

# **The Sugar Report 2023**

## **Food Security and Land Rights of Sugarcane Farmers in the Ampara District**

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**Human Elevation Organization (HEO)  
with the collaboration of  
Ampara District Alliance for Land Rights (ADALR)**



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## Abbreviations

ADALR	Ampara District Alliance for Land Rights
CCPI	Colombo Consumer Price Index
DCDB	District Crime Detective Bureau
DS	Divisional Secretary
FR Case	Fundamental Rights Case
GA	Government Agent
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GN	Grama Niladhari
GODB	Gal Oya Development Board
HEO	Human Elevation Organization
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LDO	Land Development Ordinance
LOLC	Lanka Orix Leasing Company
ONUR	Office of National Unity and Reconciliation
PARL	Peoples' Alliance for Right to Land
SLSC	Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

***Foreword by Kairudeen Nihal Ahamed***  
***Executive Director, Human Elevation Organization (HEO)***



The Human Elevation Organization has been working for equality, fraternity and against discrimination, for the past 18 years. "If you see an injustice, stop it with your own hands. If you cannot do that, raise your voice against it. If you cannot do that, detest such injustice with all your heart. The third principle of detesting it with your heart is the foundation of being human." (Source: Muslim-78)

HEO is continuously involved in efforts such as mobilizing vulnerable citizens affected by the past war, inter-ethnic violence and discriminatory actions of the ruling class, HEO finds out the facts and make recommendations them to get justice based on transitional justice, to ensure that such violations do not happen again in the country. On that basis, the people who have lost their agricultural lands and residential lands with traditional rights in Ampara district are mobilizing in associations and groups and are fighting in democratic ways to get justice under the network of Ampara District Alliance for Land Rights (ADALR).

The families who lost their land and agricultural livelihood due to the acquisition of land for sugarcane production by Hingurana Sugar Corporation, those who abandoned agriculture due to the losses of sugarcane production, the farmers who are currently losing their land due to abandoning sugarcane cultivation, and the farmers who have not yet received alternative lands or alternative for the lands occupied by the settlements created by the government under the Gal Oya Development Plan, are all members of ADALR and are part of the beneficiaries of HEO.

In response to their long-standing request, this study has been carried out with the participation of three independent researchers to bring out the facts related to the impacts. We know that Sri Lanka is currently facing the worst economic crisis in history and a food crisis. The majority of small farmers in Sri Lanka especially the rural farmers have to contribute a lot to overcome this crisis.

That is why this initiative is expected to provide analysis and information to effectively use the agricultural lands in Ampara district. This includes providing a just solution to those who have lost their lands, increase rural food production by small farmers using their land freely, contributing to the sustainable economic development and social harmony of the country through rural development.

### ***Special thanks!***

On behalf of the Human Elevation Organization (HEO), I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the three researchers of this study, Sarala Emmanuel, Sandun Tudugala and M.Y. Minnathul Suheera. Their dedication to this study is invaluable. My thanks to all the members of the executive committee of ADALR specially the president P. Kairudeen who worked tirelessly to carry out this study. Our organization is also a partner in the People's Alliance for Land Rights (PARL), which works nationally for land, housing and property rights of vulnerable people, and we are very grateful to the alliance members for their huge cooperation in our efforts.

I am also grateful to the Neelan Tiruchelvam Trust (NTT) for the financial support provided for this study and land rights referral activities.

I would like to express my special thanks to all those who have cooperated in this. I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the past and present members of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee of HEO who provided advice and support for this work, and to my colleagues who work tirelessly with me. Everything is successful because of your cooperation.

I request you to continue with this valuable work.

**Kairudeen Nihal Ahmed**  
**Executive Director, Human Elevation Organization (HEO)**

**Message from the Secretary of Ampara District Alliance for  
Land Rights (ADALR) and Social Activist  
Mrs. G. Rifa Mohamed Musthafa**



I have agricultural deed land in Muangala Kanatian Munmari, Ampara District. While my forefathers have been cultivating this land for a long time, the Hingurana Sugar Corporation threatened and took away this land unjustly. My family, along with other farmers who lost their land, took many measures to get back the land but without any result, the Sugar Corporation was profiting from the Muwangala land. In order to maintain their land, threatening and beating up anyone who tried to visit their land, has become a regular practice of the sugar corporation. Due to this we lost our livelihood and were forced to suffer a lot.

I came to know that the Human Elevation Organization (HEO) is mobilizing the people who have lost their land in Ampara district under Ampara District Alliance for Land Rights (ADALR) and they were documenting their problems and assisting with taking action for justice. I also visited HEO and ADALR. I showed them the documents related to my land and told them my problem and gave them numerous copies and complaints. A lawyer in the office, Mr. S.H.M. Manarudeen reviewed my documents and advised me to join with ADALR.

Then ADALR brought together the issues of all the landless people and produced a very powerful book 'Land grabbing - Denial of Our Existence' and also produced a video documentary in 2019 on Ampara District land issues titled '*Varappuyara*'. This documentary is an emotional account that tells the truth of people affected by land loss. We gave it to politicians in Colombo, high officials, the Human Rights Commission, and all those involved in land-related activities at the district, provincial and national levels. We went to the Parliament to talk about our problems and to get justice.

During this time, I volunteered to be the secretary for ADALR. Since then, I have been working for the problems of the landless people in ADALR and for my land problem. ADALR is taking many actions for these people. Meeting the decision makers, government officials and commissions from the regional level to the national level and raising people's problems and demanding for remedial measures. Also, empowering the landless at the regional level to be involved in the land struggles, and supporting court cases to take legal action for some land issues. for example, Ashraf Nagar land issues have been litigated in court and some of them have been resolved. Also, we are conducting non-violent protests for the solution of land problems.

Threatening, beating, intimidating and humiliating those who fight against injustice and seek justice for the victims is a very common practice these days. It is a well-known fact that representatives of HEO and ADALR, including HEO Director K. Nihal Ahmed, are facing many such problems. On the 5<sup>th</sup> April 2023, the HEO director and some of the landowners who had lost their land due to sugarcane production, including the president of ADALR, were traveling to document the problems of the farmers who lost their land and to identify the areas where the land is located. Near the Moruvilaaru, Varnathu Vattai, officers of Gal Oya Plantations along with their employees arrived and

threatened them, beat them in a very bad way, humiliated them and took a video of all of this. They also threatened to "not interfere in these land issues anymore".

On that day, all of them narrowly escaped by the grace of God. This pressure and threats on those who are seeking justice from the Company is continuous. Who gave them this power? What is the reason why the government continues to be blind and inactive? It is well known in the parliamentary speeches and government reports that this company is a private company which is getting souring profits without any profit to the farmers and without paying the debt and taxes to the government. Is there no solution for this?

That is why the violations of land dispossession continuous in the name of sugarcane cultivation in Ampara district for decades, leading to the loss of livelihood; enslavement of farmers with forced sugarcane cultivation; continuing poverty among farmers; indebtedness to the company; abandoning agriculture altogether; and losing their land as the Company gives it to others to cultivate without the permission of the landowners. Even after such transfer, the owner of the land continues to be held accountable for the losses accrued on that land. Over time, such practices have led to landowners being unable to enter their land at all and eventually losing their land altogether. Farmers face many such injustices consistently. When they question such injustices, they are beaten, threatened, and sued for millions in damages making them run around the Courts for years. All of these realities have affected the agricultural economy in the district and has destroyed the harmony between the communities in the area. That is why all citizens of our country should know about such unjust activities that are harmful to the nation. Those in power should ensure justice and reasonable solutions. People-centered and fair solutions should be presented to these problems which have been unresolved for a long time. The agricultural production of Amparai district should prosper, benefit the farmers and everyone else. It is for this progress of the country that we are working towards.

***“Sugar Report: Food Security and Land Rights of Sugarcane Farmers in the Ampara District”*** documents the rights violations experienced by farmers in the Ampara District in the Eastern Province of Sri Lanka and their struggles to protect their lands and livelihoods from exploitation by the public-private partnerships between the state and private sugar manufacturing companies. The study’s focus includes the impact of moving from paddy to sugar cultivation and the discontinuation of sustainable farming practices on livelihoods and the environment.



In Sri Lanka, many struggles, such as that of farmers are mostly invisible; they are invisible in the media, invisible in political discourse and invisible even in human rights activism. This is largely due to the fact the affected communities are marginalized and often do not have the resources, especially financial resources, to mount challenges to state abuses. In that context, by providing visibility to one such struggle this report enables a community that has been silenced to place their concerns in the public domain.

By focusing on the systemic nature of discrimination in its analysis, the report highlights a global pattern of suppressing local communities, particularly indigenous populations that are protesting extractive and exploitative corporate practices and the resulting devastating environmental impact, through the use of violence by the state. Worldwide, the nexus between capital and the state is contributing to the criminalization of certain forms of activism, in particular those relating to extractive industries, land grab initiatives, work conditions that impact on the corporate sector.

In this instance too, the Human Elevation Organisation (HEO), the organisation supporting farmers in the Ampara District has been subject to violence, intimidation and threats, with even some of the affected villages becoming inaccessible to them due to these threats. These repressive tactics violate the right to expression and assembly of the affected populations, as well as that of HEO, further reiterating the inter-connected nature of equality and liberty, and civil and political rights and socio-economic rights.

The economic crisis in Sri Lanka has demonstrated that wealth creation in a society which functions on patronage, has feudal tendencies and entrenched hierarchies based on race, ethnicity, religion or caste, will only lead to unequal outcomes instead of dismantling those structures of inequality. A lesson for the future is that high growth rates don’t automatically lead to the end of inequality or crony capitalism, patronage or corruption. Nor will private-public partnerships, or the growth of the private sector automatically empower the economically marginalised or help dismantle historical systems of discrimination. The experience of the farmers in the Ampara District illustrates this point.

This report highlights the need for social justice initiatives and the rights discourse to pay due attention to socio-economic rights as well as community rights which impacts their livelihood, land and housing, albeit taking care to ensure that such recognition does not result in an erosion of the rights of marginalized individuals within these communities, such as women.

**Ambika Satkunanathan**

13 May 2024

## A Preface to the Sugar Report

This document, produced by the HEO, is based on extensive research and exposes the nakedness of large-scale investments in this country. It reveals the suppressive actions of capitalist governments, which are often framed as actions taken in the people's best interest.



This research provides a detailed, analytical example of the history of the sugar industry, the history of the settlements around the Galoya reservoir in Sri Lanka, and the fraudulent nature of modern capitalist economies. This report shows the reality of capitalism that has hindered Sri Lanka's development, based only on actions launched under different guises than what is visible on the surface. It performs any degrading action to maximize its profit. In this approach, it has shown how governments made up of people's representatives who come to power claiming to be democratic allow oppressive companies to exploit the people for their own benefit. Due to the intervention of the government, the poor Muslim people of Digamadulla have given this farmland, which is their only livelihood, to the sugar company. But when they become destitute, there are very few to support them.

This is an important document that unveils the truth before the public and opens the eye of justice to take legal action for it. In the face of injustice, this academic action is more important than fights, demonstrations, and agitations. No one can turn a blind eye to this academic intervention. Justice should save helpless people from this unjust fate. If the accused party is unwilling to accept it, they should produce another academic document explaining their reasons. Then, this will be a more academic battle.

This is a very important document for those who study the industrial sector, capitalist investments, economic development, political situation, democracy, national problem, and ethnic riots in this country. Thus, this will become a basic document for scholars in any of the above-mentioned fields. Each section of this document presents the obstacles to the progress of this country as well as the reality. The value of this document has increased because they have been confirmed based on formal reports from the government and related institutions. This research deserves the special attention of all the relevant authorities of this country.

**Professor Saman Weerakkodi**





Protest of vulnerable sugar cane farmers held on 28<sup>th</sup> of December 2022, at Akkaraipattu



Villagers protest against the sugar cane cultivation - Uva-Wellassa  
<https://www.dailymirror.lk/recommended-news/Spotlight-on-Bibile-Bittersweet-responses-for-sugar-producing-project/277-232058>  
 Daily Mirror News Date: 1 March 2022 12:01 am



## Executive summary

This research explores the impact of large-scale sugar production by public-private partnership initiatives, such as the Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd., and the government of Sri Lanka, on the lives of farmers in the Ampara District.

The objective of the research is to contribute to policy-level dialogue on viable agriculture practices in Sri Lanka which can ensure food security, sustainable agriculture practices, and farmers' right to land. These aspects are crucial to ensure long-term solutions to the current economic and political crisis in Sri Lanka and to urgently put in place different administrative and political arrangements that can protect and uphold people's rights.

The research used a mixed methodology of quantitative data collection through a survey and qualitative data gathering through interviews with key informants (KIs) and case studies. The fieldwork was conducted in June-July 2023. The survey was conducted in the villages of Alankulam, Neethai, Noracholai, Ambalatharu, Muvangala, Vannathuvaddai and Vellakal Thottam, with Muslim households. The field researchers interviewed 100 farmers who had been affected by the large-scale Gal Oya sugarcane cultivation project. Sixty-seven men and thirty-three women were interviewed for the study. Half of the sample were above 50 years old as these were farmers who have been part of long-term land struggles.

Following the survey, several focus group discussions were carried out with farmer groups in Neethai, Ambalatharu, and Vellakalthottam to further clarify and get detailed information on their experiences.

### Research questions

1. What has been the long-term impact on farmers' livelihoods, food security, and household well-being as they were forced to **move** from paddy to sugarcane cultivation in the Gal Oya scheme area in the Ampara District?
2. What are the land rights issues, including land use and dispossession that farmers have been facing as they had to change from paddy to sugarcane cultivation in the Gal Oya scheme area in the Ampara District?

The research team also conducted several focus group discussions with other farmer groups in Akkaraipattu and spoke with 20 key persons including a retired Agriculture Instructor, retired Deputy Director of Agriculture, retired surveyor, retired Land Officer, lecturer from the School of Agriculture, interfaith leaders, and other civil society organisations working in Ampara on land rights issues. The analysis and historical information given by these key persons covered the experiences of both Muslim and Tamil communities. The research team also went through numerous documents and secondary source information provided by the farmers' collectives, key persons, and the Human Elevation Organisation to consolidate the findings of this study.

## Limitations

The land rights collectives who were part of the Ampara District Alliance for Land Rights (ADALR) and Human Elevation Organisation (HEO) had faced much intimidation and threats due to their activism. Therefore, the research work had to be planned keeping this in mind. In the initial planning, the research team had chosen to interview sugarcane farmers from Sinhala villages as well. However, due to the increasingly hostile environment, it was not possible to access Sinhala villages. Some of the farmer leaders and HEO staff were also physically attacked and legal action had been taken against them while the research was ongoing (this is further discussed in the report below). This limited the scope of the research and the methodology had to be altered somewhat to have focus group discussions in safe locations to collect information. However, to substantiate the experiences of the farmers, the research drew on numerous secondary source materials, including government documents, parliamentary reports, and other research studies.

## Background

Sri Lanka is currently facing the worst economic crisis in its post-independence history. After the end of the prolonged war in 2009, Sri Lanka accrued massive amounts of foreign debt, including borrowing from capital markets (currently this constitutes 40% of the country's foreign debt) at higher interest payment rates, in addition to obtaining bilateral and multilateral loans. Seven million people have fallen into poverty (31% of the population) in Sri Lanka as of 2023. Hunger has become the norm with 42.9% of under-five children being undernourished. A [March 2023 report](#) by the Medical Research Institute stated that 19.8% of children between six and 59 months suffered from wasting, the most acute form of malnutrition. In September 2022, Sri Lanka recorded its highest food inflation at 94.5%.

Despite being considered an 'agricultural' country, Sri Lanka depends heavily on food imports, and the vulnerability of our food security is evidenced at times of crisis such as the pandemic and the fall in foreign reserves. Our agriculture system has also failed to ensure a dignified life for the majority of its producers. Poverty in Sri Lanka is still largely concentrated in rural agricultural areas with more than 80% of the poor living in villages. The micro-credit indebtedness among rural farming communities is the most recent expression of the crises in the rural economy. The agriculture sector has been affected by the economic crisis with high input costs for fertiliser and energy. Since 2021, the agriculture sector has faced a crisis with a 50% drop in production. This was mainly due to the sudden ban on importing chemical fertiliser by the then President Gotabaya Rajapaksa, which affected two million farmers. Although the economic crisis and the move to ban chemical fertiliser amplified the discourse around the crises in Sri Lanka's agriculture and food systems, the problems of the agriculture sector has deeper roots.

In 1997, the Hingurana Sugar Industries (Pvt) Ltd., became defunct and was restarted in 2007 as a public-private partnership as Gal Oya Plantation (Pvt) Ltd., under a joint venture between Brown & Company PLC and Lanka ORIX Leasing Company PLC (LOLC). According to this partnership, 51% of the ownership of the company was retained by the Government while 49% was owned by the Browns Group together with LOLC.

According to the LOLC Finance website, by 2014/2015, Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd., had the highest-ever sugar production in 38 years. According to the Browns Investments PLC Annual Report (2022-2023), during the financial year 2023 (2022 March to 2023 March), Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd., recorded a net profit of **Rs. 5.3 billion**, reflecting an increase of **165%** compared to the previous year. They had 1300 direct employees and worked through 8000 farmers who cultivated sugarcane in 8500 acres of land. Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd., had become one of the biggest employers in the district. However, according to the Auditor General's report of 2019/2020, *"although the financial statements have been presented by assuming that the company has a going concern, **the company continued to make losses and had a net loss of Rs. 1,430,139,698 for the year ended 31 March 2020 and the cumulative net loss for the day was Rs.8,677,402,641.*** In the face of claims and counterclaims of increased profits or increased debts of the Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd., the world sugar prices have increased over 250% since 2020. However, the price paid by the company to sugarcane farmers remains stagnant over the years. This resulted in an increase in profits for the Company while decreasing farmers' incomes on account of rising input costs.

## Land rights

In the survey, 45 respondents from Ambalatharu, Muvangala, Vananthuvaddai and Vellakam Thottam who had lost their lands, were interviewed. This included 17 women and 28 men. In Ambalatharu farmers had been growing paddy since 1932 and had land permits from the government from 1937. Most of the respondents mentioned that in 1965, when the 18th and 19th colonies (which came under the Damana DS) were being established under the Gal Oya scheme for sugarcane cultivation, their lands were acquired and later given to Sinhala farmers. When the farmers tried to approach their land, they were violently attacked and chased away by Sinhala farmers.

Twelve respondents who had lost their lands mentioned that they didn't have their original documents as they had been asked by the Damana DS to hand over their original documents to get new permits after which their documents and their land were never returned to them.

In Muvangala, farmers' private deed land was acquired by the Hingurana Sugar Corporation in 1976. Even with many appeals to the state, they never got their lands back nor received any compensation, and the access to these lands has been blocked.

For farmers in the Ampara district, losing their land for sugarcane cultivation, not just resulted in them losing their agricultural land and livelihood, but also resulted in taking away their cultural and political identity as farmers.

## Challenges in sugarcane cultivation

The research team analysed a random selection of payslips of 14 farmers over the period 2013-2023. This indicated that the average costs for sugarcane cultivation were higher than the average income. The average harvest was 38.77MT/ha of sugarcane. Even the farmers who had harvested 58.5 (2021-22) and 58.9 (2016-17) MT/ha had a take-home annual income of only Rs. 69,923.08 and Rs. 23,656.50 respectively. Therefore, even though in 2023, the price per MT/ha was increased to Rs. 10,000, it was extremely difficult to have a decent income to live, let alone make profits. This

indicated that over the course of the years, neither the yield nor the take-home income of farmers has increased. Due to high costs of production, loans to be cleared with the Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd., and high interest rates, 11 of the 14 farmers incurred huge losses.

None of the farmers growing sugarcane had a written agreement with the Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd., with ownership of the plot and timeframe specified, and the conditions based on which they would grow sugarcane such as price, support services provided by the company. Farmers lived with the constant uncertainty and threat that their small plots of land would be taken away from them and given to another farmer if they were unable to cultivate sugarcane. In fact, this had happened to farmers who were interviewed in this study.

With the outgrower mode of production, the farmers were unable to bear the high costs of fertiliser and pesticides which they had to purchase from the company. There was barely any investment in irrigation and water was scarce. Furthermore, farmers could not be present when the weighing of sugarcane took place and the price they finally got was low. This system not only isolated farmers in their bargaining powers with the big companies, but it also increased their vulnerabilities to risks in the cultivation process and threats of land dispossession.

Farmers did not receive any support from government agriculture extension services for sugarcane cultivation. Farmers also had to work with low-quality seed cane provided by the company. Farmers have no decision-making power in selling their produce. They are bound to sell their harvest to the company at a price decided by the company. There was very limited space for farmers to bargain on the selling prices of their produce. The company maintained isolated individualised relations with the farmers. Unlike paddy farmers, there were no strong sugarcane cultivation collectives who could negotiate for better prices with the company or with the state.

Of the 17 farmers who had to abandon sugarcane cultivation, 15 farmers and their households now depended on daily wage labour to live or had become dependent on other family members. Seven of the farmers interviewed were women. For them the impact was tremendous. Women used to be income earners for the household but had become dependents with the rising debts and loss of land (see also section on gendered impacts). Four farmers had serious debts with the banks and six farmers had pawned jewellery to cover the costs of cultivation and their living costs.

It became clear that the costs of sugarcane cultivation were unbearably high, with farmers having to invest from their own pockets and farmers and their households being unable to bear these costs. This raises the elephant in the room questions: If the Company was having such high profits why were the farmers making huge losses and getting into debt? Were the Company's profits built on the exploitation and losses of local sugarcane farmers? If the government audit reports were to be believed, were the local sugarcane farmers bearing the costs of the losses of the Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd?

## **Paddy farmers**

In the survey, 23 paddy farmers from the Neethai area were also interviewed. They responded that they had been able to grow paddy continuously over the years and it was possible to have two harvests each year. Of those interviewed 52% responded that they were making profits and others mentioned that they had an income with which they could meet all their basic needs and live with dignity. In the focus group discussions, it was mentioned that there was systematic state support for paddy farmers. There was insurance; loan facilities; subsidies for fertiliser and seed paddy; warehouse and storing facilities; and the government bought the harvested paddy at fixed prices, thus protecting the farmers. Therefore, even in times of disasters and crisis, the state took responsibility to protect paddy farmers. Farmers also had strong collectives through which they were part of decision-making processes in relation to agriculture processes in the district.

## **Food Impact**

Many sugarcane farmers mentioned that with the rising cost of basic food in the context of the economic crisis, they were unable to meet the food needs of the household. With poverty levels at 31% in the Eastern Province, it's tragic that farmers and their households don't have basic food. Even sugar has become unaffordable for the sugarcane cultivators.

## **Gender Impact**

With reduced incomes, women have no disposable income to independently meet their needs and the needs of the household. Savings have been severely depleted, and women's economic independence, which is crucial for negotiating household patriarchal dynamics, has severely deteriorated. Furthermore, with increasing poverty and lack of food security and income, women's care work within the household has increased, further curtailing women's independence. Assets that were traditionally controlled by women, such as jewellery, were often pawned to meet basic needs.

A significant number of women had inherited their land from their parents. When they cultivated paddy on their lands, the income as well as the value of land, was high. However, after the sugarcane cultivation, the land price decreased leading to conflicts in their family life. On the other hand, some of them have also faced conflicts in the transfer of family property to their children. In most families, women were directly and indirectly affected as livelihoods were abandoned. Households that had lost land, had also lost social status, which then impacted on important socio-economic negotiations such as marriages of children.

## **Systemic discrimination**

The survey findings strongly illustrated that there was deep disappointment and disenchantment about the state, among the sugarcane farmers in Ampara. They have had long-term experiences of being let down again and again, as big companies have been increasing their profits. Across the board, farmers felt that local communities and farmers were not prioritised by the state in terms of their rights and connections to the land. The inordinate delays in resolving land issues, dispossession, and rights violations were common. Many farmers felt that this delay and state inaction (by a predominantly Sinhala Buddhist state) was due to ethnic and political discrimination against minority communities.

The study put together a timeline, which clearly illustrated the absolute chaos in relation to which governmental body, at which level in the line of command, had the right over the lands acquired for the purpose of sugarcane cultivation. This also meant that there was chaos in terms of who had the authority to resolve any of the complaints of ordinary farmers in relation to land acquisition and dispossession. However, the chaos is not devoid of political will. It has been deliberate and violent to deny people's right to land. If this timeline did not already make it starkly clear, it is important to note that even with all these letters, mechanisms, and committees, the land dispossession of ordinary farmers has not been resolved yet.

The outgrower model of cultivation is untenable and keeps farmers in enormous precarity where they are entirely responsible for cultivating and producing without proper land and seed resources and without any assistance, all with the constant threat of losing their land. This model has led to farmers subsidising the losses and costs of the company as farmers put their own money into all additional costs and bear the risks and losses that are caused by the inefficiency of the company and the government. Farmers who have cultivated paddy for generations subsidise their losses in the sugarcane cultivation with the income paddy cultivation. Their household assets were depleted due to this loss. Their food security is non-existent as they had to buy rice and sugar during the economic crisis, which would not have been the case if they continued to cultivate paddy. The value of their land has gone down, impacting their economic stability now and for future generations. All of this in effect has subsidised the costs of the company which in turn has not shared their profits with even the state, let alone the farmers.

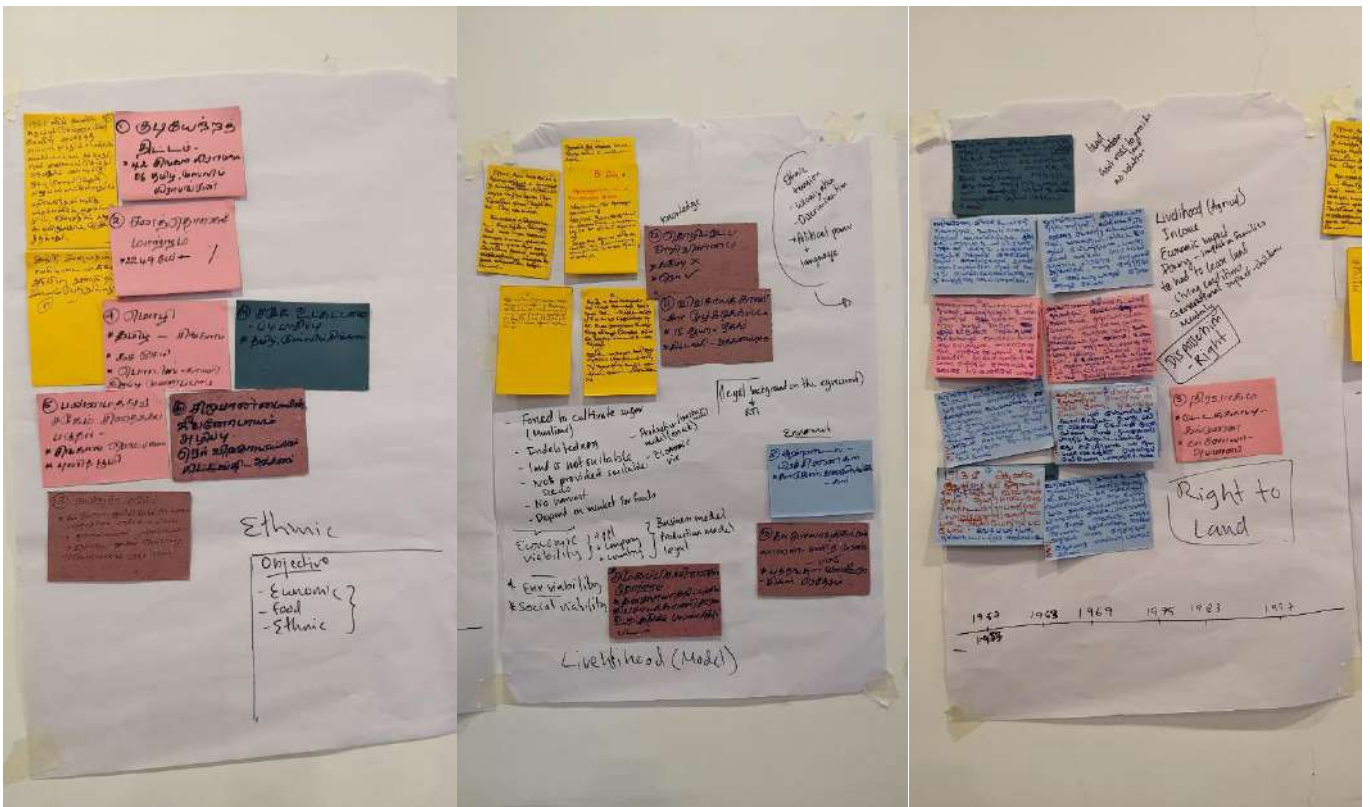
The history of land dispossession in Ampara is also in the context of structural discrimination against minority communities along with numerous incidents of violence, the latest being in 2023 as this research was being conducted. If the Sri Lankan state is committed to reconciliation, a genuine process of resolving these issues of land dispossession must be implemented immediately. This would be a difficult process, because minority communities have lost faith by being deliberately let down again and again by state administrative, bureaucratic, and political processes.

Simultaneously, according to the annual reports of the Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd., the profits of the company have increased by 165% in 2022/23. But how much of this profit has contributed to the overall economy of the country or improved the lives and livelihoods of farmers? As per the COPE report of 2017, the government has not received any benefit for the 51% share they own and the contribution to local sugar production remains low, while Sri Lanka still largely depends on imported sugar for its domestic needs. (Ethanol for liquor production remains a priority of the Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd and the main source of their profits.)

In a situation where the country is facing a food and economic crisis, where the food security and livelihoods of local communities have been endangered, denying local farmers access to resources that can be used for food production and forcing them to engage in unprofitable cultivation against their will is irrational and unjust.

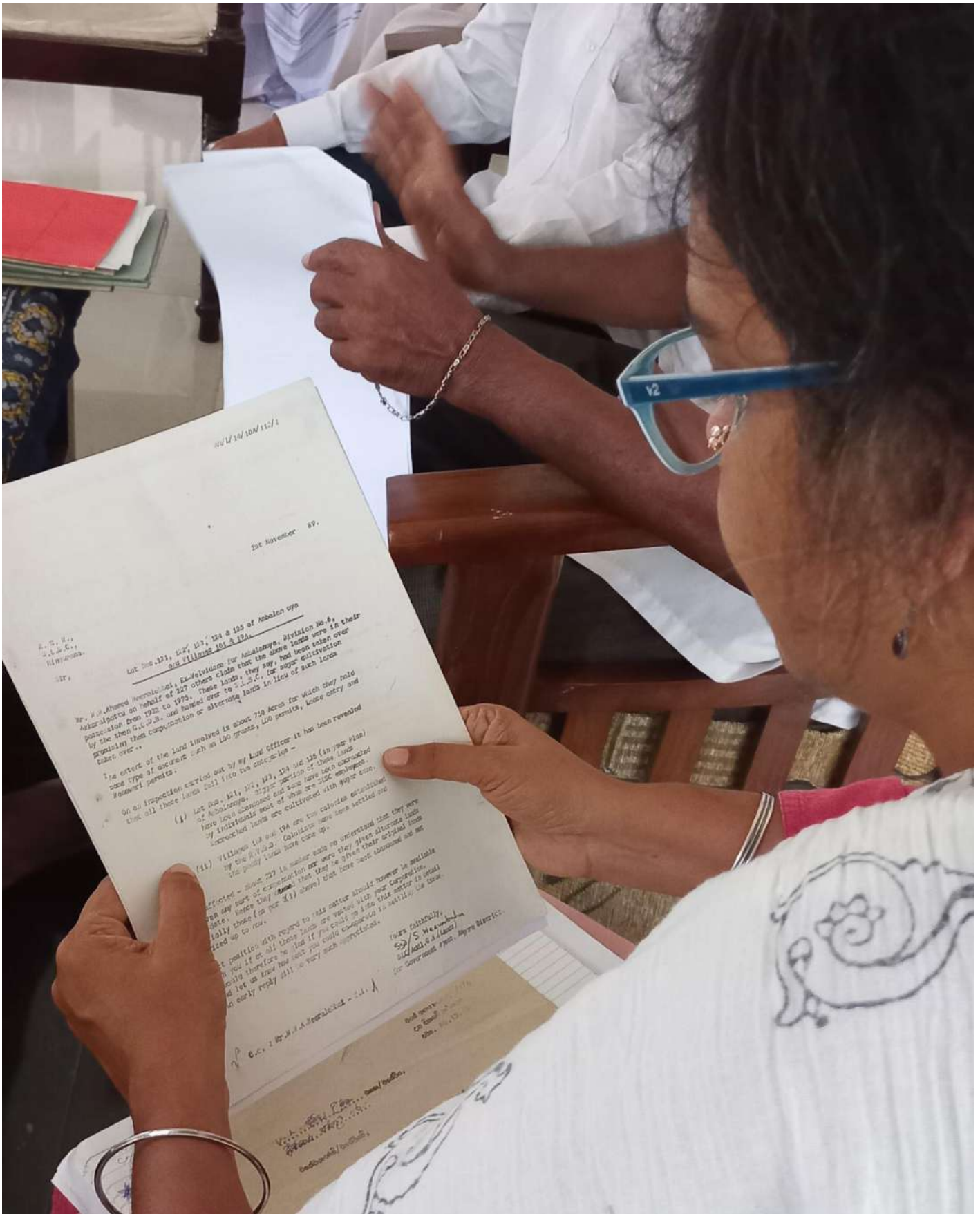
## Recommendations

1. The Government should start a process (such as an Independent Commission) to look into the historical injustice in acquiring land for sugarcane plantations in the Ampara District. This should look into the cases of land rights violations and ways of returning the land to the original owners. In cases where the land has been used by other farmers for a long period, compensation or alternative land should be provided for the original owners.
2. Farmers who receive alternative land should be provided with proper ownership of their land through permits or grants. They should have the freedom to decide the crops and type of cultivation on their land.
3. The Government, with the Sugarcane Research Institute, Agriculture Department, and other relevant government agencies, should conduct a scientific assessment of the suitability of identified land for sugarcane cultivation. Farmers should be allowed to grow paddy or any other crop on land which is not suitable for sugarcane.
4. The Company and the Government have the responsibility of providing extension services, quality planting materials and inputs, and machinery for sugarcane farmers. A pricing mechanism should be developed to enable a proper price for harvest. Government departments such as the Department of Agriculture and Agrarian Services should provide technical support for farmers to enhance their cultivation. Effective methods followed within paddy cultivation could be adapted and applied to sugarcane cultivation.
5. Farmer organisations should be strengthened to enhance their voice and decision-making powers. They should be provided the opportunity to participate in decision-making bodies led by the District Secretary. As the representative of the Government, who holds 51% of the shares of the company, the District Secretary should work closely with farmers and their organizations and should represent their voice in decision-making platforms.
6. A proper technical assessment should be done on the viability of sugarcane as a mono-cultural crop and the possibility of introducing an integrated sustainable farming system. The government should invest in research and implementation of agro-ecological practices in integrated sugarcane cultivation to improve efficiency and sustainability.
7. All existing debt of farmers to the company must be cancelled to help farmers rebuild their lives and livelihoods.
8. Criminal prosecution of all instances of threat and intimidation of farmers must be undertaken by local law enforcement authorities and those who were behind these incidents must be brought to justice.
9. Any legal cases to intimidate and silence farmers must be withdrawn by the company, or if they are to go forward, the state must stand by the farmers in this case and do what is necessary in court to throw out such cases.



**Research Planning Session**





Focus Group Discussion for the reasearch

## Case Study-1

### Neethai Young Farmer

*I am a young paddy farmer and have been cultivating paddy for over ten years. I don't have land so I used to lease land to cultivate paddy and I could harvest every six months.*

*My mother-in-law had four and a half acres of paddy land in Neethai, which her family used to cultivate since the 1960s. After cultivating paddy for over three decades, during the war years, they were unable to access the land and had stopped farming in the 1990s. When the war ended, she was able to access her land, invested to prepare it for cultivation and started cultivating paddy in 2010. As she was getting older, in 2013 she gave the land to her daughter and myself to cultivate. I planted paddy in 2013 and had good profits.*

*In 2014, the officials of the Sugar Company told me I had to grow sugarcane on the land. They threatened me that if I didn't grow sugarcane the land would be taken away from me. I had no choice but to start growing sugarcane in 2015. The fertiliser for the sugarcane was also given by the Company. The Company harvested the sugarcane. After one year of hard labour, I had incurred a loss of Rs. 150,000. This loss was a huge burden on my household.*

*I am an educated man, so I tried to understand why I had incurred a loss. One of the reasons of course was that I was a paddy farmer and I didn't have experience growing sugarcane. I also found out that the soil on my land was not suitable for growing sugarcane. Also, the seed cane given to me was of poor quality.*

*In addition to this, every expense that the Company bore was deducted from my income. This included costs for ploughing, seed cane, fertiliser and pesticides, and transporting the harvested sugarcane. Apart from the actual costs, interest on these costs (which were calculated as a loan to the farmer) was also deducted from me.*

*After my analysis of the causes of my loss, I wrote to the Company that I cannot grow sugarcane again in 2016 due to the losses I had incurred in 2015. They informed me again that if I did not plant sugarcane, my land would be given to others to cultivate. I then started inquiring from the farmers cultivating sugarcane nearby, about their experiences, and I found out that many farmers who refused to cultivate sugarcane had their land taken from them and given to others. I was afraid my land would also be taken from me, so I planted sugarcane again.*

*This time I was going to do my best not to incur another loss. I invested my own resources of over Rs. 150,000 to put in more fertiliser for the sugarcane (in addition to what was given from the Company). I took care of the land with great attention. I hired workers at my own expense for weeding and caring for the plants. Workers were reluctant to come to work in sugarcane fields as it was hard work that required specific skills and experience. I had to pay Rs. 1000 as a daily wage to convince workers to come and work. That year, I incurred Rs. 45,000/- additional expenses for labour. At the end of the second year, I had incurred a loss of Rs. 160,000/-. My debts to the Company were also increasing.*

*Again, I wrote to the Company that I could not grow sugarcane due to the increasing debts and losses I was incurring. This time, through the Neethai Zone Sugarcane Landowners' Association, I sought the help of experts to identify evidence for the causes of the loss. We requested the Rice Research Station, Department of Agriculture, Sammanthurai, to investigate our land allotments through soil analysis. The soil samples had been sent to the Regional Agriculture Research and Development Centre, in Aralaganwila.<sup>1</sup> Their report identified that my land was not suitable for growing sugarcane, as the soil was not suitable, and there were problems with water retention and drainage that affected the sugarcane. Again, I informed the Company of this report and the findings, but they would not listen.*

*In 2017, I couldn't plant sugarcane again. This time the Company took my land, cut all the other trees on my land, and gave it to another person to cultivate. When I went to the Company to make a complaint, they didn't consider my complaint. I was afraid that if another person was allowed to cultivate on my land, I would completely lose the ownership of the land. I had no choice, so I made a Police complaint towards legal action. The Courts ordered that no one is allowed to utilise the land. This meant even I was barred from approaching my own land. Many times when I tried to visit the land to identify the correct boundaries, I was prevented by Company workers who threatened me. For the past five years, the land has been lying unused. Meanwhile, my debt has been growing. I have had to sell my wife's jewellery to pay the rising interest. I am now doing wage labour to meet the household costs. These days I work as a weaving labourer to earn an income. We have no savings, and we are carrying the burden of a legal case dragging on for over five years.*



**Part of abandoned land of Nuraicholai field**

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<sup>1</sup> See annexe 1 for Report from Rice Research Station, Department of Agriculture Samanthurai (2017).

# 1. Introduction

The causes and impact of the ongoing economic crisis in Sri Lanka, which has been unprecedented since the 1930s,<sup>2</sup> could be perceived from different lenses. Along with many other factors, the crisis in the rural agricultural economy has played a key role in the economic crisis. This report tells the story of a broken food and agriculture system through the realities of sugarcane-growing farmers in the Ampara District.

Sugar, which is a mainstay of food consumption in Sri Lanka, has a complex political-economic history. Sugarcane cultivation has been part of the agricultural landscape and plantation economy for several decades.

Even while sugarcane cultivation has an older history, it became a core strategy of the open economy through the establishment of Agriculture Promotion Zones in the early 1980s, with investments sought from multinational companies.<sup>3</sup> This was an outcome of the liberalisation of the economy in 1978 and the introduction of structural adjustment reforms. Women's waged labour in large-scale agriculture, such as sugarcane, also exponentially increased.<sup>4</sup> Sugar has also been the site where massive farmers' struggles against multinational companies taking over farming land have taken place.<sup>5</sup>

This research explores the impact of large-scale sugar production by public-private partnership initiatives, such as the Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd., and the government of Sri Lanka, on the lives of farmers in the Ampara District.

The objective of the research is to contribute to policy-level dialogue on viable agriculture practices in Sri Lanka which can ensure food security, sustainable agriculture practices, and farmers' right to land. These aspects are crucial to ensure long-term solutions to the current economic and political crisis in Sri Lanka and to urgently put in place different administrative and political arrangements that can protect and uphold people's rights.

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<sup>2</sup> A. Kadirgamar, (2022), [https://ssalanka.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Polity\\_vol.10\\_6AhilanKadirgamar.pdf](https://ssalanka.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Polity_vol.10_6AhilanKadirgamar.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> B. Padmasiri, (2023), "In Monaragala, under World Bank and IMF funding, an Agricultural Promotion Zone (APZ) was introduced (Shanmugaratnam 1987; Gunasinghe 1986, 2011; Karunan 1992), which provided incentives for private investors. The establishment of the APZs led to the expansion of agricultural industries and investment of private capital in the district, first by Booker International, followed by Mehta International, and H.V.A. International Ltd., which led to the establishment of three sugar companies, including the Pelwatte Sugar Company (PSC) (Karunan 1992). Pelwatte Sugar Company, the largest manufacturer in the country, was set up in 1984 with the investment of Booker Agriculture International Ltd., a British-owned transnational company. Booker was granted a ten-year tax holiday, duty-free machinery imports facilities, and an income tax exemption (Karunan 1992)."

<sup>4</sup> B. Padmasiri, (2023), [https://ssalanka.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Polity\\_Vol.11.1\\_19Buddhima.pdf](https://ssalanka.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Polity_Vol.11.1_19Buddhima.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> N. Gunewardena, (2010), Bitter Cane: Gendered Fields of Power in Sri Lanka's Sugar Economy. *Signs*, 35(2), 371–396. <https://doi.org/10.1086/605481>; B. Padmasiri and S. Gunewardena, (2021), <https://www.ppesydney.net/rural-womens-resistance-to-neoliberal-agricultural-reform-the-women-of-monaragala-sri-lanka/>

In 2019, the Human Elevation Organisation (HEO) published a report documenting 39 case studies of land dispossession of primarily Tamil, Muslim and Sinhala communities in the Ampara District.<sup>6</sup> This included the military occupation of community land (agriculture and residential land), demarcation of community land as forest and wildlife conservation areas, and denying people's access to those lands by the Department of Wildlife Conservation and Department of Forest Conservation, acquiring of agricultural land for large-scale monocrops including sugarcane cultivation, development projects by private corporations/private investors, occupation of land owned by local communities by other ethnic groups with the support of the state, religious institutions, or private companies, and the demarcation of community land as 'sacred' or archaeological lands by the Department of Archaeology.

The 2019 Report included case studies from Neethai, Noracholai, Vellakalthottam, Varnathuvaddai, Ambalatharu Kandam and Muangala Kannati Munmari where 1974 acres of land of 711 farmers was acquired for sugarcane cultivation (see annexe 2). In all these cases farmers had appealed to the state numerous times, there was no dearth of secondary source materials to substantiate the farmers' struggles, and they provided evidence of correspondence of over three decades, but to no avail (see also section on the land rights struggle).

The Peoples' Land Commission Report (2020)<sup>7</sup> also met farmers in Ampara and documented several cases of land dispossession in Samanthurai and Ponnaneli where agricultural land traditionally farmed by Muslim and Tamil farmers had been redistributed to Sinhala farmers. In Varnathuvaddai in the Ampara district farmers spoke of their land being taken by the Sugar Corporation and never receiving compensation or alternative land.

*"In Vellakalthottam, some of the seized lands seem to have been distributed among Sinhalese farmers who are growing paddy on them. In Kanattiyar Munmari (Ampara), land which was owned by the community living there was forcefully acquired after blocking the waterway the community relied on for their agricultural activities" (p. 54).*



**High-level meeting held in parliament on land issues in 2017 with ADALR's participation**

<sup>6</sup> Human Elevation Organisation (2019), Land Grabbing – Denial of our Existence: Land Issues since Independence in Ampara District, HEO Ampara

<sup>7</sup> People's Land Commission Report 2019/2020, "Our Land Our Life" Peoples Alliance for Land Rights Sri Lanka <https://www.parlsl.com/publications/the-peoples-land-commission-report-is-now-online>

## 2. This research

Building on this work, in 2023, before initiating the research, the research team had a broad discussion on land issues in Ampara and the impact of the economic crisis on diverse communities who were part of the Ampara District Alliance for Land Rights (ADALR). There had been a keen interest expressed by members of ADALR to conduct independent research on the impact of sugarcane cultivation on local farmers, as their efforts to be heard for their problems to be resolved over many decades, had not yielded results. Furthermore, the economic crisis had further compounded their dire situation.

This discussion was extremely helpful in guiding the objectives of the research, on how the research could be framed and what the key research questions could be. One of the important objectives of the research was to not be a standalone document, but to be owned by and useful to the farmer movements of ADALR and long-standing land struggles in Ampara in general. Therefore, this day-long discussion focussed on understanding the histories of land ownership and agricultural practices in the district, through the histories of local farmer leaders.

The research team presented the objectives of the research and, along with the participants, fine-tuned the focus/themes that the research should cover. The leaders of ADALR focused the process of the research with clear questions: *What can we do with this research? How is it helpful to our movements? Who will use this and how? Who will the research speak to?* The broad collective process guided the research team in selecting possible research sites. Finally, this process enabled the research team to discuss possible challenges and risks to the research and how these could be mediated. The research used a mixed methodology of quantitative data collection through a survey and qualitative data gathering through interviews with key informants (KIs) and case studies.

### 2.1 Research questions

1. What has been the long-term impact on farmers' livelihoods, food security, and household well-being as they were forced to **move** from paddy to sugarcane cultivation in the Gal Oya scheme area in the Ampara District?
2. What are the land rights issues, including land use and dispossession that farmers have been facing as they had to change from paddy to sugarcane cultivation in the Gal Oya scheme area in the Ampara District?

### 2.2 Methodology

The fieldwork was conducted in June-July 2023. The locations for the fieldwork and the samples were finalised with the assistance of the Human Elevation Organisation and farmer leaders in particular areas. The samples also included gender-based representation. The field researchers interviewed 100 farmers in seven villages who had been affected by the large-scale Gal Oya sugarcane cultivation project. Sixty-seven men and thirty-three women were interviewed for the study. Half of the sample were above 50 years old as these were farmers who have been part of long-term land struggles.

**Table 1: Ethnicity and Sex**

Area	Muslim	Male	Female
Neethai	33	27	06
Alankulam	10	05	05
Nuraicholai	12	07	05
Ambalatharu	18	13	05
Muvangala	06	05	01
Varnanthuvattai	10	07	03
Vellakkalthottam	11	03	08
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>33</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2023

**Table 2: Age**

Area	Below 30	30 -50	50-70	Above 70
Neethai	01	10	21	01
Alankulam		06	04	
Nuraicholai		03	08	01
Ambalatharu	01	05	04	08
Muvangala	02	04		
Varnanthuvattai		01	07	02
Vellakkalthottam			09	02
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>14</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Following the survey, there were several focus group discussions carried out with farmer groups in Neethai, Ambalatharu, and Vellakkalthottam to further clarify and get detailed information on their experiences.

**Table 3: Areas of the field survey**

Area	DS	Forcefully cultivated by others	Currently cultivating sugarcane	Abandoned	Land lost	Paddy	No. of interviews
Neethai	Akkaraipattu	02	05	03		23	33
Alankulam	Addalaichenai		05	05			10
Nuraicholai	Akkaraipattu		03	09			12
Ambalatharu	Thamana/Akp				18		18
Muvangala	Thamana				06		6
Varnanthuvattai	Sammanthurai				10		10
Vellakkalthottam	Oluvil				11		11
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>02</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100</b>

Field Survey, 2023

The research team also conducted several focus group discussions with farmer groups in Akkaraipattu and spoke with 20 key persons including a retired Agriculture Instructor, retired Deputy Director of Agriculture, retired surveyor, retired Land Officer, lecturer from the School of Agriculture, interfaith leaders, and other civil society organisations working in Ampara on land rights issues. The analysis and historical information given by these key persons covered the experiences of both Muslim and Tamil communities. The research team also went through numerous documents and secondary source information provided by the farmers' collectives, key persons, and the Human Elevation Organisation to consolidate the findings of this study.

### **2.3 Limitations**

The land rights collectives who were part of ADALR and HEO had faced much intimidation and threats due to their activism. Therefore, the research work had to be planned keeping this in mind. In the initial planning, the research team had chosen to interview sugarcane farmers from Sinhala villages as well. However, due to the increasingly hostile environment, it was not possible to access Sinhala villages. Some of the farmer leaders and HEO staff were also physically attacked and legal action had been taken against them while the research was ongoing (this is further discussed in the report below). This limited the scope of the research and the methodology had to be altered somewhat to have focus group discussions in safe locations to collect information. However, to substantiate the experiences of the farmers, the research team drew on numerous secondary source materials, including government documents, parliamentary reports, and other research studies.



***Focus Group Discussion with Civil Society Organizations and Interfaith Group***



### 3. Background

#### 3.1 Sri Lankan economic crisis<sup>8</sup>

Sri Lanka is currently facing the worst economic crisis in its post-independence history. After the end of the prolonged war in 2009, Sri Lanka acquired massive amounts of foreign debt, including borrowing from capital markets (currently this constitutes 40% of the country's foreign debt) at higher interest payment rates, in addition to obtaining bilateral and multilateral loans. The Central Bank responded by printing money, which invariably resulted in inflation. Sri Lanka is struggling to repay the foreign debt bringing it to the brink of a liquidity crisis. In a desperate attempt to salvage the economy, Sri Lanka entered into its seventeenth loan arrangement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on 20 March 2023. According to this agreement which has numerous conditionalities and austerity measures, the IMF will disburse almost 3 billion US dollars over the next four years.

#### 3.2 Food and agriculture crisis

Seven million people have fallen into poverty (31% of the population) in Sri Lanka as of 2023 with poverty levels increasing in all provinces<sup>9</sup>. Hunger has become the norm with 42.9% of under-five children being undernourished. A March 2023 report by the Medical Research Institute stated that 19.8% of children between six and 59 months suffered from wasting, the most acute form of malnutrition.<sup>10</sup> In September 2022, Sri Lanka recorded its highest food inflation at 94.5%. As of February 2023, Colombo Consumers' Price Index (CCPI) based headline inflation was 50.6%, while food inflation (Y-o-Y) was at 54.4% in the same month.<sup>11</sup>

Although the economic crisis and the move to ban chemical fertiliser amplified the discourse around the crises in Sri Lanka's agriculture and food systems, the problems of the agriculture sector had deeper roots. Even before the pandemic, Sri Lanka's agriculture and food systems were failing in their main objectives of ensuring the food security of people and providing dignified livelihoods for farmers.

