



“In the Million Houses, the role of the state is as a supporter, guide and motivator of poor communities. All the deciding and doing is done by the poor communities themselves. The poor family – the poor community are at the very centre of their own self-development process. The poor are the subjects. And government supports their initiative and intervenes only in matters and areas where they cannot solve problems on their own.”

**His Excellency R. Premadasa, the President
at the Seminar on Housing Development organized
by the Organization of Professional Associations of
Sri Lanka, Colombo.**

**National Housing Development Authority
Ministry of Housing & Construction**

Pioneer Offset Printers

FIELD VISIT ON 10.11.1992
IMPROVEMENT IN HOUSING AND LIVING ENVIRONMENT

GAJABAPPURA SHANTY UPGRADING PROJECT

No of housing units	-	151
No of families	-	196
Land extent	-	05 acres
Plot extent	-	02 perches

This project is situated within the Colombo City limit. It was started in 1987 under the Million Houses Programme (MHP) using many innovative community based methodologies in planning and implementation.

The land is divided among settlers by "on site" blocking out survey. Community members decided the maximum and minimum plots size, footpaths and public spaces.

The housing development and individual infrastructure facilities such as water, sewer and electricity are proposed for the project. Provision of a sewerage system is planned with the view to improve health and environment. One of the JICA Volunteers Mr Shimamoto introduced a model of a sewerage system at the Gajabapura West as a pilot project.

Badowita Relocation Project

No of housing units	-	250
No of families	-	275
Land extent	-	06 acres
Plot extent	-	01 1/2 - 02 Perches

This project was started with the collaboration of Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Corporation to resettle the people who are occupying the canal bank reservations.

This is one of the projects that was started as a pilot scheme to resettle people at the urban fringe by providing additional incentive such as buildable land with foundation for the house.

Some people lost their jobs due to this resettlement. To minimize their losses one of a Japanese Volunteers Ms Avoki started a handicraft training for house-wives. Mr Avoki's aim is to enhance family income of the resettlers by creating marketing opportunities for the products.

Ranjan Wijeratneपुरa Shanty Upgrading Project

No of housing units	-	110
No of families	-	125
Land extent	-	03 acres
Plot extent	-	01 1/2 - 02 Perches

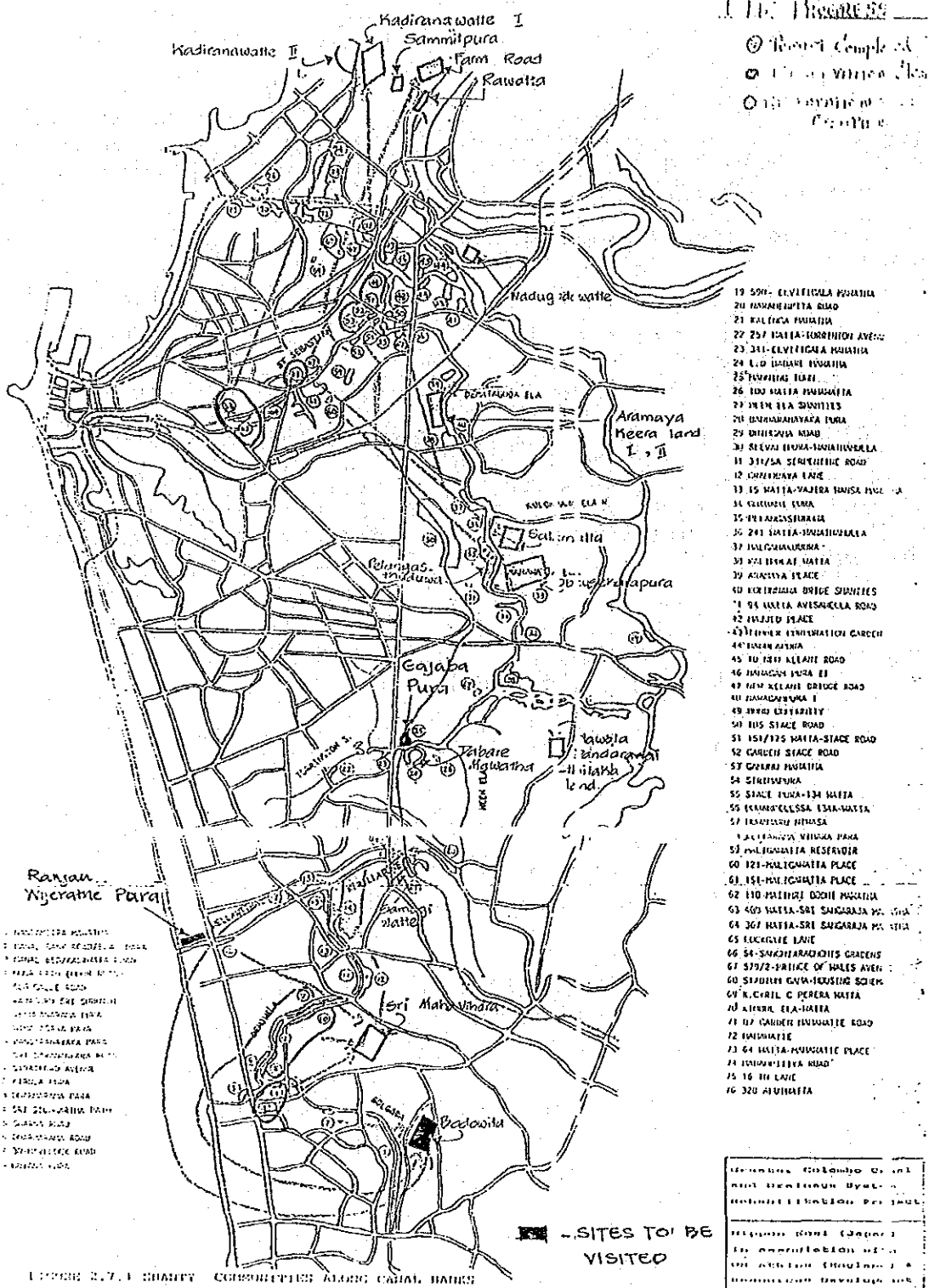
This project is situated at the edge of the Colombo South City limit. It was started in 1986 under the Million Houses Programme (MHP) and the site handed over to the community on 11 October, 1991.

The housing development comprises utilities and amenities such as,

- playground
- a community centre
- access roads
- individual water toilets and electricity was provided

JICA Volunteer Mr Homma started youth activities in this project to support unemployed youth in this project by introducing various sports such as martial arts, athletics, body building, volleyball, etc. As this project activity is popular Mr Homma is negotiating with Colombo Municipal Council expand their activity.

Prepared By :- Sheela Arangala.
Asst. Manager (UHD)



① Temple
 ② Park
 ③ Market

- 19 SOU-ELVETIGALA MAHAATHA
- 20 KANNANALAYATA ROAD
- 21 KALINGA MAHAATHA
- 22 257 KALIA-KORRUWU AVENUE
- 23 341-ELVETIGALA MAHAATHA
- 24 410 LADANI BOWATHA
- 25 PAMPAHARA ROAD
- 26 100 MAHA MAHAATHA
- 27 118 KALIA-SUNITHES
- 28 KIRIPANAYAKA PURA
- 29 118/200A MAHA
- 30 SEEWAI BOWA-MANATHA
- 31 311/2A SRI MAHAATHA ROAD
- 32 121/122A LANE
- 33 15 MAHA-VAJIRA MAHAATHA PLACE
- 34 11/12/13 KALIA
- 35 118/120/122A
- 36 241 KALIA-KORRUWU AVENUE
- 37 118/120/122A
- 38 118/120/122A
- 39 118/120/122A
- 40 118/120/122A
- 41 94 KALIA AVENUE
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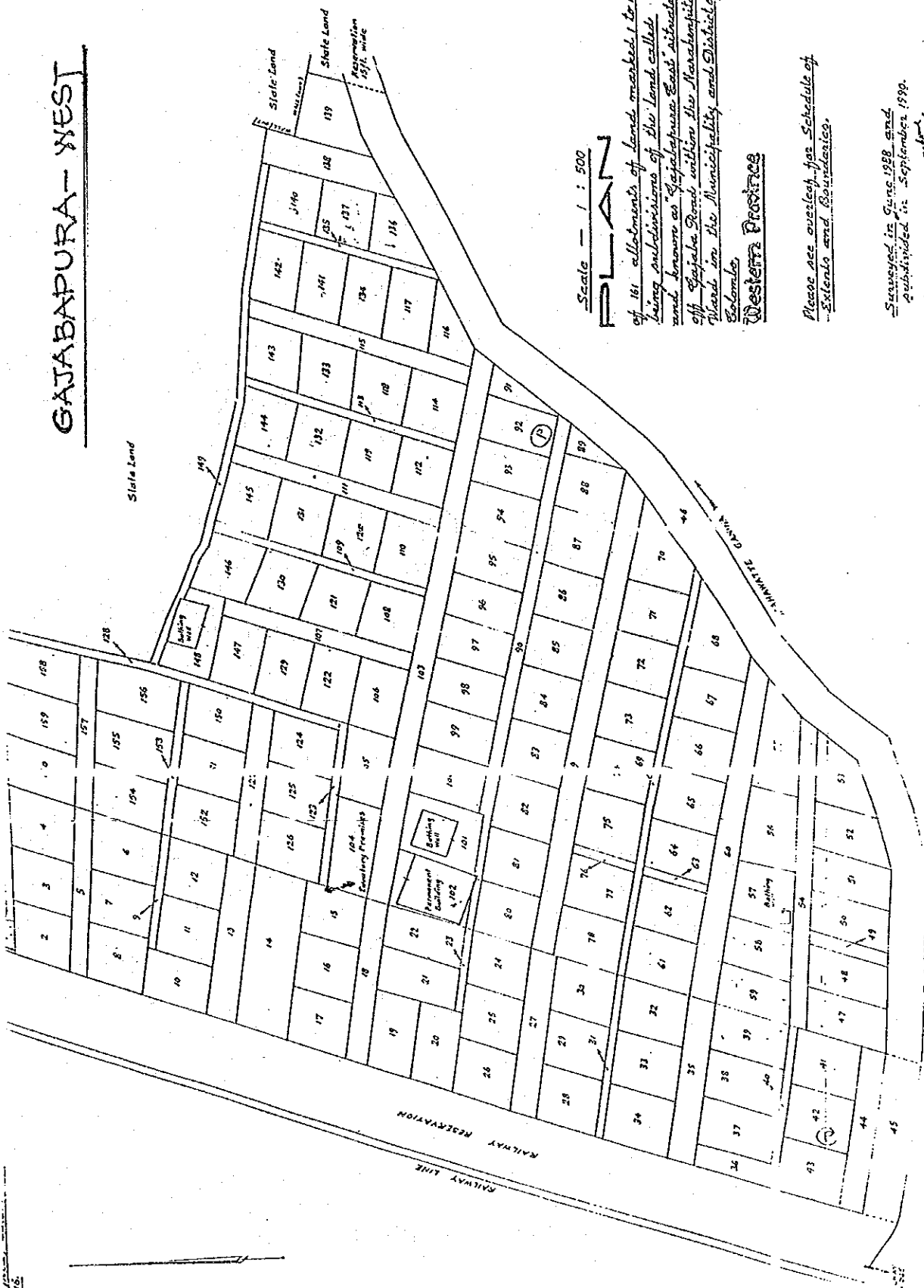
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■ - SITES TO BE VISITED

FIGURE 2.7.1 STREET CORRELATION ALONG CANAL BANKS

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GAJABURA - WEST



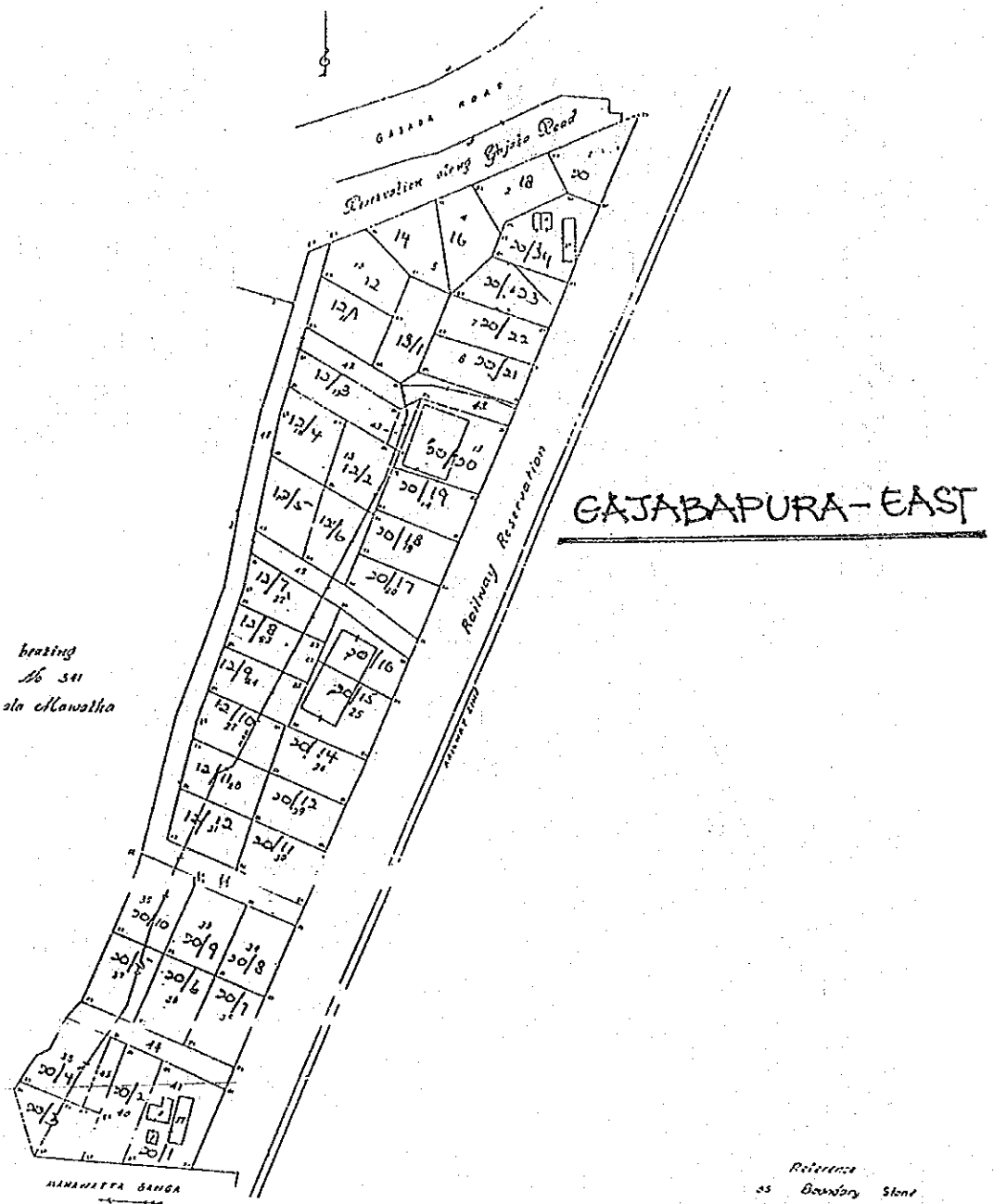
Scale - 1 : 500
PLAN

of 161 allotments of land marked 1 to 161 being subdivisions of the land called and known as "Gajabura East situated off Gajabura Road within the Marathwada Ward in the Municipality and District of Solapur, **WESTERN PROVINCE**

Please see overlook for Schedule of Extents and Boundaries.

Surveyed in June 1988 and published in September 1990.

M. S. S. S. S.



Premises bearing
 Nos. 1 to 511
 Collyer's Map

Reference

25	Boundary	Stone
20m	Masonry	Drain
r	Permanent	Building
11	State	
11	High	Water

Scale 1" = 100'

Plan

of Forty Five (45) allotments marked lots 1-45 being subdivisions of
 Lot 1459 i.e. PP 14422 situated at Ward No. 44, Nalankumbura
 within the Municipal Council Limits of Colombo in
 Palle Wallu of Solpiti Korale
 Colombo District

Plan No. 13/S/L/1000

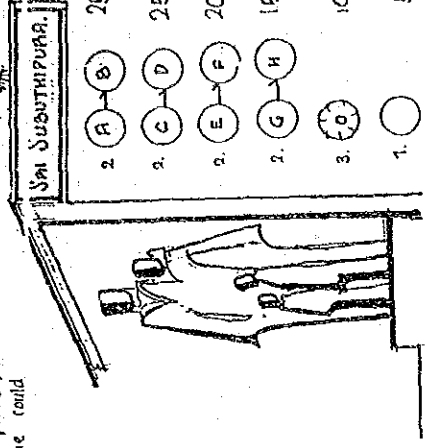
PROPOSED LANDSCAPE LAYOUT FOR ATTITIA DADOWITA SHANTY RELOCATION SCHEME

Village - Amidiye (Wetaroppala)
 A.S.A. Division - Ramelana
 District - Colombo
 Province - Western
 Focal Point

1. Proposed - Shady-trees large. - Common areas
2. Shady-trees along roads, canal banks.
3. Flowering trees
4. Bushes - low shrubs

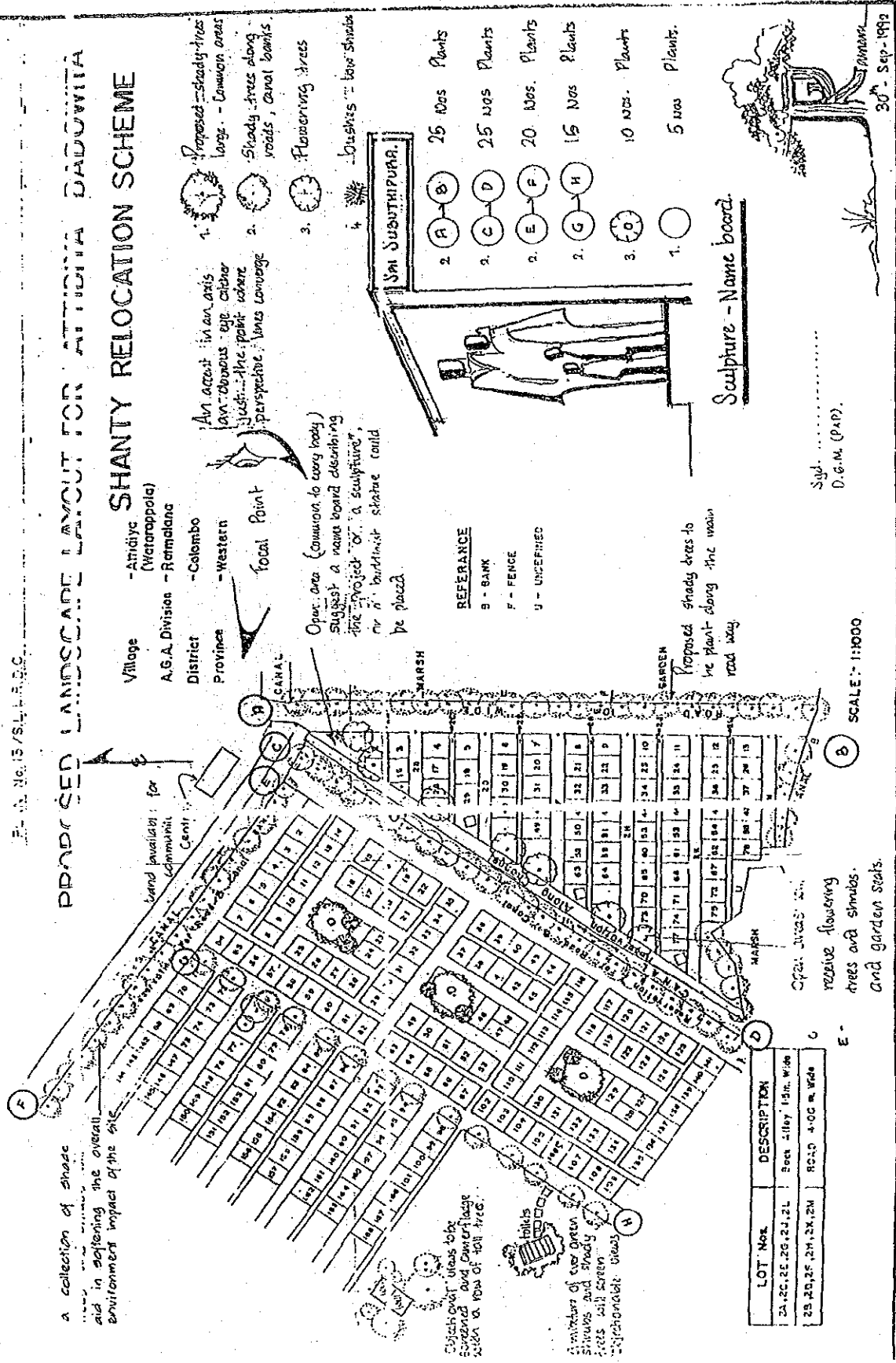
An access in an axis (an obvious eye catcher) just - the point where perspective lines converge

Open area (common to every body) suggest a name board describing the project or a sculpture, or a bird's nest statue could be placed.



