

# **Master thesis**

**How Does the conflict influence the development  
and the situation of women in Trincomalee district, Sri Lanka?**

By

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The master thesis is carried out as a part of the education at the University of Agder and is therefore approved as such. However, this does not imply that the University answers for the methods that are used or the conclusions that are drawn.

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## **Abstract**

In thirty years period conflict became as main actor in Sri Lankan socio economic and political back grounds. As the consequences of the conflict, Sri Lankan mainstreams had harmful damages. These damages directly affected to the development. North and Eastern province are most conflict affected regions in Sri Lanka. North was the first conflict affected region. Eastern is the totally different form when comparing with North. Eastern province is the secondly conflict affected and conflict vulnerability totally wiped out from the Eastern province. Now Eastern province is in recovery situation.

How ever women are the most vulnerability group in the conflict period. In this study assessed women's situation with conflict situation and post conflict situation in the Eastern province Sri Lanka. Further this study I have paid more significant concentration women's hardships with in the conflict and post conflict period. The most prominent nature of the post conflict period pays more significantly consideration to achieve rapid development.

This study explains based on the research findings what are the women fundamental requirements with in the post conflict period. Especially women are also in recovery period in the post conflict period. They had different type of torture experiences with conflict. They need specific treatments for their capacity building again. According to the research findings I discussed WID (Women in Development) as a appropriate women's development approach to the post conflict period. Further I emphasis how this theory can apply to obtain effective outcome.

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## List of Abbreviations

A.D	Anno Domini
B.C	Buddhist Century
CDA	Conflict-related Development Analysis
DS	Divisional Secretariat
GN	Grma Niladhari
GAD	Gender and Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDR	Human Development Report
IDPs	Internal Displaced People
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
NGOs	Non Governmental Organization
UNP	United National Party
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee
WID	Women in Developmen

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# Chapter 01

## 1.1 Introduction

In this study I examine how conflict influence development and women's situation in Trincomalee district conflict. Trincomalee is a highly conflict affected district situated in Eastern province in Sri Lanka. This district is most diverse in Sri Lanka, in terms of ethnic and religious .The district is inhabited by Sinhalese, Tamil and Muslims people who are Buddhist, Hindu, Muslims and Christians respectively. It is a suitable area for the study because the three ethnic groups live in this district one of almost equal proportion. The people in Trincomalee have lived several years under condition of conflict. Both men and women suffered conflict related consequences such as displacement, loss of lives, property, livelihoods, rape and torture. The conflict related victims are mostly women. They have experience deteriorated socio economic condition. After the post conflict period these conditions are difficult to change even under reconstruction. The Eastern province is now undergoing post conflict period. In this study I investigate how development issues under conflict are handled and what are the problems faced by women in Trincomalee district.

## 1.2 Back ground of Study

Sri Lankan ethnic conflict is not a temporary crisis; it has been going on for the last two decades. The war has had a negative impact on the national economy and the livelihoods of innocent people. During the conflict time economic growth rates may, consequently, be considerably lower than the pre- conflict rates despite economic liberalization (Sarvananthan, 2001). The heavy war expenditures is a burden for poor country. People suffer from direct and indirect taxes imposed by the government to meet war expenditures (Rajapaksha,Siriwardena :155).Sri Lanka has been the largest spender on defence, as proportion of its GDP, compared to some other internal conflicts –ridden countries around the world(since 1995) and the second largest in South Asia (Sarvananthan ,2001). According to government sources, more than 60,000 people both armed and civilian have died the as a result of war. Some sources report that innocent civilians are more vulnerable in the war, since three-fourths of war victims are civilians. Furthermore, many people have become disabled, lost their property, or livelihoods (Thiruchandran, 2001, p.30). Recruitment of children as soldiers is a social problem created by the war. As a result of the war, many people have migrated to other countries. Many people live in refugee camps as internally displaced under poor conditions. Insecurity and fear is also part of people lives in this area. Otherwise in the conflict affected regions people are living in with insecurity, instability and fear. They have to live under the more restrictions such as curfew and threaten. They are the double burden people with government military forces and the LTTE.

Rural societies in the war-affected areas are characterized by “distressed livelihood” or “livelihoods at risk”. They face multiple vulnerabilities caused by unfavourable state politics, environmental hazards, market –related risks and conflict-related uncertainties which enhance the threshold of vulnerability (Silva 2003:02). On the other hand a number of important issues have been mainstreamed according to conflict.

Conflicts affect both men and women, their short –term survival and longer-term recovery and development. Conflict expression is different according to the gender. Men were the main casualties of war. Women were the most effected by the loss of family members, death and disappearance of income earners, migration of young men and displacement. All women who are affected by the conflict live in the conflict ongoing areas their experience is different affects based on their ethnicity, location, class and socio-economic status (Wanasundera, 2006:11).

Trincomalee is a conflict affected district and the conflict has been prevented to development opportunities. Because of the conflict, the administration system of the conflict affected areas is unable to supply basic infrastructure such as roads, telecommunications, markets, school and hospitals. Some important institutions are destroyed as result of conflict operations.

Two decades of conflict situation in Sri Lanka, have created following vulnerable groups.

- Single- headed households, including increased no of widows
- Children, affected by war : separated and /orphaned
- The disabled -including people injured by landmines and cross-fires and shells ect
- The elderly, and isolated

Following groups have been affected by disruption of infrastructure, force movement, loss of relatives, direct involvement in hostilities, presence of land –mines, insecurity and fear, increased poverty of household, and most of all breaking up of family structures (Assessment of Needs in the Conflict affected Areas,2003:.15 ) .Certain vulnerable groups especially women widows and female - headed households present a particular vulnerability as they have to deal with their psychosocial distress as well as caring for their children on their own. The districts of Batticaloa (2002), Trincomalee (1998), Vavuniya (2002), Ampara (2003), and Mullaitivu (2003) have identified 41,012 widows.(Assessment of Needs in the Conflict affected Areas,2003:. 17).

Women’s labour force in conflict areas (North and East) prior to the conflict was low by national standards. According to the cultural norms kept Tamil and Muslim women were engaged in household work and income generation within the home. However conflict environment has changed ,economic stress and conflict related poverty drought has increased labour force participation rates for rural women mainly in the rural informal sector and for educated and skilled women in the formal sector(Wanasundera,2006:02).But lowest labour force participation rates for females were in Mannar (15%), Trincomalee (13%) and Vavuniya (14%)(Wanasundera,2006:02).The insecurity situation not allows to participate outside of work. People who live in conflict affected areas not going outside after 6 p.m.

The population in the North and East have an economic base which depends on agricultural production for their livelihood. In Trincomalee district women engage in highland cultivation and some women who don't have lands migrate to find work in other areas as daily paid worker. In this unfortunate situation they get half wages comparing with men for similar work. In Trincomalee district women's rural livelihood options are limited. They have ability to do cultivation and other kind of livelihood strategies but they are lack infrastructure to get access to it. Furthermore, insecurity environment in conflict affected areas prohibited to enter to the labour markets for women. Livelihood opportunities have been reduced as a result of displacement, physical injury and loss of personal assets. On the other hand personal insecurity of women reduces access to public and communal assets.

Conflict reduced opportunities for women and they are affected in different ways with the conflict, such as lost of livelihood, refugee, female headed household, disabled and sexually exploitation. Many have been thrust abruptly into position of female headed households in which suffer form lack of welfare for their families and the security situation is instability. Welfare centres provide limited facilities and women loose their privacy. Women have had to handle family responsibilities (shelter, food, basic services, education and means of livelihood for sustenance). Otherwise they lose their income, the conflict prevent them to access to do their jobs such as traditional agriculture and fishing (Country Gender Assessment 200:29). Many of the refugee women and IDPs have suffered harmful conflict experiences, majority of women were not acceded formal education and they faced troubles taking family head ships, and taking care of children and the elderly. Women entrepreneurs also faced some obstacles, unstable political environment, and lack of financials, lack of government support, lack of support from society, family and friends and lack of knowledge. (Ayadurai, Sohail: 13). Based on all these conditions women became beneficiaries of development when compared with men.

Generally, women have limited direct participation in violent conflict but undertake an essential economic, logistical and social support role. Women usually play limited role with political decision making, further more conflict tends reduce the status of women. Conflict situations are reluctant women to enter the development functions. Conflict and Development Analysis (CDA) can bring this issue as a part of the strategic response, (Conflict-related Development Analysis, 2003:14).

Conflict and women development issues are useful to the general development settings. But responsible institutions missed to focus or addressing following changes women with conflict and post conflict.

- Agents of change
- Active participant
- Victims and spoils war
- Newly responsible care providers (Women & conflict 2007:p.02).

### **1.3 Important of the Study**

My motivation is mainly driven by my interest to identify and understanding how conflict play major role to reduce development achievements among women. With in the development process men and women should be equal benefited but in the conflict affected regions (North-East) of Sri Lanka there is greater gender imbalance of development participation compared to other parts of Sri Lanka. Sri Lankan conflict situation is very complex to identify, some periods both Sri Lankan forces and LTTE continuously engage with attacks and some times both are followed neutral policies. My motivation for selecting this region, Trincomalee is the district that contemporary conflict is going on neutral and economically and politically it has lots of opportunities and resources to achieve rapid development improvements. One of the problems is the Trincomalee district; women's rural livelihood options are very limited. They have ability do cultivate and various livelihood strategies but they lack good infrastructure to get access to it. Displacement caused to increase dependency mentality on women. It is negative impact for women and their development improvements. I intend to look at, what are the women's suffering issues, and why women need to participate in the development. Thus my motivation for this research and study is the women's situation of the post conflict period and what are they request in them of development. However 48,810 internally displaced people live in the refugee camps in Trincomalee (CHA Situation Report, 2006:13). This amount of displaced people can be gradually reduce with political changes of Eastern province in Sri Lanka. According to 2008 provincial council election

The governing party of Eastern province has already address some development plans, which is good progress but basically these development projects are invisible to address women's special needs and they are not present in action plan for this purpose. I hope my findings in this field; will provide new mainstream to consider and taking action women initiated development project.

### **1.4 Objectives of the study**

1. I intended to look at how the conflicts influence development and the situation of women in Trincomalee district Sri Lanka.
2. To examine how women face barriers with conflict
3. Assess women needs after the post conflict

### **1.5 Research Questions**

1. How does the conflict impact their income earning activities? Their daily lives?
2. What policies are needed from the Sri Lankan government in order to implement an adequate development process for the women in Trincomalee district?

3. How can the women and the authorities collaborate in order to improve the situation among women in Trincomalee?
4. What policies are needed from the Sri Lankan government in order to implement an adequate development process for the women in Trincomalee district?

## **1.6 Research Approach**

### **Qualitative Approach**

The Main purpose of this study is to investigate how Sri Lankan ethnic conflict affect the women in Trincomalee District in Sri Lanka. In this study I intend to interpret women's socio-economic and personal experience with conflict. I selected qualitative methodology for this study. According to Bryman he points out "qualitative researches frequently stress the importance of direct experience of social settings and fashioning an understanding social world via the contact" (Bryman 2004:439). In this study I intend to look at which kind of issues women are suffering from the conflict. Otherwise I want to understand their life style with the conflict and I will express feelings and suggestion of their resent situation and future ambitions. Furthermore I need acquire proposals of the future empowerment process. I want to deeply understanding what they need and how they can be integrated in development to obtain and achieve socio-economic and political developments. According to following purposes I think qualitative approach more suitable than quantitative approach.

### **1.7 Data collection Methods**

I intend used following methods for data collection methods

- Interviews
- Observation
- Focus group discussion
- Analysing text and document

## **1.8 Outline of the Thesis**

### **Chapter 01**

First chapter I pointed out introduction of the study, background of the study and relevant research questions. After that I explained data collection methods of this study. In first chapter basically emphasized foundation of this study.

## **Chapter 02**

This chapter provides relevant literature about women and conflict situation and post conflict situation and development. Theoretical framework defines women and development (WID approach) who to apply post conflict period. Then data collection and analysis also based on theoretical framework.

## **Chapter 03**

With in this chapter discussed historical back ground, administrative background and socio and economic backgrounds of the Trincomalee district.

## **Chapter 04**

This chapter provides research methodology of this study. According to this chapter explained data collection methods, (Interviews, focus group discussion, Key informant, informal conversation and observation) data recording, data analysis and challenges of the during study.

## **Chapter 05**

Chapter five is the most important chapter .This chapter presents imperial findings of the study. I analytically explained my research question and findings in this chapter. According to the household interview I addressed the conflict experience with conflict on going period and post conflict period. First I focused to analysis vulnerability context such as displacement, lost of lives property, livelihoods, rape and torture. Then my imperial findings address situation of post conflict period and present situation. I used four case studies pure some vulnerability positions. Those case studies are taken form different contexts. Furthermore I have comparatively analysis overview of the respondents and

## **Chapter 06**

This is the last chapter and this chapter presents conclusion and summarizing the findings with the theoretical framework.

## **Chapter Two: Theoretical Framework and Literature Review**

### **2.1 Introduction the conflict**

In this chapter I will look at various literatures, books, magazines, conference proceedings, governmental and non governmental reports, newspapers, and electronic sources regarding how conflict influence to the women's situation. First part of the chapter provides brief overview of conflicts consequences to the women in the different parts of conflict on going regions and post conflict regions. Women development is a one of the major issue with related the conflict, second part of this chapter more specifically, focused conflict and Sri Lankan situation and third part of the chapter examine concept of women and development, the elements of women and development framework and some issues regarding women development with conflicts. Finally more specifically, in this chapter will focus conflict and Sri Lankan situation and look at women related development issues with conflict situation.

In order to analytically grasp more specific characteristics of violent conflict, a distinction can be made between different typologies of conflict. Lewer points to four such categories, namely intractable conflicts, protracted social conflicts, international-social conflicts and complex political emergency, Lewer(1993:03 cited Lorenz 2005: 190) The predominant common feature of most contemporary violent conflicts worldwide is that they are internal civil wars rather and inter-state wars. This leads to a number of new characteristics of violent conflict which have not been common traditional inter-state wars. Internal wars, civilians usually are the main victims of violence; they tend to suffer more than in inter –state wars (Lorenz 2005:190).

### **2.2 Women and conflict**

Conflicts has actually pushed societies, historical perspective showing the roles women have played in various wars and battles throughout history, starting with mythological times, then moving to Ancient Greece and Rome, then through the Middle Ages, then through the Crusades and all the way to World War I and World War II (Hoffman 2004, :02).While conflict inflicts suffering on everyone, women are particularly affected by its short –and long-term effects. The Women and War Special Report 2003 study pointed out terrible issues women facing with war, such issues as physical safety ,sexual violence ,displacement , access to health care and hygiene, food, water and shelter, the problem of missing relatives and its impact on survivors ,access to personal documentation ,access to sources of livelihood , as well as the situation of detention and internment (Women and War Special Report 2003:07).This report has been further more emphasis vulnerabilities women with conflicts context. This study determined that, on the whole, international law adequately covers the needs of women in situation of armed conflict when the three bodies of law-international humanitarian law, human rights and refugee law in particular-are taken together. Women suffer in war today not because of

an absence of law, but because of the of the lack of implementation of, and/or respect for, existing laws (Women and War Special Report 2003:07).

USAID, Women and Conflict Report (2007) discuss Gender and development issues may overlap or be identical to those relating to women and conflict. Legal and political processes often fail to recognize the role of women in maintaining social order during conflict and post-conflict reconstruction. Unfortunately conflict on going and post conflict situation fail to adequately recognize the particular harm suffered by women. This report further explain Women's lack of awareness of matters such as property and inheritance rights - also culturally determined - may lead to further disempowerment. In general, conflicts exacerbate gender disparities, both in society at large and in families (Women and conflict USAID Report 2007:08). Sometimes conflict situations initiate provide positive effects of on women. This report has been explained women's social and economic responsibilities may increase with conflict situation; women are obliged to take over the responsibility of supporting their households, requires learning new skills perform jobs previously held by men or prepare them entrepreneurial income-generating activities. These position assist women achieve greater financial independence and lead to long-term changes in the gendered division of labour (Women and conflict USAID Report 2007 :10).

Marshall (2000) states Warfare systematically separates males from the family units while exerting a terrific toll on the household. In 1998 along an, estimated 350,000 Colombians fled their homes in a desperate attempt to escape the fighting. In Colombians conflict context 30 percent of displaced Colombian household are led by women (Marshall 2000:11).In the Palestinian case, refugee camps have become permanent settlements it is difficult to re-establish they are suffering the lacking the benefits and rights as a citizens.

In todody's armed conflict, more than 70 percent of the casualties are civilians, and most of them are women and children. According to the Experts Assessment documents, armed forces, rebel groups and local militia specially and systematically targeted women In these situation as women have become the primary targets for those who use terror as a tactic of war (Women War Peace 2002). The International Organization for Migration pointed out two million women are trafficked across borders annually, many of them coming from or through conflict area.

In the human history, armed conflicts have been major causes of disease. On the other hand fatalities, injuries and disabilities suffered on the battlefield are direct effects of conflict (Women War Peace 2002). Diseases spread faster when conflict cause, these indirect consequences of war often remain for many years after a conflict ends. In conflict time and after the conflict time HIV/ AIDS is spread very high frequency. In some poor countries during a conflict situation pregnancy and delivery became even more dangerous (Women War Peace, 2002).



Muslim women former Yugoslavia and Tutsi women in Rwanda military occupation have commonly sanctioned and normalized the sexual exploitation of local women by military men (Hynes 2004 :432). Trauma is one of the health impact of war on women. During the all phases of military activity that disrupt and destroy their shelter, food, and health system, their children's education, their personal life, and their community's cohesiveness following situation initiate to increases the trauma experience (Hynes 2004: 435). In 1990 one of the only years women and girls were deaths an estimated 211,000 women and girls were killed in war (Hynes 2004: 436). In Rwanda million were people killed in ethnic conflict during a three months period. Amnesty International has been explained according to their statistics they estimated 40-45% of those killed were female, and up to 500,000 women and girls were raped and sexually tortured. In recent war-torn countries of Angola, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Kosovo, Mozambique and Somalia the majority of adult women are widows. In Kosovo, in the conflict time 10,000 men died or disappeared, many widows returning from refugee camps. In Cambodia 35% of rural households are headed by women many of whom are widows.

In (2001), USAID has been analysed the impact of deadly intrastate conflict on women. According to their findings Rwanda, Cambodia, El Salvador, Georgia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina the study pointed out rape was used as a systematic tool of warfare and torture in all six countries. On the other hand many women saw themselves forced to engage in prostitution in the post conflict era (Scheper 2002.6-7). After the conflict, women are confronted with economic restrictions because of lack of property rights it is difficult to access bank loans. Further more the number of women entering the labour market increased during and post conflict period, though many lost their jobs in the formal sector one the ex-combatants returned to civilian life (Scheper 2002:07).

The militarization process and its consequence worse countries where characterizes the every day life. In Afghanistan has proven to be disaster, Afghan women they are subject to bombings and are forced into exile (Women, Peace and Security, 2007:17). Camps situation different to women compared men. Women lives in camps are unbelievably sad. In their former life (before the conflict) they had worked to do in the fields and other obligations to perform outside of their homes, but in the refugee camps they have no reasons to leave the temporary and minimal surface they call home (Women, Peace and Security 2007 :17).

