

6



1981

315 493



THE JAFFNA DISTRICT

The Jaffna District is one of the earliest regions of the Island of Sri Lanka to be settled by human beings. Recent archaeological discoveries in the area have shown that human settlement in the region dates back to about the middle of the First Millenium B. C., if not earlier. As early as third century B. C. very close trade relations existed between this region and the north and south of India. Already in the Buddhist *Jatakas* we find references to voyages to Karadipa (Karainagar) from Kaveripattinam in Tamilnadu, which in turn was connected with ports in Bengal. Jambukola, somewhere near Kankasanturai, was the most important port in this region and there were sailings between this port and Tamralipti in the third century B. C. Tamralipti was the chief port of the Mauryan Empire on the Bengal coast.

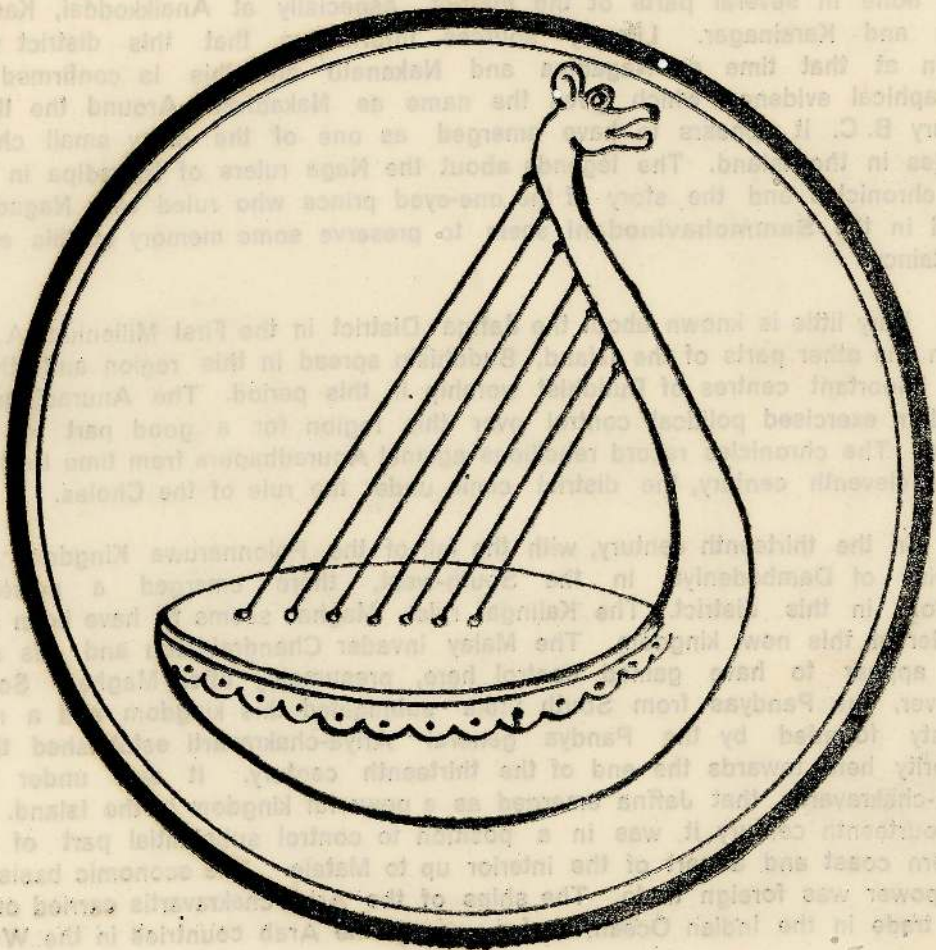
That the culture of the people of Jaffna at that time was the same as that of South India is now established as a result of archaeological work done in several parts of the district, especially at Anaikkodai, Kantarodai and Karainagar. Literary sources inform us that this district was known at that time as Nagadipa and Nakanatu and this is confirmed by epigraphical evidence, which gives the name as Nakadiva. Around the third century B. C. it appears to have emerged as one of the many small chieftaincies in the Island. The legends about the Naga rulers of Nagadipa in the Pali chronicles and the story of the one-eyed prince who ruled over Nagadipa found in the *Sammohavinodani* seem to preserve some memory of this early chieftaincy.

Very little is known about the Jaffna District in the First Millenium A. D. As in the other parts of the Island, Buddhism spread in this region and there were important centres of Buddhist worship in this period. The Anuradhapura Kingdom exercised political control over this region for a good part of this period. The chronicles record rebellions against Anuradhapura from time to time. In the eleventh century, the district came under the rule of the Cholas.

In the thirteenth century, with the fall of the Polonnaruwa Kingdom and the rise of Dambadeniya in the South-west, there emerged a powerful kingdom in this district. The Kalinga ruler Magha seems to have been the founder of this new kingdom. The Malay invader Chandrabhanu and his son also appear to have gained control here, presumably after Magha. Soon, however, the Pandyas from South India subjugated this kingdom and a new dynasty founded by the Pandya general Ariya-chakravarti established their authority here towards the end of the thirteenth century. It was under the Ariya-chakravartis that Jaffna emerged as a powerful kingdom in the Island. In the fourteenth century it was in a position to control substantial part of the western coast and a part of the interior up to Matale. The economic basis of this power was foreign trade. The ships of the Ariya-chakravartis carried on a brisk trade in the Indian Ocean, as far away as the Arab countries in the West.

Buddhism had declined after the ninth century in this area and Saivism became the major religion. Saiva Siddhanta, Siddha medicine and Tamil literature were patronised by the Ariya-chakravartis and notable contributions were made in Jaffna in these fields. In the middle of the fifteenth century, Sapumal Kumaraya (Senpaka Perumal), the prince of Kerala origin brought up by Parakramabahu VI in the court at Kotte, led an invasion to Jaffna and occupied the area. He later returned to Kotte to ascend the throne there and Jaffna again came under the rule of a Tamil dynasty.

In the sixteenth century, like the other parts of the Island, Jaffna was subjected to the invasions of the Portuguese which culminated in its fall in 1619. However, it continued to be administered separately under the Portuguese as well as under the Dutch until 1833, when the Island was unified under the Colebrooke-Cameron Reforms. A new administrative district of Jaffna, roughly corresponding to the ancient Nagadipa and the later Jaffna Kingdom, was created by the British.



And today.....

JAFFNA LOOKS INTO THE FUTURE.

there is skill, energy and pride with which

TO TILL THE FIELDS,

REFOREST ARID LANDS,

FARM THE SEAS

and search for resources through
which to expand INDUSTRY

One major problem appears to be that
these is'nt enough to supply our basic
needs, at a price our incomes can bear.

Nutritious foods, fresh water, fuel-wood,
housing and jobs are already in short supply.

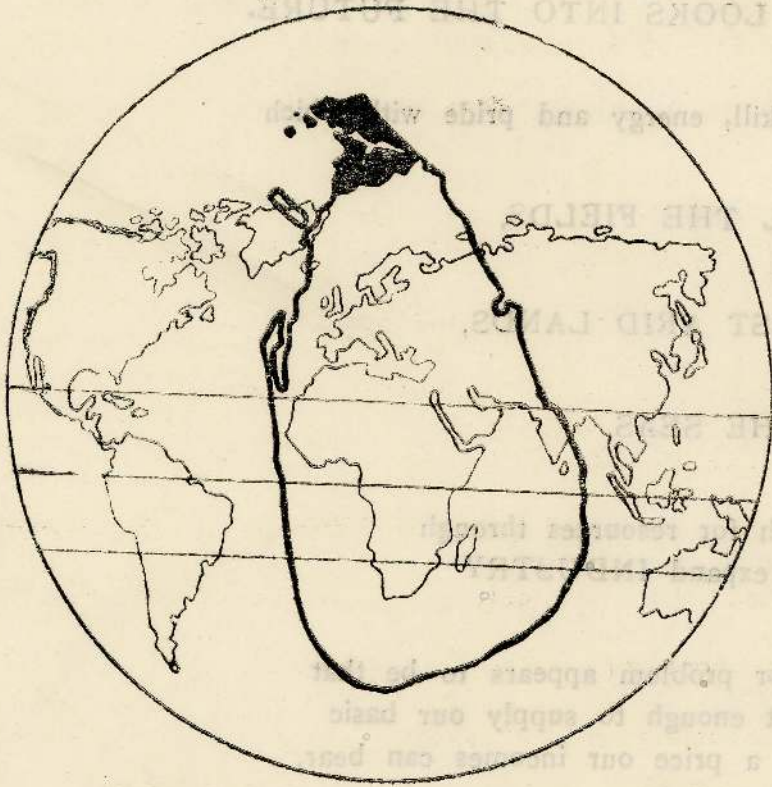
HOW MUCH OF THESE DOES JAFFNA NEED?

HOW MUCH OF THESE DOES JAFFNA HAVE?

HOW MUCH OF EACH OF THESE, WILL

JAFFNA HAVE TO FIND..... ?

AS THE POPULATION GROWS?



The boundaries of the EARTH are fixed and finite.

The boundaries of Sri Lanka are fixed and finite.

The boundaries of the Administrative District of Jaffna are finite.

Therefore, the resource base from which our needs must be met, have limits.

Our population growth therefore, must have limits too.

DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION OF JAFFNA

BIRTH - RATE **26.6** per **1,000** population.

DEATH - RATE **6.7** per **1,000** population.

therefore,

NATURAL INCREASE IS **19.9** per **1,000** population.

which means that, without considering migration.

13,056 persons ^{are} added to the population of Jaffna,

EVERY SINGLE YEAR.

25,703 persons who were not born in Jaffna, live in this district today.

88,354 persons who were born in Jaffna, have left to live elsewhere.

44.4% of the population is under **18 years**.

There life expectancy is **66.5** years.