Sculpture - Name board.

REFERENCE
 B - BANK
 F - FENCE
 U - UNFENCED



a collection of shade and in softening the overall environment impact of the site

land available for community Centre

Object over views to be screened and camera base such as rows of tall trees.

Mixture of ever green shrubs and shady trees will screen telephoned views

Proposed shady trees to be plant along the main road way

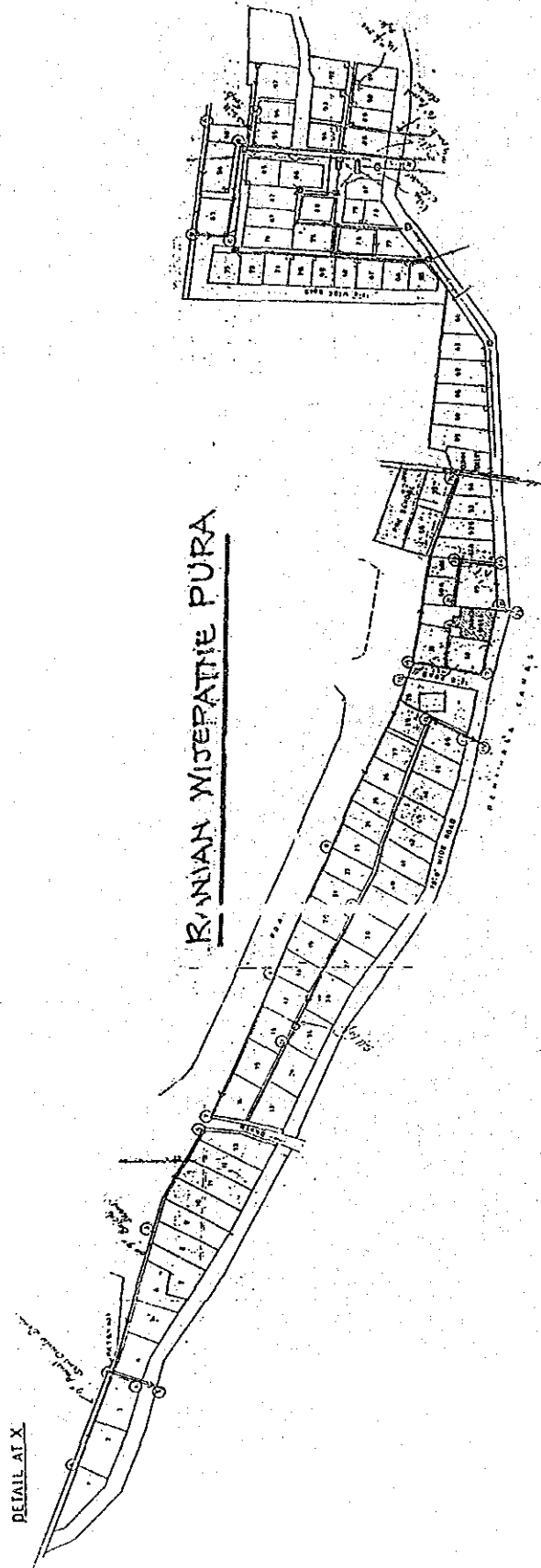
Open areas will receive flowering trees and shrubs and garden seats.

LOT No.	DESCRIPTION
2A, 2C, 2E, 2G, 2J, 2L	Seet 2 (11y 15m wide)
2S, 2D, 2F, 2H, 2K, 2M	ROAD 4-00 m wide

SCALE: 1:1000

Sgt. D.G.M. (PAP)

30th Sep - 1979



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මහ කොළඹ දැල මාර්ග ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ හා පරිසර වැඩිදියුණු කිරීමේ වැඩ සටහන, මෙතෙක් කොළඹ ප්‍රදේශයේ ක්‍රියාත්මක වූ විශාලතම සංවර්ධන වැඩ සටහනකි. මෙම වැඩ සටහනේ විශාලත්වය සළකා බලන විට එයින් නගර වාසීන්ට ලැබෙන ප්‍රතිලාභ අති මහත්ය.

කැපී ගහට ආසන්නව දැල මාර්ග හා විදුරුණු වතුරු බිම්වලින්, ස්වභාවිකව අලංකාර වූ කොළඹ නගරය දැකුණු ආසියාවේ සුවිශේෂ නගරයකි.

මන්දේසීන්ගේ හා වූංශ්‍රීසීන්ගේ සලකුණු කාලයේදී, මෙම සටහනක සමීපව එමින් විවිධ ප්‍රයෝජන ගන්නා මට්ටම්, නමුත් කැළසුමකින් හා පාලනයකින් තොරව විවිධතය වූ කොළඹ නගරයට එදා සමීපව වූ වතුරු බිම් දැල මාර්ග හා කැපී ගහ අදුරු පාරකට ප්‍රශ්නාසයක් බවට පත්ව තිබේ.

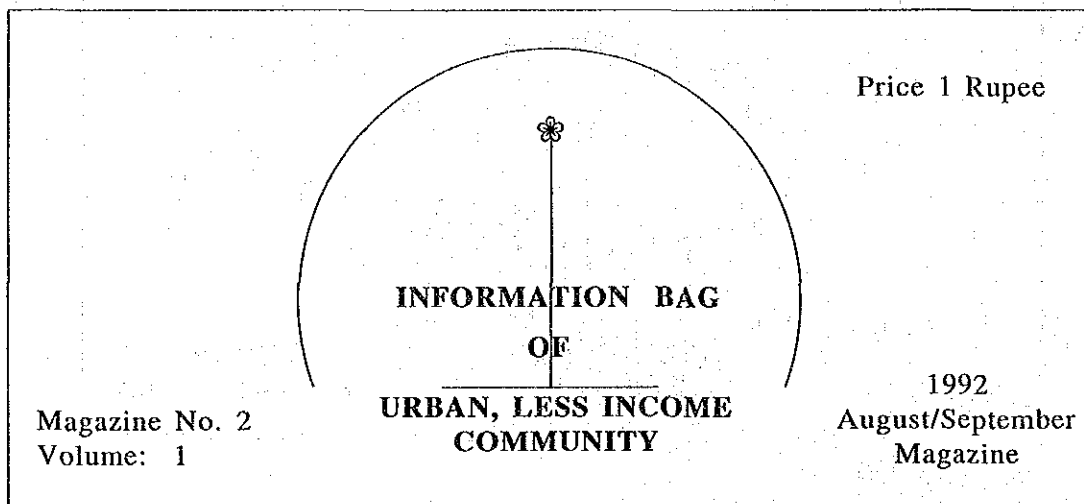
මෙම සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතියෙන් සෘජු ලෙසම මහත් ප්‍රයෝජන ලබන්නේ දැල කණ්ඩායමේ ජීවත් වන අඩු ආදායම් මට්ටම තහවුරුකර ගනිමින්ය. ගණන් බලා ඇති ආකාරයට මෙම සංවර්ධන වැඩ සටහනේ මෙ වැනි පැමිණි රකුණක 80 ක් පමණ සහ පොදෙහි පවුල් 7500 ක් පමණ අඩුවෙයි.

සංවර්ධන වැඩ සටහන ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනු ලබන එක් මුලධර්මයක් වන්නේ මෙම පවුල් වලට, ස්ථිර වූකමි අයිතිය හා රොදු රහසුකමි ලබාදීමේ පාරිම ලෙස දැල මාර්ග සංවර්ධන වැඩ සටහනට, ප්‍රජාව සහභාගි කරගැනීමයි.

සහභාගි කරගැනීම යනු, ප්‍රජාව මුලධර්ම මේ කාර්යය සම්බන්ධයෙන් දැනුවත් කිරීම හා සංවර්ධන කාර්යයේ දී අවශ්‍ය පිරිණ ගැනීමේ ක්‍රියාවලියට බලන්නේ ඇතුළත් මනාගැනීමයි.

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එසේ කරනුදු කිරීමෙන්, මෙම සංවර්ධන වැඩ සටහනින් නිලම කොළඹ නගරය අලංකාර, කාර්යක්ෂම හා රොදු ජනතාවගේ ජීවන රටාව අඩුල් නොකරන නගරයක් බවට පත්වනු ඇතැයි යනින අපේ විශ්වාසයයි.



CANAL BANK HOUSES COLOMBO

The project to develop greater Colombo Canal ways and the development of the environment is the most extensive and largest project affected so far. When you consider the extent of this project, the benefits obtained by the urban community is very large.

Colombo City is very special in South Asia when considering the natural beauty consisted of the marshy lands and canal ways situated near the Kelani river:

During the Dutch and English periods of rule, they were able to make use of these natural resources in many ways. But to the Colombo City which was developed without a plan or suitable control, these marshy lands and Canal ways have turned to be an environment problem now.

The lower income group citizens, who reside along these canal banks are the most and direct beneficiaries of this development project. According to the estimated accounts, about eighty communities consisting of seven thousand five hundred families are included in this project.

One of the main principles in implementing this development project is to bring about the permanent ownership of land to these families and to supply public amenities and by getting the participation of this community towards this project on a maximum level. Participation of the community means to make the community knowledgeable about this project and to get their ideas when decision are made. At present this has not been done on many occasion. Therefore the community has become impatient and gone asleep. In order to rectify this, every possible attempt should be made, to regard the community as an executive agent of this development project, rather than a group

which gain the benefits from this project. Acting accordingly, Colombo City can be converted to a beautiful and quite efficient place by this project and not a place or a city which brings about troubles to the common citizens who reside in this city. This is our honest belief.

INFORMATION BAG

Editors : H.A. Premasire
P.H. Madhurawathe

Supervision : K.A. Jayaratne
Anura Dehiyuspahe

Assistance : Agencies
1. Greater Colombo Environmental Development Project
2. National Housing Development Authority
3. Janasabia Office - Colombo

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Mauningtown
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If you can provide articles to be published in this publication, contribute your ideas. Please send it to the above address.

- ENVIRONMENT AND POVERTY -

The main aim of the development projects effective at present is to develop the environment and elevate the poverty.

When urban areas are considered, environment and poverty have a close relationship.

In a city, areas where many environment problem have cropped up, are intensely populated by poverty stricken families. If the situation is that, what we should be diligent is to examine whether these environmental problems are caused due to poverty or whether we are branded as poor, as we live in areas where many environmental problems are found. According to our knowledge, about eighty percent of environmental problems found in areas where low income groups reside have cropped up due to external influences.

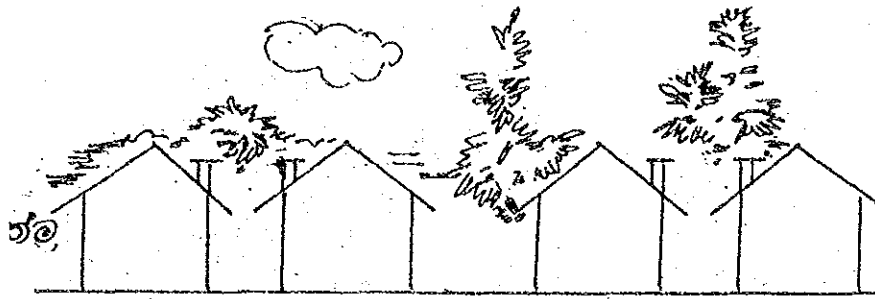
Under these circumstances without any external aid, the facilities of low income groups have taken great and very commendable efforts to improve their environment. A very clear fact which is evident is that the poor community could be of immense service to keep the urban environment clean.

If it is so, in order to develop the environment, aid should be provided to the poor community too. In doing so, the poor community should not be treated as an illegal body. They should be provided with sufficient resources, and the unity among the poor should be recognized and should be strengthened by suitable assistance. This unity among the poor communities should not be destroyed, to gain narrow and personal aims. If it is done so, there would be habitats of law-abiding people within the city.

Special Feature:

A model from Indonesia for the urban low income group communities

In Indonesia, urban low income communities are named "Kampung". About three fourths of the four hundred thousand million urban population in Indonesia live in these Kampung. In the southeast of Surabaya, a very big city of Indonesia, is "Bunyuyurip". This area was populated by forty thousand people in 1986. By the participation of small voluntary groups found in this Kampung area, assembly halls, schools, open areas and other public amenities were established. No aid whatsoever were given from the city.



The special quality evident among the Bunyuyurip people rather than the other Kampung communities in Indonesia was the great enthusiasm and collective co-operation shown when working.

In 1979, due to the pressure of population, this area was connected to the Kampung development scheme. When the development work was planned and discussed, drafted and implemented, the community participation was in a very high level.

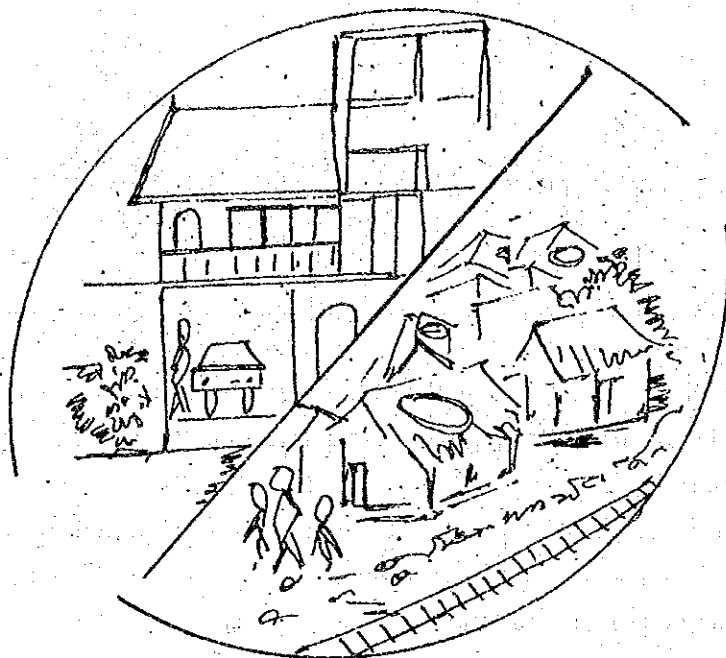
During this Kampung development scheme in Bunyuyurip, roads, drainage systems, water supply scheme and public lavatories were constructed and supplied, and the community undertook all the maintenance work. Thereafter the plantation of shade trees, flower trees, supply of electricity, construction of assembly halls, security cubicles and construction of private houses were done by the collective efforts of the community. The government conceded to the request made by the community to make the ownership of the newly built project legal.

Now every family in Bunyuyurip was given a separate block of land of four perches. At present there are single storied permanent buildings of about 500 ~ 750 square feet floor space for every family in this area. For every family there is a private water supply scheme. Many people have built there own toilets and bath rooms.

During the Kampung development schemes, the planning, implementing and managing with community participation was very effective and fruitful in all aspects than the work conducted without the community participation. The special development of Bunyuyurip was due to the intensive effort of the community to develop their private residences and the collective co-operation, built up between the neighbours and the effort taken by them to strengthen the economic progress from the very beginning.

We regard this as a model lesson for us who want to develop the Colombo City.

About Us



It is not necessary to say that we do not like to name our residential areas as 'slums'. This word is used because they think that people with such bad habits dwell in these habitats.

If we live without being a hindrance to others, if we lead legitimate, orderly and collectively lawful lives, why should anyone define these places as slums or as dwelling in huts.

That is the reason why we name our dwelling places as "Watta" or estate.

In the Colombo City, the word Watta has a long history. A number of years ago Colombo was not so densely populated. City was not so large in extent. Areas around Fort and Pettah only had urban features. The other suburban areas had portions of cultivated lands, and canals with fresh, clear and clean water were there. The marshy lands added beauty to the Colombo City.

These days the coconut and cinnamon plantation flourished around the areas of Fort and Pettah. Examples are Cinnamon Gardens, Keselwatta (estates where plantation trees were planted), Masangas Junction (junction of home apple trees), Hosgas Junction, Polheagada Talakotuwa, etc.

When we use the name Watta, it denotes our dwelling areas; Nagogaha Watta, Dereel Watta, Aliwatta (Elephant), Watta number twenty two, Watta of jasmine flowers, Kalipulla Watta are some pretty names of our villages. If the public use the word Watta, to denote our dwelling area, it tends to eradicate class differences and higher and lower

class rift. If you ask why, it is because all the people who live in Colombo will reside in "Watta"s.

Our people who live in Wattas (estates) are confronted with many environmental problems. Lack of lavatory facilities, scarcity of pure water, construction of houses with non-permanent building material, non availability of sound methods of clearing unwanted and impure stuff, and lack of good methods of clearing rain water are some problems causing the environmental problems which lead to urban hardship. These environmental problems made others to name us as poor people and slum dwellers.

If we cooperate ourselves and organize, to solve these environmental problem, we can make our gardens beautiful and attractive.

To meet these ends, we expect the whole-hearted cooperation and assistance of everybody.

Health:

Worm diseases

This is a disease extensively prevalent in any society where both young and old suffer.

- Thread worm disease
 - Hook worm disease
 - Round worm disease
- are the most common varieties.

How do we contact the worm diseases?

For any type of worm disease, either the small worms or worm eggs should enter the system (body), invariably. This can happen in many way:

By mouth

The small children suffer from round worm disease as small worm or eggs enter the body through the mouth.

- * When the small children develop the habit of putting into the mouth, the toys which have fallen on the ground.
- * Habit of having meals without washing hands.
- * By consuming vegetables or fruits which consist of worm eggs on them.
- * The adults also become victims to this diseases, by not boiling or cooking vegetables, meat or fish properly.

