

**REGISTER OF LANDS, RESIDENTIAL HOUSES AND  
PROPERTIES OF MUSLIMS FORCIBLY DISPLACED  
BY THE LTTE IN OCTOBER 1990 FROM THE  
NORTHERN PROVINCE OF  
SRI LANKA**

**PROJECT FUNDED BY**



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## PROJECT REPORT

### REGISTRATION OF LANDS, RESIDENTIAL HOUSES AND PROPERTIES OF MUSLIMS FORCIBLY DISPLACED BY THE LTTE IN OCTOBER 1990 FROM THE NORTHERN PROVINCE SRI LANKA

Quite contrary to popular claims from various quarters of peace, amity and sense of co-existence among the Muslims and Tamils of the Northern and Eastern provinces, resentment and antipathy among the Tamils have been growing towards the Muslims for the last half a century, particularly after the independence to Sri Lanka in 1948. In fact the Tamils feel that the Muslims were better placed economically than the Tamils. Muslim youths were advancing in education and out-pacing the Tamils in higher education at the universities and technical institutions. Muslims were able to obtain more government and private sector jobs thus pushing the Tamil youths into the cadre of unemployment. Muslims were more favourably placed with the Governments in power on the strength of their leaders disclaiming terrorist and separatist policies, while the Tamils caught in the web of "Eelam" activities, were left in the lurch and thus alienated from the government with the onset of struggle for a separate state for the Tamils. Muslims were unsympathetic towards their separate state demand and therefore constituted a danger in their midst.

There have been intermittent clashes over the years on comparatively trivial issues such as Muslim farmers being harassed by the Tamils when they pass through Tamil areas, waylaying of vehicles, robbing of paddy and cattle belonging to the Muslims. After 1983 ethnic violence, it was found that the Tamils in the Northern and Eastern provinces have started to forcibly occupy the lands belonging to the Muslims in areas close to the Tamil villages.

The Muslims of the Northern Province were forced to leave their homes by the LTTE in the third week of October 1990. The LTTE announced over the loudspeakers through the streets of Muslim areas in the Northern Province that the Muslims must leave their homes, leaving all their valuables or face death at the hands of the LTTE. The ultimatum in many places was 48 hours. But the Muslims of Jaffna were given only two hours. This unexpected order from the LTTE was a shock to the Muslims.

The Muslims pleaded with the LTTE to re-consider their decision to evict them from their home in the Northern Province but it was flatly refused. Even though the local Tamil population sincerely opposed to LTTE's decision they could not change the mind of the LTTE. The government security forces stationed in the North were helpless and made no attempt to prevent the forcible expulsion. International humanitarian agencies, some of which were working in the Northern Province made very little effort to prevent the forcible expulsion of Muslims. At the same time, some local news papers distorted the facts and figures regarding the forcible expulsion of Muslims from the North.

Most of the Muslims of the Mannar district fled by sea in small boats and arrived at Puttalam and Kalpitiya coasts while others crossed the Vilpattu and Madhu jungles walking several miles and arrived at Medawachchiya, Horowupotana, Gambrigaswewa and other areas in the Anuradhapura district. At the same time, Muslims of Jaffna and Killinochchi districts crossed a long stretch of no-mans land from Keraitivu to Thandikulam and reached Vavuniya town.

## LOCATIONS OF FORCIBLY DISPLACED MUSLIMS IN THE NORTHERN PROVINCE

### Mannar District

#### Mannar DS Division

1	1st Division	33	Kadaiyamottai	65	Konnayain	97	Nedunkandal
2	3rd Division	34	Kadathkarai	66	Kosuvady	98	Nedunkulam
3	5th Mile Post	35	Kaddaiadampan	67	Koyiladi	99	Neththalampitty
4	6th Mile Post	36	Kaddakkadu	68	Kudieruppu	100	New Moor Street
5	7th Division	37	Kaddankulam	69	Kudieruppu East	101	Nirappanam kabu
6	8th Division	38	Kaddaspeththiri	70	Kuyakuly	102	Palaikkudi
7	9th Division	39	Kaliyagama	71	Lebbe Road	103	Palli Road
8	A.G.A. Camp	40	Kalladi	72	Madeena Nagar	104	Pallimunai
9	Adampan	41	Kalladi Road	73	Manaththoddam	105	Pallivasalpitty
10	Ahattikulam	42	Kalladi Thoddam	74	Manatkulam	106	Pallivasalthurai
11	Akattimurippu	43	Kallikkulam	75	Mandalakuda	107	Panaivadi
12	Alankulam	44	Kalmadu	76	Mandukkudieruppu	108	Paraiyakulam
13	Alavakkai	45	Kalmoddai	77	Manippulkulam	109	Parangisalampan
14	Alkaddiveli	46	Kandakkuly	78	Mannar	110	Parappukadandan
15	Alminapuram	47	Kandankulam	79	Mannar East	111	Pasalai
16	Amaipadukkai	48	Karadiykkuly	80	Mannar Town	112	Periya Vilankuly
17	Amampavvukkan	49	Karambai	81	Mannar West	113	Periyakadai
18	Andankulam	50	Karisal	82	Mantai	114	Periyakarisal
19	Bandaraveli	51	Karukkakulam	83	Mantai West	115	Periyakarunkal
20	Cheddivadi	52	Karunkal	84	Manthoddam	116	Periyamadu
21	Darha Nagar	53	Kaththankulam	85	Mathali garden	117	Periyamadu East
22	East Street	54	Keeri	86	Mavadithoddam	118	Perunkandal
23	Erukkilampiddi	55	Kilakkukkadu	87	Mettukkadu	119	Pesalai
24	Hijra Nagar	56	Kilavanarkaddu	88	Minukkan	120	Pesalaikarisal
25	Ikkirigollawa	57	Kilavikamam	89	Moor Street	121	Poliyankulam
26	Ilandaimoddai	58	Kirattiyappu	90	Mosque Road	122	Povarasankulam
27	Iluppaikkulam	59	Koccumoddai	91	Mullikkandal	123	Pudukkamam
28	Irakka nahar	60	Koccupadayar	92	Murunkan	124	Pudukkudieruppu
29	Jiddah Nagar	61	Kondaichchi	93	Musali	125	Pudukovil
30	Jinnah Road	62	Kondaipitty	94	Nadukkuda	126	Pudunagar
31	Kaccaiyankulam	63	Konerpannai	95	Nalwanvadi	127	Puduvely
32	Kachmir Road	64	Kolankulam	96	Nanaddan	128	Puliyadi

129	Puliyadikamam	140	Sinnakkadu	151	Tarapuram South	162	Uyilankulam
130	Puliyankulam	141	Sinnakkulam	152	Thoddavely	163	Vaddakkandal
131	Puvarasankulam	142	Sirunahakulam	153	Tullukudieruppu	164	Valavadithoddam
132	Puvarasanpitty	143	Sirunilachenai	154	Udakattupannai	165	Vankalappadu
133	Sakkaragolla	144	Sornapuri	155	Uliikkulam	166	Vannadivadi
134	Salambaikulam	145	Talaimannar	156	Uppalam Road	167	Vannakulam
135	Salampuram	146	Talaimannar Pier	157	Uppalankulam	168	Veppankulam
136	Samparakovil	147	Tamparakovil	158	Uppukkulam	169	Vidataltheevu
137	Silavatturai	148	Tampattamusali	159	Uppukkulam South	170	Vidataltheevu East
138	Sinna Pongan	149	Tarakundo	160	Usimukkan		
139	Sinnakkadai	150	Tarapuram	161	Uthuvayankulam		