Malnutrition and undernourishment have always been serious concerns in Sri Lanka with 34.6% of women aged 15 to 49 years being anaemic and 15.9% of infants affected by low weight at birth

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<sup>8</sup> Skandakumar, (2023), <https://www.rosalux.de/en/news/id/51149/bailing-out-the-creditors>; N. Kadirgamar, (2023), <https://resurj.org/reflection/how-the-economic-crisis-hit-home-for-sri-lanka/>; J. Gosh, (2022), <https://www.theguardian.com/world/commentisfree/2022/jul/26/global-debt-crisis-sri-lanka-foreign-capital>; <https://ssalanka.org/austerity-driven-economic-reforms-affect-women-more-than-men-an-interview-with-juan-pablo-bohoslavsky/ssalanka/> Feminist Collective for Economic Justice (2022) [https://ssalanka.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Polity\\_vol.10\\_10FeministCollectiveforEconomicJustice.pdf](https://ssalanka.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Polity_vol.10_10FeministCollectiveforEconomicJustice.pdf); Kadirgamar A (2022) [https://ssalanka.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Polity\\_vol.10\\_6AhilanKadirgamar.pdf](https://ssalanka.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Polity_vol.10_6AhilanKadirgamar.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> <https://lirneasia.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/LIRNEasia-Social-Safety-Nets-and-the-State-of-Poverty-in-Sri-Lanka-4.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.mri.gov.lk/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/National-Nutrition-and-Micronutrient-Survey-Sri-Lanka-2022.pdf>; <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2023/aug/15/no-milk-no-eggs-small-hope-fears-rise-for-sri-lankas-malnourished-children>

<sup>11</sup>

[https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/sites/default/files/cbslweb\\_documents/press/pr/press\\_20230228\\_inflation\\_in\\_february\\_2023\\_ccpi\\_e.pdf](https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/sites/default/files/cbslweb_documents/press/pr/press_20230228_inflation_in_february_2023_ccpi_e.pdf)

according to 2019 data.<sup>12</sup> Despite being considered an ‘agricultural’ country, Sri Lanka depends heavily on food imports, and the vulnerability of our food security is evidenced at times of crisis such as the pandemic and the fall in foreign reserves. Our agriculture system has also failed to ensure a dignified life for the majority of its producers. Poverty in Sri Lanka is still largely concentrated in rural agricultural areas with more than 80% of the poor living in villages. The micro-credit indebtedness among rural farming communities is the most recent expression of the crises in the rural economy.<sup>13</sup>

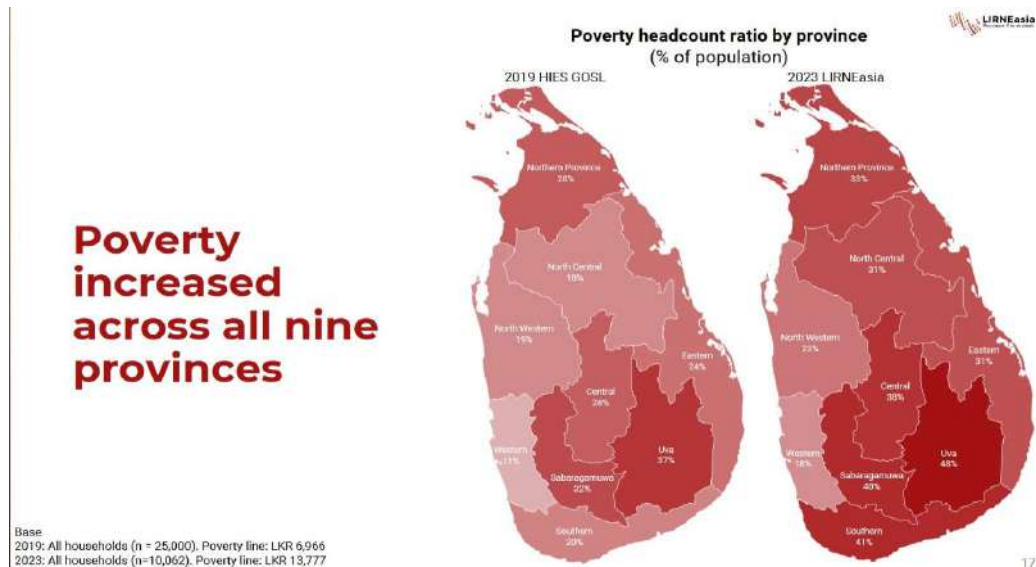
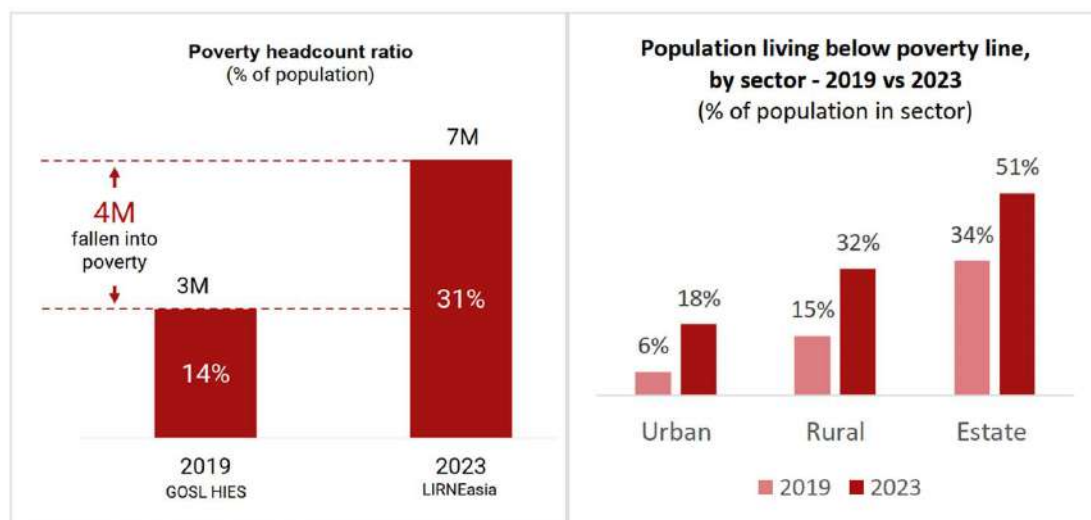


Figure 1: Poverty headcount ratio by province 2019-2023 (LIRNEasia)



Source: LIRNEasia (2023)

Figure 2: Poverty headcount ratio 2019-2023 (LIRNEasia)

<sup>12</sup> “Sri Lanka: The Burden of Malnutrition at a Glance,” Global Nutrition Report, <https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/asia/southern-asia/sri-lanka/>

<sup>13</sup> Law and Society Trust, (2023), [https://www.lstlanka.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Agriculture\\_policy\\_brief.pdf](https://www.lstlanka.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Agriculture_policy_brief.pdf)

The agriculture sector has been affected by the economic crisis with high input costs for fertiliser and energy.<sup>14</sup> Since 2021, the agriculture sector has faced a crisis with a 50% drop in production.<sup>15</sup> This was mainly due to the sudden ban on importing chemical fertiliser by the then President Gotabaya Rajapaksa, which affected two million farmers.<sup>16</sup>

Since the onset of the economic crisis, paddy farmers have been protesting against the lack of support for farmers in the Ampara District.<sup>17</sup> In the face of the unbearable burden of the economic crisis, in March 2022, sugarcane farmers in Sevanagala<sup>18</sup> in the Monaragala District protested demanding a Rs. 2 increase per kilo of sugarcane. There were close to 4000 sugarcane farmers in Sevanagala and more than 500 farmers were participating in the continuous *satyagraha*. Farmers stopped harvesting the sugarcane in protest.<sup>19</sup>

The 2023 budget presentation of the government did not build any confidence in terms of food security.<sup>20</sup> The budget had only a Rs. 250 million allocation for food security, supply of essential food to consumers, and providing facilities required for small and medium-scale processing in food production. This amounted to only 0.007% of the GDP (GDP 2024 estimates). There was a greater focus on commercial agriculture and export-based cash crops, agro-modernization, and allocating 300,000 acres from government lands, including State Plantation Corporation, Mahaweli A and B Zones, and from the Land Reform Commission, for large-scale agriculture activities.

It was clear that the government policies would further take away small-scale farmers' sovereignty over farming and production.<sup>21</sup> Furthermore, as land rights and farmers' rights activists have warned, the 'Urumaya' program, mentioned in the Budget, stipulating that 20 lakhs of small farmers would be given land that can be sold, was an insidious strategy to dispossess already indebted small farmers from their lands. The Peoples' Alliance for Right to Land stated that small farmers desperately needed sustainable support for agriculture. Eventual debt-induced land dispossession would only aggravate food insecurity with irredeemable long-term impacts in all sectors of society and for the country as a whole.<sup>22</sup> It is in this context that the story of the young farmer at the beginning of this report becomes a desperate voice speaking truth to power.

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<sup>14</sup> <https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/drought-dents-sri-lankas-economic-hopes-farmers-livelihood-2023-08-29/>

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.wfp.org/news/food-crisis-sri-lanka-likely-worsen-amid-poor-agricultural-production-price-spikes-and-ongoing>

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/5/18/a-food-crisis-looms-in-sri-lanka-as-farmers-give-up-on-planting>

<sup>17</sup> <https://mawratanews.lk/news/no-fertiliser-farmers-in-ampara-leave-the-meeting-in-protest-video/>

<sup>18</sup> The Sevanagala Sugar Factory comes under the Lanka Sugar Company Pvt. Ltd., which is a 100% government owned company managed by the Ministry of Plantations <https://www.lankasugar.lk/>

<sup>19</sup> <https://m.facebook.com/adaderana/videos/sevanagala-sugarcane-farmers-protest/362220979097459/>; <https://www.themorning.lk/articles/192375>

<sup>20</sup> M. Gunawardena, S. Sriharan and A. Kadirgamar, (2023), Presentation on Budget Analysis made to UNITE Trade Union CSO Coalition, Law and Society Trust Colombo

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup> [https://www.ft.lk/opinion/Into-the-abyss/14-755795](https://www.ft.lk/opinion/Into-the-abyss/14-755795;); <https://www.facebook.com/https://www.parlsl.com/publications/the-peoples-land-commission-report-is-now-online>

### 3.3 Ampara – political history and root causes

The area that is now the district of Ampara was part of Batticaloa district until 1961 when it was established as a separate administrative district. Ampara town was a planned settlement established as part of the Gal Oya irrigation scheme. The Government Agents for the district have always been Sinhala and have never been Muslim or Tamil which together are the majority communities within the district.<sup>23</sup>

Sugar production in the East must be understood in the context of broader colonisation projects of the independent Sri Lankan state.

*“Post-independence government-sponsored colonization schemes intended to settle more Sinhalese in eastern provinces in conjunction with the construction of irrigation-based development projects can be traced back to as early as the late 1940s (Yusoff et al. 2015).”<sup>24</sup>*

As Yusoff (2015) illustrates, using the work of Mohideen (2013)<sup>25</sup> and Hasbullah et al. (2005),<sup>26</sup> in the Gal Oya scheme, even though initially land was supposed to be distributed in the ratio of 50% for Muslims and Tamils from the local areas and 50% for Sinhala farmers from other districts, finally only six out of the 44 new settlement villages formed under this project were given to Tamil and Muslim farmers and these villages were in areas where water was scarce. As mentioned by Spencer et al. (2015), The Gal Oya project changed the demography and politics of the region irreversibly. Through the project, 120,000 acres of land were made irrigable and some 20,000 settlers, mostly Sinhalese, were brought in.<sup>27</sup>

The colonisation projects were also accompanied by moments of ethnic riots against primarily the Tamil community. In 1956, A massive Satyagraha was taking place in Colombo organised by the Federal Party against the adoption of Sinhala (the majority language) as the official language. At the same time, there were demonstrations in Batticaloa which were contained by the Police by shooting into the crowds and killing two persons. These communal riots then spilled into the Gal Oya settlements as well. As Tambiah (2017)<sup>28</sup> states, more than 100 Tamils and some Sinhala persons were killed in the 1956 anti-Tamil riots in Gal Oya.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> <http://www.statistics.gov.lk/pophousat/cph2011/pages/activities/Reports/District/Ampara/A4.pdf>

<sup>24</sup> “The schemes commenced with the Kanthalai colonization scheme in the south-eastern part of the Trincomalee district in 1948, during the Premiership of D.S Senanayake. This was followed by the Gal Oya settlement scheme in the south-west of the Batticaloa district in 1949, the Allai scheme in 1953, and the Padaviya colonization scheme in 1958. This continued in the 1960s with the construction of the Morawewa scheme, followed by the Weli Oya settlements — later re-christened as the Mahaweli ‘L’ scheme — in 1983. Under the auspices of the above various irrigation-based land settlement and development schemes, Sinhalese peasants were encouraged from the 1950s through the 1980s to move into many parts of the Eastern Province by providing them with irrigable agricultural lands and basic amenities” (Yusoff, 2015 p. 225).

<sup>25</sup> M.I.M. Mohideen, (2013), Eastern Muslims must unite politically. Colombo: Al-Ceylan Muslim Documentation Center.

<sup>26</sup> S.H. Hasbullah, P. Balasundarampillai and K. Tudor Silva, (2005), Addressing root causes of the conflict: land problems in the north-east Sri Lanka. Colombo: Foundation for Co-Existence.

<sup>27</sup> J. Spencer et al., (2015), *Checkpoint, Temple, Church and Mosque: A Collaborative Ethnography of War and Peace*. Pluto Press, JSTOR, <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctt183p5r9>. Accessed 7th October 2022.; R. Muggah, (2008), Introduction. In *Relocation failures in Sri Lanka: A short history of internal displacement and resettlement* (pp. 1–12). London: Zed Books Ltd. Retrieved 29<sup>th</sup> January 2023, from <http://dx.doi.org/10.5040/9781350222250.0007>

<sup>28</sup> S.J. Tambiah, (2017), Anti-Tamil Riots at Gal Oya, Accessed January 2022.

<https://thuppahis.com/2017/02/02/the-anti-tamil-gal-oya-riots-of-1956/>

<sup>29</sup> <https://www.tamilguardian.com/content/remembering-1956-sri-lanka-s-first-anti-tamil-pogrom>

Ampara district was also affected by decades of brutal armed conflict which ended with the 'Eastern Liberation' by the state military forces in 2007. Given the history of colonisation projects and discriminatory laws and policies of the Sri Lankan state, the mid-1980s saw the East being at the heart of the militant Tamil nationalist struggle to create a separate state of Tamil Eelam. However, by the year 2000, a quarter of Sinhala men in the Eastern Province were directly employed in the military. Ampara, a Sinhala-dominated administrative apparatus, also became the centre of large bases of different wings of the security forces (Spencer et al. 2015).<sup>30</sup>

Ampara also became a central vote base for Muslim politicians, as the founder member of the Sri Lanka Muslim Congress, M. H. M. Ashraff was from the Ampara district. According to scholars like Haniffa (2015), the emergence of the Sri Lanka Muslim Congress in the 1980s was based on a collective religious identity to counter the threat of Tamil chauvinism in the North and East.<sup>31</sup>

Meanwhile, the East also saw the expansion of the Buddhist sangha through the construction of temples in Sinhala settlement areas as part of official government colonisation projects. The sangha was establishing themselves around archaeological sites claiming links to sacred geographies and establishing major monasteries. Some examples of this include Deegavapi and Buddhagala (Spencer et al., 2015).<sup>32</sup> It was in this context that ADALR had documented several case studies of land dispossession connected to the demarcation of areas as sacred sites.<sup>33</sup>

Ampara coastal area also suffered the most damage in the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster in December 2004. It is estimated that approximately half of the close to 30,000 people killed in the tsunami in Sri Lanka were Muslim.<sup>34</sup> In the post-disaster context, there were attempts to resettle tsunami-affected displaced Muslim communities further inland in Norochcholai. However, this too was surrounded by bitter land struggles and inciting of communal tensions where the Sinhala Buddhist villages protested and took legal action against the settlement of Muslims close to their sacred sites.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>30</sup> *ibid*

<sup>31</sup> F. Haniffa, (2015), Fecund Mullas and Goni Billas: The Gendered Nature of Anti-Muslim Rhetoric in Post-War Sri Lanka, *The South Asian* Vol. 4 No. 1 pp. 1-24. <http://www.southasianist.ed.ac.uk/article/view/1308/1883>; Mihlar, F. (2019). *Religious Change in a Minority Context: Transforming Islam in Sri Lanka*. *Third World Quarterly*, University of Exeter, <https://ore.exeter.ac.uk/repository/handle/10871/38489>; Macgilvrey, D., and Raheem, M. (2007). *Muslim Perspectives on Sri Lankan Conflict*, Policy Studies 41, East West Center, Washington;

Secretariat for Muslims, (2005), *Of Sacred Sites and Profane Politics: Tensions over Religious Sites and Ethnic Relations Vol II Deegavapi and Dambulla*; Spencer, J., et al. (2015). *Checkpoint, Temple, Church and Mosque: A Collaborative Ethnography of War and Peace*. Pluto Press, JSTOR, <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctt183p5r9>. Accessed 7th October 2022.; <https://reliefweb.int/report/sri-lanka/sri-lankas-eastern-province-land-development-conflict-icg-report>; J. Manor, (1989) *The expedient utopian: Bandaranaike and Ceylon*, Cambridge University Press

<sup>32</sup> *ibid*; <https://reliefweb.int/report/sri-lanka/sri-lankas-eastern-province-land-development-conflict-icg-report>; J. Manor, (1989), *The expedient utopian: Bandaranaike and Ceylon*, Cambridge University Press

<sup>33</sup> HEO 2019

<sup>34</sup> M. Raheem and F. Haniffa, (2005), "*Post Tsunami Reconstruction and the Eastern Muslim Question*", Discussion Paper based on a CPA-Field Mission to Ampara and Batticaloa March 16-18, presented at the seminar on 'The Eastern Muslim Question' held on March 31<sup>st</sup> 2005 at Hotel Renuka.

[https://www.academia.edu/9975113/Post\\_Tsunami\\_Reconstruction\\_and\\_the\\_Eastern\\_Muslim\\_Question](https://www.academia.edu/9975113/Post_Tsunami_Reconstruction_and_the_Eastern_Muslim_Question)

<sup>35</sup> T.K. Silva and S H Hasbulla, (2019), <https://arts.pdn.ac.lk/socio/research/pdf/04KalingTudorSilva.pdf>; Secretariat for Muslims (2005), *Of Sacred Sites and Profane Politics: Tensions over Religious Sites and Ethnic*

### 3.4 Agriculture in Ampara

“The National Agricultural Policy (2007) of Sri Lanka is mainly focused on achieving food security of the nation, sustainable development of agriculture in the country through developing economic opportunities for the farmers while maintaining environmental quality.” (Wijesinghe, 2019).

The contribution of the agriculture sector (primary production) in Sri Lanka to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is about 7.0% and 21.7% of the total exports. It involves 23.73% of the national labour force and occupies nearly 45% of the total land area (National Agriculture Policy 2021).<sup>36</sup>

According to the Land Use Policy Planning Department Report (2013) for Ampara District, 33% of the population in Ampara are involved in the agriculture sector and 21% of the land is used for agricultural production. However, there is a large difference in the ratio of ethnic population to land use, with 76% of the land areas coming under areas where 37.5% of Sinhala communities live; where 20.58% the Tamil population live (and cultivate 9%), and where 44% of Muslim communities live (and cultivate 15%).<sup>37</sup>

**Table 4: Land distribution based on ethnic group-dominated DS divisions in the Ampara District (2012)<sup>38</sup>**

Table 3. Land distribution based on ethnic group-dominated DS divisions in the Amparai district (2012)

DS divisions predominated by ethnic groups	Share in district population (2012)		Allocated land for DS divisions predominated by ethnic groups	
	Amount	%	Amount (KM <sup>2</sup> )	%
Muslims	281,702	43.6	7,59.4	17.2
Sinhalese	252,458	38.7	3,248.5	73.6
Tamils	112,457	17.4	407.1	9.2
Others	2,785	0.3	-	-
Total	649,402	100	4,415	100

Source: District Secretariat, Amparai 2013.

### 3.5 Sugar in Ampara, Monaragala and Kantale

Large-scale state-sponsored sugar production in Sri Lanka goes back to the 1960s. Close to 10,000 acres on the right bank of the main channel of the Senanayake Samudraya had been allocated for sugarcane cultivation in Gal Oya (Gunewardena, 2010; Pinto, 2018).<sup>39</sup>

Relations Vol II Deegavapi and Dambulla; J. Spencer et al., (2015), *Checkpoint, Temple, Church and Mosque: A Collaborative Ethnography of War and Peace*. Pluto Press, JSTOR, <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctt183p5r9>. Accessed 7th October 2022; Human Elevation Organisation (2019), Land Grabbing - Denial of our Existence: Land Issues since Independence in Ampara District, HEO Ampara

<sup>36</sup> <https://www.agrimin.gov.lk/web/images/20.10.2022-1/Final%20English%20Document%2007.02.2022%20pdf.pdf>

<sup>37</sup> [https://luppd.gov.lk/images/content\\_image/downloads/pdf/lirc\\_ampara.pdf](https://luppd.gov.lk/images/content_image/downloads/pdf/lirc_ampara.pdf) Human Elevation Organization (2019)

<sup>38</sup> Yusuf, M.A., Sarjoon, A., & Handi, I.H (2019)

<sup>39</sup> W.K. Wanigasekera de Pinto, (2018), *The Political Economy of Accumulation by Dispossession and Structural Genocide in North-East Sri Lanka*, doctoral thesis, Adersgate University Philippines [https://www.academia.edu/25499712/Doctoral\\_Thesis\\_4\\_?email\\_work\\_card=view-paper](https://www.academia.edu/25499712/Doctoral_Thesis_4_?email_work_card=view-paper)

As one of the early settlers in the Gal Oya scheme reflected *“I was one of the pioneers of the Gal Oya Sugar Industries... The sugar factory had a capacity of crushing 1,500 tonnes of sugarcane per day. It was a gift of the Czechoslovakian Government of President Marshall Tito who was an intimate friend of the Prime Ministers, S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike and Sirimavo Dias Bandaranaike. The factory was ceremonially inaugurated on July 4, 1962, to the chanting of seth pirith. I was present on the site, on that day at the time when the first piece of sugarcane entered the gantry (Liyanaarchchi, 2011).<sup>40</sup>*

*“Gal Oya has become almost a household word. It is symbolic of New Lanka. May it obtain fulfilment speedily and herald the progress of our march towards self-sufficiency.”* Prime Minister D. S. Senanayake at the inauguration of Gal Oya in 1949.<sup>41</sup>

The Gal Oya project was the dream of D. S. Senanayake who became Prime Minister in 1947 from the United National Party. As his words above illustrate, for him the Gal Oya project brought together the desire to emulate the pre-colonial kings, and to launch a flagship development project of the independent Lanka along the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority in the U.S.A and the Damodar Dam in India. The Gal Oya River was dammed at Iginiyagala creating the Gal Oya reservoir later named the Senanayake Samudra in 1950. He established the Gal Oya Development Board (GODB) under the Gal Oya Development Board Act No. 51 of 1949. The GODB was later replaced by the River Valleys Development Board in 1965. The left bank and right bank development and settlement of farmers took place in the 1950s. Thousand seven hundred and sixty-five settlers had been brought to the area by 1953.

The Gal Oya project area was divided into five major zones, namely Varipathanchena, Galmuduwa, Deegavapi, Hingurana and Neetha. While the initial land allotments were restricted to paddy cultivation, this changed with the establishment of the Hingurana Sugar Factory in 1960 and a distillery in 1962. The sugar factory was commissioned by the Gal Oya Development Board.<sup>42</sup>

The project claimed that fifty percent of the settlers would be from the Eastern Province including local Tamil and Muslim farmers as well as indigenous Vedda communities who were displaced by the dam. However, between 1946 and 1953, the Sinhala population in the area had trebled, and trebled again between 1953 to 1971.<sup>43</sup> There was a spatial separation of the Sinhala settlers from the Tamil and Muslim settlers and the Muslim and Tamil farmers were given land further down from the dam with less access to water.<sup>44</sup>

The process of land distribution to Sinhala settlers continued into the 1980s and 1990s. According to a study conducted with third-generation Sinhala descendants of sugarcane farmers, there were two rounds of land distribution to Sinhala Buddhist settlers – once in the early 1980s when workers were

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<sup>40</sup> <http://archives.dailynews.lk/2001/pix/PrintPage.asp?REF=/2011/01/06/fea11.asp>

<sup>41</sup> <https://thuppahis.com/2022/05/20/the-galoya-valley-scheme-the-people-who-made-it-a-reality/>

<sup>42</sup> Uphoff and Wijeyaratna (2001) <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0305750X00000632> ; Uphoff (1992) [http://courses.washington.edu/pbaf531/Upoff\\_GalOya\\_LessonsSuccess.pdf](http://courses.washington.edu/pbaf531/Upoff_GalOya_LessonsSuccess.pdf); A. Kanagasundram, (2017), Galoya Project 60 years on <https://thuppahis.com/2017/01/13/looking-back-at-ds-senanayake-and-the-gal-oya-project/> ; Tambiah (1996); Spencer et al 2015

<sup>43</sup> Ibid.

<sup>44</sup> S.J. Tambiah, (1996), *Levelling crowds: Ethnonationalist conflicts and collective violence in South Asia*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

laid off from the sugar factory, and again in 1997 when the factory was closed down. According to a Sinhala elderly former worker at the sugar factory, in 1984, around a hundred workers were given land when they were laid off.<sup>45</sup>

The Hingurana Sugar Industries which was opened in 1962 was handed over to the Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation in 1966.<sup>46</sup> By 1978, with the open economy policies being rolled out, the World Bank funded the expansion of domestic sugar cultivation to reduce the outflow of foreign currency in importing sugar (Wijesinghe, 2019).<sup>47</sup> Before 1978, Sri Lanka was primarily importing sugar from Cuba (Gunewardena, 2010).

In 1966 an evaluation was conducted of the Gal Oya project with a committee of international and Sri Lankan experts. According to the committee, *“The sugar project was a disaster given the fact that the output of sugarcane never satisfied more than 18% of the factory’s need”* (Kanagasundram, 2017).<sup>48</sup> Furthermore, the evaluation committee had noted that the form of tenure had given the farmer no sense of possession or ownership and this had acted as a disincentive (Institute of Constitutional Studies, 2019).<sup>49</sup>

By 1979, Gal Oya had been identified as the largest, most disorganised and deteriorating agriculture settlement system in the country, needing rehabilitation. The Sri Lankan government and USAID then initiated a big project for irrigation improvement in Gal Oya along with establishing farmer organisations to improve irrigation management. The project was implemented on the left bank of the river where there was serious deterioration of infrastructure as well as high levels of poverty. This area primarily had Sinhala settlers growing paddy. In terms of the short- and long-term impact of water management, responding to environmental risks, and negotiating with state institutions, the farmers’ collectives became an important mechanism. (Wijeyaratna and Uphoff, 2000).<sup>50</sup>

Meanwhile, in the Monaragala district, the Pelwatte Sugar Corporation was established in 1981 and by 1986 the multinational company Booker Tate was brought in for mass-scale sugar production.<sup>51</sup> Around 3000 farmers from 15 different colonies started cultivating sugarcane on ½ acre plots for which they never received any legal documents. The costs for infrastructure development, planting

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<sup>45</sup> S. Thudugala and S. Emmanuel (2023), Ampara District Alliance for Land Rights Learning Document, Human Elevation Organisation Ampara (unpublished report); Secretariat for Muslims (2015): Of Sacred Sites and Profane Politics: Tensions over Religious Sites and Ethnic Relations Vol II Deegavapi and Dambulla

<sup>46</sup> Gal-Oya Sugar Industries -1960 – 1966, Sri Lanka Sugar Co-operation -1966 – 1991, Hingurana Sugar Co. Ltd. -1991 – 1992, Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd.-1992 – 1997, Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd. (Gov) -1997 – 2007, Gal-Oya Plantation (Pvt.) Ltd. -2007 – up to now [https://www.galoya.lk/Our\\_History.html](https://www.galoya.lk/Our_History.html)

<sup>47</sup> Wijesinghe et al., (2019), Sustainability of Crop Production System in South-East Dry Zone of Sri Lanka: with Special Reference to Groundnut, Green Gram and Sugarcane”, Research Report No. 219, HARTI, Colombo.

<sup>48</sup> <https://thuppahis.com/2017/01/13/looking-back-at-ds-senayake-and-the-gal-oya-project/>

<sup>49</sup> Reforming the land policies and land laws in Sri Lanka: Five Policy Briefs on selected issues. Institute of Constitutional Studies, 2019 November, Colombo

<sup>50</sup> Norman Uphoff and C.M. Wijayarathna, (2000), Demonstrated Benefits from Social Capital: The Productivity of Farmer Organizations in Gal Oya, Sri Lanka, *World Development*, 28, issue 11, pp. 1875-1890, <https://EconPapers.repec.org/RePEc:eee:wdevel:v:28:y:2000:i:11:p:1875-1890>.

<sup>51</sup> Pelwatte Sugar Industry was incorporated in Sri Lanka on 19th February 1981 as a private company managed by Boorker Agriculture international Ltd. It was converted to a Public Liability Company on 10th December, 1982 and quoted in the stock exchange in 1984. In 1990, the company changed its name to Pelwatte Sugar Industries Ltd. <http://www.lankasugar.lk/pelwatte/index.php/welcome>



cane, getting water access and transport among other costs were deducted from the farmers.<sup>52</sup> Farmer protests in Monaragala, with women farmers' leadership against the taking of paddy lands for sugar cultivation have been extensively documented and these struggles are seen as iconic in Sri Lanka's feminist history.<sup>53</sup>

According to Nandini Gunewardena (2010), by the 1990s, global sugar production had moved towards an 'outgrower' system. This was the model being implemented in Sri Lanka as well, with the sugar refinery being assured of a steady supply of sugarcane, while transferring the risks on the farmer. Settlement schemes ensured labour supply, without having to give title to the land. Farmers rarely had a choice in plot allocation, and were indebted to the company for land clearing, seed cane and other agriculture inputs. Gunewardena (2010) strongly stated that this system of production had left many farmers destitute.

The big sugar factories were established in the early 1980s and the production is shown in the table below (Wijesinghe et al., 2019).



**PARL People's Land Commission Consultation at Sammanthurai**

<sup>52</sup> P. Arasu and S Emmanuel, (2022), *Growing the Alternative and Nourishing Hope: Collective Farming Experiences of Women Farmers in Sri Lanka*, Law and Society Trust, Colombo

<sup>53</sup> S. Abeysekera (1991), *Women in Struggle Part I and II*, Fortnightly Review, Law and Society Trust, Colombo; Padmasiri and Gunewardena, (2021), <https://www.ppesydney.net/rural-womens-resistance-to-neoliberal-agricultural-reform-the-women-of-monaragala-sri-lanka/>; 'Peasants Rise Up (Sri Lanka): Women struggle to break free from sugar company's control,' Pan Asia Pacific, 2021, <https://panap.net/2021/05/peasants-rise-up-sri-lanka-women-struggle-to-break-free-from-sugar-companys-control/>; Two Worlds One Life <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hXzRQF9e4mE>; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2Lktz1R0bjY>; People's Land Commission Report, Law and Society Trust (2020) <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/19CGinDt1mr21sBWSouuJTQhxPGKw3-Yw>

**Table 5: Sugar production by four large-scale sugar factories between 1987-2015**

Year	Hingurana	Kantale	Sevanagala	Pelwatta	Galoya	Total
1987	8,640	2,282	4,106	14,269	0	29,297
1988	11,084	1,427	11,038	29,972	0	53,521
1989	14,256	2,305	8,928	28,350	0	53,839
1990	12,140	2,364	9,641	33,020	0	57,165
1991	9,374	2,558	10,554	43,964	0	66,450
1992	9,520	2,392	13,840	34,222	0	59,974
1993	12,880	366	15,895	39,462	0	68,603
1994	14,058	0	18,534	39,682	0	72,274
1995	9,681	0	18,654	43,081	0	71,416
1996	12,090	0	16,024	42,000	0	70,114
1997	5,887	0	14,774	42,445	0	63,106
1998	0	0	17,139	44,410	0	61,549
1999	0	0	16,984	48,535	0	65,519
2000	0	0	24,396	40,085	0	64,481
2001	0	0	19,536	28,398	0	47,934
2002	0	0	13,769	23,892	0	37,661
2003	0	0	18,609	42,411	0	61,020
2004	0	0	16,795	40,151	0	56,946
2005	0	0	14,235	39,141	0	53,376
2006	0	0	18,609	37,410	0	56,019
2007	0	0	12,184	17,360	0	29,544
2008	0	0	10,978	28,400	0	39,378
2009	0	0	8,718	23,450	0	32,168
2010	0	0	8,602	22,734	0	31,336
2011	0	0	6,015	28,860	0	34,875
2012	0	0	9,631	22,712	3,316	35,659
2013	0	0	14,190	28,358	10,513	53,061
2014	0	0	14,417	17,964	19,937	52,318
2015	0	0	14,377	27,612	13,994	55,983

Source: Annual Report, Central Bank of Sri Lanka

(Wijesinghe et al., 2019)<sup>54</sup>

According to the table above, taken from the Central Bank Annual Report, Hingurana had no sugar production between 1998 to 2015 and Kantale from 1994 - 2015. The former chairman of the Sugarcane Research Institute, Mr. Abhaya Weragoda, stated that the sugar industry in Sri Lanka was in crisis due to ad hoc privatisation measures taken in the 1990s. *“In 1992, Hingurana and Kantale*

<sup>54</sup> Wijesinghe et al., (2019), Sustainability of Crop Production System in South East Dry Zone of Sri Lanka: with Special Reference to Groundnut, Green Gram and Sugarcane”, Research Report No. 219, HARTI, Colombo, [http://harti.gov.lk/images/download/research\\_report/new1/report\\_no\\_219.pdf](http://harti.gov.lk/images/download/research_report/new1/report_no_219.pdf)

*factories were sold to two Colombo sugar traders at a very low price by the Ranasinghe Premadasa government. This was the actual turning point of the sugar industry in Sri Lanka. Unrest among the factory workers and sugar cultivators slowed down the functioning of the factories under the private management.*<sup>55</sup>

Between 2009 and 2015, sugarcane yield per hectare in Sri Lanka was stagnant and below global sugar production rates.<sup>56</sup>

### 3.6 The Sugar Scam

According to the Sri Lanka National Audit Office,<sup>57</sup> the reduction of the special commodity levy imposed on sugar imports from Rs. 50 per kg to 0.25 per kg on 13th October 2020, led to the loss of tax revenue to the government to the amount of Rs. 16,736 billion. Furthermore, it benefited the sugar importer Pyramid Wilmar who imported 1,222% more sugar with the reduced levy and the tax advantage gained was Rs. 6.22 billion. According to an investigative newspaper article, *“Although the government claimed that the tax haven was given to benefit the people of the country, it has not benefited the general public as they were not supplied with sugar for a lower rate, but the change had benefited the liquor manufacturers who are close allies of this government.”*<sup>58</sup>

### 3.7 Liquor production

A study by Advocata (2017) noted that between 2009-2015 sugarcane was harvested but no sugar was produced! The article presumed that the crop may have been converted to ethanol.<sup>59</sup> During this period, there were high taxes on sugar imports at Rs. 25/kg keeping the sugar market prices high which only benefited the private sugar companies and investors producing domestically who also sold at high market prices.<sup>60</sup>

In 2022 Sri Lanka was still importing 83 billion Sri Lankan rupees worth of sugar to meet the domestic demand. Sugar had the second-highest import bill in food and beverages. Sri Lanka mainly imported sugar from Brazil (40%) and India (30%).<sup>61</sup> Hingurana was contributing the highest domestic production in 2022. Hingurana was also producing 6.9 million litres of ethanol, second to only Pelwatte.<sup>62</sup> However, according to the National Audit Office that inquired into the sugar scam in 2021/2022 (see below) out of the average monthly sugar consumption, 43% was consumed by the

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<sup>55</sup> <https://www.sundaytimes.lk/111211/BusinessTimes/bt31.html>

<sup>56</sup> <https://www.advocata.org/commentary-archives/tag/Sri+Lanka+Sugar+Policy>

<sup>57</sup> Auditor General W.P.C. Wickramaratne’s report dated March 23, 2022, which was prepared at the request of the Committee of Public Accounts

<sup>58</sup> <https://www.dailymirror.lk/opinion/Shocking-inside-stories-of-the-sugar-scam/172-237659>;  
<https://srilankabrief.org/rs-15-951bn-sugar-scam-in-sri-lanka-how-pro-rajapaksa-pyramid-wilmar-company-benefited/>

<sup>59</sup> Ibid.

<sup>60</sup> Ibid.

<sup>61</sup> Wijesinghe et al., (2019), Sustainability of Crop Production System in the South-East Dry Zone of Sri Lanka: with Special Reference to Groundnut, Green Gram and Sugarcane”, Research Report No. 219, HARTI, Colombo [http://harti.gov.lk/images/download/research\\_report/new1/report\\_no\\_219.pdf](http://harti.gov.lk/images/download/research_report/new1/report_no_219.pdf)

<sup>62</sup> <https://sugarres.lk/statistics-of-the-sugar-sector/>

people and the other 57% was consumed for other activities – mainly to manufacture liquor.<sup>63</sup> According to the General Manager of Gal Oya Sugar Factory, Mr. Waruna Madushan, the distillery produces 24,000 litres of ethanol daily and this was more than the Sewanagala and Pelwatta distilleries. Gal Oya Plantations’ distillers were also planning on producing sugarcane vodka for export and had obtained the licence to produce local spirits.<sup>64</sup>

The national requirement for ethanol was between 23-25 million litres and in 2021 Pelwatta and Sevenagala produced 13 million litres of ethanol (Pelwatta around eight million litres and Sevenagala around five million). Gal Oya (Hingurana Sugar) and a private factory managed to provide the remaining amount to meet the local demand.<sup>65</sup>

Since the rolling out of open economy policies, therefore, it seemed that the priority was to ensure profits to large-scale companies through high taxes for sugar imports and incentives to take over domestic sugar production, particularly the production of ethanol. On the other hand, the mode of production was extremely exploitative of farmers, with outgrower models and loans based on individualised production relationships with factories. Furthermore, with little or no investment into research and support services for sugar production for over a decade, farmers were struggling with low yields and losses, and abandoning sugarcane cultivation.

### **3.8 Challenges for farmers in growing sugarcane**

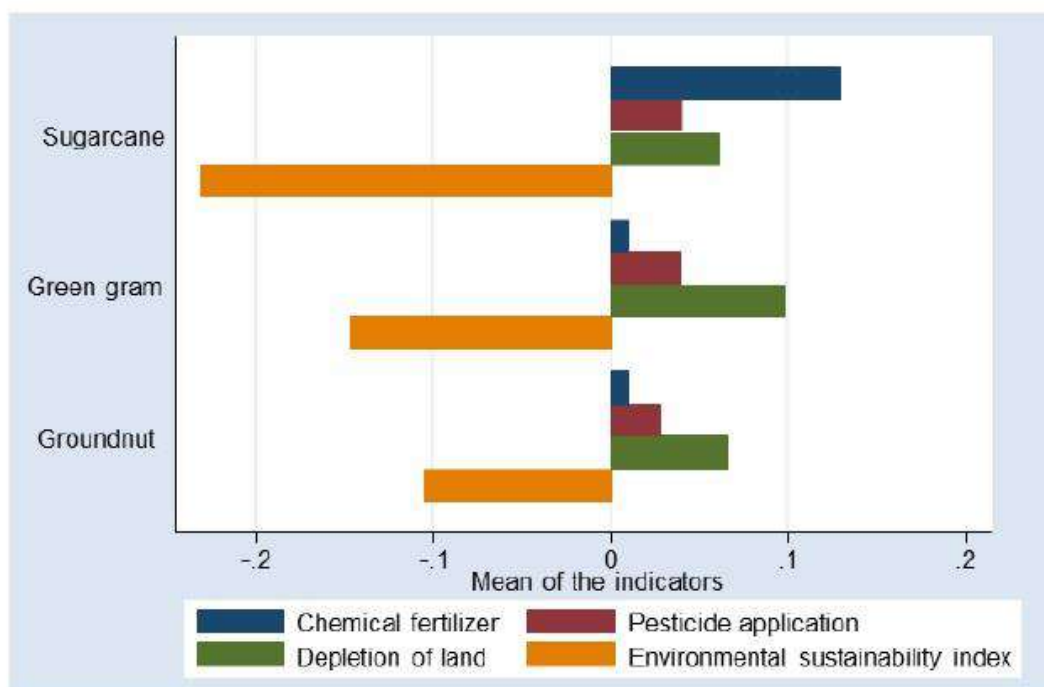
According to the study conducted by Wijesinghe et al. (2019) to understand the crop sustainability of three crops – green gram, groundnut and sugarcane – they noted that sugarcane cultivation required high levels of fertiliser. Seed cane also took about a year to mature for harvesting. Weeding and harvesting had to be done manually and was extremely labour intensive. The study also noted that sugarcane harvesting required special skills. The study conducted in the Monaragala district highlighted that 43% of farmers had expressed dissatisfaction with the quality of seed cane. The income at the household level was also low with only 23% of income coming from sugarcane. 69.1% of farmers mentioned that the price of seed cane was very high. The study concluded that compared to green gram and groundnut cultivation, sugarcane had the highest cost of production. This was due to having to hire labour and machinery, and the high cost of seed cane. Sugarcane had done better than groundnut and green gram in terms of social sustainability – employment opportunities, competitiveness, and income. However, in terms of environmental impact, sugarcane was the worst system.

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<sup>63</sup> <https://www.dailymirror.lk/opinion/Shocking-inside-stories-of-the-sugar-scam/172-237659>;  
<https://srilankabrief.org/rs-15-951bn-sugar-scam-in-sri-lanka-how-pro-rajapaksa-pyramid-wilmar-company-benefited/>

<sup>64</sup> <http://archives1.sundayobserver.lk/2023/09/10/business/cooking-gas-sugarcane-waste>

<sup>65</sup> <https://www.ft.lk/Opinion-and-Issues/Lanka-Sugar-Company-enjoys-sweet-taste-of-success/14-729947>



Source: HARTI Survey, 2016

Figure 3: Crop Sustainability of three crops HARTI survey, 2016

A similar study done in Sevanagala in 2011, concluded that 20% of farmers abandoned sugarcane and shifted to paddy, cowpea, coconut, and maze. The problems they had faced included, high transport costs, low profits, low sugar yield (seed cane variety used was (Co775), lack of extension services, lack of irrigation, and the factory being extremely inefficient (Samaraweera, 2011).<sup>66</sup>

However, according to the Sugar Research Institute, domestic production of sugar increased from 8.7% in 2016 to 14.6% in 2022. In October 2023, the Sugar Research Institute introduced four new varieties of seed cane developed over 20 years of research. These had improved sugar recovery percentages with higher disease resistance. These varieties also had better ratoon ability (two harvests within one cropping season).<sup>67</sup>

In Bibile in the Monaragala District where a Pelwatte sugar factory is located, again there were steps initiated in 2022 to bring in multinational companies for sugar production. Farmers' collectives have been protesting against it for years and also appealed to the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka to intervene as the government was transferring 65,000 acres of land in Monaragala to Singapore-based Gazelle Ventures and Sri Lanka's IMS Holdings for Sugarcane production, impacting their livelihoods while having massive environmental impacts.<sup>68</sup>

<sup>66</sup> <https://sugarcane.icar.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/pp12-7.pdf>

<sup>67</sup> <https://news.mongabay.com/2023/10/amid-socioeconomic-slump-new-sugar-cane-varieties-offer-hope-in-sri-lanka/>

<sup>68</sup> <https://www.sundaytimes.lk/220403/news/farmers-raise-the-stakes-against-uva-wellassa-land-grab-478982.html>; <https://www.dailymirror.lk/expose/Spotlight-on-Bibile-Bittersweet-responses--for-sugar-producing-project/333-232058>





**THAILAND: The New Cane Cultivation Technique Reduces Cane Sett Costs by 4 Times**

<https://sugar-asia.com/the-new-cane-cultivation-technique-reduces-cane-sett-costs-by-4-times/>



**Brazil's Biotech Sugarcane Area to Double in 2022**

<https://www.isaaa.org/kc/cropbiotechupdate/article/default.asp?ID=19397>





**Sri Lanka: Sugar cane cultivation method**

[https://galoya.lk/gallery\\_plantation\\_Farmer\\_Field.html](https://galoya.lk/gallery_plantation_Farmer_Field.html)



**Sri Lanka: Sugar cane farmers (File photo)**

<https://www.dailymirror.lk/print/opinion/Bonded-Sugar-Bitterness-Goes-Beyond-Bank-Bonds-Sugar-Coated-Pill-to-Divert-Attention-from-Perk---Pri/172-208345>

### 3.9 Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd.

In 1997, the Hingurana Sugar Industries (Pvt) Ltd. became defunct and was restarted in 2007 as a public-private partnership as Gal Oya Plantation (Pvt) Ltd, under a joint venture between Brown & Company PLC and Lanka ORIX Leasing Company PLC (LOLC). According to this partnership, 51% of the ownership of the company was retained by the Government while 49% was owned by the Browns Group together with LOLC.<sup>69</sup>

According to the LOLC Finance website, by 2014/2015, Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd. had the highest-ever sugar production in 38 years.<sup>70</sup> According to the Browns Investments PLC Annual Report (2022-2023), during the financial year 2023 (2022 March to 2023 March), Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd. recorded a net profit of **Rs. 5.3 billion**, reflecting an increase of **165%** compared to the previous year. The extent of land under cultivation increased up to **7000 ha** from 6,968.45 ha in the previous year, by a network of over 9,935 farmers. During the period under consideration, Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd. witnessed an output of 393,000 MT of sugarcane harvest, 25,200 MT of sugar and 5.8 million litres of bulk ethanol. However, this yield was comparatively low at around 55 MT/ha, lower than that of India 79, Brazil 72, China 95, U.S.A. 79, and Thailand 78 – the largest five producers in the world. The plant converted solid waste into fertiliser, which was sold to sugarcane farmers, while the gas generated from the process was used to fire boilers. In this way, the Company substituted furnace oil by 60% of the requirement using vinasse. The Company had installed rooftop solar plants and had been supplying to the national grid in Ampara – with plans to increase the output to 3.75 MW. The Company's focus was on the completion of the enhanced production of its sugar plant by 2024, thereby increasing sugarcane production up to 662,500 MT, which would result in an output of about 53,000 MT of sugar and another 9.9 million litres of ethanol. In turn, this would increase fertiliser and methane production and the land under cultivation will increase to 10,000 ha. A corporate guarantee had been issued to the People's Bank by Browns Investments PLC for a sum of Rs. 200 million for the credit facilities obtained by Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd. A corporate guarantee had been issued to the Bank of Ceylon by Browns Investments PLC for sum of Rs. 120 million for the credit facilities obtained by Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd.<sup>71</sup>

However, according to the COPE Report of 2017,<sup>72</sup> the government had not received any direct benefit for the 51% of the shares it owned. Furthermore, the aforesaid report pointed out that:

- i. Sugar production of this company stands at 17% of the total local sugar production*
- ii. The profit of this institute which stood at Rs. 219 million in 2006/2007 has increased to Rs. 911 million by 2016, and*
- iii. This institute has obtained a loan of Rs. 50 million in year 2009/2010 and a loan amounting to Rs.3,754 million in year 2016, and the value of the interest alone in year 2015/2016 was Rs.537 million. As such, this institute has continued to incur losses **and shows a tendency of running into severe financial difficulties.**"*

<sup>69</sup> [https://www.galoya.lk/Our\\_History.html](https://www.galoya.lk/Our_History.html)

<sup>70</sup> <https://www.lolcfinance.com/news-and-events/lolc-announces-record-breaking-production-at-hingurana-sugar-factory/>

<sup>71</sup> Browns Investments PLC annual Report – 2022/2023, [https://cdn.cse.lk/cmt/upload\\_report\\_file/764\\_1693539473442.pdf](https://cdn.cse.lk/cmt/upload_report_file/764_1693539473442.pdf) ; LOLC PLC Annual Report – 2022/2023 [https://cdn.cse.lk/cmt/upload\\_report\\_file/378\\_1693915346268.pdf](https://cdn.cse.lk/cmt/upload_report_file/378_1693915346268.pdf)

<sup>72</sup> <https://www.parliament.lk/uploads/comreports/1508478227091402.pdf>



According to the Auditor General's report of 2019/2020,<sup>73</sup> *“although the financial statements have been presented by assuming that the company has a going concern, **the company continued to make losses and had a net loss of Rs.1,430,139,698 for the year ended 31 March 2020 and the cumulative net loss for the day was Rs.8,677,402,641.** The liabilities of the company at that day exceeded the total assets by Rs.7,521,543,411. Also, when the share capital of the company was Rs.1,011,764,730, the total loan amount was Rs.8,272,917,286 including the loans of Rs.6,092,272,225 obtained from shareholder companies and other companies associated with those companies, although the capital debt gearing ratio was 818 percent despite a bank balance of Rs.50,633,696 as at 31 March 2020, the bank overdraft on that day was Rs.62,844,095..... The General Treasury which oversees the process on behalf of the government, which owns 51 percent of shares in the company, had not reviewed the situation and made the necessary remedial recommendations....**The company had been running at a loss since the financial year 2006/2007 and had a loss of Rs.219 million in the year 2006/2007, it had grown rapidly up to Rs.1,430 million by 553 percent although 13 years have passed, by the year 2019/2020.**”*

And yet, according to the Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd. media reports, by 2022, the company during the financial year 2023 (2022 March to 2023 March), had recorded a net profit of **Rs. 5.3 billion**, reflecting an increase of **165%** as compared to the previous year. They employed 1300 direct employees and worked through 8000 farmers who cultivated sugarcane in 8500 acres of land. Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd. had become one of the biggest employers in the district. It also produced organic fertiliser through recycling sugarcane waste and met 100% of the need for fertiliser.<sup>74</sup> The fertiliser was sold to farmers at 'concessionary rates. Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd. also supported a school nutrition programme for 2000 children in the area.<sup>75</sup>

While the Sugar Research Institute claimed that they introduced four new varieties of seed cane after 20 years of research only in 2023,<sup>76</sup> according to the LOLC Finance website “the Agronomy Department of Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd. set up in 2010 has been successful in multiplying 08 SRI bred varieties including the popular commercial varieties in Hingurana, and maintains over 134 SRI sugarcane clones as future planting material sources as well as for trial programs.”<sup>77</sup>

In the face of claims and counterclaims of increased profits or increased debts of the Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd., the world sugar prices has increased over 250% since 2020. However, the price paid by the company to sugarcane farmers remain stagnant over the years. This resulted in an increase in profits to the Company while decreasing farmers' incomes on account of rising input costs.<sup>78</sup>

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<sup>73</sup> <http://auditorgeneral.gov.lk/web/images/audit-reports/upload/2019/companies/9-xxiii/Galoya-Plantations-Pvt.-Limited--E.pdf>

<sup>74</sup> <https://island.lk/gal-oya-critical-pillar-of-social-upliftment-in-ampara/>;  
<https://www.sundaytimes.lk/221120/business-times/lolcs-gal-oya-plantations-a-role-model-for-profitable-ppps-501981.html>

<sup>75</sup> Ibid.