Through the skin

Any person big or small who do not adhere to good sanitary habits could be victims to hook-worm disease

- * Passing excreta in the open air.
- * By not wearing foot wear.
- * By not keeping the lavatories clean.
- * By not cleaning up the body after working in the fields or in the garden.

With breathing air

It is possible to contact worm eggs while breathing. Both young and old could become victims to this.

Through breast feeding

A mother who suffers from hook-worm disease is liable to spread hook-worm eggs to her child while feeding.

Through sexual activities

A person who suffers from hook worm disease is liable to spread this disease while engaging in sexual actions.

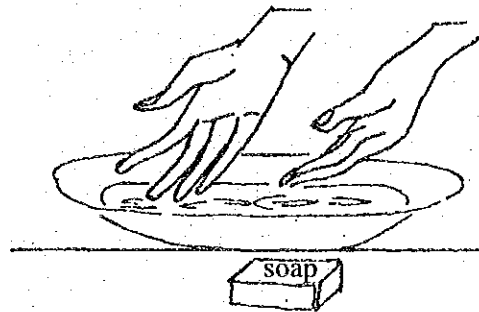
- * By not keeping ones clothes and ornaments clean.
- * By not keeping their bodies clean.
- * If the environment in which the person lives is liable to bring about worm diseases.

By consuming sweets which encourages the development of worm in the body.

Clean symptoms of the disease

If you or your child have the following symptoms, you can doubt that you or the child has become the victim of the worm disease.

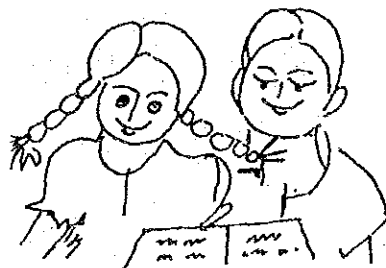
- * Restlessness while sleeping.
- * Grinding of teeth.
- * Constant scratching of the nose.
- * Biting of nails.
- * Itching sensation of the anus.
- * Loss of appetite.
- * Swelling up of the belly.
- * Passing of excreta with an ache in the stomach.
- * Indigestion and discomfort.



Advice for prevention

- * Drink well boiled and cooled water.
- * Boil or cook vegetables, meat and fish well.
- * Cover the cooked food.
- * Do not pass excreta in open places. Use a lavatory.
- * Wash the hands well after using the lavatory and before meals.
- * Avoid your child putting toys fallen on the ground in the mouth.
- * Keep the environment around your house clean.
- * Consult a medical person, at least once in three months.
- * Develop good health habits.
- * If either you or your child suffers from worm diseases, consult a doctor immediately.

Children's Page



Value of a tree

Trees are very useful to us. We cannot terminate the description of the uses of trees.

Its fruits, leaves, branches, barks, trunk and roots are quite essential to meet the daily needs of mankind.

More than everything, I value the shade provided by trees.

Tree is a blessing conferred on us by nature: But ungrateful people destroy trees with no consideration. They don't realize the evil effects of felling trees.

Without trees, the earth becomes a desert. People will die of starvation. A tree is worth as much as a man. We must protect trees. It is our duty. We who dwell in small compact houses should grow trees and make the environment healthy. We as small children should commemorate the day by planting a tree on September 17th 1992.

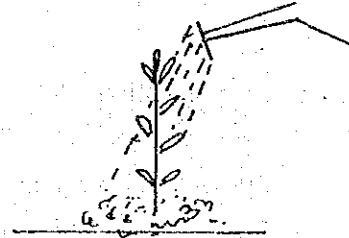
• by Saweera Gomez

Podi Sadhu

(Small reverend novice)

A yellow saffran robe seen at a distance, gently and slowly Podi Sadhu arrives. He is very small of my age. But his speech is soft and quite pleasing whenever I see him. I recollect how he studied in the same class with me. Designs of coconut palm leaves he makes with the ekel broom, when he cleans the Bo-tree compound in the temple, are quite nice to see.

• by Naudani Jeewantne Marasingha, Hewavitharana
Viclyalaya



Let us live with the neighbours in peace and co-operation

Consuming a single olive fruit, cutting it to eight shares, reserving one portion for their parents.

He lived in the past, as seven great mountains. Why fight for the bordering hue fences today.

This poem denotes that the peace and harmony among neighbours is lost today.

Sometimes the brawls for sharing lands, money, children's pranks and antics end up in homicide by killing each other.

We need our neighbours more than our relatives. They are the people who come to us in a case of emergency, in illness or trouble. So we should live amicably with our neighbours. We should join hands with them for search of peaceful coexistence.

Technical Page

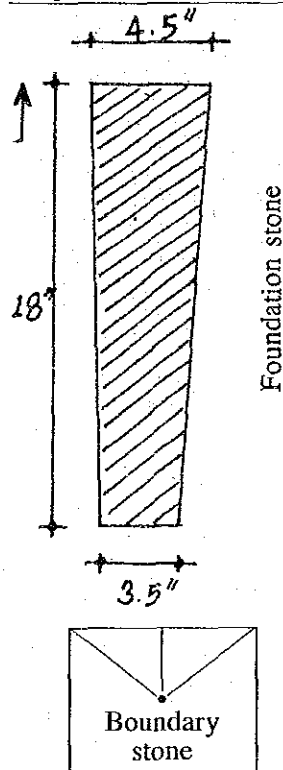
This time the technical page is used to discuss about boundary demarcation stones and the importance of placing them.

The stones placed or planted in the boundaries of your block of land are called boundary stones. Sometimes we call them "Kukul Adi" (Cock's feet).

These boundary stones are used to demarcate or clearly separate one block of land from another.

The use of boundary stones came into use about fifty years ago when government lands were invested on private parties. These stones were planted to show the boundaries. From the very start, there are some rules which should be followed when these stones are planted.

Shape and Size of a Boundary Stone



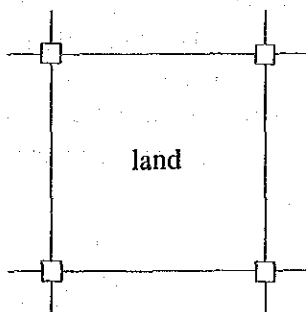
A boundary stone is of the shape and size shown in the figure. Mostly, boundary stones are made of granite. At present concrete is also used, in making them. If there is a natural granite stone in the land measured, the symbol cock foot (Kukul Adiya) is carved on it.

Planting of Boundary Stones

The extent of a piece of land could be distinctly seen only after these boundary stones are laid.

From the shape of the "Kukul Adi" sign (cock foot) marked on the surface of the stone, you can clearly identify the exact line of the boundary. The boundary is laid only according to the center line, and shows the division. The dot in the center of the sign gives the exact boundary clearly when you measure the land. You must measure only up to this dot. You have the right of the land, thus separated.

Changing or keeping boundary stone in one's possession is an offence, which could be punished in a court of law.



資料 ④

KANDY

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Presidential Mobile Service
1992 • 09 • 18 – 20
In the Teldeniya City

Oh! Bhikkhus
Make Tours for the Benefit
and Happiness
of the Many!

The concept of the presidential mobile
service:

This is an effective virtue embedded in
the discourse of the Lord Buddha.

INTRODUCTION

In the central hills of Sri Lanka Senkadagale Kingdom of ancient glory has been centrally situated in Modern Kandy District. Kandy District is very beautiful and quite picturesque with natural beauty. It is in central province. This District is the most densely populated in Kandy District. The height above sea level of this District vary from 300 ft - 6,000 ft.

Knuckles and Western Hantana mountain range are situated among various geographical features in this area.

Although we define this area as belonging to wet zone, the Eastern mountain banks are semi dry. A great extent of land is being nourished by the longest and the chief river Mahaweli and it's tributaries. Pologalla and Victoria are two of the great reservoirs of Mahaweli scheme in this District.

The extent of land of the Mahaweli District is 1906.3 square meters. Its general temperature is 23°-26°. Rain fall 128-280 millimeters per year.

The administrative center of the District is Kandy town as accounted. It has seventeen regional secretarial divisions and 3184 villages. Total population is 1230430. Total number of families is 234571.

PATTERN OF DWELLINGS

There are several of very ancient human habitats in this Kandy District; which is naturally protected by high mountains. In the ancient legend of Vijaya and Kuveni, so called forefathers of Sinhala race are said to have resided in "Luckegala", and other ancient dwellings were situated in this area.

There are dwellings of descendants of immigrants who fled from Uva area seeking protection from the Uva rebels.

“Kevul Guma”, is another ancient habitat which gave protection to the most venerated “Tooth Relic” during the time of the invasion of the English invaders. The Kandy District habitat pattern during the rule of Kandy kings changed many times due to economical, political and security reasons.

Sinhala Kings - After establishing the City “Siriwardhana”, on Senkadagale Shoila Pura or Senkadagale, Kandy Kingdom for protection.

According to the duties and agricultural life patterns many habitats cropped up in Kandy centered areas. There are evidence to show that in those human habitats, Sinhala, Tamil, and Muslim people too, from pre-English period. Many a statement found in books are written by foreign writers to provide this evidence.

The change of the pattern were caused where decisions were taken for security reasons. As an example, Tennakock Wenialawanda, professor of history, states that the kings who dwelt at Kundasale persecuted many Sinhala residents. Due to security decisions of King Soi Navendra-Sinha, that area was made devoid of Human habitats. But again this area was re-populated during Victoria scheme construction period, and during 1990, village re-awakening national work campaign.

Due to these projects, re-habitation took place.

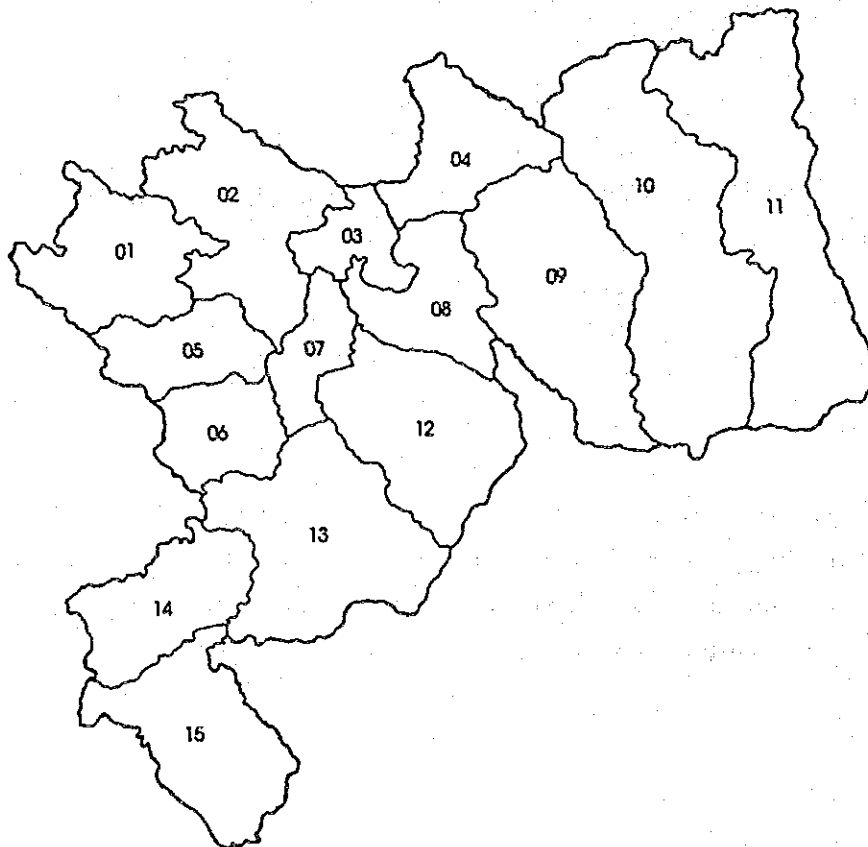
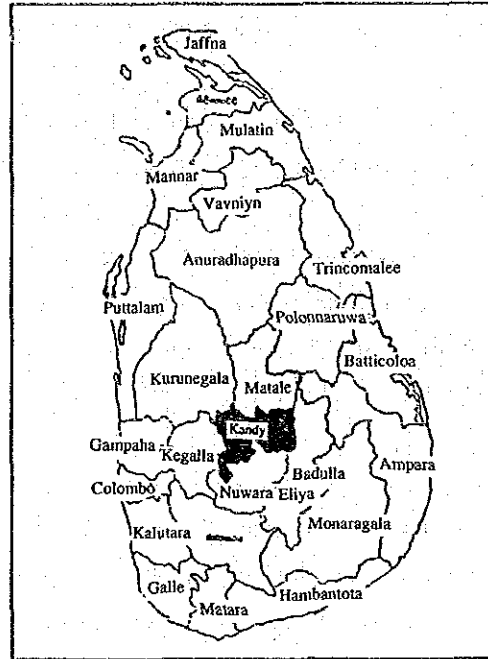
In this area which as an ancient cultural background, the present ethnic analysis of the population is

Sinhala	-	74.2%
Tamil	--	14.4%
Muslim	-	10.5%
Others	-	0.9%

The villages which were utilized for cultivation of tea and rubber under “Daest Land Act” of the English period were again returned to the villagers and re-inhabited. In the same way, through model village re-awakening scheme, many villages were re-established in Kandy District and the population patterns were made vivid.

**(Kandy) Mahanuwara District
According to Regional Secretarial Divisions**

01. Thumpane
02. Harispattuwa
03. Patha Dumbara
04. Panvila
05. Yatinuwara
06. Udunuwara
07. Gangawata Korale
08. Kundasale
09. Meda Dumbara
10. Uda Dumbara
11. Minipe
12. Patha Hewaheta
13. Udapalatha
14. Ganga Ihala Korale
15. Pasbage Korale



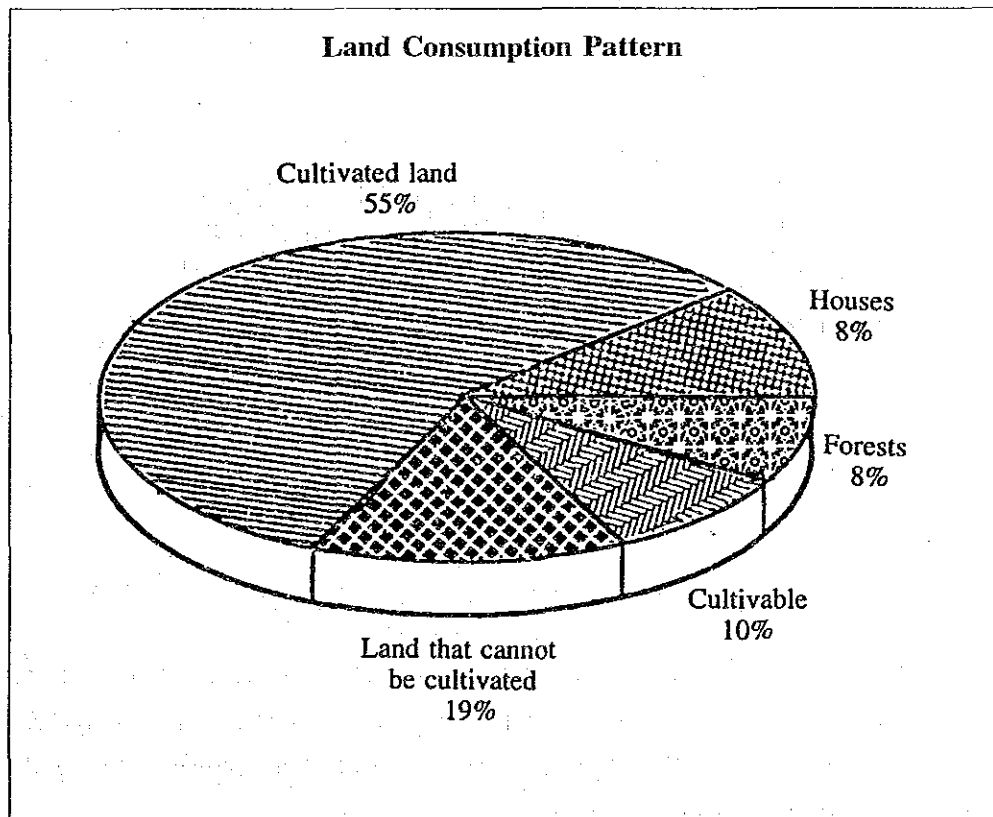
Geographical Factors and the Pattern of Land Consumption

The geographical and climatic vividity make the land consuming pattern vivid. The mountain areas of the wet zone are made use for plantation of tea. The Central Tableland (Plateau land) is used for paddy, vegetable and minor export crops.

The irrigation system was found in the Eastern dry lands which was used for paddy cultivation in ancient times.

The total cultivated land in the District is 261620 acres. Forest cover is 38352 acres. The total cultivable land is 49329. The total land which cannot be cultivated is 91038. The total area of land used for housing purposes is 38807 acres. It is only 8% of the total acreage.

Illustration



The total number of families in Kandy District is 234571. Out of this, the number of families who do not possess land is 48000. The total number of landless families is 20.5%. Prior to presidential mobile service, ministerial mobile services were held. The major request of the people during these mobile services is for land. According to the advice of the Presidential Implementation Board, the total number of blocks of land given to people in Kandy District for residential purposes are given below-

<u>Regional secretarial division</u>	<u>No. of blocks</u>	<u>Hectares</u>
1. Gangawata Korale	17	17
2. Patha Hewaheta	264	32
3. Meda Dumbara	-	-
4. Kundasale	413	26
5. Minipe	-	-
6. Uda Dumbara	-	-
7. Patha Dumbara	-	-
8. Thumpane	114	12
9. Yatinuwara	66	09
10. Udunuwara	38	01
11. Panvila	-	-
12. Pasbage Korale	-	-
13. Ganga Ihala Korale	75	06
14. Udapalatha	424	47
15. Harispattuwa	-	-
16. Poojapitiya	37	04
17. Akurana	41	04
	<u>1489</u>	<u>158</u>

(From the Land Commissioners Report)

During the provincial mobile service and the mobile services of the Ministry of Building and Construction held prior to presidential mobile service, the request for building blocks of land is 140. It is planned to fulfill these requests during the six year Housing Development project to come.