### Musali DS Division

1	4th Mile Post	45	Karunkalikulam	89	Murunkan	133	Rasool Puduveli
2	A.C. kulam	46	Karunkalithalvu	90	Musali	134	Rotkamam
3	A.S. Kulam	47	Karunkaththa	91	Musali North	135	Rottady
4	Achchadi	48	Kattupilavu	92	Musalikkattu	136	Rottukamam
5	Achchadikamam	49	Kedamoddakama	93	Nadukamam	137	S.P. Putkerny
6	Achchadithoddam	50	Kinkiniyarkulam	94	Nalavankulam	138	Sadaiyappan
7	Adaippu	51	Kittayankulam	95	Nanaddan	139	Sadaiyappankamam
8	Adaippukarambai	52	Koccupadaiyan	96	Nasuvankulam	140	Sadaiyappankulam
9	Adaippukkamam	53	Kodavaththurai	97	Nattumuhideengamam	141	Saveriyarpuram
10	Adampan	54	Koddaikkulam	98	Nayakkaran	142	Schoolady
11	Akattimurippu	55	Koiyawady	99	Nayakkarankamam	143	Silavatturai
12	AlArafa	56	Kokkuppadayam	100	Nedunkulam	144	Sinnanochi
13	Aladikamam	57	Kolankulam	101	Nochchikkulam	145	Sirukkulam
14	Alamarakannatti	58	Komakkulam	102	Nurachchulai	146	Sundikkuly
15	Alankuda	59	Kondaichchi	103	P.P. Putkerny	147	Talaimannar
16	Alankulam	60	Konenkulam	104	Palaikkuli	148	Tampattamusali
17	Alavakkai	61	Koonavayal	105	Pallakamam	149	Tandikamam
18	Alawakulam	62	Kuccopapai	106	Pallathukani	150	Tandikkulam
19	Aliyarmottai	63	Kudakkamam	107	Pallmoddai	151	Tarapuram
20	Anaipappan	64	Kuddaikulam	108	Panaiyadikamam	152	Tetkukamam
21	Ananchapulavu	65	Kurinjamoddai	109	Panikkapettan	153	Urkamam
22	Appakamam	66	Kurinjan	110	Panikkapettankulam	154	Uromanai
23	Arafa Nagar	67	Madeena Nagar	111	Pasarithottam	155	Usanarkamam
24	Attikkuly	68	Malaimeesu	112	Pasiththandal	156	Vaddakkandal
25	Avulis	69	Manatkulam	113	Periya Pullachchi	157	Vaddanthikulam
26	Bandaravely	70	Mannar	114	Periyaddu	158	Vaddavan
27	Basarithoddam	71	Maradankada	115	Periyakamam	159	Vakkupaddan
28	Erukilampiddi	72	Maraikkavur	116	Periyatheevu	160	Valavadi
29	Hijra Nagar	73	Marichchukkaddi	117	Perunkulam	161	Valavadikamam
30	Iddikkulam	74	Marudamadu	118	Peruvely	162	Valavadipitti
31	Ilandaikkulam	75	Mashoor Nagar	119	Pichchanikulam	163	Valichchiliyan
32	Ilandaimoddai	76	Mathanwali	120	Pichchavanipan	164	Vangalavely
33	Isankady	77	Maviliyakamam	121	Puchinamkulam	165	Vanipankulam
34	Kaddadykamam	78	Meddanvely	122	Pudukamam	166	Vannakulam
35	Kaddakkadu	79	Meddukkamam	123	Puduveli	167	Variveli
36	Kaddankandal	80	Meththnvelikamam	124	Pukkulam	168	Varivelikamam
37	Kailankulam	81	Minnamoddai	125	Pulavukamam	169	Veppankulam
38	Kalikamam	82	Minukkan	126	Pulharuttanmadu	170	Vettukkani
39	Kalliyadanchal	83	Moddaikkani	127	Puliyadikamam	171	Viyayadikkulam
40	Kamakkani	84	Moddavaly	128	Puliyankulam	172	Walawadikani
41	Kandakkuly	85	Mottatheevu	129	Pullachchigeny	173	Wengkattiwelavu
42	Kandalkuli	86	Mudaliyarkulam	130	Punochchikulam		
43	Karadikkuli	87	Mullikkamam	131	Putkerny		
44	Karampai	88	Mullikkulam	132	Putthalumottai		

### Mantai West DS Division

1	5th Vaikkal	19	Kandakkuly	37	Mullikkanlal	55	Sankuppitti Road
2	6th Vaikkal	20	Kannatti	38	Musali	56	Savarikulam
3	Adampan	21	Kayanagar	39	Nedunkandal	57	Silavatturai
4	Akattikkulam	22	Kilavanarkattu	40	Neduvarambu	58	Sinnapulavelly
5	Alankulam	23	Kudieruppu	41	Palaiyadi	59	Siruvilankuly
6	Al-Jiddah	24	Kudinilakkani	42	Palavi	60	Sornapuri
7	Alkaddiveli	25	Madeena Nagar	43	Pallivasalpitty	61	Tarapuram
8	Andankulam	26	Main Road	44	Paraikulam	62	Thaikkapitty
9	Andiyapuliyanikulam	27	Manakkan	45	Periyamadu	63	Thubarankulam
10	Erukkilampiddi	28	Mandadymoddai	46	Periyamadu East	64	Vaddakkandal
11	Ilandadipitty	29	Mannar	47	Periyamannar	65	Valavaiththakulam
12	Ilinkakulam	30	Mantai	48	Perunkalipattu	66	Vannakulam
13	Isangankulam	31	Mantai East	49	Pikkulam	67	Velakulam
14	Kaccaiyanikulam	32	Mantai North	50	Pudukkamam	68	Veppankulam
15	Kaddaikadu	33	Mantai West	51	Pudukkulam	69	Vidataltheevu
16	Kallikkulam	34	Mantaimadu	52	Puliyadikattu	70	Vidataltheevu East
17	Kamal Road	35	Mavadikamam	53	Puliyankulam	71	Vilankudy town
18	Kandakkulam	36	Minukkan	54	Salamban	72	Vilankuli

### Madu DS Division

1	Adampan	12	Kuthiraiwittan	23	Periyavalayankattu	34	Talayankulam
2	Iluppaikkulam	13	Madeena Nagar	24	Pudukulam	35	Tuvarankulam
3	Kaccaiyanikulam	14	Mankindi	25	Puliparangiyyur	36	Uvarkulam
4	Kalmadu	15	Marutamadu	26	Puliyankulam	37	Valayankattu
5	Kanakarayanikulam	16	Mullikkulam	27	Salamban	38	Vanni
6	Kandalveli	17	Naducheddikulam	28	Second Unit	39	Vannikkulam
7	Kankanikulam	18	Naruvalikkulam	29	Senkalpadai	40	Velikkulam
8	Karuweppankulam	19	Panichchankulam	30	Sinnakkulam	41	Vempadikamam
9	Koppaikulam	20	Paravi panchan	31	Sinnarasankulam	42	Veppankulam
10	Kumulankulam	21	Periyakulam	32	Sirukkulam	43	Vidataltheevu
11	Kurinchakulam	22	Periyamadu	33	Tachchenkulam	44	Vinasikkulam