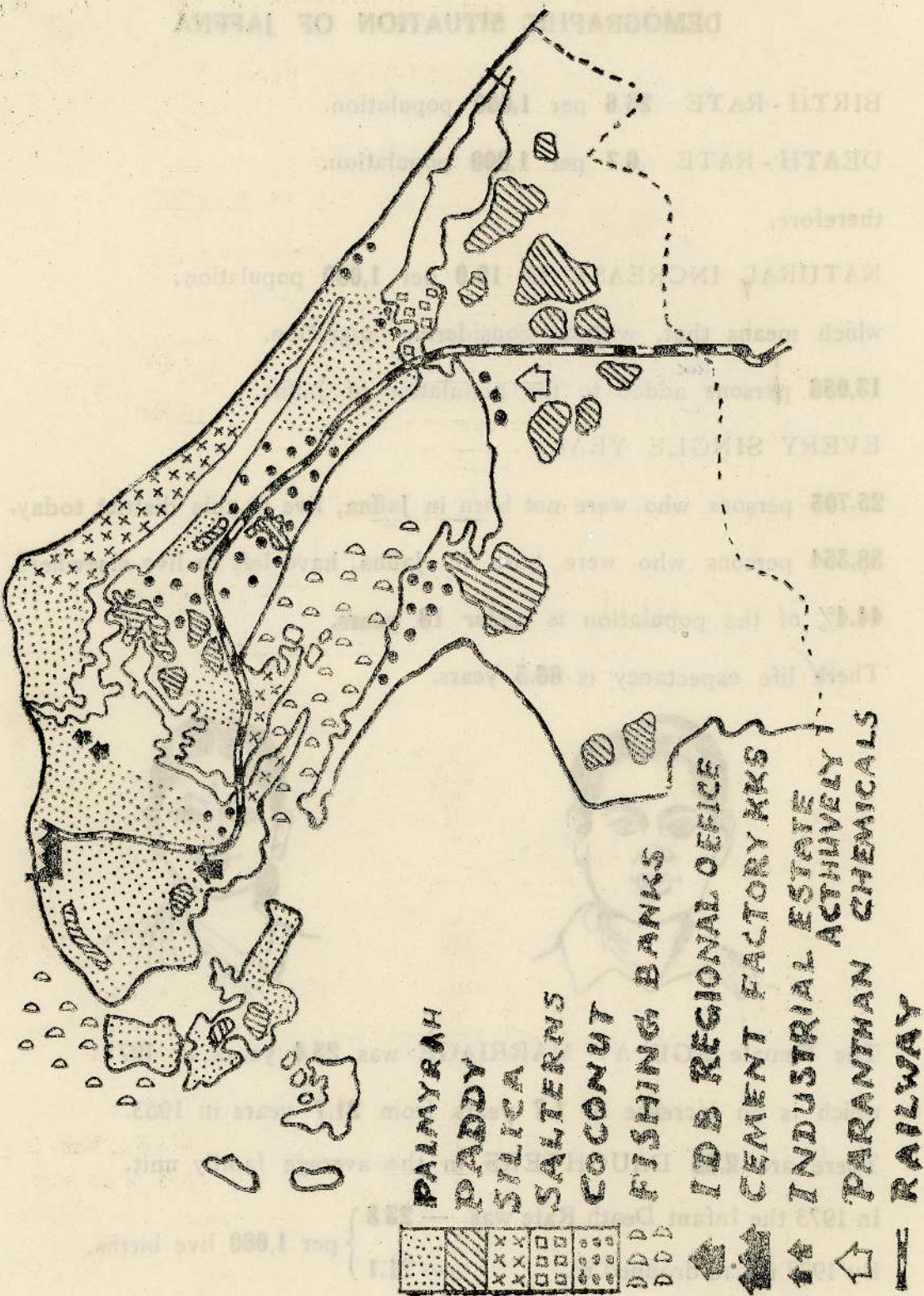













The Female AGE AT MARRIAGE was **23.4** years in 1971:

which is an increase of **1.7** years from **21.7** years in 1963.

There are **2.25** DAUGHTERS in the average family unit.

In 1973 the Infant Death Rate was — **23.8** } per **1,000** live births.
By 1977 it had dropped to — **21.1** }



-  PALMYRAH
-  PADDY
-  SILICA
-  SALTENS
-  COCONUT
-  FISHING BANKS
-  IDB REGIONAL OFFICE
-  CEMENT FACTORY
-  INDUSTRIAL ESTATE
-  PARANTHAN CHEMICALS
-  RAILWAY

POPULATION INCREASES

THE LAND REMAINS FINITE

JAFFNA COMPRISES

2,157.8 Sq. Kilometers OR 639,136 ACRES

THAT IS ALL

In 1931 the total population was — 355,425

In 1976 it was about — 710,850

Which means that in 45 years,
the population DOUBLED.

In 1980, the population is about — 829,000

LAND AVAILABILITY PER CAPITA

In 1901



— .007 Sq. Km. or
2.12 acres

By 1931 it had
dropped to



— .006 Sq. Km. or
1.79 acres

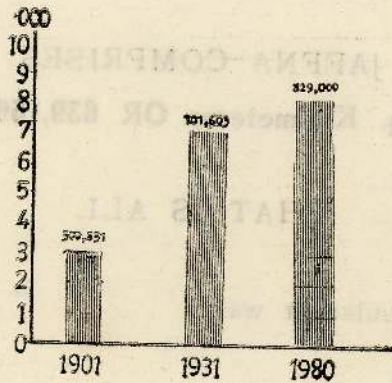
In 1980 it
is now only



— .002 Sq. Km. or
.007 of an acre

INDRAPATI COLLECTION
OF THE
EVELYN RUFNAM INSTITUTE
LIBRARY
JAFFNA

POPULATION GROWTH



PERSONS

Per Sq. Km.



139 sq. km.

1901



325 sq. km.

1931



384 sq. km.

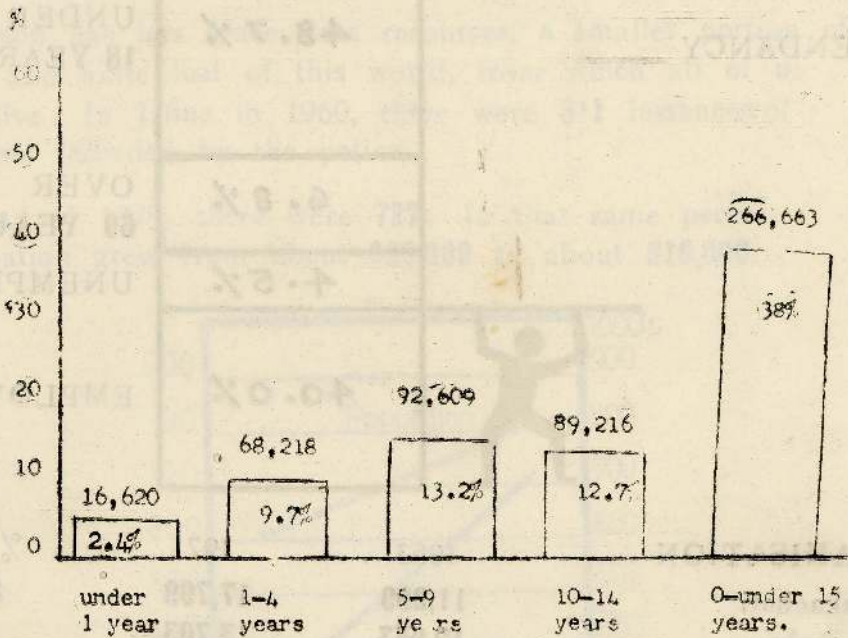
1980

The Jaffna population growth rate has dropped from :
24.5 per 1,000 per year between 1953 & 1963 to **16 per 1,000** per year in 1979.

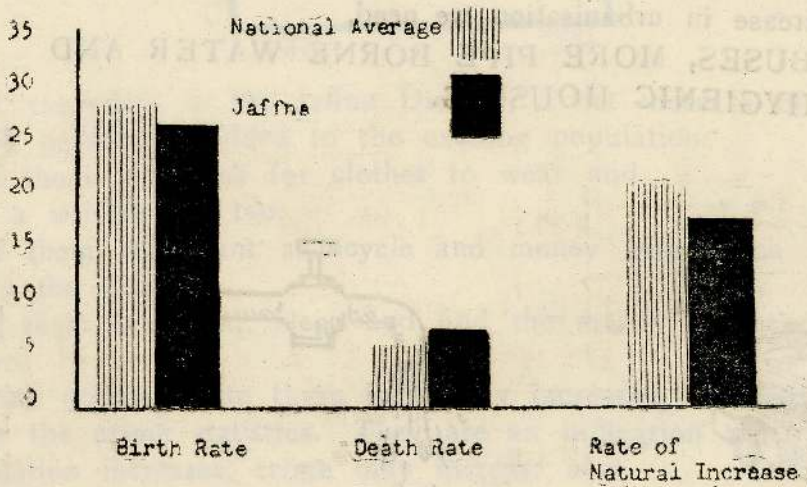
But this still means that the **POPULATION** recorded in 1979 will double by AD 1995. Due to the preponderance of young persons in our population, there will be an inexorable increase in fertile married women for the next 16 years.

The rate of increase in density has slowed down. Nevertheless, within this century, the **DENSITY** per square kilometre has almost **TREBLED**.

Child Population by Age Distribution
and percentage of total Jaffna District
Population 1971.

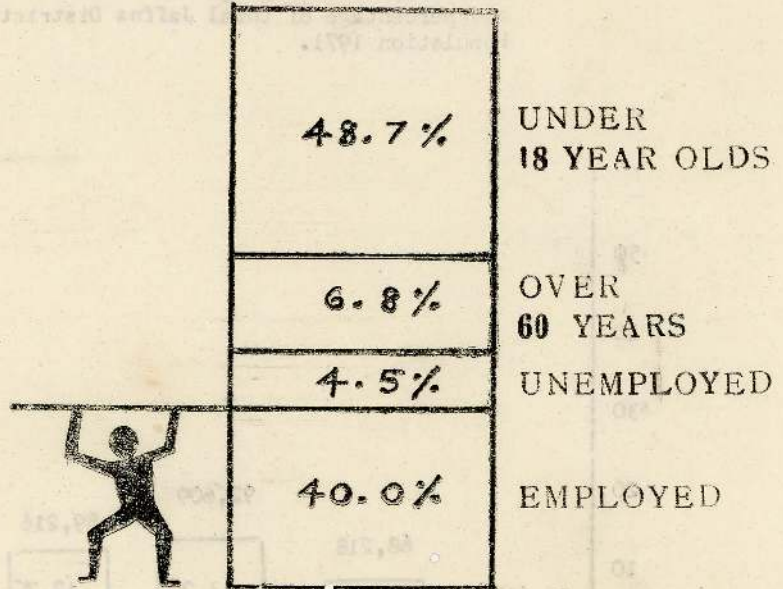


Birth Rate, Death Rate and Natural Increase as compared with the
National Averages. 1979



POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

DEPENDANCY

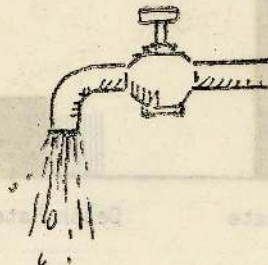


URBANISATION

| | 1963 | 1971 | % increase |
|---------------|--------|---------|------------|
| Chavakacheri | 11,299 | 17,799 | 57.5% |
| Point Pedro | 12,653 | 13,703 | 8.3% |
| Valvettiturai | 6,753 | 12,191 | 80.5% |
| Jaffna | 94,670 | 107,184 | 13.3% |

In Jaffna town, by 1977 the population had increased to **118** thousand.

With increase in urbanisation we need,
**MORE BUSES, MORE PIPE BORNE WATER AND
 MORE HYGIENIC HOUSING.**



EVERY SINGLE PERSON LIVING IN JAFFNA

Needs a balanced diet to ensure health.
But an approximate **51,700** women and children are measurably malnourished.

