

1. INFORMATION ON DIVISIONAL SECRETARIAT

1.1 BASIC INFORMATION OF THE DIVISION

• Divisional Secretariat	>>>>>>>>	Vadamaradchy East
• Electoral District	>>>>>>>>	Jaffna
• Electoral Division	>>>>>>>>	Point Pedro
• Electoral Number	>>>>>>>>	v
• District	>>>>>>>>	Jaffna
• No.of GN Divisions	>>>>>>>>	18
• No. of villages	>>>>>>>>	42
• No.of Families	>>>>>>>>	5526
• No.of Members(Population)	>>>>>>>>	16691
• Land Extent	>>>>>>>>	188.938 sq km
• Average Rainfall	>>>>>>>>	165.52 mm
• Mean Temperature	>>>>>>>>	28.85 °C

1.2 TERRITORY

Total area of the Divisional Secretariat Vadamaradchy East is 188.938 sqkm. It is situated in the North-eastern Part of Jaffna District of Sri Lanka, nearby the south part of India on the Indian Ocean. Jaffna is a peninsula which is divided into four major parts named as Vadamaradchy, Thenmaradchy, Valikamam and Island. The area Vadamaradchy is divided into three Administrative divisions such as Vadamaradchy North, Vadamaradchy Southwest and Vadamaradchy East divisional secretariats.

The districts; Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu, the divisional secretariats; Point Pedro, Pachchilaipalli and Chavakacheri, and the great Indian Ocean bound the secretariat Vadamaradchy East. Vadamaradchy East is bounded by the districts; Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu on the east, the divisional secretariats; Pachchilaipalli and Chavakacheri on the south and the divisional secretariat Point Pedro on the west. The great Indian Ocean borders the divisional secretariat Vadamaradchy East to the north.

Geographic structure of Vadamaradchy East is a narrow stripe-like landmass. It consists of a long rockless sandy beach of 56km with fishing and tourism capacity in its northeast part. West side of it is bounded by lengthy lagoon enveloped by mangroves. Climate over the region is similar to the other districts of Northern Province. Southwest and northeast monsoons bring rain to the region.

Vadamaradchy East is consist of four out of the five landscapes of classified lands in the ancient Tamil literature. They are “Mullai” – forest (pastoral tract), “Marutham” – farm land (wet land), “Neithal” – Seashore (littoral land) and “Paalai” arid land (parched zones). It is also a region where people living in harmony with nature.

On the subject of road structure of Division, A and B class roads are maintained by the Road Development Authority (RDA) and C, D Class roads are

maintained by Road Development Department (RDD). Internal (cross) roads are maintained by the local government, Point Pedro. Vadamardchi East Divisional Secretariat is located 59 km away from Jaffna Town, 32 km away from Point Pedro and 30 km away from Kilinochchi town. Two main avenues are there for transport from the division to other the major towns of the island. The Point Pedro – Maruthankerny road and the Kevil – Maruthankerny Road, which connects the A9 road via Puththukadu bypass road.

The divisional secretariat Vadamardchi East consists 42 villages. Administrative activities are undertaken by dividing these 42 villages into 18 Grama Niladhari Divisions. As per available records, there are 16691 civilians/ people from 5526 Families live in the Divisional Secretariat area.

1.3 RESOURCES

Human and Natural resources play major roles in development. The followings are the available natural resources.

1. Mangroves
2. Sand dunes
3. Paddy
4. Agriculture
5. Sea
6. Fisheries
7. Fine water
8. Palmyra & Coconut
9. Jamun Trees/ Fruits
10. Beaches
11. Sanctuaries

1.4 DETAILS OF GRAMA NILADHARI (GN) DIVISIONS

No	Name of GN division	Number of GN division	Area (in sq km)	No.Of Villages	Name of Village
01	Manatkadu	J/418	5.421	1	01. Manatkadu
02	Kudaththanai	J/419	10.598	4	01. Kudaththanai West 02. Kudaththanai East 03. Valikkandy 04. Malikaithidal
03	Kudththanai North	J/420	5.871	2	Kudaththanai North Nagathampiran Kudiyetram
04	Potpathy	J/421	1.854	2	Potpathy East Potpathy West
05	Ampan	J/422	13.775	3	01. Ampan West 02. Ampan East 03. Koddodai
06	Nagarkovil East	J/423	4.367	1	01. Nagarkovil East
07	Nagarkovil West	J/424	5.530	1	01. Nagarkovil West
08	Nagarkovil South	J/425	21.196	3	01. Nagarkovil South 02. Kudarappu 03. Kudarappu North
09	Chempianpattu North	J/426	4.998	3	01. Mamunai 02. Chempianpattu North 03. Thanipanai
10	Chempianpattu South	J/427	7.881	3	01. Maniyawalai 02. Irakkam 03. Nelliyan
11	Maruthankerny	J/428	9.222	3	01. Thalaiyadi 02. Maruthankerny North 03. Maruthankerny South

12	Vaththirayan	J/429	4.653	2	01. Vaththirayan North 02. Vaththirayan South
13	Uduththurai	J/430	4.964	4	01. Uduththurai North 02. Uduththurai East 03. Uduththurai South 04. Vempady
14	Aliyavalai	J/431	4.211	2	01. Aliyavalai 02. Kodukkilay
15	Vettalaikerny	J/432	14.469	2	01. Idaikkadu 02. Vinayakapuram
16	Mulliyan	J/433	13.792	2	01. Mulliyan (Kaddaikkadu) 02. Niththiyaveddai
17	Pokkaruppu	J/434	18.839	2	01. Kevil 02. Pokkaruppu 03. Vannan Kulam
18	Chundikkulam	J/435	37.297	2	01. Chundikkulam
Total			188.938	42	

Source : Divisional Secretariat, Vadammaradchy East

2. POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

2.1 POPULATION

2.1.1 POPULATION DENSITY

Year	Persons / Sq.km
2019	87.53
2020	86.18
2021	87.02
2022	87.85
2023	88.50
2024	88.34

Source: Divisional Secretariat, Vadamaradchy East

2.1.2 AGE WISE POPULATION

Age	Year (2023)	Year (2024)
0 – 04	875	866
05 – 09	1055	1102
10 – 14	1043	1455
15 – 19	1506	1554
20 – 24	1379	1369
25 – 44	5614	5579
45 – 64	3192	3136
65 Above	1678	1630
All	16722	16691

Source : Divisional Secretariat, Vadamaradchy East

2.1.3 EDUCATION WISE POPULATION

S.N	School Name	Students Population (No. of Students)			
		1-5	6-11	12-13	Total
1	J/Ampan AMTMS	73	97	52	222
2	J/Manatkadu RCTMS	68	123	22	213
3	J/Kudaththanai GTMS	49	40	-	89
4	J/Nagarkovil MV	72	107	-	179
5	J/KudaththanaiKaraiyoorAMTMS	32	61	-	93
6	J/Potpathy RCTMS	27	21	-	48
7	J/Uduththurai MV	-	236	105	341
8	J/ Uduththurai Hindu Primary School	134	-	-	134
9	J/Aliyawalai CCTMS	64	190	41	295
10	J/Maruthankerny HTMS	65	175	-	240
11	J/Chempianpattu GTMS	30	196	-	226
12	J/VettilaikernyParameswara Vid	30	124	-	154
13	J/Thalaiyady RCTMS	30	-	-	30
14	J/Chempianpattu RCTMS	29	-	-	29
15	J/Mamunai GTMS	50	-	-	50
16	J/Kaddaikadu RCTMS	103	181	18	302
17	J/Kevil GTMS	45	-	-	45
18	J/Vettilaikerny RCTMS	28	-	-	28
19	Special Students (J/Aliyawalai CCTMS)	2			2
Total		929	1551	238	2718

Source: Zonal Education Office, Vadamaradchy

Abbreviations

M.V- Maha Vidyalaya

CCTM- Church of Ceylon Tamil Mixed

RCTM – Roman Catholic Tamil Mixed

GTM _ Government Tamil Mixed

V- Vidyalayam

2.1.4 POPULATION GENDER WISE

Density	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Male	8188	8063	8126	8202	8214	8179
Female	8365	8233	8286	8411	8508	8512
Total	16553	16296	16412	16613	16722	16691

Source : Divisional Secretariat, Vadammaradchy East

2.1.5 ETHNIC WISE POPULATION

Year	Tamil	Sinhalese	Muslims	Total
2019	16542	—	11	16553
2020	16287	-	9	16296
2021	16400	3	9	16412
2022	16599	5	9	16613
2023	16716	1	5	16722
2024	16684	2	5	16691

Source : Divisional Secretariat, Vadammaradchy East

2.2 EMPLOYMENT

2.2.1 FAMILY WISE OCCUPATIONS – 2024

S.No	Occupation	No. of Families	No. of Members
01	Government Officers	479	627
02	Cooperative employees	8	8
03	NGO'S e Employees	13	13
04	Local NGOS Employees	23	35
05	Bank Employees	11	11
06	Boad Employees	5	8
07	Other Institute Employees	15	15
08	Farmers	495	722
09	Farm Labors	207	258
10	Fisherman	2374	4167
11	Private Sector	149	214
12	Masons	128	137
13	Carpenters	31	31
14	Welders	16	16
15	Plumbers	09	10
16	Electricians	21	24
17	Barbenders	07	10
18	Foodprepares	56	67
19	Garland makers	02	02
20	Beauticians	14	14
21	Printing	09	09
22	Textile products	43	64
23	Others	517	935
Total		4632	7453

Source: Divisional Secretariat, Vadamaradchy East

2.2.2SELF EMPLOYMENT

S. N	Categories		No
1	Crafts made of Palmyra	Male	0
		Female	4
2	Production of other Crafts (waste paper, coconut shell etc.)	Male	0
		Female	0
3	Cottage Industries (Food Preparation, Beverage, Candle Products, etc.)	Male	10
		Female	27
4	Goat Rearing	Male	37
		Female	44
5	Cattle Farming	Male	27
		Female	13
6	Poultry Farming	Male	16
		Female	45
7	Dry fish Production	Male	32
		Female	31
8	Garland Makers	Male	3
		Female	2
9	Small Enterprises (Small shops ...)	Male	77
		Female	23
10	Home Garden	Male	20
		Female	70
11	Others	Male	42
		Female	40
Total		Male	264
		Female	299

Source: Divisional Secretariat, Vadamaradchy East

2.2.3 FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT - 2024

Country	Male	Female
Middle East	48	16
Europe	38	14
Others	0	0

Source: Divisional Secretariat, Vadamardchy East

2.2.4 OCCUPATIONS AND LABOUR FORCE – 2024

S. N	Occupations		No
01	Government Officers	Male	303
		Female	324
02	Boad Employees	Male	06
		Female	02
03	Bank Employees	Male	06
		Female	05
04	Cooperative Employees	Male	06
		Female	02
05	InternationalNGOs Employees	Male	06
		Female	07
06	Local NGOs Employees	Male	16
		Female	19
07	Private Sector Employees	Male	140
		Female	74
08	Farmers	Male	622
		Female	100
09	Farm Labors	Male	162

		Female	96
10	Fisherman	Male	3178
		Female	989
11	Carpenters	Male	30
		Female	01
12	Welders	Male	16
		Female	0
13	Plumbers	Male	10
		Female	0
14	Electricians	Male	21
		Female	03
15	Printing and Binding works	Male	08
		Female	01
16	Masons	Male	137
		Female	0
18	Beauticians	Male	4
		Female	10
19	Others	Male	730
		Female	261
20	Pensioners	Male	59
		Female	36
Total		Male	5460
		Female	1930

Source: Divisional Secretariat, Vadamardchy East

2.2.5 Unemployed summary - 2024 (Age 16-55)

S.N	G.N Division	No of person	Total permanent Employees	No of unemployed	No of Graduates	No of persons Accessed Vocational Training	No of persons do not Access to any Training
01	Manatkatu	660	395	31	--	02	29
02	Kudaththanai	887	572	70	03	15	52
03	Kudaththanai North	322	235	18	02	11	05
04	potpathi	325	210	22	01	06	15
05	Ampan	521	270	56	03	13	40
06	Nagarkovil east	363	220	38	01	17	20
07	Nagarkovil west	355	190	28	01	07	20
08	Nagarkovil south	212	96	25	02	12	11
09	Chempianpattu North	725	577	36	02	07	27
10	Chempianpattu South	418	252	42	01	07	34
11	Maruthankerny	995	534	47	02	02	43
12	Vaththirayan	680	630	35	02	06	27
13	Uduththurai	1165	715	64	05	05	54
14	Aliyawalai	858	756	35	02	07	26
15	Vettilaikerny	588	511	32	01	05	26
16	Mulliyan	912	550	48	01	01	46
17	Pokkaruppu	305	165	31	--	12	19
18	Chundikulam	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total		10291	6878	658	29	135	494

Source: Divisional Secretariat, Vadamardchy East

2.3 INCOME

2.3.1 FAMILY AVERAGE INCOME

Estimated average monthly income of family is approximately Rs. 5000.00.

Major source of income generation is Agriculture and fisheries sectors.

Income	Families
Below Rs 6000	844
Rs 6001 - 10000	1288
Rs 10001 - 15000	1045
Rs 15001 - 20000	614
Rs 20001 - 250000	488
Rs 25001 - 40000	423
Rs 40001 - 50000	276
Rs 50001 – 75000	181
Rs 75001 - 100000	91
Rs 100001 - 140000	53
Rs 140001 - 200000	09
Rs 200001 - 250000	04
250001 Above	12
Total family	5527

Source: Divisional Secretariat, Vadamadachy East

3. AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is another important sector in Vadamadachy East. The area of Vadamadachy East is about 14500sqkm. 900 hectares (ha) of paddy fields are accessible for paddy cultivation. Only around 600ha field used for the paddy cultivation yearly. The rest 300 ha fields, not used for cultivation, are private lands. If actions taken to implant those abandoned private land properly, the yield of paddy will enhance the supply of paddy in the district. There are numerous reasons for abandoned lands with no cultivation as follows.

- Most of the land owners purchased the fields and keep with real estate purpose.
- The owners of lands live far away from this division.
- Some of the fields located in non-residential areas.
- There are transport and conservation issues emerge as well as the fields located remotely.
- Owners apprise reluctant to cultivation upon their personal interests (No need additional income)
- No seasonal rain falls received on time to breed the paddy and the rain falls received either in massive quantity or in a much less quantity at a time due to climate change nowadays.
- Excess train water in the lagoon should be removed into sea through the irrigation sluices of Thondaimanaru barrage to safeguard the paddy fields: the purposes of conserving underground water level and freshwater fishing system prevent from reducing redundant rain water removed into sea at Thondaimanaru, where the irrigation barrage is built and of which sluices must be opened to push the excess water into sea by the irrigation department, leave the redundant rain water stay in

the fields even at harvesting times, which affects the whole process of paddy cultivation and yielding.

In addition to the 900-ha paddy land, there are about 1500 ha wet land which is used for nothing. They are used for just preserving rainwater. If the lands modified into farmland and crops cultivated using the modern systematic technologies and methods used in East Asian countries like China, Bangladesh, Japan and so on, agriculture products will raise the production level at local and national level rather than income and employment opportunities increased.

Agriculture and livestock are also the main ways of income generation. Paddy cultivation, field crops, vegetable cultivation, livestock and animal husbandry are the common practices. Due to the war, agricultural equipment such as tractors water pumps, mammoths, axes and land vehicles were lost in addition to this fertile land. Most fertile lands had been abandoned and damaged due to land mines and shelling. Majority of jungles and bushes in agricultural lands have been cleared by government funds and portion of lands have to be cleared in order to cultivate in future yet. In animal husbandry gist forming, dairy farming and poultry farming are main activities.

3.2 EXTENT OF AGRICULTURE

The extent of paddy land in Vadamadurai East Divisional Secretariat division is about 600.00 Ha. Most part of paddy lands have been abandoned in Nagarkovil South, Vaththirajan, Uduthurai, Maruthankerny, Vettalaikerny and Pokkaruppu due to during war period. Especially, in Nagarkovil South, landmines have to be cleared yet. These lands are fertile and can be used for agriculture.

3.3 EXTENT OF PADDY LAND

SEASON	2017- 2018	2018- 2019	2019- 2020	2020- 2021	2021- 2022	2022- 2023	2023- 2024
Maha Season (Ha)	670	670	670	680	688	672	830
Yala Season (Ha)	-	-	-	--	-	-	-
Total	670	670	670	680	688	672	830

Source: Agrarian Service Centre , Ampan

3.4 PADDY YIELD

SEASON	2015- 2016	2016- 2017	2017- 2018	2018- 2019	2019- 2020	2020- 2021	2021- 2022	2022- 2023	2023- 2024
Maha Season(Mt)	50	49	1200	1200	1100	1464	1464	1660	671.84
Total Production (Mt)	50	49	1200	1200	1100	1464	1464	1660	671.84

Source: Agrarian Service Centre, Ampan

3.5 IRRIGATION

Rainfed agriculture is traditional method followed in this area by the farmers. Watering from ponds and wells are also used for agriculture activities in other seasons. As the main crop is paddy, only rainy season they do cultivate paddy and after small crops like grains and small onion are cultivated on a small scale.