### Nanaddan DS Division

1	Achchankulam	13	Ilandaikkulam	25	Nanaddan	37	Puvarasankulam
2	Alavakkai	14	Ilandaimoddai	26	Nedumattai	38	Rasool Puduvely
3	Alminapuram	15	Ilandaiyady	27	Nochchikkulam	39	Salambankamam
4	Anaimadu	16	Kannaddi	28	Nurachcholai	40	Semmentheevu
5	Anaitheevu	17	Koiyawady	29	P.P. Putkerny	41	Sirukkamam
6	Andarcheddi	18	Kuyavankuly	30	Palaikuli	42	Sooriyakattaikadu
7	Arafa Nagar	19	Kuyavanvely	31	Pidasikulam	43	Uyilankulam
8	Arippu Road	20	Madeena Nagar	32	Pudukkamam	44	Uyilankulam
9	Cheddively	21	Malaihiddan	33	Pudukudieruppu	45	Vadakkukamam
10	Eruvattan	22	Malaitheevu	34	Puduvely	46	Vannankulam
11	Hijrapuram	23	Manatkulam	35	Punthivu Kandal		
12	Ikkirikollawa	24	Murunkan	36	Punuchchikulam		

### Jaffna District

#### Jaffna DS Division

1	1st Cross Street	11	Alady	21	Asanar Lebbe Rd.	31	Haleema Road
2	2nd Cross Street	12	Allai Pittu	22	Bankshall Road	32	Hospital Road
3	4th Cross Street	13	Anaikooddai	23	Beach Road	33	Inuvil
4	5th Lane	14	Arabi Road	24	Camal Road	34	Iramanapuram
5	87-J Division	15	Arafa Nagar	25	Chavekachcheri	35	Jaffna
6	A.P. Lane	16	Arali Road	26	Chenakam Market	36	Jiddah Nagar
7	Abdul Cader Road	17	Araliya Road	27	College Road	37	Jinnah Road
8	Abdul Hameed Road	18	Arasadi Lane	28	Darha Nagar	38	Jumma Mosque Lane
9	Abubacker Rd.	19	Asad Lane	29	Farook Nagar	39	Jumma Mosque Rd.
10	Achchuveli	20	Asad Road	30	Gurunagar	40	K.K.S. Road

41	Kachchai	62	Madeena Nagar	83	Navatkuli	104	South Lane
42	kachchai Road	63	Madurankuly	84	Nawanthurai	105	St. Jems Road
43	Kaitadi	64	Maiyavadi	85	Nelliyadi	106	St. Maris Road
44	Kalaiyarasi Rd	65	Manipay	86	New Markat	107	Sunnaham
45	Kaleema Road	66	Manipay Road	87	New Moor Street	108	Taskiya Road
46	Kamal Lane	67	Mankumban	88	Oddumada Rd	109	Tellippalai
47	Kamal Nagar	68	Mankumban Rd	89	Pallawavaraiya Kaddu	110	Thinnaiveli
48	Kamal Road	69	Mattivil	90	Paruththithurai	111	Uduvil
49	Karaiyur	70	Mavadi	91	Periyakadai	112	Uppukkulam
50	Katkula Lane	71	Mavadi Road	92	Pillaiyar Kovil	113	Usmaniya Road
51	Katkulam	72	Meerapillai Avenue	93	Pommaiveli	114	Valarmadi
52	Kennadi Road	73	Meerappillai	94	Ponnalai Road	115	Vannakulam
53	Kilinochchi	74	Mohideen Mos. Rd	95	Power House	116	Vannarpannai
54	Kokkuvil	75	Moor Street	96	Pudukkudieruppu	117	Vavuniya
55	Kollar Lane	76	Mosque Lane	97	Semmatheru	118	Velanai
56	Kovil Lane	77	Mullaitheevu	98	Sevalapalli Rd	119	Velanai Road
57	Kovil Road	78	Muslim College Rd.	99	Shafi Nagar	120	Vidataltheevu
58	Koviladi	79	Muslim Division	100	Siththangeny		
59	Kurunagiri	80	Muslim Road	101	Sivankovil		
60	Lebbe Lane	81	Nachchikkuda	102	Solaipuram		
61	M.O. Lane	82	Navalar Road	103	Sooriyavely		

### Chavekachcheri DS Division

1	Chavekachcheri	5	Kensmen Lane	8	Mosque Lane	11	Sarada Road
2	Dachchu Road	6	Kosam	9	Navatkuli	12	Sivankovil
3	Jaffna	7	Mavadi	10	Pallivasalpitty	13	Vaddakkachchi
4	Kachchai Road						

### Island South DS Division

1	Fa Valavu	3	Mankumpan	5	Suruvil
2	Jaffna	4	Nainatheevu	6	Velanai

### Vadamarachi North DS Division

1	Paruththithurai	2	Puloli	3	V.M. Road
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### Valikamam North DS Division

1	Kovilpattu	2	Mallaham	3	Nellippalai
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### Valikamam South-West DS Division

1	K.K.S. Road	2	Kandaruda Rd	3	Nawaladi	4	Sunnaham	5	Uduvil
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### Valikamam East DS Division

1	Achchuvveli	2	Vallai Road
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### Nalloor DS Division

1	Ariyalai
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## Kilinochchi District

### Poonakari DS Division

1	Kalpitty	4	Kumulamunai	7	Nachchikkuda	10	Puvarasankulam
2	Karadikundu	5	Main Road	8	Pallikkuda	11	Vinayahapuram
3	Kilinochchi	6	Mosque Road	9	Pudukudieruppu		

### Karachchi DS Division

1	Abubacker Rd	6	Iyannar Kovilady	11	Murasumoddi	16	Silva Road
2	Ampalkulam	7	Jeyanthi Nagar	12	Nachchikkuda	17	Thirunagar
3	Gurunagar	8	Kilinochchi	13	Pallavarayankaddu	18	Vaddakkachchi
4	Iramanadapuram	9	Mavadi Amman	14	Parvadipuram	19	Vinayahapuram
5	Iranamadu	10	Moor Street	16	Service Road		

### Pachchilaipalli DS Division

1	Indirapuram	2	Iyakkachchi	3	Kilinochchi	4	Panikkaiyadi
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## Mullaitheevu District

### Maritimepattu DS Division

1	4th Division	15	Karathuraippattu	29	Mulliyavalai	43	Selvapuram
2	5th Division	16	Keppapulavu	30	Murippu	44	Tannimurippu
3	5th Mile Post	17	Kishrapuram	31	Muslim College Rd.	45	Tanniyuttu
4	Alankuda	18	Koiyawadi	32	Navaladivalavu	46	Thahib Nagar
5	Arumuhattan	19	Kottapilavu	33	Niravippitti	47	Uduppukkamam
6	Chilavattai	20	Kottiyakambam	34	Nurachcholai	48	Uppumaveli
7	Hijrapuram	21	Kumarapuram	35	Office Road	49	Vadakkuvely
8	Hijrathpuram	22	Kumulamunai	36	Palamattalan	50	Vannakulam
9	Hospital Road	23	Madurankuly	37	Palathadi	51	Veesipuram
10	Ilandaiyadi	24	Main Road	38	Peeliyadi	52	Vempadivalavu
11	Irakkuluvely	25	Mannar	39	Periyavillukulam	53	Virali
12	Kachchalamadu	26	Meerankandu	40	Pudukkudieruppu	54	Viraliyadi
13	Kalvippadu	27	Muddaiyankattu	41	Puliyadi	55	Visvamadu
14	Kanukkeni	28	Mullaitheevu	42	School Road		

### Puthukudiyiruppu DS Division

1	7th Mile Post	4	Manatkulam	7	Puliyankulam	10	Sinnapunkan
2	Akattimurippu	5	Mankulam	8	Puthukudiyiruppu	11	Udaiyarkattu
3	Idathukarai	6	Muddaiyankattu	9	Salampuram	12	Visvamadu

