



SURVEY
OF
KOKUVIL - KONDAVIL
COMMUNITY HEALTH
PROJECT AREA

N. Sivrajah

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FACULTY OF MEDICINE
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Dr. N. Sivarajah
M. B. B. S., D. T. P. H., M. D. (Community Medicine)
Head, Department of Community Medicine

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE
FACULTY OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF JAFFNA, SRI LANKA

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REPORT
OF
THE
COMMISSIONER
OF
HEALTH
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FOR
THE
STATE
OF
INDIA
ON
THE
PROGRESS
OF
THE
NATIONAL
HEALTH
SERVICES
PROJECT
AREA

FORWARD

This publication is the outcome of a survey initiated in 1981 to identify the basic socio - economic, demographic and environmental status of the population living in the Kokuvil - Kondavil Community Health Project area of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Jaffna.

Among the several noteworthy observations, are the crude death rates and infant death rates, which are much higher than the rates usually given for Northern Sri Lanka.

The survey was interrupted, several times due to the epidemics of war in the region, and it is likely that the present status of the population is even worse than what is presented here.

We have found these data useful for identification of problems for planning health activities. It is hoped that others who are interested in this area of research or service would also benefit by this publication.

Prof. C. Sivagnanasundram.
Dean
Faculty of Medicine
University of Jaffna, Sri Lanka

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CONTENTS

Page

1. Introduction	
1.1 Background Information	1
1.2 Methodology, Organization and Conduct of the study	2
1.3 Location and Area	2
1.4 Administrative System	2
1.5 Terrain, Climate, Rainfall and Cultivation	3
1.6 Transport and Communication	3
1.7 Electricity	3
1.8 Library facilities	4
1.9 Places of Worship	4
1.10 Burial Grounds	4
1.11 Non - Governmental Organisations	4
2. Health Administration	4
3. Population	6
3.1 Size and distribution	6
3.2 Ethnicity & Religion	8
3.3 Marital status	8
4. Vital Statistical Data	
4.1 Births	11
4.2 Deaths	12
4.3 Infant Mortality	13
5. Education	14
5.1 School - going population	15
6. Occupation	16
7. Economic Status	18
7.1 House - hold goods, animals, birds and pets	18
8. Housing	19
9. Sanitation	21
9.1 Water supply	21
9.2 Sewage disposal	22
10. Morbidity	
11. Utilization of Health Services	
12. Attitudes regarding Health Care Services.	

LIST OF TABLES

	Page	
1.1	Distribution of Grama Sevaka Niladhari (GSM), divisions	3
2.1	Area of PHIs & PHMs	4
2.2	Out - Patients Care and number of deliveries in the Health Institutions within the Kokuvil - Kondavil Community Health Project Area.	5
2.3	Clinics conducted in the area	5
3.1	Population by Age and Sex (in %)	6
3.2	Distribution of Population by Age - groups	7
3.3	Population by Age and Sex by PHM's area	7
3.4	Distribution of Children 5 - 19 years of age by PHM's area	8
3.5	Population by Religion	8
3.6	Distribution of Population by marital status	9
3.7	Percentage of never married females by Age - groups	9
3.8	Married persons by Age - Groups	10
4.1	Vital statistical rates for Kokuvil - Kondavil Community Health Project Area compared with rates for Jaffna & Sri Lanka	10
4.2	Vital Statistical rates by PHMs areas	11
4.3	Total Births during the previous year by PHMs area	11
4.4	Deaths during the previous year by PHMs area	12
4.5	Age and Sex specific Death Rates during the one year period prior to the survey	12
4.6	Infant Mortality by PHMs areas	13
4.7	Preschool child mortality by PHMs area	13
5.1	Educational level of persons 20 years old and over (in%)	14
5.2	Educational level of persons 20 yearsold and over by PHMs area	14
5.3	List of schools & student population	15
5.4	Percentage of children attending school by age groups	16
5.5	Children attending school by age groups (in years) and sex by PHMs areas.	17
6.1	Distribution of persons by occupation (in%)	16
7.1	Distribution of families by Income	18
7.2	Availability of household goods and vehicles	18
7.3	Distribution of families with animals, birds and pets	19
7.4	Distribution of Families by number of animals, birds and pets	19
8.1	Households by number of families	19
8.2	Households by number of families living in each	20
8.3	Ownership of land	20
8.4	State of dwelling house	20
9.1	Source of drinking water	21
9.2	Distance of source of drinking water from kitchen	21
9.3	Source of water for washing purposes	22

	Page	
9.4	Distance of source of water for washing purposes	22
9.5	Availability of latrine	22
10.1	Distribution of survey population and sample population by age and sex.	23
10.2	Incidence of selected diseases / symptoms	23
10.3	Prevalence of selected diseases	24
10.4	Incidence of selected diseases / symptoms by number of families affected during the past two weeks	24
10.5	Handicapped persons by sex	25
10.6	Handicapped persons by age - groups	26
11.1	Visit to hospitals for out - patient care by age and sex	26
11.2	Health Institutions visited for out - patient care (During the previous one month) by - age groups	27
11.3	Admission to hospital (During the previous one year) by age and sex	27
11.4	Admissions to Health Institutions (during the previous one year) by age - group	28
12.1	Preference for treatment of minor ailments by PHM	28
12.2	Improvement suggested to MCH services	29