3.6 OTHER CROPS AND VEGETABLES

Crops	2024	
	Maha	Yala
01. Chilli		
Extent (Ha)	50	27
Production (Mt)	500	270
02. Red Onion		
Extent (Ha)	61	134
Production (Mt)	397	2010
03. Black Gram		
Extent (Ha)	4.5	0
Production (Mt)	4.5	0
04. Green Gram		
Extent (Ha)	18	11
Production (Mt)	18	11
05. Cowpea		
Extent (Ha)	8	5.5
Production (Mt)	8	5.5
06. Ground Nut		
Extent (Ha)	9.5	4.5
Production (Mt)	19	9
07. Manioc		
Extent (Ha)	6	6
Production (Mt)	60	60
06. Other vegetables		
Extent (Ha)	34.5	55
Production (Mt)	345	550

Source: Agrarian Service Centre, Ampan

3.1 RAINFED CROPS

3.7.1 PALMYRAH

The division is abundant in Palmyrah trees. The trees are spread over the division. Fruitfulness of the trees is gained by people living locally. The tree is called as '*KATPAKATHARU*' in Tamil as its every part is a benefit.

The following things can be produced from the tree per year.

- Neera :180l (if needed more product can be made)
- Palm Toddy: 2000L
- Palm Sugar: 25kg
- Palm Jaggery: 16kg
- Palm coir: 10kg
- Palm fiber: 20kg
- Palm leave fiber: 3kg
- Firewood: 25kg

Palmyrah trees are actually a basement of poor people to protect and raise their livelihood. Foods for human and animals also included in many supplements available from Palmyrah trees. Construction goods, household appliances, home decoration goods and crafts are included as well.

The products produced from Palmyra tuber such as boiled Palmyra tuber, Palmyra odiyal (split & dried tuber), Palmyra odiyal flour, Palmyra boiled & tried tuber, boiled and tried Palmyra tuber flour and chips are delicious and manufactured in households traditionally. The products called '*panaddu*' and '*PaaniPanaddu*' are made of palm fruit source. They are healthy, nutritious and delicious gel foods taste like hot sweet and sour.

'*panaddu*' is made of palm fruit source only:

- Wash the fruit well and peel skin off

- Squish the fruit well and pour the source in a bowl. If you struggle to get source, get a little tamarind mixed in normal water, coat the fruit and then squish again.
- Filter the source through a filter covered by a clean cloth.
- Take a mat made of leaves or wooden boards and pour the squished source on it. The layer size should be very thin up to 2mm.
- Dry it on direct sunlight. If it has dried enough, on the next day or the day after next, do the same again, pour the source on the same mat or board with panaddu, and dry it. In this way, you should do three or 4 times, until the layer size of panaddu becomes one inch.
- After you reach the layer level, just dry the panaddu for one week on direct sun light until the layer size of dried panaddu becomes 5-7mm.
- Dried Panaddu with layer size of 5-7mm is ready to eat.

‘PaaniPanaddu:

- Get some dried panaddu and cut it into pieces (2x2cm)
- Get some sugar and boil it.
- Make ready pinch of ground pepper, little sesame and toasted rice, mix them into the liquefied sugar and stir well.
- Finally, mix the cut panaddu into the said mixture and stir well.
- Now PaaniPanaddu is ready to eat.

Demand seems at an increased rate, realizing the above vitalization of palm products. Howbeit, no one ever commenced the production at a company level like companies do for other products in south of Sri Lanka.

All parts of the tree are useful. It takes more than 20 years to get benefit from a Palmyrah tree but more than two hundred thousand of trees may be cut off

within the 20 years. Therefore, it is crucially important to protect the trees from deforestation and encouraging its plantation.

Nevertheless, it has been projected that we may lose one third of Palmyra trees in the next two decades. Due to the fact, everywhere plantation of the trees is encouraged. You just need a chosen piece of land and a palm nut to plant a Palmyra tree, no need to worry about anything else. If you drop a fine nut over the ground, it will grow itself. Even you do not need to water it.

Research should be carried out how the palm products can be institutionalized on a vast scale so that private investors can invest on this plantation and its products in future to increase local and national income and employment opportunities as well as exportation and invention of new products.

3.7.1.1 Plantation of Palmyrah

Vadamarachy East is rich in palmyrah resources. Palmyrah trees can be grown in all divisions, but in certain area they are concentrated. Palmyrah seeds are replanted recently to replace the loss of trees during war and tsunami, and enrich the people depend on palmyrah products for their livelihood. The worries regarding whole benefits of palmyrah are that they are not properly utilized by producing value added materials instead of raw materials. The number of trees have not been calculated until now after war. We expect to have a proper census of palmyrah in future in order to get maximum benefit of the plant and to plant palmyrah trees. Totally, 14000 seeds sown recently due to the development undertaken and as the trees cut off at increasing trend currently. Therefore, palmyrah tree plantation is legal and actions were also taken against unplanned removal of the trees to prevent deforestation in Chempianpattu North and (Kudarappu) G.N Divisions in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 by Palmyrah Development Board. There is a palmyrah board established at Chempianpattu North in order to supply the plants. 42,509 palmyrah seeds

planted by Divisional Secretariat with the funding of Palmyrah Board in 2019. Palmyra seeds have been planted in Chempiyanpattu, Mulliyan, Ampan in 2020 by Palmyrah Board with the coordination of divisional secretariat. In 2021, 11000 of the seeds have been planted with same coordination of Palmyrah Board and Divisional Secretariat in the following divisions: J/420, J/422, J/424, J/425, J/428, J/431, J/433. Neither actions were made by any parties regarding seeding nor any seed planted in 2022.

3.7.2 COCONUT

Coconut trees are fantabulous trees in the world. It is a necessary product in the day-to-day life of people live in Sri Lanka. The country was not depending on the product's income almost before the economic crisis. The situation is vice versa now. Government is utilizing every tiny opportunity to afford income. Citizens of Sri Lanka are also not an exception to the crisis. They have to spend more on the product because of high inflation level, increased exports of coconut and limited imports.

Vadamaradchy East is a notorious place for coconut cultivation. However, the production is very less comparing to the other places. The past war and inadequate economic standard of people can be suggested as causes. There are other reasons as well for the less cultivation of coconut.

- Fully-grown trees planted during war producing fewer coconuts as the trees were not looked after well.
- Coconuts cannot be planted like palm nuts. A preplan is very important to gain much yield. A mere plantation of coconut is another reason for less production of coconut over this division.
- Climate is another reason because during winter rainwater will stagnant over ground and during summer it is very hot and drought.

- Many coconut fields in the division do not show greenness and are wilting, as they have not been irrigated well in summer.
- Even though there are many varieties available in coconut plants and some of them can give benefits within 3 to 5 years, people are reluctant to do hard works nowadays. Their negligence is another reason why the products is less and not quality.
- A sample method of coconut plantation is given below for better benefit.
 - Pit size: depth: 2 - 4 ft. – width: 2 - 4 ft.
 - Put sea salt as much as possible (if available)
 - Put natural fertilizer/organic fertilizer.
 - Plantation of coconut.
 - Watering and putting fertilizer time to time.

Current situation of the country is compelling the government to increase production of coconut for filling the demand rises inside the country and for export to increase foreign currency. Therefore, a well-planned plantation will give much fruitfulness.

3.7.2.1 PLANTATION of COCONUT

The land of VadamardchyEast is full of sand and it is suitable for Coconut cultivation. After the Tsunami in 2014, most of the costal belts were declared as “Buffer Zone. Although, coconut trees can be grown nearby the lengthy coastal zone the buffer zone is a major barrier. But in some areas coconut trees grow well and still there is no densed coconut trees planted in the division. In 2020, about 48873 productive coconuts trees planted in Vadamardchy East Division. There are about 82937 estimated trees are in the division and there are also possibilities for initiation of coir production at small and medium level industries within the division. But market demand for the coir is very low in local and international markets are not accessible. Therefore measures should

be taken to improve the market access in this industrial stream. Also value added products need to be encouraged since the resources are available.

3.7.3 CASHEW GROWTH

Sandy area is the most suitable for cashew cultivation. Cashew plantation had been commenced at Ampan and Mamunai in Chempianpattu North during 1980s. As there had not been proper maintenance, productive level of some trees are very low at present. In 2013/14, the plantation was restored in this area by the assistance of JSAC, and is being maintained by community based organizations. In 2019, about 9000 plants were planted in Ampan East area. In 2018-2019, Thirty beneficiaries were selected and thirty acre government land were issued for high land crops that had been temporary used for cashew plantation with the assistance of CFCD and monitoring is done by Rural Development Society. In 2019, about 1990 plants were planted in Nagarkovil west. These plants are now in the position of producing seeds. At least, one cashew-seeds processing system need to be proposed for the division in whole. Now the raw cashew seeds are purchased by whole salers and retailers in very less price than the processed seeds. Therefore, a cashew seed-separating machine need to be operated within the division to increase the profit of farmers or beneficiaries.

3.7.4 Jamun Tree (Jamun Fruit)/Naval Tree

Jamun fruit is beneficial to keep your heart healthy and keep heart issues away. The dietary fibers and antioxidants in Jamun are ideal for regulating cholesterol levels and obstructing plaque formation. The fruit contain potassium that helps in preventing disease like stroke, high blood pressure, and heart problems.

The fruits taste wonderful and have amazing health benefits. Almost all parts of the tree have medical uses from treating diarrhea to plaque, they have wide

usages. They have good nutritional value and are good for diabetic patients as both the seed and fruit have anti diabetic properties.

What is a Jamun fruit/ Naval fruit?

It is a fruit of the tree whose botanical name is called SyzygiumCumini. It is an evergreen tree that can live more than 100 years. Jamun tree is Native to Northern Province and you can find them growing plenty here in Vadamaradchy East.

The fruits are greatly loved and cherished in Jaffna. We consume mainly jamun fruits but there are many more products that can be made of Jamun fruit and its seed are hidden not invented yet.

Nutrition

100g of the fruit has around 62 calories.

Nutrition	Amount
carbohydrate	14gm
fiber	0.9gm
protein	0.7gm
fat	0.3gm
iron	15mg
vitamin C	18mg
vitamin B	10 mg

Chemical composition:

The fruits are rich in glucose, fructose, mallic acid and anthocyanin, and the seeds are rich in flavonoids. Jamun has many health benefits and medical uses but it is mainly known for its anti-diabetic properties. Almost all the parts of the jamun tree have anti-diabetic properties. The leaf extract, bark extract, seeds and the fruit all have been proven to possess anti diabetic properties.

Jamun fruit health benefits and medical uses.

1. Jamun for Diabetics:

Both Jamun fruit and seed powder have anti diabetic properties. The seed powder is excellent for reducing the blood sugar levels.

2. Jamun Seeds Anti-Ulcer Properties:

Seeds have anti-ulcer properties and the water extract of the seeds or the seed powder can be taken for treating ulcers.

3. Jamun Leaves Anti-Allergy:

The leaf extract has anti-allergy properties and if you have the tree at home the leaf extract can be given to immediately bring down allergies. You can read the study that proves it at (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>)

4. Jamun Fruit Antioxidant Properties:

Jamun Fruits have wonderful anti-oxidant properties. The ripe fruits taste wonderful. Even pregnant women can consume jamun fruit in moderation.

5. Jamun Leaves Anti-Hypertensive Properties:

Jamun leaves have significant anti-hypertensive properties and the leaf extract got by boiling the leaves in water reduces blood pressure levels. You can read the study that proves it at (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>)

6. Jamun for Diarrhea

Jamun has wonderful anti-diarrheal properties making it a very handy for treating diarrhea. For treating diarrhea, consume the fruit juice.

7. Anti-Cancer Properties:

Consuming jamun extract during cancer therapy helps reduce the side effects associated with therapy.

Jamun tree in Vadamardchy East is free and open resource to everyone. They have great potentials for great income. However, the resource is hidden so long. Companies and entrepreneurs should try to utilize the resource appropriately rather than a portion of the whole amount of fruit consumed just for eating on the time of season. Large number of fruits is wasted as they grow in places where they are not easily accessible. It is a seasonal fruit too. September, October and November are the month in which jamun fruits available ready to eat. There is vast opportunity for new entrepreneurs and companies to commence business on jamun medical products and to sell them island wide.

3.7.5 HOME GARDENING

About 287 families grown home gardens were achieved out of 287 fixed targets for GNs, EDOs and SDOs under the stable home garden creating process for “**NEW VILLAGE NEE CUNTRY**” Development programme. An together 287 families benefited from this home garden crops that they could plant in their homes.

3.8 POSSIBILITIES FOR INCREASING AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

1. Home gardening programme - “**NEW VILLAGE NEE CUNTRY**”
2. Identifying the antilived lands
3. Jungle clearance works were done in several places in the past

4. Increase the use of extent of agriculturural land (Pokkaruppu)
5. Introducing new agriculture technologies.
6. Adopt new production methods
7. Temporarily stopping import of certain vegetables and cereals by government
8. Increase the public awareness regarding the adverse effect of chemical used for vegetable and food production

3.9 “NEW VILLAGE NEE CUNTRY”

Introduced by the Ministry of Public Administration, Home Affairs, Provoncial councils, Local Government and Labour. in order to eliminate the food-famine that was about to happen in the recent past due to Covid 19 and the recession in the country.

GN DIVISION WISE HOME GARDENING PROGRESS - 2024

S.No	Name of GN division	Targets	Achieved
1	Manatkadu	21	21
2	Kudaththanai	15	15
3	Kudththanai North	21	21
4	Potpathy	15	15
5	Ampan	21	21
6	Nagarkovil East	15	15
7	Nagarkovil West	15	15
8	Nagarkovil South	15	15
9	Chempianpattu North	20	20
10	Chempianpattu South	21	21
11	Maruthankerny	15	15
12	Vaththirayan	15	15

13	Uduththurai	15	15
14	Aliyawalai	15	15
15	Vettilaikerny	18	18
16	Mulliyar	15	15
17	Pokkaruppu	15	15
18	Chundikkulam	0	0
Total		287	287

Source: Divisional Secretariat, Vadamardchy East

3.10 LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

Within the Vadamardchchy East Division, many farmers depend on animal husbandry for their livelihood. However, they are engaged in small and medium level, not at a large scale for their livelihood. The main livestock products are [milk](#), [meat](#), [eggs](#) and other products. Yet many more of products' production has to be bucked up in the division. However, animal husbandry plays an important role in the rural economy for improving the living conditions of farmers. Very small proportion of the farmland is solely devoted to livestock production. Further, pig and other livestock are very likely to be engaged in future if more utilized land is available. However, new marketing strategies can improve the sale of the products.

3.10.1 DETAILS OF CATTLES-2024

Livestock			No
Neat Cattles	Cows	Milk at present	420
		Other Cows	567
		Calves(Age 2 Years)	247
	Bulls	Calves(Age 2 Years)	265
		Other Bulls	170
Goats	Billy(He)		400
	Nanny(She)		3160
Poultry	Laying Hens		.
	Broilers		.
	Others(Chicks/Growers/Cockerels)		-
Sheep			25
Ducks			-
Pigs			-

Source : Divisional Secretariat, Vadamardchy East

3.10.2 Average Milk and Egg Production- 2024

No	Productuion	Quantity
1	Egg(Nos)	38700
2	Milk(Litres)	63617

Source: Government Veterinary Office – Maruthankerny

3.10.3 Animal Immunization-2024

No	Diseases	Doseges
1	Rankit	12315
2	Fowl Pox	5900
3	Hemmorrhage Sephsemia	-
4	Foot &Mouth Disease	-
5	Black Quarter	580
6	Dispensary Cases	1827

7	Field Cases	378
---	-------------	-----

Source: Government Veterinary Office – Maruthankerny

3.11 PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS IN SECTOR

No	Problems	Solutions
01	Drought	The ponds located inside the agricultural area have to be renovated in order to increase the production and ground water storage. Solution is to release fertil agriculture lands within the boundary of Chundikulam & Nagerkovil Natural reserve.
02	Blast	Water Management
03	Salinity	The salt water intrusion bunds should be built in Ampan area.
04	Heavy rainfall during the harvesting and maha season	Agriculture insurance for farmers
05	Increase the use of organic chemicals	Encouraging the compost yards
06	Marketing	Establishment of marketing channel
07	Natural and manmade disaster	Compensation & proper disaster mitigation plan
08	Milk Production	Introtueing good milk cow varieties Improvement of vaccination to avoid spreading of infectious diseases

09	Poor livestock activities	Creating the pasture land Giving training to farmers
10	Marketing	Action should be taken to purchase milk from milk producers. Milk collection centers should be established with modern facilities Providing transport facilities Value added products should made to meet market demand

Sugesstions to increase Agriculture and Livestock Production.