## Vavuniya District

### Vavuniya South DS Division

1	Andiyapuliyankulam	4	Pandihaiikulam	7	Salampaikkulam	9	Vavuniya
2	Arafa Nagar	5	Pavakkulam	8	Senkadipilavu	10	Veppamkulam
3	Kanakarayanikulam	6	Puliyankulam				

### Venkalichettikulam DS Division

1	Akattimurippu	5	Karumpankulam	9	Pudukamam	13	Putukkulam
2	Cheddikulam	6	Palankadu	10	Pulikuththi	14	Valavaikulam
3	Erukkilampididi	7	Pambaimadu	11	Puliyankulam	15	Vavuniya
4	Ilandaimoddi	8	Pavatkulam	12	Putukkulam		

## Muslim families forcibly displaced from the Northern Province by the LTTE in October 1990

<u>Districts</u>	<u>Families</u>	<u>Persons</u>
Mannar	7,600	38,000
Jaffna & Kilinochchi	4,000	20,000
Vavuniya	1,800	9,000
Mullaitheevu	1,000	5,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,400</b>	<b>72,000</b>

Source: Vanni Rehabilitation Ministry

At the LTTE leader's international media conference on 10th April, 2002, Dr. Anton Balasingham repeated his previous apology made at a public meeting on behalf of the LTTE for the forcible expulsion in 1990 of thousands of Muslims as a "political blunder that could not be justified". Mr. Balasingham said: "Let us forget and forgive the mistakes made in the past. Tamil Elam is also the homeland of the Muslims and we have to live in

harmony and amity to promote peace and prosperity in the region.” In the said media conference LTTE leader Pirapaharan also acknowledged that the problems of the Muslims have to be resolved along with the problems of the Tamils.

Responding to the question whether he has taken any concrete steps to allow the displaced Muslim people living in refugee camps for the last 12 years to come to North, Mr Velupillai Pirabaharan said that “proper objective conditions should be created for these people to come back. After these conditions are in place, I will make an appeal for the Muslims to come back.”

Questioned about harassment of Muslims in the Eastern province and the statement that the former LTTE's Eastern commander, Karikalan, had reported to have made that the Muslims had no land rights in the Eastern province, Dr. Anton Balasingam replied, “We want to tell you that we have called the senior commanders of the Eastern province to discuss the alleged harassment of Muslim people. We believe that there is no dispute as far as the LTTE leader is concerned on the issue of the Muslim people owning land and property in the North-East.”

On an invitation from the LTTE Leader V. Pirapaharan, the Leader of the SLMC and Cabinet Minister Rauff Hackeem flew to the North with five of his party colleagues for a meeting on the 13th April, 2002.

Agreement was reached on important problems faced by the Muslims in the North-East. LTTE Leader Pirapaharan invited the displaced Muslims from Jaffna and Wannai to come and resettle in their own places. It was decided to establish a joint committee of representatives from the LTTE and Muslims to facilitate the resettlement.

It was agreed to appoint Muslims representatives from each district in the North East to discuss the problems faced by the Muslims with LTTE Senior Commanders and to strengthen Tamil Muslims relationship.

Mr. M.I.M. Mohideen, the Chairman of the Muslim Rights Organization, who represented the peace talks as an advisor on Muslim issues to SLMC National Leader Rauf Hakeem, had substantive discussions with the members of the LTTE team and came to a good understanding of the problems. The LTTE was prepared to seriously address the issues and requested that a register of Muslim claims be prepared. Subsequently Hon. Rauf Hakeem had requested the Muslim Rights Organization to prepare the register of Muslim Lands not cultivated by the Muslims, Residential Houses destroyed and the Properties appropriated by the Tamils. Dr. Kumar Rupesinghe the Chairman of the Foundation for



Co-existence provided support and guidance and facilitated the programme. The Muslim Rights Organisation had undertaken the study with the following objectives.

- Systematically enumerate the land and property claims of the Muslims in the North-East by visiting each location in the 8 districts.
- Prepare a register based on field investigations on a professional basis.

The registration exercise in the Northern Province involved the distribution of 18,000 forms and folders by Village Enumerators, under the supervision of District Coordinators and Assistant District Coordinators, who are residents in the areas concerned. They have filled the comprehensive questionnaire with regard to individual claims, the actual date of the acquisition, the manner in which the lands and properties were taken over, the extent of the land, their deeds, permit or any other documents to the land. Details of buildings, machineries and livestock kept in the properties are some of the other informations which have been recorded. The Muslim Rights Organization had obtained the assistance of the North East Muslim Peace Assembly - NEMPA, the Ullemas – Muslim Theologians and the Trustees of the Mosques from predominant Muslim areas in Jaffna, Kilinochi, Mannar, Vavunia and Mullaitheevu Districts of the Northern Province. Forms and folders were collected, checked case by case and attested by Justices of Peace. The information collected were fed into the computer and documented.

### **Volume I:- Project Report**

<b>Volume II:- N / L</b>	<b>- 9,053</b>	<b>- Northern Muslim Land Register</b>
Volume II:- N / L / M	- 6,523	- Mannar District
Volume II:- N / L / M / MDS	- 2,016	- Mannar D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / M / MUDS	- 2,966	- Musali D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / M / MWDS	- 928	- Manthai West D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / M / MDDS	- 369	- Madu D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / M / NDS	- 244	- Nanattan D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / J	- 1,077	- Jaffna District
Volume II:- N / L / J / JDS	- 1,003	- Jaffna D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / J / CDS	- 39	- Chavekachcheri D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / J / ISDS	- 28	- Island South D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / J / VCNDS	- 2	- Vadamarachi North D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / J / VSWDS	- 3	- Valikamam South-West D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / J / VNDS	- 2	- Valikamam North D.S. Division

Volume II:- N / L / K	- 244	- Kilinochchi District
Volume II:- N / L / K / PDS	- 108	- Poonakari D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / K / KDS	- 129	- Karachchi D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / K / PPDS	- 7	- Pachchilaipalli D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / MU	- 937	- Mullaitheevu District
Volume II:- N / L / MU / MDS	- 921	- Maritimepattu D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / MU / PDS	- 16	- Puthukudiyiruppu D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / V	- 273	- Vavuniya District
Volume II:- N / L / V / VS DS	- 238	- Vavuniya South D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / V / VDS	- 34	- Venkalachchettikulam D.S. Division

<b>Volume III:- N / RH</b>	<b>- 8,915</b>	<b>- Northern Muslim Residential House Register</b>
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Volume III:- N / RH / M -	<b>6,344</b>	- Mannar District
Volume III:- N / RH / M / MDS	- 2,304	- Mannar D.S. Division
Volume III:- N / RH / M / MU DS	- 2,725	- Musali D.S. Division
Volume III:- N / RH / M / MWDS	- 862	- Manthai West D.S. Division
Volume III:- N / RH / M / MD DS	- 207	- Madu D.S. Division
Volume III:- N / RH / M / NDS	- 246	- Nanattan D.S. Division
Volume III:- N / RH / J	<b>- 1,199</b>	- Jaffna District
Volume III:- N / RH / J / JDS	- 1,122	- Jaffna D.S. Division
Volume III:- N / RH / J / CDS	- 44	- Chavekachcheri D.S. Division
Volume III:- N / RH / J / ISDS	- 29	- Island South D.S. Division
Volume III:- N / RH / J / VNDS	- 1	- Valikamam North D.S. Division
Volume III:- N / RH / J / VSWDS	- 3	- Valikamam South-West D.S. Division