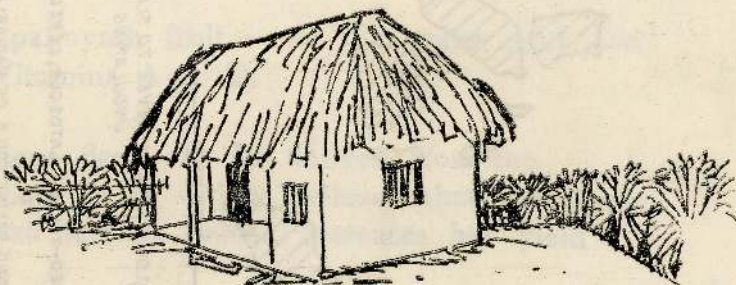


Every adult must have an occupation that gives a decent living.

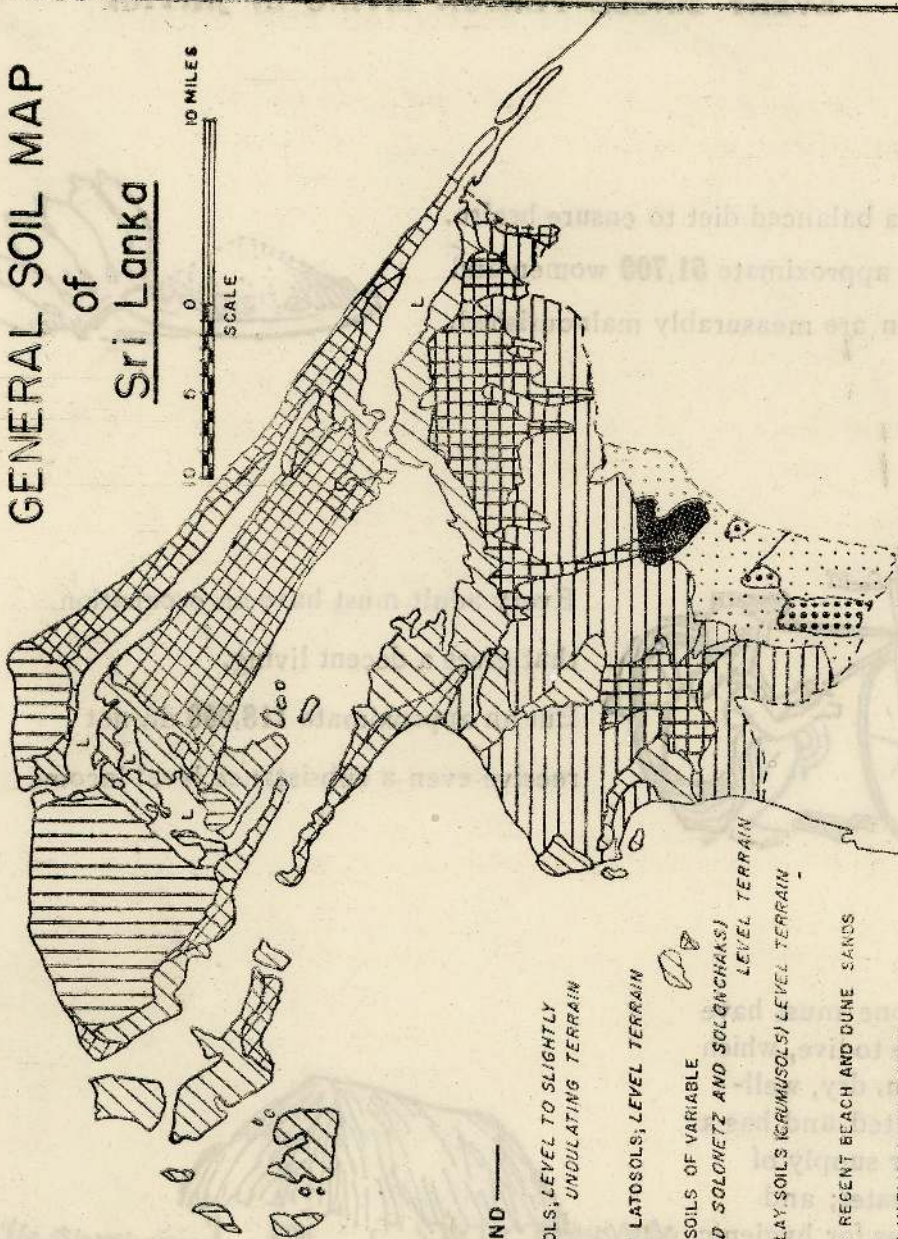
But an approximate **118,000** do not receive even a subsistence level income

Everyone must have a place to live, which is clean, dry, well-ventilated and has a regular supply of fresh water; and facilities for hygienic disposal of waste.








But an approximate **18,799** are poorly housed.



GENERAL SOIL MAP of Sri Lanka



— LEGEND —

-  RED-YELLOW LATOSOLS, LEVEL TO SLIGHTLY UNDULATING TERRAIN
-  CALCIC RED-YELLOW LATOSOLS, LEVEL TERRAIN
-  ALKALI AND SALINE SOILS OF VARIABLE TEXTURE (SOLOCHIZED SOLONCHETS AND SOLONCHAKS) LEVEL TERRAIN
-  BLACK TROPICAL CLAY SOILS (CRUMUSOLS) LEVEL TERRAIN
-  SANDY REGOSOLS ON RECENT BEACH AND DUNE SANDS
-  ALLUVIAL SOILS OF VARIABLE TEXTURE
-  ERODED LAND

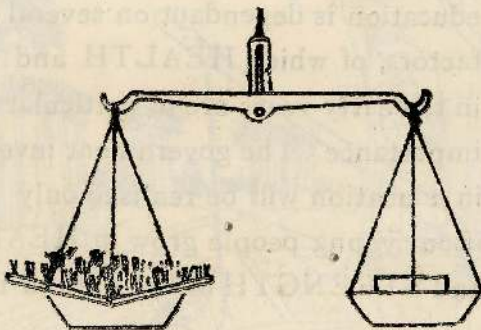
(AFTER C. R. PANABOKKE - 1967)

VEGETABLES ARE ESSENTIAL FOR GROWTH

Everybody should have at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of vegetables each week.

LAND AND WATER ARE NEEDED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLES.

Non-leafy
Non-root



In 1978 Jaffna produced **2017.6** lbs. per acre per annum.

AT THE PRESENT POPULATION GROWTH RATE, IN JAFFNA.

AD 1978 needed — **59,202,000** lbs. of vegetable.

The Annual Increase must be — **947,232** thousand lbs. MORE

AD 2000 will need — **72 MILLION LBS.**

29,342 acres were necessary for vegetable production alone in 1978 in Jaffna.

469.5 acres more are necessary ANNUALLY.

Thus, at least **38,900** acres will have to be under vegetable

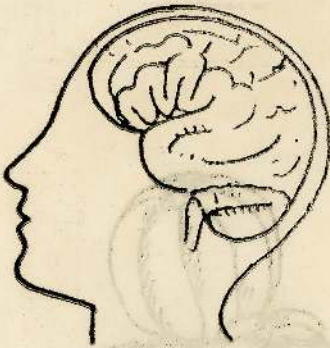
cultivation in the year 2000 AD needing **200,000** acre feet of water !

FROM WHERE ARE THESE ACRES and this WATER to COME ?

155,751 people of Jaffna can read and write, a short paragraph; with understanding.

243,000 persons between 6 and 20 years attend school; of them **2%** ie; **5,361** repeated the same grade in 1977.

There are **556** schools; ie; **36** per **100,000** of the school age population.



The receptivity of a child to education is dependant on several factors, of which **HEALTH** and **DIET** in the early years are of particular importance. The government investment in education will be realised only if our young people grow in **HEALTH** and **STRENGTH** of **MIND** and **BODY**.

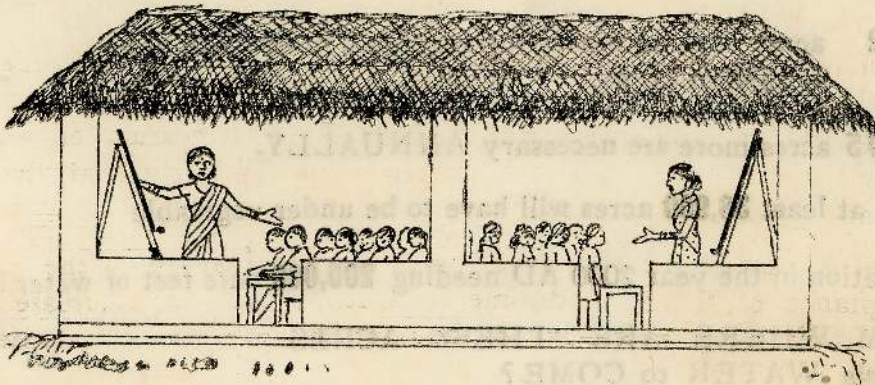
In the Jaffna SHS division, **6,800** children under 5 years are classified as Acutely Undernourished.

2,600 pregnant women have been diagnosed as malnourished with nutritional anaemia in 1976.

WHAT DOES THIS IMPLY?

It implies,

Thousands of young ones who begin life with poor **physical** and **mental** equipment.



FRESH WATER FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND USE

Fresh water must be abundant for health.
The minimum need per capita per day is
30 GALLONS.

In Jaffna, the daily per capita availability of
cleansed water through pipes is approximately
·46 of a GALLON



Washing clothes, keeping a kitchen and a house clean,
scouring pots in which we cook;

Clearing up where dirt accumulates—
all this requires fresh water too.

Rain is the only source of renewal of fresh water.

And only a fixed and finite amount falls each year.

Wells supplement the water supplied through pipes, but water
that is both adequate and fresh, remains a serious problem.