<sup>76</sup> <https://news.mongabay.com/2023/10/amid-socioeconomic-slump-new-sugar-cane-varieties-offer-hope-in-sri-lanka/>

<sup>77</sup> <https://www.lolcfinance.com/news-and-events/lolc-announces-record-breaking-production-at-hingurana-sugar-factory/>

<sup>78</sup> Informal interview with economist Vidura Munasinghe 2023.

## 4. Research findings

As mentioned earlier, the research consisted of a survey, focus group discussions, key informant interviews and a secondary literature review. The survey was conducted in the villages of Alankulam, Neethai, Noracholai, Ambalatharu, Muangala, Vannathuvaddai and Vellakal Thottam,<sup>79</sup> with Muslim households.

Lands have primarily been allocated for sugarcane cultivation in Neethai, Noracholai, Alankulam, Vannathuvattai, Muvangala, and Ambalatharu. Farmers have been growing sugarcane, like the young farmer at the beginning of this report, even in the context of facing repeated losses and becoming more and more indebted. Some have had to abandon sugarcane cultivation due to repeated losses. To meet household needs, people have been engaging in other livelihoods such as fishing, livestock farming, or through wage labour. Some have been doing paddy and chena cultivation on land taken on lease in other areas. Those who have had to abandon their lands often became wage workers on sugarcane fields or paddy lands of others. Meanwhile, in the Alankulam area, there were paddy farmers who were successfully cultivating paddy in lands that did not come under the purview of the Gal Oya Sugar Plantation (Pvt) Ltd.

### 4.1 Impact on land rights

As revealed through focus group discussions, key person interviews and earlier research conducted by the Human Elevation Organization, farmers in the areas of the field study (Table 3) had lost their right to land in several stages. In the 1950s and 60s farmers were forced to leave their land by thugs (mainly Sinhalese) and government officers, who acquired their land. As revealed by farmers in areas such as Ambalaththaru, they had received this land from the Gal Oya Development Board for paddy cultivation. They were cultivating the land for years before they were evicted.

More than 277 farmers were yet to receive any alternative lands and/or compensation for the land they lost. After years of struggling, around 229 farmers in these zones got alternative land, but with the condition of using those alternative land only for sugar cultivation (see annex 2). As shown in Table 6 most of them have not yet received any legitimate document that ensures their tenure rights.

Without proper ownership of their land, farmers are vulnerable to evictions if they refuse to grow sugarcane. Many farmers shared their experiences of how the company had taken the land away from them after they refused or were unable to continue sugarcane cultivation.

For most communities in Sri Lanka, land is not a mere economic commodity. Land rights are directly linked with a number of other rights including work and workers' rights, social security, food, water, housing, a healthy environment, and culture. Land also "has a significant connection to one's identity and idea of home or rootedness."<sup>80</sup> For farmers in the Ampara district, losing their land for

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<sup>79</sup> For more details of the villages and the land issues please also see the annexe 2.

<sup>80</sup> S. Thiranagama, (2011). *In My Mother's House; Civil War in Sri Lanka*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.

sugarcane cultivation, not just resulted in them losing their agricultural land and livelihood, but also resulted in taking away their cultural and political identity as farmers.

**Table 6: Documents to the land (see also annexes with example copies of land documents)**

			Private deed land	GODB annual permit Receipt	LDO permit	Other
Neethai	Sugarcane	5				Sugar Cooperation letter
	Abandoned	3				Sugar Cooperation letter
	Forcibly cultivated by others	2				Sugar Cooperation letter
	Paddy	23	✓			
Alankulam	Sugarcane	5			✓	
	Abandoned	5			✓	
Norachcholai	Sugarcane	3			✓	
	Abandoned	9			✓	
Ambalatharu	Land lost	18			✓	
Muvangala	Land lost	6	✓			
Varnanthavattai	Land lost	10		✓		
Vellakkalthottam	Land lost	11		✓		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>100</b>				

Source: Field Survey 2023

In the survey, 45 respondents from Ambalatharu, Muvangala, Vananthuvaddai and Vellakam Thottam, who had lost their lands, were interviewed. This included 17 women and 28 men. In Ambalatharu farmers had been growing paddy since 1937 and had land permits from the Gal Oya Development Board from 1937.<sup>81</sup> Like the farmer in the case study below, most of the respondents mentioned that in 1965, when the 18th and 19th colonies (which came under the Damana DS) were being established under the Gal Oya scheme for sugarcane cultivation, their lands had been acquired and later given to Sinhala farmers. When the farmers tried to approach their land they were violently attacked and chased away by Sinhala farmers.<sup>82</sup>

Twelve respondents who had lost their lands mentioned that they didn't have their original documents as they had been asked by the Damana DS to hand over their original documents to get new permits after which their documents and their land were never returned to them. In Muvangala, farmers' private deed land was acquired by the Hingurana Sugar Corporation in 1976. Even with many appeals to the state, they never got their lands back nor received any compensation, and the access to these lands has been blocked.<sup>83</sup>

<sup>81</sup> HEO (2019)

<sup>82</sup> See also HEO (2019)

<sup>83</sup> See also *ibid.*

## Case Study-2

### Land Lost Farmer in Ambalatharu

*We had invested our own resources, money, and household labour to develop eight acres of paddy land since the 1930s and we cultivated paddy for many decades. We got water from the Ambalam Oya. We settled on our land and there were many farming families who also settled around us and we were making a new community life together. We built a mosque and prayed there. As there were no transport facilities in those years, we used to travel in a bullock cart. We started keeping livestock and chickens as well. We got LDO<sup>84</sup> permits for land in 1952 from the Batticaloa Kachcheri.*

*In 1962, we had just harvested our paddy twenty days before. People were running towards us saying that their homes and lands were being attacked. People were shouting saying, save yourselves! We could see farmers being attacked and chased from their lands. My father and mother caught hold of us and also started running for safety.*

*We were never able to go back to our lands. Later, we learnt that the 18th and 19th colonies had been established to cultivate sugarcane, also taking 144 acres of 48 paddy farming families. My father gradually got ill with heartbreak and sadness. Our household faced so many economic challenges. I started carrying the household responsibilities and started working at a young age. We had the legal documents to our land, but we could never go back due to threats of attacks. Our Sinhala brothers had taken over our lands and were cultivating paddy. Finally, my father wrote the land over to his five children.*

*In 1990, the divisional boundaries changed, and our lands came under the Damana DS<sup>85</sup> division. The Damana DS office informed us that they were issuing new land documents for paddy cultivation and we should bring our land documents and hand them over to the DS office. We then handed over our LDO permits to the Damana DS office.*

*However, we were never given new documents. I must have gone to the Damana DS office more than 25 times, repeatedly asking for our documents. Each time they would tell me to come on another date. We also faced language challenges as the DS office staff only spoke Sinhala.*

*In 2010, through a relative who works at the Damana DS office, I managed to meet with the Divisional Secretary (DS). The DS then inquired about my situation from the Grama Niladari. After talking with the farmers currently cultivating paddy (never sugarcane) on my land and verifying the problems, the DS told the Grama Niladari to visit the land and start a process to resolve the problem. Following this I met the Grama Niladari numerous times. Finally, he agreed to take me to my land so I could show him the land and the boundaries. When we visited, we were threatened by those who were occupying the land. Following this I made a Police complaint. I have written numerous letters to the Government Agent to resolve my land problem. I am now sixty-eight years old and my struggle to get my land back is now forty years old.*

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<sup>84</sup> Land Development Ordinance

<sup>85</sup> Divisional Secretariat

Land reform programs of the Government in the 1930s and 40s were mainly aimed at distributing land among small-scale peasant farmers for paddy production. D.S Senanayake, who was the President of the Executive Committee on Agriculture and Land considered the peasant colonization in the dry zone as his main policy assemblage.<sup>86</sup> The Gal Oya scheme however, showed a diversion by prioritizing sugarcane over paddy and other subsistence cultivations. Even the land of Ambalaththaru farmers which had permits from the Gal Oya Development Board for paddy cultivation were acquired back by the officers of the Gal Oya Sugar Industries for sugarcane cultivation.

## 4.2 Land use and livelihood conditions

An article written on the 1st of February 2022<sup>87</sup> reviewing the performance of the Pelwatte and Sevanagala factories claimed that the Lanka Sugar Company (Pvt) Ltd., which ran both factories, has been finally making profits since 2020. The factories had been meeting their targets of both sugar and ethanol production. Both factories operated in the Monaragala district. The Lanka Sugar Company (Pvt) Ltd. was 100% government-owned and came under the Ministry of Plantation Industries and Export Agriculture. The factories had been making losses under private ownership and were taken over by the government in 2011. The factories employed 6000 workers and had 10000 farmers growing and supplying the sugarcane. Some of the steps taken to motivate the farmers were to increase the payment made for a metric ton of sugarcane by 10% and reduce the interest rates on loans. Irrigation systems were repaired, and subsidies offered for land preparation and seed cane.

However, as mentioned earlier, in the face of the unbearable burden of the economic crisis, by March 2022, sugarcane farmers in Sevanagala in the Monaragala District were protesting demanding a Rs. 2 increase per kilo of sugarcane.<sup>88</sup> In the survey the farmers mentioned the several challenges they faced in trying to grow sugarcane, sometimes leading them to abandon cultivation altogether.

First, none of the farmers had a written agreement with the Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd. with ownership of the plot and timeframe specified, and the conditions based on which they would grow sugarcane such as price, support services provided by the company etc. Farmers lived with the constant uncertainty and threat that their small plots of land would be taken away from them and given to another farmer if they were unable to cultivate sugarcane. In fact, this had happened to farmers who were interviewed in this study. This was the story of the young farmer mentioned at the beginning of this report. This made their livelihoods extremely precarious with no bargaining power whatsoever with the Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd.

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<sup>86</sup> V. Gunasekara, (2020), *Turning points in Sri Lanka's Land Policy*. Law and Society Trust.

<sup>87</sup> <https://www.ft.lk/Opinion-and-Issues/Lanka-Sugar-Company-enjoys-sweet-taste-of-success/14-729947>

<sup>88</sup> [https://m.facebook.com/adaderana/videos/sevanagala-sugarcane-farmers-protest/362220979097459/;](https://m.facebook.com/adaderana/videos/sevanagala-sugarcane-farmers-protest/362220979097459/)  
<https://www.themorning.lk/articles/192375>

The following challenges were identified by farmers:

**Table 7: Challenges in growing sugarcane**

	<b>Sugarcane (13)</b>	<b>Abandoned sugarcane (17)</b>	<b>Forcibly cultivated by others</b>
Difficulties to get labour	9 Farmers	14 Farmers	(2 Farmers)
Cost of fertiliser and pesticides from the company	100% 13 Farmers	100% (17 Farmers)	(2 Farmers)
Water scarcity	7 Farmers	2 Farmers	-
Low-quality seed cane	100% 13 Farmers	100% (17 Farmers)	(2 Farmers)
Low price	100% 13 Farmers	100% (17 Farmers)	(2 Farmers)
Cannot be present when weight is checked	100% 13 Farmers	100% (17 Farmers)	(2 Farmers)
Lack of proper irrigation	6 Farmers	8 Farmers	-

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Of the 17 farmers who had to abandon sugarcane cultivation, 15 farmers and their households now depended on daily wage labour to live or had become dependent on other family members. Seven of the farmers interviewed were women. For them the impact was tremendous. Women used to be income earners for the household but had become dependents with the rising debts and loss of land (see also section on gendered impacts). Four farmers had serious debts with the banks and six farmers had pawned jewellery to cover the costs of cultivation and their living costs.

As raised by farmers and activists who participated in focus group discussions, though farmers were forced to cultivate sugarcane on their land, no proper soil assessments were done to confirm the suitability of soil for sugarcane cultivation. As stated in the letter issued in June 2020 (Annexe 9), the District Secretary of Ampara even ordered the company to conduct soil tests. But most of the farmers had not experienced any such test. Some farmers whose lands get submerged with water resulting in high soil moisture are unable to do any sugarcane cultivation on their land. Despite a number of requests from different government authorities and even a recommendation from the Human Rights Commission<sup>89</sup>, they were still not permitted to use that land for paddy cultivation or any other purpose.

Farmers did not receive any support from government agriculture extension services for sugarcane cultivation. As per the discussion with government agriculture officers, sugarcane does not come under the purview of the Department of Agriculture. Though the company was supposed to provide technical support for farmers, they said that there were no qualified agriculture officers within the company to provide such services.

Farmers also had to work with low-quality seed cane provided by the company. According to them, the company did not invest enough to produce good-quality seed cane, hence farmers were unable to get a good harvest.

<sup>89</sup> Human Rights Commission complaint HRC/AM/88/11/B/GI

Farmers have no decision-making power in selling their produce. They are bound to sell their harvest to the company at a price decided by the company. There was very limited space for farmers to bargain on the selling prices of their produce. The company maintained isolated individualised relations with the farmers. Unlike paddy farmers, there were no strong sugarcane cultivation collectives who could negotiate for better prices with the company or with the state.

The company had been promoting sugarcane as an exclusive monocrop cultivation. Farmers were not allowed to mix sugarcane with any other crop. This monocrop cultivation can lead to a fast deterioration of soil fertility, making sugarcane cultivation even less productive. There were also delays from the company to provide tractors and other machinery. This has forced farmers to delay their cultivation and harvesting, hence losing their crops. They had to hire equipment from other sources for a higher price.

With the outgrower mode of production, the farmers were unable to bear the high costs of fertiliser and pesticides which they had to purchase from the company. There was no investment in irrigation and water was scarce. Furthermore, farmers could not be present when the weighing of sugarcane took place and the price they finally got was low. This system not only isolated farmers in their bargaining powers with the big companies, but it also increased their vulnerabilities to risks in the cultivation process and threats of land dispossession. Even in the state-owned sugarcane companies in Sevanagala and Pelwatte, where there was a recognition of the importance of support services and reducing the risks of production, farmers were facing losses and were unable to earn an income to meet their household needs.

## **Paddy farmers**

In the survey, 23 farmers from the Neethai area, who are growing paddy, were also interviewed. They responded that they had been able to grow paddy continuously over the years and it was possible to have two harvests each year. Of those interviewed 52% responded that they were making profits and others mentioned that they had an income with which they could meet all their basic needs and live with dignity. In the focus group discussions, it was mentioned that there was systematic state support for paddy farmers. There was insurance; loan facilities; subsidies for fertiliser and seed paddy; warehouse and storing facilities; and the government bought the harvested paddy at fixed prices, thus protecting the farmers. Therefore, even in times of disasters and crisis, the state took responsibility to protect paddy farmers. Farmers also had strong collectives through which they were part of decision-making processes in relation to agriculture processes in the district.

Table 8: Seasonal income from paddy cultivation

Respondent	Seasonal Income			Annual Income
	First season	Acer	Manawari	
1	40,000.00	2.5	30,000.00	70,000.00
2	40,000.00	2.5	35,000.00	75,000.00
3	30,000.00	3	25,000.00	55,000.00
4	30,000.00	2	25,000.00	55,000.00
5	120,000.00	3	150,000.00	270,000.00
6	50,000.00	2	100,000.00	150,000.00
7	-	0	-	-
8	50,000.00	3	50,000.00	100,000.00
9	60,000.00	2	80,000.00	140,000.00
10	60,000.00	3	45,000.00	105,000.00
11	50,000.00	1	70,000.00	120,000.00
12	50,000.00	2	70,000.00	120,000.00
13	40,000.00	2.5	50,000.00	90,000.00
14	100,000.00	3	80,000.00	180,000.00
15	35,000.00	3	30,000.00	65,000.00
16	40,000.00	2.5	35,000.00	75,000.00
17	40,000.00	2	35,000.00	75,000.00
18	30,000.00	3	25,000.00	55,000.00
19	25,000.00	2	20,000.00	45,000.00
20	30,000.00	2.5	25,000.00	55,000.00
21	40,000.00	5	30,000.00	70,000.00
22	30,000.00	2.5	25,000.00	55,000.00
23	40,000.00	4	35,000.00	75,000.00
	1,030,000.00	58	1,070,000.00	2,100,000.00
<b>Medium Income per season</b>	<b>17,758.62</b>		<b>18,448.28</b>	

Source: Field Survey, 2023

This highlights the stark contrast between the agriculture systems of paddy farmers, with strong farmer collectives and state support as opposed to the multinational company models of outgrower systems with high risks and exploitation of farmers.

The research team also analysed a random selection of payslips of 14 farmers over the period 2013 – 2023. The average harvest was 38.77MT/ha of sugarcane. Even the farmers who had harvested 58.5 (2021-22) and 58.9 (2016-17) MT/ha had a take home annual income of only Rs. 69,923.08 and 23,656.50 respectively. This indicated that over the course of the years, neither the yield nor the take-home income of farmers has increased. The farmer who mentioned the highest yield per acre of 107.25 MT/ha had in 2022, a take-home income of only Rs. 69,923.08/- at the end of the harvest. Due to high costs of production, loans to be cleared with the Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd., and high interest rates, 11 of the 14 farmers had incurred huge losses (see blow table)

It became clear that the costs of sugarcane cultivation were unbearably high, with farmers having to invest from their own pockets and farmers and their households being unable to bear these costs.



This raises the elephant in the room questions: If the Company was having such high profits why were the farmers making huge losses and getting into debt? Were the Company's profits built on the exploitation and losses of local sugarcane farmers? If the government audit reports were to be believed, were the local sugarcane farmers bearing the costs of the losses of the Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd?

Table 9: Indebtedness and cost of cultivation of sugarcane

Respondents (Sugarcane Farmers)	Zone	Planting Date	Harvesting Date	Size of Harvested Area (Ha)	Yield (Per Ha)	Yield (Total) (a)	Amount per Ton (b)	Income for Yield (a*b) = (c)	Cultivation Development Allowance (d)	Agricultural Inputs Allowance (Temporary) (e)	Total Income (c+d+e) = (f)
RP-01	Neethai	5/13/2013	7/21/2014	1.05	48.67	51.25	4,025.00	209,667.50	-	-	209,667.50
RP-02	Neethai	5/23/2013	7/29/2014	1.03	47.01	48.46	4,025.00	196,431.50	-	-	196,431.50
RP-03	Neethai	8/16/2013	4/10/2014	1.03	76.12	79	4,025.00	322,500.50	-	-	322,500.50
RP-04	Neethai	1/11/2014	1/31/2016	0.5	42.6	21.3	4,200.00	89,460.00	-	-	89,460.00
RP-05	Neethai	2/10/2016	9/7/2018	1.15	39.96	45.99	4,600.00	211,554.00	-	-	211,554.00
RP-06	Norochcholai	9/3/2016	8/28/2017	1.2	24.46	24.46	4,300.00	105,274.00	-	-	105,274.00
RP-07	Neethai	9/13/2016	4/6/2018	1.09	23.95	26.2	4,600.00	120,520.00	-	-	120,520.00
RP-08	Norochcholai	11/3/2016	8/18/2017	1.2	58.96	58.96	4,440.00	284,636.00	-	-	284,636.00
RP-09	Deegawapiya	12/24/2020	9/23/2022	1.1472	32.07	39.58	6,950.00	285,281.00	23,748.00	-	309,029.00
RP-10	Norochcholai	5/29/2021	3/16/2023	1.2615	16.05	20.25	7,200.00	144,663.00	20,250.00	30,375.00	195,288.00
RP-11	Norochcholai	6/23/2021	6/1/2022	1.052	17.4	18.3	6,800.00	124,440.00	10,980.00	-	135,420.00
RP-12	Norochcholai	8/3/2021	1/28/2023	0.9418	20.91	19.69	7,500.00	147,675.00	19,690.00	29,535.00	196,900.00
RP-13	Deegawapiya	11/9/2021	8/31/2022	1.8322	58.5	107.25	7,250.00	777,562.50	64,350.00	-	841,912.50
RP-14	Deegawapiya	12/7/2022	6/26/2023	1.2411	45.25	56.16	7,500.00	421,200.00	56,160.00	84,240.00	561,600.00

Source: Field Survey, 2023

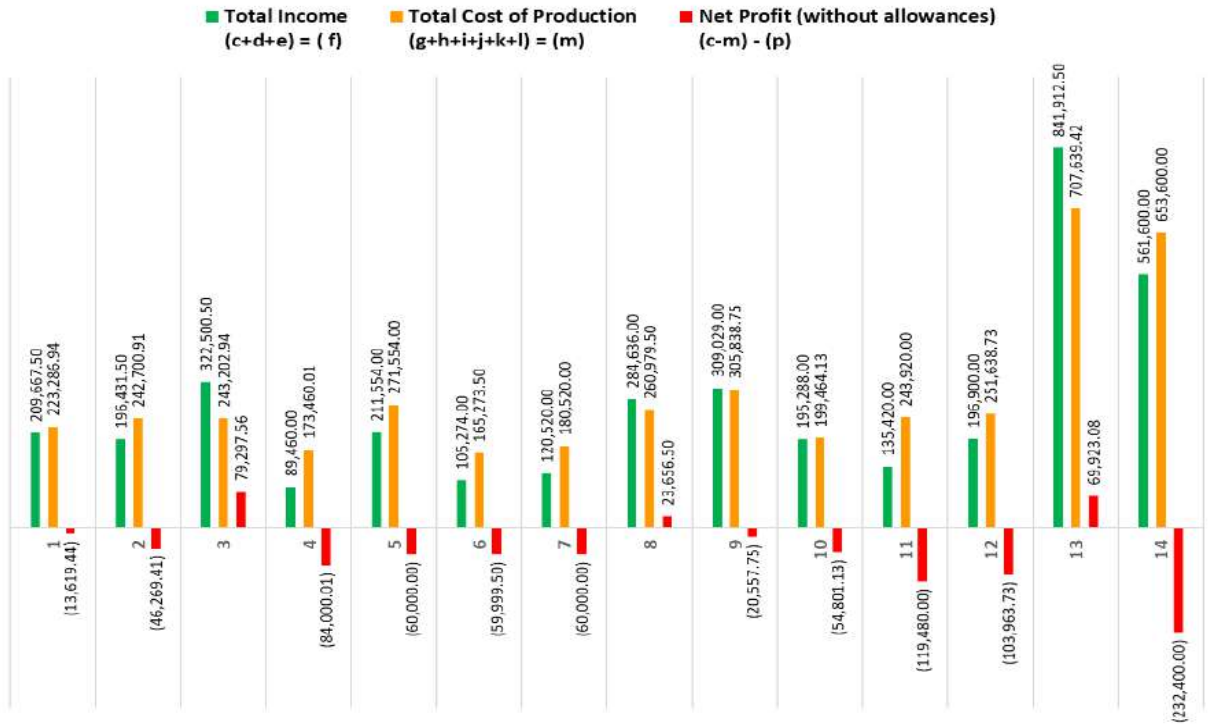
Respondents (Sugarcane Farmers)	Zone	Cost of Production (Company) (g)	Interest charged Company Production Costs (10% - 16.5%) (h)	Harvesting Advance (Company) (i)	Personal Money Spent on Production (Additional Cost for Production) (j)	Farmers' Indirect Cost (Travelling, Food, Etc) (k)	Land Rental Fees (l)	Total Cost of Production (g+h+i+j+k+l) = (m)	Deposited to Farmers' Bank A/C by Company (f-g-h-i) = (n)	Net Profit (Company Production Source) (f-m) = (o)	Net Profit (without allowances) (c-m) - (p)
RP-01	Neethai	60,895.35	19,790.09	50,601.50	32,000.00	60,000.00	-	223,286.94	78,380.56	(13,619.44)	(13,619.44)
RP-02	Neethai	60,579.79	19,821.12	50,000.00	52,300.00	60,000.00	-	242,700.91	66,030.59	(46,269.41)	(46,269.41)
RP-03	Neethai	76,642.92	24,060.02	82,500.00	-	60,000.00	-	243,202.94	139,297.56	79,297.56	79,297.56
RP-04	Neethai	77,233.11	12,226.90	-	24,000.00	60,000.00	-	173,460.01	(0.01)	(84,000.01)	(84,000.01)
RP-05	Neethai	150,895.43	60,658.57	-	-	60,000.00	-	271,554.00	0.00	(60,000.00)	(60,000.00)
RP-06	Norochcholai	48,730.50	30,860.00	25,683.00	-	60,000.00	-	165,273.50	0.50	(59,999.50)	(59,999.50)
RP-07	Neethai	60,611.46	59,908.54	-	-	60,000.00	-	180,520.00	-	(60,000.00)	(60,000.00)
RP-08	Norochcholai	91,589.61	26,507.39	82,882.50	-	60,000.00	-	260,979.50	83,656.50	23,656.50	23,656.50
RP-09	Deegawapiya	103,541.91	9,031.84	69,265.00	64,000.00	60,000.00	-	305,838.75	127,190.25	3,190.25	(20,557.75)
RP-10	Norochcholai	10,785.67	1,638.46	40,500.00	86,540.00	60,000.00	-	199,464.13	142,363.87	(4,176.13)	(54,801.13)
RP-11	Norochcholai	126,847.40	8,572.60	-	48,500.00	60,000.00	-	243,920.00	-	(108,500.00)	(119,480.00)
RP-12	Norochcholai	98,597.96	8,410.77	39,380.00	45,250.00	60,000.00	-	251,638.73	50,511.27	(54,738.73)	(103,963.73)
RP-13	Deegawapiya	293,788.11	32,163.81	187,687.50	134,000.00	60,000.00	-	707,639.42	328,273.08	134,273.08	69,923.08
RP-14	Deegawapiya	377,172.36	72,107.64	112,320.00	32,000.00	60,000.00	-	653,600.00	-	(92,000.00)	(232,400.00)

Source: Field Survey, 2023



**Protest of vulnerable sugarcane farmers held on 28<sup>th</sup> of December 2022, at Akkaraipattu**

### 14 FARMERS'S TOTAL INCOME, TOTAL COST & PROFIT / LOST DETAILS



### Average Cost & Average Income Per Hectare

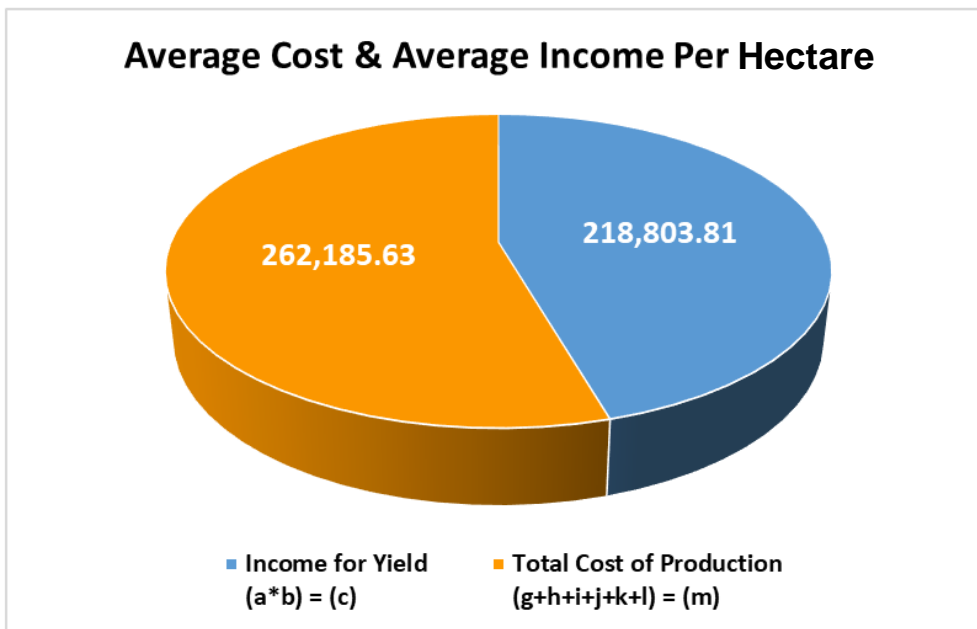


Figure 4: Indebtedness and cost of cultivation of sugarcane

## Case Study-3

### Neethai sugarcane farmer

*I am a retired Sinhala government officer. With my savings of over ten years, I invested in a small plot of land to cultivate paddy in 2010. For five years I cultivated paddy. With my income from my harvests, I was able to invest in the education of my children. In 2016, the Gal Oya company told me that I must grow sugarcane on my land. At the time I trusted them and thought I could continue to make a profit through cultivating sugarcane. But in the first year, I incurred a loss of Rs. 60,000. The next year I was very careful, and I involved myself in all the steps of the cultivation to avoid any issues. But the soil on my land is not suitable for sugarcane, it is suitable for paddy. The second year I incurred a loss of Rs. 30,000 and the next year I incurred a loss of Rs. 50,000. My debts were mounting, and the interests were also increasing. At the end of four years, I was informed by the Company that my debts were 110,000/-. I had no harvest, I was incurring losses, the education costs of my children were increasing, and I was finding it hard to meet the household expenses on my small pension. My savings had all but depleted. I had to sell jewellery and pull my children out of a city school and put them in a nearby school. It took me three years to settle all my debts.*

*Meanwhile, as I was not growing sugarcane my land was given to someone else to cultivate. That farmer cultivated sugarcane for two years and also abandoned cultivation due to losses. My son is also a farmer, we could both farm together. He has been struggling to find work for many years. This was the land I bought from my savings as an investment when I retired and to earn an income, but I am not allowed to use my own land.*

As mentioned in the previous section, even according to the Annual Report of Browns Investments PLC (2022/2023)<sup>90</sup> and the LOLC PLC Annual Report (2022/2023),<sup>91</sup> the average yield was 55MT//ha which was lower than India, Brazil, China, and the USA. A perusal of these paysheets over 10 years (2013-2023) indicates that the average costs for a sugarcane cultivation were higher than the average income (see chart above). Therefore, even though in 2023, the price per MT/ha was increased to Rs. 10,000, it was extremely difficult to have a decent income to live, let alone make profits.

Even though this survey only has information from 14 farmers, taken along with the background literature such as the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) study (2019) discussed below, this raises a red flag on the plight of sugarcane farmers in terms of food security and livelihood security in the context of the current economic crisis. Another study which raises the same concerns was conducted by the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) in 2019.<sup>92</sup>

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<sup>90</sup> [https://cdn.cse.lk/cmt/upload\\_report\\_file/764\\_1693539473442.pdf](https://cdn.cse.lk/cmt/upload_report_file/764_1693539473442.pdf)

<sup>91</sup> [https://cdn.cse.lk/cmt/upload\\_report\\_file/378\\_1693915346268.pdf](https://cdn.cse.lk/cmt/upload_report_file/378_1693915346268.pdf)

<sup>92</sup> The programme also aimed at giving farming equipment to farmers. Overall, the project aimed at benefiting 4000 sugarcane farmers. In order to implement the programme, a tripartite agreement was signed between the government, Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd., and Hatton National Bank. However, in 2021 when the Government Audit happened, it was revealed that only one farming equipment had been given to each farmer and not three, as was envisaged and budgeted in the project. 56% of the funds were still remaining with the programme office. Even though farmers had requested spraying machines and there was a budget to provide straying machines to 4000 farmers, this had not taken place. Furthermore, farmers had opened bank accounts

The Smallholder Agribusiness Partnerships Programme was funded by the International Fund for Agriculture Development in 2018 to the value of USD 8,055,255. This fund was supposed to cover grants and low-interest loans for sugarcane farmers to the value of Rs. 230,915 per farmer in the Ampara District. According to a review carried out by IFAD in 2019, the report noted that even though 1,400 farmers were proposed to be supported, only 272 were supported due to most being on the Credit Information Bureau list. Out of 272, only 25 were outgrowers and the rest worked in company-managed sugarcane designated areas.<sup>93</sup> Therefore, it seemed that there were high levels of indebtedness among sugarcane farmers in the outgrower model of cultivation in Ampara.

## Case Study-4

### Nuracholai Woman Farmer

*My husband and I have been cultivating paddy for 35 years. We also had dowry land of 2.5 acres which was given to my daughter-in-law, which we were cultivating. Since my son and daughter-in-law were government employees, they were given their land on a tenancy for paddy cultivation. We got an income of Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 for each harvest during 2010 to 2014.*

*In 2015, we were told that we must grow sugarcane on the land. In 2015, we gave the land on tenancy to a relative to grow sugarcane and we incurred a loss of Rs. 45,000. We were unable to continue to grow sugarcane and the next year our land was given over to someone else by the Company.*

*My husband was pressuring the person on our land to leave. The new farmers even called the Police. Finally, we agreed to grow sugarcane so we didn't lose the land, and have been growing sugarcane for the past eight years. The value of our land has drastically reduced since we were forced to grow sugarcane. My husband and I moved to the land to make sure we didn't make a loss. Our costs to grow the sugarcane is very high. In the past eight years, we made profits of only Rs. 30,00 in two years. When we made a loss, we had to pawn our jewellery to cover the losses. We have not been able to recover the jewellery. Currently, we are not making any profits and we are not making any loss. We manage to cover the losses of sugarcane cultivation with our paddy cultivation. Our paddy cultivation is subsidising our losses.*

## 4.3 Food Impact

Many sugarcane farmers mentioned that with the rising cost of basic food in the context of the economic crisis, they were unable to meet the food needs of the household. At least if they were allowed to grow paddy and other foods, their own households and neighbourhoods would not be starving. Furthermore, the income from sugarcane has been reducing, debt has been increasing, and

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at HNB Banks in Ampara, Uhana and Slyambalanduwa to enable them to receive the grants and loans. However, 99.6% of the moneys which were deposited in the bank accounts of the farmers were later redeposited into the Bank Account of Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd., at the HNB Ampara branch. Finally, the National Audit Office Report of 2021 notes that even though Rs. 230,915 was allocated for each farmer as grants or low interest loans, the Company had transferred the loan/grant money to the Company account before providing any services to the farmers such as seedcane, fertilisers, pesticides, harvesting, and transport costs, so that these costs were first deducted from this allocation before any funds were transferred to the farmer. The farmers also had to pay the full interest payment for the loan.

<sup>93</sup> [https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714182/41172423/srilanka\\_cspe2019.pdf/8bf6ba7e-9e01-eed3-c895-36d4257f5b17](https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714182/41172423/srilanka_cspe2019.pdf/8bf6ba7e-9e01-eed3-c895-36d4257f5b17)

income was also not secure or regular. This meant that even with the income that came in, once the debts were paid, households were unable to meet their basic food needs, impacting on the overall food security in the area. With poverty levels at 31% in the Eastern Province, it's tragic that farmers and their households don't have basic food. Even sugar has become unaffordable for the sugarcane cultivators. Households are not able to get even the daily requirement of sugar from their own sugarcane production.

Farmers were cultivating sugarcane because they were forced to. The insufficient price affected the level of sustainable income and also the sustainability of food security of the future generations.

#### **4.4 Gender Impact**

When the impact on the household is further analysed through a gender lens, the impact on women can be seen to be even more severe. With reduced incomes, women have no disposable income to independently meet their needs and the needs of the household. Savings have been severely depleted, and women's economic independence, which is crucial for negotiating household patriarchal dynamics, has severely deteriorated. Furthermore, with increasing poverty and lack of food security and income, women's care work within the household has increased, further curtailing women's independence. Assets that were traditionally controlled by women, such as jewellery, were often pawned to meet basic needs. The growing debt due to sugarcane cultivation was transferred to the household, depleting household assets and savings, impacting on food consumption of the household, and particularly the nutrition of children. As mentioned previously, women had also become dependent on other family members for basic food needs and survival, severely affecting their independence and making them more vulnerable to violence and abuse.

A significant number of women had inherited their land from their parents. When they cultivated paddy on their lands, the income as well as the value of land, was high. However, after the sugarcane cultivation, the land price decreased leading to conflicts in their family life. On the other hand, some of them have also faced conflicts in the transfer of family property to their children. In most families, women were directly and indirectly affected as livelihoods were abandoned. Households that had lost land, had also lost social status, which then impacted on important socio-economic negotiations such as marriages of children.



*Filling in the individuals questionnaire – Survey 2023*

## Case Study-5

### Neethai Woman Farmer

*We have been cultivating paddy since 1989. My land was given to me by my father in 2005 and my husband and I were cultivating the land.*

*My husband passed away and since then I gave the land on tenancy, and each season I got an income of Rs. 30,000. This income was extremely useful for me to meet my expenses and invest in other income-generating activities. I took care of all our household needs, was able to cover the expenses of my son's marriage and also take care of my elderly mother.*

*In 2015, we were informed that we had to grow sugarcane on our land. We were afraid that if we didn't grow sugarcane the land would be taken from us. My son-in-law then planted sugarcane in 2016. That year we incurred a loss of Rs. 60,000. The next year, again we incurred a loss of Rs. 40,000. I was living with my daughter and her three children. We were also caring for my elderly mother. With this huge loss, we were unable to manage our household needs. My son-in-law started going for day-wage work.*

*We couldn't continue to grow sugarcane with the burden of these cumulative losses and growing debt. In 2018, our land was given to someone else to grow sugarcane. We had the legal documents for the land but couldn't access our land. We then joined some other farmers and together we took legal action. Now it's been four years, and for each court hearing, we have to pay Rs. 400 as legal fees.*

*When we grew paddy, we always had rice stored in the house. Now we have to buy rice at high prices. As the cost of food is increasing, sometimes we have to go without meals. I have become a burden to my daughter. My medical expenses are also increasing. Many times, I wish for my own death to release her from this burden. I want to get our land back before I die.*



**Focus group discussion with farmers - survey 2023**

## 5. Systemic discrimination

Table 10: Farmers' experiences with the state administration

	Farmers growing sugarcane	Farmers who had to abandon sugarcane
The state is extremely slow in responding to farmers' problems	74%	71%
There is ethnic and politicised discrimination	54%	49%
Local political leaders don't care about resolving land problems of farmers	78%	71%
Policies are not people friendly and do not recognise local communities' rights and connections with land	100%	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2023

The survey findings strongly illustrated that there was deep disappointment and disenchantment about the state, among the sugarcane farmers in Ampara. They have had long-term experiences of being let down again and again, as big companies have been increasing their profits. Across the board, farmers felt that local communities and farmers were not prioritised by the state in terms of their rights and connections to the land. The inordinate delays in resolving land issues, dispossession, and rights violations were common. Many farmers felt that this delay and state inaction (by a predominantly Sinhala Buddhist state) was due to ethnic and political discrimination against minority communities.

### 5.1 Using the legislative and administrative structures of the state

Building the basis of what the farmers felt in the research, this section of the report outlines some historical events and actions that starkly illustrate the gross inaction of the different organs of the state administrative and political structures as well as the enduring struggle of community members to find solutions to their land issues through these very same structures. In no way is this timeline complete. Each of the land rights groups connected to ADALR has its own timelines of letters written, responses received, meetings attended, decisions made on paper, orders given on paper, and promises made on paper. Then often there is another round of letters, appeals, and responses followed by yet another round at local, ministerial, and presidential levels. Communities have rarely got their land back. They were not even getting alternative lands or compensation. In sum, they were not being heard or acknowledged (see also annexes 2 and 8). Often these files fill up suitcases carefully preserved by farmer leaders, still holding onto a sliver of trust that the Sri Lankan state will care about them.



This section also illustrates the complicity of state structures with large-scale commercial agriculture, involving multinational big businesses and the lack of accountability of these powerful actors to even the state, let alone farmers. Furthermore, underlying all of this is the Sinhala Buddhist hegemonic state and the ways in which bureaucratic violence is unleashed on marginalised communities through the dispossession of land and livelihood. Often the government documents mentioned in the following section were in the Sinhala language, a language that is not spoken or read by Muslim or Tamil community members in Ampara.

What follows is a timeline of different points at which the state has either ignored pleas by farmers, or has actively enabled companies to deny them their rights, or how the sheer bureaucracy of governance has manifested in the denial of rights to farmers.

**1. 1957: Prime Minister S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike**

The Ceylon Government Gazette No. 11212 of 1957 mentions that the Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation was established under the State Industrial Corporations Act No. 49 of 1957. The First Schedule gave power for the **acquisition** and development of lands for the planting and cultivation of sugarcane, beet, and other sugar-yielding plants.

**2. 1975: Prime Minister Sirima Bandaranaike**

The Gazette Notification No. 156 of 21.03.1975 vested **18,415 Acres, 3R, 16 Perches** extent of land in Hingurana with the Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation.

**3. 1989: President Ranasinghe Premadasa**

On 19th October 1989, the Sugar Corporation was converted to a public company 'Sri Lanka Sugar Company Ltd.'<sup>94</sup>

**4. November 1989**

A letter was sent on 1st November 1989, by Additional Government Agent (GA) (Lands) Mr. Weerabahu, to the General Manager of the Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation (SLSC), Hingurana, noting that the Ex-Velvidane<sup>95</sup> for Ambalanoya Mr. M. M. Ahamed Meeralebbe, had informed him on behalf of 227 farmers that 750 acres of lands in Akkaraipattu division 6, which were in their possession from 1932 to 1975, have been taken over by the then Gal Oya Development Board and handed over to the SLSC for sugar cultivation, with the promise of compensation or alternative lands. However, the letter further states that after the inspection of the land officer, it was found that the 'bigger portion' of these lands were abandoned and some had been encroached on by SLSC employees. The farmers were asking for the return of these lands as they were not being utilised for the said purpose. Mr. Weerabahu recommends that the 576 cultivators be given 2.5 acres of alternative land each as a means for compensating the labour and toil they have incurred in developing and cultivating these lands for nearly twenty-five years (see annexe 10).

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[https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/sites/default/files/cbslweb\\_documents/publications/annual\\_report/archives/en/1989\\_06\\_Chapter\\_04\\_en.pdf](https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/sites/default/files/cbslweb_documents/publications/annual_report/archives/en/1989_06_Chapter_04_en.pdf)

<sup>95</sup> Vel Vidane is the title given to the headman of local agricultural farmers' societies who was responsible for distributing water for cultivation.

## 5. July 1991

In a Joint Cabinet Memorandum of July 1991,<sup>96</sup> the Sri Lanka Sugar Company Ltd. was divided into three public companies, namely Kantale Sugar Industries Ltd., Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd., and Sevanagala Sugar Industries Ltd. Lands of the defunct Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation needed to be vested with the new entities. The Gazette Notification No. 156 of 21.03.1975 vested lands in Hingurana with the Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation. The Memorandum also states that there is no legal provision to transfer the lands by a deed or to lease out these lands to the newly formed sugar companies. The lands already vested in the SLSC were de-vested under the provisions of another law – Section 18 of the Interpretation Ordinance. This was because there is no provision for de-vesting in the State Industrial Corporation Act No. 49 of 1957 – the law that governs these lands. The Memorandum further makes provision for a lease for 30 years, with a provision for renewal, to the three sugar companies primarily for the cultivation of sugarcane.

## 6. 1993: Presidents Ranasinghe Premadasa/D. B. Wijetunga

In 1993 ninety percent shares of the Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd. was sold to S. Arumugam Brothers but was taken over by the state in 1997 citing bad management.<sup>97</sup>

## 7. January 2004

Hingurana Sugar Industries was already defunct from 1997-2007. The Land Commissioner's Department letter No. 4/10/15457 dated 09.01.2004<sup>98</sup> to the Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd. states that until a suitable investor was selected, the lands coming under the Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd. should remain under the purview of the company even though it was almost defunct. Prior to this, in a letter dated 02.10.2003 to the Akkaraipattu Divisional Secretary, the Land Commissioner's Department ordered the halt of a land Kachcheri<sup>99</sup> arranged by the same department through a letter dated 12<sup>th</sup> September 2003, to give land in Norocholai. The second letter stated that in accordance with the **decision** of the Agriculture and Land Ministry at the Parliamentary Advisory Sub Committee held on 8<sup>th</sup> July 1999, the Akkaraipattu Divisional Secretary should not take any actions with regard to these lands.

## 8. October 2004

At a Meeting at the Ministry of Plantation Industries on 11<sup>th</sup> October 2004,<sup>100</sup> it was noted that 300 acres in Damana and 100 acres in Akkaraipattu were under "threat of encroachment" and since the land was vested with the Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation,<sup>101</sup> the

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<sup>96</sup> Joint Cabinet Memorandum to Lease out State Lands to Kantale, Hingurana and Sevenagala Sugar Industries Limited, July 1991

<sup>97</sup> <https://www.tisirilanka.org/hingurana-sugar-factory-sold-for-a-song/>

<sup>98</sup> Translation of letters from Sinhala to English by the authors

<sup>99</sup> A public meeting held periodically by the District Secretary (Katcheri) or divisional secretaries to examine applications for state land. Successful applications receive a permit to occupy a piece of land.

<sup>100</sup> Minutes of the Meeting on Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd., held on 11th October 2004 at 09.00am at the Conference Room of the Ministry of Plantation Industries. Those present included Additional Secretary to the Ministry, Land Commissioner, Government Agent Ampara, Divisional Secretaries of Samanthurai, Irrakamam and Akkaraipattu, Land Commissioner, General Manager HSIL among others.

<sup>101</sup> Which means the lands were never vested with the Sri Lanka Sugar Company Ltd in 1991 - see point 5

Divisional Secretaries couldn't take legal action against this as it didn't come under their jurisdiction. Over and above this 1500 acres of private lands were acquired and vested in the company and **some of these private owners were not given compensation** or alternative lands. At the meeting, it was decided that relevant gazette notifications and vesting orders need to be provided within one month, and under the Deputy Land Commissioner Mr. Weerabahu, a joint exercise must be carried out to **survey** 5000 allottees, including their agreements, copies of permits and survey plans. The timeline for this work was given as the end of 2004.

#### **9. November 2004**

On 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2004 a meeting was held under the GA Ampara where Mr. Weerabahu stated that from 1975-1989, 18,451 acres of land were vested with the Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation. This included 1500 acres of private land for which compensation and alternative lands **were** given. He mentions that on 8<sup>th</sup> December 1989 the lands coming under Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation were **transferred** to the Sri Lanka Sugar Company Ltd. He further stated that workers were paid compensation and vacated their posts in 2000-2001.

Since 1997, as the Hingurana Sugar Industries was not functioning, Divisional Secretaries considered the land as state land and followed their regular work, sometimes issuing LDO permits. He mentioned that this was a wrong assumption. He mentions again that the land was vested under the Sugar Corporation through a gazette, and therefore it came under the Hingurana Sugar Industries, which came under the Ministry of Plantation Industries. He further ordered that the survey ordered by the Ministry of Plantation Industries should be carried out.

On 10<sup>th</sup> November 2003, the Government Agent (GA) sent letters to the Ampara, Damana, Akkaraipattu, Eragama and Samanthurai DSs, informing them that the lands of 18451 acres still came under the Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd. which came under the Ministry of Plantation Industries and that a survey will be conducted and the DSs should take legal action against encroachment during this time.

#### **10. November 2004**

The Ministry of Plantation Industries wrote to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Land and Irrigation requesting the appointing of a Committee to settle land matters of Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd. This was asked as a follow-up action to a letter sent to them by Anver Ismail, Deputy Minister of Infrastructure Development in the Eastern Province and MP for Digamadulla on 23rd September 2004. In this letter, he asked for compensation for former landowners for private lands taken over by the Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation. The letter notes that Sri Lanka Sugar Industries Ltd. was defunct and therefore it was hard to determine the eligibility of such requests.

#### **11. August 2008: President Mahinda Rajapaksa**

On 6<sup>th</sup> August 2008 the Attorney General's Department wrote to the Director General of the Department of Public Enterprises asking for information to finalise the Shareholder's Agreement on Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd. This includes information on the extent of land

owned by Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd. and its present market value; the extent of state land leased to Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd. and its present market value; the method of valuation of the 51% of the shares of Gal Oya Plantations Ltd. to be given to the Government as per Cabinet decision; and the method by which the said value is to be met by the government.

## 12. November 2010

The Ministry of State Resources and Enterprise Development held a meeting on 8<sup>th</sup> November 2010, where twenty-seven persons were present including the Secretary to the Ministry, GA Ampara, DSs and Assistant Land Commissioner, Ampara, and representatives from Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd., the GA informed that due to the rains, sugarcane was not cultivated yet and was being delayed. Therefore, approval had been given to cultivate paddy (on lands that had been used for paddy cultivation previously), for the 2010 Maha season only, and farmers had been informed that they could grow only sugarcane from the next year.

**Since there had been delays in vesting lands with the Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd., the Ministry assured that by November 2010, all the lands would be surveyed and then the lease agreement could be prepared. It was stated at the meeting that apart from the land which came under the lease with the Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd., all other lands which were with Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd. will become state land.**

The GA explained that when the vesting order was with Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd., the DSs had no authority to issue LDO permits. **Permits that have already been issued became invalid. Also, new LDO permits cannot be issued.** Therefore, the existing documents should be altered to mention that no other crops can be grown on these lands except sugarcane. See the images in annex 6 where on page 3, Point No. 8 states, *“The permit holder shall cultivate the land and effect other improvements to the satisfaction of the Government Agent. He shall plant trees and other crops as specified by the Government Agent.”* It is in this section that a stamp was put saying “only for sugarcane cultivation”.

At this meeting, the Ministry ordered a committee to be appointed, again, to resolve land disputes by 15<sup>th</sup> February 2009. A list of sugarcane farmers who came under the Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd. and other farmers was to be prepared.

## 13. June 2011

The Land Commissioner General’s Department wrote to the Assistant Land Commissioner Ampara on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2011, asking for an update about the Committee, after which the Assistant Land Commissioner called a meeting on 12<sup>th</sup> July 2011 at the Ampara Katcheri.

## 14. December 2011

On 8<sup>th</sup> December 2011, a meeting took place at the Ministry of State Resources and Enterprise Development. It was stated that farmers have been given land ‘unofficially’ causing disputes. **The Damana DS mentioned that in 1997, a land katcheri was held under the permission of the Land Commissioner and land where sugarcane was not being**

**cultivated was given for cultivation of paddy and coconut.** In order to resolve these disputes, dates were fixed in January for meetings to be organised in the Damana and Eragama DS areas and then in the Samanthurai and Akkaraipattu DS areas.