Volume III:- N / RH / K	- 213	- Kilinochchi District
Volume III:- N / RH / K / PDS	- 93	- Poonakari D.S. Division
Volume III:- N / RH / K / KDS	- 113	- Karachchi D.S. Division
Volume III:- N / RH / K / PPDS	- 7	- Pachchilaipalli D.S. Division
Volume III:- N / RH / MU	- 881	- Mullaitheevu District
Volume III:- N / RH / MU / MDS	- 865	- Maritimepattu D.S. Division
Volume III:- N / RH / MU / PDS	- 16	- Puthukudiyiruppu D.S. Division
Volume III:- N / RH / V	- 278	- Vavuniya District
Volume III:- N / RH / V / VS DS	- 248	- Vavuniya South D.S. Division
Volume III:- N / RH / V / VDS	- 30	- Venkalachchettikulam D.S. Division

<b>Volume IV:- N / P</b>	<b>-11,074</b>	<b>- Northern Muslim Properties Register</b>
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Volume IV:- N / P / M	-7,438	- Mannar District
Volume IV:- N / P / M / MDS	-2,861	- Mannar D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / M / MU DS	-3,022	- Musali D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / M / MW DS	-1,056	- Manthai West D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / M / MD DS	- 217	- Madu D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / M / ND S	- 282	- Nanattan D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / J	- 2,082	- Jaffna District
Volume IV:- N / P / J / JD S	- 1,924	- Jaffna D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / J / CD S	- 95	- Chavekachcheri D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / J / IS DS	- 41	- Island South D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / J / VN DS	- 3	- Valikamam North D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / J / VS WS	- 10	- Valikamam South-West D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / J / VE DS	- 2	- Valikamam East D.S. Division

Volume IV:- N / P / J / VCNDS	- 4	- Vadamarachi North D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / J / NDS	- 3	- Nalloor D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / K	- 288	- Kilinochchi District
Volume IV:- N / P / K / PDS	- 116	- Poonakari D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / K / KDS	- 162	- Karachchi D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / K / PPDS	- 10	- Pachchilaipalli D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / MU	- 984	- Mullaitheevu District
Volume IV:- N / P / MU / MDS	- 964	- Maritim Pattu D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / MU / PDS	- 20	- Puthukudiyiruppu D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / V	- 282	- Vavuniya District
Volume IV:- N / P / V / VS DS	- 245	- Vavuniya South D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / V / VDS	- 37	- Venkalachchettikulam D.S. Division
<b>TOTAL CASES</b>	<b>- 29,042</b>	<b>- NORTHERN PROVINCE</b>

The project was funded by *Cordaid*  and covered a period of 12 months from November 2003 to October 2004. Although the original project period was 6 months, it was extended later due to LTTE internal conflict in the North East region, dissolution of Parliament and General Election in April 2004.

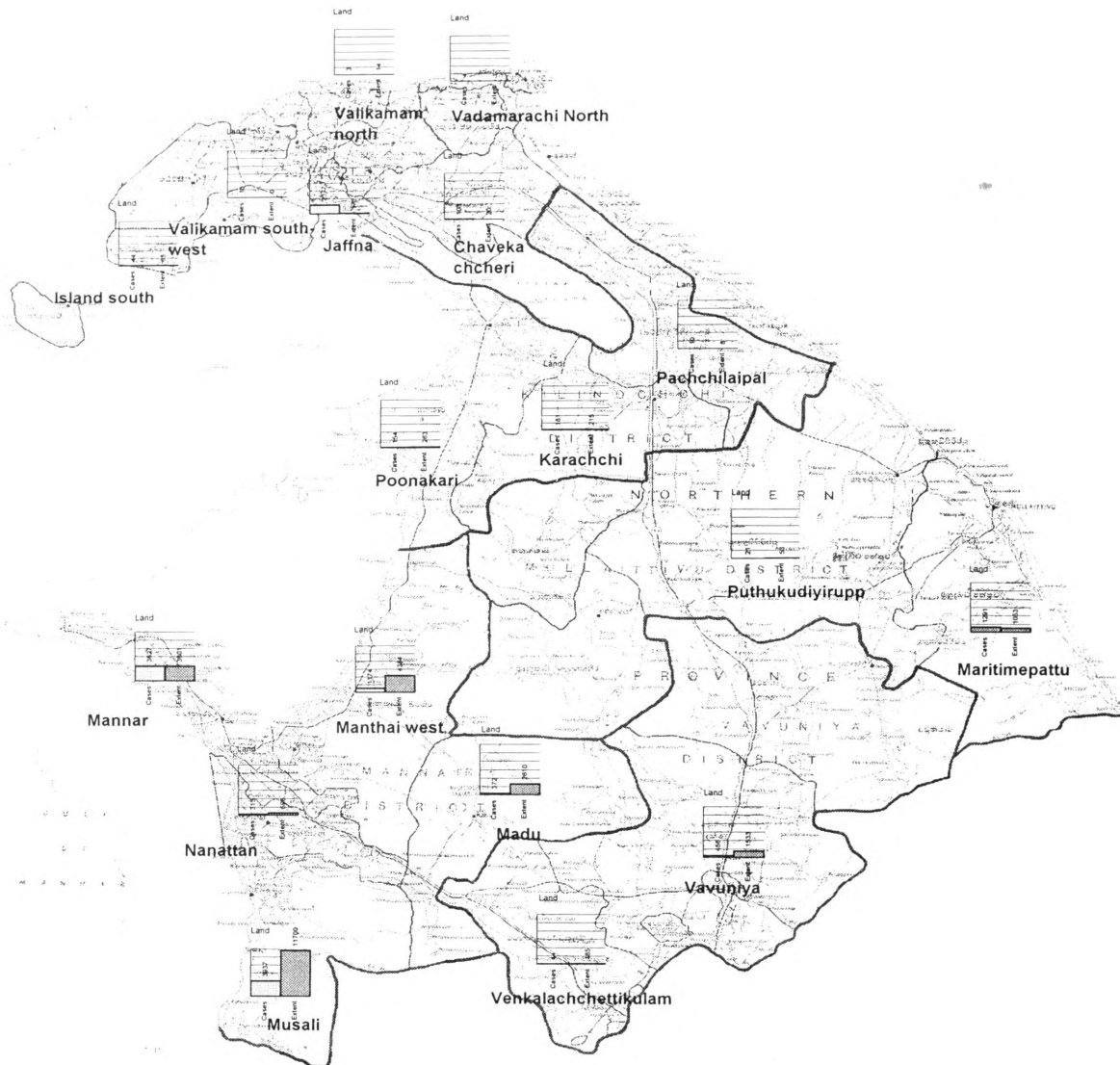
There is no doubt that in many instances these land and property claims will be the subject of mediation. However, as a first step the register of land and property claims lay the basis for verification.

The resolution of Muslim Land and Property issues in the North would benefit more than 15,000 families – 90,000 men, women and children and will establish the basis for conflict resolution and help peaceful co-existence between the Tamils and Muslims. It would certainly go a long way to heal one of the worst wounds at the heart of the relations between the two communities.

