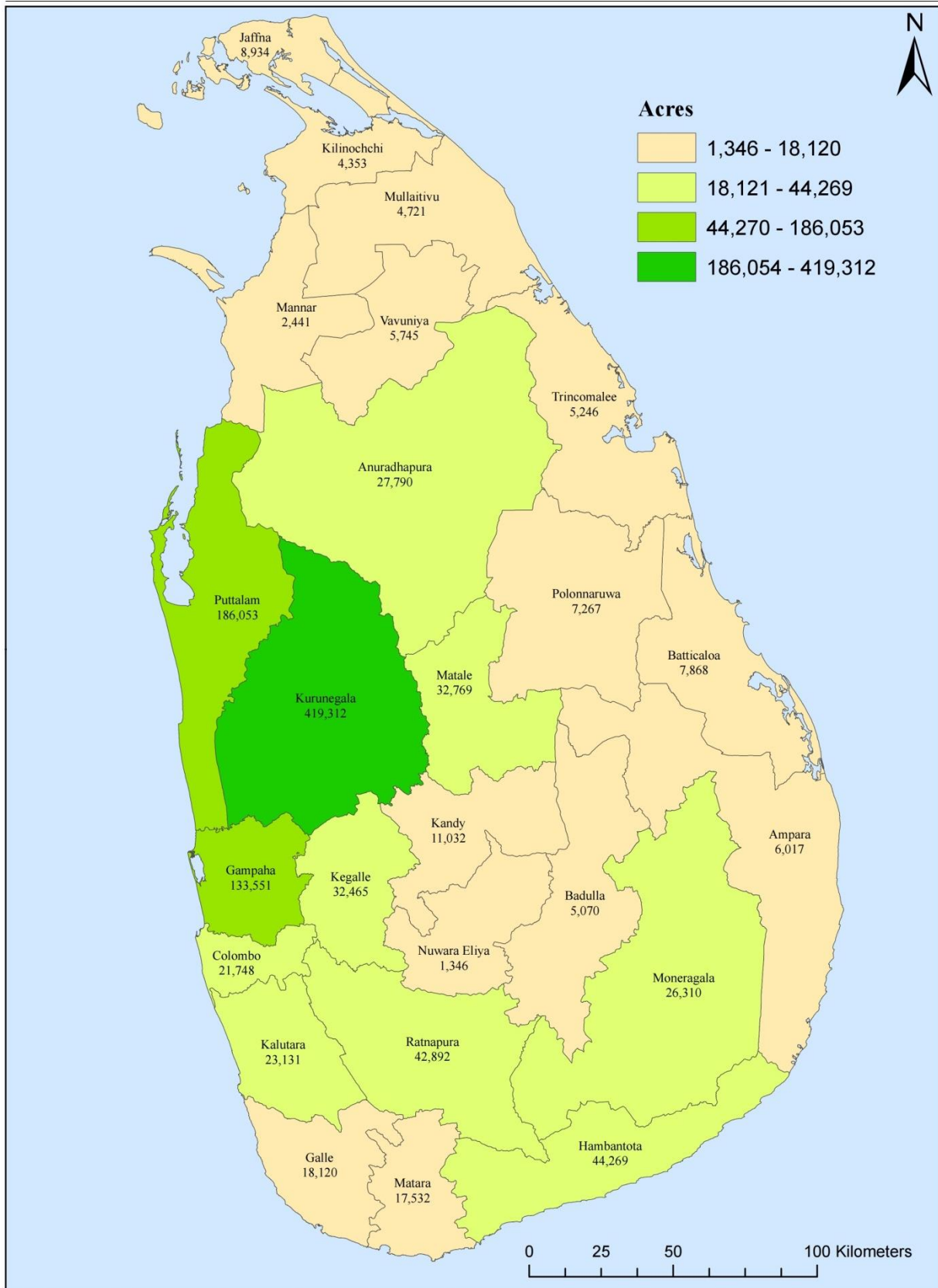
**Table 7.7.1: Coconut Cultivation by Age and Sector – 2014**

Status of Production	No. of Holding	Extent	%
<b><u>Small Holding Sector</u></b>			
<i>In production</i>			
< 5 years	88,193	59,425	5.4
5 < 25 years	86,569	68,816	6.3
25 < 60 years	75,427	80,936	7.4
60 < years	16,961	12,102	1.1
Age unspecified/Scattered trees*		473,406	49.2
<i>Newly planted</i>			
Less than 3 years	NA	16,264	1.5
3 < 5 years	NA	15,288	1.4
Age unspecified/Scattered trees*		191,105	17.4
<b>Small Holding Sector Total</b>		<b>917,345</b>	<b>83.7</b>
<b><u>Estate Sector*</u></b>			
<i>In production</i>	NA	152,049	13.9
<i>Newly planted</i>	NA	26,590	2.4
<b>Estate Sector Total</b>		<b>178,639</b>	<b>16.3</b>
<b>Total Extent</b>		<b>1,095,983</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Age was not determined in the category of scattered trees

NA: Not available

Map 4: Distribution of Coconut Extent by District - 2014



## Chapter 8

# Other Perennial Crops

### 8.1: Introduction

Sri Lanka being a tropical country, a wide variety of crops is grown and they can be broadly classified in to three categories depending on the life cycle or the duration of the crop stand on the ground. These categories are namely; perennial or permanent crops, semi-permanent crops and seasonal crops. This chapter focuses on following three Major groups.

- Export Agricultural Crops
- Fruits Crops
- Other Perennial Crops

Most of these crops have been cultivated as mixed crops or associated crops. When these crops are cultivated in home-gardens or in Small holdings in a limited scale, estimating the extent become complicated as they are not planted in a systematic way, but many of them are in a random nature. In the instances where enumerators were not able to give the extent under each crop for individual holding, they had been instructed to count the number of Trees/ Creepers/ Bushes and record as it is in the specific questionnaires.

### 8.2: Export Agricultural Crops

"Export Agricultural Crops" Sector, plays an important role in the Sri Lankan economy in terms of export earnings. These crops mainly consist of spices such as Cinnamon, Pepper, Cloves, Cardamoms and Nutmeg, and then beverage crops such as Coffee and Cocoa.

**Table 8.2.1: Extent under Export Agricultural Crops by Sector– 2014**

Crop	Systematic Cultivation					No. of Scattered Trees/Creepers/Bushes
	Total Extent (Acres)	Small Holding Sector		Estate Sector		
		Extent (Acres)	%	Extent (Acres)	%	
Pepper	59,775	56,661	95	3,114	5	21,031,362
Coffee	3,262	2,550	78	712	22	5,845,330
Cinnamon	77,489	69,269	89	8,220	11	2,758,621
Cocoa	2,472	1,114	45	1,358	55	630,139
Cardamom	3,983	565	14	3,418	86	214,088
Cloves	2,019	1,769	88	250	12	1,611,462
Nutmeg	806	741	92	65	8	577,337
Betel	2,540	2,436	96	104	4	10,190,265
Areca nut	2,588	2,380	92	208	8	15,820,578

*Note: Excluding the extent and number of scattered trees in the holdings ¼ acres and below.*

According to the Economic Census 2013/14 - Agricultural Activities, the leading crops cultivated in Sri Lanka under the category of "Export Agricultural Crops" in order of extent are Pepper, Coffee, Cinnamon, Cardamom, Cloves, Nutmeg, Betel and Arecanut. Most of these crops, such as Pepper, Coffee, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmeg, Betel and Arecanut are mainly confined to the Small Holding Sector of which the contribution is more than 78 percent of the total extent under each crop.

## **8.2.1 Cocoa Cultivation**

### **8.2.1.1: Introduction**

The Cocoa tree favorably grows in humid and tropical climates between 20° North and 20° South of the equator. There are three distinct varieties of Cocoa namely; Criollo, Forastero and Trinitario of which Trinitario and Criollo are the varieties found in Sri Lanka. The world exclusive producers of Cocoa are Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Indonesia, Nigeria, Cameroon, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico and Dominican Republic. The medium scale producers in the world are Colombia, Papua New Guinea, Venezuela, Uganda, Togo, Sierra Leone, Guatemala, India, Haiti, Madagascar and Sri Lanka. As per the historical evidences, Cocoa crop has been introduced to Sri Lanka in the year 1864 and reintroduced in 1880.

### **8.2.1.2: Extent under Cocoa**

Cocoa has been cultivated extensively in the Estate Sector in the stages when this crop brought favorable results to the country in terms of foreign exchange earnings. However, the extent under cultivation has been in a diminishing trend year by year. The statistics evidently shows that the volume of production and exports had been dropped over the last 12 years. The life cycle of this tree is between 30 - 40 years, as such it needs replacement of older tree at least 30-year intervals. This may not be happening in the country, therefore, the extent is not regaining. Cocoa is grown as an associated crop with particularly Rubber since it requires protective shade crops. It also requires the temperature between 24°- 26° Celsius, abundant and regular rains, soil rich in potassium to have a good crop. This crop is very vulnerable to direct sun light and wind. As such, Cocoa is limited to the districts of wet zone and Central hills in the country where these requirements are being fulfilled.

Table 8.2.1.1: Extent under Cocoa by Sector and District – 2014

District	Systematic Cultivation			No. of Scattered Trees
	Total Extent (Acres)	Extent (Acres)		
		Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	
Colombo	1	1	-	1,155
Gampaha	18	14	4	6,476
Kalutara	30	30	-	3,842
Kandy	136	77	59	139,556
Matale	1,052	81	971	195,460
Nuwara Eliya	4	4	-	6,352
Galle	75	75	-	10,451
Matara	37	37	-	19,944
Hambantota	26	26	-	4,264
Jaffna	-	-	-	6
Mannar	-	-	-	-
Vavuniya	-	-	-	26
Mullaitivu	-	-	-	32
Kilinochchi	-	-	-	26
Batticaloa	-	-	-	15
Ampara	11	11	-	4,123
Trincomalee	-	-	-	51
Kurunegala	204	66	138	46,546
Puttalam	-	-	-	1,573
Anuradhapura	-	-	-	28,602
Polonnaruwa	-	-	-	4,492
Badulla	70	25	45	31,062
Monaragala	675	585	90	62,586
Ratnapura	38	38	-	28,351
Kegalle	95	44	51	35,148
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>2,472</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>630,139</b>

Note: Excluding the extent and number of scattered trees in the holdings  $\frac{1}{4}$  acres and below.

Out of the total extent under systematic cultivation of 2,472 acres (1,000 hectares), 42 percent was found in Matale district. Also about 87 percent of the total extent is concentrated in five districts namely; Kandy, Matale, Kurunegala, Monaragala and Kegalle. More than half of the extent under systematic cultivation of Cocoa is found in the Estate Sector. A substantial number of plants cultivated as scattered could be seen among Small Holding sector in Cocoa growing districts. The cultivation in the districts of Matale and Kurunegala is dominated by the Estate Sector, while in Monaragala district the higher share is among Small Holders.

## 8.2.2: Coffee Cultivation

### 8.2.2.1: Introduction

Like Cocoa and Tea, Coffee is also a crop that has been developed in Sri Lanka under the concept of plantation agriculture by Colonial rulers in the golden era or "Coffee period" from the year 1833 to 1886. But historical evidences state that Coffee was grown by peasants in the country prior to plantation agriculture introduced. It was maintained at that time primarily for subsistence agriculture but not as a cash crop in a large scale. Later stages, it grew as a large scale crop associated with large holdings especially in the mountainous core in the Kandyan range. However, now this has become a crop popular among Small Holders and the practice is that to grow in the highlands and gardens surrounding homes.

**Table 8.2.2.1: Extent under Coffee by Sector and District – 2014**

District	Systematic Cultivation			No. of Scattered Trees/Bushes in Small Holding Sector
	Total Extent (Acres)	Extent (Acres)		
		Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	
Colombo	14	14	-	47,612
Gampaha	59	50	9	252,003
Kalutara	42	42	-	120,918
Kandy	683	554	129	1,473,443
Matale	381	265	116	619,038
Nuwara Eliya	569	354	215	643,128
Galle	102	102	-	97,261
Matara	95	90	5	242,766
Hambantota	63	63	-	114,918
Jaffna	-	-	-	157
Mannar	-	-	-	42
Vavuniya	-	-	-	448
Mullaitivu	-	-	-	366
Kilinochchi	-	-	-	664
Batticaloa	-	-	-	71
Ampara	15	15	-	23,938
Trincomalee	-	-	-	1,048
Kurunegala	281	223	58	647,568
Puttalam	9	9	-	48,114
Anuradhapura	-	-	-	32,673
Polonnaruwa	-	-	-	20,423
Badulla	292	201	91	447,821
Monaragala	129	128	1	170,240
Ratnapura	197	152	45	265,938
Kegalle	331	288	43	574,732
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>3,262</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>5,845,330</b>

*Note: Excluding the extent and number of scattered trees in the holdings ¼ acres and below.*

### **8.2.2.2 Extent under Coffee**

The districts namely; Kandy, Matale and Nuwara Eliya in the Central Province have the largest Coffee acreage under systematic cultivation where about 50 percent of the total extent is concentrated. In addition to that Kegalle district in the Sabaragamuwa Province has recorded with 10 percent of the total extent. The decline of the extent where systematically grown is an evident for the fallen of the volume of exports and also the local production over the last decade. The majority of the extent is stretched over to Small Holders and its contribution is about 78 percent. These type of crops need proper care to obtain higher yield levels, but they are neglected when number of crops are in the same plot of land and confined to home gardens. The above table justifies that the existence of a large amount of plants in a form of scattered in the Coffee growing districts.

## **8.2.3: Cinnamon Cultivation**

### **8.2.3.1: Introduction**

Cinnamon has a longer history among spices and export agricultural crops, which attracted Portuguese and Dutch invaders to the country during early 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. There are evidences that the ancient rulers in the country had traded with Arabians for spices other than valuable treasures like gems. In the range of Sinharaja forests and hill country were the places where Cinnamon originated in the Island and then it has extended over to rest of the areas in the country as a commercial crop. Cinnamon has become the dominant export crop among export agricultural crops in terms of export earnings during the last few decades.

Table 8.2.3.1: Extent under Cinnamon by Sector and District - 2014

District	2014			
	Total Extent Under Systematic Cultivation	Extent under Systematic Cultivation (Acres)		No. of Scattered Trees/ Bushes
		Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	
Colombo	417	374	43	98,317
Gampaha	631	422	209	52,547
Kalutara	5,793	4,991	802	146,287
Kandy	412	278	134	105,720
Matale	758	496	262	146,641
Nuwara Eliya	129	44	85	23,615
Galle	27,573	25,614	1,959	596,158
Matara	21,873	19,951	1,922	768,430
Hambantota	7,604	7,568	36	182,085
Jaffna	-	-	-	4
Mannar	-	-	-	3
Vavuniya	-	-	-	75
Mullaitivu	-	-	-	50
Kilinochchi	-	-	-	2,040
Batticaloa	-	-	-	914
Ampara	30	30	-	8,270
Trincomalee	-	-	-	42
Kurunegala	522	387	135	179,835
Puttalam	30	14	16	19,384
Anuradhapura	68	53	15	5,691
Polonnaruwa	12	12	-	3634
Badulla	1,151	785	366	42,512
Monaragala	371	302	69	36,848
Ratnapura	9,381	7,607	1,774	212,018
Kegalle	734	341	393	127,501
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,489</b>	<b>69,269</b>	<b>8,220</b>	<b>2,758,621</b>

Note: Excluding the extent and number of scattered trees in the holdings  $\frac{1}{4}$  acres and below.

### 8.2.3.2: Extent under Cinnamon

The extent of Cinnamon under systematic cultivation of about 77,489 acres (31,359 hectares) has reported in Wet and Intermediate zones in the Island. In this context, the large extent under cultivation of Cinnamon is being confined to the districts of the coastal belt Galle, Matara, Kalutara and Hambantota and also Ratnapura which accounts for about 93 percent of the total extent. This crop is dominated by small holders with a share of 89 percent of the total extent. The extent under systematic cultivation of Cinnamon has increased by 17 percent during last 12 years from 2002 to 2014. Cinnamon is exported in the form of number of byproducts such as quills, quillings, feathering, chips and other.



## 8.2.4: Pepper Cultivation

### 8.2.4.1: Introduction

Pepper is the mostly used spice in the world and known as “King of the spices”. Native of Pepper crop is South Asia and historical records reveal that Pepper is originated in South India. Pepper is largely produces as Black Pepper which is the dried whole fruit. White Pepper is produced by removing outer pericarp and Pepper is also available in crushed and ground forms. Pepper is mainly used as a spice and flavoring agent in food industry. It also has industrial uses in perfumery and pharmaceutical industries. In Sri Lanka Pepper is mainly cultivated in Low and Mid Country, Wet and Intermediate agro – climatic zones.

**Table 8.2.4.1: Extent under Pepper by Sector and District – 2014**

District	Systematic Cultivation			No. of Scattered Creepers
	Total Extent (Acres)	Extent (Acres)		
		Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	
Colombo	297	265	32	134,159
Gampaha	1,570	1,396	174	591,329
Kalutara	333	313	20	356,821
Kandy	6,189	5,861	328	3,650,728
Matale	9,229	8,097	1,132	2,975,154
Nuwara Eliya	2,161	2,152	9	643,187
Galle	344	327	17	593,051
Matara	428	401	27	844,057
Hambantota	2,663	2,611	52	1,381,555
Jaffna	-	-	-	435
Mannar	-	-	-	38
Vavuniya	-	-	-	1,546
Mullaitivu	-	-	-	607
Kilinochchi	-	-	-	107
Batticaloa	-	-	-	1,210
Ampara	70	69	1	177,006
Trincomalee	6	6	-	1,519
Kurunegala	3,791	3,338	453	1,745,735
Puttalam	152	111	41	60,400
Anuradhapura	254	253	1	128,898
Polonnaruwa	75	75	-	187,285
Badulla	12,002	11,661	341	950,094
Monaragala	8,108	8,050	58	2,250,111
Ratnapura	10,473	10,175	298	3,282,902
Kegalle	1,630	1,500	130	1,073,428
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,775</b>	<b>56,661</b>	<b>3,114</b>	<b>21,031,362</b>

*Note: Excluding the extent and number of scattered trees in the holdings ¼ acres and below.*

**8.2.4.2: Extent under Pepper**

According to Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural Activities, the total extent of pepper in Sri Lanka is recorded as 59,775 acres (24,191 hectares) under systematic cultivation. The highest extent under pepper cultivation is recorded in Badulla (12,002 acres) district and followed by Ratnapura (10,473 acres), Matale (9,229 acres), Monaragala (8,108 acres), Kandy (6,189 acres) districts. Under scattered cultivation 21,031,362 creepers are recorded. The highest number of creepers (3,650,728) are recorded in Kandy districts, and followed by Ratnapura (3,282,902 creepers), Matale (2,975,154 creepers), Monaragala (2,250,111 creepers) districts.

**8.2.5: Other Export Agricultural Crops**

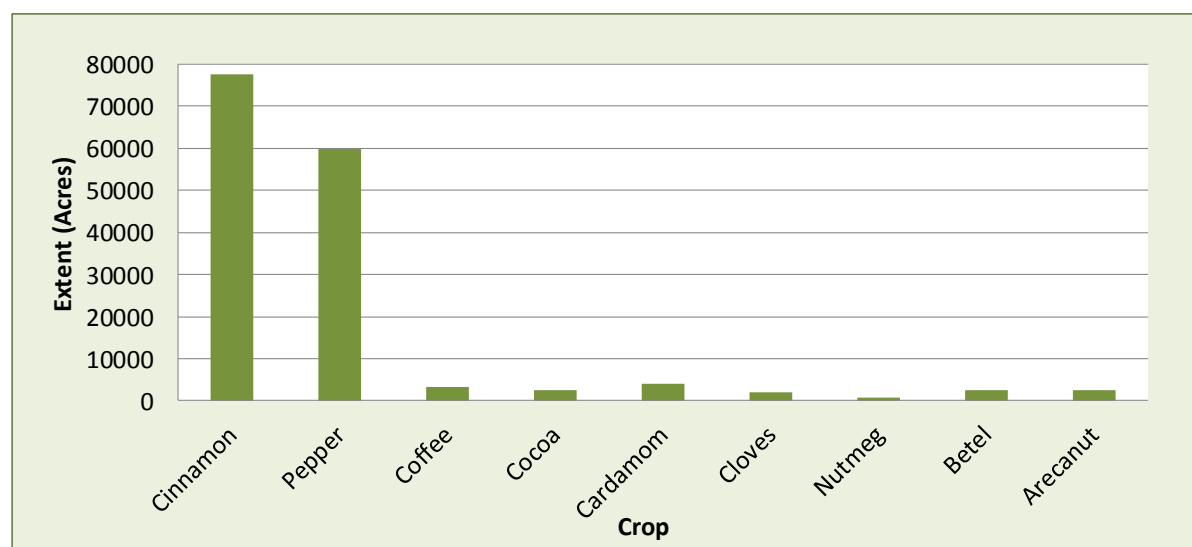
Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural Activities, reveals that the total extent under Cardamom, Cloves, Nutmeg, Betel and Arecanut are recorded as 3,983 acres, 2,019 acres, 806 acres, 2,540 acres and 2,588 acres respectively. Kandy is the leading district for Cardamom, Cloves and Nutmeg cultivation. The highest extent under Cardamom is reported in Matale (1,342 acres) district. Kandy district reports highest number of extent in both Cloves (681 acres) and Nutmeg (342 acres). Kurunegala district reports the highest number of extent under Betel (1,133 acres) and Arecanut (366 acres).

**Table 8.2.5.1: Extent under Other Export Agricultural Crops as Systematic Cultivation by District – 2014**

District	Extent in Acres				
	Cardamom	Cloves	Nutmeg	Betel	Arecanut
Colombo	4	8	1	33	25
Gampaha	15	56	26	391	215
Kalutara	14	21	18	81	47
Kandy	1,010	681	342	13	170
Matale	1,342	316	76	37	240
Nuwara Eliya	336	52	3	9	97
Galle	42	47	20	75	83
Matara	86	27	14	21	48
Hambantota	6	7	23	22	55
Jaffna	-	-	-	24	8
Mannar	-	-	-	9	1
Vavuniya	-	-	-	3	24
Mullaitivu	-	-	-	8	69
Kilinochchi	-	-	-	4	38
Batticaloa	-	-	-	111	1
Ampara	-	-	13	23	18
Trincomalee	-	-	-	84	15
Kurunegala	42	143	82	1,133	366
Puttalam	-	-	5	141	23
Anuradhapura	-	-	45	79	59
Polonnaruwa	-	-	7	41	10
Badulla	16	28	16	12	253
Monaragala	23	10	9	54	219
Ratnapura	674	70	15	56	333
Kegalle	373	553	91	76	171
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>3,983</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>2,588</b>

Note: Excluding the extent of holdings ¼ acres and below.

**Figure 8.2.5.1: Extent of Other Export Agricultural Crops under Systematic Cultivation – 2014**



### 8.3: Fruit Crops

A wide range of tropical and some temperate fruit crops are cultivated in Sri Lanka. According to the Economic Census 2013/14 - Agricultural Activities, the fruit crops growing in the Island in order of extent are Banana, Pineapple, Mango, Lime, Rambutan, Orange, Guava and Pomegranate. The crops such as Mango, Lime, Papaya and Banana are stretched over all the districts irrespective of ecological zones. Banana, Pineapple and Rambutan are being grown as a medium scale commercial cultivation. Pineapple is predominantly cultivated in Gampaha and Kurunegala districts. In terms of extent, Gampaha district recorded with the largest extent for Rambutan cultivation.

**Table 8.3.1: Extent under Fruit Crops by Sector – 2014**

Crop	Systematic Cultivation					No. of Scattered Trees/Creepers /Bushes
	Total Extent (Acres)	Small Holding Sector		Estate Sector		
		Extent (Acres)	%	Extent (Acres)	%	
Mango	7,909	6,047	76	1,862	24	6,194,079
Banana	46,486	43,234	93	3,252	7	21,405,983
Papaw	936	671	72	265	28	690,460
Pineapple	10,927	9,268	85	1,659	15	8,334,840
Rambutan	2,536	1,814	72	722	28	1,330,291
Pomegranate	1,413	1,357	96	56	4	1,992,231
Avocado	973	960	99	13	1	1,328,528
Guava (Kilo Pera)	1,602	1,484	93	118	7	610,366
Durian	879	847	96	32	4	300,853
Orange	1,812	1,647	91	165	9	2,417,230
Lime	2,611	2,525	97	86	3	3,248,569

*Note: Excluding the extent and number of scattered trees in the holdings ¼ acres and below.*

**Figure 8.3.1: Extent of Fruit Crops under Systematic Cultivation – 2014**

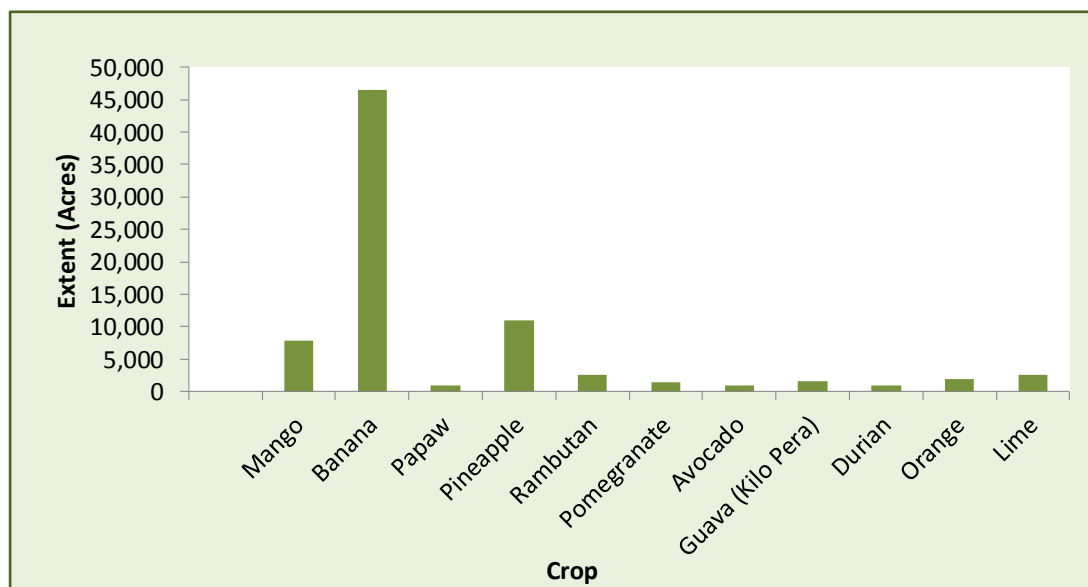


Table 8.3.2: Extent under Fruit Crops as Systematic Cultivation by District – 2014

District	Extent in Acres										
	Mango	Banana	Papaw	Pineapple	Rambutan	Pomegranate	Avocado	Guava (Kilo Pera)	Durian	Orange	Lime
Colombo	86	305	6	369	213	43	6	9	8	3	4
Gampaha	272	1,445	19	5,183	854	44	48	15	64	39	50
Kalutara	56	293	12	144	110	17	17	5	13	4	4
Kandy	432	493	11	272	82	197	243	164	270	56	171
Matale	637	1,109	42	29	16	25	13	22	5	43	32
Nuwara Eliya	38	297	1	10	4	18	36	23	19	29	19
Galle	76	275	23	112	64	50	28	16	47	35	40
Matara	29	294	10	68	17	19	22	8	38	19	17
Hambantota	620	11,773	152	81	15	74	7	18	10	95	93
Jaffna	52	1,164	5	1	14	7	-	8	-	23	21
Mannar	17	82	1	-	2	7	1	2	-	3	3
Vavuniya	33	354	18	10	1	4	2	1	-	13	48
Mullaitivu	100	411	7	3	1	12	7	-	1	13	30
Kilinochchi	267	479	18	12	3	127	6	137	-	117	104
Batticaloa	90	52	1	-	-	4	2	2	2	7	8
Ampara	200	366	9	33	4	77	4	3	3	88	212
Trincomalee	95	112	4	17	39	30	9	28	25	40	75
Kurunegala	903	3,676	233	2,824	136	135	84	90	39	225	166
Puttalam	391	1,863	116	783	46	210	62	360	45	288	63
Anuradhapura	1,143	4,497	122	139	57	128	93	474	104	156	177
Polonnaruwa	292	483	31	46	8	18	14	43	3	13	10
Badulla	368	1,453	14	113	74	40	108	73	44	164	84
Monaragala	1,393	8,997	55	192	187	35	19	28	27	280	1,076
Ratnapura	209	5,564	23	138	223	68	63	29	52	29	77
Kegalle	110	648	3	347	366	24	79	44	60	30	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,909</b>	<b>46,486</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>10,927</b>	<b>2,536</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>2,611</b>

Note: Excluding the extent of holdings  $\frac{1}{4}$  acres and below.

## 8.4: Other Crops

Cashew, Sugar cane, Jackfruit, Oil Palm, Tamarind and Goraka (Gamboge) are some other important crops cultivated in Sri Lanka.

Cashew is cultivated in all the districts in the country. But, the Cashew extents are substantial in the dry zone areas, especially in the districts of Puttalam, Kurunegala and Anuradhapura. The total extent under systematic cultivation of cashew in these districts is 13,673 acres which is around 71 percent to the total extent. The majority of the extent is stretched over to Small Holders and its contribution is about 57 percent.

The Cultivation of Jackfruit stretches over in most of the districts. The three leading districts for Oil Palm cultivation are Galle, Kalutara and Kandy and they are cultivated in a larger scale systematically in the Estate Sector.

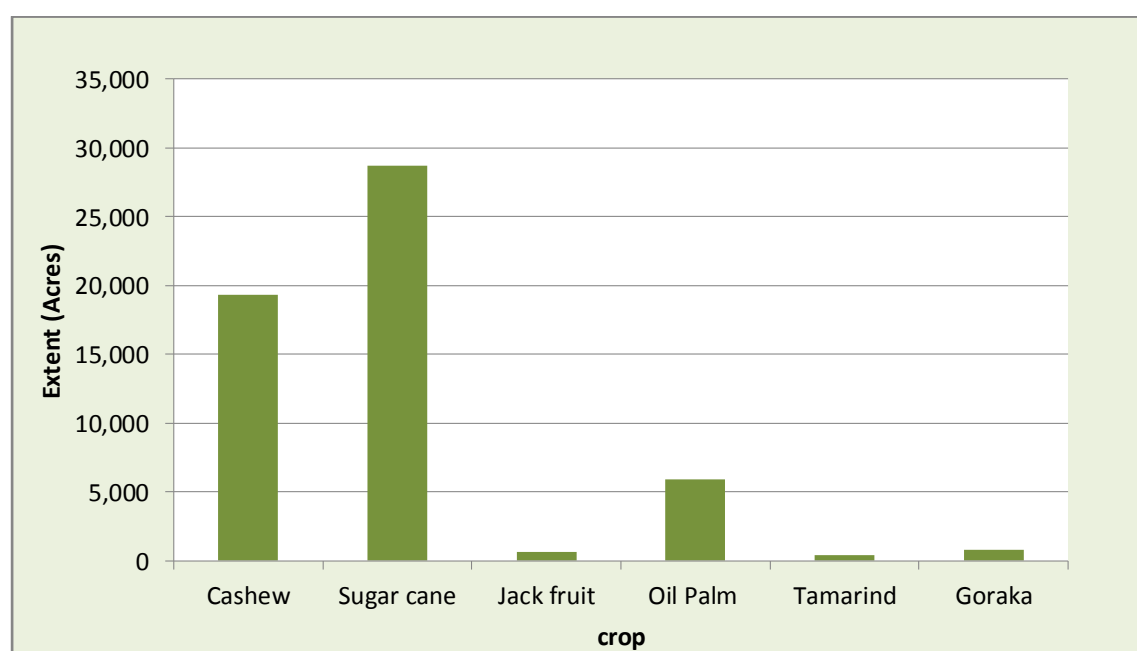
Table 8.4.1: Extent under Other Crops by Sector – 2014

Crop	Systematic Cultivation					No. of Scattered Trees/Creepers/Bushes
	Total Extent (Acres)	Small Holding Sector		Estate Sector		
		Extent (Acres)	%	Extent (Acres)	%	
Cashew	19,326	11,088	57	8,238	43	2,217,020
Sugar cane	28,716	23,835	83	4,881	17	315,438
Jack fruit	552	292	53	260	47	1,049,724
Oil Palm	6,011	398	7	5,613	93	92,016
Tamarind	448	437	98	11	2	383,451
Goraka	807	602	75	205	25	435,293
Palmyra						2,521,215*
Kitul						522,311*

Note: Excluding the extent and number of scattered trees in the holdings ¼ acres and below.

\* Covered only above ¼ acre category in small holding sector.

Figure 8.4.1: Extent of Other Crops under Systematic Cultivation – 2014



## Chapter 9

# Paddy Cultivation

### 9.1: Introduction

Paddy production is one of the main agricultural production and staple food in Sri Lanka. It has been cultivated in all over the country. According to the economic census 2013/14 – Agricultural Activities, the total land asweddumized for paddy was 1,706,410 acres (690,560 hectares) of the small holding sector.

There are two cultivation seasons namely; Maha and Yala which are synonymous with two monsoons. Maha Season falls during “North-East monsoon” from September to March in the following year. Yala season is effective during the period from May to end of August. When the crop is sown and harvested during above periods, the particular season is defined. According to the economic census 2013/14 – Agricultural Activities, the total extent cultivated for the 2013/14 Maha season and 2014 Yala season were 1,476,781 acres (597,633 hectares) and 627,606 acres (253,983 hectares) respectively in the small holding sector. 884,609 agricultural holdings are associated with paddy cultivation. Therefore, information on paddy cultivation has become more important in the economy of Sri Lanka. Although, the Economic Census is one of the sources to produce information on paddy cultivation, statistics on paddy are being collected by the Department of Census and Statistics bi-annual basis under current survey program.

### 9.2: Extent under Paddy in the Small Holding Sector

The total extent operated for the paddy cultivation as reported at the Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural Activities, was 1,476,781 acres (597,633 hectares) and 1,221,728 parcels. The contribution from the paddy extent to the total extent of agricultural land in the small holding sector is 33.5%. Whereas the Estate sector predominantly cultivated with perennial crops as such contribution from paddy is very marginal according to the Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural Activities. It is also noted that there is no any paddy extent reported in the holdings less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre in the small holding sector.

## ECONOMIC CENSUS 2013/14 – AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The share of paddy extent to the total extent of agricultural land in the small holding sector in Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Polonnaruwa and Ampara Districts are 74%, 71%, 70% and 68% respectively. Lower shares of paddy extent to the total extent of agricultural land in the small holding sector are reported in Kegalle (12%) and Rathnapura (14%) Districts.

Total number of Agricultural holdings under paddy cultivation is reported as 884,609. The highest number of Agricultural holdings with paddy is reported in Kurunegala District (150,566) followed by Anuradhapura District (111,598).

**Table 9.2.1: Area and Holdings under Paddy Cultivation by District in Small Holding Sector -2014**

District	Total Extent under Small Holdings (Acres) *	Agricultural Holding Reporting Paddy		% of Paddy Extent
		Number	Extent (Acres)	
Colombo	48,356	8,886	10,141	21.0
Gampaha	149,658	29,479	30,302	20.2
Kalutara	154,539	30,710	34,332	22.2
Kandy	173,066	32,460	30,709	17.7
Matale	144,307	35,703	47,026	32.6
Nuwara Eliya	69,223	12,721	13,019	18.8
Galle	177,095	29,650	34,281	19.4
Matara	169,920	33,687	37,021	21.8
Hambantota	222,831	39,455	81,993	36.8
Jaffna	52,979	14,334	25,531	48.2
Mannar	34,458	5,523	18,362	53.3
Vavuniya	64,348	7,666	24,836	38.6
Mullaitivu	61,387	9,992	28,554	46.5
Kilinochchi	65,303	9,707	41,098	62.9
Batticaloa	103,424	22,265	76,287	73.8
Ampara	208,750	48,172	141,395	67.7
Trincomalee	84,456	22,310	60,152	71.2
Kurunegala	566,759	150,566	165,014	29.1
Puttalam	188,658	21,611	34,938	18.5
Anuradhapura	528,498	111,598	189,760	35.9
Polonnaruwa	197,350	52,006	137,260	69.6
Badulla	197,348	56,321	71,019	36.0
Monaragala	303,163	45,778	85,480	28.2
Ratnapura	273,390	29,853	37,801	13.8
Kegalle	165,334	24,156	20,470	12.4
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>4,404,599</b>	<b>884,609</b>	<b>1,476,781</b>	<b>33.5</b>

\*excluding land extent of holdings ¼ acres and below

*It is noted that Economic Census 2013/14 - Agricultural Activities, paddy extent refers to the extent of paddy land operated during the cultivation year covering either 2013/14 Maha season (main season) or 2014 Yala season (secondary season).*



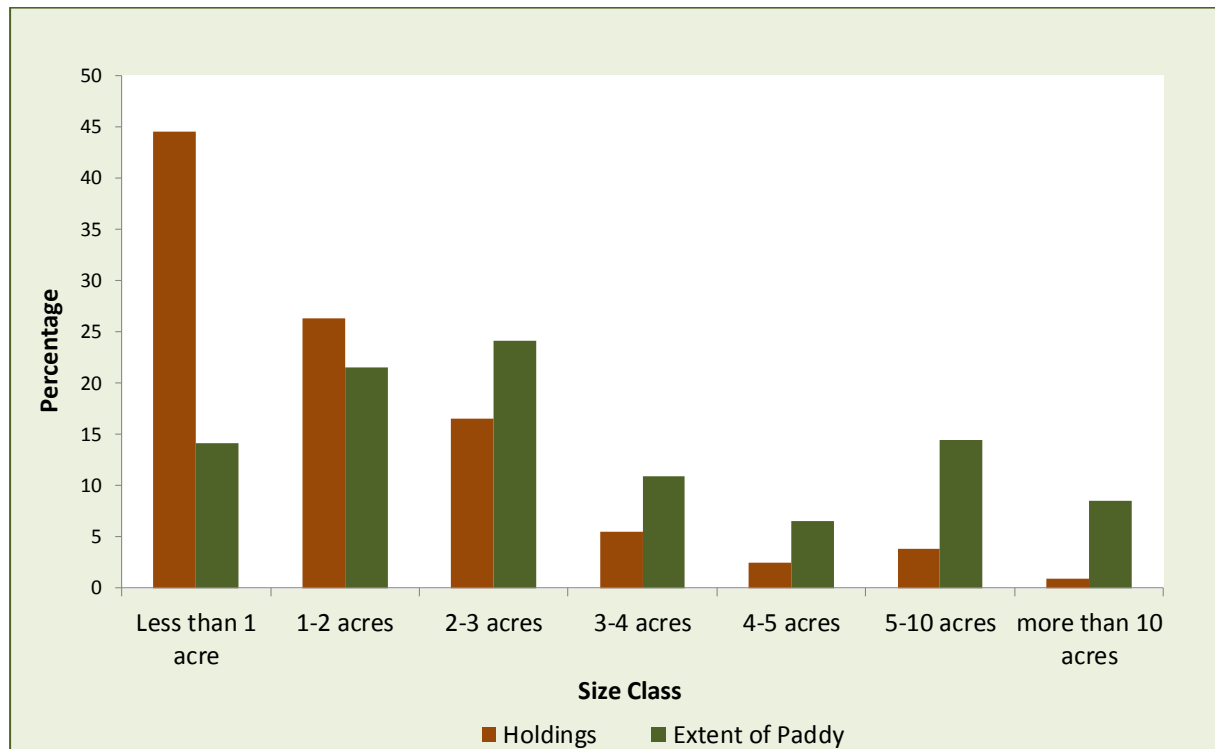
### 9.3: Paddy Holdings by Size Class in the Small Holding Sector

The paddy extent reported in the holdings has been classified according to the extent of paddy. It indicates that 45% of paddy holdings are less than 1 acre and this group covers with 14% of the extent of the total paddy extent in the small holding sector. 26% of the paddy holdings are in the size class between 1-2 acres and it covers 22% of the total paddy extent. The average size of a paddy holding is about 1.7 acres. Nearly 7% of paddy holdings operate more than 4 acres and it covers about 29% of paddy extent.

**Table 9.3.1: Distribution of Paddy Holdings and Extent by Size Class in Small Holding Sector - 2014**

Size Class of the Paddy Holding	Number of Holdings	%	Extent of Paddy (Acres)	%
Less than 1 acre	394,258	44.6	208,618	14.1
1-2 acres	232,563	26.3	318,086	21.5
2-3 acres	146,395	16.5	355,661	24.1
3-4 acres	48,049	5.4	160,290	10.9
4-5 acres	21,842	2.5	95,555	6.5
5-10 acres	33,532	3.8	213,797	14.5
more than 10 acres	7,970	0.9	124,774	8.4

**Figure 9.3.1: Percentage Distribution of Paddy Holdings and Extent by Size Class of the Extent**



## ECONOMIC CENSUS 2013/14 – AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

**Table 9.3.2: Percentage Distribution of Paddy Holdings and Extent by Size Class and District in Small Holding Sector -2014**

District	No. of Holdings Reporting Paddy	Paddy Extent (Acres)	Percentage Distribution							
			<1 Acre		1-<2 Acres		2-<3 Acres		3 Acres and above	
			Holdings	Extent	Holdings	Extent	Holdings	Extent	Holdings	Extent
Colombo	8,886	10,141	56.6	32.1	33.6	39.9	6.1	12.9	3.7	15.1
Gampaha	29,479	30,302	67.6	38.7	23.1	31.2	5.8	13.7	3.5	16.5
Kalutara	30,710	34,332	60.4	33.9	29.7	37.3	6.6	14.5	3.4	14.4
Kandy	32,460	30,709	65.0	30.1	23.7	32.1	7.4	18.0	4.0	19.7
Matale	35,703	47,026	48.2	19.2	30.6	30.6	13.4	23.3	7.8	26.9
Nuwara Eliya	12,721	13,019	59.0	30.0	30.0	38.6	7.8	17.7	3.1	13.6
Galle	29,650	34,281	58.9	31.4	29.8	35.9	7.1	14.8	4.3	17.9
Matara	33,687	37,021	60.2	29.4	27.6	33.7	7.4	15.9	4.8	21.1
Hambantota	39,455	81,993	24.2	7.3	32.7	22.3	27.5	32.4	15.7	38.0
Jaffna	14,334	25,531	37.6	14.0	35.3	27.4	13.8	18.6	13.3	40.0
Mannar	5,523	18,362	7.6	1.1	27.5	9.2	22.8	14.2	42.1	75.5
Vavuniya	7,666	24,836	15.5	2.1	24.2	8.3	22.6	14.3	37.6	75.2
Mullaitivu	9,992	28,554	27.5	3.0	21.6	9.8	17.7	13.8	33.3	73.5
Kilinochchi	9,707	41,098	14.8	1.9	22.5	7.8	17.4	9.5	45.3	80.7
Batticaloa	22,265	76,287	8.8	0.9	17.7	6.6	28.4	18.2	45.1	74.3
Ampara	48,172	141,395	9.9	2.2	23.8	11.9	36.6	32.2	29.7	53.8
Trincomalee	22,310	60,152	15.8	2.4	23.5	11.5	25.7	21.3	35.0	64.8
Kurunegala	150,566	165,014	60.2	26.8	25.4	31.1	9.1	19.7	5.3	22.4
Puttalam	21,611	34,938	44.3	14.6	29.3	25.4	14.3	21.4	12.1	38.5
Anuradhapura	111,598	189,760	45.3	11.4	23.0	18.8	18.3	27.0	13.5	42.7
Polonnaruwa	52,006	137,260	14.4	2.6	20.9	10.7	42.0	39.6	22.8	47.2
Badulla	56,321	71,019	56.2	22.9	21.5	22.9	15.5	30.0	6.7	24.1
Monaragala	45,778	85,480	30.2	12.4	37.8	29.0	19.9	26.3	12.2	32.4
Ratnapura	29,853	37,801	51.4	28.3	35.8	40.0	8.8	16.9	4.1	14.7
Kegalle	24,156	20,470	71.1	43.6	23.2	35.3	3.9	10.7	1.9	10.4
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>884,609</b>	<b>1,476,781</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>40.3</b>

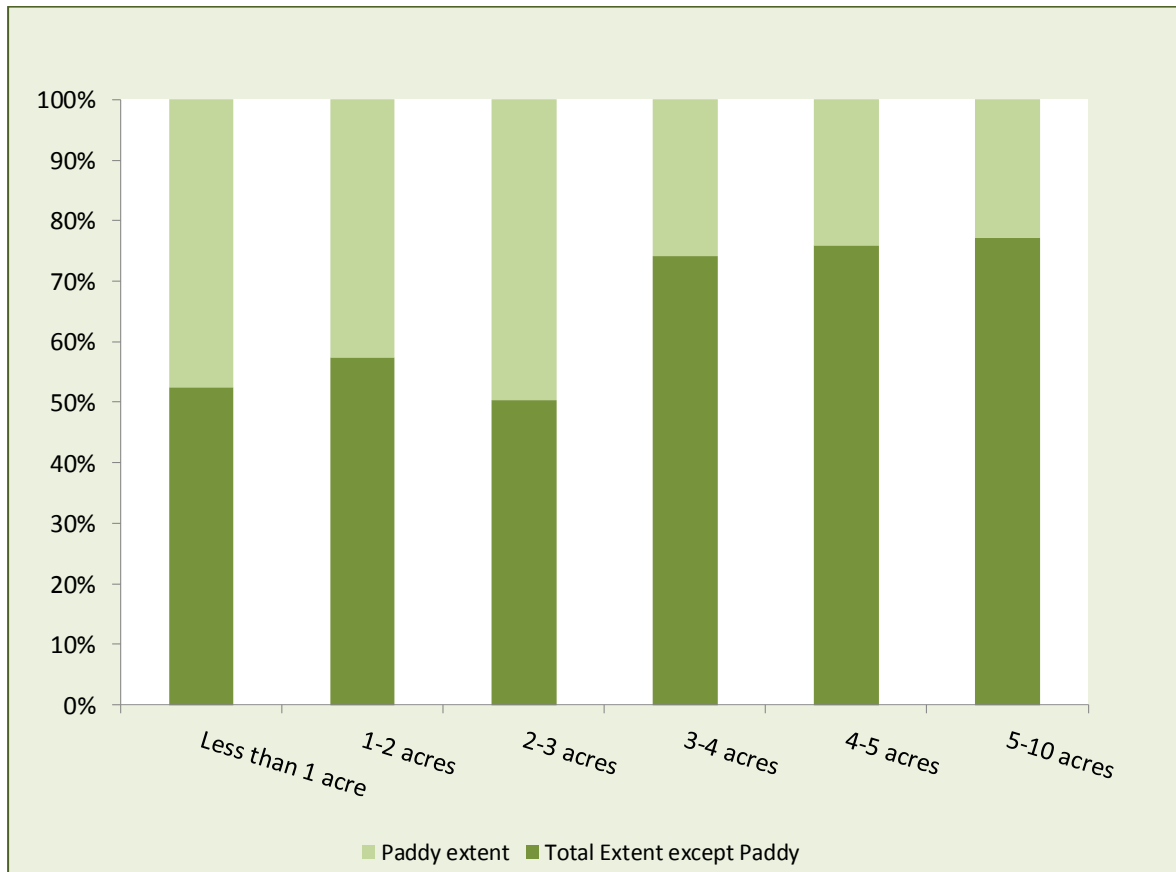
The table 9.3.2 shows the percentage distribution of paddy holdings and respective extent by size class of the paddy extent and district. It indicates that the districts of wet zone and southern coastal belt namely; Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara, Galle, Matara, the districts of Kandy, Nuwara Eliya in Central Province and the districts in the Sabaragamuwa Province

namely Rathnapura and Kegalle; Badulla in the province of Uva and Kurunegala in Northwestern Province reported more than half of the paddy holdings are less than one acre.