Hausner and others has pointed out Nepal Armed conflict context 2005 in Save the Children Report, they emphasised following findings,

Conflict is significantly increasing both external migration and internal migration from Nepal to India and within the country.

- The number of women and girls migrating through borders India in proportion to the number of men and boys is very low.

- Women who do migrate to India do not migrate along.
- A high number of women who migrate to India are moving to join their husband not for work.
- Women and girls migrating lands borders form Nepal to India do not appear to be greater risk of being trafficked than women who remain in their home village.
- The Conflict in Nepal has increased the number of women working as prostitutes in Kathmandu and in Nepali border arrears.
- Women who work in Kathmandu dance bars and border areas as waitresses, dancers and sex workers are form all caste and ethnic groups in Nepal.
- People migrating to India cite economic reasons more often than they explicitly cite conflict.  
(Hausner 2005 :05-06).

A country of 11 million people, Cambodia, has been a victim of the Vietnam and the genocidal regime of the Khmer Rouge under dictator Pol Pot (Kumar et al 2000:02).The Cambodia was a French protectorate until 1954. After the independence, the situation began to change. The new government, led by King Norodom Sihanouk, launched modest social and political reforms, significantly expanded educational opportunities, and initiated economic development programmes. Later under the influence of communism and led the revolutionary movement against the government itself. (Kumar et al 2000:02, 03). According to the Aftermath : Women and Women's Organization in Post Conflict Cambodia ,that report Pointed out tragedy has profoundly affected both men and women. They have suffered form poverty, the pain and the brutal violence influence on them. However the war differentially access traditional hierarchical structures, sexual division of labour, economic and political power. These structures were different ways of affected men and women. Secondly in that conflict, the effects of the conflict on men and women have been mediated by number of interacting factors and conditions. Finally the Cambodian conflict has had positive and negative effects for women. While the conflict has caused vast suffering among women, it has also led to new opportunities for some (Kumar et al 2000:02). In particular, it has undermined the traditional hierarchal structure of the society, opening the way for more balanced gender relationships (Kumar et al 2000:02).

This report has been taken, Cambodia as a case study and effort to answering following major questions

- What has been the impact of the prolonged conflict on women?
- What types of women's organization have emerged in the post conflict era to adders the problems faced by women and promotes gender equality?

- What has been the nature and goal of assistance provided by USAID and other donor agencies to women's organizations? (Kumar et al 2000:02).

In the Sri Lankan context, Refugee Watch Reports has defined Sri Lankan context of the Women situation with the conflict. That report explains terrible consequences of the conflict such as oppressive power relations, sexual assault, attack and disappearance of family members, and the general insecurity on the streets, lead to an overall loss of freedom for women. This report has considered refugee camp environment of the women, as that report cites "Women in refugee camps can be particularly exposed to violence, due to lack of space and security and their freedom is often confined, In refugee camps due to restricted area of movement it is difficult to find a place to change cloths, or to have a space to sleep. So their freedom is very restricted in the camps" (Refugee Watch Reports 2000:09).

The Independent Experts' Assessment on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Women and the Role of Women in Peace – building 2002, that report concluded Rwanda women and conflict experiences. The report states "*During the armed conflicts, women often experience violence forced pregnancy, abduction, sexual abuse and slavery. Their bodies have been used as envelopes to send messages to the perceived enemy*". This report further emphasis "*Women do not enjoy equal status with men in any society and during armed conflict, a pre-existing culture of discrimination is often exacerbated*" (The Independent Experts' Assessment 2002:02).

Mudrovic (2002) has been explained Bosnia and Herzegovina experiences "*Additionally, violence is a global problem that affects both men and women through different perspectives and experiences. Gender based violence includes the physical, sexual and emotional abuse of women, sexual abuse of female children, marital rape, sexual assault, forced prostitution, and trafficking in women and young girls. Women's social standing has also been persistently disadvantage due to entrenched patriarchal cultural values. These values, in turn dictate roles and, in turn dictate roles and behaviors that can result in negative health outcomes*" (Mudrovic 2002: 11).

Astgeirsdottir 2002 discussed Kosovo conflict context in 1989 – 1999 period happened vast disadvantages on the lives of women and girls. The Serbian government implemented new policy in 1990s greatly limited the freedom of movement of Kosovo – Albanian women and threatened their security. In that duration education became difficult for women, curricular standards fell and unemployment rose significantly. Many employed women lost their jobs. With in the heightened period of the crisis, in 1998 – 1999, many women lost family members, became victims of brutal violence and endured intense insecurity and fear.

Astgeirsdottir, (2002), She points out in the war period women's lives are often subject to neglect and exploitation. Further she mentions that article majority overview of about women, female lives are valued less, they have fewer opportunities for education and training they do not have access to critical health information, she has explained women

decision making capability is non-existent. According to her findings she describes women related conflict consequences as follows

- **Susceptibility to Violence** – As men leave to wage war outside their community or are targeted for mass detentions, execution, or abductions, the demographics communities shift.
- **Psychological and physical harm** – Women are routinely terrorized, raped, mutilated, abducted into slavery, murdered and exploited.
- **Increased poverty** – Inflation and the security of necessary items such as food and medicine place women at a greater risk of malnourishment, starvation, chronic disease, and death.
- **Increased rates of domestic violence** – In addition, there are indications that during times of war the rates of violence inflicted against women by members of their own community increases.
- **Sublimation of women's issues** – During the long term conflict, problems that directly affect women are often ignored as the larger conflicts take centre stage.
- **Mainstreaming complex conflicts** – When women's issues aren't ignored, these complex conflicts are often simplified into conflicts that are more palatable, more accepted, and many have a ready-made solution that denies their intricacies.
- **Role Shift** – In most cultures, women shoulder the majority of the burden of raising children, managing households and caring for aging relatives. During intractable conflicts, women become more visible within the family and community as men absent for long periods of time (Astgeirsdottir 2002).

Nassery(2002) describe the Afghanistan conditions in recent years with war, he explains in recent years, approximately two million Afghans have died, three million are disabled and six million are displaced, these numbers make up ten percent of the total population. Further he mentions currently in Afghanistan, there are few institutions and no revenue base. Women are the most affected group of the recent history. The Afghan society and many international organizations including World Bank are failing to implement gender mainstreaming on the ground.

Powley (2002) defines Rwandan context and women, he noted in 1994 genocide was linked in part to the historic absence of democracy and inclusive governance. Women suffered profound

impact from the genocide, not only psychologically, socially and economically, but even from a pure demographic perspective. The Rwandan government estimated that, immediately following the genocide, approximately 70 percent of its population was female.

Promoting Women and Development Report (1998), noted women in post conflict settings have received inadequate policy attention. Further this report also mentions women often bear a disproportionate share of war's consequences. This report has emphasized women's roles changing patterns with women such as demographics changes, women may become single-headed households, supporting children, parents or extended families. Finally women become uprooted, deprived of all assets, and resettled in an unfamiliar community without their usual support networks. These women also may suffer war-time sexual abuse or the loss of a family member. These war-related impacts create gender-differentiated and that report emphasizes women must participate in and benefit from post conflict development policies and programs if peace is to be sustained.

The Human Rights Watch Report concluded (2002), The Eastern Democratic of Congo war-time since 1996 has destroyed the local economy. That situation created hardships for the women, poverty rates increased, women had to provide the resources to keep alive their families. They continued going to the fields to cultivate, to the forest to make charcoal, or to markets to trade their goods even though doing so put them at risk of sexual violence. In that period combatants abducted women and girls and took them to their bases in the forest and they forced them to provide sexual services and domestic labor sometimes for periods of more than a year. In some cases has shown soldiers and combatants raped women and girls as a part of a more general attack in which they killed and injured civilians and pillaged and destroyed their property.

Chhabra (2005), has explained Kashmir conflict according to her article women living along the Indo-Pakistan border suffer direct and indirect physical and psychological violence of dislocation, fragmentation of family, loss of the menfolk, double burden of survival and the care of the family. Further she mentions war and militarism have reinforced macho culture and sexist roles with severe consequences for women in both the countries. She defines that women away from scarce economic resources and the social sector has further contributed to impoverishing the poor and increasing the burden. Her article has shown the need and rights of widows. After the death of the husband, land and property, etc. are not, as a rule, regulated by law, that circumstance leads to particular hardships for women, since it reduces their ability to gain access to the necessities required to maintain a household. Further it leads to social expulsion and poverty for these women and their children.

Thematic Assessment (2004), that assessment describes trauma, and psychological stress in Indonesian conflict, helplessness, depression and insomnia are introduced as the most common health problems. Most men and women in Poso district (Indonesia) affected following

complexes with the conflict. Internal Displacement from kilo –9 village women are the most affected group of conflict related traumatic memories.

Nakamura (2004), has discussed many parts of the world continue to experience armed conflict. In African experience was 20 out of 53 countries have experienced civil wars.

He focus his study to the Mozambique and he defines Mozambique conflict and women participation is different .Mozambique women had participated two armed conflict the national liberation movement (1664– 1974) and Civil war (1976 – 1992).In Mozambique after the war gender roles are changing and had some transformations at the national level. But the war did not change gender power relations; women actively had participated in the conflict as combatants and breadwinners of their household during the war.

In 2004 United Nations Refuge Reports have explained 50 percent of the 4.7 million refugees under the protection of the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees were women and girls. The vulnerability of this category they became refuge because of the conflict. They frequently socially and culturally subservient to men and boys have less access to education and economic opportunities and are susceptible to psychological and sexual abuse (Hutton 2006:11).

Women and violence Sierra Leonean experience is very serious and harmful, violence was used women as a veritable instrument. In actual impact of the Sierra Leonean conflict brutal rape, sexual violence, abduction of women and girls foe sexual slavery, amputation of limbs, especially hands, were directed at women as instruments of the war (Bukky 2005:03). Women in Sierra Leonean approximately 50,000 to 64,000 internally have displaced war-related assault(Ward 2005:01 ) In Bosnia situation vast majority of Tutsi women in Ruanda 1994 genocide were likely exposed to some form of gender based violence, statistics pointed out quarter to a half million survived rape(Ward, 2005:01) Guatemala and El-Salvadorans conflict experience of women, approximately 20,000 El-Salvadorans who crossed the border into Honduras and the 46,000 Guatemalans who crossed into Mexico to live in UNCHR protected camps and settlements( Fagen 2000:03) .

Sudan (South) women in the civil war period they were abducted as slaves to the north during the 21-years of civil war period ( Darfur 2006 :11). Generally, women have limited direct participation in violent conflict but undertake an essential economic, logistical and social support role. Women are usually play limited role with political decision making, further more conflict tends reduce the status of women. Conflict situations are reluctant to women access to the development functions. Conflict and Development Analysis (CDA) can bring this issue as a part of the strategic response, (Conflict-related Development Analysis 2003:14).

Many African countries have been engage with civil strife and armed conflict, it consequences lead to death, disruption of life, and massive violation of human rights and displacement of the

people. African conflicts have made HIV/AIDS as a additional vulnerable to the women, not only that, has increased the number of widows and orphans and increased the feminisation poverty. Decision making levels are lack of conceder about women and reduce their problem in conflict period and post conflict period. African women living refuge camps with lack of physical security and privacy, sexual exploitation, physical and mental illness, lack of suitable occupation and income generating opportunities(African women 's development and Communication Net work 2002 :1-2

United Nations Population Fund 2002 pointed out with in the conflict happing period economic sectors suffer from drained community resources, decreased domestic industries and increased black market activity, as well as increased Unemployment, impoverishment and migration(The Impact of Conflict On Women And Girls 2002 :14).The Good Conference Report state “In reality women are active in many ways during conflicts, war often create opportunities for women to assume roles and functions usually closed to them” (Good Conference Report 2001:21).

During the Salvadoran conflict period (1980-1992) many of the refuge women has suffered harmful conflict experiences, majority of peasant women were not acceded formal education and they faced troubles taking family head ships, and taking care of children and the elderly. But the refuge camps provided help to these women to develop new skills, such as literacy training, assumed management position with in the camp, and they were involved in production further more they learn mechanics, carpentry, tinwork, farming and administration(PROWID 1998:04).

The internal conflict in Guatemala (1981 and 1983) were displaced and resettled in other communities and other countries. In this period they understood rights and expressed rights. They began to voice their opinions, as they learned about health, literacy, human rights and income –generation projects (PROWID 1998:05).

As I above mention literature has shown how conflict or war can de affected to the women. Conflicts can be creating with various names such as ethnic conflict, wars, internal wars and external was. But all these conditions release displacement ,disable ,loss of livelihood ,totuture, female headed household ,sexual harassments and insecurity to the women.

### **2.3 Conflict and Economy of Sri Lanka**

Sri Lankan ethnic conflict is not a temporary crisis, It is harmfully has been established in the Sri Lankan society. The war has had a negative impact on the national economy and the livelihoods of innocent people. The conflict time economic growth rates may, consequently, be considerably lower than the pre- conflict rates despite economic liberalization (Sarvananthan, 2001). The Heavy war expenditures are hard for poor country to bear. People are suffer from direct and

indirect taxes imposed by the government to meet war expenditures (Rajapaksha,Siriwardena :155).Sri Lanka has been

the largest spender on defence, as proportion of its GDP, compared to some other internal conflicts –redden countries around the world(since 1995) and the second largest in South Asia (Sarvanathan ,2001). People suffer from direct and indirect taxes imposed by the

government to meet war expenditures. Following studies have been described how conflict threatens to the development in Sri Lanka.

Sarvanthan, (2004) states in the Northern and Eastern province 44% of the total land area and 20% of the total population were under LTTE group (Sarvanthan, 2004 :11).Agricultural production ,number of industries and employment industries and economic infrastructure during pre/conflict time (1980),conflict time (1990,2000,2001)and in the current ceasefire time (2005)are compared in order to understand the extent of economic decline in absolute terms as well as relative to the national output and size(Sarvanthan 2004:21).

Sarvanthan, (2008), describes the conflict and economy have had a close interrelationship in Sri Lanka, especially since the late 1990s.The Eelam guerilla started to attack on economic targets in the city of Colombo such as the attack on the Central Bank on January 31<sup>st</sup> 1996 attack on the World Trade Centre in late 1996 and the attack oil refinery in the outskirts of Colombo in 1997. There is also a correlation between battlefields reversals and guerilla on economic targets in an around Colombo and the downturn in the national economy.

Sarvanthan 2006 during the past two decades 1991- 2005 conflict has been seriously affected to the economy, Northern and eastern provinces was the lowest contributor to the national GDP. The North & East province has been a significant producer of food and cash crops, livestock products and fish during the post independent period. These two provinces was a net exporter of many agricultural produce to rest of the country .However, due to extensive mining of agricultural lands, restrictions on fertilizer, fuel & pesticide suppliers, restrictions on fishing, transport bottlenecks, and stringent security measures during the quarter century of civil war.

Asia Report N 165 (2009), pointed Out development of the east remains affected by the conflicts and threatens to exacerbate them. Despite the need for development, there is a danger of funds wasted or misused. Donors should not be treating situation as a typical post conflict environment (Asia Report N 165 2009:01).

Chaitanya (2005), explained direct and indirect economic effects of conflict related this article describe following factors as direct effects such as , Sri Lanka approximate expenditure incurred by the government for the years 1983 / 1985 was 131 per cent of GDP in 1995, big companies rejected to the investment because of uncertainty brought about by the war, collapse the tourism



industry, reduce foreign institutional investors in 1990, the uncertain war climate forced the Sri Lankan government to offer an additional package of incentives, weakened the Sri Lankan bargaining power with respect to attracting foreign direct investment and collapse the fishery industry. Further that article pointed out indirect economic effects, such as threat to infrastructure related projects, stopped some big highway projects, an enormous brain drain occurred in the country, north and eastern part of Sri Lanka under the LTTE administration creates long delays, resulting in loss of productivity, widely misused Terrorism Act (1979) various political parties.

Sri Lanka United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2001, states the war has caused large scale destruction of economic and infrastructure deterred private sector investment and diverted a large proportion of national resources into military activities. Additionally that report mention economic cost of the conflict (for the period 1984- 1996) at nearly 170 percent of Sri Lanka's total GDP for 1996. In 1996 the central bank annual report estimates that the conflict has reduced Sri Lanka's economic growth by about 2 to 3 percentage points a year. The defense expenditure rising is introduced as a direct cost.

USAID/ Sri Lanka: Economic Growth & Conflict Assessment 2006 pointed out *shortfall in growth performance is due to the conflict, which has diverted resources away from productive activities and essential public service, while adding uncertainty to the investment climate* (USAID/ Sri Lanka: Economic Growth & Conflict Assessment 2006:06).

Assessment of the Needs in the Conflict Affected Areas (2003) Report discussed North and Eastern provinces before the conflict dominated by the agricultural, livestock and fisheries sectors. These were relatively, twice as important to its economy as in the rest of the Island, and 80% of the population depended directly or indirectly on such activities. This report has been explained the unemployment rate is thought to be more than double the level in the rest of the country. This assessment has discussed following obstacles are mainly affected to the development.

Narman and Vidanapathirana, (2005), their study emphasis Trincomalee is poverty affected area because that district directly affected by civil war. According to their study Asian Development Bank report find out poverty level had increased considerably during the war. Trincomalee district had been kept away all kinds of development programme during the war. In additionally insecurity and restrictions on mobility had the severest of impact on the poor. Their study further states psychological dimensions of war, such as trauma, will constitute an even graver challenges for the future than the damage caused to the economy.

Sri Lanka Common Country Assessment has mention (2000) destruction of and damage to capital to capital assets as the direct cost of the conflict. This Assessment further mention indirect cost of the conflict such as opportunities lost, destruction of livelihood, regional economic disparity, disparity between displaced communities and creation of artificial localized economic systems,

According to following findings Sri Lankan conflict directly and indirectly influenced to the economic context and development. These two phenomena have interrelation ship.

Further this studies mentions the ethnic conflict of Sri Lanka is the main obstacle for the achieving the development. The Conflict related terrible consequences in Sri Lanka have been influenced to the socio, economic and political back grounds.

The Sri Lankan conflict related consequences gender wisely different to men and women. When compare those hardships according to the gender women are the most vulnerability group. Women are most difficult group to enhance the capacity building in the post conflict period. Following studied has been investigated Sri Lankan conflict and women related issues.

## **2.4 Women and Conflict in Sri Lankan Context**

**Alwis ,A & Hyndman J.**,(2002)has done a research *Capacity –Building in Conflict Zone*,that research conducting period 1999to July. They focus Humanitarian Assistance, they analysis income generation, violence against women and Women’s health following areas; Wannai, Vavuniya south Trincomalee, Batticaloa & Ampara, Puttalam, Anuradhapura, Madhu Sacred Compound. Both of them recommended Women in development approach (WID) important approach in capacity building in conflict zones. Further they analysis Non Governmental Contribution of Capacity building in the conflict Zones.

**Wanasundera ,L.**, (2006 )has done a research *Rural Women in Sri Lanka’s Post Conflict Rural Economy*. First she mentioned internally displacement how effected to the women. She mentions in her study The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) did not apply a gender analytical framework to the Emergency Provision of Agricultural Inputs to Internally Displaced Person’s Project. She has concerned rural women and Livelihood activities she points out wages paid to women, are half that paid to men for similar work. She explains women barriers access to livelihood activities and she recommended establishing women initiate development plans to Sri Lankan government.