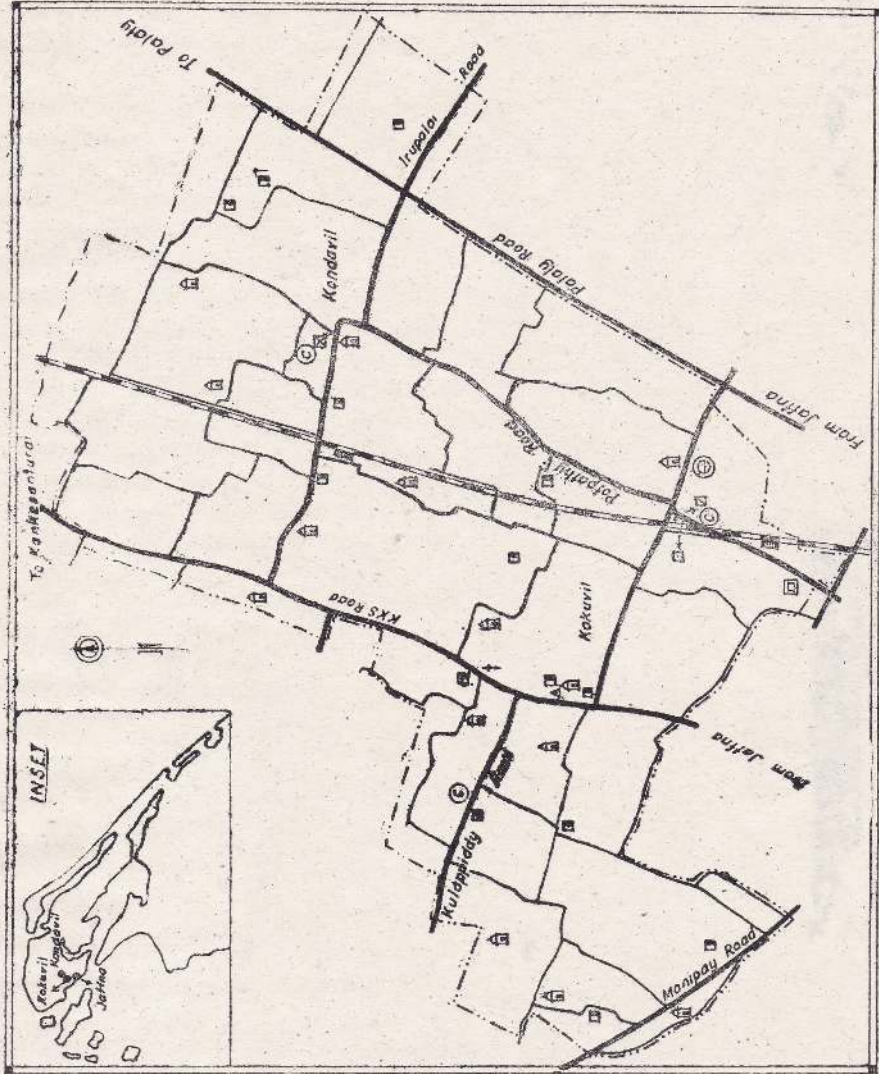
Figures

- 1.1 Map of Area

Annexes

1. General Data of KKCHP Area
2. List of Cemeteries
3. Places of worship by PHI's area
4. List of Community Organisations

Figure 1.1



- Reference**
- ↑ Church
 - ⊥ Temple
 - School
 - V.C. Office
 - Post Office
 - △ Clinic Centres
 - ⊙ Railway Station
 - Central Dispensary
 - Central Dispensary & Maternity Home
 - ⊙ Faculty of Medicine
 - Technical College
 - Jaffna
 - Project Area
 - Boundary
 - Major Road
 - Minor Road

KOKUVIL KONDAVIL COMMUNITY HEALTH PROJECT AREA

CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

The Kokuvil - Kondavil Community Health Project (KKCHP) was accepted as a field practice area for the training of medical students at a meeting of the members of the Faculty of Medicine held on 6th December 1979 and approved by the Senate of the University of Jaffna.

The Director of Health Services by his letter No : MA/11/80 of 8.4.1980 also approved the project.

The criteria for the selection of this area were :

- 1) The area adjoins the Faculty of Medicine.
- 2) It is a predominantly rural area although it is only a few kilometers from the Jaffna town.
- 3) The health related problems in the area are similar to most parts of the country and therefore suitable to provide learning experience to medical students.

The project was to be a joint venture of the Faculty of Medicine and the Department of Health Services.

The project area was a part of the area of MOH Kopay and it was to be eventually demarcated as a separate Health Unit. This was to be carried out in two phases.

During phase I, (which was expected to last 3 years) the MOH Kopay was to be in charge of the routine administration of the area. The Professor of Community Medicine would function as a Consultant in Community Medicine and his staff would carry out teaching and training programmes, experiment with new methods of service and carry out research. They would also carry out preventive work together with the staff of the Department of Health Services.

During phase II the administration was to be completely taken over by the Department of Community Medicine and the Professor of Community Medicine would be the Chief Medical Officer of Health of the area.

However, due to the unstable political condition in this part of the country, although over 3 years have lapsed since work in the area was started, the phase II of the programme has not been implemented.

1.2 Methodology, Organization and Conduct of the study

A study of the area was carried out to obtain basic data for the area.

Funds for the study were provided by the World Health Organization under the local cost subsidy to strengthen field practice facilities for trainees of Community Medicine (Project SRL / HMD / 010 / G).

The objectives of the study were :

- 1) To obtain basic demographic and epidemiological information.
- 2) To obtain data regarding the socio-economic and educational state of the population.
- 3) To obtain particulars of morbidity and mortality in the area.
- 4) To obtain particulars on the attitude of people regarding health and their use of health care services.

The study was carried out in two phases. During phase I demographic, socio-economic, and vital statistical data were collected from the entire population.

During phase II, data pertaining to housing, sanitation, morbidity and utilization of health services were collected, from a 20% random sample of the families. 1048 families were sampled and 1020 families were interviewed giving a response rate of 97.3%.

The study was to be completed by 1985. But due to the unsettled conditions in Northern Sri Lanka, the study which was started in 1984 was completed in 1987.

1.3 Location and Area

The Kokuvil - Kondavil Community Health Project Area has a population of 28086 living in 21 square kilometers. There are 5240 families living in 4912 households (Annex 1).

The area lies adjoining the Northern boundary of the Jaffna Municipality (Figure 1.1). The Faculty of Medicine is situated on this boundary,

1.4 Administrative System

The area comes under the administration of the Assistant Government Agent, Nallur. There are 5 Grama Sevaka Niladaris working in the area (Table 1.1)

Table 1.1 Distribution of Grama Sevaka Niladharis (GSN) Divisions

Grama Sevaka Division (GSN's Number)	Ward Numbers	Survey population
Kokuvil East (J/37)	1, 2, 3, 4 & 5	7778
Kokuvil West (J/38)	6, 7, 8 & 9	6085
Vannarponnai North-East (J/31)	16	2448
Kondavil East (J/36A)	12 (part), 13, 14 & 15	7262
Kondavil West (J/36)	10, 11 & 12 (part)	4513
Total		28086

The local authority under which the area comes is the Kokuvil sub - office of the Jaffna District Development Council (D. D. C).

1.5 Terrain, Climate, Rainfall and Cultivation

The area is generally a flat land. 20 - 30% of the land is used for cultivation and the balance is used for housing and other amenities.

The climate is warm and the temperature ranges from 20°C to 30°C. The temperature is highest during the months of April and May and lowest during the months of December, January and February. Rain is associated with the North - East monsoon which is from October to February. The annual rainfall varies from 1000 to 1500 mm. The mean relative humidity is around 75% by day and around 86% by night.

Cultivation mainly depends on the North - East monsoon and predominantly consists of subsidiary foods, vegetables and tobacco.

1.6 Transport and Communication

The major roads, the Jaffna - Palaly and Jaffna - Kankesanthurai, run through the area.

The Northern railway line also runs through the area, with railway stations at Kokuvil and Kondavil.

The major roads are maintained by the Department of Highways and the Kokuvil Sub - Office of the Jaffna District Development Council maintains 21 km of tarred roads and 3½ km of gravel roads.

1.7 Electricity

During 1986 the Kokuvil Sub - Office of the Jaffna D.D.C. provided electricity to 2699 households, 295 Industrial, Commercial Institutions and 30 Re-

ligious establishments. The Kokuvil Sub - Office maintains 30 km of electricity supply lines with 22 km provided with street lighting.

1.8 **Library**

Kokuvil Sub - Office of the Jaffna D.D.C. maintains a library with about 5000 books.