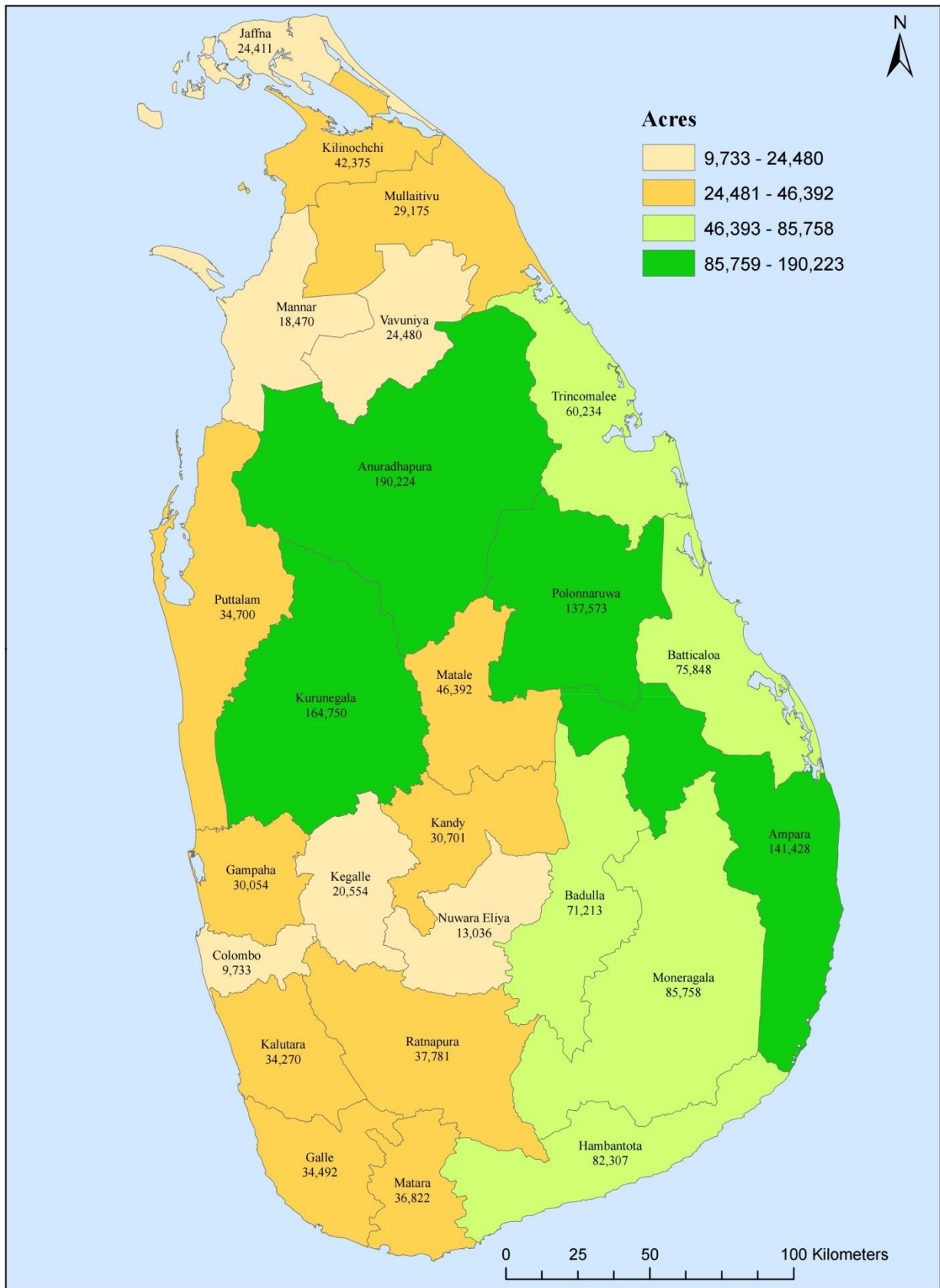
At national level, the percentage of paddy holdings having extent less than one acre is reported to be 44.6 and the extent covered by the size group is only 14.1 percent of total extent under paddy in the small holding sector.

Majority of paddy holdings operated more than 2 acres are reported in the districts of Batticaloa (73.5%), Ampara (66.4%), and Trincomalee (60.7%) in Eastern Province, Polonnaruwa (64.7%) in North Central Province and Mannar (64.9%), Vavuniya (60.3%), Mullaitivu (51%), Kilinochchi (62.7%) in Northern Province. All these districts mentioned here, have reported paddy holdings above two acres contribute to more than 85 percent of the total paddy land. Although at national level nearly 29 percent of the paddy holdings are above 2 acres, they covered about 64 percent of total extent under paddy.

**Figure 9.3.2: Percentage Distribution of Total Extent under Small Holdings and Extent under Paddy Cultivation-2014**



Map 5: Distribution of Paddy Extent by District\* - 2014



\*Paddy extent by parcel base

## Chapter 10

# Livestock and Poultry

### 10.1: Introduction

The collection of livestock and poultry statistics integrated with the Census of Agriculture has become an important part throughout the Census history in Sri Lanka. More accurate data on many variables and different aspects like livestock species, production means, usage, breeding types, age, sex, etc. in a wider scope can be incorporated while conducting a census. Accordingly, some key information on these aspects have been covered and included in the questionnaires of the Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural activities. Table 10.2.1 provides data on the number of livestock by type and poultry reported at the Census of Agriculture 2002 and Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural activities.

### 10.2: Livestock and Poultry

**Table 10.2.1: Number of Livestock by Type and Poultry - 2014 and 2002**

Type	2014		2002	
	No	%	No	%
Cattle	1,124,097	57.0	1,203,770	60.4
Buffaloes	327,909	16.6	303,231	15.2
Goats and sheep	391,656	19.9	404,911	20.3
Swine	127,615	6.5	81,106	4.1
<b>Livestock Total</b>	<b>1,971,277</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,993,018</b>	<b>100</b>
Poultry	24,437,032		15,617,153	

At the Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural activities about 2 million heads of Livestock and 24.4 million poultry were reported. When these data compared with the Census of Agriculture 2002, a decline of about 1.1 percent in the total number of livestock was observed while nearly 56.5 percent increase had been recorded in the poultry population. The cattle population showed a decline of about 6.6 percent in 2014 compared to that of 2002 where as in the total count of buffaloes recorded increase about 8.1 percent and the Goat and Sheep population recorded 3.3 percent decrease. Swine population recorded a significant increase of about 57.3 percent during this 12 year period.

**Table 10.2.2: Livestock and Poultry Population by Sector in 2014**

Type	Total	Small Holding Sector				Estate Sector	
		1/4 acre and below	Above 1/4 Acre	Total	%	No	%
Cattle	1,124,097	77,588	1,018,183	1,095,771	97.5	28,326	2.5
Buffaloes	327,909	8,173	311,224	319,397	97.4	8,512	2.6
Goats and sheep	391,656	74,258	310,954	385,212	98.4	6,444	1.6
Swine	127,615	6,055	111,855	117,910	92.4	9,705	7.6
Poultry	24,437,032	999,916	16,895,258	17,895,174	73.2	6,541,858	26.8
Duck & Turkeys	48,145	10,396	37,749	48,145	100.0	–	–

The sector-wise analysis of livestock and poultry in the table 10.2.2 shows that the Small Holding Sector had contributed the bulk of the livestock population and poultry which was about 97.3 percent and 73.2 percent of the total livestock population and poultry respectively.

All categories in the livestock sector namely; Cattle, Buffaloes, Goats and sheep and Swine are contributing more than 92 percent from Small Holding Sector.

### 10. 3: Cattle Population

Cattle raising in Sri Lanka is mainly meant for milk and meat production other than in rare occasions for stud, transport and draft purposes. The total cattle population constituted with 1,124,097 according to the Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural activities and it comprised about 57 percent of the livestock population in the Island. Majority of the cattle population was in the Small Holding Sector with only about 2.5 percent in the Estate Sector. Kurunegala which is the largest agricultural district had the higher number of cattle (12.1 percent) followed by Anuradhapura (9.2 percent) Batticaloa (6.6 percent), Puttalam (6.3 percent), Jaffna (5.7 percent) and Ampara (5.5 percent). Kegalle district had the lowest i.e. about 13,442 cattle or 1.2 percent of the total cattle population.

#### 10. 3.1: Composition of Cattle Type

According to the type of composition, majority of the cattle population which is about 36 percent in the Small Holding Sector belonged to local varieties while 64 percent are improved varieties. In the Estate Sector the share of local varieties cattle population is comparatively larger than that of Small Holding Sector. The largest cattle population as well as number of local varieties cattle population has been reported in Kurunegala district and improved cattle varieties has been reported in Batticaloa district.

**Table 10.3.1.1: Number of Cattle by Type and Sector**

Type	Small Holding Sector (above 1/4 acre)				Estate Sector			
	2014	%	2002	%	2014	%	2002	%
All	1,018,183	100.0	1,038,368	100.0	28,326	100.0	48,221	100.0
Local	366,967	36.0	912,686	87.9	13,087	46.2	28,951	60.0
Improved	651,216	64.0	125,682	12.1	15,239	53.8	19,270	40.0

### 10.3.2: Cattle Rearing by Use

The information on cattle population has been collected by use of rearing them at the Census time. In this context, it is obviously seen that the objectives of rearing female cattle is different from male cattle. The following two tables show the different use of rearing them.

**Table 10.3.2.1: Cattle Rearing by Use and Sex – 2014**

Sector	Use	Female		Use	Male	
		Local	Improved		Local	Improved
Small Holding Sector	Milking at Present	94,403	155,300	Draught	14,587	34,137
	Milking not at Present	68,731	156,692	Stud	15,922	24,897
	Heifers*	38,844	85,835	Calves (Less than 2 Years)	29,608	60,348
	Calves (Less than 2 Years)	69,788	112,618	Others (Old/Disable etc.)	9,448	7,665
	Others (Old/Disable etc.)	25,636	13,724			
Estate Sector	Milking at Present	2,025	5,023	Draught	506	100
	Milking not at Present	4,147	2,653	Stud	966	451
	Heifers*	1,949	1,559	Calves (Less than 2 Years)	928	2,244
	Calves (Less than 2 Years)	1,179	2,846	Others (Old/Disable etc.)	724	94
	Others (Old/Disable etc.)	663	269			
Total	Milking at Present	96,428	160,323	Draught	15,093	34,237
	Milking not at Present	72,878	159,345	Stud	16,888	25,348
	Heifers*	40,793	87,394	Calves (Less than 2 Years)	30,536	62,592
	Calves (Less than 2 Years)	70,967	115,464	Others (Old/Disable etc.)	10,172	7,759
	Others (Old/Disable etc.)	26,299	13,993			

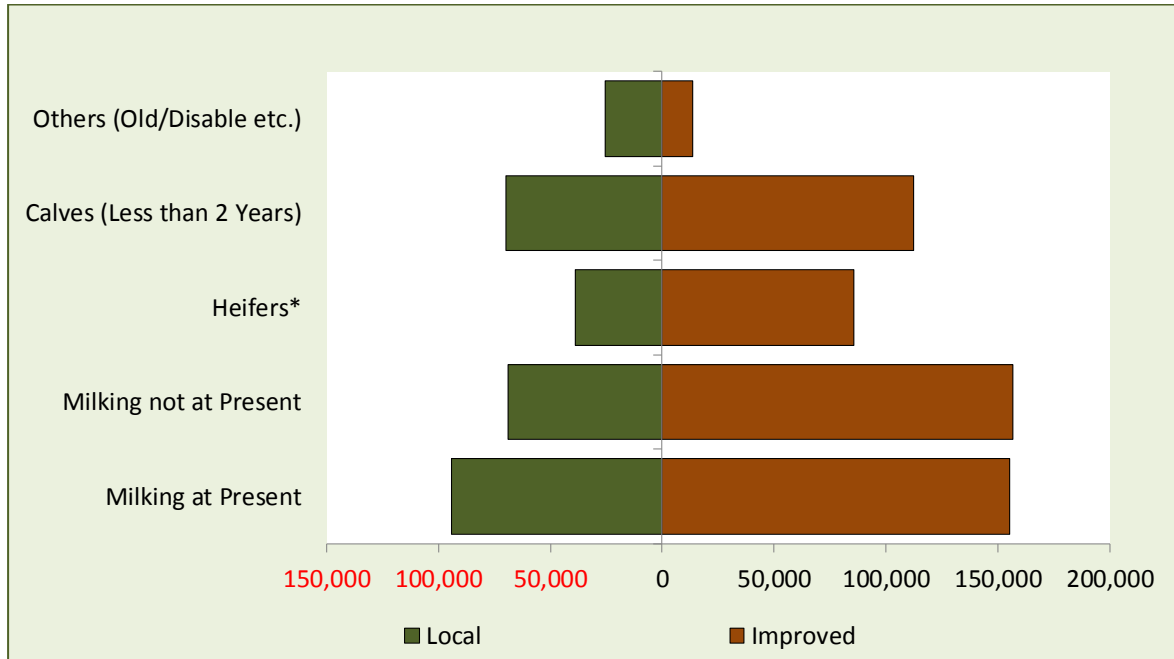
*Note: Small Holding Sector covered only above ¼ Acre category*

*\*Heifers defined as female cows above 2 years old who have not yet given a single calf*

Total local cows those were milking at the Census time were 96,428. i.e. 25.4 percent of total local cattle population. Local female cattle population to total female cattle population was 36.4 percent. The number of milking at the time of Census was 30.4 percent and those who were not milking were 27.5 percent. Other categories in the female cows were 15.2 percent heifers, Calves less than 2 years 22.1 percent, Old/Disable 4.8 percent.

Draught animal proportion was 24.3 percent of the total male cattle population. Other categories included in the male cattle population were 20.8 percent Stud, male calves less than 2 years 46.0 percent and old/disable 8.8 percent.

**Figure 10.3.2.1: Cattle (Female) Population by Type – 2014**



*Note: Small Holding Sector covered only above ¼ Acre category*

## 10.4: Buffalo Population

The notable feature is that Buffalo population is in a decreasing trend from 1982 – 2002 and this could be attributed to number of reasons such as mechanization of farms where draft animal power has been replaced by power operated machinery like tractors, ceasing of grass land as a result of fragmentation of land and also encroachment, and urbanization, etc. But considering 2002 – 2014 the census data reveals that, Buffalo population has been increased by about 8.1 percent.

### 10.4.1: Composition of Buffalo Type

Buffalo raising in the Estate Sector is not a popular activity with in the field of agriculture like planting of crops. As such about 97.4 percent of the Buffalo population is concentrated in the Small Holding Sector according to the Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural activities.



**Table 10.4.1.1: Number of Buffaloes by Type and Sector**

Type	Small Holding Sector (above 1/4 acre)				Estate Sector			
	2014	%	2002	%	2014	%	2002	%
<b>All</b>	<b>311,224</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>281,454</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,512</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,972</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Local</b>	180,295	57.9	254,762	90.5	3,848	45.2	2,837	47.5
<b>Improved</b>	130,929	42.1	26,692	9.5	4,664	54.8	3,135	52.5

*Note: Small Holding Sector covered only above ¼ Acre category*

Out of total Buffalo population, nearly 57.9 percent were local type and about 42.1 belonged to improved type according to the Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural activities. When the composition of buffalo type by sectors are considered, in the Small Holding Sector 57.9 percent were local buffaloes while in the Estate Sector, it was only 45.2 percent. In the Estate Sector improved Buffaloes accounted for about 54.8 percent while those in the Small Holding Sector accounted for only 42.1 percent.

The highest number of local type of Buffaloes has been reported in Hambantota district and improved type has been reported in Anuradhapura district. The districts in order of population in the local type were enumerated in Hambantota, Monaragala, Batticaloa, Ampara and Trincomalee with a total of 103,583 buffaloes which was about 56.3 percent of the total local buffalo population in the Island.

### 10.4.2 Buffalo Rearing by Use

As stated earlier Buffalo raising is not very important activity in the Estate Sector in Sri Lanka. However, in the Small Holding Sector, they are kept for multi purposes as shown in the following table. In the category of female population, about 55.3 percent was kept as milking cows but out of the total females, only 34.2 percent was reported as milking at the time of Census.

**Table 10.4.2.1: Number of Buffaloes by Use in Small Holding Sector-2014**

Use	Female		Use	Male	
	Local	Improved		Local	Improved
Milking at the Census time	54,768	25,124	Draught	10,080	13,202
Milking not at the Census time	32,119	17,110	Stud	10,907	9,262
Heifers*	20,648	12,991	Calves (Less than 2 Years)	14,182	10,555
Calves (Less than 2 Years)	31,676	29,566	Others (Old/Disable etc.)	2,530	7,148
Others (Old/Disable etc.)	3,385	5,971			

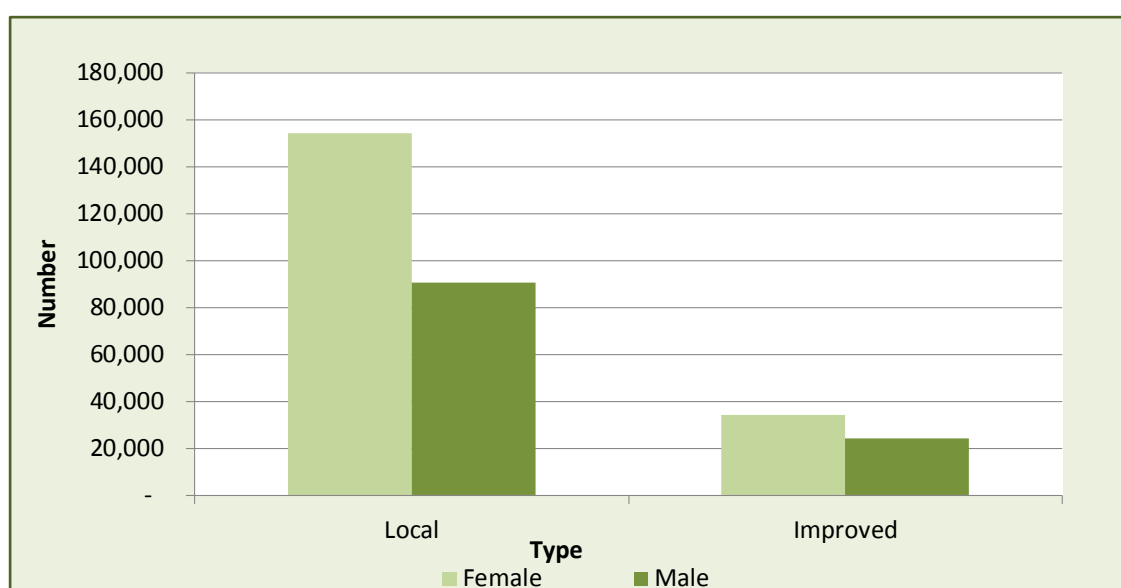
*Note: Small Holding Sector covered only above ¼ Acre category*

*\*Heifers defined as female cows above 2 years old who have not yet given a single calf*

### 10.5: Goat Population

About 19 percent of the livestock population reported at the Census was Goats. Out of the total number of Goats of 377,028, about 98.3 percent were reported from Small Holding Sector. The largest number of Goat population had been reported in Jaffna district (73,278) followed by Kurunegala (31,088), Batticaloa (30,621), Puttalam (28,398) and Kandy (20,448). These five districts accounted for about 47.9 percent of the Goat population in the Island.

**Figure 10.5:1 Goat Population in Small Holding Sector by Type and Sex – 2014**



*Note: Small Holding Sector covered only above ¼ Acre category*

**Table 10.5.1: Goat Population in Small Holding Sector - 2014**

		Local	Improved	Total
Female	Less than 6 months	73,897	22,335	96,232
	6 months and above	80,487	11,768	92,255
Male	Less than 6 months	49,233	16,622	65,855
	6 months and above	41,369	7,674	49,043
<b>Total</b>		<b>244,986</b>	<b>58,399</b>	<b>303,385</b>

*Note: Small Holding Sector covered only above ¼ Acre category*

### 10.6 Sheep Population

The total sheep population reported at the Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural activities was 7,569. The largest number of Sheep population has been reported in Puttalam district (4,178) followed by Jaffna (987), Kurunegala (978) and Anuradhapura (529). These four districts represent about 88.1 percent of the total sheep population in the island.

### 10.7: Swine Population

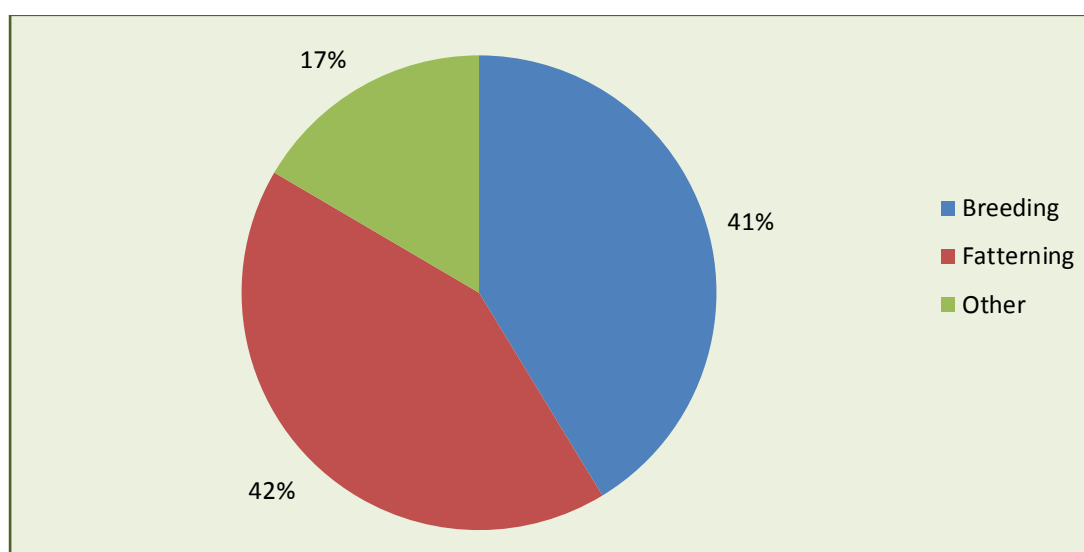
About 6.5 percent of the livestock population reported at the Census was Swine. Out of the total number of swine of 117,910, about 92.4 percent were reported from Small Holding Sector. The largest number of Swine population had been reported in Puttalam district (53,796) followed by Gampaha (24,845) and Kurunegala (18,778). These three districts accounted for about 76.3 percent of the Swine population in the Island.

**Table 10.7.1: Swine Population in Small Holding Sector – 2014**

Type		Local	Improved	Total
Breeding	Female	12,348	13,519	25,867
	Male	10,026	10,303	20,329
Fattening	Two months and above	21,211	25,934	47,145
Other	Less than 2 months	9,318	9,196	18,514
<b>Total</b>		<b>52,903</b>	<b>58,952</b>	<b>111,855</b>

*Note: Small Holding Sector covered only above ¼ Acre category*

**Figure 10.7.1: Swine Population in Small Holding Sector by Purpose of Rearing – 2014**



*Note: Small Holding Sector covered only above ¼ Acre category*

### 10.8: Poultry

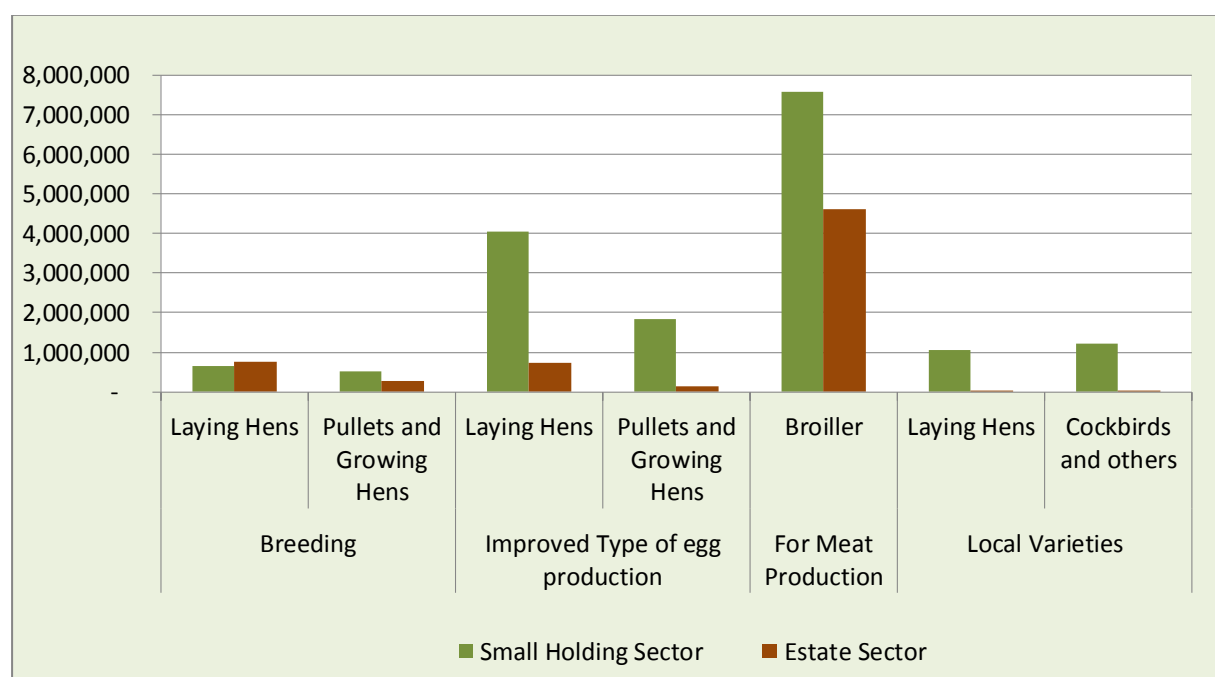
The total poultry population recorded at the Economic Census 2013/14 – Agricultural activities was 24.4 million compared to the total of 15.6 million in the Census of Agriculture 2002. Largest number of poultry was also reared in the four major districts Kurunegala, Puttalam, Gampaha and Kalutara. These four districts together accounted for about 65.4 percent of the Island poultry population.

**Table 10.8.1: Poultry Population in Small Holding and Estate Sector – 2014**

Purpose of Rearing		Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	Total
Breeding	Laying Hens	648,810	761,174	1,409,984
	Pullets and Growing Hens	510,695	274,503	785,198
Improved Type of egg production	Laying Hens	4,058,011	742,823	4,800,834
	Pullets and Growing Hens	1,828,631	150,151	1,978,782
For Meat Production	Broiler	7,581,251	4,606,137	12,187,388
Local Varieties	Laying Hens	1,057,668	3,664	1,061,332
	Cockbirds and others	1,210,192	3,406	1,213,598
<b>Total</b>		<b>16,895,258</b>	<b>6,541,858</b>	<b>23,437,116</b>

*Note: Small Holding Sector covered only above ¼ Acre category*

**Figure 10.8.1: Poultry Population in Small Holding and Estate Sector – 2014**



*Note: Small Holding Sector covered only above ¼ Acre category*

### 10.9: Number of Holdings that Kept Other Livestock Reported by Holdings and Varieties

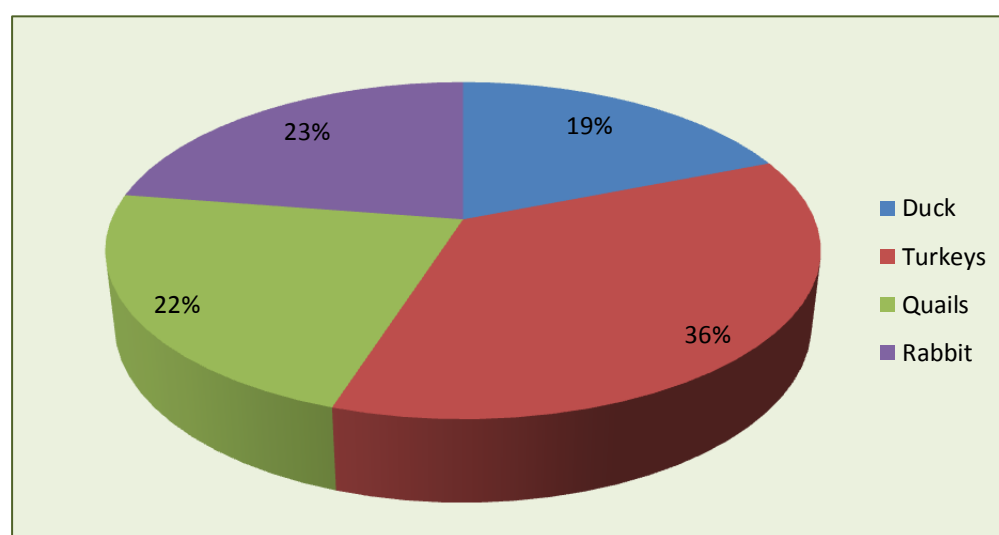
Data related to Ducks, Turkeys, Quails, Sheeps and Rabbits was collected under Livestock in small holding sector. Ducks, Quails raising in Sri Lanka is mainly to obtain eggs and Sheep Turkeys & Rabbit for meat production.

**Table 10.9.1: Other Livestock Population**

Kept Other Livestock in Small Holding Sector - 2014		
Type	Number of Holdings	Number
Duck	2,548	13,056
Turkeys	1,698	24,693
Quails	369	15,447
Rabbit	766	15,490

According to the table 10.9.1 total number of Duck (13,056), Turkey (24,693), Quail (15,447) and Rabbit (15,490) were reported in Economic Census 2013/14 - Agricultural Activities.

**Figure 10.9.1: Other Livestock Population**



## 10.10: Bee Culture

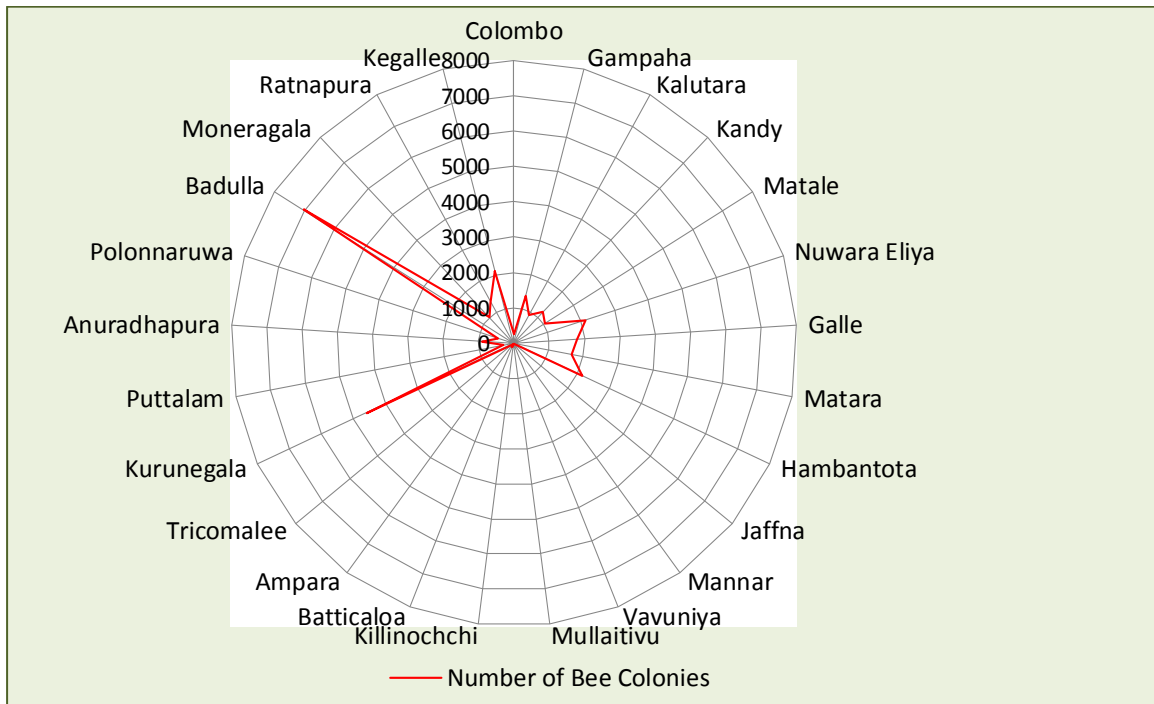
### 10.10.1: Number of Holdings with Bee Culture and Number of Bee Colonies

Data was collected related to Bee culture in small holding sector during the Economic Census 2013/14 enumeration of Agricultural Activities.

Accordingly, the reported number of Bee colonies was 30,506 in Sri Lanka. The Highest number of Bee colonies has been reported in Badulla district (7,034), followed by Kurunegala (4,604), Hambantota (2,146) and Nuwara Eliya (2,135). These four districts accounted for about 52.1 percent of the Bee colonies in the island.

Bee colonies that collect honey under uncontrolled conditions is not included in this data.

Figure 10.10.1: Number of Bee Colonies by Districts in Small Holding Sector- 2014



## Chapter 11

# Agricultural Machinery and Implements

### 11.1: Introduction

The use of machinery and implements in the agricultural activities has an effect on the productivity of Agriculture. The data related to agricultural machinery and implements and the sources of supply was collected from the Census of Agriculture - 2002 as well as in Economic Census 2013/14 - Agricultural Activities.

### 11.2: Agricultural Machinery and Implements Owned by Operators

Information on main types of agricultural machinery and implements which are widely used in the agricultural activities was obtained to measure the level of mechanization in this sector.

**Table 11.2.1: Number of Agricultural Machinery and Implements Owned by Agricultural Operators in 2014, 2002**

Type of Machinery/Implement	Number Owned by Operators					
	2014			2002		
	Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector
Four Wheel Tractor	31,570	29,543	2,027	16,547	15,088	1,459
Two Wheel Tractor	133,912	132,695	1,217	59,380	58,693	687
Hand Operated Sprayer	346,512	343,742	2,770	165,241	155,379	9,862
Power Operated Sprayer	34,742	34,078	664	10,543	9,759	784
Thresher with Winnowing Machine	6,740	6,683	57	13,466	13,393	73
Thresher	5,150	5,117	33			
Winnowing Fan	5,003	4,974	29	24,829	24,782	47
Agricultural Water Pump	132,796	131,044	1,752	86,388	84,967	1,421
Combine Harvester	3,012	2,993	19	*	*	*
Seeding Machine	218	199	19	*	*	*
Reaper	2,706	2,681	25	*	*	*
Milking Machine	426	356	70	*	*	*
Agricultural Grass Cutter	19,543	17,909	1,634	*	*	*
Digging Machine	1,227	962	265	*	*	*
Tea Harvesting Machine	227	143	84	*	*	*

\*Data was not available in agriculture census – 2002

## ECONOMIC CENSUS 2013/14 – AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

In place wooden plough, the popular equipment used for the purpose of plough/harrow paddy fields are four wheel tractors and two wheel tractors in the country. As these tractors can be used for multi purposes in the activities related with agriculture like threshing the grain, transportation of agricultural products, etc., farmers tend to acquire these two types of tractors or hire them. As four wheel tractors are not affordable for small holders, two wheel tractors have become more popular during last two decades. There were 133,912 two wheel tractors owned by the operators in both small holding and Estate Sectors according to the Economic Census 2013/14 - Agricultural Activities whereas in case of four wheel tractors 31,570 were reported. In case of sprayers, the usage of hand (manually operated) sprayers (346,512) in both sectors is ten times more than that of power sprayers (34,742). The number of threshers owned by agricultural operators was accounted for 11,890, while irrigation pumps 132,796 and winnowing fans 4,974 had been enumerated and majority of them were in Small Holding Sector.

The availability i.e. owned by the operators of agricultural machinery and implements per thousand acres of agricultural land separately for small holding and Estate Sector is given below in table 11.2.2.

**Table 11.2.2: Availability of Agricultural Implements and Machinery (Owned) per Thousand Acres of Agricultural Land by Sector and Type of Implement – 2014, 2002**

Type of Machinery/Implement	Number of Owned Machinery/Implement Available per Thousand Acres					
	2014			2002		
	Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector
Four Wheel Tractor	5.84	6.71	2.03	3.40	3.90	1.50
Two Wheel Tractor	24.78	30.13	1.22	12.40	15.30	0.70
Hand Operated Sprayer	64.02	78.04	2.77	34.40	40.40	10.40
Power Operated Sprayer	6.42	7.72	0.66	2.20	2.50	0.80
Thresher with Winnowing Machine	3.94	3.92	9.23	2.80	3.50	0.10
Thresher	3.01	3.00	5.34	18.00	22.10	1.50
Winnowing Fan	2.92	2.91	4.70			
Agricultural Water Pump	24.58	29.75	1.75	5.20	6.40	0.00
Combine Harvester	1.76	1.75	3.08	*	*	*
Seeding Machine	0.13	0.12	3.08	*	*	*
Reaper	1.58	1.57	4.05	*	*	*
Agricultural Grass Cutter	11.41	10.50	264.62	*	*	*
Digging Machine	0.72	0.56	42.91	*	*	*
Tea Harvesting Machine	0.35	0.46	0.25	*	*	*

\*Data was not available in agriculture census 2002



## ECONOMIC CENSUS 2013/14 – AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

On an average there were nearly 25 two wheel tractors per thousand acres of agricultural land whereas it was 30 and 1 respectively for Small Holding Sector and Estate Sector. In the case of four wheel tractors, nearly 6 four wheel tractors were used per thousand acres of agricultural land whereas it was 7 and 2 respectively for Small Holding Sector and Estate Sector. These ratios were worked out using only the tractors owned by the operators.

There may be instances where the operator may have hired tractors which were owned by non-agricultural operators or institutions. These were not included in the count at the census. Similarly, there is a possibility that the tractors which were owned by operators could have been used for non-agricultural purposes. Therefore, it is difficult to work out the ratio of available machinery per thousand acres of agricultural land exclusively for agricultural purposes. However, these ratios give a rough indication of the extent of mechanization in the agricultural sector. In the case of sprayers, Ownership of manually operated sprayers are 64 and power operated sprayers are 6 for Small Holding Sector tractors per thousand acres of agricultural land.

The availability i.e. owned by the operators of agricultural machinery and implements per thousand agricultural households, for Small Holding Sector is given below in table 11.2.3.

**Table 11.2.3: Agricultural Machinery and Implements (Owned) per Thousand of Agricultural Household in Small Holding Sector 2014, 2002**

Type of Machinery/Implement	Number of Owned Machinery/Implement per Thousand Agricultural Household	
	2014	2002
Four Wheel Tractor	14.36	8.60
Two Wheel Tractor	64.50	33.60
Hand Operated Sprayer	167.09	89.00
Power Operated Sprayer	16.57	5.60
Thresher with Winnowing Machine	3.25	} 7.70
Thresher	2.49	
Winnowing Fan	2.42	48.70
Agricultural Water Pump	63.70	14.20
Combine Harvester	1.45	*
Seeding Machine	0.10	*
Reaper	1.30	*
Milking Machine	0.17	*
Agricultural Grass Cutter	8.71	*
Digging Machine	0.47	*
Tea Harvesting Machine	0.07	*

*\*Data was not available in agriculture census 2002*

### 11.3: District-wise Distribution of Agricultural Machinery (Small Holding Sector)

District-wise distribution of agricultural machinery per 1000 acres of paddy land is given in table 11.3.1.

**Table 11.3.1: Availability of Agricultural Machinery and Implements (Owned) per Thousand Acres by Type of Implement and District – 2014**

District	Number of Owned Machinery/Implement Available per Thousand Acres											
	Four Wheel Tractor	Two Wheel Tractor	Hand Operated Sprayer	Power Operated Sprayer	Thresher with Winnowing Machine	Thresher	Winnowing Fan	Agricultural Water Pump	Combine Harvester	Seeding Machine	Reaper	Agricultural Grass Cutter
Colombo	2.3	12.3	20.3	2.7	6.7	18.2	17.1	8.5	1.2	0.1	3.4	8.9
Gampaha	5.5	15.8	19.0	1.3	10.0	7.7	8.2	3.6	1.9	0.2	3.7	19.2
Kalutara	1.3	7.4	23.2	1.2	6.0	12.2	12.7	1.5	0.2	0.1	2.6	2.3
Kandy	2.1	13.4	67.5	2.7	6.1	6.3	6.4	4.8	0.5	0.3	1.6	1.6
Matale	6.1	43.5	124.9	8.7	6.8	5.2	4.0	74.0	1.9	0.4	2.1	2.5
Nuwara Eliya	0.8	13.6	446.4	53.4	3.6	3.0	4.4	122.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	5.2
Galle	1.4	8.2	29.7	1.3	10.6	11.4	10.7	1.4	0.5	0.2	2.3	1.1
Matara	2.8	12.5	26.4	0.7	10.2	8.7	11.1	1.0	1.0	0.2	2.4	2.1
Hambantota	7.2	38.7	91.7	11.5	2.7	1.5	1.5	27.1	2.7	0.1	1.0	3.5
Jaffna	15.0	21.2	152.9	10.5	1.5	1.3	6.6	244.5	1.3	0.1	0.8	0.1
Mannar	14.4	29.0	60.3	2.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	74.9	1.6	0.2	1.4	0.1
Vavuniya	11.1	9.8	69.2	4.0	1.7	1.2	1.3	109.8	1.5	0.1	1.2	0.1
Mullaitivu	10.8	8.4	45.6	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.4	98.1	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0
Killinochchi	11.4	2.5	33.7	1.6	1.2	0.2	0.6	84.6	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.1
Batticaloa	11.8	1.5	29.4	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	17.4	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.2
Ampara	11.4	35.0	59.1	6.5	1.8	1.2	3.0	6.8	3.6	0.0	1.8	0.3
Tricomalee	13.3	27.8	53.8	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.2	13.3	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.2
Kurunegala	8.4	44.2	77.4	2.5	5.1	3.5	1.4	28.7	2.0	0.1	2.4	13.3
Puttalam	7.4	23.1	52.9	3.1	3.1	1.2	1.0	43.5	1.8	0.1	2.0	6.2
Anuradhapura	9.0	48.2	100.2	9.3	3.3	1.1	0.4	41.0	1.6	0.1	1.7	1.6
Polonnaruwa	11.0	114.3	89.5	33.6	2.5	1.1	0.3	19.6	2.6	0.1	0.9	1.3
Badulla	3.6	37.6	199.7	33.1	5.2	3.5	7.4	42.6	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.8
Monaragala	7.6	17.2	65.0	4.5	4.1	3.6	2.9	13.3	1.5	0.1	1.1	2.2
Ratnapura	1.2	8.8	67.7	3.2	9.6	9.9	8.8	8.1	1.2	0.4	1.5	1.5
Kegalle	0.8	5.3	17.8	0.6	8.6	6.9	3.8	1.1	0.5	0.2	2.2	4.5
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>

The table 11.3.1 shows that, the average numbers of four wheel tractors in Sri Lanka were reported as 6.7 percent in Economic Census, Agricultural Activities – 2014. The highest average reported in Jaffna (15.0) district and followed Mannar (14.4), Trincomalee (13.3), Batticaloa (11.8), Killinochchi, Ampara (11.4) respectively.

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Then the average number two wheel tractors were five times of four wheel tractors. The highest average reported in Polonnaruwa (114.3) district and followed by Anuradhapura (48.2), Kurunegala (44.2), Matale (43.5) respectively.

Majority of Agricultural holdings used Agricultural water pumps.

One third of two wheel tractors in Sri Lanka (132,695) were used in the districts namely; Polonnaruwa (22,611) and Anuradhapura (25,391) in the North Central province (See annex Table 37).

District-wise distribution of agricultural machinery per 1000 household is given in table 11.3.2.

**Table 11.3.2: Availability of Agricultural Machinery/Implements (Owned) per Thousand Agricultural Households and Type of Implement and District – 2014**

District	Number of Owned Machinery/Implement Available per Thousand Agricultural Households														
	Four Wheel Tractor	Two Wheel Tractor	Hand Operated Sprayer	Power Operated Sprayer	Thresher with Winnowing Machine	Thresher	Winnowing Fan	Agricultural Water Pump	Combine Harvester	Seeding Machine	Reaper	Milking Machine	Agricultural Grass Cutter	Digging Machine	Tea Harvesting Machine
Colombo	3.0	16.3	26.9	3.6	2.2	5.9	5.6	11.3	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.1	11.8	1.0	0.1
Gampaha	7.2	20.8	25.0	1.7	3.0	2.3	2.5	4.7	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.2	25.3	0.9	0.0
Kalutara	2.2	12.0	37.7	1.9	2.4	4.9	5.1	2.5	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.8	0.2	0.1
Kandy	2.6	16.9	84.9	3.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	6.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1
Matale	11.4	80.7	232.0	16.2	4.4	3.4	2.6	137.5	1.2	0.2	1.4	0.4	4.6	0.3	0.0
Nuwara Eliya	0.6	11.1	364.6	43.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	4.3	0.2	0.1
Galle	2.0	11.4	41.2	1.9	3.2	3.4	3.2	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.6	1.6	0.2	0.1
Matara	4.3	19.7	41.5	1.1	3.8	3.3	4.1	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	3.2	0.2	0.0
Hambantota	15.3	82.2	194.5	24.3	2.2	1.2	1.2	57.6	2.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	7.5	0.4	0.1
Jaffna	17.9	25.3	182.2	12.5	0.9	0.8	4.0	291.4	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Mannar	55.0	110.2	229.4	8.5	0.4	1.1	0.4	284.9	4.3	0.5	3.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Vavuniya	27.0	23.8	167.5	9.7	1.7	1.2	1.4	265.9	1.5	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
Mullaitivu	30.1	23.5	127.6	4.4	1.3	0.4	0.5	274.3	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Killinochchi	34.8	7.6	102.3	4.7	2.4	0.5	1.1	256.8	1.7	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
Batticaloa	34.4	4.4	86.1	4.4	1.0	0.7	0.9	50.8	2.3	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0
Ampara	34.6	106.1	179.1	19.6	3.8	2.6	6.6	20.5	7.8	0.1	3.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0
Tricomalee	32.7	68.1	131.9	2.9	2.5	0.8	0.5	32.6	1.9	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Kurunegala	16.6	86.7	151.9	4.9	3.5	2.4	1.0	56.3	1.4	0.1	1.6	0.2	26.0	1.3	0.0
Puttalam	15.3	47.7	109.1	6.3	1.7	0.6	0.5	89.7	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	12.8	0.7	0.0
Anuradhapura	25.7	137.1	285.1	26.6	5.0	1.7	0.7	116.7	2.4	0.1	2.6	0.1	4.7	0.3	0.1
Polonnaruwa	27.7	287.1	224.7	84.3	4.6	2.1	0.6	49.3	4.9	0.2	1.7	0.1	3.3	0.3	0.0
Badulla	5.7	59.8	317.7	52.7	3.2	2.2	4.5	67.9	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.1
Monaragala	22.2	50.5	190.7	13.2	3.5	3.1	2.5	39.0	1.3	0.1	0.9	0.1	6.4	0.2	0.1
Ratnapura	1.9	14.2	109.6	5.2	2.4	2.4	2.2	13.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	2.4	0.2	0.1
Kegalle	1.3	8.1	27.2	1.0	1.9	1.5	0.8	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	6.9	0.3	0.1
Sri Lanka	12.8	57.7	149.4	14.8	2.9	2.2	2.2	57.0	1.3	0.1	1.2	0.2	7.8	0.4	0.1

### 11.4: Usage of Agricultural Machinery by Source of Supply (Small Holding Sector)

Table 11.4.1 shows the usage of agricultural machinery and implements by type of implements and the source of supply (owned or hired or other sources)

**Table 11.4.1: Usage on Number of Agricultural Implements and Machinery by Type and Source of Supply**

Type of Machinery/Implement	2014		
	Owned	Rented	From Others
Four Wheel Tractor	29,543	278,557	4,332
Two Wheel Tractor	132,695	396,423	9,562
Hand Operated Sprayer	343,742	388,731	62,596
Power Operated Sprayer	34,078	49,592	4,523
Thresher with Winnowing Machine	6,683	249,933	1,505
Thresher	5,117	103,140	766
Winnowing Fan	4,974	60,421	1,057
Agricultural Water Pump	131,044	22,374	7,343
Combine Harvester	2,993	175,197	694
Seeding Machine	199	907	172
Reaper	2,681	64,621	1,015
Milking Machine	356	336	173
Agricultural Grass Cutter	17,909	4,110	904
Digging Machine	962	3,393	246
Tea Harvesting Machine	143	106	116

## Chapter 12

# Aquaculture

### 12.1: Introduction

Sri Lanka has potential to develop Aquaculture, with large freshwater and brackish water resources available in the country, there was virtually no aquaculture carried until the beginning of 1980. Sri Lanka is more or less designed for aquaculture with a total coastline of approximately 1,700 km. The total extent of lagoons and estuaries has been estimated to be 121,000 hectares. Nowadays Sri Lanka is expecting a rapid expansion in aquaculture.