**Thiruchandran, S.**, emphasise (2001) State terrorism or any terrorism has specific patterns of affecting men, women, and children with adverse results in different ways. Further she mentions Sri Lankan experience “Dramatically increase of female-headed households in recent years”.

**Suveendran, T.**, (1999) According to Suveendran one of her study based on Trincomalee she explain Trauma and the post war syndrome of women in Trincomalee. She described the trauma experience by the widows in Trincomalee district the post-traumatic symptoms of the widows. She find out with her research, material difficulties, emotional problems, cognitive and behavioural problems, stress related physical problems, the impact of the loss on the children were causes of the trauma. According to her findings “after the traumatic events the majority of the women faced sudden financial difficulties and they found no way to over come them, they said that suddenly became the head of household and experienced a lot of economic and

psychological problem. Their main concern is to bring up their children and to find the necessary recourse to educate them”

**Political violence in Sri Lanka dynamics, consequences and issues of democratization(1998)** ” this study revealed “Many women were quite isolated, with few neighbours being around. It provided ample opportunity for the soldiers to rape. Many of women were beaten before being raped

**Ruwanpura,K.N.**, (2004) his study based on Eastern province in Sri Lanka he investigated young age female headed household and their hardships of the life he questioning “With female headship occurring at a young age, how do these women bear the economic responsibilities for their household, given the cultural restrictions on mobility in the public sphere? He discusses specially Muslims women religious and cultural norms and barriers after the spouse death, disappear or disabled by the war. He pointed out “no any to treat the emergence of female headed households as a mere consequence of the conflict is to ignore the fundamental socio-economic processes leading to social transformation in the region.

**Zackariya, N.,& Shanmugaratnam**,(2002) study state women surviving amidst displacement and deprivation. They explained women and displacement situation and their living struggles. Additionally they expressed their effort of rebuild their community structures and identities in the new found locations (refugee camps). Women start to find out jobs outside of the camps. Welfare is not adequate for all family survival. Further they cited when they enter to the rural labour market they have to do struggle to obtain equal wages.

**Trincomalee Fact –Finding Mission(2007)** This report defines the current situation in the Trincomalee is not good atmosphere to the live civilians, Center for policy Alternatives (CPA) and the International Movement Against Racism and Discrimination visited to the Trincomalee and they investigated humanitarian and human rights situation. They examine several issues regarding security Civilian protection, displacement, resettlement .They cited “Tamil community continues to face multiple threats including abductions and killings.This sustains strengthens a climate of fear, thwarting resettlement and normalization. Further this report explained weakness of humanitarian functions and other issues such as, lack of basic humanitarian service, Human Security, killing and abduction and disappearances, Humanitarian and IDP care, disaster preparedness and condition in camps, discrepancies in providing assistance

**Fernando**, (2007), talks about IDPs situation of the camp his findings shown us IDPs hardships in Trincomalee. Government army forces use to come to the camps and conduct search operations, round up young men for questioning and threaten people. IDPs have many resettlement issues several refugees in Sampoor; they want to resettle again this region because of their livelihood such as paddy fields and cattle. But government proposed place Ralkuly is not a suitable place for them.

## **2.5 Women, Conflict and Development.**

Conflict is a normal part of the social and political interaction. However conflict affected to the development. When the conflict converted to violations, form this influence cause to be origin weaker governmental and situational structures. Armed conflicts can be threatened to the government and civil society. Finally its leads to the gain lack of economic development and failure distribution of economic and social opportunity to significant portions of population (Evaluation of UNDP Support Conflict Affected Countries 2006:01).Contemporary conflicts also generate a specific type of economy.

When the conflict take place in the states directly it is touched to the economy, otherwise it push to collapsed states taxation systems, cut off trade, create a climate of insecurity that prohibits investment, exploitative forms of financing and destroy physical infrastructure(Evaluation of UNDP Support Conflict Affected Countries 2006 :20) .

Internationally recognized of the relationship between conflict and development has changed rapidly through the last decade, “there is nowadays a wider recognition that conflict may not be resolved purely by military and political means and that the process of development also involved. There is also wider realization that conflict stands directly in the way of achieving development goals” (Conflict-related Development Analysis, 2003:11).Developments aids are taking efforts to resolve conflict relating issues. Unfortunately development interventions underestimate local politics, social realities, and belief system (Barbanti 2004).

During the two decades war period in Sri Lanka, Kelegame argued the war was costly and it prevented Sri Lanka growing at a rate close to 6-8 per cent .However, despite the war, the Sri Lankan economy managed to grow at an average level of 5 per cent during 1983-2000(Kelegame 2006:218).

Generally, women have limited direct participation in violent conflict but undertake an essential economic, logistical and social support role. Women are usually play limited role with political decision making, further more conflict tends reduce the status of women. Conflict situations are reluctant to women access to the development functions.

Conflict and Development Analysis (CDA) can bring this issue as a part of the strategic response, (Conflict-related Development Analysis 2003:14).

Conflict and women development issues are useful to the general development settings. But every conflict situations fall to focus or addressing them and missed following categories

- Agents of change
- Active participant
- Victims and spoils war
- Newly responsible care providers (Women & conflict, 2007, p.02)

## 2.6 Theoretical Frame Work

Women in development concept was introduced early 1970 by a Washington –based network of female development professionals (Razavi&Miller 1995 :02).According to their own experiences in overseas missions of they began to challenge, “trickle down theories of development arguing that modernization was impacting differently men and women .Instead of improving women’s rights and status, the development process

appeared to be contributing to a deterioration of their position”(ibid) .During 1970-1980 decades “women in development” has become common currency both inside and out side academic settings. A woman in development or WID is understood to mean the integration of women in to global processes of economic, political and social growth and change (Innotech Journal 1993:.6-7). In second wave feminist movements also have move forward women in development concepts. Ester Boserup’s has done big contribution and her took immense effort to include women in development to the development mainstreaming. Her famous book “*Women’s Role in Economic Development*” she states “Women work and their contribution to productivity and the labour force are not seen, because of the gender blind assumptions of development theorists” (Wickramasinghe 2000:09).Moser state Boserup herself whose work centred on analyzing the position of women vis-à-vis their labour and the possibilities of integrating women into the development process of developing countries (ibid). As she stated “developing countries could not afford to deprive themselves of the contribution of their women but other delegates suggested that in certain countries women seeking employment should not lose sight of the fact that underemployment and unemployment were still feature of their life” (Boserup 1971:195).

Women in development movements were provided awareness to the United Nations Organization, other international development institutions and funding organization to adoption of WID concept.1975 UNO dedication year of women and 1975-1985 introduced as Woman’s Decade based on following trends. United States Agency for International Development (USAID) along with Harvard Institute of International Development produced a case study based methodology to identify the means through which women are left out of development (Wickramasinghe 2000 :09-10).

### **2.6.1 Definitions of WID**

A WID specialist has knowledge and experience of the operation of structural and cultural factors which restrain or stimulate women in their access economic political and social resources and which limit or enlarge their opportunities for self-respect((Innotech Journal, 1993, p.07) .

The WID discussion focused on two different concerns: that woman had either been excluded from the benefits of development or had been include in ways that had marginalized them. The WID policies implement targeting development resources for improving women's conditions and making their contribution visible (World Survey on the Role of Women in Development 1999 :07).WID recognition importance of women in their specific roles, especially their role in economic life, and security over household division of labour, gave rise to equity poverty and efficiency (ibid.p:08). Development project initiate to provide view women as a active participant rather than passive recipient of development aid and, on the other hand policy makers imbedded women's access to training credit and development in order to improve women's contribution to and capacity to obtain from development (ibid)

### **2.6.2 WID Approaches**

The WID has given explanation variety of planning approaches these are based on multiple analyses of women status in development practice. There are five factors in the WID approach. They are Welfare, Equity, Anti-poverty, Efficiency and Empowerment (Kashyap 2006).

#### **Welfare Approach**

This approach is based on three assumptions, there are women are passive recipients of development, motherhood is the most important role for women in society and child bearing is the most effective role for women in all aspects of development (Kashyap, 2006). Based on that approach development policy planners aware of women needs these are formulation of their national policies and designs of their macro level programme (Wickramasinghe 2000 :14).

#### **Equity Approach**

Equity approach was promoted by Boserup and other equality development advocators. It identified and endeavours to meet women's material and other needs by linking development with equality (Wickramasinghe 2000:17).

#### **Anti –Poverty Approach**

Anti poverty is centred increasing productivity of poor women, and additionally it mainstreamed productive role of women and their practical need to earn an income particularly through small-scale income generating projects (Kashyap 2006).

## **Efficiency Approach**

This approach was defined development more efficient and effective through women. . (Kashyap, 2006).

## **Empowerment Approach**

This approach has been promoted by feminist development academic, practitioners, and women's groups in developing countries (Wickramasinghe 2000 :21). It has given to the priority reproductive, productive and community management of women (Kashyap 2006).

## **2.7 Outcomes of WID**

Miller and Razavi has define ,WID movement can be seen on two fronts, First in terms of the discussions and research that it generated; and second in the impetus it gave to the

growth of institutional machineries with in development agencies and government, their mandate being to integrate women into development(Miller&Razavi,1995,p.09).

WID is notably preoccupied with policy formulation and the improvements of “Women Status” in societies due to its liberal feminist roots. The most important contribution of the WID it was provided international awareness women and development and impact of the women participation in to the development context (Wickramasinghe, 2000, pp.38-39). After the 1980 structural adjustment and macroeconomic stabilization policies, being implemented in many countries at the time were inimical to gender equality under the WID influence. (World Survey on the Role of Women in Development, 1999, p.08).WID projects and WID components of project constitute a mechanism for the agency to reach Women in circumstances where

- a.) Access to female in an integrated setting is constrained by cultural conditions,
- b) Where segregated intuitions or facilities are the norm
- c) Where experimental or model activities are being introduced and a controlled sex

Specific environment offer the best hope success (A.I.D policy paper, 1982, p.20).

## **2.8 WID and GAD**

WID approach advocated making development more efficient by including women. On the other hand this approach more considered women's practical needs. The WID is not addressing their subordination (Stone: 14). GAD (Gender and Development) is different form WID. It is the new alternative tradition in development theory. This focus gender rather than women. Stone states the "*GAD framework is clearly concerned with the higher levels of the empowerment hierarchy-participation and control, it is interested in posing a challenge to the societal factors that lead to women subordination*"(Stone:16) GAD is the effective approach for the gender development. GAD can apply some kind of development situation. The vulnerability context is totally different from the normal context. Conflict situation is the vulnerability context. In this context women suffered lot of hard experiences especially they need escape that context. Under that condition they need welfare, equity, anti -poverty and efficiency .WID is directly addressing all these factors rather than GAD. The recovery period in the post conflict WID is the most appropriate approach than because it address women's practical needs.

## **2.9 WID and vulnerability context**

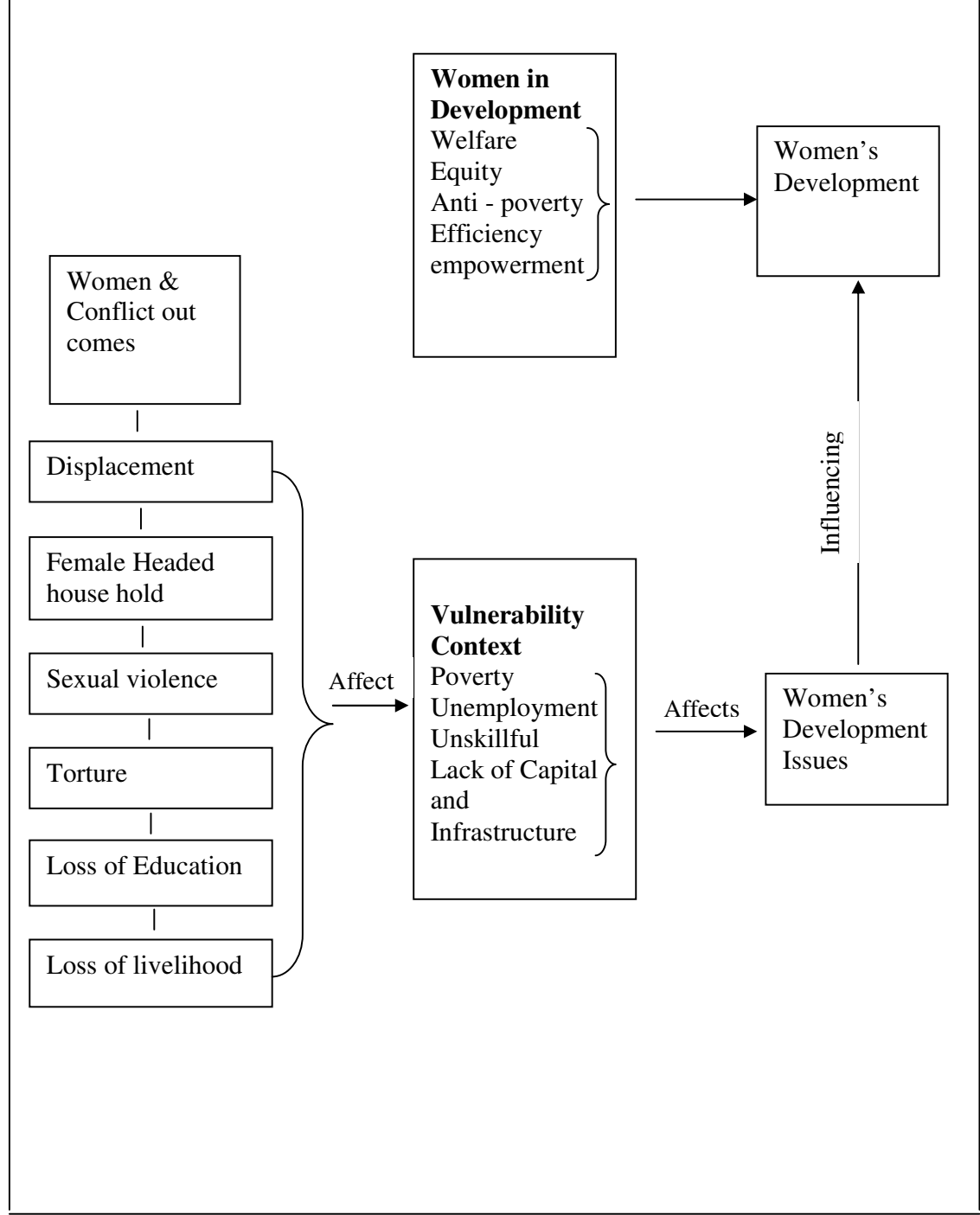
Vulnerability context such as, conflicts and natural disasters are making available different consequences. With in this consequences women's experience can be worsted (female headed house hold, sexual violence, torture, loses of income, displacement).They need their focus development mechanism ("from victim-hood to empowerment"). (Wickramasinghe 2000 :120). Women and vulnerability context is different rather than women and any other kind of context. WID (Women in Development) elements emphasised, welfare, home economics programme and family oriented programmes (World Survey on the Role of Women in Development 1999:08). On going vulnerability context or after the vulnerability WID approach appropriate for the women capacity building.

## **2 10 Applying Women in Development Approach (WID) for the Women Development Issues in Trincomalee**

My study focus to answer after the conflict or with in the conflict period how can women integrate to the development process and what is the mechanism to build their capacity and empowerment?



**Theoretical Frame** Applying Women in Development Approach (WID) for Women's Development conflict and post conflict period.



Women in Development approach (WID) developed by the Ester Boserup she consider under this approach possibilities of integration women in to the development process of developing countries (Wickramasinghe, 2000, p.09). Women in development concept (WID) provided and adaptation by the United Nations Organization and other international development institutions and funding agencies. The WID approach is emphasis to provide welfare, equity, anti-poverty, efficiency and empowerment for women. (Ibid, pp09-21).Eva Rathberger has pointed out “The WID approach is linked closely with the modernization paradigm and is understood to mean the integration of women into global process of economic, political and social growth and changed.” (Alwis &Hyndman 2002:14).

Rogers Barbara her influential book “*The Domestication of Women –Discrimination in Developing Societies*” She defines WID can experiment with post war developmental process and she identifies post –war developmental analysis: the importance of training in home economics for women ( Alwis &Hyndman 2002 :14 ).

Alwis &Hyndman were state “In Sir Lanka gender concerns are frequently reduced to a concern with women’s and particularly widows, welfare”. Further they explain credit schemes for widows are numerous. The fact that women are identify as widows and often push to make on such an identity, when their status might be much ambiguous in a society that stigmatizes such a familial status, is rarely problematized”.(Alwis &Hyndman 2002 :17).

With in my theoretical frame work I am going to explain contemporary women issues Trincomalee district with the conflict context. First I examined women and conflict out comes such as displacement, female headed house hold, sexual violence torture loss of education loss of livelihood. Following out comes lead to create “Vulnerability Context” to the women this context will discharge poverty, unemployment, unskilful, lack of capital and infrastructure. Vulnerability Context affected to the women development issues. Women development issues are influenced to the women development. The WID is the approach can facilitate women in development issues. The WID directly adders’ women sensitive development components WID approach release welfare, equity, Anti – poverty, efficiency and empowerment.

Conflict and Women development situation is totally different rather than women and other development context. Women live with depression conflict and post conflict period. Government NGOs should have to pay more attention to promote WID related development plans for women. Because of their Vulnerability they need more welfare to building their capacity and empowerment. My study focuses to applying WID, how it can give resolutions for women suffering development issues in Trincomalee district in Sri Lanka.

Following various literature have been explained women and conflict situation different regions of the world. According to the literature findings discussed socio, economic, and political and psychological consequences with conflict period and post conflict period.

These studies were not examined how women can gather to the development process in the post conflict period. My study is different form the following studies I focused my direction to women and conflict situation and post conflict situation, more specially I have been examine appropriate development strategy to build up capacity and reconstructions of the lives. The conflict on going period most vulnerability group is women, their conflict experiences different than men, when society came to the post conflict situation they difficult to collect as a active participant of development. I have investigated in my study which development strategies suitable for remonstrations process for women.

## Chapter 03: Methodology

### 3.1 Methodology

The objective of the study is to look at how conflict affected to the development and situation of women in Trincomalee district in Sri Lanka. I intend to investigate women's current situation including with conflict related issues such as livelihood, education, shelter, infrastructure and capital. Further this study explains present issues beyond the daily life of women.

This chapter interprets my research methodology which I used for the data collection. I selected qualitative research method for this study. I emphasis WID approach (women and Development approach) with my theoretical framework, using my theoretical frame work I explained the context with my findings. According to that purpose qualitative method is more suitable for my study.

Another important reason of selecting qualitative method, qualitative research are much more included than quantitative research to provide a great deal of descriptive detail when reporting fruits of the research, and typically emphasis, this is important of the contextual understanding of social behavior(Byramn 2004:281-282). The quantitative analysis demonstrated statistical analysis, statistical analysis fails to express social world through the eyes of the people. In this study I interpreted women's socio economic and personal experience with conflict. Based on that condition qualitative method is more suitable for my study and otherwise I expressed their life style with the conflict and I have pointed out fleeing and suggestions of their resent situation.