**30, October 2004**

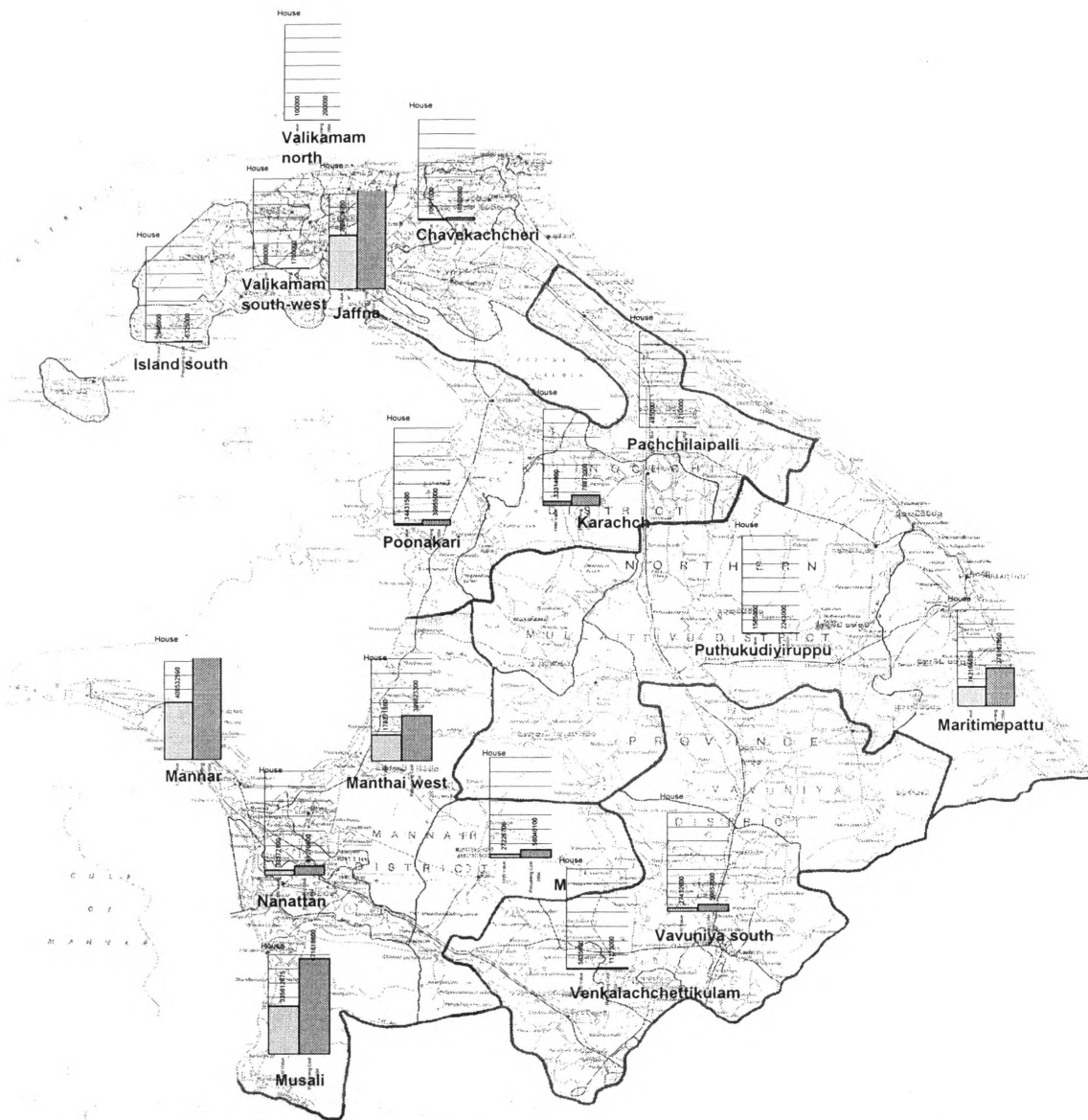
**M.I.M. Mohideen,**  
Project Director

# LANDS OF MUSLIMS FORCIBLY DISPLACED BY THE LTTE IN OCTOBER 1990 FROM THE NORTHERN PROVINCE



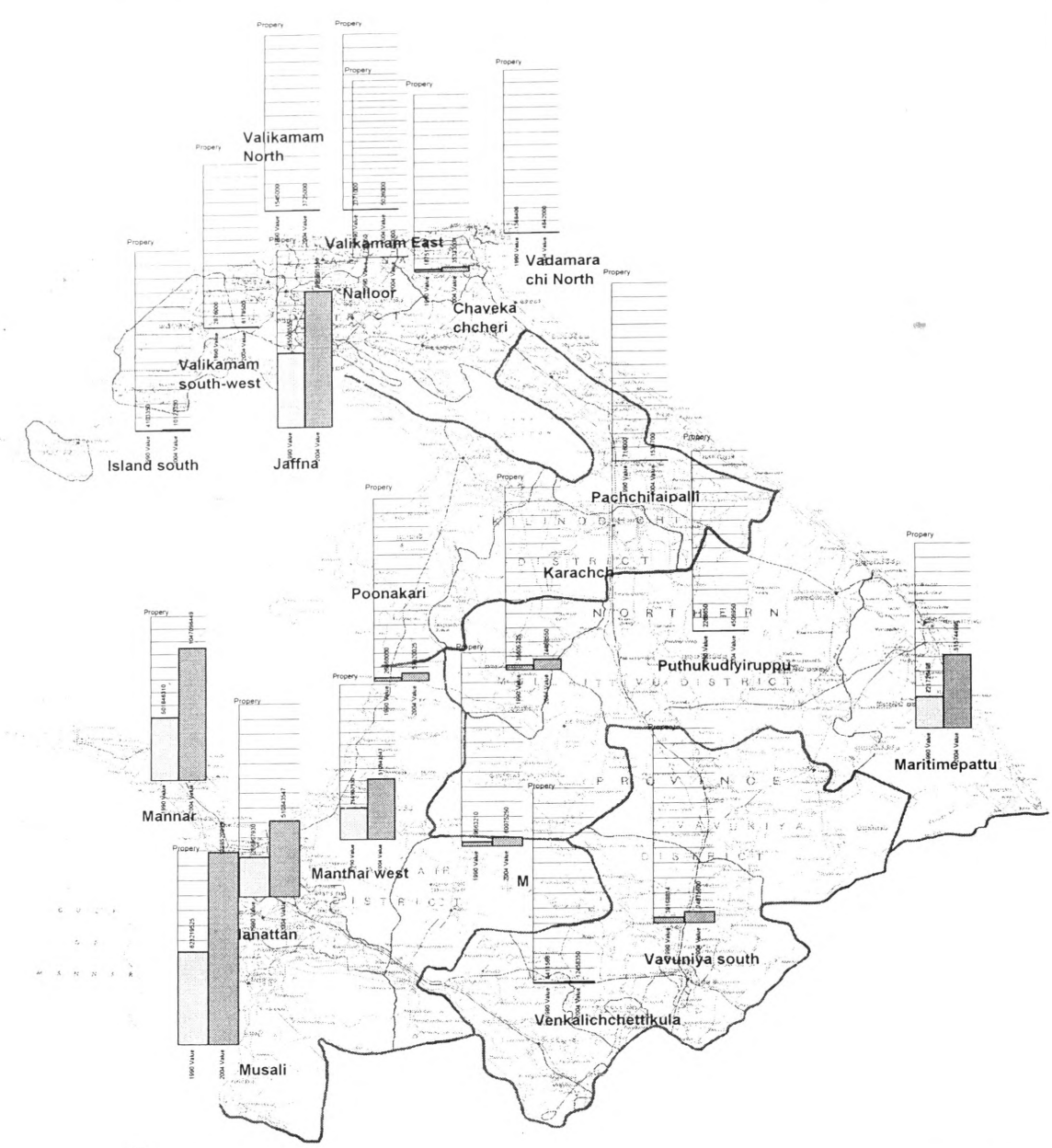
District	DS Division	Cases	Extent		
			A	R	P
Mannar	1 Mannar	2,016	3,601	3	20
	2 Musali	2,966	11,700	3	6
	3 Manthai west	928	4,384	2	16
	4 Madu	369	2,610	2	1
	5 Nanattan	244	595	2	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,523</b>	<b>22,893</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>
Jaffna	1 Jaffna	1,003	172	2	16
	2 Chavekachcheri	39	20	2	10
	3 Island south	28	65	1	-
	4 Vadamarachi north	2	1	-	10
	5 Valikamam south-west	3	-	3	6
	6 Valikamam north	2	14	-	20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>
Kilinochchi	1 Poonakari	108	263	3	25
	2 Karachchi	129	215	2	4
	3 Pachchilaipalli	7	8	-	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>39</b>
Mullaitheevu	1 Maritimpeattu	921	1,053	-	39
	2 Puthukudiyiruppu	16	53	1	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>
Vavuniya	1 Vavuniya south	238	1,533	2	14
	2 Venkalachchettikulam	34	185	1	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>1,718</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>NORTHERN PROVINCE</b>		<b>9,053</b>	<b>26,480</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>

