

LAND USE CHANGES IN KALMUNAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL (KMC) - SRI LANKA

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Abstract

Kalmunai Municipal Council (KMC) is on the eastern coastal fringe in Ampara District, bordering the Indian Ocean on the east, the Batticaloa District on the north, the Karaithivu DS Division on the south and Sammanthurai, Navithanveli DS divisions on the west. According to the Resource Profile Report 2007, the total population of KMC is 97402. It is predominantly a Muslim area because they form 71.93 percent of total population, whereas the Tamils form 27.16 percent and other communities form 0.91 percent of the population in KMC. The total land area of the KMC is 22.68 square kilometer Geographically; it is located at the elevation of about 9 meters above mean sea level. The KMC consists of 75 GN divisions. The population density of the MC is 4294 sq km. It is characterized by Agricultural economy from ancient time. The informal sector plays a dominant role; because under-employment and non-paid employment are common. Population growth and modern socio-economic developments are heavily having impacts on the land use patterns of area.

- The objective of this study is to examine and assess the change the land use pattern from 1981 to 2006. Data were collected from primary and secondary sources and analyzed by using statistical software; image analyzed by ERDAS Image software and mapped using Arc GIS.
- The main land use patterns in KMC area are: agriculture (e.g.: paddy, coconut, other field crops and horticulture), Ocean and inland fisheries, livestock rearing, trade and business, micro industries and small medium industries based on local raw materials.
- The tsunami of 2004 has adversely affected the economic framework and land use pattern of the area, The land use structure of KMC is well-endowed with buildup land, paddy fields, coconut plantations, inland water bodies, wetlands and beaches.

TSUNAMI, HEALTH AND IMPACT

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Abstract

This study aims to survey the Post- tsunami health impacts and consequent dangers to the health of people of Ampara district generally and specially in Sanithamaruthu Divisional Secretariat area, where the tsunami was badly effected the area causing different diseases, to provide information to the government, hospitals and department for saving the people from these dangers, and educate the people about the preservation of healthy and wealthy life.

The methods of analyzing, observation and interview were adopted for this study. Interview were held with the doctors and random selected villagers and obtained necessary information. The secondary data were collected from the hospitals, NGOs, D.S divisions and other departments.

The research highlights the post tsunami different kind of diseases and sheds lights on human activities carried out without any preplan and impacts on surroundings.