According to the Committee on Public Enterprises report (2011) it was noted that the management and the assets had been handed over to the Gal Oya Plantations Ltd. by the Treasury but still, 277.7 hectares of land remained under the possession of the Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd. However, no action points were identified.<sup>102</sup>

## 15. July 2012

The Ministry of State Resources and Enterprise Development sent yet another letter to the GA Ampara on 13th July 2012 to form the committees as no action had been taken up to July 2012.

## 16. 2017 COPE Report<sup>103</sup>: President Maithripala Sirisena

*“Extent of lands that were centred round Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd., which was established on 21.01.1991 as a state affiliated institute under Companies Act No.17 of 1982 under the name Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd. as an independent institute was 7,465.990 hectares. Those lands can be categorised as follows:*

- i. The extent of lands (hectares) that have been granted to Gal Oya Plantations Private Ltd., which undertook the administration of Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd., on 16 June 2007 - 277.753*
- ii. Extent of lands (hectares) that have been granted to 4,500 sugarcane farmers on land permits - 4,917.810*
- iii. The extent of remaining lands*
- iv. The extent of lands that Galoya Plantations Pvt. Ltd. is utilizing in addition to the extend stipulated in the agreement – 40.037 hectares*
- v. The extent of lands that have been acquired unauthorized by a non-governmental organization from Deegavapi Zone without the knowledge of this institute for a housing project consisting of 500 houses – 24.282*
- vi. Unauthorized private homes and other constructions that have been constructed in lands belonging to Hingurana Cultivation Zone including factory premises within the cultivation zone, field roads and reserves, canals, canal reserves, other common amenities and for infrastructure facilities (hectares) 2,270.180*  
*Total area of lands (hectares) 7,465.990*

*It has been reported that, except for 277.753 hectares that have been granted to Gal Oya Plantations Ltd. the remaining lands belonging to the institute have been managed by Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd. until now.*

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<sup>102</sup> [https://www.parliament.lk/uploads/comreports/COMDOC1032\\_document.pdf](https://www.parliament.lk/uploads/comreports/COMDOC1032_document.pdf)

<sup>103</sup> Parliamentary Series No. 313, Eighth Parliament of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (First Session) Fourth Report of the Committee on Public Enterprises (For the period from 1st September 2016 to 28th February 2017) Presented by Hon. Sunil Handunnetti Chairman of the Committee on Public Enterprises on 19th October 2017

*Out of the immovable property and moveable property belonging to Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd., the sugar factory, the office, 94 quarters and other lands to the extent of 277,753 hectares have been transferred on a **30-year lease** basis to a company named Gal Oya Plantations Ltd. As stated in the aforesaid letter, the Cabinet of Ministers has decided to invest the sum of Rs.516 million (Rs. 222 million, which is the government valuation of the moveable property, and Rs. 294 million, which is the government valuation of the lease payment for 30 years for the lease of the immovable property), which is the total value of the property belonging to Hingurana Sugar Industries (the Sugar factory, office, 94 quarters and 277.753 hectares of other lands on a 30 year lease basis) that is transferred to Gal Oya Plantations Ltd. as the 51% of the ownership of the government in that Company”.*

**17. February 15, 2021: President Gotabaya Rajapakse**

Land Commissioner General’s Department informs the Land Commissioner Ampara in a letter dated 15.02.2021 that the Department **is in the process of handing over 277.7539** acres including the production areas, official residences and offices on a long-term lease. **The letter further states that the right to the land is with the Land Commissioner General, and the management will be given to Gal Oya Plantations for a period of five years. Therefore, legal documents can be issued only by the Land Commissioner General.**

**18. National Audit Office Report (2021)<sup>104</sup>**

The National Audit Office Report (2021) noted that though it has been 15 years since Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd. has been functioning (2006 onwards), still the 30-year lease between the Hingurana Sugar Company Ltd. and Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd. handing over the assets has not taken place, allowing the Gal Oya Plantations to benefit from these assets without an agreement or without paying any revenue to the government.

Through this timeline, it becomes clear that there has been absolute chaos in relation to which governmental body, at which level in the line of command, had the right over the lands acquired for the purpose of sugarcane cultivation. This also meant that there was chaos in terms of who had the authority to resolve any of the complaints of the ordinary farmers in relation to land acquisition and dispossession. However, the chaos is not devoid of political will. It has been deliberate and violent to deny people’s right to land. If this timeline did not already make it starkly clear, it is important to note that even with all these letters, mechanisms, and committees, the land dispossession of ordinary farmers has not been resolved yet.

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<sup>104</sup> [http://auditorgeneral.gov.lk/web/images/audit-reports/upload/2019/companies/9-xxiii/Gal\\_Oya-Plantations-Pvt.-Limited--E.pdf](http://auditorgeneral.gov.lk/web/images/audit-reports/upload/2019/companies/9-xxiii/Gal_Oya-Plantations-Pvt.-Limited--E.pdf)





*Protest of vulnerable sugar cane farmers held on 28<sup>th</sup> of December 2022, at Akkaraipattu*

## 6. History of farmers' struggles: the Ampara District Alliance for Land Rights (ADALR)<sup>105</sup>

ADALR is a collective of around 35 community farmer groups and civil society organizations working on land rights issues in the Ampara District. ADALR was established on 12th June 2016, as a collective platform to campaign and advocate for community land rights. The key problem ADALR addresses is the continuation of the dispossession of local farmers and their families from their agricultural and residential land.

In 2016, there was a national-level process towards transitional justice, initiated by the then government.<sup>106</sup> The Consultation Task Force for Reconciliation Mechanisms, started functioning in January 2016. HEO started mobilising communities towards this process in Ampara. As part of this preparatory work, HEO documented various transitional justice issues. The land struggles related to the Gal Oya sugarcane cultivation emerged through this documentation process. As communities were becoming organised, a big meeting was held in Akkaraipattu with more than 1000 people who were affected by the war, with the presence of Mr. Rauf Hakeem, who was the leader of the Sri Lanka Muslim Congress and was a Minister and Member of Parliament then.

In 2017, under the leadership of Mr. Rauf Hakeem, a follow-up meeting was organised at the Parliament complex in Colombo. This meeting was attended by government officers from the Department of Wildlife Conservation and Department of Forest Conservation, the GA of Ampara and several DSs, representatives from the Survey Department, and Provincial Council members from Eastern Province. Eight land issues were discussed at this meeting with representatives from eight land struggles presenting their experiences. One of the eight issues discussed was related to the Gal Oya sugarcane cultivation project and the land dispossession of farmers. A political will to resolve these land issues was expressed (yet again).

In 2017, ADALR organised district-level public protests in Akkaraipattu, with media coverage, focusing on farmers' land rights. As the mobilising and organising of community groups and farmer groups was becoming stronger, more and more groups were approaching the ADALR network bringing forward their own land struggles.

During this time, the farmers from Muangala Kanatiya Munmari, Ambalatharu and Vellakal Thottam met with the Damana DS, Akkaraipattu DS and Attalachenai DS respectively, requesting them to put in place a process to solve the land problems connected with sugarcane cultivation. In this same year, ADALR met with former president, Chandrika Kumaranatunge Bandaranaike who was the head of the Office of National Unity and Reconciliation (ONUR) to present the evidence on the land issues and request her to look into it.

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<sup>105</sup> S. Thudugala and S. Emmanuel, (2023), *ADALR Learning Document: Documentation of Ampara District Alliance for Land Rights Experience for Learning including mobilisation of the communities and advocacy, activism, achievements and challenges*. Human Elevation Organisation Ampara

<sup>106</sup> <https://asia-ajar.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/English-Sri-Lanka-Case-Study.pdf>;  
<https://missingpersons.icrc.org/library/final-report-consultation-task-force-reconciliation-mechanisms-volume-i-sri-lanka>



In 2018, ADALR wrote to the General Manager of Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd., requesting a meeting to discuss their problems. There was no reply.

The Neethe Farmer Society then filed a fundamental rights case in the Supreme Court on 31<sup>st</sup> August 2018 (case number is 268/2018) with 62 petitioners against the Hingurana Sugar industries Ltd and Galoya Plantations Pvt Ltd. however, this case was dismissed (Annex 11). In a previous FR Case S.C. F/R 499/2012 filed by petitioners K K Munasinghe, S P Somaratne, H A Senanayake, A M Haniffa, K.M Piyasena, L P S Liyanage, A A Lebbe against Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd, and Galoya Plantations Pvt. Ltd, the Supreme Court directed that the land must be primarily applied for the plantation of sugarcane and no other crop will be planted thereon for commercial use (Annex 12).

In 2021, the Governor of the Eastern Province, put in place a committee to look into incidents of those who have been affected by ethnic violence in the last four decades. The farmer groups made complaints to this committee as well. Following this, there was a further inquiry process regarding these complaints at the Samanthurai DS office.

On 8<sup>th</sup> of January, 2022, the lawyer for the Galoya Plantations Pvt. Ltd sent a letter of Demand to Weerakoon Mudiyanseelage Pradeep Avantha, because he organised a meeting of sugarcane farmers at the local temple on 26<sup>th</sup> December 2021, stating that he had defamed the Galoya Plantations Pvt, Ltd. He was accused of encouraging the farmers to stop growing sugarcane and stop harvesting the sugarcane and thereby affecting the work of the Galoya Sugar Plantations Pvt. Ltd. The loss for the company was valued at 10 million rupees and that the farmer should pay this within two weeks or that legal action would be taken against him. A similar letter of Demand had been sent to another farmer, Arunasiri Indravansha on the 8<sup>th</sup> of January 2022. Arunasiri Indravansha was the deputy president of the Galoya sugarcane farmers society and denied all the accusations in the letter. He mentions that they were talking about the problems of the farmers, bad management, farmers self-respect and economic security and rights, and that they were not trying to defame the company. Later legal proceedings were initiated by the lawyer representing Galoya Plantations Pvt. Ltd commence at the Ampara District Court (508/loss) ten million rupees against Pradeep Avantha (Annex 13).

On 11th December 2022, farmer society representatives met with the PARL network in Colombo, to present their problems and request support for their struggle. There was a decision made to write to Mr. Suren Batagoda who was the President's Advisor for National Food Security about the struggle of sugarcane farmers and those who had lost land because of the acquisition of their paddy lands for sugarcane cultivation.

On 28th December 2022, a meeting was requested with the Akkaraipattu DS to present a copy of the letter given to Mr. Suren Batagoda. More than 100 farmers attended the meeting at the Akkaraipattu DS office. They also spoke to the media while carrying out a public protest outside the Akkaraipattu DS office.

In January 2022, the president of the Nuraicholai Farmer Society received a Letter of Demand, stating that the protest and media statements had damaged the name of the Gal Oya Plantations

(Pvt) Ltd., and further incited ethnic violence as defined by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and demanded Rs. 125,000,000 as compensation. Further to this, a complaint had been made by the Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd., targeting the president of the Nuraicholai Farmer Society at the District Crime Detective Bureau (DCDB). The president started to be continuously harassed through phone calls demanding that he come to the DCDB and that they had to inquire about him under the ICCPR. ADALR then made a complaint to the Human Rights Commission stating that the president was being threatened. The president then wrote to the IGP saying that he was being threatened, and finally, he went to the DCDB and had to give a statement.

Following this, the DCDB kept harassing ADALR members asking for details of the farmer leaders and members of the farmer societies, and the work of ADALR and HEO. DCDB officials visited the HEO office and took a statement from the Director about their work. A response letter has been sent to DCDB by the HEO director, mentioning the fundamental rights of community organising and the right to freedom of expression and association.

Due to the knowledge of legal procedures, and a sense of collective strength built at the community, district and national levels, the farmer societies also decided to approach the courts seeking justice. By 2022, 81 Norocholai farmers who had lost lands due to other persons being given their lands for sugarcane cultivation, had filed individual cases asking for their land rights at the Akkaraipattu Magistrates Court.

In the context of this ongoing engagement with officials, on 5th April 2023, Mr. Ahmed, with a group including Mr. P. Kairuddin, the President of ADALR-Ampara District, Mr. M.M.F. Ifthikar and several other farmers, made a field visit to collect information relating to identification and recording the location of dispossessed lands and met several farmer communities in the area. Upon ending their meeting and collection of information, the team had commenced their return, when a group of persons who identified themselves as officials of the Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd. stopped the vehicle of Mr. Ahmed. Mr. Ahmed and his team were taken to an isolated location where they were physically assaulted by approximately 25 persons for several hours, subjected to death threats and forced to strip before being filmed and threatened with public exposure if they were to make any formal complaints.

Mr. Ahmed and members of his team have lodged a complaint about this incident at the police station in Sammanthurai and relevant investigations have commenced. The assault case is ongoing in the Sammanthurai Magistrates Court.

Meanwhile, in May 2023, the Neethe farmers filed 34 cases (DCA/L/1016/2023) at the Akkaraipattu District Court asking for their land rights, or to create better conditions for sugar cane cultivation or to allow alternative cultivation, meanwhile the company should not be allowed to develop the land and compensation of 10 lakhs should be paid by the company to the farmer for income lost, as their lands have been given to other persons for sugarcane cultivation.

## 7. Conclusion

The state of Sri Lanka as a party to the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) is obliged to ensure the right to food of its citizens. In the covenant, the right to food has been defined as “the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions.”

General Comment No. 12 defines the obligations that States must fulfil to implement the right to adequate food at the national level: i) to respect existing access to adequate food requires States parties not to take any measures that result in preventing such access; ii) to protect requires measures by the State to ensure that enterprises or individuals do not deprive individuals of their access to adequate food; iii) to fulfil (facilitate) or pro-actively engage in activities intended to strengthen people's access to and utilization of resources, and means to ensure their livelihood, including food security; iv) to fulfil (provide) the right directly when an individual or group is unable, for reasons beyond their control, to enjoy the right to adequate food by the means at their disposal. This also applies to victims of natural or other disasters.<sup>107</sup>

Sri Lanka is also one of the countries which co-sponsored resolution 21/19 on the promotion of the human rights of peasants whose mandate is to negotiate, finalize and submit a draft UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas (UNDROP), which got adopted in 2018.<sup>108</sup> According to this declaration, the State is committed to protecting the food sovereignty of peasants and others working in rural areas, especially by ensuring their right to land and other natural resources.

As is clear through this research, in the case of land and livelihood rights of farmers in Ampara District, the State of Sri Lanka has failed to fulfil its commitment to its human rights obligations. Farmers’ rights to own, access, and utilize their land and to ensure their food sovereignty has been violated on many fronts.

The outgrower model of cultivation is untenable and keeps farmers in enormous precarity where they are entirely responsible for cultivating and producing without proper land and seed resources and without any assistance, all with the constant threat of losing their land. This model has led to farmers subsidising the losses and costs of the company as farmers put their own money into all additional costs and bear the risks and losses that are caused by the inefficiency of the company and the government. Farmers who have cultivated paddy for generations subsidise their losses in the forced sugarcane cultivation with paddy. Their household assets were depleted due to this loss. Their food security is non-existent as they have to buy rice and sugar during the economic crisis which would not have been the case if they continued to cultivate paddy. The value of their land has gone down, impacting their economic stability now and for future generations. All of this in effect

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<sup>107</sup> <https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-food/about-right-food-and-human-rights>

<sup>108</sup> Sri Lanka was among those countries which co-sponsored resolution 21/19 on the promotion of the human rights of peasants whose mandate is to negotiate, finalize and submit a draft UN Declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas.

has subsidised the losses of the company which in turn has not shared their profits with even the state, let alone the farmers.

In sum, by violating farmers' rights to their land, the state and the company have also violated farmers' rights to their food and a dignified livelihood. As revealed through the research, sugarcane farmers were forced to engage in unprofitable and unsustainable cultivation due to fear of losing their land. Lack of effort and investment by the state and the company to assess the suitability of land, improve the quality of planting materials and other inputs, and introduce more sustainable agriculture practices has made the cultivation unsustainable and forced farmers into debt and poverty. Much of this indebtedness is to the sugar company itself, rubbing salt on the wound so to speak.

The history of land dispossession in Ampara is also in the context of structural discrimination against minority communities along with numerous incidents of violence, the latest being in 2023 as this research was being conducted. If the Sri Lankan state is committed to reconciliation, a genuine process of resolving these issues of land dispossession must be implemented immediately. This would be a difficult process, because minority communities have lost faith by being deliberately let down again and again by state administrative, bureaucratic, and political processes.

Simultaneously, according to the annual reports of the Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd., the profits of the company have increased by 165% in 2022/23. But how much of this profit has contributed to the overall economy of the country or improved the lives and livelihoods of farmers? As per the COPE report of 2017, the government has not received any benefit for the 51% share they own and the contribution to local sugar production remains low, while Sri Lanka still largely depends on imported sugar for its domestic needs. Ethanol for liquor production remains a priority of the Gal Oya Plantations (Pvt) Ltd., and the main source of their profits.

In a situation where the country is facing a food and economic crisis, where the food security and livelihoods of local communities have been endangered, denying local farmers access to resources that can be used for food production and forcing them to engage in unprofitable cultivation against their will is irrational and unjust.

Moving beyond the threat to food and livelihood security, land issues of sugarcane farmers in the Ampara district have also resulted in increased hostility among various ethnic groups. Land that has been taken away from Muslim farmers was given away mainly to Sinhala farmers from other areas, creating concerns about efforts to change the ethnic composition of the region. This falls in a long continuum of land dispossession of minority communities in Sri Lanka and changing the ethnic composition of areas in the north and east of the island in order to tamper with electoral results from these areas. Efforts by Muslim farmers to get their own land back have been coloured as an ethnic issue and framed by the company and politicians as being against Sinhala farmers, hence creating animosity between the two communities.

Any attempt to seek justice has been met with a lack of acknowledgement, and silencing through legal, semi-legal and illegal means. Two previous attempts by sugarcane farmers to resort to fundamental rights cases have also not been successful as the Supreme Court upheld the continued

cultivation of sugarcane. The recent incident of brutal and demeaning violence comes in a long continuum of threat and intimidation by the company with the complicity of the government through means that range from blatant criminal methods to seemingly perfectly legal ones such as filing defamation cases.

Overall, this land issue in Ampara highlights several ongoing concerns in Sri Lanka ranging from victimization of the poor and ethnically marginalized to life-threatening concerns of food security and sovereignty. These issues have remained unaddressed for decades and there is no resolution in sight. With the ongoing economic crisis, in the least, it has become imperative that farmers be allowed to grow food, not just for themselves but for the country and the world in general. With impending man-made and natural disasters becoming the mainstay of human society on an earth that we have willingly destroyed for generations, the minimal effort of letting farmers do their work of feeding the world is one we must prioritize and make possible urgently.



***Focus group discussion with intellectual group***

## 8. Recommendations

1. The Government should start a process (such as an Independent Commission) to look into the historical injustice in acquiring land for sugarcane plantations in the Ampara District. This should look into the cases of land rights violations and ways of returning the land to the original owners. In cases where the land has been used by other farmers for a long period, compensation or alternative land should be provided for the original owners.
2. Farmers who receive alternative land should be provided with proper ownership of their land through permits or grants. They should have the freedom to decide the crops and type of cultivation on their land.
3. The Government, with the Sugarcane Research Institute, Agriculture Department, and other relevant government agencies, should conduct a scientific assessment of the suitability of identified land for sugarcane cultivation. Farmers should be allowed to grow paddy or any other crop in land which is not suitable for sugarcane.
4. The Company and the Government have the responsibility of providing extension services, quality planting materials and inputs, and machinery for sugarcane farmers. A pricing mechanism should be developed to enable a proper price for harvest. Government departments such as the Department of Agriculture and Agrarian Services should provide technical support for farmers to enhance their cultivation. Effective methods followed within paddy cultivation could be adapted and applied to sugarcane cultivation.
5. Farmer organisations should be strengthened to enhance their voice and decision-making powers. They should be provided the opportunity to participate in decision-making bodies led by the District Secretary. As the representative of the Government, who holds 51% of the shares of the company, the District Secretary should work closely with farmers and their organizations and should represent their voice in decision-making platforms.
6. A proper technical assessment should be done on the viability of sugarcane as a monocultural crop and the possibilities of introducing an integrated sustainable farming system. Government should invest in research and implementation of agro-ecological practices in integrated sugarcane cultivation to improve efficiency and sustainability.
7. All existing debt of farmers to the company must be cancelled to help farmers rebuild their lives and livelihood
8. Criminal prosecution of all instances of threat and intimidation of farmers must be undertaken by local law enforcement authorities and those who were behind these incidents must be brought to justice.
9. Any legal cases to intimidate and silence farmers must be withdrawn by the company, or if they are to go forward, the state must stand by the farmers in this case and do the needful in court to throw out such cases.

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**RICE RESEARCH STATION**  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SAMMANTHURAI


2017.09.04

The Secretary,  
Ampara district Akkaraipattu Neethai Zone  
Sugarcane Landowners' Association  
240, Deen's Road,  
Akkaraipattu-01.

**Request for an investigation report on our lands/allotments situated at  
Neethai Zone**

With reference to your letter dated 2017.03.29 on the above subject, I am herewith sending my investigation Report in three (3) pages.

The summary of the reports (Soil Analytical Reports at a glance) is also attached for your easy reference please.

  
Assistant Director of Agriculture Research  
Rice Research Station,  
Department of Agriculture,  
Sammanthurai.

**Y.B. IQBAL**  
Assistant Director of Agriculture (Research)  
& Office In - charge  
Rice Research Station  
Department of Agriculture  
Sammanthurai

## Investigation Report

At the written request of Ampara District Akkaraipattu Neethai Zone Sugarcane landowners' Association, I visited the Neethai Zone with the help of the Key office bearers of the Association on 02.04.2017.

They showed me the lands/ allotments belonged to the members of the association.

I observed the lands/ allotments in view of physical and biological condition and found the lands/ allotments are unique. I therefore decided to get some soil Analytical Reports for chemical condition of the soil.

As the lands/ allotments are unique in view of the physical and biological condition, I was in opinion that ten soil samples be analyzed to come to a strong decision. The soil samples were randomly and duly taken from ten allotments covering the entire area on 09.04.2017 under my direct supervision and monitoring. After taking the necessary measures, the soil samples were sent to Regional Agriculture Research & Development Centre, Aralaganwila on 26.04.2017.

Receiving the Analytical Reports from the centre. I went through the reports carefully. Thereafter, I visited the said Neethai Zone area on 28.05.2017 with the help of the land owners Association and carefully observed the area and took 70 photographs from the allotments. The photographs depict the real situation of the lands/ allotments.


I have particularly noted the following

- a. Some of the allotments had been cultivated and given up without harvesting.
- b. Some of the allotments had been harvested for first crop but given up without harvesting the Ratoons - (2<sup>nd</sup> / 3<sup>rd</sup> crops)
- c. The crops in the allotments are withering off due to lack of water.
- d. Most of the allotments seem to be in poor irrigation facility.
- e. The system of drainage meant for the allotment is not successful.
- f. Ground water should be 1.5 meter - 2.0 meter from soil surface but, the available ground water is very close to the surface.

Going through the soil - Analytical Reports I would like to point out the following.

- a. The optimum soil PH is about 6.5 but sugarcane can tolerate considerable degree of soil activity and alkalinity depending on other factors such as soil texture, potassium and organic matter. In this case, the other factors are not good enough to enable the sugarcane crops to tolerate to grow well.

1 of 3

  
Y.S. IQBAL  
Assistant Director of Agriculture (Research)  
& Office in - charge  
Rice Research Station  
Department of Agriculture  
Sammanthurai



b. In view of EC (Electric conductivity), I can say that the allotments are suitable for any cultivation. When we decide to cultivate a particular crop, we have to consider the all factors. Most of the factors are against sugarcane cultivation.


c. In view of Texture, I can say that Reddish Brown Loam with good drainage is ideal for sugarcane cultivation. The soil texture of the lands in question is not Reddish Broom Loam. They are with poor drainage system. The common soil texture of the lands is silty / silty loam. This sort of texture is not suitable for successful sugarcane cultivation.

In view of P and K, I can say that sugarcane requires high P (Phosphorus) and high K (Potassium) for root growth, tillering and shoot elongation, most of the soil analytical reports indicate that there exist low / fairly low P and K.

In view of organic matter, I can say that organic matter is a part and parcel of any fertile soil. In this case, nine out ten reports are low and the rest one is medium. As far as the organic matter is concerned these allotments / lands are not suitable for sugarcane cultivation.

Soil is a medium for plant growth. It provides nutrients, water and anchorage to the growing plants. Maintenance of proper physical, chemical and biological condition of the soil is necessary for realizing higher growth, yield and quality of sugarcane. Root growth, tillering, and shoot elongation are severely affected due to nutritional disorders thus causing poor sugarcane yield and juice quality. Sugarcane is a heavy feeder crop thus manure requirement is very high.


In brief, the lands / allotments in question are not suitable for successful sugarcane cultivation and I do not recommend sugarcane cultivation in the lands / allotments appended. However these lands are more suitable for paddy cultivation.

  
Y.B. IQBAL  
Assistant Director of Agriculture (Research  
& Office In - charge  
Rice Research Station  
Department of Agriculture  
Sammanthurai

1	N/139/06
2	N/139/13
3	N/140/20
4	N/141/07
5	N/141/16
6	N/141/24
7	N/142/12
8	N/142/16
9	N/142/19
10	N/142/21
11	N/142/22
12	N/142/25
13	N/143/16
14	N/144/07
15	N/144/08
16	N/201/30
17	N/201/47
18	N/201/49
19	N/201/50
20	N/201/51
21	N/201/52
22	N/202/05
23	N/202/12
24	N/202/16
25	N/202/17

26	N/202/19
27	N/202/22
28	N/202/30
29	N/202/31
30	N/202/40
31	N/202/43
32	N/202/44
33	N/202/45
34	N/203/04
35	N/203/07
36	N/203/12
37	N/203/18
38	N/203/22
39	N/203/23
40	N/203/25
41	N/203/26
42	N/203/27
43	N/203/28
44	N/203/29
45	N/203/30
46	N/203/33
47	N/203/36
48	N/203/38
49	N/203/44
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51	N/203/46
52	N/203/47
53	N/203/48
54	N/203/49
55	N/204/01
56	N/204/06
57	N/204/09
58	N/205/05
59	N/205/06
60	N/205/07
61	N/205/09
62	N/205/10
63	N/205/12
64	N/205/26
65	N/205/27
66	N/206/13
67	N/206/22
68	N/255/36
69	N/255/43

  
**Y.B. IQBAL**  
 Assistant Director of Agriculture (Research)  
 & Office In - charge  
 Rice Research Station  
 Department of Agriculture  
 Sammanthurai





**தமிழக அரசின் கால்நடை மற்றும் மீன்வளத்துறை**  
**காணிப்பகுதி ஆய்வு மற்றும் அபிவிருத்தி நிலையம்**



பிரதேச விவசாய ஆராய்ச்சி மற்றும் அபிவிருத்தி நிலையம்  
விவசாயத் திணைக்களம், அரலகன்வில்ல

**Regional Agriculture Research & Development Centre**  
Department of Agriculture, Aralaganwila

மேல் எண் } ARC/AW/ST/17/1  
My No. }

உமீ எண் }  
Your No. }

திகதி } 2017/05/24  
Date }

Director  
Akkaraipattu Neethai Zone Sugar  
Cane Landowners Association  
240, Dean's Road  
Akkaraipattu 01

**Soil test 10 samples from Ampara**

Reference to your letter dated 26<sup>th</sup> of April 2017 with 10 soil samples, Please find attached report for the above 10 soil samples.

Deputy Director (Research)  
Aralaganwila

**Dr. M.S. Nijamudeen**  
Deputy Director (Research)  
Regional Agriculture Research And  
Development Center  
Aralaganwila.

தொலைபேசி/ஃபாக்ஸ் } 0275 671 054  
Telephone/Fax }

தலைவர் உதவியாளர் } 0273 279 699  
Deputy Director }

மின்னஞ்சல் } rardcaralaganwila@yahoo.com  
e-mail }




පාංශු විශ්ලේෂණ වාර්තාව  
 Soil - Analytical Report  
 පාංශු රසායන අංශය  
 Soil Chemistry Division  
 ප්‍රාදේශීය කෘෂිකර්ම පර්යේෂණ හා සංවර්ධන මධ්‍යස්ථානය  
 Regional Agriculture Research & Development Centre  
 අරලගංවිල  
 Aralaganwila  
 දුරකථන අංකය - 027 5671054  
 Telephone - 0275671054

නම / Name : <u>M.H. Fareeh</u>	වගා බිම් ප්‍රමාණය / Location & Extent : <u>Akkaraipattu Meethai zame 1ha</u>
ලිපිනය / Address : ..... ..... .....	පළාත / Province : <u>Eastern</u>
	දිස්ත්‍රික්කය / District : <u>Ampara</u>

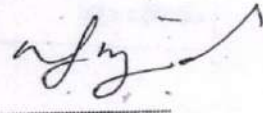
බෝගය / Crop : ..... පස් කියවී අංකය / Sample Number : <u>N/139/06</u>	වාර්තා අංකය / Report Number : ..... විද්‍යාගාර අංකය / Lab. Number : <u>AR/ST/14/02</u>
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විශ්ලේෂණ දත්ත / Test Result

පාංශු ලක්ෂණ / Soil Characteristics	අගය / Values	විවරණය / Interpretation
පී.එච්	P <sup>H</sup> (1:1 Water)	5.55 Medium acidic
විද්‍යුත් සන්නායකතාවය	EC (ds/m) - 1.5	0.041 Very Low
වයනය	Texture	Silty clay loam සිල්ට් මැටි ලොම්
පොස්පරස්	Avali. P (ppm) - Olsen	24.0 High
පොටෑෂියම්	Avali. K (ppm) - Am.Ac	107.0 Medium
ජීවකීය ද්‍රව්‍ය	Organic matter (%)	0.505 Low

  
 පාංශු විශ්ලේෂක  
 ආර්. ඩී. ඩී. ජාමුදීන්  
 ප්‍රාදේශීය පාඨාගාර (1 පංති 2)  
 අරලගංවිල

Dr. M.S. Nijamudeen  
 Deputy Director (Research)  
 Regional Agriculture Research And  
 Development Center

  
 පාංශු විද්‍යාඥ  
 Dr. M.S. Nijamudeen  
 Deputy Director (Rese...





පාංශු විශ්ලේෂණ වාර්තාව  
 Soil - Analytical Report  
 පාංශු රසායන අංශය  
 Soil Chemistry Division  
 ප්‍රාදේශීය කෘෂිකර්ම පර්යේෂණ හා සංවර්ධන මධ්‍යස්ථානය  
 Regional Agriculture Research & Development Centre  
 අරලගංවිල  
 Aralaganwila  
 දුරකථන අංකය - 027 5671054  
 Telephone - 0275671054

නම / Name : A. M. Sifani	වගා බිම් ප්‍රමාණය / Location & Extent : Akkaraipattu Neethai zone 1ha
ලිපිනය / Address : ..... .....	පළාත / Province : Eastern
	දිස්ත්‍රික්කය / District : Ampara

බෝගය / Crop : ..... පස් හියැච් අංකය / Sample Number : N114/24	වාර්තා අංකය / Report Number : ..... විද්‍යාගාර අංකය / Lab. Number : A.R.151/109
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විශ්ලේෂණ දත්ත / Test Result

පාංශු ලක්ෂණ / Soil Characteristics		අගය / Values	විවරණය / Interpretation
පී.එච්	P <sup>H</sup> (1:1 Water)	5.81	Moderately acidic
විද්‍යුත් සන්නායකතාවය	EC (ds/m) - 1.5	0.168	Low
වයනය	Texture	Silty loam	
පොස්පරස්	Avali. P (ppm) - Olsen	13.6	Fairly low
පොටෑසියම්	Avali. K (ppm) - Am.Ac	78.6	Medium
ජීවජීය ද්‍රව්‍ය	Organic matter (%)	0.758	Low

පාංශු විශ්ලේෂක

පාංශු විද්‍යාඥ

Dr. M.S. Nijamudeen  
 Deputy Director (Research)



පාංශු විශ්ලේෂණ වාර්තාව  
 Soil - Analytical Report  
 පාංශු රසායන අංශය  
 Soil Chemistry Division  
 ප්‍රාදේශීය කෘෂිකර්ම පර්යේෂණ හා සංවර්ධන මධ්‍යස්ථානය  
 Regional Agriculture Research & Development Centre  
 අරලගංවිල  
 Aralaganwila  
 දුරකථන අංකය - 027 5671054  
 Telephone - 0275671054


නම / Name :  
 ..... M. S. M. Shigam .....  
 ලිපිනය / Address :  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....


වගා වීම් ප්‍රමාණය / Location & Extent :  
 Akkaripattu Nethal zone 1 ha .....  
 පළාත / Province :  
 Eastern .....  
 දිස්ත්‍රික්කය / District :  
 Ampara .....

බෝගය / Crop : ..... වාර්තා අංකය / Report Number : .....  
 පස් නියැදි අංකය / Sample Number : N/2226/21 විද්‍යාගාර අංකය / Lab. Number : AR/ST/17/10

**විශ්ලේෂණ දත්ත / Test Result**

පාංශු ලක්ෂණ / Soil Characteristics		අගය / Values	විවරණය / Interpretation
පී.එච්	P <sup>H</sup> (1:1 Water)	5.95	Moderately acidic
විද්‍යුත් සන්නායකතාවය	EC (ds/m) - 1.5	0.148	very low
වර්ෂකය	Texture	Silty loam	-
පොස්පරස්	Avali. P (ppm) - Olsen	14.7	Medium
පොටෑසියම්	Avali. K (ppm) - Am.Ac	86.5	Medium
ජීවකර්ම ද්‍රව්‍ය	Organic matter (%)	0.980	Low

  
 පාංශු විශ්ලේෂක

  
 පාංශු විද්‍යාඥ  
**Dr. M.S. Nijamudeen**  
 Deputy Director (Research)  
 Regional Agriculture Research And





පාංශු විශ්ලේෂණ වාර්තාව  
 Soil - Analytical Report  
 පාංශු රසායන අංශය  
 Soil Chemistry Division  
 ප්‍රාදේශීය කෘෂිකර්ම පර්යේෂණ හා සංවර්ධන මධ්‍යස්ථානය  
 Regional Agriculture Research & Development Centre  
 අරලගංවිල  
 Aralaganwila  
 දුරකථන අංකය - 027 5671054  
 Telephone - 0275671054

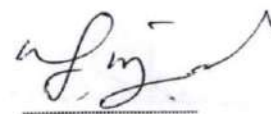
නම / Name : ..... <u>B. Nirfana</u> ..... ලිපිනය / Address : ..... ..... .....	වගා බිම් ප්‍රමාණය / Location & Extent : ..... <u>Akkaraipattu Neethai zone 1ha</u> ..... පළාත / Province : ..... <u>Eastern</u> ..... දිස්ත්‍රික්කය / District : ..... <u>Ampara</u> .....
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බෝගය / Crop : ..... පස් නිශ්චිත අංකය / Sample Number : <u>N/202/31</u>	වාර්තා අංකය / Report Number : ..... විද්‍යාගාර අංකය / Lab. Number : <u>ARIST/17/01</u>
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**විශ්ලේෂණ දත්ත / Test Result**

පාංශු ලක්ෂණ / Soil Characteristics		අගය / Values	විවරණය / Interpretation
පී.එච්	pH (1:1 Water)	6.46	Slightly acidic
විද්‍යුත් සන්නායකතාවය	EC (ds/m) - 1.5	0.198	v. Low
වයනය	Texture	Silty loam නිල්ලා ලොම්	-
පොස්පරස්	Avali. P (ppm) - Olsen	17.0	Medium
පොටෑසියම්	Avali. K (ppm) - Am.Ac	48.5	Low
ජීවකාබනික ද්‍රව්‍ය	Organic matter (%)	0.410	Low

  
 පාංශු විශ්ලේෂක

  
 පාංශු විද්‍යාඥ  
**Dr. M.S. Nijamudeen**  
 Deputy Director (Research)  
 Regional Agriculture Research & Development Centre



පාංශු විශ්ලේෂණ වාර්තාව  
 Soil - Analytical Report  
 පාංශු රසායන අංශය  
 Soil Chemistry Division  
 ප්‍රාදේශීය කෘෂිකර්ම පර්යේෂණ හා සංවර්ධන මධ්‍යස්ථානය  
 Regional Agriculture Research & Development Centre  
 අරලගංවිල  
 Aralaganwila  
 දුරකථන අංකය - 027 5671054  
 Telephone - 0275671054

නම / Name :  
 A. H. Siyamudeen  
 ලිපිනය / Address :  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

වගා බිම් ප්‍රමාණය / Location & Extent :  
 Akkarapattu Neethai zone 1ba  
 පළාත / Province :  
 Eastern  
 දිස්ත්‍රික්කය / District :  
 Ampara


බෝගය / Crop : ..... වාර්තා අංකය / Report Number : .....  
 පස් නියැදි අංකය / Sample Number : N/205/05 විද්‍යාගාර අංකය / Lab. Number : AR/1st/17/03

විශ්ලේෂණ දත්ත / Test Result

පාංශු ලක්ෂණ / Soil Characteristics	අගය / Values	විවරණය / Interpretation
පී.එච්	P <sup>H</sup> (1:1 Water)	6.01 Moderately acidic
විද්‍යුත් සන්නායකතාවය	EC (ds/m) - 1.5	0.041 Very Low.
වයනය	Texture	Silty loam ඔලිව් පොට් -
පොස්පරස්	Avali. P (ppm) - Olsen	10.2 Fairly Low.
පොටෑසියම්	Avali. K (ppm) - Am.Ac	61.6 Medium.
ජෛවීය ද්‍රව්‍ය	Organic matter (%)	0.473 Low.

  
 පාංශු විශ්ලේෂක

ඊ.ඩී. ඩී. පාංශු  
 පර්යේෂණ අධ්‍යක්ෂ (1 වන වර්ගය)  
 පාංශු විද්‍යා අංශය  
 ප්‍රාදේශීය කෘෂිකර්ම මධ්‍යස්ථානය

  
 පාංශු විද්‍යාඥ

Dr. M.S. Nijamudeen  
 Deputy Director (Research)  
 Regional Agriculture Research And  
 Development Center






පාංශු විශ්ලේෂණ වාර්තාව  
 Soil - Analytical Report  
 පාංශු රසායන අංශය  
 Soil Chemistry Division  
 ප්‍රාදේශීය කෘෂිකර්ම පර්යේෂණ හා සංවර්ධන මධ්‍යස්ථානය  
 Regional Agriculture Research & Development Centre  
 අරලගංවිල  
 Aralaganwila  
 දුරකථන අංකය - 027 5671054  
 Telephone - 0275671054

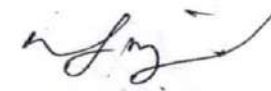
නම / Name : M. A. Kaneeza ලිපිනය / Address : ..... ..... .....	වගා බිම් ප්‍රමාණය / Location & Extent : Akkaraipattu Neethayi zone 1ha පළාත / Province : Eastern දිස්ත්‍රික්කය / District : Ampara
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බෝගය / Crop : ..... සේ නියැලී අංකය / Sample Number : N/203/18	වාර්තා අංකය / Report Number : ..... විද්‍යාගාර අංකය / Lab. Number : AR1ST17/04
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විශ්ලේෂණ දත්ත / Test Result

පාංශු ලාක්ෂණ / Soil Characteristics	අගය / Values	විවරණය / Interpretation
පී.එච්	P <sup>H</sup> (1:1 Water)	7.78
විද්‍යුත් සන්නායකතාවය	EC (ds/m) - 1.5	0.031
වයනය	Texture	Silty loam කළුරු කළුරු
පොස්පරස්	Avali. P (ppm) - Olsen	11.37
පොටෑසියම්	Avali. K (ppm) - Am.Ac	65.0
ජීවකාරක ද්‍රව්‍ය	Organic matter (%)	0.695

  
 පාංශු විශ්ලේෂක  
 ඊ.ඒ.පී. ජයරත්න  
 පර්යේෂණ සහකාර (1 පන්තිය)  
 පාංශු විද්‍යා අංශය  
 ප්‍රාදේශීය කෘෂිකර්ම පර්යේෂණ හා

  
 පාංශු විද්‍යාඥ  
**Dr. M.S. Nijamudeen**  
 Deputy Director (Research),  
 Regional Agriculture Research And



පාංශු විශ්ලේෂණ වාර්තාව  
 Soil - Analytical Report  
 පාංශු රසායන අංශය  
 Soil Chemistry Division  
 ප්‍රාදේශීය කෘෂිකර්ම පර්යේෂණ හා සංවර්ධන මධ්‍යස්ථානය  
 Regional Agriculture Research & Development Centre  
 අරලගංවිල  
 Aralaganwila  
 දුරකථන අංකය - 027 5671054  
 Telephone - 0275671054

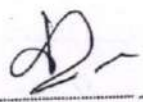
නම / Name :  
 S. L. Aboudeer  
 ලිපිනය / Address :  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

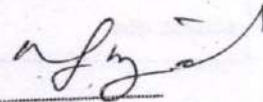
වගා බිම් ප්‍රමාණය / Location & Extent :  
 Akkaraipattu Neuthai zone 1ha  
 පළාත / Province :  
 Eastern  
 දිස්ත්‍රික්කය / District :  
 Amparae

බෝගය / Crop : ..... වාර්තා අංකය / Report Number : .....  
 පත් තියුළු අංකය / Sample Number : N/142/19 විද්‍යාගාර අංකය / Lab. Number : AR1ST/17/05

විශ්ලේෂණ දත්ත / Test Result

පාංශු ලක්ෂණ / Soil Characteristics	අගය / Values	විවරණය / Interpretation
පී.එච්	P <sup>H</sup> (1:1 Water)	5.99
විද්‍යුත් සන්නායකතාවය	EC (ds/m) - 1.5	0.120
වයනය	Texture	Silty loam සිලිටි ලොම්
පොස්පරස්	Avali. P (ppm) - Olsen	11.2
පොටෑෂියම්	Avali. K (ppm) - Am.Ac	64.0
ජීවජීය ද්‍රව්‍ය	Organic matter (%)	0.980
		Moderrately acidic Very low. - Fairly low. Fairly low Low.

  
 පාංශු විශ්ලේෂක  
 ජී. ඩී. ඩී. එස්. ආබුදේර්  
 පර්යේෂණ සහකාර (1 පංතිය)  
 පාංශු විද්‍යා අංශය  
 ප්‍රාදේශීය කෘෂිකර්ම පර්යේෂණ හා  
 සංවර්ධන මධ්‍යස්ථානය  
 අරලගංවිල

  
 පාංශු විද්‍යාඥ  
 Dr. M.S. Nijamudeen  
 Deputy Director (Research)  
 Regional Agriculture Research And  
 Development Center  
 Aralaganwila.





පාංශු විශ්ලේෂණ වාර්තාව  
 Soil - Analytical Report  
 පාංශු රසායන අංශය  
 Soil Chemistry Division  
 ප්‍රාදේශීය කෘෂිකර්ම පර්යේෂණ හා සංවර්ධන මධ්‍යස්ථානය  
 Regional Agriculture Research & Development Centre  
 අරලගොවිල  
 Aralaganwila  
 දුරකථන අංකය - 027 5671054  
 Telephone - 0275671054


නම / Name :  
 M. I. Seyad Mohamed  
 ලිපිනය / Address :  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

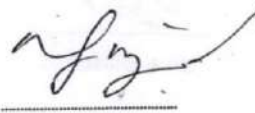
වගා බිම් ප්‍රමාණය / Location & Extent :  
 Akkaripattu Neethai zone 1/1a  
 පළාත / Province :  
 Eastern  
 දිස්ත්‍රික්කය / District :  
 Ampara

බෝගය / Crop : ..... වාර්තා අංකය / Report Number : .....  
 පත් තියළි අංකය / Sample Number : N/2004/06 විද්‍යාගාර අංකය / Lab. Number : ARIST/17/06

**විශ්ලේෂණ දත්ත / Test Result**

පාංශු ලක්ෂණ / Soil Characteristics		අගය / Values	විවරණය / Interpretation
පී.එච්	P <sup>H</sup> (1:1 Water)	6.52	Slightly acidic
විද්‍යුත් සන්නායකතාවය	EC (ds/m) - 1.5	0.205	Low
වයනය	Texture	Silty loam සිල්ට් ලෝම	-
පොස්පරස්	Avali. P (ppm) - Olsen	10.1	Fairly low
පොටෑෂියම්	Avali. K (ppm) - Am.Ac	43.0	Low
ජෛවීය ද්‍රව්‍ය	Organic matter (%)	0.442	Low

  
 පාංශු විශ්ලේෂක  
 ජී. ඩී. ඩී. ජයරත්න  
 පර්යේෂණ සහකාර (I පංතිය)  
 පාංශු විද්‍යා අංශය

  
 පාංශු විද්‍යාඥ  
**Dr. M.S. Nijamudeen**  
 Deputy Director (Research)  
 Regional Agriculture Research & Development Centre



පාංශු විශ්ලේෂණ වාර්තාව  
 Soil - Analytical Report  
 පාංශු රසායන අංශය  
 Soil Chemistry Division  
 ප්‍රාදේශීය කෘෂිකර්ම පර්යේෂණ හා සංවර්ධන මධ්‍යස්ථානය  
 Regional Agriculture Research & Development Centre  
 අරලගංවිල  
 Aralaganwila  
 දුරකථන අංකය - 027 5671054  
 Telephone - 0275671054

නම / Name :  
 M. A. Samsudeen  
 ලිපිනය / Address :  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

වගා බිම් ප්‍රමාණය / Location & Extent :  
 Akkaripattu Necthai zone 1 ha  
 පළාත / Province :  
 Eastern  
 දිස්ත්‍රික්කය / District :  
 Ampara


බෝගය / Crop : ..... වාර්තා අංකය / Report Number : .....  
 පත් කියැවූ අංකය / Sample Number : N/201/52 ව්‍යාපාර අංකය / Lab. Number : AR/ST/17/07

**විශ්ලේෂණ දත්ත / Test Result**

පාංශු ලක්ෂණ / Soil Characteristics	අගය / Values	විචරණය / Interpretation	
පී.එච්	P <sup>H</sup> (1:1 Water)	5.4	Medium acidic.
විද්‍යුත් සන්නායකතාවය	EC (ds/m) - 1.5	0.114	very low.
වයනය	Texture	Silty. සිලිටි.	-
පොස්පරස්	Avali. P (ppm) - Olsen	24.46	High.
පොටෑසියම්	Avali. K (ppm) - Am.Ac	71.4	Fairly low.
ජීවජීය ද්‍රව්‍ය	Organic matter (%)	0.948.	Low.

  
 පාංශු විශ්ලේෂක

එම්. ඩී. ඩී. ජයරත්න

  
 පාංශු විද්‍යාඥ

Dr. M.S. Niamudeen





පාංශු විශ්ලේෂණ වාර්තාව  
 Soil - Analytical Report  
 පාංශු රසායන අංශය  
 Soil Chemistry Division  
 ප්‍රාදේශීය කෘෂිකර්ම පර්යේෂණ හා සංවර්ධන මධ්‍යස්ථානය  
 Regional Agriculture Research & Development Centre  
 අරලගංවිල  
 Aralaganwila  
 දුරකථන අංකය - 027 5671054  
 Telephone - 0275671054

නම / Name :  
 .....  
 ලිපිනය / Address :  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

වගා බිම් ප්‍රමාණය / Location & Extent :  
 .....  
 පළාත / Province :  
 .....  
 දිස්ත්‍රික්කය / District :  
 .....

බෝගය / Crop : ..... වාර්තා අංකය / Report Number : .....  
 පස් හිසදී අංකය / Sample Number : N/144/07 විද්‍යාගාර අංකය / Lab. Number : AR/ST/17/08

**විශ්ලේෂණ දත්ත / Test Result**

පාංශු ලක්ෂණ / Soil Characteristics		අගය / Values	විවරණය / Interpretation
පී.එච්	P <sup>H</sup> (1:1 Water)	6.70	Medium acidic
විද්‍යුත් සන්නායකතාවය	EC (ds/m) - 1.5	0.119	Very low
වයනය	Texture	Silty සිලිටි.	-
පොස්පරස්	Avali. P (ppm) - Olsen	18.8	Medium.
පොටෑෂියම්	Avali. K (ppm) - Am.Ac	49.8	Low.
ජීවජීය ද්‍රව්‍ය	Organic matter (%)	1.106.	Medium.

*Dr.*

පාංශු විශ්ලේෂක

ආර්. ඩී. ජයරත්න  
 Deputy Director (Research)

*[Signature]*

පාංශු විද්‍යාඥ

**Dr. M.S. Nijamudeen**  
 Deputy Director (Research)



### Soil Analytical Report at a Glance

Allotment	PH	EC	Texture	P	K	Organic matter
1 N/202/31	6.46 Slightly Acidic	0.198 very low	Silty Loam	17.0 Medium	48.5 Low	0.410 Low
2 N/139/06	5.5 Medium Acidic	0.041 very low	Silty Clay Loam	24.0 High	107 Medium	0.505 Low
3 N/205/05	6.01 Moderately Acidic	0.041 very low	Silty Loam	10.2 Fairly Low	61.6 Medium	0.473 Low
4 N/203/18	7.78 Slightly Basic	0.031 very low	Silty Loam	11.37 Fairly Low	65.0 Medium	0.695 Low
5 N/148/19	5.99 Moderately Acidic	0.12 very low	Silty Loam	11.2 Fairly Low	64.0 Fairly Low	0.98 Low
5 N/204/06	6.52 Slightly Acidic	0.205 low	Silty Loam	10.1 Fairly Low	43.0 Low	0.442 Low
7 N/201/52	5.4 Medium Acidic	0.114 very low	Silty	24.46 High	71.4 Fairly Low	0.948 Low
3 N/144/07	6.7 Medium Acidic	0.119 very low	Silty	18.8 Medium	49.8 Low	1.106 Medium
3 N/141/24	5.81 Moderately Acidic	0.168 low	Silty Loam	13.6 Fairly Low	78.6 Medium	0.758 Low
0 N/206/21	5.95 Moderately Acidic	0.148 very low	Silty Loam	14.7 Medium	86.5 Medium	0.98 Low

**Y.B. IQBAL**  
 Director of Agriculture (Research)  
 & Office in - charge  
 Rice Research Station  
 Department of Agriculture  
 Government of Punjab

## 37. Ambalatharu Kandam

<b>Name of the Land</b>	Ambalatharu Kandam
<b>Location of the Land</b>	Village: Damana, DS Division: Damana/ Akkaraipatru Judicial Administrative Zone: Ampara/Akkaraipatru, District: Ampara (These lands are located within the limits of Akkaraipatru DS division yet Damana Divisional Secretariat claims that the lands are located within its limits)
<b>Nature of the Land</b>	Paddy lands cultivable for two seasons
<b>Extent of the Land</b>	144 acres
<b>Affected people</b>	48 Farming families and 192 family members
<b>Issues caused by</b>	Galoya Development Project and state sponsored illegal land occupiers

### Identification of the lands:

The lands are located in Ambal Oya within the DS division of Damana in Ampara district. The land owners had long maintained a mosque called Ambalatharu mosque and prayed there. The mosque functions even now.