**THE POPULATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION
OF THE KANDY DISTRICT**

Regional Secretarial Division	Total Extent of Land s.q.m.	Population		Population	
		1981	Density	1991	Density
01. Ganga Ihala Korale	98.80	41,296	418	54,748	554
02. Gangawata Korale	76.20	135,017	1,486	150,373	1,973
03. Harispattuwa	59.40	64,037	1,078	71,171	1,198
04. Kundasale	84.80	76,143	898	103,348	1,219
05. Meda Dumbara	165.90	64,418	388	57,748	348
06. Minipe	242.00	42,868	177	48,651	201
07. Panvila	96.80	25,238	261	29,398	304
08. Pasbage Korale	119.40	52,006	436	52,323	438
09. Patha Dumbara	45.50	58,712	1,290	70,825	1,557
10. Patha Hewaheta	122.90	71,344	758	86,108	701
11. Thumpane	109.20	57,240	524	67,200	615
12. Uda Dumbara	280.20	22,960	82	25,509	91
13. Udunuwara	66.80	72,995	1,093	90,212	1,350
14. Udapalatha	182.00	107,257	589	125,423	689
15. Yatinuwara	70.00	82,007	1,172	94,502	1,350
16. Poojapitiya	54.00	38,150	706	59,981	1,111
17. Akurana	32.39	36,629	1,131	42,922	1,325
Total	1,906.29	1,048,317	550	1,230,430	645

(From the Report of Department of Census and Statistics)

THE URBAN PATTERN

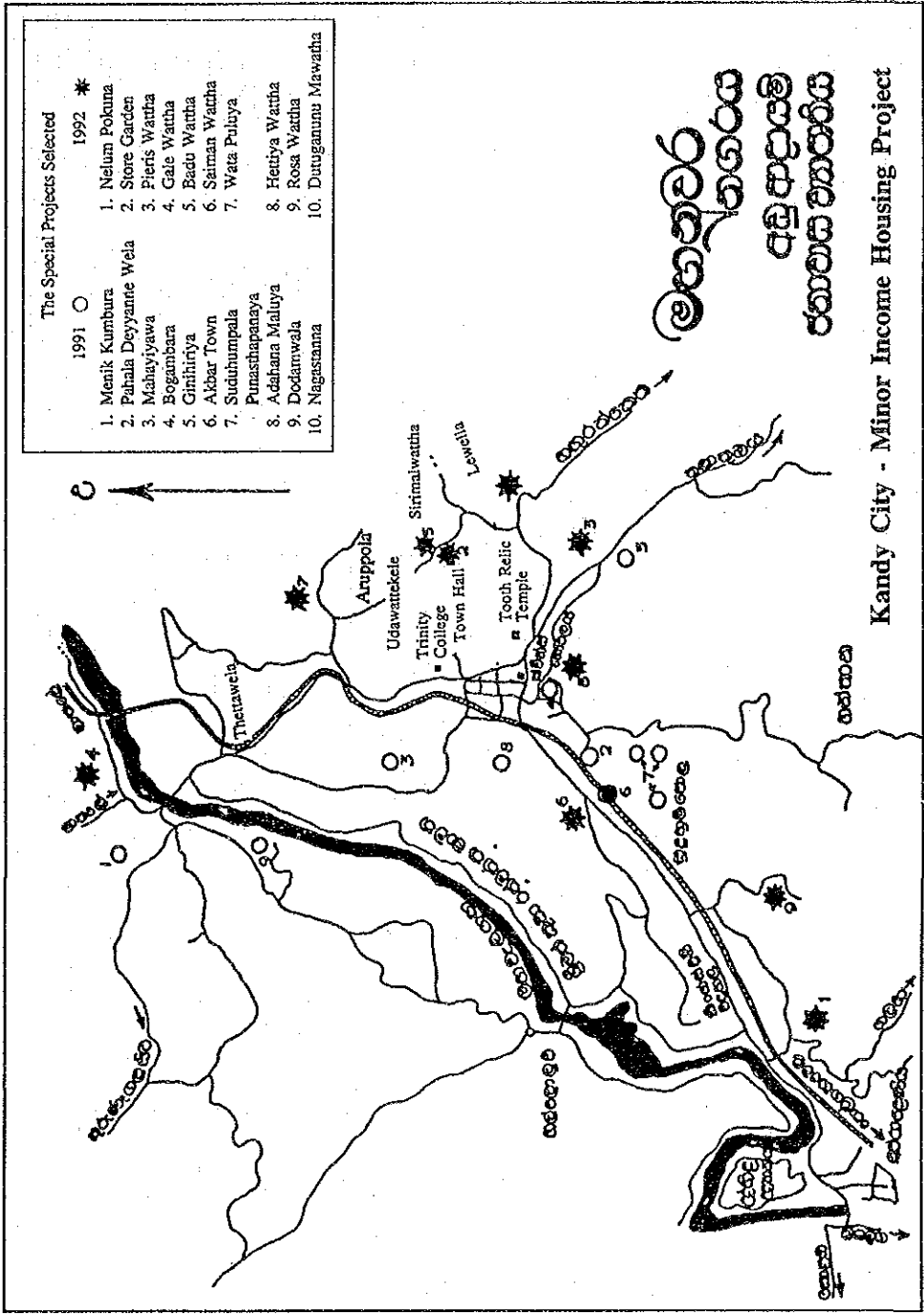
The main city of Kandy District is Kandy. The number of Municipal Councils is five. Number of small cities in Regional secretarial divisions is seventeen.

According to 1981 Census Report

Urban Council Divisions	Sinhala	Tamil	Muslam	Others	Total	Extension sq. k.m.
Kandy Municipal Council	69,858	14,253	12,107	5,063	101,281	25.6
Gampola Municipal Council	9,884	3,311	7,325	216	20,736	03.3
Kadugannawa Municipal Council	1,144	78	259	12	1,493	.8
Nawalapitiya Municipal Council	4,738	3,679	3,466	270	12,153	4.03
Wattegawa Municipal Council	5,194	910	282	67	6,453	04.3
Total urban population - 46,162						

The Picture of Dwellings in Kandy Urban Areas

Subject	Kandy	Gampola	Kadugannawa	Navalapitiya	Wattegawa
In the Region					
Extent of Land	23.61	3.03	0.08	4.03	4.03
Population	100,000	28,000	3,100	15,300	12,500
Density of Population	5,468.75	9,240.92	3,875.00	3,796.52	3,101.73
Number of Families	28,000	4,903	450	3,000	1,610
Buildings					
Commercial	3,000	972	223	6,478	352
Residential	25,000	4,902	220	2,512	1,513
Number of Families Living in Huts	893	135	-	40	78
Number of Families without Latrine Facilities	2,800	145	305	250	78
Number of Families with Truant Children	180	30	06	-	-



- The Special Projects Selected
- | 1991 | 1992 |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Menik Kumbura | 1. Nelum Pokuna |
| 2. Pahala Deyyanne Wela | 2. Store Garden |
| 3. Mahayiyawa | 3. Pieris Wartha |
| 4. Bogumbura | 4. Gale Wartha |
| 5. Girihiriya | 5. Eadu Wartha |
| 6. Akbar Town | 6. Saiman Wartha |
| 7. Sudumppala | 7. Wata Pulaya |
| 8. Punaschapannaya | 8. Heitiya Wartha |
| 9. Adahara Maluya | 9. Rosa Wartha |
| 10. Dodamwala | 10. Dutuganunu Mawatha |

මහනුවර
අඩු ආදායම්
සහතික වාසනා

Kandy City - Minor Income Housing Project

A clear scheme of work to fulfill housing requirements in Kandy District was moved from 1979-1984, during the scheme of "hundred thousand housing projects".

The hundred thousand houses building project was carried out as a Government handled direct project, under which three thousand one hundred and fifty four houses were built in Kandy District.

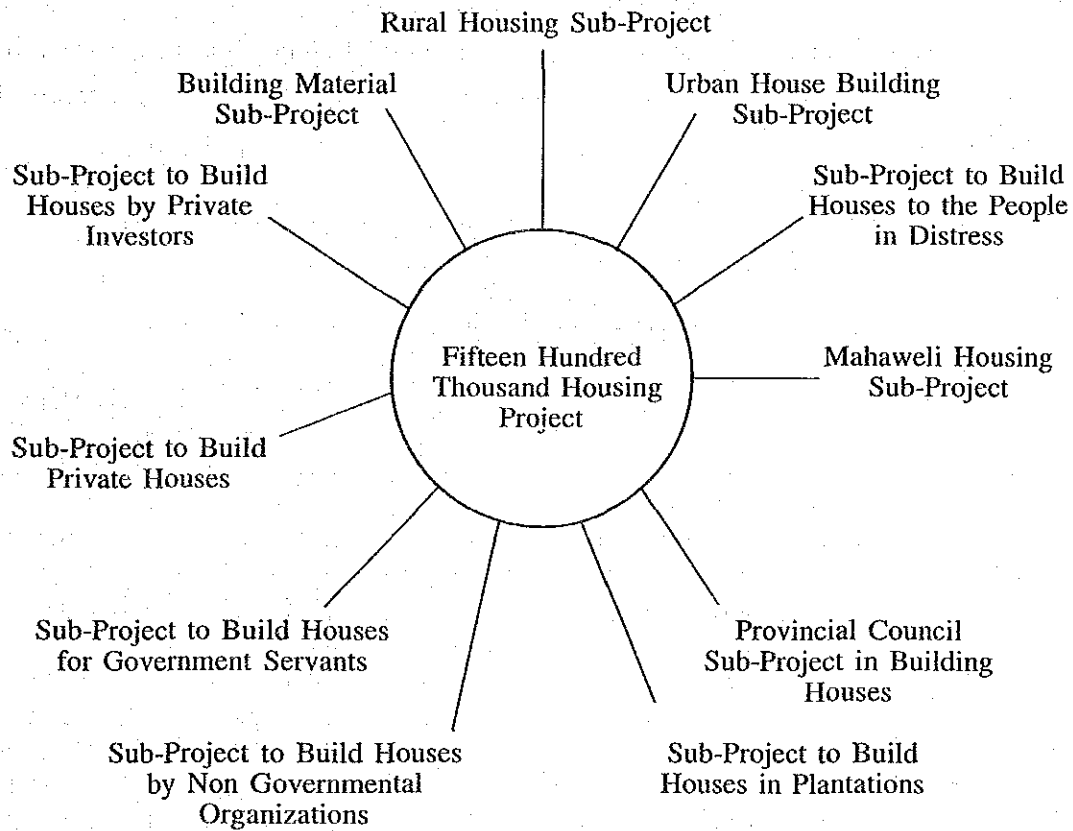
Housing Scheme	Houses				
	Labour	Model	Electoral	Fishermen's	Direct
Dahamigama	-	100	-	-	-
Dumbaragama	-	88	-	-	-
Electoral Houses, Minipe	-	-	65	-	-
	-	188	65	-	-
Geeddawa	29	-	-	-	-
Electoral Houses, Teldeniya	-	-	30	-	-
- Do -	-	-	20	-	-
	29	-	50	-	-
Kundalagama (Thelambuhinna)	-	46	-	-	-
Kalagama	-	49	-	-	-
Kalapura	32	-	-	-	-
Henawala	29	-	-	-	-
Madugastenna	59	-	-	-	-
Electoral Houses, Kundaale	-	-	30	-	-
- Do -	-	-	20	-	-
Digana	19	-	-	-	-
Kalsiri	50	-	-	-	-
	189	95	50	-	-
Sriyagama	-	55	-	-	-
Lunuwella Colony	08	-	-	-	-
Moragolla	10	-	-	-	-
Lunuwella Colony II	24	-	-	-	-
Electoral Houses, Hewahata	-	-	50	-	-
	42	55	50	-	-

Housing Scheme	Houses				
	Labour	Model	Electoral	Fishermen's	Direct
Sarasavigama	-	56	-	-	-
Hettiyawattha	20	-	-	-	-
Agustawatta	50	-	-	-	-
Electoral Houses, Kandy	-	-	50	-	-
	70	56	50	-	-
Vavuner Wattha	31	-	-	-	-
Vigitha Co-operative	20	-	-	-	-
Suduhumpala	-	-	-	-	36
Aruppala	-	-	-	-	-
Semaneriya Wattha	36	-	-	-	-
Hanthana I	-	-	-	-	245
Hanthana II	-	-	-	-	120
	87	-	-	-	401
Sahodaragama	-	25	-	-	-
Pavulpawa I	34	-	-	-	-
Pavulpawa II	49	-	-	-	-
Electoral Houses, Galagedara	-	-	65	-	-
	83	25	65	-	-
Siyapathgama	-	100	-	-	-
Heepitiya Colony	20	-	-	-	-
Uggala Colony	21	-	-	-	-
Thaluwana Janapadaya	31	-	-	-	-
Electoral Houses, Harispattuwa	-	-	-	-	-
Yahalathenna - 37	-	-	-	-	-
Electoral - Dolapihila 20					
Electoral - Gunigathela 30					
Hedeniya Narangoda	37	-	-	-	-
Harispattuwa Electoral	-	-	-	-	-
	37	-	-	-	-
Nellekele Wattha	57	-	-	-	-
Bollegoda	57	-	-	-	-
Watthegama	56	-	-	-	-
Nahalla	12	-	-	-	-
Woody Hope Wattha	10	-	-	-	-

Housing Scheme	Housing Scheme				
	Labour	Model	Electoral	Fishermen's	Direct
Madolkele	30				
Mahapathanagama	24				
Rambukpothana	25				
Electoral Houses, Patha	-	-		-	-
Dumbara	10				
Wasanakanda	37				
	318	725	330	-	401
Sunilagama	-	48	-	-	-
Gannoruwa - Peradeniya	38	-	-	-	-
Panabokka II	48	-	-	-	-
Mudaligewattha	19	-	-	-	-
Belumgalawattha	09	-	-	-	-
Electoral Houses, Yatunuvara	-	-	65	-	-
	114	48	65	-	-
Sangabogama	-	41	-	-	-
Mampitiya	24	-	-	-	-
Skolawattha	26	-	-	-	-
Electoral Houses, Udunuwara	-	-	65	-	-
	50	41	65	-	-
Gangasirigama	-	66	-	-	-
Electoral Houses, Gampola	-	-	65	-	-
Store Pooled	43	-	-	-	-
	43	66	65	-	-
Malwatthagama	-	120	-	-	-
Electoral Houses, Nawalapitiya	-	-	65	-	-
Total	1,163	1,000	590	-	401

Organisations had to be co-ordinated and eleven sub-projects have been started.

Rural Housing Sub-Project



By this fifteen hundred thousand buildings project, the light of development was spread to ancient villages to fair re-awakened village scheme and obtained new life as during ten hundred thousand building project.

The people who travelled and transported goods on oxen got wide and well built roads. Those people who lighted lamps with "Kekuna Oil" or who got a light from a Kerasine lamp were blessed with electricity. The people who got the supply of drinking water from pits, streams, rivers or canals got supplies of drinking water from wells or small water schemes. Under this scheme, people who dwelt in temporary huts received permanent houses.

**Number of Re-awakened villages under Ten Hundred Thousand Scheme and Fifteen Thousand Scheme
1984 - 1992**

Serial Number	Regional Council	Re-Awakened Village	Number of Houses	Amount of Money Spent on Building Houses	Amount of Money Spent for Public Amenities
01.	Kundasale	Vijaysrigama	216	1,219,400	900,000
02.	- Do -	Vijeruyangama	80	475,000	900,000
03.	Galagedara	Godatalegama	40	291,950	900,000
04.	Minipe	Kolonnayayagama	68	375,000	518,000
05.	Minipe	Himbutuvagama	158	1,054,000	310,000
06.	Minipe	Rmeegollagama	103	950,500	1,135,000
07.	Uda Dumbara	Rambukinellagama	73	575,000	1,816,000
08.	Udawalatha	Unambuvagama	85	706,900	750,000
09.	Udawalatha	Egodakaluganu Viagama	90	1,127,750	651,994
10.	Meda Dumbara	Senaratawelagama	103	666,500	545,500
11.	Galagedara	Kadhanenagama	82	681,000	900,000
12.	Poojapitiya	Udahenagama	75	603,000	1,015,000
13.	Gangawata Korale	Thenna Kumburagama	130	666,500	545,500
14.	Yatinuwara	Dodamwelagama	124	1,196,500	4,733,600
15.	Harispattuwa	Randilgama	81	527,000	1,352,000
16.	Ganga Ihala	Athgalagama	74	508,000	275,000
17.	Pasbage	Rambokpitiyagama	59	606,000	1,519,000
18.	Udunuwara	Dalvetiyagama	66	887,500	3,307,000
19.	Kundasale	Delgaha Landa	83	612,000	1,756,000
20.	Kundasale	Kalapuragama	36	3,869,000	659,000
21.	Akurana	Kurundugaha Alagama	86	542,500	1,595,000
22.	Patha Dumbara	Bogaha Kumburagama	153	1,122,500	598,436

Serial Number	Regional Council	Re-Awakened Village	Number of Houses	Amount of Money Spent on Building Houses	Amount of Money Spent for Public Amenities
23.	Patha Dumbara	Kahallagama	112	946,500	640,000
24.	Panvila	Alakolawattagama	26	1,170,000	1,537,021
25.	Uda Dumbara	Bambarabaddagama	289	2,271,000	1,818,000
26.	Minipe	Ududahagama	66	660,000	583,000
27.	Minipe	Asamodagama Yayagama	103	1,284,000	1,215,000
28.	Minipe	Kindigodagama	46	330,000	430,000
29.	Minipe	Andgala Yayagama	72	335,000	1,290,000
30.	Uda Dumbara	Devahandiyagama	28	712,000	1,240,000
31.	Uda Dumbara	Ganegalagama	48	382,500	2,925,000
32.	Kundasale	Thurunusaviyagama	80	1,975,000	1,710,000
33.	Patha Hewaheta	Anuragama	100	938,750	3,128,400
			3,035	30,440,250	43,706,951

Rural Housing Loan Scheme
The Number of Families Covered under the Ten Hundred Thousand Housing
Scheme the Number and Amount Spent
1984 - 1990

Regional Board	No. of Families	Total Amount
01. Gangawata Korale	490	2,262,850
02. Patha Hewaheta	1,223	5,462,500
03. Yatinuwara	1,282	6,135,500
04. Galagedara	1,215	5,804,655
05. Harispattuwa	2,091	7,762,350
06. Poojapitiya		
07. Akurana		
08. Ganga Ihala	665	3,363,150
09. Udalalatha	794	2,840,500
10. Udunuwara	1,650	19,321,750
11. Pasbage	338	1,664,250
12. Minipe	449	2,428,650
13. Uda Dumbara	653	3,266,750
14. Meda Dumbara	1,067	4,721,500
15. Panvila	182	831,750
16. Patha Dumbara	838	3,964,838
17. Kundasale	1,376	6,450,300
	14,303	77,281,253

Rural Housing Scheme
The Progress of Fifteen Hundred Thousand Houses
1984 - 1992

Regional Board	No. of Families	Total Amount
01. Gangawata Korale	622	5,422,500
02. Patha Hewaheta	1,156	10,776,000
03. Yatinuwara	1,090	10,394,115
04. Galagedara	642	5,513,000
05. Harispattuwa	659	5,961,500
06. Poojapitiya	552	4,574,500
07. Akurana	244	2,136,500
08. Ganga Ihala	463	4,196,000
09. Udapalatha	564	4,313,000
10. Udunuwara	704	6,023,000
11. Pasbage	248	3,531,000
12. Minipe	730	6,944,000
13. Meda Dumbara	595	5,377,000
14. Uda Dumbara	713	5,679,500
15. Panvila	97	813,500
16. Patha Dumbara	788	6,235,500
17. Kundasale	1,116	9,86,000
	10,983	97,716,615

**The Special Projects Developing
During the Year 1992 in Kandy District**

<u>Regional Board</u>	<u>Name of the village which is under development</u>
01. Minipe	Maliga Patana Youth Village, Meegahamada
02. Uda Dumbara	Boduvetanna, Kamarangagastanna
03. Meda Dumbara	Heeloya, Godamunna, Nagolla, Motamure
04. Kundasale	Village of Thirty Acre Coconut
05. Patha Dumbara	Megodagama
06. Gangawata	Koshinna
07. Panvila	Glass Town
08. Udapalatha	Doragala
09. Yatinuwara	Giragama, Andiyatanna, Alagalla, Dippitigoda, Kirimatiyawattha
10. Udunuwara	Lokuanga Atlokwata Suduwella Silvertanna
11. Galagedara	Dodamgolla
12. Poojapitiya	Tipereri Janpadaya

**The Support and the Assistance Given by the Central Provincial Council for
Housing Development Activities**

We mention with gratitude the support given by the Central Provincial Council for building development activities. They joined in these development activities during Pallekele Gamuda anniversary celebrations and invested money for public amenities in housing schemes.