### 3.2 Research area

I selected Trincomalee district as a research area .This district is very relevant for my study. This district is situated in the Eastern province in Sri Lanka and it highly affected to the conflict until 2006.Since 2006 Sri Lankan government started several operations to attack to the LTTE terrorist in 2007 up to now. Now the Eastern province vulnerable environment situation was wiped out. This is very suitable area to investigate development and current situation of women. After prevention of conflict every one is seeking opportunity to the resettlement of life. Sri Lankan government also initiated to resettlement programmes with special reference to Trincomalee.

Women are the group that lacks opportunity to come to the public arena and they have limited chances for it. The resettlement programmes are not directly focus women. They consider general house hold system. But women needed to do something for their self development, because of those condition women have so many difficulties after the conflict in Trincomalee

district. I would like to deeply analysis women's situation of the conflict and after the conflict. Further more I focused my direction on what are the new challenges they have to face.

### 3.3 Sample

I used convenience sample for my study. A convenience sample is one that is sample available to the researcher by virtue of its accessibility ( Byramn 2004:100 ). Trincomalee district consists eleven DS division and two hundred thirty GN divisions. It is most ethnically and religiously diverse district in Sri Lanka .When I went to following DS divisions I considered ethnicity is the most important component. According to the ethnicity Town & Gravets, Kanthalai, ,Thampalakamam Seruvila and Morawewa are multi Ethnic DS division, Padavisripura and Gomarankadawala are Sinhalese predominant and Tamil and Muslims predominant areas are Kuchchaveli, Kinniya Muthur and Eachchilampattu .Randomly I selected one GN division from the each DS divisions which representing three ethnic groups. It can mention as fellows.

<b>DS Division</b>	<b>Sinhalese Area</b>	<b>Tamil Area</b>	<b>Muslim Area</b>
Town & Gravets	Sardhapura	Kullawadi	Iqval Nagar
Kanthalai	Peramaduwa	Peraru	Alpharis
Thampalakamam	Galmatiyawa	Bhatiyapuram	Ziradnagar
Seruvila	Kawanthissapura	Thanganagar	Selvanager
Morawewa	Morawawe South	Morawawe North	Namalwatha

I selected one GN division from Sinhalese Tamil and Muslim predominant DS divisions.

<b>DS Division</b>	<b>Sinhalese Area</b>	<b>Tamil Area</b>	<b>Muslim Area</b>
Kuchchaveli	-	Nilaveli	-
Kinniya	-	-	Habib Nagar
Muthur	-		Nadithive
Eachchilampattu		Karukkamunai	-
Gomarankadawala	Paburugaswawe	-	-
Padavisripura	Sinhapura	-	-

My sample size is two hundred and ten and I selected ten women form each DS division My selected respondents are above 18 years and some have been settled down in following areas and some people who live in these areas still not get a permanent residence, they got temporary residence . They are seeking permanently settle down some where. Morawewa situation is different, Sinhalese, Tamil and Muslim people who migrated other parts in Sri Lanka now they started to reach their native places. The UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee) provided temporary huts and later they promised to provide funds to built permanent

houses for them. This kind of respondents also included my sample. Above all DS divisions are war affected and

recently they have different issues. During the field survey period, I found out Issues are different from division to the division.

### 3.4 Selection of Respondents

As I mentioned I focused my study to investigate how conflict affected the development and women situation in Trincomalee district. I selected respondents eleven DS divisions. I used convenience sample method. I decided to use that sample because Tamil and Muslim respondent some times refuse to give their response .Some Tamil and Muslim women have fear of the LTTE. They don't like to say anything about the LTTE, they think if they tell their personal experience, their views can transmit to the LTTE and again they will face uncomfortable situation with the LTTE. Even they refuse to answer their personal experiences with conflict. That condition pushed me to go with convenience sample.

This areas were highly controlled by the LTTE before two three years ago. Under that situation the LTTE did not give them freedom .They had to live under the LTTE supervision .The LTTE is totally away from the democracy and they controlled that areas according to their law. They had cruel punishments for the people who against them. They have decided everything of those areas such as taxes, law, punishments, education, economy and security. The people who live in those areas they have fear after the LTTE controlling. I got some information about the respondents from the Gramaniladhari. Based on his village statistics I selected women who live in poverty and without poverty level. I considered about that reasons because issues are different with collecting two levels.

My selected respondents have different socio economic and educational status. This status influence the some answers of the questions. Some respondent totally were in a bad mental condition because they are displaced several times by the War and Tsunami. They totally disappointed with their life. Muthur was the last field visit, majority of them are Muslims. This Muslim people are more traditional than other Muslim people who live in Trincomalee district. The women in Muthur they are more traditional, and they are not going to out side. I went to Muthur with my translator very difficult to find out respondent for the research. First I selected households under the convenience sample. Majority of them refuse to give answers, some of them informed if they get permeation from the husband they can responds to the questionnaire. Then my translator and I met their husband and discuss with them, some of them agreed and some of them disagreed. Finally I got the respondents who agree. That was a very difficult task find out the respondents in Muthur.

After the household interviews I tried to get a focus group discussion with women. But unfortunately I couldn't do it because LTTE created violence situation in Muthur. They killed five people who were working in paddy field. This violence environment didn't allow conduct

the focus group discussion, respondents were very confused and refuse to do it. Finally I left from the Muthur.

### 3.5 Data collection Methods

I have used household interviews as a data collection method. (Two hundred ten house hold interviews) I have conducted in different premises. I used focus group discussion to collect further information. I found out some relevant data through the key informant, observation and informal discussions. I used secondary data which was provided by the government and non governmental organizations. This secondary data are not directly focused on my research, (they have collected this data for their purposes.) But some statistical information such as population, livelihood, refugee and resettlement statistics are relevant for my study. But the problem with official statistics, these are collected by other researchers for their specific purposes (Byramn 2004:200).). These are lack of familiar. This is the one of weakness and it is difficult to avoid, because no any other alternative to find out population, refugee, resettlements, and land use data.

#### 3.5.1 Household Interview

The household interviews are conducting by the using questionnaire .In the questionnaire many of the questions are open. The open questions provide facility to the response can reply how ever they wish (Byrman 2004:145). I did not use research assistant I used a translators support, when I conduct household interview with Tamil and Muslim people. Each Interview took forty five minutes or one hour. I asked the question using my questionnaire then they replied and I recorded the answers. Sometimes I used audio recording, audio recording helps to me to keep in memories in the interview. When I conduct interviews Tamil and Muslim women my translators help me translating Tamil in to Sinhala.

#### 3.5.2 Focus Group Discussions

I had five focus group discussions in different areas such as Kullawadi, Sardhapura, Kinniya, Paburugaswewa, and, Nilaveli . These groups consisted only six women. The focus group discussion assisted me to new access to my field research. Their different point of views gave me to opportunity to understand past events and current events in my research field. My objective was conduct focus group discussion to properly identify socio, economic status, how to change gender roles with in conflict, present condition of the gender roles, and attitude of the research area. Focus group discussions actually help me to understand back ground information related my research such as what are the basic needs women with livelihood sector, and what are women faced barrios. Otherwise it facilitated me to identifying what is gender issues influence to the women. Especially I understood behaviors and attitudes of the village people. I Conducted focus group discussions in different locations. I revealed gender roles and attitudes are different, from

location to location The women who live in Muslim areas they are backward than other Tamil and Sinhalese areas. That information I gathered from the focus group discussions.

### **3.5.3 Key Informant Interviews**

The key informants provide me important information for my study. Bryman pointed out “Key informants can clearly be of great help to the ethnographer and frequently provide a support that helps with stress of field work (Bryman 2004, :300). My key informants were village society leaders, social work officers, gramaniadhari, local government leaders and women society leaders. These interview were very helpful to find out back ground information of the study. Otherwise they provided some statistics of the village level, these were very helpful me to get awareness of their life style and different socio and economic backgrounds of the people. They had proper knowledge about the people and the area because they have been working long time with them. This long time experience initiated me to find out entering path of the field research. My Translators are always awareness cultural norms, historical information of the villages and behavior of the people. I had several unstructured interviews with some society leaders. These unstructured interviews were very helpful to me to identify women socio economic issues and their activities with the community.

### **3.5.4 Other Key Informants.**

I had formal and informal discussion with government Sectarian, Divisional Secretariats Political Party activists and NGOs workers. They had more knowledge and different overview about the district. The government secretariat pointed out current situation of the district and new development overview of the district. According to his discussion I was aware about new development projects of Triocomalee and how far those projects achieve these goals. Divisional secretariats mention about divisional problem with women. Further more I realized from those discussions why women are marginalized from the development project. Political party activists, such as Ilankai Tamil Arasu Katchchi, Sri Lankan Muslim Congress and Eelam Peoples Democratic Party., they had different plans how women can involvement to the development projects. I conducted different NGOs such as Sewa Lanka, OXFAM, CARE and FCE they already have implemented small scale large scale development project targeting women. These interviews gave me opportunity to identify overviews and knowledge of the area and paths that have to investigate.

### **3.5.5 Informal Conversation with Village People**

During my field research period I collected some information from observation and conversation with village people. I observed their behaviors, life style, how women involve with the society work, what kind of activities women are doing in the village, and what are the women involvement income generating activities. I had informal conversation with men and women in villages. I asked some questions from them about their life past situation and present situation, livelihood, what are the barriers of the livelihood, conflict, and Tsunami. These observation and



conversation facilitated to deeply understanding people behaviors and way of the life style. The people who live in

Tamil speaking areas (Tamil and Muslims) unfortunately I couldn't do conversation with village people because of the language barrier.

### **3.5.6 Secondary Data**

I collected some secondary data from the Government Secretariat office, Department of forest , Department of fisheries and Department of Agriculture in Trincomalee district. One of the problems of these official data has not been updated after 2007. I used some secondary data that were collected by the NGOs, the Government data and NGOs collected data had some clashes, eg: Government resettlement data and NGOs resettlement data did not match each other. Main problem of secondary data is both institutions are not annually updated their data base.

### **3.6 Data Recoding**

The interviews were guided by the questionnaire .When I conducted household interviews I noted down the answers by my self. Some questions are open questions and respondent took long time to reply. When they reply that kind of questions they told additional information. I noted that information in my field book. My Translators helped me to translate Tamil into Sinhala. The respondents who live in Tamil speaking areas my translators asked the questions in Tamil, and then they replied. Their replies are translated by the translators and then I coded relevant question. With in the focus group discussion I wrote the notes and some times lot of information is difficult bearer in mind. I used audio-recoding it helped me to correctly remind what they said in the discussions. I conducted key informant interviews with Government officers, Politicians, Political party leaders, NGO workers, I wrote down some information while the interview. Observation and informal conversation were other source of the data collection. My observation I wrote down field work book end of the day. I Keep in mind important information relating with informal conservations these information also I wrote down my field work book end of the day.

### **3.7 Data Analysis**

I used interviews as a main data collection method. These interviews were guided by the questionnaire. I prepared my questionnaire according to my theoretical framework. I addressed different variable in the questionnaire based on my theoretical frame work. Some Variables in my theoretical frame work dependent in other variable and they have interrelation ships. Most of data is qualitative type. With my data analysis I used some simple calculations, it is helpful to measure and identify nature of the issues. Further

more my analyzing process I have quoted some important quotations with house hold interviews, these are relevant to give clear understanding of different status.

### **3.9 Barriers of the Study**

#### **Interviewees Mentality**

Before I enter the research field I did some self observation about the area. Then I had several discussions with my translators, my translators are Tamil and I found out some information about Tamil areas. First I went to meet Gramaniladhari I explained my purpose of the research and I asked him to provide me household list of the villages. He agreed to provide me the list and I had informal conversation with him about Socio, Economic background of the village. Most of the Gramaniladhari said that, the people who live in that area have been displaced several times by war and the Tsunami. The Sri Lankan Government and NGOs have already provided miscellaneous aid to increase daily life; children school education, housing, and health. Because of that assistance people become dependency mentality. The Government officers and NGOs workers used to come to the villages and they meet people and they also filled questionnaire for selected beneficiaries for their projects. The people used to tell incorrect data to receive the benefits. Most of the Gramaniladhari asked me beware of that kind of people and sometimes they will decide this data collection also some kind of future welfare programme and they will provide incorrect information.

I revealed it what they told, before starting household interview I explained my purpose of this research. Some people asked, if I answer the questions what benefits can I received. But all respondent did not ask that question. I feel that people were not telling truth. Some Sinhala people who live in Sinhala area are very aggressively response to the questions. They said that, the government and NGOs consider only Tamils and Muslims, all benefits supplied for them. They are not caring about Sinhala people; some of them had big contradictions with the Sri Lankan government and NGOs.

#### **Personal Problems**

Some Muslim and Tamil people who live in most war affected areas such as Muthur, Kuchchaveli, Kinniya and Eachchilampattu still they have some fear of LTTE. Muthur, Kuchchaveli, Kinniya and Eachchilampattu are highly LTTE controlled area. They have been lived 5-7 years under the LTTE ruling. As they mention (My translators are very familiar that area) the LTTE maintained police stations, courts, and administrative systems in that areas. Now Eastern province situation was converted to the democratic system, the LTTE leader Karuna Amman had some contradictions with Velupillie Prabhakaran. . The ends of this argument Karuna Amman and his members resign form the LTTE. Karuna Amman and his supporters supported to the Sri Lankan government. Sri Lankan government started many operations with taking support from Karuna's group. These operations were inisated to wipe out LTTE in

Eastern province . Now the situation is Trincomlee violence prevented. But people especially women have fear with LTTE. Some women rejected the household interviews because of that reasons. The Nilaweli GN division situated in Kuchchaveli DS division several times I faced that incident. In that GN division some households' people supported to the LTTE and some are LTTE soldiers and now they working in Jaffna Peninsula. Other people who live in those areas have torture experience with the LTTE. They think, if they speak something it can transmitted to the LTTE then it will be a problem for their security.

## Security Problem

In Muthur I had bad experience. During my field research period Muthur was my last DS division. Before I left my translator I organized one focus group discussion, unfortunately I couldn't do it. Because of LTTE spared violence. They killed five people in Muthur when they were harvesting in paddy. This incident created violence situation in Muthur and my respondents also refuse to participate that focus group discussion. again we came back to Trincomalee.

## Language

Language problem was the big barrier that I faced. Tamil and Muslim percentage is higher than Sinhala percentage in Trincomalee district. I don't know speaking any Tamil word. I decided to use translators. I received three translators support; my translators are from Nilaveli, Kinniya and Muthur. They did good job for me. First I explained my purpose of the research, then I showed them to my questionnaire and discuss with them. But sometimes while I conducting the household interviews they provide the translations what interviewee said. But majority of questions were open and sometimes interviewee took long time to respond. The respondents provide answers for some questions four or five minutes they provide translations with in one minute. My problem was I did not know whether they include or not all information what interviewee said. An other issue was I had to depend on them finding the background information in Tamil speaking areas.

## Transports

Transport was another challenge. My Residence was Trincimalee town. I did not have transport problem when I was conducting research in Sinhala areas. Such as Town and Gravets, Gomarankadawala, Thampaiakamam, Morawewa, Kanthalai, PadhaviSripura and Seruvila. The Town and Gravets are very near to my resident place I didn't face any transport problem. I found out temporary residence when I did the research other Sinhala areas. Although Kinniya is the Tamil speaking area I didn't have transport challenge. Kinniya is situated 12 km away form Trincomalee; roads are also good and with in 45 minutes can reach to the Kinniya. Then I took ferry to go to a Kinniya. There was a good ferry service. I dally visited (seven days) to kinniya form Trincomalee. But an other Tamil speaking areas it was not easy to travel. The Eachchilampattu situated 112km away from Trincomalee; the bus took 05 hours to reach form Trincomalee. Muthur also situated 80 km <sup>35</sup> in Trincomalee; bus took four hours to reach form Trincomalee. My Translator suggested going by passenger ship that passenger ship took one

hour to reach Muthur. I decided to find out temporary residence in Muthur and Eachchilampattu. My Translators advised me that was little bit dangerous. They told me still some people help the LTTE and this situation insecurity for residence. After that advice, I found out temporary residence at Seruvila. It is 25 km away form Echalammpuutu and it is one hour journey. There was not proper bus service. The roads are very difficult and the bus was stopped four check points. Each check point took 20-25 minuets to check passengers; bus also has to wait for their permeation. I daily travel Seruvila to Eachchilampattu and that was very hard experience.

## Chapter 04: Research Area

### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter is introduced a research area of the study. This research mainly focused to investigate how the conflict affected to the development and women s current situation in Trincomalee district in Sri Lanka. This chapter basically provides important information and different backgrounds such as geographical, historical, cultural, population, administrative units and livelihood of the Trincomalee district.

### 4.2 Sri Lanka (General Country Information)



Sri Lanka is a South Asian country and an island in the Indian Ocean. It's located near to south of India. The total area of Sri Lanka, 65,610 sq km, and land area has spread 64,740 sq km, and 870 sq km with water. The Island has a tropical climate normally brings rainy northeast monsoon (December to March); southwest monsoon (June to October). According to the 2007 statistics, pointed out recently 20,926,315 population living in Sri Lanka (Since the conflict of Sri Lankan government and armed Tamil separatists in the mid -1980, more than 200,000 Tamil civilians have migrate as refugees) (CIA 2008)

The age structure of the population demonstrated different characteristics, 0-14 years: 24.3% (male 2,596,295/female 7,259,271), 15-64 years: 67.09% (male 6,947,310/female 7,259,271) 65 years and over: 7.8% (male 765,507/ female 861,983). Population growth rate is 0.982% (2007 est) and birth rate 17 births/1000 population (2007 est) the death rate is 6.01 deaths/1000 population (2007 est) (CIA, 2008). The country total fertility rate 2.05% children per women and life expectancy at birth rate 74.8%.

Six different kind of ethnic groups live in Sri Lanka and they have developed their own cultures and identities. Largest ethnic group is Sinhalese; they are 74% of the total population. Second largest ethnic group is Tamil (Sri Lankan Tamil and Indian Tamil) they have 18% of total population. Then Moor 7% and other 1% (Malay, Burgher). The main religion is Buddhism and 69.3% them are Buddhist, Hindu 15.5%, Muslim 7.5%, Christian 6.9% and other 0.8% (Securing Peace 2004:09).

According to Human Development Report (HDR) 2007 the per capita income is Sri Lanka is 4595 PPP, life expectancy at birth is 71.6%, adults literacy rate is 90.07%, combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary education 62.7% and human development index value is 0.502. Sri Lanka ranked number is 99 in Human Development Index (HDR 2007:230). In 2002 census pointed out 22% of population living below the poverty line. Sri Lanka is a famous country to export textiles and apparel, tea and spices, diamonds, emeralds, rubies, coconut products, rubber and manufacture fish. Textiles and apparel, tea is a major export products. Agriculture, Industry and services are the most important employment sectors and 33.2% engage with agriculture products, 26.6% with the industry and 41.2% link with services sector (Central Bank Report 2006:65). Sri Lanka has some natural resources such as limestone, graphite, mineral sands, gems phosphates, clay and hydropower (CIA 2008).