1.9 **Places of Worship**

The area consists predominantly of a Hindu population and is studded with Temples. There are 60 Hindu Temples and 3 Churches (Annex 2).

1.10 **Burial Grounds**

The Kokuvil Sub - Office of the Jaffna D.D.C. maintains 5 cemeteries in the area (Annex 3)

1.11 **Community Organisations**

There are 16 Rural Development Societies and 21 Community Centres (Annex 4).

CHAPTER 2 - HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

The Health Care is provided by the State Health Services, the Department of Community Medicine of the University of Jaffna and General practitioners.

The KKCHP area is under the administration of the MOH Kopy. There are two Public Health Inspectors' (PHI) areas and five Public Health Midwives' (PHM) areas. Their distribution is given in table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Areas of PHI's & PHM's

PHI's Area	PHM's Area	Wards in the area of the Kokuvil sub - office of the D.D.C Jaffna	Survey Population
Kokuvil	Kokuvil East	3, 4, 5	5064
	Kokuvil West	6, 7, 16	4865
	Kokuvil Centre	1, 2, 8, 9,	6882
Kondavil	Kondavil East	13, 14, 15	5167
	Kondavil West	10, 11, 12	6608
Total			28086

The State Health Service, has one Central Dispensary and Maternity Home (C.D & M.H) at Kondavil, and a Central Dispensary (C.D) at Kokuvil. The out - patient care and numbers of deliveries in these institutions for the years 1983, 1984 and 1985 are given in table 2.2.

Both institutions have an RMP and a dispensary in each. In addition the Maternity Home at Kondavil has a Midwife, two sanitary labourers, two female attendants and two female labourers.

Table 2.2 Out - Patients care and number of deliveries in the Health Institutions within the Kokuvil - Kondavil Community Health project area.

	C.D Kokuvil			C.D & MH Kondavil		
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
Total OPD attendance	23405	20005	25399	15080	24244	30704
Ist visit	21305	19104	22999	10740	18745	25810
Subsequent visits	2100	900	2400	4340	5499	4874
Number of deliveries	—	—	—	72	112	163

The staff of the Department of Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Jaffna conducts antenatal, child welfare and family planning clinics in the area. The frequency of the clinics and the services provided is given in table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Clinics conducted in the KKCHP Area

Place of clinic	Frequency	Type of clinic *
1. Maternity Home Kondavil	1st and 3rd Monday	CWC/FPC
Maternity Home Kondavil	2nd and 4th Monday	ANC/FPC
2. Centerl Dispensary Kokuvil	1st Wednesday 3rd Wednesday	CWC/FPC ANC/FPC
3. Rural Development Society Kokuvil West	2nd Wednesday 4th Wednesday	CWC/FPC ANC/FPC

- * ANC - Antenatal Clinic
- CWC - Child Welfare Clinic
- FPC - Family Planning Clinic

Oral contraceptives, injectables and condoms are provided at all clinics. Intrauterine contraceptive devices are inserted at the Maternity Home, Kondavil.

Most of the General Practitioners in the area are retired, Registered Medical Practitioners (RMP) and practitioners of traditional Medicine. However the people in the area have access to General Practitioners and Consultants Practicing Western Medicine within the Jaffna Town.

CHAPTER 3 - POPULATION

3.1 Size and distribution

The KKCHP area has a population of 28086; 49.7% of them are males. The age and sex distribution of the population is given in table 3.1

Table 3.1 : Population by age and sex

Age Group (in years)	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Under 1	263	1.9	291	2.1	554	2.0
1 — 4	1025	7.3	1018	7.2	2043	7.3
5 — 9	1544	11.0	1504	10.6	3048	10.9
10 — 14	1540	11.0	1419	10.0	2959	10.5
15 — 19	1448	10.4	1513	10.7	2961	10.5
20 — 24	1485	10.6	1532	10.8	3017	10.7
25 — 29	1070	7.7	1223	8.7	2293	8.2
30 — 34	1159	8.3	1180	8.4	2339	8.3
35 — 39	848	6.1	846	6.0	1694	6.0
40 — 44	735	5.3	719	5.1	1454	5.2
45 — 49	602	4.3	627	4.4	1229	4.4
50 — 54	559	4.0	617	4.4	1176	4.2
55 — 59	437	3.1	518	3.7	955	3.4
60 — 64	452	3.2	390	2.8	842	3.0
65 — 69	319	2.3	294	2.1	613	2.2
70 — 74	251	1.8	208	1.5	459	1.6
75 — 79	122	0.9	126	0.9	248	0.9
80 and over	113	0.8	89	0.6	202	0.7
Total	13972	100.0	14114	100.0	28086	100.0

The distribution of population (in%) by age groups is given in Table 3.2. There is a marked variation from national figures. The project area has a lower infant and preschool population compatible with a low birth rate in the area during the last few years. There is also a higher proportion of elders.

Table 3.2 : Distribution of population by age groups (in%)

Age Group	KKCHP area	Sri Lanka *
Under 1 year	2.0	2.7
01 — 04 years	7.3	9.8
05 — 14 years	21.4	22.7
15 — 44 years	49.0	47.7
45 — 64 years	15.0	12.8
65 years above	5.4	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0

* Source : Annual Health Bulletin - 1985. Ministry of Health Sri Lanka, 1986.

The age and sex distribution of population by PHMs area is given in table 3.3 and 3.4. There are 2597 children under 5 years living in the area ; 1288 (49.6%) of them are males.

Table 3.3 Population by age and sex by PHMs area

Age group (in years)	Sex	PHM's Area					Total
		Kokuvil East	Kokuvil West	Kokuvil Centre	Kondavil East	Kondavil West	
Under 1 yr.	Male	49	51	54	41	68	263
	Female	42	51	54	56	88	291
1 - 4 yrs.	Male	164	197	222	180	262	1025
	Female	178	177	196	182	285	1018
5 - 14 yrs.	Male	534	523	648	595	784	3084
	Female	520	542	653	480	728	2923
15 - 44 yrs.	Male	1186	1167	1581	1273	1538	5745
	Female	1300	1232	1623	1268	1590	7013
45 - 64 yrs.	Male	381	329	506	381	453	2050
	Female	431	343	493	397	488	2152
65 yrs. and over	Male	145	140	174	159	187	805
	Female	134	113	178	155	137	713
Total	Male	2459	2407	3185	2629	3292	13972
	Female	2605	2458	3197	2538	3316	14114

Table 3.4 Disiribution of children of 5 - 19 years of age by PHM areas

PHM's Area	Number of children (5 - 19 yrs.) by age group							
	5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Kokuvil East	265	257	269	263	247	270	781	790
Kokuvil West	267	270	256	272	261	263	784	805
Kokuvii Centre	315	350	333	303	334	340	982	993
Kondavil West	304	247	291	233	284	273	879	753
Kondavil East	393	380	391	348	322	367	1106	1095
Total	1544	1504	1540	1419	1448	1513	4532	4436

3.2 Ethnicity & Religion

The entire population consists of Tamils.

The distribution of the population by religion is given in table 3.5. A majority of the people (96.5%) are Hindus.