**Provincial Ministry of Transport, High Ways, Housing, and Building Construction
Youth Services and Sports Ministry**

<u>Roads</u>		<u>Rupees</u>
01.	Egoda Kalugomuva - Eluctigola Road 6 miles	500,000.00
02.	Ethgolagama Road - 1 mile	75,000.00

<u>Play Grounds</u>		<u>Rupees</u>	<u>Play Grounds</u>		<u>Rupees</u>
01.	Kandanhenagama	20,000.00	11.	Rambukpitiyagama	30,000.00
02.	Udahenagama	20,000.00	12.	Meegolla	20,000.00
03.	Randiligama	20,000.00	13.	Rambukwella	5,000.00
04.	Dodanwalagama	20,000.00	14.	Panvila Police Play Ground	25,000.00
05.	Unambuwa	5,000.00	15.	Kalapura Play Ground	20,000.00
06.	Haragama	5,000.00	16.	Dal.....gama	20,000.00
07.	Kahalla	25,000.00	17.	Nagastannagama	10,000.00
08.	Alakolawattha	10,000.00	18.	Thenna Kumbura	15,000.00
09.	Ethgala	5,000.00	19.	Delgahalanda	5,000.00
10.	Ihalagama	20,000.00		Total	300,000.00

<u>Self Employment</u>	<u>Rupees</u>
01. Senarathwela re-awakened village	45,000.00

<u>Transport</u>	<u>Rupees</u>
Bogahakumburagama bus halt shed	58,638.00

**Provincil Council Co-operative, Food Trade and Commerce,
Sports and Tourism Ministry**

<u>Play Grounds</u>	<u>Rupees</u>
01. Rambukwella new re-awakened village, new play ground in Uda Dumbara Electoral Division	20,000.00
02. Warapitiya play ground in Theldeniya Electoral Division	44,100.00
03. Puwak Gahadiwela play ground in Theldeniya Electoral Division	15,000.00
04. Suppetuduva play ground in Theldeniya Electoral Division	21,000.00
05. Play ground of Udahena Model Village in Harispattuwa Electoral Division	20,000.00
06. Play ground of Kandanhena re-awakened village in Galagedara Electoral Division	15,000.00
07. Gampola Ethgalagama play ground	30,000.00
08. Gampola Vigula Watha play ground	100,000.00
Total	265,100.00

Establishment of co-operative sale units

01. Nagatennagama Co-operative
02. Dalwetiagama Co-operative
03. Anuragama Co-operative
04. Delgahalanda Co-operative
05. Rambukloellagama Co-operative
06. Senarathwela Co-operative

**Information and Progress Regarding Requests of Mobile Services Obtained before Presidential Mobile Service
1992.06.01 --- 1992.08.25**

Serial number	Regional boards	Regional mobile service office	Requests to deputy director, mobile service office	Vivid requests	Total number of requests	Requests referred to other institutions	Requests to be implemented by N.H.D.A.	Loans	Loans and grants	Grants	Lands	Houses	Other	Referred to field investigation	For future activities	Solutions after field investigation						Solutions				
																Loans	Loans and grants	Grants	Development of resources	Housing, money and development bank	Projected	Completely solved	Primary solutions	Remaining	Taken action	
01	Gangawata Korale	201	157	135	493	114	379	177	73	14	61	30	24	195	184	44	37	11	48	12	--	152	172	43	12	
02	Patha Hewaheta	229	06	85	320	25	295	189	18	83	--	01	04	145	150	56	35	11	11	05	02	120	147	25	03	
03	Yatinuwara	453	18	113	584	22	562	251	25	245	03	27	11	165	397	26	59	15	34	04	--	138	350	27	47	
04	Udawalatha	476	06	51	533	08	525	290	29	206	--	--	--	102	423	17	17	10	--	--	01	44	423	58	--	
05	Gangaihala	2157	07	55	319	06	313	87	31	189	02	03	01	68	245	12	28	15	--	--	--	56	241	12	04	
06	Pasbage	195	05	12	212	24	188	101	23	64	--	--	--	42	146	05	06	04	--	--	--	15	146	27	--	
07	Udunuwara	392	24	79	495	16	479	219	14	244	--	--	01	170	309	18	26	67	--	--	--	111	307	59	02	
08	Galagedara	142	06	48	196	25	171	101	08	49	03	--	10	110	61	29	22	14	10	04	--	79	55	31	06	
09	Poojapitiya	130	03	56	189	33	156	75	07	54	01	02	17	98	58	11	24	27	29	03	--	94	58	04	--	
10	Hanspattuwa	172	19	28	219	36	183	88	16	70	02	04	03	126	57	07	02	06	--	--	--	15	47	111	10	
11	Akurana	411	04	27	442	25	417	160	112	138	02	03	02	162	255	08	37	14	22	--	--	81	250	81	05	
12	Panwila	49	02	07	58	04	54	28	03	23	--	--	--	35	19	--	15	07	07	--	03	--	--	03	19	
13	Patha Dumbara	180	11	41	232	26	206	146	01	55	--	02	02	91	115	03	24	04	21	--	--	52	--	--	39	115
14	Kundassale	127	3390	50	516	203	313	166	06	52	66	07	16	108	205	07	11	04	14	--	--	36	133	72	72	
15	Minipe	27	--	01	28	01	27	14	08	04	--	--	01	12	15	--	05	--	--	--	--	05	15	07	--	
16	Uda Dumbara	56	--	07	63	07	56	26	06	14	--	--	10	38	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	38	04	
17	Meda Dumbara	162	09	04	175	22	153	92	17	17	--	--	27	21	132	--	--	01	--	--	--	01	117	20	15	
	Total	3659	616	799	5074	597	4477	2210	397	1521	140	80	129	1688	2789	243	348	210	196	28	06	1031	1475	657	314	

Local Government, Industries, Animal Husbandry and Education Ministry

Name of Village	Public Amenities	Money Allotted
01. Thenne Kumbura	1. Community Hall-Library 2. Stair Cases 3. Water Tank 4. Library - For Pre-school	170,000.00 150,000.00 50,000.00 20,000.00
02. Meegolla	1. Community Hall 2. Library - Pre-pchool	100,000.00 20,000.00
03. Rambukwella	1. Community Hall 2. Library - Pre-school	100,000.00 20,000.00
04. Delgamalanda	1. Community Hall 2. Library - Pre-school	150,000.00 20,000.00
05. Delwatiya	1. Community Hall 2. Library - Pre-school	150,000.00 20,000.00
06. Kahalla	1. Community Hall 2. Library - Pre-school 3. Renovation of the Well	150,000.00 20,000.00 15,000.00
07. Dodamwela	1. Community Hall 2. Library - Pre-school	150,000.00 20,000.00
08. Rambokpitiya	1. Community Hall 2. Library - Pre-school 3. Water Proposals	150,000.00 20,000.00 100,000.00
09. Ethgala	1. Community Hall 2. Library - Pre-school	30,000.00 20,000.00
10. Egoda Kalugamuya	1. Community Hall 2. Library - Pre-school	41,994.00 20,000.00
11. Kurundu Gaha Ela	1. Community Hall	150,000.00
12. Unambowa	1. Community Hall 2. Internal Electric Wiring	100,000.00 15,000.00
13. Randiligama	1. Community Hall 2. Library - Pre-school	150,000.00 20,000.00
14. Udanena	1. Community Hall 2. Library - Pre-school	150,000.00 20,000.00
15. Kandan Hena	1. Community Hall 2. Library - Pre-school	100,000.00 20,000.00

Rupees thirty three hundred thousand have been allotted during the year 1992 for Housing Construction work under the special patronage of Mr. Y.P.B. Dissanayake, the Chief Minister under Housing supply field.

Rupees sixteen hundred thousand each have been distributed among all regional Councils and urban Councils and utilized to build houses to the very poor families in the area.

REGIONAL VILLAGE RE-AWAKENING WORKING SCHEME

This scheme of village re-awakening work was started under the shade of a Tamarind tree, of Badalgama in Mahawa area in Kurunegala District. Now this scheme has been spread to cover the rural areas of Sri-Lanka.

At present this scheme is centered and spread throughout regional secretarial divisions as an integrated development project. This scheme of Housing Development activities was commenced under the name "Pradeshiya' guen udana", meaning the village re-awakening movement.

Connect leadership has guided and gathered together all the resources in the region and all the public necessities have been fulfilled under the general participation of the people. This scheme is new in action throughout the country.

The silky path of Regional village re-awakening movement has entered Kandy District, and has left greatest tracts. One such instance is the regional village re-awakening movement at Uda Dumbara, held under the participation of the Honourable President of Sri Lanka.

Uda Dumbara and Minipe are two regional secretarial divisions which are in very remote and difficult areas in Kandy District. By getting the support of these two secretarial divisions, the value of the elementary secretarial divisions, the value of elementary resources exceeded five hundred and twenty six hundred thousand rupees. The total cost of this development project amounted to thirty five hundred thousand rupees. The most conspicuous feature is that voluntary non-governmental institution helping this project. The total voluntary grants amounted to rupees 11,370,000.00.

This Regional Gamudava project was capable of bringing hands of development to the door steps of villages like Ganegoda, Devahandiya, which are very remote and backward. These villages are surrounded by mountain ranges of Hunnasginaya, traversed only by the sound of bells hung around the necks of pack bulls in Thavalamo in this area for centuries.

The value and the success of this Gamudava project can be estimated only if we consider the request of the people who live in those areas, who attended the mobile

services held prior to presidential mobile service.

The lowest number of requests for buildings and building blacks have been received from this to regional secretarial areas.

Uda Dumbara Provincial Village Re-awakening — Housing Development

<u>Houses constructed</u>	<u>Number of houses</u>
01 Bambara Baddagama	287
02. Ududahagama	63
03. Kindi Godagama	44
04. Asamodagamyayagama	130
05. Andagalayayagama	72
06. Devahandiyagama	78
07. Ganegalagama	48
Expenditure Rs. <u>7,138,500.00</u>	

Financial Value of the Weekly Development Scheme under Uda Dumbara Provincial - Village Re-awakening Scheme

	<u>Rs.</u>
Weekly project of roads and sports	34,329,043.00
Educational cultural and religious weekly development project	50,743,055.00
Weekly development project of co-operative, industries and self-employment	47,283,900.00
Weekly project of postal, telecommunication and electrical development	23,773,550.00
Weekly project of environmental conservation	1,481,681.00
Weekly project of development of health and indigenous medicine	11,072,834.00
Weekly development project of sports, youth, women, weaving and rural development	2,236,540.00
Weekly project of housing and water supply	88,955,700.00
Special projects	52,606,952.00
The total value of Udadumbara provincial village re-awakening project	353,423,471.00

Provision of Decentralized Funds for Housing Development

Special help and consideration of the provincial political leadership has been extended towards this Housing Development Scheme under the de-centralized budget. Out of money provided for the Housing Development work of the National Housing Development Authority, the amount spent is shown below.

Regional Council	Project	No. of Families	Money Allotted	Money Spent
Yatinuwara	Re-awakened Village Udarathmeewala	50	475,000.00	423,500.00
Patha Dumbara	Spread	75	475,000.00	471,000.00

Other Regional Projects of Re-awakening Village Projects in Kandy District

Regional village re-awakening - Hewaheta

Final day celebrations of re-awakened villages: 17 1992

Opening re-awakened villages:

01. Silvertenna
02. Murapola
03. Suduwella
04. Nikanpatha Wela

Special projects:

01. Two storeyed building of Karago Stenna Mahavidyala
02. Hewaheta - New Hospital Couplex

Regional village re-awakening - Yatinuwara

Villages being under development:

1. Giragama
2. Alagalle
3. Andujatenna

Kandy District XXX - 1992

Subject	January 1992	February 1992	March 1992	April 1992	May 1992	June 1992	July 1992	Total 1992
Ten million houses: Rural								
Money which should be levied per month	145,694	145,694	145,694	145,694	145,694	145,694	145,694	1,019,858
Money levied	41,080	11,171	42,540	14,492	35,197	69,096	50,682	264,258
Percentage	28.1%	7.6%	29.2%	10%	24.2%	47.4%	34.7%	25.9%
Urban								
Money which should be levied per month	174,101	174,101	174,101	174,101	174,101	174,101	174,101	1,218,707
Money levied	23,393	38,720	35,823	21,681	17,032	29,455	37,449	203,553
Percentage	13.4%	22.2%	21%	12.4%	10%	16.9%	21.5%	16.7%
Fifteen lakh: Rural								
Money which should be levied per month	1,287,406	1,328,092	1,330,810	1,336,654	1,324,920	1,332,590	1,343,382	9,283,854
Money levied	550,393	470,625	523,558	394,478	431,735	706,026	683,415	3,760,230
Percentage	42.7%	35.4%	39%	30%	33%	52.9%	50.8%	40.5%
Urban								
Money which should be levied per month	169,443	170,099	172,143	176,424	181,322	181,322	183,052	1,233,805
Money levied	86,528	73,325	79,712	50,091	53,393	73,647	83,293	500,016
Percentage	51.0%	43.1%	64%	28%	29%	40.6%	45.5%	40.5%
Co-operative Thrift Society								
Money which should be levied per month	434,505	434,505	434,505	434,505	434,505	434,505	434,505	3,041,535
Money levied	7,313	5,653	22,256	13,174	6,666	-	42,023	97,085
Percentage	1.68%	1.8%	5%	3%	2%	0%	9.6%	3.1%
Total -								
Money which should be levied per month	2,211,149	2,252,491	2,257,253	2,267,378	2,260,542	2,268,212	2,280,734	15,797,759
Money levied	708,707	599,494	703,889	493,916	544,023	878,251	896,862	4,825,143
Percentage	32%	26.6%	31%	22%	25%	38.7%	39.3%	30.5%

The Statistics of the Low Income Groups of Dwelling Projects of Kandy City

Name of Project	No. of Families with Low Income	No. of Houses		Population		Age Group	
		Permanent	Temporary	Female	Male	0 - 01	01 - 05
01. Bogambara	121	45	47	228	250	08	44
02. Deyyangewela	134	94	08	281	260	12	45
03. Ginihiriya	84	04	68	162	178	1	39
04. Tenkiyawattha	39	17	14	93	193	03	28
05. Dodamwela	35	25	08	72	88	02	16
06. Menik Kumbura	59	01	45	112	112	04	36
07. Suduhumpala	290	112	42	619	688	42	131
08. Nagastenna	271	178	-	496	490	27	97
09. Mahayiyawa	724	274	338	1,603	1,603	68	322
10. Saiman Wattha	52	34	14	133	134	02	28
11. Patanawattha	173	76	48	371	363	29	70
12. Bogodawattha	90	61	06	203	200	10	32
13. Hanthana Road	67	16	35	129	137	10	39
14. Siyambala Pitiya	59	59	-	147	143	11	21
15. Chest Hospital	37	35	04	86	86	02	18
16. Peiris Fstate	209	95	65	412	436	21	59
17. Gale Wattha	69	31	25	119	145	05	20
18. Lewella (Baduwattha)	137	80	35	293	281	10	40
19. Watapuluva Gama	219	144	37	456	510	11	57
20. Rosa Estate	124	90	05	275	290	07	48
21. Nelumpokuna	218	189	02	480	471	17	71
22. Store Estate	65	13	47	105	118	07	27
Total	3,276	1,673	893	7,076	6,875	320	1,288

URBAN CITIES

After recognising low income group residential areas and providing them with the elementary facilities and developing building facilities, the special project was developed. The number of buildings for these low income development group is as follows-

	No. of families
The special projects opened - Nagastenna	168
The number of special projects which are to be opened later -	
Deyyangewela	134
(Kandy Municipal area) Bogamlian	78
Nawalapitiya - Handungalapura	75
Teakinawatthe	36
Gampale - Sakkaraketara	104
Nathegama - Narandanda	30

Direct Housing Scheme Carried out in the Urban Council Area of Kandy District

1982	67	1988	-
1983	-	1989	-
1984	-	1990	-
1985	-	1991	-
1986	245	1992	15
1987	120	Total	432

Huts and Dwellings in the Urban Council Area of Kandy District

	No. of Projects	Population	No. of Families
Total number of huts and dwellings	98	34,959	5,825
Re-inhabited	19	11,051	1,841
Developed in the same place	79	23,908	3,961

Granting of Loans up to 1992.08.29

Urban Districts	Target Number	Amount of Loans	Amount of Money Sanctioned
Mahanuwara	70	88	448,500.00
Kadugannawa	15	02	12,000.00
Watthegama	15	13	52,000.00
Nawalapitiya	15	16	80,000.00
Gampola	15	14	57,000.00
	130	133	2,052,500.00

**Small Urban Town Scheme – 1992
Kandy District**

	Target	Amount of Loans Granted	Money Alotted
For 17 Small towns	51	31	198,000.00

Small Urban List

Provincial Council

01. Pasbage
02. Ganga Ihala
03. Udunuwara
04. Yatinuwara
05. Gangawata Korale
06. Harispattuwa
07. Akurana
08. Poojapitiya
09. Galagedara
10. Patha Hewaheta
11. Meda Dumbara
12. Uda Dumbara
13. Minipe
14. Patha Dumbara
15. Kundasale
16. Panwila
17. Udapalatha

Small Town

- Kadiyanlena
- Ulapane
- Gelioya
- Pilimatalawa
- Ampitiya
- Medawela
- Akurana
- Poojapitiya
- Galagedera
- Thalatauooya
- Karaliyadda
- Uda Dumbara
- Hasalaka
- Madawela
- Menikhinna
- Panvila
- Udaussellawa

Housing Development Loan Scheme, Implemented in Municipal Divisions of Kandy District

Municipal Area	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991	
	No. of Loans	Amount	No. of Loans	Amount	No. of Loans	Amount	No. of Loans	Amount	No. of Loans	Amount	No. of Loans	Amount	No. of Loans	Amount
Kandy	363	2491750	372	2893500	361	2880000	251	322000	168	1421500	664	7423219	137	1492500
Gampola	71	491000	89	566500	58	435000	38	334000	26	220500	70	926000	16	220000
Nawalapitiya	49	395000	48	317500	33	263500	61	535500	55	483000	76	1111500	16	350000
Wathegama	29	224500	78	612900	45	399500	31	326500	46	401000	67	1015000	15	252500
Kadugannawa	25	167500	12	74000	01	7500	04	36500	03	29000	22	285000	05	85000
Total	537	3769750	599	4464400	498	3985500	385	1554500	298	2615000	899	1076719	189	2400000

GRANTS FROM INTERNATIONAL CHILD CARE FUND

From UNICEF, special grants have been given for community development work of Kandy District low income group people of urban areas. Special help has been extended from International Child Care Fund. Implementation of this scheme has been entrusted to Housing Development Authority. The Director of Housing Authority acts as the co-ordinator of this project and the urban section of the Housing Development Authority centralises the project of supplying urban elementary service facilities.

The total amount of money utilized under urban elementary scheme in Kandy urban area for accepted and sectioned work schemes is Rs. 5,102,000.00. There are 23 recognized work schemes.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
(a) Lavatories (single) units 1,000	1,125,000.00
(b) Public lavatories 20	100,000.00
(c) Water supply	1,095,000.00
(d) Health conservation (Nutrition Scheme)	144,000.00
(e) Surface drainage system	400,000.00
(f) Pre-scheme and library equipment	25,000.00
(g) Health equipment	918,000.00
Total	5,102,000.00

Supply of Other Implements Vehicles etc.