### Brief summary of the land issue:

The above mentioned fertile lands with irrigation facilities had been developed by the land owners investing their physical and economic resources in 1932. The land owners had cultivated two seasons in a year and also been engaged in animal husbandry. Subsequently the owners had been granted land permits to their lands under GODB and LOD in 1937.<sup>(1)</sup>

The lands had been cultivated using the water from Ambalam Oya tank. In 1965, outsiders representing the majority community had been brought by the government for sugarcane cultivation and 18th and 19th colonies (or settlements) had been set up. The outsiders had settled in these colonies by force.

The land owners had complained to the police station and Divisional Secretariat about the issue. As the administration of the land had come under the purview of Damana DS division, the land owners had not been able to solve the land issue. Since the newly settled settlers had used violence to chase away the legal land owners they could not enter their lands.

The land owners had complained to the then Minister M.H.Mohamed about the land issue and as a result of his effort the cabinet agreed on 19.02.1985 to grant 2.5 acres of alternate sugarcane land to each of the 277 farmers. But 48 farmers who had not liked to cultivate sugarcane in the alternate lands refused to accept the land and demanded that they be given paddy lands to cultivate paddy as they were familiar with paddy cultivation. They still continue with their demand.

The Assistant Government Agent of Damana had sent a letter on 1985.10.15 to the landless farmers about giving lands to them for the lands taken from them for colonies 18 and 19.<sup>(02)</sup> The then Minister of Land and Mahaweli Development Gamini Dissanayake had sent a letter to M.H.Mohamed on 1986.12.10 informing him the cabinet decision taken on 1985.02.19 to give alternate sugarcane lands to the 277 farmers who had lost their lands.<sup>(03)</sup> 1992.07.20 The Divisional Secretary and Additional Government Agent of Akkaraipatru had sent a research report to the Assistant Commissioner of Land North and East provinces and stated in the report that the farmers had been affected by the illegal settlement of Sinhalese in 1965 and that the 84 farmers had not been given alternate lands and being neglected and that as the lands confiscated for sugarcane cultivation had been unsuitable for sugarcane cultivation that land could be used to give alternate lands.<sup>(04)</sup> The Government Agent of Ampara had sent letters to all the Divisional Secretaries of the district on 1995.7.20 and informed them that as alternate lands had not been given for the lands taken for the sugar corporation in 1968 those lands could be used for alternate lands and requested the details of the farmers who had lost their lands as there had been complaints by those who had lost their lands.<sup>(05)</sup> The letter sent by the Divisional Secretary of Akkaraipatru to the GS of Ambalatharu on 2001.9.17 had been copied to the Government Agent. In that letter the name list of the 48 farmers who had lost their lands and not been given alternate lands was certified.<sup>(06)</sup> The Legal Aids Commission had sent a letter to the Divisional Secretary of Akkaraipatru on 2006.9.18.<sup>(07)</sup> The Divisional Secretary had sent a reply to that letter on 2006.9.25. In that letter the Secretary mentioned that although alternate lands were available to distribute, the issue regarding whether the lands come under the judicial administrative zone of Damana or Akkaraipatru was continuing and as a result the lands could not be distributed and that most of these lands had been distributed to other persons by the Divisional Secretary of Damana.<sup>(08)</sup>

### **The Details of the documents of the land:**

The files containing the photo copies of the documents submitted to the HEO by the 44 land owners out of the 48 land owners relevant to their land issue have been numbered from HEO/LR/DMN - A/01 to HEO/LR/DMN-A/44 and kept in the archives of HEO.

- 1) True copies of the land permits granted under GODB and LDO
- 2) True copy of the letter sent by the GA of Damana on 1985.10.15.
- 3) True copy of the cabinet decision taken on 1985.02.19.
- 4) True copy of the research report sent by the Assistant Commissioner of Land on 1992.07.20
- 5) True copy of the letter sent by the GA of Ampara on 1995.07.20
- 6) True copy of the letter sent by the Divisional Secretary of Akkaraipatru on 2001.09.17.
- 7) True copy of the letter sent by the Legal Aid Commission on 2006.09.18
- 8) True copy of the letter sent by the Divisional Secretary of Akkaraipatru on 2006.9.25 with the report on the land allocation to different persons.



LR-11

201  
4/1/57

**GAL OYA DEVELOPMENT BOARD.**

(Act No. 51 of 1949.)

Permit No. 86/1882

Temporary Permit to occupy Crown Land for the purpose of  
**MANAWARI PADDY CULTIVATION.**

M. M. Chandra Mohanlal

A. P. Patil

(hereinafter

of ..... referred to as the permit-holder) is hereby permitted to occupy all that portion of Crown Land called  
Empalame Gal Oya (hereinafter referred to as the land),  
situated in the Village of ..... in the Undeveloped Area  
under the control of the Gal Oya Development Board and bounded as follows :-

North :  
South :  
East :  
West :

and containing in extent about ..... acres ..... rods and  
perches (A. 3 R. --- P. ---) subject to the provisions

of the Crown Lands Ordinance No. 8 of 1947, and to the following conditions, namely :-

1. This permit shall expire on 31st day of March 1959.
2. The permit-holder shall pay a rent of Rs. 50 per acre in advance to the Gal Oya Development Board.
3. The permit-holder shall pay all dues whatsoever payable in respect of the land and of all improvements thereon.
4. This permit may be terminated at anytime by the Gal Oya Development Board or any officer acting under its orders on one calendar month's notice in writing being served on the permit-holder personally or by post under registered cover addressed to him/her to his/her last known or usual place of abode or affixed in a conspicuous position on the land.



M.M.F.

5. This permit is personal to the permit-holder.
6. The permit-holder shall not sublet, assign, mortgage or otherwise dispose of or deal with his interest in the land or any portion thereof.
7. The permit-holder shall not erect any permanent or semi-permanent buildings or make any permanent plantation on the land except with the consent of the Gal Oya Development Board previously obtained in writing.
8. The permit-holder shall not fell or in any way damage, or allow to be felled or in any way damaged, any trees growing on the land, except with the consent of the Gal Oya Development Board previously obtained in writing.
9. The permit-holder shall at his own expense define and keep in good order all the Crown and other land marks and the boundaries of the land.
10. On the expiry or cancellation of the permit, the permit-holder shall deliver quiet possession of the land to the Gal Oya Development Board or any person acting under its orders. Such person may on such expiry or cancellation enter upon the land and take possession thereof on behalf of the Gal Oya Development Board.
11. The permit-holder shall not have or make any claim for compensation for improvements effected or expenses incurred, or for damages, or on any other account whatsoever.
12. The permit-holder shall not have or acquire any claim to a preferential sale or lease of the land by reason of this permit.

Issued on the 3rd day of November 1958.

*Ch. J. J. J.*  
Secretary Gal Oya Development Board.

Accepted on the above conditions by the abovementioned permit-holder.

Interpreted by.....

.....  
Signature of the permit-holder.







களை  
 சேர்ந்த முயோகவகப்பாயசசல வ... சசலுரித்து  
 களை சகலதம் ..

சு... க்கள

திரு. சி. அனிலாசனம்  
 ருயல.

சு... க்கள

சு... க்கள

ம. ம. சி. சி. சி.

திரு. சி. அனிலாசனம்

திரு. சி. அனிலாசனம்  
 ருயல.

சு... க்கள

திரு. சி. அனிலாசனம்  
 ருயல.

திரு. சி. அனிலாசனம்

சு... க்கள

பிரசித்த நோத்தாரிஸ் இரெட்ணம் செல்லத்துரை

ஆவிய நான் மேற்போந்த சாதனத்தை...

1. மது குடிப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக உடையது...  
 2. முகம்மது குடிப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக உடையது...  
 3. முகம்மது குடிப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக உடையது...  
 4. முகம்மது குடிப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக உடையது...  
 5. முகம்மது குடிப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக உடையது...  
 6. முகம்மது குடிப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக உடையது...  
 7. முகம்மது குடிப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக உடையது...  
 8. முகம்மது குடிப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக உடையது...  
 9. முகம்மது குடிப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக உடையது...  
 10. முகம்மது குடிப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக உடையது...

இதன் திறத்தாரை... அறியே நென்றும்

சாட்சிக்காரர் தங்களுக்கு... தெரியுமென வெளிப்படுத்தினார்களென்றும்...

மவர்களொருவருக்கொருவர் முன்பாகவும் சமயத்திலொப்பமிட்டார்களென்றும் இதன்...

இவை முன்பு பிரதிபலிப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக உடையது...  
 1. முகம்மது குடிப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக உடையது...  
 2. முகம்மது குடிப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக உடையது...  
 3. முகம்மது குடிப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக உடையது...  
 4. முகம்மது குடிப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக உடையது...  
 5. முகம்மது குடிப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக உடையது...  
 6. முகம்மது குடிப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக உடையது...  
 7. முகம்மது குடிப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக உடையது...  
 8. முகம்மது குடிப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக உடையது...  
 9. முகம்மது குடிப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக உடையது...  
 10. முகம்மது குடிப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக உடையது...

உறுதிப்படுத்தியத்தாட்சிப்படுகிறேன்  
 1969ம்... மாகி மீட்டுத் திகதி.

R. Sellathurai  
 Notary Public.



பிரசித்த நோத்தாரிஸ்









3. අර පත්‍රය දරන්නා ඉඩමේ පදිංචිවීම, අවසරපත්‍රය දෙනු ලබන දිනයේ දී ඉඩම හරහා පවතින යම් මාර්ග අයිතියකට හෝ වෙනත් රාවභාවයකට යටත් වන්නේය.

3. අනුමැතිපත්තියට භාජනය කළ පත්‍රයකින් කාණ්ඩයක් ලෙසට පවතින ඉඩමකට මෙහි පවතින යම් මාර්ග අයිතියකට හෝ වෙනත් රාවභාවයකට යටත් වන්නේය.

3. The permit-holder's occupation of the land is subject to any right of way or other servitude existing over the land on the date of this permit.

4. මෙම ඉඩමේ බෙදා වෙන්කළ ඉඩම් කොටසක් සඳහා අනුප්‍රාප්තිකයෙකු වශයෙන් අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නා විසින් කිසිම තැනැත්තෙකු නම් කරනු නොලැබිය යුතුය. මෙහි සඳහන් කර ඇති පරිදි බෙදා වෙන්කළ හැකි ඉඩම් කොටසට වඩා අඩු ප්‍රමාණයකින් යුත් බෙදා වෙන් කළ ඉඩම් කොටසක් සඳහා, එනම් උඩ බිම් හෙක්ටයාර්/අක්කර..... වාරිමාර්ග පහසුකම් සහිත ඉඩම් හෙක්ටයාර්/අක්කර .....ට වඩා අඩු ප්‍රමාණයක් සඳහා අනුප්‍රාප්තිකයකු වශයෙන් අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නා විසින් කිසිම තැනැත්තෙකු නම් කරනු නොලැබිය යුතුය.

4. අනුමැතිපත්තියට භාජනය කළ පත්‍රයකින් කාණ්ඩයක් ලෙසට පවතින ඉඩමකට මෙහි පවතින යම් මාර්ග අයිතියකට හෝ වෙනත් රාවභාවයකට යටත් වන්නේය.

4. The permit-holder shall not nominate any person as successor to a divided portion of the land\*. The permit-holder shall not nominate any person as successor to a divided portion of the land less in extent than the unit of sub-division specified herein namely .....hectares/acres highland.....hectares/acres irrigated land.

5. බෙදා වෙන් කරන ලද ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණයක් සඳහා නම් කළ අනුප්‍රාප්තිකයෙකු වශයෙන් කිසිම තැනැත්තෙක් අනුප්‍රාප්ත නොවිය යුතුය. ඉහත 4 වන කොන්දේසියෙහි සඳහන් නියමිත අවම ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණයකට වඩා අඩුවෙන් බෙදා වෙන් කළ ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණයක් සඳහා නම් කළ අනුප්‍රාප්තිකයකු වශයෙන් කිසිම තැනැත්තෙක් අනුප්‍රාප්ත නොවිය යුතුය.

5. බෙදා වෙන් කරන ලද ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණයක් සඳහා නම් කළ අනුප්‍රාප්තිකයෙකු වශයෙන් කිසිම තැනැත්තෙක් අනුප්‍රාප්ත නොවිය යුතුය.

5. No person shall succeed as nominated successor to a divided portion of the land\*. No person shall succeed as nominated successor to a divided portion of the land less in extent than the unit of sub-division specified in condition 4.

6. මෙම ඉඩමේ බෙදා වෙන් නොකළ ඉඩම් කොටසක් සඳහා අනුප්‍රාප්තිකයෙකු වශයෙන් අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නා විසින් කිසිම තැනැත්තෙකු නම් කරනු නොලැබිය යුතුය. මෙහි සඳහන් කර ඇති පරිදි අවම භාගයකට වඩා අඩු නොවෙද ඉඩම් කොටසක් සඳහා එනම් .....ට අඩු ප්‍රමාණයක් සඳහා අනුප්‍රාප්තිකයෙකු වශයෙන් අවසරපත්‍රය දරන්නා විසින් කිසිම තැනැත්තෙකු නම් කරනු නොලැබිය යුතුය.

6. මෙම ඉඩමේ බෙදා වෙන් නොකළ ඉඩම් කොටසක් සඳහා අනුප්‍රාප්තිකයෙකු වශයෙන් අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නා විසින් කිසිම තැනැත්තෙකු නම් කරනු නොලැබිය යුතුය.

6. The permit-holder shall not nominate any person as successor to an undivided share of the land-less than the minimum fraction specified herein namely.

7. මෙම ඉඩමේ බෙදා වෙන් නොකළ ඉඩම් කොටසක් සඳහා අනුප්‍රාප්තිකයෙකු වශයෙන් කිසිම තැනැත්තෙක් අනුප්‍රාප්ත නොවිය යුතුය. 6 වෙනි කොන්දේසියෙහි සඳහන් නියමිත අවම භාගයකට වඩා අඩු ප්‍රමාණයක නොවෙද ඉඩම් කොටසක් සඳහා අනුප්‍රාප්තිකයෙකු වශයෙන් කිසිම තැනැත්තෙක් අනුප්‍රාප්ත නොවිය යුතුය.

7. කාණ්ඩයක් ලෙසට පවතින ඉඩමකට මෙහි පවතින යම් මාර්ග අයිතියකට හෝ වෙනත් රාවභාවයකට යටත් වන්නේය.

7. No person shall succeed as nominated successor to an undivided share of the land/\* No person shall succeed as nominated successor to an undivided share of the land less than the minimum fraction specified in Condition 6.

8. දියාපතිවරයා සැමිමකට පත්වන පරිදි අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නා විසින් ඉඩම වගකීම වෙනත් වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම කළ යුතුය. දියාපති විසින් නියම කරනු ලබන ගස් සහ වෙනත් ශාක වගා කළ යුතුය.

8. දියාපතිවරයා සැමිමකට පත්වන පරිදි අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නා විසින් ඉඩම වගකීම වෙනත් වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම කළ යුතුය.

8. The permit-holder shall cultivate the land and effect other improvements to the satisfaction of the Government Agent. He shall plant trees and other crops as specified by the Government Agent.

ONLY FOR SUGER CANE CULTIVATION

9. ඉඩමේ මතුපිට පස සෝදාගැනීම, වැඩිකිලියක් සහ ඉඩම් වගා කිරීම සඳහා අනුකූලව කටයුතු කිරීම අවශ්‍යයි. දියාපතිවරයා සැමිමකට පත්වන පරිදි එවැනි කටයුතු කළ යුතුය.

9. If the Government Agent considers that any works are necessary in order to prevent surface erosion of the soil the permit holder shall at his own expenses carry out such works to the satisfaction of the Government Agent.

10. ඉඩම් මායිම් දක්වන රජයේ ඉඩම් මායිම් ගල් අවසරපත්‍ර දරන්නා විසින් කමන්ගේ වියදමෙන් හොඳ තත්වයෙන් පවත්වා ගෙන යා යුතුය.

10. The permit-holder shall keep at his own expense the State land-marks which define the boundaries of the land in good repair.

11. වාස කිරීමට නිවසක්, වැඩකිලියක් සහ ඉඩම් වගා කිරීම සඳහා අනුකූලව වන වෙනත් ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් හැර, වෙනත් කිසිම ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් අවසරපත්‍ර දරන්නා විසින් දියාපතිවරයාගේ පූර්ව ලිඛිත අනුමැතිය නොමැතිව මෙම ඉඩමෙහි ඉදි නොකළ යුතුය.

11. The permit-holder shall not erect on thol and any building other than a dwelling house latrine and any other building incidental to the cultivation of the land.

11. The permit-holder shall not erect on thol and any building other than a dwelling house latrine and any other building incidental to the cultivation of the land.



12. අවසරපತ್ರයේ උපදේශනයේ දක්වා ඇති සියලු කොන්දේසි හා ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන ආදායනෙන් 19 වන වගන්තියේ (4) වන වගන්තියේ දක්වා ඇති නියමයන් පරිපූර්ණ කිරීමෙන් පසුව ඉඩම වෙනුවෙන් ප්‍රදානපත්‍රයක් ලැබීමට අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නා සුදුසුකම් ලබන්නේය.

12. අනුමැතිපිටි භෞතිකරූපවාරී, අනුමැතිපිටි පිටුපස ඇඳවන සියලු කොන්දේසි හා ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන ආදායනෙන් 19 වන වගන්තියේ (4) වන වගන්තියේ දක්වා ඇති නියමයන් පරිපූර්ණ කිරීමෙන් පසුව ඉඩම වෙනුවෙන් ප්‍රදානපත්‍රයක් ලැබීමට අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නා සුදුසුකම් ලබන්නේය.

12. The permit holder shall on his compliance with all the conditions set out in the Schedule to the permit and the requirements set out in subsection (4) of section 19 of the Land Development Ordinance, become eligible to receive a grant in respect of the land.

13. අවසරපත්‍රය දරන්නා විසින් ඉඩම පැවරීම හෝ බැහැර කිරීම නොකළ යුතුය. එසේ වුව ද දිසාපතිවරයාගේ කැමැත්ත ඇතිව, සමුදායාර සමිති ආදායනක යටතේ ලියාපදිංචි කරනලද කමා සාමාජිකත්වය දරන සංගමයකට අවසරපත්‍රය දරන්නා විසින් ඉඩමේ කම සම්බන්ධතාවය උකස් කරනු ලැබිය හැකිය.

13. අනුමැතිපිටි භෞතිකරූපවාරී, කානීවිසි ජනවාර්ගික අනුමැතිපිටි පිටුපස ඇඳවන සියලු කොන්දේසි හා ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන ආදායනෙන් 19 වන වගන්තියේ (4) වන වගන්තියේ දක්වා ඇති නියමයන් පරිපූර්ණ කිරීමෙන් පසුව ඉඩම වෙනුවෙන් ප්‍රදානපත්‍රයක් ලැබීමට අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නා සුදුසුකම් ලබන්නේය.

13. The permit-holder shall not execute or effect any disposition of the land, provided that he may, with the consent of the Government Agent, mortgage his interest in the land to a society registered under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance, of which he is a member.

14. ඉඩමේ නිවසක්, මුරපිටි හා වැටවල් ඉදිකිරීමට හෝ ඉඩමේ වගාවට ආනුෂංගික වෙනයම් කාර්යයක් සඳහා හෝ ඉඩමේ දැව කිසිදු ගෙවීමක් නොමැතිව පාවිච්චි කිරීමට අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නාට නිමකම් ඇත්තේය.

14. අනුමැතිපිටි භෞතිකරූපවාරී කානීවිසි ජනවාර්ගික අනුමැතිපිටි පිටුපස ඇඳවන සියලු කොන්දේසි හා ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන ආදායනෙන් 19 වන වගන්තියේ (4) වන වගන්තියේ දක්වා ඇති නියමයන් පරිපූර්ණ කිරීමෙන් පසුව ඉඩම වෙනුවෙන් ප්‍රදානපත්‍රයක් ලැබීමට අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නා සුදුසුකම් ලබන්නේය.

14. The permit-holder shall be entitled without payment, to make use of the timber on the land for the purpose of erecting upon the land a dwelling-house watch huts, fences or for any other purpose incidental to the cultivation of the land.

15. දිසාපතිවරයාගේ පූර්ව ලිඛිත අවසරය නොමැතිව හෝ අවසර පත්‍රයේ කොන්දේසිවලට අනුකූල නොවන ආකාරයකින් ඉඩමේ කවර වූ හෝ දැව අවසරපත්‍රය දරන්නා විසින් ඉඩමෙන් දැව නොකළ යුතුය.

15. අනුමැතිපිටි භෞතිකරූපවාරී අපරාධකරු අනුමැතිපිටි පිටුපස ඇඳවන සියලු කොන්දේසි හා ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන ආදායනෙන් 19 වන වගන්තියේ (4) වන වගන්තියේ දක්වා ඇති නියමයන් පරිපූර්ණ කිරීමෙන් පසුව ඉඩම වෙනුවෙන් ප්‍රදානපත්‍රයක් ලැබීමට අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නා සුදුසුකම් ලබන්නේය.

15. The permit-holder shall not remove any timber whatsoever from the land without the prior written permission of the Government Agent or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such permission.

16. දැනට ඉදි කරන ලද හෝ ඉදිකර ගෙන යනු ලබන හෝ මින් මතු ඉදිකරනු ලබන හෝ වාරිමාර්ග උමයකින් මේ ඉඩමට හෝ එහි යම් කොටසකට වාරිමාර්ග පහසුකම් සැලසෙන්නේ නම් වාරිමාර්ග පහසුකම් සැලසෙන බිම් කොටස සම්බන්ධයෙන් අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නා විසින් (453 වන අධිකාරිය වූ) වාරිමාර්ග ආදායනෙන් විධිවිධානවලට සහ ඒ යටතේ සාදන ලද විධිවලට අනුකූලව කටයුතු කළ යුතුය.

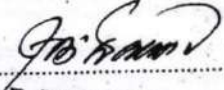
16. කෙසේ වෙතත් අදාළ කොන්දේසි කිසිවක් අනුව කටයුතු කිරීමට පැහැර හැරීමේ හේතුවෙන් මේ අවසරපත්‍රය අවලංගු කරනු ලැබුවහොත් කවර හෝ හේතුවක් නිසා රජයෙන් වන්දි ඉල්ලා සිටීමට අවසරපත්‍ර දරන්නාට අයිතියක් නොමැත්තේය.

16. If the land or any part thereof is irrigable or becomes irrigable hereafter, by any irrigation work, already constructed in the course of construction, or to be constructed hereafter, the permit-holder shall comply in respect of the irrigable area with the provision of the Irrigation Ordinance (Chapter 453) and any rules framed thereunder.

17. මෙහි ඇතුළත් කොන්දේසි කිසිවක් අනුව කටයුතු කිරීමට පැහැර හැරීමේ හේතුවෙන් මේ අවසරපත්‍රය අවලංගු කරනු ලැබුවහොත් කවර හෝ හේතුවක් නිසා රජයෙන් වන්දි ඉල්ලා සිටීමට අවසරපත්‍ර දරන්නාට අයිතියක් නොමැත්තේය.

17. In the event of this permit being cancelled for failure to comply with any of the conditions herein contain the permit-holder shall have no right to claim compensation from the State on any account whatsoever.

17. මෙහි ඇතුළත් කොන්දේසි කිසිවක් අනුව කටයුතු කිරීමට පැහැර හැරීමේ හේතුවෙන් මේ අවසරපත්‍රය අවලංගු කරනු ලැබුවහොත් කවර හෝ හේතුවක් නිසා රජයෙන් වන්දි ඉල්ලා සිටීමට අවසරපත්‍ර දරන්නාට අයිතියක් නොමැත්තේය.

දිසාපති/අපරාධකරු/ගවර්නමේන්ට් : 

දිනය/Date: 9.7.3.27  
දිස්ත්‍රික්කය/මාලුදම/District: A. B. DHAHWOODD LAND OFFICER FOR DIVISION OF KARAIATTU  
මෙහි ඇතුළත් කරුණු අවසරපත්‍ර ධාරියාට කියවා පැහැදිලි කර දෙන ලදී. අවසරපත්‍ර දරන්නා විසින් මෙහි ඇතුළත් කරුණු වලට සහභාගී වීමට තමා කැමැත්තක් පෙන්වූ බවට තමා සහතික කර ඇත.   
වලකෙරෙහි ..... නම් කර තිබේ.

අනුමැතිපිටි භෞතිකරූපවාරී භෞතිකරූපවාරී කානීවිසි ජනවාර්ගික අනුමැතිපිටි පිටුපස ඇඳවන සියලු කොන්දේසි හා ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන ආදායනෙන් 19 වන වගන්තියේ (4) වන වගන්තියේ දක්වා ඇති නියමයන් පරිපූර්ණ කිරීමෙන් පසුව ඉඩම වෙනුවෙන් ප්‍රදානපත්‍රයක් ලැබීමට අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නා සුදුසුකම් ලබන්නේය.

Read and explained to the permit-holder. The permit-holder has nominated as his successor .....

දිසාපති/අපරාධකරු අධිපති/ගවර්නමේන්ට් : .....

අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නාගේ අත්සන.  
අනුමැතිපිටි භෞතිකරූපවාරී භෞතිකරූපවාරී කානීවිසි ජනවාර්ගික අනුමැතිපිටි පිටුපස ඇඳවන සියලු කොන්දේසි හා ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන ආදායනෙන් 19 වන වගන්තියේ (4) වන වගන්තියේ දක්වා ඇති නියමයන් පරිපූර්ණ කිරීමෙන් පසුව ඉඩම වෙනුවෙන් ප්‍රදානපත්‍රයක් ලැබීමට අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නා සුදුසුකම් ලබන්නේය.  
Signature of permit-holder.

9/Date: 9.7.3.27



AP/D/212/10

Annex - 06

Handwritten signature and number 9

030859-3,00,000 (94/03) 9 0-00 ரசேவ் திசை தேவரீரகலென்டி. ஓடும சனாபசமின் காணி ஆணையாளர் } 144 L.C.

(464 වන අධිකාරය වූ) ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන ආඥපනතේ 19 (2) වන වගන්තිය යටතේ නිකුත් කරනු ලබන අවසර පත්‍රය (464 ஆம் அத்தியாயமான) காணி அபிவிருத்திக் கட்டளைச் சட்டத்தின் 19 (2) ஆம் பிரிவின் கீழ் வழங்கப்பட்ட அனுமதிப்பத்திரம் PERMIT ISSUED UNDER SECTION 19 (2) OF THE LAND DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCE (Chapter 464)

செவ்வாறு தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்ற இடம்.....விலை மதிப்பு..... இடத்தின் பரப்பு..... இடத்தின் எல்லைகள்..... இடத்தின் அளவு..... இடத்தின் பெயர்..... இடத்தின் கட்டளை எண்..... இடத்தின் கட்டளை எண்..... இடத்தின் கட்டளை எண்..... இடத்தின் கட்டளை எண்.....

I, Government Agent of the Administrative District of.....do hereby permit.....of..... (hereinafter referred to as "the permit holder") to occupy the allotment of State Land called..... (Hereinafter referred to as "the land") situated in the Village of.....in the Grama Seve Niladhari's Division of.....in..... Pattuwa/Korale in the Divisional Revenue officer's Division of.....in the.....District.

இவ்வூர் அளவுகள்

வரலாற்றுக்குரிய பின்புள்ள விவரம் காட்டி, இவ்வூர் அளவுகள்.....  
ஏக்கர்.....  
சென்டீமீட்டர்கள்.....  
மீட்டர்கள்.....  
பேரளவு.....

காணி அளவுகள் பட்டியலில்

அளவுகள் பட்டியல்.....  
212 1 இலக்க.....  
மாநிலப் பட்டியல்.....  
10 ஆம் இலக்க காணித்துறை  
எனக் குறிப்பிடப்படுவதும்.....  
பரப்பளவுள்ளதும் பின்வருமாறு எல்லைகளைக் கொண்டதும்—  
வடக்கில்.....  
தெற்கில்.....  
கிழக்கில்.....  
மேற்கில்.....

If the land is surveyed

Land depicted as Lot No.....in Plan No.....prepared by the Surveyor..... General and kept in his charge and computed to contain in extent.....hectares/acres .....roads.....perches and bounded—  
On the North by : .....  
On the East by : .....  
On the South by : .....  
On the West by : .....

சை  
அல்லது  
Or

3. අදාළ පත්‍රය දරන්නා ඉඩමේ පදිංචිවීම, අවසරපත්‍රය දෙනු ලබන දිනයේ දී ඉඩම හරහා පවතින යම් මාර්ග අයිතියකට වෙන් වෙනත් පරිච්ඡායකට යටත් වන්නේය.

3. The permit-holder's occupation of the land is subject to any right of way or other servitude existing over the land on the date of this permit.

4. මෙම ඉඩමේ බෙදා වෙන්කළ ඉඩම් කොටසක් සඳහා අනුප්‍රාප්තිකයෙකු වශයෙන් අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නා විසින් කිසිම තැනැත්තෙකු නම් කරනු නොලැබිය යුතුය. මෙහි සඳහන් කර ඇති පරිදි බෙදා වෙන්කළ හැකි අවම ඉඩම කොටසට වඩා අඩු ප්‍රමාණයකින් යත් බෙදා වෙන් කළ ඉඩම් කොටසක් සඳහා, එනම් උස් බිම් හෙක්ටයාර්/අක්කර..... වාරිමාර්ග පහසුකම් සහිත ඉඩම් හෙක්ටයාර්/අක්කර .....ට වඩා අඩු ප්‍රමාණයක් සඳහා අනුප්‍රාප්තිකයකු වශයෙන් අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නා විසින් කිසිම තැනැත්තෙකු නම් කරනු නොලැබිය යුතුය.

4. The permit-holder shall not nominate any person as successor to a divided portion of the land\*./ The permit-holder shall not nominate any person as successor to a divided portion of the land less in extent than the unit of sub-division specified herein namely .....hectares/acres highland .....hectares/acres irrigated land.

5. බෙදා වෙන් කරන ලද ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණයක් සඳහා නම් කළ අනුප්‍රාප්තිකයෙකු වශයෙන් කිසිම තැනැත්තෙක් අනුප්‍රාප්ත නොවිය යුතුය. ඉහත 4 වන කොන්දේසියෙහි සඳහන් නියමිත අවම ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණයකට වඩා අඩුවෙන් බෙදා වෙන් කළ ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණයක් සඳහා නම් කළ අනුප්‍රාප්තිකයකු වශයෙන් කිසිම තැනැත්තෙක් අනුප්‍රාප්ත නොවිය යුතුය.

5. No person shall succeed as nominated successor to a divided portion of the land\*./ No person shall succeed as nominated successor to a divided portion of the land less in extent than the unit of sub-division specified in condition 4.

6. මෙම ඉඩමේ බෙදා වෙන් නොකළ ඉඩම් කොටසක් සඳහා අනුප්‍රාප්තිකයෙකු වශයෙන් අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නා විසින් කිසිම තැනැත්තෙකු නම් කරනු නොලැබිය යුතුය. මෙහි සඳහන් කර ඇති පරිදි අවම භාගයකට වඩා අඩු නොබෙදූ ඉඩම් කොටසක් සඳහා එනම් .....ට අඩු ප්‍රමාණයක් සඳහා අනුප්‍රාප්තිකයෙකු වශයෙන් අවසරපත්‍රය දරන්නා විසින් කිසිම තැනැත්තෙකු නම් කරනු නොලැබිය යුතුය.

6. The permit-holder shall not nominate any person as successor to an undivided share of the land./ \* The permit holder shall not nominate any person as successor to an undivided share of the land less than the minimum fraction specified herein namely.....

7. කාණ්ඩයක පිහිටි ඉඩමේ බෙදා වෙන් නොකළ ඉඩම් කොටසක් සඳහා අනුප්‍රාප්තිකයෙකු වශයෙන් කිසිම තැනැත්තෙක් අනුප්‍රාප්ත නොවිය යුතුය. 6 වන කොන්දේසියෙහි සඳහන් නියමිත අවම භාගයකට වඩා අඩු ප්‍රමාණයක නොබෙදූ ඉඩම් කොටසක් සඳහා අනුප්‍රාප්තිකයකු වශයෙන් කිසිම තැනැත්තෙක් අනුප්‍රාප්ත නොවිය යුතුය.

7. No person shall succeed as nominated successor to an undivided share of the land\*./ No person shall succeed as nominated successor to an undivided share of the land less than the minimum fraction specified in Condition 6.

8. දිසාපතිවරයා සාමාන්‍යව පත්වන පරිදි අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නා විසින් ඉඩම වර්ධනය වීමට හෝ වෙනත් වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම කළ යුතුය. දිසාපති විසින් නියම කරනු ලබන සේ සහ වෙනත් ඔහු වගා කළ යුතුය.

ONLY FOR SUGAR CANE CULTIVATION

8. The permit-holder shall cultivate the land and effect other improvements to the satisfaction of the Government Agent. He shall plant trees and other crops as specified by the Government Agent.

9. ඉඩමේ මතුපිට පස සෝදායාම් වලක්වාලීම සඳහා යම් වැඩකට යුතු කිසිවක් කිරීම අවශ්‍යයයි දිසාපතිවරයා විසින් සලකනු ලබන්නේ නම් අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නා විසින් ස්වකීය වියදමෙන්, දිසාපතිවරයා සාමාන්‍යව පත්වන පරිදි එවැනි කටයුතු කළ යුතුය.

9. If the Government Agent considers that any works are necessary in order to prevent surface erosion of the soil the permit holder shall at his own expenses carry out such works to the satisfaction of the Government Agent.

10. ඉඩම් මායිම් දක්වන රජයේ ඉඩම් මායිම් හල් අවසරපත්‍ර දරන්නා විසින් කමන්ගේ වියදමෙන් හොඳ කඩත්වයෙන් පවත්වා ගෙන යා යුතුය.

10. The permit-holder shall keep at his own expense the State land-marks which define the boundaries of the land in good repair.

11. වාසය කිරීමට නිවසක්, වැසිකිලියක් සහ ඉඩම වගා කිරීම සඳහා අනුභාගික වන වෙනත් ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් හැර, වෙනත් කිසිම ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් අවසරපත්‍ර දරන්නා විසින් දිසාපතිවරයාගේ පූර්ව ලිඛිත අනුමැතිය නොමැතිව මෙම ඉඩමෙහි ඉදි නොකළ යුතුය.

11. The permit-holder shall not except with the prior written sanction of the Government Agent erect on the land and any building other than a dwelling house latrine and any other building incidental to the cultivation of the land.

ඉඩම මැන තැන්පත්

උතුරට : ..... ද  
 නැගෙනහිරට : ..... ද  
 දකුණට : ..... ද  
 බටහිරට : ..... ද

මායිම වූ, ප්‍රමාණයෙන් හෙක්ටයාර්/අක්කර ..... රූඩ් .....  
 පර්ච්ස් ..... පමණ වූ :

කාණි අභ්‍යන්තර මිනුම්

කැසීම : .....  
 මැනීම : .....  
 මෙහෙය : .....  
 මෙහෙය : .....

If the land is not surveyed

and bounded  
 On the North by : .....  
 On the East by : .....  
 On the South by : .....  
 On the West by : .....  
 and contain in extent about ..... \*hectares/acres ..... roods ..... perches.

යනුවෙන් හැඳින්වෙන (මෙහි මින්මතු " ඉඩම " යනුවෙන් සඳහන් කරනු ලබන) රජයේ ඉඩම් කට්ටියේ පදිංචිවීමට 1969 අංක 16 දරන පනතින් සහ 1981 අංක 27 දරන පනතින් සංශෝධිත ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන ආඥාපනතේ විධිවිධානවලට සහ මෙහි උපලේඛනයේ දක්වා ඇති කොන්දේසිවලට යටත්ව (මෙහි මින්මතු " අවසරපත්‍රය දරන්නා " යනුවෙන් සඳහන් කරනු ලබන) ..... හි පදිංචි ..... ට මෙයින් අවසර දෙයි.

(මුහුණතුවන්නේ "කාණි" හෙයින් ක්‍රමීයව සිදුකරනු ලබන) මුහුණතුවන්නේ "කාණි" හෙයින් ක්‍රමීයව සිදුකරනු ලබන. "අනුමැතියක් ලබාදීමට" යන පදයෙන් පසුව ක්‍රමීයව සිදුකරනු ලබන. "අනුමැතියක් ලබාදීමට" යන පදයෙන් පසුව ක්‍රමීයව සිදුකරනු ලබන. "අනුමැතියක් ලබාදීමට" යන පදයෙන් පසුව ක්‍රමීයව සිදුකරනු ලබන.

Subject to the provisions of the Land Development Ordinance as amended by Act, No. 16 1969 and Act No. 27 of 1981 and the conditions set out in the schedule hereto.

**උපලේඛනය**  
**අදාළ කොටස**  
**SCHEDULE**

1. යම් කොන්දේසියක් කඩකරනු ලැබීමේ හේතුවෙන් මේ අවසරපත්‍රය අවලංගු කරනු ලැබුවහොත් මීට එය ඉහත සඳහන් ආඥාපනතේ විධිවිධාන යටතේ ප්‍රදානපත්‍රයක් නිකුත් කරන තෙක් වලංගු පැවතිය යුතුය.
1. මුහුණතුවන්නේ "කාණි" හෙයින් ක්‍රමීයව සිදුකරනු ලබන. "අනුමැතියක් ලබාදීමට" යන පදයෙන් පසුව ක්‍රමීයව සිදුකරනු ලබන. "අනුමැතියක් ලබාදීමට" යන පදයෙන් පසුව ක්‍රමීයව සිදුකරනු ලබන.
2. මෙම ඉඩමෙහි හෝ ඒ මතුපිට ඇති (සියලු මැණික් ගල් ද ඇතුළුව) ඛනිජ ද්‍රව්‍ය රජයට අයත්වන අතර, ඉඩමට ඇතුළුව එවැනි ඛනිජ ද්‍රව්‍ය කැණීම, සෙවීම හෝ ඒ පිළිබඳ කටයුතු වෙහෙයවීමේ හෝ එම ඛනිජ ද්‍රව්‍ය ඉවත්කරගෙනයාමේ අයිතිය රජය සතුවේ. දිසාපතිවරයාගේ ලිඛිත අවසරයක් ද උචිත බලධරයාගෙන් බලපත්‍රයක්ද ලබා ඇත්නම් මීට, අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නා ඉඩමෙහි හෝ ඒ මතුපිට හෝ ඛනිජ ද්‍රව්‍ය කිසිවක් කැණීම, සෙවීම, එය ලබාගැනීම, ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගැනීම, විකිණීම හෝ අන්‍යාකාරයකින් බැහැර කිරීම නොකළ යුතුය.
2. කාණිවලින් අයත්ව ඇති සියලුම මැණික් ගල් ද ඇතුළුව ඛනිජ ද්‍රව්‍ය රජයට අයත්වන අතර, ඉඩමට ඇතුළුව එවැනි ඛනිජ ද්‍රව්‍ය කැණීම, සෙවීම හෝ ඒ පිළිබඳ කටයුතු වෙහෙයවීමේ හෝ එම ඛනිජ ද්‍රව්‍ය ඉවත්කරගෙනයාමේ අයිතිය රජය සතුවේ. දිසාපතිවරයාගේ ලිඛිත අවසරයක් ද උචිත බලධරයාගෙන් බලපත්‍රයක්ද ලබා ඇත්නම් මීට, අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නා ඉඩමෙහි හෝ ඒ මතුපිට හෝ ඛනිජ ද්‍රව්‍ය කිසිවක් කැණීම, සෙවීම, එය ලබාගැනීම, ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගැනීම, විකිණීම හෝ අන්‍යාකාරයකින් බැහැර කිරීම නොකළ යුතුය.
2. All minerals (including all precious stones) in or upon the land belong to the State which reserves to itself the right to enter upon the land and dig for, search for or carry away any such minerals. The permit holder shall not dig or search for, take, Government Agent, and a licence from the appropriate authority.



12. අවසරපತ್ರයේ උපදේශනාමයේ දක්වා ඇති සියලු කොන්දේසි හා ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන ආදායනෙන් 10 වන වගන්තියේ (4) වන වගන්තියේ දක්වා ඇති නියමයන් පරිදිදී සංකීර්ණයේ පවතින ඉඩම් වෙනුවෙන් ප්‍රදානයක් ලැබීමට අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නා සුදුසුකම් ලැබෙන්නේය.

12. අනුමැතියට සූදානම්ව සිටින අයෙකුට, අනුමැතියට සූදානම්ව සිටින අයෙකුට අවසර පත්‍රයක් ලබාදීමට 19 වන වගන්තියේ (4) වන කොන්දේසියේ දක්වා ඇති නියමයන් පරිදිදී සංකීර්ණයේ පවතින ඉඩම් වෙනුවෙන් ප්‍රදානයක් ලැබීමට අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නා සුදුසුකම් ලැබෙන්නේය.

12. The permit holder shall on his compliance with all the conditions set out in the Schedule to the permit and the requirements set out in subsection (4) of section 19 of the Land Development Ordinance, become eligible to receive a grant in respect of the land.

13. අවසරපත්‍රය දරන්නා විසින් ඉඩම පාවිච්චි හෝ බැහැර කිරීම හෝ වෙනත් යුතුකමක් සඳහා, එසේ වුව ද දිසාපතිවරයාගේ කැමැත්ත අනුව, සම්ප්‍රදායේ සේවක ආදායනා යටතේ ලියාපදිංචි කරන ලද කම් සාමාජිකත්වය දරන සංගමයකට අවසරපත්‍රය දරන්නා විසින් ඉඩමේ කළු පිටිකිරීමක් කළ හැකිය.

13. The permit holder shall not execute or effect any disposition of the land, provided that he may, with the consent of the Government Agent, mortgage his interest in the land to a society registered under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance, of which he is a member.

13. The permit holder shall not execute or effect any disposition of the land, provided that he may, with the consent of the Government Agent, mortgage his interest in the land to a society registered under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance, of which he is a member.

14. ඉඩමේ නිවසක්, මුරමස් හා වැට්ටල් ඉදිකිරීමට හෝ ඉඩමේ වසාවට ආනුෂාංගික වෙනසක් කාර්යයක් සඳහා හෝ ඉඩමේ දැමූ කිසිදු ගෙඩියක් නොලැබී පාවිච්චි කිරීමට අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නාට හිමිකම් ඇත්තේය.

14. The permit holder shall be entitled without payment, to make use of the timber on the land for the purpose of erecting upon the land a dwelling-house watch huts, fences or for any other purpose incidental to the cultivation of the land.

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15. දිසාපතිවරයාගේ පූර්ව ලිඛිත අවසරය නොමැතිව හෝ අවසර පත්‍රයේ කොන්දේසිවලට අනුකූල නොවන අන්‍යකාරයකින් ඉඩමේ කළු පිටි කිරීමට අවසරපත්‍රය දරන්නා විසින් ඉඩමෙන් ඉවත් නොකළ යුතුය.

15. The permit holder shall not remove any timber whatsoever from the land without the prior written permission of the Government Agent or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such permission.

16. දැනට ඉදි කළ හෝ ඉදිකර ගෙන යනු ලබන ඉන්ද්‍රීය මත ඉදිකරනු ලබන හෝ වාරිමාර්ග ක්‍රමයකින් මේ ඉඩමට එහි යම් කොටසකට වාරිමාර්ග පහසුකම් සැලසෙන්නේ නම් වාරිමාර්ග පහසුකම් සැලසෙන බිම් කොටස සම්බන්ධයෙන් පත්‍රය දරන්නා විසින් (453 වන අධිකාරිය වූ) වාරිමාර්ග ආදායනෙන් විධිවිධානවලට සහ ඒ යටතේ සාදන ලද රීතිවලට දැඩි කටයුතු කළ යුතුය.

16. If the land or any part thereof is irrigable or becomes irrigable hereafter, by any irrigation work, already constructed in pursuance of construction, or to be constructed hereafter, the permit holder shall comply in respect of the irrigable area with the provisions of the Irrigation Ordinance (Chapter 453) and any rules framed thereunder.

16. If the land or any part thereof is irrigable or becomes irrigable hereafter, by any irrigation work, already constructed in pursuance of construction, or to be constructed hereafter, the permit holder shall comply in respect of the irrigable area with the provisions of the Irrigation Ordinance (Chapter 453) and any rules framed thereunder.

17. මෙහි ඇතුළත් කොන්දේසි කිසිවක් අනුව කටයුතු කිරීම පැහැර හැරීමේ හේතුවෙන් මේ අවසරපත්‍රය අවලංගු කරනු ලැබුවහොත් කවර හෝ හේතුවක් නිසා රජයෙන් එන්ද්‍රීය සීමාවට අවසරපත්‍ර දරන්නාට අයිතියක් නොමැත්තේය.

17. In the event of this permit being cancelled for failure to comply with any of the conditions herein contain the permit holder shall have no right to claim compensation from the State on any account whatsoever.

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දිසාපති/අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය/ Government Agent: *[Signature]*

දිනය/මස/වර්ෂය/Date: 16.12.19..... දිස්ත්‍රික්කය/මාසලය/District: .....

මෙහි ඇතුළත් කරුණු අවසරපත්‍ර බාගිසාට කියවා පැහැදිලි කර දෙන ලදී. අවසරපත්‍ර දරන්නා විසින් ඔහුගේ අනුප්‍රාප්තිකයා වශයෙන්..... නම් කර තිබේ.

අනුමැතියට සූදානම්ව සිටින අයෙකුට, අනුමැතියට සූදානම්ව සිටින අයෙකුට අවසර පත්‍රයක් ලබාදීමට 19 වන කොන්දේසියේ දක්වා ඇති නියමයන් පරිදිදී සංකීර්ණයේ පවතින ඉඩම් වෙනුවෙන් ප්‍රදානයක් ලැබීමට අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නා සුදුසුකම් ලැබෙන්නේය.

Read and explained to the permit-holder. The permit-holder has nominated as his successor .....

දිසාපති/අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය/ Government Agent: .....

අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නාගේ අත්සන: *[Signature]* 522533114V

අනුමැතියට සූදානම්ව සිටින අයෙකුට, අනුමැතියට සූදානම්ව සිටින අයෙකුට අවසර පත්‍රයක් ලබාදීමට 19 වන කොන්දේසියේ දක්වා ඇති නියමයන් පරිදිදී සංකීර්ණයේ පවතින ඉඩම් වෙනුවෙන් ප්‍රදානයක් ලැබීමට අවසර පත්‍රය දරන්නා සුදුසුකම් ලැබෙන්නේය.

Signature of permit-holder: 94.8.15

9/Date: 16.12.26.....





4

வர்னாந்து வட்டை  
விவசாய சிறு கைத்தொழில் கால்நடை  
வளர்ப்பு அபிவிருத்திச் சங்கம்  
இல: 116, பிரதான வீதி,  
சும்மாந்துறை - 01.

இல: 0124

திகதி... 02/1/1996

பெயர்: .. A. சண்முகம் ..

விலாசம்: .. சும்மாந்துறை ..

தொகை: .. ரூ. 5000 ..

ரூபா 5000

பெற்றுக்கொண்டவர்.

Permit No H 24

No 74230

Original  
இல் பிசை  
மூலப்பிரதி

**GAL OYA DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

**CASH RECEIPT.**

இடல் ஸாரகலிசை கலிசாஜ்ஸிசை.  
பணம் பெற்றுக்கொண்டதற்குப் பற்றுச்சீட்டு.

COLOMBO/AMPARAI,

Date, 28/6/55 195

Received from  
இடல் கலிசை ஸார  
பணம் கொடுத்த  
வரின் பெயர்

J. Adambawa

The amount  
received  
ஸாரகலிசை இடல்  
பெற்றுக்கொண்ட  
தொகை

The sum of Rupees

Three

and cents

Rs 300/00

On what  
account  
ஸாரகலிசை  
காரணம்

Rs

9/-

Ms

Accountant/Cashier,  
Gal Oya Development Board.

Wahids - 9506



## GALOYA DEVELOPMENT BOARD

(Copy to be kept in the Office of the Irrigation Superintendent)

1917ம் ஆண்டின் 45ம் நொம்பர் ரீர்பாய்ச்சல் கட்டளைச்சட்டத்தின்  
19ம் நொம்பர் பிரிவின்கீழ் கீழ்மாகாணத்துக்கென்று நியமிக்கப்பட்ட  
மாணத்தின் 9ம் நொம்பர் பிரமாணப்படி செய்யப்பட்ட இடாப்பு.

No. 32156

**DAPPU**

prepared in accordance with Rule 9 of the Rules Proclaimed for the Eastern Province under Section 19 of "The Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917"

(1) Irrigation Scheme ரீர்பாய்ச்சல் பகுதி மஹாலி	[6] Proprietor ... சொந்தக்காரன் அ. முத்துசுந்தரன்	[10] Cultivators செய்கைக்காரன்
(2) Vaddai வட்டை உறகுத்து	[7] Lessee ... குத்தகைக்காரன்	[11] Boundaries - எல்லைகள் North: வடக்கு: அ. முத்துசுந்தரன் East: கிழக்கு: அ. முத்துசுந்தரன் South: தெற்கு: அ. முத்துசுந்தரன் West: மேற்கு: அ. முத்துசுந்தரன்
(3) Harvest போக வேளாண்மை கிரவுபாகம்	[8] Mullaikaran ... முல்லைக்காரன்	
(4) Field வயல் முத்துசுந்தரன் வயல்	[9] Lot number on specification கண்டத்தின் இலக்கம் 3 சந்தை	[12] Agreement for land share அடைசூயப் பொருத்தனை

99/48

13) Agreement touching hire or wages of cultivators and others.  
 செய்கைக்காரர் முதலியவர்களின் கூலிப் பொருத்தனை

14) Signature of parties named in 6, 7, 8.  
 6, 7, 8, இந்த பிரிவினாள் அவர்களுடைய கையொப்பம்.

(6) அ. முத்துசுந்தரன்  
 (7)  
 (8)

St. Sebastian Press, Batticaloa.

Witnesses to signature or marks in column 14  
 14ம் கோட்டிலிருக்கப்பட்ட கையொப்பங்களுக்காக அல்லது அடையாளங்களுக்காகச் சாட்சிகள்

Vaddai Vidane,  
 வட்டை விதானை

சு. முத்துசுந்தரன்

Examined and found Correct in accordance with rules  
 பிரமாணங்களின்படி சரியென்று காணப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது

[1] அ. முத்துசுந்தரன்

[2] அ. முத்துசுந்தரன்

Received by me from  
 என்னால் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது

Mullaikaran  
 முல்லைக்காரன்

Cultivation Officer

வேளாண்மைச் செய்கை உத்தியோகஸ்தர்

24/9/57





නියෝජ්‍ය ඉඩම් කොමසාරිස් කාර්යාලය - කච්චේරිය, අම්පාර.