Table 3.5 : Population by Religion

Religion	Number	%
Hindu	27096	96.5
Roman Catholics	734	2.6
Christians (other than Roman Catholics)	223	0.8
Muslims	33	0.1
Total	28086	100.0

3.3 Marital Status

The distribution of the population by marital status is give in table 3.6

Table 3.6 : Distribution of population by marital status

Age Groups (in years)	Single		Married		Divorced		Widowed	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 20	5794	5680	26	65	0	0	0	0
20 — 24	1390	1150	95	377	0	2	0	3
25 — 29	754	522	316	690	0	5	0	6
30 — 34	357	196	799	965	3	4	0	15
35 — 39	83	50	759	759	2	12	4	25
40 — 44	26	19	702	629	5	10	2	61
45 — 49	17	10	576	535	4	9	5	73
50 — 54	12	6	532	464	1	8	14	139
55 — 59	9	4	419	376	1	3	8	135
60 — 64	8	8	414	229	2	1	28	152
65 — 69	5	5	279	128	0	1	35	160
70 — 74	6	3	205	70	0	3	40	132
75 and over	6	2	173	44	2	0	54	169
Total	8467	7655	5295	5331	20	58	190	1070

There are a large number of unmarried girls in the 20 - 29 age group. The percentage of unmarried girls in this age group is higher than the national figure. (Table 3.7)

Table 3.7 : Percentage of never — married females by age groups

Age Group (in years)	K. K. C. H. P area	Sri Lanka
Under 20	98.9	97.5
20 — 24	75.1	55.2
25 — 29	42.7	30.1
30 — 34	16.6	15.9
35 — 39	5.9	9.1
40 +	1.6	4.7

The higher percentage of unmarried girls in the area is unlikely to be due to the female University students boarded in the area, as they were not included in the survey.

However, most of the females eventually get married so that among those females 40 years and over only 1.6% remain single compared to 4.7% for Srilanka

The distribution of married persons by PHM's areas is given in Table 3.8

Table 3.8 : Married persons by age group

PHM's Area	under 20		20 — 29		30 — 39		40+		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Kokuvil East	04	12	65	188	277	325	626	467	972	992
Kokuvil West	02	05	71	172	265	295	532	386	870	858
Kokuvil Centre	01	08	77	217	329	379	785	590	1192	1194
Kondavil East	04	14	126	311	387	408	745	554	1262	1287
Kondavil West	15	26	72	179	300	317	612	478	999	1000
Total	26	65	411	1067	1558	1724	3300	2475	5295	5331

CHAPTER 4-VITAL STATISTICAL DATA

The vital statistical rates calculated from the data collected, is given in table 4.1, and is compared with data for Srilanka and Jaffna district.

Table 4.1 : Vital statistical rates for Kokuvil - Kondavil, area compared with rates for Jaffna & Sri Lanka

Vital Statistical rates	Kokuvil - Kondavil (study area)	Jaffna	Sri Lanka
1. Crude Birth rate (per 1000 population)	19.8	23.2 (1985)*	24.3(1985)
2. Crude Death rate (per 1000 population)	9.3	4.4 (1985)*	6.2(1985)
3. Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	46.7	18 (1981)*	29.5(1981)
4. Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	33.0	not available	20(1981)**

* Annual Health Bulletin 1985, Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka, (1986)

** Statistical Abstract of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka 1982. Department of Census and Statistics, Sri Lanka 1983.

The vital statistical rates by PHM's areas is given in Table 4.2

Table 4.2 : Vital statistical rates by PHM's area

PHM's Area	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	IMR
Kokuvil East	18.1	7.8	43.5
Kokuvil West	21.3	10.1	28.8
Kokuvil Centre	17.5	8.9	62.5
Kondavil East	22.8	11.2	53.0
Kondavil West	18.9	8.1	40.8
All areas	19.8	9.3	46.7

4.1 Births

The births for the previous one year by PHM's areas is given in table 4.3

Table 4.3 : Total Births during the previous years by PHM's area

PHM's Area	Number of Births			Total Population	Birth rate
	M	F	Total		
Kokuvil East	49	43	92	5064	18.1
Kokuvil West	50	54	104	4865	21.3
Kokuvil Centre	61	51	112	6382	17.5
Kondavil East	70	81	151	6608	22.8
Kondavil West	44	54	98	5167	18.9
Total	274	283	557	28086	19.8

The birth rate for the five PHM's areas varied from 17.5 to 22.8 per 1000 population.

The birth rate, in each PHM's area is consistently lower than the national figure of 28 per 1000 population. This difference has to be taken into account when computing data like extent of registration of infants by PHM's and calculating immunization coverage.

4.2 Deaths

There were 261 deaths in the area giving a crude death rate of 9.1 per 1000 population.

The distribution of deaths by PHM's areas is given in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Deaths During The Previous Year By PHM's Area

PHM's Area	Number of Deaths			Total Population	Crude Death rate (Per 1000 population)
	M	F	Total		
Kokuvil East	27	17	39	5064	7.8
Kokuvil West	31	18	49	4865	10.2
Kokuvil Centre	38	19	57	6382	8.9
Kondavil East	40	34	74	6608	11.2
Kondavil West	25	17	42	5167	8.1
Total	161	100	261	28086	9.3

The crude death rate is consistently higher than the national rate of 6.5 per 1000 population. It varies from 7.8 per 1000 population for the area of PHM Kokuvil East to 11.2 per 1000 population for the area of PHM Kondavil East.

The age and sex specific death rates are given in Table 4.5

Table 4.5: Age and Sex Specific Death Rates during the one year prior to the Survey

Age Group (in years)	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Death rate	Number	Death rate	Number	Death rate
Under 1	14	53.2	12	41.2	26	47.9
1-4	06	5.8	05	4.9	11	5.4
5-14	00	—	01	0.3	01	0.2
15-49	40	9.3	17	2.2	57	3.8
50-64	37	25.6	20	13.1	57	19.2
65+	64	79.5	45	62.8	109	71.6
All ages	161	11.5	100	7.1	261	9.3

4.3 Infant Mortality

There were 26 infant deaths during the one year prior to the survey, giving an Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of 46.7 per 1000 live births. This is high compared to the IMR for Sri Lanka which is 38 per 1000 live births and very much higher when compared to the IMR of 18 per 1000 live births quoted for Jaffna in official figures. (Table 4.1).

A study carried out in the area of MOH Kopay (Sivarajah, N. Sivagnanasundram, C and Wijayarathnam, A, 1984) indicated that the IMR for that area was between 35.4 and 50 per 1000 live births which corroborates the findings in this study.

The IMR by PHM's areas is given in table 4.6.

Table 4.6 : Infant mortality by PHM's areas

PHM's Area	Births	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate (per 10 ⁰⁰ live births)
Kokuvil East	92	04	43.5
Kokuvil West	104	03	28.8
Kokuvil Centre	112	07	62.5
Kondavil East	151	08	53.0
Kondavil West	98	04	40.8
Total	557	26	46.7

The preschool child mortality by PHM's areas is given in Table 4.7

The preschool child mortality is high in the areas of PHM Kokuvil East and Kondavil East.