Television sets	01
T.V. decks	01
Kubota hand tractors	02
Bicycles	02
Vans	01
Bowsers to collect garbage	01
Pick up vehicles	01
Water Bowsers	01

THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM FOR NEW HOUSES

1992

A new chapter was started in the year 1992. Under the fifteen hundred thousand and ten thousand housing development scheme, housing loans had to be given to very poor and low income groups of the certain areas. But the recovery of these loans was difficult. The non payment of housing loans affected badly on the whole housing development work. Therefore in 1992, housing development financial scheme has been re-casted according to the financial conditions of the people.

Full Grant System

The system of granting free assistance is for people who obtain loans but do not have any ability to repay the loans due to poverty (For people who get the public assistance or people who are disabled mentally or physically). This scheme is opened for families who do require houses and those who have an income of less them 700/=. Maximum grant is 5000/= in rural areas. In urban areas it is 8500/=.

By giving this grant, it is expected to use local resources in the region and the participation of the community to build the house.

Loan and Bridge Grant System

This scheme is for those who can pay a small loan, but they should be in low-income groups. According to this scheme a small loan is recovered. And according to the income, a suitable adjustable allowance is granted, and the loan is estimated according to the income limits:

Rural areas	-	Rs. 1,800.00
Urban areas	-	Rs. 2,300.00

This allowance (grant) can be obtained from National Housing Development Authority, and loans can be obtained from other banks.

Full Loan System

By this system loans are given to the people who can pay them back. These loans can be obtained from Commercial Banks and Co-operative Thrift Societies.

Full Grants	583 Families	Rural	565	Rs. 276,900.00
Loans and Bridge Grants	598 families	Urban	28	140,000.00
		Rural	256	3,221,000.00
		Urban	42	378,000.00
Loan and Bridge Grants - Presidential Mobile Service		Urban	1,000	5,000,000.00
Special projects				

**Six Year Plan of Housing Development
- Kandy District -**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Rural Housing Sub-scheme	7,700	2,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	8,000
Urban Housing Sub-scheme	800	200	400	600	800	1,000
Housing Sub-scheme for Distress People	-	20	25	25	30	-
Local Government Housing Sub-scheme	-	-	300	400	200	200
Plantation Housing Sub-scheme	-	-	75	75	100	100
Non-Government Development Banks/Housing Development Financial Co-operation	-	100	200	400	600	600
Houses for Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government Provident Fund	-	50	100	150	200	200
Private Investments	50	100	150	150	200	200
Housing Allotments by Presidential Action Committee	400	589	500	Planned annually.		
National Housing Development Authority - Lands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saragam Working Scheme	-	400	450	Planned annually.		
Seva Vanitha Aid Houses	-	-	2,500	Planned annually.		
Regional Council Housing Scheme	-	-	50	100	100	100
Special "Sevana" Project	01					
Non-Governmental Voluntary Houses	50	500	750	750	750	-
Non-Governmental Voluntary Organizations Services (Water Service, Sanitation, Community Work)	8,000	10,000	7,500	500	500	-

**THE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT SCHEME
1992**

National Housing Authority - Kandy District Housing Loans -
Money Allotted under the Housing Loan Grant System.

The Rural Housing Scheme 1992

Serial No.	Regional Board	No. of Area	No. of Families	Amount of Loans ('000)	Amount of Grant ('000)	Total ('000)
01.	Udunuwara	124	46	264	167	431
02.	Yatinuwara	95	35	202	128	330
03.	Gangawata Korale	64	23	135	86	221
04.	Thumpane	124	46	264	167	431
05.	Harispattuwa	84	31	179	113	292
06.	Poojapitiya	67	24	143	89	232
07.	Akurana	35	12	74	46	120
08.	Patha Dumbara	52	19	110	69	179
09.	Kundasale	80	30	170	108	278
10.	Panvila	14	05	29	18	47
11.	Meda Dumbara	94	35	200	127	327
12.	Uda Dumbara	64	23	136	86	222
13.	Minipe	48	17	101	64	165
14.	Patha Hewaheta	102	38	217	137	354
15.	Ganga Ihala	31	11	65	41	106
16.	Pasbage Korale	29	10	61	39	100
17.	Udawalatha	82	31	175	110	285
		1,189	436	2,525	1,595	4,120
Regional Village Re-awakening Scheme			120	696	440	1,136
			556	3,221	2,035	5,256
Urban Housing Scheme						
01.	Kandy		15	136	67	203
02.	Gampola		8	72	36	108
03.	Nawalapitiya		8	72	36	108
04.	Watthegama		8	72	36	108
05.	Kadugannawa		3	26	14	40
			42	378	189	567
Total			598	3,599	2,224	5,823

Housing Development - Kandy
Loans - Grants Scheme - Presidential Mobile Service

Serial No.	Regional Board	Public Requests	No. of Families	Amount of Loans	Amount of Grant	Total ('000)
01.	Patha Hewahata	101	60	183	117	300
02.	Gangawata Korale	87	73	223	142	365
03.	Yatinuwara	275	120	366	235	601
04.	Udawalatha	235	126	384	246	630
05.	Ganga Ihala	140	70	214	137	351
06.	Pasbage	87	51	156	99	255
07.	Udunuwara	258	103	314	202	516
08.	Meda Dumbara	34	44	134	86	220
09.	Uda Dumbara	20	16	49	31	80
10.	Minipe	12	07	21	14	35
11.	Panvila	26	13	40	25	65
12.	Patha Dumbara	57	53	162	103	265
13.	Kundasale	58	37	113	72	185
14.	Galagedara	57	38	116	74	190
15.	Poojapitiya	61	37	113	72	185
16.	Harispattuwa	86	45	137	88	225
17.	Akurana	250	107	325	207	532
	Total	1,918	1,000	3,050	1,950	5,000

**The Progress Report on Payments of Loans in Kandy District
- According to Regional Boards up to 30th June 1992**

Serial Number	Name of the Regional Board	June - 92		Balance due - up to 30th June 1992	Percentage of Payments			
		Money that should be paid (Rs.)	Money paid (Rs.)		March	April	May	June
01.	Minipe	136,876	76,561	4,848,132	20	26	49	55
02.	Udu Dumbara	83,537	48,137	3,236,664	15	27	09	57
03.	Meda Dumbara	80,643	33,353	2,016,307	66	19	34	42
04.	Kundasale	131,303	94,531	3,650,823	52	29	42	71
05.	Patha Dumbara	70,453	17,732	1,957,570	26	28	29	25
06.	Gangawata	59,666	26,460	1,795,365	25	46	20	44
07.	Panvila	8,086	7,960	273,714	107	62	102	948
08.	Udapalatha	56,720	34,900	2,379,446	52	40	21	16
09.	Ganga Ihala	57,391	20,794	1,644,077	35	26	17	36
10.	Pasbage	28,111	4,734	783,526	15	39	28	16
11.	Yatinuwara	103,543	82,750	2,891,515	86	36	60	79
12.	Udunuwara	89,277	39,596	2,797,309	57	41	40	44
13.	Patha Hewaheta	67,020	73,673	2,411,725	73	55	68	109
14.	Galagedara	94,509	42,599	3,144,789	68	42	27	45
15.	Harispattuwa	84,602	81,961	2,520,203	35	35	25	96
16.	Poojapitiya	67,391	79,601	1,777,575	85	50	76	110
17.	Akurana	23,697	9,45	824,819	52	32	87	39
	Sub-total	1,248,931	774,793	38,953,622	48	34	38	62
Urban Areas								
01.	Kandy	180,739	60,628	5,891,985	30	15	18	33
02.	Gambola	37,318	15,271	1,316,521	60	31	27	40
03.	Kadugannawa	16,738	134	849,712	-	34	30	8
04.	Watthegama	43,300	17,272	1,782,979	58	14	46	39
05.	Nawalapitiya	34,772	9,824	1,375,090	40	25	18	20
	Sub-total	312,867	103,129	11,216,287	37	19	22	32
	Grand Total	1,561,791	877,922	50,169,909	46	32	43	56

**The Scheme of Skill Training Carried out in the Kandy District
1989 - 1992**

Year	Subject	Harispattuwa	Kundasale	Galagedara	Patha Hewakata	Yatinuwara	Udunuwara	Gangawata	Udawalatha	Uda Dumbara	Pasbage	Minipe	Ganga Ihala	Meda Dumbara	Patha Dumbara	Kandy city	Panvila	Poojapitia	Akurana	Total	Value of implements
1984	Carpentry	16	20	38	24	10	12	06	20	11	03	08	03	15	04	--	--	09	10	209	112619.65
	Mason	19	19	36	21	10	13	06	19	11	03	06	03	13	04	--	--	10	09	202	84082.50
1985	Carpentry	25	04	20	24	27	36	15	21	11	11	02	06	23	22	--	--	04	04	255	137406.75
	Mason	19	05	22	20	25	34	15	13	10	08	05	05	21	15	--	--	04	04	225	93656.25
1986	Capentry	15	23	17	23	22	15	05	06	28	05	--	14	25	10	05	--	16	16	245	132018.25
	Mason	15	25	13	27	15	17	06	04	25	03	--	11	20	08	08	--	10	10	217	90326.25
1987	Carpentry	11	25	12	19	28	18	08	02	36	01	12	31	06	18	09	--	--	--	236	127168.60
	Mason	07	15	04	11	16	15	02	02	23	03	06	25	12	26	04	--	--	01	172	71595.00
1988	Carpentry	17	07	05	05	55	04	14	14	--	--	04	04	17	04	--	--	--	--	150	80827.50
	Mason	11	11	02	01	56	02	13	13	05	01	02	03	13	04	--	--	--	--	137	57026.25
1989	Carpentry	12	06	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44	23709.40
	Mason	01	02	--	--	05	01	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	7908.75
1990	Carpentry	04	11	--	05	--	10	20	04	15	--	--	--	03	10	15	17	13	20	147	79210.95
	Mason	08	11	--	08	--	06	19	10	15	--	--	--	08	10	15	14	10	20	154	64102.50
1991	Carpentry	--	--	--	--	--	--	03	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	10777.00
	Mason	--	--	--	04	10	--	02	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35	14568.75
1992	Carpentry	--	03	--	03	02	--	03	--	06	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	30	16165.50
	Mason	--	02	--	04	01	--	02	--	05	--	--	--	--	04	--	--	--	--	18	7492.50
	Total	180	189	169	199	282	183	139	128	201	38	117	105	176	152	56	31	76	94	2515	1210662.35

Data and Matter Done by -

S.S. Abesekera - Manager, Central Province

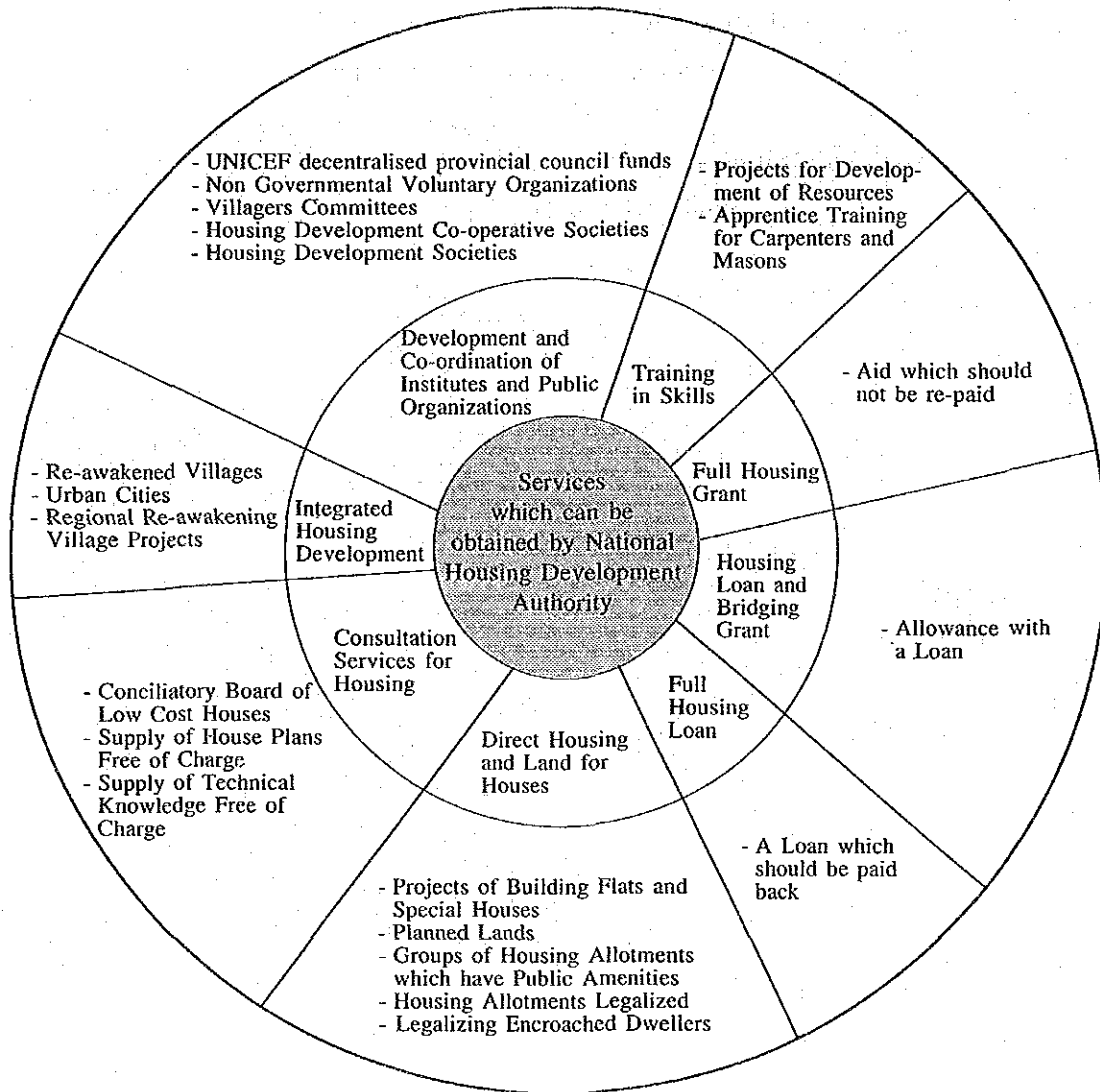
Planning and Editing by -

Chandrasiri Seheviratne - Manager

Cover and Graphs -

Sunu Premasiri

Shelter for All — by Year 2000



Issued by -

National Housing Development Authority
Central Province Office

KANDY DISTRICT

- Kandy was the last Sinhala Kingdom of Sri Lanka before captured by the British in 1815.
- At present Kandy City is the administrative capital of the Kandy District as well as of the Central Province.
- ~~Palace of sacred Temple~~ ^{of SACRED} The Tooth Relic of Lord Buddha is situated in Kandy Town.
- Kandy is a very famous city in Sri Lanka due to many reasons such as - Intermediate Climate - Natural Beauty - Historical & Cultural values etc.

General Information about Kandy District

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| - Area | - 1906.3 sq. k.m. |
| - AGA Divisions | - 17 |
| - Grama Sevaka Niladhari Divisions | - 1187 |
| - Population | - 1,230,430 |
| - No. of Families | - 234571 |

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME & PROGRESS - KANDY DISTRICT

1979 - 1992

Year	ASH Housing	Model Village	Loans by Housing Dept.	Loans by NHDA	Grants by NHDA	Loans by HDFC	Direct Construction	Electoral Houses	Housing Sevana Grant	Land distributed for Houses in NHDA	Total
1979	66	-	6432	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	6568
1980	146	100	524	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	1020
1981	86	66	19	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	271
1982	-	175	01	-	-	-	67	150	-	-	393
1983	298	160	05	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	522
1984	264	216	01	3374	-	-	-	30	-	101	3986
1985	85	-	01	3040	-	-	-	80	-	-	3206
1986	31	50	-	3251	-	-	245	-	-	14	3591
1987	09	100	-	2068	-	-	120	-	261	01	2559
1988	-	-	-	2096	-	-	-	-	111	93	2300
1989	-	-	-	3545	-	-	-	-	1349	45	4939
1990	-	-	-	10276	-	-	-	-	04	156	10436
1991	-	-	-	1802	-	36	-	-	11	46	1895
1992	-	-	-	760	154	67	-	-	10	54	1053
Total	985	867	6983	30220	154	103	432	739	1746	510	42739

NAGASTENNAFURA URBAN HOUSING PROJECT - KANDY

1. HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

<u>A. Under Grant Loan Scheme</u>		<u>Amount disbursed as Housing Loans (Rs.)</u>
A.1	No. of New Houses - 332	427,000/=
A.2	No. of Upgraded houses -113	1,221,000/=
	145	<u>1,648,000/=</u>
 <u>B. Under Grant Scheme</u>		
	No. of Houses constructed with NHDA Grants 08	80,000/=
	153	<u>1,728,000/=</u>
	=====	=====

2. COMMON AMMENITIES

2.1	Approach road)	
2.2	Flight of steps)	
2.3	Shrine Room)	1,467,821.50- Municipal Council Kandy
2.4	Community Centre)	
2.5	Library)	
2.6	Montisoori School)	
2.7	Pipe Borne Water)	
2.8	Community Centre -Hapugaspetiya)		
2.9	Co-operative Store)	250,000.00 - do -
2.10	Electricity)	
2.11	Play ground)	
2.12	Assistance for Toilet Construction)	36,400.00 (Right House Church & UNICEF Grant)
2.13	Post Box)	1,500.00 Postal Department
	Total		1,755,721.00
			=====

KALAPURAGAMA RE-AWAKENED VILLAGE

No of (New) Houses - 36

Amount disbursed as
Housing Loans 386,000/=

Common Amenities

<u>Item</u>	<u>Cost of Construction (Rs)</u>
Approach roads & internal roads	700,000/=
Community Centre	125,000/=
Library & Montisoori School	30,000/=
Playground	50,000/=
Water Supply (3 tube wells)	225,000/=
Electricity	139,000/=
	<hr/>
	1,269,000/=
	<hr/>

HANTANE HOUSING SCHEME - KANDY

No. of Houses

Stage I	-	245
Stage II	-	120
Floor Area - 3 Bedroom House	-	1000 sq.ft.
1 Bedroom House	-	500 sq.ft.

Original Plan - Every House has a terrace.

All houses designed to suit the location of the slopes, facilitating surface water disposal a surface drain network system is designed and constructed to facilitate rapid storm water draining off.

Almost all houses are connected together in four houses clusters rein-forced concrete-frame work system so as to avoid any structural failures.

Cluster is designed to secure the privacy and the view dwellers as far as possible.

Services

- Stage I - Electricity is provided by under-ground cable system.
- Special sewerage disposal system is constructed with trickling filters drying beds.
- Sewer is drained by connected man-hole system.

Water Supply

Pipe Borne Water supply by mean of gravity water - supply scheme.

Roads

Roads - and foot path system is construct to facilitate approaching the houses.