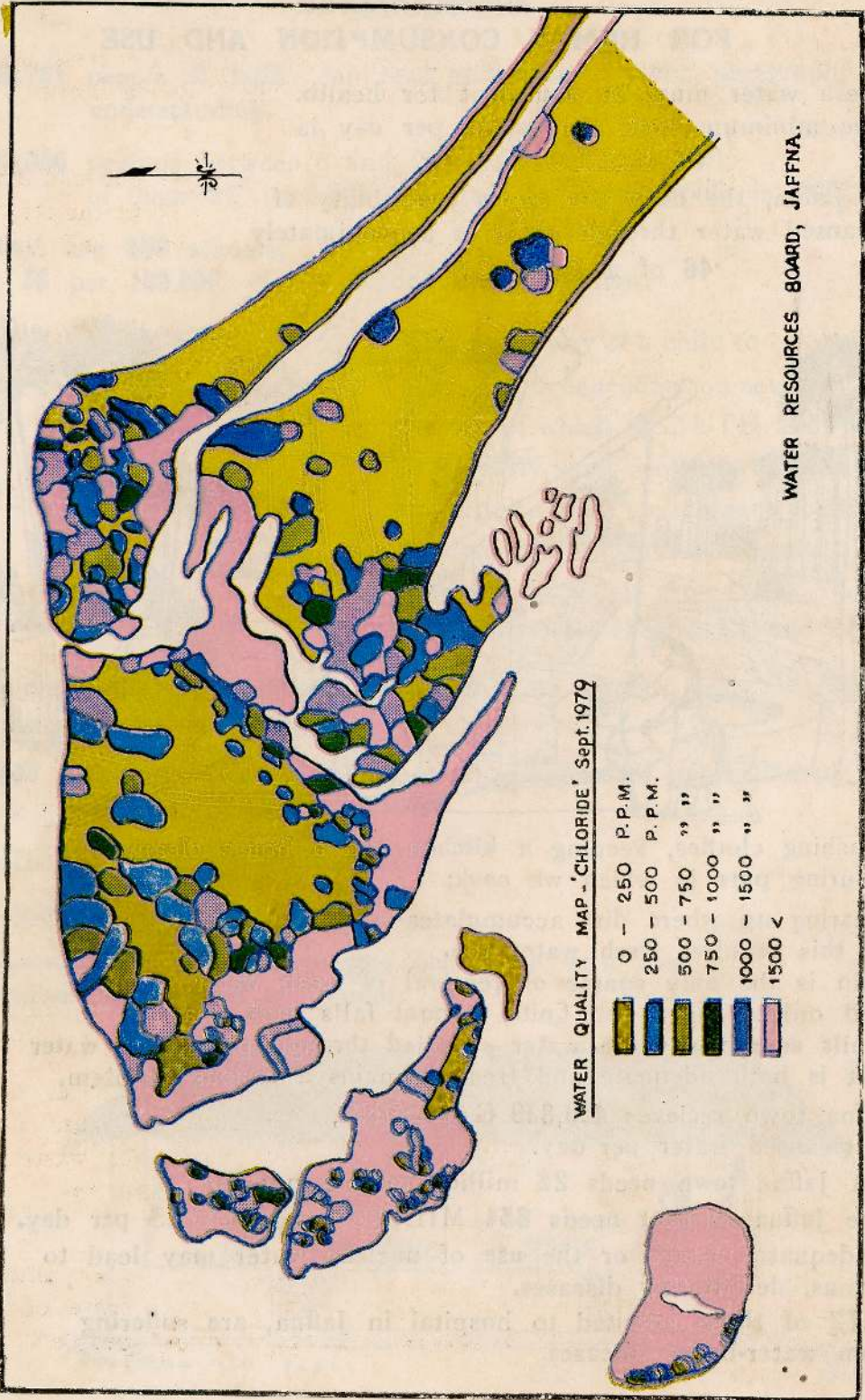
Jaffna town receives **456,830 GALLONS,**
of cleansed water per day.

But Jaffna town needs **22 million gallons** per day.

The Jaffna District needs **634 MILLION GALLONS** per day.

Inadequate in-take or the use of unclean water may lead to
serious, debilitating diseases.

23.7% of those admitted to hospital in Jaffna, are suffering
from water-borne diseases.



WATER

The ancients knew; and modern science confirmed, that a sea of fresh water lies in a sandwich beneath Jaffna. Particularly in the Mulangavil and Paranthan areas.

As may be seen from the adjacent map—the water is not uniformly distributed, nor is it of an uniformly high quality. Nevertheless, by careful use of judiciously placed wells, man, animals and plants have flourished here for centuries.

Modernisation in the shape of pumps, has accelerated the rate at which the water is extracted:—narrowing the top layer of fresh water and allowing more and more brine to thicken the base on which the fresh water lies.

From the earth above, the fertilisers used to accelerate cultivation filters down into these underground water resources.

Salt from below, noxious chemicals from above.

The Water Resources Board warns that desertification is a real threat in this area. Also, the nitrates level of Jaffna water, which was only 30 parts per million in 1977, now exceeds 155 parts per million. The safety level for humans and animals is only 45 parts per million.

Experts have said that the Jaffna waters in conjunction with Jaffna soil and some organic manure, could be highly productive without chemical fertilizer.

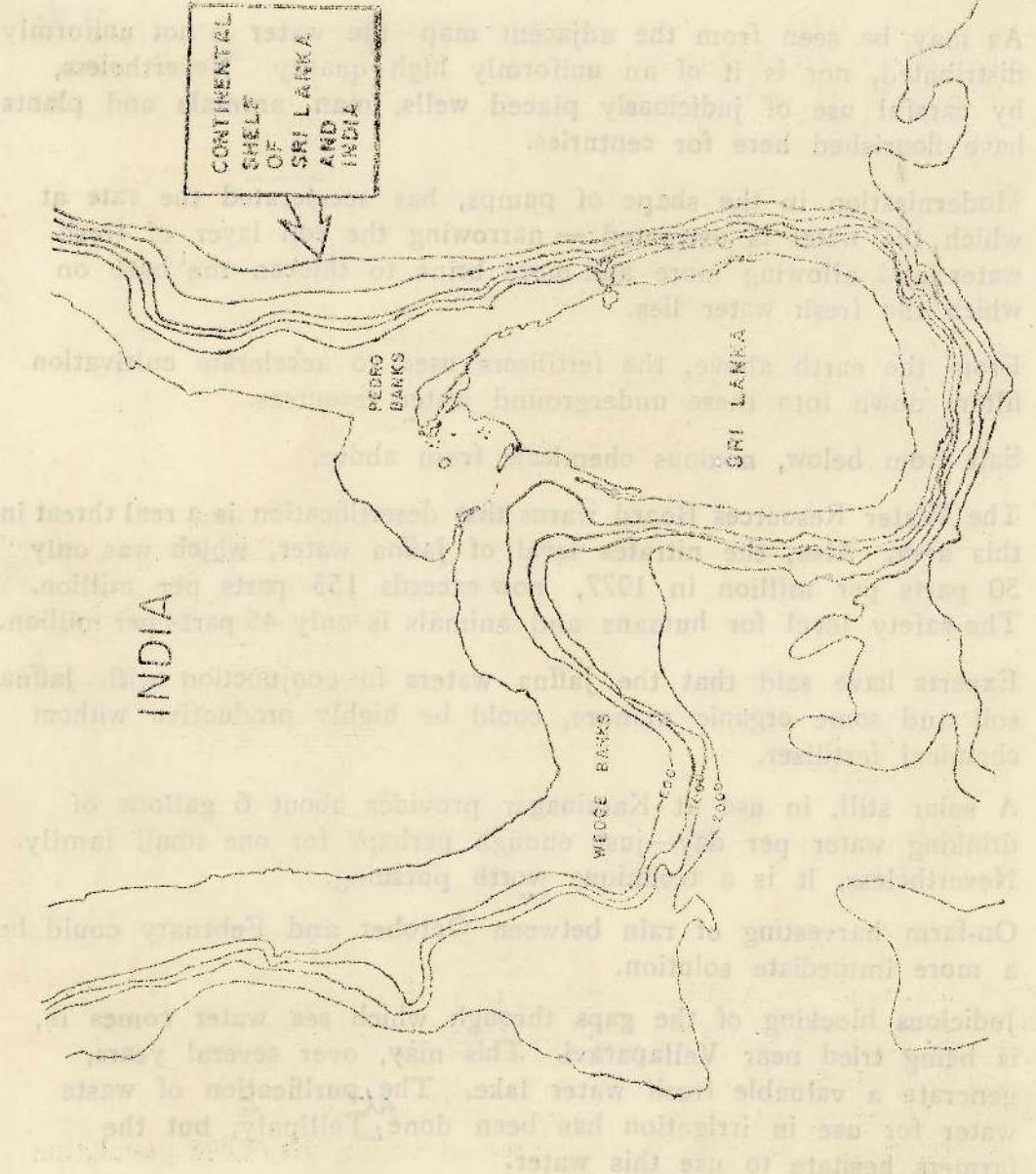
A solar still, in use at Karainagar provides about 6 gallons of drinking water per day—just enough perhaps for one small family. Nevertheless, it is a technique worth pursuing.

On-farm harvesting of rain between October and February could be a more immediate solution.

Judicious blocking of the gaps through which sea water comes in, is being tried near Vellaparavi. This may, over several years, generate a valuable fresh water lake. The purification of waste water for use in irrigation has been done ^{at} Tellipaly, but the farmers hesitate to use this water.

Time is needed for the development of solutions; and the public acceptance of them. And time is against us, if we increase our population every year—by 13 thousand hungry, thirsty people.

The ancient knew; and modern science confirms, that a sea of fresh water lies in a sandwich beneath Jaina. Particularly in the Malabar and Peninsular areas.



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MARINE RESOURCES

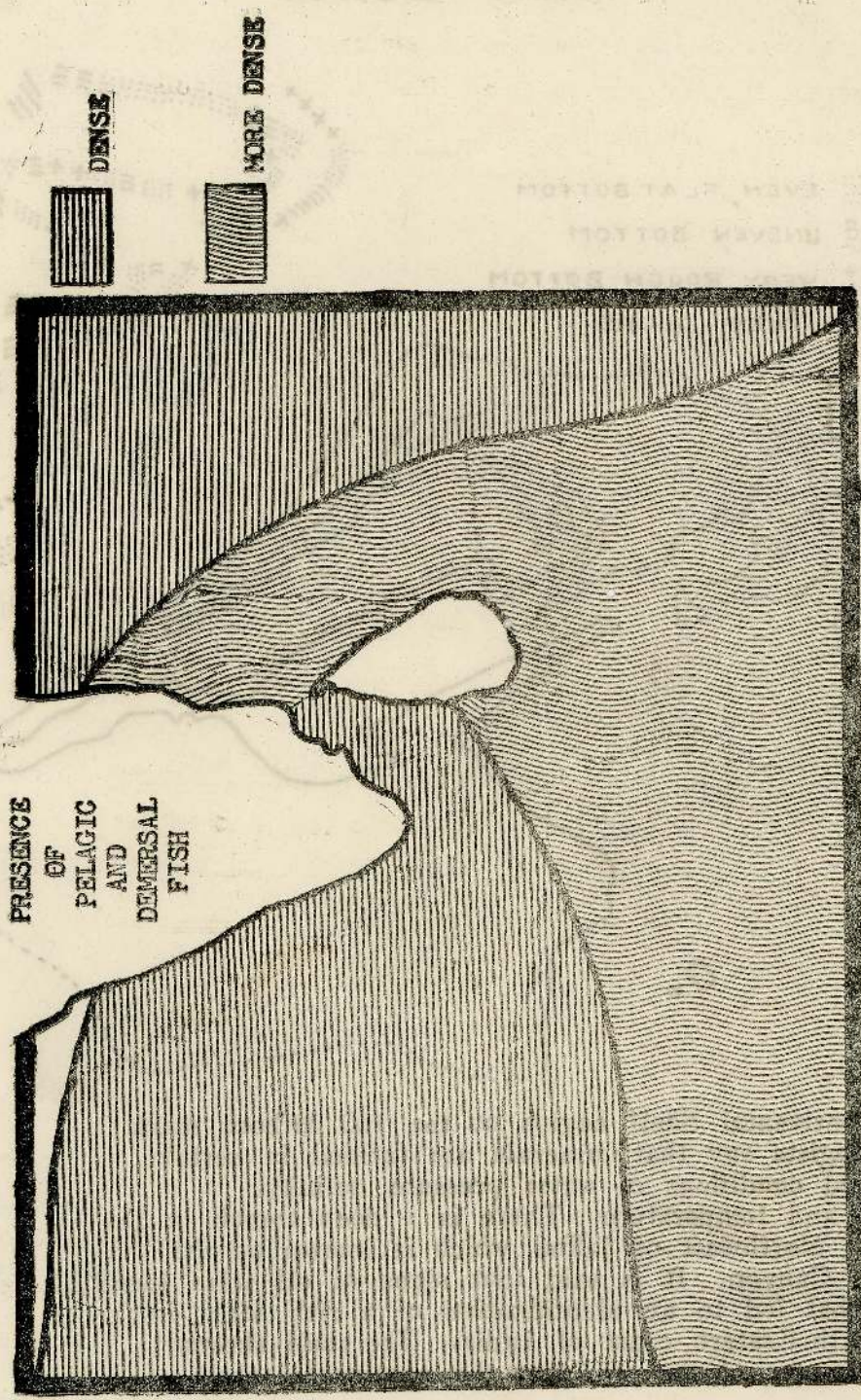
- EVEN, FLAT BOTTOM
- ≡≡≡≡ UNEVEN BOTTOM
- + + + + VERY ROUGH BOTTOM
- ////// STEEP SLOPE