Table 4.7 : Preschool child mortality by PHM's area

PHM's Area	Population 1 to 4 year - olds	Death among 1 to 4 year - olds	Preschool child mortality rate
Kokuvil East	342	04	11.7
Kokuvil West	374	01	2.7
Kokuvil Centre	418	01	2.4
Kondavil East	362	04	11.0
Kondavil West	547	01	1.8
Total	2043	11	5.4

CHAPTER 5 - EDUCATION

The educational level of persons 20 years and above (in%) is given in table 5. 1.

Table 5.1 : Educational level of persons 20 years old and above (in%)

Last grade passed	Males	Females	Total
No schooling	5.8	8.9	7.4
Less than grade 5	11.9	14.3	13.1
Grade 5 — 9	35.8	41.0	38.4
Grade 10 and above	46.5	35.8	41.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0

Only 5.8% of the males and 8.9% of the females have never gone to school. A majority of them are in the older age group.

79.5% of the population have had more than 4 years of schooling; 41.1% of them have had over 9 years of schooling. With this high level of literacy, reading material on health topics will be useful in health education.

The educational level of persons over 20 year of age, by PHM's areas is given in table 5.2

Table 5.2 : Educational level of persons 20 years old and over by PHM's area

PHM's Area	No formal education		Passed grade 1 — 5		Passed grade 6 — 10		Passed grade 11 and over		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Kokuvil East	57	114	319	352	767	889	322	240	1465	1595
Kokuvil West	53	73	344	421	811	816	167	115	1375	1425
Kokuvil Centre	63	101	301	425	1160	1149	403	279	1927	1954
Kondavil East	175	259	558	569	899	870	224	150	1856	1848
Kondavil West	127	202	265	322	896	872	241	151	1529	1547
Total	475	749	1787	2089	4533	4596	1357	935	8152	8369

5.1 School - going population

The project area has two Mahavidyalayams, six Junior secondary schools and six Primary schools. (Table 5.3)

There were 6842 children registered in these schools during the year 1986.

There are several children in the project area who attend schools in Jaffna and other adjoining areas; and children from adjoining areas too attend schools in the project area:

Table 5.3 : List of Schools & Student Population

Name of the school	Student population (1986)
Area of PHI Kokuvil	
Mahavidyalayam	
J/Kokuvil Hindu College	1696
Junior Secondary School	
J/Kokuvil East Sri Ramakrishna Saradha Vidyalayam	363
J/Kokuvil East Namagal Vidyalayam	324
J/Kokuvil West Sri Gnanapanditha Vidyalayam	639
J/Uyarapulam Methodist Mission Tamil Mixed School	346
J/Vannarpannai Sri Vaithilingam Vidyalayam	151
Primary Schools	
J/Kokuvil Station CCTMS	68
J/Kokuvil West CCTMS	134
J/Kokuvil Hindu Primary School	656
Area of PHI Kondavil	
Mahavidyalayam	
J/Kondavil East Ramakrishna Mahavidyalayam	710
Junior Secondary School	
J/Kondavil West Hindu Tamil Mixed School	917
J/Kondavil North Paramsothy Vidyalayam	357
Primary School	
J/Kondavil CCTMS	249
J/Kondavil Roman Catholic Tamil Mixed School	232
Total	6842

There were 8968 children between 5—19 years old. Out of them 6739 (75.1%) attend schools in the Project area or adjoining areas. The percentage of children attending school by age groups is given in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4: Percentage of Children Attending School By Age Groups

Age Group (in years)	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
5—9	73.3	76.2	74.6
10—14	90.2	88.3	89.3
15—19	61.2	61.7	61.5

In the 5—9 year age group more females than males attend school, while in the 15—19 year age group an almost equal number attend school.

The number and percentage of children attending school by PHM's area is given in Table 5.5.

CHAPTER 6 - OCCUPATION

Six thousand and sixty three person (21.6%) in the area were employed 88.9% of them were males.

The distribution of persons by occupation is given in table 6.1

Table 6.1 : Distribution of persons by occupation (in%)

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
1. Professional, Managerial or administrative posts	15.2	40.2	18.0
2. Clerical, sales workmen and service men	11.3	20.4	12.4
3. Agriculture / Fishing	9.1	3.3	8.4
4. Skilled workers	14.5	5.5	13.5
5. Unskilled workers	29.9	20.7	28.8
6. Not included in above	20.0	9.9	18.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number employed	5387	676	6063

Among the women who were employed, a majority were holding professional or managerial posts.

Table 5.5: Children Attending school by age groups (in years) and sex by PHM's Area

PHM's Area	Age Groups (in years)					
	5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Kokuvil East						
Population	265	257	269	263	247	270
Number in school	193	200	231	232	152	168
% in school	72.8	77.8	85.9	88.2	61.5	62.2
Kokuvil West						
Population	267	270	256	272	261	263
Number in school	197	205	233	242	166	150
% in school	73.7	72.9	91.0	88.9	63.6	57.0
Kokuvil Centre						
Population	315	350	333	303	334	340
Number in school	222	265	300	267	222	224
% in school	70.4	75.7	90.0	80.0	66.4	65.8
Kondavil East						
Population	393	380	391	348	322	367
Number in school	308	290	356	308	176	219
% in school	73.2	76.1	90.1	88.3	61.1	61.7
Kondavil West						
Population	304	247	297	233	284	273
Number in school	211	186	269	204	170	173
% in school	69.4	75.2	92.4	87.5	59.8	63.3
Total Population	1544	1504	1540	1419	1448	1513
Number in school	1131	1146	1389	1253	886	934
% in school	73.3	76.2	90.2	88.3	61.2	61.7

CHAPTER 7 - ECONOMIC STATUS

The distribution of the 5240 families in the area by their income, is given in table 7.1

Table 7.1: Distribution of Families by Income

Income (in rupees)	Number	%
Up to 500.00	1200	22.9
501—1000	1876	35.8
1001—2000	1290	24.6
2001 and over	874	16.1
Total	5240	100.0

Over one fifth of the population (22.9%) had an income of Rs. 500.00 or less.

7.1 Household Goods

Among the 1020 families interviewed 76.3% had a bicycle and 67.3% had a radio. (Table 7.2)

Table 7.2: Availability of Household goods and vehicles

Item available	Families	
	Number	%
Bicycle	778	76.3
Radio	686	67.3
Sewing machine	394	38.6
Television	270	26.5
Refrigerator	145	14.2
Scooter or Motor cycle	86	8.4
Car	41	4.0

7.3 Animals, Birds and Pets

The distribution of families by the possession of animals, poultry and pets is given in Tables 7.3 and 7.4. Six hundred and forty one (62.8%) of the 1020 families interviewed owned dogs and 96 (15%) owned more than one dog.

