Impact of Watter Proxenty om Rural Households:: A Study of the Village

Thammenna-Elawake in the North Central Province of Sri Lanka

by

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MSc in Human Security

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my loving father and mother, who always inspire my higher education and carrier advancement



Declaration

The work described in this thesis was carried out by me under the supervision of Course Coodinator Dr.K.Deheragoda and Snr. Lecturer Mr. G.M. Bandaranayake. and a report on this has not been submitted in whole or in part to any University for another Degree /Diploma.

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Declaration by the Supervisor

I certify that the above statement made by the candidate is true and that this Thesis is suitable for submission to the University, for the purpose of evaluation.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBO Community Based Organization

DSD Divisional Secretariat

FGD Focus Grouped Discussion

GN Grama Niladari

HH Households

ITCZ Inter Tropical Convergence Zone

NGO Non Governmental Organization

NWS&DB National Water Supply and Drainage Board

PS Pradeshiya Sabha

PSTO Pradeshiya Sabha Technical Officer

RWHT Rain Water Harvesting Tanks

RWT Rain Water Tanks

SLS Sri Lanka Standards

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

PRRA Participatory Rapid Rural Appraisal

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ABSTRACT

Water is a limited resource, which depletes continuously due to human activities. It is becoming more and more difficult to protect water sources from contamination. Water pollution is a threat to community hygiene, which eventually negatively affect socioeconomic situation of the society.

Lack of access to safe drinking and domestic water facilities has been identified as one of the major causes to deepen the water poverty and this is equally common to both dry and the wet zones.

The water poverty consists of water quality and quantity, time taken to fetch water, reliability of water services, community perception on water availability, distance to water sources and expenditure incurred for water.

To explore the causes of the water poverty in the study area, data was generated according to the criteria included in the working definition, which are mentioned in the above paragraph.

The study sample was selected to suit the purpose of the study. Through the stratified random sample, 60 households were selected as the main source of primary information.

To enrich the main survey method, the geological observations, focus group discussions, individual and group interviews, community meetings etc. also

were used. The questionnaire, which was developed, was pre-tested and the in-depth data analysis was done in order to create the real picture regarding the subject concerned.

The results of the study explicitly prove that the water poverty adversely affects the lives of the rural communities. More over, it revealed the real courses of the water poverty and the effects of them on the lives of the poor and the findings are discussed in the study report.

According to the findings, of this study the writer has attempted to distinguish the relationships between the causes and the effects of the water poverty and also to make fruitful suggestions to address this issue.