The Continental Shelf begins at the 100 fathom mark. Minerologists say that minerals are formed in certain combined conditions of water pressure, salinity, current and temperature. There is a deep trench in the sea bed Northwest of Jaffna which is known as the Ganges Canyon. It is said that signs of oil were found there, that led to an identification of a rich seam in the North-Eastern coast of India. The map shows, the character of the sea near the continental shelf.

Where a very sudden, steep slope exists; and where strong changes in tidal forces are measurable and regular, possibilities exist for the generation of energy.

Who knows what profit may be derived from these factors?



PRESENCE
OF
PELAGIC
AND
DEMERSAL
FISH

Who knows what profit may be derived from these factors?
 possibilities exist for the generation of energy.
 strong changes in tidal forces are measurable and regular.
 Where a very sudden steep slope exists and where

Optimum use of fish resources is essential to meet the increasing need for protein. Fish is a perishable and renewable natural resource. Therefore use of it must remember, that maximum sustainable yields must be scientifically determined; and that limits must be set upon the quantities of fish we catch.

By 1954 Japanese longline fishing operations had shown the abundance of pelagic (surface feeding fish) in the waters of Northern Sri Lanka; other studies showed the presence of demersal (bottom feeders) fish too.

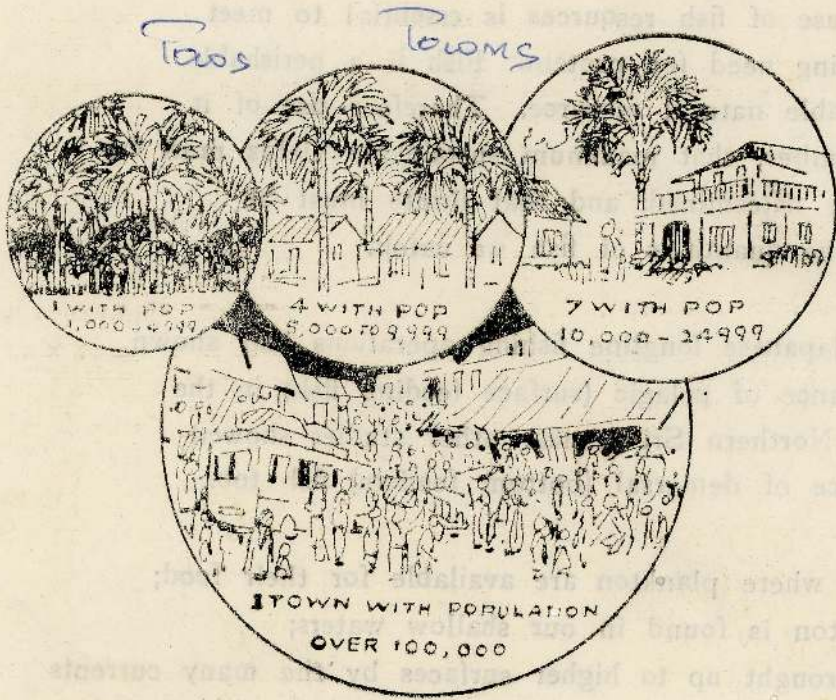
Fish exist where plankton are available for their food; and Plankton is found in our shallow waters; and are brought up to higher surfaces by the many currents around our Continental Shelf. Thus, the safe potential yield in these waters is considerable. We must harvest those fish within the limits needed for fish to continue as an useful source of food.

Pedro Bank is too shallow for big vessels-but is felt to be a breeding ground for seer.

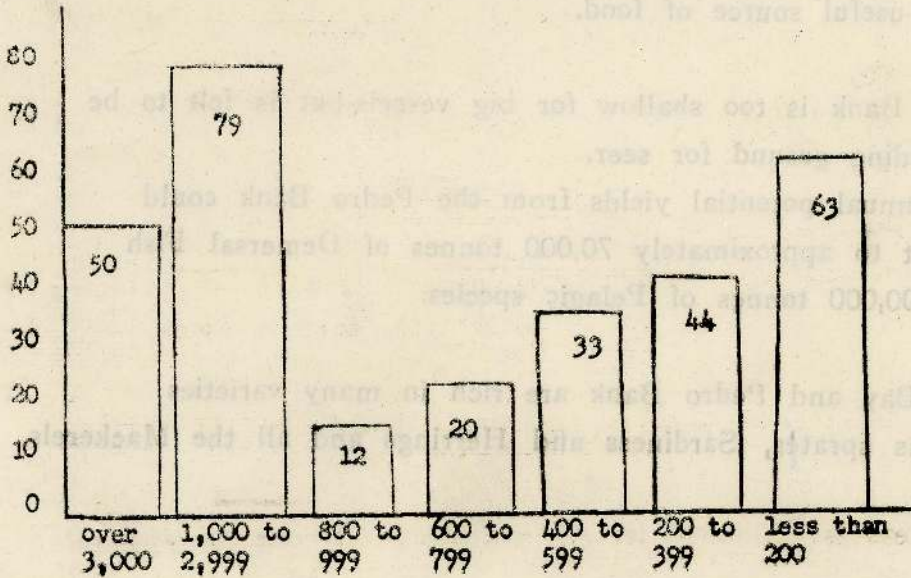
The annual potential yields from the Pedro Bank could amount to approximately 70,000 tonnes of Demersal Fish and 100,000 tonnes of Pelagic species.

Palk Bay and Pedro Bank are rich in many varieties such as sprates, Sardiness and Herrings and all the Mackerels.

URBAN / RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1971



POPULATION PER VILLAGE
THERE WERE 331 VILLAGES IN 1971

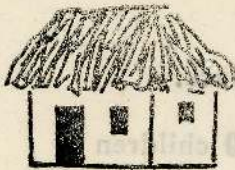


CONSEQUENCES OF POPULATION GROWTH

13,056 persons are added to the population of Jaffna every single year.

Each one of them must be housed, fed, educated and given treatment when they fall ill.

For these numbers JAFFNA NEEDS



1,300 HOUSES



8 - 10 SCHOOLS



and for the necessary increase in our staple food, RICE — **1,018** acres MORE must be found at the present productivity rate of **36.1** bushels per acre. And these acres need a minimum quantum of **4,000** acre feet of water.

SPACE is a BASIC necessity for these needs.

From where is this extra space to come? And the extra water?

AS POPULATION INCREASES, BUILDINGS MUST INCREASE ALSO

Every new building means that we utilise resources from the earth.

In the Northern most acres of the Peninsular, the winds sweep the sand, some of which has piled into dunes several feet high. The builders come, raking the sand away by the ton, lowering the level of the land even further in relation to the sea. They mine limestone for cement and have created great craters. This has many grievous implications for ecological balance and agriculture.

A statistically "Average House" to hold **6.9** persons requires at least **500** sq. feet of bare land.

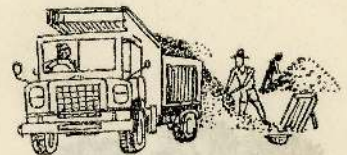
25 cubes of clay and **45** bushels of lime slack.

A many storied school to accomodate **1,000** children requires about **1,750** sq. feet of land,

125 cubes of clay, and **800** bushels of lime slack.

AT THE PRESENT RATE OF
INCREASE IN THE NEED,

FOR HOUSING AND SCHOOL
BUILDINGS.



Jaffna must use **58,500** Bushels of limeslack and
35,000 cubes of clay-annually

WE CUT THE GROUND FROM UNDER OUR FEET,
TO BUILD UPON IT.

LAND UNDER FOOD PRODUCTION MAY SOON HAVE TO
BE UTILISED FOR BUILDINGS.

All along the sand-dunes the lorries wait for sand. As the sand is cut away, the sea creeps closer, threatening the fields and meagre supply of fresh water.

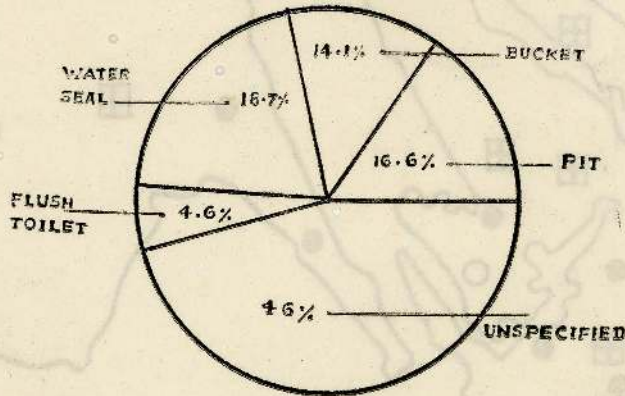
HUMAN WASTE

The population of the Jaffna Municipal area is over **127,608** persons.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| The necessary input for this number ... | DAILY |
| Water fit for human use ... | 22 MILLION GALLONS |
| MINIMUM BASIC FOOD ... | 2,000 TONS |

| | |
|---|------------|
| The inevitable output for this number ... | |
| SOLID WASTE ... | 1,000 TONS |
| SEWAGE ... | 500,000 " |
| AIR POLLUTION ... | 700 " |

In the **127,608** housing units occupied in 1971 in the district, sewage was disposed of by methods as below:



When sewage is not disposed of in a scientific manner, it can drain into our water supply and be a serious hazard to health.