Table 7.3: Distribution of Families with Animals, Poultry or Pets

Animal, Poultry or Pets	Number of Families	% of Families with animals poultry or pets	Total number of animals poultry or pets	Mean number per family
Cattle	171	16.8	235	0.23
Goats	334	32.7	470	0.46
Poultry	496	48.6	1677	1.64
Dogs	641	62.8	753	0.74

Table 7.4: Distribution of Families by Number of Animals, Poultry or Pets

Animals, poultry or pets	Number of families with					Total families
	1	2	3	4	5 +	
Cattle	126	35	03	05	02	171
Goats	238	67	21	05	03	334
Poultry	51	124	76	75	170	496
Dogs	545	86	07	00	03	641

n=1020

CHAPTER 8 - HOUSING

The 28086 people live in 4911 households. There being 5.7 persons per household. A majority (93.9%) of the households are 'one family' households.

Table 8.1: Households by number of families

Number of families in one household	Number of households	%
One	4610	93.9
Two	275	5.6
Three or four	26	0.5
Total	4911	100.0

The distribution of households by number of families in each PHM's area is given in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2: Households by number of families living in each

Area of PHM	Households with				Total
	1 family	2 families	3 families	4 families	
Kokuvil East	873	48	05	01	927
Kokuvil West	788	38	02	00	828
Kokuvil Centre	996	75	06	00	1077
Kondavil East	1070	77	07	01	1155
Kondavil West	883	37	04	00	924
Total	4610	275	24	02	4911

The distribution of ownership of land is given in table 8.3.

Table 8.3: Ownership of Land

Ownership	Families	
	Number	%
Owens land	822	80.6
Rented or leased	96	9.4
Encroached on public land	45	4.4
Encroached on private land	57	5.6
Total	1020	100.0

Out of the 1020 families interviewed 80.6% owned the house they lived and 79.2% of the houses had their roofs and walls made of some permanent material (Table 8.4).

Table 8.4: State of Dwelling House

State of dwelling house	Families	
	Number	%
Walls and roof of permanent material	808	79.2
Walls permanent and roof of temporary material	55	5.4
Walls of temporary material and roof of permanent material	17	1.7
Walls and roof of temporary material	140	13.7
	1020	100.0

For the purpose of this study the following materials used for the roof were considered to be permanent material: tiles, asbestos, metal sheets. In the case of the walls, a brick wall was considered to be of permanent material, irrespective of whether it was plastered or not.

When permanent and temporary materials were mixed either for the walls or roof, the materials used for a larger portion of the house was taken into account.

CHAPTER 9- SANITATION

9.1 Water Supply

The area does not have a pipe borne water supply. There are no rivers. There are a few tanks but they do not form a source of water for drinking. The entire population depends on wells for their supply of drinking water. These wells are mostly unprotected.

However, only 49.4% (Table 9.1) of the families have their own well. The others are shared, which leads to frequent pollution.

Table 9.1 : Source of Drinking water

Source	Families (in %)
Own well	49.4
Shared well	45.8
Public well	4.1
Not specified	0.7
Total	100.0

The distance to be travelled, to fetch drinking water is given in Table 9.2. A majority (73.0%) have water within 75 feet from their kitchen.

Table 9.2 : Distance from kitchen of, source of drinking water

Distance (in feet)	Families (in %)
Less than 75	73.0
75 — 149	9.9
150 — 224	8.5
225 — 299	1.3
300 +	7.3
Total	100.0

The source of water for washing purposes is given in Table 9.3 and the distance to be travelled to fetch the water, is given in table 9.4

Table 9.3: Source of water for washing purposes

Source	Families (in %)
Own well	51.6
Shared well	43.6
Public well	4.1
Not specified	0.7
Total	100.0

Table 9.4 : Distance of source of water for washing purposes

Distance (in feet)	Families (in %)
Less than 75	73.6
75 — 149	9.6
150 — 224	8.7
225 — 299	1.3
300 +	6.8
Total	100.0

9.2 Sewage Disposal

There is no organised sewage disposal system in the area. Latrines are available in 79.8% of the households. The availability of latrines is given in Table 9.5

Table 9.5 : Availability of latrine

Type of latrine	Families (in %)
Water sealed	79.8
Pit	5.4
No latrine	14.8
Total	100.0

CHAPTER 10 - MORBIDITY

In the 20% sample of the families studied, the estimated population was 5618. The age and sex distribution of the survey population in phase I and the estimated age and sex distribution in the 20% sample taken in Phase II is given in table 10.1.

Table 10.1: Distribution of survey population and sample population by Age and Sex

Age group (in years)	Survey Population			Estimated Population (20% Sample)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	263	2>1	554	53	58	111
1 — 4	1025	1018	2043	205	204	409
5 — 14	3084	2923	6007	617	585	1202
15 — 44	6745	7013	13758	1349	1403	2752
45 — 64	2050	2152	4202	410	430	840
65+	805	717	1522	161	143	304
Total	13927	14114	28086	2795	2823	5618

The morbidity among this sample population was studied using an interviewer administered questionnaire.

The incidence and prevalence of selected diseases and symptoms were inquired into. The findings are given in table 10.2 and 10.3.

Table 10.2: Incidence of Selected Diseases / Symptoms

Disease/Symptom	Number of persons affected during the previous 2 weeks	Annual Incidence (per 1000 population)
Dysentery	09	33.6
Diarrhoea	47	175.7
Cough and fever	296	1106.4
Passed round worms	33	123.4
Scabies	51	190.6
Measles	26	97.2

n = 5618

Table 10.3: Prevalence of Selected Diseases

Disease	Number	Rate (per 1000 population)
Cancer	06	1.1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	09	1.6
Mental illness	32	5.7
Accident	28	5.0

n=5618

The incidence of selected diseases / symptoms by the number of families affected during the two weeks prior to the survey is given in Table 10.4

Table 10.4 . Incidence of Selected Diseases / symptoms by number of families affected during the past two weeks

Disease / Symptom	Number of families by number of person affected in each family				Total number of families affected
	1 person affected	2 persons affected	3 persons affected	4 persons affected	
Dysentery	09	00	00	00	09
Diarrhoea	28	06	01	01	36
Cough with fever	144	45	14	05	208
Passed round worms	12	05	01	02	20
Scabies	24	07	03	01	35
Measles	09	04	03	00	16

Number of families interviewed : 1020

There were 293 handicapped persons in the area among a population of 28086. A majority (42.7%) of them were mentally handicapped.