- Cultivating new varieties & high yield variation
- Use of machinery
- Use of easy transport in marketing
- Crop rotations & intercropping
- Maximize land use
- Breeding high breed animals

4. LAND

4.1. LAND USE PATTERN (HEC)

There are several types of land pattern in use in the division. It consists of long and narrow land which is used for agriculture & fisheries, livestock, residential purposes, forest and wildlife. The types of land in use since 2016 are given below.

S. N	Category			Area Figures (Hect)	Percentage (%)
1	(a)Urban Land	Built up Land		76.88	0.53
3		Non agricultural		121.71	0.84
	Home Gardens	Home Garden		1,614.81	11.19
7	(b)Agricultural Land	Crop land	Paddy	904.88	6.27
8			Field Crops	508.41	3.52
9			Coconut	109.79	0.76
			Palmyra	1,652.19	11.45
10			Cashew	43.91	0.30
11	(c)Forest Land	Natural Forest	Scrub Land	3,322.42	23.03
12			Grass land	448.10	3.10
13		Forest Plantations	Casuarina	297.31	2.66
16	(d)Wet Land	Forest	Mangroves	936.29	6.49
			Marsh	201.74	1.39
17	(e)Water Bodies		Natural Ponds	370.68	2.56
	(f)Other Land		Barren Land	32.03	0.22
			Sand Dunes	2,913.47	20.19
			Sandy Area	858.96	5.95
			Beaches	10.46	0.07
Total				14424.01	100.00

Source : Divisional Secretariat, Vadamardachy East

4.2 LAND USE PLANNING OF THE DIVISION

- Agriculture and livestock land
- Reserved land for the forest purpose.
- Land for residential purpose
- Land occupied by the department of wildlife

4.3 LAND USE IN 2024

No	Type	Cultivation
01.	Agriculture	Paddy: Maha season High land: Long term cultivation -Coconut -Palmyrah Plantation. -Cashew in small scale
02.	Forest land	Other state small forest, casuarina forest and mangrove forest in lagoon

4.4 LAND USE INDEX IN 2024

4.4.1 LAND DETAILS

Type of land	Type	Cultivation	Extent (km ²)
Agriculture land	Paddy	Paddy	15.44
	High land crops	Red onion Chilly Small crops	6.7
	Long term cultivation;	Coconut Palmyrah Cashew	8.17
Reservation for forest	Natural forest	-	32.0
	Plantation forest	-	11.75
House land , Others	-	-	61.18

Land		Size (ha)
Cultivated land in division		500
Average home garden		4.5
Average land ownership		600
Total land extent		983
Risk expected land area		183
Land ownership extent	Paddy	400
	Other crops	150
Total forest		4,067.84

5. INDUSTRIES

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Presently there is no large or medium scale industries in Vadamaradchy East, Divisional Secretariat division. But small scale industries are emerging now due to the supply of livelihood activities and government support. Mineral resource industries can be initiated at small & medium scale, however the sector is still backward in market channelling progress, community support, financial and technical support, and industrial sector. Many of the people in the division are engaged in cottage industries on a small scale. Nowadays, many more small scale industries are initiated to improve the industrial sectors and their activities are given below.

5.2 SMALL INDUSTRIES

Sector	Industry	GN Division	Product	Started	No.of Employees
Agriculture	Sawbakya Kudathanai Product Village	J/419	Rice flour Palmyra Products	2021	07
Livestock	Milk Center	J/427	Milk Products	2017	2

Source : Divisional Secretariat, Vadamaradchy East

5.3 MINERAL RESOURCES IN DIVISIONS

Mineral Resources	Area	Feasible Products
Sand and Clay	Near the lagoon area of the Manatkadu and Kudaththanai	Concrete stones , House Construction, Glass Production & other developmet activities
Snail, Oyster	Costal area , Near the lagoon area	Calcium Stone, Glossary goods
Pasture	Near the kudarappu lagoon area	Grass mat Compost, Animal feed Livestock activities
Mangroves	Near the lagoon area	Coloring purpose, Small scale fishing, Visible Beauty & Tourism
Salt	Chempianpattu, Chundikkulam;	Salt for the food items and dried fish

5.4 TYPE OF INDUSTRIES – 2024

S.N	Type of Industries	BR.Register
1	Food & Beverages	45
2	Wood & Wood based	07
3	Tailoring & Garment	09
4	Metal & Aluminum	02
5	Leather based	01
6	Paper based	02
7	Cement based	09
8	Beauty Culture	05
9	Handy Craft	01
10	Light Engineering	00

11	Coir based	01
12	Palmyrah based	02
13	Chemical based	05
15	Services	21
16	Pottery	03
17	Agro based (Mushroom)	00
18	Others	05
Total		118

Source: Divisional Secretariat, Vadamadachy East

Most of the industries are operating without registering their products. following reason can be found obviously among the owners of businesses for not registering their companies.

- ❖ They have no intent to register
- ❖ Economic issues in continuing their business/ industry for long time.
- ❖ size of the local market is inadequate and problems in reaching distant market.
- ❖ Infrastructure facilities are most accessible in adequate measure.

5.5 FEASIBILITY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

It seems that there are high feasibilities for agriculture, fisheries and livestock based industries in the division because of geographical atmosphere of the division. Tourism industry can also be proposed in this division for the sake of resources in Sundikulum sanctuary, wild life of

the division, Thalayadi beach, Mantkadu sand dunes, Nagarkovil Mangroves and other biodiversity ecosystem. Eco tourism has also a high feasibility because of hospitality of village people.

1. Small and Medium level fisheries industries can be started in order to produce value added products and for export trading.
2. Fishing wastes could be utilized for the poultry mass production and as food for fresh water aquaculture.
3. Rice mills can be started in agricultural sector.
4. Palmyrah and coconut trees can be increased by planting and their products could be improved by value adding or intermediate processed goods.
5. Lamprey production will be helpful to this division
6. The ecocultural tourism can be developed at the coastal area with traditional cuisine.
7. Development of Boardyard.
8. Natural prawn or crab fishing can be begun in coastal areas by developing the marginal area.
9. Eco friendly industries like garments, finished goods production center, palm jaggery center can be started to create more job opportunities.
10. The freshwater fishing can be improved
11. Integrated farming has high feasible to be successful in the division because of availability of various natural resources.

5.5 PROBLEMS & SOLUTIONS IN INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

Problems	Solutions
Infrastructure development	a) Allocation of Government and Non Government organizations fund b) Community participation in development activities
Financial access is limited to begin new initiatives	a) Loan facilities with less procedures and interest b) Financial support
Lack of market access	a) Marketing channel need to be linked to rural area b) Improvement of transportation

6. FISHERIES SECTOR

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The division is formed of natural resources itself. Sea is the main abundance of Vadamaradchy East. Since ancient time, the main occupation has been fishing. Power of the local economy is also fishing here. Vadamaradchy East and Myliddy were the two major places in Northern Province, where people had been able to catch abundance of fish since before colonialism until end of the last decade of the twentieth century. They were able to fish 1000 to 2000 MT approximately each year before 1990, but the sea wealth is absence in the post war period. Fishing industry has nearly been abandoned after 2009. Fishermen are doing only the traditional fishing for their livelihood among lot of restrictions, other than that there is no modern technological development in the sector.

There are many varieties of fishing activities undertaken by fishermen in the division. Catching sea cucumber in the coastal area of Vadamarachchy East DS division that contains 56Km coastal belt is one of the latest mode of fishing for export. People living closer to the belt (from Manatkadu to Chundikulam) are engaged in fishing. Arrangements have to be made to expand the fishing activities upto Chundikulam and to improve the fish marketing networks in all the area as well.

6.2 RESOURCES OF FISHERIES

Detail	Year					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024

Fishermen families	3262	3262	3262	3262	3316	3854
Active Fishermen	4064	4064	4064	4064	4064	4179
Fisheries Cooperative society	19	19	18	17	17	20
Members of fishermen pension scheme	0	0	1510	1507	651	651
Total Fish production (mt)	7952	5262	3889	2784	3761.66	6944.53

Source : Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Jaffna

6.3 Fishing Boats Available and operating

Boats	No of Boats in division	No of Boats operating
IMUL	6	2
IDAY	0	0
OFRP	1080	933
MTRB	4	3
NTRB	420	294
NBSB	60	51

Source : Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Jaffna

6.3 METHODS OF FISHING IN DIVISION

1. Karaivalai (Mathal) – Beach Seine
2. Traditional kattamaran – Drift net
3. Fiberglass boad with O.B.M - Drift net

4. Hook and Wire
5. Casting net
6. Disco Net (banned now)
7. Surukku Net(banned now)

6.4. PROBLEMS AND SOLUTION OF FISHERIES SECTOR

There are many causes might be indicated for not introducing modern fishing technologies in here. They are:

1. Modern fishing harbours: There is no fishing harbour built in the coastal areas of the division. It is a rock less sea. The waves are huge at seashore in winter. A modern fishing harbour that can safely consist of modern fishing vessels anchored in it is important. If there was likely to be built such a harbour, the fishermen would have bought new fishing vessels before.
2. After the end of the war, after many displacements, after the hard-hit tsunami, people of Vadamaradchy East has step by step been resettling. The people are very low at their economic level comparing other divisions. They can only do their traditional fishing methods. If they granted relief aids or cash grants to lift up their fishing carrier, they would be able to get modern fishing vessel with modern technologies.
3. Government should lift up the bans on fishing industry imposed on the Northern Province to free up the fishermen to travel far on the sea and fish as they like.
4. They should be allowed to use more than 50 HP out boat motors at sea.

5. Not a fuel station formed for the division itself. Even modern vessels used they all depend on fuel. Hence, few fuel stations should be established in Vadamaradchy East so that the vessels get supplied enough fuel.
6. Indian fishing trawlers encroach into Sri Lankan Maritime border is an eminent threat to lives and fishing asserts at sea. The Indian fishing vessels should be banned at sea of Sri Lanka.
7. Exploitation of marine minerals, climate change, contravention of Indian fishing vessels, diving for sea cucumber in sea, modern technologies and using an update version of the old traditional fishing methods of the fishermen in Vadamaradchy east caused massive fall in the fishing sector.

6.5 BACK UP PLANS TO SUSTAIN THE LIVELIHOOD OF FISHERMEN

There are many prescriptions to improve and develop the fishing sector. They are:

- To develop fishing industry and the economic standard of the people, new and modern fishing technologies should be introduced instead of the traditional fishing methods.
- To introduce modern fishing technologies, many modern fishing harbours should be built so that the new vessels can anchored safely at all climates.
- To introduce modern fishing technologies, fishermen should be assisted financially to buy the new technologies.

- Fishermen should be trained to adapt the new technologies and should be given carrier guidance as well.
- Few fuel stations should be established in Vadamaradchy East so that the vessels get supplied enough fuel.
- Finally, few ice factories also should be started to store fish and marketing facilities should be established nationally to sell the product fish.

7. TOURISM

7.1 INTRODUCTION

Tourism is a part of a country's economy and it is not an exception to Sri Lanka. Throughout a year plenty of people from all over the country

arrived recently to Jaffna district for site seeing and to spend their golden leisure time. The number of visitors seems increased in the postwar period and there is a fall in it in recent past due to the Covid 19 pandemic and related restrictions is an obvious truth.

Tourism also plays a major role in economy by providing employment at various sectors. As a consequent to the opening of A9 route, foreign and other local tourists visit to the division because of its natural location.

Village people are well developed in hospitatlity generally and friendly in manner. If the tourism industry established without demising cultural values, it will contribute to the sector. There is no any organized tourism or related activities in Vadamaradchy East Divisional Secretariat division. The following potential areas can be improved as Eco-Cultural Tourist places.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Cashew Jungle | 4. Manatkadu casuarina |
| 2. Nagarkoviln Nagathambiran
Kovil | plantation forest and sand
dunes |
| 3. Pullaveli Church | |

The national park in Chundikulam where variety birds' specimen migrate from many countries and arrive at. But improved resources in the national park will make it like a perfect living place for the birds. Infrastructure and other facilities need to be improved to develop tourism sector as mentioned in the following ways.

- Road networks and Transport
- Hotels with enough rooms
- Communication facilities
- Tour and travel agents
- Promotional activities

7.2 NATURE OF TOURISM IN THE DIVISION

The division is in dry zone and the weather suits to all the nationals and foreigners too and well adapt to an ecotourism related activities, entertainments and hedonism. People living in the division and in the surrounding divisions are friendly and lamed to ecotourism. Occupations in the areas fall into traditional categories like fishing, agriculture, extraction of honey and other natural jobs rather than modern occupations.

The division is a better choice for tourism and excursion activities in Jaffna district. Developing the place framed for recreational activities such as Beach Park for children, Picnic Park, boating and water skiing, restaurants and beverage shops, fishing and touring facilities, and seasonal and traditional markets with funfair can surely bring plenty of inland and even foreign tourists to the village.

Nevertheless, ecotourism is an environmentally responsible travel to natural areas that conserves ecological system, natural resources and environment with great appreciation of natural habits. Therefore, it is everyone's responsibility protecting ecotourism in the region.

Vadamaradchy East is a better choice for tourism and recreational activities as because of its peaceful environments, fondling Indian Ocean, white sandy beach, natural forests, lagoon, less population and specially the weather. Climate is dry, temperature

is between 26°C and 34°C whole year. Spectacular view of the sun and moon rising, the way how the black & white clouds fly over the sky, fall of rain faraway in the sea and its amazing view of reaching land with the north east monsoon in Winter, crystal clear water for swimming. The waves at sea for skiing are perfect along with fishing, boating and wandering on the beach, dunes, bushes, and sunbathing on the beach are best advertisements for promotion of tourism. A children park, food and beverage points and funfair will kill the locals' free time.

If development of all kind of businesses, traditional and native handicraft productions, creating a funfair will ensure tourism sector will survive in the division. Traditional arts and native adventures in the region will revive as a result.

7.2.1 SPECIFIC PROBLEMS AND NEEDS ADDRESSED

- ❖ Infrastructures around the place are not convenient to newcomers; some of the main roads and crossroads are not built well or renewed.
- ❖ Vadamadurai East is not a town or a famous place. There are people living and doing works by nature. There are not enough outlets or shops and starved food cabins or restaurants for visitors from distance.
- ❖ No enough fuel stations, cash points, public and private transportations available.

- ❖ Local administrations, organizations, business proprietor, localities and tourists should take responsibilities for protecting ecotourism and minimizing the impact of climate change.
- ❖ The above parties are also responsible in creating environmental and cultural awareness and responsibility.
- ❖ Improvements and developments in the local infrastructures will enhance attraction.
- ❖ Need to develop an information center and a tour guide service.
- ❖ Investor's hesitation to keep up environmentally friendly tourist activities.
- ❖ Improper utilization of the tourist place and insecurity.
- ❖ Solution – following green tourism activities.
- ❖ Making public aware of Green tourism and important of tourist places.

8. ELECTRICITY

Facilitate to electricity is available in all 18 GN divisions of the Vadamardchy East Divisional Secretariat. New houses built under government support are provided facilitate to electricity in order to achieve 100% of the electricity national programme. There is an opportunity to install solar-cell system in order to produce green energy from solar and wind in unproductive state lands available within the division. Roofs of government and private buildings can also be utilized for setcor panel installation. There are still about 119 new requests for electric connection from several GN divisions.

8.1 Challenges in providing electricity

- The public has been to pay a part payment for free the electricity connection of Government.
- Destitute and low income people's inability even to make the part payment.

8.2 Instability of leads for freeliol lost of new electrictty connection - 2024





9. ROAD

9.1 INTRODUCTION

Roads within the divisional secretariat area are maintained by Provincial Council and Pradeshiya Sabha. Road Development Authority maintains A,B class roads. C,D class roads are under the Road Development Department and rural roads are maintained by the Pradeshiya Sabha, Point Pedro. Most of the roads have been proposed in the projects for renovation. Many half of roads are internal and renovated recently. Main roads are Point Pedro-Maruthankerny road and Mamunai Kaddaikadu road. A9 Road connects to Maruthankerny through Puthukkadu Junction.

The main evacuation path, Kuddukulai - Mavilankai Tsunami Exsit road for alarmed situations, had been constructed in 2014-

2019 period. The improvement of constructed roads have to be further fulfilled inorder to safeguard from disaster.