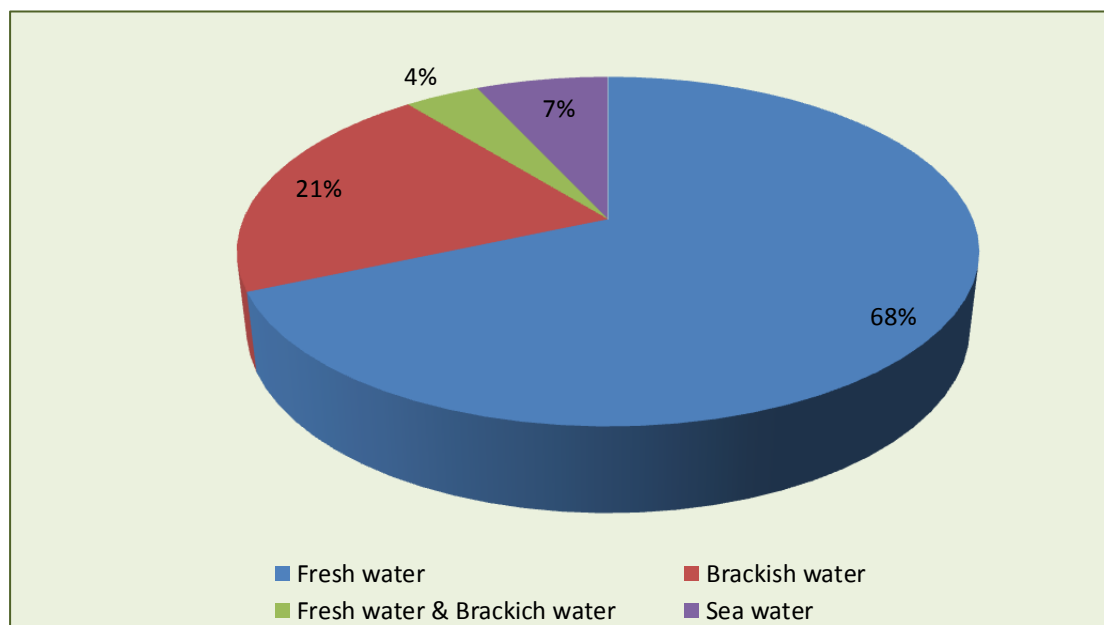
### 12.2: Number of Households that Engaged in Aquaculture by Type of Water Used in the Aqua Farms

During the enumeration of the Economic Census 2013/14 - Agricultural Activities, data was collected for Aquaculture in Small Holding Sector. Information has been collected on aquaculture Farming & Breeding in fresh water, brackish water, fresh water & brackish water and in sea water. Farming & Breeding of fish such as Tilapia, Carf in fresh water, Prawns, Crabs in brackish water (bays), above fish in fresh & brackish water and Sea mussels, Oyster, Cuttlefish and Sea Weeds in sea water. About 3,324 agricultural operators operated aqua farms farming & breeding in fresh water, 1,007 agricultural operators operated in brackish water, 191 operators in fresh & brackish water and 334 operators in sea water aquaculture activities. (See Annex table 38)

Highest number of aquacultural operators operating aqua farm in fresh water is reported in Gampaha (429) district, followed by Polonnaruwa (385), Kurunegala (367), Kalutara (324) and Galle (228) districts. These five districts accounted for about 52.1 percent of households that used fresh water for aqua farms.

Then the highest number of aquacultural operators operating aqua farm in brackish water is reported in Puttalam (348) district, followed by Gampaha (225) and Hambantota (133) districts. These three districts accounted for about 70.1 percent of households that used brackish water for aqua farms. The highest number of aquacultural operators operating aqua farm in sea water is reported also in Puttalam (132) district, followed by Gampaha (78) and Kilinochchi (45) districts. These three districts accounted for about 76.3 percent of households that used sea water for aqua farms.

**Figure 12.2.1: Number of Households that Engaged in Aquaculture by Type of Water Used in the Aqua Farms**

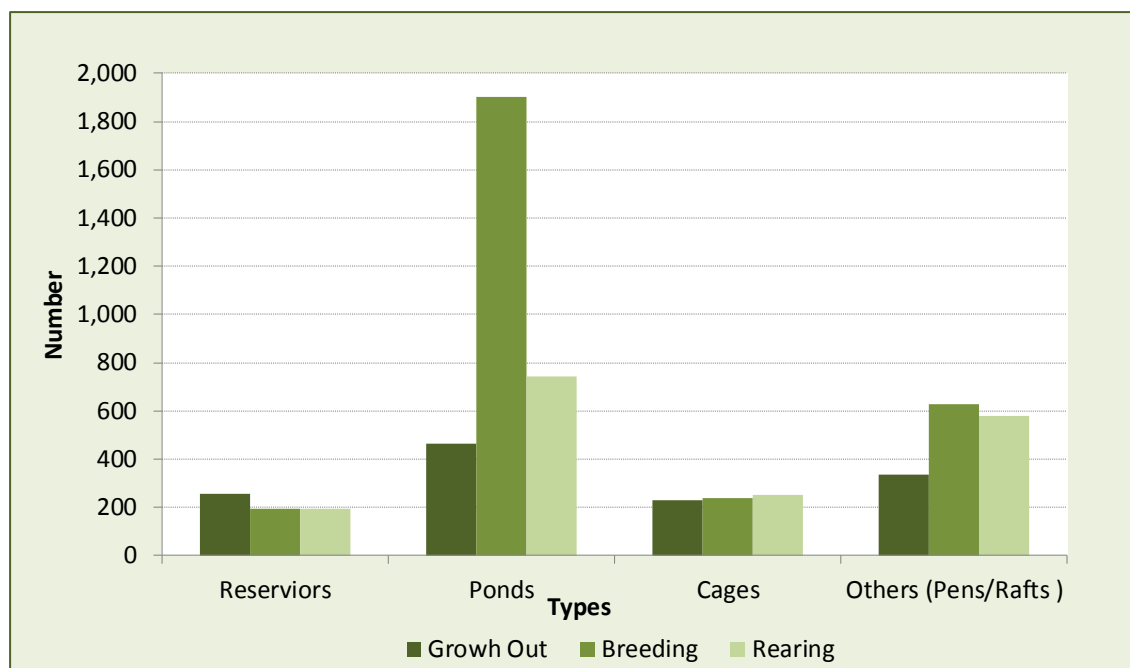


### 12.3: Number of Holdings Engaged in Aquaculture and System of Aquaculture by Type of Activity

Detailed information of the aquacultural activities engaged using aquacultural methods was gathered by the Agricultural enumeration using aquaculture methodologies such as; Reservoirs (Structures made by blocking a river, stream or a water way or by delving into an area), Ponds (A water structure created by humans by delving into an area. This is surrounded by a man-made bund with controlled in and out system), Cages (covered by net or slats which is used for aqua farm. Water can go through these nets & slats) and Other (Pens/ Rafts). A pen is a structure in a water area separated by a net or slats to use for aqua farming. These nets are secured by vertical wooden poles or pillars (Water can go through these nets). Rafts is a structure which floats and made of wood, twigs or bamboo tubes.

Data has been gathered on aquaculture activity under three items; Growth out (Growth of fish from worm to post-worm phase of the lifecycle), Breeding (Growth from post-worm to fingerlings) and Rearing (Bringing fingerlings to consumption form).

**Figure 12.3.1: Number of Holdings Engaged in Aquaculture and System of Aquaculture by Type of Activity**



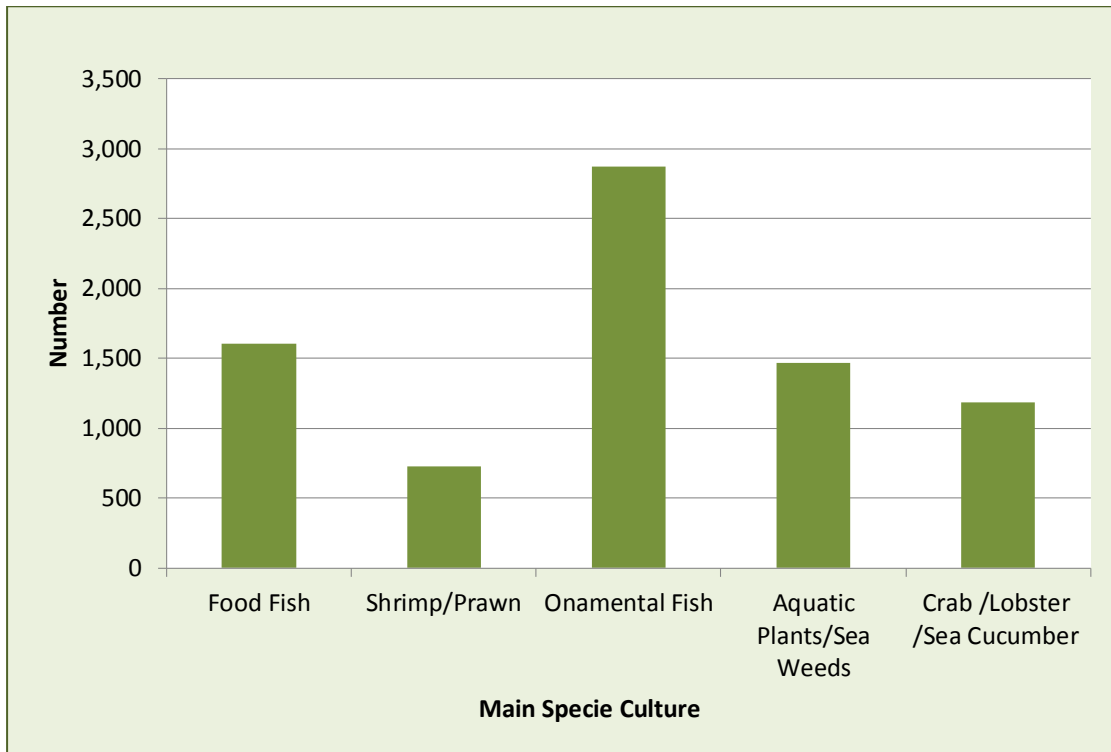
#### 12.4: Number of Holdings Engaged in Aquaculture and System of Aquaculture by Type of Activity - 2014

1,286 operators operate aquaculture in reservoirs, ponds, cages and others (pens, rafts) for **Growth Out** (21.36 %). About 2,965 operators are engaged in aquaculture for **Breeding** (49.26%) in reservoirs, ponds, cages and other (pens/rafts). About 1,768 operators are engaged in aquaculture for **Rearing** (29.37%) in reservoirs, ponds, cages and other. (See Annex Table 39)

#### 12.5: Number of Holdings Operated Aqua Farms by Main Specie Culture

Considering these data from number (6,260) of households engaged in aquaculture in Small Holding Sector. Information on aqua cultural methods reveals that 1,603 aqua cultural operators raise fish (for consumption) in reservoirs, ponds, cages and other (pens / rafts), 725 operators raise shrimp/ prawns, 2,871 operators raise ornamental fish, 1,468 operators grow aquatic plants/sea weeds and 1,185 operators raise crabs, lobsters/ sea cucumbers. (See Annex Table 40)

Figure 12.5.1: Number of Holdings Operated Aqua Farms by Main Specie Culture





## Chapter 13

# Water Source, Fertilizer and Pesticide

### 13.1: Water Source

#### 13.1.1: Introduction

Sri Lanka's radial network of rivers begins in the central highlands. There are about 103 distinct river basins covering 90 percent of the island with a total length of about 4,500 km. In addition, there are a significant number of reservoirs including ancient irrigation reservoirs and recently constructed multi-purpose reservoirs with a total area of 169,941 hectares. In Sri Lanka, irrigation schemes can be classed as major irrigation, medium irrigation and minor irrigation. For the crop cultivation purpose, this report considers major irrigation, minor irrigation, rainfed, agro well and tube well.

#### 13.1.2: Source of Water for Seasonal Crops Cultivation

Information has been collected during the Enumeration stage of Agricultural activities of Economic Census – 2013/14 on source of water used for seasonal crops cultivation under source of water in small holding sector.

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**Table 13.1.1: Extent under Seasonal Crop Cultivation by Source of Water and District - 2014**

District	Extent by Source of Water*					Extent in acres
	Major	Minor	Rainfed	Agro Well/Pond	Tube Well (Under Ground Water)	
Colombo	928	1,810	13,173	242	469	
Gampaha	4,272	7,942	50,327	567	1,942	
Kalutara	428	2,788	54,549	399	608	
Kandy	11,881	17,649	34,067	626	940	
Matale	18,540	26,316	36,538	8,580	1,369	
Nuwara Eliya	3,265	17,263	25,075	1,271	1,439	
Galle	457	1,568	61,622	348	902	
Matara	9,523	7,172	47,144	300	568	
Hambantota	75,029	14,677	35,374	940	1,268	
Jaffna	-	-	36,254	12,698	2,119	
Mannar	16,293	2,770	4,773	1,538	833	
Vavuniya	3,647	16,510	24,682	9,095	1,531	
Mullaitivu	11,785	9,332	21,491	2,029	517	
Killinochchi	18,831	1,283	30,200	2,928	1,344	
Batticaloa	19,779	4,844	62,093	577	1,739	
Ampara	111,057	7,308	64,448	1,014	761	
Tricomalee	28,022	10,699	29,672	2,512	251	
Kurunegala	35,012	69,967	166,414	14,843	21,042	
Puttalam	12,373	20,129	45,877	2,507	11,379	
Anuradhapura	135,877	55,407	168,993	23,966	2,262	
Polonnaruwa	125,069	11,904	23,088	3,049	745	
Badulla	34,836	40,234	75,536	2,042	1,392	
Monaragala	20,982	24,646	140,358	3,328	503	
Ratnapura	12,812	18,379	43,990	961	1,007	
Kegalle	-	3,512	49,447	244	604	
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>710,700</b>	<b>394,103</b>	<b>1,345,187</b>	<b>96,603</b>	<b>57,532</b>	

\*More than one source of water used for cultivation.

According to the Census of Economic Census 2013/14 - Agricultural Activities, total extent of seasonal crops cultivated using rainfed system is reported as 1,345,187 acres. Total extent under the major irrigation scheme, minor irrigation scheme, using agro well/pond and using tube well are reported as 710,700 acres, 394,103 acres, 96,603 acres and 57,532 acres respectively.

The highest extent under the rainfed system is reported in Anuradhapura district (168,993 acres) and followed by Kurunegala district (166,414 acres). Highest extent under the major

and minor irrigation system reported in Anuradhapura district (135,876 acres) and Kurunegala district (69,962 acres) respectively.

**Table 13.1.2: Number of Parcels under Seasonal Crops (Except Paddy) Cultivation in Small Holding Sector by Source of Water - 2014**

<b>Source of Water</b>	<b>Number of Parcels</b>
Major scheme	<b>56,924</b>
Minor scheme	<b>82,286</b>
Rainfed	<b>1,066,075</b>
Agro Well/Pond	<b>101,343</b>
Tube Well (Under ground Water)	<b>77,204</b>

**13.1.3: Number of Parcels under Crop Cultivation (except paddy) by Water Supply Method and District**

Information has been collected on water supply method used for seasonal crop cultivation except paddy cultivation under water supply in small holding sector. Kurunegala (25,876) district has the highest number of parcel using motor or other pumping equipment to supply water and other districts that have highest number of parcels are Jaffna (23,659), Anuradhapura (23,652) Nuwara Eliya (17,654) and Puttalam (14,092). Percentage of districts that have highest number of parcels using water supply methods such as motor or other pumping equipment is 56.86%. Nuwara Eliya district (5,228) has the highest number of parcels using sprinklers/drips as the water supply method and other districts that have highest number of parcels are Badulla (2,760) Kurunegala (1,219) and Puttalam (1,211). Percentage of above districts that have highest number of parcels using sprinklers/drips as the water supply method is 71.10%. Canals are used as the water supply method in higher number of parcels in Badulla (37,018) district and other districts having highest number of parcels are Anuradhapura (18,687), Nuwara Eliya (16,664), Kandy (9,402) and Matale (8,420). Percentage of these districts that have highest number of parcels supplying water through canals is 74.36%.

**Table 13.1.3: Number of Parcels under Crop Cultivation (Except Paddy) by Water Supply Method and District - 2014**

District	Water Supply Method			
	Motor or Other Pumping Equipment	Sprinklers/Drip	Canal	Other
Colombo	1,176	91	312	1,651
Gampaha	3,031	71	756	4,647
Kalutara	1,112	76	558	4,522
Kandy	1,508	170	9,402	7,940
Matale	11,387	384	8,420	2,263
Nuwara Eliya	17,654	5,228	16,664	19,320
Galle	899	414	293	5,442
Matara	466	87	539	4,021
Hambantota	6,929	134	5,280	2,299
Jaffna	23,659	350	94	854
Mannar	2,104	116	436	982
Vavuniya	9,247	121	1,185	2,058
Mullaitivu	4,663	212	1,271	4,312
Kilinochchi	5,380	155	244	2,619
Batticaloa	4,566	453	642	5,049
Ampara	3,412	262	3,922	5,479
Trincomalee	3,348	480	307	2,239
Kurunegala	25,876	1,219	3,840	15,488
Puttalam	14,092	1,211	1,019	4,558
Anuradhapura	23,652	251	18,687	23,194
Polonnaruwa	5,014	75	5,153	6,216
Badulla	9,239	2,760	37,018	21,444
Monaragala	3,077	69	2,223	3,189
Ratnapura	2,709	221	2,396	5,965
Kegalle	331	42	624	3,332
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>184,531</b>	<b>14,652</b>	<b>121,285</b>	<b>159,083</b>

## 13.2: Usage of Fertilizer

### 13.2.1: Introduction

Use of chemical fertilizers for food crops in Sri Lanka is started in early part of 1950. However wide spread application of chemical fertilizers for food crops commenced in 1960. In order to promote balanced use of plant nutrients, fertilizer mixtures containing Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potassium nutrients had been recommended during early stages. Policy changed in 1990 by recommending straight fertilizers instead of fertilizer mixtures for food crop cultivation in Sri Lanka. This policy decision was taken in order to provide opportunity for farmers to make necessary adjustments in fertilizer application for optimum yield.

### 13.2.2: Usage of Fertilizer for Crop Cultivation

Data has been collected on use of fertilizer under crop cultivation in small holding sector. Kurunegala (129,888) district has the highest number of agriculture holdings using only chemical fertilizers. Other districts that have higher number of agriculture holdings using only chemical fertilizers are Rathnapura (111,875), Anuradhapura (106,211), Galle (97,835), Matara (72,553) and Kalutara (59,307). Percentage of districts where majority of the agriculture holdings use only chemical fertilizer is 52.72%. Highest number of agriculture holdings using only organic fertilizers is reported from Kandy (10,895) district. Other districts that have highest number of agriculture holdings using only organic fertilizer are Kurunegala (10,246), Gampaha (6,222), Jaffna (6,061) and Puttalam (5,217). Percentage of above districts that have highest number of agriculture holdings using only organic fertilizer is 45%. Highest number of agriculture holdings using both chemical and organic fertilizers is reported from Badulla (50,530) district. Other districts having highest number of agriculture holdings are Nuwara Eliya (43,496), Kurunegala (27,774), Kandy (19,579) and Jaffna (17,561). Percentage of districts where majority of the agriculture holdings use both chemical and organic fertilizer is 58.61%.

**Table 13.2.1: Using Fertilizer for Crop Cultivation by Type of Fertilizer and Crop - 2014**

Crop	Chemical Fertilizer		Organic Fertilizer
	Extent in Acres	Amount (MT)	Extent in Acres
Tea	866,751	179,640	25,406
Rubber	55,338	6,582	1,261
Coconut	99,984	25,563	36,823
Other-perennial crops	168,815	39,360	25,888
Paddy	3,198,127	233,814	274,895
Other seasonal crops	513,744	92,464	88,836
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,902,759</b>	<b>577,425</b>	<b>453,109</b>

*MT: Metric Ton*

When considered the application of fertilizer in crop cultivation, 4,902,759 acres are used Chemical Fertilizer and reported amount is 577,425 MT While 453,109 acres are used Organic Fertilizer. Maximum extent under both of Chemical & Organic fertilizer is reported from Paddy cultivation. Those are 3,198,127 acres and 274,895 acres respectively.

**ECONOMIC CENSUS 2013/14 – AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES**

**Table 13.2.2: Number of Holdings Using Fertilizer for Crop Cultivation by Type and District - 2014**

District	Total No. of Holding with the Status of Using Fertilizer	Type of Fertilizer		
		Chemical Only	Organic Only	Chemical and Organic
Colombo	16,509	10,311	2,875	3,323
Gampaha	50,209	34,592	6,222	9,395
Kalutara	67,203	59,307	4,270	3,626
Kandy	67,139	36,665	10,895	19,579
Matale	43,975	32,430	2,970	8,575
Nuwara Eliya	70,854	25,260	2,098	43,496
Galle	105,570	97,835	3,837	3,898
Matara	84,318	72,553	4,567	7,198
Hambantota	53,446	34,465	2,540	16,441
Jaffna	29,231	5,609	6,061	17,561
Mannar	7,053	6,505	177	371
Vavuniya	11,415	10,021	403	991
Mullaitivu	10,961	9,760	600	601
Killinochchi	13,279	10,295	1,789	1,195
Batticaloa	26,400	17,407	1,753	7,240
Ampara	52,900	47,098	2,127	3,675
Tricomalee	22,973	21,054	1,039	880
Kurunegala	167,908	129,888	10,246	27,774
Puttalam	43,417	29,541	5,217	8,659
Anuradhapura	112,248	106,211	1,939	4,098
Polonnaruwa	55,311	40,118	3,407	11,786
Badulla	102,781	48,129	4,122	50,530
Monaragala	59,843	52,023	1,925	5,895
Ratnapura	122,369	111,875	1,844	8,650
Kegalle	55,573	46,834	3,023	5,716
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>1,452,885</b>	<b>1,095,786</b>	<b>85,946</b>	<b>271,153</b>

### 13.3: Usage of Pesticides

#### 13.3.1: Introduction

Sri Lanka, the pest control is mostly dependent on the use of synthetic pesticides. Pesticides are imported to the country as ready to use products in handy packages, bulk formulations or technical materials for local formulations. At present, over thousand brand pesticides products are registered.

#### 13.3.2: Usage of Pesticide for Crop Cultivation

Data has been collected on use of pesticides in small holdings. Kurunegala (137,530) district has the highest number of agriculture holdings using only chemical pesticides. In addition to Kurunegala district, districts such as Anuradhapura (98,825), Badulla (70,290), Monaragala (52,822) and Nuwara Eliya (49,527) also have highest number of agriculture holdings using only chemical pesticides. Percentage of these districts where majority of agriculture holdings use only chemical pesticides is 44%. Also Kurunegala (1,732) district has the highest number of agriculture holdings using only organic pesticides. Other districts which have highest number of holdings using organic pesticides are, Kandy (1,701), Gampaha (1,088), Badulla (937), Galle (786) and Kegalle (748). Percentage of these districts where majority of holdings use only organic pesticides is 49.44%. Badulla (11,094) district has the highest number of agriculture holdings using both chemical and organic pesticides. Other districts likewise are Nuwara Eliya (8,344), Kurunegala (6,263), Kandy (3,654), Ampara (2,797), Gampaha (2,738), Matale (2,296) Monaragala (2,294) and Hambantota (2,067). Percentage of these districts where majority of agriculture holdings use both chemical and organic pesticides is 70.6%.

**Table 13.3.1: Number of Holdings Using Pesticides for Crop Cultivation by Type - 2014**

Type of Pesticide	Number of Holdings
Chemical	929,858
Organic	14,142
Chemical & Organic	58,839

Figure 13.3.1: Number of Holdings Using Pesticides for Crop Cultivation by Type -2014

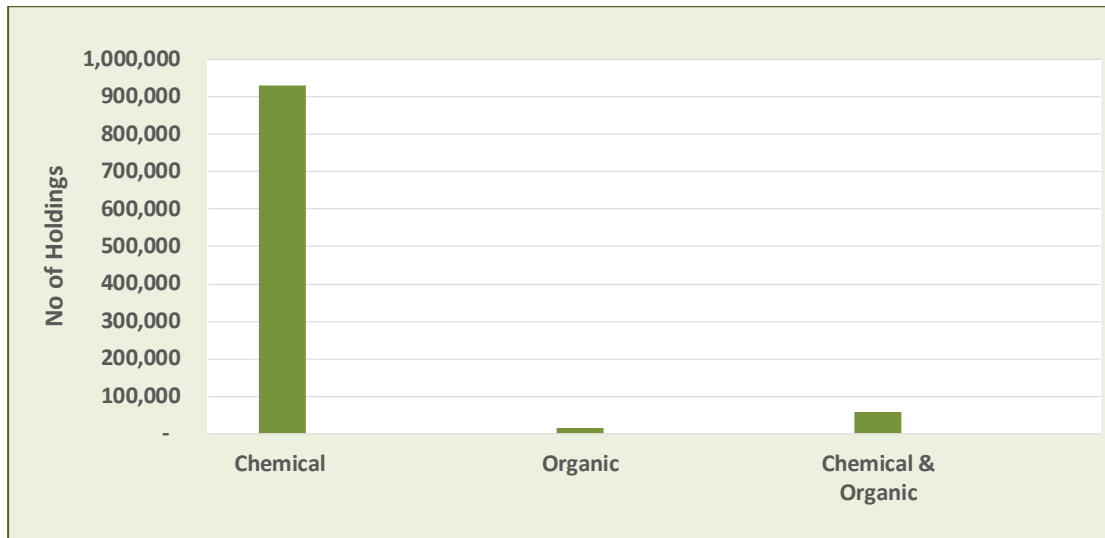


Table 13.3.2: Number of Holdings Using Pesticides for Crop Cultivation by Type and District - 2014

District	Type of Pesticide		
	Chemical Pesticide Only	Organic Pesticide Only	Chemical and Organic Pesticide
Colombo	7,286	541	1,147
Gampaha	21,981	1,088	2,738
Kalutara	26,936	510	1,262
Kandy	31,627	1,701	3,654
Matale	33,527	451	2,296
Nuwara Eliya	49,527	530	8,344
Galle	31,553	786	1,387
Matara	32,571	554	1,529
Hambantota	44,884	649	2,067
Jaffna	20,838	258	1,690
Mannar	6,598	47	274
Vavuniya	11,080	352	552
Mullaitivu	10,001	133	313
Killinochchi	10,767	151	519
Batticaloa	23,149	184	1,580
Ampara	46,982	305	2,797
Tricomalee	21,831	258	185
Kurunegala	137,530	1,732	6,263
Puttalam	23,192	515	994
Anuradhapura	98,825	578	1,365
Polonnaruwa	49,133	396	1,338
Badulla	70,290	937	11,094
Monaragala	52,822	346	2,294
Ratnapura	48,296	392	1,856
Kegalle	18,632	748	1,301
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>929,858</b>	<b>14,142</b>	<b>58,839</b>



# **Annexure I**

## **List of Tables**



**Table 1: Land Utilization within Agricultural Holding by Districts (Small Holding Sector) - 2014**

District	Total Area of Holdings	Asweddumized paddy land	Permanent crops	Temporary crops	Forestry	Abundant paddy land	pasture	Extent in Acres		
								Rocky, Marshy land & other	land under house, buildings	Lands not classified elsewhere
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>4,404,599</b>	<b>1,706,410</b>	<b>1,761,721</b>	<b>409,642</b>	<b>69,162</b>	<b>35,980</b>	<b>148,519</b>	<b>23,435</b>	<b>179,897</b>	<b>69,833</b>
<b>Colombo</b>	48,356	11,091	27,586	1,286	408	829	760	327	4,912	1,157
<b>Gampaha</b>	149,658	33,855	94,558	2,229	1,656	2,877	1,588	1,016	10,633	1,246
<b>Kalutara</b>	154,539	38,605	86,382	2,588	1,373	5,381	5,666	1,056	8,083	5,405
<b>Kandy</b>	173,066	34,888	106,354	6,458	4,611	2,924	4,601	1,286	8,982	2,962
<b>Matale</b>	144,307	51,100	66,014	11,353	3,642	392	4,294	961	5,393	1,158
<b>Nuwara Eliya</b>	69,223	13,892	28,761	14,502	2,412	585	3,784	495	3,912	879
<b>Galle</b>	177,095	38,645	107,582	1,771	943	4,346	6,828	1,651	11,744	3,584
<b>Matara</b>	169,920	40,443	104,646	1,630	1,454	3,145	4,412	1,435	9,259	3,496
<b>Hambantota</b>	222,831	86,341	95,950	17,631	3,991	649	6,750	810	7,129	3,579
<b>Jaffna</b>	52,979	26,039	11,992	7,047	22	169	758	88	3,551	3,314
<b>Mannar</b>	34,458	24,955	5,178	2,414	1	372	717	14	436	371
<b>Vavuniya</b>	64,348	26,815	16,687	13,572	43	469	3,304	34	2,203	1,220
<b>Mullaitivu</b>	61,387	29,283	13,749	9,267	31	928	3,570	86	2,883	1,590
<b>Killinochchi</b>	65,303	43,409	10,356	4,547	4	567	2,105	127	2,799	1,389
<b>Batticaloa</b>	103,424	84,271	5,943	8,164	11	323	997	58	2,225	1,432
<b>Ampara</b>	208,750	148,607	14,713	28,114	4,326	346	3,897	876	5,068	2,803
<b>Tricomalee</b>	84,456	67,398	4,699	4,707	959	862	1,912	212	2,166	1,541
<b>Kurunegala</b>	566,759	202,036	279,091	25,586	8,660	1,239	19,546	4,494	22,584	3,523
<b>Puttalam</b>	188,658	47,899	98,942	13,134	3,676	1,400	12,178	641	7,466	3,321
<b>Anuradhapura</b>	528,498	278,994	87,537	106,206	8,458	656	20,300	1,384	15,716	9,247
<b>Polonnaruwa</b>	197,350	147,087	23,947	6,742	3,905	818	5,461	701	5,400	3,289
<b>Badulla</b>	197,348	76,386	59,493	33,812	4,000	637	8,526	853	8,711	4,930
<b>Monaragala</b>	303,163	88,598	113,893	75,557	7,064	242	6,568	1,493	7,558	2,190
<b>Ratnapura</b>	273,390	42,066	183,441	8,690	2,390	3,183	14,949	1,920	13,143	3,608
<b>Kegalle</b>	165,334	23,705	114,225	2,635	5,122	2,640	5,045	1,419	7,943	2,600

**Table 1: Land Utilization within Agricultural Holding by Districts (Estate Sector) – 2014 (Cont.....)**

District	Total Area of Holdings	Asweddumized Paddy Land	Permanent Crops	Temporary Crops	Forestry	Abundant Paddy Land	Pasture	Rocky, Marshy Land & Other	Extent in Acres	
									Land under House, Buildings	Lands not Classified Elsewhere
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>999,001</b>	<b>6,175</b>	<b>720,071</b>	<b>28,807</b>	<b>35,303</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>104,185</b>	<b>22,505</b>	<b>42,779</b>	<b>37,305</b>
<b>Colombo</b>	16,968	55	13,211	358	563	55	805	384	1,123	414
<b>Gampaha</b>	20,795	180	17,779	640	294	78	409	542	574	299
<b>Kalutara</b>	68,044	170	53,574	912	425	514	3,281	2,376	3,339	3,453
<b>Kandy</b>	81,197	25	44,467	1,003	6,712	86	15,599	2,549	4,597	6,159
<b>Matale</b>	39,234	241	24,292	1,175	2,046	21	6,678	924	2,612	1,245
<b>Nuwara Eliya</b>	158,922	5	137,321	1,230	3,098	4	7,395	2,303	6,405	1,161
<b>Galle</b>	33,514	215	23,433	261	430	65	2,392	1,594	2,403	2,721
<b>Matara</b>	37,879	381	27,386	1,188	821	207	4,333	623	1,038	1,902
<b>Hambantota</b>	12,189	250	4,920	1,878	588	9	3,504	149	162	729
<b>Jaffna</b>	762	-	381	285	26	-	24	9	16	21
<b>Mannar</b>	7,350	17	6,571	640	2	-	23	-	6	91
<b>Vavuniya</b>	339	54	161	104	-	-	1	-	19	-
<b>Mullaitivu</b>	2,451	50	1,280	117	1	36	895	2	21	49
<b>Killinochchi</b>	9,740	258	9,003	371	-	-	46	-	6	56
<b>Batticaloa</b>	3,911	8	1,940	142	256	-	1,116	22	179	248
<b>Ampara</b>	6,594	32	1,170	286	2,161	98	2,686	15	127	19
<b>Tricomalee</b>	3,903	128	1,727	649	50	-	150	40	91	1,068
<b>Kurunegala</b>	106,015	2,475	81,860	9,647	557	240	7,141	1,458	1,730	907
<b>Puttalam</b>	66,990	335	52,709	2,461	3,923	244	4,779	231	1,128	1,180
<b>Anuradhapura</b>	7,979	404	2,073	556	530	11	3,087	86	625	607
<b>Polonnaruwa</b>	11,844	312	3,293	625	734	5	4,989	146	840	900
<b>Badulla</b>	97,880	45	69,140	970	7,618	2	7,882	2,815	6,971	2,437
<b>Monaragala</b>	17,278	285	11,647	777	386	4	888	157	461	2,673
<b>Ratnapura</b>	98,752	168	67,037	1,196	2,849	77	16,838	2,744	4,216	3,627
<b>Kegalle</b>	88,471	82	63,697	1,335	1,233	115	9,244	3,336	4,090	5,339

**Table 2: Agricultural Land under Small Holdings and Estate Sector by District – 2014**

Extent in acres

District	Total		Small Holding Sector						Estate Sector	
			Total		Less than or equal 1/4 acre		Above 1/4 acre			
	Number of Holdings	Extent	Number of Holdings	Extent	Number of Holdings	Extent	Number of Holdings	Extent	Number of Holdings	Extent
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>4,353,121</b>	<b>5,643,277</b>	<b>4,345,674</b>	<b>4,644,276</b>	<b>2,034,331</b>	<b>239,677</b>	<b>2,311,343</b>	<b>4,404,599</b>	<b>7,447</b>	<b>999,001</b>
<b>Colombo</b>	275,827	87,066	275,702	70,098	241,311	21,742	34,391	48,356	125	16,968
<b>Gampaha</b>	448,248	208,796	447,803	188,001	336,914	38,343	110,889	149,658	445	20,795
<b>Kalutara</b>	256,388	239,978	256,055	171,934	158,241	17,395	97,814	154,539	333	68,044
<b>Kandy</b>	256,003	268,193	255,647	186,996	116,586	13,930	139,061	173,066	356	81,197
<b>Matale</b>	108,300	187,708	108,019	148,474	29,839	4,167	78,180	144,307	281	39,234
<b>Nuwara Eliya</b>	119,726	231,005	119,470	72,083	34,308	2,860	85,162	69,223	256	158,922
<b>Galle</b>	245,644	223,417	245,380	189,903	116,279	12,808	129,101	177,095	264	33,514
<b>Matara</b>	191,133	217,079	190,833	179,200	80,407	9,280	110,426	169,920	300	37,879
<b>Hambantota</b>	154,732	242,921	154,613	230,732	48,578	7,901	106,035	222,831	119	12,189
<b>Jaffna</b>	133,852	66,401	133,839	65,639	90,423	12,660	43,416	52,979	13	762
<b>Mannar</b>	20,626	42,905	20,618	35,555	11,357	1,097	9,261	34,458	8	7,350
<b>Vavuniya</b>	38,477	66,694	38,468	66,355	13,097	2,007	25,371	64,348	9	339
<b>Mullaitivu</b>	28,894	65,050	28,852	62,599	6,320	1,212	22,532	61,387	42	2,451
<b>killinochchi</b>	28,000	76,233	27,824	66,493	5,542	1,190	22,282	65,303	176	9,740
<b>Batticaloa</b>	129,952	117,153	129,895	113,242	95,433	9,818	34,462	103,424	57	3,911
<b>Ampara</b>	157,309	223,869	157,276	217,275	88,032	8,525	69,244	208,750	33	6,594
<b>Trincomalee</b>	76,859	93,457	76,852	89,554	43,457	5,098	33,395	84,456	7	3,903
<b>Kurunegala</b>	409,829	691,479	408,003	585,464	117,451	18,705	290,552	566,759	1,826	106,015
<b>Puttalam</b>	185,202	266,639	183,829	199,649	92,231	10,991	91,598	188,658	1,373	66,990
<b>Anuradhapura</b>	223,966	543,170	223,896	535,191	41,062	6,693	182,834	528,498	70	7,979
<b>Polonnaruwa</b>	106,622	213,459	106,560	201,615	26,947	4,265	79,613	197,350	62	11,844
<b>Badulla</b>	189,185	301,449	188,962	203,569	60,192	6,221	128,770	197,348	223	97,880
<b>Monaragala</b>	120,890	322,736	120,789	305,458	16,147	2,295	104,642	303,163	101	17,278
<b>Rathnapura</b>	250,408	381,556	249,794	282,804	77,563	9,414	172,231	273,390	614	98,752
<b>Kegalle</b>	197,049	264,865	196,695	176,394	86,614	11,060	110,081	165,334	354	88,471

**Table 3: Agricultural Operators Classified by Main/Sub Operator and Sex in Small Holding Sector - 2014**

District	Main Operator			Sub Operator			Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>2,300,782</b>	<b>1,872,713</b>	<b>428,069</b>	<b>10,584</b>	<b>6,920</b>	<b>3,664</b>	<b>2,311,366</b>	<b>1,879,633</b>	<b>431,733</b>
Colombo	34,249	27,746	6,503	142	68	74	34,391	27,814	6,577
Gampaha	110,456	88,288	22,168	433	257	176	110,889	88,545	22,344
Kalutara	97,014	77,287	19,727	800	480	320	97,814	77,767	20,047
Kandy	138,268	109,831	28,437	793	426	367	139,061	110,257	28,804
Matale	77,906	64,540	13,366	274	211	63	78,180	64,751	13,429
Nuwara Eliya	84,874	72,300	12,574	288	206	82	85,162	72,506	12,656
Galle	128,490	101,786	26,704	611	366	245	129,101	102,152	26,949
Matara	109,830	89,413	20,417	596	402	194	110,426	89,815	20,611
Hambantota	105,629	87,513	18,116	406	322	84	106,035	87,835	18,200
Jaffna	43,223	35,265	7,958	193	76	117	43,416	35,341	8,075
Mannar	9,168	7,986	1,182	93	77	16	9,261	8,063	1,198
Vavuniya	25,344	19,745	5,599	27	22	5	25,371	19,767	5,604
Mullaitivu	22,451	17,081	5,370	99	66	33	22,550	17,147	5,403
Kilinochchi	22,148	17,308	4,840	138	65	73	22,286	17,373	4,913
Batticaloa	34,229	27,621	6,608	234	155	79	34,463	27,776	6,687
Ampara	68,787	58,041	10,746	457	309	148	69,244	58,350	10,894
Trincomalee	33,244	27,330	5,914	151	111	40	33,395	27,441	5,954
Kurunegala	290,181	232,116	58,065	371	228	143	290,552	232,344	58,208
Puttalam	90,988	70,052	20,936	610	324	286	91,598	70,376	21,222
Anuradhapura	182,185	150,490	31,695	649	512	137	182,834	151,002	31,832
Polonnaruwa	78,921	63,941	14,980	692	570	122	79,613	64,511	15,102
Badulla	128,321	106,203	22,118	449	285	164	128,770	106,488	22,282
Monaragala	104,357	88,875	15,482	285	197	88	104,642	89,072	15,570
Ratnapura	170,904	144,786	26,118	1,327	932	395	172,231	145,718	26,513
Kegalle	109,615	87,169	22,446	466	253	213	110,081	87,422	22,659

**Table 4 : Agricultural Operators Classified by Educational Qualification and Sex in Small Holding Sector - 2014**

District	Education Attained by the Operators												Total	
	No Schooling		Passed Grade 1-5		Passed Grade 6-10		Passed G.C.E (O/L) or Equaled		Passed G.C.E (A /L) or Equaled		Passed Degree or Above			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>46,019</b>	<b>27,301</b>	<b>419,662</b>	<b>117,366</b>	<b>738,349</b>	<b>146,627</b>	<b>412,585</b>	<b>84,824</b>	<b>209,679</b>	<b>45,988</b>	<b>53,339</b>	<b>9,627</b>	<b>1,879,633</b>	<b>431,733</b>
Colombo	104	71	2,009	708	8,439	1,899	8,445	1,882	6,246	1,438	2,571	579	27,814	6,577
Gampaha	285	210	5,909	2,512	27,312	7,096	29,794	6,748	19,710	4,635	5,535	1,143	88,545	22,344
Kalutara	850	517	12,197	4,102	29,559	6,913	20,581	4,856	11,561	2,937	3,019	722	77,767	20,047
Kandy	2,777	1,961	21,729	6,753	37,893	8,735	27,422	6,575	16,142	3,967	4,294	813	110,257	28,804
Matale	2,031	1,126	17,032	3,966	24,085	4,153	13,464	2,553	6,508	1,366	1,631	265	64,751	13,429
Nuwara Eliya	2,839	1,095	23,650	3,989	27,935	4,083	12,120	2,357	4,955	994	1,007	138	72,506	12,656
Galle	1,592	1,156	20,592	7,222	42,030	9,776	22,413	4,976	12,441	3,147	3,084	672	102,152	26,949
Matara	2,228	1,471	21,293	5,738	33,457	6,382	19,921	4,067	10,234	2,422	2,682	531	89,815	20,611
Hambantota	2,539	2,077	23,948	5,617	34,628	5,739	17,243	2,975	7,603	1,454	1,874	338	87,835	18,200
Jaffna	200	54	5,164	1,567	15,962	3,815	8,895	1,725	3,625	665	1,495	249	35,341	8,075
Mannar	80	40	2,146	426	3,552	446	1,441	178	683	95	161	13	8,063	1,198
Vavuniya	348	249	4,443	1,789	9,251	2,247	4,049	907	1,386	353	290	59	19,767	5,604
Mullaitivu	183	193	4,792	1,837	8,532	2,293	2,638	776	790	254	212	50	17,147	5,403
Kilinochchi	117	121	3,886	1,429	8,488	2,021	3,548	963	1,111	309	223	70	17,373	4,913
Batticaloa	2,692	797	12,915	2,822	7,446	1,943	2,450	742	1,442	297	831	86	27,776	6,687
Ampara	2,128	1,147	15,645	3,431	24,190	3,822	9,181	1,587	5,436	780	1,770	127	58,350	10,894
Trincomalee	928	514	8,157	2,278	12,074	2,150	4,128	717	1,774	267	380	28	27,441	5,954
Kurunegala	3,545	2,516	46,053	15,744	86,973	19,255	56,713	12,309	31,279	7,023	7,781	1,361	232,344	58,208
Puttalam	1,121	783	14,639	6,126	30,489	8,179	14,390	3,710	7,847	2,034	1,890	390	70,376	21,222
Anuradhapura	2,939	1,972	32,865	9,741	64,872	11,482	34,211	5,931	13,357	2,334	2,758	372	151,002	31,832
Polonnaruwa	1,595	1,094	16,220	4,498	28,473	5,666	12,508	2,660	4,832	1,041	883	143	64,511	15,102
Badulla	5,385	2,929	28,233	6,342	40,672	6,674	20,495	4,002	9,436	1,963	2,267	372	106,488	22,282
Monaragala	3,959	2,046	24,661	5,288	37,216	4,910	15,653	2,225	6,175	946	1,408	155	89,072	15,570
Ratnapura	4,444	2,304	36,517	8,149	62,828	9,210	27,361	4,264	12,126	2,237	2,442	349	145,718	26,513
Kegalle	1,110	858	14,967	5,292	31,993	7,738	23,521	5,139	12,980	3,030	2,851	602	87,422	22,659





**Table 6: Number of Parcels Operated by Households by Sex of the Operators in Small Holding Sector – 2014**

District	Group of the Parcels and Sex of the Operators														
	1 Parcel			2 Parcels			3 Parcels			4 Parcels			5 Parcels		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>862,756</b>	<b>253,153</b>	<b>1,115,909</b>	<b>606,774</b>	<b>117,483</b>	<b>724,257</b>	<b>225,023</b>	<b>34,772</b>	<b>259,795</b>	<b>90,141</b>	<b>12,357</b>	<b>102,498</b>	<b>38,397</b>	<b>5,027</b>	<b>43,424</b>
Colombo	15,736	4,452	20,188	7,980	1,504	9,484	2,473	395	2,868	897	126	1,023	332	37	369
Gampaha	48,585	14,668	63,253	24,712	5,166	29,878	8,838	1,529	10,367	3,320	511	3,831	1,314	203	1,517
Kalutara	34,507	10,906	45,413	24,140	5,389	29,529	10,395	2,093	12,488	4,194	819	5,013	1,850	353	2,203
Kandy	61,174	19,280	80,454	29,172	6,078	35,250	10,640	1,903	12,543	4,137	635	4,772	1,742	273	2,015
Matale	27,725	7,663	35,388	20,212	3,487	23,699	8,458	1,145	9,603	3,692	452	4,144	1,685	214	1,899
Nuwara Eliya	47,672	9,081	56,753	14,620	2,365	16,985	5,336	656	5,992	2,344	287	2,631	1,082	88	1,170
Galle	49,725	16,038	65,763	30,765	6,807	37,572	12,187	2,441	14,628	4,816	846	5,662	1,950	338	2,288
Matara	40,024	11,693	51,717	27,410	5,301	32,711	11,664	1,974	13,638	5,168	757	5,925	2,161	328	2,489
Hambantota	41,664	11,474	53,138	32,258	4,934	37,192	8,640	1,115	9,755	2,670	299	2,969	947	118	1,065
Jaffna	11,103	3,744	14,847	14,113	2,844	16,957	5,784	883	6,667	2,243	288	2,531	961	117	1,078
Mannar	2,034	595	2,629	3,496	440	3,936	1,494	126	1,620	560	20	580	243	15	258
Vavuniya	10,685	3,704	14,389	6,199	1,428	7,627	1,818	300	2,118	601	90	691	188	17	205
Mullaitivu	8,740	3,340	12,080	5,409	1,521	6,930	2,021	406	2,427	489	62	551	162	18	180
Kilinochchi	9,278	3,312	12,590	5,070	1,194	6,264	1,686	256	1,942	671	82	753	269	26	295
Batticaloa	6,674	2,539	9,213	15,975	3,478	19,453	3,657	537	4,194	948	88	1,036	271	21	292
Ampara	19,084	5,201	24,285	29,137	4,701	33,838	6,767	702	7,469	2,106	167	2,273	677	55	732
Trincomalee	9,796	3,249	13,045	13,498	2,279	15,777	2,945	305	3,250	721	64	785	205	15	220
Kurunegala	95,920	31,390	127,310	71,363	15,854	87,217	31,554	5,684	37,238	15,182	2,396	17,578	7,461	1,125	8,586
Puttalam	40,745	15,389	56,134	18,146	4,020	22,166	6,461	1,072	7,533	2,644	373	3,017	1,006	112	1,118
Anuradhapura	45,217	14,204	59,421	52,584	10,454	63,038	27,312	3,977	31,289	12,407	1,553	13,960	5,611	655	6,266
Polonnaruwa	24,868	8,181	33,049	30,429	5,837	36,266	5,030	487	5,517	1,647	167	1,814	583	38	621
Badulla	47,181	12,086	59,267	34,840	6,843	41,683	13,426	1,994	15,420	5,710	720	6,430	2,573	271	2,844
Monaragala	41,749	9,626	51,375	28,282	4,008	32,290	12,509	1,308	13,817	3,723	327	4,050	1,187	104	1,291
Ratnapura	76,088	17,121	93,209	45,096	6,637	51,733	14,934	1,684	16,618	5,233	558	5,791	2,045	198	2,243
Kegalle	46,782	14,217	60,999	21,868	4,914	26,782	8,994	1,800	10,794	4,018	670	4,688	1,892	288	2,180