பிரதி காணி ஆணையாளர் காரியாலயம் - கச்சேரி, அம்பாறை.

Annex - 08

DEPUTY LAND COMMISSIONER OFFICE - KACHCHERIYA, AMPARA.

මගේ අංකය }  
எனது இல: } 25/3  
My No }

ඔබේ අංකය }  
உமது இ }  
Your No }

දිනය }  
திகதி } 2018.04.25  
Date }

ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්,  
ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කාර්යාලය,  
දමන.

අනිමි වූ ඉඩම ආපසු ලබා ගැනීම.

අම්බලන්තිය L.D.O. බලපත්‍ර අංක 200

උක්ත කරුණ සම්බන්ධ මාගේ සමාංක 2017/10/12 හා 2018/02/20 දිනැති ලිපි හා බැඳේ.

- 02. ඉහත ඉඩම සම්බන්ධ පරීක්ෂා කර බලා වාර්ථාවක් ලබා දෙන ලෙස එම ලිපි මඟින් මා විසින් ඉල්ලුම් කලද මෙතෙක් ඒ සම්බන්ධ කිසිදු පිළිතුරක් ලැබී නොමැත. ඉල්ලුම්කරු නිතර කාර්යාලයට පැමිණ විමසීම් කරන බැවින් කඩිනම් වාර්ථාවක් ලබා දෙන ලෙස කාරුණිකව ඉල්ලා සිටිමි.
- 03. මේ සම්බන්ධව 2018.04.12 දිනැතිවමානව හිමිකම් කොමිෂන් සභාවෙන් ද වාර්ථාවක් ඉල්ලා ඇත.
- 04. ඉහත ලිපි වල පිටපත් නැවත මේ සමඟ එවන දැනර 2017.10.12 ලිපිය අම්බලන්තිය L.D.O. බලපත්‍ර අංක 100 ලෙස සඳහන්ව ඇත්තේ වැරදීමකින් බවද කාරුණිකව දන්වමි.

සහකාර ඉඩම් කොමසාරිස්,  
අම්පාර, ආ.පි. ආ.පි. ආ.පි.  
සහකාර ඉඩම් කොමසාරිස්  
නියෝජ්‍ය ඉඩම් කොමසාරිස් කාර්යාලය  
අම්පාර.

පිටපත - දිස්ත්‍රික් ලේකම් - අම්පාර  
ආදම්බාවා උදුමා ලෙබ්බේ මහතා.

- කාරුණික දැන ගැනීම සඳහා  
- කාරුණික දැන ගැනීම සඳහා

දුරකථන අංක }  
தொலைபேசி இல: } 063 - 2222523  
Telephone No }

ෆැක්ස් }  
பெக்ஸ் } 063 - 2222523  
Fax }

ඊ මේල් }  
மின் அஞ்சல் }  
E-mail: }





නියෝජ්‍ය ඉඩම් කොමසාරිස් කාර්යාලය - කච්චේරිය, අම්පාර.  
 பிரதி காணி ஆணையாளர் காரியாலயம் - கச்சேரி, அம்பாறை.  
 DEPUTY LAND COMMISSIONER OFFICE - KACHCHERIYA, AMPARA.

මගේ අංකය }  
 எனது இல: } 25/3  
 My No

ඔබේ අංකය }  
 உமது இல }  
 Your No

දිනය }  
 திகதி } 2018.02. 20  
 Date

ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්,  
 - ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කාර්යාලය,  
 දමන

අහිමි වූ ඉඩම ආපසු ලබා ගැනීම  
අම්බලන්මය L D O බලපත්‍ර අංක 100

උක්ක කරුන සම්බන්ධ මගේ සමාංක හා 201710/12 දිනැති ලිපිය හා බැඳේ

02 ඉහත ඉඩම සම්බන්ධව පැන නැගී ඇති තත්ත්වය පරීක්ෂාකර බලා වාර්තාවක් ලබා දෙන මෙන් ඔබගෙන් ඉල්ලා ඇතත්, මේ වන තෙක් ලැබී නොමැත. එම වාර්තාව කඩිනමින් ලබා දීමට කටයුතු කරන මෙන් කාරුණිකව ඉල්ලා සිටිමි. ( අදාල ලිපියෙහි පිටපතක් නැවත මේ සමඟ ඉදිරිපත් කරමි.)

සහකාර ඉඩම් කොමසාරිස්,  
 අම්පාර  
 A.L.I. Banu  
 Assistant Land Commissioner  
 Deputy Land Commissioner Office  
 Kachcheriya - Ampara

පිටපත්

01 දිස්ත්‍රික් ලේකම්, අම්පාර - කා. දැ. ගැ. සඳහා

02 ආදම්බාවා උදුමා ලෙඕබේ මහතා - කා. දැ. ගැ. සඳහා

දුරකථන අංක }  
 தொலைபேசி இல: } 063 - 2222523  
 Telephone No

ෆැක්ස් }  
 பெக்ஸ் } 063 - 2222523  
 Fax

ඊ මේල් }  
 மின் அஞ்சல }  
 E-mail :



# ඉඩම් අමාත්‍යාංශය

காணி அமைச்சு

## Ministry of Lands

"මිහිකත මැදුර",  
ඉඩම් මහලේකම් කාර්යාලය,  
1200/6, රාජමල්වත්ත පටුමග,  
බත්තරමුල්ල.

"මිහිකත්ත මෙදුර",  
காணிச் செயலகம்  
1200/6, இராஜமல்வத்த வீதி,  
பத்தரமுல்லை.

"Mihikatha Medura",  
Land Secretariat,  
1200/6, Rajamalwatte Avenue,  
Battaramulla,

මගේ අංකය  
எனது இல.  
My No.

4-3/1/02

මබේ අංකය  
உமது இல.  
Your No.

දිනය  
திகதி  
Date

2016.02.15

ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්  
ප්‍රාදේශීය මහලේකම් කාර්යාලය  
දමන

රජයෙන් අත්පත් කර ඇති ඉඩම් ආපසු ලබාදීම හෝ ඒ වෙනුවෙන් විකල්ප ඉඩම් හෝ වන්දි මුදල ලබා දීම සඳහා ඉල්ලීම

උක්ත මැදයෙන් අක්කරපත්තුව - 19, මජීඩ පාර, අංක 59 ලිපිනයෙහි පදිංචි ආදම්බාවා උදුමා ලෙබ්බේ මයා විසින් ගරු ඉඩම් අමාත්‍යාංශයට සහ ඔබටද පිටපත් සහිතව අතිගරු ජනාධිපතිතුමා වෙත යොමු කරන ලද 2016.01.21 දිනැති ලිපිය හා බැඳේ.

එම ලිපියෙහි සඳහන් කරුණු සම්බන්ධව ඉසායා බලා සවිස්තර වාර්තාවක් ලබා දෙන මෙන් කාරුණිකව ඉල්ලමි.

මේධා බෙම්මුල්ල  
අධ්‍යක්ෂ (ඉඩම් අත්පත්)  
ඉඩම් අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම් වෙනුවට

පිටපත: ආදම්බාවා උදුමා ලෙබ්බේ මයා - කරු. දැන ගැනීම සඳහා

ලේකම්  
செயலாளர்  
Secretary

දුරකථන/தொலைபேசி /Telephone - 011- 2888907  
ෆැක්ස් / பெக்ஸ் / Fax - 011- 2887404

කාර්යාලය  
அலுவலகம்  
Office

දුරකථන/தொலைபேசி /Telephone -011- 2797500  
ෆැක්ස් / பொது /Fax - 011- 2887445

"වලොයිකා පුරව්ධතං තුළින් විශිෂ්ටතම රාජ්‍ය සේවයක් කරා"

"உற்பத்தித் திறனுடாக அதிசிறந்த அரசு சேவை"

"Towards an Excellent Public Service through Productivity Promotion"







**දිස්ත්‍රික් ලේකම් කාර්යාලය - අම්පාර**  
**மாவுட்ட செயலகம் - அம்பாறை**  
**DISTRICT SECRETARIAT - AMPARA**



දුරකථන අංකය: 063 - 2222206      අලුතින් දුරකථන අංකය: 063-2223553      සාමාන්‍ය දුරකථන අංකය: 063-2222233      ලේකම් දුරකථන අංකය: 063-2222236  
 Government Agent      Add. Gover. Agent      General      Fax

කොටස: 1      මෙහි අංකය: AN/SUGFP/19/19      දිනය: 2020.06  
 Your      City No.      Date

ප්‍රධාන විධායක නිලධාරී,  
 පී.ස. ගල්මය වැව්ලි පුද් සමාගම,  
 හිඳුරාණ.

වාර්තාර්ග අධ්‍යක්ෂ,  
 වාර්තාර්ග අධ්‍යක්ෂ කාර්යාලය,  
 අම්පාර.

ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්,  
 දමුණ / අක්කරපත්තුව / අඩ්ඩාලවිවේන

නියෝජ්‍ය කෘෂිකර්ම අධ්‍යක්ෂ,  
 නියෝජ්‍ය කෘෂිකර්ම අධ්‍යක්ෂ කාර්යාලය,  
 අම්පාර.

අග්නිමුහුණ් ඉඩම් කොමසාරිස්,  
 අග්නිමුහුණ් ඉඩම් කොමසාරිස් කාර්යාලය,  
 අම්පාර.

*(Handwritten notes and stamps)*  
 19/06  
 අම්පාර දිස්ත්‍රික් ලේකම් කාර්යාලය  
 2020.06.01  
 අග්නිමුහුණ් ඉඩම් කොමසාරිස්

**උන් වහාවේ පවතින ගාටළු පිළිබඳව පැවති සාකච්ඡාවේදී ලබාගත් තීරණ ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම**

2020.06.01 දින දිස්ත්‍රික් ලේකම් කාර්යාලයේ ඩී.එම්. ආර්යරත්න ශ්‍රවණාගාරයේදී උන් වහාවේ පවතින ගාටළු පිළිබඳව පැවති සාකච්ඡාවේදී හා 2020.06.03 දින අක්කරපත්තුව හා අඩ්ඩාලවිවේන උන් වහා කලාප සඳහා පැවැත්වූ කන්ත රැස්වීමේදී ලබාගත් තීරණ පහත සඳහන් කරමි.

02. ඒ පත්‍රුව, අදාළ තීරණ ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේදී අවශ්‍ය සහය ලබා දීමට කටයුතු කරන මෙන් කාරුණිකව දන්වන අතර, මෙම තීරණ පිළිබඳව ඔබ ආයතනයට / කොට්ඨාසයට අයත් සියළු උන් ගොවීන් දැනුවත් කිරීමට කටයුතු කරන මෙන් කාරුණිකව දන්වමි.

- i. **වගා බිම් සැකසීම**  
 ගල්මය වැව්ලි සමාගම විසින් මෙතෙක් උන් වහා නොකළ ගොවීන්ගේ බිම් කොටස්වල බිම් සැකසීම සිදු කර ඇත්නම්, එම බිම් කොටස් තැවුණ ගොවීන් වෙත භාර දී ඉදිරි කටයුතු සිදු කිරීම හා එම බිම් සැකසීම ක්‍රමානුකූල නොවේ නම්, උන් වහාවට සුදුසු වන පරිදි සකස් කර දීමට සමාගම කටයුතු කිරීම.

**වගකීම පැවරෙන ආයතනය / නිලධාරියා -**  
 පී.ස. ගල්මය වැව්ලි පුද් සමාගම

- ii. **වගා බිම් කට්ටි සඳහා ගොවීන් ඉදිරිපත් වීම**  
 මෙතෙක් උන් වහාව සිදු නොකළ ගොවීන් තමන්ගේ බිම් කට්ටි වෙනුවෙන් 2020.06.12 දිනට පෙර ලිඛිතව සිදු කරන දැනුම්දීමක් මගින් ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්වරුන් වෙත තමන් උන් වහාව වෙනුවෙන් ඉදිරිපත් වන බව තහවුරු කිරීම.

**වගකීම පැවරෙන ආයතනය / නිලධාරියා -**  
 ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්වරුන් සහ උන් ගොවීන්



III. උක්ඛිප සැපයීම  
මෙම වගා බිම් සඳහා සපයනු ලබන උක් ඛිප, උක් පර්යේෂණ ආයතනයේ නිලධාරීන් ලිඛිතව සහතික කළ යුතු අතර, එම සහතිකයේ පිටපතක් අදාළ ගොවීන් වෙත නිකුත් කිරීමට කටයුතු කිරීම.

වගකීම පැවරෙන ආයතනය / නිලධාරියා -  
උක් පර්යේෂණ ආයතනය

IV. ජල සම්පාදන කටයුතු  
2020 යල කන්නයේ වී වගා කරන ප්‍රදේශවල අස්වනු නෙලීමෙන් අනතුරුව උක් වගාව සඳහා අවශ්‍ය ජල සම්පාදන කටයුතු ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම.

වගකීම පැවරෙන ආයතනය / නිලධාරියා -  
වාරිමාර්ග අධ්‍යක්ෂ

V. වගාව ඇරඹීම  
වී වගා කන්න නිම වූ වහාම ලැබෙන ජල සම්පාදනයෙන් 2020.07.15 හා 30 අතර කාලයේදී උක් වගාව ආරම්භ කිරීම.

වගකීම පැවරෙන ආයතනය / නිලධාරියා -  
උක් ගොවීන්

ප්‍රතික්ෂේප වගකීම  
සී.ස. ගල්ලිය වැව් ලී පුද් සමාගම

VI. පොහොර සැපයීම  
අළුතින් උක් වගාව සිදු කරන වගා බිම් සඳහා අවශ්‍ය වන පොහොර ප්‍රමාණය තක්සේරු කර, ඇණවුම් කිරීම.

වගකීම පැවරෙන ආයතනය / නිලධාරියා -  
සී.ස. ගල්ලිය වැව් ලී පුද් සමාගම

VII. පාංශු පරීක්ෂාව  
කලක් වගා නොකර අත්හැර දමා තිබී නැවත උක් වගාවට යොදාගන්නා ප්‍රදේශවල පාංශු පරීක්ෂාවන් පුනී මස 30 දිනට පෙර නිම කර, අදාළ පොහොර හා කෘෂි නිර්දේශයන් ලබා දීම.

වගකීම පැවරෙන ආයතනය / නිලධාරියා -  
උක් පර්යේෂණ ආයතනය

VIII. වගා රක්ෂණය  
වගා කළ පසුව ඇතිවන විවිධ ආපදාවන්ගෙන් සිදුවන අලාභ අවම කර ගැනීම සඳහා විධිමත් ලෙස රක්ෂණය කිරීම. වගාව රක්ෂණය උක් ගොවීන් මගින් හා සමස්ත යෙදවුම් රක්ෂණය ගල්ලිය වැව් ලී සමාගම මගින් ලෙස ගොවීන්ට විධාන සහනදායී ලෙස රක්ෂණය කිරීම. මේ සඳහා කෘෂි රක්ෂණ මණ්ඩලයේ සහාය ලබා ගැනීම.

වගකීම පැවරෙන ආයතනය / නිලධාරියා -  
සී.ස. ගල්ලිය වැව් ලී පුද් සමාගම

XV. කාන්ත රැස්වීම් පැවැත්වීම  
 ගල්ලිය වැව්ලි සමාගම යටතේ උක් වගා කර ඇති සියළුම ප්‍රදේශ ආවරණය වන ලෙස වගා කලාප වශයෙන් වසරකට දෙවතාවක් වන පරිදි කලාප කාන්ත රැස්වීම් පවත්වා ගොවීන්ට තම ගැටළු ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට අවස්ථාව සැලසීම.

වගකීම පැවරෙන ආයතනය / නිලධාරියා -  
 සී.ස. ගල්ලිය වැව්ලි පුද් සමාගම

XVI. උක් වගා ගොවීන් විධිමත් ලෙස දත්ත පද්ධතියකට ඇතුළත් කිරීම.  
 ගල්ලිය වැව්ලි සමාගම සමඟ උක් වගාවේ නිරත ගොවීන් නිවැරදිව හඳුනාගෙන ඔවුන්ගේ තොරතුරු විධිමත් ලෙස දත්ත පද්ධතියකට ඇතුළත් කර එම දත්ත පද්ධතිය ප්‍රසිද්ධ කිරීම හා මෙම දත්ත පද්ධතියේ තොරතුරු ඉඩම් කොමසාරිස් ජනරාල්, දිස්ත්‍රික් ලේකම්, අදාළ ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්වරු, වෙන ලබා දීමට කටයුතු කිරීම.

වගකීම පැවරෙන ආයතනය / නිලධාරියා -  
 සී.ස. ගල්ලිය වැව්ලි පුද් සමාගම

8

ඩී.එම්.එල්. ආණ්ඩාරනායක  
 දිසාපති / දිස්ත්‍රික් ලේකම්,  
 පුම්පාර දිස්ත්‍රික්කය

සී.සී.පී.පී. බිහිවීමේ කොමසාරිස්  
 දිස්ත්‍රික් ලේකම් / ලියාපදිංචි  
 අධිකාරී දිස්ත්‍රික්කය

පිටපත්:-

- |                                       |                         |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. ඉඩම් කොමසාරිස් ජනරාල්              | - කා.දැ.ගැ.ස. හා අ.ක.ස. |
| 2. ලේකම්, වැව්ලි කර්මාන්ත අමාත්‍යාංශය | - කා.දැ.ගැ.ස. හා අ.ක.ස. |

පාලන/පාලන අංශය Admin / Estt. Branch	} 063-2222286 063-2222193	විදුලි අංශය Accounts Account Branch	} 063-2222131 063-2222037	ඉංජිනේරු Engineer	} 063-2222008
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"විකසිත ප්‍රජාවකින් හෙබි ඉහුරු පිරි දිස්ත්‍රික්කයක්"  
 "A Prosperous District with an Awakened Community"





# Annex - 10

AM/L/14/18A/112/1

1st November 89.

R. G. M.,  
S.L.S.C.,  
Hingurana.

Sir,

Lot Nos. 121, 122, 123, 124 & 125 of Ambalan oya  
and Villages 181 & 19A.

Mr. M.M.Ahamed Meeralebbai, Ex-Velvidane for Ambalanoya, Division No.6, Akkaraipattu on behalf of 227 others claim that the above lands were in their possession from 1932 to 1975. These lands, they say, had been taken over by the then G.O.D.B. and handed over to S.L.S.C. for sugar cultivation promising them compensation or alternate lands in lieu of such lands taken over..

The extent of the land involved is about 750 Acres for which they hold some type of document such as LDO grants, LDO permits, Lease entry and Manawari permits.

On an inspection carried out by my Land Officer it has been revealed that all these lands fall into two categories -

- (i) Lot Nos. 121, 122, 123, 124 and 125 (in your Plan) of Ambalanoya. Bigger portion of these lands have been abandoned and some have been encroached by individuals most of whom are SLSC employees. Encroached lands are cultivated with sugar cane.
- (ii) Villages 18A and 19A are two colonies established by the R.V.D.B. Colonists have been settled and the paddy lands have come up.

People affected - about 227 in number made me understand that they were not given any sort of compensation nor were they given alternate lands up-to-date. Hence they demand that they be given their original lands especially those (as per 3(i) above) that have been abandoned and not utilized up to now.

Exact position with regard to this matter should however be available with you if at all these lands are vested with your Corporation. I would therefore be glad if you could go into this matter in detail and let us know how best you could co-operate in settling the issue. An early reply will be very much appreciated.

Yours faithfully,  
SD/S. Weevabahu  
DLC/Addl. G.A. (Lands)

✓ C.c. : Mr. M.M.A. Meeralebbai - f.i. ✓

for Government Agent, Alippara District.



(1)

401 67/443  
12/03/1982.

(2)

Government Agent's Report.

1. Noraicholai Kadam:

When the Gal Oya Development Board established its authority in this area the lands in the Noraicholai Kadam were being cultivated by Muslim farmers from Akkaraipattu area illicitly. The GODB had taken action to get these illicit cultivators fined and to later regularise their occupation of the lands by issuing Manawari permits. These permits were renewed annually upto 1962. Thereafter no renewal was effected and the lands were taken over by the GODB in 1965 for Sugar Cane Cultivation.

According to the information supplied by these cultivators there were approximately 181 of them, each cultivating lots of different sizes. Presently these lands are being cultivated by the SLSC.

2. Velamarathuvelli alias Cholai Kadam and Ambalatharu Kadam (Units 18A & 19A):

According to the information supplied by these cultivators 27 cultivators have been cultivating about 81 acres in the Velamarathuvelli Kadam since 1932. Few of them were given grants and L.D.O. permits and others were informed that L.D.O. permits would be issued in due course. Similarly 116 cultivators have been cultivating 340 acres in the Ambalatharu Kadam.

In 1952 GODB had recognised the occupation of these lands by these cultivators and issued Manawari permits allowing them the cultivation rights until such time GODB required the lands for its purpose. In 1957 these lands were surveyed by the GODB for acquisition. The necessary plans, survey plans and the tenement lists were prepared. It is not known whether the actual acquisition proceedings were pursued to take over these lands by the GODB. However, somewhere in 1970 the GODB created Units 18A & 19A under their Settlement Scheme and these lands were alienated to Sinhala farmers.

3. Siruneethal Kadam:

Inquiries reveal that there were 58 cultivators cultivating an extent of 203 acres since 1950. These lands were cultivated illicitly and no permits were issued to them up to 1952.

The GODB had issued Manawari permits for these lands annually renewing the same up to 1963.

The GODB had commenced the construction of irrigation works in this area in 1960 and these cultivators have been continuously cultivating without any dispute.

In 1975 after the completion of the irrigation works the GODB had taken over the northern portion of this tract for Sugar Cane Cultivation. Of the 58 cultivators 39 were provided with alternate lands on representations made by Dr. Jalaldeen and Mr. M. A. Abdul Majeed. The balance 19 cultivators have to be provided with alternate lands.

4. Chenai Kadam:

These lands falling within lots 122 and 123 in the Sugar Corporation area were cultivated by some 208 Muslim cultivators before the establishment of the GODB. These lands were taken over in 1967 and these cultivators were promised alternate lands in lots 122 and 123 but no action had been taken in this regard.

Subsequently on representations made by some of these cultivators 13 of them have been given alternate lands in Ilukuchenai area. The balance 195 cultivators have to be provided with alternate lands.

It would thus be seen that about 576 cultivators in all who had been cultivating the lands coming under the above Kadamms under various forms of tenure in parcels of different sizes have been displaced after the GODB took over this area for Sugar Cane Cultivation. Perhaps the authorities (G.A. and SLSC) to whom subsequent representation were made by these cultivators would have taken up the position



that  
if these cultivators were not entitled for compensation or alternate land as they were cultivating on temporary Manawari permits issued by the GODB. Nevertheless the inquiries reveal that some of the cultivators have been successful in obtaining alternate land with the assistance and influence of certain politicians. It is therefore nothing but fair to consider the case of all cultivators for alternate land as a matter of policy irrespective of their political dealings.

Present unit of land alienation as decided by the Ministry of Lands & Land Development is 2½ acres. It is therefore recommended that the above 576 cultivators be given 2½ acres of alternate land each as a mean for compensating the labour and toil they have incurred in developing and cultivating these lands for nearly twenty five years.

The Noraicholai Kandam situated in the Eastern corner of the Sugar Plantation area closer to Akkaraipattu from where all these cultivators originate, comprises of approximately 1,500 acres and is presently partially cultivated by the Surgar Corporation. A portion of this Noraicholai Kandam has already been allotted to some Muslim farmers under the Small-holders Scheme by the SLSC.

It is therefore recommended that the Noraicholai Kandam excluding the portion already allotted under the Small-holder Scheme amounting to approximately 1,500 acres be released from the Sugar Plantation area and alienated to the above 576 cultivators at the rate of 2½ acres each for cultivation of either sugar or paddy. However, before offering them alternate land in this manner it would be necessary to strictly follow the Land Kachcheri procedure in order to ascertain whether any of them owns alternate land either in the same locality or anywhere else.



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST  
REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA

In the matter of an application under Article 126 read with Article 17 of the constitution.

1. S. L. Aboobacker,  
820/2, Deens Road, Akkaraipattu - 01.
2. U. L. Mohamed Laafir,  
No.48, Jinnah Road, Akkaraipattu - 05.
03. I. L. Mohamed Ibrahim,  
92, Al Fathimiya Road, Akkaraipattu - 12.
04. M. H. Faris,  
138, Jinnah Road, Akkaraipattu - 05.
05. U. L. M. Issar,  
192A, Beach Road, Akkaraipattu - 01.
06. M. I. M. Ajmal,  
18A, Meerawodai Road, Akkaraipattu - 01.
07. M. J. M. Asik,  
2, Main Street, Akkaraipattu - 13.
08. M. I. Tharsan,  
203, Al-Hidaya Road, Akkaraipattu - 04.
09. A. M. F. Sifani,  
174A, Hospital Road, Akkaraipattu - 01.

S.C.(FR) 268/18  
Application No.





10. M. I. A. Samathu,  
118A, People's Bank Road, Akkaraipattu - 01.
11. U. M. Ajwath,  
47/1, Jinnah Road, Akkaraipattu - 05.
12. A. B. M. F. Sahitha,  
240, Deens Road, Akkaraipattu - 01.
13. K. Jauhara,  
107B, S/P/O Thaikkar Nagar, Addalaichenai - 16.
14. M. H. M. Iqbal,  
No. 13, Notary Road, 2<sup>nd</sup> Cross St, Akkaraipattu - 14.
15. M. I. Kamaldeen,  
129, Jinnah Road, Akkaraipattu - 05.
16. K. Rizan,  
129, Jinnah Road, Akkaraipattu - 05.
17. S. M. Aswer,  
87/2, Central Road, Akkaraipattu - 03.
18. A. L. Mussariffa,  
87/2, Central Road, Akkaraipattu - 03.
19. H. Jamihthin,  
55, Y. M. M. A. Road, Akkaraipattu - 01.
20. A. L. F. Nusra,  
278/3, Ampara Road, Pattiyadipitty, Akkaraipattu.

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21. H. M. Waakkis,  
55, Y. M. M. A. Road, Akkaraipattu - 01.
22. H. M. Aazik,  
55, Y. M. M. A. Road, Akkaraipattu - 01.
23. S. Riffana,  
59A, New Mosque Road, Akkaraipattu - 05.
24. M. S. M. Sameem,  
12A, Sinna Moulana Road, Akkaraipattu - 01.
25. S. S. Foumiya,  
131, Central Road, Akkaraipattu - 06.
26. B. Nirfana,  
138, Jinnah Road, Akkaraipattu - 05.
27. K. L. Nisamudeen,  
59A/1, New Mosque Road, Akkaraipattu - 05.
28. M. H. F. Hithaya,  
121, Kathiriya Road, Akkaraipattu - 01.
29. A. L. Nizar,  
59/A, New Mosque Road, Akkaraipattu - 05.
30. S. Rusana,  
59/A, New Mosque Road, Akkaraipattu - 05.
31. M. T. F. Mussarifa,  
38, Beach Road, Akkaraipattu - 01.

32. M. A. Saneera,  
193/1, Grand Mosque Road, Akkaraipattu - 17.
33. A. M. M. Jafeer,  
139/1, Alim Road, Akkaraipattu - 05.
34. K. A. Wahab,  
193A, Grand Mosque Road, Akkaraipattu - 17.
35. M. A. A. Beevi,  
107B, Mudaliyar Road, Akkaraipattu - 04.
36. M. B. Zubair,  
48/1, Jinnah Road, Akkaraipattu - 05.
37. M. I. Quwairis,  
92/1, Al-Fathimiya Road, Akkaraipattu - 12.
38. A. M. Rifina,  
332, Central Road, Akkaraipattu - 06.
39. J. A. Razeed,  
10/3, New Mosque Road, Akkaraipattu - 06.
40. M. I. Risfiya,  
92A/1, Anpu Road, Akkaraipattu - 12.
41. S. M. Sulaimalebbe,  
16, Hasim Alim Road, Akkaraipattu - 19.
42. M. A. Lebbe,  
278/2, Ampara Road, Paddiyadippity, Akkaraipattu.

43. B. Jaseema,  
278/2, Ampara Road, Paddiyadippity, Akkaraipattu.
44. M. I. Nasrifa,  
50/1, M. M. M. V. Road, Akkaraipattu - 06.
45. S. H. Atham Lebbe,  
129, Jinnah Road, Akkaraipattu - 05.
46. S. M. Fathummah,  
29A, New Mosque Road, Akkaraipattu - 05.
47. M. A. Samsudeen,  
29A, New Mosque Road, Akkaraipattu - 05.
48. M. I. Suhaib,  
50/1, M. M. M. V. Road, Akkaraipattu - 06.
49. K. S. Fareetha,  
116/1/A, Jinnah Road, Akkaraipattu - 04.
50. M. A. Najeema,  
73, A. V. V. Road, Akkaraipattu - 06.
51. A. M. M. Jafeer,  
139A, Alim Road, Akkaraipattu - 05.
52. A. M. M. Siyamudeen,  
121, Kathiriya Road, Akkaraipattu - 13.
53. B. Saharban,  
138, Jinnah Road, Akkaraipattu - 05.



54. T. M. Chandraratne,  
Saranapalapura, Pottuvil Road, Akkaraipattu.
55. M. S. M. Ishak,  
180/A, Arabic College Road, Akkaraipattu - 18.
56. A. L. A. Ahimath,  
145, Kathiriya Beach Road, Akkaraipattu - 01.
57. M. A. Laafir,  
99B, Kathiriya School Road, Akkaraipattu - 01.
58. A. H. M. Rifaudeen,  
157, Bathuriya Mosque Road, Puthiya Kattankudy.
59. M. B. Sajitha,  
14/1, New Mosque Road, Akkaraipattu - 06.
60. M. H. A. Jabbar,  
135, Mudaliyar Road, Akkaraipattu - 04.
61. A. M. M. Lukman,  
178/A, 2/3 Common Road, Akkaraipattu - 03.
62. U. L. M. Issar,  
192/A, Beach Road, Akkaraipattu - 01.

Petitioners

-Vs-

1. Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd,  
561/3, Elvitigala Mawatha,  
Narahenpita,  
Colombo 05.

(A)

(40)

2. General Manager,  
Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd,  
561/3, Elvitigala Mawatha,  
Narahenpita,  
Colombo 05.
3. Gal-oya Plantation (Pvt) Ltd,  
Hingurana.
4. Chief Executive Officer,  
Gal-oya Plantation (Pvt) Ltd,  
Hingurana.
5. Secretary,  
Ministry of Public Enterprise and Kandy City  
Development,  
7<sup>th</sup> Floor, World Trade Centre, Colombo 01.
6. Hon. Lakshman Kiriella,  
Minister of Public Enterprise and Kandy City  
Development,  
36<sup>th</sup> Floor, World Trade Centre, Colombo 01.
7. Secretary,  
Ministry of Lands and Parliamentary Reforms,  
Mihikata Medura, 1200/6,  
Rajamalwatta Road, Battaramulla.
8. Deputy Commissioner of Lands,  
Office of Deputy Commissioners of Land,  
Ampara Kachcheri,  
Ampara.

(4)

- 
9. Divisional Secretary,  
Divisional Secretariat,  
Akkarapattu.
  10. The Government Agent/ District Secretary,  
District Secretariat,  
Ampara.
  11. Hon. Attorney General,  
Attorney General's Department,  
Colombo 12.
- 

Respondent

**TO : HIS LORDSHIP THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THEIR LORDSHIPS AND  
LADYSHIPS THE OTHER HONOURABLE JUDGES OF THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC  
OF SRI LANKA.**

On this 30<sup>th</sup> day of August 2018.

The petition of the Petitioners above-named appearing by Mr. U. L. S. Marikkar their Attorney-at-Law states as follows :-

01. The Petitioners state that ;
  - (i) They and similarly circumstanced persons are engaged in sugarcane cultivation since 1986 in the land handed over to them for the said purpose under the Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation predecessor to the Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd, the 1<sup>st</sup> Respondent hereof.
  - (ii) The said sugar cultivation under the sponsorship of the then Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation, continued with some success with the provision of required raw materials livelihood assistance

coupled with best management and good practices observed at the time. But with the passage of time, the progress in the sugar cultivation dropped without yielding adequate profit as expected despite that the said sugarcane cultivation was continued in fulfillment of the object of the said Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation and later of Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd, the 1<sup>st</sup> Respondent hereof.

- (iii) In the meantime, the lands hitherto owned by the 1<sup>st</sup> Respondent hereof meant for sugarcane cultivation were vested with the Gal-oya Plantation (Pvt) Ltd. The Petitioners state that as per cabinet decision No. 09/0398/329/003 dated 26.03.2009 an extent of land 277.7539 Hectares where the sugar producing factory owned by Hingurana Sugarcane Company (Pvt) Limited situated together with Office, Official Quarters and other Buildings standing thereon obtained by said Gal-oya Plantation (Pvt) Limited on a 30 year Lease Agreement. The said extent of land i.e. 277.7539 Hectares spread into five zones namely Neethai, Deegavapi, GalMaduwa Varipattanchenai and Hingurana and the land where sugarcane cultivators engage in traditional sugarcane cultivation are not included in the said extent of land. (In prof thereof, the Petitioners annex 24 surveyor plans marked "P1" to "P24" and also a copy of the aforesaid cabinet decision 09/0398/329/003 dated 06.03.2009 is annexed "P25" and the said documents are pleaded as part and parcel of this petition.
- (iv) Presently sugarcane cultivators/ possessors are engaged in sugarcane cultivation which is yielding no profit and the same is being continued sustaining great losses the Petitioners state that the forefathers/ predecessors of the present sugarcane cultivators previously engaged in paddy cultivation in lands situated in the areas of Neethai, Siru Neethai, Ampalam Oya, Velamathu Veli, Vangamam and Kalavettiya consisting of



Vanagamuva, Pothanai Veli, Vettiyanthidal and Malayadi North and East of Akkaraipattu Neethai Area of Ampara District, under the Manavari permit.

- (v) When the Gal-oya Development Board established its authority in the said areas the farmers from Akkaraipattu who were engaged in cultivation without permits were dealt with leniently and they were granted with temporary permit to occupy crown land for the purpose of Manawari paddy cultivation in proof thereof the Petitioners produce hereof a true copy of a ~~temporary Manawari permit issued to one Abdul Gaffer and the same is marked "P101" and pleaded as part and parcel of the~~ petition.
02. When the landscape of the immediate environs changed and land were displaced in lieu of land cultivated on said Manawari permits alternate lands were allotted to such persons and in proof thereof the Petitioners produce a true copy of letter No. AM/L/9/PP/261 dated 17.01.1987 addressed to one S. Aboobacker stating that he had been selected to receive an alternate land for land on Manawari permit and the same is marked "P26" and pleaded as part and parcel of the petition.
03. The Petitioners state that even though they and other similarly placed cultivators under sponsorship of Hingurana Sugar Industries engaged in sugarcane cultivation not on their own freewill but rather at the behest of the said 1<sup>st</sup> Respondent. As stated above their forefathers were engaged in paddy cultivation and when they were displaced due to various reasons. Their heirs were provided with land belonging to 1<sup>st</sup> Respondent imposing a condition that they should engage in sugarcane cultivation which is unprofitable yielding no result and profits and in the circumstances the Petitioners and others complained to 1<sup>st</sup> Respondent seeking that they be permitted to do paddy cultivation.

04. The Gal-oya Plantation Private Limited Company had informed and given following undertaking to the sugarcane cultivators as follows :-

- (1) Preparation of the lands.
- (2) Distribution of the first rate seed sugarcane.
- (3) Planting sugarcane.
- (4) Harvesting sugarcane.
- (5) Free transport service facilities.
- (6) Loan at lower interest.
- (7) Livelihood Allowances.
- (8) Providing the training in sugarcane cultivation for the sugarcane cultivators.
- (9) Insurance.
- (10) Distribution of fertilizer and other chemicals at a concessionary rate.

None of the said undertaking promises were fulfilled by the 1<sup>st</sup> Respondent.

05. Subsequently the sugarcane cultivators initiated proceedings in the Supreme Court against the Gal-oya Plantation (Pvt) Ltd for non-fulfillments of its assurances under the Case No. SC/499/2012 dated 01.10.2013 and the Supreme Court made an order to the effect that to parties to the action ' should come to a settlement through reconciliation. But the said issues are yet to be resolved amicably due to rigid stance taken by the 1<sup>st</sup> Respondent.

06. The said lands were created under the Manawari permit as a temporary measure the government has acquired said lands in certain instances, disposing the some of the lands to others according to their whims and fancies without any rational and justifiable basis. In this backdrop the Petitioners and other similarly circumstanced sugarcane cultivators run the risk of losing their lands which had been

possessed by them as well as their predecessors/ancestors some of whom happened to be their forefathers who cultivated paddy under Manawari permits issued by the Ministry of Lands.

07. The lands for those who lost their lands obtained under Manawari permit were granted new land in lieu of acquisition by the government imposing a condition to cultivate sugarcane. The Government Agent, Ampara issued letters to cultivators on or about 17.02.1987 on the direction that they should engage in sugarcane cultivation only which is not viable and conducive.

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08. In the circumstances since the Petitioners and others similarly placed have been caught up of in the said vicious circle of having to engage in sugar cultivation at the behest of 1<sup>st</sup> Respondent, even when such exercise is not conducive and not viable without yielding any profit and the necessity has arisen to switch over to paddy cultivation instead of sugarcane cultivation generating a livelihood to Petitioners and similarly circumstanced other cultivators in the context.
09. The Petitioners being aggrieved by the aforesaid adverse unreasonable and unprofitable circumstances formed themselves into an association named Ampara District Akkaraipattu Neethai Zone Sugarcane Land Owners' Association having its office at No. 240, Dean's Road, Akkarapattu - 01 (E.P.) to air their grievances related to land and to obtain redress from the all state stake holders.
10. The Petitioners state that they became possessed of their land by virtue of permits issued by Hingurana Sugar Industries. In proof thereof the Petitioners annex hereof marked the said documents "P27" to "P88" respectively and pleaded as part and parcel of the petition.

11. The Petitioners annex hereof the correspondence they have had with the state stake holders/ the state authorities with a view to airing/ agitating their land issues enumerated herein and to get redress to their said acute pressing issues that are directly affecting their livelihood :

- (a) A true copy of the letter dated 26.01.2017 sent by Ampara District Akkaraipattu Neethai Zone, Sugarcane Land Owners' Association addressed to General Manager, Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd, No. 5614/3, Elvitigala Mawatha, Narahenpita, Colombo 05 is marked "P89" and the same is pleaded as part and parcel of this petition.
- (b) A true copy of the letter of Ampara District Akkaraipattu Neethai Zone Sugarcane Land Owners Association, No. 240, Deans Road, Akkaraipattu - 01 (E.P.) dated 23.09.2017 addressed to the Government Agent/ District Secretariat/ Kachcheri, Ampara is marked "P90" and the same is pleaded as part and parcel of this petition.
- (c) A true copy of the letter of Ampara District - Akkaraipattu Neethai Zone Sugarcane Land Owners' Association dated 11.10.2017 - addressed to the Government Agent, District Secretariat/ Kachcheri, Ampara is marked "P91" and the same is pleaded as part and parcel of this petition.
- (d) A true copy of the letter of the General Manager, Government vested Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd, No. 561/3, Elvitigala Mawatha, Narahenpita, Colombo 05 dated 10.08.2017 addressed to Secretary, Ampara District Akkaraipattu Neethai Zone, Sugarcane Land Owners' Association, 240, Dcans Road, Akkaraipattu - 01 is marked "P92" and the same is pleaded as part and parcel of this petition.



- (e) A true copy of letter of Secretary, Ampara District Akkaraipattu Neethai Zone Sugarcane Land Owners' Association, No. 240, Dean's Road, Akkaraipattu - 01 (E.P.) dated 23.09.2017 addressed to the Government Agent, District Secretariat/ Kachcheri, Ampara is marked "P93" and the same is pleaded as part and parcel of this petition.
- (f) A true copy of postal receipt articles No. 1767 and No. 2224 is marked "P94" and "P95" respectively and the same is pleaded as part and parcel of this petition.
- 
- (g) A true copy of letter of Assistant Director of Agriculture Research, Rice Research Station Department of Agriculture, Samanthurai dated 04.09.2017 addressed to the Secretary, Ampara District Akkarapattu Neethai Zone Sugarcane Land Owners' Association, 240, Dean's Road, Akkaraipattu - 01 is marked "P96" and the same is pleaded as part and parcel of this petition.
- (h) A true copy of letter of Secretary of Akkaraipattu Neethai Zone Sugarcane Land 'Owners' Association, 240, Deans Road, Akkaraipattu - 01 (E.P.) to General Manager, Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd, No. 561/3, Elvitigala Mawatha, Narahenpita, Colombo 05 dated 18.12.2017 is marked "P97" and the same is pleaded as part and parcel of this petition.
- (i) A true copy of letter of General Manager, Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd, No. 561/3, Elvitigala Mawatha, Narahenpita dated 03.08.2018 addressed to S. L. Aboobacker of No. 820/2, Deans Road, Akkaraipattu - 01 which states that the sugarcane cultivation and the operation of the said land, in the context is under the Management of Gal-oya Plantation (Pvt) Ltd and all requires to/ issues pertaining the same be referred to the

Management of the Gal-oya Plantation (Pvt) Ltd is marked "P98" and the connected letters marked "P98(a)" and "P98(b)" and the same is pleaded as part and parcel of this petition.

(j) An identical letter of General Manager of Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd - on the same line as specified here above dated 03.08.2018 addressed to one U. L. Mohamed Lafeer, No. 48, Jinnah Road, Akkaraipattu - 05 is marked "P99" and the connected letters marked "P99(a)" and "P99(b)" and the same is pleaded as part and parcel of this petition.

(k) An identical letter of General Manager of Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd on the same line as specified herein above dated 03.08.2018 addressed to one I. L. Mohamed Ibrahim, 92, Al Fathimiya Road, Akkaraipattu - 12 is marked "P100" and the connected letters marked "P100(a)" and "P100(b)" and the same is pleaded as part and parcel of this petition.

(l) A true copy of temporary permit to occupy crown land for the purpose of Manawari Paddy Cultivation in terms of Gal-oya Development Board (Act No. 51 of 1949) issued to one Abdul Caffoor is marked "P101" and the same is pleaded as part and parcel of this petition.

12. In the event of any necessity arise, Your Lordships' Court may be pleased to permit the Petitioners to effect amendments, file fresh papers and documents.

13. The Petitioners state that Hingurana sugar Industries Ltd the 1<sup>st</sup> Respondent hereof which had sugarcane cultivation and the operation of the said land, in the context, had been handed over to the Gal-oya Plantation (Pvt) Ltd the 2<sup>nd</sup> Respondent hereof, as evidenced by document already marked as "P98", "P99" and "P100" herein respectively.

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19. The Petitioners produce hereto covering letter of Y. B. Iqbal Assistant Director of Agriculture and Research dated 04.09.2017 and the annexed Investigation Report marked "P102" and "P102(a)", "P102(b)", "P102(c)", "P102(d)", "P102(e)", "P102(f)", "P102(g)", "P102(h)", "P102(i)", "P102(j)", "P102(k)", "P102(l)", "P102(m)" respectively and the same is pleaded as part and parcel of this petition. The relevant photographs of the allotments of land on which sugarcane cultivation is done are annexed hereof marked "P103(1)" - "P103(69)" and the same is pleaded as part and parcel of this petition.

20. The Petitioners state that Gal-oya Plantation Limited had entered into an agreement with Lanka Orix and Leasing Co. and Browns and Co. to engage in producing Spirit/ Illicit liquor on or about 27.07.2017. The Assistant Excise Commissioner eastern province charged the Gal-Oya Plantation Limited for Illicit Liquor Production and for engage in the said venture without a valid licence obtained from the Excise Authorities. The Learned Magistrate of Ampara on 31.08.2017 having heard this trial penalized subjecting the said Gal-oya Plantation Limited to a fine of Rupees One Million (Rs. 1,000,000/-) and the Learned Magistrate Orders that the Illicit Liquor/ Spirit should be destroyed. The Petitioners hereof produce a true copy of the order of the M.C. Case No. 80018/5 dated 31.08.2015 (from page 39 - 79) which is marked as "P104" and the same is pleaded as part and parcel of this petition.

(a) The letter written by the Chief Executive Officer, Gal-oya Plantation (Pvt) Limited to one of the Petitioners, B. Saharban dated 04.02.2013 bears the motto, English Translation of which is : "**Let's get together to produce the sugar needed to our country in our motherland**" marked as "P105" and the same is pleaded as part and parcel of this petition.

21. The Petitioners state that the said Gal-oya Plantation Private Ltd was penalized for producing Illicit Liquor utilizing sugarcane produces rather than providing sugar to the people of the country.
22. In the circumstances the Petitioners respectfully state that it is fully justified for them to clamour that they be afforded the option of engaging in paddy cultivation in place of sugarcane cultivation which is unprofitable and disastrous in the context of this case.
- 
23. The Petitioners state in the circumstances of this case their livelihood is blasted and their rights over the land hitherto enjoyed by them and their ancestors/ predecessors are thwarted due to the chaotic situation which have been brought about by the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Respondents hereof and other responsible state stake holders who have a duty to set the things right.
24. The Petitioners state that by virtue of actions/ inactions of the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and other relevant state stake holders the Petitioners hereof have suffered severely resulting denial of their legitimate expectation to live and enjoy on the land that had been handed over to them by the their forefathers/ predecessors which lately have been acknowledged by the Government Agent by issuing temporary permits/ licences.
25. The Petitioners state that the despite of the fact they have been long term cultivators they have not been given proper valid licence acceptable in the eyes of Law. As a result they could be displaced arbitrarily and unreasonably.
26. The Petitioners state they are denied of Fundamental Rights enunciated in article 12(i) of the Constitution.



27. The Petitioners beg of Your Lordships' Court to direct 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and all other state stake holders to grant them redress by allowing them to pursue alternate paddy cultivation, which could stabilize their livelihood and longtime well-being and to grant them valid permit/licence/ grants to be on their lands permanently.
28. The Petitioners seek kind indulgence of Your Lordships' Court to issue directions to Respondents refraining from displacing and evicting the Petitioners and others similarly placed from the lands in the context and to maintain the status quo. The Petitioners respectfully state :
29. The Petitioners have not involved the jurisdiction of this Court in this regard previously.

Wherefore the Petitioners respectfully urge that Your Lordships' Court be pleased :

- (i) to grant Leave to Proceed.
- (ii) to hear the instant application.
- (iii) to direct 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and all other relevant state stake holders to restrain themselves from evicting/ displacing Petitioners and those who are holding under them from their land specified in the context.
- (iv) to make an order directing 1<sup>st</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> Respondents to permit to the Petitioners and others to pursue paddy cultivation on their lands in the context, instead of sugarcane cultivation imposed on them by the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Respondents.

- (v) to direct 1<sup>st</sup> - 11<sup>th</sup> Respondents to issue permit/ licence/ grants to Petitioners and similarly placed persons to possess the said land in the context.
- (vi) for costs and
- (vii) for further and other reliefs that Your Lordships' Court seem meet.

*[Handwritten Signature]*

Attorney-at-Law for the Petitioners



අනුමැතිය ලබාදීම සඳහා  
 SC... ෪෭... 268/18  
 (21) අනුමැතිය ලබාදීම සඳහා  
 අනුමැතිය ලබාදීම සඳහා

මාගේ වගකීම: \$  
 අනුමැතිය: \$  
 අනුමැතිය: \$

(10)

11.Hon. Attorney General,  
Attorney General's Department,  
Colombo 12.

**Respondents**

**BEFORE** : VIJITH K.MALALGODA, P.C. J.  
P.PADMAN SURASENA, J.  
E.A.G.R.AMARASEKARA, J.

**COUNSEL** : U.L.S. Marikkar for the Petitioners.  
  
Palitha Kumarasinghe P.C. with Priyantha  
Alagiyawanna for the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Respondents.  
  
Suren Gnanaraj SSC. for the A.G.

**ARGUED &  
DECIDED ON** : 13.02.2019



**VIJITH K.MALALGODA, P.C. J.**

Heard the learned Counsel for the Petitioner in support of this application, the learned President's Counsel representing for the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Respondents and also the learned Senior State Counsel representing the other Respondents.

We see no reason to grant leave to proceed. The application is accordingly dismissed. No costs.

Sgd/-**JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT**

(11)



16  
S.C. (F/R) No. 499/2012

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC  
OF SRI LANKA

S.C. (F/R) No. 499/2012

In the matter of an Application under Articles 17 and 126 of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

1. K.K. Munasinghe,  
Alahena,  
Damana.
2. S.P. Somaratne,  
Sancharaka Niwasaya Asala,  
Ekgaloya,  
Damana.
3. H.A. Senanayake,  
Grama 9, A/56,  
Keenawatta,  
Hingurana.
4. A.M. Haniffa,  
No. 84, Pudunagar Road,  
Eragama 03.
5. K.M. Piyasena,  
No. D228/33,  
Deegawapiya.



S.C. (F/R) No. 499/2012

6. L.P.S. Liyanage, .  
Youth Settlement Scheme,  
Thibirigolla.
7. A.A. Lebbe,  
No. 298/A,  
S.P. Road,  
Eraama 06.

PETITIONERS

-Vs-

1. Hingurana Sugar Industries  
Limited,  
No. 561/3,  
Elvitigala Mawatha,  
Narahenpita,  
Colombo 05.
2. Gal Oya Plantations (Private)  
Limited,  
No. 481, T.B. Jayah Mawatha,  
Colombo 10.
3. Dr. W.W. Gamage,  
Secretary,  
Ministry of State Resources and  
Enterprises Development,  
No. 561/3, Elvitigala Mawatha,  
Narahenpita,  
Colombo 05.

4. N. De Alwis,  
District Secretary,  
District Secretariat,  
Ampara.
5. S.L. Weerasinghe;  
Zonal Director of Irrigation,  
Zonal Irrigation Director's Office,  
Ampara.
6. M.A.S. Weerasinghe,  
Commissioner-General of Agrarian  
Development,  
Department of Agrarian  
Development,  
No. 42, Sir Marcus Fernando  
Mawatha,  
Colombo 07.
7. K.G. Sriyapala,  
Director General of Agriculture,  
Department of Agriculture,  
Peradeniya.
8. M.S. Perera,  
Officer-In-Charge,  
Damana Police Station,  
Damana.

S.C. (F/R) No. 499/201.

9. Hon. Attorney-General,  
Attorney-General's Department,  
Colombo 12.

**RESPONDENTS**

**BEFORE** : MOHAN PIERIS, PC, CJ  
EKANAYAKE, J &  
DEP, PC, J

**COUNSEL** : J.C. Weliamuna for the Petitioners.  
Sanjay Rajaratnam, DSG for the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup>  
Respondents.  
Shammil Perera, PC with Chamath Fernando for the  
2<sup>nd</sup> Respondent.