# RESIDENTIAL HOUSES OF MUSLIMS FORCIBLY DISPLACED BY THE LTTE IN OCTOBER 1990 FROM THE NORTHERN PROVINCE



District	DS Division	Cases	1990 Value	Rebuilding Cost 2004
Mannar	1 Mannar	2,304	408,532,590.00	732,115,875.00
	2 Musali	2,725	335,612,675.00	671,613,600.00
	3 Manthai west	862	179,271,860.00	309,623,300.00
	4 Madu	207	27,226,700.00	58,040,100.00
	5 Nanattan	246	33,372,100.00	61,270,000.00
	<b>Total</b>		<b>6,344</b>	<b>984,015,925.00</b>
Jaffna	1 Jaffna	1,122	395,929,950.00	761,261,950.00
	2 Chavekachcheri	44	10,677,000.00	18,683,000.00
	3 Island south	29	2,948,000.00	6,325,000.00
	4 Valikamam north	1	100,000.00	200,000.00
	5 Valikamam south-west	3	600,000.00	1,700,000.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,199</b>	<b>410,254,950.00</b>	<b>788,169,950.00</b>
Kilinochchi	1 Poonakari	93	14,431,500.00	39,955,000.00
	2 Karachchi	113	33,314,000.00	78,873,000.00
	3 Pachchilaipalli	7	485,000.00	1,210,000.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>213</b>	<b>48,230,500.00</b>	<b>120,038,000.00</b>
Mullaitheevu	1 Maritimepattu	865	142,164,850.00	278,182,850.00
	2 Puthukudiyiruppu	16	1,565,000.00	2,243,000.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>881</b>	<b>143,729,850.00</b>	<b>280,425,850.00</b>
Vavuniya	1 Vavuniya south	248	27,432,600.00	50,657,000.00
	2 Venkalachchettikulam	30	5,885,000.00	11,275,000.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>278</b>	<b>33,267,600.00</b>	<b>61,932,000.00</b>
<b>NORTHERN PROVINCE</b>		<b>8,916</b>	<b>1,619,498,825.00</b>	<b>3,083,433,675.00</b>

# PROPERTY VALUE ADJUSTMENT FOR DISPLACED PROPERTY OWNERS IN OCTOBER 1990 FROM THE NORTHERN PROVINCE



District	Sub-Division	District	1990 Value	2004 Value
Mannar	1 Mannar	266	501,846,910.00	1,047,664,449.00
	2 Musali	3,022	623,210,525.00	1,269,620,696.00
	3 Manthar west	1,059	266,307,930.00	510,843,547.00
	4 Manattan	213	29,663,210.00	60,075,260.00
	5 Manattan	282	50,581,576.00	60,269,180.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,439</b>	<b>1,472,218,545.00</b>	<b>2,997,426,321.00</b>	
Jaffna	1 Jaffna	1,624	545,508,659.00	696,891,696.00
	2 Chavekachcheri	96	16,761,238.00	35,333,004.00
	3 Island south	41	4,105,350.00	10,122,350.00
	4 Valikamam north	3	1,545,000.00	3,725,000.00
	5 Valikamam south-west	10	2,876,000.00	5,478,500.00
	6 Valikamam east	2	2,371,000.00	5,026,000.00
	7 Vadamara chi north	4	1,268,400.00	4,342,000.00
	8 Nalloor	3	752,750.00	1,759,000.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,082</b>	<b>577,276,283.00</b>	<b>1,063,877,460.00</b>
Kilinochchi	1 Poonakari	116	16,660,000.00	57,630,025.00
	2 Karachchi	162	35,605,235.00	74,668,850.00
	3 Pachchilaipalli	10	716,000.00	1,634,700.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>62,981,235.00</b>	<b>133,933,575.00</b>	
Mullaitheevu	1 Maritimepattu	994	221,726,498.00	516,741,969.00
	2 Puthukudiyiruppu	20	2,288,650.00	4,500,650.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>224,015,148.00</b>	<b>521,242,619.00</b>	
Vavuniya	1 Vavuniya south	245	39,168,614.00	74,576,000.00
	2 Venkalichchettikula	37	5,411,565.00	12,458,350.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>44,580,179.00</b>	<b>87,034,350.00</b>	
<b>NORTHERN PROVINCE</b>		<b>11,074</b>	<b>2,381,061,601.00</b>	<b>4,801,811,941.00</b>

## HISTORICAL REFERENCE TO NORTHERN MUSLIMS

BY SIR ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE AND PRESIDENT  
OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL ON CEYLON TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL  
ASIATIC SOCIETY

“The first Muslims who came to Ceylon formed eight considerable settlements along the North-East, North, and Western coasts of the island; viz. one at Trincomalee, one at Jaffna, one at Mantotte and Mannar, one at Coodramalle, one at Puttalam, one at Colombo, one at Barbareen and one at Point-de-Galle. The settlement at Mantotte and Mannar, on the North-West part of Ceylon, from its local situation with respect to the peninsula of India, the two passages through Adam’s bridge, and the chank and pearl fisheries on the coasts of Ceylon and Madura, naturally became for the Mohammedans, what it had before been for the ancient Hindu and Persian traders of India, the great emporium of all the trade which was carried on by them with Egypt, Arabia, Persia, and the coasts of Malabar, on one side; and the coasts of Coromandel, the Eastern shores of the Bay of Bengal, Malacca, Sumatara, Java, the Moluccas, and China, on the other side. On this part of Ceylon, at an equal distance from their respective countries, the silk merchants of China, who had collected on their voyages aloes, cloves, nutmegs, and sandal-wood maintained a free and beneficial commerce with the inhabitants of the Arabian and Persian Gulfs: it was, in fact, the place at which all the goods which came from the East were exchanged with those which came from the West. Although the Mohammedan traders who were settled in Ceylon had acquired great wealth and influence very early in the eleventh century, and although they continued to possess a most extensive and lucrative trade in its ports till the end of the fifteenth century, it was during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries that they attained the highest degree of their commercial prosperity and political influence on that Island. During that period the great Mohammedan merchants of Mannar and Mantotte received into the immense warehouses, which they had established at this emporium, the most valuable produce of the Island from their subordinate agents, who resided at the different seaports which were situated in the neighborhood of those provinces, where the various articles of commerce were produced. From their agents at Trincomalee they received rice, and Indigo; from those at Jaffna the chaya root or red dye, the wood of the black Palmyra tree, and the sea shells called chanks; from those at Coodramalle pearls; from those at Puttalam arecanut for chewing with betel leaves, ebony, satin and calamander wood for furniture, and sappan wood for dyeing; from those at Colombo cinnamon, L\* and precious stones; from those at Barbareen cocoanut oil and coir; and from those at Point-de-Galle ivory and elephants.