### **4.3 History of the Conflict**

Sri Lanka has more than 2000 years historical and cultural heritage. Since Past 2000 years Sri Lanka has been conducting various kind of socio, economic and political relationships with India. During the past 2000 years India has done big influence to the Sri Lanka. Modern historians try to analysis Sri Lankan ethnic issue concerning with Indian historical records. However past historical events provide some evidence key roots of the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.

The Mahavamsa (Great Genealogy or Dynasty) recodes explain northern Indian Aryan prince Vijaya the legendary colonizer of Sri Lanka and primogenitor of the Sinhalese migrant group. Prince Vijaya and his band immigrate to the Island utilising ancient sea routes. (Manawadu, p.02). Historians have calculated fifth century BC they have arrived to the Island (Practical Solutions for a Pressing Problem, 2005, p.05). He became head of the state with help of Kuveni a local indigenous princess. Subsequently he married a princess from Madurai in South Eastern-India (Manawadu: p.02).

According to the Historians hard to mention when the Tamil came to the Sri Lanka. Tamils have darker skin than the Sinhalese and originate from the southern part of India.

Tamil is a totally different from the language of the Sinhalese and is derived from North India. Tamil are respect to Hinduism and Sinhalese preserve their orthodox Buddhist beliefs (Practical Solutions for a Pressing Problem 2005:p.05). Tambiah states “ There is also the extremely significant fact that although the major identity-components of the Sinhalese are their Sinhalese language and Buddhist religion, and of the Tamil their Tamil language and Hindu religion ,both these populations share many parallel features of traditional caste ,kinship ,popular religious cults, customs and so on” (Bose 1994:41). Historical evidence suggests that during the early centuries of Sri Lankan history there was considerable harmony between the Sinhalese and Tamils. In 237 B: C first significantly affected Sinhala and Tamil peace and stability. Sena and Guttika who came from southern India they usurped the Sinhalese throne at Anuradhapura. Both of them have ruled twenty-two years, this is the first time Sri Lanka was rule by the Tamil. Subsequently they were murdered by Sinhalese royal dynasty. Again 145 B.C Chola dynasty king Elara took over the throne in Anuradhapura and ruled for forty-four years. Singhalese king Dutthagamini against his monarch and finally deposed him (Sri Lanka-Historical and Cultural Heritage:p.07).

During the fifth and sixth centuries A.D southern India three Hindu empires Pandya, pallava and Chola were became more assertive. Until the twelfth century having political clashes with Southern Indian empires and Sinhalese kings. After the clashes, Sri Lankan kings changed Anuradhapura as Capital they retain in Polonnaruwa as a capital on the other hand they wanted to protected their kingdom from southern Indian empires. Kings decided Polonnaruwa is a geographically and strategically better location (Manawadu: p.03).

In the midlevel period Muslims arrived to the Sri Lanka .They came from the Coromandel Coast or inner districts of South India as traders or labourers, relations of amity and intermarriage with friends in South India (Tambiah 1996:46).

In 1505, the Portuguese people landed on Sri Lanka and they successfully deal and negotiated a trade agreement with the Sinhalese Kingdom of Kotte. They have some relationship with Sinhala kings and they gradually spread their power in the Kotte kingdom. At that period kings controlled by the Portuguese. .Sri Lanka rule by the Portuguese until Dutch landed. In 1658 Dutch force them to give up the island (Practical Solutions for a Pressing Problem 2005:.06).Dutch were more powerful than Portuguese they took completely control of the spice trade future more they have been taken effort to their religious affiliation of Protestant Christianity on the populace in Sri Lanka. Under the Dutch ruling period Kandy was a autonomy kingdom, but others such as Tamil kingdom, Kotte and Sitawake Kingdoms governed by the Dutch (ibid,p.06).

In 1796 British captured and established their governing system in Sri Lanka after conflicting with the Dutch. British during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century they have developed and Centralised British administration, Education and classic colonial plantation economy (coffee, and later in tea, rubber and coconut) (Bose, 1994, pp.48) .Under the British colonial ruling system Sinhalese and

Tamils struggling to the political rights. According to the Donoughmore Reforms also lead to the Sinhalese majority to elect a parliament of

Majority Sinhalese and an entirely Sinhala Board of Ministers in 1936 under the system of representative democracy (Gurgue, 2006 :14). Consequently this reform created endangered of minority rights. The birth of the Ceylon Tamil Congress was seen as an initiative to safeguard the minority Tamil rights (ibid :15).

In 1948 Sri Lanka became independent under the Soulbury Constitution .Sri Lanka gained independence with little violence or social unrest, but it inherited a counting social divide between majority of Sinhalese and the Tamils, The largest minorities on the island (Mumtaz 2004:04).Done Stephen Senanayake became as first prime Minister of Sri Lanka. In 1950 he immediately pass citizenship acts, According to these acts Sri Lankan Government left upcountry Tamil citizen because they had Indian ancestry. After few of them were given citizenship but the majority of the citizenship applications were rejected. In 1964 solve that statelessness problem signed after Sirimavo-Shastri pact. This situation provided opportunity to the Tamil political leaders to launch their own political parties. In 1949 S.J.V. Chelvanayakam launches the Federal party (Gurgue 2006:.19).

In 1956 election introduce as a linguistic one and S.W.R.D. Bandaranayke won that election under the Sri Lanka Freedom Party and introduce “Sinhala only” he labelled both Tamil and English as cultural imports. After his death wife Sirimavo Ratwatte elected to the 1960 general election under the People's United Front coalition. She won the election. 1965 election won by the United National Party .They have pay big more attention to the Buddhism. Sirimavo Ratwatte again won the 1970 election under the Samagi Peramuna and she initiated draft new constitution. This is very important period 1972 new constitution but this constitution did not command two thirds majority (Silva 2000:11).In the 1977 election elected UNP representative, J.R. Jayewardene, as a president of the Sri Lanka. He is the initial person draft the 1978 constitution (Still used today).This constitution included the use of Tamil and English as official languages. 1978 constitution pointed out highly centralized presidential executive system; two tiered majority of Sri Lanka requires changing the constitution (Rupesinghe, 2006:xix).

The Tamil national liberation struggle converted as an armed struggle commenced around 1972(Jayatilake 1988:02). The 1983 ethnic conflict took place in Sri Lankan political arena. Tambiha says “1983 was the year “Sinhalese riots against the Tamil minority in Sri Lanka” he described official death toll was about 470,it has been estimated that about 2000-3000people were murdered many of them brutal manner and thousand were displaced(Thambiah 1996:94).After 1983 LTTE violence rapidly increased. As already mentioned the pressure to find a political answer to ethnic conflict resulted in several rounds of negotiations between the representatives of Tamil militants and with India acting as a mediator. The two round of discussion were held in Thimpu The capital of Bhutan in 1985.Another discussion continued in Colombo direct participation with India (.Bastian 1993:129-130).

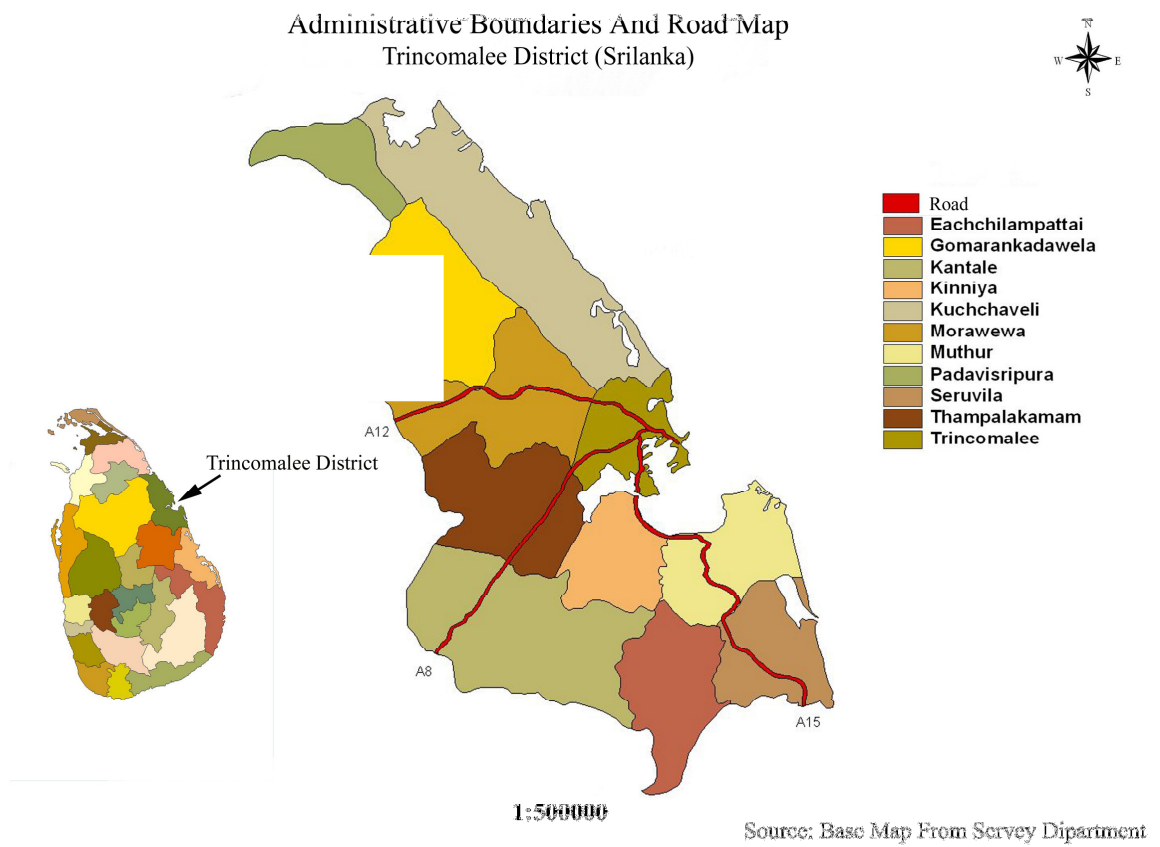
The dynamic of the conflict took a new turn in 1987 Indo Lanka Accord was signed by Sri Lanka and India .Loganathan pointed out “The Indo – Sri Lanka Accord was generally hailed as diplomatic break through by leaders of most countries, although it may be assumed that the



Western powers would not have been too enthusiastic about the Annexure to the Agreement that had bearing on the geo-politics and military affairs of the region” (Loganathan 2006:80). The resulted of the Indo-Sri Lanka accord 13<sup>th</sup> amendment include to the Sri-Lankan constitution, according to that legislation it facilitate to established Provincial Councils for North-Eastern provinces. (Bastian 1993:130). Provincial Councils election was held 1988. “Provincial Councils was the failure experiment at provincial autonomy and the entry of militants into democratic mainstream” (Loganathan 2006:80).

Mr. R Premadasa was elected as the president, Premadasa’s conceptual lack of clarity on the nature of the Tamil national question. In 1993 Premadasa was assassination by the LTTE (Jayatilake 2006:152). His assassination was in 1994 then coming into power People’s Alliance (PA) Government under the leadership Of Mrs: Chandrika Kumaratunga. Rajanayagam states “generated much hope and exception among the people for an end to the long-running ethnic war and the restoration of peace in Sri-Lanka (Rajanayagam 2006:166). Under her government period she initiated continue sustain peace process. Her government and the LTTE so many discussions (fourth round discussions) with peace, finally LTTE withdraw from the peace process (Rajanayagam, 2006: 212). In 2001 Prime Minister Ranil Wickramasinghe was starting huddling to the peace process supporting with international community such as Norway, London, Japan and Australia. As a result of his effort 22<sup>nd</sup> of February 2001 signed Ceasefire Agreement between Prabhakaran, the leader of the LTTE and Ranil Wickramasinghe Prime Minister ,on behalf of the government of Sri Lanka. The Norwegian ambassador Jon Westborg played notable role in formulating draft Weerakoon 2006:19). At that period LTTE stopped violence and people who live in conflict affected areas became resettled. Under the Mahinda Rajapaksha government Ceasefire Agreement has been withdraw in 2007. This consequences has already include harmful functions to the political mainstream. , both parties again enter to the conflict unfortunately with out stable conflict resolution method. Since 2005 the LTTE had some internal issues. Karuna Amman is the main partner of the LTTE, he resin from the LTTE because of those internal issues. Then he supported to the Rajapaksha government. After his departure LTTE became week condition and on the other hand government started strong operations to wipe out LTTE terrorism. In 18th of May 2009 LTTE leader Velu Pillai Prabhakaran died by the attack.

#### 4.4 Geographical and Administrative Background of Trincomalee



According to the Sri Lankan government administration system Sri Lanka has been divided into nine provinces and 25 administrative districts. Under the 1978 constitution, the president of the republic directly elected for 6 year term, is chief of state, head of government, and commander in chief of the armed forces. The president's main responsibility is to appoint cabinet ministers. The Sri Lankan parliament creates a unicameral 225 members legislature elected by universal suffrage and proportional representation to a 6 year term (Background Notes 2008). Under the Indo-Sri Lankan Accord of July 1987 and resulting 13<sup>th</sup> amendment to the constitution- the government of Sri Lanka agreed to devolve significant authority to the provinces. Provincial councils elected for 5 years term (Public Administration Country Profile 2004:07). The provincial council supervises division and local authorities. At divisional level there is also an elected Pradeshiyasaba operating under the Pradeshiya Subha Act of 1987 members are selected by the Pradeshiyasaba election (Public Administration Country Profile, 2004, p.08). In divisional level divisional secretary (DS) in charge of the divisional secretariat. Assistant divisional secretaries help to the DS to administration functions. Grama Niladhari (GN) division is the grassroots level administrative entity of Sri Lanka. Each DS division has been divided into 20-25 GN divisions because of easy for the administration system. GN officer is the only person who can show real boundaries for his/her GN area, because it has been set up in ad hoc manner. At present there are 14,500 GN divisions in the country (Hemakumara :.01).

Trincomalee on the north east coast of the Sri Lanka. Trincomalee is located approximately 260 km from Colombo. Trincomalee is the capital city of the Eastern province. According to the Sri Lankan administrative system it is ruling under the eleven divisional secretary's divisions and 230 Gramaniladhari divisions. There are two urban councils and eleven Pradeshiya Sabhas in this district.

Trincomalee has one of the world's finest natural harbors and can accommodate the largest vessels (The Columbia Encyclopedia, 2008) The Trincomalee harbor, which was formally a British Naval base, was taken over by the Sri Lankan government in 1956 to be developed as a commercial port (Seal Superyachts 2009). The Trincomalee naval base and the adjacent air force base provides critical support to the military operations in the northern theatre. The Trincomalee harbor is also critical importance to the national economy. In addition the Trincomalee harbor also has several other industrial facilities such as the cement processing plant of Tokyo Cement Company (The Media Center for National Security).

#### 4.5 Population

Trincomalee district is the most diverse in Sri Lanka both ethnically and religiously. According to the ethnicity Sinhalese, Tamil and Muslim people and religiously Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim and Christian people are living in this district. According to the 2007 divisional secretariats statistics ethnic wise population in Trincomalee district can be demonstrated as follows.

**Table 4.1**  
**Population Details in Trincomalee District – 2005**

S. No.	DS Division	Religion					Ethnicity			
		Buddhist	Hindu	Islam	Christian	Others	Sinhalese	Tamil	Muslim	Others
<b>1</b>	<i>Town&amp; Gravets</i>	20,926	63,739	13,641	13,525	195	21,340	76,892	13,641	49
<b>2</b>	<i>Kuchchaveli</i>	337	9,282	19,443	905	0	371	10,144	19,443	9
<b>3</b>	<i>Pathavisripura</i>	12,044	1	1	134	0	12,177	2	1	0
<b>4</b>	<i>Gomarankadawela</i>	7,311	29	1	0	0	7,311	29	1	0
<b>5</b>	<i>Morawewa</i>	4,232	1,145	1751	36	0	4175	1,181	1751	57
<b>6</b>	<i>Thampalakaman</i>	8,514	6,340	17,024	452	0	8,546	6,760	17,024	0
<b>7</b>	<i>Kantalai</i>	37,598	1,540	7,127	381	0	37,903	1,607	7,127	0
<b>8</b>	<i>Kinniya</i>	45	3,029	72,433	0	0	45	3,029	72,433	0
<b>9</b>	<i>Seruvila</i>	8,202	3,516	1,956	212	0	8,414	3,516	1,956	0
<b>10</b>	<i>Eachchilampathai</i>	-	11,843	0	80	0	0	11,923	0	0
<b>11</b>	<i>Muthur</i>	172	25,812	35,319	2,387	0	172	29,199	35,319	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>99372</b>	<b>126276</b>	<b>168,696</b>	<b>18,112</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>100,454</b>	<b>143,282</b>	<b>168,696</b>	<b>115</b>

Source: Divisional secretariats statistics, 2007.

Traditionally Trincomalee was perhaps the most plural of Sri Lankan District, with a mixed population of Sinhala, Tamil and Muslim and a cultural heritage drawing on all mainstream religions and also on indigenous beliefs (Report on Field Visit to Kantalai and

Serunuwara2006:01).According to the above population distribution Town& Gravets, and Eachchilampathai are Tamil predominant DS divisions. The Muslims people predominant DS

divisions are Kinniya, Muthur and Kuchchaveli. Other all DS divisions such as Pathavisripura, Gomarankadawela, Morawewa, Thampalakaman, Seruvila and Kantalai are Sinhalese predominant DS divisions.

This population was heavily affected by the civil war and Tsunami. The one of the special feature of this population, several hundred thousand people have legally and illegally emigration to the other parts to the Sri Lanka and other countries. During conflict highly influence period in the Trincomalee hundred thousand of poor Tamil people was illegally migrated to the India by boats .They went to the Tamilnadu refugee camps. Some of them Sri Lankan refugees who lived in the Tamilnadu refugee camps already returned to the Sri Lanka and further more other Sri Lankan refugees who lived in Tamilnadu seeking opportunity to come to their motherland. Other migrated refugees already have been settled other parts of Sri Lanka and some of them presently taking an effort to resettle their old homelands. The Non governmental Organization and Sri Lankan government help them to the resettle. The government secretariats figures pointed out displaced family information, resettled family information and to be resettled family information at present.

**Table 4.2**

**Information of displaced families, Resettled families and to be Resettled families in Trincomalee district up to now**

No	DS S Division	No. of Displaced Families	No. Of Resettled Families	No. of to be Resettled Families
1	Muthur	17331	14808	2533
2	Seruvila	2408	2408	-
3	Verugal	3033	3033	-
4	Morawewa	3166	1303	1863
5	Gomarankadavala	170	27	143
6	Kinniya	1499	590	909
7	Town & Gravets	7590	7222	368

Source: Divisional secretariats statistics, 2007

Under the government secretariats figures all displaced families in Trincomalee district 17331 and already resettled families are 14808 further to be resettled families are 5806. The heights rates of displaced families are living in Muthur DS division and Morawewa DS division. The

Morawewa and Muthur displaced families recently started to return their native places. The UNHCR is started to provide relief and rehabilitation assistance. Recently they live in temporary huts.

In 2 004 in Trincomalee six divisional Secretary Divisions were affected by the Tsunami. The affected divisional secretary divisions are Kuchchaweli, Town & Gravets, Kinniya, Muthur, Seruwila, and Eachchilampathu . The total number of Grama Niladhari Divisions (GND) in Trincomalee district 230, and out of 55 (nearly 24%) GND were affected by the Tsunami (Department of Census and Statistics, 2009). The Number of people was dead and missing by the Tsunami in Trincomalee district.