9.2 ROADS MAINTAINED BY ROAD DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY & ROAD DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – 2024

S.N	Name of the Roads	Type of Road (in Km)					
		RDA			RDD		
		"A" Class	"B" Class	Total	"C" Class	"D" Class	Total
1	Pointpedro - Maruthankerny Road		30.9 Km	30.9 Km			
2	Soranpattu - Thalaiyady Road		2.48 Km	2.48 Km			
3	Maruthankerny - Aliyawalai Road				8.86 Km		8.86 Km
4	Mamunai - Kaddaikadu Road				30.00 Km		30.00 Km
5	Eluthumaduwal - Nagar kovil Road				2.10 Km		2.10 Km

6	Varany - Kudaththani Road				1.94 Km		1.94 Km
7	Manatkadu - Kaddaiyady Road				1.0 Km		1.0 Km
8	Iyakkachchy - Pachchilaipalli Road				4.06 Km		4.06 Km
9	Elephantpass - Chundikulam Road				17.74 Km		17.74 Km
10	Manatkadu - Karaiyoor road				3.5 Km		3.5 Km

Source: Road Development Authority & Road Development Department, Pointpedro, Kilinochchi

9.2.2 GN DIVISION WISE DETAILS OF Road maintained by PRADESHIYA SABHA – 2024

S.N	Local Authorities	Type wise Length of Existing Road (km)				Type wise Length of Road to be Repaired (km)			
		Tarred	Gravel	Earth	Concrete	Tarred	Gravel	Earth	Concrete
A)	Pradeshiya Sabha								
1	Manatkadu	1.37	5.29	0	0	0.79	5.29	3.65	0
2	Kudaththanai	6.14	14.34	0	0	3.68	14.19	3.03	0
3	Kudaththanai North	94	0.186	0.09	0.65	0.09	4.026	0.806	0
4	Potpathy	1.503	3.777	0	0	0.71	3.857	3.572	0
5	Ampan	3.08	5.3	5.07	0	4.80	5.03	4.233	0

6	Nagarkovil East	1.276	12.78	0.45	0	0.52	18.585	11.783	0
7	Nagarkovil West		2.989	2.255	0.58	0.12	2.03	1.019	0
8	Nagarkovil South	0.054	11.605	0.15	0	0	11.101	5.271	0
9	Chempianpattu North	3.664	3.211	4.38	0	1.29	3.015	1.82	0
10	Chempianpattu South	0.65	3.28	2.13	0.245	0	1.519	0.99	0
11	Maruthankerny	0.073	0.471	0	0	0.18	0.362	3.939	0
12	Vaththirayan	4.99	0	7.4	0	4.8	0	4.321	0
13	Uduththurai	2.273	0.516	10.73	0	0	0	3.8	0
14	Aliyawalai	2.897	0.424	8.6	0	0.074	0	7.348	0
15	Vettilaikerny	0.18	0.334	10.11	0	0	0	9.596	0
16	Mulliyan	1.831	0.294	16.11	0	0	0.045	2.216	0
17	Pokkaruppu	0.154	0	6.07	0	0	0	1.346	0
18	Chundikulam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		124.14	64.80	73.54	1.48	17.05	69.05	68.74	0

Source: Pradeshiya Sabha, Point Pedro

9.3 PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS IN THE SECTOR

Problems	Solution
Damages and patholes in the road	Enough funds have to be allocated for the renovationn
There is no internal roads built in some villages.	Constructing internal roads.
Quality of Maruthankerny Point Perdo road upto Ampan start need to be queried. Many potholes are there and not repaired at Chempianpattu and Kudarapu.	Repairing potholes and other cracks

The stability of the Pointpedro-Maruthankerny road is in doubt as more new potholes and pavement cracks appear at Kudarappu and other places time to time.	Using standard materials for road construction
---	---

10. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

10.1TRANSPORT

Transport is a key infrastructure for the development of economic opportunities, which increasingly related to the mobility of people and freight, including information and communication technologies. A High-density of transport infrastructure and highly connected networks are commonly associated with high levels of development. When transport systems are efficient, they provide **opportunities for economic and social developments.**

10.1.1 CURRENT TRANSPORT FACILITIES

There is a department of Sri Lanka Transport Board (SLTB) in Point Pedro, which is functioning for our division and it provides – bus-routs to our division up to Pokkaruppu. Sri Lanka Transport Service and Private Transport Service are providing services from Point Pedro to Kevil, Point Pedro to Manatkadu, Point Pedro to Potpathy, Point Pedro to Maruthankerny and Jaffna to Kevil. But no overlapping services of both public and private transportations at a time is good for public convenient.

10.1.2 VEHICLE DETAILS

No	Vehicle	Number
01	Lorry	27
02	Dual purpose vehicle	85
03	Land Vehicle, Land Vehicle Traillar, Hand Tractor	155
04	Omini Bus	13
05	Motor cycle	1406
06.	Motor Car	30
07	Motor Tricycle	103
08	Government Vehicle	6

09	Private Coach	5
Total		1830

Source : Motor Traffic Department, Divisional Secretariat, Vadamaradchy East

10.1.3 PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS IN TRANSPORT

Problem	Solution
Quality of Roads is not in good condition for transport	Roads should be renovated while they get damaged by nature.
Transport of Public and Private services are not available on regular basis as needed	Extension of public and Private Transport Service on regular basis specially on School days

10.2 TELE COMMUNICATION

10.2.1 INTRODUCTION

Srilanka Telecom provides land telephone lines and other services like fax, internet service. Telecom provides cabled and non cabled communication facilities too. Towers have been built in order to give the signal coverage to public by service providers. Mobitel and Dialog are the main agencies providing mobile coverage through towers.

10.2.2 TELEPHONE NUMBERS (OTHER DEPARTMENT)

No	Government and other Organization	Numbers
----	-----------------------------------	---------

01.	Divisional Secretariat Office Maruthankerny	0212260501,0212260531 , 021226532, 0212260533
02	Zonal Education Office, Point pedro	0212260291
03	Pradesiya Shaba, Point pedro	0212262785,0212263276
04	Samurdi bank Society, Ampan	0213217401
05	M.P.C.S Maruthankerny	0213008935
07	Fishermen Cooperative Society Federation Maruthankerny	0213207004
08	Veterinary Suregon Office	0212260529
09	Divisional Hospital - Marutankeney	0212260505
10	Divisional Hospital - Ampan	0213207156
11	Rural Hospital Mulliyan	
12	Medical Officer of Helath office - Maruthankerny	0212265578
13	Agrarian Service Center-Ampan	0213210183
14	Palmyra Board	0212224154
15	Bank Of Ceylon	0212260525

Disaster Towers in Manatkadu and Uduththurai were established and maintained by Disaster Management Centre to convey disaster warnings to the people. There can be a well established communication system during disaster times between officials and public integrated via the towers. The warning flows quickly through this disaster prevention mechanism.

11. POSTAL SERVICE

11.1. INTRODUCTION

There were only seven sub post offices including Thalayady sub post office which was under recommendation for upgrading as a main post office in Vadammaradchy East Division where there had not been a main post office to make the postal services easier than sending mails to Point Pedro or Palai main post offices before 2021. Now, the Thalayady sub post office has been promoted as a main Post office since August, 2021. Though, all the post offices had been affected by the war and Tsunami. Then they had temporarily moved and functioned at several other places and now they have been moved back to their own locations and functioning there, except the Chundikkulam Post office which is still functioning at Pokkaruppu G.N Division. Thalaiyady Post office is functioning in a new building now.

11.2. DETAILS OF MAIN & SUB POST OFFICE/S

No	Name of Post Office	Postal Codes	Telephone
01	Sub Post Office- Kudaththanai	40620	0213207757
02	Sub Post Office- Nagarkovil	40630	
03	Sub Post Office- Chempianpattu	42560	0712552119
04	Main Post Office-Thalaiady	42563	0212260530
05	Sub Post Office- Aliyawalai	42565	0712552119
06	Sub Post Office- Mulliyan	42570	0712552125
07	Sub Post Office- Chundikulam	42567	0712552120

12. HEALTH SERVICE

12.1 INTRODUCTION

Quality of health care services is important for promoting and maintaining health issues, preventing and managing diseases, reducing unnecessary disability and premature death, and achieving health equity for all. There are two divisional hospitals in the division. They are located in Ampan and Maruthankerny. Rural Hospital Mulliyan and two Primary Health Centers in Mamunai and Uduthurai are functioning as well. There is a Primary Medical Care Unit (PMCU) is functioning in Mulliyan too. Ambulance service is also provided to the Divisional Hospitals and PMCU.

Since Vadamardchy East division is a lengthy area, people are facing difficulties in receiving health and medical services. Nearest hospitals are Base Hospital Chavakachcheri, Point Pedro and District Hospital of Kilinochchi.

Medical Officer Incharge of Vadamaradchy East had officially been appointed in 2016 after dividing from Medical Officer of Health, Point-pedro. The office is functioning in its own building at Maruthankeney. Medical Officer of Health started his service from 2018. Mortuary and expansion of Out Patient Dispensary have been functioning since 2016.

Incidence of Notifiable Diseases – 2023

S N	Diseases	No. of Cases	No. of Deaths
1	Diarrhea and Dysentery	03	-
2	Tuberculosis	03	-
3	Chicken Pox	02	-
4	Dengue Fever	46	-
5	Food Poisoning	00	-
6	Meningitis	03	-
7	Measles	04	-

12.2 PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

13. EDUCATION

13.1 INTRODUCTION

There are 18 schools in the Vadamaradchy East Divisional Secretariat area and they all are under the administration of Vadamaradchy Zonal Education Office that is located in Point

NO	PROBLEMS	SOLUTIONS
01	Shortage of Staff and Labors in Health Services.	Appointing new staff and Labors,
02	Lack of instruments and furnitures	Need Fund Allocation
03	No blood experiment facilities for pregnant mothers	Providing blood experiment facilities for pregnant mothers.
04	Lack of infrastucure facilities	Need fund allocation

Pedro. A Divisional Education Office is located at Maruthankerny. This office has been maintaining all the schools in Vadamaradchy East division as a representative of Zonal Education Office. All the schools here are provincial schools.

2668 students are studying here. Pokkaruppu G.T.M School, Nagarkovil A.M.T.M School do not function nowadays.

Before 1990, Schools in Vadamaradchy East were administered in cluster basis in Vadamaradchy East in accordance with the academic principles introduced in 1980s, as Nagarkovil-Cluster and Uduththurai-Cluster. In that period, schools such as J/Manatkadu R.C.T, J/Maruthankerny H.T.M Vidyalayam and J/ Aliyavalai C.C.T.M Vidyalayam were promoted to General Certificate of Education (G.C.E) - Ordinary Level (O/L) standard. J/UduththuraiVidjalayam was the only one school of General Certificate of Education (G.C.E) - Advanced Level (A/L) in Vadamaradchy East and was the only one prime school as well.

In Vadamaradchy East after 1990, often the teaching and learning process were affected by war and displacements caused massive fall in education sector. In 1991, people lived beyond Uduththurai displaced to different places due to war and because of that educational activities were affected and schools' activities were altered to different places such as Chempianpattu and Nagarkovil. In that adversity, many teachers lived far risked their life stayed back in the places for teaching and had done their best for the students of Vadamaradchy East. The standard of education was higher at this time owing to the scarification of teachers and hardworking students as well.

According to the Government Policy of an educational division should be formed in each divisional secretariat, Maruthankerny

Educational Division was formed at Maamunai in 1993. It was shifted to Ampan then and it has now been functioning in Thalayady.

Due to war in 1996 and 2000, Most of the students with their families displaced to Vanni. Area of schools shrunk up to Ampan from Manatkadu and no school functioned beyond this area. As there were not enough building facilities, most of the schools were held in cottages. During the ceasefire in 2002, though the people in vadamaradchy East started to resettle, publics, teachers and other employees travelled too far to schools in Vadamaradchy East beyond Nagarkovil, where a barricade had been laid across the thoroughfare not allowing people to travel the way through, from Point Pedro and other places via Puthukaddu Junction in A9 road. Even though it was an adversity, level of education was high and many students were selected to universities from these places because of the scarification of teachers who stayed back in there and taught continuously, educational departments and NGOs that provided physical resources, and other necessary services to schools.

When tsunami hit coastal areas of Vadamaradchy East in 2004, many schools met catastrophes. Hundreds of students died. NGOs helped to shift the coastal schools away. Then again, the war started in 2006, people displaced to Vanni and all the school systems crimped back. After the end of war in 2009, step-by-step, people started to resettle and the schools were reopened. As per the educational reforms, J/UduththuraiMahavidyalayam was

included into the ‘Thousand School’ scheme. The primary section of the J/UduththuraiMahavidyalayam was shifted to a new building as a new primary school and it was named as ‘J/Uduththurai Hindu Primary School’. Since then, J/UduththuraiMahavidyalayam has eloquently been functioning with all the divisions for an Advanced Level school, as 1AB-School in Vadamaradchy East. It consists of its surrounding schools as feeding schools. J/Ampan A.M.T School and J/Aliyavalai C.C.T.M Vidyalayam were included in the ‘Nearest School is the Best School’ scheme and developed by providing physical resources.

13.1 Type of Functioning and Not Functioning Schools - 2024

Type of School (in Nos)	1 AB	1 C	2	2 (1-9)	3 (1-5)	Total
Function	1	4	6	1	6	18
Not Function	0	0	1	0	1	2

Displace & Function	0	0	0	0	0	0
--------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	----------

Source: Zonal Education Office, Vadamaradchy

13.2 DETAILS OF SCHOOLS – 2024

Source: Zonal Education Office, Vadamaradchy

No	Name of School	Grade	G.N no
01	J/Manatkadu R.C.T.M. School	1C	J/418
02	J/Kudathanai A.T.M School	11	J/419
03	J/ Kudathanai Kariyoor A.M.T.M School	11	J/420
04	J/ Kudathanai R.C.T.M School	111	J/421
05	J/Ampan A.M.T.M School	1C	J/422
06	J/Nagarkovil M.V	11	J/424
07	J/Mamunai G.T.M School	111	J/426
08	J/Chempianpattu R.C.T.M School	111	J/426
09	J/Chempianpattu G.T.M School	11	J/427
10	J// Thalaiyadi R.C.T.M School	111	J/428
11	J/Maruthankery H.T.M School	11	J/428
12	J/Uduthurai M.Vidyalayam	1AB	J/430
13	J/Uduthurai Hindu Primary School	111	J/430
14.	J/Aliyavalai C.C.T.M Vidyalayam	1C	J/431
15.	J/Vettilaikerny R.C.T.M School	111	J/432
16.	J/ Vettilaikerny Paramesvara .V	11	J/432
17.	J/Kaddaikadu R.C.T.M School	1C	J/433
18.	J/Kevil G.T.M School	111	J/434

13.3 ADVANCE LEVEL STREAM WISE STUDENTS POPULATION – 2024

Subject	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arts	154	140	122	83	196
Commerce	10	4	2	4	4
Science	3	3	5	0	11
Maths	-	4	5	1	0
Technology	-	4	11	12	26
Others			1	1	1
Total	167	155	146	101	238

Source: Zonal Education Office, Vadamaradchy

13.4 GRADEWISE TOTAL POPULATION OF STUDENTS - 2024

Grade	Males	Females	Total
1 - 5	477	452	929
6 - 11	782	771	1553
12 - 13	114	124	238
Special Education	1	1	2
Total	1374	1348	2722

Source: Zonal Education Office, Vadamaradchy

13.5 DETAILS OF EXAMINATION 2024

Year	Name of the Exam							
	Scholarship (Year 5)		GCE (O/L)				GCE (A/L)	
	Can did ates	Qualif ied	Sat	No.of pass	No of fail	Sat	No.of pass	No of fail
2020	221	30	-	111	80	-	47	14
2021	225	35	-	145	63	-	30	38
2022	250	38	229	161	68			
2023	259	44	299	222	72	46	32	14
2024	219	26				60	42	18

13.6 STUDENTS' POPULATION – 2024

S.N	School Name	Students Population (No. of Students)				Special education
		1-5	6-11	12-13	Total	
1	J/Ampan AMTMS	73	97	52	222	
2	J/Manatkadu RCTMS	68	123	22	213	
3	J/Kudaththanai GTMS	49	40	-	89	

4	J/Nagarkovil MV	72	107	-	179	
5	J/Kudaththanai AMTMS	32	61	-	93	
6	J/Kudaththanai RCTMS	27	21	-	48	
7	J/Uduththurai MV	0	236	105	341	
8	J/ Uduththurai Hindu Primary School	134	0	0	134	
9	J/Aliyawalai CCTMS	64	190	41	295	2
10	J/Maruthankerny HTMS	65	175	-	240	
11	J/Chempionpattu GTMS	30	196	-	226	
12	J/VettilaikernyParameswara Vid	30	124	-	154	
13	J/Thalaiyady RCTMS	30	-	-	30	
14	J/Chempianpattu RCTMS	29	-	-	29	
15	J/Mamunai GTMS	50	-	-	50	
16	J/Kaddaikadu RCTMS	103	181	18	302	
17	J/Kevil GTMS	45	-	-	45	
18	J/Vettilaikerny RCTMS	28	-	-	28	
Total		929	1551	238	2718	2