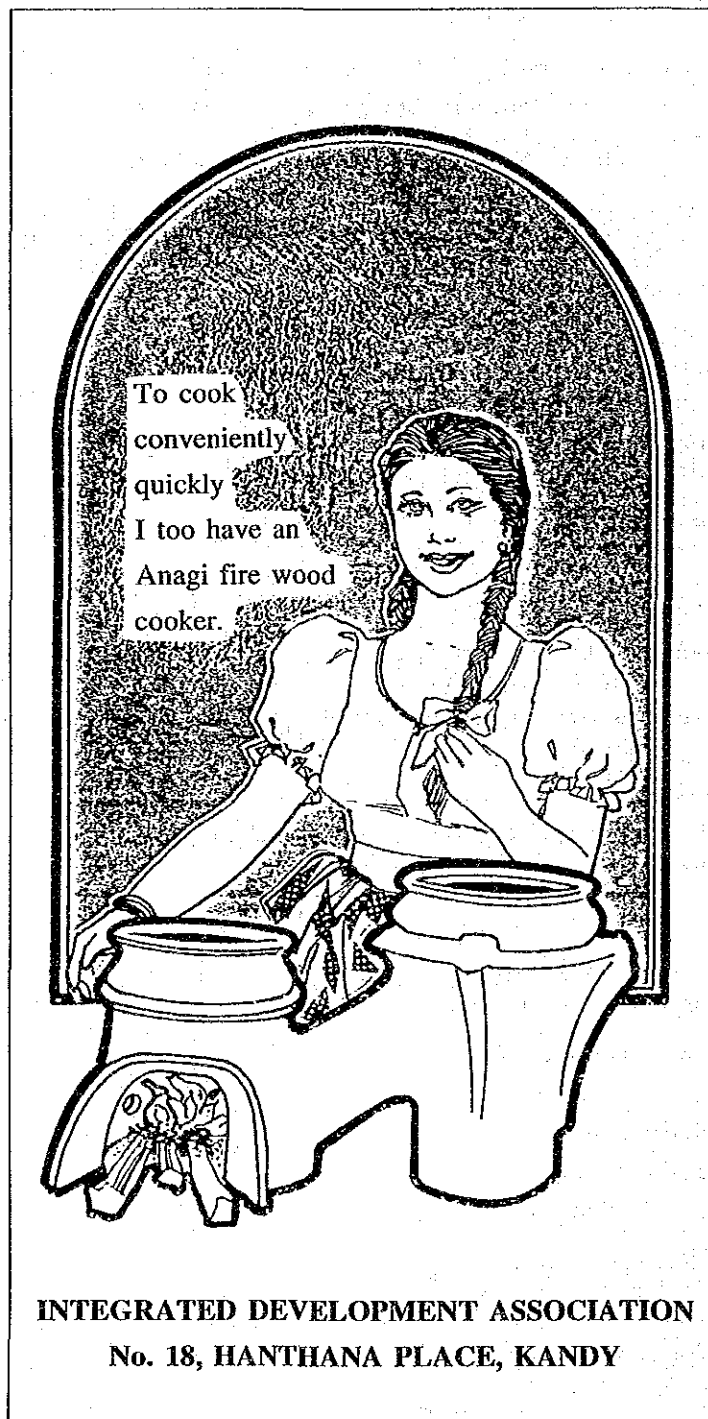
Roads are consist of

1. Gravel roads
2. Tarred Roads
3. Steps & Foot Paths

Other Facilities

1. Community Centre
2. Co-operative Store
3. Post Office.

**ANAGI FIRE WOOD COOKERS
INTRODUCED BY SRI LANKA ELECTRICITY BOARD**



To cook
conveniently
quickly
I too have an
Anagi fire wood
cooker.

**INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
No. 18, HANTHANA PLACE, KANDY**

The illustration shows a woman with a braid, wearing a light-colored dress with a bow at the waist, standing behind a large, white, cylindrical fire wood cooker. She is holding a small pot over the top of the cooker. The cooker has a small opening at the bottom where a fire is burning. The scene is framed by an arched, textured background.

— Even without electricity or gas, you can do your cooking —

More pleasantly

Easier

Quickly

With less fire-wood

Safely

With less smoke and soot

Cleanly

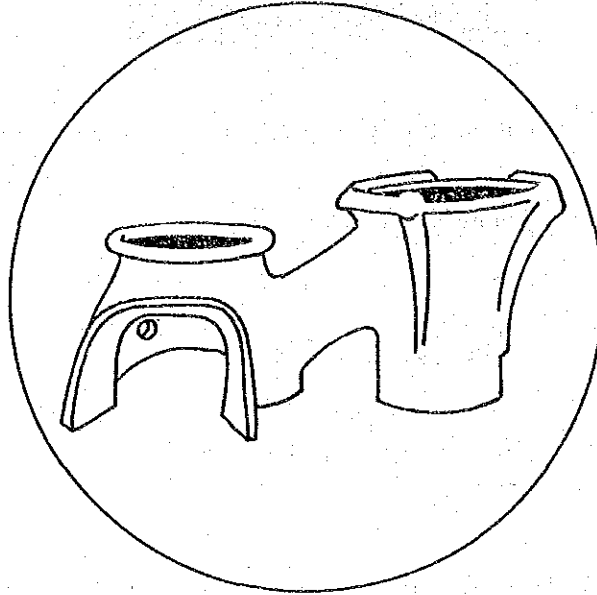
With Anagi fire-wood cooker, than an open fire place.

Kandy Integrated Development Association implements an Island-wide “Anagi” fire-wood cooker project

No. 18 Hauthana place, Kandy.

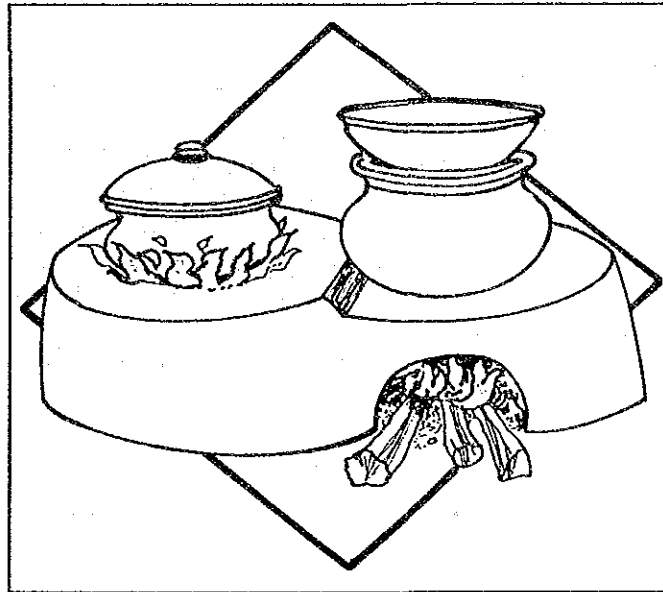
Sponsorship

1. Sri Lanka Electricity Board
 2. Ministry of Energy Conservation
 3. Institute of Intermediate Technical Development
-



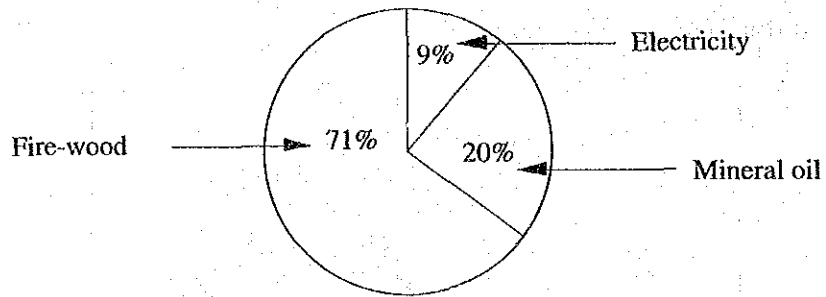
1. It is convenient to cook by placing the cooker on a platform of 2-1/2' in height.
2. If covered with a clay plaster, it can be used for long time.
3. Use small pieces of wood to light the fire.
4. Use the openings of the cooker simultaneously to cook. Do not keep the second opening without using. At least keep a pot full of water on the second opening. When these are receptacles on both openings allow flames and smoke to come out from the second opening. The first opening should be fully covered. If a small pot smaller than the first opening is used, place a tin sheet with a portion appropriately cut out to place the small pot. For this purpose an unused old tin plate would be quite appropriate.
5. If only one opening is used (avoid this as far as possible) allow flames and smoke to come out from that opening.
6. Clean the cooker before using. Specially clean the second opening.
7. Do not use fire wood more than necessary. One layer is sufficient.

8. Use wood dried up to a medium extent.



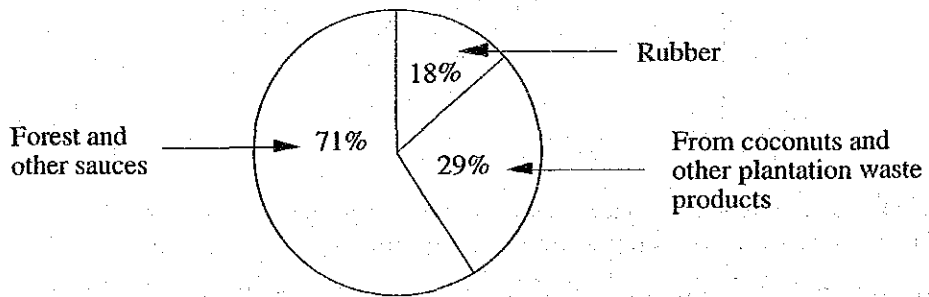
In order to use the cooker for a long time make a mixture of following things as mentioned in the list and cover the cooker as shown in the figure.

1. Six pans of white ant hill clay.
 2. Six pans of well strained river sand.
 3. Two pans of ash without dirt.
 4. One pan of raw cow-dung.
- (a) If the cooker is placed on a platform 2-1/2 ft. in height, it would be easier to cook. If not it must be at least six inches above ground level.
- (b) Prepare the above mentioned paste with less water till it is somewhat sticky.
- (c) Soak the cooker in water before plastering and dissolve a little of that mixture in water and apply round the cooker. Then keep the cooker properly and apply plaster two inches thick.
- (d) To avoid cracking, it is advisable to use the cooker after about three days.



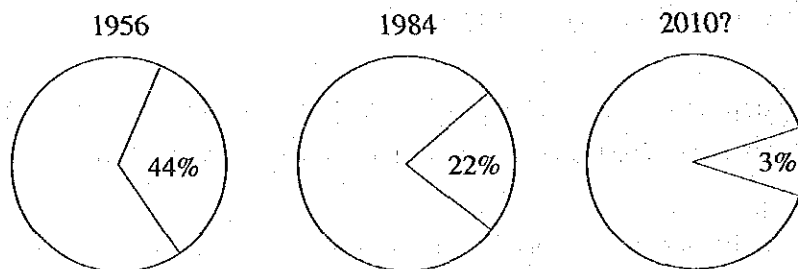
Supply of energy

Fire is the major source of energy medium: 91% of cooking is done, with the use of firewood.



Pattern of fire-wood supply

53% of our Fire-wood supply as obtained from forests and home gardens.



The forest extent

By the reduction of forest cover, the destruction of the environment is caused and major energy media is reduced.

BENEFITS OF ANAGI FIRE WOOD COOKER

PERSONAL BENEFITS

- * *Cooking of food can be done quickly without consuming much fire wood*
- * *Less smoke and soot*
- * *Can be cooked in two pans simultaneously*
- * *With excessive heat water can be boiled*
- * *Safety from fire*
- * *Can keep the kitchen clean*
- * *It has a beautiful appearance*
- * *Easy to cook*

SOCIAL ECONOMIC BENEFITS

- * *Employment for those who manufacture these cookers*
- * *To give new life and encouragement to the hereditary potters and develop this industry*
- * *The society will have a better understanding about using energy resources.*
- * *Development of the quality of livelihood*

NATIONAL BENEFITS

- * *The soil erosion filling up of canal and river belts with silt and destruction of floods can be caused if national forest resources are destroyed*
- * *Can mould the energy patterns methodically*

Integrated Development Association

No. 18 Hanthana Place

Kandy

**THE CITY WHICH
DAWNED FROM
A MARSH**



Two decades ago, it was one mass of marshy land of about twenty five acres in extent and situated in Colombo central electorate which is densely populated.

There were about hundred families who did not have even a piece of land of their own, or a dwelling to their liking. Cadjun and Zinc sheets covered huts were their abodes. A fasionable house was far from their reach.

The dwellers who owned hundreds of these temporary huts called this area Maligawatta (palace estate). But there was no palatial building in this area. But this area Maligawatta belongs to the Colombo central electorate. In 1968 Honourable Mr. R. Premadasa became the deputy minister of local government. Honourable Member and Deputy Minister saw the immense and innumerable difficulties experienced by these people who were residing in these temporary huts. In response to his humane considerations, this new city from the marshy land. Many a people look sarcastically and mockingly at Mr. Premadasa's idea to build suitable residential schemes to these people who live in with immense difficulties.

Many did not approve, and discarded this idea and started building a new city on the marshy land. Honourable late Prime Minister Mr. Dudley Senanayake, then Minister of State, Honourable Mr. J.R. Jayawardane, then Minister of Local Government Mr. Tiruchelvan gave their blessings and full assistance for this scheme.

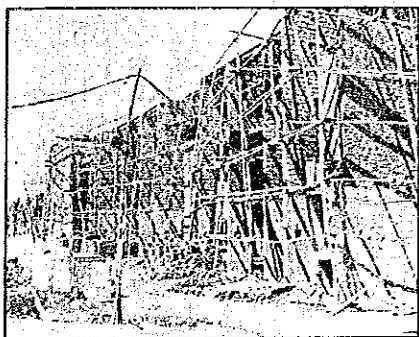


Dawn of a City

At the auspicious hour 4:00 p.m. on April 2nd 1968, Deputy Local Government Minister and member of parliament Mr. R. Premadasa, invited Honorable Prime Minister, Mr. Dudley Senanayake to lay the foundation stone for this new city. On the souvenir message published to commemorate this occasion, Honorable Prime minister Mr. Dudley Senanayake stated thus — The most conspicuous feature in this project of developing Maligawatta is the rapid implementation of work under the condition of having limited funds. Within six months, twenty five acre marshy land have been dried up and completely filled up, and now the building up of flats and residential quarters has commenced. The main cause which contributed to this quick completion of work is undoubtedly the great enthusiasm shown by Honorable Deputy Minister of Local Government, Mr. R. Premadasa.

In this souvenir Mr. M. Tiruchelvan, Honorable Minister of Local Government, states in his message thus — Meligawatta development scheme is one of the major schemes implemented by our Ministry of Local Government. My Deputy Minister Honorable Mr. Premadasa prepared this scheme and started it. The main aim of this scheme, is to build a new city with all public facilities. There is a co-ordinating committee consisting all representatives from different departments. This scheme is being built under the supervision of this committee, on April 2nd 1968 during the function of laying the foundation stone, with Honorable Mr. Dudley Senanayake in the chair, Honorable Minister Mr. Tiruchelvan, Honorable Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and Sports Minister Sugathadasa's participation.

At this meeting the founder of the project Honorable Deputy Local Government Minister Mr. Premadasa declared thus — When I visited this place at the very beginning, I saw hundreds of families leading miserable lives in these huts have been given new houses in the new housing scheme at Gnanawinala Road Dematagode, which goes under floods annually.

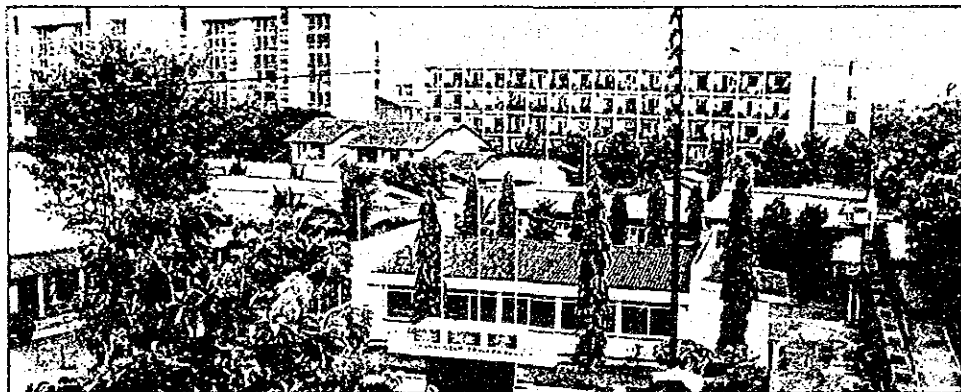


It is a muddy and marshy land not suitable at all for residence. They were undergoing great difficulties, but now they dwell in good houses. I rejoice now as all of them have attended this function.

There are many reasons which inspired me to choose this land for this purpose. First of all I thought that by developing a marsh in a central place would be of great use. Secondly, I thought that extensive land could be utilized in constructing a beautiful urban city. The centrally situated land, if developed, could be of great use to the public. If it is not developed, it would have been a misery. I selected this land due to the above reasons. During the last the years Maligawatta housing scheme has developed day by day and now it has become a complete city with all facilities.

There are 1470 fully equipped houses and residential quarters and other departmental buildings. Other new buildings are also being put up specially conspicuous feature is that there are people of various creeds, and races who live peacefully and harmoniously without any distinction in this scheme.

There are so many government offices established within this housing scheme and about 10,000 people live in this housing scheme. All amenities and facilities these people need are available in this housing scheme.



Renaissance of Maligawatta



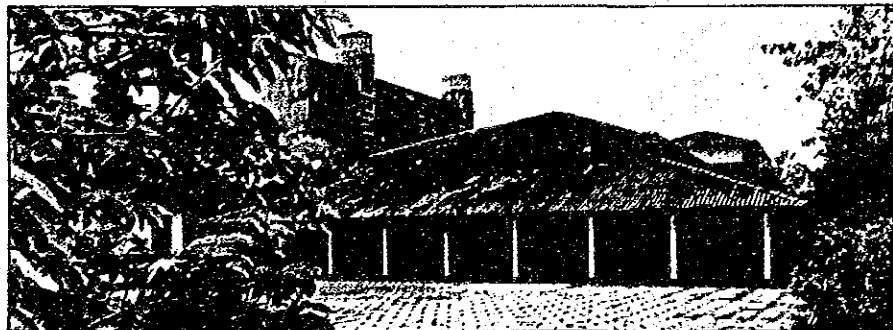
A complete city with one thousand four hundred and seventy houses



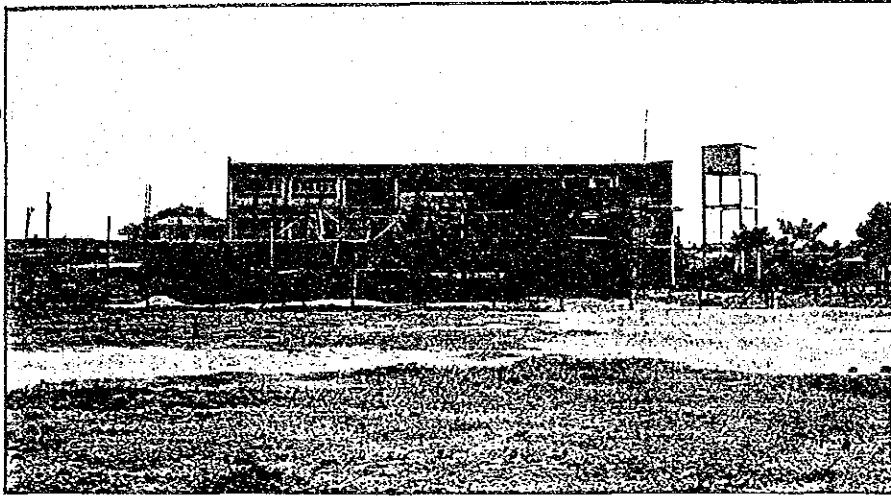
All public facilities, a methodical road system, drainage and water supply scheme are available at Maligawatta housing scheme. It is a rich endowment.