**ARGUED &**  
**DECIDED ON** : 01/10/2013.

**MOHAN PIERIS, PC, CJ.**

We have heard learned Counsel for the Petitioner. We have also heard learned  
President's Counsel for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Respondent and learned Deputy Solicitor  
General who appears for the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup> Respondents.

Learned Deputy Solicitor General submits that he has had 02 meetings, one with the Counsel for the Petitioner and another with the learned President's Counsel for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Respondent.

In consequence of these meetings a decision has been reached that the parties are agreed that the land in question will be exclusively applied for the cultivation of sugar cane.

He also submits that there is now a Sugar Cane Research Institute which is the Regularity Authority which has overall jurisdiction over the aspect of the plantations, which provides seed of a suitable quality and that the Sugar Cane Research Institute will ensure that the quality of the seed that is being supplied is suitable for the purpose for which it is being used.

He also submits that the 7<sup>th</sup> Respondent, the Director General of Agriculture amongst other duties has been empowered by the statute to supervise all aspects of this plantation inclusive of ensuring the quality of the seed that is being supplied.

Learned Deputy Solicitor General submits that having regard to the common consensus that has been reached between the parties and the regulatory mechanism that have been prescribed by statute that the concerns that have been raised by the Petitioner have been adequately addressed.

Counsel for the Petitioner, Mr. Wellamuna however submits that there are several issues that have been raised inclusive of those with regard to the supply of suitability of the seed and the matter of the ground rent which is being charged which is set off against the purchase price of the sugar cane and that those issues remain unaddressed.



This Court is of the view that having regard to the present logistical mechanisms that are being put in place the two matters that Mr. Weliamuna raises can be adequately addressed and we direct the authorities, particularly the Sugar Cane Research Institute and the 7<sup>th</sup> Respondent to suitably address those two issues with a view to granting relief.

Subject to the aforementioned arrangements, these proceedings are terminated.

It is observed that the sugar cane that is planted for commercial purposes would be in addition to whatever plantation that stands on the land at present.

For the avoidance of doubt this Court directs that the land must be principally and primarily applied for the plantation of sugar cane and that no other crop will be planted thereon for commercial use.

*M. A. L. S. Jayasinghe*  
CHIEF JUSTICE

EKANAYAKE, J.

I agree

*[Signature]*  
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT

DEP. PC. J.

I agree

*[Signature]*  
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT

PR/-

A TRUE COPY  
*[Signature]*  
Sunil Dissanayake  
Attorney-at-Law & NP  
Ampara.

SUNIL DISSANAYAKE, B.Sc  
Attorney-at-Law & NP,

23, Pandukabaya Mawatha,  
Ampara.

email [sunildissa@yahoo.com](mailto:sunildissa@yahoo.com)  
Tele +94773243701

2022.01.08



වරකෝන් මුදියන්සේලාගේ ප්‍රදීප් අවන්ත  
සී 09  
ග්‍රාම 03, මුවංගල හිගුරාණ

මහත්මයාණෙනි

152

මාගේ සේවාදායකයා වන ගල්ඔය ප්ලාන්ටේෂන්ස් ප්‍රයිවට් ලිමිටඩ් ආයතනයෙන් ලැබී ඇති උපදෙස් වලට අනුව ලියා දන්වමි

ඔබ ඇතුළු පුද්ගල කණ්ඩායමක් විසින් පොකුණගල පන්සල දී 2021 දෙසැම්බර් මස 26 දින සංවිධානය කරන ලද උක් වගා ගොවීන්ගේ රැස්වීමක් අමතා ඔබ විසින් සාපරාදී බිය ගැන්වීම, අපකීර්තියට පත් කිරීම සහ අනර්ථය කිරීමට කුමණ්ත්‍රණය කරමින් කරන ලද විවිධ ප්‍රකාශයන් මගින් මාගේ සේවාදායක ආයතනයේ ක්‍රියාකාරිත්වයට පහත සඳහන් පරිදි බලපෑම් සිදුව ඇත.

- 1 මෙම උක් ගොවීන් උක් වගා කිරීමෙන් වැලැක්වීමට පෙළඹවීම හෝ අධර්ශයට පත් කරවන ආකාරයෙන් ප්‍රකාශයන් කිරීම මගින් ගොවීන් හිස ගැන්වීම සහ ආයතනයේ වැඩ කටයුතු කඩා කප්පල් කිරීමට කටයුතු කිරීම
- 2 සේවාදායක සමාගමේ සේවක නිලධාරීන් සහ කොටස්කරුවන් විසින් සමාගමේ දේපල සොරකම් කිරීම, අනියම් පරිභ්‍රමණය කිරීම සහ වංචනික ලෙස තම භාවිතයට ගන්නා බවට ප්‍රකාශ කිරීම මගින් මහජනතාව සහ වෙනත් පාර්ශවයන් විසින් ආයතනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඇති කරගෙන තිබූ ප්‍රතිරූපය විනාශ කිරීම
- 3 අස්වැන්න නෙලීම කටයුතු කලහොත් එම උක් වගාවන් ගිනි තබා විනාශ කරන බවට තර්ජනය කිරීම නිසා ගොවීන් උක් අස්වැන්න නෙලීමට මැලිවී සිටීම

ඔබ විසින් කරන ලද ක්‍රියාව නිසා ආයතනයට සිදුව ඇති අලාභය රුපියල් මිලියන 10 (දහයක්) බවට ගණනය කර ඇති අතර එම මුදල අද දින සිට දින 14 ක් ඇතුළත ගෙවා නිදහස්වීමට අපොහොසත් වුවහොත් එම මුදල ඊට නෛතික පොලිය සහ නඩු ගාස්තුද ඔබගෙන් අයකර ගැනීම සඳහා ඔබට එරෙහිව නඩු කටයුතු ආරම්භ කිරීමටද මා හට උපදෙස් ලැබී ඇති බව මෙයින් දන්වා සිටිමි

මෙයට විශ්වාසී  
*[Signature]*  
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A TRUE COPY

Sunil Dissanayake  
Attorney-at-Law & NP  
Ampara.



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FORM } 43

a true copy

Sunil Dissanayake Esq.  
Attorney-at-Law & NP  
25, Pandukabaya Mawatha  
Ampara.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජනරාජ්‍යාධිපති සමාජවාදී ජනරජය  
இலங்கைக் சனநாயக சோசலிச குடியரசு

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA

නව කොටස  
අංකය/අලුත් අංකය  
New No. of Company

98 / 7801

පැරණි අංකය  
අංකය/අලුත් අංකය  
Old No. of Company

43141

N (PVS)

2007 අංක 7 අදාළ සමාගම් පනත  
2007 ஆம் ஆண்டின் 7 ஆம் இலக்கச் சம்பளிகள் சட்டம்  
The Companies Act, No. 7 of 2007

සමාගම පිහිටි සහතිකය  
சம்பளியின் கட்டுமானப்படி சான்றிதழ்  
CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

(483 (6) වන වගන්තිය අනුව)  
(අර්ථය 483 (6) இன் கீழ்க்காணும்)  
(Pursuant to Section 483 (6))

මම මෙහි සඳහන් කර ඇත්තේ (පුද්ගලික) ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ

..... (සමාගම) 2007 අංක 7 අදාළ සමාගම් පනත යටතේ

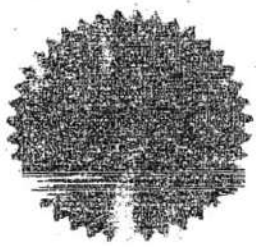
සමාගමක් ලෙස පිහිටි බවයි. මෙහි සඳහන් කර ඇති සියලුම තොරතුරු සත්‍ය බවට මා විශ්වාස කරමි.

අදාළ: සුදු..... සිට..... දක්වා වන සමාගම් පනත යටතේ.

මා විසින් 2007 අංක 7 අදාළ සමාගම් පනත යටතේ 2007 අංක 7 අදාළ සමාගම් පනත යටතේ  
පිහිටි සමාගම් ලෙස සමාගම් ලෙස පිහිටි බවට මා විශ්වාස කරමි. මෙහි සඳහන් කර ඇති සියලුම තොරතුරු සත්‍ය බවට මා විශ්වාස කරමි.

I hereby certify that GAL OYA PLANTATIONS (PRIVATE) LIMITED  
(an existing Company) is this day registered as a Private Limited Company as it is incorporated  
under the Companies Act, No. 7 of 2007 and that the above mentioned new number has been assigned to it and entered in the  
Register of Companies.

Given under my hand at Colombo, this Nineteen day of September, Two Thousand, Eight.



.....  
සහතිකය - සමාගම් පනත  
For Registrar-General of Companies.  
.....  
නියෝජ්‍ය සමාගම් පනත  
Deputy Registrar of Companies

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

GAL OYA PLANTATIONS (PVT) LTD  
Reg. No. PV 7801  
Director  
Director/Secretary

• ආර්.ජී. ශ්‍රියානි විජේවික්‍රම  
 නීතිඥ සහ ප්‍රසිද්ධ නොතාර්ස්,  
 දිවුරුම් කොමසාරිස්,  
 අංක 02, පණ්ඩුකාභය මාවත,  
 අම්පාර.

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දිනය }  
 Date } 2022.01.15

ලි.ප.නැ.

**එන්තරවාසි ලිපියයි.**

ගල්මය ප්ලාන්ටේෂන්ස් ප්‍රයිවට් ලිමිටඩ්,  
 ප්‍රධාන කාර්යාලය,  
 සීනි කම්හල් පෙදෙස,  
 හිගුරාණ.

ඉහත නම සඳහන් සමාගම වෙතය,

2022.01.08 දිනැති එන්තරවාසියට පිළිතුරු වශයෙනි.

මාගේ සේවාදායක වන හිගුරාණ, මුවංගල, ග්‍රාම 03, ප්/55 හි පදිංචි හේවා දේවයලාගේ අරුණසිරි ඉන්ද්‍රවංශ යන අයගේ උපදෙස් මත ලියා දන්වමි.

2022.01.08 වන දින නීතිඥ සුනිල් දිසානායක මහතා මගින් එවන ලද එන්තරවාසිය ලද බව දන්වමි.

එකී එන්තරවාසියේ 1, 2, 3 ලෙස දක්වා ඇති වෝදනා ප්‍රතික්ෂේප කරමි. තවද ඔබ සමාගම ද, කොටස් හිමියන් ලෙස මහජන දේපල පරිහරණය කරන අතර, තොරතුරු දැන ගැනීමේ පනත යටතේ ද, ගල්මය ඒකාබද්ධ උක් ගොවි සමිතියේ උප සභාපති වශයෙන් සමිතියේ යෝජනා හා අදහස් මත කටයුතු කර ඇති අතර, කිසිදු පුද්ගලික දායකවීමක් නැත.

තවද උක් වගා කරන ගොවීන්ට අදාල ගැටළු, වැරදි කළමනාකරණය පිළිබඳවත්, ගොවීන්ගේ ආත්ම ගරුත්වය, ආර්ථික සුරක්ෂිතතාවය සඳහා ද, අයිතිවාසිකම් ආරක්ෂා කිරීමට ක්‍රියා කොට ඇති බවත්, කිසිදු අවස්ථාවක ද්වේශසහගතව, අපරාධ චේතනාවකින් ක්‍රියා කර නැති බවත් දන්වා සිටිමි.

යම් හෙයකින් මාගේ සේවාදායකට එරෙහිව පුද්ගලිකව නඩු පවරනු ලැබුවහොත් අදාල විත්තිවාචක ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමටත්, ප්‍රතිහි කමක් ලෙස රුපියල් මිලියන 10 ක්, කළමනාකරන නිලධාරීන්ගෙන් පුද්ගලිකව ලබා ගැනීමට ප්‍රතිහිමිකමක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන බවත් දන්වා සිටිමි.

*Sriyani Wijewickrama*  
 සේවාදායකගේ නීතිඥ

ආර්.ජී. ශ්‍රියානි විජේවික්‍රම (පො.අ.බ.)  
 නීතිඥ සහ ප්‍රසිද්ධ නොතාර්ස්  
 දිවුරුම් කොමසාරිස්  
 අංක 02, පණ්ඩුකාභය මාවත  
 අම්පාර.

නිවැරදි :- හිතියද සුනිල් දිසානායක මහතා



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2022.01.08

හේවා දේවයලාගේ අරුණසිරි ඉන්ද්‍රවංශ  
ජී/55  
ග්‍රාම 03 මුවංගල හිගුරාණ

මහත්මයාණෙනි

මාගේ සේවාදායකයා වන ගල්බය ප්ලාන්ටේෂන්ස් ප්‍රයිවට් ලිමිටඩ් ආයතනයෙන් ලැබී ඇති උපදෙස් වලට අනුව ලියා දන්වමි

ඔබ ඇතුළු පුද්ගල කණ්ඩායමක් විසින් පොකුණගල පන්සල දී 2021 දෙසැම්බර් මස 26 දින සංවිධානය කරන ලද උක් වගා ගොවීන්ගේ රැස්වීමක් අමතා ඔබ විසින් සාපරාදී බිය ගැන්වීම, අපකීර්තියට පත් කිරීම සහ අනර්ථය කිරීමට කුමණ්ත්‍රණය කරමින් කරන ලද විවිධ ප්‍රකාශයන් මගින් මාගේ සේවාදායක ආයතනයේ ක්‍රියාකාරිත්වයට පහත සඳහන් පරිදි බලපෑම් සිදුව ඇත.

- 1 මෙම උක් ගොවීන් උක් වගා කිරීමෙන් වැලැක්වීමට පෙළඹවීම හෝ අධර්‍යයට පත් කරවන ආකාරයෙන් ප්‍රකාශයන් කිරීම මගින් ගොවීන් ගිය ගැන්වීම සහ ආයතනයේ වැඩ කටයුතු කඩා කප්පල් කිරීමට කටයුතු කිරීම
- 2 සේවාදායක සමාගමේ සේවක නිලධාරීන් සහ කොටස්කරුවන් විසින් සමාගමේ දේපල සොරකම් කිරීම, අනියමින් පරිභණය කිරීම සහ වංචනික ලෙස තම භාවිතයට ගන්නා බවට ප්‍රකාශ කිරීම මගින් මහජනතාව සහ වෙනත් පාර්ශවයන් විසින් ආයතනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඇති කරගෙන තිබූ ප්‍රතිරූපය විනාශ කිරීම
- 3 අස්වැන්න නෙලීම කටයුතු කලහොත් එම උක් වගාවන් ගිනි හබා විනාශ කරන බවට තර්ජනය කිරීම නිසා ගොවීන් උක් අස්වැන්න නෙලීමට මැලිව සිටීම

ඔබ විසින් කරන ලද ක්‍රියාව නිසා ආයතනයට සිදුව ඇති අලාභය රුපියල් මිලියන 10 (දහයක්) බවට ගණනය කර ඇති අතර එම මුදල අද දින සිට දින 14 ක් ඇතුළත ගෙවා නිදහස්වීමට අපොහොසත් වුවහොත් එම මුදල ඊට නෛතික පොලිය සහ නඩු ගාස්තුද ඔබගෙන් අයකර ගැනීම සඳහා ඔබට එරෙහිව නඩු කටයුතු ආරම්භ කිරීමටද මා හට උපදෙස් ලැබී ඇති බව මෙයින් දන්වා සිටිමි

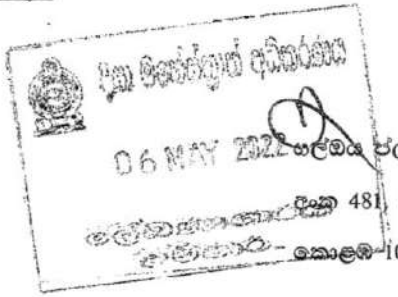
මෙයට වස්වාසි

නීතිඥ සුනිල් දිසානායක

Sunil Dissanayake  
Attorney-at-Law & NP  
Ampara.  
077-3243701

අමපාර දිසා අධිකරණයේදීය

වත්තිකාරයාට සිතාසි



පලාත්වේදනේස් ප්‍රයිවට් ලිමිටඩ්

දික 481, වි බී ජයා මාවත,

කොළඹ-10

පැමිණිලිකරු

නඩු අංකය SC෪ / අලාභ

එරෙහිව

වරකෝන් මුදියන්සේලාගේ ප්‍රදීප් අවන්ත

අංක, සී/ 9, ග්‍රාම 3, මුවංගල.

වත්තිකරු

ඉහත නම සඳහන් වත්තිකරු වරකෝන් මුදියන්සේලාගේ ප්‍රදීප් අවන්ත වෙතය

ඉහත නම සඳහන් පැමිණිලිකරු විසින් ඔබට එරෙහිව මෙම අධිකරණයේ මීට අමුණා ඇති පැමිණිල්ලේ ඔබගේ යම් උත්තරයක් ඇත්නම් වම් 2022 ක්වූ 11 මස 11 දින හෝ ඒදිනට පෙර මෙම අධිකරණය වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලෙසට මෙයින් නියම කරණු ලබන අතර එකී දිනයෙහි හෝ ඉදිනට පෙර උත්තර ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම ඔබ විසින් පැහැර හැරියහොත් නඩුවේ කටයුතු කරගෙන යන බවත් ඒකපාක්ෂිකව නඩුව විභාග කරන බවත් ඔබ විසින් දැනගෙන සිටිය යුතුයයි මෙයින් නියම කරනු ලැබේ

ඔබ ලේඛණගත නීතිඥවරයෙකු විසින් පෙනී නොසිටින්නේ නම් සියලු නෛතික දැන්වීම් භාරදෙනු ලැබිය හැකි ලිපිනයක් සඳහන් කරමින් සංදේශයක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලෙසට මෙයින් වැඩිදුරටත් නියම කරනු ලැබේ

අධිකරණයේ-ආඥාව පරිදි

රෙජිස්ට්‍රාර්

දිසා අධිකරණයේ අමපාර

රෙජිස්ට්‍රාර් වෙනුවට

දිසා/මහේස්ත්‍රාත් අධිකරණය

අමපාර

සාලකිය යනයි

නඩුවක් විභාග කිරීමේ දිනය නියම කිරීම සඳහා අධිකරණයේ ඉහත සඳහන් නඩුව අඩසනු ලබන්නා දිනය පිලිබදව දැන්වීම් ලබා ගැනීමට ඔබ කැමැත්තෙහි නම් ලියාපදිංචි ලිපිනයක් සහ ලියාපදිංචි තැපෑලෙන් එවීමේ යස්තු වශයෙන් අවශ්‍ය විවිනාකමට මුද්දරද මෙම අධිකරණයේ රෙජිස්ට්‍රාර්වරයා වෙත සපයන ලෙසට 80 වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාර මෙයින් ඔබට නියම කරනු ලැබේ

2022 ක්වූ 06

මස 02 දිනදීය

පාර දිසා අධිකරණයේදී

නඩු අංකය 528/අලාහ  
 ස්වභාවය අලාහ  
 පරිපාටිය සාමාන්‍ය  
 වටිනාකම රුපියල් මිලියන 10

ගල්මිය ජලාන්වේෂන්ස් ප්‍රයිවට් ලිමිටඩ්,  
 ලියාපදිංචි කාය්ෂාලය,  
 481, ටී.බී. ජයා මාවත, කොළඹ -10  
 පැමිනිලිකරු  
 එරෙහිව  
 විරසිංහ මුදියන්සේලානේ පුද්ගල අවන්ත  
 අංක සී /9, ශ්‍රාම 03, මුවංගල,  
 හිගුරාන. විත්තිකරු

වසර 2022 ක්වු අප්‍රියෙල් මස 25 දිනදීය

මෙම නඩුවේ පැමිනිලිකරු ස්වකීය නීතිඥ සුනිල් දිසානායක මහතා මගින් පෙනී සිටිමින් ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන පැමිනිල්ල මගින් මෙසේ කියා සිටියි.

- 1 මෙම නඩුවේ විත්තිකරු පදිංචිව සිටින්නේ සහ පහත සවස්තරව දැක්වා ඇති නඩු නිමක්ක හටගෙන ඇත්තේද මෙම අධිකරණ බල ප්‍රදේශය තුළදී බැවින් මෙම නඩුව භාරගෙන අවසන් වශයෙන් සුදුස්සක් කිරීමට අම්පාර දිසා අධිකරණයට බලය ඇති බව කියා සිටියි
- 2 පැමිනිලිකරු ගල්මිය ජලාන්වේෂන්ස් ප්‍රයිවට් ලිමිටඩ් (Galoya Plantations Private Limited) නමැති ආයතනය සමාගම් ආඥා පනතේ විධි විධාන වලට අනුකූලව අංක PV 7601 යටතේ යථා පරිදි ලියාපදිංචි පුද්ගලික සමාගමක් වන බව කියා සිටියි. එමනිසා එම සමාගමට නඩු පැවරීමට සහ සමාගමට එරෙහිව නඩු පැවරීමට හැකි පුද්ගල නෛතික භාවයක් ඇති බවද කියා සිටියි. එම ලියාපදිංචි ස්වකීයයේ ජායාස්ථ පිටපතක් පැ1 වශයෙන් නම් කොට ගොනු කරමින් එය පැමිනිල්ලේ කොටසක් සේ සලකනමෙන් අයැද සිටියි.
- 3 ශ්‍රී ලංකා රජය, සීමාසහිත බුඩින් සහ සමාගම සහ එල්ඕඑල්සී කොන්සෝරියම් (LOLC and Browns Consortium) ඇති කරගන්නා ලද හිච්ඤමක් මත පැමිනිලිකරු ගල්මිය ජලාන්වේෂන්ස් (ප්‍රයිවට්) ලිමිටඩ් නමින් රජය හා පුද්ගලික අංශය එක්ව පැමිනිලිකරු සමාගම ස්ථාපිත කරන ලද බවද කියා සිටියි.
- 4 වසර ගණනාවක් ව්‍යාපාරික කටයුතු නොකර අතහැර දමා තිබූ සීමාසහිත හිගුරාන ශ්‍රගර් ඉන්ඩස්ට්‍රිස් නමැති සමාගමට අයත් වංචල දේපල සහ උක් වගා ඉඩම් රජයේ 51% ක ප්‍රාග්ධන දායකත්වය වශයෙන්ද ඉහත සඳහන් කරන ලද සමාගම වල 49% ඍජු මූල්‍ය දායකත්වයෙන් ප්‍රාග්ධනය යොදා පැමිනිලිකරු සමාගම පිහිටුවා කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවේ ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ කටයුතු සහ උක් වගාවන් ආරම්භ කරන ලද බව කියා සිටියි
- 5 වසර ගණනාවක් ක්‍රියාත්මක නොකොට අතහැර දමන ලද ඉතාමත් පැරණි ශ්‍රී ලංකා සීනි සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලය සහ හිගුරාන ශ්‍රගර් ඉන්ඩස්ට්‍රිස් නමින් නමින් ව්‍යාපාරික කටයුතු කරන ලද හිගුරාන පිහිටි සීනි නිෂ්පාදන කර්මාන්ත ශාලාව ව්‍යාපාරික කටයුතු සඳහා ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය කිරීම ඉතා බරපතල අභියෝගයක් වුවද පැමිනිලිකරු සමාගම එකී අභියෝග සියල්ල ජයගෙන වසර 2013 දී සීනි නිෂ්පාදන කටයුතු ආරම්භ කල බව කියා සිටියි.
- 6 පැමිනිලිකරු ව්‍යාපාරය ආරම්භ කිරීමෙන් පසුව දිවයින තුළ යාපු සහ වතු රැකියා අවස්ථා විශාල සංඛ්‍යාවක් බිහිකල අතර උක් වගාවෙන් ගොවිතට ආදායම් මාර්ග සපයා ගැනීමට අවස්ථාව සැලසීම මගින් ප්‍රදේශයේ ජනතාවට විවිධ ජීවනෝපාය මාර්ග විවෘත වීමට පසුබිම සකස් කරන ලද බවද කියා සිටියි. එම නිසා ප්‍රදේශයේ ජනතාව තුළ ආර්ථික පිබිදීමක් ඇති වූ බවද කියා සිටියි.
- 7 පැමිනිලිකරු සමාගම විසින් අනුගමනය කරන ලද යහපත් කළමනාකරන ප්‍රතිපත්ති හේතුවෙන් පැමිනිලිකරු සමාගම ප්‍රදේශයේ වෙසෙන ජනතාවගේ හදවත ලෙස කටයුතු කරමින් ඔවුනගේ ජීවනෝපාය ශක්තිමත් කරමින් විශ්වාසය දිනා ගෙන ව්‍යාපාරික කටයුතු පවත්වාගෙන යන ලද බවද කියා සිටියි

- 8 තවද පැමිණිලිකාර සමාගම විසින් නිෂ්පාදනය කරන ලද සීනි දේශීය වෙළඳ පොලට නිකුත් කිරීම නිසා ජනතාවගේ පරිභෝජනය සඳහා අවශ්‍ය මුද්‍රා සීනි අවශ්‍යතාවයෙන් සැලකිය යුතු ප්‍රතිශතයක් සැපයිය හැකි වූ බවද කියා සිටියි. එමනිසා සීනි ආනයනය සඳහා අවශ්‍ය වදේශ විනිමය ඉතිරි කොට ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ආර්ථිකයට සෘජු දායකත්වයක් ලබා දෙන බවද කියා සිටියි.
- 9 පැමිණිලිකාර සමාගම පිහිටුවීමට ප්‍රථම ශ්‍රී ලංකා රජය විසින් අවස්ථා ගණනාවකදී පුද්ගලික අංශයේ සහභාගිත්වයෙන් නිගුරාන ශ්‍රී ලංකා ඉන්ඩස්ට්‍රියල් නමැති සමාගම ප්‍රති ව්‍යුහගත කර නැවත ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය කිරීමට ගන්නා ලද සෑම අවස්ථාවකදීම වාණිජ සමිති සහ වෙනත් සංවිධාන විසින් ද්වේශ සහගතව කඩාකප්පල් කිරීමේ ක්‍රියා මාර්ග ගැනීමේ හේතුවෙන් ව්‍යාපාරික කටයුතු අසාර්ථක වූ බවද පැමිණිලිකාර සමාගම කියා සිටියි.
- 10 පසුගිය 2021 වසර අවසානය වන විට පැමිණිලිකාර සමාගමේ ලියාපදිංචි උක් ගොවීන් විසින් ඉඩම් හෙක්ටයාර් 6935 ක ප්‍රමාණයක් වගා කර තිබූ අතර සීනි නිෂ්පාදනය සඳහා උක් දඬු මෙට්‍රික් ටොන් 356,676 ක් සපයන ලද බවද කියා සිටියි.
- 11 තවද පසුගිය වසර තුළ පැමිණිලිකාර සමාගම විසින් සීනි මෙට්‍රික් ටොන් 22628 ක් නිෂ්පාදනය කොට වෙළඳ පොලට සපයා ඇති බවද කියා සිටියි එම ප්‍රමාණය මෙරටට පරිභෝජනය සඳහා අවශ්‍ය සීනි අවශ්‍යතාවයෙන් 5% ක ප්‍රතිශතයක් පමණ වන බවද කියා සිටියි.
- 12 පැමිණිලිකාර වැඩිදුරටත් කියා සිටින්නේ පැමිණිලිකාර ආයතනයේ සාර්ථකත්වය බිඳ දැමීම සඳහා සංවිධාන ගත වූ විවිධ බලවේගයන් ගණනාවක් ක්‍රියාත්මක වූ අතර ඉහත නම සඳහන් චන්තිකරු එම කණ්ඩායමක හෝ කණ්ඩායම් කිහිපයක සාමාජිකයෙකු ව කටයුතු කළ බවද කියා සිටියි.
- 13 චන්තිකරු ඇතුළු පුද්ගල කණ්ඩායමක් විසින් 2021 දෙසැම්බර් මස 26 දින පොකුණුගල පන්සල අසල සංවිධානය කරන ලද උක් වගා ගොවීන්ගේ රැස්වීමක් අමතමින් චන්තිකරු විසින් පැමිණිලිකාර සමාගමේ අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන් සහ සේවකයින්ව සාපරාදී ලෙස බිය ගැන්වීම, අපකීර්තියට පත් කිරීම සහ අනර්ථය කිරීමට කුමක් කළේද යන අදහසින් පහත සඳහන් කරන ලද ප්‍රකාශය සිදුකර ඇත.

“දැන් සිසිර සරට අද ඉඳලා ප්‍රශ්ණ තියෙනවා. ඔයාලාගේ යුතුකම එයා මනුස්සයා ආරක්‍ෂා කරන එක. ඒ දේ එයා කැපවෙලා කලේ ඔයාලා වෙනුවෙන් එයාට ගන්න දෙයක් නෙවෙයි නේ. එහෙමේ සැරේ මං නැවතත් කියනවා මේක දිනා ගත්තේ නැතිනම් අපි ඔය තනිකරම වහල්ලුම වෙලා තමයි මේ ආයතනය සමග ඉන්න වෙන්නේ ”

- 14 පැමිණිලිකාර සමාගමට උක් දඬු සපයනු ලබන ගොවීන් උක් වගා කිරීමෙන් වැලැක්වීමට පෙළඹවීම හෝ අධර්‍යයට පත් කිරීම සහ ඔවුන් තුළ සමාගම කෙරෙහි පවතින විශ්වාසය පලුදු කරවන ආකාරයෙන් විවිධ ප්‍රකාශ කිරීම මගින් ගොවීන් හිය ගැන්වීම සහ ආයතනයේ වැඩ කටයුතු කඩා කප්පල් කිරීමට සඳහා ද්වේශ සහගත ලෙස සකස් කරන ලද සැලසුම් මත කටයුතු කරන ලද බව කියා සිටියි.
- 15 තවද චන්තිකරු පහත සඳහන් අරමුණු මුදුන් පමුණුවා ගැනීම සඳහා ද්වේශ සහගත ලෙස කටයුතු කළ බවත් ගොවීන් සහ සාමාන්‍ය ජනතාව තුළ පැමිණිලිකාර සමාගම කෙරෙහි අවිශ්වාසය පිලිතුල සහ අපකීර්තිය සමාජගත කිරීමට කටයුතු කළ බවද කියා සිටියි.
  - I. උක් වගා කිරීම සඳහා රජය විසින් වෙන් කොට ඇති ඉඩම් වලට වගා කරන ලෙසට ගොවීන් පොළඹවා පැමිණිලිකාර ආයතනයට අමු ද්‍රව්‍ය වන උක් දඬු සපයා ගැනීමට නොහැකි අවස්ථාවක් නිර්මාණය කොට ව්‍යාපාරය වසා දැමීමට අවශ්‍ය පසුබිම සකස් කිරීම
  - II. උක් වගා ගොවීන් විසින් පැමිණිලිකාර සමාගම වෙත සපයනු ලබන උක් දඬු වෙනුවෙන් අධික මිලක් ගෙවන ලෙසට ඉල්ලා සිටීමට පෙළඹවීම මගින් පැමිණිලිකාර සමාගම සහ ගොවීන් අතර මත බේදාත්මක තත්ත්වයක් ඇති කර ව්‍යාපාරික කටයුතු අඩපන කිරීම



III. උක් ගොවින් ඇතුලු ජනතාව තුළ පැමිනිලිකාර සමාගමට එරෙහිව විවිධ අසත්‍ය සහ ද්වේශ සහගත තොරතුරු පතුරුවා හැරීම මගින් පැමිනිලිකාර සමාගම කෙරෙහි තබා ඇති විශ්වාසය බිඳ හෙළීම මගින් සමාගමේ ව්‍යාපාරික කටයුතු අඩපන කිරීම.

- 16 පැමිනිලිකාර සමාගමේ සේවක නිලධාරීන් සහ කොටස්කරුවන් විසින් සමාගමට අයත් දේපල සොරකම් කිරීම, අනියම්ව පරිහණය කිරීම සහ වංචනික ලෙස තම භාවිතයට ගන්නා බවට ප්‍රකාශ කිරීම මගින් මහජනතාව සහ වෙනත් පාර්ශවයන් විසින් ආයතනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඇති කරගෙන තිබූ විශ්වාසය සහ ඉහළ ප්‍රතිරූපය විනාශ කිරීමට කටයුතු කල බව කියා සිටියි.
- 17 අස්වැන්න නෙළීම කටයුතු කලහොත් සහ අස්වනු පැමිනිලිකාර සමාගම වෙත සැපයීමට කටයුතු කලහොත් එම උක් වගාවන් ගිනි තබා විනාශ කරන බවට තර්ජනය කිරීම නිසා ගොවින් උක් අස්වැන්න නෙළීමට හියට පත්ව සිටින බවද කියා සිටියි.
- 18 ඔබ විසින් සිදු කරන ලද සාපරාදී ප්‍රකාශයන් නිසා පැමිනිලිකාර ආයතනයට සිදුව ඇති අලාභය රුපියල් මිලියන 10 (දහයක්) බවට ගණනය කර ඇති අතර එම මුදල ගෙවා නිදහස් වන ලෙසට විත්තිකරුවා වෙත එන්තරවාසි ලිපියක් යවන ලද බව පැමිනිලිකාර කියා සිටියි. පැමිනිලිකරු විසින් ඉල්ලා සිටින ලද අලාභ මුදල ගෙවා නොමැති හෙයින් විත්තිකරුගෙන් රුපියල් මිලියන 10 ක (දහයක්) වන්දි / අලාභ ඉල්ලා නඩු පැවරීමට නඩු නිමිත්තක් හටගෙන ඇති බවද කියා සිටියි. එකී එන්තරවාසි ලිපිය පැ2 සහ ලියාපදිංචි තැපැල් කුට්තාන්තිය පැ3 වශයෙන්ද නම කොට පැමිනිල්ලේ කොටසක් සේ සලකනමෙන් අයැද සිටියි.
- 19 තවද මෙම නඩුව පැවරූ දින සිට විත්තිකරුගෙන් අයවිය යුතුව ඇති සම්පූර්ණ මුදල ගෙවා අවසන්වනතෙක් ඊට නෛතික පොලිය සහ නඩු ගාස්තුද අයකර ගැනීමට නඩු නිමිති හටගෙන ඇති බව කියා සිටියි.
- 20 පැමිනිලිකරු විසින් මෙම නඩුවේ වටිනාකම රුපියල් මිලියන 10 ක් බවට තක්සේරු කර සිටියි.

**එමනිසා පැමිනිලිකරු ගරු අධිකරණයෙන් අයැද සිටින්නේ**

- (අ) පැමිනිලිකරුට සිදුවූ අලාභය වශයෙන් විත්තිකරුගෙන් රුපියල් මිලියන 10 ක් අලාභ / වන්දි මුදලක් පැමිනිලිකරුට අයවිය යුතු බවට අධිකරණමය ප්‍රකාශයක්ද,
- (ආ) නඩු පැවරූ දින සිට තීන්දුවේ සඳහන් මුදල පැමිනිලිකරුට ගෙවා අවසන්වනතෙක් ඊට නෛතික පොලියද,
- (ඇ) නඩු ගාස්තු සහ ගරු අධිකරණයට මැනවයි හැඟෙන වැඩිමනත් සහනයන්ද වේ.

  
පැමිනිලිකාර සමාගමේ නීතිඥ

**අමතා ඇති ලේඛන**

- 1 පෙරකලාසිය
- 2 සමාගම ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ සහතිකය
- 3 එන්තරවාසි ලිපිය
- 4 එන්තරවාසි ලිපිය යවන ලද ලියාපදිංචි තැපැල් රිසිට් පත
- 5 එන්තරවාසි ලිපියට විත්තිකරුගෙන් ලද පිලිතුරු ලිපිය

  
පැමිනිලිකාර සමාගමේ නීතිඥ

සුනිල් දිසානායක  
නීතිඥ සහ තොතාරිස්  
23, පණ්ඩුකාගය මාවත,  
අම්පාර.

දිනය: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

ආර්.ජී. ශ්‍රියානි විජේවික්‍රම  
 නීතිඥ සහ ප්‍රසිද්ධ නොතාර්ස්,  
 දිවුරුම් කොමසාරිස්,  
 අංක 02, පණ්ඩුකාභය මාවත,  
 අම්පාර.

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දිනය }  
 Date } 2022.01.15

ලි.ප.තැ.

**එන්තර්වාසි ලිපියයි.**

ගල්ඔය ප්ලාන්ටේෂන්ස් ප්‍රසිවච් ලිමිටඩ්,  
 ප්‍රධාන කාර්යාලය,  
 සිනි කම්හල් පෙදෙස,  
 හිගුරාණ.



ඉහත නම සඳහන් සමාගම වෙතය,

2022.01.08 දිනැති එන්තර්වාසියට පිළිතුරු වශයෙනි.

මාගේ සේවාදායක වන හිගුරාණ, මුවංගල, ග්‍රාම 03, සී 09 හි පදිංචි වීරකෝන් මුදියන්සේලාගේ ප්‍රදීප් අවන්ත යන අයගේ උපදෙස් මත ලියා දන්වමි.

2022.01.08 වන දින නීතිඥ සුනිල් දිසානායක මහතා මගින් එවන ලද එන්තර්වාසිය ලද බව දන්වමි.

එකී එන්තර්වාසියේ 1, 2, 3 ලෙස දක්වා ඇති චෝදනා ප්‍රතික්ෂේප කරමි. තවද ඔබ සමාගම ද, කොටස් හිමියන් ලෙස මහජන දේපල පරිහරණය කරන අතර, තොරතුරු දැන ගැනීමේ පනත යටතේ ද, ගල්ඔය ඒකාබද්ධ උක් ගොවි සමිතියේ ක්‍රියාකාරී සාමාජිකයකු වශයෙන් සමිතියේ යෝජනා හා අදහස් මත කටයුතු කර ඇති අතර, කිසිදු පුද්ගලික දායකවීමක් නැත.

තවද උක් වගා කරන ගොවීන්ට අදාල ගැටළු, වැරදි කළමනාකරණය පිළිබඳවත්, ගොවීන්ගේ ආත්ම ගරුත්වය, ආර්ථික සුරක්ෂිතතාවය සඳහා ද, අයිතිවාසිකම් ආරක්ෂා කිරීමට ක්‍රියා කොට ඇති බවත්, කිසිදු අවස්ථාවක ද්වේශසහගතව, අපරාධ චේතනාවකින් ක්‍රියා කර නැති බවත් දන්වා සිටිමි.

යම් හෙයකින් මාගේ සේවාදායකට එරෙහිව පුද්ගලිකව නඩු පවරනු ලැබුවහොත් අදාල විත්තිවාචක ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමටත්, ප්‍රතිහිමිකමක් ලෙස රුපියල් මිලියන 10 ක්, කළමනාකරන නිලධාරීන්ගෙන් පුද්ගලිකව ලබා ගැනීමට ප්‍රතිහිමිකමක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන බවත් දන්වා සිටිමි.

*Sriyani Wijewickrama*

ආර්.ජී. ශ්‍රියානි විජේවික්‍රම  
 නීතිඥ සහ ප්‍රසිද්ධ නොතාර්ස්,  
 දිවුරුම් කොමසාරිස්,  
 අංක 02, පණ්ඩුකාභය මාවත,  
 අම්පාර.

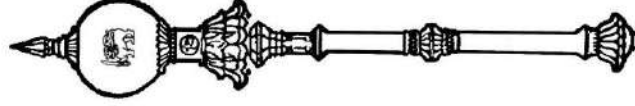
සේවාදායකගේ නීතිඥ

පිටපත :- නීතිඥ සුනිල් දිසානායක මහතා



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2023 டிசம்பர் 04, திங்கட்கிழமை  
Monday, 04th December, 2023



පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද  
(හන්සාඩ්)

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்  
(ஹன்சாட்)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
(HANSARD)

නිල වාර්තාව  
அதிகார அறிக்கை  
OFFICIAL REPORT



**கல்நுலிம்**  
**ஒத்திவைப்பு**  
**ADJOURNMENT**

**தர் திநிஜு (ஊபார்சு) ஸுஹித் ஸ்ரெமஜயந்த மஹா**  
(மாண்புமிகு சட்டத்தரணி (கலாநிதி) சுசில் பிரேமஜயந்த)  
(The Hon. (Dr.) Susil Premajayantha, Attorney-at-Law)  
தர் திசேர்சு கலாநாயகனுடிகி, "பார்லிமென்துடி டூன் கல்  
நுலிம் ஸுதுடி" டி மூ டேர்சனா கர்னலி.

*புளைய ஸலாஹிஜுல கர்ன லுடி.*  
*வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.*  
*Question proposed.*

**தர் திசேர்சு கலாநாயகனுடிகி**  
(மாண்புமிகு பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(The Hon. Deputy Speaker)  
ஸலாபி கல் திநிஜு டிஸ்சூலி டேர்சனாபி, தர் லீ.லி.லி.லி.  
இசூர்ல் மூகிதுமூ.

**ஓடிம் டிஹிஹிம் ஹேதுவென் பிஹிவெப் பன் கல்நுலிம்**  
**ஓலிஹி**

**காணி சுவிஹிப்பினால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட கல்லூயா**  
**விவசாயிகள்**  
GAL OYA FARMERS AFFECTED BY DISPOSSESSION OF LAND

[பி.ப. 6.46]

**தர் லீ.லி.லி.லி. இசூர்ல் மஹா**  
(மாண்புமிகு எஸ்.எம்.எம். முஸ்ஸாராப்)  
(The Hon. S.M.M. Muszhaaraff)  
*பிஸ்பிஸில்லாஹிர் ரஹ்மான்ஹிர் ரஹீம்.*

கௌரவ பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, அம்பாறை  
மாவட்டத்தில் கரும்புச் செய்கையை நிலைபெறாக்கவும்,  
கரும்புச் செய்கைக்குப் பொருத்தமற்ற காணிகளைப் பொருத்த  
மான பயிர்ச்செய்கைகளுக்குப் பயன்படுத்தி, தேசிய உணவுப்  
பாதுகாப்பை ஏற்படுத்தவும் கோரும் சபை ஒத்திவைப்பு  
வேளைப் பிரேரணையை நான் முன்மொழிகின்றேன்.

"1948ஆம் ஆண்டு இலங்கையில் ஏற்பட்ட பாரிய உணவுப் பஞ்சம் காரணமாக துரித உணவுத்திட்டம் ஒன்றை அரசு அறிவித்து, காணியற்ற விவசாயிகளை ஊக்குவித்து, தரிசு நிலங்களையும் சிறு பற்றைக் காடுகளையும் அபிவிருத்தி செய்து பயிர்ச்செய்கை மேற்கொள்ளத் துண்டியது. அதன் காரணமாக தற்போதைய காணிச் சொந்தக்காரர்களின் முன்னோர்கள் தங்களது சொந்த நிலத்தைப் பண்படுத்தி பயிர்ச்செய்கை மேற்கொண்டனர். அவர்களை மேலும் ஊக்குவிக்கும் முகமாக, கல்லூயா அபிவிருத்திச் சபை அவர்களின் காணிக்கு அனுமதிப் பத்திரங்களை வழங்கியது.

1964ஆம் ஆண்டுவரை இடையூறின்றி விவசாயிகள் தொடராக பயிர்ச்செய்கை மேற்கொண்டு வந்தனர். அக்காலப் பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு விவசாயியும் 5 முதல் 10 ஏக்கர் நிலத்தைத் தங்களின் உடைமையாகக்கொண்டு அபிவிருத்திகளை மேற்கொண்டு வந்தனர். இந்நிலையில் மேற்கூறிய காணிகள் அனைத்தும் ஹிங்குராணை சீனித் தொழிற்சாலையினால் களீகரிக்கப்பட்டது. காணியை இழந்த விவசாயிகள் செய்த தொடர் போராட்டத்தின் விளைவாக, 1987ஆம் ஆண்டில் காணி இழந்தவர்களுக்கு அவர்களிடமிருந்து பறித்து எடுக்கப்பட்ட காணியிலிருந்து 2 1/2 ஏக்கர் வீதம் மாத்திரம் திருப்பிக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. அதில் அரைவாசிப் பேருக்கு மாற்றுக்காணி எனும் அடிப்படையில் வேறு இடங்களிலும் காணி வழங்கப் பட்டது. குறித்த 2 1/2 ஏக்கரில் ஒவ்வொரு விவசாயியும் கரும்புச் செய்கை மேற்கொண்டு வந்தனர். இந்நிலையில் மேற்படி கரும்புத் தொழிற்சாலை 'கல்லூயா பிளாண்டேசன்' எனும் நிறுவனத்தால் கொள்வனவு செய்யப்பட்டது. அவ்வாறு கொள்வனவு செய்யப்பட்டதிலிருந்து அக்காணிகளில் வேறு பயிர்களைச் செய்கை பண்ணுவதற்கு கல்லூயா பிளாண்டேசன் இடமளிக்கவில்லை. ஆனாலும், கரும்புச் செய்கை பாரிய நடத்தை ஏற்படுத்தியதன் காரணமாக விவசாயிகள் அச்செய்கையைத் தவிர்த்து வந்தனர்.

ஆதலால், குறித்த காணிகளை இழந்த காணிச் சொந்தக் காரர்களுக்கு அவர்களுடைய சொந்தக் காணியையோ அல்லது மாற்றுக் காணியையோ அல்லது நஷ்டஈட்டையோ பெற்றுக்கொடுப்பதற்கும், விவசாயிகள் தங்கள் விரும்பும் பயிரை தங்கள் நிலத்தில் செய்கை பண்ணுவதற்குரிய அனுமதியை வழங்குவதற்குமுரிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்."

பாரியளவில் கரும்பு உற்பத்தியில் ஈடுபட்ட அம்பாறை மாவட்ட விவசாயிகளின் வாழ்வில் Galoya Plantations (Pvt) Limited மற்றும் இலங்கை அரசாங்கம் போன்ற அரசு - தனியார் கூட்டுமுயற்சிகள் ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ள தாக்கத்தை எழுது நாடு புரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும். அம்பாறை மாவட்டத்தில் பாரம்பரியமாக தத்தமது முன்னோர்களும் மூதாதையர்களும் பண்படுத்தி விவசாயம் மேற்கொண்டு வந்த காணிகளை 1965ஆம் ஆண்டளவில் ஹிங்குராணை சீனிக் கூட்டுத்தாபன அபிவிருத்தித் திட்ட நோக்குடன் அரசாங்கம் பலவந்தமாகப் பறித்து, மேற்கூறிய சீனிக் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்துக்கு கரும்பு உற்பத்திக்காக வழங்கியது. அவ்வாறு பறிக்கப்பட்ட 7,250 ஹெக்டேயர் காணிகளில் 5,200 ஹெக்டேயர் காணியை சீனிக் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்துக்கு அரசு வழங்கியதுடன், மீதமான காணிகளில் வெளிமாவட்ட வாசிகளைத் திட்டமிட்டு குடியேற்றியும் இருந்தது. இதன்படி, சீனிக் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்துக் காகப் பறிக்கப்பட்ட காணிகளின் சொந்தக்காரர்களில் பெரும்பாலானவர்களுக்கும் குடியேற்றக்காரர்களுக்குமேன மொத்தமாக 4,400 குடும்பங்களுக்கு கரும்புச் செய்கைக்காக மாத்திரம் இக்காணிகள் வழங்கப்பட்டன.

இவ்வாறு வழங்கும்போது, குறித்த காலத்துக்கு மாத்திரம் கரும்புச் செய்கை செய்யப்படுமெனும் ஒப்புதலும், கரும்புச் செய்கைக்குச் சாத்தியமற்ற நிலங்களை மீண்டும் காணிச் சொந்தக்காரர்களிடம் ஒப்படைக்கப்படுமெனும் வாக்குறுதியும் வழங்கப்பட்டதாக விவசாயிகள் கூறுகின்றனர். இருந்த போதிலும், இவை எழுத்துருவில் ஒப்பந்தமாக்கப்பட்டதா என்பதை நாங்கள் அறியவேண்டியுள்ளது. களீகரிக்கப்பட்ட காணிகளுக்குப் பதிலாக மாற்றுக் காணிகளோ, இழப்பீடுகளோ வழங்கப்படாத விவசாயிகளும் உள்ளனர். அதில் அம்பலம் ஓயா, வெள்ளைக்கல் தோட்டம், வர்ணாந்து வட்டை மற்றும் முவாங்கல் கண்டியன் முன்மாரி, மல்லிகைத்தீவு போன்ற வட்டைகளும் அடங்கும் என்பது குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது. விவசாயிகளின் காணியில் கரும்புச் செய்கையை மேற்கொண்டு வந்தபோதிலும், ஹிங்குராணை சீனிக் கூட்டுத் தாபனத்தால் கரும்பு உற்பத்தியை இலாபமீட்டும் வகையில் மேற்கொள்ள முடியாமல் போயிற்று.

கரும்புச் செய்கை பண்ணப்பட்ட நிலங்கள் பகுதியளவில் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தால் கைவிடப்பட்டதுடன், குறுகிய கால அழைப்பின் பேரில் 1991ஆம் ஆண்டு தொடக்கம் 1993ஆம் ஆண்டு வரையான காலப்பகுதியில் வீரபாகுவின் தனியார் கம்பனிக்கு ஹிங்குராணை சீனிக் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தால் குத்தகை அடிப்படையில் குறித்த காணிகள் வழங்கப்பட்டன. குறித்த காணிகளில் கரும்புச் செய்கையால் இலாபமீட்ட முடியாததன் காரணத்தால் வீரபாகுவின் தனியார் கம்பனியும் அவற்றைக் கைவிட்டது. ஹிங்குராணை சீனிக் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தின் பொது முகாமையாளர் உட்பட நிர்வாகம் குறித்த காணியில் கரும்புச் செய்கை சம்பந்தமாக ஆக்கபூர்வமான பணிகளை மேற்கொள்ள முடியாததன் காரணத்தினால், விவசாயிகளுக்கு உரித்தான காணிகளில் 1994ஆம் ஆண்டு தொடக்கம் 2012ஆம் ஆண்டு வரையான 18 வருடங்கள் நெற்செய்கையை மேற்கொண்டு, இலாபமீட்டக்கூடிய வகையில் விளைச்சலையும் கண்டு வந்தது குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது.