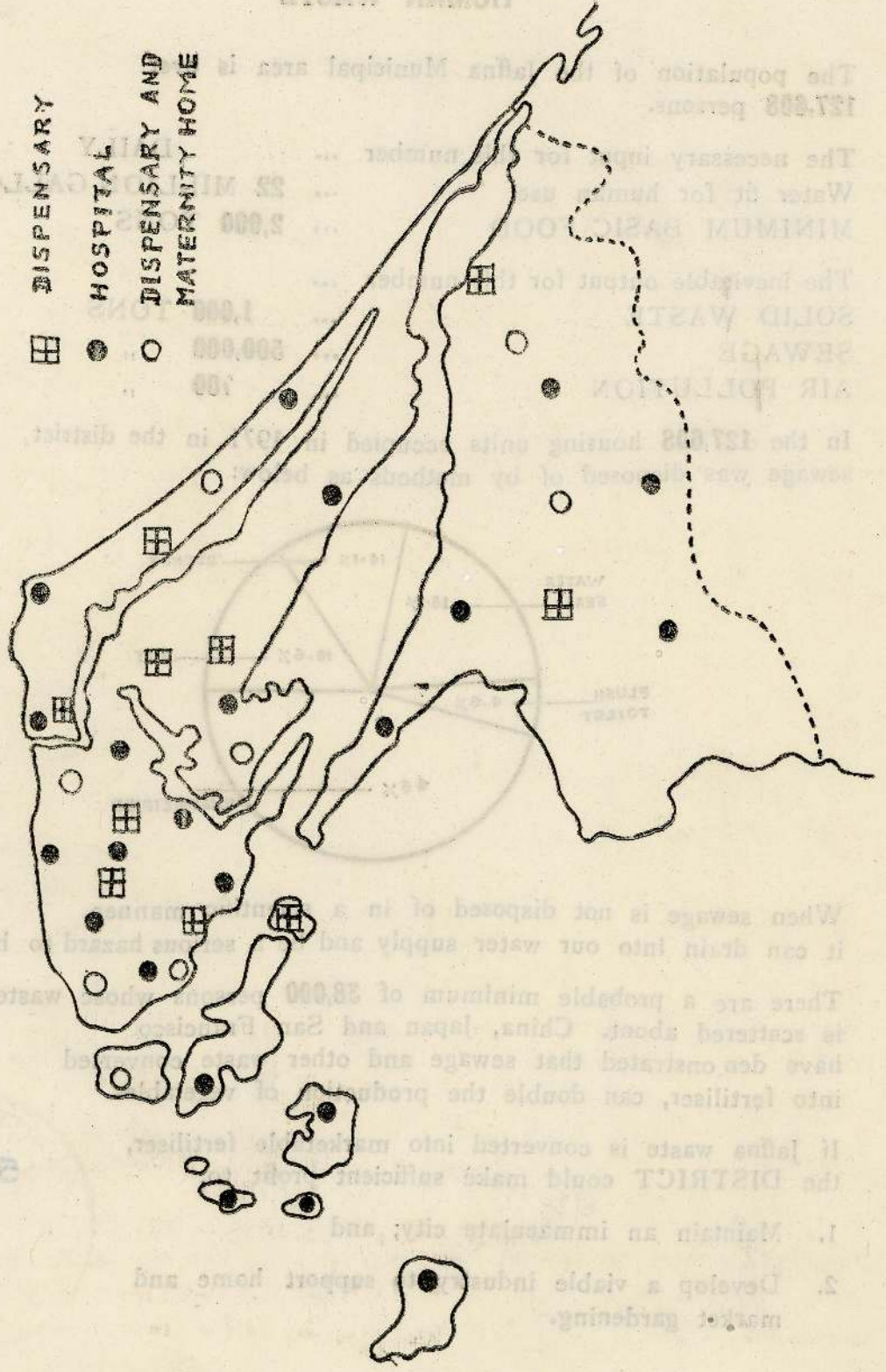
There are a probable minimum of **38,000** persons whose waste is scattered about. China, Japan and San Francisco have demonstrated that sewage and other waste converted into fertiliser, can double the production of vegetables.

If Jaffna waste is converted into marketable fertiliser, the DISTRICT could make sufficient profit to,

1. Maintain an immaculate city; and
2. Develop a viable industry to support home and market gardening.



HUMAN WASTE



DISPENSARY

HOSPITAL

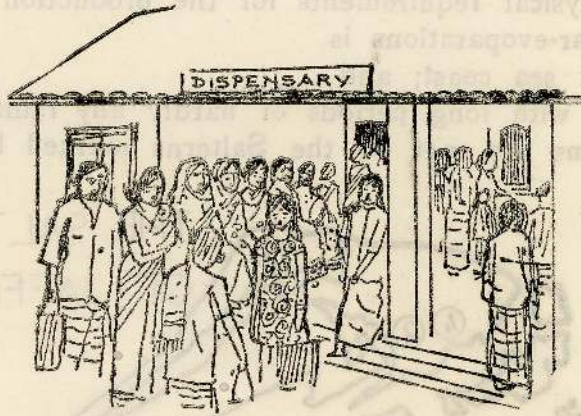
DISPENSARY AND
MATERNITY HOME



HEALTH CARE

Six of every **1,000** people in our population seek hospital treatment every day.

Therefore, in Jaffna **4,265** people visit a health unit everyday.



At the present rate of population growth in Jaffna by 1981, **780 MORE** people will be attending hospital DAILY.

By **2000 AD**, daily hospital visits will be made by nearly **11,400** persons.

The annual increase in need for hospitalisation will be **330** beds.

Staff who will need quarters;
Equipment and medicines and storage for them;
Fresh water supplies and public transport —
must increase proportionately.

There are **8 MOH's**; **36 Hospitals**; **3.6 beds per 1,000 population** and **3,395** per one dispensary.

Including private practitioners, the SHS division of Jaffna has **28.7 doctors per 100,000 population**.

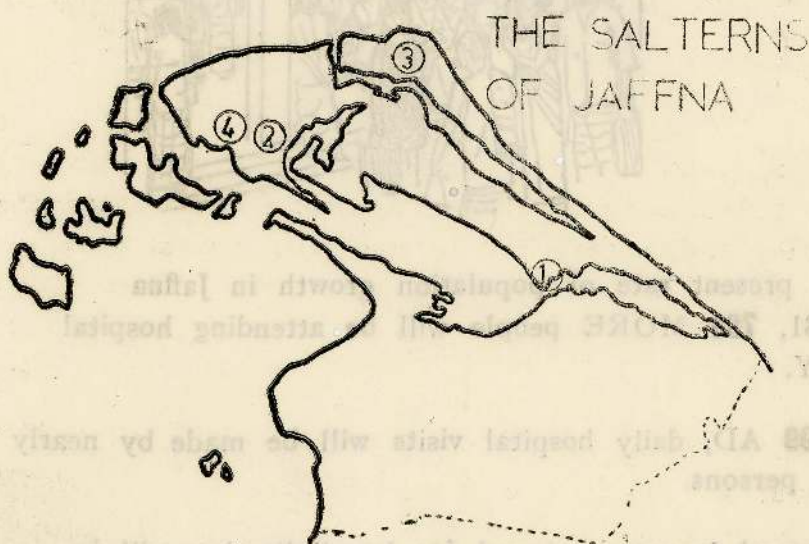
Jaffna has the lowest midwife-doctor ratio in Sri Lanka.

SALT

As Pliny said, the higher enjoyments of life would not exist without salt.

Jaffna could produce salt in high quality and sufficient quantity for export, as well as local consumption.

The major physical requirements for the production of salt by solar-evaporations is flat land by a sea coast; and a blazing sun with long periods of hardly any rainfall. These conditions are met by the Salterns marked below;



| SALTERN | EXTENT | ANNUAL COLLECTION |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1 Elephant Pass | 350 Acres | 200,000 cwts |
| 2 Chiviyateru | 85 " | 21,000 " |
| 3 Karanavi | 92 " | 18,000 " |
| 4 Vellaparavi | 230 " | 107 " |

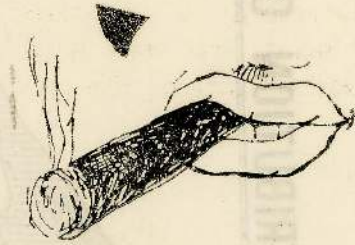
Currently these 4 salterns produce between 25 and 35% of Sri Lanka total production.

Experts say that Hambantota and Jaffna could each increase their salt production per annum 100 times and 40 times respectively.

TOBACCO

The **3,500** acres devoted to tobacco are among the richest, agricultural land in Jaffna. Chewing and other tobacco have their place, but the most famous product is the Jaffna Cheroot. Much of the leaf for the Cheroot is however, obtained from Kandy, Matale and Tamankaduwe. Currently about **3,700** persons are employed in the cigar industry.

1. the apprentice
2. the wrapper; and
3. the cutter



450 million cigars are produced annually. With modern methods and local production of the relevant leaf, production, employment and profits could be multiplied several times, because the Jaffna cigar has an international market.

SUNN HEMP

This plant is a rich source of nitrogen and humus and survives with very little water. It produces an excellent fibre second^{ly} only jute; and the tops and leaves serve as manure.

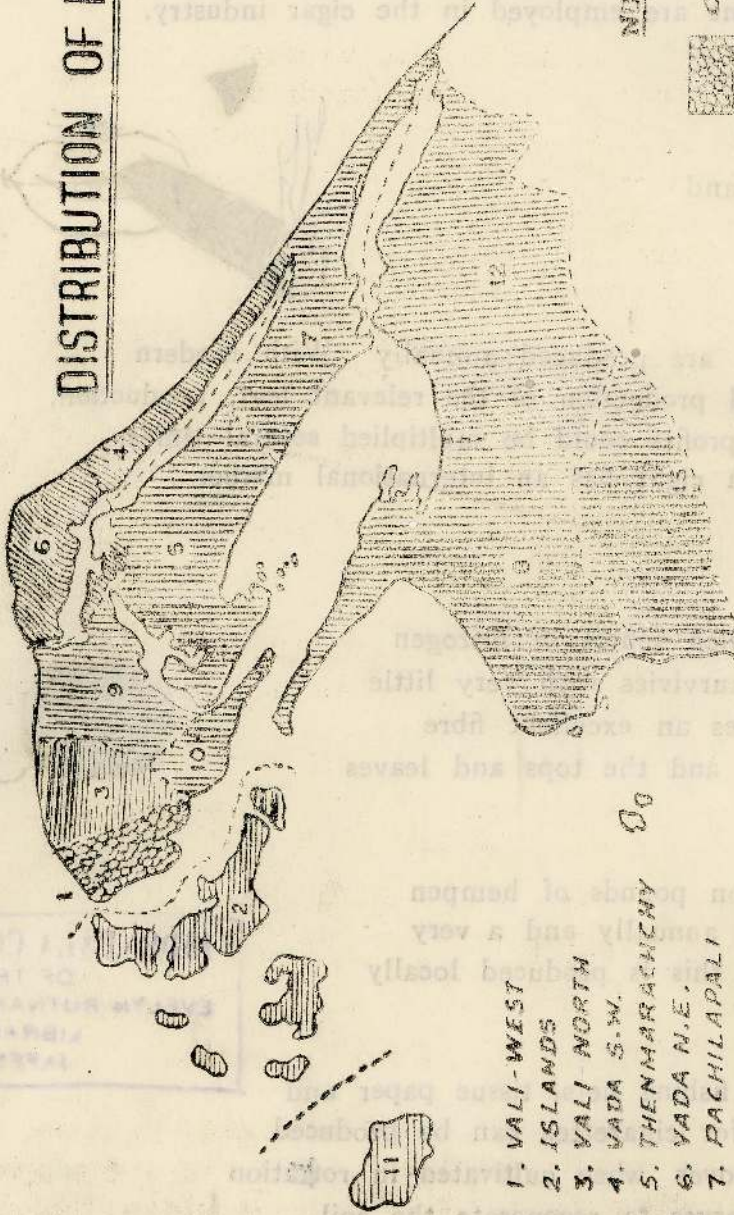


Nearly one million pounds of hempen twine is required annually and a very small fraction of this is produced locally in Karainagar.