**Table 6: Number of Parcels Operated by Households by Sex of the Operators in Small Holding Sector - 2014 (Cont.....)**

District	Group of the Parcels and Sex of the Operators																	
	6 Parcels			7 Parcels			8 Parcels			9 Parcels			10 Parcels and above			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>19,325</b>	<b>2,673</b>	<b>21,998</b>	<b>11,876</b>	<b>1,857</b>	<b>13,733</b>	<b>10,928</b>	<b>2,004</b>	<b>12,932</b>	<b>5,292</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>6,085</b>	<b>9,121</b>	<b>1,614</b>	<b>10,735</b>	<b>1,879,633</b>	<b>431,733</b>	<b>2,311,366</b>
<b>Colombo</b>	128	24	152	78	12	90	97	21	118	33	4	37	60	2	62	27,814	6,577	34,391
<b>Gampaha</b>	625	82	707	401	58	459	288	48	336	133	24	157	329	55	384	88,545	22,344	110,889
<b>Kalutara</b>	989	174	1,163	597	100	697	453	90	543	261	51	312	381	72	453	77,767	20,047	97,814
<b>Kandy</b>	940	153	1,093	609	113	722	888	181	1,069	327	61	388	628	127	755	110,257	28,804	139,061
<b>Matale</b>	876	110	986	479	81	560	441	84	525	265	42	307	918	151	1,069	64,751	13,429	78,180
<b>Nuwara Eliya</b>	475	59	534	346	47	393	294	36	330	109	12	121	228	25	253	72,506	12,656	85,162
<b>Galle</b>	958	140	1,098	567	105	672	547	102	649	263	45	308	374	87	461	102,152	26,949	129,101
<b>Matara</b>	1,204	183	1,387	719	119	838	675	138	813	325	52	377	465	66	531	89,815	20,611	110,426
<b>Hambantota</b>	508	60	568	356	70	426	336	58	394	161	21	182	295	51	346	87,835	18,200	106,035
<b>Jaffna</b>	461	66	527	214	42	256	206	46	252	99	8	107	157	37	194	35,341	8,075	43,416
<b>Mannar</b>	110	1	111	48	-	48	35	-	35	13	1	14	30	-	30	8,063	1,198	9,261
<b>Vavuniya</b>	89	16	105	72	16	88	60	24	84	21	1	22	34	8	42	19,767	5,604	25,371
<b>Mullaitivu</b>	88	13	101	60	10	70	96	15	111	25	7	32	57	11	68	17,147	5,403	22,550
<b>Kilinochchi</b>	136	16	152	84	10	94	79	8	87	42	4	46	58	5	63	17,373	4,913	22,286
<b>Batticaloa</b>	91	3	94	55	1	56	62	15	77	15	1	16	28	4	32	27,776	6,687	34,463
<b>Ampara</b>	208	16	224	136	21	157	103	10	113	59	4	63	73	17	90	58,350	10,894	69,244
<b>Trincomalee</b>	46	6	52	42	10	52	94	10	104	21	4	25	73	12	85	27,441	5,954	33,395
<b>Kurunegala</b>	4,080	618	4,698	2,297	344	2,641	1,982	379	2,361	965	133	1,098	1,540	285	1,825	232,344	58,208	290,552
<b>Puttalam</b>	473	69	542	299	50	349	287	65	352	117	20	137	198	52	250	70,376	21,222	91,598
<b>Anuradhapura</b>	2,902	318	3,220	1,727	221	1,948	1,357	183	1,540	825	105	930	1,060	162	1,222	151,002	31,832	182,834
<b>Polonnaruwa</b>	321	56	377	449	70	519	530	128	658	79	38	217	475	100	575	64,511	15,102	79,613
<b>Badulla</b>	1,151	136	1,287	626	85	711	416	71	487	260	27	287	305	49	354	106,488	22,282	128,770
<b>Monaragala</b>	480	54	534	355	41	396	357	45	402	192	26	218	238	31	269	89,072	15,570	104,642
<b>Ratnapura</b>	866	85	951	528	88	616	378	57	435	180	22	202	370	63	433	145,718	26,513	172,231
<b>Kegalle</b>	1,120	215	1,335	732	143	875	867	190	1,057	402	80	482	747	142	889	87,422	22,659	110,081

**Table 7: Distribution of Agricultural Holdings by Size of the Holdings and Sex of the Operators in Small Holding Sector – 2014**

District	Size of the Area and Sex of the Operator													
	Under 1 acre		1 < 2 acres		2 < 3 acres		3 < 4 acres		4 < 5 acres		5 < 7 acres		7 < 9 acres	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>729,592</b>	<b>206,988</b>	<b>477,296</b>	<b>112,656</b>	<b>265,599</b>	<b>51,305</b>	<b>164,026</b>	<b>28,219</b>	<b>80,746</b>	<b>12,074</b>	<b>84,571</b>	<b>11,316</b>	<b>34,572</b>	<b>4,322</b>
<b>Colombo</b>	16,125	4,148	6,558	1,450	2,212	473	970	173	534	84	541	96	299	56
<b>Gampaha</b>	52,471	14,950	19,768	4,403	7,078	1,367	3,279	623	1,736	338	1,812	302	832	148
<b>Kalutara</b>	35,369	10,457	21,434	5,388	9,924	2,180	4,728	873	2,322	449	2,082	361	826	152
<b>Kandy</b>	63,054	18,806	26,210	6,339	10,151	1,946	4,391	687	2,157	321	1,931	298	1,014	183
<b>Matale</b>	22,218	6,068	18,926	3,864	10,920	1,861	5,731	833	2,714	289	2,353	264	875	115
<b>Nuwara Eliya</b>	50,872	8,699	13,142	2,690	4,799	757	1,750	261	767	103	597	66	271	50
<b>Galle</b>	50,604	15,780	28,811	7,121	11,828	2,236	4,835	837	2,268	370	1,989	323	785	122
<b>Matara</b>	38,291	10,417	28,554	6,210	12,094	2,246	4,749	806	2,225	355	2,026	293	819	132
<b>Hambantota</b>	23,415	6,507	24,778	5,552	18,122	3,062	9,700	1,567	4,364	581	4,309	524	1,480	199
<b>Jaffna</b>	21,341	5,763	7,994	1,465	2,908	472	1,365	169	680	75	589	76	202	20
<b>Mannar</b>	800	302	1,775	359	1,740	231	1,032	93	653	62	985	88	394	23
<b>Vavuniya</b>	5,568	2,093	5,263	1,692	2,888	744	1,581	353	1,270	277	1,420	230	697	97
<b>Mullaitivu</b>	4,166	1,731	4,184	1,665	2,706	815	1,735	432	1,085	218	1,671	339	646	102
<b>Kilinochchi</b>	5,043	1,939	3,903	1,322	2,471	700	1,477	326	992	170	1,530	269	626	66
<b>Batticaloa</b>	6,105	2,396	4,290	1,352	5,626	1,336	4,213	738	2,079	290	2,932	357	936	97
<b>Ampara</b>	9,326	2,987	9,391	2,133	11,125	1,989	13,167	2,220	4,969	633	5,745	569	2,273	193
<b>Trincomalee</b>	5,578	2,034	5,481	1,609	6,202	1,047	3,845	538	2,507	370	2,430	278	698	43
<b>Kurunegala</b>	79,054	24,515	69,794	18,259	35,436	7,715	18,901	3,310	10,325	1,628	9,918	1,470	3,942	620
<b>Puttalam</b>	26,511	10,519	15,874	4,929	10,536	2,657	5,825	1,247	3,554	621	3,966	659	1,680	245
<b>Anuradhapura</b>	30,460	9,902	33,757	8,458	24,484	4,744	21,809	3,707	12,321	1,867	14,756	1,874	6,452	650
<b>Polonnaruwa</b>	15,423	5,652	11,936	2,969	9,643	1,747	16,270	3,387	3,427	472	4,470	509	1,783	225
<b>Badulla</b>	50,990	12,091	25,684	5,229	12,083	2,167	8,746	1,618	3,325	468	3,133	454	1,211	126
<b>Monaragala</b>	15,973	3,756	19,186	4,087	19,086	3,578	11,111	1,617	8,059	1,095	7,846	822	3,563	312
<b>Ratnapura</b>	57,362	12,916	46,820	8,140	22,035	3,127	8,755	1,027	4,231	510	3,478	416	1,282	162
<b>Kegalle</b>	43,473	12,560	23,783	5,971	9,502	2,108	4,061	777	2,182	428	2,062	379	986	184

**Table 7: Distribution of Agricultural Holdings by Size of the Holdings and Sex of the Operators in Small Holding Sector - 2014  
(Cont....)**

District	Size of the Area and Sex of the Operator							
	9 < 10 acres		10 < 15 acres		15 acres and above		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,277</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>23,158</b>	<b>2,602</b>	<b>10,796</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>1,879,633</b>	<b>431,733</b>
Colombo	85	26	290	54	200	17	27,814	6,577
Gampaha	258	27	808	110	503	76	88,545	22,344
Kalutara	247	41	577	100	258	46	77,767	20,047
Kandy	312	64	707	113	330	47	110,257	28,804
Matale	221	32	546	66	247	37	64,751	13,429
Nuwara Eliya	51	6	165	14	92	10	72,506	12,656
Galle	194	38	536	80	302	42	102,152	26,949
Matara	248	29	525	81	284	42	89,815	20,611
Hambantota	401	50	888	113	378	45	87,835	18,200
Jaffna	64	5	120	19	78	11	35,341	8,075
Mannar	100	7	345	18	239	15	8,063	1,198
Vavuniya	196	25	533	66	351	27	19,767	5,604
Mullaitivu	197	27	491	52	266	22	17,147	5,403
Kilinochchi	178	24	646	71	507	26	17,373	4,913
Batticaloa	235	22	846	67	514	32	27,776	6,687
Ampara	526	45	1,278	83	550	42	58,350	10,894
Trincomalee	148	8	397	20	155	7	27,441	5,954
Kurunegala	1,102	148	2,648	363	1,224	180	232,344	58,208
Puttalam	455	55	1,307	202	668	88	70,376	21,222
Anuradhapura	1,749	166	3,880	342	1,334	122	151,002	31,832
Polonnaruwa	399	32	880	80	280	29	64,511	15,102
Badulla	324	32	750	71	242	26	106,488	22,282
Monaragala	979	84	2,350	169	919	50	89,072	15,570
Ratnapura	332	51	913	106	510	58	145,718	26,513
Kegalle	276	38	732	142	365	72	87,422	22,659

**Table 8: Distribution of Agricultural Holdings by Size of the Holdings in Small Holding Sector – 2014**

District	Number and Size of the Area													
	Less than 1 acre		1 - < 2 acres		2 - < 3 acres		3 - < 4 acres		4 - < 5 acres		5 - < 6 acres		6 - < 7 acres	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
<b>Total</b>	<b>936,576</b>	<b>441,938</b>	<b>589,933</b>	<b>749,252</b>	<b>316,904</b>	<b>718,126</b>	<b>192,245</b>	<b>620,089</b>	<b>92,820</b>	<b>394,258</b>	<b>61,577</b>	<b>322,715</b>	<b>34,310</b>	<b>214,235</b>
<b>Colombo</b>	20,273	9,787	8,008	10,225	2,685	6,130	1,143	3,759	618	2,644	409	2,147	228	1,437
<b>Gampaha</b>	67,421	31,762	24,171	31,097	8,445	19,508	3,902	12,972	2,074	8,942	1,289	6,850	825	5,206
<b>Kalutara</b>	45,826	22,458	26,822	35,101	12,104	28,054	5,601	18,626	2,771	11,997	1,542	8,194	901	5,705
<b>Kandy</b>	81,860	34,699	32,549	41,121	12,097	27,530	5,078	16,689	2,478	10,658	1,388	7,356	841	5,287
<b>Matale</b>	28,286	14,240	22,790	29,147	12,781	28,914	6,564	21,461	3,003	12,806	1,735	9,142	882	5,536
<b>Nuwara Eliya</b>	59,571	15,762	15,832	19,743	5,556	12,459	2,011	6,551	870	3,713	437	2,301	226	1,410
<b>Galle</b>	66,384	31,295	35,932	46,220	14,064	32,340	5,672	18,798	2,638	11,411	1,525	8,107	787	4,980
<b>Matara</b>	48,708	24,872	34,764	45,030	14,340	33,090	5,555	18,504	2,580	11,215	1,498	7,977	821	5,209
<b>Hambantota</b>	29,922	15,487	30,330	37,782	21,184	48,263	11,267	36,085	4,945	20,960	3,285	17,191	1,548	9,660
<b>Jaffna</b>	27,104	13,722	9,459	12,907	3,380	8,047	1,534	5,220	755	3,330	427	2,285	238	1,525
<b>Mannar</b>	1,102	526	2,134	2,617	1,971	4,397	1,125	3,661	715	3,043	697	3,631	376	2,333
<b>Vavuniya</b>	7,661	3,581	6,955	7,892	3,632	7,803	1,934	6,125	1,547	6,403	1,032	5,294	618	3,789
<b>Mullaitivu</b>	5,893	2,982	5,835	7,238	3,521	7,792	2,167	6,900	1,303	5,433	1,370	6,991	640	3,950
<b>Kilinochchi</b>	6,982	3,394	5,221	6,290	3,171	7,048	1,803	5,794	1,162	4,898	1,216	6,322	583	3,639
<b>Batticaloa</b>	8,501	3,722	5,641	7,153	6,962	15,599	4,951	16,047	2,369	9,954	2,270	11,811	1,019	6,331
<b>Ampara</b>	12,313	5,860	11,524	14,615	13,114	29,508	15,387	47,957	5,602	23,441	3,895	20,316	2,419	14,936
<b>Trincomalee</b>	7,612	3,136	7,090	8,830	7,249	16,170	4,383	14,073	2,877	11,997	1,865	9,574	843	5,213
<b>Kurunegala</b>	103,569	56,443	88,053	112,353	43,151	98,071	22,211	72,779	11,953	51,301	7,127	37,693	4,261	26,845
<b>Puttalam</b>	37,030	16,043	20,803	25,330	13,193	28,927	7,072	22,674	4,175	17,588	2,960	15,327	1,665	10,344
<b>Anuradhapura</b>	40,362	21,420	42,215	54,289	29,228	67,076	25,516	81,911	14,188	60,193	10,599	55,642	6,031	37,770
<b>Polonnaruwa</b>	21,075	10,712	14,905	18,706	11,390	26,142	19,657	61,146	3,899	16,480	3,440	18,059	1,539	9,528
<b>Badulla</b>	63,081	26,968	30,913	39,455	14,250	32,139	10,364	34,009	3,793	15,981	2,167	11,295	1,420	8,766
<b>Monaragala</b>	19,729	10,108	23,273	28,609	22,664	50,008	12,728	40,488	9,154	38,446	5,360	27,867	3,308	20,462
<b>Ratnapura</b>	70,278	35,199	54,960	69,361	25,162	56,510	9,782	31,796	4,741	20,146	2,502	13,145	1,392	8,687
<b>Kegalle</b>	56,033	27,760	29,754	38,140	11,610	26,602	4,838	16,065	2,610	11,278	1,542	8,199	899	5,689

**Table 8: Distribution of Agricultural Holdings by Size of the Holdings in Small Holding Sector - 2014 (Cont...)**

District	Number and Size of the Area													
	7 - < 8 acres		8 - < 9 acres		9 - < 10 acres		10 - < 15 acres		15 - < 20 acres		20 acres and above		Total	
	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,825</b>	<b>158,456</b>	<b>17,069</b>	<b>140,596</b>	<b>10,359</b>	<b>95,935</b>	<b>25,760</b>	<b>298,099</b>	<b>7,317</b>	<b>122,939</b>	<b>4,648</b>	<b>127,962</b>	<b>2,311,343</b>	<b>4,404,599</b>
Colombo	159	1,155	196	1,624	111	1,030	344	3,993	143	2,425	74	2,001	34,391	48,356
Gampaha	552	4,035	428	3,551	285	2,656	918	10,833	353	6,030	226	6,217	110,889	149,658
Kalutara	533	3,910	445	3,702	288	2,688	677	7,891	198	3,329	106	2,885	97,814	154,539
Kandy	612	4,461	585	4,842	376	3,499	820	9,453	257	4,325	120	3,145	139,061	173,066
Matale	502	3,653	488	4,041	253	2,348	612	7,102	170	2,886	114	3,031	78,180	144,307
Nuwara Eliya	162	1,175	159	1,307	57	525	179	2,091	65	1,111	37	1,074	85,162	69,223
Galle	554	4,060	353	2,945	232	2,166	616	7,282	209	3,571	135	3,920	129,101	177,095
Matara	526	3,870	425	3,542	277	2,600	606	7,079	200	3,345	126	3,588	110,426	169,920
Hambantota	958	6,944	721	5,932	451	4,174	1,001	11,556	262	4,433	161	4,364	106,035	222,831
Jaffna	146	1,085	76	640	69	647	139	1,665	61	1,041	28	863	43,416	52,979
Mannar	230	1,666	187	1,542	107	991	363	4,172	134	2,275	120	3,605	9,261	34,458
Vavuniya	432	3,086	362	2,933	221	2,011	599	6,940	205	3,434	173	5,058	25,371	64,348
Mullaitivu	421	3,026	327	2,674	224	2,054	543	6,223	154	2,590	134	3,534	22,532	61,387
Kilinochchi	388	2,799	304	2,501	202	1,870	717	8,298	269	4,473	264	7,977	22,282	65,303
Batticaloa	580	4,185	453	3,718	257	2,373	913	10,185	253	4,172	293	8,174	34,462	103,424
Ampara	1,377	9,892	1,089	8,896	571	5,234	1,361	15,459	346	5,705	246	6,931	69,244	208,750
Trincomalee	405	2,905	336	2,744	156	1,430	417	4,693	92	1,502	70	2,189	33,395	84,456
Kurunegala	2,704	19,768	1,858	15,427	1,250	11,650	3,011	35,301	900	15,193	504	13,936	290,552	566,759
Puttalam	1,081	7,811	844	6,923	510	4,714	1,509	17,315	460	7,645	296	8,017	91,598	188,658
Anuradhapura	4,097	29,779	3,005	24,813	1,915	17,746	4,222	49,077	982	16,440	474	12,344	182,834	528,498
Polonnaruwa	979	7,157	1,029	8,384	431	3,985	960	11,043	193	3,210	116	2,799	79,613	197,350
Badulla	792	5,719	545	4,467	356	3,282	821	9,402	162	2,705	106	3,161	128,770	197,348
Monaragala	2,155	15,502	1,720	14,048	1,063	9,762	2,519	28,910	638	10,623	331	8,329	104,642	303,163
Ratnapura	849	6,177	595	4,914	383	3,565	1,019	11,794	342	5,856	226	6,239	172,231	273,390
Kegalle	631	4,638	539	4,486	314	2,934	874	10,342	269	4,619	168	4,582	110,081	165,334

**Table 9: Number and Extent of Operational Holdings by Status of Operator (Small Holding Sector) – 2014**

District	On Own Account		For an Institution		For a Private Person		In Partnership		Total	
	No. of Holdings	Extent (Acre)	No. of Holdings	Extent (Acre)	No. of Holdings	Extent (Acre)	No. of Holdings	Extent (Acre)	No. of Holdings	Extent (Acre)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,260,473</b>	<b>4,275,664</b>	<b>12,989</b>	<b>31,010</b>	<b>20,613</b>	<b>58,907</b>	<b>17,268</b>	<b>39,018</b>	<b>2,311,343</b>	<b>4,404,599</b>
Colombo	32,571	43,127	341	708	1,211	4,023	268	499	34,391	48,356
Gampaha	107,714	142,329	739	1,556	1,568	4,035	868	1,737	110,889	149,658
Kalutara	95,323	148,694	832	1,936	1,018	2,781	641	1,128	97,814	154,539
Kandy	136,448	167,604	786	1,522	1,106	2,581	720	1,359	139,061	173,066
Matale	75,904	138,786	539	1,259	687	1,969	1,050	2,294	78,180	144,307
Nuwara Eliya	84,006	67,366	182	429	273	730	701	699	85,162	69,223
Galle	126,407	171,325	952	1,597	1,226	3,223	516	951	129,101	177,095
Matara	108,745	165,460	544	1,458	733	2,123	404	879	110,426	169,920
Hambantota	103,902	217,222	342	834	492	1,749	1,299	3,025	106,035	222,831
Jaffna	42,680	51,154	65	146	575	1,291	96	389	43,416	52,979
Mannar	9,146	33,505	9	35	66	579	40	341	9,261	34,458
Vavuniya	25,094	63,476	88	232	135	418	54	221	25,371	64,348
Mullaitivu	22,280	60,518	40	88	126	371	85	410	22,532	61,387
Kilinochchi	22,048	64,183	25	85	189	952	20	82	22,282	65,303
Batticaloa	33,991	101,453	130	587	248	954	94	431	34,462	103,424
Ampara	67,537	203,371	347	975	940	2,731	420	1,673	69,244	208,750
Trincomalee	32,893	82,181	141	400	217	1,299	145	576	33,395	84,456
Kurunegala	283,276	548,420	2,047	5,932	2,297	6,461	2,933	5,945	290,552	566,759
Puttalam	89,196	181,504	1,037	3,050	937	2,930	428	1,173	91,598	188,658
Anuradhapura	179,199	516,962	409	944	1,783	6,042	1,442	4,550	182,834	528,498
Polonnaruwa	78,093	193,649	401	674	836	2,205	282	821	79,613	197,350
Badulla	125,805	191,323	519	1,084	1,019	2,439	1,428	2,503	128,770	197,348
Monaragala	102,433	297,516	344	838	879	2,575	986	2,233	104,642	303,163
Ratnapura	169,166	266,378	1,066	2,446	987	2,350	1,012	2,216	172,231	273,390
Kegalle	106,618	158,159	1,064	2,196	1,065	2,096	1,335	2,883	110,081	165,334

**Table 10: Number and Extent of Operational Holdings by Status of Operator and Size Class of the Holding (Small Holding Sector) - 2014**

Size Class of the Holding	Extent in Acres									
	On Own Account		For an Institution		For a Private Person		In Partnership		Total	
	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent	No	Extent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,260,473</b>	<b>4,275,664</b>	<b>12,989</b>	<b>31,010</b>	<b>20,613</b>	<b>58,907</b>	<b>17,268</b>	<b>39,018</b>	<b>2,311,343</b>	<b>4,404,599</b>
Less than 1/4 Acre	96,351	11,205	579	62	362	44	356	42	97,648	11,353
1/4 - 1/2 Acre	267,267	87,016	1,607	511	1,865	602	1,389	445	272,127	88,573
1/2 - < 1 Acres	552,938	332,868	3,339	1,962	4,047	2,407	3,727	2,263	564,050	339,501
1 Acre - < 2 Acres	576,520	729,676	3,174	3,864	4,935	6,114	4,894	6,084	589,523	745,738
2 Acres - < 3 Acres	309,416	698,579	1,556	3,433	3,241	7,096	2,866	6,412	317,079	715,519
3 Acres - < 4 Acres	189,073	607,360	695	2,206	1,648	5,244	1,580	5,031	192,996	619,841
4 Acres - < 5 Acres	91,218	385,840	349	1,457	1,140	4,769	729	3,082	93,436	395,148
5 Acres - < 7 Acres	59,911	312,819	387	1,979	1,120	5,694	529	2,766	61,947	323,259
7 Acres - < 10 Acres	82,013	595,159	527	3,880	1,159	8,405	703	5,181	84,402	612,625
10 Acres - < 20 Acres	31,383	396,601	699	9,391	907	12,099	415	5,306	33,404	423,397
20 Acres and above	4,384	118,541	77	2,264	190	6,435	80	2,406	4,732	129,645



**Table 11: Number and Sex of the Operators Involved in Agricultural Activities of the Holding by District - 2014**

District	Involvement Activities of the Operators in the Holding											
	Paddy Cultivation				Tea Cultivation				Rubber Cultivation			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>762,206</b>	<b>122,414</b>	<b>884,620</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>328,564</b>	<b>74,172</b>	<b>402,736</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>67,097</b>	<b>13,458</b>	<b>80,555</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Colombo	7,767	1,119	8,886	1.0	1,608	420	2,028	0.5	3,147	776	3,923	4.9
Gampaha	25,311	4,168	29,479	3.3	323	66	389	0.1	2,972	611	3,583	4.4
Kalutara	25,972	4,738	30,710	3.5	36,585	9,737	46,322	11.5	16,320	4,014	20,334	25.2
Kandy	28,157	4,303	32,460	3.7	21,446	5,849	27,295	6.8	1,668	365	2,033	2.5
Matale	31,312	4,391	35,703	4.0	1,395	312	1,707	0.4	435	73	508	0.6
Nuwara Eliya	11,225	1,496	12,721	1.4	11,878	3,525	15,403	3.8	21	4	25	-
Galle	24,870	4,780	29,650	3.4	63,546	14,742	78,288	19.4	2,277	407	2,684	3.3
Matara	28,907	4,780	33,687	3.8	50,249	9,945	60,194	14.9	1,920	348	2,268	2.8
Hambantota	34,869	4,586	39,455	4.5	2,494	355	2,849	0.7	343	53	396	0.5
Jaffna	12,108	2,226	14,334	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mannar	5,028	495	5,523	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vavuniya	6,489	1,177	7,666	0.9	-	1	1	-	38	1	39	-
Mullaitivu	8,243	1,759	10,002	1.1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Kilinochchi	8,029	1,679	9,708	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Batticaloa	18,739	3,526	22,265	2.5	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
Ampara	42,056	6,116	48,172	5.4	8	3	11	-	295	40	335	0.4
Trincomalee	19,437	2,873	22,310	2.5	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Kurunegala	127,157	23,409	150,566	17.0	211	51	262	0.1	1,093	191	1,284	1.6
Puttalam	18,579	3,032	21,611	2.4	30	8	38	-	13	5	18	-
Anuradhapura	97,017	14,581	111,598	12.6	192	40	232	0.1	31	5	36	-
Polonnaruwa	44,334	7,672	52,006	5.9	54	20	74	-	16	-	16	-
Badulla	48,370	7,951	56,321	6.4	22,289	5,357	27,646	6.9	372	54	426	0.5
Monaragala	40,394	5,384	45,778	5.2	485	72	557	0.1	6,424	651	7,075	8.8
Ratnapura	27,403	2,450	29,853	3.4	87,860	16,304	104,164	25.9	10,809	1,854	12,663	15.7
Kegalle	20,434	3,722	24,156	2.7	27,903	7,366	35,269	8.8	18,902	4,006	22,908	28.4

**Table 11: Number and Sex of the Operators Involved in Agricultural Activities of the Holding by District -2014 (Cont...)**

District	Involvement Activities of the Operators in the Holding											
	Coconut Cultivation				Other Permanent Crop Cultivation				Other Temporary Crop Cultivation			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,656,602</b>	<b>385,179</b>	<b>2,041,781</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,507,366</b>	<b>349,725</b>	<b>1,857,091</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>702,183</b>	<b>140,398</b>	<b>842,581</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Colombo</b>	25,702	6,106	31,808	1.6	22,777	5,469	28,246	1.5	6,744	1,408	8,152	1.0
<b>Gampaha</b>	85,697	21,523	107,220	5.3	72,192	17,991	90,183	4.9	26,068	6,234	32,302	3.8
<b>Kalutara</b>	72,018	18,385	90,403	4.4	61,426	15,614	77,040	4.1	24,610	5,943	30,553	3.6
<b>Kandy</b>	91,861	24,069	115,930	5.7	99,315	26,125	125,440	6.8	31,423	6,928	38,351	4.6
<b>Matale</b>	58,805	12,464	71,269	3.5	51,443	11,096	62,539	3.4	21,799	3,078	24,877	3.0
<b>Nuwara Eliya</b>	23,541	5,282	28,823	1.4	37,470	7,968	45,438	2.4	52,140	7,723	59,863	7.1
<b>Galle</b>	95,924	25,380	121,304	5.9	84,829	22,403	107,232	5.8	30,069	7,193	37,262	4.4
<b>Matara</b>	85,321	19,735	105,056	5.1	76,168	17,716	93,884	5.1	26,693	6,166	32,859	3.9
<b>Hambantota</b>	83,182	17,364	100,546	4.9	77,524	16,200	93,724	5.0	29,693	5,731	35,424	4.2
<b>Jaffna</b>	32,745	7,517	40,262	2.0	25,779	5,799	31,578	1.7	12,411	1,544	13,955	1.7
<b>Mannar</b>	6,619	895	7,514	0.4	4,495	644	5,139	0.3	2,768	460	3,228	0.4
<b>Vavuniya</b>	17,707	4,914	22,621	1.1	14,720	4,033	18,753	1.0	11,045	3,017	14,062	1.7
<b>Mullaitivu</b>	15,617	4,776	20,393	1.0	11,696	3,674	15,370	0.8	8,257	2,437	10,694	1.3
<b>Kilinochchi</b>	15,861	4,390	20,251	1.0	12,004	3,347	15,351	0.8	5,655	1,365	7,020	0.8
<b>Batticaloa</b>	24,929	6,093	31,022	1.5	20,698	5,109	25,807	1.4	11,419	2,675	14,094	1.7
<b>Ampara</b>	52,532	9,909	62,441	3.1	46,841	8,940	55,781	3.0	27,991	5,384	33,375	4.0
<b>Trincomalee</b>	23,245	5,365	28,610	1.4	17,086	4,060	21,146	1.1	7,959	1,729	9,688	1.1
<b>Kurunegala</b>	223,750	56,398	280,148	13.7	184,280	46,409	230,689	12.4	73,130	16,450	89,580	10.6
<b>Puttalam</b>	65,350	19,853	85,203	4.2	54,732	16,730	71,462	3.8	21,977	5,703	27,680	3.3
<b>Anuradhapura</b>	140,642	29,410	170,052	8.3	128,791	27,137	155,928	8.4	80,681	13,849	94,530	11.2
<b>Polonnaruwa</b>	59,921	13,950	73,871	3.6	56,028	13,145	69,173	3.7	26,379	5,888	32,267	3.8
<b>Badulla</b>	63,086	13,079	76,165	3.7	83,105	17,515	100,620	5.4	67,803	12,267	80,070	9.5
<b>Monaragala</b>	82,618	14,364	96,982	4.7	75,653	13,286	88,939	4.8	46,127	7,332	53,459	6.3
<b>Ratnapura</b>	130,304	23,428	153,732	7.5	119,669	21,451	141,120	7.6	30,757	5,193	35,950	4.3
<b>Kegalle</b>	79,625	20,530	100,155	4.9	68,645	17,864	86,509	4.7	18,585	4,701	23,286	2.8

**Table 11: Number and Sex of the Operators Involved in Agricultural Activities of the Holding by District -2014 (Cont...)**

District	Involvement Activities of the Operators in the Holding											
	Cattle/Bufaloes Raising				Goat Raising				Swine/Sheep Raising			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>140,093</b>	<b>17,528</b>	<b>157,621</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31,709</b>	<b>5,582</b>	<b>37,291</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,874</b>	<b>1,790</b>	<b>7,664</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Colombo</b>	1,466	157	1,623	1.0	193	40	233	0.6	116	11	127	1.7
<b>Gampaha</b>	5,175	591	5,766	3.7	750	112	862	2.3	790	194	984	12.8
<b>Kalutara</b>	2,894	258	3,152	2.0	577	83	660	1.8	80	10	90	1.2
<b>Kandy</b>	7,016	877	7,893	5.0	2,005	329	2,334	6.3	15	2	17	0.2
<b>Matale</b>	3,782	384	4,166	2.6	685	103	788	2.1	212	36	248	3.2
<b>Nuwara Eliya</b>	9,291	550	9,841	6.2	1,804	152	1,956	5.2	21	-	21	0.3
<b>Galle</b>	2,633	252	2,885	1.8	320	37	357	1.0	29	4	33	0.4
<b>Matara</b>	2,194	267	2,461	1.6	258	41	299	0.8	12	-	12	0.2
<b>Hambantota</b>	3,236	308	3,544	2.2	124	23	147	0.4	37	6	43	0.6
<b>Jaffna</b>	10,636	1,678	12,314	7.8	9,739	1,557	11,296	30.3	3	-	3	-
<b>Mannar</b>	2,776	262	3,038	1.9	398	63	461	1.2	18	1	19	0.2
<b>Vavuniya</b>	3,937	873	4,810	3.1	996	256	1,252	3.4	11	-	11	0.1
<b>Mullaitivu</b>	3,639	789	4,428	2.8	806	270	1,076	2.9	29	4	33	0.4
<b>Kilinochchi</b>	4,326	868	5,194	3.3	1,426	324	1,750	4.7	55	3	58	0.8
<b>Batticaloa</b>	6,411	1,048	7,459	4.7	2,335	543	2,878	7.7	12	5	17	0.2
<b>Ampara</b>	5,647	740	6,387	4.1	472	123	595	1.6	11	3	14	0.2
<b>Trincomalee</b>	3,216	390	3,606	2.3	784	152	936	2.5	6	-	6	0.1
<b>Kurunegala</b>	18,608	2,092	20,700	13.1	1,519	206	1,725	4.6	747	134	881	11.5
<b>Puttalam</b>	8,301	1,621	9,922	6.3	2,367	645	3,012	8.1	3,369	1,348	4,717	61.5
<b>Anuradhapura</b>	10,009	971	10,980	7.0	739	84	823	2.2	170	16	186	2.4
<b>Polonnaruwa</b>	5,107	646	5,753	3.6	391	78	469	1.3	41	4	45	0.6
<b>Badulla</b>	9,929	973	10,902	6.9	1,324	162	1,486	4.0	15	-	15	0.2
<b>Monaragala</b>	5,647	532	6,179	3.9	196	26	222	0.6	24	2	26	0.3
<b>Ratnapura</b>	1,929	161	2,090	1.3	676	71	747	2.0	20	3	23	0.3
<b>Kegalle</b>	2,288	240	2,528	1.6	825	102	927	2.5	31	4	35	0.5

**Table 11: Number and Sex of the Operators Involved in Agricultural Activities of the Holding by District -2014 (Cont...)**

District	Involvement Activities of the Operators in the Holding											
	Poultry Raising				Other Livestock Raising				Aquaculture			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>139,592</b>	<b>30,249</b>	<b>169,841</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,940</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,439</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Colombo	1,356	274	1,630	1.0	37	8	45	1.9	62	11	73	2.7
Gampaha	6,105	1,671	7,776	4.6	164	37	201	8.6	304	48	352	13.0
Kalutara	3,185	595	3,780	2.2	85	26	111	4.7	229	30	259	9.5
Kandy	6,069	1,377	7,446	4.4	321	56	377	16.1	174	11	185	6.8
Matale	3,494	583	4,077	2.4	51	4	55	2.4	29	5	34	1.3
Nuwara Eliya	5,134	820	5,954	3.5	71	12	83	3.5	139	6	145	5.3
Galle	2,687	432	3,119	1.8	77	8	85	3.6	152	14	166	6.1
Matara	1,679	270	1,949	1.1	41	6	47	2.0	52	5	57	2.1
Hambantota	1,914	303	2,217	1.3	33	14	47	2.0	51	4	55	2.0
Jaffna	13,908	3,145	17,053	10.0	47	14	61	2.6	8	-	8	0.3
Mannar	4,567	617	5,184	3.1	51	6	57	2.4	8	-	8	0.3
Vavuniya	5,978	1,568	7,546	4.4	27	10	37	1.6	10	3	13	0.5
Mullaitivu	7,045	2,018	9,063	5.3	32	11	43	1.8	5	-	5	0.2
Kilinochchi	8,196	2,250	10,446	6.2	37	10	47	2.0	44	8	52	1.9
Batticaloa	6,493	1,576	8,069	4.8	50	22	72	3.1	31	8	39	1.4
Ampara	3,967	902	4,869	2.9	50	9	59	2.5	50	1	51	1.9
Trincomalee	4,805	1,028	5,833	3.4	43	4	47	2.0	35	-	35	1.3
Kurunegala	11,264	1,992	13,256	7.8	158	33	191	8.2	147	23	170	6.3
Puttalam	12,795	4,256	17,051	10.0	216	59	275	11.8	348	28	376	13.8
Anuradhapura	10,115	1,367	11,482	6.8	100	11	111	4.7	92	10	102	3.8
Polonnaruwa	4,511	902	5,413	3.2	53	11	64	2.7	282	44	326	12.0
Badulla	5,681	970	6,651	3.9	86	8	94	4.0	31	1	32	1.2
Monaragala	3,108	396	3,504	2.1	18	-	18	0.8	21	-	21	0.8
Ratnapura	2,468	337	2,805	1.7	38	11	49	2.1	63	6	69	2.5
Kegalle	3,068	600	3,668	2.2	54	10	64	2.7	72	10	82	3.0

**Table 12: Operators Engaged in Other Economic Activities other than Agriculture by Sex and Economic Activity by District (Small Holding Sector) - 2014**

District	Paid Employee															
	Government				Semi-Government				Private Sector				Total			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>194,401</b>	<b>25,881</b>	<b>220,282</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35,941</b>	<b>3,546</b>	<b>39,487</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>308,523</b>	<b>43,727</b>	<b>352,250</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>538,865</b>	<b>73,154</b>	<b>612,019</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Colombo	3,691	673	4,364	2.0	805	101	906	2.3	8,118	1,071	9,189	2.6	12,614	1,845	14,459	2.4
Gampaha	11,012	1,736	12,748	5.8	2,510	220	2,730	6.9	24,165	3,511	27,676	7.9	37,687	5,467	43,154	7.1
Kalutara	7,498	1,239	8,737	4.0	1,621	175	1,796	4.5	17,011	2,307	19,318	5.5	26,130	3,721	29,851	4.9
Kandy	12,980	1,957	14,937	6.8	2,859	297	3,156	8.0	24,233	3,356	27,589	7.8	40,072	5,610	45,682	7.5
Matale	6,800	912	7,712	3.5	1,013	113	1,126	2.9	9,218	1,212	10,430	3.0	17,031	2,237	19,268	3.1
Nuwara Eliya	4,551	638	5,189	2.4	2,913	226	3,139	7.9	21,063	1,896	22,959	6.5	28,527	2,760	31,287	5.1
Galle	9,137	1,362	10,499	4.8	1,382	132	1,514	3.8	22,906	3,426	26,332	7.5	33,425	4,920	38,345	6.3
Matara	7,782	1,022	8,804	4.0	1,297	117	1,414	3.6	15,848	2,195	18,043	5.1	24,927	3,334	28,261	4.6
Hambantota	7,197	860	8,057	3.7	1,083	91	1,174	3.0	9,227	1,203	10,430	3.0	17,507	2,154	19,661	3.2
Jaffna	2,687	461	3,148	1.4	765	115	880	2.2	4,041	563	4,604	1.3	7,493	1,139	8,632	1.4
Mannar	515	45	560	0.3	88	11	99	0.3	287	32	319	0.1	890	88	978	0.2
Vavuniya	1,471	261	1,732	0.8	334	63	397	1.0	4,762	1,136	5,898	1.7	6,567	1,460	8,027	1.3
Mullaitivu	1,107	184	1,291	0.6	332	120	452	1.1	2,771	534	3,305	0.9	4,210	838	5,048	0.8
Kilinochchi	823	202	1,025	0.5	255	70	325	0.8	3,793	706	4,499	1.3	4,871	978	5,849	1.0
Batticaloa	1,685	241	1,926	0.9	378	37	415	1.1	2,619	537	3,156	0.9	4,682	815	5,497	0.9
Ampara	9,088	745	9,833	4.5	1,928	101	2,029	5.1	4,915	585	5,500	1.6	15,931	1,431	17,362	2.8
Trincomalee	4,442	351	4,793	2.2	859	59	918	2.3	2,636	457	3,093	0.9	7,937	867	8,804	1.4
Kurunegala	26,523	3,661	30,184	13.7	2,974	408	3,382	8.6	36,566	5,745	42,311	12.0	66,063	9,814	75,877	12.4
Puttalam	6,024	970	6,994	3.2	760	112	872	2.2	13,071	2,467	15,538	4.4	19,855	3,549	23,404	3.8
Anuradhapura	25,868	2,581	28,449	12.9	3,046	234	3,280	8.3	15,282	2,216	17,498	5.0	44,196	5,031	49,227	8.0
Polonnaruwa	6,368	826	7,194	3.3	1,265	101	1,366	3.5	6,665	1,003	7,668	2.2	14,298	1,930	16,228	2.7
Badulla	10,304	1,593	11,897	5.4	2,419	237	2,656	6.7	15,401	1,933	17,334	4.9	28,124	3,763	31,887	5.2
Monaragala	9,252	812	10,064	4.6	1,949	103	2,052	5.2	8,287	1,096	9,383	2.7	19,488	2,011	21,499	3.5
Ratnapura	7,686	984	8,670	3.9	1,447	113	1,560	4.0	17,720	1,823	19,543	5.5	26,853	2,920	29,773	4.9
Kegalle	9,910	1,565	11,475	5.2	1,659	190	1,849	4.7	17,918	2,717	20,635	5.9	29,487	4,472	33,959	5.5

**Table 12: Operators Engaged in Other Economic Activities other than Agriculture by Sex and Economic Activity by District (Small Holding Sector) - 2014 (cont...)**

District	On Own Economic Activities											
	On Own Agricultural Related Activities				On Own Non- agricultural Related Activities				Total			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>98,740</b>	<b>22,707</b>	<b>121,447</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>170,975</b>	<b>24,681</b>	<b>195,656</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>269,715</b>	<b>47,388</b>	<b>317,103</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Colombo</b>	579	112	691	0.6	2,221	354	2,575	1.3	2,800	466	3,266	1.0
<b>Gampaha</b>	5,270	1,473	6,743	5.6	9,817	1,737	11,554	5.9	15,087	3,210	18,297	5.8
<b>Kalutara</b>	4,209	1,150	5,359	4.4	5,678	767	6,445	3.3	9,887	1,917	11,804	3.7
<b>Kandy</b>	4,755	1,467	6,222	5.1	11,551	1,651	13,202	6.7	16,306	3,118	19,424	6.1
<b>Matale</b>	4,686	883	5,569	4.6	6,338	934	7,272	3.7	11,024	1,817	12,841	4.0
<b>Nuwara Eliya</b>	3,546	620	4,166	3.4	2,829	296	3,125	1.6	6,375	916	7,291	2.3
<b>Galle</b>	4,318	1,102	5,420	4.5	7,105	1,083	8,188	4.2	11,423	2,185	13,608	4.3
<b>Matara</b>	4,593	835	5,428	4.5	7,107	896	8,003	4.1	11,700	1,731	13,431	4.2
<b>Hambantota</b>	3,929	789	4,718	3.9	10,737	1,447	12,184	6.2	14,666	2,236	16,902	5.3
<b>Jaffna</b>	1,441	257	1,698	1.4	5,190	732	5,922	3.0	6,631	989	7,620	2.4
<b>Mannar</b>	156	22	178	0.1	932	126	1,058	0.5	1,088	148	1,236	0.4
<b>Vavuniya</b>	988	241	1,229	1.0	2,157	485	2,642	1.4	3,145	726	3,871	1.2
<b>Mullaitivu</b>	1,086	295	1,381	1.1	2,335	494	2,829	1.4	3,421	789	4,210	1.3
<b>Kilinochchi</b>	827	192	1,019	0.8	2,549	368	2,917	1.5	3,376	560	3,936	1.2
<b>Batticaloa</b>	1,523	267	1,790	1.5	3,831	599	4,430	2.3	5,354	866	6,220	2.0
<b>Ampara</b>	3,339	685	4,024	3.3	3,173	451	3,624	1.9	6,512	1,136	7,648	2.4
<b>Trincomalee</b>	1,443	195	1,638	1.3	2,304	245	2,549	1.3	3,747	440	4,187	1.3
<b>Kurunegala</b>	13,357	3,380	16,737	13.8	24,089	3,595	27,684	14.1	37,446	6,975	44,421	14.0
<b>Puttalam</b>	4,862	1,542	6,404	5.3	11,007	2,197	13,204	6.7	15,869	3,739	19,608	6.2
<b>Anuradhapura</b>	7,669	1,499	9,168	7.5	10,115	1,227	11,342	5.8	17,784	2,726	20,510	6.5
<b>Polonnaruwa</b>	2,686	534	3,220	2.7	4,964	735	5,699	2.9	7,650	1,269	8,919	2.8
<b>Badulla</b>	5,927	1,270	7,197	5.9	5,802	758	6,560	3.4	11,729	2,028	13,757	4.3
<b>Monaragala</b>	5,009	870	5,879	4.8	6,896	827	7,723	3.9	11,905	1,697	13,602	4.3
<b>Ratnapura</b>	5,403	1,054	6,457	5.3	14,679	1,367	16,046	8.2	20,082	2,421	22,503	7.1
<b>Kegalle</b>	7,139	1,973	9,112	7.5	7,569	1,310	8,879	4.5	14,708	3,283	17,991	5.7

**Table 12: Operators Engaged in Other Economic Activities other than Agriculture by Sex and Economic Activity by District (Small Holding Sector) - 2014 (cont...)**

District	Employer				Other				TOTAL			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,401</b>	<b>2,292</b>	<b>17,693</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>250,556</b>	<b>63,564</b>	<b>314,120</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>265,957</b>	<b>65,856</b>	<b>331,813</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Colombo	451	53	504	2.8	4,154	1,090	5,244	1.7	4,605	1,143	5,748	1.7
Gampaha	1,705	280	1,985	11.2	16,006	5,060	21,066	6.7	17,711	5,340	23,051	6.9
Kalutara	718	119	837	4.7	11,228	2,914	14,142	4.5	11,946	3,033	14,979	4.5
Kandy	1,261	197	1,458	8.2	17,726	5,314	23,040	7.3	18,987	5,511	24,498	7.4
Matale	502	92	594	3.4	10,263	2,855	13,118	4.2	10,765	2,947	13,712	4.1
Nuwara Eliya	488	50	538	3.0	7,290	1,549	8,839	2.8	7,778	1,599	9,377	2.8
Galle	1,017	163	1,180	6.7	11,317	3,371	14,688	4.7	12,334	3,534	15,868	4.8
Matara	718	95	813	4.6	11,584	2,407	13,991	4.5	12,302	2,502	14,804	4.5
Hambantota	562	63	625	3.5	10,282	2,434	12,716	4.0	10,844	2,497	13,341	4.0
Jaffna	194	6	200	1.1	4,664	1,554	6,218	2.0	4,858	1,560	6,418	1.9
Mannar	21	2	23	0.1	304	31	335	0.1	325	33	358	0.1
Vavuniya	142	24	166	0.9	1,531	512	2,043	0.7	1,673	536	2,209	0.7
Mullaitivu	58	7	65	0.4	1,451	473	1,924	0.6	1,509	480	1,989	0.6
Kilinochchi	57	18	75	0.4	1,378	486	1,864	0.6	1,435	504	1,939	0.6
Batticaloa	104	11	115	0.6	3,161	804	3,965	1.3	3,265	815	4,080	1.2
Ampara	412	58	470	2.7	3,897	745	4,642	1.5	4,309	803	5,112	1.5
Trincomalee	84	10	94	0.5	2,713	559	3,272	1.0	2,797	569	3,366	1.0
Kurunegala	2,000	299	2,299	13.0	40,918	9,794	50,712	16.1	42,918	10,093	53,011	16.0
Puttalam	798	138	936	5.3	12,791	4,192	16,983	5.4	13,589	4,330	17,919	5.4
Anuradhapura	911	170	1,081	6.1	20,067	6,217	26,284	8.4	20,978	6,387	27,365	8.2
Polonnaruwa	332	59	391	2.2	7,755	1,857	9,612	3.1	8,087	1,916	10,003	3.0
Badulla	500	63	563	3.2	11,198	2,300	13,498	4.3	11,698	2,363	14,061	4.2
Monaragala	339	50	389	2.2	7,662	1,521	9,183	2.9	8,001	1,571	9,572	2.9
Ratnapura	1,206	129	1,335	7.5	19,385	2,610	21,995	7.0	20,591	2,739	23,330	7.0
Kegalle	821	136	957	5.4	11,831	2,915	14,746	4.7	12,652	3,051	15,703	4.7