The handicaps identified and the rate per 1000 population is given in Table 10.5

The number of handicapped persons by age groups and the age specific rate is given in Table 10.6

Table 10.5: Handicapped Persons by Sex

Handicap	Number			Rate (per 1000 population)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mentally ill	72	53	125	5.2	3.8	4.5
Blind—one eye	13	09	22	0.9	0.6	0.8
—Both eyes	11	16	27	0.8	1.1	1.0
Dumb	15	12	27	1.1	0.9	1.0
Deaf—one ear	02	02	04	0.1	0.1	0.1
—Both ears	17	14	31	1.2	1.0	1.1
Deaf and dumb	06	07	13	0.4	0.5	0.5
Epilepsy	04	01	05	0.3	0.1	0.2
Limp	09	03	12	0.6	0.2	0.4
Paralysis	18	09	27	1.3	0.6	1.0
Total	167	126	293	12.0	8.9	10.4
Population	13972	14114	28086			

Table 10.6: Handicapped Persons by Age-Group

Handicap	Age group (in years)			Total	
	Under 15	15-54	55+	Number	%
Mentally ill	17	89	19	125	42.7
Blind--one eye	01	07	14	22	7.5
Both--eyes	02	06	19	27	9.2
Dumb	15	09	03	27	9.2
Deaf--one ear	—	02	02	04	1.4
--Both ears	04	13	14	31	10.6
Deaf and dumb	02	09	02	13	4.4
Epilepsy	—	05	—	05	1.7
Limp	02	06	04	12	4.1
Paralysis	04	17	06	27	9.2
	47	163	83	293	100.0
Population	8604	16163	3319	28086	
Age Specific Rate (per 1000 population)	5.5	10.1	25.0	10.4	

CHAPTER II - UTILIZATION OF HEALTH SERVICES

The number of visits for outpatient care by age and sex is given in Table 11.1

Table 11.1: Visit to Hospitals for outpatient care by age and sex

Age group (in years)	Number treated during the previous month			Mean visits per person per year		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1	17	16	33	3.8	3.3	3.6
1 - 4	41	45	86	2.4	2.6	2.5
5 - 14	71	80	151	1.4	1.6	1.5
15 - 44	49	126	175	0.4	1.1	0.8
45 - 64	38	71	109	1.1	2.0	1.6
65+	26	22	48	1.9	1.8	1.9
Total	242	360	602	1.0	1.5	1.3

n = 5618

The maximum visits have been during infancy and childhood. Male infants have been taken to hospital more frequently than female infants. However, in the 15 — 64 years age group and 45 — 64 years age group more females have gone for outdoor treatment.

The health institutions visited for out - door treatment by age groups is given in table 11.2.

Table 11.2 : Health Institutions visited for outpatient care (During the previous one month) by age groups

Age group (in year)	Institution				Total
	General Hospital Jaffna	Local Hospital	Private Practitioner (western)	Ayurvedic Hospital	
Under 1	6(18.2%)	6(18.2%)	16(48.5%)	5(15.1%)	33(100%)
1 — 4	9(10.5%)	24(27.9%)	46(53.5%)	7(8.1%)	86(100%)
5 — 14	32(21.2%)	50(33.1%)	65(43.0%)	4(2.7%)	151(100%)
15 — 44	57(32.6%)	30(17.2%)	79(45.1%)	9(5.1%)	175(100%)
45 — 64	35(32.1%)	18(16.5%)	49(45.0%)	7(6.4%)	109(100%)
65+	16(33.3%)	4(8.3%)	22(45.9%)	6(12.5%)	48(100%)
Total	155(25.8%)	132(21.9%)	277(46.0%)	38(6.3%)	602(100%)

n = 5618

Most number of persons (46.0%) visited a private practitioner qualified in western medicine for outdoor treatment. The maximum number was among the infants and preschool children.

The admission to hospitals during the previous one year and the rate per 1000 population is given in Table 11.3

Table 11.3 : Admission to hospital (During the previous one year) by age and sex

Age group (in years)	Number admitted			Rate (per 1000 population)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	69	58	127	1301.9	1000	1144.1
1 — 4	09	12	21	43.9	58.8	51.3
5 — 14	18	07	25	29.2	12.0	20.7
15 — 44	19	26	45	14.1	18.5	16.4
45 — 64	09	07	16	22.0	16.3	19.0
65+	06	09	15	37.3	62.9	49.3
Total	130	119	249	46.5	42.2	44.3

n = 5618

Admissions to the various health institutions is given in table 11.4.

Table 11.4 : Admissions to Health institutions (During the previous one year) by age groups

Age group (in years)	General Hospital Jaffna	Institution			Total
		Local Hospital	Private Nursing Home (Allopathic)	Ayurvedic Hospital	
Under 1	103(81.1%)	7(5.5%)	17(13.4%)	0	127(100%)
1 — 4	16(76.2%)	1(4.8%)	4(19.0%)	0	21(100%)
5 — 14	20(80.0%)	2(8.0%)	3(12.0%)	0	25(100%)
15 — 44	32(71.1%)	3(6.7%)	9(20.0%)	1(2.2%)	45(100%)
45 — 65	10(62.4%)	1(6.3%)	4(25.0%)	1(6.3%)	16(100%)
65+	8(53.3%)	0	7(46.7%)	0	15(100%)
Total	189(75.9%)	14(5.6%)	34(17.7%)	2(0.8%)	249(100%)

n = 5618

Unlike in the case of outdoor treatment, a lesser number of persons go to nursing homes for indoor treatment, except in the case of those who are 65 years and above.

CHAPTER 12 - ATTITUDES REGARDING HEALTH CARE SERVICES

During the study the attitudes of the people regarding treatment of minor ailments by Public Health Midwives (Family Health Workers) was elucidated.

Most of those interviewed (86.3%) preferred to obtain treatment for minor ailments in the first instance from the PHM. (Table 12.1)

Table 12.1 : Preference to treatment of minor ailments by PHM

Preference	Number	%
Yes	880	86.3
Not preferred	104	10.2
Unable to decide	32	3.1
Refused to answer	04	0.4
Total	1020	100.0

Among those interviewed 66% did not feel that any improvement to the existing maternity and child care services was necessary. However 7.5% felt that some improvement was necessary. But only 5.8% suggested improvements.

The improvement suggested is given in Table 12.2

Table 12.2 : Improvements suggested to MCH Services.

Suggestion	%
Provision of more drugs	35.6
Improve facilities at clinics	30.5
Improve home visits by PHM	23.7
Additional PHC Centres	11.9
Increase staff at clinics	10.6
Improve Health Education	6.8
Indoor facilities at M. H. Kondavil	6.8
Increase number of clinic days	5.1

REFERENCE

Sivarajah N, Sivagnanasundram C, and Wijyaratnam A, (1984) A study of the Registration of Deaths of infants and preschool children. *Ceylon Medical Journal*, 29, 177-184.