**Table 4.3**  
**Tsunami affected DS Divisions, Dead and Missing People**

<b>Affected DS Divisions</b>	<b>Dead</b>	<b>Missing</b>	<b>Total</b>
Kuchchawel	138	02	140
Town & Gravets	37	01	38
Kinniya,	277	02	279
Muthur	241	01	245
Seruwila	06	0	06
Etchalam pattu	53	03	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>761</b>

Source: Department of Census and Statistics Sri Lanka.

According in to the Department of Census and Statistics Sri Lanka, pointed out 752 people were dead and 09 people are missing. The majority of them were dead in Kinniya.

#### **4.6 Settlement in Trincomalee District**

Mahaweli project initiate to established settlement in Trincomalee district. Mahaweli River is the longest river in Sri Lanka. The river was harnessed for irrigation in the third century B.C, though it wasn't into 1960s its full potential began to be realized with the commenment of the monumental Mahaweli Development Project, the largest irrigation & development scheme ever attempted in Sri Lanka (Waterworld: Modern irrigation Project of Sri Lanka: 2007). In 1978 the accelerated Mahaweli project based on the Mahaweli master plan was launched and half the original plan saw completion in 1990 (Daily News- Sri Lanka: 2009). Under the Sri Lankan participatory Management policy the government of Sri Lanka is attempting to transform the way irrigation schemes are operated, maintained and financed. The goals are to improve the productivity of irrigated agriculture and to reduce government expenditures on irrigation operations and maintenance . The core of this effort is a policy to transfer irrigation management responsibilities to farmer organization (International Work on Participatory Irrigation Management: 2009). The purpose of were to generate hydro electric power to provide irrigation to dry zone cultivation & settlement for the landless and unemployed through

development of physical and social infrastructure for human habitations (Modern irrigation project of Sri Lanka:2009). Under the Mahaweli development scheme Seruvila and Kanthali establish new settlements. People who landless live in different parts of Sri Lanka government provided them to lands focusing agriculture development. Based on Mahaweli development project Trincomalee district has been achieved agriculture development.

#### 4.7 Livelihood Activities.

Civil war was affected as a main reason of the livelihood strategy of the people in Trincomalee district. They have been displaced several times by the civil war and the Tsunami. These two disasters terribly distorted permanent livelihood activities. The civilian of this district several times they have been become refugee and displacement. They lost and abandoned their livelihood because of the following vulnerabilities. Sinhalese, Tamil and Muslims have been engaged different kind of livelihood activities before the conflict and after the conflict such as fishing, animal agriculture, livestock small scale industries, medium industries and large scale industries. Security situation is making big influence to the livelihood. People who live in the Trincomalee district they fail to continuously engage permanent livelihood. Agriculture is one of the main means of livelihood in the Eastern province, employing a substantial proportion of the population and generating a significant percentage of the provincial GDP. Historically, the province has been an important source of rice for the country and is expected to continue to play this role in an enhanced manner in the future (Eastern Revival 2009). At present District Agriculture office pointed out land use patterns of agriculture.

**Table 4.4**  
**Land Use Pattern of Agriculture Trincomalee District**

<b>Section</b>	<b>Agriculture Land</b>	<b>116,780.0</b>	
a	Home Sted Crops Land		18,830.0
b	Paddy Land		45,680.0
c	Sparsely Used		46,000.0
d	Sugarcane		6,270.0

Source: District Agriculture office, Department of Forest.

At present the poor populations of this district no owner to the capital they engage with unorganized unstable jobs. There is a lack of opportunity to find out a livelihood strategy because past 25 years conflict period. This environment prevented to establish good industrial sector in the district. Following statistics pointed out low participation of the industrial sector in the district.

**Table 4.5**  
**Details of Industries in Trincomlee District**

S.No	D.S Division	No. of Large Scale Industries	No. of Medium Scale Industries	No. of Small Scale Industries
1	<b>Town&amp; Gravets</b>	2	02	991
2	<b>Kuchchaveli</b>	0	0	09
3	<b>Pathavisripura</b>	0	0	02
4	<b>Gomarankadawela</b>	0	0	02
5	<b>Morawewa</b>	0	0	09
6	<b>Thampalakaman</b>	0	0	08
7	<b>Kantalai</b>	04	01	0
8	<b>Kinniya</b>	05	26	45
9	<b>Seruvila</b>	0	0	0
10	<b>Eachchilampathai</b>	0	0	28
11	<b>Muthur</b>	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1094</b>

Source: Divisional secretariats statistics, 2007

According to the following statistics only five large scale industries, 26 medium scale industries and 991 small scale industries in Trincomalee district. Lot of large, medium and small scale industries centered in urban areas such as Kinniya, Kantalai and Town & Gravets. Industries are very limited access to the rural areas and people who live in the rural area difficult to get opportunity to access industries to find out a livelihood. Trincomalee is very famous for the agriculture and some people used agriculture for their

The Eastern province has a huge potential for the development of tourism. The conflict situation has been given big influence to the tourism industry. This district has effective possibility to develop tourism; it situated may historical sites, beautiful beaches, and hotels. Today this industry is become come down Because of some key issues poor quality and slow progress of tourist infrastructure development ,financial resource constraints on rapid development, haphazard development which causes user in many locations, unplanned development underutilization of available resource, negative media reporting, underdeveloped tourism products and market (Eastern Revival 2009).If tourism developed as a main industry in this district people can find out new livelihood opportunities .

Fisheries is an another livelihood sector in the Trincomalee and 14,079 are fishing families (Department of Fisheries, 2008).



The people of this district they affected two disasters such as War and Tsunami. The disasters was directly did influence to the people socio and economic streams. The Sri Lankan government and NGOs have been taken some an actions to resettle their normal

life. The resettlements process of the refugees in front of big issues. The government of Sri Lanka is dependent on foreign debt and unable to resaved adequate resources for this process. Otherwise the NGOs started to cover some parts of this process; they tried to implement housing projects, livelihood projects and other welfare projects. But both government and NGOs are frailer to cover and give service for all of them because all the districts of north and eastern provinces War and Tsunami affected. Under this situation to highest refugee rates, very complicated to provide good conditions. The people who to be resettled and resettled having lot of problems with their life conditions in Trincomalee district. These problems are discussed with 5<sup>th</sup> chapter.

## Chapter: 05 Empirical findings and Analysis

### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter is a presentation and discussion of field findings about the study. The findings are presented according to the main objectives of the study. The first part of the study I would like to introduce socio and economic back grounds of the selected sample. The second part I intended to look at how does the conflict influence situation of women in Trincomalee, then third part of this chapter intended to look at what are the women faced barriers of their self development in the post conflict period. The final part of the chapter I assesses women and their self development efforts in the post conflict, in additionally discuss two case studies relevance to this study.

### 5.2 Socio Economic Variables of the Respondent

My selected respondents are 18-60 age range. Their age range can concluded as follows

**Table 5.1**  
**Age group of the Respondent**

Age group	Number of the respondents
18-23	32
23-28	34
28-33	39
38-43	43
44-49	40
50-55	19
60-65	03
Total	210

**Source: Field Research**

Most of the respondents are represented 18-49 age group. They are actively engaged with livelihoods. The elder respondents over 50 are only 22 of my sample. They are fewer actively when comparing with other age groups. But only one elder woman who lives in Muthur, she is disabled by the conflict but she is actively engaged with her livelihood. The elder respondent suffered lots of hardships with the conflict in long term period. On the other hand they are in low physical and mental condition.

This table shows educational level of the selected respondent. Nun of them I found in my sample that had higher education. But I found six working women in the government sector and the private sector, such as two school teacher, one pre school teacher, one government hospital nurse and two clerical workers working in private company. They also only GCE A/L educational qualification.

**Table 5.2**  
**Educational level of the Respondent**

Educational level	No of the respondent
Up to grade 08	152
GCE O/L	31
GCE A/L	27
Higher education	-

**Source: Field Research**

Respondent 152 (73%) have studied only grade 08. Only 31 (14%) of them had GCE O/L qualification and 27 (13%) had GCE A/L. They pointed out accept 50-60, the conflict affected to the education. Further they mention displacement and insecurity situation is the main reasons for the low education.

According to the sample majority of them are married. According to the ethnicity their marital status pointed out specific features. Following table shows their marital status according to the ethnicity.

**Table 5.3**  
**Marital status of the respondent**

Ethnicity	Married	Unmarried
Sinhalese	41 (59%)	29 (41%)
Tamil	59 (84%)	11 (16%)
Muslim	51 (73%)	19 (27%)
Total	151 (72%)	59 (28%)

**Source: Field Research**

The following table shows 72% of them married and 28% of them are unmarried. The highest percentage took the Tamil women (84%). Early marriage is the normal incident of among Tamils who lived in North and Eastern provinces. The LTTE not forced to the take membership to married people. The Tamil people decided to early marriage because of the escape from the LTTE. In the sample Tamils half of them are early married. The Muslims reasons are different according to their culture normally women get married early. The Sinhalese of my sample (59%) they are married. The Sinhalese represented low marriage percentage than other two ethnic groups. On the other hand Sinhalese unmarried percentage is very high than other two ethnic groups (41%). According to the Sinhalese culture Sinhalese women are not get early marriage. Existing cultural norms are demonstrated in my sample.

The married respondents in my sample 96(65%) of them said their husbands are engaging different kind of livelihood strategy such as government jobs, private sector jobs, agriculture ,livestock ,small business, fishery and labour. The married respondent 35% them mentioned their husband are not engaged with any kind of livelihood. They pointed out following difficulties for it. This is the one of the obstacle women have to face in post conflict situation. Women's in the recovery situation very difficult to stand up husband or their family help.

1. **The government implemented law of the fishery** (That law recommended specific time to go to the sea. According to that law fishermen should have to take permission form the NAVY force before go to the sea. That law allows only 6.00am-6.00 pm and they can go only 2 kilometers. That time duration can not do fishery properly. The fishery properly can do at night and deep sea. That law not allows go to the deep sea and at night. Because of that law fishing industry is collapse in Trincomalee district.)

2. **New Resettlements** (Some of them are newly resettled in housing schemes. They cannot do their traditional jobs in those places. Most of farmers and fisherman have abundant their jobs because new settlements far away form their traditional lands and the sea. In these houses wife and children became as a breadwinner. Some of unemployment people addicted to the alcohol.

3. **Weak health condition** (Some of them have bad health condition because injured and mental sickness. They cannot engage previous livelihood strategy)

4. **Temporary residence** (The government provided temporary residence to the some of respondents. They are seeking for the permanent residence. Still they are survive government welfare )

5. **Lack of the opportunity** (The opportunities are very little in that area. This is in recovery period. Government has implemented vast development projects. In the feature can be change that situation

6 **.Lack of Industries** (Very limited small scale industries and large scale industries. Some industries have collapse as a result of the conflict.)

The married respondent 146 out of 151 have children. The number of the children and age group can shows as follows

**Table 5.4**  
**Age group and number of children**

Age group	Number of children
01-05	82
05-10	104
10-15	70
15-20	58
Total	314

**Source: Field Research**

All children are schooling. Their mothers explained children related hardships

1. They have not good school facilities when comparing other parts of the Sri Lanka
2. Lack of teachers and scientific knowledge
3. Difficulties to supply basic needs such as books, bags, shoes.
4. Lack of food and health care facilities. (Parents unable provide nutrition food because of the Poverty)
5. Insecurity settlement (these temporary settlements has limited facilities. These back grounds not motivate to the education)

The 57 of respondent they are seeking for the permanent settlements. They have many complains with temporary settlements. Their current living condition can conclude as follows

### 5.3 Life Before the Conflict

North and East two provinces in Sri Lanka are highly conflict affected and north is the first conflict affected province since 1983 and up to now seriously creating socio economic and political issues in North. The conflict spread to the eastern province later than the North and it prevented before the North. When the Eastern province compare with the Northern it is multi ethnicity and multi cultural province. My research focused to the Trincomalee district from Eastern province.

The conflict arrives at to the Eastern province end of the 1980. Trincomalee and Baticola were the most conflict influenced districts. My research is based on Trincomalee district, before the conflict period people who lived in Trincomalee district they had peaceful situation to live. My respondents' are states different overview of the pre conflict period of the Trincomalee district. I have selected my respondent giving priority to ethnicity, the life before the conflict every one said that life is more comfortable before the conflict when

comparing the today situation. The respondents were 189 out of 210 have been engaged with the different kind of

livelihood strategy in pre conflict period. Following table pointed out nature of the livelihood strategy that they have engaged.

**Table 5.5**  
**Livelihood Strategy before the conflict**

New livelihood Strategy	No of respondent
Agriculture	62
Fishery/Dry Fish	80
Small Business	23
Livestock	22
Food Preparing	07
Dress Making	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>189</b>

**Source: Field Research**

Only Eleven Muslim respondent, six Tamil respondent and four Sinhalese were not engaged with any kind of livelihood strategy before the conflict. Respondent said that conflict have been destroyed the livelihood. One of the participants reported that in Nilaveli,

*“I had a small shop, the income also good, 1998- 2000 period the conflict was most Influence to the lives. In our area at that time LTTE members are actively collecting members for their organization. They came several times to our home and they asked about my son. They forced to us and they said, they want my son as a LTTE member. We changed my son s residents place but they found out that place and they threaten to my son again Then we decided to migrate to the India. We abundant our all Properties and illegally we went to India (Tamilnadu) by boat. We were there in refugee camp in four years .Again we came back after the cease fair.”*

The above incident has shown how influence to the life and livelihood conflict. Most of them respondent had good overview about the before the conflict period. According to one of the Tamil respondent says

*“We are very poor, but we lived with out fear. We had opportunity to travel every where, but even now we are not going to out side after 6. p.m. We have lot of difficulties to traveling than comparing with Sinhalese and Muslims. If we want to travel or take residence some where we have to inform to the nearest police station before we leaving.”*

I also revealed that reason on the way of traveling specially Kuchchaveli and Eachchilampattu, there are so many check points on the way; I observed it in the check points. Further respondent mention per conflict period we had good relationship and integration with each other (Sinhalese,

Tamil and Muslims). Now the situation is changed, each one living nearest villages with suspect of each other. One of the respondents who live in Kullawadi (Town and Gravets DS division) this is ethnic wisely mixed DS division and villages are created by mixed with ethnic groups. That respondent told

*“My village is situated near to the Sinhalese village, we are newly resettled that village after the conflict. In Sinhalese village young people used to come to our village and try to make rebel with us.”*

I don't no that statement is true or falls, people of the nearest villages nature of the mobilizing here and there , because of the ethnic tension they look at each other with bad images. Most important reason of all of them told pre conflict period they had opportunity to equally assess to the basic needs. They had houses, own lands, livestock and lively hood. The conflict destroyed all of the properties and they became instability. Lot of them missed education opportunities because of the displacement. The pre conflict period they had engaged with education. The conflict start to increase they give up their education and they migrate to India and other parts of the Sri Lanka. One of the respondent form Town & Gravets now she is 32 years old she had only primary education she states her miserable experience as follows,

*“Now I am 32 years old, I have two children, my husband is a fisherman. In 1987 after the Indo-Sri Lanka peace accord, the Indian forces came to our village. They did harmful occurrence to our village people. On the other hand LTTE violence also increased that period. We had torture experience form both sides (Government forces and LTTE) Most of our village people decided to migrate. My parents determined to migrate to the India illegally. I had to give-up my education. At that time I was year eight. We went one of the Tamilnadu refugee camp and it was very uncomfortable. We don't have enough space for live and food, five years we were there. Again in 1993 we came back.”*

Above cases demonstrated lives how change with the conflict. The conflict have been done big influence .Every one had good overview about pre conflict period comparing the today. Although conflict 80% has been wipe out in the Eastern province (it means people can live with out conflict environment and they can engaged with normal life activities , Still 20% are insecurity places such as Muthur and Kuchchaveli) But people are unable to achieve before the conflict status. On the other hand some physical losses never can construction.

#### 5.4 Life with the conflict

The conflict is equally affected men and women .Women are the most vulnerable group rather than men in the conflict period. My sample was 210 and following table explained my respondent hard ships with the conflict.

**Table 5.6**  
**Hard ships with the conflict**

<b>Hard ships with the conflict</b>	<b>No of respondents</b>
Displacement	157
Female headed household	07
Disabled	01
Injured	09
Torture	16
Sexual harassment	-
Total	190

**Source: Field Research**

Above table displayed Different hardships with the conflict. The respondents were 190 out of 210 have been faced conflict related hardships. Most of them 157 (75%) out of 210 a number of times have been displaced in the internally or out side of the country. In the rehabilitations camps they, had awful experience, because of lack of fundamental needs such as water, food, space, and privacy. I met only seven female headed households in my sample three form, Eachchilampattu two forms Muthur and another two respondent form Muthur. Torture is a another vulnerability for Women 16 of them have to the torture experience with conflict. One respondent explained her torture experience.

*“I am 46 years old, I live in Muthur and I am Muslim. My husband is a businessman .He had small shop. Our village is a Muslim village but the LTTE members used to come our village for collecting money for their funds. They collecting money form rich people such as bussniessman, government servants, and doctors. One day they came to my house my husband was not at home. They asked money form me. I told them, I don’t have money now and my husband has gone to the out side, I will tell him later. They didn’t believe it and they touch my neck and threaten to kill. “*

This statement points out nature of the torture experience. The other torture experience met respondent also told same kind of torture experience and stories. All of them had threatened experience because of money, asked sons as a LTTE members, and ask them to take LTTE memberships.

The female headed house hold said that different kind of story. Some of the female headed house holds don’t no who’s their husband killed. They were suspected either LTTE or Sri Lankan forces. One of the respondent forms Nilaveli she explained her experience about her husband.

*“My name is Anna Lakhime, I am 39 years old and I have two children. My husband passed away before 13 years ago. This is very gloomy incident for me. In 1997 we were rehabilitation camp in Trincomalee district. My husband went to work out side of the camp as a labour. One*



*day the Sri Lankan Army forces came to our rehabilitation camp and they selected some male refugee for the questioning. They asked the question and*

*they went. Some one who supported to the LTTE informed that incident , one day three LTTE members came to my husband working place and they asked, why are you gave information to the Sri Lankan forces about us .My husband told I am not giving any information to any one. That day they threaten to my husband. Then after two days one of my relations informed me some one has killed my husband. I found my husband dead body on the way. I don't no who's killed my husband. My children are still studying. I don't have permanent job or any kind of property. I am working as labour. I received welfare facilities form the government. Now it is also stopped. I have lot of hardships became as a female headed household such as lack of basic need and , infrastructure.”*

Other female headed households also in same position. Three female headed household are Muslims. They have been killed by the LTTE attack in the village. In Eachchilampattu, two female headed household refuse to explain that incident. They didn't reveal that who killed their husbands. My all female headed respondent are very poor and three of them don't have permanent houses for live. On the other hand they all are engaged with temporary work. In my interview especially in Muslim female headed household told socially they have lot of cultural barriers to go the out side for work.