**Table 13: Operators of Households Engaged in Other Economic Activities other than Agriculture by District (Small Holding Sector) - 2014**

District	Operators					
	Engaged in Other Economic Activities	%	Not Engaged in Other Economic Activities	%	Total	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,260,935</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,050,431</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,311,366</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Colombo</b>	23,473	1.9	10,918	1.0	34,391	1.5
<b>Gampaha</b>	84,502	6.7	26,387	2.5	110,889	4.8
<b>Kalutara</b>	56,634	4.5	41,180	3.9	97,814	4.2
<b>Kandy</b>	89,604	7.1	49,457	4.7	139,061	6.0
<b>Matale</b>	45,821	3.6	32,359	3.1	78,180	3.4
<b>Nuwara Eliya</b>	47,955	3.8	37,207	3.5	85,162	3.7
<b>Galle</b>	67,821	5.4	61,280	5.8	129,101	5.6
<b>Matara</b>	56,496	4.5	53,930	5.1	110,426	4.8
<b>Hambantota</b>	49,904	4.0	56,131	5.3	106,035	4.6
<b>Jaffna</b>	22,670	1.8	20,746	2.0	43,416	1.9
<b>Mannar</b>	2,572	0.2	6,689	0.6	9,261	0.4
<b>Vavuniya</b>	14,107	1.1	11,264	1.1	25,371	1.1
<b>Mullaitivu</b>	11,247	0.9	11,303	1.1	22,550	1.0
<b>Kilinochchi</b>	11,724	0.9	10,562	1.0	22,286	1.0
<b>Batticaloa</b>	15,797	1.3	18,666	1.8	34,463	1.5
<b>Ampara</b>	30,122	2.4	39,122	3.7	69,244	3.0
<b>Trincomalee</b>	16,357	1.3	17,038	1.6	33,395	1.4
<b>Kurunegala</b>	173,309	13.7	117,243	11.2	290,552	12.6
<b>Puttalam</b>	60,931	4.8	30,667	2.9	91,598	4.0
<b>Anuradhapura</b>	97,102	7.7	85,732	8.2	182,834	7.9
<b>Polonnaruwa</b>	35,150	2.8	44,463	4.2	79,613	3.4
<b>Badulla</b>	59,705	4.7	69,065	6.6	128,770	5.6
<b>Monaragala</b>	44,673	3.5	59,969	5.7	104,642	4.5
<b>Ratnapura</b>	75,606	6.0	96,625	9.2	172,231	7.5
<b>Kegalle</b>	67,653	5.4	42,428	4.0	110,081	4.8



**Table 14: Number of Operators Engaged in Other Economic Activities by Spend Time Period (Small Holding Sector) – 2014**

District	Operators							
	More Time Engaged in Other Economic Activities	%	Less Time Engaged in Other Economic Activities	%	Inapplicable	%	Total	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>686,492</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>215,659</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>358,784</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,260,935</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Colombo	14,390	2.1	3,541	1.6	5,984	1.7	23,915	1.9
Gampaha	47,742	7.0	9,779	4.5	23,366	6.5	80,887	6.4
Kalutara	30,072	4.4	9,116	4.2	15,464	4.3	54,652	4.3
Kandy	52,308	7.6	11,899	5.5	24,061	6.7	88,268	7.0
Matale	21,307	3.1	8,086	3.7	15,536	4.3	44,929	3.6
Nuwara Eliya	28,707	4.2	7,982	3.7	10,158	2.8	46,847	3.7
Galle	41,173	6.0	10,308	4.8	15,925	4.4	67,406	5.3
Matara	32,210	4.7	9,098	4.2	15,129	4.2	56,437	4.5
Hambantota	28,439	4.1	7,660	3.6	14,281	4.0	50,380	4.0
Jaffna	12,809	1.9	3,380	1.6	5,660	1.6	21,849	1.7
Mannar	1,545	0.2	1,213	0.6	321	0.1	3,079	0.2
Vavuniya	8,143	1.2	3,038	1.4	2,186	0.6	13,367	1.1
Mullaitivu	6,712	1.0	2,840	1.3	1,785	0.5	11,337	0.9
Kilinochchi	6,980	1.0	2,074	1.0	1,871	0.5	10,925	0.9
Batticaloa	9,054	1.3	3,239	1.5	3,437	1.0	15,730	1.2
Ampara	15,395	2.2	7,186	3.3	7,512	2.1	30,093	2.4
Trincomalee	9,003	1.3	4,223	2.0	3,459	1.0	16,685	1.3
Kurunegala	89,551	13.0	25,502	11.8	54,618	15.2	169,671	13.5
Puttalam	34,492	5.0	8,868	4.1	18,170	5.1	61,530	4.9
Anuradhapura	50,421	7.3	17,412	8.1	30,848	8.6	98,681	7.8
Polonnaruwa	18,765	2.7	5,900	2.7	11,661	3.3	36,326	2.9
Badulla	28,559	4.2	13,929	6.5	15,386	4.3	57,874	4.6
Monaragala	24,186	3.5	11,045	5.1	14,941	4.2	50,172	4.0
Ratnapura	39,943	5.8	15,617	7.2	25,674	7.2	81,234	6.4
Kegalle	34,586	5.0	12,724	5.9	21,353	6.0	68,663	5.4

**Table 15: Number and Extent of Parcel According to Size of the Area by District (Small Holding Sector) – 2014**

District	Size of the Area of the Parcel														
	Less than 1 acre			1 - < 2 acres			2 - < 3 acres			3 - < 4 acres			4 - < 5 acres		
	Number of Parcels	Extent of Parcel		Number of Parcels	Extent of Parcel		Number of Parcels	Extent of Parcel		Number of Parcels	Extent of Parcel		Number of Parcels	Extent of Parcel	
Acres		%	Acres		%	Acres		%	Acres		%	Acres		%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,638,021</b>	<b>1,037,148</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,048,580</b>	<b>1,192,811</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>465,841</b>	<b>996,020</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>118,311</b>	<b>364,055</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47,982</b>	<b>195,711</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Colombo</b>	42,346	15,860	1.5	9,418	14,319	1.2	2,362	5,089	0.5	783	2,468	0.7	351	1,460	0.7
<b>Gampaha</b>	146,854	53,814	5.2	30,750	39,644	3.3	7,814	16,902	1.7	2,874	9,084	2.5	1,382	5,714	2.9
<b>Kalutara</b>	136,517	51,655	5.0	43,004	49,480	4.1	10,779	23,173	2.3	2,854	9,094	2.5	1,007	4,195	2.1
<b>Kandy</b>	181,301	65,952	6.4	43,460	49,078	4.1	10,848	23,017	2.3	2,460	7,694	2.1	1,126	4,665	2.4
<b>Matale</b>	97,292	40,145	3.9	41,681	47,235	4.0	14,111	29,312	2.9	2,256	6,994	1.9	904	3,706	1.9
<b>Nuwara Eliya</b>	109,989	30,556	2.9	19,444	21,233	1.8	3,731	7,792	0.8	797	2,476	0.7	357	1,462	0.7
<b>Galle</b>	169,519	64,035	6.2	53,123	60,177	5.0	11,157	23,760	2.4	2,507	7,875	2.2	996	4,146	2.1
<b>Matara</b>	153,096	59,453	5.7	49,749	57,521	4.8	11,285	23,957	2.4	2,541	7,979	2.2	977	4,050	2.1
<b>Hambantota</b>	85,088	36,505	3.5	57,236	65,019	5.5	32,632	70,375	7.1	5,550	17,159	4.7	2,154	8,825	4.5
<b>Jaffna</b>	79,669	29,016	2.8	9,450	13,526	1.1	2,061	4,593	0.5	608	1,959	0.5	242	1,022	0.5
<b>Mannar</b>	7,552	2,556	0.2	5,524	5,309	0.4	3,844	7,860	0.8	1,663	5,046	1.4	702	2,835	1.4
<b>Vavuniya</b>	13,886	5,788	0.6	12,874	14,248	1.2	7,569	15,408	1.5	3,236	9,766	2.7	1,148	4,617	2.4
<b>Mullaitivu</b>	12,057	5,744	0.6	12,388	12,787	1.1	6,977	14,304	1.4	4,232	12,845	3.5	839	3,389	1.7
<b>Kilinochchi</b>	13,344	6,140	0.6	11,971	12,432	1.0	6,059	12,456	1.3	3,091	9,353	2.6	1,019	4,118	2.1
<b>Batticaloa</b>	34,356	9,620	0.9	10,221	12,050	1.0	10,358	21,301	2.1	5,669	17,131	4.7	1,874	7,542	3.9
<b>Ampara</b>	50,267	17,752	1.7	28,493	32,493	2.7	35,389	77,549	7.8	9,853	29,978	8.2	3,917	15,791	8.1
<b>Trincomalee</b>	23,163	8,477	0.8	18,164	20,186	1.7	9,926	20,326	2.0	5,619	16,999	4.7	1,545	6,212	3.2
<b>Kurunegala</b>	388,714	167,278	16.1	155,831	172,599	14.5	49,851	104,809	10.5	10,873	33,880	9.3	4,757	19,538	10.0
<b>Puttalam</b>	72,813	29,264	2.8	41,467	48,784	4.1	22,114	46,296	4.6	4,432	13,702	3.8	2,403	9,818	5.0
<b>Anuradhapura</b>	188,403	86,927	8.4	132,583	152,201	12.8	67,226	146,312	14.7	18,695	57,021	15.7	5,657	22,958	11.7
<b>Polonnaruwa</b>	60,362	27,931	2.7	33,122	38,531	3.2	36,053	84,221	8.5	6,052	18,739	5.1	1,533	6,289	3.2
<b>Badulla</b>	175,269	60,373	5.8	47,720	51,822	4.3	22,815	48,685	4.9	3,867	11,886	3.3	1,806	7,313	3.7
<b>Monaragala</b>	61,081	28,164	2.7	58,574	65,583	5.5	45,931	94,601	9.5	9,560	29,263	8.0	7,614	30,975	15.8
<b>Ratnapura</b>	184,618	76,041	7.3	81,651	90,795	7.6	23,781	50,092	5.0	5,198	16,134	4.4	2,264	9,282	4.7
<b>Kegalle</b>	150,465	58,101	5.6	40,682	45,758	3.8	11,168	23,829	2.4	3,041	9,531	2.6	1,408	5,790	3.0

**Table 15: Number and Extent of Parcel According to Size of the Area by District (Small Holding Sector) - 2014 (cont...)**

District	Size of the Area of the Parcel														
	5 - < 10 acres			10 - < 20 acres			20 - < 50 acres			50 acres and above			Total		
	Number of Parcels	Extent of Parcel		Number of Parcels	Extent of Parcel		Number of Parcels	Extent of Parcel		Number of Parcels	Extent of Parcel		Number of Parcels	Extent of Parcel	
		Acres	%		Acres	%		Acres	%		Acres	%		Acres	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,862</b>	<b>407,660</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,629</b>	<b>179,889</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>28,993</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2,313</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,401,376</b>	<b>4,404,599</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Colombo</b>	767	5,141	1.3	249	3,269	1.8	26	751	2.6	-	-	-	56,302	48,356	1.1
<b>Gampaha</b>	2,185	13,707	3.4	771	9,848	5.5	35	945	3.3	-	-	-	192,665	149,658	3.4
<b>Kalutara</b>	1,717	10,948	2.7	429	5,563	3.1	15	430	1.5	-	-	-	196,322	154,539	3.5
<b>Kandy</b>	2,246	15,196	3.7	510	6,478	3.6	34	930	3.2	1	55	2.4	241,986	173,066	3.9
<b>Matale</b>	1,569	10,228	2.5	425	5,438	3.0	44	1,066	3.7	3	184	7.9	158,285	144,307	3.3
<b>Nuwara Eliya</b>	560	3,596	0.9	154	2,000	1.1	2	50	0.2	1	59	2.5	135,035	69,223	1.6
<b>Galle</b>	1,679	10,472	2.6	459	5,760	3.2	31	869	3.0	-	-	-	239,471	177,095	4.0
<b>Matara</b>	1,678	10,787	2.6	433	5,394	3.0	22	533	1.8	4	244	10.6	219,785	169,920	3.9
<b>Hambantota</b>	2,972	18,004	4.4	482	5,968	3.3	36	976	3.4	-	-	-	186,150	222,831	5.1
<b>Jaffna</b>	271	1,625	0.4	83	1,102	0.6	6	137	0.5	-	-	-	92,390	52,979	1.2
<b>Mannar</b>	1,179	6,999	1.7	242	2,949	1.6	31	826	2.8	1	80	3.5	20,738	34,458	0.8
<b>Vavuniya</b>	1,618	9,219	2.3	339	3,870	2.2	57	1,372	4.7	1	60	2.6	40,728	64,348	1.5
<b>Mullaitivu</b>	1,476	8,815	2.2	243	2,903	1.6	26	600	2.1	-	-	-	38,238	61,387	1.4
<b>Kilinochchi</b>	1,912	11,035	2.7	718	8,189	4.6	62	1,580	5.4	-	-	-	38,176	65,303	1.5
<b>Batticaloa</b>	3,838	21,805	5.3	917	10,711	6.0	120	2,986	10.3	5	277	12.0	67,358	103,424	2.3
<b>Ampara</b>	4,349	25,302	6.2	606	7,043	3.9	107	2,843	9.8	-	-	-	132,981	208,750	4.7
<b>Trincomalee</b>	1,462	8,545	2.1	228	2,587	1.4	23	518	1.8	10	606	26.2	60,140	84,456	1.9
<b>Kurunegala</b>	6,682	41,532	10.2	1,927	24,191	13.4	98	2,617	9.0	6	315	13.6	618,739	566,759	12.9
<b>Puttalam</b>	4,191	24,997	6.1	1,195	14,554	8.1	44	1,132	3.9	2	110	4.8	148,661	188,658	4.3
<b>Anuradhapura</b>	7,983	48,317	11.9	1,060	12,814	7.1	72	1,948	6.7	-	-	-	421,679	528,498	12.0
<b>Polonnaruwa</b>	3,021	18,368	4.5	206	2,572	1.4	29	699	2.4	-	-	-	140,378	197,350	4.5
<b>Badulla</b>	1,787	10,721	2.6	396	4,887	2.7	52	1,438	5.0	4	224	9.7	253,716	197,348	4.5
<b>Monaragala</b>	6,549	39,759	9.8	1,085	13,045	7.3	63	1,721	5.9	1	50	2.2	190,458	303,163	6.9
<b>Ratnapura</b>	3,002	18,631	4.6	868	10,995	6.1	52	1,370	4.7	1	50	2.2	301,435	273,390	6.2
<b>Kegalle</b>	2,169	13,910	3.4	604	7,757	4.3	23	658	2.3	-	-	-	209,560	65,334	3.8

**Table 16 : Number of Parcels Operated by Operators According to Size of Parcel by District (Small Holding Sector) - 2014**

District	Group of the Parcels											
	1 Parcel	%	2 Parcels	%	3 Parcels	%	4 Parcels	%	5 Parcels	%	6 Parcels	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,065,391</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>764,015</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>278,249</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>109,605</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47,237</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21,512</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Colombo</b>	19,318	1.8	10,211	1.3	3,055	1.1	1,089	1.0	399	0.8	151	0.7
<b>Gampaha</b>	59,268	5.6	32,780	4.3	11,396	4.1	4,220	3.8	1,665	3.5	728	3.4
<b>Kalutara</b>	42,319	4.0	31,412	4.1	13,407	4.8	5,489	5.0	2,480	5.2	1,179	5.5
<b>Kandy</b>	77,906	7.3	37,822	5.0	13,538	4.9	5,105	4.7	2,280	4.8	1,044	4.9
<b>Matale</b>	33,254	3.1	25,618	3.4	10,621	3.8	4,547	4.1	2,049	4.3	978	4.5
<b>Nuwara Eliya</b>	55,835	5.2	17,880	2.3	6,382	2.3	2,718	2.5	1,245	2.6	500	2.3
<b>Galle</b>	63,996	6.0	38,831	5.1	15,424	5.5	5,963	5.4	2,495	5.3	1,099	5.1
<b>Matara</b>	50,189	4.7	33,801	4.4	14,307	5.1	6,224	5.7	2,737	5.8	1,368	6.4
<b>Hambantota</b>	51,281	4.8	38,720	5.1	10,504	3.8	3,175	2.9	1,162	2.5	527	2.4
<b>Jaffna</b>	14,558	1.4	17,184	2.2	6,827	2.5	2,608	2.4	1,120	2.4	521	2.4
<b>Mannar</b>	2,509	0.2	3,995	0.5	1,657	0.6	607	0.6	265	0.6	118	0.5
<b>Vavuniya</b>	14,561	1.4	7,569	1.0	2,199	0.8	693	0.6	223	0.5	78	0.4
<b>Mullaitivu</b>	11,905	1.1	7,189	0.9	2,561	0.9	546	0.5	177	0.4	80	0.4
<b>Kilinochchi</b>	12,529	1.2	6,369	0.8	1,995	0.7	758	0.7	302	0.6	140	0.7
<b>Batticaloa</b>	8,904	0.8	19,656	2.6	4,346	1.6	1,065	1.0	310	0.7	86	0.4
<b>Ampara</b>	21,575	2.0	35,996	4.7	8,026	2.9	2,400	2.2	777	1.6	225	1.0
<b>Trincomalee</b>	12,543	1.2	16,277	2.1	3,399	1.2	843	0.8	229	0.5	46	0.2
<b>Kurunegala</b>	119,961	11.3	92,446	12.1	39,878	14.3	18,747	17.1	9,275	19.6	4,711	21.9
<b>Puttalam</b>	54,943	5.2	23,195	3.0	8,056	2.9	3,149	2.9	1,195	2.5	494	2.3
<b>Anuradhapura</b>	55,630	5.2	65,788	8.6	33,177	11.9	14,873	13.6	6,829	14.5	3,189	14.8
<b>Polonnaruwa</b>	31,390	2.9	39,017	5.1	6,054	2.2	1,933	1.8	652	1.4	235	1.1
<b>Badulla</b>	55,409	5.2	44,222	5.8	16,489	5.9	6,933	6.3	3,113	6.6	1,319	6.1
<b>Monaragala</b>	49,338	4.6	33,976	4.4	14,886	5.4	4,356	4.0	1,343	2.8	430	2.0
<b>Ratnapura</b>	88,847	8.3	54,427	7.1	18,017	6.5	6,353	5.8	2,413	5.1	970	4.5
<b>Kegalle</b>	57,422	5.4	29,636	3.9	12,046	4.3	5,209	4.8	2,502	5.3	1,297	6.0

**Table 16: Number of Parcels Operated by Operators According to Size of Parcel by District (Small Holding Sector) - 2014 (cont...)**

District	Group of the Parcels								Total
	7 Parcels	%	8 Parcels	%	9 Parcels	%	10 Parcels & Above	%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,446</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,423</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,104</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,827</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,311,366</b>
Colombo	65	0.6	31	0.6	16	0.5	21	0.5	34,391
Gampaha	341	3.3	161	3.0	91	2.9	131	3.4	110,889
Kalutara	609	5.8	263	4.9	196	6.3	261	6.8	97,814
Kandy	529	5.1	288	5.3	170	5.5	183	4.8	139,061
Matale	475	4.5	241	4.5	159	5.1	170	4.4	78,180
Nuwara Eliya	252	2.4	122	2.3	72	2.3	90	2.4	85,162
Galle	519	5.0	285	5.2	140	4.5	196	5.1	129,101
Matara	695	6.7	414	7.6	234	7.5	308	8.0	110,426
Hambantota	243	2.3	143	2.6	61	2.0	116	3.0	106,035
Jaffna	232	2.2	139	2.6	83	2.7	101	2.6	43,416
Mannar	48	0.5	13	0.2	10	0.3	19	0.5	9,261
Vavuniya	29	0.3	7	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	25,371
Mullaitivu	29	0.3	16	0.3	13	0.4	8	0.2	22,550
Kilinochchi	76	0.7	42	0.8	21	0.7	19	0.5	22,286
Batticaloa	32	0.3	11	0.2	4	0.1	3	0.1	34,463
Ampara	83	0.8	29	0.5	19	0.6	15	0.4	69,244
Trincomalee	13	0.1	5	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.1	33,395
Kurunegala	2,403	23.0	1,340	24.7	743	23.9	958	25.0	290,552
Puttalam	223	2.1	101	1.9	49	1.6	45	1.2	91,598
Anuradhapura	1,574	15.1	799	14.7	426	13.7	410	10.7	182,834
Polonnaruwa	83	0.8	39	0.7	17	0.6	25	0.7	79,613
Badulla	604	5.8	278	5.1	158	5.1	135	3.5	128,770
Monaragala	155	1.5	51	0.9	22	0.7	13	0.3	104,642
Ratnapura	413	3.9	188	3.5	113	3.7	158	4.1	172,231
Kegalle	719	6.9	415	7.7	281	9.0	437	11.4	110,081

**Table 17: Number and Extent of Holding According to Size of the Area by District (Small Holding Sector) – 2014**

District	Number of Holdings											
	Less than 1 Acre		1-< 2 Acres		2-<3 Acres		3-<4 Acres		4-<5 Acres		5-< 10 Acres	
	No.	Area (acres)	No.	Area (acres)	No.	Area (acres)	No.	Area (acres)	No.	Area (acres)	No.	Area (acres)
<b>Total</b>	<b>933,864</b>	<b>439,423</b>	<b>589,496</b>	<b>745,871</b>	<b>317,066</b>	<b>715,500</b>	<b>193,037</b>	<b>619,817</b>	<b>93,417</b>	<b>395,123</b>	<b>146,332</b>	<b>935,846</b>
<b>Colombo</b>	20,229	9,759	8,025	10,212	2,696	6,129	1,152	3,774	620	2,640	1,106	7,386
<b>Gampaha</b>	67,272	31,645	24,239	31,080	8,467	19,488	3,920	12,984	2,084	8,954	3,403	22,373
<b>Kalutara</b>	45,619	22,257	26,804	34,834	12,140	27,933	5,662	18,685	2,807	12,055	3,782	24,511
<b>Kandy</b>	81,603	34,450	32,615	41,021	12,153	27,516	5,132	16,774	2,505	10,716	3,846	25,577
<b>Matale</b>	28,222	14,170	22,771	29,039	12,777	28,816	6,592	21,477	3,012	12,797	3,905	24,948
<b>Nuwara Eliya</b>	59,510	15,692	15,851	19,704	5,564	12,441	2,022	6,563	882	3,753	1,048	6,731
<b>Galle</b>	66,257	31,132	35,889	45,984	14,094	32,271	5,725	18,894	2,663	11,464	3,508	22,524
<b>Matara</b>	48,545	24,688	34,717	44,769	14,426	33,122	5,605	18,578	2,605	11,266	3,578	23,259
<b>Hambantota</b>	29,850	15,410	30,298	37,616	21,168	48,056	11,256	35,927	4,988	21,069	7,030	44,174
<b>Jaffna</b>	27,031	13,670	9,490	12,900	3,399	8,060	1,542	5,224	758	3,332	966	6,223
<b>Mannar</b>	1,046	506	2,142	2,610	1,979	4,376	1,132	3,650	718	3,028	1,617	10,187
<b>Vavuniya</b>	7,660	3,578	6,948	7,877	3,627	7,785	1,937	6,129	1,553	6,419	2,667	17,114
<b>Mullaitivu</b>	5,871	2,964	5,822	7,205	3,534	7,798	2,162	6,862	1,310	5,443	2,997	18,728
<b>Kilinochchi</b>	6,939	3,360	5,203	6,236	3,179	7,031	1,815	5,803	1,174	4,920	2,713	17,174
<b>Batticaloa</b>	8,421	3,695	5,652	7,123	6,971	15,525	4,954	15,962	2,379	9,929	4,595	28,362
<b>Ampara</b>	12,240	5,818	11,466	14,462	13,063	29,213	15,433	47,789	5,617	23,357	9,419	59,414
<b>Trincomalee</b>	7,613	3,120	7,065	8,764	7,208	16,009	4,387	14,023	2,896	12,025	3,642	22,032
<b>Kurunegala</b>	103,428	56,342	88,083	112,272	43,174	98,005	22,225	72,736	11,975	51,335	17,235	111,476
<b>Puttalam</b>	36,848	15,905	20,789	25,173	13,205	28,774	7,132	22,719	4,209	17,618	7,116	45,206
<b>Anuradhapura</b>	40,192	21,285	42,119	54,007	29,186	66,758	25,565	81,777	14,252	60,254	25,790	166,112
<b>Polonnaruwa</b>	20,953	10,581	14,802	18,408	11,286	25,670	19,741	60,892	3,954	16,574	7,569	47,690
<b>Badulla</b>	63,002	26,875	30,898	39,321	14,217	31,965	10,413	34,059	3,812	16,012	5,331	33,758
<b>Monaragala</b>	19,703	10,066	23,214	28,468	22,616	49,778	12,731	40,396	9,194	38,514	13,678	87,919
<b>Ratnapura</b>	69,917	34,820	54,841	68,780	25,276	56,362	9,932	32,038	4,822	20,343	5,832	36,908
<b>Kegalle</b>	55,894	27,633	29,754	38,006	11,662	26,618	4,869	16,100	2,627	11,306	3,960	26,061

**Table 17: Number and Extent of Holding According to Size of the Area by District (Small Holding Sector) - 2014 (cont...)**

District	Number of Holdings						Total	
	10-< 20 Acres		20-<50 Acres		50 Acres & above			
	No.	Area (acres)	No.	Area (acres)	No.	Area (acres)	No.	Area (acres)
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,399</b>	<b>423,375</b>	<b>4,566</b>	<b>119,619</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>10,026</b>	<b>2,311,343</b>	<b>4,404,599</b>
Colombo	487	6,387	75	1,957	2	112	34,391	48,356
Gampaha	1,277	16,885	220	5,828	7	420	110,889	149,658
Kalutara	889	11,284	108	2,876	2	102	97,814	154,539
Kandy	1,082	13,785	123	3,170	1	57	139,061	173,066
Matale	788	10,029	109	2,738	5	293	78,180	144,307
Nuwara Eliya	249	3,264	34	896	3	178	85,162	69,223
Galle	830	10,867	130	3,566	7	393	129,101	177,095
Matara	817	10,514	126	3,314	6	410	110,426	169,920
Hambantota	1,281	16,171	163	4,353	1	54	106,035	222,831
Jaffna	201	2,706	25	695	3	169	43,416	52,979
Mannar	504	6,473	116	3,162	6	466	9,261	34,458
Vavuniya	806	10,388	165	4,525	8	533	25,371	64,348
Mullaitivu	703	8,852	132	3,395	2	139	22,532	61,387
Kilinochchi	991	12,759	246	6,747	21	1,273	22,282	65,303
Batticaloa	1,190	14,535	286	7,500	13	794	34,462	103,424
Ampara	1,754	21,625	241	6,320	12	751	69,244	208,750
Trincomalee	511	6,237	61	1,535	11	711	33,395	84,456
Kurunegala	3,924	50,607	487	12,839	20	1,147	290,552	566,759
Puttalam	1,994	25,127	296	7,728	7	407	91,598	188,658
Anuradhapura	5,255	65,918	470	11,923	8	464	182,834	528,498
Polonnaruwa	1,181	14,467	127	3,068	-	-	79,613	197,350
Badulla	990	12,173	100	2,749	7	437	128,770	197,348
Monaragala	3,170	39,583	335	8,333	2	106	104,642	303,163
Ratnapura	1,381	17,782	224	5,906	8	451	172,231	273,390
Kegalle	1,145	14,954	168	4,496	3	160	110,081	165,334

**Table 18: Number of Holdings and Extent by Agricultural Households by Volume of Works (Small Holding Sector) - 2014**

District	Entire Work done by Household Members		50% of Work or More Done by Household Members		Less Than 50% of Work Done by Household Members		Total	
	No. of Holdings	Extent (Acres)	No. of Holdings	Extent (Acres)	No. of Holdings	Extent (Acres)	No. of Holdings	Extent (Acres)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,239,580</b>	<b>1,909,473</b>	<b>678,501</b>	<b>1,576,203</b>	<b>393,262</b>	<b>918,923</b>	<b>2,311,343</b>	<b>4,404,599</b>
Colombo	18,132	20,106	8,317	13,368	7,942	14,883	34,391	48,356
Gampaha	67,067	70,318	22,574	38,387	21,248	40,952	110,889	149,658
Kalutara	49,864	64,867	27,929	49,801	20,021	39,871	97,814	154,539
Kandy	82,104	88,299	35,079	51,406	21,878	33,361	139,061	173,066
Matale	45,657	73,162	20,528	45,537	11,995	25,608	78,180	144,307
Nuwara Eliya	45,839	32,553	26,751	23,548	12,573	13,121	85,162	69,223
Galle	57,103	60,972	41,289	61,199	30,709	54,924	129,101	177,095
Matara	58,001	69,923	32,972	56,888	19,453	43,108	110,426	169,920
Hambantota	47,534	73,308	39,671	96,967	18,830	52,556	106,035	222,831
Jaffna	16,642	16,441	15,304	20,036	11,470	16,502	43,416	52,979
Mannar	4,166	13,135	3,172	13,303	1,923	8,021	9,261	34,458
Vavuniya	14,329	27,700	6,200	24,020	4,842	12,627	25,371	64,348
Mullaitivu	12,748	29,997	6,160	20,295	3,623	11,095	22,532	61,387
Kilinochchi	11,369	22,079	7,438	29,447	3,475	13,777	22,282	65,303
Batticaloa	15,198	39,588	11,220	38,857	8,044	24,979	34,462	103,424
Ampara	26,520	64,955	26,870	90,035	15,854	53,761	69,244	208,750
Trincomalee	12,097	23,106	12,811	36,935	8,488	24,415	33,395	84,456
Kurunegala	166,514	275,307	81,048	190,165	42,990	101,287	290,552	566,759
Puttalam	51,263	88,320	24,762	63,712	15,573	36,626	91,598	188,658
Anuradhapura	84,200	193,575	67,643	237,217	30,990	97,706	182,834	528,498
Polonnaruwa	31,157	53,561	27,734	84,688	20,722	59,101	79,613	197,350
Badulla	74,104	102,171	37,737	66,748	16,929	28,430	128,770	197,348
Monaragala	62,650	163,653	31,495	107,614	10,496	31,895	104,642	303,163
Ratnapura	114,426	153,660	40,242	73,352	17,563	46,379	172,231	273,390
Kegalle	70,896	88,718	23,554	42,677	15,631	33,938	110,081	165,334



**Table 19 : Number of Agricultural Household and their Population by Sex - 2014**

District	No. of Agricultural Household	Sex of the Household Members					
		Male	%	Female	%	TOTAL	%
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>2,258,985</b>	<b>4,519,152</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>4,614,116</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>9,133,268</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Colombo	32,718	64,555	48.9	67,540	51.1	132,095	100.0
Gampaha	103,672	205,446	49.0	214,159	51.0	419,604	100.0
Kalutara	100,308	198,905	49.1	206,284	50.9	405,189	100.0
Kandy	133,395	281,012	49.0	292,283	51.0	573,295	100.0
Matale	72,591	147,304	49.8	148,726	50.2	296,029	100.0
Nuwara Eliya	84,404	188,238	49.8	189,908	50.2	378,146	100.0
Galle	127,750	250,747	48.8	262,569	51.2	513,316	100.0
Matara	108,206	223,065	49.5	227,753	50.5	450,818	100.0
Hambantota	104,352	213,259	50.1	212,599	49.9	425,858	100.0
Jaffna	43,466	85,269	48.9	89,014	51.1	174,283	100.0
Mannar	8,930	18,714	50.5	18,374	49.5	37,088	100.0
Vavuniya	22,429	42,344	49.2	43,772	50.8	86,115	100.0
Mullaitivu	21,793	38,058	49.4	39,012	50.6	77,070	100.0
Killinochchi	22,004	42,234	49.5	43,046	50.5	85,279	100.0
Batticaloa	34,895	69,732	50.3	68,971	49.7	138,703	100.0
Ampara	66,381	136,953	50.4	134,786	49.6	271,739	100.0
Tricomalee	32,340	63,056	49.9	63,256	50.1	126,312	100.0
Kurunegala	288,816	555,176	48.9	579,965	51.1	1,135,141	100.0
Puttalam	90,119	172,190	49.0	179,344	51.0	351,533	100.0
Anuradhapura	179,809	353,586	49.5	360,333	50.5	713,919	100.0
Polonnaruwa	78,136	157,269	50.1	156,566	49.9	313,835	100.0
Badulla	126,396	258,173	49.9	259,124	50.1	517,298	100.0
Monaragala	100,274	200,743	50.4	197,325	49.6	398,068	100.0
Ratnapura	171,303	343,176	50.2	341,073	49.8	684,248	100.0
Kegalle	104,498	209,949	49.0	218,335	51.0	428,284	100.0

**Table 20: Number of Parcels and Extent under Coconut Systematic Cultivation by District**

District	Small Holding Sector					Estate Sector					Grand Total
	Number of Parcels	Total Extent	In Production	Not in Production		Number of Estates	Total Extent	In Production	Not in Production		
				Newly Planted	Under Planted				Newly Planted	Under Planted	
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>2,340,935</b>	<b>257,167</b>	<b>221,281</b>	<b>35,886</b>	<b>30,132</b>	<b>6,086</b>	<b>158,456</b>	<b>136,213</b>	<b>22,205</b>	<b>13,043</b>	<b>415,623</b>
<b>Colombo</b>	35,420	4,368	3,789	580	361	95	1,210	964	246	62	<b>5,578</b>
<b>Gampaha</b>	131,801	31,267	29,114	2,153	4,528	450	15,783	13,730	2,053	742	<b>47,050</b>
<b>Kalutara</b>	100,954	4,675	3,945	729	583	185	1,047	957	90	127	<b>5,722</b>
<b>Kandy</b>	129,333	2,055	1,827	228	152	143	999	916	83	41	<b>3,054</b>
<b>Matale</b>	87,341	8,307	6,976	1,332	578	187	3,843	3,454	389	430	<b>12,150</b>
<b>Nuwara Eliya</b>	30,665	309	248	61	44	12	10	10	-	4	<b>319</b>
<b>Galle</b>	140,413	3,141	2,783	358	397	212	1,491	1,332	159	118	<b>4,632</b>
<b>Matara</b>	125,855	3,399	3,204	194	442	272	1,564	1,449	115	81	<b>4,963</b>
<b>Hambantota</b>	120,673	11,905	8,879	3,026	1,288	98	1,335	1,017	318	348	<b>13,240</b>
<b>Jaffna</b>	47,352	832	525	307	89	7	149	132	17	12	<b>981</b>
<b>Mannar</b>	7,927	973	798	175	30	8	152	152	-	40	<b>1,125</b>
<b>Vavuniya</b>	23396	1,482	769	713	90	8	14	14	-	19	<b>1,496</b>
<b>Mullaitivu</b>	21,806	2,712	1,759	953	253	42	819	803	16	278	<b>3,531</b>
<b>Kilinochchi</b>	21,870	2,280	1,550	730	112	163	1,261	1,188	73	1,170	<b>3,541</b>
<b>Batticaloa</b>	33,312	1,157	760	397	52	58	521	433	88	278	<b>1,678</b>
<b>Ampara</b>	67,713	1,105	751	353	96	21	496	463	33	62	<b>1,601</b>
<b>Trincomalee</b>	29,035	849	669	180	47	3	41	41	-	3	<b>890</b>
<b>Kurunegala</b>	347,737	97,915	86,600	11,315	14,528	2,069	79,940	67,683	12,257	4,107	<b>177,855</b>
<b>Puttalam</b>	101,526	41,293	36,272	5,020	3,624	1,334	41,609	36,543	5,066	4,004	<b>82,902</b>
<b>Anuradhapura</b>	182,566	7,516	5,521	1,995	503	66	497	439	58	178	<b>8,013</b>
<b>Polonnaruwa</b>	77,381	980	775	206	66	51	2,200	1,468	732	397	<b>3,180</b>
<b>Badulla</b>	78,886	1,204	712	492	165	37	321	291	30	22	<b>1,525</b>
<b>Monaragala</b>	108,267	7,588	5,043	2,545	454	65	592	458	134	160	<b>8,180</b>
<b>Ratnapura</b>	175,225	11,654	10,520	1,134	672	318	1,119	1,006	113	246	<b>12,773</b>
<b>Kegalle</b>	114,481	8,202	7,494	709	975	182	1,443	1,308	135	114	<b>9,645</b>

**Table 21: Coconut Extent under Scattered Cultivation by District**

District	Small Holding Sector				Estate Sector			Grand Total
	Below 40 Perches	Over 40 perches			Bearing	Not Bearing	Total	
		Bearing	Not Bearing	Total				
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>89,632</b>	<b>383680</b>	<b>186828</b>	<b>570,507</b>	<b>15,836</b>	<b>4,385</b>	<b>20,221</b>	<b>680,360</b>
Colombo	5,858	7,748	2,237	9,985	229	98	327	16,169
Gampaha	13,223	52,081	19,386	71,467	1,447	365	1812	86,502
Kalutara	6,506	8,025	2,660	10,685	165	54	219	17,410
Kandy	3,016	3,251	1,447	4,698	213	50	263	7,977
Matale	1,200	12,876	6,111	18,988	301	130	431	20,619
Nuwara Eliya	316	401	306	707	3	2	4	1,027
Galle	5,491	5,160	2,019	7,179	565	253	818	13,488
Matara	3,608	5,573	2,196	7,768	1,048	145	1,193	12,569
Hambantota	3,265	17,576	9,635	27,211	461	92	553	31,029
Jaffna	6,029	1,208	693	1,901	17	6	23	7,953
Mannar	1,127	82	104	187	-	3	3	1,317
Vavuniya	855	1,454	1,934	3,388	5	1	5	4,249
Mullaitivu	629	154	263	417	97	47	144	1,190
Kilinochchi	489	103	135	237	75	11	86	812
Batticaloa	5,541	215	272	487	92	71	163	6,191
Ampara	4,197	120	95	215	2	2	4	4,416
Trincomalee	2,453	1,012	929	1,941	-	-	-	4,394
Kurunegala	7,841	14,3419	80,343	223,762	7,681	2,136	9,816	241,420
Puttalam	5,386	65,716	28,667	94,384	2,693	689	3,382	103,151
Anuradhapura	2,494	9,868	7,312	17,179	59	45	104	19,777
Polonnaruwa	1,797	1,369	872	2,241	18	30	47	4,086
Badulla	710	1,239	1,512	2,751	61	23	84	3,546
Monaragala	745	9,965	7,380	17,344	3	37	40	18,130
Ratnapura	3,237	20,291	6,346	26,637	177	68	245	30,119
Kegalle	3,619	14,773	3,976	18,748	425	28	453	22,820

**Table 22: Extent under Other Export Agricultural Crops by Sector and by District – 2014**

District	Extent in Acres											
	Cocoa			Coffee			Cinnamon			Pepper		
	Extent under Systematic Cultivation			Extent under Systematic Cultivation			Extent under Systematic Cultivation			Extent under Systematic Cultivation		
	Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>2,472</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>3,262</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>77,489</b>	<b>69,269</b>	<b>8,220</b>	<b>59,775</b>	<b>56,661</b>	<b>3,114</b>
Colombo	1	1	-	14	14	-	417	374	43	297	265	32
Gampaha	18	14	4	59	50	9	631	422	209	1,570	1,396	174
Kalutara	30	30	-	42	42	-	5,793	4991	802	333	313	20
Kandy	136	77	59	683	554	129	412	278	134	6,189	5,861	328
Matale	1,052	81	971	381	265	116	758	496	262	9,229	8,097	1,132
Nuwara Eliya	4	4	-	569	354	215	129	44	85	2,161	2,152	9
Galle	75	75	-	102	102	-	27,573	25,614	1,959	344	327	17
Matara	37	37	-	95	90	5	21,873	19,951	1,922	428	401	27
Hambantota	26	26	-	63	63	-	7,604	7,568	36	2,663	2,611	52
Jaffna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mannar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vavuniya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mullaitivu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilinochchi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Batticaloa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ampara	11	11	-	15	15	-	30	30	-	70	69	1
Trincomalee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-
Kurunegala	204	66	138	281	223	58	522	387	135	3,791	3,338	453
Puttalam	-	-	-	9	9	-	30	14	16	152	111	41
Anuradhapura	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	53	15	254	253	1
Polonnaruwa	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	75	75	-
Badulla	70	25	45	292	201	91	1,151	785	366	12,002	11,661	341
Monaragala	675	585	90	129	128	1	371	302	69	8,108	8,050	58
Ratnapura	38	38	-	197	152	45	9,381	7,607	1,774	10,473	10,175	298
Kegalle	95	44	51	331	288	43	734	341	393	1630	1500	130

*Note: Excluding the extent of holdings ¼ acres and below.*

**Table 22: Extent under Other Export Agricultural Crops by Sector and by District – 2014 (Cont.....)**

District	Extent in Acres														
	Cardamom			Cloves			Nutmeg			Betel			Arecanut		
	Extent under Systematic Cultivation			Extent under Systematic Cultivation			Extent under Systematic Cultivation			Extent under Systematic Cultivation			Extent under Systematic Cultivation		
Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>3,983</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>3,418</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>2,588</b>	<b>2,380</b>	<b>208</b>
Colombo	4	4	-	8	8	-	1	1	-	33	33	-	25	24	1
Gampaha	15	15	-	56	54	2	26	25	1	391	380	11	215	165	50
Kalutara	14	14	-	21	21	-	18	16	2	81	81	-	47	43	4
Kandy	1,010	152	858	681	641	40	342	332	10	13	13	-	170	165	5
Matale	1,342	120	1,222	316	218	98	76	34	42	37	37	-	240	189	51
Nuwara Eliya	336	22	314	52	46	6	3	3	-	9	9	-	97	53	44
Galle	42	42	-	47	46	1	20	20	-	75	75	-	83	82	1
Matara	86	10	76	27	25	2	14	13	1	21	21	-	48	46	2
Hambantota	6	6	-	7	7	-	23	23	-	22	22	-	55	47	8
Jaffna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	8	8	-
Mannar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	1	1	-
Vavuniya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	24	23	1
Mullaitivu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	69	69	-
Kilinochchi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	38	38	-
Batticaloa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	111	-	1	1	-
Ampara	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	23	18	5	18	18	-
Trincomalee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	84	-	15	15	-
Kurunegala	42	42	-	143	136	7	82	77	5	1,133	1,050	83	366	344	22
Puttalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	141	136	5	23	23	-
Anuradhapura	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	45	-	79	79	-	59	59	-
Polonnaruwa	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	41	41	-	10	10	-
Badulla	16	16	-	28	27	1	16	16	-	12	12	-	253	252	1
Monaragala	23	19	4	10	8	2	9	9	-	54	54	-	219	218	1
Ratnapura	674	74	600	70	51	19	15	15	-	56	56	-	333	328	5
Kegalle	373	29	344	553	481	72	91	87	4	76	76	-	171	159	12

*Note: Excluding the extent of holdings ¼ acres and below.*

**Table 23: Extent under Fruit Crops by Sector and District – 2014**

District	Extent in Acres											
	Mango			Banana			Papaw			Pine apple		
	Extent under Systematic Cultivation			Extent under Systematic Cultivation			Extent under Systematic Cultivation			Extent under Systematic Cultivation		
Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>7,909</b>	<b>6,047</b>	<b>1,862</b>	<b>46,486</b>	<b>43,234</b>	<b>3,252</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>10,927</b>	<b>9,268</b>	<b>1,659</b>
Colombo	86	83	3	305	274	31	6	3	3	369	269	100
Gampaha	272	256	16	1,445	1,301	144	19	15	4	5,183	4,582	601
Kalutara	56	36	20	293	260	33	12	10	2	144	115	29
Kandy	432	426	6	493	449	44	11	10	1	272	272	-
Matale	637	496	141	1,109	873	236	42	28	14	29	23	6
Nuwara Eliya	38	38	-	297	297	-	1	1	-	10	10	-
Galle	76	76	-	275	269	6	23	23	-	112	109	3
Matara	29	23	6	294	265	29	10	5	5	68	53	15
Hambantota	620	346	274	11,773	11,670	103	152	129	23	81	74	7
Jaffna	52	52	-	1,164	1,164	-	5	5	-	1	1	-
Mannar	17	17	-	82	65	17	1	1	-	-	-	-
Vavuniya	33	33	-	354	351	3	18	17	1	10	9	1
Mullaitivu	100	99	1	411	409	2	7	7	-	3	3	-
Kilinochchi	267	251	16	479	477	2	18	18	-	12	8	4
Batticaloa	90	86	4	52	42	10	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ampara	200	193	7	366	355	11	9	6	3	33	33	-
Trincomalee	95	95	-	112	95	17	4	2	2	17	17	-
Kurunegala	903	608	295	3,676	3,088	588	233	138	95	2,824	2,253	571
Puttalam	391	218	173	1,863	1,127	736	116	62	54	783	650	133
Anuradhapura	1,143	858	285	4,497	4,449	48	122	108	14	139	137	2
Polonnaruwa	292	67	225	483	355	128	31	8	23	46	26	20
Badulla	368	209	159	1,453	1,425	28	14	13	1	113	85	28
Monaragala	1,393	1,184	209	8,997	8,120	877	55	35	20	192	161	31
Ratnapura	209	189	20	5,564	5,510	54	23	23	-	138	126	12
Kegalle	110	108	2	648	543	105	3	3	-	347	251	96

*Note: Excluding the extent of holdings ¼ acres and below.*

**Table 23: Extent under Fruit Crops by Sector and District – 2014 (Cont.....)**

District	Extent in Acres											
	Rambutan			Pomegranate			Avocado			Guava (Kilo Pera)		
	Extent under Systematic Cultivation			Extent under Systematic Cultivation			Extent under Systematic Cultivation			Extent under Systematic Cultivation		
	Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>2,536</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>118</b>
Colombo	213	134	79	43	43	-	6	6	-	9	9	-
Gampaha	854	661	193	44	42	2	48	44	4	15	14	1
Kalutara	110	77	33	17	17	-	17	16	1	5	3	2
Kandy	82	81	1	197	191	6	243	240	3	164	164	-
Matale	16	10	6	25	24	1	13	13	-	22	18	4
Nuwara Eliya	4	4	-	18	18	-	36	36	-	23	23	-
Galle	64	62	2	50	50	-	28	28	-	16	16	-
Matara	17	13	4	19	19	-	22	22	-	8	8	-
Hambantota	15	15	-	74	72	2	7	7	-	18	14	4
Jaffna	14	14	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	8	8	-
Mannar	2	2	-	7	7	-	1	1	-	2	2	-
Vavuniya	1	1	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	1	1	-
Mullaitivu	1	1	-	12	12	-	7	7	-	-	-	-
Kilinochchi	3	3	-	127	127	-	6	6	-	137	137	-
Batticaloa	-	-	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	2	2	-
Ampara	4	4	-	77	77	-	4	4	-	3	3	-
Trincomalee	39	39	-	30	30	-	9	9	-	28	27	1
Kurunegala	136	80	56	135	125	10	84	80	4	90	75	15
Puttalam	46	46	-	210	191	19	62	62	-	360	341	19
Anuradhapura	57	55	2	128	121	7	93	92	1	474	445	29
Polonnaruwa	8	8	-	18	15	3	14	14	-	43	12	31
Badulla	74	56	18	40	40	-	108	108	-	73	64	9
Monaragala	187	179	8	35	31	4	19	19	-	28	28	-
Ratnapura	223	84	139	68	66	2	63	63	-	29	26	3
Kegalle	366	185	181	24	24	-	79	79	-	44	44	-

