

ADMINISTRATION

The Government Agent/District Secretary is an executive officer for the entire district. The government administration works at the levels of Central, Provincial, District, Divisions and Village level. Jaffna District is divided into 15 Administrative divisions, 435 Grama Officers divisions in this District. Seventeen Local bodies (Municipal Council- 1, Urban Councils - 3 and PradeshiyaSabhas-13) are functioning in Jaffna District. 14 Medical Officer of Health Divisions and 5 Educational Zones.

POPULATION

Total population of the Jaffna District is 616,462 consisting of 197,133 families in 31.12.2019 and female population accounted 51.49 %. Out of the total population in Jaffna District. 611,249 persons are Tamils, 335 persons are Sinhala and 4,878 persons are Muslims. Out of the Total population 84.1 percent are Hindus, 15.05 percent are Christian, 0.79 percent are Islam's and 0.049 percent are Buddhists.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture sector is a leading sector in Jaffna District. There are 1/3 of the families about 52,542 families in this District solely depending on agriculture including livestock and large share of the population is also involved in home gardening.

People in Jaffna District traditionally farming community. Their culture is mostly agrarian based. These traditional farmers have generations of experience about the soil, climate and agricultural technology which is unique to their system of production. They have their own cultivation techniques developed by their forefathers and the practices have been time tested and proven to be more appropriate than modern technologies. These traditional farmers never had an opportunity to practice their most unique and effective farming technology during the past three decades due to the prevailed situation Jaffna District is predominantly an agricultural area and always has enormous potential for agriculture produce such as red onion, chilies, potatoes, tobaccos, vegetables, banana and grapes cultivated for commercial purposes. Other crops cultivation such as paddy, pulses, and coconut are in substantial level. Palmyrah products also substantial source of income. Rice is produced during the Maha season under rain fed condition while vegetables are produced nearly all year around under rain fed irrigated conditions.

FISHERIES

Jaffna District is surrounded by Sea and Lagoon. The Fisheries Sector is an important sector in Jaffna District and major economic activity and the source of livelihood for about 21,268 families consisting of 92,552 persons in and 18,813 persons active fisherman in Jaffna District. The following fishing resources are available in Jaffna District.

FISHERIES RESOURCES

01.	Fishing Harbors	01
02.	Landing Centers	106
03.	Coastal Length	182 mile
04.	Continental self Area	3,360 mile
05.	Fish Bank	02
06.	Lagoons	02
07.	Fisherman Cooperative Societies	119
08.	Fisherman Cooperative Society Union	11
09.	Fisherman Cooperative Societies Union Federation	01
10.	Total number of operation craft	7,604
11.	Ice Plant	06
12.	Processing Plant	02
13.	Boat Yard	04
14.	Jetty	03

EDUCATION

The long tradition of dedication to education and resulting high priority given to Education from colonial period, Jaffna has been one of the districts with high literacy rate in Sri Lanka. Education is one of the major concerns for the people of Jaffna District. There are five Education Zones in Jaffna District. There are Islands, Valikamam, Jaffna, Thenmaradchi and Vadamaradchi. Presently, 504 schools are in Jaffna District. Out of that 456 schools are functioned. The students population is 118,745 and teachers 9,204. The students, teachers ratio is 12.90.

HEALTH

Jaffna Teaching Hospital is the main public health and medical institution for the people of Northern Province and for teaching of medical students of the University of Jaffna and Nursing and midwife students. All other curative institutions come under

the administration of Regional Director of Health Services, Jaffna. These institutions are forming a net work in three levels, Such as:

Base Hospital (Type A & B)	04
Divisional Hospitals	23
Primary Medical Care Unit	17

In addition to the above hospitals, Cancer Unit Tellippalai and Chest Clinic Jaffna is functioning under the administration of Regional Director of Health Services.

In the preventive sector under each MOH there are clinic centers, which provide mainly maternal and child health care services.

Under Ayurvedic System there is 01 District Ayurvedic Hospital, 04 Rural Ayurvedic Hospitals and 11 Central Ayurvedic Dispensaries. In addition, there are 37 Free Ayurvedic Dispensaries under Local Governments.

Regional Director of Health Services is in charge for all Promotive, Preventive, Curative and Rehabilitative health activities in this district under him heads of institutions namely Medical Superintendents, District Medical Officers, Medical Officers in Charge and Medical Officers of Health are functioning.

INDUSTRIES

There are three level industries functioning in Jaffna District. There are Micro, Small and Medium. According to the information collected from Divisional Secretariat wise, about 4,198 industrial units are in Jaffna District. Most of them are wood and wood based industries. Secondly, food and beverage types industries and other industries such as cloth and cloth based, light engineering, palmyrah based, leather based, paper based, cement based, coir based, chemical based, metal aluminium based, etc..

TOURISM

Jaffna is an immense potential for tourism and Hotel industry. Three types of places such as Historical, Natural and Religious places are available in Jaffna district. Historical important Places such as Vedarasan fort at Delft, Hammenhein fort at Kayts, Jaffna fort, Jamuna pond, Manthiri Manai (Kings Palace), Entrance Arch of Jaffna. Natural places such as Chatty area at Velanai, Casuarinas' Beach at Karainagar, and coastal areas at Manatkadu. Famous religious places such as Nallur

Murugan temple, Naguleswaram Sivan temple, Vallipuram Vishnu temple, St. James Church, Dutch Church at Chankanai, Nagadeepa Buddhist Temple at Nainativu.

TREE PLANTING

Jaffna District has no forest cover as in other parts of the country. There are naturally grown palmyrah trees in many parts of the district. Small scale coconut plantations, indigenous trees and fruit trees have been grown in homesteads, private lands, and common places. These tree plants components have played an important role in providing a source of income to the substantial number of families, nutritive food and protect the environment. Agro forestry is not an actual forest; it is a phenomenon influencing substantial effects on climate and environment which is favoring for agriculture and human living. Trees are providing many benefits to the communities. They provide food, medicine, shade, green manure, timber and fire wood and also function as natural cooler in different climate.

Trees are very important in maximizing and diversifying the productivity of highly fertile land. Intensive agro forestry systems are most commonly found in this district. Tree planting scheme is being implemented as a homestead method. Homestead have the potential for the promotion of agro forestry and social forestry programme in the district and wide variety of tree crops are planted in homesteads. The homestead is an integral element of the farming systems. The scope to intensively planting of trees in homestead for food, fuel, timber and for security.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

Environmental pollution is a major problem in Jaffna district. The following Issues such as Over Extraction of Ground Water, Application of High Amount of Nitrogen Fertilizers. Over use of Agrochemicals, Oil Contamination in drinking water wells through discharge of waste from Power plant operates by heavy fuel oil identified in Chunnakam area. E. coli contamination due to lack of sewerage system in Jaffna Municipal Council area, Improper solid waste management in Local Authorities leads to contamination of underground water, Degradation of Bio-Diversity and Health hazards by Parthenium Weed, Stalinization due to non maintenance of Salt water exclusion bund, Unplanned and illegal Sand mining, Climate Changes and Sea Erosion have been identified.