In my sample 04 respondents had serious injured form the LTTE village attacks. The LTTE used to do hurtful to the civilians. The respondent who lives in Morawewa, Gomarankadawala, Kinniya and Muthur DS divisions had injured experience. Majority of them met that unfortunate happening working in paddy fields or out side and collecting faire woods. The only five respondents had that injured in the houses. According to their explanation the LTTE terrorist directly came to the compound at night and broken down the doors, entered to the houses, some of them had serious injured and some had normal injured. One respondent said  
*“They came at night, they broken down doors and entered to the house. We shouted loudly no one came escaped us. We tried ran away to the jungle, but they follow us and beat and injured. They don't want to kill us but they stolen every valuable things in our home.”*

The only one respondent had disable form the conflict. She lost her leg. She is Muslin women live in Habib Nagar in Muthur.

*“In 1990 LTTE attacked to the village, me and my son were in the home, they came and shoted us, my son died on the spot and I lost my leg. The government gave me RS 15000/= as a compensation. I have two daughters, my husband has passed away. I cant do a job. Finally NGO help me to start new livelihood. They help me to start small shop and they donated RS2500/= as a donation. Now I am doing a small business, but the problem is I want to develop my small shop. In our village have two women organization, thy are provide lone, I like to take lone to develop my shop, but I am fearful to take a lone because I have very small income”.*



**Photo 01: Disable women in Muthur**

In my sample no body faced sexual harassments. According to the above findings majority of respondent have been suffered conflict related enormous consequences. Only 11(20%) respondents told that they didn't suffered that kind of hardships. They all are lived in Town and Gravets, this place had good security protection. In the household interview I understood they have backward mentality with their future (Most war affected and Tsunami affected respondents lives are not actively one, always they try to dependent some one such as government NGOs and relations ). On the other hand they have lot of hard experience with the conflict. That mentality situation is difficult to turn again to the normal life. The some of the respondent out of 210/76(31%) had Tsunami disaster experience. One respondent told her experience about conflict and Tsunami.



**Photo 02: The Tsunami and conflict affected family**

*“I am 34 years old, I live in Kinniya. I have two children, my husband is a fisherman. We have displaced three times by the conflict. In year 2000 we settled Habib Nagar (Kinniya). My husband engaged with his job and I am also help to him. In 26<sup>th</sup> of December in 2004 we faced Tsunami disaster . We lost our every thing even our house. Again we displaced. Now we received a new house form the North Eastern Housing Rehabilitation Project .But we unable to get previous life”.*

The Tsunami affected 76 respondents have same kind of stories. They lost their all property. Some of them don't have house for the live. Still some of them live in temporary houses. These houses are very uncomfortable and not protection. They have so many complain about their life condition such as water, electricity and hygiene.

According to the above findings the conflict directly affected to the women. I revealed in my household interviews respondent have good strengthen; because they have engage different kind of livelihood strategies before the conflict. In the post conflict period have to pay more attention to reconstruction of human resource. The women are the most vulnerable group with the conflict. They need specific motivation for rebuild.

### **5.3 Post Conflict Period**

In the household interview based on my interview guide I asked form my respondent peace situation of the Trincomalee. The some of the respondent are agree current situation is peaceful and some of them disagreed. The replies are different region to region. Their replies can be category as follows

**Table 5.7**

**Respondents Overview of the Peace**

<b>DS Division</b>	<b>No of Respondent (Agree)</b>	<b>No of Respondent (Disagree)</b>
Town & Gravets	23	07
Kanthalai	26	04
Thampalakamam	19	11
Seruvila	24	06
Morawewa	14	16
Kuchchaveli	03	07
Kinniya	06	04
Muthur	02	08
Eachchilampattu	06	04
Gomarankadawala	02	08
Padavisripura	04	06
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>81 =210</b>

**Source: Field Research**

The respondent who participated from Town & Gravets, Kanthalai, Thampalakamam, and Seruvila majority of them agreed with current situation is peaceful to live. The other respondent who participated from Morawewa, Kuchchaveli, Kinniya, Muthur, Eachchilampattu, Gomarankadawala and Padavisripura majority of respondent disagreed with current situation is not peaceful to live. The following areas aspect Kinniya still happening small LTTE activities. On the other hand these areas have heavy forests; the LTTE did their activities hiding the forests in previous time. The people still believe the LTTE members are live in the forests. It is not a totally truth (no one seen any LTTE members living in the forest). This trust is not easy to wipe out their minds because of their previous experiences. That is the reason they replied current situation is not peaceful. Although 61% respondent accepted current situation is peaceful to live and 29% respondent not accepted current situation is not suitable for live. The respondents 61% of them feel now security protection enough them to live, other 29% of respondent did not feel current situation suitable for the live because still some LTTE activities happening in their villages.

## **5.6 Livelihood Strategies in the Post Conflict Period**

The conflict is 80 % percentage is prevented in the Eastern province in Sri Lanka. The people are taking effort to go to the ordinary life. I asked from my respondent about their new livelihood. My total respondent are 210 out of 132(63%) are engaged with their old livelihood and new

livelihood 78(37%) respondent are not engaged with new livelihood. The following table pointed out new livelihood strategies of the respondent.

**Table 5.8**  
**Women's Livelihood Strategies in the Post conflict Period**

<b>New livelihood Strategy</b>	<b>No of respondent</b>
Agriculture	41
Fishery	34
Dry Fish	16
Small Business	09
Livestock	07
Food Preparing	03
Animal raring	14
Dress Making	08
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>

**Source: Field Research**

The local and foreign NGOs are supported to some of them to conduct their new livelihood they provided money owing, assistance, awareness and training. The some of respondents didn't have that kind of assistance they said following obstacles with them.

1. Lack of assistance and awareness
2. Not have infrastructure and capital
3. Limited access to the markets
4. Higher interest loan
5. Lack of training

The other 78 respondent who not engage with any kind of new livelihood they mention following reasons for it.

1. Poverty
2. Unbelievable peace environment
3. Temporary settlements
4. Dreadful previous experience with the conflict
5. Have not specific capability for starting new livelihood
6. Government laws
7. Cultural taboos
8. Lack of basic needs such as electricity, water

The majority of Tamil respondent who not engaged with any kind of livelihood strategy, they told they cannot believe this peace environment. The conflict period Tamils suffered hardships rather than Sinhalese and Muslims. Some ethnic fundamentalist have destroyed

and stolen Tamils properties in the conflict period. Otherwise they had two vulnerabilities one is LTTE and another one is the government forces. Majority of migrated people are Tamils under that condition. The Tamil respondent in my sample 50% of them are not believe this peace environment. According to the one of the respondent indication, she said

*“I am 31 years, I live in Nilaveli, I have displaced two times with my parents in my childhood and my young age. At that time we had large vegetable farm and we invested large money amount for it. In 1996- 1997 periods increased LTTE and government attacks in our region. Then we give up every thing and we went to refugee camp. Again we came back after two years we couldn't achieve pervious life. Now I am married I have three children, my husband working in abroad he sending money every month. I have money I really like to start small business this peace situation unbelievable for me. I don't like to get pervious experiences again.”*

One of the respondents who live in Town and Gravets she mention government law has influence her livelihood .She states

*“I am 42 years old. I am married; I have four children, my husband engaged with fishery industry. I did dry fish business before. The government is implementing law for fishery industry in Trincomalee district. That law recommended specific time to go to the sea. According to that law fishermen should have to take permission form the NAVY force before go to the sea. That law allows only 6.00am-6.00 pm and they can go only 2 kilometers. That time duration can not do fishery properly. The fishery properly can do at night and deep sea. That law not allows go to the deep sea at night. Because of that law fishing industry collapse in Trincomalee district. Before that law, fishermen caught lot of*

*fish and we had opportunity to do dry fish business. Now fish is only adequate for selling can not do dry fish”.*

I asked about that law for the government secretariary. He said that, *Trincomalee harbor is the naval based one and this is security purpose regulation of the district.*

One of the Muslim respondent said cultural taboo is the one of the obstacle to the starting new livelihood. According to the her words

*“I am 36 years old and I live in the Muthur. I am married .I have two kids and they are schooling. My husband is a labour .His income is not adequate for the daily life. I like to start new livelihood but our culture not allows doing an income generating activities for women. Other wise I don't have enough capital to start new livelihood. I like to take a lone. But according to the Quran it prohibited to take loan.”*

In my research duration I went several Muslim regions. They all are following Islamic, but some of them following very traditionally some are not more traditionally. In Muthur Muslim people are very traditionally that society not allows women go to the out side for the work. My respondent form Muthur DS division most of them are living in under the poverty and lack of

basic needs, but cultural restrictions is the main barrier to find out lively hood. I revealed in the household interview they also have fear to exceed the taboos. The other Muslim are totally different other Muslim regions. They are going to out side work for daily pay.



**Photo 03: Muslim women working in out side**

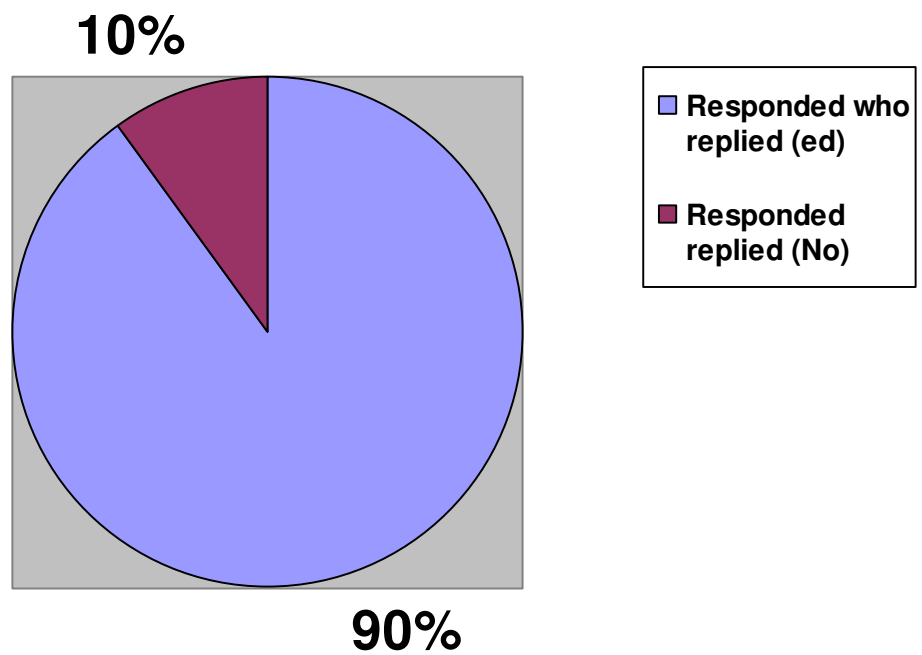
The following photo graph displayed women who live in Kuchchaveli working in onion field. The women 78 (37%) who not engage with livelihoods 42 of them like to take on new livelihood but the main problem is lack of the fundamental needs for it. These 42(20%) of them said that if government or NGOs help them giving infrastructure and capital they would like to start new income generating activities. Other 36(16%) of them had backward mentality and bad experience of the conflict. They need their centered assistance service and empowerment programmes to building their capacity.

### **5.7 Development Attitude of the Respondent**

I asked about their self development attitude. I explained them to self development as a capacity development and empowerment further I define it can used for the built strong economic condition in your household. Majority of them respondent are 210 out of 188(90%) replied **YES** respondent are 210 out of 22 (10%) respondent replayed **No**. The following chart further has defined those percentages.

Chart 5.1

Self development Attitude of the respondent



The 22% of them replied **No**, they were Muslim women and their family backgrounds not allows going to the out side. They enjoy with household responsibilities .The all Sinhalese, Tamil women and some Muslim women are accepted they need capacity building and empowerment to escape the vulnerability context.

They pointed out barriers to achieve self development.

1. Family Responsibility
2. Lack of Education
3. Gender Imbalance
4. Conflict related underdevelopment
5. Conflict related mentality
6. Lack of counseling
7. Not have good financial supporters



One respondent from Morawewa DS division, she is Sinhalese and have three kids. She points out her attitude about self development according her awareness she cited

*“Yes I really like self development but our villages are different form other villages in the country. These are abandon villages in the conflict time. The people also migrate and again come back recently. The majority of men and women are engaging with livelihood very difficulty. At least we don’t have permanent residence now we are living in temporary huts; our life is so hard. We want to be strong, but we are unable to spend resource for it. We needed special attention form the government or any other kind of NGOs. Still we are in defenseless houses; basically we want to resettle at least with basic needs.”*



**Photo: 04 Temporary settlements: People talking their hard ships**

The respondent 188 (90%) who replayed positive perspective about self development they suggested following requirements from the government and NGOs.I concluded their suggestions as follow.

**Table 5.9  
Government and NGOs responsibility of the women’s self development**

<b>Government Responsibility</b>	<b>NGOs Responsibility</b>
Strong Target Group	Strong Organization
Identify correct target group	Equal distribution of resources
Good Management	Identify basic needs of the village
Un bias selection	Identify basic needs of the people
Good motivation	Proper integration
Continuously assistance	Continuously integration
Creating relevant project	Measure progress step by step

**Source: Field Research**

The 90% of them believed government and non government have to involve to the process. The government and NGOs already have involved to the process and some of the respondent (35%) of them taking benefits form them but they have many complains of the projects. They complained both government and NGOs are not address correct target in the village. They selected beneficiaries under the personal relationships, further them unable to the supply good management, motivation assistance and people integration to the projects. On the other hand they frailer to identifying needs of the people and appropriate projects. The most of the NGOs has facilitated housing, livelihood, basic needs and children's education. The 13% respondent pointed out NGOs continuously facilitated in the first stage. The second and third stages they are not much consider. The one of the Tamil respondent, lives in, she explained her experience working with NGOs. She didn't like to say name of the NGOs.

*“My name is Jaya, I live in, Karukkamunai ( Eachchilampattu) I am married and I have four kids. We displaced three times. Our village control by the LTTE until 2006. The after escape the LTTE control number of NGOs came to our village and they selected beneficiary families and helped to build up the life. One of the NGO started a livelihood project; they selected me as a one of the beneficiary. They provided 25 chicks for the each beneficiary. Their target was that chicks growing up and started to lay eggs. Then beneficiary can sell eggs and can find out additional income. The first stage they provided 25 chicks and the cage and they gave advice how they look after. They didn't come again to measure to progress. The few days after 11 chicks died and other 14 chicks gradually died with in two weeks. Same thing happen to the other beneficiary and none of them can't get benefit that project.”*

The some of the NGOs not consider about the projects. The GS (Grama Niladhari) of that village I asked truth about following situation. According to his words

*“Some NGOs totally consider about their project and it's successful, some are not consider. They want to do something for their publicity they don't want to beneficiaries satisfactory. On the other hand some NGOs start to fund self employments step by step, but sometimes they suddenly stopped funding giving different reasons (end of funds).”*

I found one respondent form Town and Gravets had that kind of the experience. She explained her experience

*“I am 46 years old, I am married and I have five children. My family has displaced four times by the war and Tsunami. In year 2007 I got opportunity to training for self the employment. It given by one of the NGO and they gave a training scientifically dry fish making. They promised end of the training to provide financial support to start self employment. The training was end but they didn't give any financial support for us. Actually that training was very useful all of us. Now I have knowledge scientifically dry fish making. I don't have capital and infrastructure for it .We are very poor and my husband is a labour”.*

The NGOs did lot of activities in the Trincomalee, some NGOs have combine with the government and they have provided lot of funds for the resettlements, but following incidents are

very hard tolerated to refugees. They are in specific context. I revealed in my field research, when the people are in the vulnerability context; their dependency mentality is very high. They always need some kind of mentality assistance for escape that vulnerability context. With in the post conflict situation government and NGOs have big responsibility to build up physical mental conditions.

According to the sample only 74(35%) of them received government and NGOs assistance. That percentage is not adequate for reach to the self development. The following table demonstrated number of the respondent who received benefit form the government and the NGOs. The government of Sri Lanka basically addressed large scale social welfare projects for the development. (reconstructions, rehabilitation and health) when comparing the NGOs. NGOs most probably address small scale project for the development such as livelihood assistance, small welfare programme, and small scale capacity building programme.

**Table 5.10**  
**Benefit form the government and the NGOs**

<b>DS Division</b>	<b>No of Respondent (who received benefit form the government)</b>	<b>No of Respondent (who received benefit form the NGOs)</b>
Town & Gravets	02	06
Kanthalai	-	07
Thampalakamam	-	05
Seruvila	-	03
Morawewa	02	02
Kuchchaveli	03	05
Kinniya	02	02
Muthur	03	03
Eachchilampattu	04	11
Gomarankadawala	02	08
Padavisripura	-	04
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>56 =210</b>

**Source: Field Research**

Under the above statistics NGOs assistance are increased rather than government assistance. The government last two three years has resaved lot of amount for the building infrastructures such as rods, bridges, schools and hospitals. The government considers under the Jathika Saviya Gamanagama Development Programme government has started 287 projects. On the other hand under the Cabinet Apparel in 2006 has recommended establishing special economic zone under the BOI act No.04 of 1978. That development project already addressed following six project.

1. Port related and urban activity
2. Tourism development
3. Agriculture and agro development
4. Industrial development
5. Eco-Tourism
6. Existing Residential areas

The Sri Lankan government has more considered about the development after the 2006 in Trincomalee district the government mainly considered following infrastructure such as

1. Coal power plant at Sampoor
2. Outer circular Road
3. Trincomalee to Pulmudai Road
4. Thambalagamuwa –Kinniya Road
5. Trincomalee –Batticaloa Road
6. Kanthale to Suruvila Road

The people have large images with the government and the NGOs. The under my questionnaire I asked the question, what are the requirements the government and NGOs have taken to improve the situation among women? They emphasized following requirements on be half of the government and NGOs.

**Table 5.11**  
**Women’s requirements form the government and the NGOs**

<b>Requirements form the government</b>	<b>Requirements form the NGOs</b>
Improvement of villages roads	Welfare assistant
Renovation of minor and medium tanks	Livelihood assistance
Construction of permanent houses for war affected families	Livelihood Training
Improving Market facilities	Financial assistance for the self employment
Jobs	Mental development
Health facilities	Good leadership for the self development
Quality education for the children	Basic facilities for the resettlement(furniture ,Kitchen equipments )

**Source: Field Research**

### **5.8 Women’s participation with women’s organization**

I have considered in my interview guide women and their community participation. After the 2006 they had good morale for the community work .The government and NGOs gave assistance

for them. According to the assistance of those institutions, several women organizations have established based on different kind of purposes. Those women organizations are implementing in village level. In the household interview I asked question **Do you have any women organization in your village** 100% of them have replied they have women organization in their village. Further they mention following women organizations are implementing in their villages.

Eastern province Women's Federation  
 Women rural Development Society  
 Pragathi women's organization

I had some interviews with Women organization workers. They said that Lack of the women's participation for their organization. I also revealed that idea form my respondent. Only 104 (49%) of them had engaged with the memberships. Following table shows respondents participation of women's organizations.