*Note: Excluding the extent of holdings ¼ acres and below.*

**Table 23: Extent under Fruit Crops by Sector and District – 2014 (Cont.....)**

District	Extent in Acres								
	Durian			Orange			Lime		
	Extent under Systematic Cultivation			Extent under Systematic Cultivation			Extent under Systematic Cultivation		
Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>1,647</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>2,611</b>	<b>2,525</b>	<b>86</b>
Colombo	8	4	4	3	3	-	4	4	-
Gampaha	64	63	1	39	39	-	50	50	-
Kalutara	13	10	3	4	3	1	4	3	1
Kandy	270	269	1	56	51	5	171	166	5
Matale	5	5	-	43	33	10	32	28	4
Nuwara Eliya	19	19	-	29	29	-	19	19	-
Galle	47	47	-	35	34	1	40	40	-
Matara	38	37	1	19	14	5	17	16	1
Hambantota	10	10	-	95	87	8	93	75	18
Jaffna	-	-	-	23	23	-	21	21	-
Mannar	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-
Vavuniya	-	-	-	13	13	-	48	47	1
Mullaitivu	1	1	-	13	13	-	30	30	-
Kilinochchi	-	-	-	117	117	-	104	104	-
Batticaloa	2	2	-	7	7	-	8	8	-
Ampara	3	3	-	88	87	1	212	212	-
Trincomalee	25	25	-	40	40	-	75	75	-
Kurunegala	39	39	-	225	214	11	166	143	23
Puttalam	45	45	-	288	264	24	63	58	5
Anuradhapura	104	102	2	156	127	29	177	169	8
Polonnaruwa	3	3	-	13	12	1	10	9	1
Badulla	44	41	3	164	137	27	84	84	-
Monaragala	27	27	-	280	247	33	1,076	1,066	10
Ratnapura	52	37	15	29	23	6	77	68	9
Kegalle	60	58	2	30	27	3	27	27	-

*Note: Excluding the extent of holdings ¼ acres and below.*



**Table 24: Extent under Other Perennial Crops by Sector and District –2014**

District	Extent in Acres								
	Cashew			Sugarcane			Jack Fruit		
	Extent under Systematic Cultivation			Extent under Systematic Cultivation			Extent under Systematic Cultivation		
	Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>19,326</b>	<b>11,088</b>	<b>8,238</b>	<b>28,716</b>	<b>23,835</b>	<b>4,881</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>260</b>
Colombo	12	12	-	5	5	-	83	-	83
Gampaha	149	137	12	37	37	-	108	72	36
Kalutara	15	12	3	35	35	-	7	5	2
Kandy	71	71	-	21	21	-	40	10	30
Matale	728	449	279	10	10	-	75	13	62
Nuwara Eliya	33	33	-	6	6	-	5	4	1
Galle	98	98	-	36	36	-	5	5	-
Matara	12	10	2	12	12	-	8	8	-
Hambantota	258	209	49	36	36	-	6	6	-
Jaffna	29	29	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Mannar	1,119	19	1,100	-	-	-	1	1	-
Vavuniya	7	4	3	-	-	-	1	1	-
Mullaitivu	131	92	39	5	5	-	2	2	-
Kilinochchi	94	29	65	35	35	-	-	-	-
Batticaloa	749	180	569	-	-	-	5	5	-
Ampara	517	411	106	5,051	4,658	393	4	4	-
Trincomalee	25	25	-	24	1	23	3	3	-
Kurunegala	2,555	1,534	1,021	45	45	-	36	20	16
Puttalam	9,816	5,364	4,452	83	83	-	19	17	2
Anuradhapura	1,302	1,051	251	54	54	-	20	13	7
Polonnaruwa	301	136	165	12	12	-	5	5	-
Badulla	711	689	22	211	209	2	10	10	-
Monaragala	420	329	91	22,619	18,296	4,323	22	20	2
Ratnapura	127	118	9	318	178	140	65	52	13
Kegalle	47	47	-	59	59	-	22	16	6

*Note: Excluding the extent of holdings ¼ acres and below.*

**Table 24: Extent under Other Perennial Crops by Sector and District – 2014 (Cont.....)**

District	Extent in Acres								
	Oil Palm			Tamarind			Goraka		
	Extent under Systematic Cultivation			Extent under Systematic Cultivation			Extent under Systematic Cultivation		
Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	Total	Small Holding Sector	Estate Sector	
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>6,011</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>5,613</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>205</b>
Colombo	2	-	2	4	4	-	2	2	-
Gampaha	54	48	6	33	33	-	87	83	4
Kalutara	1,933	7	1,926	11	11	-	22	5	17
Kandy	762	24	738	31	31	-	42	40	2
Matale	20	4	16	5	4	1	13	6	7
Nuwara Eliya	18	17	1	17	17	-	15	15	-
Galle	2,089	33	2,056	40	40	-	36	26	10
Matara	317	7	310	6	6	-	37	32	5
Hambantota	20	11	9	22	20	2	84	79	5
Jaffna	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Mannar	1	1	-	5	5	-	1	-	1
Vavuniya	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	1
Mullaitivu	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Kilinochchi	1	1	-	17	17	-	4	-	4
Batticaloa	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Ampara	5	5	-	9	9	-	7	3	4
Trincomalee	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Kurunegala	65	65	-	37	32	5	54	23	31
Puttalam	7	7	-	17	14	3	109	37	72
Anuradhapura	78	78	-	79	79	-	109	102	7
Polonnaruwa	7	7	-	6	6	-	12	7	5
Badulla	194	36	158	31	31	-	57	54	3
Monaragala	33	8	25	18	18	-	29	18	11
Ratnapura	373	12	361	39	39	-	41	31	10
Kegalle	31	26	5	18	18	-	39	38	1

*Note: Excluding the extent of holdings ¼ acres and below.*

**Table 25: Number of Holdings and Extent of Paddy Land by Cultivation Season and District -2014**

District	Asweddumized Paddy Land		Sown Extent			
			2013/14 Maha Season		2014 Yala Season	
	Number of Holdings	Extent (Acres)	Number of Holdings	Extent (Acres)	Number of Holdings	Extent (Acres)
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>887,831</b>	<b>1,706,410</b>	<b>884,609</b>	<b>1,476,781</b>	<b>466,338</b>	<b>627,606</b>
<b>Colombo</b>	8,886	11,091	8,886	10,141	3,144	2,685
<b>Gampaha</b>	29,479	33,855	29,479	30,302	12,471	10,726
<b>Kalutara</b>	30,710	38,605	30,710	34,332	15,582	13,459
<b>Kandy</b>	32,460	34,888	32,460	30,709	20,516	19,349
<b>Matale</b>	35,703	51,100	35,703	47,026	14,900	15,431
<b>Nuwara Eliya</b>	12,721	13,892	12,721	13,019	5,977	5,137
<b>Galle</b>	29,650	38,645	29,650	34,281	10,760	11,380
<b>Matara</b>	33,687	40,443	33,687	37,021	26,270	26,046
<b>Hambantota</b>	39,455	86,341	39,455	81,993	32,044	60,708
<b>Jaffna</b>	14,334	26,039	14,334	25,531	-	-
<b>Mannar</b>	6,944	24,955	5,523	18,362	1,564	2,251
<b>Vavuniya</b>	9,322	26,815	7,666	24,836	2,267	3,785
<b>Mullaitivu</b>	9,994	29,283	9,992	28,554	1,421	2,894
<b>Kilinochchi</b>	9,709	43,409	9,707	41,098	866	2,866
<b>Batticaloa</b>	22,265	84,271	22,265	76,287	5,673	22,079
<b>Ampara</b>	48,172	148,607	48,172	141,395	30,115	73,112
<b>Trincomalee</b>	22,310	67,398	22,310	60,152	6,888	15,272
<b>Kurunegala</b>	150,566	202,036	150,566	165,014	128,096	133,729
<b>Puttalam</b>	21,715	47,899	21,611	34,938	15,084	26,602
<b>Anuradhapura</b>	111,635	278,995	111,598	189,760	33,993	46,364
<b>Polonnaruwa</b>	52,006	147,088	52,006	137,260	35,174	71,772
<b>Badulla</b>	56,321	76,386	56,321	71,019	17,400	18,274
<b>Monaragala</b>	45,778	88,598	45,778	85,480	12,904	16,096
<b>Ratnapura</b>	29,853	42,066	29,853	37,801	18,135	17,987
<b>Kegalle</b>	24,156	23,705	24,156	20,470	15,094	9,602

**Table 26: Number of Parcels and Extent of Paddy Land by Cultivation Season and District -2014**

District	Asweddumized Paddy Land		Sown Extent			
			2013/14 Maha Season		2014 Yala Season	
	Number of Parcels	Extent (Acres)	Number of Parcels	Extent (Acres)	Number of Parcels	Extent (Acres)
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>1,226,987</b>	<b>1,706,410</b>	<b>1,221,728</b>	<b>1,476,781</b>	<b>606,500</b>	<b>627,606</b>
Colombo	10,793	10,638	10,793	9,733	3,570	2,514
Gampaha	38,841	33,568	38,841	30,054	16,115	10,508
Kalutara	39,817	38,541	39,817	34,270	19,728	13,426
Kandy	44,691	35,031	44,691	30,701	25,550	19,130
Matale	52,009	50,426	52,009	46,392	19,362	15,455
Nuwara Eliya	20,205	13,932	20,205	13,036	8,619	5,155
Galle	38,191	38,977	38,191	34,492	13,962	11,378
Matara	50,969	40,285	50,969	36,822	38,784	25,967
Hambantota	48,953	86,726	48,953	82,307	38,337	61,036
Jaffna	21,096	24,878	21,096	24,411	–	–
Mannar	10,701	25,338	7,590	18,470	1,820	2,646
Vavuniya	11,262	26,576	9,114	24,480	2,559	3,774
Mullaitivu	12,751	29,917	12,751	29,175	1,695	2,959
Kilinochchi	14,666	44,716	14,666	42,375	1,146	2,943
Batticaloa	26,738	83,651	26,738	75,848	6,324	21,944
Ampara	58,620	148,785	58,620	141,428	34,299	73,243
Trincomalee	29,103	67,604	29,103	60,234	8,089	15,379
Kurunegala	228,591	201,258	228,591	164,750	188,215	133,141
Puttalam	28,966	47,578	28,966	34,700	19,394	26,541
Anuradhapura	172,726	279,109	172,726	190,224	40,650	46,439
Polonnaruwa	67,009	147,492	67,009	137,573	41,813	72,041
Badulla	75,431	76,658	75,431	71,213	20,592	18,390
Monaragala	54,809	88,924	54,809	85,758	14,271	16,217
Ratnapura	36,162	42,042	36,162	37,781	21,102	17,847
Kegalle	33,887	23,760	33,887	20,554	20,504	9,533

**Table 27: Agricultural Holdings Reporting Paddy by Size Class**

District	No. of Holdings Reporting Paddy	Paddy Extent (Acres)	Size Class of the Holding (Acres)											
			<1		1-<2		2-<3		3-<5		5-<10		10<	
			Holdings	Extent	Holdings	Extent	Holdings	Extent	Holdings	Extent	Holdings	Extent	Holdings	Extent
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>884,609</b>	<b>1,476,781</b>	<b>394,258</b>	<b>208,618</b>	<b>232,563</b>	<b>318,086</b>	<b>146,395</b>	<b>355,661</b>	<b>69,891</b>	<b>255,845</b>	<b>33,532</b>	<b>213,797</b>	<b>7,970</b>	<b>124,774</b>
<b>Colombo</b>	8,886	10,141	5,026	3,258	2,984	4,047	545	1,304	254	940	68	445	9	147
<b>Gampaha</b>	29,479	30,302	19,922	11,717	6,815	9,456	1,711	4,145	741	2,738	242	1,576	48	670
<b>Kalutara</b>	30,710	34,332	18,537	11,638	9,112	12,793	2,027	4,965	778	2,888	219	1,460	37	588
<b>Kandy</b>	32,460	30,709	21,084	9,250	7,683	9,860	2,406	5,539	975	3,528	261	1,745	51	787
<b>Matale</b>	35,703	47,026	17,202	9,023	10,930	14,367	4,769	10,965	2,154	7,743	538	3,412	110	1,516
<b>Nuwara Eliya</b>	12,721	13,019	7,509	3,903	3,821	5,031	996	2,308	307	1,105	71	453	17	219
<b>Galle</b>	29,650	34,281	17,453	10,747	8,831	12,297	2,102	5,089	930	3,459	287	1,906	47	783
<b>Matara</b>	33,687	37,021	20,277	10,871	9,304	12,470	2,499	5,877	1,176	4,318	360	2,341	71	1,144
<b>Hambantota</b>	39,455	81,993	9,529	6,000	12,913	18,257	10,835	26,568	4,133	15,557	1,742	11,200	303	4,411
<b>Jaffna</b>	14,334	25,531	5,390	3,585	5,061	7,004	1,978	4,738	1,286	4,798	479	3,101	140	2,305
<b>Mannar</b>	5,523	18,362	420	209	1,519	1,684	1,259	2,602	1,201	4,058	798	5,003	326	4,806
<b>Vavuniya</b>	7,666	24,836	1,188	534	1,857	2,059	1,735	3,561	1,491	5,001	949	5,780	446	7,901
<b>Mullaitivu</b>	9,992	28,554	2,745	850	2,155	2,793	1,767	3,930	2,024	6,973	883	5,685	418	8,323
<b>Kilinochchi</b>	9,707	41,098	1,434	784	2,186	3,210	1,687	3,924	1,923	7,090	1,554	10,192	923	15,898
<b>Batticaloa</b>	22,265	76,287	1,957	679	3,941	5,028	6,321	13,919	5,593	19,429	3,338	20,286	1,115	16,946
<b>Ampara</b>	48,172	141,395	4,755	3,060	11,452	16,798	17,654	45,524	8,878	32,934	4,475	29,032	958	14,047
<b>Trincomalee</b>	22,310	60,152	3,533	1,465	5,236	6,908	5,738	12,792	5,274	18,772	2,065	13,213	464	7,002
<b>Kurunegala</b>	150,566	165,014	90,698	44,171	38,264	51,382	13,638	32,460	5,907	21,846	1,815	11,665	244	3,490
<b>Puttalam</b>	21,611	34,938	9,584	5,101	6,337	8,888	3,085	7,483	1,723	6,537	752	4,932	130	1,997
<b>Anuradhapura</b>	111,598	189,760	50,535	21,718	25,615	35,724	20,408	51,268	8,786	33,202	5,332	34,146	922	13,702
<b>Polonnaruwa</b>	52,006	137,260	7,474	3,568	10,861	14,673	21,832	54,293	6,221	22,499	4,802	30,274	816	11,953
<b>Badulla</b>	56,321	71,019	31,676	16,275	12,125	16,269	8,742	21,333	2,912	10,626	766	4,638	100	1,878
<b>Monaragala</b>	45,778	85,480	13,816	10,574	17,290	24,761	9,108	22,472	3,934	15,051	1,405	9,141	225	3,481
<b>Ratnapura</b>	29,853	37,801	15,344	10,715	10,673	15,105	2,613	6,407	953	3,534	243	1,594	27	446
<b>Kegalle</b>	24,156	20,470	17,170	8,923	5,598	7,222	940	2,195	337	1,219	88	577	23	334

**Table 28: Cattle and Buffalo Population by Sector and District - 2014**

District	Cattle				Buffaloes			
	Total	Small Holding Sector		Estate Sector	Total	Small Holding Sector		Estate Sector
		1/4 Acre and Less	Above 1/4 Acre			1/4 Acre and Less	Above 1/4 Acre	
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>1,124,097</b>	<b>77,588</b>	<b>1,018,183</b>	<b>28,326</b>	<b>327,909</b>	<b>8,173</b>	<b>311,224</b>	<b>8,512</b>
Colombo	17,278	2,217	14,851	210	7,560	468	7,062	30
Gampaha	35,402	5,088	28,441	1,873	12,866	437	11,970	459
Kalutara	19,454	2,708	16,521	225	18,898	467	18,431	-
Kandy	33,392	2,188	30,502	702	6,065	294	5,518	253
Matale	23,910	915	22,396	599	5,396	130	4,959	307
Nuwara Eliya	44,784	2,166	36,660	5,958	3,014	213	2,801	-
Galle	14,768	1,992	12,726	50	11,286	279	11,002	5
Matara	18,326	1,476	16,701	149	6,935	245	6,577	113
Hambantota	36,014	1,003	34,858	153	38,778	716	37,203	859
Jaffna	63,786	12,417	51,362	7	270	179	91	-
Mannar	37,161	4,472	32,689	-	1,631	134	1,497	-
Vavuniya	39,633	1,756	37,832	45	1,600	127	1,465	8
Mullaitivu	35,039	828	34,113	98	7,614	114	7,500	-
Kilinochchi	33,284	1,240	31,932	112	451	41	410	-
Batticaloa	73,743	9,057	64,172	514	26,722	807	25,897	18
Ampara	61,577	5,317	56,146	114	21,630	831	20,799	-
Trincomalee	44,382	4,003	40,325	54	18,915	842	18,056	17
Kurunegala	136,357	5,624	121,504	9,229	20,450	309	17,501	2,640
Puttalam	70,817	2,826	63,590	4,401	10,829	131	9,600	1,098
Anuradhapura	103,279	1,681	100,621	977	34,143	266	33,498	379
Polonnaruwa	49,353	1,085	46,502	1,766	13,760	382	11,712	1,666
Badulla	53,984	2,200	51,301	483	2,967	70	2,897	-
Monaragala	44,356	1,492	42,649	215	38,319	177	37,500	642
Ratnapura	20,576	1,688	18,792	96	13,085	300	12,779	6
Kegalle	13,442	2,149	10,997	296	4,725	214	4,499	12

**Table 29: Goat and Swine Population by Sector and District - 2014**

District	Goat				Swine			
	Total	Small Holding Sector		Estate Sector	Total	Small Holding Sector		Estate Sector
		1/4 Acre and Less	Above 1/4 Acre			1/4 Acre and Less	Above 1/4 Acre	
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>383,472</b>	<b>73,643</b>	<b>303,385</b>	<b>6,444</b>	<b>127,615</b>	<b>6,055</b>	<b>111,855</b>	<b>9,705</b>
Colombo	3,572	989	2,515	68	8,520	151	6,993	1,376
Gampaha	14,461	2,110	12,001	350	24,845	1,437	21,031	2,377
Kalutara	10,076	3,386	6,636	54	7,233	232	6,337	664
Kandy	20,448	2,990	16,900	558	1,546	79	437	1,030
Matale	8,324	981	7,199	144	3,641	50	3,591	-
Nuwara Eliya	12,629	1,885	10,501	243	381	85	296	-
Galle	5,825	2,298	3,501	26	637	37	600	-
Matara	5,034	1,331	3,599	104	376	2	364	10
Hambantota	3,919	225	3,500	194	415	8	399	8
Jaffna	73,278	24,274	48,999	5	55	17	38	-
Mannar	7,882	1,999	5,837	46	48	12	36	-
Vavuniya	11,592	1,076	10,499	17	619	21	583	15
Mullaitivu	3,669	460	3,200	9	62	5	57	-
Kilinochchi	5,260	719	4,500	41	48	2	46	-
Batticaloa	30,621	5,254	25,307	60	376	44	332	-
Ampara	16,573	3,663	12,898	12	287	78	209	-
Trincomalee	19,071	3,571	15,500	-	404	77	327	-
Kurunegala	31,088	2,642	26,801	1,645	18,778	684	16,242	1,852
Puttalam	28,398	2,830	24,101	1,467	53,796	2,264	49,600	1,932
Anuradhapura	15,744	552	14,899	293	2,384	128	2,034	222
Polonnaruwa	14,494	512	13,491	491	591	173	251	167
Badulla	16,368	2,559	13,500	309	429	21	408	-
Monaragala	4,161	540	3,601	20	630	296	334	-
Ratnapura	9,463	3,683	5,699	81	725	65	608	52
Kegalle	11,522	3,114	8,201	207	789	87	702	-

**Table 30: Poultry Population by Sector and District – 2014**

District	Poultry			
	Total	Small Holding Sector		Estate Sector
		1/4 Acre and Less	Above 1/4 Acre	
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>24,437,032</b>	<b>999,916</b>	<b>16,895,258</b>	<b>6,541,858</b>
Colombo	1,235,402	22,629	900,763	312,010
Gampaha	2,565,378	91,788	1,681,370	792,220
Kalutara	1,677,930	31,540	614,080	1,032,310
Kandy	1,517,101	39,484	955,546	522,071
Matale	459,585	15,397	341,928	102,260
Nuwara Eliya	463,622	23,636	289,268	150,718
Galle	215,417	18,385	197,022	10
Matara	140,373	11,732	121,751	6,890
Hambantota	122,168	6,045	93,467	22,656
Jaffna	509,073	138,106	370,744	223
Mannar	120,994	29,445	91,216	333
Vavuniya	155,413	16,226	138,812	375
Mullaitivu	133,475	16,722	116,681	72
Kilinochchi	132,161	16,912	114,287	962
Batticaloa	271,367	85,319	179,966	6,082
Ampara	477,795	113,689	364,056	50
Trincomalee	228,387	90,747	137,640	-
Kurunegala	8,626,213	52,365	6,569,651	2,004,197
Puttalam	3,122,556	73,082	1,915,865	1,133,609
Anuradhapura	583,017	15,397	440,127	127,493
Polonnaruwa	436,674	15,732	214,338	206,604
Badulla	237,575	20,164	206,592	10,819
Monaragala	249,964	6,184	242,625	1,155
Ratnapura	395,396	21,653	266,252	107,491
Kegalle	359,996	27,537	331,211	1,248



**Table 31: Number of Neat Cattle and Buffaloes by Sector and District - 2014**

District	Number of Neat Cattle						Number of Buffaloes					
	Small Holding Sector			Estate Sector			Small Holding Sector			Estate Sector		
	Total	Local	Improved	Total	Local	Improved	Total	Local	Improved	Total	Local	Improved
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>1,018,183</b>	<b>366,967</b>	<b>651,216</b>	<b>28,326</b>	<b>13,087</b>	<b>15,239</b>	<b>311,224</b>	<b>180,295</b>	<b>130,929</b>	<b>8,512</b>	<b>3,848</b>	<b>4,664</b>
Colombo	14,851	9,805	5,046	210	151	59	7,062	1,718	5,344	30	30	-
Gampaha	28,441	12,206	16,235	1,873	1,139	734	11,970	2,652	9,318	459	187	272
Kalutara	16,521	4,756	11,765	225	107	118	18,431	10,595	7,836	-	-	-
Kandy	30,502	23,757	6,745	702	256	446	5,518	2,249	3,269	253	93	160
Matale	22,396	11,560	10,836	599	250	349	4,959	2,880	2,079	307	161	146
Nuwara Eliya	36,660	22,567	14,093	5,958	384	5,574	2,801	1,047	1,754	-	-	-
Galle	12,726	5,444	7,282	50	16	34	11,002	7,294	3,708	5	5	-
Matara	16,701	6,470	10,231	149	67	82	6,577	3,303	3,274	113	30	83
Hambantota	34,858	13,274	21,584	153	69	84	37,203	26,010	11,193	859	221	638
Jaffna	51,362	12,459	38,903	7	7	-	91	32	59	-	-	-
Mannar	32,689	4,180	28,509	-	-	-	1,497	1,078	419	-	-	-
Vavuniya	37,832	5,105	32,727	45	8	37	1,465	673	792	8	8	-
Mullaitivu	34,113	5,278	28,835	98	88	10	7,500	5,349	2,151	-	-	-
Kilinochchi	31,932	3,810	28,122	112	101	11	410	188	222	-	-	-
Batticaloa	64,172	5,056	59,116	514	158	356	25,897	21,775	4,122	18	18	-
Ampara	56,146	5,841	50,305	114	92	22	20,799	18,380	2,419	-	-	-
Trincomalee	40,325	12,257	28,068	54	54	-	18,056	12,906	5,150	17	-	17
Kurunegala	121,504	69,373	52,131	9,229	5,026	4,203	17,501	5,853	11,648	2,640	1461	1179
Puttalam	63,590	23,194	40,396	4,401	3,388	1,013	9,600	2,244	7,356	1,098	747	351
Anuradhapura	100,621	46,043	54,578	977	572	405	33,498	10,384	23,114	379	181	198
Polonnaruwa	46,502	18,596	27,906	1,766	500	1,266	11,712	7,707	4,005	1,666	689	977
Badulla	51,301	20,528	30,773	483	396	87	2,897	1,341	1,556	-	-	-
Monaragala	42,649	11,064	31,585	215	121	94	37,500	24,262	13,238	642	11	631
Ratnapura	18,792	7,796	10,996	96	60	36	12,779	8,968	3,811	6	6	-
Kegalle	10,997	6,548	4,449	296	77	219	4,499	1,407	3,092	12	-	12

*Note: Small Holding Sector covered only above ¼ Acre category*

**Table 32: Number of Goat and Swine Population by Sector and District - 2014**

District	Number of Goat Population						Number of Swine Population					
	Small Holding Sector			Estate Sector			Small Holding Sector			Estate Sector		
	Total	Local	Improved	Total	Local	Improved	Total	Local	Improved	Total	Local	Improved
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>303,385</b>	<b>244,986</b>	<b>58,399</b>	<b>6,444</b>	<b>3,616</b>	<b>2,828</b>	<b>111,855</b>	<b>52,903</b>	<b>58,952</b>	<b>9,705</b>	<b>4,207</b>	<b>5,498</b>
Colombo	2,515	1,398	1,117	68	63	5	6,993	1,620	5,373	1,376	1376	-
Gampaha	12,001	11,311	690	350	156	194	21,031	9,887	11,144	2,377	20	2357
Kalutara	6,636	4,222	2,414	54	26	28	6,337	1,062	5,275	664	664	-
Kandy	16,900	11,407	5,493	558	126	432	437	135	302	1,030	107	923
Matale	7,199	5,776	1,423	144	66	78	3,591	1,364	2,227	-	-	-
Nuwara Eliya	10,501	7,940	2,561	243	91	152	296	79	217	-	-	-
Galle	3,501	3,232	269	26	4	22	600	140	460	-	-	-
Matara	3,599	3,533	66	104	3	101	364	132	232	10	-	10
Hambantota	3,500	2,327	1,173	194	174	20	399	239	160	8	-	8
Jaffna	48,999	45,565	3,434	5	5	-	38	27	11	-	-	-
Mannar	5,837	5,201	636	46	46	-	36	26	10	-	-	-
Vavuniya	10,499	9,525	974	17	-	17	583	252	331	-	-	-
Mullaitivu	3,200	3,062	138	9	9	-	57	45	12	15	-	15
Kilinochchi	4,500	4,189	311	41	39	2	46	34	12	-	-	-
Batticaloa	25,307	22,138	3,169	60	21	39	332	287	45	-	-	-
Ampara	12,898	11,845	1,053	12	12	-	209	30	179	-	-	-
Trincomalee	15,500	14,075	1,425	-	-	-	327	207	120	-	-	-
Kurunegala	26,801	22,930	3,871	1,645	759	886	16,242	4,259	11,983	1,852	385	1467
Puttalam	24,101	17,284	6,817	1,467	1,275	192	49,600	30,858	18,742	1,932	1345	587
Anuradhapura	14,899	7,966	6,933	293	278	15	2,034	1,093	941	222	181	41
Polonnaruwa	13,491	11,329	2,162	491	62	429	251	148	103	167	129	38
Badulla	13,500	7,732	5,768	309	296	13	408	286	122	-	-	-
Monaragala	3,601	2,171	1,430	20	14	6	334	50	284	-	-	-
Ratnapura	5,699	2,404	3,295	81	46	35	608	207	401	52	-	52
Kegalle	8,201	6,424	1,777	207	45	162	702	436	266	-	-	-

*Note: Small Holding Sector covered only above ¼ Acre category*

**Table 33: Number Local Neat Cattle (Female) by Use, Sector and District - 2014**

District	Total					Small Holding Sector					Estate Sector				
	Milking at Present	Milking not at Present	Heifers*	Calves (Less than 2 Years)	Others (Old/Disable etc.)	Milking at Present	Milking not at Present	Heifers*	Calves (Less than 2 Years)	Others (Old/Disable etc.)	Milking at Present	Milking not at Present	Heifers*	Calves (Less than 2 Years)	Others (Old/Disable etc.)
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>96,428</b>	<b>72,878</b>	<b>40,793</b>	<b>70,967</b>	<b>26,299</b>	<b>94,403</b>	<b>68,731</b>	<b>38,844</b>	<b>69,788</b>	<b>25,636</b>	<b>2,025</b>	<b>4,147</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>663</b>
<b>Colombo</b>	1,169	1,575	399	4,309	71	1,155	1,550	373	4,297	59	14	25	26	12	12
<b>Gampaha</b>	3,313	3,723	1,417	2,358	246	3,152	3,346	1,262	2,256	210	161	377	155	102	36
<b>Kalutara</b>	1,319	1,122	524	803	110	1,297	1,088	519	794	102	22	34	5	9	8
<b>Kandy</b>	5,803	4,007	2,883	5,385	1,095	5,740	3,974	2,845	5,351	1,091	63	33	38	34	4
<b>Matale</b>	3,726	2,441	1,168	2,437	83	3,679	2,377	1,139	2,412	70	47	64	29	25	13
<b>Nuwara Eliya</b>	6,141	2,191	857	9,940	108	6,041	2,146	750	9,886	108	100	45	107	54	-
<b>Galle</b>	1,511	981	668	824	126	1,507	980	666	821	126	4	1	2	3	-
<b>Matara</b>	3,929	675	327	908	47	3,922	666	318	904	46	7	9	9	4	1
<b>Hambantota</b>	1,356	6,642	652	853	65	1,346	6,611	648	847	62	10	31	4	6	3
<b>Jaffna</b>	2,205	1,456	478	1,388	6,227	2,203	1,454	478	1,387	6,227	2	2	-	1	-
<b>Mannar</b>	1,260	781	447	949	149	1,260	781	447	949	149	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Vavuniya</b>	1,466	1,031	496	784	95	1,463	1,031	496	782	95	3	-	-	2	-
<b>Mullaitivu</b>	1,471	1,613	530	1,226	86	1,463	1,559	520	1,215	84	8	54	10	11	2
<b>Kilinochchi</b>	1,107	822	454	996	21	1,075	821	426	971	21	32	1	28	25	-
<b>Batticaloa</b>	1,665	937	693	1,108	161	1,629	904	676	1,092	148	36	33	17	16	13
<b>Ampara</b>	1,642	1,379	591	1,096	69	1,629	1,344	574	1,088	59	13	35	17	8	10
<b>Trincomalee</b>	5,711	1,191	958	781	3,087	5,701	1,180	947	771	3,082	10	11	11	10	5
<b>Kurunegala</b>	16,543	17,279	11,426	8,591	6,546	15,739	15,690	10,623	8,141	6,282	804	1589	803	450	264
<b>Puttalam</b>	6,272	5,425	2,890	4,201	1,526	5,922	4,069	2,366	3,981	1,471	350	1356	524	220	55
<b>Anuradhapura</b>	9,825	8,889	7,383	4,584	4,640	9,733	8,716	7,280	4,539	4,600	92	173	103	45	40
<b>Polonnaruwa</b>	4,478	2,709	1,430	7,093	518	4,363	2,666	1,416	7,013	343	115	43	14	80	175
<b>Badulla</b>	5,290	2,644	2,401	6,820	236	5,192	2,551	2,369	6,778	222	98	93	32	42	14
<b>Monaragala</b>	2,312	1,381	714	1,234	713	2,300	1,300	709	1,225	713	12	81	5	9	-
<b>Ratnapura</b>	4,730	1,020	465	651	198	4,726	990	457	648	193	4	30	8	3	5
<b>Kegalle</b>	2,184	964	542	1,648	76	2,166	937	540	1,640	73	18	27	2	8	3

*Note: Small Holding Sector covered only above ¼ Acre category*

**Table 34: Number of Local Neat Cattle (Male) by Use, Sector and District - 2014**

District	Total				Small Holding Sector				Estate Sector			
	Draught	Stud	Calves (Less than 2 Years)	Others (Old/Disable etc.)	Draught	Stud	Calves (Less than 2 Years)	Others (Old/Disable etc.)	Draught	Stud	Calves (Less than 2 Years)	Others (Old/Disable etc.)
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>15,093</b>	<b>16,888</b>	<b>30,536</b>	<b>10,172</b>	<b>14,587</b>	<b>15,922</b>	<b>29,608</b>	<b>9,448</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>724</b>
Colombo	119	672	1,506	136	102	665	1,500	104	17	7	6	32
Gampaha	254	539	1,247	248	214	448	1,182	136	40	91	65	112
Kalutara	158	191	551	85	158	184	537	77	-	7	14	8
Kandy	619	3,407	550	264	619	3,378	520	239	-	29	30	25
Matale	88	313	1,511	43	86	274	1,483	40	2	39	28	3
Nuwara Eliya	745	257	1,066	1,646	745	227	1,018	1,646	-	30	48	-
Galle	368	230	718	34	368	229	717	30	-	1	1	4
Matara	103	125	368	55	103	120	365	26	-	5	3	29
Hambantota	69	2,042	449	1,215	69	2,039	444	1,208	-	3	5	7
Jaffna	172	61	442	37	172	60	441	37	-	1	1	-
Mannar	53	128	339	74	53	128	339	74	-	-	-	-
Vavuniya	35	190	475	541	35	188	474	541	-	2	1	-
Mullaitivu	13	130	292	5	13	127	292	5	-	3	-	-
Kilinochchi	39	100	340	32	39	95	330	32	-	5	10	-
Batticaloa	65	119	427	39	61	106	402	38	4	13	25	1
Ampara	204	219	683	50	203	216	678	50	1	3	5	-
Trincomalee	57	244	246	36	56	242	245	33	1	2	1	3
Kurunegala	877	2,767	8,140	2,230	634	2,569	7,760	1,935	243	198	380	295
Puttalam	973	1,609	2,364	1,322	790	1,180	2,229	1,186	183	429	135	136
Anuradhapura	6,200	1,233	3,685	176	6,188	1,205	3,632	150	12	28	53	26
Polonnaruwa	251	410	2,130	77	251	383	2,085	76	-	27	45	1
Badulla	675	1,344	1,324	190	674	1,325	1,266	151	1	19	58	39
Monaragala	2,272	249	811	1,499	2,271	239	808	1,499	1	10	3	-
Ratnapura	79	207	426	80	78	199	425	80	1	8	1	-
Kegalle	605	102	446	58	605	96	436	55	-	6	10	3

*Note: Small Holding Sector covered only above ¼ Acre category*

**Table 35: Number of Improved Neat Cattle (Female) by Use, Sector and District - 2014**

District	Total					Small Holding Sector					Estate Sector				
	Milking at Present	Milking not at Present	Heifers*	Calves (Less than 2 Years)	Others (Old/Disable etc.)	Milking at Present	Milking not at Present	Heifers*	Calves (Less than 2 Years)	Others (Old/Disable etc.)	Milking at Present	Milking not at Present	Heifers*	Calves (Less than 2 Years)	Others (Old/Disable etc.)
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>160,323</b>	<b>159,345</b>	<b>87,394</b>	<b>115,464</b>	<b>13,993</b>	<b>155,300</b>	<b>156,692</b>	<b>85,835</b>	<b>112,618</b>	<b>13,724</b>	<b>5,023</b>	<b>2,653</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>2,846</b>	<b>269</b>
Colombo	1,496	1,179	419	843	179	1,476	1,177	415	835	179	20	2	4	8	-
Gampaha	3,361	4,940	1,843	2,558	658	3,173	4,714	1,765	2,450	644	188	226	78	108	14
Kalutara	2,235	2,969	1,152	2,632	265	2,215	2,948	1,149	2,620	255	20	21	3	12	10
Kandy	1,675	965	1,635	1,051	596	1,549	896	1,552	973	588	126	69	83	78	8
Matale	2,219	3,231	1,356	1,872	144	2,147	3,161	1,249	1,820	129	72	70	107	52	15
Nuwara Eliya	7,664	3,040	2,286	3,548	225	5,446	2,496	1,876	2,323	156	2218	544	410	1225	69
Galle	2,307	1,796	866	794	58	2,298	1,786	865	791	58	9	10	1	3	-
Matara	2,641	2,062	1,748	1,435	260	2,624	2,019	1,747	1,423	260	17	43	1	12	-
Hambantota	5,291	5,513	2,917	3,973	280	5,276	5,483	2,916	3,964	280	15	30	1	9	-
Jaffna	9,240	12,231	3,672	8,173	771	9,240	12,231	3,672	8,173	771	-	-	-	-	-
Mannar	7,976	6,072	3,456	6,868	390	7,976	6,072	3,456	6,868	390	-	-	-	-	-
Vavuniya	9,741	7,040	3,337	7,288	322	9,730	7,036	3,333	7,281	322	11	4	4	7	-
Mullaitivu	7,629	8,268	3,288	5,779	450	7,626	8,266	3,288	5,778	450	3	2	-	1	-
Kilinochchi	6,637	8,399	3,271	5,662	463	6,637	8,397	3,271	5,660	463	-	2	-	2	-
Batticaloa	20,140	9,836	6,755	13,981	772	20,094	9,686	6,659	13,958	766	46	150	96	23	6
Ampara	11,806	12,047	4,912	9,164	516	11,802	12,044	4,902	9,161	516	4	3	10	3	-
Trincomalee	7,536	6,945	3,020	5,671	465	7,536	6,945	3,020	5,671	465	-	-	-	-	-
Kurunegala	9,816	16,816	10,532	6,124	2,408	8,596	15,881	10,015	5,419	2,313	1220	935	517	705	95
Puttalam	7,014	10,394	9,111	3,417	1,253	6,732	10,170	8,995	3,259	1,225	282	224	116	158	28
Anuradhapura	12,263	12,397	12,940	9,170	2,047	12,106	12,355	12,916	9,080	2,047	157	42	24	90	-
Polonnaruwa	7,699	6,221	2,834	5,558	360	7,205	6,045	2,782	5,280	349	494	176	52	278	11
Badulla	5,770	6,315	2,123	4,216	417	5,745	6,304	2,109	4,200	415	25	11	14	16	2
Monaragala	3,803	7,117	2,655	3,923	445	3,783	7,077	2,649	3,911	445	20	40	6	12	-
Ratnapura	3,564	2,139	867	1,337	178	3,556	2,129	866	1,332	176	8	10	1	5	2
Kegalle	800	1,413	399	427	71	732	1,374	368	388	62	68	39	31	39	9

*Note: Small Holding Sector covered only above ¼ Acre category*

**Table 36: Number of Improved Neat Cattle (Male) by Use, Sector and District - 2014**

District	Total				Small Holding Sector				Estate Sector			
	Draught	Stud	Calves (Less than 2 Years)	Others (Old/Disable etc.)	Draught	Stud	Calves (Less than 2 Years)	Others (Old/Disable etc.)	Draught	Stud	Calves (Less than 2 Years)	Others (Old/Disable etc.)
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>34,237</b>	<b>25,348</b>	<b>62,592</b>	<b>7,759</b>	<b>34,137</b>	<b>24,897</b>	<b>60,348</b>	<b>7,665</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>2,244</b>	<b>94</b>
Colombo	199	230	431	129	189	227	419	129	10	3	12	-
Gampaha	696	712	1,698	503	681	696	1,612	500	15	16	86	3
Kalutara	470	671	1,186	303	470	635	1,177	296	-	36	9	7
Kandy	440	197	402	230	440	173	344	230	-	24	58	-
Matale	438	468	1,335	122	438	458	1,314	120	-	10	21	2
Nuwara Eliya	689	404	1,723	88	688	329	700	79	1	75	1023	9
Galle	776	185	307	227	776	182	301	225	-	3	6	2
Matara	416	617	826	308	416	613	821	308	-	4	5	-
Hambantota	202	1,040	2,108	344	202	1,029	2,100	334	-	11	8	10
Jaffna	1,055	788	2,831	142	1,055	788	2,831	142	-	-	-	-
Mannar	291	1,039	2,221	196	291	1,039	2,221	196	-	-	-	-
Vavuniya	290	1,541	3,131	74	290	1,535	3,126	74	-	6	5	-
Mullaitivu	171	968	2,199	93	171	966	2,197	93	-	2	2	-
Kilinochchi	369	1,078	2,196	58	369	1,078	2,189	58	-	-	7	-
Batticaloa	779	2,223	4,670	316	779	2,211	4,647	316	-	12	23	-
Ampara	3,925	1,708	5,609	640	3,925	1,707	5,608	640	-	1	1	-
Trincomalee	650	1,244	2,257	280	650	1,244	2,257	280	-	-	-	-
Kurunegala	1,328	2,709	5,649	952	1,277	2,604	5,121	905	51	105	528	47
Puttalam	2,952	2,054	4,677	537	2,935	1,978	4,571	531	17	76	106	6
Anuradhapura	489	952	4,673	52	487	932	4,605	50	2	20	68	2
Polonnaruwa	652	1,403	4,072	373	650	1,376	3,847	372	2	27	225	1
Badulla	7,915	793	2,680	631	7,913	787	2,670	630	2	6	10	1
Monaragala	8,317	820	3,977	622	8,317	815	3,969	619	-	5	8	3
Ratnapura	588	716	1,260	383	588	709	1,257	383	-	7	3	-
Kegalle	140	788	474	156	140	786	444	155	-	2	30	1

*Note: Small Holding Sector covered only above ¼ Acre category*

**Table 37: Availability of Agricultural Machinery/Implements (owned) by District –2014**

District	Four Wheel Tractor	Two Wheel Tractor	Hand Operated Sprayer	Power Operated Sprayer	Thresher with Winnowing Machine	Thresher	Winnowing Fan	Agricultural Water Pump	Combine Harvester	Seeding Machine	Reaper	Milking Machine	Agricultural Grass Cutter	Digging Machine	Tea Harvesting Machine
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>29,543</b>	<b>132,695</b>	<b>343,742</b>	<b>34,078</b>	<b>6,683</b>	<b>5,117</b>	<b>4,974</b>	<b>131,044</b>	<b>2,993</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>2,681</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>17,909</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>143</b>
Colombo	102	557	918	124	74	202	190	385	13	1	38	5	402	34	3
Gampaha	803	2,308	2,775	189	338	260	279	523	63	8	126	19	2,815	101	5
Kalutara	208	1,151	3,600	183	233	470	490	237	8	3	99	3	364	21	6
Kandy	361	2,337	11,741	465	212	221	223	828	18	10	56	9	284	12	17
Matale	886	6,284	18,063	1,265	346	267	206	10,702	95	18	107	35	356	26	3
Nuwara Eliya	54	944	31,084	3,717	50	41	61	8,520	6	4	5	17	364	13	5
Galle	250	1,461	5,279	239	410	440	413	245	20	7	90	72	202	32	11
Matara	468	2,127	4,488	122	414	352	447	170	39	10	96	3	350	21	4
Hambantota	1,613	8,662	20,494	2,561	230	129	127	6,069	229	11	87	8	789	47	8
Jaffna	773	1,090	7,858	538	38	33	171	12,567	34	3	21	3	7	4	-
Mannar	510	1,022	2,127	79	4	10	4	2,642	40	5	34	-	3	-	-
Vavuniya	715	630	4,438	257	46	31	36	7,046	41	2	33	-	9	3	-
Mullaitivu	674	525	2,853	98	30	8	12	6,133	19	1	27	1	1	1	-
Killinochchi	767	167	2,257	104	53	10	24	5,667	38	2	27	2	6	3	-
Batticaloa	1,209	154	3,024	153	36	25	31	1,785	81	2	54	4	22	3	-
Ampara	2,384	7,322	12,357	1,355	261	177	453	1,415	540	4	267	6	55	9	1
Tricomalee	1,131	2,358	4,564	100	85	26	16	1,127	67	5	58	4	15	5	2
Kurunegala	4,832	25,261	44,291	1,441	1,025	709	289	16,404	401	26	479	63	7,585	382	14
Puttalam	1,390	4,324	9,896	573	150	58	47	8,142	88	4	97	19	1,163	62	2
Anuradhapura	4,755	25,391	52,806	4,920	920	318	122	21,612	452	16	481	13	862	59	3
Polonnaruwa	2,182	22,611	17,691	6,642	365	162	51	3,880	389	12	134	10	263	21	1
Badulla	711	7,472	39,730	6,595	394	271	568	8,486	113	13	56	16	158	17	11
Monaragala	2,295	5,236	19,752	1,363	363	317	254	4,042	137	10	96	9	664	16	6
Ratnapura	330	2,415	18,673	887	402	417	369	2,229	51	17	62	26	416	33	23
Kegalle	140	886	2,983	108	204	163	91	188	11	5	51	9	754	37	18

**Table 38: Number of Households that Engaged in Aquaculture by Type of Water Used in the Aqua Farm and by Districts**

District	Type of Water Used				Total
	Fresh Water	Brackish Water	Fresh Water and Brackish water	Sea Water	
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>3,324</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>4,856</b>
Colombo	87	4	-	3	94
Gampaha	429	225	21	78	753
Kalutara	324	66	4	7	401
Kandy	205	-	3	-	208
Matale	62	-	15	-	77
Nuwara Eliya	131	-	-	-	131
Galle	228	89	34	16	367
Matara	87	76	11	12	186
Hambantota	160	133	13	14	320
Jaffna	4	7	2	5	18
Mannar	11	-	1	1	13
Vavuniya	14	-	1	-	15
Mullaitivu	8	-	2	1	11
Killinochchi	5	-	6	45	56
Batticaloa	20	25	3	-	48
Ampara	81	19	2	8	110
Tricomalee	41	15	2	12	70
Kurunegala	367	-	-	-	367
Puttalam	159	348	71	132	710
Anuradhapura	182	-	-	-	182
Polonnaruwa	385	-	-	-	385
Badulla	49	-	-	-	49
Monaragala	33	-	-	-	33
Ratnapura	120	-	-	-	120
Kegalle	132	-	-	-	132



**Table 39: Number of Holdings Engaged in Aquaculture and System of Aquaculture by Type of Activity and by Districts**

District	System of Aquaculture and Type of the Activity															Total
	Reservoirs			Ponds			Cages			Other (Pens/Rafts)			Total			
	Growth out	Breeding	Rearing	Growth out	Breeding	Rearing	Growth out	Breeding	Rearing	Growth out	Breeding	Rearing	Growth out (A)	Breeding (B)	Rearing (C)	
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>2,965</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>6,019</b>
Colombo	1	-	1	15	38	16	5	-	6	4	6	19	25	44	42	111
Gampaha	17	15	25	47	97	106	24	34	38	66	127	114	154	273	283	710
Kalutara	7	13	20	19	112	91	13	18	31	18	52	48	57	199	195	451
Kandy	7	12	7	27	97	39	9	9	10	11	17	20	54	135	76	265
Matale	6	5	7	9	31	22	5	6	5	10	14	16	30	56	50	136
Nuwara Eliya	6	3	3	20	106	23	2	4	2	8	13	7	36	126	35	197
Galle	9	13	10	29	118	64	10	23	18	25	35	41	73	192	133	398
Matara	1	8	7	11	31	26	2	6	12	13	19	23	27	64	68	159
Hambantota	60	8	9	43	49	16	26	8	4	49	72	71	178	137	98	413
Jaffna	2	-	2	3	8	1	2	2	1	2	7	3	9	17	7	33
Mannar	2	1	1	3	6	3	3	-	-	3	1	1	11	8	5	24
Vavuniya	1	-	1	2	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	5	11	2	18
Mullaitivu	1	2	1	1	5	2	4	-	-	3	1	5	9	8	8	25
Killinochchi	1	2	3	3	3	3	-	2	2	1	29	2	5	36	10	51
Batticaloa	7	2	5	2	47	8	4	2	2	3	8	3	16	57	16	89
Ampara	44	37	16	9	63	11	4	1	1	5	12	8	62	110	36	208
Tricomalee	8	8	7	9	13	15	2	2	2	3	10	8	22	36	34	92
Kurunegala	44	33	10	41	123	44	30	27	27	33	56	23	148	241	94	483
Puttalam	7	9	28	44	312	60	29	35	17	20	44	60	100	390	167	657
Anuradhapura	2	4	11	60	112	77	22	16	17	23	42	48	107	184	163	454
Polonnaruwa	2	8	7	27	345	48	10	10	21	10	15	11	49	378	87	514
Badulla	7	6	5	7	29	9	2	5	5	4	8	7	20	48	29	97
Monaragala	2	3	3	6	23	6	3	4	6	3	1	4	14	28	16	58
Ratnapura	8	2	2	12	59	21	8	12	12	10	20	20	38	91	53	182
Kegalle	5	2	3	16	66	33	8	12	11	8	18	17	37	96	61	194

**Table 40: Number of Holdings Operated Aqua Farms by Main Specie Cultured and by Districts**

District	Main Specie Culture				
	Food Fish	Shrimp/Prawn	Ornamental Fish	Aquatic Plants/ Sea Weeds	Crab/ Lobster/ Sea Cucumber
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>2,871</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>1,185</b>
Colombo	10	2	76	10	1
Gampaha	211	116	476	276	249
Kalutara	101	7	276	24	17
Kandy	76	7	144	59	27
Matale	37	5	83	40	41
Nuwara Eliya	35	2	54	6	8
Galle	158	39	171	41	43
Matara	39	4	84	48	42
Hambantota	103	41	150	211	178
Jaffna	7	4	7	4	2
Mannar	12	2	3	2	2
Vavuniya	11	-	5	1	1
Mullaitivu	7	6	6	2	3
Killinochchi	10	1	3	30	3
Batticaloa	27	33	5	3	8
Ampara	71	6	30	35	32
Tricomalee	28	1	29	3	7
Kurunegala	117	24	266	162	175
Puttalam	249	327	116	294	180
Anuradhapura	89	35	224	63	44
Polonnaruwa	83	12	387	15	13
Badulla	21	12	37	21	21
Monaragala	18	9	26	27	23
Ratnapura	53	17	97	58	37
Kegalle	30	13	116	33	28

# **Annexure II**

## **Questionnaires (Sinhala/ Tamil)**



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**ජනරජයේ**  
සංගණන ආඥා පනත යටතේ සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම මිලදී ගැනීමේ උපදේශන  
හා හැඳියාව අනුව මෙම තොරතුරු සැපයීමට බැඳී ඇත.  
එම සුද්ධලිඛන තොරතුරු සුද්ධලිඛන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ සේවයට යොමු කරනු නොලැබේ.