Sports nets and fishing nets, tissue paper and wrapping paper for cigarettes can be produced also. And more-over when cultivated in rotation with paddy, it serves to regenerate the soil.

INDRAPALA COLLECTION
OF THE
EVELYN RUTNAM INSTITUTE
LIBRARY
JAFFNA

DISTRIBUTION OF PALMYRAH



**NUMBER OF TREES
PER SQ. MILE.**

-  OVER 30,000.
-  30,000 - 20,000.
-  20,000 - 10,000.
-  UNDER 10,000.

1. VALI-WEST
2. ISLANDS
3. VALI-NORTH
4. VADA S.W.
5. THENMARACHENY
6. VADA N.E.
7. PACHILAPALI
8. POONAKARI
9. VALI-EAST
10. JAFFNA.
11. DELFT
12. KARACHI
13. THUNUKKAI

THE PALMYRAH

There are approximately **40,000** acres covered by about **77** million palmyrah palms in the Jaffna District. With systematic cultivation, it may be possible to increase the numbers per acre to even **1,000** trees.

This palm grows sturdy and tall in the most inhospitable soils; and is put to an abundance of uses: Many of which have the potential for considerable economic development.

From the best palms **2** gallons of sweet toddy may be tapped, to give us sugar.

16 gallons can make **22** lbs. of Jaggery, and

1 gallon can make $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of high quality white sugar.

50 palmyrah palms in Thikkam near Polikandy yielded as much sugar as **1** acre of cane.

Ayurveda attributes many medicinal properties to sweet toddy and modern research has confirmed the presence in it, of Vitamins B & C.

From the orange palmyrah fruit — we can make jams and cordials, rich in Vitamins A & D.

A delicious, nutritious flour can be derived from the sun-dried tender root. It is widely believed that the cow which eats palmyrah leaf as fodder, increases her yield of milk.

The hard durable timber from the trunk is used for house building; which is a most valuable commodity for a developing ~~an~~ area beset by deforestation and a growing need for timber.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Why do prices go up and down? They are many answers. They include the truth that, when a few people want a commodity of which there is a great deal, the price of that commodity is low. BUT,

when many people want a commodity of which there is **NOT ENOUGH TO GO ROUND**, the price of that commodity is high.

As more and more people want commodities of which there is available only a fairly fixed maximum amount, the price will go higher and higher.

| COMMODITY | PRICE | PRICE |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | 1960 | 1980 |
| 1 Measure RICE | 2 50 | 7.00 |
| 1 egg | .25 cts. | .90 cts. |
| 1 pint milk | .70 cts. | 2.00 |
| 1 lb. average fish | 2.00 | 6.00 |
| 1 lb. Murunga | .10 cts. | 1.00 |
| 1 yard poplin | 2.10 | 9.00 |
| 1 cup plain tea | .05 cts. | .35 cts. |
| 1 Jaffna Cheroot | .01 cts. | .12 cts. |
| 1 Pilla of Toddy | .20 cts. | 2.50 |
| 1 Urban Larcham of land | 1,000 00 | 10,000.00 |

In Jaffna, the prices of basic commodities such as those listed above have increased drastically.

WHY?

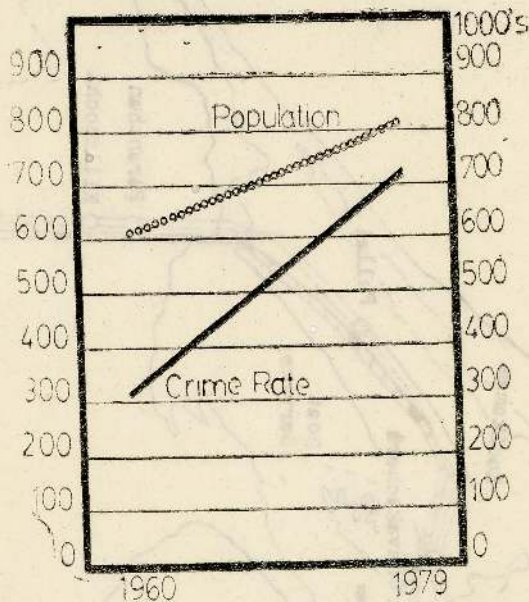
Because there are more and more people and their needs have multiplied too: while the resource base from which all needs must be met, is fixed and finite.

CRIME

As man builds his home, closer and closer to the next man's home; as more and more people pile into the same class-room, bus, shop and hospital ward - crime increases.

Each person has less space; less resources; a smaller portion of the fixed and finite loaf of this world, from which all of us have to live. In Jaffna in 1960, there were **311** instances of grave crime recorded by the police.

At the end of 1979, there were **727**. In that same period, the population grew from about **600,000** to about **816,000**.



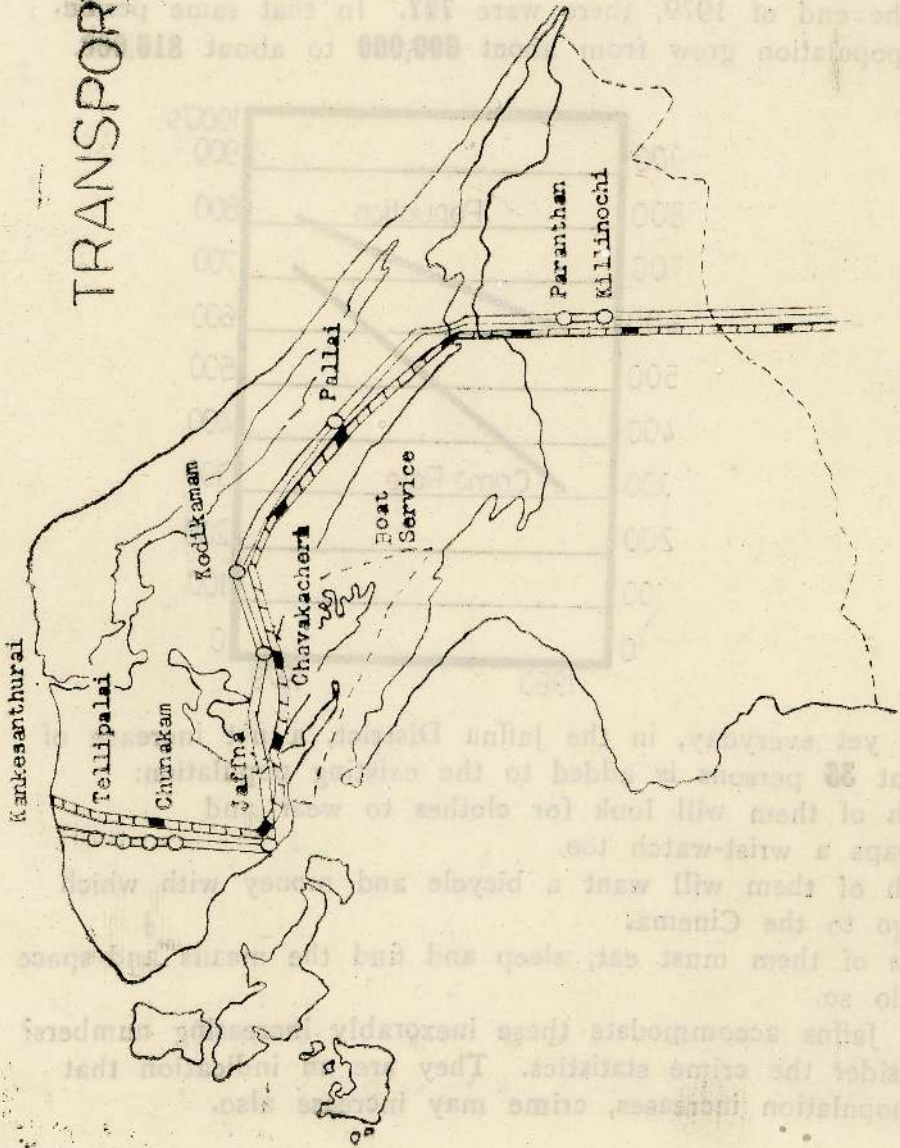
And yet everyday, in the Jaffna District, a net increase of about **35** persons is added to the existing population: Each of them will look for clothes to wear and perhaps a wrist-watch too. Each of them will want a bicycle and money with which to go to the Cinema. Each of them must eat, sleep and find the means and space to do so. Can Jaffna accommodate these inexorably increasing numbers? Consider the crime statistics. They are an indication that as population increases, crime may increase also.

TRANSPORT

== Main Roads

--- Rail Roads

o Stations



THE MORE PEOPLE, THE MORE PUBLIC TRANSPORT IS NEEDED

In August 1971, **117,411** bus tickets were sold.

By August 1980, this figure had increased to **164,250**.

Approximately five thousand people use a bus every single day, in the Jaffna District.

In a single month, **1,573** train tickets were sold from the main station in Jaffna alone. In the whole district, approximately **9,000** travellers use the train each month.

As more children enrol in schools; marriages take place and new housewives go marketing; young people start jobs and training courses; and more persons have more business in more government offices.

4 to 5 hundred MORE persons will need public transport EVERY SINGLE DAY.

Currently **201** buses are in operation:

The time-table requirement is **231**: and will increase, as population increases.

Proportionately, more roads suited to take them

and more depots for their maintenance will be necessary too.

The same is true for railways.

Already serious deficiencies characterise public travel.