13.7 School wise teacher cadre - 2024

Teachers Cadre - 2024

S. N	School Name	Approved Teachers in Schools					Available Teachers in Schools				
		Primary	Secondary	Advance Level	Others	Total	Primary	Secondary	Advance Level	Others	Total

									ve l		
1	J/Chempiyanp attu GTMS	6	18	0	1	25	5	14	0	0	19
2	J/Kudathanai GTMS	6	14	0	1	21	0.06	9	0	0	9.06
3	J/Thalaiyady RCTMS	6	0	0	0	6	5	1	0	0	6
4	J/Ampan AMTMS	6	16	3	0	25	6	13	3	1	23
5	J/Chempianpa ttu RCTMS	6	0	0	0	6	5	0	0	0	5
6	J/Kervil GTMS	6	0	0	0	6	5	0	0	0	5
7	J/Nagarkovil MV	6	16	0	1	23	5	10	0	0	15
8	J/Uduthurai MV	0	27	18	2	47	0	24	8	0	32
9	J/Kudathanai Karaiyoor AMTMS	6	17	0	0	23	5	10	0	0	15
10	J/Potpathy RCTMS	7	8	0	0	15	3	6	0	0	9
11	J/Mamunai GTMS	6	0	0	0	6	5	0	0	0	5
12	J/Manatkadu RCTMS	6	16	4	2	28	6	14	0	0	20
13	J/Maruthanke rny HTMS	6	19	0	1	26	5	10	0	0	15
14	J/Vettilaikerny Parameswara Vid	6	17	0	1	24	5	11	0	0	16

15	J/Kaddaikadu RCTMS	6	19	4	1	30	5	14	1	0	20
16	J/Vettilaikerny RCTMS	6	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	4
17	J/Aliyawalai CCTMS	6	19	5	4	34	5	19	3	3	30
18	J/Uduthurai Hindu Primary School	8	0	0	0	8	6	0	0	0	6
Total		105	206	34	14	359	80.06	155	15	4	254.06

13.8 DETAILS OF PRESCHOOLS – 2024

S.N	Pre School Name	GN Division	Students (Nos)		Teachers (Nos)
			Male	Female	
1	St.Antony's Pre School	J/418	20	16	3
2	American Mission Pre School	J/419	19	11	2
3	Sudaroli Pre School	J/419	11	6	2
4	Selva Pre School	J/420	2	1	1
5	Kanthy Pre School	J/421	5	7	1

6	Vinayagar Pre School	J/422	1	5	1
7	Sivanoli pre school	J/422	9	6	1
8	Kalaimakal Pre School	J/423	10	5	1
9	Muththamil Pre School	J/424	9	11	2
10	PunithaSebasthiyar Pre School	J/425	2	2	1
11	St.PilipNeris Pre School	J/426	10	9	2
12	Kalaimahal Pre School	J/426	8	17	2
13	Chempiyan Pre School	J/427	9	11	1
14	St.Antony's Pre School	J/428	11	8	1
15	Valluvar Pre School	J/428	8	5	1
16	Vikneswara Pre School	J/429	9	8	1
17	Elampirai Pre School	J/429	5	6	1
18	St.Marry's Pre School	J/430	13	11	2
19	Barathy Pre School	J/430	11	6	1
20	Senthamil Pre School	J/430	5	14	2
21	Mahathma Pre School	J/430	8	7	1
22	Kalaivani Pre School	J/431	6	9	1
23	Vinayagar Pre School	J/432	11	9	2
24	St.Antony's Pre School	J/432	13	5	2
25	St.Meris Pre School	J/433	16	19	3
26	Kathiravan Pre School	J/433	2	5	1
27	Elanthilir Pre School	J/434	11	14	2
Total			244	233	41

Source: Divisional Secretariat, Vadamadurai East

13.8 PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS TO EDUCATION SECTOR

The number of students who are not proficient in English and mathematics subjects is increasing relatively year by year when looking based on the statistics of the results of the last two years from 2018 - 2022 of the GCE .O/L Examination held last two years (2018-

2022) Collaborating with the Zonal Education Office to conduct workshops and additional classes so that students can improve their maths and English subjects, may be a solution for this issue.

The number of students studying in mathematics and science stream for the GCE.A/L Examination is very low the GCE. A/L. The reason for this is the resources of for the subjects found in the eastern school of part Vadammaradchi East are limited. Creating an environment where students can learn in the specific fields maths and science stream, and ensuring availability and efficient and effective use of the resources; can increase the no of students in these arias.

The number of students studying tertiary non-formal education, vocational education and the involvement of students related to vocational education are also lese in the North-East region of Vadammaradchi East. Taking steps to establish branches of the National Vocational Training Authority & VTA in Vadammaradchi East Divisional Secretariat, and creating awareness among students, can too increage the no of students and their involvement in the above fields. Inadequate facilities for special education; Improve facilities for special needs education unit.

Lack of ICT skills among students; expand ICT facilities and ICT section in every school and provide procedural training facilities for ICT.

No separate Zonal Education Office for Vadammaradchi East; establishing a separate Zonal Education Office

There is a shortage of teachers in schools; redressing the shortage of teachers in every school

14. WATER SUPPLY

14.1 INTRODUCTION

Water is an essential source of living organisms and we should preserve it for sustainable water management. People of our division are getting water from under ground and there is no rivers formed in the division. Minor ponds are used as water source in agriculture. Drainage channels have to be constructed in many places to conserve water from druoght and flood.

Our division is rich in ground water and sandy aquifer. The water supplied to Vadamaradchy area from Manatkadu by a Mega scale project. The under ground water level in this division is very close to surface level of land approximately in 1.0m-2.0m in various places.

The needs for water are fulfilled from domestic well. Crops and paddy are irrigated using ground water. Ditches and ponds are used for agriculture and animal husbandry from January to September period. July to August period is generally dry period in the area. In future, RO Plant has planned to develop Thalayady as source of drinking water for water supply. There are serious issues in drinking water supply within the division. Small polluted dark par tue los esbdoiced appeared in Manatkadu.

14.2 DETAILS OF POND

No	GN Division No	Name of Minor Tank	Total Capacity (Ac.Ft)	Total Irrigable (in Ha)	Catchment Area (in Ha)
01	J/419	Madathuvasal kulam	9.25	8.10	7.8
02	J/419	Viduthiyaddy kulam	8.60	12.20	11.2
03	J/419	Addaik kulam	2.10	10.10	10

04	J/419	Puliyadik Kulam	6.40	6.10	5.8
05	J/419	Keerikoddu kulam	3.50	4.90	4.6
06	J/419	Van kulam	6.20	4.10	3.9
07	J/419	Nedunkkulam	5.50	6	5.8
08	J/419	Sampuk Kulam	4.60	4.2	4
09	J/419	Cheddiya vayal Kulam	6.70	8.10	8
10	J/419	Vannan Kulam	8.40	8.00	7.9
11	J/419	Thikkalik Kulam	6.40	4.10	3.8
12	J/419	Kalavai Kulam	8.60	4	4
13	J/419	Kokkadi Kulam	6.20	8	7.8
14	J/419	Thamarai Kulam	9.60	6.10	6
15	J/419	Puthukkadduk Kulam	7.50	6	5.8
16	J/419	Salampan Kulam	7.20	4	3.6
17	J/419	Maruthady Kulam	9.20	4	3.9
18	J/419	Eachanthantharavai Kulam	7.60	6.10	6
19	J/419	Koddaiyadik Kulam	4.30	4.10	4
20	J/419	Kunsukkadduk Kulam	6.60	4.10	3.9
21	J/419	Vaddak Kulam	8.80	4	3.8
22	J/419	Saladik Kulam	3.60	2.20	2
23	J/419	Polanthopuk Kulam	3.90	1.80	1.6
24	J/420	Sakkadathar Kulam	4.80	2.40	2.2
25	J/420	Puvarasamthalvuk Kulam	3.20	1.60	1.4
26	J/420	Alady Kulam	2.60	1.60	1.6
27	J/422	Thalayadupooval Kulam	3.10	2	1.8
28	J/422	Oddar Kulam	4.20	2	1.8
31	J/422	Maruthady Kulam	3.60	1.2	1

32	J/422	Urallai Kulam	2.10	6	5.8
33	J/422	Keerimoddai Kulam	3.60	06	06
34	J/422	Urrippiddy Kulam	2.10	07	07
35	J/422	Palaiyady Kulam	2.20	08	08
36	J/422	KoddodaiKulam	4.10	0	0
37	J/422	Vaddathu Kulam	3.20	20	20
38	J/422	Mandan piddy Kulam	4.20	03	03
39	J/423	Kuththarai vayal Kulam	6.20		3
40	J/423	Paalaiyady Kulam	2.90	4.1	4
41	J/423	Apputhiddy Kulam	1.70	4.0	3.6
42	J/424	Oodai karai Kulam	2.21	1.2	1
43	J/424	Koddorai Kulam	1.80	1.2	1
44	J/424	IyanKovil Kulam	4.20	1	0.8
45	J/424	Sheththuvan Karaiyady battu Kulam	8.20	3.3	3
46	J/424	Pillaiyar Kovil Kulam	6.70	4.5	4.1
47	J/424	Thamarai Kulam	8.60	4.9	4.4
48	J/425	Uppukachchi Kulam	4.9	0	0
49	J/425	Neeravi Kulam	6.8	0	0
50	J/425	Manchankerni Kulam	2.7	8	0.6
51	J/425	Thillankerni Kulam	6.2	05	05
52	J/425	Poovarasu Kulam	8.8	10	10
53	J/425	Pannakarai Kulam	5.8	1.2	1.0
54	J/425	Vilappu Kulam	6.8	09	09
55	J/425	Kayaddaiyady Kulam	7.1	13	13
56	J/425	Vigngnana Kulam	9.7	12	12
57	J/425	Vadali Kulam	4.5	1.2	1.0

58	J/425	Aaththiyadi Kulam	3.8	1.2	1.0
59	J/425	Uppukerny Kulam	2.60	15	15
60	J/425	Nagathampiran Alaya Theerthakerny	9.4	1.8	1.6
61	J/425	Nachchimar Kovil Kulam	6.7	0	0
62	J/425	Alady Kulam	12.30	1.6	1.2
63	J/425	Thamarai Kulam	2.6	4.8	4.4
64	J/425	Vadaliyady Kulam	6.20	15	14
65	J/425	Puliyadiyan valavu Kulam	5.20	3.6	3.2
66	J/425	Eluppaiyady Kulam	2.2	2.8	2.6
67	J/425	Ellai Kulam	15.2	2.4	2.2
68	J/425	Solaiyan pooval Kulam	9.8	06	6
69	J/425	Eyakkupadu Alady Kulam	4.7	2.8	2.4
70	J/425	Pendukal kerni Kulam	4.1	06	05
71	J/425	SambuKerny Kulam	5.1	06	05
72	J/425	Koddaiyady Kulam	6.5	0	0
73	J/425	Sudalaippitty Kulam	2.1	0.5	0.4
74	J/425	Meenkerny Kulam	2.6	0.9	0,6
75	J/425	Karaiyadichchi Kulam	2.2	1	0,6
76	J/425	Kadaiyan Vayal Kulam	2.4	1.1	0.8
77	J/425	Periyaan Vayal Kulam	2.6	.8	0.6
78	J/425	Theppai Kulam	2.2	.8	0.4
79	J/425	Vaddathalvu Kulam	2.9	06	06
80	J/425	Thuvil Amman Kovilady kulam		0	0
81	J/425	Punnaiyadikkukulam		0	0
82	J/425	Pannaiikkaraikulam		5	5

83	J/425	Maruthadik kulam		20	20
84	J/425	Periya patru kulam		14	14
85	J/425	kachchanvayal kulam		18	18
86	J/425	Murukan kovil kulam		0	0
87	J/429	Variyavayal pillayar kovil kulam		0	16
88	J/432	unavaththai kulam		0	16
89	J/432	Kannimar kulam		0	0
90	J/432	Ummandikkulam		0	16
91	J/432	Vannanthurai kulam		0	0
92	J/432	Karadipooval kulam		15	15
93	J/432	Purakkadduk kulam		21	21
94	J/431	Moorthiya kulam		0	14
95	J/433	Mannapiddy kiran kulam		0	15
96	J/433	Theeri kiran kulam		0	44
97	J/433	Setru kulam		0	19
98	J/433	Theek kerny kulam		0	0
99	J/433	kadda Nadda kulam		0	27
100	J/433	Kusavan Kuntruk kulam		0	06
101	J/429	panndithalachchikulam		0	15
102	J/433	Makkiyan Pallam Kulam		0	08
103	J/433	Thuvaran Kerny kulam		0	12
104	J/427	Eyavankanthar thuravu kulam		14	14
105	J/427	Nelliyan Kulam	4.8	3.2	2.00
106	J/427	Sambu Kulam	5.1	20	20
107	J/427	Neelakuddiya Kulam	8.6	12	11

108	J/427	Thevathuravu Kulam	4.8	9	9
109	J/427	Singakaddiyar Kulam	7.6	4.5	3.8
110	J/427	Maruthady Kulam	5.8	16	16
111	J/427	Navaladi Kulam	5.9	8	8
112	J/427	Kerikaddu Kulam	12.70	4	4
113	J/427	Chempianpattu Kulam	8.9	4.9	4.1
114	J/427	Thillankerni Kulam	5.8	14	14
115	J/427	Pillaiyar Kulam	1.8	2.8	2.4
116	J/427	Mathiry Thodadkkulam	6.2	9	9
117	J/427	Panan Vayal Kulam	8.6	8	8
118	J/427	Palaik Kovil Kulam	5.6	10	10
119	J/427	Aanai vunthan Kulam	6.2	7	7
120	J/427	Kanakarasan kaddu Kulam	6.7	13	13
121	J/427	Maanayavalai Kulam	5.8	1.6	1.4
122	J/428	Puliyady pillaiyar Kulam	1.6	5	5
123	J/428	Milakidai Kulam	2.2	2.4	2
124	J/428	Maruthadikulam	12	12	12
125	J/428	Veddukkadu kulam	14	14	14
126	J/428	Muthumariyamman kulam		10	10
127	J/428	Periya kulam	3.3	15	15
128	J/428	Sikkayan kulam		12	12
129	J/429	Vaththirayan Kulam (Maruthady)	4.9	3.2	3

130	J/429	Sikan Kulam		11	11
131	J/429	Maruthadik Kulam		14	14
132	J/429	Variyavayal Kulam		11	11
133	J/429	Sevidan Kulam		0	0
134	J/430	Vannak Kulam		5	5
135	J/430	Valodu Verni Kulam		0	8
136	J/430	Uduththurai Pillaiyar Kulam		0	4
137	J/430	Kuduwanchi Kulam		8	8
138	J/430	Muduthioookiya kulam		11	11
139	J/431	Moorththiyakulam	5.4	4	3.6
140	J/432	Kollan Keran Kulam		16	16
141	J/432	Mulliyan Kulam		0	0
142	J/432	Pathuvalai Kulam		17	17
143	J/432	Manatkerny Kulam		3	3
144	J/432	Thaddan Kodukkulam		0	0
145	J/432	Uppuvil Kulam		6	6
146	J/433	Niththiyaveddai kulam		0	50
147	J/433	Ankanayak Kulam		0	30
148	J/433	Maakkalik Kulam		0	0
149	J/433	Vannaththurai Kulam		0	0
150	J/433	Malani Kulam		0	0
151	J/433	Pannikkan Kerni kulam		0	0
152	J/433	Thadduvankoddu Kulam	8.9	1	3.8
153	J/433	Thapal Kulam		0	0
154	J/433	Thandu sakthik kulam		0	42
155	J/433	Uluvandai Kulam		0	30

156	J/433	Tharma Kulam	3.8	1.4	0.5
157	J/433	Musuddaikaddi Kulam	3.2	10.1	10
158	J/433	Theliyai Kulam		0	30
159	J/433	Mussuttai Kaddiya Kulam		0	9
160	J/434	Tharumak Kulam		0	29
161	J/434	Vethak Kulam		0	17
162	J/434	Vannan Kulam		0	235
162	J/434	Kevil Kulam		0	35
163	J/434	Sirakumottaikulam		0	38
164	J/434	Thoddalaik kulam		0	67
165	J/434	Themmalaik Kulam		0	26
166	J/434	Mallankaran Kulam		0	52
167	J/434	Ananaikodai kulam		0	23
168	J/434	Alikkam kulam		0	42
169	J/434	Panaivurandikulam		0	22
170	J/434	Vettikernik kulam		0	34
171	J/434	kodduvachchiran kulam		0	44
172	J/434	Surunivil kulam		0	13
173	J/434	Sampanpiddik Kulam			54
174	J/434	Theniyadik kulam		0	110
175	J/434	Theerigiran kulam		0	45
176	J/434	Ukkilan kerni kulam		0	0
177	J/434	Maddiyavalaik kuam		0	8
178	J/435	Kaddukkaraikulam		0	150
179	J/435	Kokkuthoduvaikkulam		0	0
180	J/435	Vedduththuravukkulam		0	82
181	J/435	Kanakaiyar kulam		0	0

182	J/435	Kovilarvalavukkulam		0	0
183	J/427	Mavady Pillayar Kulam		6	6
184	J/427	Ayravan Kulam		10	10

14.3DRINKING WATER

For drinking water, open well are used in most and tube well is in least.