**ආර්ථික සංගණනය 2013/14**  
කෘෂිකාර්මික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ගණන් ගැනීම  
(කුඩා ගොවිකාර්මික අංශය)

**මෙතැනින් පටන් ගන්න**

**උපදෙස්**

- පිළිතුරු සටහන් කිරීම සඳහා ඒ වෙනුවෙන් ම ලබාදී ඇති සහ පමණක් තනිව කරන්න
- වෙනස් කිරීමට ඇති පිළිතුරු "විපෙක්ස්" යොදා ගෙන මනා පසුව වෙනස් කරන්න
- උපදේශනය මත අනවශ්‍ය දු නො ලියන්න

**උපදේශනයේ ඇති ප්‍රශ්න වලට පිළිතුරු සටහන් කළ යුතු ආකාරය**

☞ අලුත්ම මෙසේ ලියන්න

☞ පිළිතුරක් තෝරා ගැනීමේ දී  ලෙස පළකළු කරන්න

☞ කේත නො වන අලුත්ම සටහන් කිරීමේ දී අලුත්ම මුලින් බිංදුව ("0") යෙදීමෙන් වළකින්න  
උදා අක්කර 2 ක් සහ පර්සන් 5 ක් යන්න සටහන් කිරීමේ දී  
අක්. දු. පර්.   ✓ (කිරීමේ දී ඉවත)

✗ (වළකිය යුතු ඉවත)

☞ පිළිතුර වටහායෙන් සඳහන් කළ යුතු ව අලුත්ම අගු නොවුව තුළ පමණක් සඳහන් කරන්න

**භූරැකුම**

☞ පුද්ගල නම සටහන් කිරීමේ දී මුල්කොටුවේ යොදා ගත ලියන්න

**K.B.T. බණ්ඩාර**

**ගොවි කාරකයාගේ**

නම

ලිපිනය

**ගණන් ගන්නා නිලධාරියාගේ**

නම

තනතුර

අත්සන

දිනය

**අධීක්ෂණ නිලධාරියාගේ**

නම

තනතුර

අත්සන

දිනය

**1 වන කොටස : ගොවි කාර්මික හඳුනා ගැනීමේ තොරතුරු**

1.1 සිට 1.9 දක්වා තොරතුරු SH1 ලේඛනයේ මුල් පිටුවෙන් උපුටා ගෙන පිටපත් කරන්න

1.1 සංගණන කාර්මික හඳුනා ගැනීමේ අංකය

1.2 පළාත හා දිස්ත්‍රික්කය

1.3 ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසය

1.4 ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී කොට්ඨාසය (අංකය සමඟ)

1.5 සංගණන කාර්මික අංකය

1.6 ගොවිජන සේවා මධ්‍යස්ථානය

**මහවැලි බල ප්‍රදේශ සඳහා පමණි**

1.7 මහවැලි කලාපය

1.8 කොට්ඨාස කළමනාකාර බල ප්‍රදේශය

1.9 ඒකක කළමනාකාර බල ප්‍රදේශය

1.10 ඒකකයේ සංගණන අංකය (SH1 හි 1 ඡේදය අනුව)  A-Z

1.11 ගෘහ කාර්මික අංකය (SH1 හි 2 ඡේදය අනුව)

1.12 ගොවි කාර්මික අංකය (SH1 හි 11 ඡේදය අනුව)  A-Z

1.13 ගොවි කාර්මික සඳහා

a. ආකාරී පත්‍රයේ අංකය

b. සම්පූර්ණ කළ ආකාරී පත්‍ර ගණන



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**3 වන කොටස : ගොවි කාණ්ඩයේ බිම් කබල පිහිටීම පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු**

**3.1 ගොවි කාණ්ඩයේ බිම් කබල ගණන**

**3.1.1 බිම් කබල පිහිටීම හා ප්‍රමාණය**

ගොවි කාරණා කාරණාවය දරණ ඔහුට ම අයිති, වෙනත් කෙනෙකුට අයිති, වසා කළ හෝ නො කළ ශ්‍රාවය ඉඩම් පිළිබඳව ද අත්පිදින ලද / වසා කළ, වසා නො කළ හෝ පුරත් වූ, මුඩු ඉඩම් පිළිබඳව ද තොරතුරු පිහිටීම අනුව වගුවේ අනුලක් කරන්න

1	2	3a		3b		4a		4b		5a		5b		6		
		පළාත හා දිස්ත්‍රික්කය		ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් නොවිඳිවූ		ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් නොවිඳිවූ		ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී නොවිඳිවූ		ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී නොවිඳිවූ		ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී නොවිඳිවූ		කබල බිම් ප්‍රමාණය		
		නම		කේතය		නම		කේතය		අංකය හා නම		කේතය		අක්.	රූ.	පර්.
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																
10																
එකතුව																

සටහන : 1 වන ශීර්ෂය යටතේ බිම් කබල පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු සඳහන් කළ අනු අංක පිළිබඳ කබල පිහිටීමේ තොරතුරු ලබා ගන්නා සම්ප්‍රදායක දී ම භාවිතා කළ යුතු ය.

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4 වන කොටස : ප්‍රධාන බෝග වගාවන් පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු



4.1 මෙම ගොවි කාණ්ඩයේ තේ වගා කර තිබේ ද?

- 1) ඔව්  → (4.1.1 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)
- 2) නැත  → (4.2 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)

4.1 හි ඉදිරි තොරතුරු සම්පූර්ණ කිරීමේ දී 3.1.1 හි සඳහන් කළ "කැබැල්ලේ අග්‍ර අංක" එම අග්‍රපිළිවෙලට ම අනුගමනය කරන්න. උදා බිම් කැබලි 6 ක් සහිත ගොවි කාණ්ඩයක 3.1.1 හි 1 වන ඒරුවේ සඳහන් 2 වන බිම් කැබැල්ලෙහි තේ වගා කර ඇත්නම් 4.1.1, 4.1.2 සහ 4.1.3 සඳහා තොරතුරු කැබැල්ලේ අග්‍ර අංකය 2 යටතේ (දෙවන දේළියෙහි) සම්පූර්ණ කරන්න.

4.1.1 තේ වගාව පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		9	
	තේ වගා කර ඇති මුළු බිම් ප්‍රමාණය			ඊසිලි තේ වගා කර ඇති බිම් ප්‍රමාණය			අව තේ වගා කර ඇති බිම් ප්‍රමාණය			තවත් යටතේ ඇති බිම් ප්‍රමාණය			තේ වගාව සඳහා පුද්ගලික කර ඇති බිම් ප්‍රමාණය			තේ වගාව සඳහා යොදා ගත් දානට අත්හැර දමා ඇති තේ පඳුරු සහිත බිම් ප්‍රමාණය			අතුරු බෝගයක් ලෙස රබර් වගා කර තිබේ ද?		අතුරු බෝගයක් ලෙස පොල් වගා කර තිබේ ද?	
	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.	ඔව්	නැත	ඔව්	නැත
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6																			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7																			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8																			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9																			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10																			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
එකතුව																						

සටහන : මෙහි 2 වන ඒරුවේ සඳහන් කළ මුළු බිම් ප්‍රමාණය 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 ඒරුවල සඳහන් කළ බිම් ප්‍රමාණයන්හි එකතුවට සමාන විය යුතු ය.



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4.1.2 පිහිටි හේ වගාව පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු (4.1.1 හි 3 ශීර්ෂ පමිපුර්ණ කර ඇත්නම් පමණි)

4.1.3 හේ තවත් පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු

කැමැත්තේ අංකය	2		3a			3b	4a			4b	5a			5b	6a			6b	කැමැත්තේ අංකය	2	
			2000 කාණ්ඩය			3000 කාණ්ඩය			4000 කාණ්ඩය			වෙනත් ක්ලෝන									
	බිම් ප්‍රමාණය			වයස			බිම් ප්‍රමාණය			වයස			බිම් ප්‍රමාණය			වයස					
	අක්.	රු.	පර්.	අක්.	රු.	පර්.	අවු.	අක්.	රු.	පර්.	අවු.	අක්.	රු.	පර්.	අවු.	අක්.	රු.	පර්.		අවු.	
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සටහන : (අ) 4.1.2 හි 2 වන ශීර්ෂේ සඳහන් කළ පිහිටි හේ වගා කර ඇති බිම් ප්‍රමාණය 4.1.1 හි 3 වන ශීර්ෂේ සඳහන් කළ පිහිටි හේ වගා කර ඇති බිම් ප්‍රමාණයට සමාන විය යුතු ය  
 (ආ) මෙහි 2 වන ශීර්ෂේ සඳහන් කළ පිහිටි හේ බිම් ප්‍රමාණය 3a, 4a, 5a, 6a ශීර්ෂ වල සඳහන් කළ බිම් ප්‍රමාණයන්හි එකතුවට සමාන විය යුතු ය

4.1.4 ගොවි කාරකයා හේ දළ නෙළන අවස්ථාවේ දී භාවිතා කරන බහාළුම කුමක් ද?  
 (බහුලව භාවිතා කරන බහාළුම් වර්ග දෙකක් පමණක් සඳහන් කරන්න)

- 1) පොලිසක් බැගය
- 2) රෙඳ උරය
- 3) ප්ලාස්ටික් කුඩය
- 4) බට කුඩය

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**රඹර්**

4.2 මෙම ගොච්ඤා කාණ්ඩයේ රඹර් වගා කර තිබේ ද?

- 1) මච්ඤා  → (4.2.1 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)
- 2) නැත  → (4.3 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)

4.2 හි ඉදිරි තොරතුරු සම්පූර්ණ කිරීමේ දී 3.1.1 හි සඳහන් කළ "නැබලුලේ ආශ්‍රිත ආංක" එම ආශ්‍රිතවලට ම ආශ්‍රිතමතය කරන්න. උදා. බිම් කබල 6 ක් සහිත ගොච්ඤා කාණ්ඩයක 3.1.1 හි 1 වන තීරුවේ සඳහන් 3 වන බිම් නැබලුලේ රඹර් වගා කර ඇත්නම් 4.2.1 සහ 4.2.2 සඳහා තොරතුරු නැබලුලේ ආශ්‍රිත ආංකය 3 යටතේ (ඉන්වන පේළියෙහි) සම්පූර්ණ කරන්න.

4.2.1 රඹර් වගාව පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු

1	2			3			4			5			6			7	
	රඹර් වගා කර ඇති මුළු බිම් ප්‍රමාණය			ක්ලෝන වර්ග ආශ්‍රිත රඹර් වගා කර ඇති බිම් ප්‍රමාණය			ක්ලෝන වර්ගයකට ආදායම් නොවන (වල් රඹර්) බිම් ප්‍රමාණය			නවතේ යටතේ ඇති බිම් ප්‍රමාණය			රඹර් වගාව සඳහා යොදා ගත් දායක ආදායම් දමා ඇති රඹර් ගත් සහිත බිම් ප්‍රමාණය			ආතුරු බෝගයක් ලෙස හේ වගා කර තිබේ ද?	
ආශ්‍රිත ආංකය	අක්.	රු.	පර්.	අක්.	රු.	පර්.	අක්.	රු.	පර්.	අක්.	රු.	පර්.	අක්.	රු.	පර්.	මච්ඤා	නැත
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එකතුව																	

සටහන : මෙහි 2 වන තීරුවේ සඳහන් කළ මුළු බිම් ප්‍රමාණය 3, 4, 5, 6 තීරු වල සඳහන් කළ බිම් ප්‍රමාණයන්හි එකතුවට සමාන විය යුතු ය.

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4.2.2 ක්ලෝන රඹර් වගාව පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු (4.2.1 හි 3 ඒරුව පමිපුර්ණ කර ඇත්තමි පමණි)

1	2			3a		3b		4a		4b		5a		5b		6a		6b		7a		7b																					
																								ක්ලෝන වර්ගය																			
																								RRIC 121				RRIC 102				RRIC 100				PB 86				වෙනත් ක්ලෝන			
																								බිමි ප්‍රමාණය			වයස	බිමි ප්‍රමාණය			වයස	බිමි ප්‍රමාණය			වයස	බිමි ප්‍රමාණය			වයස	බිමි ප්‍රමාණය			වයස
අක්.	රු.	පර්.	අවු.	අක්.	රු.	පර්.	අවු.	අක්.	රු.	පර්.	අවු.	අක්.	රු.	පර්.	අවු.	අක්.	රු.	පර්.	අවු.	අක්.	රු.	පර්.	අවු.																				
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සටහන : (අ) 4.2.2 හි 2 වන ඒරුවේ සඳහන් කළ ක්ලෝන වර්ග අනුව රඹර් වගා කළ බිමි ප්‍රමාණය 4.2.1 හි 3 වන ඒරුවේ සඳහන් කළ ක්ලෝන වර්ග අනුව රඹර් වගා කර ඇති බිමි ප්‍රමාණයට සමාන විය යුතු ය  
 (ආ) මෙහි 2 වන ඒරුවේ සඳහන් කළ බිමි ප්‍රමාණය 3a, 4a, 5a, 6a, 7a ඒරු වල සඳහන් කළ බිමි ප්‍රමාණයන්හි එකතුවට සමාන විය යුතු ය

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**පොල්**

4.3 මෙම ගොවි කාණ්ඩයේ පොල් වගා කර තිබේ ද?

- 1) ඔව්  → (4.3.1 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)
- 2) නැත  → (4.4 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)

4.3 හි ඉදිරි තොරතුරු සම්පූර්ණ කිරීමේ දී 3.1.1 හි සඳහන් කළ "කැබැල්ලේ අඟු අංක" එම අඟුපිළිවෙලට ම අඟුගමනය කරන්න. උදා, බිම් කැබලි 6 ක් සහිත ගොවි කාණ්ඩයක 3.1.1 හි 1 වන ශීර්ෂවේ සඳහන් 1 වන සහ 4 වන බිම් කැබැලිවල පොල් වගා කර ඇත්නම් 4.3.1, 4.3.2 සහ 4.3.3 සඳහා තොරතුරු කැබැල්ලේ අඟු අංකය 1 සහ 4 යටතේ (පළමුවන සහ හතරවන දේළි වල) සම්පූර්ණ කරන්න.

4.3.1 පොල් වගාව පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු

1	2a			2b			2c			3a	3b		3c		4		5			
	සුමටත් වගාව යටතේ										විසිරී වගාව යටතේ						අතුරු බෝගයක් ලෙස හේ වගා කර තිබේ ද?		පොල් වගාව යටතේ ඇති ගුම්පා තුළ සත්ව පාලනය සිදුවේ ද?	
	එල දරන බිම් ප්‍රමාණය			එල නො දරන (නො පිඳුණු) බිම් ප්‍රමාණය							මුළු ගස් ගණන	එල දරන ගස් ගණන	එල නො දරන ගස් ගණන							
				යටි වගාව			අළුත් වගාව							ඔව්	නැත	ඔව්	නැත			
අක්.	රූ.	පර්.	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.												
1																<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2																<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3																<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4																<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5																<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6																<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7																<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8																<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9																<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10																<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
එකතුව																				

සටහන : මෙහි 3a ශීර්ෂවේ සඳහන් කළ මුළු ගස් ගණන 3b, 3c ශීර්ෂ වල සඳහන් කළ ගස් ගණනෙහි එකතුවට සමාන විය යුතු ය.

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4.3.2 ක්‍රමවත් ව සිදු කර ඇති පොල් වගාව පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු

කාලයේ අංකය	2 මුළු ගස් ගණන	වසර තාක්ෂණික අනුව ගස් ගණන			
		3a	3b	3c	3d
		අවු. 5 ට අඩු	අවු. 5 - 25 අඩු	අවු. 25 - 60 අඩු	අවු. 60 ට වැඩි
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
එකතුව					

4.3.3 ක්‍රමවත් ව හා විසිරී වගා කර ඇති පොල් ගස් වර්ග පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු

කාලයේ අංකය	2 වැඩි දියුණු කළ ප්‍රභේද වලට ආස් ගස් ගණන	3 මල් මඳින ගස් ගණන	4 තඹලි ගස් ගණන	5 නවතම යටතේ පළ ගණන
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
එකතුව				

සටහන : මෙහි 2 වන තීරුවේ සඳහන් කළ මුළු ගස් ගණන 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d තීරු වල සඳහන් කළ ගස් ගණනෙහි එකතුවට සමාන විය යුතු ය

**තල්/කිතුල්**

4.4 මෙම ගොවි කාණ්ඩයේ තල්/කිතුල් ගස් තිබේ ද?

- 1) ඔව්  → (4.4.1 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)
- 2) නැත  → (4.5 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)

4.4.1 තල්/කිතුල් ගස් ඇත්තේ මෙම ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසයේ ද?

- 1) ඔව්  → (4.4.3 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)
- 2) නැත  → (4.4.2 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)

මෙහි දී ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාස එකතුව වඩා වැඩිවේ නම්, එකතූ තොරතුරු මෙහි සඳහන් කර, ඉතාමත් කොට්ඨාස සඳහා ඉදිරි පරිදි වෙන වෙන ම ප්‍රශ්නාවලින් පරිපූර්ණ කරන්න

4.4.2 තල්/කිතුල් ගස් ඇති ප්‍රදේශය

බල ප්‍රදේශය  නම  නේතය

පළාත හා දිස්ත්‍රික්කය

ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසය

4.4.3 තල්/කිතුල් වගාව පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු

කාලයේ අංකය	2 මුළු ගස් ගණන	3a පිදුණු ගස් ගණන	3b පිදුණු ගැහැණු ගස් ගණන	3c පිදුණු පිරිමි ගස් ගණන	4 මල් මඳින ගස් ගණන
2) කිතුල්					

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## වෙනත් ස්ථීර බෝග

4.5 මෙම ගොවි කාණ්ඩයේ තේ, රබර්, පොල්, තල්, කිතුල්වලට අමතර ව වෙනත් ස්ථීර බෝග වර්ග වගා කර තිබේ ද?

- 1) ඔව්  → (4.5.1 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)
- 2) නැත  → (5 වන කොටස සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)

4.5.1 වෙනත් ස්ථීර බෝග වර්ග වගා කර ඇත්තේ මෙම ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසයේ ද?

- 1) ඔව්  → (4.5.3 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)
- 2) නැත  → (4.5.2 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)

මෙහි දී ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාස එකතුව වඩා වැඩිවේ නම්, එකතු තොරතුරු මෙහි සඳහන් කර, අනෙකුත් කොට්ඨාස සඳහා අදාළ පරිදි වෙන වෙන ම ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කාර්යාල

4.5.2 වෙනත් ස්ථීර බෝග වර්ග වගාව සිදු කර ඇති ප්‍රදේශය

බල ප්‍රදේශය	නම	කේතය
පළාත හා දිස්ත්‍රික්කය	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසය	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

4.5.3 අපනයන කෘෂිකර්ම බෝග වගාව පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු

1	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c
බෝගය	ක්‍රමවත් වගාව යටතේ					
නම	මුළු බිම් ප්‍රමාණය			එළු බෝග බිම් ප්‍රමාණය		
	එළු තොරතුරු			මුළු ගස්/වල්/පඳුරු		
	අක්.	රු.	පර්.	අක්.	රු.	පර්.
1) ගම්මිරිස්						
2) කෝපි						
3) තුරුණු						
4) කොකෝවා						
5) කරඳුම්බය						
6) කරඳුම්බය						
7) සැඟවුණු						
8) මුල්						
9) පුවක්						
10) <input type="text"/>						



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5 වන කොටස : කාලීන බෝග වගාවන් පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු



5.1 මෙම ගොවි කාණ්ඩයේ 2013/14 මහ සහ 2014 යල කන්න දෙක තුළ දී හෝ ඉන් එක් කන්නයක දී හෝ වී වගාව සිදු කළේ ද?

- 1) ඔව්  → (5.1.1 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)
- 2) නැත  → (5.2 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)

5.1.1 හි ඉදිරි තොරතුරු සම්පූර්ණ කිරීමේ දී 3.1.1 හි සඳහන් කළ "කැබැල්ලේ අඟු අංක" එම අඟුපිළිවෙළට ම අඟුගමනය කරන්න. ලද බිම් කැබලි 6 ක් සහිත ගොවි කාණ්ඩයක 3.1.1 හි 1 වන ඒරුවේ සඳහන් 6 වන බිම් කැබැල්ලෙහි වී වගා කර ඇත්නම් 5.1.1 සඳහා තොරතුරු කැබැල්ලේ අඟු අංකය 6 යටතේ (තයවන පේළියෙහි) සම්පූර්ණ කරන්න.

5.1.1 වී වගාව පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු

1 කැබැල්ලේ අංකය	2 වාරි ක්‍රමය	3 අස්වැරදුණ ලද බිම් ප්‍රමාණය			4 වගා කරන ලද බිම් ප්‍රමාණය						
					2013/14 මහ කන්නය			2014 යල කන්නය			
		අත්.	රු.	පඩ්.	අත්.	රු.	පඩ්.	අත්.	රු.	පඩ්.	
1	1) වියලු වාරිමාර්ග										
	2) සුළු වාරිමාර්ග										
	3) වර්ෂා පෝෂිත	a) මධ්‍ය වී									
		b) ගොඩ වී									
2	1) වියලු වාරිමාර්ග										
	2) සුළු වාරිමාර්ග										
	3) වර්ෂා පෝෂිත	a) මධ්‍ය වී									
		b) ගොඩ වී									
3	1) වියලු වාරිමාර්ග										
	2) සුළු වාරිමාර්ග										
	3) වර්ෂා පෝෂිත	a) මධ්‍ය වී									
		b) ගොඩ වී									
4	1) වියලු වාරිමාර්ග										
	2) සුළු වාරිමාර්ග										
	3) වර්ෂා පෝෂිත	a) මධ්‍ය වී									
		b) ගොඩ වී									
5	1) වියලු වාරිමාර්ග										
	2) සුළු වාරිමාර්ග										
	3) වර්ෂා පෝෂිත	a) මධ්‍ය වී									
		b) ගොඩ වී									
පිටුවේ එකතුව											



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5.1.1 වී වගාව පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු (සම්බන්ධිතයි ...)

කොමිට්ටි අංකය	වාරි ක්‍රමය	අතිරේක ලද බිම් ප්‍රමාණය			වගා කරන ලද බිම් ප්‍රමාණය						
					2013/14 මහ කන්නය			2014 යල කන්නය			
		අක්.	රු.	පර්.	අක්.	රු.	පර්.	අක්.	රු.	පර්.	
	පෙර පිටුවේ එකතුව										
6	1) විශාල වාරිමාර්ග										
	2) සුළු වාරිමාර්ග										
	3) වර්ෂා ජෛෂ්‍ය	a) ඔබ වී									
		b) ගොඩ වී									
7	1) විශාල වාරිමාර්ග										
	2) සුළු වාරිමාර්ග										
	3) වර්ෂා ජෛෂ්‍ය	a) ඔබ වී									
		b) ගොඩ වී									
8	1) විශාල වාරිමාර්ග										
	2) සුළු වාරිමාර්ග										
	3) වර්ෂා ජෛෂ්‍ය	a) ඔබ වී									
		b) ගොඩ වී									
9	1) විශාල වාරිමාර්ග										
	2) සුළු වාරිමාර්ග										
	3) වර්ෂා ජෛෂ්‍ය	a) ඔබ වී									
		b) ගොඩ වී									
10	1) විශාල වාරිමාර්ග										
	2) සුළු වාරිමාර්ග										
	3) වර්ෂා ජෛෂ්‍ය	a) ඔබ වී									
		b) ගොඩ වී									
	මුළු එකතුව										



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5.2.4 එළවළු වර්ග වගාව පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු

1 බෝගය	2a වගා කළ බිම් ප්‍රමාණය						2b 2014 ජූලි 1 වන දිනට පෙර		2c 2014 ජූලි 1 වන දිනට පසුව		2d මුළු	
	2013/14 මහ කන්නය			2014 ජූලි 1 වන දිනට පෙර			2013/14 මහ කන්නය		2014 ජූලි 1 වන දිනට පසුව		2013/14 මහ කන්නය	
	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.
1) බෝංචි												
2) කැට්ටි												
3) බට්ටු												
4) ලීක්												
5) හෝටා												
6) මාළු මිරිස්												
7) කේෂාලි												
8) වම්බටු												
9) බණ්ඩන්ත												
10) වට්ටන්ත												
11) රාබු												
12) පනෝල												
13) වට්ටෝල												
14) <input type="text"/>												

5.2.5 පළා වර්ග වගාව පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු

1 බෝගය	2a වගා කළ බිම් ප්‍රමාණය						2b 2014 ජූලි 1 වන දිනට පෙර		2c 2014 ජූලි 1 වන දිනට පසුව		2d මුළු	
	2013/14 මහ කන්නය			2014 ජූලි 1 වන දිනට පෙර			2013/14 මහ කන්නය		2014 ජූලි 1 වන දිනට පසුව		2013/14 මහ කන්නය	
	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.
1) ගොටුකොළ												
2) මුතුණුවන්ත												
3) කොකුන්												
4) නිවිඳි												
5) <input type="text"/>												

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5.3 වී වගාව හැර වෙනත් කාලීන බෝග වගාවක් සඳහා භාවිතා කළ ජල ප්‍රභවයක් මොනවා ද?

( 2 වන වර්ගයට සඳහා 1 පළතුරු තලේ කම් පමණක් 3a, 3b වලට පිළිතුරු සපයන්න )

1	2					3a	3b
	ජල ප්‍රභවයක්					ජල ව්‍යාපෘතිය	
කමැට්ටේ අනු අංකය	1) වීගල වැරිමාර්ග	2) පුළු වැරිමාර්ග	3) වර්ෂා ජාලිත	4) කෘති ලිං/ජාලකුණු	5) තල ලීඳ (ඉහත ජලය)	නම	කේතය
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

5.4 වී වගාව හැර අනෙකුත් කාලීන බෝග වගාවක් සඳහා භාවිතා කළ ජල සැපයීමේ මාර්ග මොනවා ද?

1	2				
	ජලය සැපයීමේ ක්‍රමය				
කමැට්ටේ අනු අංකය	1) මෝවර්ගයක් හෝ වෙනත් උපකරණයක් මගින්	2) වීසල/විදු ජල කම්පාදාන	3) අළු මාර්ග	4) වේගත්	5) වීගේ ඉමයක් තැන
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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6 වන කොටස : ගොවි කාණ්ඩය තුළ ඇති අමතර වගාවන් පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු

**මල්/  
විසිතුරු පැළ**

6.1 මෙම ගොවි කාණ්ඩයේ කිසියම් සාමාජිකයෙක් විකිණීම සඳහා මල්/විසිතුරු පැළ වගාවෙහි නිරත ව සිටින්නේ ද?

- 1) ඔව්  → (6.1.1 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)  
 2) නැත  → (7 වන කොටස සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)

6.1.1 මල්/විසිතුරු පැළෙහි පිළිබඳ විස්තර

1		2		1		2		1		2	
වර්ගය		ගෙඩි/වැට්/පැළවි ගණන		වර්ගය		ගෙඩි/වැට්/පැළවි ගණන		වර්ගය		ගෙඩි/වැට්/පැළවි ගණන	
1) අන්තර්ගම්				4) රෝස				7) කැන්ටියා			
2) මිණවි				5) ලීලි				8) සක්වියාතා			
3) ප(ර්)බොරා				6) වැස්ස				9) <input type="text"/>			

7 වන කොටස : පොහොර සහ පළිබෝධනාශක භාවිතය පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු

**පොහොර**

7.1 ගොවි කාණ්ඩයේ වගා කටයුතු සඳහා පසුගිය වගා වර්ෂය තුළ දී පොහොර භාවිතා කළේ ද?

- 1) ඔව්  → (7.1.1 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)  
 2) නැත  → (7.2 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)

7.1.1 භාවිත කරන ලද පොහොර වල ස්වභාවය

- 1) රසායනික පොහොර පමණි       2) නිෂේධන පොහොර පමණි       3) රසායනික හා නිෂේධන පොහොර

7.1.2 වගා කටයුතු සඳහා පොහොර භාවිතා කළ ආකාරය

1	2a						2b			3		
	රසායනික පොහොර									නිෂේධන පොහොර		
	දොඳ බිම් ප්‍රමාණය			දොඳ පොහොර ප්‍රමාණය කී.ග්‍රෑ.			දොඳ බිම් ප්‍රමාණය					
බෝග වර්ගය	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.
1) සේ												
2) රබර්												
3) පොල්												
4) වෙනත් ස්ථිර බෝග												
5) වී												
6) වෙනත් කාලීන බෝග												

**පළිබෝධනාශක**

7.2 ගොවි කාණ්ඩයේ වගා කටයුතු සඳහා පසුගිය වගා වර්ෂය තුළ දී පළිබෝධනාශක භාවිතා කළේ ද?

- 1) ඔව්  → (7.2.1 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)  
 2) නැත  → (8 වන කොටස සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)

7.2.1 භාවිත කරන ලද පළිබෝධනාශක වල ස්වභාවය

- 1) රසායනික පළිබෝධනාශක පමණි       2) නිෂේධන පළිබෝධනාශක පමණි       3) රසායනික හා නිෂේධන පළිබෝධනාශක

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8 වන කොටස : සත්ව පාලනය පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු

**ගවයින්**

8.1 මෙම ගොවි කාණ්ඩයේ ගව පාලනය සිදු කරයි ද?

1) ඔව්  → (8.1.1 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)

2) නැත  → (8.2 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)

8.1.1 ගව පාලනය සිදු කරන්නේ මෙම ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසයේ ද?		8.1.2 ගව පාලනය සිදු කරන ප්‍රදේශය	
1) ඔව් <input type="checkbox"/> → (8.1.3 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)	මෙහි දී ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාස එකතුව වඩා වැඩිවේ නම්, එකසත තොරතුරු මෙහි සඳහන් කර, අනෙකුත් කොට්ඨාස සඳහා අදාළ පරිදි වෙන වෙන ම ප්‍රත්නාවලින් සම්පූර්ණ කරන්න	බල ප්‍රදේශය	තම
2) නැත <input type="checkbox"/> → (8.1.2 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)		පළාත හා දිස්ත්‍රික්කය	නේතය
		ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසය	

8.1.3 ගව පාලනය පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු

1 කාණ්ඩය	2a		2b	2c	3a	3b		3c
	රඳු ගවයන් ගණන		වැඩි දියුණු කළ වර්ග	මුළු ගණන	දේශීය	මී ගවයන් ගණන		මුළු ගණන
දේශීය	වැඩි දියුණු කළ වර්ග	දේශීය				වැඩි දියුණු කළ වර්ග		
<b>8.1.3.1 ගැහැණු සතුන්</b>								
1) කිරිදෙනුන්								
a) දැනට කිරි ගනිමින් සිටින								
b) දැනට කිරි නො ගන්නා (ගැබ් ගත්/පව්වා මේරූ/වෙනත් හේතු මත)								
2) තවමත් පටවනු බිහි නො කළ (අවු. 20 වැඩි)								
3) පටවුන් (අවු. 20 අඩු)								
4) වෙනත් (මහලු, වැර, ආබාධිත ආදී...)								
<b>8.1.3.2 පිරිමි සතුන්</b>								
1) වැඩට යොදා ගන්නා (බර ආදීමට/පි සමට ආදී...)								
2) පව්වි ගොනුන්								
3) පටවුන් (අවු. 20 අඩු)								
4) වෙනත් සතුන් (මහලු, ආබාධිත ආදී...)								
<b>8.1.3.3 මුළු සතුන් ගණන (8.1.3.1 සහ 8.1.3.2 ජේෂ්‍රි වල එකතුව)</b>								

8.1.4 පෙර දින කීරී දෙවා ගත්තේ ද?

1) ඔව්  → (8.1.5 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)

2) නැත  → (8.1.6 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)

8.1.6 ගව පාලනය සිදු කරන ක්‍රමය

1. ගාල තුළ පමණක්       2. නිදර්ශල් පමණක්       3. ගාල තුළ සහ නිදර්ශල්

8.1.5 පෙරදින දෙවාගත් මුළු කීරී ප්‍රමාණය

1	2	3	4	5
වර්ගය	ඒකකය	දේශීය දෙනුන්ගෙන්	වැඩි දියුණු කළ දෙනුන්ගෙන්	එකතුව
1) රඳකිරී	ලීටර			
2) මී කිරී	ලීටර			
එකතුව	ලීටර			

8.1.7 ගව පාලනය ගාල තුළ පමණක් සිදු කරයි නම් ගව පාලනය වෙනුවෙන් වෙන් කර ඇති බිම් ප්‍රමාණය

අක්.    රූ.    පර්.

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# එළවත්

8.2 මෙම ගොවි කාණ්ඩයේ එළ පාලනය සිදු කරයි ද?

- 1) ඔව්  → (8.2.1 සට ඉදිරියට යන්න)
- 2) නැත  → (8.3 සට ඉදිරියට යන්න)

8.2.1 එළ පාලනය සිදු කරන්නේ මෙම ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසයේ ද?

- 1) ඔව්  → (8.2.3 සට ඉදිරියට යන්න)
  - 2) නැත  → (8.2.2 සට ඉදිරියට යන්න)
- මෙහි දී ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාස එකතුව වඩා වැඩිවේ නම්, එකතා තොරතුරු මෙහි සඳහන් කර, ඉතෙකුත් කොට්ඨාස තුලා ඉලා පරිදි වෙත වෙත ම ප්‍රත්තාවලීන් සම්පූර්ණ කරන්න

8.2.2 එළ පාලනය සිදු කරන ප්‍රදේශය

බල ප්‍රදේශය	නම	කේතය
පළාත හා දිස්ත්‍රික්කය	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසය	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

8.2.3 එළ පාලනය පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු

	1	2	3	4
	කාණ්ඩය	දේශීය සතුන් ගණන	වැඩි දියුණු කළ වර්ගවල සතුන් ගණන	මුළු සතුන් ගණන
8.2.3.1 ගැලාණු සතුන්	1) මස 6 ට අඩු	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	2) මස 6 හා ඊට වැඩි	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8.2.3.2 පිපිලි සතුන්	1) මස 6 ට අඩු	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	2) මස 6 හා ඊට වැඩි	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
එකතුව	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

8.2.4 පෙර දින කීප් දෙවා ගත්තේ ද?

- 1) ඔව්  → (8.2.5 සට ඉදිරියට යන්න)
- 2) නැත  → (8.3 සට ඉදිරියට යන්න)

8.2.5 පෙර දින දෙවාගත් මුළු එළ කීප් ප්‍රමාණය ලීටර

1	2	3
දේශීය දෙනුන්ගෙන්	වැඩි දියුණු කළ දෙනුන්ගෙන්	එකතුව
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

# ලාරත්

8.3 මෙම ගොවි කාණ්ඩයේ ලාරු පාලනය සිදු කරයි ද?

- 1) ඔව්  → (8.3.1 සට ඉදිරියට යන්න)
- 2) නැත  → (8.4 සට ඉදිරියට යන්න)

8.3.1 ලාරු පාලනය සිදු කරන්නේ මෙම ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසයේ ද?

- 1) ඔව්  → (8.3.3 සට ඉදිරියට යන්න)
  - 2) නැත  → (8.3.2 සට ඉදිරියට යන්න)
- මෙහි දී ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාස එකතුව වඩා වැඩිවේ නම්, එකතා තොරතුරු මෙහි සඳහන් කර, ඉතෙකුත් කොට්ඨාස තුලා ඉලා පරිදි වෙත වෙත ම ප්‍රත්තාවලීන් සම්පූර්ණ කරන්න

8.3.2 ලාරු පාලනය සිදු කරන ප්‍රදේශය

බල ප්‍රදේශය	නම	කේතය
පළාත හා දිස්ත්‍රික්කය	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසය	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

8.3.3 ලාරු පාලනය පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු

	1	2	3	4
	කාණ්ඩය	දේශීය සතුන් ගණන	වැඩි දියුණු කළ වර්ග වල සතුන් ගණන	මුළු සතුන් ගණන
1) බෝ නිරීක්ෂණ (අවිජනනය)	a) ගැලාණු සතුන්	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	b) පිරිසි සතුන්	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2) තර නිරීක්ෂණ	a) මස 2 හා ඊට වැඩි සතුන්	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	a) මස 2 ට අඩු සතුන්	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3) වෙනත්	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
එකතුව	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

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### කුකුළන්

8.4 මෙම ගොවි කාණ්ඩයේ කුකුළු පාලනය සිදු කරයි ද?

- 1) ඔව්  → (8.4.1 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)
- 2) නැත  → (8.5 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)

8.4.1 කුකුළු පාලනය සිදු කරන්නේ මෙම ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසයේ ද?

- 1) ඔව්  → (8.4.3 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)
  - 2) නැත  → (8.4.2 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)
- මෙහි දී ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාස එකතුව වඩා වැඩිවේ නම්, එකතුව තෝරාගැනීමේදී මෙහි සඳහන් කර, අනෙකුත් කොට්ඨාස සඳහා ඉදු පරිදි වෙන වෙන ම ප්‍රජාතාවලීන් පමිපුර්ණ කරන්න

8.4.2 කුකුළු පාලනය සිදු කරන ප්‍රදේශය

බල ප්‍රදේශය	නම	කේතය
පළාත හා දිස්ත්‍රික්කය	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
ප්‍රදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසය	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

8.4.3 කුකුළු පාලනය පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු

1	2	3
වර්ගය	කාණ්ඩය	ගණන
1) බෝ නිර්මාණ (අභිජනනය සඳහා යොදා ගන්නා වර්ග)	a) බිත්තර දමන නිම්ප්‍රියන්	<input type="text"/>
	b) පටවුන් සහ වැඩෙන නිම්ප්‍රියන්	<input type="text"/>
2) බිත්තර සඳහා වැඩි දියුණු කරන ලද වර්ග	a) බිත්තර දමන නිම්ප්‍රියන්	<input type="text"/>
	b) පටවුන් සහ වැඩෙන නිම්ප්‍රියන්	<input type="text"/>
3) මස් පිණිස වැඩි දියුණු කරන ලද වර්ග	a) සියළු ම වයස් කාණ්ඩ (බෲඩර් පටවුන් ද ඇතුළුව)	<input type="text"/>
	b) බිත්තර දමන නිම්ප්‍රියන්	<input type="text"/>
4) ගම්බඳ (හිඳුල්ලේ ඇති කරන)	a) බිත්තර දමන නිම්ප්‍රියන්	<input type="text"/>
	b) කුකුළන් ඇතුළු අනෙකුත් සියලු	<input type="text"/>
එකතුව		<input type="text"/>

8.4.4 පසුගිය සතියේ දී බිත්තර ලබාගත්තේ ද?

- 1) ඔව්  → (8.4.5 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)
- 2) නැත  → (8.4.6 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)

8.4.5 පසුගිය සතිය තුළ ලබාගත් බිත්තර සංඛ්‍යාව

8.4.6 කුකුළු පාලනය සඳහා ආහාර සැපයීම සිදු කරන්නේ

- 1) වෙළෙඳපොළෙන් සපුරා ම මිලට ගැනීමෙන්
- 2) ගොවි කාණ්ඩය තුළ මිල නිර්මාණය
- 3) වෙනත් ආහාරයකින්

### වෙනත් සතුන්

8.5 මෙම ගොවි කාණ්ඩයේ මස් හෝ බිත්තර ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා වෙනත් සත්ව පාලනයක්/මි මැසි පාලනයක් සිදු කරයි ද?

- 1) ඔව්  → (8.5.1 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)
- 2) නැත  → (9 වන කොටස සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)

8.5.1 මස් හෝ බිත්තර ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා වෙනත් සත්ව පාලනය/මිමැසි පාලනය සිදු කරන්නේ මෙම ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසයේ ද?

- 1) ඔව්  → (8.5.3 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)
  - 2) නැත  → (8.5.2 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)
- මෙහි දී ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාස එකතුව වඩා වැඩිවේ නම්, එකතුව තෝරාගැනීමේදී මෙහි සඳහන් කර, අනෙකුත් කොට්ඨාස සඳහා ඉදු පරිදි වෙන වෙන ම ප්‍රජාතාවලීන් පමිපුර්ණ කරන්න

8.5.2 මස් හෝ බිත්තර ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා වෙනත් සත්ව පාලනය/මිමැසි පාලනය සිදු කරන ප්‍රදේශය

බල ප්‍රදේශය	නම	කේතය
පළාත හා දිස්ත්‍රික්කය	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසය	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

8.5.3 මස් හෝ බිත්තර ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා ඇති කරනු ලබන වෙනත් සතුන් පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු

1	2	1	2
සත්ව වර්ගය	ගණන	සත්ව වර්ගය	ගණන
1) පාරාවන්/පාත්තයන්	<input type="text"/>	4) බැටුවන්	<input type="text"/>
2) කඵකුන්/වෙනත් කුකුළු වර්ග	<input type="text"/>	5) හැවුන්	<input type="text"/>
3) වටුවන්	<input type="text"/>		

8.5.4 මි මැස්සන් පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු

- 1. මි මැසි ජනපද ගණන





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10 වන කොටස : කෘෂිකාර්මික යන්ත්‍රෝපකරණ පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු

11 වන කොටස : ගොවිකාරකයාගේ ගෘහ කාණ්ඩයේ තොරතුරු

### යන්ත්‍රෝපකරණ

10.1 මෙම ගොවි කාණ්ඩයේ පසුගිය වගා වර්ෂය තුළ දී කෘෂිකාර්මික යන්ත්‍රෝපකරණ භාවිත කළේ ද?

- 1) ඔව්  → (10.2 සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)
- 2) නෑ  → (11 වන කොටස සිට ඉදිරියට යන්න)

10.2 කෘෂිකාර්මික යන්ත්‍රෝපකරණ භාවිතය හා අයිතිය

වර්ගය	2013/14 වගා වර්ෂයේ දී භාවිත කළ ආකාරය			2014. 06. 30 ට තමාට අයිති යන්ත්‍ර ගණන
	1) සමාන	2) අලුයට	3) වෙනත්	
1) රෝද හතරේ ට්‍රැක්ටර්	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2) රෝද දෙකේ ට්‍රැක්ටර්	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3) අතින් ක්‍රියාකරන දිසර ඉසින යන්ත්‍ර	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4) බලයෙන් ක්‍රියාකරන දිසර ඉසින යන්ත්‍ර	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5) කොළ ඔඩින යන්ත්‍ර වී හුලා කිරීම සමඟ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6) කොළ ඔඩින යන්ත්‍ර	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7) වී හුලා කරන යන්ත්‍ර	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8) වතුර පොම්ප (කෘෂි)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9) සංයුක්ත අභ්‍යන්තර කෙළීමේ යන්ත්‍ර	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10) පළ හිටවන යන්ත්‍ර	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11) ගොයම් කපන යන්ත්‍ර	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12) කිරි දෝන යන්ත්‍ර	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13) තණකොළ කපන යන්ත්‍ර (කෘෂිකාර්මික කටයුතු සඳහා)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14) බැකෝ යන්ත්‍ර (කෘෂිකාර්මික කටයුතු සඳහා)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15) තේ දළු කෙලන යන්ත්‍ර	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### නිවාස ඒකක සඳහා පමණි

1.11 පැහැ පිළිතුර "0" ලෙස සටහන් කර අන්තඹ මෙම කොටස සම්පූර්ණ කිරීමෙන් වළකින්න

11.1 ගෘහ කාණ්ඩයේ සාමාජිකයින් ගණන

	1	2	3	4
කාණ්ඩය	පිරිමි	ගැහැණු	එකතුව	
1) අඩු. 15 ට අඩු	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2) අඩු. 15 - 49 අතර	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3) අඩු. 50 - 64 අතර	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4) අඩු. 65 සහ ඊට වැඩි	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
මුළු සාමාජික සංඛ්‍යාව	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

11.2 මෙම ගෘහ කාණ්ඩයේ සාමාජිකයින් කෘෂිකාර්මික කටයුතු වලට දක්වන දායකත්වය කෙබඳු වේ ද?

- 1) කෘෂිකාර්මික වැඩ කටයුතු සියල්ලත් ම ගෘහ කාණ්ඩයේ සාමාජිකයින් විසින් සිදු කෙරේ
- 2) කෘෂිකාර්මික කටයුතු වලින් 50% වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක් ගෘහ කාණ්ඩයේ සාමාජිකයින් විසින් සිදු කෙරේ
- 3) කෘෂිකාර්මික කටයුතු වලින් 50% අඩු ප්‍රමාණයක් ගෘහ කාණ්ඩයේ සාමාජිකයින් විසින් සිදු කෙරේ

11.3 මෙම ගෘහ කාණ්ඩයේ ආදායමින් වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක් ලැබෙන මාර්ගය කුමක් ද?

- 1) කෘෂිකාර්මික කටයුතුවලින්
- 2) වෙනත් මාර්ගවලින්

11.4 මෙම ගෘහ කාණ්ඩයේ සිදු කෙරෙන කෘෂි නිෂ්පාදනයන් ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් යොදා ගන්නේ කුමකට ද?

