

RESTRICTED

ABSTRACT

Sri Lanka has been suffered three decades of civil war from 1970s to 2009. The destruction took place in the country and its people were drew back from the development by damaging its infrastructure and destroyed the social normalcy. Struggle of the Sri Lankan Tamil was defined as both the insurgency and terrorism. Emerging of such kind of movement (LTTE) was seriously affected the social, economic and political grievances of Tamil community after the independence. Further, the involvement of Tamil youth to their struggle was significant. They emerged their organization with the highest participation of youth and due to young leadership. As they justify their demands by military means was accepted by majority of Tamil community in the country and in abroad.

However, the conflict was ended due to military actions against their organization in 2009. Since 2009 May Sri Lankan government more emphasised on the development of war affected areas, especially Northern and Eastern Provinces. Yet some indicators such as election results, depicted the unacceptance of its community on government planning and programmes. Which create a fact of defeating an insurgency movement militarily is not sufficient without proper post insurgency long term planning by government. Hence, this study has been conducted targeting Tamil youth live in war affected area (Kilinochchi). Sample of 100 Tamil youth was taken as the sample; aged from 15 – 30 years. Structured questionnaire was distributed among randomly selected youth and they have been selected according to the population ratio of Divisional Secretariats in Kilinochchi District.

Main objective of the study is to study the causes of insurgency which related to grievances of youth by identifying the non-resolved grievances of Tamil youth in post war era and impact for an ethnic unrest which could be developed to an insurgency movement in future. Further, study found that Tamil youth is having few other problems other than common issues to youth lives in other areas of the country, such as socialisation, lack of freedom of movement, less political opportunities, etc. Finally the researcher made several recommendations after the discussion with identified other studies on the same focus area.