14.3.1 Open well:- 3924

Majority use open wells for drinking water. There are 3924 open wells at Vadamaradchy East division.

14.3.2 Tube well:- 239

Tube wells are less in number, the level of water is very near to the earth surface, Therefore, people like open well and this kind of well is helpful to reduce the cost of living.

14.3.3 Common Well:- 61

There are 61 common wells are also in the secretariat for public useage.

14.3.4 Pipe line:- 13

There are 13 pipe line are also in the secretariat for public useage.

15. NON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS

15.1 INTRODUCTION

Non government oraganizations and community based organizations have been providing major contribution to the development of the division. After Tsunami, several Non

Government Organizations (NGO) have been providing housing schemes, infrastructure development and livelihood activities. After resettlement, most of the damaged houses have to be constructed or repair with the help of funding agencies. In village level, Rural Development Society(RDS), Women Rural Development Society(WRDS), Fishermen Co-operative Society (FCS) and or Farmers Organizations functioned in order to raise the voice of people by pointing out the problems facing by people. Main activities carried out by NGOs & CBOs are providing livelihood assistance and enchaning the living standard of people.

15.1.2 NGO's DETAILS

S.N	Name
01	Halo Trust
02	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
03	SLRC Sri Lankan Red Cross Society (SLRCS)
04	JSAC
05	Center for Child Development (CFCD)
06	Jaffna Social Action Centre (JSAC)

07	Humedica
08	FAIRMED
09	FRIENDS
10	Shanthikam
11	Offer ceylon

15.2. COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS IN DIVISION

15.2.1 RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETIES

S. N	G.N	Name of RDS	Reg No	Me mbe rs	Village
1	J/418	Manatkadu RDS	NP/DRD/JA24/J-418/0012	125	Manatkadu

2	J/419	Kudathanai RDS	NP/DRD/JA24/J-419/0684	185	Kudathanai
3	J/419	Malikaiththidal RDS	NP/DRD/JA24/J-419/0384	41	Kudathanai
4	J/419	Valikandy RDS	NP/DRD/JA24/J-425/0217	48	Kudathanai
5	J/419	Kudathanai East RDS	NP/DRD/JA24/J-419/1213	56	Kudathanai
6	J/420	Kudathanai North RDS	NP/DRD/JA24/J-420/0204	72	Kudathanai North
7	J/422	Ampan RDS	NP/DRD/JA24/J-423/1189	145	Ampan
8	J/422	Ampan east RDS	NP/DRD/JA24/J-422/1127	39	Ampan East
9	J/423	Nagarkovil East RDS	NP/DRD/JA24/J-422/0017	52	Nagarkovil East
10	J/424	Nagarkovil West RDS	NP/DRD/JA24/J-424/1186	63	Nagarkovil west
11	J/426	Chempianpattu - North RDS	NP/DRD/JA24/J-426/0817	145	Chempianpattu - North
12	J/426	Mamunai RDS	NP/DRD/JA24/J-426/0807	85	Mamunai
13	J/427	Chempianpattu - South RDS	NP/DRD/JA24/J-427/0836	120	Chempianpattu - South
14	J/428	Maruthankerny North RDS	NP/DRD/JA24/J-428/0806	115	Maruthankerny
15	J/428	Maruthankerny South RDS	NP/DRD/JA24/J-428/0809	112	Maruthankerny
16	J/428	Thalaiyady RDS	NP/DRD/JA24/J-428/0808	125	Maruthankerny

17	J/429	Vathirayan RDS	NP/DRD/JA24/J-429/0909	75	Vaththirayan
18	J/430	Uduthurai RDS	NP/DRD/JA24/J-430/0741	110	Uduturai
19	J/431	Aliyawai RDS	NP/DRD/JA24/J-431/0810	60	Aliyawalai
20	J/431	Aliyawalai West RDS	NP/DRD/JA24/J-431/1249	55	Aliyawalai
21	J/432	Vettilaikerny RDS	NP/DRD/JA24/J-432/	100	Vettilaikerny
22	J/433	Kaddaikadu St.Merys RDS	NP/DRD/JA24/J-433/0974	120	Kaddaikadu
23	J/433	Niththiyaveddai RDS	NP/DRD/JA24/J-433/1131	37	Niththiyavedda i
24	J/434	Uduthurai East RDS	NP/DRD/JA24/J-430/1058	48	Uduthurai East
25	J/434	Kevil Vethakkulam RDS	NP/DRD/JA24/J-434/1164	32	Pokkaruppu

15.2.2 WOMEN RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETIES

S.N	GN	Name of WRDS	Reg No	No of Members	Village
1	J/418	Manatkadu WRDS	NP/DRD/JA14/J-418/W0006	125	Manatkadu
2	J/419	Kudathanai WRDS	NP/DRD/JA14/J-419/W0017	213	Kudathanai

3	J/41 9	Malikaiththidal WRDS	NP/DRD/JA14/ J-419/W0160	74	Kudathanai
4	J/42 0	Valikandy WRDS (Nagarkovil South)	NP/DRD/JA14/ J-425/W0416	86	Kudathanai
5	J/42 0	Kudathanai North WRDS	NP/DRD/JA14/ J-420/W0008	100	Kudathanai North
6	J/42 1	Potpathy WRDS	NP/DRD/JA14/ J-421/W0001	79	Potpathy
7	J/42 2	Ampan WRDS	NP/DRD/JA14/ J-422/W0007	175	Ampan
8	J/42 3	Nagarkovil East WRDS	NP/DRD/JA14/ J-423/W1075	48	Nakarkovil
9	J/42 4	Nagarkovil West WRDS	NP/DRD/JA14/ J-424/W1073	60	Nakarkovil
10	J/42 5	Kudarappu WDRS	NP/DRD/JA14/ J-425/W1033	25	Nakarkovil
11	J/42 6	Chempiyanpattu North WRDS	NP/DRD/JA14/ J-426/W0875	130	Chempiyanpattu North
12	J/42 6	Mamunai WRDS	NP/DRD/JA14/ J-426/W0882	90	Mamunai Chempiyanpattu
13	J/42 7	Chempiyanpattu – South WRDS	NP/DRD/JA14/ J-427/W0872	130	Chempiyanpattu - South
14	J/42 8	Maruthankerny North WRDS	NP/DRD/JA14/ J-428/W0792	96	Maruthankerny
15	J/42 8	Maruthankerny South WRDS	NP/DRD/JA14/ J-428/W0794	110	Maruthankerny
16	J/42 8	Thalaiyady WRDS	NP/DRD/JA14/ J-428/W0798	145	Maruthankerny
17	J/42 9	Vaththirayan WRDS	NP/DRD/JA14/ J-429/W0800	70	Vaththirayan North,Vaththirayan South
18	J/43 0	Uduthurai WRDS	NP/DRD/JA14/ J-430/W0801	110	Uduthurai

19	J/43 1	Aliyawalai WRDS	NP/DRD/JA14/ J-431/W0883	85	Aliyawalai, Kodukkulai
20	J/43 2	Vettilaikerny WRDS	NP/DRD/JA14/ J-432/W0965	115	Vettilaikerny
21	J/43 3	Kandaikadu ST.Merys WRDS	NP/DRD/JA24/ J-433/W0964	54	Mulliyan
22	J/43 3	Niththiyaveddai WRDS	NP/DRD/JA24/ J-433/W0966	35	Niththiyaveddai, Mulliyan
23	J/43 4	Pokkaruppu WRDS	NP/DRD/JA24/ J-434/W0967	36	Pokkaruppu

15.2.3 WOMEN AFFAIR SOCIETIES (WAS)

S.No	Registered Women Affairs Society Name	G.N Division & GN Division Name	Registered No	Year of society forming	Number of members
1	Manatkaadu Women Affairs Society	J/418 - Manatkaadu	WB/JAF/Mar/Manat/J/418/013	2014	69

2	Kudaththanai Women Affairs Society	J/419 - Kudaththanai	WB/JAF/Mar/Kuda/J/419/004	2013	29
3	Kudaththanai North Women Affairs Society	J/420 - Kudaththanai North	WB/JAF/Mar/Kud.N/J/420/005	2013	40
4	Potpathy Women Affairs Society	J/421 - Potpathy	Not yet receive the registrstion number	2020	30
5	Ampan Women Affairs Society	J/422 - Ampan	WB/JAF/Mar/Amp/J/422/016	2019	32
6	Nagarkovil East Women Affairs Society	J/423 - Nagarkovil East	WB/JAF/Mar/Nag.E/J/423/006	2013	30
7	Nagarkovil West Women Affairs Society	J/424 - Nagarkovil West	WB/JAF/Mar/Na/J/424/001	2012	45
8	Nagarkovil South Women Affairs Society	J/425 - Nagarkovil South	WB/JAF/Mar/Nag.Sou/J/425/014	2014	28
9	Chempianpattu North Women Affairs Society	J/426 - Chempianpattu North	WB/JAF/Mar/Che.p.Nor/J/426/012	2014	41
10	Chempianpattu South Women Affairs Society	J/427 - Chempianpattu South	WB/JAF/Mar/Che/J/427/003	2012	46
11	Maruthankerny Women Affairs Society	J/428 - Maruthankerny	WB/JAF/Mar/Ma/J/428/002	2012	34
12	Vaththirayan Women Affairs Society	J/429 - Vaththirayan	WB/JAF/Mar/Vath/J/429/007	2014	100

13	Uduththurai Women Affairs Society	J/430 - Uduththurai	WB/JAF/Mar/Uduth/J/430/015	2015	42
14	Aaliavalai Women Affairs Society	J/431 - Aaliavalai	WB/JAF/Mar/Aali/J/431/010	2014	36
15	Vettilaikerny Women Affairs Society	J/432 - Vettilaikerny	WB/JAF/Mar/Vett/J/432/009	2014	31
16	Mulliyan Women Affairs Society	J/433 - Mulliyan	WB/JAF/Mar/Mull/J/433/008	2014	35
17	Pokkaruppu Women Affairs Society	J/434 - Pokkaruppu	WB/JAF/Mar/Pok/J/434/011	2014	30

15.2.4 COMMUNITY CENTRE

No.	G.S. No &G.S. Division	Name of CC	Reg No	Village
01	J/418 Manatkadu	St.Antony's	J/V/36/CC/81	Manatkadu
02	J/419 Kudathanai	Sudaroli libray	J/V/36/CC/598	Kudathanai
03	J/420 Kudathanai North	Selva library	J/V/36/CC/83	Kudathanai North
04	J/421 Potpathy	Victor library	J/V/36/CC/817	Potpathy
05	J/422 Ampan	Ganesha	J/V/36/CC/549	Ampan

06	J/423 Nagarkovil-East		Vigneswara	J/V/36/CC/553	Nagarkovil-East
			Siththivanayagar	J/V/36/CC/870	
07	J/424	Nagarkovil-West	Siththi vinayagar		Nagarkovil-West
08	J/425	Nagarkovil-South	Tharavai	J/V/36/CC/818	Nagarkovil-South
			Srimurugan	J/V/36/CC/812	Kudarappu
			St Sebasthiyar	J/V/36/CC/312	Kudarappu North
09	J/426	Chempianpattu - North	Kalaimagal	—	Mamunai
			Punitha philip neriyar		Chempianpattu - North
10	J/427	Chempianpattu - South	Chempiyan	—	Chempianpattu - South
11	J/428	Maruthankerny	Valluvan	—	Maruthankerny
			St.Antonies		Thalaiyadi
12	J/429	Vathirayan	Sarasvathy Selva	—	Vaththirayan South
			Vegneswara		Vaththirayan North
13	J/430	Uduthurai	Parathy	—	Vembady
			Muththamil		Uduthurai
			Senthamil		North
14	J/431	Aliyawalai	Kalaivani	—	Aliyawalai
			Mahathma		Kodukkulai
15	J/432	Vettilaikerny		—	—

16	J/433 Mulliyan	St.Merys	–	–
17	J/434 Pokkaruppu		–	–
18	J/435 Chundikulam	–	–	–

15.2.5 FARMERS ORGANIZATIONS – 2023

No	Name of FO	GN Division	Reg No	Village
01	Kudathanai farmer Organization	J/419 Kudathanai	t.fp.kh/ah/730.f. m./4	Kudathanai
02	Nagarkovil South Organization	J/425 Nagarkovil South	t.fp.kh/ah/730.f. m./2	Nagarkovil South

03	Ampan farmer Organization	J/422 Ampan	t.fp.kh/ah/730.f. m./3	Ampan
04	Chempianpattu South farmer Organization	J/427Chempianpa ttu South	t.fp.kh/ah/730.f. m./1	Chempianpattu South
05	Maruthankerny south farmer Organization	J/428Maruthanker ny south -	t.fp.kh/ah/730.f. m./8	Maruthankerny
06	Vaththirayan farmer Organization	J/429Vaththiraya n	t.fp.kh/ah/730.f. m./7	Vaththirayan
07	Neththiyaveddai Farmer Organization	J/433 Mulliyan	t.fp.kh/ah/730.f. m./6	Niththiyaveddai
08	Pokkaruppu farmer Organization	J/434 Pokkaruppu (Kevil)	t.fp.kh/ah/730.f. m./5	Pokkaruppu

15.2.6 FISHERMEN CO-OPRATIVE SOCIETIES – 2023

SN	Name of FCS	G.S. No& G.S. Division	Reg. No	Village
01	Manatkadu Fishermen cooperative socity	J/418 Manatkadu	J/2178	Manatkadu
02	Kudathanai North Fishermen cooperative socity	J/420 Kudathanai North	J/2174	Kudathanai North

03	Potpathy Fishermen cooperative society	J/421 Potpathy	J/2083	Potpathy
04	Nagarkovil-East Fishermen cooperative society	J/423 Nagarkovil-East	J/2170	Nagarkovil-East
05	Nagarkovil-West Fishermen cooperative society	J/424 Nagarkovil-West	J/2133	Nagarkovil-West
06	Mamunai Fishermen cooperative society	J/426 Chempianpattu - North	J/2169 NE 01	Mamunai
07	Chempianpattu North Fishermen cooperative society			Chempianpattu - North
08	Maruthankerny Fishermen cooperative society	J/428 Maruthankerny	J/2177	Maruthankerny
09	Thalaiyadi Fishermen cooperative society		J/2175	Thalaiyadi
10	Vathirayan Fishermen cooperative society	J/429 Vathirayan	J/2171	Vathirayan North
11	Uduthurai Fishermen cooperative society	J/430 Uduthurai	J/2176	Uduthurai North
12	Aliyawalai Fishermen cooperative society	J/431 Aliyawalai	J/2172	Aliyawalai

13	Vettilaikerny Fishermen cooperative society	J/432 Vettilaikerny	J/2173	Vettilaikerny
14	Kaddaikadu Fishermen cooperative society	J/433 Mulliyan	NE /02	Kaddaikadu
15	Chundikulam Fishermen cooperative society	J/435 Chundikulam	J/66	Chundikulam

15.2.7 Samurthy Societies

S.No	GN	Name of Division	Samurthy Societies
01	J/418	Manatkadu	05
02	J/419	Kudaththanai	08
03	J/420	Kudththanai North	03
04	J/421	Potpathy	03
05	J/422	Ampan	04
06	J/423	Nagarkovil East	04
07	J/424	Nagarkovil West	03
08	J/425	Nagarkovil South	01
09	J/426	Chempianpattu North	06

10	J/427	Chempianpattu South	02
11	J/428	Maruthankerny	06
12	J/429	Vaththirayan	05
13	J/430	Uduththurai	08
14	J/431	Aliyavalai	06
15	J/432	Vettilaikerny	04
16	J/433	Mulliyan	06
17	J/434	Pokkaruppu	02
18	J/435	Chundikkulam	-

15.2.8 SPORTS CLUBS 2023

S. No	G.N No	Name of Sports club	Reg No	Village	Year of Establis hed
1	J/418	St.Antonies Sports club	NP/JAF/MAR/01	Manatkadu	1965
2	J/419	Sudaroli Sports Club	NP/JAF/MAR/24	Kudathanai	2016
3	J/419	Uthayasoorian Sports Club	NP/JAF/MAR/26	Kudathanai	2016
4	J/420	Selva Sports Club	NP/JAF/MAR/08	Kudathanai North	2016