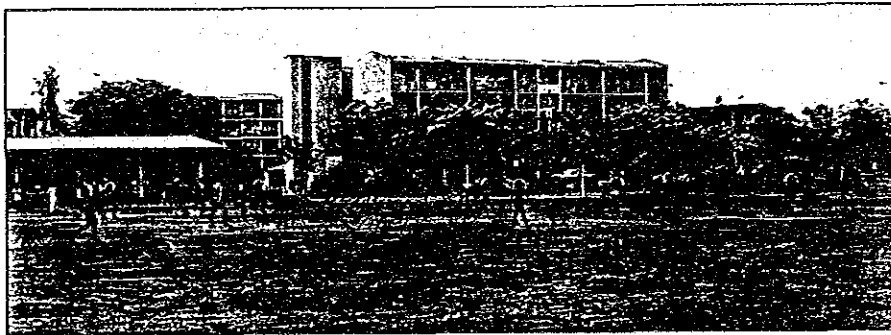
A new fully equipped hospital with an O.P.D., maternity home, dental clinic, paediatric clinic, inoculation centre, named Colombo Central Hospital, is put up at Maligawattha.



Centre for community facilities, assembly hall "Pradeepa", and community centre, which supply all facilities essential for requirements of the people.



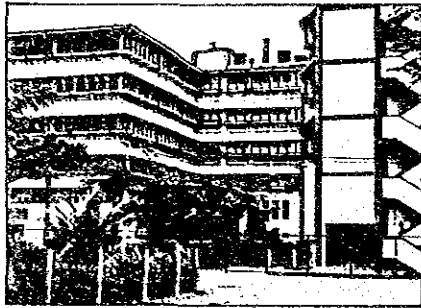
A school for the children of housing scheme dwellers and suburban areas "Sir Baron Jayatilaka Mahavidyalaya". This school is fully equipped and gives primary education to the children.



The school play ground, with all sports facilities, the P.D. Sirisena Play Ground, adjoining is the sports field of the scheme with all facilities and requirements.



Facilities for leading day to day life, the market complex and common bathing well, make the life convenient for the residents.



The departmental institutions which brings a new glory to Maligawatta are the Fisheries Ministry, the Registrar Generals Office for births, marriages and deaths, National Housing Department, Educational Publications Department, Canal Bank Development Section, Board of Common Facilities, Health Services Authority, Post Office, Department of Town and Country Planning, and Central Environmental Authority.

資料 ⑧

PAPER ON

**PRESENT HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
IN BANGLADESH**

BY

MR. EMDADUL HAQUE
CHIEF ENGINEER
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
GOVT. OF BANGLADESH, DHAKA

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HOTEL SONARGAON
DHAKA, BANGLADESH

PRESENT HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN BANGLADESH

INTRODUCTION: Bangladesh is one of the largest deltas of the world, occupying a landmass of 55,598 square miles or 143,998 sq.km. The geographical location is in between 20°34' and 26°38' north latitude and between 88°01' and 92°41' east longitude. It has got the boundary, North: India, West: India, South: Bay of Bengal and East: India and Burma. It is bounded on the north by the Sub-Mountain region of the Himalayas while its north-east and eastern fringes are abruptly broken by the colourful hill forests of Mymensingh, Sylhet and Chittangong Hill Tracts. The extreme South-western region of the country is occupied by the mangrove forest of Sundarban. Except these strips of hilly tracts of the border land and mangrove forest, the entire country is flat and open, dotted with villages, orchards and feathery bamboos. However, the entire country is criss-crossed by a network of rivers. The main river system is formed by the Brahmaputra, the Padma and the Meghna. These three rivers and innumerable tributaries made and unmade the history of the land in the past and are still playing an important role in shaping the destiny of the land and its people. Their enormous fertilizing silt from upstream enrich the soil but at the same time they cause untold suffering to the people by devastating floods and by engulfing affluent settlements and monuments in their ever shifting beds. Rivers are, therefore, source of joys and sufferings to the people. These factors of climate and geography together with the frequent tidal upsurge in the bay of Bengal affecting most of southern part of the country, conditioned development of building art of this land and characterized the human settlement of the country.

Bangladesh with bounties of nature e.g. fertile land, water resources, sufficient rainfall and sunrays suitable for agricultural products at minimum cost & labour, a land with easy access by the sea in the south made it an unique place for human settlement since ancient days. Voyagers and travelers from far east and west were attracted by the natural beauty and resource of the land and many of them settled here and enriched the history and culture of the country. This is why Bangladesh has the densest population of the world (About 2000 person per square mile).

Bangladesh has a glorious past of happy prosperous human settlement with rich cultural heritage. For centuries this land developed tropical human settlement, mostly agro-based and rural in nature. A number of epigraphic records testify to the existence of a large number of splendid cities, fortified palaces, temples, monasteries, stupas, mosques and mausoleum. However no vestige of early monuments, specially of the pre-Muslim period, survive above the ground to-day. The surviving monuments of the

Muslim period (Thirteenth century to seventeenth century) did not fare well against the various destructive forces of nature and man.

Traditionally Bangladesh has a typical rural based settlement mostly with very little urban settlement until Industrial Revolution in the nineteenth century. Simple living style, satisfied with own resources was the characteristics of the people of this country. People used to produce almost all their basic needs locally on felt-need basis and they were in general happy and prosperous to some extent.

With the passage of time, once a prosperous country, this land turned into a food-deficit area, with majority of the people (80% population) living below poverty line. This change of scenario started in the nineteenth century. Drastic fall of the cottage industries of the country with the advent of industrial products of the west during British regime in mid nineteenth and early twentieth century resulted in surplus manpower with little or no work whatsoever. The situation aggravated with permanent settlement of the land during British regime, producing more and more surplus manpower even in the agricultural sector. The trend continued and the situation worsened during second world war that finally resulted famine in the country, popularly known as PANCHASHER MONONTAR. The final blow came with the partition of India in 1947 and the country's socio-economic condition was crippled to a large extent.

The hope and aspiration of the people of this country to come up and prosper economically were defeated with series of political events and crisis in the country until 1971 when a free, sovereign Bangladesh was established.

Presently Bangladesh, a new nation of large population of about 110 million, with present annual growth rate of 2.17%, frequently visited by natural disaster like flood, draught, tidal bore etc. coupled with political instability. Its peoples are struggling hard to eradicate poverty, ensure sustainable development in all the sectors, to attain self sufficiency in food and improve their living condition.

However, despite considerable foreign assistance in term of finance technical co-operation and other resources, the condition of the people has not been improved. On the contrary, the gap between the rich and the poor widened and multidimensional problems cropped up both in rural & urban areas of the country. Rapid population growth contributes a major factor in this area but there are other reasons for such deteriorating situation, which may be the concern and interest of the social scientist & research personnel.

With this background this paper is intended to focus on the present Housing and Urban Development of Bangladesh.

HOUSING: Of the five basic needs of mankind “Housing” is very important. It comes after “Food” and “clothing”. ‘Housing in a healthy environment’ is considered a pre-requisite for social, economical, cultural and mental development of any community or society. A modest, beautiful house to live in is a dream of all men for all time.

Access to a reasonable housing is a constitutional right of the citizen of Bangladesh. But unfortunately the housing situation in Bangladesh is far below satisfactory.

Table-1

Location	Room density	Per capita floor space	No. of homestead	% of homestead	% floor space of household
Country	–	48 sft	14.8 million	–	288 sft
Rural	4.5	47 sft	12.75 million	86.15 %	284 sft
Urban	3	54 sft	2.05 million	13.85 %	326 sft

In the poor urban areas the available floor space is even much lower than this, for example in the Slums and squatter settlement areas a family has to live in a sub-human condition with a floor space of 50-60 sft. It means per capita in such areas is 10-15 sft.

Majority of urban population has to live in such sub-human condition due to extreme poverty.

Table-2

Condition of Houses/(Type) in 4 major cities of Bangladesh

Cities	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
Dhaka	37.3%	24.5%	38.2%
Chittagong	35.2%	27.3%	37.5%
Rajshahi	31.1%	32.3%	36.6%
Khulna	33.4%	30.5%	36.1%

Table-3

The figure is more discouraging in other/smaller urban centres. It is roughly as follows.

Urban centre	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
Old district head quarter	30%	35%	35%
New district head quarter	15%	45%	40%
Thana head quarter	10%	50%	40%

Table-4

Corresponding figures in Rural areas are roughly as follow:

Location	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Temporary/Jhupri
Rural areas	2.2%	17.8%	80%

Structural conditions of most of the house in rural areas and that of slum/squatter settlement areas in the urban areas are so poor that these are susceptible to damage by natural hazards like cyclone, flood etc.

URBANIZATION: For many reasons, the level of urbanization in Bangladesh is still rather low. It was about 20% in 1991. But the rate of urbanization is very high. It is over 7% annually during the last four decades. About 13 million urban population of Bangladesh are distributed in nearly 500 urban centres of various size and categories. There is a high degree of concentration of the urban population with nearly 45% concentrated in the 4 major cities of Bangladesh e.g. Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, and Rajshahi. Again over 25% of total urban population of Bangladesh is concentrated in the capital city, Dhaka.

The urban population indicated above does not include the floating population of the urban Centres.

Considering the floating population, Population of 4 major cities is about as follows:

Table-5

Cities	Population	Growth rate
Dhaka	About 6.0 Million	Highest
Chittagong	About 2.0 Million	Moderate
Rajshahi	About 0.5 Million	Low
Khulna	About 1.5 Million	Moderate

Some report indicates Rate of increase of population in the 4 Major cities as follows:

Table-6

Period	Cities	Rate of increase in population
1981 – 1991	Dhaka	74%
	Chittagong	44%
	Rajshahi	36%
	Khulna	43%

For many reasons, particularly in search of better jobs, education, living conditions etc. rural-urban migration is a regular phenomenon responsible for rapid increase of urban population. Following table indicates the rate of increase of Country population as well as that of urban population.

Table-7

Period	Annual rate of increase in country population	Annual rate of increase of urban population
1901 – 1911	0.94%	1.39%
1911 – 1921	0.60%	0.85%
1921 – 1931	0.74%	2.00%
1931 – 1941	1.70%	3.59%
1941 – 1951	0.50%	1.69%
1951 – 1961	2.26%	3.75%
1961 – 1974	2.48%	6.62%
1974 – 1981	2.32%	10.63%
1981 – 1991	2.17%	20.15%

Table 7 shows rapid increase in urban population during last two decades.

It also reflects the prevailing socio-economic situation of the rural areas that degraded rapidly resulting in rural urban migration at an alarming rate.

For a country like Bangladesh, which is basically rural based for all its socio-economic activities, such situation is not only undesirable, but also gives a picture of the pitiable condition of the rural areas.

It is often said that over all development of the country largely depends on the development of the rural areas. In this context, the situation demands immediate attention of all concerned to find out ways and means to reverse the process.

It is extremely necessary to identify the main reasons for such rapid rural-urban migration and set up strategies for arresting the trend.

Cities, particularly the capital city of Dhaka has been growing fast, in an alarming rate. It resulted tremendous pressure on every aspect of city life. Besides undesirable haphazard/ill-planned growth, the existing services have overloaded, causing inconvenience to all concerned, over crowding in the city roads. Settlement and indifferent kind of services have resulted in increased sufferings of the city dwellers in all spheres of city life. The issue demands serious concern on the part of all concerned including politicians, social scientists, economist and other experts, to find out an early solution of the problem.

It is heartening to note that the democratic Government has been considering this issue seriously and is trying hard to solve the problem early.

It has been observed that for lack of job opportunities and landlessness mainly the rural poor people are crowding the cities, particularly the Dhaka city.

Creating job opportunities, providing basic civic amenities awarding title of the Khas land to the rural poor people and improving living conditions there may solve the problem to some extent. Simultaneously the concerned authorities are required to make joint effort to improve the living condition of the city population and ensure healthy environment. More careful planning of the city is considered necessary to reduce the sufferings of the city dwellers.

FACTORS RELATED TO HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT:

Major factors related to proper housing and urban development is required to be identified and action taken on short, mid and long term by the authorities concerned. Politicians, economist, social scientist & related experts are to take up joint effort in this direction.

However following factors appear to have direct impact on this issue:

- Poverty, Bank Credit facilities on easy term.
- Illiteracy, Development of Human Resources.
- Landlessness, Land Reforms.
- Social Security and Justice.
- Job opportunity, cottage industries, industrialization, expansion of trades & commerce.
- Natural calamities, Protective measures.
- Health services, Motivation.
- Recreational facilities, open space.
- Paucity of suitable land for housing.
- High cost of land & Building materials.

It is unfortunate that in the past all development activities were mostly urban based and the beneficiaries were the rich people. It is a fact that very little attention was given in the Annual Development Programme, for benefit of the poor people and rural population. As a result the villages have turned unfit for human habitation with comfort, dignity and security. This aspect need to be seriously considered by the national planners and some strategies be developed to reverse the process. The interest of the vast rural population has got to be protected at any cost.

ACTIVITIES OF VARIOUS AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Housing and urban development activities were mostly undertaken by the Govt. agencies like Housing & Settlement Directorate, Urban Development Directorate, and regional development authorities like PAJUK for Dhaka, CDA for Chittagong, RTDA for Rajshahi and KDA for Khulna City.

PWD Constructed Building for accommodation of Govt. officials in almost all the urban centres of Bangladesh.

Housing & Settlement Directorate has undertaken project on sites and services in 4 major cities & also in various district Head Quarters. Apartment Building on hire-purchase were also constructed by this Directorate. Some Low cost core-houses were also constructed & allotted. RAJUK, CDA, RTDA, KDA have developed plots of

various size at respective jurisdiction and distributed the plots catering needs of the rich & mid level income group. But nothing substantial were done for the rural & urban poor by these agencies. However output of these agencies is too-meagre to meet the national demand.

In Housing sector, private entrepreneurship made positive impact. Here also the rich and fortunate mid level income group of people could arrange a piece of land in the cities and make their own houses.

Recently Private Property Developers have come forward and made some high rise apartment buildings in capital city, Dhaka. Bangladesh is living abroad and the rich people are the beneficiaries of such activities. However Govt. should have incentive oriented regular function over these agencies. Necessary legislation may be required to be framed for the purpose.

CONCLUSION: With the help of the various donor countries action programmes by the Government and private property developers are required to take up crash programme for formulating plan strategies and implement suitable project to help the majority of the population who are poor to have a suitable house of their own in healthy environment both in rural & urban centres create job opportunities for them, develop human resources and ensure participation of all in the nation building activities, before it is too late. Nevertheless strong political commitment in this regard is a must for achieving the target for progress of the nation and for overall improvement of living condition of the people.

Table-8

Distribution of Wards in Dhaka City by Number of
Different Types of Socio Economic Facilities

Number of facilities in each category	Number of wards with						
	Primary School	Secondary School	College	Municipal Markets	Clinics	Parks	Play Fields
0	5	4	29	16	30	25	29
1	3	8	15	25	9	18	12
2	5	10	7	6	4	8	6
3	7	8	4	2	4	2	3
4	8	10	0	2	2	0	1
5	5	8	1	0	0	2	1
6	7	5	0	3	2	0	2
7	5	2	0	1	2	0	0
8	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
9	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
10	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Above 10	7	1	0	0	2	0	0

Source: Dhaka City Corporation, BANBEIS, Directorate of Health and Author's Fields Survey.

Table-9

Name	Year	No. of plots	Area	Remarks
1. Gulshan	58-59	4341	676	
2. Banani	61-62	1239	343	
3. Uttara (1st phase)	64-65	4300	950	
4. Uttara (2nd Phase)	87-88	6000	419	
5. Baridhara	61-62	505	100	
6. Joarshara (Rehabilitation)	61-62	800	152	
7. Shampur-Kadamtoli (Rehabilitation)	66-67	200	191	
8. Gandaria (Rehabilitation)	62-63	400	58	Partly residential area

Table-10

Activities of PWD in Dhaka City

Period	Project Area	Project Output
1948-'49	Dhanmondi Residential Area	Residential Plots, (measuring 3 katha - 20 khata) on 594.42 acres of land: 1058 Nos.
1948-'49	Azimpur Government Staff Quarter	Residential Flats: 1242 Nos. in 85 Buildings on 687.94 acres of land.
1950-'62	Motijheel Government Staff Quarter	Residential Flats: 1936 Nos. in 114 Buildings on 79.32 acres of land.
1956-'60	Khilgaon Rehabilitation	Residential Plots: 2553 Nos. (measuring 2 katha - 10 katha)
1958-'90	Jhikatola Govt. Staff Qtr. Sobhanbag Officer's Qtr. Green Road Staff Qtr. Mirpur Staff Qtr. Senior Officer's Bungalow Khilgaon Staff Qtr. Eskaton Officer's Qtr. Bailey Road Officer's Qtr.	Residential Flats of various measurement 20,683 Nos.

Table-11

Residential Govt. Flats Done by PWD in Different Urban Areas of Bangladesh

Location	Residential Units/Others	Period
Dhaka	8,587 Nos.	1958 - 90
Chittagong	698 Nos.	
Rajshahi	156 Nos.	
Khulna	486 Nos.	
Dist. Head Quarters	685 Nos.	
Thana Head Quarters	14,036 Nos.	
Sea Coast	(a) Cyclone Shelter: 298 Nos. (b) Nucleus House: 260 Nos.	

Table-12

Activities of Housing and Settlement Directorate in Different Urban Areas of Bangladesh

Period	Project	Output
1958-'59	Lalmatia and Mohammadpur Housing Estate, Dhaka	Small Residential Plots, Nucleus House, and 1-2 Room flat, (accommodation for 0.3 million population in Dhaka on 1000 acres of land)
1958-'59	Mirpur Housing Estate, Dhaka	Residential Plots, Commercial Plots, Nucleus House, Residential flats on 3500 acres of land, (Housing for 0.5 million capital city population)
1958-'80	Chittagong Housing Estate Three Satelite Towns: • Firozshahar : 1500 acre. • Shershah : 50 acre. • Halishahar : 500 acre.	Small Residential Plots, Nucleus House, Residential flats, (for low & middle income group)
1985-'95	Chittagong Kaiballadham Town Development Project (in progress)	On 101.39 acres of land with assistance of WORLD BANK and UNDP. 4144 Core House for low income group.
1985-'95	Dattapara 'Bastuhara' Rehabilitation project.	2 Room - Small Semi - Pucca House on 101 acres of land for 20,000 floating population of Dhaka city.
1985-'95	Mirpur Rehabilitation Project (Section No. 11)	1 - Room Core - House, for 15,000 floating population of Dhaka City

Table-13

Housing Programme of Housing & Settlement Directorate

Project/Residential plot allotted	Output
Established Satelite Town	26 Nos.
Planned Land Development	8815 acre
Bastuhara Residential House (small)	8504 Nos.
Nuclius House	24143 Nos.
Residential flat construction	2451 units
Residential plots allotted	19641 Nos.