**Table 5.12**  
**Women's participation with women's organization**

DS division	No. of women organization	No of participated respondent
Town & Gravets	05	21
Kanthalai	05	14
Thampalakamam	03	09
Seruvila	02	07
Morawewa	03	14
Kuchchaveli	04	06
Kinniya	03	09
Muthur	02	02
Eachchilampattu	03	06
Gomarankadawala	03	09
Padavisripura	03	07
Total		104

**Source: Field Research**

Then I asked the mission of those organizations. The organization workers said their mission and function as follows

**Table 5.13**  
**Missions of the women's organization**

<b>Name of the organization</b>	<b>Mission of the organization</b>
Eastern province women's federation	Women's capacity building
Women rural development society	Women empowerment for future
Pragathi women's organization	Build up women's self development
Sardhapura Women's organization	Eradicate women's poverty in rural level
Samurdhi women organization	Build up efficiency for self development

**Source: Field Research**

**Function of those organizations**

1. Provide financial help for the small entrepreneurs
2. Offer financial support for the agriculture
3. Provide awareness about self employment
4. Training Leadership for the collective community work
5. Provide training for self employment
6. Grant small loans for the start livelihood activities.
7. Giving Psychological assistance for the Vulnerability groups
8. Supply donations for the basic needs such as (kitchen equipments, toilet facilities)

The Women rural Development Society is helped to the grass root level functions in the Eastern province. The beneficiaries also have good perspective about that organization.

One of the respondent forms Morawewa she explained her experience about that organization.



**Photo: 05 Woman who success the livelihood**

*“I am 36 years old, we had displaced two times. Two years before we were resettled again this place. My husband has separated from my family. I have three children. Still they are schooling. Two years before I don’t have any kind of livelihood. One of my friends told about Women rural Development Society and their livelihood assistance. One day I went to meet responsible people of that society. They gave me good awareness and then I got member ship. Next step they selected me to provide a loan for some kind of livelihood. I selected agriculture as a livelihood. That society continuously gave advice to me. Now my income adequate for survive and repay loan as an instalment”*

The organization workers attitude is women’s are very difficult to integrate to that kind of organizations. They believe, if they are collectively incorporate to the women organization in the village they can find out resolutions for their current issues.

I asked the question do you think these organizations help to your current issues, such as poverty, lack of capital, low infrastructure facilities unskilled and lack of information technology. The respondents who engage with the women’s organization (49%) them are not totally agree with it. Their attitude was these organizations are focusing only one or two functions. These are unable to cover all the issues but (49%) them agreed they got something form that women organization. One of the staff members who representing one of the women’s organizations she said

*“Our members are different, they had hard experience with the conflict and they are in recovery situation. We are working in two years with the village people. The majority of them are very poor and uneducated. Some of them are very inflexible. They requested quick resolution. The quick resolutions are unable to provide. If they engaged with us we*

*can provide small loans and assistances they should have to do other functions. Some of the members believe every thing is our responsibility. Our beneficiaries had long time displacement or conflict related awful experiences. Their dependent mentality is high than others. On the other hand we don’t have resolution our mission is give them to sustainable recovery. The under that mission we have long term projects beneficiaries at least have to wait six months or one year to gather benefits from the projects”.*

I asked form the non participant (51%) to the organization what are the reasons they are not engaged with it .they pointed out following reasons.

### **Fear to take loans**

Some of them told that organizations provide loans for the livelihood strategy. Those loans again compulsory to repay. Their livelihoods are livestock, agriculture act. These livelihoods have high possibility to affected natural disasters. They said *“if we have that kind of bad experience we don’t have way to repay for the loans”*. Because of that that we are fear to take loans.

### **Lack of the assistance**

Some organization only provide for the loans. They not provide other assistance such as training or awareness.

### **Strict laws**

Some organizations provide loans under the tide laws. If some one delay or refuse to pay loans they can get legal action. Otherwise they provide loans to the beneficiaries under the bonds. The one of the respondent told

*."If we want to take a loan, it is compulsory to give witnesses. We are very poor people and we lost every thing because of the conflict. No one likes to represent on se half of us".*

### **Lack of the basic infrastructure**

Some of the respondents are still live in temporary settlements. They don't have house or land to start livelihood.

### **Lack of family support**

Some of the respond said they really like to start new business. Their family is not motivating them. One respondent form Karukkamunai pointed out

*"I am 29 years old. I have two kids. We displaced three times. I am the breadwinner of the family. I am working as a labour. My husband used tale alcohol. He doesn't like to engage with any kind of livelihood strategy. In the displaced period we received lot of welfare form the government and NGOs, we didn't engage any kind of livelihood in the refugee camp. Now we have permanent resident and it donated by the North East Housing rehabilitation Project. But my husband is still in dependency mentality. He doesn't like to support to me."*

This situation is very strange to the women.

The respondent of the nonparticipating to the women organization they suggested following requirements form the village organizations.

#### **1. Provide financial assistance as a donation.**

Majority of the respondents faced hardships with the conflict. Some of them properly engaged with their livelihood. Now they are in uncomfortable condition with the life. Even they have not money for their basic need. If women organizations provide financial assistance as donations they can start new livelihood or previous livelihood.

#### **2. Specific consideration for the refugee women**

This is the most important request of the displaced women. Especially in the Morawewa they told they are live in government and NGOs assistance these are not adequate for their all needs. They said if these women organizations initiate refugee women focus project they can involve it with their specific skills and they can earn additional income.

#### **3. Starting loan system with loose conditions**



They had strong rules and regulations with loans. Some loans systems are request to deposit some money amount before release the loan. Refugees and poor women can not access that kind of loan systems. On the other hand some have very strong rules with repays.

**4. Make available assistance for signal women and female headed household.**

Female headed house hold bad consequence of the conflict. They have low mental condition. They became breadwinner in the family. Some of them have not permanent jobs. Some of them depend on the relations. They need available assistance for the daily life.

**5. Introduce specific development project for the refugee families.**

The majority of the refugees are live in the dependency mentality. Even the post conflict period they request basic needs form the government and NGOs. Very important to the wipe out their dependence mentality .This is good action taking them to the development projects. It will help them to capacity building and empowerment.

As I mention above respondents had development attitudes in their minds. But these are not come out because of the following obstacles. Trincomalee has very limited opportunities to the achieve self development for the women. As I mention in the chapter four there are very limited small and large scale industries. The foreign and local investors still fear to invest in Trincomalee because of the insecurity conditions. The women organizations should have to take more responsibility to women development process. Other wise they have to study women development approaches such as WID or GAD. If those organizations implement that kind of approaches they can collect more members. Still these organizations are not sensitive about women development approaches.This is the most important alternative for the women development process.

**5.9 Temporary Residence**

The 57 of respondent they are seeking for the permanent settlements. They have many complains with temporary settlements. Their current living condition can conclude as follows

**Table 5.14  
Temporary residential**

<b>Temporary Residential</b>	<b>No of respondent</b>
Temporary settlement	28
Relation’s house	16
Friends house	13
Other	-
Total	57

**Source: Field Research**

Following all 57 respondents have temporary settlements. Only 28 of them are living in the temporary settlements. Others living in relations house or friend's house. The one of the respondent from Morawawe she told

*“We have temporary settlements, but these settlements are very uncomfortable and insecurity. The government has already promise us to supply permanent settlements. Still we are living in relations house until received a house”*

According to the interview guide I asked about other properties 167(79%) respondents said No and 43(21%) respondents say yes. The respondents who say yes the states they have

1. Traditional lands
2. Paddy fields
3. Other houses
4. Buildings

Some respondent (29) have invest theses properties in income generation activity other 14 are not. I asked them form what are the challenges do you have?

These respondents said following reasons for it

1. Not have infrastructure and capital
2. These properties far away form the residential places
3. High interest loans
4. Legal problems (in the conflict period some of them are abundant that properties in long time. Some of them lost even legal documents. After the conflict they went their

traditional lands but they don't have show legal documents as the witness. Recently these lands are processing with legal system.)

5. Illegal settlements (They abandon their properties because of the conflict in long period. Others are come to that lands and they resettled. Now they have to go the legal action for the resolution to say owner ship for those lands)

According to the sample the respondent educational qualification is very low. The following table shows that statistics

## **5.10 Case Studies**

### **Case Study 01**

Her name is shanthi. She is Tamil and lives in Eachchilampattu. She is married and she has three daughters. In 1997 they were in the refugee camp Triocomalee. At that period LTTE members used to come to the refugee camp they collected members. The LTTE forced to her elder daughters to take a membership. After that incident they decided to change their residence. They went to the relations house. The LTTE found that place and they came. They threaten to kill them. They decided to migrate to the India. They sold their every property but that money not

adequate for all to migrate. Finally her husband and two elder daughters migrated to the Indian refugee camp (Tamilnadu) .Few months after her husband passed away. Two months after his death then her daughters stopped all communication with her. According to her words

*“I don’t no my daughters, weather they live or not. I am not sure, some times some one may be killed. But I am still waiting for them.”*

Now she is living with her youngest daughter. Her youngest daughter is studying. She is working as a labour . She said that her income is not adequate for the daughter’s education and food. She has special skill to make handicrafts. Further she mention, if the government or any other kind of NGOs donates financial assistance she can start self employment. She doesn’t like to take a loan. Because her unstable economic situation.

## **Case study 02**

Nirmala she is also Tamil and living in Kuchchaveli. She is 41 years old. She has three children. Her story is different form the previous one. Her husband killed by the LTTE. She doesn’t like to explain the incident. Again she married another person. They separated after few years. Now she is engaged with the agriculture. She has lot of problems with her livelihood. The Kuchchaveli DS division is the highly conflict affected DS division . Recently also people are living in conflict mentality. Transport systems also very poor and people not go to out side after 6 pm. These situations highly influence to the livelihood systems. She states

*“I didn’t receive any financial assistance or loan. I have lot of problems with my livelihood. I have very small land. I am growing vegetable. In our village we don’t have any market facilities. I have difficulties with selling. If we have good market facilities and*

*infrastructure we can obtain good profit. My family members are surviving with my livelihood. Now our region is peaceful but people still in conflict mentality.”*

Following short two case studies has shown; in the post conflict situation women taking efforts to reach their self development. But they have conflict related barriers. Women are the most important group in the post conflict situation .Some of them build up strong personality with conflict. They can apply these experience reconstruction and development. The government or any other kind of organizations has to pay significant concentration women related . In the post conflict period government is unable to provide quick. Sustainable resolutions. The post conflict situation is a recovery period. The government has big responsibility with sustainable resolutions. These projects are very long and it will take long time. Sri Lankan government recently implemented long infrastructure projects focusing eastern province.

## Chapter 06 Conclusion

This study has assessed how conflict affected women's situation in Trincomalee district. According to my field research women had conflict related issues in the conflict period and post conflict period. Now the Trincomalee is in recovery period still not provided perfect resolutions for the all current issues.

But most important thing is women start to the recovery. They engaged with new livelihood activities and they are seeking paths for the development. According to research findings majority of them like to self development. They need effective assistance and good leadership. In the post conflict period Trincomalee has some difficulties go through the sustainable development. That reasons reveal form the discussion with the government officers. They pointed out lack of infastcture, officers and corruptions main negative reasons for the development.

As we saw in the literature review women are the most vulnerable group of the conflict. They need specific concentration after the conflict. Otherwise they obtained big strengthen fcng the conflict related bad experiences. Some of them lost every thing because of the conflict and they lived long time in the refugee camps. They have lived long time departed form the ordinary life. Because of that condition their dependency mentality is very high. Under that condition they have high expectations with the government and different kind of organizations to recover the situation. Another specific feature of them, they request continuous assistance.

In the recovery situation women need particular arrangements to escape vulnerability context. As we saw in the literature review and the field research vulnerability context related to the conflict it release displacement, female headed house hold, sexual violence, and torture, loss of education and loss of livelihood. These are the mainly women's affected vulnerabilities. Under that condition women reach to the poverty, unemployment, unskillful, lack of capital and infrastructure. As we know following weakness creates women related development issues. In that kind of stage women need their centered development arrangements. Especially these arrangements have to consider welfare, equity, anti- poverty, efficiency and empowerment because they are in the grassroots level of development. I suggest WID (Women in Development) approach is the suitable approach to the post conflict period to resolve women related issues. This approach addresses and covers grassroots level and basic fundamental needs of women's in the post conflict period , such as welfare, equity, and anti- poverty, efficiency and empowerment .As my findings mentioned women in the Trincomalee district they requested WID related factors such as welfare, training, awareness and assistance. Actually they asked above factors for build up their capacity.

According to my overview government based women organizations and different kind of non governmental organization are not consider totally WID approach in their development arrangements the post conflict period in the Trincomalee district. Some NGOs have addressed only two or three factors some of them totally faraway form the WID or GAD. These NGOs are not systematically focus women related issues. At least

they have not awareness of nature of the post conflict period and what are the most prominent needs of that period. Very special reason is according to my sample 90% of the respondent had hared experience with the conflict. But the 90% of them are opportunity for the capacity building among them.

Otherwise some of them faced two vulnerable experiences such as conflict and Tsunami. They had backward mentality of the life. They need special assistant for the build up their capacity. Some of them still live in the temporary residence. These residences are not suitable for the live. The people who live in the temporary residence they don't have stable overview of the future. On the other hand they had dependency mentality. They had big expectations form the government or welfare organization. They immediately need resettlements. If they are not immediately resettled they will be highly dependency persons.

In this post conflict period some of them had high ethnic tensions. They had suspicion mentality with each other. Sinhalese and Tamils who live in the nearest villages both of them have complain with each other. I suggested to the government to adapted nations building programmes and social harmony programmes. This ethnic tension immediately needs to wipe out form the society.

Women who engaged with the new livelihood activities they are not awareness how it use to the get more profit. At least government based women organizations should have to pay more attention for them. Because some of are the female headed house hold or breadwinner in the family.

Some of them husband addicted to the alcohol this is another issue of the women have to faced in a post conflict period. They have lived long time in the refugee camps. The men go to the work out side in the camp. They earn money and spend for the alcohol. The Government and NGOs provided lot of welfare in this period. They used to survive with it. In the post conflict period government and other organization stopped to the provide welfare. Husbands waste money for the alcohol. Women and children became as a bread winner in the family.

Female headed household are in the one of the hard experience in the conflict context. As I revealed in the field research some of them husbands died or disappeared in the conflict period. That female headed households taking care family responsibility very hardly. Some of them have not any kind of livelihood. They are dependent on the relations. Their children are doing education very hardly. Those women lived in the backward mentality. The government and specially NGOs have to pay more attentions in their projects for them. Their one of the most important responsibility is the mentally and capacity building for them.

The Sri Lankan government started military operations against to the LTTE terrorism. The current situation of the Sri Lanka totally changed last 18<sup>th</sup> of May in 2009. The LTTE leaders all are died in this operation. The million of civilians were under the LTTE control. The Sri Lankan military they escaped from the LTTE last two three months. Recently they are temporary resettled some parts of the North and the some parts

of the Eastern province. Some of them lost husband, wife, children, and the all the properties. Psychologically they are living in very low mental conditions. Already government and non governmental organization are distributing assistance for them and the government is seeking opportunities to given previous life for them. I suggested with in this process government and non governmental organizations have to give more priority to WID approach giving resolution to the women related issues.

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## Appendix 01

### Interview Guide

#### How does the conflict influence the development and the status of women in Trincomalee district Sri Lanka

#### Geographic Information

Country	
Province	
District	
Gramaniladhari Division	
Village	

#### Demographic Variables

Sex: Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>			
Age:			
Marital Status: Married <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/>			
Religion: Buddhist <input type="checkbox"/> Catholic <input type="checkbox"/> Muslim <input type="checkbox"/> Hindu <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>			
Family size:	Children	Females	
		Males	
	Adults	Females	
		Males	
	Elders	Females	
	Males		
Number of Workers in the family			
Relationship to the head: wife <input type="checkbox"/> Mother <input type="checkbox"/> Sister <input type="checkbox"/> Daughter <input type="checkbox"/>			
Other Relatives <input type="checkbox"/>			
Occupation:			
Special Skill:			
Education level: Below Grade 08 <input type="checkbox"/> Below G.C.E. O/L <input type="checkbox"/>			
Below G.C.E. A/L <input type="checkbox"/> Graduate <input type="checkbox"/> Post Graduate <input type="checkbox"/>			

**Assess how the conflict influence woman's day to day life in Trincomalee district?**

01. Did you face dreadful experiences with the conflict?

Yes

No

02. If you say “Yes” what are they?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

03. How does the conflict affect your income earning activities and your daily lives?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

04. Did you have any livelihood strategies before the conflict?

Yes

No

05. If you say “Yes” what is it?

.....  
.....  
.....

06. What did you happen to your livelihood strategy after the conflict?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

07. Do you think that the conflict has been some what settled after the Eastern? Provincial election?

Yes

No

08. Have you started any kind of livelihood strategy after the conflict?

Yes

No

09. If you say “Yes” what is it?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

10. What was the challenges do you faced when you started a new livelihood strategy?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

11. If you say “No” why don’t you start a new livelihood strategy?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

12. What are the barriers do you have when you start a new livelihood strategy?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Examine what women perceive their situation and what do they think is necessary in order to improve their future development.**

13. What are the hardships do you have with your self development?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

14. Didn't you find self resolution for these?

Yes

No

If you say **“Yes”** what are your resolutions?

14.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

16. If you say **“No”** what are the barriers do you have?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

17' Do you want to develop your self development?

Yes

No

18. If say **“Yes”** how do you define the responsibility of the Government and the Non-governmental organizations?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

19. Do you have future plans?

Yes

No

20. If you say **“Yes” what** are they?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



21. Do you think you can achieve them?

Yes

No

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22. If you say “Yes” how are you going to achieve them?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**What should the government do to obtain the adequate benefits  
For the women**

23. Do you expect something from the government?

Yes

No

24. If you say “Yes” what are they?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

25. If you say “No” what are the reasons you don’t like to have something from the government?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**What are the efforts the government and non governmental  
Organizations have taken to improve the situation among women  
Trincomalee**

26. What are the development arrangements do you expect from the government?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

27. Do you have any women organization in your village?

Yes   
No

28. If you say “Yes” what are they?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

29. What are the visions of these organizations?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

30. Do you think these organizations help to your current issues, such as poverty, lack of Capital, low infrastructure facilities unskilled and lack of information technology?

Yes   
No

31.If you say “No” why do these organizations fail to touch the issues?

.....  
.....  
.....

32. Do they (organizations) have strong collaboration with the government?

Yes   
No

33. According to your view why do these organizations fail to collaborate with the government authorities?

.....  
 .....  
 .....

**Socioeconomic variables.**

34. Are you married?

Yes

No

35. If you say “Yes” is your husbands engaged with any occupation?

Yes

No

Age Group	Number of children
01-5	
05-10	
10-15	
15-20	
20-25	

88

36.  
If  
you  
say

“No” why isn’t he engages any occupation? What are the Challenges?

.....  
 .....  
 .....

37. Do you have children?

Yes

No

38. If you say “Yes” how many kids do you have?

.....

39. What is the age group of them?

40. How many of them are schooling?

.....

41. If they are not schooling what are the difficulties do they have?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

42. Do you have your own house?

Yes

No

43. If you say “No” where’s your temporary residential?

<b>Temporary Residential</b>
Refugee camp
Relation’s house
Friends house
Other

44. How long have you been there?

.....

45. Do you have any other properties?

Yes

No

46. If you say “Yes” what are they?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

47. Are you engaged with income generation activities with your properties?

Yes

No

48. If you say “**Yes**” what are they?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

49. If you say “**No**” what are the challenges do you have?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....