5	J/420	Ilampirai Sports Club	NP/JAF/MAR/22	Kudathanai North	2016
6	J/422	Pink Pong Sports Club	NP/JAF/MAR/04	Ampan	1962
7	J/422	Sivanoly Sports Club	NP/JAF/MAR/14	Ampan East	2006
8	J/423	Nageswara Sports Club	NP/JAF/MAR/23	Nagarkovil-East	1990
9	J/423	Nagatheepam Sports Club	NP/JAF/MAR/25	Nagarkovil-East	2017
10	J/425	Venmathi Sports Club	NP/JAF/MAR/19	Nagarkovil-South	1970
11	J/426	St.Pelipneres Sports Club	NP/JAF/MAR/03	Chempianpat tu - North	1965
12	J/426	Kalaimagal Sports Club -	NP/JAF/MAR/18	Mamunai	2017
13	J/427	Chempian Sports Club	NP/JAF/MAR/13	Chempianpat tu - South	1993
14	J/428	St.Antony Sports Club	NP/JAF/MAR/09	Maruthanker ny Thalayady	1964
15	J/428	Ganesanantha Sports Club	NP/JAF/MAR/17	Maruthanker ny	1975
16	J/429	Maththy Sports Club	NP/JAF/MAR/21	Vaththirayan	1984
17	J/429	Uthayasoorian Sports Club	NP/JAF/MAR/06	Uduthurai South	1970
18	J/430	Odumeen Sports Club	NP/JAF/MAR/10	Uduthurai	1976

19	J/430	Senthamil Sports Club	NP/JAF/MAR/07	Uduthurai	1974
20	J/430	Barathy Sports Club	NP/JAF/MAR/02	Uduthurai	1945
21	J/431	Arunothaya Sports Club	NP/JAF/MAR/05	Aliyawalai	1990
22	J/431	Sakthiveel Sports Club	NP/JAF/MAR/16	Aliyawalai	1968
23	J/432	St. Sebastiyam Sports Club	NP/JAF/MAR/12	Vettilaikerny	1965
24	J/432	Rambo Sports Club	NP/JAF/MAR/15	Vettilaikerny	1968
25	J/433	St. Mary's Sports Club	NP/JAF/MAR/11	Kaddaikadu	1940
26	J/434	Vennila Sports Club	NP/JAF/MAR/20	Pokkarappu	1991

15.3 PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS FOR COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS

SN	Problems	Solutions
01	Lack of infrastucture facilities for CBOs	Fund allocation
02	Lack of furniture	Fund allocation
03	Not enough Skills and knowledge in Administration and development	Capacity Building Programme

04	Not enough Motivations to talented persons to achieve at best	Recognition, Motivating Fund
----	---	------------------------------

16. ENVIRONMENT

16.1 INTRODUCTION

Vadamaradchy East is environmentally sensitive area. Even it is rich in natural resources, environmentally vulnerable too. Ecosystem in the area is diversified with coastal ecosystem, mangrove ecosystem, sand dunes, plantation forest, wild life, palmyrah and coconut fields, and agricultural land.

1. People get benefits from mangrove forest in many ways in production of fish, dyes, firewoods, habitat for birds, animals and insects.
2. Sand dunes have silicon mineral. The surface of sand dunes have Flora and Fauna. Mostly Jamun trees called as *Naval trees* are distributed all over the sand dunes and it protects village from natural disaster
3. As plantation forest, casuarina has been cultivated in Manatkadu area. They play a big role in the environment stability and biodiversity.
4. Chundikulam bird sancuary is reserved as natural resource. Under the Flora and Fauna Protection Ordinance of 1938, the Chundikulam Bird Sanctuary was declared as a ‘bird sanctuary’ at the Chundikulam Grama Niladhari division. In 2016.03.01, it was upgraded as a National Park. Many private lands, paddy fields, and religious places are terminated inside the proposed area of the bird sanctuary.
5. During the war period, Tsunami in 2004 and Nisha cyclone 2008, a large number of coconut trees had been destroyed. But during the recent Puravi Cyclone the damages are very little compred to previous one. Then the plantation carried out by issuing the seedlings to households and farmers.
6. Agricultural lands are cuitivated mainly with paddy, onion and graines.

Both manmade and natural diasaters and development activities are the major threats to the enviornment and its biodiversity in Vadamaradchy East.

16.2 PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

No	Problems	Solutions
01	Illegal sand mining	Strickly Enforcing law and regulations with Dept of Police, CBO, and other stakeholders
02	Forest fire in casuarina plantation forest	Implementing the preventive actions Train local people to stop the forestfire
03	Lack of drainage facilities for storm water	Fund allocation
04	Usage and dumping of polythene and plastic	Awareness to reduce the usage of polythene and plastic goods and engaing 3R Concept
05	Removal of garbage from the houses and improper dumping	Establishment of Separate Predesiya Shaba
06	Over use of inorganic fertilizer in agriculture	Engaging the organic farming and compost yard

07	Mangrove Deforest	Aware to the people and legal actions
08	Illegal cutting of Palmyrah trees for construction material	Strengthening the illegal action

17. MARKETING

17.1 INTRODUCTION

Marketing is one of the major aspect of business and industry development. There should be some fundamentals to demand higher market for products and services produced by any industries in Vadamaradccchy East division. Fishing industry is

the biggest and production made at a higher level, next is agriculture. But demand for the products within the division is less. Therefore, marketing channel need to be extend to proper places. Before the displacement in 1991, there was enough fish production which had been transported to Colombo and other districts. After the displacement in 1991, there was huge fall in agriculture and fisheries sectors. There is no developed structured markets maintained by the Point Prdro Predesiya Shaba in the division.

17.2 DETAILS OF MARKETS

No	GN No	GN division	Name of the market
14	J/418	Manatkadu	Manatkadu fish market
13	J/420	Kudakaraiyoor	Kudaththanai North fish market
12	J/421	Potpathy	Potpathy fish market
10	J/426	Chempianpattu – North	Chempianpattu fish market
11	J/426	Chempianpattu – North	Mamunai fish market
07	J/428	Maruthankerny	Maruthankerny fish market
08	J/428	Maruthankerny	Thalaiady fish market
09	J/428	Maruthankerny	Maruthankerny Public market
06	J/429	Vathirayan	Vaththirain fish market
05	J/430	Uduthurai	Uduththurai fish market
04	J/431	Aliyawalai	Aliyawalai fish market
03	J/432	Vettilaikerny	Vettilaikerny fish market
02	J/433	Mullian	Kaddaikadu fish market
01	J/435	Chundikulam	Kaddu fish market

17.3 PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

No	Problems	Solutions
01	Lack of private sector investment	Tax relief or flexible rules with proper monitoring
02	Lack of cooler vehicles facilities	FCSU has to invest in purchasing cooler vehicles and give the service to fishermen to market fish
03	Well developed infrastucture for markets	Fund allocation and infrastucture development

17.4 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MARKETING

- Recognizing wholesalers and accessible marketing channel
- Recognizing demands for the products
- Infrastucture development that is the basefactors for marketing
- Recognizing proper marketing strategies

- Encouraging the demands of value added products depend on the products.
- Linkage to national and international markets
- Encourageing E –Marketing

18. CULTURE

18.1 INTRODUCTION

Culture of Vadamardchchy East is diverse-culture and still thrives with traditional Hindu *Kovils* and Catholic churches. Due to the Sri Lankan Civil War some cultural places were damaged and now in the process of reconstruction and renovation. Cultural Officer – Provincial, Cultural Development Officer – Central

government and Development Officer – Hindu Affairs Ministry are working together for development of unique culture in the division. Cultural societies are functioning in each Grama Nilladahri divisions and they are coordinated by divisional cultural committee and conduct many cultural events, competitions and meetings to ensure the continuity and protect cultural values.

18.2 DETAILS OF RELIGIOUS PLACES

S.N	G.N No	GN Division	Name of the Temple	Reg No
1	J/419	Kudaththanai	Kudaththanai malikaithidal kannakai Amman Alayam	HA/5/JA/1050
2			Velautham Kovil	

3			Mulakkappitty Iyanar alayam	HA/5/JA/1047
4			Seddyarvyal Narasinga Vairavar Kovil	HA/5/JA/1732
5			Kali Amman Kovil	HA/5/JA/887
6			Madaththuvasal pillaiyar Kovil	HA/5/JA/436
7			Sri kannakai amman Kovil	HA/5/JA/437
8			Ajilady Pillaiyar Kovil	HA/5/JA/455
9			Kalivayal Veerakaththippillaiyar Kovil	HA/5/JA/432
10			Aththipparu vagiravar Kovil	
11			Aathi Veerapaththirar Kovil	40/5/JA/1136
12			Thachan Thuvu Amman	HA/5/JA/1358
13	J/420	Kudaththanai North	Kudaththanai Nalampanai pillaiyar Alayam	HA/5/JA/436
14			Kannakai Amman Kovil	HA/5/JA/437
15			Andai Aadu Vairavar Kovil	
16			Kizhakku MuruganAlayam	HA/5/JA/1539
17			Gnavairavar Kovil	HA/5/JA/886
18			Murukan Kovil	
19			Vagiravar Kovil	HA/5/JA/886
20			Pachchi Amman Kovil	
21	J/421	Potpathy	Sinnapillaiyar Kovil	
22	J/422	Ampan	Sri Varasiththy Pillaiyar Kovil	HA/5/JA/430

23			Ampam kandashamy alayam	HA/5/JA/428
24			Puthu vairavar Kovil	
25			Gnana vairavar Kovil	
26			Muththumari Amman Kovil	
27			Manika Pillaiyar Kovil	
28			Poothavirayar Kovil	
29			Veerapaththirar Kovil	
30			Amman Kovil	
31			Annamar Kovil	
32			Muniyappar Kovil	
33			Koddodai Pillaiyar Kovil	HA/5JA/1661
34			Poosai Kaddu Annamar Kovil	
35			Amman Kovil	
36			Sannathi Murugan Kovil	
37	J/423	Nagarkovil East	Arulmeku Murukaiyan kovil	HA/5/JA/459
38			Pulavarodai Nagathampiran kovil	H/5/JA/1512
39			Puthuvairavar kovil	
39			Kadatkurai vairavar Kovil	
40			Nagarkovi Ammankovil	
41			Puliyadi Pillaiyar Kovil	
42			Paththirakali Kovil	
43			Nayoudayarkaddu vairavar Kovil	
44			Iyanar Kovil	
45			Poonathinni Vairavar Kovil	

46	J/424	Nagarkovil West	Gowthamthurai Pillaiyar Kovil	
47			Manikkappillaiyar Kovil	HA/5/JA/1488
48			Pallikuda Vairavar Kovil	
49			Nagarkovil Kaaly kovil	
50			Murukan Palansolli Kovil	
51			Periyathmpiran Kovil	
			Arasady Poosai Amman Kovil	
52			Iyanar Kovil	
53			Arulmiku Kathirkamamurugamoorthy Temple	HA/5/JA/198
54			Pallikkuda poosai Amman	
55			Muchchanthi poosai Amman	
56			Paththirakali Kovil	
57			Maatha Kovil	
58	J/425	Nagarkovil South	Narasingavairavar Alayam	
59			Poorviga Nagathampiran alayam	HA/5/JA/458
60			Kannakai Amman Kovil	HA/5/JA/466
61			Punnaiyadi Vairavar Kovil	
62			Suladaippiddi Pillaiyar	
63			Nachchimar Kovil	
64			Thuvil Amman Kovil	
65			Vellai Pillaiyar Kovil	

66			Murugan Kovil	
67	J/426	Chempianpattu North	Thalayan Nagathampiran Kovil	
68			Muthli Amman Kovil	HA/5/JA/1756
69			Mamunai Nagathampiran Kovil	HA/5/JA/799
70			Sakthi Kovil	
71			Murugan Kovil	HA/5/JA/796
72			Veerapaththirar Kovil	HA/5/JA/1073
73	J/427	Chempianpattu South	Nellian Karaikkudal Amman Kovil	HA/5/JA/1058
74			Mawady Pillaiyar Kovil	HA/5/JA/1055
75			Chempianpattu Pillaiyar kovil	
76			Palayantha Pillaiyar Kovil	
77			Palayady Vairavar Kovil	
78			Maaniyavalai Amman Kovil	HA/5/JA/1544
79			Kanni Amman Kovil	HA/5/JA/11597
80			Maniyawalai Murukan Kovil	
81			Maniyawalai Perithampiran kovil	
82			Nachchimar Kovil	

83			Manniyawalai periyathampiran kovil sametha sunthareswara Kovil	Ha/5/ JA/1662
84			Annamar Kovil	
85			Kadatkarai Pillaiyar Kovil	HA/5/JA/200
86			Maruthankerny Paramasivan Kathiresan Kovil	HA/5/JA/959
87			Madaththady Pillaiyar Kovil	
88			Muththumary Kovil	
89			Vairavar Kovil	
90	J/428	Maruthankerny	Sakthi Kovil	
91			Virumar Kovil	HA/5/JA/1493
92			Veerapaththirar Kovil	
93			Kadatkarai Muththumari Amman	
94			Puliyadi Pillaiyar Kovil	
95			Sri Rajakanapanathy Kovil	
96			Vadaliyady Pillaiyar Kovil	HA/5/JA/1075
97			Sangupalakan kovil	
98			Aalady Pillaiyar Kovil	
99			Murugan Kovil	
100	J/429	Vaththirayan	Vairavar Kovil	
101			Araththi Amman Kovil	
102			Poosai Amman Alayan	
103			Sri Murukamoorthi Alayam	HA/5/JA/671
104	J/430	Uduththurai	Inthampanai Pillayar Kovil	

105			Nagathampiran Kovil	
106			Vempady Murugan Kovil	
107			Kaddu Muthumari Kovil	HA/5/JA/1642
108			Sinna Murugan Kovil	
109			Palaya Muththumari Kovil	
110			Puthu Muththumari Kovil	
111			Vempady Narasinga Vairavar Kovil	HA/5/JA/1553
112			Srimurukan Kovil	
113			Araththi Amman Kovil	HA/5/JA/1685
114			Sakthi Amman Kovil	
115			Muthaddu Pillaiyar Kovil	
116			Arulmiku Muthumari amman kovil	HA/5/JA/1419
117	J/431	Aliyawalai	Kodukkilai Palayady Pilllaiyar	
118			Kodukkilai Veddumurugan Kovil	HA/5/JA/1418
119			Aththiyady Pillaiyar Kovil	
120			Alady Vairavar Kovil	HA/5/JA/1208
121			Veerapaththirar Kovil	
122			Sakthi Kovil	
123			Kadatkarai Anumar Kovil	
124	J/432	Vettilaikkerny	Vettilaikkerny sellavinayagar Kovil	HA/5/JA/1225
125			Unavaththu Kannakai Amman Kovil	HA/5/JA/1135

126			Mandalai Pillaiyar Kovil	HA/5/JA/1037
127			Thoddaththupillaiyarkovil	HA/5/JA/1566
128			Nagathampiran Kovil	
129			Uoorikadu Nagathampiran Kovil	
130	J/433	Mulliyan	Niththiyaveddai Pillaiyar Kovil	
131			Sirakumooddai Pillaiyar Kovil	
132			Annamar Kovil	
133			Kannankulam Vinayakar kovil kovil	
134			Vannankulam Gnavairavar kovil	
135			Amman Kovil	
136			Alady Gnavairavar Kovil	HA/5/JA/1684
137			Vinajakar Kovil	HA/5/JA/1557
138	J/435	Chundikkulam	Not allowed for Resettlement	

18.3 DETAIL OF CHURCHES

No.	G.N. No & G.N. Division		Name of Church
01	J/418	Manatkadu	St Antonis Church
02	J/419	Kudathanai	American Mission Church

			Madumatha Church
03	J/420	Kudathanai North	Velankanni Matha
04	J/421	Potpathy	St Petter's Church
05	J423	Nagarkovil East	St Mary's Church
06	J/424	Nagarkovil West	Shaveriyar Church
07	J/425	Nagarkovil- South	Kudarappu Uththariya Matha
08	J/426	Chempianpattu - North	St Philipneriyar Church
09			Matha Church
10	J/427	Chempianpattu – South	Uoothatheyu Church
11	J/428	Maruthankerny	Thalaiyady St Antonis Church
12	J430	Uduththurai	Thuya Mariyal Church
13	J/432	Vettilaikerny	Pullavelly St Sebastiyar Church St Antonis Church
14	J/433	Mulliyar	Kappalenthia Matha Kovil
15	J/435	Chundikkulam	Kurusady Church

18.4 TRADITIONAL FOLK DRAMA (Masque)

Earlier, *Kaththavarayan* was a famous folk drama in this division. Nowadays, as the people seem to be so reluctant to involve in traditional cultural activities, these kind of masques

has been fading away and loosing its influence among youngsters.

18.5 CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

01. Strengthening the village level cultural societies
02. Renovating cultural committeis
03. Recognizing and rewarding artists.
04. Publication of divisional annual cultural book
06. Annual cultural functions and competitions
07. Annual cultural get togethers.