- 1) ගෘහස්ථ පරිභෝජනය
- 2) විකිණීම

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**12 වන කොටස : ඉඩම් භාවිතය පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු**

12.1 හි තොරතුරු සටහන් කිරීමේ දී 3.1.1 හි සඳහන් කළ "කැබලිලේ ආශ්‍රිත අංක" එම ආශ්‍රිතවලට ම ආශ්‍රිතමයා කරන්න

මුත්තිය සඳහා කේත : 1 - තනි අයිතිය 2 - බලපත්‍රයක් යටතේ 3 - අදාට/බද්දට 4 - හවුල් අයිතිය  
5 - බෙස්ම ක්‍රමය 6 - අතවසර 7 - වෙනත්

**12.1 ගොවි කාණ්ඩයේ කැබලි තොරතුරු**

1	2	3			4			5			6			7					
		කැබලිලේ මුළු බිම් ප්‍රමාණය						අස්වර්දන ලද කුඹුරු						ලඳ කැලෑ, තණ බිම්					
		අක්.	රූ.	පර්.	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.			
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8																			
9																			
10																			

**12.1 ගොවි කාණ්ඩයේ කැබලි තොරතුරු (සම්බන්ධිතයි ...)**

1	8			9			10			11			12																	
	පුරත් වූ කුඹුරු						ආවේණික වන වගාවන්						කිසිප්‍රයෝජනවත් බිම් (හල් කලා හෝ මඩ වතුරු යටතේ ඇති)						පාරවල් ගොඩනැගිලි ආදියට යට වී ඇති බිම්						අන් තැනක සඳහන් නොකළ වෙනත් බිම්					
	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.	අක්.	රූ.	පර්.												
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සටහන : (අ) 12.1 හි 3 වන ඒරුවේ සඳහන් කළ බිම් ප්‍රමාණය 3.1.1 හි 6 වන ඒරුවේ සඳහන් කළ බිම් ප්‍රමාණයට සමාන විය යුතු ය  
(ආ) මෙහි 3 වන ඒරුවේ සඳහන් කළ මුළු බිම් ප්‍රමාණය 4 සිට 12 දක්වා ඒරුවල බිම් ප්‍රමාණයන්ගේ එකතුවට සමාන විය යුතු ය

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**அந்தரங்கமானது :** தொகைமதிப்புக் கட்டணக் கட்டத்தின் கீழ் சலுகை நலிகளும் தாமது உபரித்த அறிவு மற்றும் ஆற்றல்களுக்கமைய இந்தத் தகவல்களை வழங்குவதற்கு உட்பாடுடையவர்களாவார். இந்தத் தனிப்பட்ட தகவல்கள் எந்தவொரு காரணத்திற்காகவும் வெளியிடப்படாது.

**பொருளாதாரத் தொகைமதிப்பு 2013/14**  
**விவசாய நடவடிக்கைகள் தொடர்பான கணக்கெடுப்பு**  
 (சிறு நில விவசாயப் பிரிவு)

**▼ இங்கே ஆரம்பிக்கவும்**

**அறிவுறுத்தல்கள்**

- விடைகளை அடையாளமிடுவதற்காக அதற்காக **வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ள பெண்கள் மட்டும் பயன்படுத்தவும்.**
- மாற்றும் செயல் வேண்டிய விடைகளை அழிப்பைப்பின்பு பயன்படுத்தி நன்றாக அழித்து விடவும்.
- படிவத்தின் மீது தேவையற்ற விடயங்களை எழுத வேண்டாம்.

**படிவத்திலுள்ள வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க வேண்டிய முறை**

இலக்கங்களை இவ்வாறு எழுதவும்: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

விடையைத் தெரிவு செய்து  அடையாளம் இடவும்

இலக்கத்தினைப் பதிலு செய்யப்போது வெற்றுக் கடுகளுக்காக "0" இடுவதைத் தவிர்க்கவும். உதா 2 ஏக்கர் மற்றும் 5 செக்கர் என்பதைப் பதிலு செய்யப் போது

ஏக் ருட் செக்கர்

2 5 ✓ (இவ்வாறு எழுதவும்)

0 2 0 0 5 ✗ (இவ்வாறு எழுத வேண்டாம்)

விடையினைச் சொற்களில் மட்டும் குறிப்பிட வேண்டியிருப்பின் உரிய கட்டிலுள் மட்டும் குறிப்பிடுக.

**சூர்ணாசன்**

நாமின் பெயரைப் பதிலு செய்யப் போது முதல் எழுத்துக்களை ஆங்கிலத்தில் எழுதுக.

**T. சூர்ணாசன்**

விவசாயச் செய்கையாளரின் பெயர்

முகவரி

**கணக்கெடுக்கும் உத்தியோகத்தாரின்**

பெயர்

பதவி

கையொப்பம்

திகதி

**மேற்பார்வை உத்தியோகத்தாரின்**

பெயர்

பதவி

கையொப்பம்

திகதி

**பகுதி 1 : விவசாயக் கூறினை அடையாளம் காணும் தகவல்கள்**

1.1 தொடக்கம் 19 வரையான தகவல்களை SH1 படிவத்தின் முன்பக்கத்திலிருந்து பிரித்தெடுத்துப் பிரதி செய்க.

1.1 தொகைமதிப்புக் கண்டத்தை அடையாளம் காணும் இலக்கம்

1.2 மாகாணமும் மாவட்டம்

1.3 பிரதேச செயலாளர் பிரிவு

1.4 கிராம உத்தியோகத்தார் பிரிவு (இலக்கத்துடன்)

1.9 தொகைமதிப்புக் கண்ட இலக்கம்

1.5 கமநல சேவை மத்திய நிலையம்

**மாகாண அதிகாரப் பிரதேசத்திற்காக மட்டும்**

1.6 மாகாண வலயம்

1.7 பிரதேச முகாமைத்துவ அதிகாரப் பிரதேசம்

1.8 அலகு முகாமைத்துவ அதிகாரப் பிரதேசம்

1.10 கூறின் தொகைமதிப்பு இலக்கம் (SH1 இல் நிலம் 1 இற்கமைய) A-Z

1.11 குடித்தள இலக்கம் (SH1 இல் நிலம் 2 இற்கமைய)

1.12 விவசாயக் கூறின் இலக்கம் (SH1 இல் நிலம் 11 இற்கமைய) A-Z

1.13 விவசாயக் கூறுக்கான

a. படிவ இலக்கம்

b. பூரணப்படுத்தப்பட்ட படிவங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை



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**பகுதி 3 : விவசாயக் கூறின் நிலத் துண்டங்களின் அமைவிடம் தொடர்பான தகவல்கள்**

3.1 விவசாயக் கூறுக்கான நிலத் துண்டங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை

3.1.1 நிலத் துண்டங்களின் அமைவிடம் மற்றும் விஸ்தீரணம்

விவசாயச் செய்கையாளர் செய்கை அத்தல்வதை வகிக்கும் தளக்குச் சொந்தமான, வேறொருவருக்குச் சொந்தமான யிரிடப்பட்ட அல்லது யிரிடப்படாத **நிலம்**, பண்படுத்தப்பட்ட, பண்படுத்தப்படாத அல்லது தரிசான **வயல் நிலம்**, தொடர்பான தகவல்களை அமைவிடத்திற்கமைய அட்டவணையில் உள்ளடக்குங்கள்.

1 துண்டத்தின் தொடர்வகை	2 துண்டத்தின் பெயர்	3a		3b		4a		4b		5a		5b		6		
		மாகாணமும் மாவட்டமும்		பிரதேச செயலாளர் பிரிவு		பிரதேச செயலாளர் பிரிவு		பிரதேச செயலாளர் பிரிவு		பிரதேச செயலாளர் பிரிவு		பிரதேச செயலாளர் பிரிவு		துண்டத்தின் மொத்த நில விஸ்தீரணம்		
		பெயர்	குறிப்பிடு	பெயர்	குறிப்பிடு	பெயர்	குறிப்பிடு	பெயர்	குறிப்பிடு	பெயர்	குறிப்பிடு	பெயர்	குறிப்பிடு	ஏக்கர்	ஹெக்டேர்	சூதர்
														இலக்கம் மற்றும்/பெயர்	குறிப்பிடு	இலக்கம் மற்றும்/பெயர்
1																
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மொத்தம்

குறிப்பு : நிரல் இலக்கம் 1 கீழ் நிலத்துண்டங்களின் தகவல் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட தொடரிலக்கத்தின் ஒழுங்குமுறை, துண்ட அடிப்படையில் தகவல் பெறப்படும் சகல வினாக்களின் போதும் பின்பற்றப்படல் வேண்டும்.

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**பகுதி 4 : பிரதான பயிர்ச் செய்கை தொடர்பான தகவல்கள்**

**தேயிலை**

4.1 இந்த விவசாயக் கூறில் தேயிலை பயிரிடப்பட்டுள்ளதா?

- 1) ஆம்  → ( 4.1.1 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும் )  
 2) இல்லை  → ( 4.2 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும் )

4.1 இணைப் பூரணப்படுத்தும் போது 3.11 இல் குறிப்பிட்ட "துண்டத்தின் தொடரிலக்கம்" ஒழுங்கு முறையினை அங்கவாறே பின்பற்றவும். உதார 6 துண்டங்களைக் கொண்ட விவசாயக் கூறில் 3.11 இல் நிரல் 1 இல் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட 2 ஆவது நிலத் துண்டத்தில் தேயிலை பயிரிடப்பட்டிருப்பின் 4.11, 4.12 மற்றும் 4.13 இற்கான தகவல்களைத் துண்டத்தின் தொடரிலக்கம் 2 இன் கீழ் ( இரண்டாம் நிலையில்) பூரணப்படுத்துங்கள்.

**4.1.1 தேயிலைச் செய்கை தொடர்பான தகவல்கள்**

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		9	
	ஏக்.	றுட்.	பேர்ச்.	ஏக்.	றுட்.	பேர்ச்.	ஏக்.	றுட்.	பேர்ச்.	ஏக்.	றுட்.	பேர்ச்.	ஏக்.	றுட்.	பேர்ச்.	ஏக்.	றுட்.	பேர்ச்.	ஆம்	இல்லை	ஆம்	இல்லை
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3																			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4																			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5																			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6																			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7																			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8																			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9																			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10																			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
மொத்தம்																						

குறிப்பு : நிரல் 2 இல் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட மொத்த நில விஸ்தீரணம் 3, 4, 5, 6 மற்றும் 7 ஆம் நிரல்களில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட நில விஸ்தீரணத்தின் கூட்டுத்தொகைக்குச் சமப்படக் வேண்டும்.



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4.12 அரும்புத் தேயிலைச் செய்கை தொடர்பான தகவல்கள் (4.11 இல் நிரல் 3 பூரணப்படுத்தப்படாவிட்டிருப்பின் மட்டும்)

4.13 தேயிலை நூற்றுமேடை தொடர்பான தகவல்கள்

1	2			3a		3b		4a			4b		5a			5b		6a			6b		1	2																								
																									தகவல் வர்க்கம்																							
																									2000 தொகுதி						3000 தொகுதி						4000 தொகுதி						வேறு					
																									நில விஸ்தீரணம்			வயது			நில விஸ்தீரணம்			வயது			நில விஸ்தீரணம்			வயது			நில விஸ்தீரணம்			வயது		
ஏக்.	ஹட்.	செர்ச்.	ஏக்.	ஹட்.	செர்ச்.	வருடம்	ஏக்.	ஹட்.	செர்ச்.	வருடம்	ஏக்.	ஹட்.	செர்ச்.	வருடம்	ஏக்.	ஹட்.	செர்ச்.	வருடம்	ஏக்.	ஹட்.	செர்ச்.	வருடம்	தகவல்கள்	கன்றுகளின் எண்ணிக்கை																								
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10																																																
மொத்தம்																																																

குறிப்பு : (அ) 4.12 இல் நிரல் 2 இல் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட அரும்புத் தேயிலை பயிரிடப்பட்டுள்ள நில விஸ்தீரணம் 4.11 இல் நிரல் 3 இல் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட அரும்புத் தேயிலை பயிரிடப்பட்டுள்ள நில விஸ்தீரணத்திற்குச் சமப்படல் வேண்டும்.  
 (ஆ) இங்கு நிரல் 2 இல் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள அரும்புத் தேயிலையின் நில விஸ்தீரணம் 3a, 4a, 5a மற்றும் 6a நிரல்களில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள நில விஸ்தீரணத்தின் கூட்டுத்தொகைக்கும் சமப்படல் வேண்டும்.

4.14 விவசாயச் செய்கையாளர் தேயிலைக் கொழுந்து பறிக்கும் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் பயன்படுத்தும் சாதனங்கள் எவை? (அடுக்காகப் பயன்படுத்தும் சாதனங்கள் இரண்டினை மட்டும் குறிப்பிடுக)

- 1) மொலித்தீன் உறை
- 2) துணிப் பை
- 3) பள்ளிடிக்க கடை
- 4) பிறப்புக்க கடை

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**இறப்பர்**

4.2 இந்த விவசாயக் கூறில் இறப்பர் பயிரிடப்பட்டுள்ளதா?

- 1) ஆம்  → (4.2.1 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)  
 2) இல்லை  → (4.3 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)

4.2 இணைப் பூண்படுத்தும் போது 3.11 இல் குறிப்பிட்ட "துண்டத்தின் தொடரிலக்கம்" ஒழுங்கு முறையினை அவ்வாறே பின்பற்றவும். உதாரணமாக 6 துண்டங்களைக் கொண்ட விவசாயக் கூறில் 3.11 இல் நிரல் 1 இல் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட 3 ஆவது நிலத் துண்டத்தில் இறப்பர் பயிரிடப்பட்டிருப்பின் 4.2.1 மற்றும் 4.2.2 இற்கான தகவல்களை துண்டத்தின் தொடரிலக்கம் 3 இன் கீழ் ( பூன்றாவது நிரலில் ) பூண்படுத்தல்கள்.

4.2.1 இறப்பர் செய்கை தொடர்பான தகவல்கள்

1	2			3			4			5			6			7	
	ஏக்	ஹட்	சேக்	ஏக்	ஹட்	சேக்	ஏக்	ஹட்	சேக்	ஏக்	ஹட்	சேக்	ஏக்	ஹட்	சேக்	ஆம்	இல்லை
1																<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2																<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3																<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4																<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5																<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6																<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7																<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8																<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9																<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10																<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
மொத்தம்																	

குறிப்பு : இங்கு நிரல் 2 இல் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட மொத்த நில விஸ்தீரணம் 3, 4, 5, மற்றும் 6 ஆம் நிரல்களில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட நில விஸ்தீரணத்தின் கூட்டுத்தொகைக்குச் சமப்படல் வேண்டும்.

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4.2.2 நகலி வர்க்க இறப்பர் செய்கை தொடர்பான தகவல்கள் (4.2.1 இல் நிரல் 3 பூரணப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருந்தால் மட்டும்)

1	2			3a	3b	4a			4b	5a			5b	6a			6b	7a			7b		
குறியீடுகள் தொடர்பான தகவல்கள்	நகலி வர்க்க இறப்பர் பயிரிடப்பட்டுள்ள நில விஸ்தீரணம்			நகலி வர்க்கம்																			
				RRIC 121				RRIC 102				RRIC 100				PB 86				வேறு நகலிகள்			
				நில விஸ்தீரணம்			வயது	நில விஸ்தீரணம்			வயது	நில விஸ்தீரணம்			வயது	நில விஸ்தீரணம்			வயது	நில விஸ்தீரணம்			வயது
				ஏக்கர்	ஹெக்டேர்	மீட்டர்	வருடம்	ஏக்கர்	ஹெக்டேர்	மீட்டர்	வருடம்	ஏக்கர்	ஹெக்டேர்	மீட்டர்	வருடம்	ஏக்கர்	ஹெக்டேர்	மீட்டர்	வருடம்	ஏக்கர்	ஹெக்டேர்	மீட்டர்	வருடம்
1																							
2																							
3																							
4																							
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7																							
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9																							
10																							
மொத்தம்																							

குறிப்பு : (அ) 4.2.2 இல் நிரல் 2 இல் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள நகலி வர்க்க இறப்பர் பயிரிடப்பட்டுள்ள நில விஸ்தீரணம் 4.2.1 இல் நிரல் 3 இல் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள நகலி வர்க்க இறப்பர் பயிரிடப்பட்டுள்ள நில விஸ்தீரணத்திற்குச் சம்பந்தம் வேண்டும்.  
 (ஆ) இங்கு நிரல் 2 இல் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட நில விஸ்தீரணம் 3a, 4a, 5a, 6a மற்றும் 7a நிரல்களில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட நில விஸ்தீரணங்களின் கூட்டுத் தொகைக்குச் சம்பந்தம் வேண்டும்.

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**தெள்ளை**

4.3 இந்த விவசாயக் கூறில் தெள்ளை பயிரிடப்பட்டுள்ளதா?

- 1) ஆம்  → (4.3.1 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)  
 2) இல்லை  → (4.4 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)

4.3 இல் எஞ்சிய தகவல்களைப் பூரணப்படுத்தும் போது 3.11 இல் குறிப்பிட்ட "துண்டத்தின் தொடரிலக்கம்" ஒழுங்கு முறையினை அப்பாறே பின்பற்றவும். உதார 6 துண்டங்களைக் கொண்ட விவசாயக் கூறில் 3.11 இல் நிலம் 1 இல் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட 1 ஆவது மற்றும் 4 ஆவது நிலத் துண்டத்தில் தெள்ளை பயிரிடப்பட்டிருப்பின் 4.3.1, 4.3.2 மற்றும் 4.3.3 இற்கான துண்டத்தின் தொடரிலக்கம் நிரைகள் 1 மற்றும் 4 இன் கீழ் (முதலாம் மற்றும் நான்காம் நிரைகளில் ) தகவல்களைப் பூரணப்படுத்துக.

4.3.1 தெள்ளைச் செய்கை தொடர்பான தகவல்கள்

துண்டத்தின் தொடரிலக்கம்	2a			2b			2c			3a			3b			3c			4		5	
	முறைசா செய்கையின் கீழ்									விசிறல் செய்கையின் கீழ்						கனடு பயிராகத் தேயிலை பயிரிடப்பட்டுள்ளதா?		தெள்ளைச் செய்கையின் கீழுள்ள நில விலங்கினத்தில் கால்நடை வளர்ப்பு இடம் பெறுகின்றதா?				
	பயன்தரும் நில விலங்கினம்			பயன்தரா (பூக்காத) நில விலங்கினம்			பொத்த மரங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை			பயன்தரும் மரங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை			பயன்தரா மரங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை									
				கீழ் நடுகை												புதிய நடுகை			ஆம்	இல்லை	ஆம்	இல்லை
ஏக்	ஹட்	போக்.	ஏக்	ஹட்	போக்.	ஏக்	ஹட்	போக்.														
1																						
2																						
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						
7																						
8																						
9																						
10																						
மொத்தம்																						

குறிப்பு : 3a இல் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட பொத்த மரங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 3b மற்றும் 3c நிரல்களில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட மரங்களின் கூட்டுத் தொகைக்குச் சமப்படல் வேண்டும்.

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4.3.2 முறையாகப் பயிரிடப்பட்டுள்ள தென்னைச் செய்கை தொடர்பான தகவல்கள்

1	2	3a	3b	3c	3d
		வயதுப் பிரிவிற்கமைய மரங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை			
தண்டத்தின் தொடர்வகை	மொத்த மரங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை	5 வருடங்களிலும் குறைந்த	5 - 25 வருடங்களிலும் குறைந்த	25 - 60 வருடங்களிலும் குறைந்த	60 இலும் கூடிய
		1			
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
மொத்தம்					

4.3.3 முறைசார் மற்றும் விசிறல் செய்கையின் கீழ் பல்வேறு வகைகளுக்கமையப் பயிரிடப்பட்டுள்ள தென்னை இனங்கள் தொடர்பான தகவல்கள்

1	2	3	4	5
தண்டத்தின் தொடர்வகை	விருத்தி செய்யப்பட்ட தென்னை இன மரங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை	கள் இறக்கும் மரங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை	செய்விறநீர் மரங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை	நூற்று பேடையிலுள்ள கன்றுகளின் எண்ணிக்கை
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
மொத்தம்				

குறிப்பு : நிரல் 2 இல் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட மொத்த மரங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 3a, 3b, 3c மற்றும் 3d ஆகிய நிரல்களில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட மரங்களின் கூட்டுத்தொகைக்குச் சமப்படல் வேண்டும்.

**பனை / கித்துள்**

4.4 இந்த விவசாயக் கூறில் பனை / கித்துள் மரங்கள் காணப்படுகின்றனவா?

- 1) ஆம்  → (4.4.1 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)  
 2) இல்லை  → (4.5 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)

4.4.1 பனை / கித்துள் மரங்கள் இந்தப் பிரதேச செயலாளர் பிரிவிலேயே காணப்படுகின்றனவா?

- 1) ஆம்  → (4.4.3 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்) இதுன்பொது பிரதேச செயலாளர் பிரிவுகளின் எண்ணிக்கை ஒன்றிலும் அதிகமாயின் ஒன்றின் தகவல்களை இங்கு குறிப்பிட்டு ஏனைய பிரிவுகளுக்கு அமைவாக வெவ்வேறாக விளக்கக்கொடுத்துக்காணப் பயன்படுத்தவும்.  
 2) இல்லை  → (4.4.2 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)

4.4.2 பனை / கித்துள் மரங்கள் காணப்படும் பிரதேசம்

அதிகாரப் பிரதேசம்  பெயர்  குறிப்பிடு

மாகாணமும் மாவட்டமும்

பிரதேச செயலாளர் பிரிவு

4.4.3 பனை / கித்துள் தொடர்பான தகவல்கள்

1	2	3a	3b	3c	4
		மூக்கும்			
பயிர்செய்த பனை கித்துள்	மொத்த மரங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை	மொத்த மரங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை	பெண் மரங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை	ஆண் மரங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை	கள் இறக்கும் மரங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை
1)					
2)					









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5.11 நெற்செய்கை தொடர்பான தகவல்கள் (தொடர்ச்சி ...)

1 தீண்டத்தின் தொடர்ச்சியை	2 நிப்பாசன முறை	3 பண்டிடுத்தப்பட்ட நில விஸ்தீரணம்			4 பயிரிடப்பட்ட நில விஸ்தீரணம்						
		ஏக்	ஹட்	செர்க்	2013/14 பெரும் போகம்			2014 சிறு போகம்			
					ஏக்	ஹட்	செர்க்	ஏக்	ஹட்	செர்க்	
<b>முன்பக்கக் கூட்டுத்தொகை</b>											
6	1) பெரும் நிப்பாசனம்										
	2) சிறு நிப்பாசனம்										
	3) மாணவளி	a) சேற்று நில நெல்									
		b) செட்டு நில நெல்									
7	1) பெரும் நிப்பாசனம்										
	2) சிறு நிப்பாசனம்										
	3) மாணவளி	a) சேற்று நில நெல்									
		b) செட்டு நில நெல்									
8	1) பெரும் நிப்பாசனம்										
	2) சிறு நிப்பாசனம்										
	3) மாணவளி	a) சேற்று நில நெல்									
		b) செட்டு நில நெல்									
9	1) பெரும் நிப்பாசனம்										
	2) சிறு நிப்பாசனம்										
	3) மாணவளி	a) சேற்று நில நெல்									
		b) செட்டு நில நெல்									
10	1) பெரும் நிப்பாசனம்										
	2) சிறு நிப்பாசனம்										
	3) மாணவளி	a) சேற்று நில நெல்									
		b) செட்டு நில நெல்									
<b>மொத்தக் கூட்டுத்தொகை</b>											





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5.3 நெற்செய்கை தவிர ஏனைய பருவகாலப் பயிர்ச்செய்கைக்காகப் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்ட நீர் மூலங்கள் எவை?

( நீர் 2 இற்காக 1 அல்லது 2 அடையாளிக்கப்பட்டு(தரால் மட்டும்) திரங்கள் 3a., 3b இற்கு விடையினைப் பெற்றுக் கொள்ளவும். )

1	2					3a	3b		
	நீர் மூலம்							நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டம்	
	1) பெரும் நீர்ப்பாசனம்	2) சிறு நீர்ப்பாசனம்	3) மாணவாரி	4) விவசாயக் கிணறு / தடாசம்	5) குழாய்க் கிணறு (நிலக் கீழ் நீர்)			பெயர்	குறிப்பு
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

5.4 நெற்செய்கை தவிர ஏனைய பருவகாலப் பயிர்களுக்காகப் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்ட நீர் வழங்கல் முறைகள் என்ன?

1	2				
	நீர் வழங்கல் முறைகள்				
	1) நீர் பங்கி அல்லது வேறு உபகரணங்கள் மூலம்	2) விநிலம் / செட்டு நீர்ப்பாசனம்	3) கனங்காய் மூலம்	4) கீற்று	5) விசேட முறைகள் இல்லை
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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**பகுதி 6 : விவசாயக் கூறிலுள் காணப்படும் மேலதிக பயிர்ச் செய்கை தொடர்பான தகவல்கள்**

**மலர்கள்/  
அலங்காரச் செடி**

6.1 இந்த விவசாயக் கூறில் எந்தவொரு உறுப்பினராவது விற்பனைக்காக மலர்/ அலங்காரச் செடி வளர்ப்பில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ளாரா?

- 1) ஆம்  → (6.1.1 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)  
2) இல்லை  → (7 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)

**6.1.1 மலர்/அலங்காரச் செடி தொடர்பான தகவல்கள்**

1	2	1	2	1	2
வகை	மரம்/செடி/கொடிகளின் எண்ணிக்கை	வகை	மரம்/செடி/கொடிகளின் எண்ணிக்கை	வகை	மரம்/செடி/கொடிகளின் எண்ணிக்கை
1) அத்தூராயம்		4) ரோஜா		7) கொன்ட்ரியார்	
2) ஓர்க்கிட்		5) விவ்வி		8) கொன்டியாணர்	
3) ஜேப்ரா		6) வெக்ஸ்		9)	

**பகுதி 7 : பசளை மற்றும் கிருமி நாசினிகளின் பயன்பாடு தொடர்பான தகவல்கள்**

**பசளை**

7.1 விவசாயக் கூறில் பயிர்ச்செய்கை நடவடிக்கைகளுக்காகக் கடந்த செய்கை ஆண்டிலுள் பசளை பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டதா?

- 1) ஆம்  → (7.1.1 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)  
2) இல்லை  → (7.2 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)

**7.1.1 பயன்படுத்தப்பட்ட பசளைகளின் தன்மை**

- 1) இரசாயனப் பசளை மட்டும்       2) இயற்கைப் பசளை மட்டும்       3) இரசாயன மற்றும் இயற்கைப் பசளை

**7.1.2 பயிர்ச் செய்கை நடவடிக்கைகளுக்காகப் பசளை பயன்படுத்தப்பட்ட முறை**

1 பயிர் வகைகள்	2a இரசாயனப் பசளை			2b பயன்படுத்தப்பட்ட பசளையின் அளவு (கி.கி)			3 இயற்கைப் பசளை		
	பாவிக்கப்பட்ட நில வில்திரணம்			பாவிக்கப்பட்ட நில வில்திரணம்			பாவிக்கப்பட்ட நில வில்திரணம்		
	ஏக்.	றுட்.	பேர்க்.	ஏக்.	றுட்.	பேர்க்.	ஏக்.	றுட்.	பேர்க்.
1) தேயிலை									
2) இறப்பர்									
3) தென்னை									
4) வேறு நிரத்தப் பயிர்கள்									
5) தெல்									
6) வேறு பருவகாலப் பயிர்கள்									

**கிருமி நாசினி**

7.2 விவசாயக் கூறில் பயிர்ச்செய்கை நடவடிக்கைகளுக்காகக் கடந்த செய்கை ஆண்டிலுள் கிருமி நாசினி பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டதா?

- 1) ஆம்  → (7.2.1 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)  
2) இல்லை  → (8 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)

**7.2.1 பயன்படுத்தப்பட்ட கிருமி நாசினிகளின் தன்மை**

- 1) இரசாயனக் கிருமிநாசினி மட்டும்       2) இயற்கைக் கிருமிநாசினி மட்டும்       3) இரசாயன மற்றும் இயற்கை கிருமிநாசினி

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**பகுதி 8 : கால்நடை வளர்ப்பு தொடர்பான தகவல்கள்**

**மாடு**

8.1 இந்த விவசாயக் கூறில் மாடு வளர்ப்பு மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றதா?

- 1) ஆம்  → (8.1.1 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)  
2) இல்லை  → (8.2 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)

8.1.1 மாடு வளர்ப்பு இந்தப் பிரதேச செயலகப் பிரிவிலேயே மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றதா?

- 1) ஆம்  → (8.1.3 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)  
2) இல்லை  → (8.1.2 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)

இதன்போது பிரதேச செயலகப் பிரிவுகளின் எண்ணிக்கை ஒன்றிலும் அதிகமாகியின் ஒன்றின் தகவல்களை இங்கு குறிப்பிட்டு ஏனைய பிரிவுகளுக்கு அலையலாக வெப்பவழமாக விளக்கொத்துக்களைப் பயன்படுத்தவும்.

8.1.2 மாடு வளர்ப்பு மேற்கொள்ளப்படும் பிரதேசம்

அடுக்காய் பிரதேசம்	பெர்	குறிப்பு
மாகாணமும் மாவட்டமும்	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
பிரதேச செயலகப் பிரிவு	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

8.1.3 மாடுகள் தொடர்பான தகவல்கள்

1 வகைகள்	2a மாடுகளின் எண்ணிக்கை			3a எருமை மாடுகளின் எண்ணிக்கை		
	தேசிய	விறுத்தி செய்யப்பட்ட	பொத்த எண்ணிக்கை	தேசிய	விறுத்தி செய்யப்பட்ட	பொத்த எண்ணிக்கை
<b>8.1.3.1 பசுக்கள்</b>						
1) பால் கறப்பவை						
a) தற்போது பால் கறப்பவை						
b) தற்போது பால் கறக்காதவை (சினைப்பட்ட / கன்று வளர்த்த / வேறு காரணங்களால்)						
2) இதுவரை கன்று ஈனாத (2 வயதிலும் கூடிய)						
3) கன்றுகள் (2 வயதிலும் குறைந்த)						
4) வேறு (வயது முதிர்ந்த மலடு, அங்கனீனம் போன்றன..... )						
<b>8.1.3.2 எருதுகள்</b>						
1) வேலைக்குப் பயன்படுத்தப்படுபவை (வண்டி இழுத்தல் / உழவு வேலை போன்றன.)						
2) சினைக் களைகளை						
3) கன்றுகள் (2 வயதிலும் குறைந்த)						
4) வேறு (வயது முதிர்ந்த அங்கனீனம் போன்றன..... )						
<b>8.1.3.3 பொத்தக் கால்நடைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை (8.1.3.1 மற்றும் 8.1.3.2 நிரைகளின் கூட்டுத்தொகை)</b>						

8.1.4 முன்தினம் பால் கறக்கப்பட்டதா?

- 1) ஆம்  → (8.1.5 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)  
2) இல்லை  → (8.1.6 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)

8.1.6 மாடு வளர்ப்பு இடம்பெறும் முறை

1. தொழுவத்தில் மட்டும்  2. திறந்த வெளியில் மட்டும்  3. தொழுவம் மற்றும் திறந்த வெளியில்

8.1.5 முன்தினம் கறக்கப்பட்ட பாலின் அளவு

1	2	3	4	5
வகை	அளவு	தேசிய பசுக்கள்	விறுத்தி செய்யப்பட்ட பசுக்கள்	பொத்தம்
1) பசுப்பால்	லீற்றர்			
2) எருமைப்பால்	லீற்றர்			
பொத்தம்	லீற்றர்			

8.1.7 மாடு வளர்ப்பு தொழுவத்தில் மட்டும் இடம்பெறுமாயின் மாடு வளர்ப்பிற்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள நில விஸ்தீரணம்

ஏக்கர் ஹெக்டேர் செக்டர்

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**ஆடுகள்**

8.2 இந்த விவசாயக் கூறில் ஆடு வளர்ப்பு மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றதா?

- 1) ஆம்  → (8.2.1 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)  
2) இல்லை  → (8.3 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)

8.2.1 ஆடு வளர்ப்பு இந்தப் பிரதேச செயலகப் பிரிவிலேயே மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றதா?

- 1) ஆம்  → (8.2.3 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)  
2) இல்லை  → (8.2.2 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)

இதன்போது பிரதேச செயலகப் பிரிவுகளின் எண்ணிக்கை ஒன்றிலும் அதிகமாகிய ஒன்றின் தகவல்களை இங்கு குறிப்பிட்டு ஏனைய பிரிவுகளுக்கு அமைவாக வெவ்வேறாக விளக்கக்கொடுத்துக்கணப் பயன்படுத்தவும்.

8.2.2 ஆடு வளர்ப்பு மேற்கொள்ளப்படும் பிரதேசம்

அகராப் பிரதேசம்	பெயர்	குறிப்பு
மாகாணமும் மாவட்டமும்	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
பிரதேச செயலகப் பிரிவு	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

8.2.3 ஆடு வளர்ப்பு தொடர்பான தகவல்கள்

	1	2	3	4
வகைகள்	தேசிய	விருத்தி செய்யப்பட்ட	பொத்த எண்ணிக்கை	
8.2.3.1 மதி	1) 6 மாதத்திலும் குறைந்தவை	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	2) 6 மாதம் மற்றும் அதிலும் கூடியவை	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8.2.3.2 உடய (உடய)	1) 6 மாதத்திலும் குறைந்தவை	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	2) 6 மாதம் மற்றும் அதிலும் கூடியவை	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
பொத்தம்	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

8.2.4 முன்தினம் பால் கறக்கப்பட்டதா?

- 1) ஆம்  → (8.2.5 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)  
2) இல்லை  → (8.3 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)

8.2.5 முன்தினம் கறக்கப்பட்ட மொத்தப் பாலின் அளவு (லீற்றர்)

1	2	3
தேசிய ஆடுகள்	விருத்தி செய்யப்பட்ட ஆடுகள்	பொத்தம்
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**பன்றிகள்**

8.3 இந்த விவசாயக் கூறில் பன்றி வளர்ப்பு மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றதா?

- 1) ஆம்  → (8.3.1 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)  
2) இல்லை  → (8.4 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)

8.3.1 பன்றி வளர்ப்பு இந்தப் பிரதேச செயலகப் பிரிவிலேயே மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றதா?

- 1) ஆம்  → (8.3.3 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)  
2) இல்லை  → (8.3.2 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)

இதன்போது பிரதேச செயலகப் பிரிவுகளின் எண்ணிக்கை ஒன்றிலும் அதிகமாகிய ஒன்றின் தகவல்களை இங்கு குறிப்பிட்டு ஏனைய பிரிவுகளுக்கு அமைவாக வெவ்வேறாக விளக்கக்கொடுத்துக்கணப் பயன்படுத்தவும்.

8.3.2 பன்றி வளர்ப்பு மேற்கொள்ளப்படும் பிரதேசம்

அகராப் பிரதேசம்	பெயர்	குறிப்பு
மாகாணமும் மாவட்டமும்	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
பிரதேச செயலகப் பிரிவு	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

8.3.3 பன்றி வளர்ப்பு தொடர்பான தகவல்கள்

	1	2	3	4
வகைகள்	தேசிய	விருத்தி செய்யப்பட்ட	பொத்த எண்ணிக்கை	
1) உடய (இலாபகரம்)	a) பெண் பன்றிகள்	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	b) ஆண் பன்றிகள்	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2) இலாபகரம்	a) 2 மாதம் மற்றும் அதிலும் கூடியவை	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	a) 2 மாதத்திலும் குறைந்தவை	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
பொத்தம்	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

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கோழிகள்

8.4 இந்த விவசாயக் கூறில் கோழி வளர்ப்பு மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றதா?

- 1) ஆம்  → (8.4.1 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)  
2) இல்லை  → (8.5 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)

8.4.1 கோழி வளர்ப்பு இந்தப் பிரதேச செயலகப் பிரிவிலேயே மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றதா?

- 1) ஆம்  → (8.4.3 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)  
2) இல்லை  → (8.4.2 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)
- இதன்போது பிரதேச செயலகப் பிரிவுகளின் எண்ணிக்கை ஒன்றிலும் அதிகமாகி ஒன்றின் தகவல்களை இங்கு குறிப்பிட்டு ஏனைய பிரிவுகளுக்கு அளவாக வெவ்வேறாக விளக்கொத்துக்களைப் பயன்படுத்தவும்.

8.4.2 கோழி வளர்ப்பு மேற்கொள்ளப்படும் பிரதேசம்

அகராப் பிரதேசம்	பெயர்	குறியீடு
மாகாணமும் மாவட்டமும்	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
பிரதேச செயலகப் பிரிவு	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

8.4.3 கோழி வளர்ப்பு தொடர்பான தகவல்கள்

1 வகை	2 தேசிய	3 எண்ணிக்கை
1) உற்பத்தி (இனப்பெருக்கத்திற்காகப் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் வகை)	a) மூட்டையிடும் கோழிகள் b) குஞ்சுகள் மற்றும் வளரும் கோழிகள்	<input type="text"/>
2) மூட்டைக்காக விருத்தி செய்யப்பட்ட இனம்	a) மூட்டையிடும் கோழிகள் b) குஞ்சுகள் மற்றும் வளரும் கோழிகள்	<input type="text"/>
3) இறைச்சிக்காக விருத்தி செய்யப்பட்ட இனம்	a) சகல வயதும் பிரிவுகளும் (புழுர் குஞ்சுகள் உள்ளடங்கலாக)	<input type="text"/>
ஊனக் கோழிகள் (பெய்ந்து திரிபளவு)	a) மூட்டையிடும் கோழிகள் b) சேல்கள் உள்ளடங்கலாக ஏனைய அளவுகளும்	<input type="text"/>
மொத்தம்		<input type="text"/>

8.4.4 கடந்த வாரத்தில் மூட்டை பெறப்பட்டதா?

- 1) ஆம்  → (8.4.5 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)  
2) இல்லை  → (8.4.6 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)

8.4.5 கடந்த வாரத்தில் பெறப்பட்ட மூட்டைகளின் எண்ணிக்கை

8.4.6 கோழி வளர்ப்புக்காக உணவு வழங்கலை மேற்கொள்வது

- 1) சந்தையில் கொள்வனவு செய்தல்   
2) விவசாயக் கூறிலுள் தயாரித்தல்   
3) வேறு முறைகளில்

வேறு

கால்நடைகள்

8.5 இந்த விவசாயக் கூறிலுள் இறைச்சி அல்லது மூட்டையினைப் பெற்றுக் கொள்வதற்காக வேறு கால்நடை வளர்ப்பு அல்லது தேனீ வளர்ப்பு மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றதா?

- 1) ஆம்  → (8.5.1 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)  
2) இல்லை  → (9 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)

8.5.1 இறைச்சி அல்லது மூட்டையினைப் பெற்றுக் கொள்வதற்காக வேறு கால்நடை வளர்ப்பு / தேனீ வளர்ப்பு இந்தப் பிரதேச செயலகப் பிரிவிலேயே மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றதா?

- 1) ஆம்  → (8.5.3 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)  
2) இல்லை  → (8.5.2 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)
- இதன்போது பிரதேச செயலகப் பிரிவுகளின் எண்ணிக்கை ஒன்றிலும் அதிகமாகி ஒன்றின் தகவல்களை இங்கு குறிப்பிட்டு ஏனைய பிரிவுகளுக்கு அளவாக வெவ்வேறாக விளக்கொத்துக்களைப் பயன்படுத்தவும்.

8.5.2 இறைச்சி அல்லது மூட்டையினைப் பெற்றுக் கொள்வதற்காக வேறு கால்நடை வளர்ப்பு அல்லது தேனீ வளர்ப்பு மேற்கொள்ளப்படும் பிரதேசம்

அகராப் பிரதேசம்	பெயர்	குறியீடு
மாகாணமும் மாவட்டமும்	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
பிரதேச செயலகப் பிரிவு	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

8.5.3 இறைச்சி அல்லது மூட்டைக்காக வளர்க்கப்படும் ஏனைய கால்நடைகள் தொடர்பான தகவல்கள்

1 கால்நடை வகைகள்	2 எண்ணிக்கை	1 கால்நடை வகைகள்	2 எண்ணிக்கை
1. தாரா / வாத்து	<input type="text"/>	4. செம்பறியாடு	<input type="text"/>
2. வளர்கோழி / வேறு கோழி வகைகள்	<input type="text"/>	5. மூயல்	<input type="text"/>
3. காடை (உள்ளாள்)	<input type="text"/>		

8.5.4 தேனீ வளர்ப்புத் தொடர்பான தகவல்கள்

1. தேனீ பெட்டிகள் / குடியேற்றங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை





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**பகுதி 10: விவசாய இயந்திர சாதனங்கள் தொடர்பான தகவல்கள்**

## இயந்திர சாதனங்கள்

10.1 இந்த விவசாயக் கூறில் கடந்த செய்கை ஆண்டினுள் விவசாய இயந்திர சாதனங்கள் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டனவா?

- 1) ஆம்  → (10.2 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)  
2) இல்லை  → (11 இலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கவும்)

10.2 விவசாய இயந்திர சாதனங்களின் பயன்பாடு மற்றும் உரிமை

வகைகள்	2013/14 செய்கை ஆண்டினுள் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்ட முறை			2014.06.30 இற்கு தளக்குச் செய்தமான எண்ணிக்கை
	1	2	3	
	1) தளக்குச் செய்தான	2) வாடகைக்கு	3) வேறு	
1) 4 சில்லு உழவு இயந்திரம்	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2) 2 சில்லு உழவு இயந்திரம்	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3) கையால் இயக்கும் தொழில்நுட்ப	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4) சக்தியால் இயக்கும் தொழில்நுட்ப	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5) சூட்டிக்கும் இயந்திரம் நெல் தூறும் விசிறியுடன்	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6) சூட்டிக்கும் இயந்திரம்	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7) நெல் தூறும் விசிறி	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8) நீர் இறைக்கும் இயந்திரம் (விவசாயம்)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9) இணைந்த அறுவடை இயந்திரம்	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10) நன்றி நடும் இயந்திரம்	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11) அறுவடை செய்யும் இயந்திரம்	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12) பால் கறக்கும் இயந்திரம்	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13) பூல் வெட்டும் இயந்திரம் (விவசாய நுட்பவகைகளுக்காக)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14) பெசை இயந்திரம் (விவசாய நுட்பவகைகளுக்காக)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15) தேயிலைக் கொழுந்து பறிக்கும் இயந்திரம்	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**பகுதி 11 : விவசாயச் செய்கையாளரின் குடித்தளத் தகவல்கள்**

வீட்டுக் கூறுகளுக்காக மட்டும்

11.1 இற்கு விடையாக "0" பதியப்பட்டிருப்பின் இந்தப் பகுதியைப் பூரணப்படுத்த வேண்டாம்.

11.1 குடித்தள உறுப்பினர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை

	1	2	3	4
	தொகுதி	ஆண்	பெண்	மொத்தம்
1) 15 வயதிலும் குறைந்த	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2) 15 - 49 வயதிற்கு இடைப்பட்ட	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3) 50 - 64 வயதிற்கு இடைப்பட்ட	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4) 65 வயது மற்றும் அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
மொத்த உறுப்பினர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

11.2 இந்தக் குடித்தள உறுப்பினர்கள் விவசாய

நடவடிக்கைகளுக்கு வழங்கும் பங்களிப்பு எவ்வாறானது?

- 1) அனைத்து விவசாய நடவடிக்கைகளும் குடித்தள உறுப்பினர்களால் மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றது.
- 2) விவசாய நடவடிக்கைகளின் 50% அதிகமானவை குடித்தள உறுப்பினர்களால் மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றது.
- 3) விவசாய நடவடிக்கைகளின் 50% குறைந்தவை குடித்தள உறுப்பினர்களால் மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றது.

11.3 இந்தக் குடித்தளத்தின் வருமானத்தின் பெரும் பகுதி கிடைக்கும் மார்க்கம் எது?

- 1) விவசாய நடவடிக்கைகள்
- 2) வேறு மார்க்கங்கள்

11.4 இந்தக் குடித்தளம் உற்பத்தி செய்யும் விவசாய உற்பத்திகள் பிரதானமாக எதற்குப் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றன?

- 1) வீட்டு முகவர்க்காக
- 2) விற்பனைக்காக

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**பகுதி 12 : நிலப் பயன்பாடு தொடர்பான தகவல்கள்**

12.1 இல் தகவல்களைப் பதிவு செய்யப் போது 3.11 இல் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட "துண்டத்தின் தொடர்பு" ஒழுங்கு முறையினை அட்வானே மின்பற்றவும்.

**நிலவுடமைக்கான குறிப்பீட்டளக்கம்:** 1 - தனியரிமை 2 - அனுமதிப் பத்திரத்தின் கீழ் 3 - நெற்பயிரு/குத்தகை 4 - பங்குடமை  
5 - பெயர் முறை 6 - அத்துமீறியது 7 - வேறு

**12.1 விவசாயக் கூறின் ஒவ்வொரு நிலத்துண்டத்திற்குரிய தகவல்கள்**

1	2	3			4			5			6			7					
		துண்டத்தின் தொடர்பு						பண்டிடுத்தப்பட்ட வயல்						பறிறைக் காடுகள்; புல் நிலங்கள்					
		ஏக்	முட	பேர்சு	ஏக்	முட	பேர்சு	ஏக்	முட	பேர்சு	ஏக்	முட	பேர்சு	ஏக்	முட	பேர்சு			
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**12.1 விவசாயக் கூறின் ஒவ்வொரு நிலத்துண்டத்திற்குரிய தகவல்கள் (தொடர்ச்சி ...)**

1	8			9			10			11			12											
	தரிக வயல்						பண்டிடுத்த முடியாத நிலம் (சுற்பாறை அல்லது சேற்று நிலத்தின் கீழுள்ள)						பாறைகள் கட்டடங்கள் என்பவற்றின் கீழுள்ள நிலம்						வேறெங்கும் குறிப்பிடப்படாத நிலங்கள்					
	ஏக்	முட	பேர்சு	ஏக்	முட	பேர்சு	ஏக்	முட	பேர்சு	ஏக்	முட	பேர்சு	ஏக்	முட	பேர்சு									
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**குறிப்பு :** (அ) 12.1 இல் நிரல் 3 இல் குறிப்பிட்ட பொத்த நில விஸ்தீரணம் 3.11 இல் நிரல் 6 இல் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட நில விஸ்தீரணத்திற்குச் சமமாக இருத்தல் வேண்டும். (ஆ) இங்கு நிரல் 3 இல் குறிப்பிட்ட நில விஸ்தீரணம் 4 தொடக்கம் 12 வரையான நிரல்களின் நில விஸ்தீரணங்களின் கூட்டுத் தொகைக்குச் சமமாக இருத்தல் வேண்டும்.

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குறிப்பு :

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# **Annexure III**

## **List of Publications**



## List of Publications

1. Preliminary Report of Estate Sector
2. Summary Report of Small Holding and Estate Sector
3. District Report on Small Holding Sector (Web Publication)
  - Colombo District
  - Gampaha District
  - Kalutara District
  - Kandy District
  - Matale District
  - Nuwara Eliya District
  - Galle District
  - Matara District
  - Hambantota District
  - Jaffna District
  - Mannar District
  - Vavuniya District
  - Mullaitivu District
  - Killinochchi District
  - Batticaloa District
  - Ampara District
  - Trincomalee District
  - Kurunegala District
  - Puttalam District
  - Anuradhapura District
  - Polonnaruwa District
  - Badulla District
  - Monaragala District
  - Ratnapura District
  - Kegalle District
4. Final Report on Estate Sector
5. Report on Household Food Security
6. Report on Agriculture related information based on GN division





# **Annexure IV**

## **Contributors Name List**



Full contribution during devoted to this census report and draft in works are following staff.

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Contribution to the Economic Census 2013/14 Agricultural Activities

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		Mr. M.S.S. Kaleem	Statistician
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