GENERAL DATA OF THE KOKUVIL / KONDAVIL COMMUNITY HEALTH PROJECT (K. K. C. H. P) AREA

Extent — 21 sq. km
 Population — Males 13972 — 49.7%
 Females 14114 — 50.3%
 Total 28086 — 100.0%

Number of families : 5240
 Number of persons per family 5.4
 Number of households : 4911
 Number of persons per household : 5.7

Medical Institutions: Central Dispensary 1
 Central Dispensary and Maternity Home 1
 Preventive Health Staff : Public Health Inspectors 2
 Public Health Midwives 5

Number of Schools : 14

Clinics : Antenatal / Family Planning : 4 per month
 Child Welfare / Family Planning : 4 per month

PLACES OF WORSHIP BY PHI'S AREA

Area of P. H. 1, Kokuvil

Temples

1. Konawalai Vyravar Kovil
2. Konawalai Sai Thurka Kovil
3. Kalikovil (Kondavil Boundary)
4. Potpathy Pillaiyar Kovil
5. Nanthavil Manonmany Amman (Katpulathei Manonmani) Kovil
6. Kokuvil East Vyravar Kovil
7. Maathanai Murugamoorthy Kovil
8. Karuvelady Lane Vyravar Kovil
9. Murugamoorthy Kovil (Gold-smith's)
10. Murugamoorthy New Kovil
11. Pirambady Vyravar Kovil
12. Pirambady Kalikovil
13. Thalayali Vyravar Kovil
14. Manchavanapathy Murugamoorthy Kovil
15. Karaikadu Vyravar Kovil
16. Kokuvil West Sornavadali (Gold smith's) Pillayar Kovil
17. Maniyankadu Kandasamy Kovil (Maniyarpathy)
18. Kallapura Vayal Kandasamy Kovil
19. Arukalmadam Vyravar Kovil
20. Pidari Kovil
21. Varali Amman Kovil
22. Iyanar Kovil, Neethirajah Road
23. Soodu Vilunthan Pillayar Kovil
24. Muthar Valavu Vyravar Kovil
25. Vembadi Murugamoorthy Kovil
26. Chembadu Kalikovil
27. Kokuvil West Muthali Kovil
28. Uthayasooriyan Lane Vyravar Kovil
29. Gold Smith Lane Vyravar Kovil
30. Ganesharvalavu Pillaiyar Kovil
31. Uyuladdy Pillaiyar Kovil, Sudumalai Road (Kothemoolai)
32. Kalapidddy Kaali Ambal Kovil

Churches

1. Church of Ceylon, Near Kulapidddy Junction
2. Calvary Church, Brown Road

Area of P. H. I, Kondavil

Temples

1. Nanthavil Muniyappar Kovil, Thavady Junction
2. Pillaiyar Kovil, Thavady Lane, off Hardware Stores, K. K. S. Road
3. Uppumadam Pillayar Kovil, Kondavil West Junction, K. K. S. Road
4. Muththoddimadam Vairavar Kovil, K. K. S. Road, Kondavil West
5. Arunagirinatha Sivasubramaniam Kovil, Manchathady
6. Manchathady Pillaiyar Kovil, Manchathady
7. Karugampan Amman Kovil, off Vivekananthan Veethy
8. Kondavil West, Pillayar Kovil
9. Vairavar Kovil, Station View
10. Arasady Pillaiyar Kovil, Kondavil East
11. Guanavairavar Kovil, Kondavil East
12. Kaali Kovil, Potpathy Road, Kondavil East
13. Nagapooshaniampal Kovil, Nagapooshani Lane, Kondavil East
14. Kumpamariamman Kovil, Irupalai Road, Kondavil East
15. Kaali Kovil, Nagapooshani Lane, Kondavil East
16. Atputhanarthanavinayagar Kovil, Kondavil East Junction
17. Vallipuranathar Kovil, Arasady Road, Kondavil North
18. Vairavar Kovil, Arasady Road, Behind Vageeswary C. C.
19. Amman Kovil, KumaraKoddam
20. Sivahamyamma Kovil, Kondavil North
21. Odai Vairavar Kovil, Kumarakoddam
22. Neddilipay Pillaiyar Kovil, Neddilipay
23. Vairavar Kovil, M. S. Lane
24. Kaaraikal Sivan Kovil
25. Kollankadu Pillaiyar Kovil, Manchathady
26. Veerapathirar Kovil, Alady Lane, Kondavil North
27. Sivapootharayar Kovil
28. Manonmany Amman Kovil, Kondavil West

Churches

1. Roman Catholic Church, St. Sebastian's Lane, Kondavil North

LIST OF CEMETRIES

Area of P. H. I. Kokuvil

1. Kokuvil East Cemetery (Near Railway Station)

Area of P. H. I. Kondavil

1. Kaaraikal Cemetery
2. Kondavil East Cemetery
3. Kodaikadu Cemetery

LIST OF COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS

Area of P. H. I Kokuvil

Name of Organisation	Registered Number
1. Central Kokuvil W. R. D. S.	RD/J /N/37/K/1
2. Kokuvil West R. D. S.	RD/J /N/38/1
3. Kokuvil East R. D. S.	RD/J /N/37/1
4. Kokuvil West W. R. D. S.	RD/J /N/38/K/1
5. Kokuvil Pirampady Community Centre	J/VC/18/CC - 348
6. Kokuvil West Community Centre	J/VC/18/CC - 370
7. Kalaimagal Kokuvil West Community Centre	J/VC/18/CC - 513
8. Manonmany Community Centre	J/VC/18/CC - 371
9. Nethaji Community Centre	J/VC/18/CC - 372
10. Valarmathi Community Centre	J/VC/18/CC - 448
11. Ghandiji Community Centre	J/VC/18/CC - 619
12. Kokuvil Central Community Centre	J/VC/18/CC - 540

Area of P. H. I. Kondavil

Name of Organisation	Registered Number
1. Kondavil East W. R. D. S.	RD/J /N/36/K/3
2. Kondavil East Kumarakoddam R. D. S.	RD/J /N/36/A/3
3. Kondavil North, Central R. D. S.	RD/J /N/36/3
4. Kondavil East Narayana W. R. D. S.	RD/J /N/36/A/K/1
5. Kondavil East Sri Rajeswary W. R. D. S.	RD/J /N/36 /K/2
6. Kondavil East Sri Narayana R. D. S.	RD/J /N/36A/2
7. Kondavil North Sri Vakeeswary R. D. S.	RD/J /N/36 /1
8. Kondavil West Amarakavi R. D. S.	RD/J /N/36 /4
9. Kondavil West Vivekananda R. D. S.	RD/J /N/36 /2
10. Kondavil East Gnanaweera R. D. S.	RD/J /N/36 /3
11. Kondavil East R. D. S.	RD/J /N/36A/1
12. Kondavil West Manmathady W. R. D. S.	RD/J /N/36/K/1
13. Amarakavi Community Centre	J/VC/18/CC - 346
14. Kondavil East Community Centre	J/VC/18/CC - 347
15. Sri Vaakeeswari Community Centre	J/VC/18/CC - 351
16. Gnana Veera Singha Community Centre	J/VC/18/CC - 349
17. Sri Narayana Community Centre	J/VC/18/CC - 350
18. Kumarakoddam Community Centre	J/VC/18/CC - 353
19. Vethaparayana Community Centre	J/VC/18/CC - 371
20. Vivekananda Community Centre	J/VC/18/CC - 623
21. Kalaivani Community Centre	J/VC/18/CC - 429
22. Neddilipay Community Centre	Not Registered
23. AtPutha Narthana Vinayagar Community Centre	J/VC/18/CC - 467
24. Makkal Munnetak Kalaga Community Centre	J/VC/18/CC - 373
25. Vivekananda Library and Community Centre	J/VC/18/CC - 468