பின்னர், 2009ஆம் ஆண்டு தொடக்கம் 2012ஆம் ஆண்டு வரையான காலப்பகுதியில் ஹிங்குராணை சீனிக் கூட்டுத் தாபனத்தின் 51 சதவீத பங்கு அரசுக்கும் 49 சதவீத பங்கு தனியாருக்கும் என்ற அடிப்படையில், Galoya Plantations (Pvt.) Limited எனும் தனியார் கம்பனி புதிதாக உருவாக்கப்பட்டு, குறித்த காணிகளில் மீண்டும் கரும்புச் செய்கையை மேற்கொள்ளுமாறு விவசாயிகளைப் பணித்து, கரும்பு உற்பத்தியை மேற்கொண்டு வருகின்றது. இருந்தபோதிலும், தொடர்ச்சியாக இலாபமீட்ட முடியாததன் காரணத்தினால் பெருமளவிலான விவசாயிகள் கடன் சுமை மற்றும் நடடம் காரணமாக கரும்புச் செய்கையை மேற்கொள்ள முடியாது தவித்து வருவதுடன், வேறு மாற்று விவசாய வாழ் வாதாரத்துக்கும் நிலமின்றி வறுமையால் தவிக்கின்றனர். குறிப்பாக, நீத்தை, களவெட்டி, அம்பலத்தாறு, தீகவாபி, நுரைச்சோலை, ஆலங்குளம், நீத்தை கெடல் சந்தி, மலையடி வடக்கு, மலையடி கீழக்கு போன்ற வட்டைகளை இவ்வாறு விளைச்சல் குறைந்த வட்டைகளாகக் குறிப்பிடலாம். "நாட்டில் சீனி உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு நாங்கள் எதிரானவர்கள் அல்ல!" என்பது விவசாயிகளின் நிலைப்பாடு! ஆனால், கரும்புச் செய்கைக்குப் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்ற காணிகளின் அளவுக் கேற்ப சீனி உற்பத்தி நடைபெறவில்லை என்பதாலேயே விவசாயிகள் நஷ்டமடைகின்றார்கள். 5,200 ஹெக்டேயர் காணியில் கரும்புச் செய்கை மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டு, 40,000

[ஓர் லீ.ஸி.ஸி. இலாட்சுமிய]

மெற்றிக்கொள் சீனி உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுவதாக கம்பனியின் வியாபாரத் திட்டத்தில் கூறப்பட்டுள்ளபோதிலும், அதில் அரைவாசியைக்கூட கம்பனி அடைவாக எய்தமுடியாமல் இருப்பது துரதிருஷ்டமாகும்.

Auditor-General இன் 2019/2020 ஆம் ஆண்டு அறிக்கையின்படி, நிறுவனத்தை நடத்துவதில் அக்கறை இருப்பதாகக் கருதி நிதிநிலை அறிக்கைகள் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டாலும், நிறுவனம் தொடர்ந்து நஷ்டத்தைச் சந்தித்து வருகின்றது. 2020 மார்ச் 31 இல் முடிவடைந்த காலாண்டில் 143,039,698 ரூபாய் நிகர நஷ்டத்தைப் பெற்றதென்பதையும் அது உறுதிப்படுத்தியுள்ளது. இலங்கை 2022 இல் உள்நாட்டுத் தேவைகளைப் பூர்த்திசெய்வதற்காக 83 பில்லியன் ரூபாய் பெறுமதியான சீனியை இறக்குமதி செய்தது. உணவு மற்றும் பானங்களென்ற அடிப்படையில் சீனி இரண்டாவது அதிக இறக்குமதிச் செலவைக் கொண்டிருந்தது. இலங்கை முக்கியமாக பிரேசிலிலிருந்து 40 சதவீதமான சீனியையும் இந்தியாவிலிருந்து 30 சதவீதமான சீனியையும் இறக்குமதி செய்தது.

எமது நாட்டில் சீனி உற்பத்தியானது மிகச் சொற்பளவிலே இடம்பெறுகின்றது. இருந்தபோதிலும், இதற்காக எமது நிலம், மூலதனம், மனித வளம் ஆகியன வீண்விரயமாக்கப்பட்டு வருவதை நாம் இன்னமும் கண்டுகொள்ளவில்லை. கம்பனியும் நஷ்டமடைகின்றது. கம்பனியின் 51 சதவீதப் பங்குதாரரான அரசும் எந்தவித வருமானமும் இன்றி நஷ்டமடைகின்றது. அதுமாத்திரமன்றி, பெருமளவு விவசாயிகளும் வாழ்வாதாரத்தை இழந்து நஷ்டமடைகின்றார்கள். 2014 ஆம் ஆண்டு தொடக்கம் 2018 ஆம் ஆண்டு வரையான 5 வருட காலப்பகுதியில் ஹிந்துராணை சீனிக் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தினால் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்பட்ட சீனியின் அளவானது 19,960 மெற்றிக் கொள் இலிருந்து 8,900 மெற்றிக்கொள் ஆகக் குறைந்திருக்கின்றது. அதேநேரம், செய்கை பண்ணக்கூடிய காணியின் பரப்பு 2014 இல் 3,440 ஹெக்டேயரிலிருந்து 4,000 ஹெக்டேயர் வரை அதிகரித்திருக்கின்றது. இதனைப் பார்க்கின்றபோது, கரும்புச் செய்கை பண்ணப்பட்ட காணியின் அளவு அதிகரித்துச் சென்றபோதும், சீனி உற்பத்தி குறைவடைந்து செல்வதை நாங்கள் அவதானிக்க முடிகின்றது.

ஓர் லிஸென்ஸு கட்டுவாக்கை

(மாண்புமிகு பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(The Hon. Deputy Speaker)

ஓர் லிஸென்ஸு கட்டுவாக்கை, லிஸென்ஸு கட்டுவாக்கை கிடைக்க.

ஓர் லீ.ஸி.ஸி. இலாட்சுமிய

(மாண்புமிகு எஸ்.எம்.எம். முஸ்ஸாராபி)  
(The Hon. S.M.M. Muszhaarali)

Sir, please give me one more minute.

கரும்புச் செய்கைக்குப் பொருத்தமற்ற நிலம் எது, பொருத்தமான நிலம் எது என்பதை அடையாளங்கண்டு, அச்செய்கையில் இலாபமிட்டுவது என்பது தொடர்பில் ஆராய்ச்சிகள் செய்யப்பட்டு, அவை தொடர்பில் விவசாயிகள் முறையாகப் பயிற்றுவிக்கப்படாமல், கரும்புச் செய்கைக்காக வழங்கப்படும் தரமற்ற முனைக் கரும்புகள், முறையான போகத் திட்டமிடலின்மை, நீர்ப்பாசனத்தில் தொழில்நுட்பம் இன்மை,

கரும்பு விவசாயிகளுக்கும் கம்பளிகளுக்கும் இடையில் முறையான தொடர்பாடல் இன்மை, கரும்பு விவசாயிகளை கம்பளிகள் அடிமைகளாக நடாத்துகின்ற விதம் என்பன இதற்குக் காரணங்களாக அமைகின்றன. இவற்றையெல்லாம் பார்க்கின்றபோது, இதன் உள்நோக்கம் வேறாக இருக்குமோ எனும் சந்தேகமும் எழாமலில்லை. எனவே, கரும்புச் செய்கையால் ஏற்பட்ட நஷ்டத்தை ஈடுசெய்ய முடியாத விவசாயிகள், கைவிடும் தங்களுக்கு விவசாய நிலங்களை கம்பளிக் கும் நில உரிமையாளர்களுக்கும் தொரியாமல், தங்களுக்கு ஆதரவான விவசாயிகளுக்கும் கம்பளிப் பணி யாளர்களுக்கும் வழங்கி, கரும்புச் செய்கையில் ஈடுபடுமறு பணிக்கின்றார்கள்.

இவ்வாறு செய்வதன்மூலம் குறித்த நிலத்தில் மீண்டும் அடையப்பெறும் நஷ்டத்தையும் நில உரிமையாளரான விவசாயியே கம்பளிக்குச் செலுத்த வேண்டும். இவ்வாறு நியாயமற்ற நடைமுறைகளை கம்பளி மேற்கொள்கின்றது. இவ்வாறு காணியை வழங்கும் கம்பளி சூட்சுமமாக மாற்றுச் சமூகத்தினர்களுக்கும் காணியைப் பலவந்தமாகப் பறித்து வழங்குகின்றதென்பதும் ஒரு குற்றச்சாட்டாக இருக்கின்றது. ஹிந்துராணை சீனித் தொழிற்சாலை யாருடைய இலாபத்துக் காக இயங்குகின்றதென்ற உண்மையைச் சொல்கின்றபோது, பாதிப்படைந்த விவசாயிகள் கரும்புச் செய்கைக்கு எதிரானவர்கள் என்று கம்பளி நிருவாகம் முத்திரை குத்த முயற்சிக்கின்றது. அதுமாத்திரமல்லாது, அரசின் அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டமான கல்லியா அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டத்தின் ஏகபோக உரிமையாளர் கல்லியா பெருந்தோட்ட தனியார் கம்பனி எனும் மானியை மக்கிடையே பரப்பி, கரும்புச் செய்கை செய்ய மறுப்பவர்கள் கல்லியா திட்டத்துக்கு எதிரானவர்கள் எனக் கூறி, இன முரண்பாட்டையும் சூட்சுமமாக ஏற்படுத்தி வருகின்றது.

தற்பொழுது இச்சபையில் கௌரவ அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இருக்கின்றார். அவரிடம் நான் ஒரு வேண்டுகோளை விடுக்கின்றேன். முதலில் இவ்வாறு நஷ்டமடைந்தவர்களுக்கான மாற்றுக் காணிகளை அல்லது அவர்களிடமிருந்து பறித்த காணிகளுக்கரிய நஷ்டஈட்டைப் பெற்றுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டிய அல்லது அவர்களுக்குச் சரியான பயிற்செய்கையைச் செய்வதற்கான வழிவகைகளை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்க வேண்டிய பொறுப்பு இந்த அரசாங்கத்துக்கு இருக்கின்றது. அதுமாத்திரமல்லாமல், இத்திட்டத்தினூடாக நன்மை கிடைக்க வில்லை என்றால், இதனைத் தொடர்வதில் எந்தவிதப் பயனும் இல்லை என்பதைக் கூறிக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

அண்மையில் கூட, இந்த விடயம் தொடர்பாக தொண்டுப் பணியில் ஈடுபட்ட NGOs உத்தியோகத்தர்கள் பலாக்காரமாகத் தாக்கப்பட்டு, நிர்வாகமாக்கப்பட்டு, வீடியோ எடுக்கப்பட்டார்கள். குறித்த விடயத்தை வெளியிட்டால் உங்களைத் தாக்குவோம் என்ற அளவில் இந்தக் கம்பனி அநியாயத்தையும் அட்டுழியத்தையும் புரியக்கூடிய ஒரு கம்பனியாக இருக்கின்றது. இந்தக் கம்பனி மக்கள்தேயக் கம்பனியாக இல்லை என்பதும் இதன் நடவடிக்கைக்குப் பிரதான காரணமென நாம் கருதுகின்றோம். எனவே, துறைசார்ந்த அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இதற்கென ஒரு குழுவை அமைத்து, விசாரணைகளை மேற்கொண்டு, Treasury இலாப சரியான தீர்வை இன்றைய தினம் பெற்றுத் தர வேண்டுமெனக் கேட்டு, விடைபெறுகின்றேன்.

ஓர் லிஸென்ஸு கட்டுவாக்கை

(மாண்புமிகு பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(The Hon. Deputy Speaker)

ஓர் லிஸென்ஸு கட்டுவாக்கை, லிஸென்ஸு கட்டுவாக்கை கிடைக்க.

[பி.ப. 6.54]

ஓர். லி. சி. சி. ஜஹார்லா மஹ  
(மாண்புமிகு ஏ.எல்.எம். அதாஉல்லா)  
(The Hon. A.L.M. Athaullah)

கொளரவ பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நாள் இந்தப் பிரேரணையை ஆமோதிக்கின்றேன்.

குறிப்பாக, இன்று எமது நாட்டில் இருக்கின்ற பொருளாதாரப் பிரச்சினையை எதிர்கொள்வதற்கு, உணவு உற்பத்தியில் முக்கியத்துவத்தை அடிப்படையாகக்கொண்டு எம்மிடம் இருக்கின்ற நிலத்தினை வைத்து உச்சப் பயணை அடைவதைத் தவிர வேறு எதனையும் செய்ய முடியாது. கரும்புச் செய்கைக்குரிய நிலத்தில் மாத்திரம் கரும்பு உற்பத்தியைச் செய்ய வேண்டும்; வேளாண்மை செய்யக்கூடிய நிலத்தில் வேளாண்மை செய்ய வேண்டும் என்ற ஒழுங்குமுறை இல்லாமல், அரசாங்கத்தின் பெயரில் தனியார் கம்பனிகள் இன்று விவசாயிகளின் வயிற்றில் அடித்துக்கொண்டு இருக்கின்றன. எனவே, நாங்கள் இங்கு மிக முக்கியமாக ஒரு விடயத்தைச் சிந்திக்க வேண்டும். சீனி உற்பத்தியும் நமக்கு உரியதுதான். ஆனால், அது முறையாக அதற்குரிய நிலத்தில் செய்யப்பட வேண்டுமே தவிர, விவசாயம் செய்யக்கூடிய காணிகளில் சீனி உற்பத்தியைச் செய்யக்கூடாது.

இன்று சீனி உற்பத்தியைச் செய்வதாகக் கூறி வெறுமனே alcoholஇனை மாத்திரம் உற்பத்தி செய்து கம்பனிகள் இலாபம் ஈட்ட முனைகின்றன. அவர்கள் alcoholஇனை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு மாத்திரம் இந்த விவசாயிகளைப் பாவிக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய உற்பத்தி - வியர்வையை அதற்காகப் பாவிக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயிகளிடம், "நீங்கள் கரும்பு உற்பத்தி செய்யப்போகிறீர்களா அல்லது மறியலுக்குப் போகிறீர்களா? என்று கேட்டதற்கு, நாங்கள் மறியலுக்குப் போகிறோம். எங்களால் கரும்பு உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியாது" என்று சொல்லியதாக நீண்டகால வரலாற்றுக் கதை ஒன்றும் இருக்கின்றது. எனவே, இதை ஒரு முக்கியமான விடயமாகப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். நாங்கள் Minister of Agriculture and Plantation Industries உடனும் பல அமைச்சர்கள் ஆலோசனைக் குழுக் கூட்டங்களிலும் இது தொடர்பாகப் பேசியிருக்கிறோம்.

நாங்கள் பேசுவது எங்களுடைய இலாபத்திற்கு அல்ல; நாடு, விவசாயிகள், பொருளாதாரம் எல்லாமே வளம்பெற வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகவே கூறுகின்றோம். ஆகவே, அரசாங்கம், நிதி அமைச்சு, Ministry of Agriculture and Plantation Industries எல்லாம் ஒன்றாக இணைந்து நாட்டுக்கு நல்ல பயக்கக்கூடிய வகையில் இதனை மாற்றித் தரவேண்டும். உண்மையிலே விவசாயிகளுக்கு இதனால் இலாபம் இல்லை. விவசாயம் செய்த காணிகளைத்தான் கரும்புச் செய்கைக்காக எடுத்தனவால், அதற்குப் பிரதியீடாக அவர்களுக்குக் காணி கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்ற நிலைமை இருக்கின்றபொழுது, அந்தக் காணிகளில் கரும்பு செய்யுங்கள் என்று தேவையில்லாமல் பணிக்கிறார்கள். அந்தக் காணிகளில் பல்லாண்டு காலமாக நெற்பயிர்ச்செய்கை செய்து நாட்டுக்கு உற்பத்தியைப் பெற்றுக் கொடுத்தது மாத்திரமல்லாமல், விவசாயிகளும் இலாபமடைந்தார்கள். இன்று பல்லாயிரக் கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு விவசாயிகள் நஷ்டத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள். நாங்கள் பலமுறை மாண்புமிகு ஜனாதிபதி அவர்களிடமும் இது பற்றிச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறோம்.

இன்றைய நிலையில் நாங்கள் காணியிலிருந்து உச்சப் பயணை பெறவேண்டும். நீங்கள் அங்கு வந்து பார்த்தீர்களா அல்ல, அங்குள்ள கரும்புத் தோட்டம் உண்மையாகவே ஒரு கரும்புத் தோட்டமாக இல்லை என்பதைக் காணலாம். உலகில் பல இடங்களில், குறிப்பாக இந்தியாவில் கரும்புத் தோட்டத்தைப் பார்த்திருக்கின்றோம். ஆனால், இதுவொரு கரும்பு வளாந்தரம். யாரும் உள்ளே போவதில்லை; விவசாயிகள் கூட தங்களுடைய கரும்பு வயலுக்குச்

செல்வதில்லை; அதற்குள் போவதற்கு வழியில்லை; spirit உற்பத்திக்காக மாத்திரம் அதனைப் பாவிக்கிறார்கள். இதைவிடுத்து, அங்குள்ள ஒரு ஹெக்டேயார் காணியில் கரும்போடு, விவசாயிகள் இலாபமடை யக்கூடிய இன்னும் பல பயிர்களைச் செய்வதற்கும், பால் உற்பத்திக்குரிய மாடுகளை வளர்ப்பதற்கும் நடவடிக்கைகளை மேற்கொள்ளலாம். இன்று கோழி முட்டையை இறக்குமதி செய்கிறோம், வெட்கக்கேடு! முட்டை உற்பத்திக்கான கோழி வளர்ப்பு தொடர்பான எந்தவித வேலைத்திட்டமும் அங்கே இல்லை. அந்தக் காணிகளில் விவசாயிகள் போய்த் தங்குவதற்கு அங்கு நிழலில்லை. ஒரு குடிசையை அமைப்பதற்குக்கூட விடாமல் இந்தத் தனியார் கம்பனி விவசாயிகளின் வயிற்றில் அடித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றது.

இந்த நிலை தொடர்வதற்கு நாங்கள் இடமளிக்க முடியாது. எந்தக் கம்பனிக்கும் எமது காணிகளைக் கொடுப்பதற்கும் எமது விளைச்சலைக் குறைப்பதற்கும் நாங்கள் ஒருபோதும் இடமளிக்க முடியாது. எனவே விவசாயிகளுக்கு முன்னுரிமையாக, கம்பனிகளுக்கு முன்னுரிமையா? என்கின்ற விடயத்தில் அரசு தெளிவாக இருக்க வேண்டும். அந்தக் காணிகளை நாம் வீணாகப் பராமரித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றோம்; ஏதோவொரு காரணத்திற்காக இந்த விடயம் நடக்கிறது. இது அம்பாறை மாவட்டத்தில் நீண்ட காலமாக இருந்து வருகின்ற பிரச்சினை. இது தொடர்பாகப் பேசப்பட்டு, எதுவாக இருந்தாலும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு நன்மை பயக்கும் வகையில் -

ஓர் டி. லி. சி. ஜஹார்லா மஹ

(மாண்புமிகு பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(The Hon. Deputy Speaker)

ஓவ்வொரு டீன் ஓட்டி டீன் கர்னல், ஓர் மன்தீவதி.

ஓர் லி. சி. சி. ஜஹார்லா மஹ

(மாண்புமிகு ஏ.எல்.எம். அதாஉல்லா)  
(The Hon. A.L.M. Athaullah)

Soil test கூட இதுவரை செய்யவில்லை. எங்களுடைய பகுதிகளில் முறையான மண் பரிசோதனை செய்யாத காரணத்தினால் எங்கு, எதனை விதைப்பதென்று தெரியாமல் மக்கள் தடுமாறிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்; மக்கள் ஏமாற்றப்படுகிறார்கள். எனவே, சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அமைச்சர்கள் மற்றும் நிதி அமைச்சு இதற்குரிய நடவடிக்கையை எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டு, விடைபெறுகின்றேன். நன்றி.

ஓர் டி. லி. சி. ஜஹார்லா மஹ

(மாண்புமிகு பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(The Hon. Deputy Speaker)

ஓர் டி. லி. சி. ஜஹார்லா மஹ, ஓர் மன்தீவதி டி. லி. சி. ஜஹார்லா மஹ.

[பி.ப. 6.59]

ஓர் டி. லி. சி. ஜஹார்லா மஹ

(மாண்புமிகு சட்டத்தரணி ரவுப் ஹகீம்)  
(The Hon. Rauff Hakeem, Attorney-at-Law)

ஓர் டி. லி. சி. ஜஹார்லா மஹ, இன்று இந்தச் சபையில் அம்பாறை மாவட்டத்தைப் பிரதிநிதித்துவப்படுத்துகின்ற சக பாராளுமன்ற உறுப்பினர்கள், நண்பர் எஸ்.எம்.எம். முஸ்லிம் முன்மொழிந்து, சகோதரர் ஏ.எல்.எம். அதாஉல்லா வழிமொழிந்த இந்தப் பிரேரணைமூலம் உண்மையில் அம்பாறை மாவட்ட அப்பாவி விவசாயிகளின் அன்றாட வாழ்வாதாரப் பிரச்சினைகள் ஒரு பகுதியை அவர்கள் மிக அழுத்தமாக முன்வைத்தார்கள்.



[மே திவிஷ ரபிளீ ஷக்ஷி மஹா]

இந்தப் புரையோடிப்போன பிரச்சினைக்குப் பின்னால் இருக்கின்ற சில விவகாரங்களை அவர்கள் இங்கு சொன்னார்கள். கம்பனி என்ற போர்வையில் மக்களுடைய வாழ்வாதாரம் குறையாடப்படுகின்ற இந்த நிகழ்வு சம்பந்தமாக நாங்கள் இங்கு பல வருடங்களாகப் பேசிக்கொண்டு இருக்கின்றோம். இப்பிரேணையை முன்மொழிந்து, வழிமொழிந்த இரண்டு பாராளுமன்ற உறுப்பினர்களும் அரசாங்கத்திற்குச் சார்பாகச் செயற்பட்டுக்கொண்டு இருக்கின்றார்கள். விவசாயிகளினுடைய வயிற்றில் அடிக்கின்றார்கள் என்று என்னதான் நாங்கள் சொல்லிக்கொண்டாலும், அதற்கெதிராக எவ்வளவு தான் மார்தட்டிக் கதைத்தாலும் இந்தக் கம்பனிகளினுடைய குறையாடுதல் விடயம் முடிவுக்கு வராது என்ற ஆபத்து இருந்துகொண்டு இருக்கின்றது. இது சம்பந்தமான சில புள்ளிவிபரங்களை நான் இங்கு குறிப்பிட்டுப் பேச விரும்புகின்றேன்.

உண்மையில் இந்த விவசாயிகளுக்கு கரும்புச் செய்கையில் இருக்கின்ற முதலாவது பிரச்சினை அதனுடைய கொள்வனவு விலை நண்பர் முஸ்ஸாரப் சொன்னதுபோன்று, ஒரு தரமான நாற்றுக் கரும்பைக்கூடக் கொண்டுவந்து கொடுப்பதில்லை. பாகிஸ்தான் மற்றும் பல நாடுகளிலிருந்து நல்ல தரமான நாற்றுக் கரும்புகளைக் கொண்டுவரலாம்! அதையும் செய்வதில்லை. அதைவிட, அதற்கான முதலீடுகள் எதையுமே செய்வதில்லை. இங்கிருக்கின்ற கரும்புத் தொழிற்சாலையிலும் எந்தவொரு முன்னேற்றத்தையும் செய்யவில்லை. கொள்வனவு செய்த கரும்பைக் கொண்டு செல்வதற்கான சரியான வாகனங்களைக் கூட ஒழுங்கு செய்யாது காலம் தாழ்த்திக் கரும்புகளைக் கொண்டு செல்வதனால், கரும்பிலிருந்து சாறு பிழிக்கின்றபோது போதியளவு சாறு கிடைப்பதில்லை. இப்படிப் பல பிரச்சினைகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஒட்டுமொத்தத்தில் இன்று இந்தக் கம்பனி சம்பாதிக்கின்ற பெரும் வருவாயில், அதில் நடக்கின்ற மோசடியில் குறைந்தது ஒரு தொன்னூக்கு 20,000 ரூபாயாவது விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கலாம். அதை நான் ஆதாரத்தடன் நிபுர்பிக்க இருக்கின்றேன்.

Hon. State Minister of Finance, the Ministry of Finance has to bear the responsibility for this terrible fraud that is taking place in the name of a public-private partnership. I will read from the two Reports of the Committee on Public Enterprises, where we have repeatedly brought certain matters regarding this company to the notice of the Government and the Treasury. The Treasury is complicit in this terrible fraud that is taking place! මම සිතූ නම මේ කරුණු පළමුවෙන් සිතූමො මදිපෙන් කරන්නම.

You all banned ethanol imports. We use almost 20 million litres of ethanol in this country. Another 20 million litres are used in the illegal liquor trade. So, almost 40 million litres of ethanol are being used in this country. Before banning ethanol imports, you got almost Rs. 1,000 on a litre as duty. But, now, local companies do not pay duty. Today, the production cost of ethanol is just Rs. 150 per litre, whereas they are selling it in the market at Rs. 1,500, making almost a profit ten times that of the production cost! Where is that money going? If you look at the two Reports of the Committee on Public Enterprises - COPE, you will see how these companies are making super profits and in your Budget, you have not even taxed them. You must land a super tax on them.

Now, you are going to land this VAT and have landed this PAYE Tax on the poor professionals and others. Hundreds of professionals have left the country and are continuing to leave the country because of this heavy burden. You wanted only Rs. 100 billion from the PAYE Tax, whereas you have got almost Rs. 120 billion. But, if you correctly tax these companies, you could ease the burden on the people. See the amount of profit these companies are earning and they are not investing a single cent! They are lending money through their own, connected companies. They have the LOLC Finance and other connected companies, through which they are lending money and taking interest. They are lending money at exorbitant rates even to the farmers, destroying the farmers and their livelihoods. අවිසක ගොවීන් සමීපූරණයෙන් සුරාකන කොමිපැනික් හැටිමයි අපි මේක දකින්නේ.

If you correctly analyse the situation, the fault is with the Treasury because they are also part of this; it is a PPP and the Treasury officials are there in that company. I must also tell you - I do not want to name people - that there was a member of a leading family in this country, who was once a Minister, who had gone and sat in its Board meetings. That was handed over in 2006. Then, you can imagine what happened. From 2006 onwards, this has been happening. You, Hon. State Minister, perhaps, had been part of those administrations. You, as a poor young politician, perhaps, may not know the amount of money certain people are making out of this. මෙතන සමීපූරණයෙන් මුදල් විදුද්ධිකරණයක් සිද්ධ වෙනවා. රජයට ලැබිය යුතු වදු මුදල ලබා ගැනීමට නම් සිතුවන්නට මේ ගැන සොයා බලන්න. මේ වාගේ හුරා කන කොමිපැනි ටිකක්, ගොවීන්ට ලැබිය යුතු මුදල් නිවැරදිව ලබා දෙන්නේ නැතිව කටයුතු කිරීම නිසා ඒ ගොල්ලන් සමීපූරණයෙන් හිඟවට වැටීලා තිබෙනවා. මේ වාගේ තත්වයක් තිබෙන්නේ.

Also, see what they did to these poor farmers! There is a very important local organization called Human Elevation Organization. The Hon. S.M.M. Muszhaaraff mentioned that. One K. Nihal Ahamed has done a very good job; he brought out the grievances of the poor farmers whose lands were grabbed to set up the Hingurana Sugar Company and the sugarcane plantations at that time, way back. They had not been paid compensation. The Hon. Member raised it today.

வரணாந்துவட்டை, நீத்தைவட்டை போன்ற இடங்களில் கையகப்படுத்தப்பட்ட காணிகளுக்கு இன்னும் நஷ்டபடு கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. இது சம்பந்தமான நிறைய வழக்குகள் நீதிமன்றங்களிலே நீண்டகாலமாக இருந்துவருகின்றன. எம்.எச். மொஹமட் அவர்கள் அமைச்சராக இருந்த காலத்திலிருந்து மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட கடிதப் பரிமாற்றங்களின் போதான கடிதங்களைக்கூட அந்த விவசாயிகள் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இது சம்பந்தமாக அரசாங்கம் பல வாக்குறுகளைக் கொடுத்தும் அவர்களுக்கு நஷ்டபடு எதுவும் வழங்காமல், அவர்களுடைய காணிகளை அடாத்தாகப் பிடித்து உருவாக்கப்பட்ட இந்தக் கம்பனி, இன்று அரசுக்கு வரி செலுத்தாமல், பெரும் சம்பாத்தியத்தை ஈட்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றது. இதிலே அவர்களுக்கு மிகப்பெரிய அளவிலே இலாபம் கிடைக்கின்றது. ஆனால், அப்பாவி விவசாயிகளுக்கு எதுவுமே இல்லை.

අවිදිනි පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ පළමු සැසි වාරයේ පොදු වාහසාර පිළිබඳ කාරක සභාවේ සිටින වාර්තාව - 2016 සිට 2017 දක්වා

වාර්තාව - වාගේම නවවැනි පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ සිව්වැනි සභාවාරයේ පොදු ව්‍යාපාර පිළිබඳ කාරක සභාවේ පළමු වාර්තාව - 2021 නොවැම්බර් සිට 2021 දෙසැම්බර් දක්වා වාර්තාව - කියන වාර්තා දෙකේම විස්තරාත්මකව කරුණු තිබෙනවා. Please read these COPE Reports and see how these companies are operating. Now, they have set up a holding company. The Hingurana Sugar Company is separate. They have taken over the assets, not paid a single cent and are declaring losses every time. Fifty one per cent of the company is owned by the Treasury and the Treasury representative is going and sleeping there. GA, Ampara is also a director there. So, what is GA, Ampara doing? He has to look after the benefits of the farmers, the poor people. He does not do anything. All of them, in my opinion, are colluding in this terrible fraud that is taking place. One day, all this - these companies, the way in which they are hiding their profits and transferring the profits to the lending companies in the same group - will be brought out and they will have to pay. You know that the LOLC is a lending organization in the same group. They have made profits and earned interest, whilst the Hingurana Sugar Company has, forever, been declaring losses.

Then, what about loss of Government revenue? Having banned the import of ethanol, the Government has facilitated these people to produce ethanol locally, allowing them to make a profit ten times that of the production cost! Ethanol is sold at Rs. 1,500 a litre today. With all this happening, the Treasury is blind to this reality! දැන් මෙ බදු මුදල් වික හරියට ලබා ගැනීමට කටයුතු කළා නම්, බදු අය කළා නම් ගැටලුවක් ඇති වෙන්නේ නැහැ.

සිනිවලට වෙව්ව දේ සහ එතැනදී මොකද වුණේ කියලා අපි දන්නවා නේ. Now, brown sugar is Rs. 350 a kilo. Ideally, the sugarcane price should be about Rs. 20,000 per metric ton or more. You can pay Rs. 20,000 per metric ton to the farmers, but a pittance is given to them, pushing them below the poverty line. That is the whole problem. But, the Mendis & Company, the Galoya Plantations, the Pelwatte Sugar Plantation, the Sevanagala Sugar Plantation, all are rich people; all are benefitting in a massive way.

දැන් මෙහෙම කර කර, රජයට ආදායම නැහැ කිය කියා රජය ගියාට, මේ ධනවතුන්ගේ කොමිපැනි වික සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම රජයට බදු නොගෙවා, ඔවුන් locally සිති නිෂ්පාදනය කරනවා කියමින්, මේ එතනෝල්වලින් - එතනෝල් ආනයනය කිරීම සම්පූර්ණයෙන් තහනම් කර තිබෙන නිසා - විශාල ලාභයක් උපයා ගන්නවා. මේ ලාභය උපයා ගැනීම මත කිසිම බද්දක් ගෙවන්නේ නැතිව ඒ ගොල්ලන් තමන්ගේ කොමිපැනි තුළට ඒ ආදායම් ඔක්කොම් අරගෙන තිබෙනවා. Last year alone, the LOLC has paid off their debts amounting to some seven billion rupees, all monies taken out of this! If there is a proper forensic audit done, all of this will come out.

Leave alone the Sri Lanka Cricket and its forensic audit. You must do a forensic audit on this, on what is happening in these companies. These massive companies are being allowed to make super profits. So, land a supertax on them and then, take that money. At least, you reduce the PAYE Tax and prevent the brain drain from this country. How many professionals have left the country? There are no surgeons in hospitals, no

anaesthetists in hospitals. This is happening because you all are taxing the professionals and others, whereas these big companies are getting away scot-free! Therefore, please look into all this and take some corrective action fast.

Thank you.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා  
(மாண்புமிகு பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(The Hon. Deputy Speaker)  
ගරු ගෙනාන් සේමසිංහ රාජා අමාත්‍යතුමා, ඔබතුමාට මිනිස්සු 5ක කාලයක් තිබෙනවා.

[අ.හ.7.12]

ගරු ගෙනාන් සේමසිංහ මහතා (මුදල් රාජ්‍ය අමාත්‍යතුමා)  
(மாண்புமிகு செஹாள் சேமசிங்க - நிதி இராஜாங்க அமைச்சர்)  
(The Hon. Shehan Semasinghe - State Minister of Finance)  
ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, ගරු මුහුරත් මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කල්තැබීමේ යෝජනාවෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබුණේ එක් කාරණයක්, ගරු රවුත් හකීම් ගිටපු ඇමතිතුමා කථා කළේ නවත් කාරණයක්.

Certainly, we are working on expanding the tax net. If there are frauds happening, of course, we will ensure that all that is rectified. At the same time, Hon. Member, I must say that professionals or anybody else leaving the country is a multifaceted concern. It is not happening only because of this taxation issue. We are a bankrupt country and our economy is doing extremely bad. However, now, we are emerging from that crisis. So, we all will have to get together and ensure that the rights of the 22 million people in this country are protected. If all who can afford to leave the country do so, then what will happen to the other poor people in this country? So, let us get together and get out of this crisis. Also, if there are any wrongdoings, let us correct those.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, අද සභාව කල් තබන අවස්ථාවේ යෝජනාව ගැන මට කාරණා කිහිපයක් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න ඕනැ.

ඩී.එස්. සේනානායක සමුද්‍රය කේන්ද්‍ර කර ගෙන නිර්මාණය වූ ගල්මිය නිමන ව්‍යාපෘතිය යටතේ පිහිටු වූ වම සහ දකුණු ඇළ ඉවුරු ව්‍යාපෘති හරහා දිගාමඩුලු හිඟුරාණ සිනි කර්මාන්තය බිහි වුණා. දකුණු ඇළ ඉවුරු ව්‍යාපෘතිය හරහා ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් උක් වගාව සඳහා ජලය නිකුත් කළ අතර, වී වගාව හා අනෙකුත් බෝග වගා සඳහා වම ඇළ ඉවුරු ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් ජලය නිකුත් කරමින් දිගාමඩුලු ශක්තිමත් කිරීමට පියවර ගෙන තිබෙනවා.

1975 මාර්තු 21වන දින අංක 156 දරන රජයේ ගැසට් පත්‍රය මගින් ද, 1989 ඔක්තෝබර් මස 12වන දින අංක 580 දරන රජයේ ගැසට් පත්‍රය මගින් ද, අක්කර 18,541ක භූමි ප්‍රමාණයක් හිඟුරාණ සිනි කර්මාන්තය සඳහා රජය විසින් වෙන් කර දී තිබෙනවා.

1955 වසරේ ආරම්භ කරන ලද හිඟුරාණ සිනි කර්මාන්තයක න්‍යාය හිඟුරාණ සිනි සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලය, හිඟුරාණ සිනි සමාගම, හිඟුරාණ සිනි කර්මාන්තයක න්‍යාය, රජයට පවරා ගත් හිඟුරාණ සිනි සමාගම යන නමවලින් ද, වර්තමානය වන විට ගල්මිය වැවිලි සමාගම යන නමින් ද කලින් කලට විවිධ වූ අයිතීන්

[ගරු ශෙහාන් සේමසිංහ මහතා]

හා කළමනාකාරිත්ව යටතේ ක්‍රියාත්මක වී තිබෙනවා. එම සෑම ආයතනයක්ම ඉහත කී ඉඩම්වල උක් පමණක් වගා කිරීමට කටයුතු කර තිබෙනවා.

අනුප්‍රාප්තික අයිතියකින් තොරව උක් පමණක් වගා කිරීමට අවසර ලබා දෙමින් ගොවි මහතුවන්ට ඉඩම් ලබා දී තිබෙනවා. එම ඉඩම්වල සිත්තක්කර අයිතිය අපේක්ෂාවෙන් යම් පිරිසක් කටයුතු කරමින් සිටින අතර, එම ඉඩම්වල අයිතිය ලබා ගැනීම වෙනුවෙන් හා උක් වගා නොකර සිටීම වෙනුවෙන් දෙවනාවක්ම ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණය වෙත ගොස් මූලික අයිතිවාසිකම් පෙත්සම් ගොනු කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ අනුව, S.C. (F/R) No. 499/2012 දරන නඩුවේ නියෝගය වන්නේ, එම ඉඩම් උක් වගා කිරීම වෙනුවෙන් වෙන් කර ඇති ඉඩම් වන බව සහ එම ඉඩම්වල උක් හැර වෙනත් හෝගයක් වගා කිරීමට නොහැකි බවයි. වී වගා කිරීමට නොහැකි වීම, පෙත්සම්කරුවන්ගේ මූලික අයිතිවාසිකම් උල්ලංඝනය කිරීමක් බව සඳහන් කරමින්, ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණයෙන් නියෝගයක් ඉල්ලා තිබූ S.C. (F/R) No. 268/2018 දරන තවත් නඩුවක් විභාගයකින් තොරව නිෂ්ප්‍රභ කරනු ලැබුවා.

මෙම ආයතනය මගින් සෘජු රැකියා 1,500ක් පමණ ද, වක්‍ර රැකියා 70,000ක් පමණ ද ලබා දී ඇති අතර, උක් ගොවි පවුල් 10,000කට පමණ සහ සැලසෙනවා වාගේම, දිගාමඩුලු ජන ජීවිතය ඉහළ නැංවීමට සහ රටේ දේශීය කෘෂි ආර්ථිකයේ දියුණුව සඳහා ද ලබා දෙන දායකත්වය විශේෂයෙන් අගය කළ යුතුයි. තවද, රට තුළ උක් වගා ව්‍යාප්තිය වැඩි කරමින් දේශීය සිති නිෂ්පාදනය ඉහළ නැංවීමට දායක වීම තුළින්, රාජ්‍ය ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් වූ විදේශ විනිමය ඉතිරි කර ගැනීමට මෙම ආයතනය විශාල දායකත්වයක් ලබා දී තිබෙනවා.

එම තත්ත්ව තුළ ශ්‍රී ලංකා රජය විසින් අනුගමය කරන ලද ප්‍රතිපත්තියට අනුව, ගැසට් නිවේදනයේ පැහැදිලිව සඳහන් කර ඇති පරිදි, මෙම ඉඩම්වල උක් හැර වෙනත් හෝගයක් වගා කිරීමේ හැකියාවක් නොමැති බව පැහැදිලියි.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා  
(மாண்புமிகு பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(The Hon. Deputy Speaker)

ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමනි, ඔබතුමාට තවත් මිනිත්තුවක කාලයක් තිබෙන්නේ,

ගරු ශෙහාන් සේමසිංහ මහතා  
(மாண்புமிகு செஹான் சேமசிங்க)  
(The Hon. Shehan Semasinghe)

මම ඉක්මනින් අවසන් කරන්නම්, ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි.

එසේම, මීට පෙර අවස්ථා දෙකකදී ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණය විසින් ලබා දුන් තීන්දු මත මෙය තහවුරු වෙනවා. නමුත් ගොවිතට්ත්, රජයටත් අවාසියක් නොවන ප්‍රශස්ත විසඳුමක් කරා යොමු වීමට සියලු පාර්ශ්වයන්ගේ සහයෝගය ඇතිව කටයුතු කිරීමට සූදානම් බව මේ ගරු සභාවට දැනුම් දෙනවා.

ගරු නීතිඥ රවුෆ් හකීම් මහතා  
(மாண்புமிகு சட்டத்தரணி ரவுப் ஹகீம்)  
(The Hon. Rauff Hakeem, Attorney-at-Law)  
ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි,-

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා  
(மாண்புமிகு பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(The Hon. Deputy Speaker)  
සිටි, ගරු රවුෆ් හකීම් මන්ත්‍රීතුමා.

ගරු නීතිඥ රවුෆ් හකීම් මහතා  
(மாண்புமிகு சட்டத்தரணி ரவுப் ஹகீம்)  
(The Hon. Rauff Hakeem, Attorney-at-Law)

Hon. State Minister, what we are asking is to give us an opportunity to meet you and explain this whole issue. The Hon. S.M.M. Muszhaaraff is there. The Treasury can always put pressure on these companies. They are hiding all their profits; they are making massive profits. The Treasury must be aware of this since there is a Treasury representatives in that. Therefore, give us an opportunity to come and explain to the Treasury officials what is happening there.

ගරු ශෙහාන් සේමසිංහ මහතා  
(மாண்புமிகு செஹான் சேமசிங்க)  
(The Hon. Shehan Semasinghe)  
We will do that.

එකල්හි වෙලාව අ. හා. 6.30 පසු කර තිබුණෙන් ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා විසින් ප්‍රශ්නය නොවිමසා පාර්ලිමේන්තුව කල් තබන ලදී.

පාර්ලිමේන්තුව ඊට අනුකූලව, අ. හා. 7.18ට, 2023 නොවැම්බර් 20 වන දින සභා සම්මතිය අනුව, 2023 දෙසැම්බර් 05වන අඟහරුවාදා පූ. හා. 9.30 වන තෙක් කල් ගියේය.

அப்பொழுது நேரம் பி.ப. 6.30 மணிக்குப் பித்திவிட்டமையால், மாண்புமிகு பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் வினா விடுக்காமலேயே பாராளுமன்றத்தை ஒத்திவைத்தார்.

இதன்படி, பி.ப. 7.18க்கு, பாராளுமன்றம், ஆதனது 2023 நவம்பர் 20ஆந் தேதிய தீர்மானத்திற்கிணங்க, 2023 யூனியர் 05, வெள்ளாங்க்கிழமை 9.ப. 9.30 மணிவரை ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது.

And it being past 6.30 p.m., THE HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER adjourned Parliament without Question put. Parliament adjourned accordingly at 7.18 p.m. until 9.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 05th December, 2023, pursuant to the Resolution of Parliament of 20th November, 2023.

## Annex 15

### Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the following persons for their invaluable contribution to this research report.

**The 100 farmer respondents who contributed to the data collection for the study.**

### Focus Group Discussions

#### **Neethai and Nuraicholai Farmers Representatives**

#### **Varnanthu Vaddai (Land lost farmers representatives)**

- Mr. MI. Abdul Gafoor
- Mr. MT. Sulaimalebbe
- Mrs. AL. Awwa Umma
- Mrs. A. Raseena Umma
- Mrs. S. Katheesa Umma

#### **Muangal Kanaddiyan Munmari ( Land lost farmers representatives)**

- Mrs. MA. Jameena
- Mr. ALM. Ibrahim
- Mr. MIM. Niyas
- Mrs. GRM. Musthaffa

#### **Ambalaththaru Kandam (Land lost farmers representatives)**

- Mr. AM. Ahamed Lebbe
- Mr. AMM. Abdul Manaf
- Mr. MAM. Buhari
- Mrs. AB. Muhammathu Fathumma
- Mrs. AM .Ahamed Nisa
- Mr. AML. Mohamed Jawfer
- Mr. AB. Uthumalebbe

#### **Vellakkal Thooddam ( Land lost farmers representatives)**

- Mrs. Noorul Rizwina
- Mr. ALM. Marsook
- Mr. MA. Tharith
- Mr. SM. Kader
- Mr. MYM. Musthafa
- Mr. AB. Kaleel
- Mr. IL. Abdul Wahab
- Mr. A. Subaitheen

#### **Ampara District NGO Consortium Members and Interfaith Religious Committee Members**

- Mrs. M. Thulasimani (Secretary, NGO Consortium, Ampara)
- Mrs. Vanie Simon (Founder, Affected Women Forum)
- Mr. P. Yogaraja ( President, Maha Laximi)
- Mr. MH. Fairouz (President, Samurthi Bank)
- Mr. M. Luxmiganth ( Project Officer, TISL Hub- District Consortium, Ampara)
- Mr. AM. Cassim ( Translator)
- Mr. IL. Hashim (Chairman, Mediation Board, Addalaichenai )
- Mr. P. Thanikaachchalam ( Chairman, Hindu Manram)
- Mr. M. Sithamparam (Vice Chairman, Hindu Manram)
- Mr. N. Selvanayagam (Member of Hindu Manram)
- Mr. MAM. Hamzak (Desha Vimukthi Janatha Peramuna, Addalaichenai)

#### **Experts and key informants**

- Mr. YB. Iqbal ( Ret. District Director of Agriculture)
- Mr. HC. Rafaiudeen( Licensed Surveyor)
- Mr. AFMM. Riswan ( Lecturer, Sri Lanka School of Agriculture, Palamunai)
- Mr. MIM. Nazeer (Ret. Agriculture Officer)
- Ms. Ermiza Tegal (Attorney- at- Law, Colombo)
- Mr. AM. Abdul Latheef (Divisional Secretary, Ninthavur and Ex. Additional Government Agent)
- Mr. MMM. Iffthikar (Ex. General Manager, Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd)
- Mr. MFZ. Saneer ( District Director of Agriculture)
- Mr. AL. Kaleel (Ret. District Land Officer, Ampara District)



- Mr. CS. Thiyagarajan (Sivagangai Sugarcane and Coconut Producer Company, India)
- Mr. MA. Noordeen (Ret. Agriculture Instructor)
- Mr. MHA. Wahab ( Neethai Zone Sugarcane Association)

**Participation for Planning and Consulting for Research.**

- Mr. SHM. Manarudeen (Attorney-at-law, Legal Consultant – HEO)
- Mr. B. Gowthaman (Chief of Party – MSI)
- Mr. MI. Uthumalebbe (District Director, All Ceylon Muslim League Youth Front)
- Mr. Sampath Samarakoon (Journalist – Vikalpa)
- Mr. P. Kairudeen (President, ADALR)
- Mr. TM. Chandrarathna (President, ADASFO)
- Mr. MA. Phakurdeen (Reporter, SLRC/SLBC)
- Mr. AHA. Hussein (Journalist)
- Mr. AMM. Aaqil (Lecturer, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka)
- Mr. MS. Zunoomy (Lecturer, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka)
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- Mr. KL. Mohamed Najath (YouTuber)
- Mr. AM. Jawfar (Ret. DO)
- Mrs. M. Kanakaswary (Kuduvil Kadu)
- Mr. UL. Aliyar (Kuduvil Kadu)
- Mr. MA. Rassid (Kuduvil Kandam)
- Mr. SLA. Razeed (Navaladi Vaddai)
- Mrs. MH. Jiffriya (Land Mediator)
- Mr. Amila Udagedara (PARL, Media Coordinator, Law and Society Trust Colombo)
- Mr. Malinka Prasad (PARL, Project Coordinator, Law and Society Trust Colombo)

**Organizations and Collectives**

- Ampara District Alliance for Land Rights (ADALR)
- People Alliance for Rights to Land (PARL)
- Suriya Women’s Development Center
- Law & Society Trust (LST)
- All Ceylon Muslim League Youth Front
- Affected Women Forum (AWF)
- Islamic Women’s Association for Research and Empowerment (IWARE)
- Group Action for Social Order (GAFSO)
- Ampara District Sugarcane Association
- Ampara District Ambalatharu Sugarcane Farmers Organization
- Noracholai Farmers’ Organization
- Aalankulam Sugarcane Farmers Organization
- Peoples’ Collective for Climate Justice (PCCJ)

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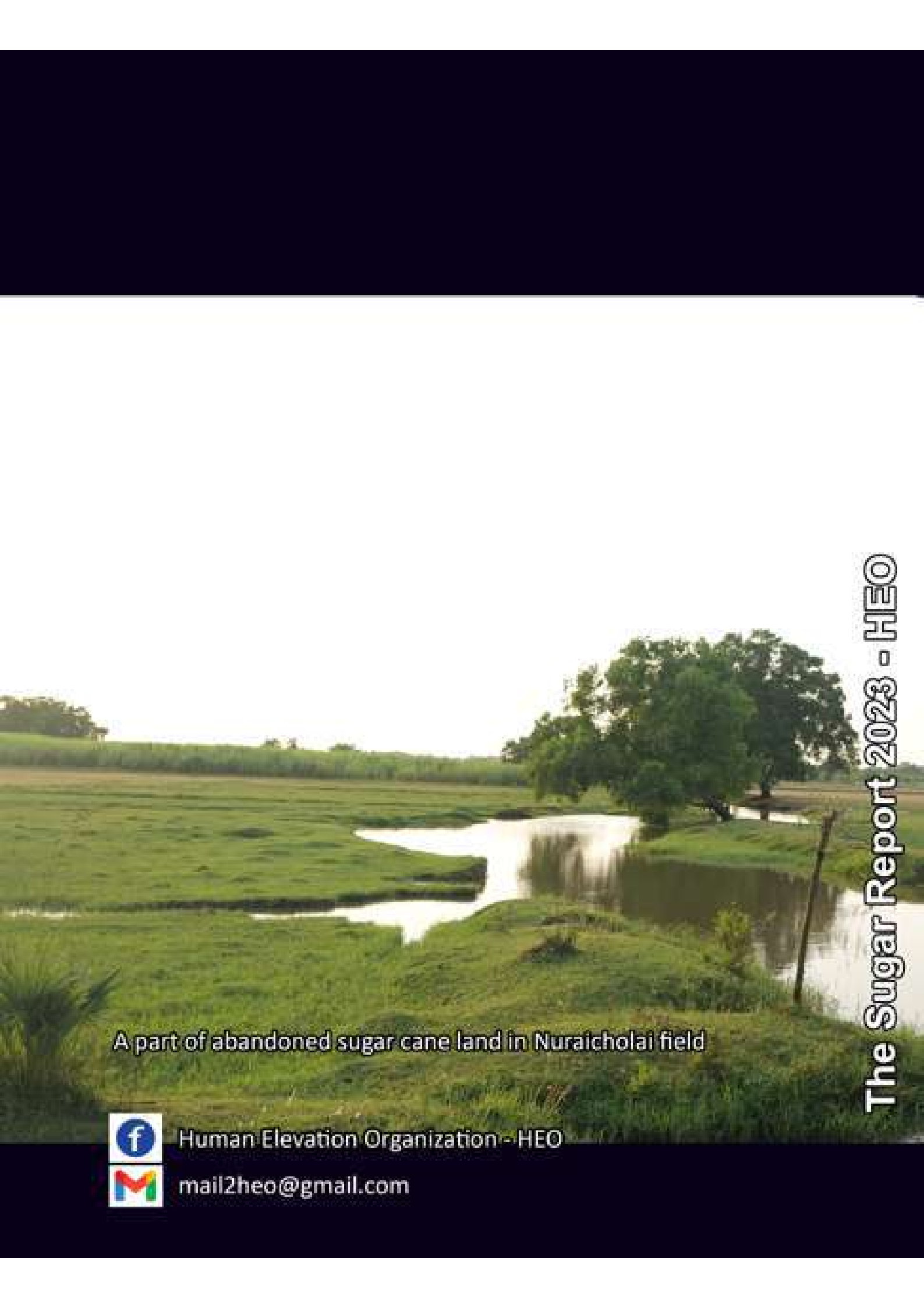
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**The Sugar Report 2023 - HEO**

**A part of abandoned sugar cane land in Nuraicholai field**



**Human Elevation Organization - HEO**



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