FOR THE DEVELOPMENT EFFORT TO SUCCEED, workers must reach their work places, and start work at the necessary time;

getting to school must not take longer than it must;

the government business of citizens should conclude in the short spare time at their disposal.

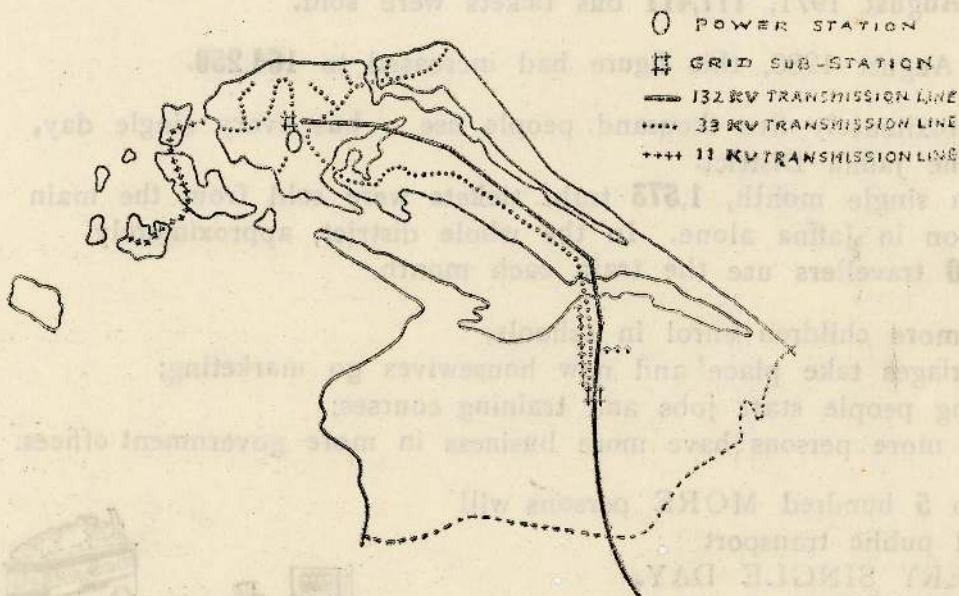
Travel must not be of such a kind, as to leave travellers, unfit for the work, waiting at the end of the journey.

An efficient public transport system is a necessary ingredient of a modern society and modern marketing.

This cannot be achieved while travel needs multiply so fast.



ELECTRICAL SUPPLY



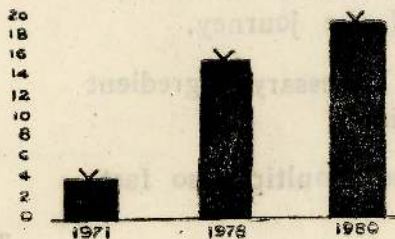
Even in the remotest village, a child is studying and needs good light to do so.

Everywhere the price of Kerosene and firewood raises the question of low-cost energy for cooking.

As the national demand for electricity peaks at increasingly high levels, the supply at the periphery is reduced.

Thermal power becomes necessary, increasing the cost to the consumer. Power cuts become routine.

JAFFNA DISTRICT MEGOWATT DEMAND.



The energy needs of Industries as at Paranthan and KKS, will multiply as our economy develops; and our population grows. How are all these needs to be met?

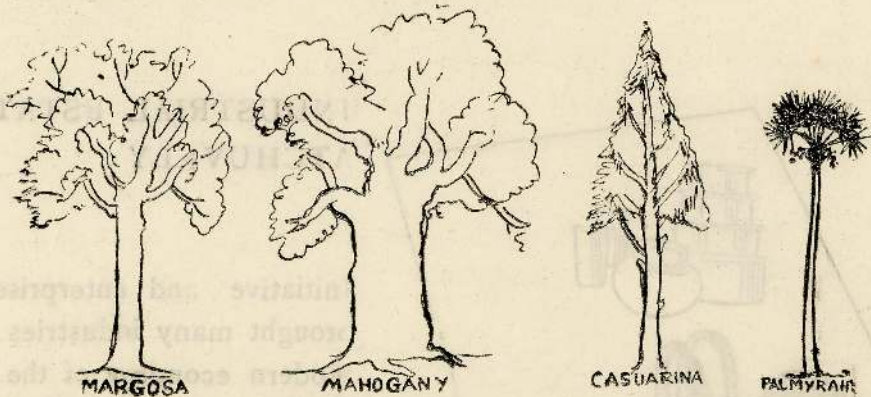
INDUSTRIAL ESTATE ATCHUVELY



Initiative and enterprise have brought many industries to the modern economy of the Jaffna District. While much of the raw materials are brought in from else-where, vigorous scrutiny is being made of the potential of resources within the district itself.

As science progresses, new horizons open. Yet, none of this new knowledge can be put to economic use unless MAN activates it. We are dependant upon our own skills, our own common sense, our own will to **PLAN for PROSPERITY.**

AGRICULTURE DEPENDS ON FOREST



Was this Northern stretch forested once? as the legends imply: with temples sheltered by great trees and palaces surrounded by forests, maintained for hunting game.

WHERE ARE THE FORESTS NOW? What has happened to the Margosa and Mahogany which used to grow in such abundance?

It is trees which protect rainwater from the heat of the sun and allows the parched earth to soak it up. Without trees, Jaffna cannot make maximum use of even the little rain that falls.

Every single year,
At the present population growth rate
JAFFNA must cut

1,523 trees for housing

1,250 trees for school buildings;

AND WHAT ABOUT FUEL AND FURNITURE?

There are only,
87,500 acres of forest cover in Jaffna.

HOW CAN WE AFFORD TO CUT TREES AT THE RATE WE DO?

The Forest Department is making every effort

1. to provide forest cover for the conservation of rain water and enrichment of the soil; and
2. for the Timber needs of the people.

They have developed a variety of Casuarina which will grow on sandy, salty beaches. **50** acres of of Manalkadu are beginning to clothe the sands with forest, as the name itself implies.

PLAN FOR PROSPERITY

Government has provided the District of Jaffna with **39** special Family Health clinics and Family Health facilities in all health **Units**.

Thus the means are at hand for all adults to have only the number of children they truly wish to have.

The Family Planning Association works closely with government to help all of us to **HAVE ONLY THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN WE WANT.**

The FPASL project for distributing contraceptives in the community aims at providing a **SAFE** contraceptive —
at the **PLACE** required
at the **TIME** required
in the **MANNER** required
and at the **PRICE** required.



This is part of the effort to **BALANCE OUR RESOURCES** with our population. If this **BALANCE** is established, **SOCIAL STABILITY** and **INDIVIDUAL HAPPINESS** have a good chance of being established too.

Sri Lanka in general and Jaffna in particular has so much.

INTELLIGENCE and a proud, longstanding **CIVILISATION.**

A favourable geography of sun, regular rains and a richly arable earth; flanked by seas teeming with fish.

Life in these circumstances can be well worth living.

IT IS FOR US TO MAKE IT SO.

FPASL PROJECT ACTIVITY

A motor bicycle roars over a thin belt of land which connects the mainland to the island of Allaipiddy. It is our Project Officer Mr. A. S. Poovendran, with his message of Family Health. **280** families live here, wresting a livelihood from fishing and agriculture, the produce of which they sell in Jaffna **5** miles away.

The basic needs approach is adopted here, as well as in other project areas; with family planning as one of the methods by which life's burdens may be eased. The **182** families of Mankumpan saw the work in Allaipiddy and requested the FPASL to come into their own village. Here, there is a small pocket of Muslims too.

The resources of these **2** areas are meagre; the life - one of unremitting toil. And yet, their roots are deep and stable. They will go into the outside world to earn, but it is here that they feel they belong.

Therefore, they view with horror and anger, the lorries which come to mine their sand for building material. The high dunes are lower and in some areas sand has been cut away below sea level, leaving their total water supply open to the risk of sea water.

Already in Vatharawathi, **245** families find their soil too saline for cultivation. The inhabitants of this project area have one short cultivation season during the monsoon and are forced to go out to other areas as agricultural labourers, to survive for the rest of the year. Drinking water is a major problem—it has to be piped **4** miles from Puttur. When this water scheme was mooted in **1962**, the population it was meant to serve was about **1,100**. Today, as the scheme is completed, that population was grown to **1,800**. Such is the race that resources have to run, to keep pace with population growth. A tidal well in the area can supply **30** acres. How is the growing population to manage?

The **152** families of Kapputhur share these problems. There are no clinic facilities and the **23** acceptors of Depo Provera walk **4** miles to the Hospital for their injections. Within the prosperous and advanced Chunnakam and Uduvil area, a small pocket of **163** families live in Yama Junction. Cigar rolling and the cultivation of Tobacco and onions provide a subsistence economy. Here too, the FPASL programme is working to establish a brighter future for the people.

In all **5** areas the number of children visualised as ideal, ranges from **4** or **5** among the older and more conservative; to **2** or **3** among the younger adults. But the over-riding factor in family size appears to be, the unquestioned necessity for a son. Slowly, but surely, the demand for family planning services is out-stripping the supply. This must not be allowed to happen, if the motivational effort expanded in these areas is to remain credible and rewarding.



In 1961 the population over 18 in 4 villages of the project was 1,855 and the total population approximately was 3,000.

Today it is ^{about} 2,552 ^{and} just under 6 000 ~~and about~~ are children under 15 years. How soon will they grow and marry and start families of their own; 10% of women between 15 and 19 are likely to marry; 46% of those between 20 and 24 years; and 47% of those between 25 and 29 years. The number of women born in the 1960's was much higher than those born in the 1950's and 1960's. Therefore, the number of women of child-bearing age will increase at an increasing rate in the years to come.

The family Health message is crucial to them. Much of the future depends upon the decisions the women will take.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Very many busy persons gave the Audio - Visual Data Bank their time and attention, in order to produce this population statement on the Administrative District of Jaffna. It is not possible to name every one of them, but my most grateful thanks are given to them all and most especially to the members of the Jaffna District Action Committee of the FPASL, Government Agent Mr. Yogendra Duraiswamy and his wife Mrs. Poo Duraiswamy; Mrs. Anthoniya Swaminathan, Prof. W. L. Jayasingham, Prof. K. Indrapala, Mr. N. Somasundaram of the IDB Mr. T. Kunasekaram of the Water Resources Board Mr. Gnanalingam of the SLEB, Mr. Nagarajnam of the CTB, Inspector Thiruchitampalam of the Pclice, Mesdames Nadarajah, and Ramachandran of the Parasakthy Vidyalayam; and Mr. Sivaprakasam, whose artistry graces many of these pages. This work could not have been done without the energetic and intelligent interest taken in it, by Mr. Kala Parameshwaran, Mr. Puvendran and Miss Krishna Thangavel, all of whom I thank most sincerely. Grateful thanks are also due to the Catholic Press which printed this material.

Nimali Kannangara,
Audio Visual Data Bank,
Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka.
December 1980.





SOME SOCIAL INDICATORS