19. COMMERCIAL AND SERVICE CENTRES

19.1 INTRODUCTION

There are private outlets and Multi Purpose Cooperative Society (M.P.C.S) branches are functioning in our division. Head Office

of M.P.C.S is located in Maruthankerny. Vadamaradchy East Fishermen Cooperative Society Federation Union (FCSU) and Vadamaradchy East Palmyrah Development Cooperative Society had also been reopened in their renovated buildings and in operation.

19.1.1 Trade Centers and SMEs

S.N	Trade Centre	No of SMEs
1	Retails Shops	62
2	Rice Mills	2
3	Grinding Mills	1
4	Saloons	1
5	Fancy Shops	4
6	Small Industries	4
7	Food Shops	11
8	Hard wares	5
9	Textiles and Foot were	2
10	Lather work Shops	2
11	Agriculture Inputs Sales Centers	1
12	Fishing Inputs Sales Centers	3
13	Medical Shops	1
14	Private Tuition Centers	2
15	Beauty Parlors	2
16	Computer Centers	2
17	Moto Bike Repairs Shops	1
18	Others	30

Total	136
--------------	------------

19.1.2 DETAIL OF MPCS BRANCHES

S.No	G.N Division & No	Paerticulars	Number of branch
1	Maruthankerny	MPCS Head Office	
2	Maruthankerny	MPCS Rural Bank	
3	Maruthankerny	MPCS Store	
4	Maruthankerny	MPCS Fuel filling station	
5	Maruthankerny	MPCS Makkal Kadaï	
6	Kudaththanai	MPCS Makkal Kadaï	
7	Maruthankerny	MPCS Branch	No1
8	Arliyawalai	MPCS Branch	No2
9	Vettilaikerney	MPCS Branch	No3
10	Muliyaan	MPCS Branch	No4
11	Chanpiyanpattu North	MPCS Branch	No5
12	Mamunai	MPCS Branch	No6
13	Nakarkovil	MPCS Branch	No7
14	Ampan J/422	MPCS Branch	No8
15	Kudaththanai North J/420	MPCS Branch	No9
16	Potpathy J/421	MPCS Branch	No10
17	Kudaththanai J/419	MPCS Branch	No11
18	Manatkadu J/418	MPCS Branch	No12

19.2 BANKS

19.2.1 INTRODUCTION

After the end of internal displacement and at the beginning of relocation, Rural bank of Vadamaradchy East, M.P.C.S, Bank of

Ceylon, Samurdhi bank- Maruthankerny and Samurdhi Bank- Ampan provide savings and loan facilities for the people in the division. A branch of Bank of Ceylon has been established since 2017 in Maruthankerny. Samurdhi Bank Maruthankerny and Ampan are now following online banking system to deliver the best efficient and effective services to the people. There is no any private bank operating within the division.

19.2.2 RURAL BANK OF VADAMARACHCHI EAST

Rural Bank of Vadamaradchy East has following accounts

1. Member saving Account
2. Non-Members saving Account
3. Society saving Account
4. Pension saving Account
5. Child saving Account
6. Student saving Account
7. Member saving Account
8. Non-Members saving Account
9. Society saving Account
10. Pension saving Account
11. Child saving Account
12. Student saving Account
13. Investment saving Account

19.2.3 SAMURDHI BANK SOCIETY

There are two Samurdhi Bank Societies are functioning in the division with Managers and other subordinate staff under the supervision of Samurdhi Manager and Head Quarters. It does

deliver various service to Samurdhi beneficiaries with online banking system launched in 2021.

19.2.4 DETAILS OF SAMURDHI BANK SOCIETIES

No	GN	Name of Division	Samurthy Societies
01	J/418	Manatkadu	05
02	J/419	Kudaththanai	08
03	J/420	Kudththanai North	03
04	J/421	Potpathy	03
05	J/422	Ampam	04
06	J/423	Nagarkovil East	04
07	J/424	Nagarkovil West	03
08	J/425	Nagarkovil South	01
09	J/426	Chempianpattu North	06
10	J/427	Chempianpattu South	02
11	J/428	Maruthankerny	06
12	J/429	Vaththirayan	05
13	J/430	Uduththurai	08
14	J/431	Aliyavalai	06
15	J/432	Vettilaikerny	04
16	J/433	Mullian	06
17	J/434	Pokkaruppu	02
18	J/435	Chundikkulam	0

19.2.4 SAMURDHI BANK SAVINGS -2024

	Ampam	Maruthankerny
--	--------------	----------------------

Details of saving	No Of Accounts as at 31.12.2024	Balance as at 31.12.2024	No Of Accounts as at 31.12.2024	Balance as at 31.12.2024
Share A/c	2001	20025086.00	2930	23742973.00
Members a/c	2002	15732750.61	2930	37379820.67
Non-Members A/c	1907	16328525.69	4725	19039193.18
Group A/c	393	35338709.03	534	49425404.30
Child A/c	634	18201261.87	806	16571807.50
Sisurakka A/c	596	12140455.19	1009	16101604.46
Diriyamatha A/c	1261	11199118.63	1932	8866689.79
Compulsary A/c	1637	29330080.19	2123	43806783.59
Fixed diposit	6	675000.00	2	300000.00
Danasakthi	26	31000.00	2	9050.00
Total	10463	159001987.21	16993	215243326.49

19.2.5 LOAN DETAILS OF SAMURDHIBANK

Details of Loans issued in 2024

S N	Types of Loan	Ampan		Maruthankerny	
		No of Loan	Amount(Rs.)	No of Loan	Amount(Rs.)
1	Consumption	897	17065000.00	676	10430000.00
2	Distress	1343	23360000.00	2118	33290000.00
3	Livelihood Revolving	269	16573070.50	257	16173695.50
4	Livelihood development (New)	1267	231190000.00	2832	317760000.00
5	Sampatha	860	136340000.00	441	104930000.00
6	Arunulu	16	4420000.00	14	3900000.00
7	Samurdhi Deve.loan	11	10500000.00	16	13200000.00
8	Family development	0	0	0	0
9	Nalasara loan	0	0	0	0
10	Self employment	1276	52560000.00	1243	81065000.00
11	Janapubudu	175	4625000.00	62	1150000.00
12	Culuvation	57	825000.00	47	2030000.00
13	Swashakthi	1	10000.00	0	0
14	Fishries	176	2170000.00	228	5805000.00
15	Mihiyaya	57	14550000.00	81	1645000.00
16	Shahana Aruna	48	1595000.00	70	2190000.00
17	Diriya sawiya	44	366340000.00	79	697000.00

18	Emergency Business	220	3300000.00	655	7920000.00
19	Danasawiya	2	30000.00	10	150000.00
20	Shahana Piyawara	1381	6905000.00	1818	9090000.00
21	Samurdhi Aloka	6	120000.00	0	0
22	Samurdhi Nilasara	10	500000.00	0	0
23	Samurdhi Liyasaviya	1	450000.00	0	0
24	Houseing	0	0	9	740000.00
25	Youan Driya	0	0	4	125000.00
26	Radawiruvo	0	0	2	550000.00
27	Staff consupcion	0	0	2	200000.00
Total		8117	893458070.50	10664	613040695.50

19.2.6 BANK OF CEYLON

Bank of ceylon-Maruthankerny has been functioning for customers delivering the best services.

19.3 DETAILS OF PRIVATE COMMERCIAL CENTERS

There are many small business centers functioning in every village and some had been destroyed by Tsunami and war.

19.3.1 BAKERY

Only one Bakery has been functioning at Vaththirajan to fulfill the needs of people.

19.3.2 PHARMACY

Only one Pharmacy is functioning at Maruthankerny. Which delivered mobile service during the Covid 19.

19.3.3 FUEL STATION

A Fuel Station is functioning at Maruthankerny. Which supply only kerosene and located in fisheries federation.

19.4 PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS OF COMMERCIAL AND SERVICE CENTRES

Problems	Solutions
----------	-----------

Unable to fulfill Customers' needs	to Improve services by M.P.C.S or FCSS or FCSU Encouraging private sector Establishing a fuel station with Petrol and Diesel Establishing fertilizer sales centre Extension of Pharmaceutical Services Establishment of Other banks with ATM & CDM
------------------------------------	---

20. SELF EMPLOYMENTS

20.1 INTRODUCTION

Majority of people are engaged in self employment activities such as agriculture livestock, poultry, handicap, home gardening,

dryfish production to generate income to fulfill their fundamental needs. Particularly, Government Organizations and Non government organizations have been funding to assist the self employees. Livelihood assistance have also been provided to support self employment.

20.2 SELF EMPLOYMENT DETAILS

Se. No	Self Employment
01	Poultry
02	Handicraft
03	Home gardening
04	Assistance in fish marketing
05	Collection of fish
06	Dryfish making
07	Small scale fishing at lagoon
08	Small business
09	Animal Husbandary
10	Leather bag making
11	Tailoring items from saree material
12	Others

20.2.1 DETAILS OF SELF EMPLOYMENT

Funding Agent	Category		Beneficiaries
Social Service	Disable		277
Social Service	Elders (Over Seventy)		660
Social Service	Women Headed		-
Social service	PAMA Rehabilitation		588
Samurdhi	Livelihood Development	Agriculture, Fishing & Self Employment	520
Samurdhi	Sampatha		4
Samurdhi	Emergency Business loan		10
Total			2059

20.3 PROMOTING THE SELF EMPLOYMENT

- ⇒ Identifying suitable employment opportunities
- ⇒ Providing financial support
- ⇒ Encouraging out side investors
- ⇒ Providing support for Material Resource Purchase
- ⇒ Upgrading marketing facility
- ⇒ Providing Capacity Building and Training for Self Employment.
- ⇒ Continuous monitoring of activities

21. RELATED DEPARTMENTS AND SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

- 1) Predeshiya Sabha, Point Pedro
- 2) Zonal education Office, Vadammaradchy North
- 3) Divisional Hospitals-Ampan and Maruthankerny
- 4) Medical Officer Incharge, Maruthankerny
- 5) Department of Animal Husbandary
- 6) Department of Fisheries
- 7) Agrarian Service Centre
- 8) Road Development Department
- 9) Road Development Authority
- 10) Ceylon Electricity Board
- 11) Sri Lanka Telecom
- 12) Schools- Divisional Education Office, Vadammaradchy East
- 13) Other related oraganizations and Non-Governmental
Organizations
- 14) Ayurvedic Hospital
- 15) Post Offices
- 16) Irrigation Department

22. ANALYSIS OF TRENDS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

22.1 FISHING:

Fishing is the major occupation of people of our division. Before 1990, fresh fish and dry fish were transported to Colombo and other cities in Sri Lanka. Fishermen were economically sound in those days. Since the displacements took place in 1991, 2000 and 2006, fishing sector had met a immense downfall. The reasons are as follows to the conditiosns.

- 1) Modern fishing harbors: There is no fishing harbour built in the coastal areas of the division. It is a rock less sea. The waves are huge at seashore in winter. A modern fishing harbor that can safely consist of modern fishing vessels anchored in it is important. If there was likely to be built such a harbor, the fishermen would have bought new fishing vessels before.
- 2) After the end of the war, after many displacements, after the hard-hit tsunami, people of Vadamaradchy East has step by step been resettling. The people are very low at their economic level comparing other divisions. They can only do their traditional fishing methods. If they granted relief aids or cash grants to lift

up their fishing carrier, they would be able to get modern fishing vessel with modern technologies.

- 3) Government should lift up the bans on fishing industry imposed on the Northern Province to free up the fishermen to travel far on the sea and fish as they like.
- 4) They should be allowed to use more than 50 HP out boat motors at sea.
- 5) No, a fuel station formed for the division itself. Even modern vessels used they all depend on fuel. Hence, few fuel stations should be established in Vadamaradchy East so that the vessels get supplied enough fuel.
- 6) Indian fishing trawlers encroach into Sri Lankan Maritime border is an eminent threat to lives and fishing asserts at sea. The Indian fishing vessels should be banned at sea of Sri Lanka.
- 7) Exploitation of marine minerals, climate change, contravention of Indian fishing vessels, diving for sea cucumber in sea, modern technologies and using an update version of the old traditional fishing methods of the fishermen in Vadamaradchy east caused massive fall in the fishing sector.

During the war period , fishermen were not allowed fishing. Now, fishermen have been allowed to catch even deep sea fishing. After A9 Road opened for public use, fresh fish and dry fish are transported to the Colombo and other major cities in Sri Lanka.

To improve the fisheries sector, marketing facilities should be improved.

Fish Production has been increased due to the financial and non financial assistance which has been provided to the fishermen by the Government.

22.2 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture sector plays major role in the economic development of Vadammaradchy East division. Therefore the people cultivate paddy in the Maha season and they cultivate also red onion, chilly, vegetable and black grams. Hence, some extent of land in this division have become salted. It is difficult to get profitable yield from salt lands.

Generally paddy production has been increased last year. Because enough support was given by Divisional Secretariat and Agrarian Service Centre- Ampan with the support of Non government organization. Climate change and animal disturbances like monkey are the major threats to the agricultured activities.

22.3 LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

Cattle rearing is a major income generating employment in Vadammaradchy East. Green pasture lands are available in Chempianpattu South, Pokkaruppu and Ampan. Food for livestock can be prepared within the division using available

agricultural bi-products. And Chempiyanpattu milk center is the only one production center which has been marketing milk and related dairy products. Vetrinary office in maruthankerny has been providing enough support for livestock activities.

22.4 EDUCATION

School administration is under the Vadamaradchy Zonal Education Office. There are 18 schools in division and particulars are given in each sector.

Type of School (in Nos)	1 AB	1 C	2	2 (1-9)	3 (1-5)	Total
Function	1	4	6	1	6	18
Not Function	0	0	1	0	1	2
Displace & Function	0	0	0	0	0	0

Schools of Vadamaradchy east	Total Students		Total
Year	Boys	Girls	
2020	1497	1417	2914
2021	1563	1501	3064
2022	1448	1442	2930
2023	1437	1237	2668
2024	1373	1347	2720

The following suggestions are forwarded to improve the education sector of the division.

01. Creating awareness among parents to reduce dropout children and encouraging them to educate students at least upto compulsory education level.

02. Improving infrastructure facilities at schools.

Some works were implemented by Divisional Secretariat in past years. As a result, the infrastructures of the schools has been increased in previous years

I. Constructed of Smart Classroom

i. Two schools

II. Supplied of Computers and Furitures

i. Provided Filter water facilities

ii. One School

III. Renovated and repaired of Playground, Toilet and class Room

i. 29 works – 16 Schools.

03. Providing enough laboratory facilities to all schools

04. Creating library facilities to all schools.

05. One of the schools had established a special unit to educate special children(students)

06. Monitoring students' attendance and other social problems they face at each schools with the help of deveopment officers and take solution for it at higer levels.
07. Enforcing usage of drug prevention and launching anti drug campaign.

22.5 TRANSPORT

Main roads have been renovated through development projects. Specially Point-Pedro to Maruthankeny main road is renovated. However, there are some pothels appear on the road due to heavy rain and vehicles. They need to be considered for renovation too. Other main roads and internal roads are included in the current projects. Ongoing projects are interacted road projects by Road Development Authority.

22.6 DISASTER ACTIVITIES - 2024

S.No	G.N Divisions	Affected Persons				No. of Persons	Property Damage			Taken Action				
		Flood		Drought						No of safety centers	Maintain	public	details in	Food
		Families	Members	Families	Members		Death	Houses	Industrial and		Public Caring	Families	Members	Cooked meals
1	Manatkadu	15	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
2	Kudaththanai		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
3	Kudaththanai North	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
4	Potpathy	6	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	10	10	6
5	Ampan	21	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	7	21
6	Nagarkovil East	40	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	46	46	40
7	Nagarkovil West	27	93	-	-	-	-	-	-		7	24	24	27
8	Nagarkovil South	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
9	Chempianpattu North	16	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
10	Chempianpattu South	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
11	Maruthankeyy	42	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	4	42
12	Vaththirayan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21

13	Uduththurai	74	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
14	Aliyawalai	14	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
15	Vettilaikerny	15	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
16	Mulliyam	67	221	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
17	Pokkaruppu	5	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
18	Chundikulam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		395	1,176	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	27	91	91	395

22.7 DISASTER

Since our division is located near the sea, it is prone to disaster. There are possibilities of occurrence of many disasters which may lead to destruction of valuable assets and resources. For example: Tusami in 2004 had destroyed many lives and properties in our division. Therefore proper disaster management activities need to be practiced.

They are;

- Disaster preparedness plan
- Mitigation measures
- Recover

23. CONCLUSION

This resource profile for the secretariat has been a pioneering attempt to collect all the factors & information of the division into a written format. Data has been provided by all the relevant departments and analysed moreover. It is being prepared at annual basis to create a basement for development. The document will serve as a source of priceless information for developers, researchers and investors. Therefore we hereby welcome whole stakeholders with thanks.