By means of the wealth which they circulated through the country they enabled the inhabitants of the adjoining provinces to keep their tanks or reservoirs for water in a constant



state of repair and their rice fields in a constant state of cultivation. In the days of their commercial prosperity, the great tank or artificial lake within a few miles of Mantotte, which is called the giant's tank, and which is now quite out of repair, and completely useless, was in perfect repair, and most extensively useful; and the three adjoining provinces of Mossele, Mantotte, and Nannetan, which are now almost a desert, were then extremely populous and most highly cultivated. By means of their different establishments in the southern peninsula of India, they introduced from thence into Ceylon, between six and seven hundred years ago, the first body of cloth-weavers that ever was settled on the island. **R**

By means of the influence which they possessed with the sovereigns of Ceylon, they obtained from them the important privilege, that in the different ports in which they carried on their trade, all commercial and maritime cases in which a Mohammedan merchant, mariner or vessel was concerned, should be tried at the port itself, with-out delay or expense, by a tribunal which consisted of a certain number of Mohammedan priests, merchants and mariners, and which was bound to proceed according to a maritime code of laws which universally prevailed among the Asiatic Mohammedans. **U**

The Portuguese, on their first arrival on Ceylon at the conclusion of the fifteenth century, found that the Mohammedan traders still monopolized the whole export and import trade of the island, and that they were, from their commercial and political power in the country, the most formidable rivals whom they had to encounter. From the beginning of the sixteenth century, the trade and affluence of the Mohammedans on the Island of Ceylon have been gradually, though constantly, on the decline; owing, in some degree, to the general decline of the trade and influence of the Mohammedan traders in every part of India, but more particularly to the systems of policy which have been respectively adopted by the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the English Governments of Ceylon, and to the great improvement which has been made within the last three centuries in the science of navigation.

The conduct which they, as a body, invariably observed with respect to the different measures which I adopted while I was Chief Justice and President of His Majesty's Council on Ceylon, gave me a very favourable opinion of their intellectual and moral character. In 1806 when I called upon their chiefs and their priests to assist me in compiling for their use, as I had done for that of each of the other classes of inhabitants in Ceylon, a separate code of laws, founded upon their respective usages and customs, I derived the most extensive and valuable informations from their local experience. In 1807, when I consulted them as to the best mode of improving the education of their countrymen, I found them not only anxious to co-operate with me on the occasion, but willing to make, at their own expense, retain the most liberal establishments in every part of the Island, for instructing

all the children of the Mohammedan religion in such branches of science and knowledge as I might think applicable to the peculiar state of society which prevailed amongst them. In 1811, when I publicly assembled them to explain the nature of the privilege of sitting upon juries, and of the other privileges, which I had obtained and secured for them under the great seal of England, by His Majesty's charter of 1810, I received from them the most useful suggestions, both as to the manner of rendering the Jury system popular amongst their sect, and that of attaining the real ends of Justice, without militating against any of the feelings, or even the prejudices of the people. In 1815, when on my proposal they adopted the same resolution, which all the other castes on Ceylon had adopted, of declaring free all children born of their slaves after the 12<sup>th</sup> of August, 1816, I had every reason to applaud the humanity and liberality of the sentiments and views, which they not only expressed but acted upon, in the progress of that important measure."

"(L) The cinnamon generally grows in the south-west part of the maritime province and in the interior of Ceylon. In the maritime provinces the cultivation and preparation of the cinnamon are carried on by a particular caste, which consists of between 24 and 25 thousand persons, who are said to be descended from 7 weavers that were introduced into Ceylon by a Mohammedan merchant of the town of Barbareen, about the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century.

(R) I have a copy in my possession of a very curious and very ancient grant in copper, made by one of the Cingalese kings of Ceylon, about six or seven hundred years ago, to a great Mohammedan merchant who was then residing at Barbareen, and to his descendants for ever, of certain privileges and immunities in consequence of his having introduced from the opposite coast of India the first weavers of cloth who were ever established on Ceylon. By virtue of this grant, the lineal descendants of that merchant now enjoy under the British Government a portion of the privileges which were granted to their ancestors by the ancient Cingalese government of the country, and which were successively confirmed to them by the Portuguese, Dutch and English Governments on Ceylon. The chief of this family was appointed by me in 1806, native superintendent of the medical department, under the control of the Supreme Court. He was considered by the natives of the country as one of the best informed of the native physicians on the island and possessed one of the best collections of native medical books, most of which had been in his family between seven and eight hundred years, during the whole of which period it had been customary for one member of his family at least to follow the medical profession. This same person made me a very detailed report of all the plants on Ceylon, which have been used from time immemorial for medical purposes by Mohammedan native physicians on that island. The cultivation and improvement of these plants, as well as of all other plants and vegetables on the island which might be used either for food or commercial purposes,

was one of the great objects for which His Majesty's Government, at my suggestion, in 1810, established a royal botanical garden in Ceylon.

(S) While investigating questions relative to the laws of marriage and inheritance between the Mohammedans of Ceylon, I have frequently been referred by them for my guidance to notes which they possessed, of decisions given in similar cases by the cadies of Bagdad and Cordova, which decisions had been observed as law amongst the Mohammedans of Ceylon for seven or eight hundred years.

(T) One of the principal Arabic works on medicine which they introduced into Ceylon was the work of Avicenna; they also introduced Arabic translations of Aristotle, Plato, Euclid, Galen and Ptolemy, extracts of which were frequently brought to me while I was in Ceylon by the Mohammedan priests and merchants, who stated that the works themselves had originally been procured from Bagdad by their ancestors, and had remained for some hundred years in their respective families in Ceylon, but had subsequently been sold by them, when in distress, for considerable sums of money, to some merchants who traded between Ceylon and the Eastern islands. Three very large volumes of extracts from the works to which I have alluded were presented to me by a Mohammedan priest of great celebrity in Asia, who died about twenty years ago on the island of Ceylon. These three volumes, together with between five and six hundred books in the Cingalese, Pali, Tamil, and Sanscrit languages, relating to the history, religion, manners, and literature of the Cingalese, Hindu, and Mohammedan inhabitants of Ceylon, which I had collected at a considerable expense were lost in 1809, in the "Lady Jane Dundas" East-Indiaman on board of which ship I had taken my passage for England.

(U) The maritime laws and usages which prevail amongst the Hindu and Mohammedan mariners and traders who frequent Ceylon, of which I made a complete collection while presiding in the Vice-Admiralty Court of that island, may be classed under four heads: First, those which prevail amongst the Hindu mariners and traders who carry on trade in small vessels between the coasts of Malabar, Coromandel, and the island of Ceylon; secondly, those which prevail amongst the Mohammedan mariners and traders of Arab descent who carry on trade in small vessels between the eastern coasts of Africa, Arabia, the Persian Gulf, and the island of Ceylon; fourthly, those which prevail amongst the Malay mariners and traders who carry on trade between the coasts of Malacca, the eastern islands, and Ceylon. The first are in some degree modified by the tenets of the Hindu religion and by Hindu law. The second, the third, and the fourth are modified in a great degree by the tenets of the Mohammedan religion, and by Mohammedan law."

(Signed) ALEXANDER JOHNSTON

## NORTHERN MUSLIMS

PRIOR TO THE FORCIBLE EXPULSION BY THE LTTE IN OCTOBER 1990

The Northern province comprises 3,429 sq. miles and the population according to 1981 census was 1,111,468. Tamils 92%, Muslims 5%, and Sinhalese 3%. The Jaffna peninsula is approximately 440 sq. miles and it is in this 12.8% of land area that the 67%-738,788 of the Northern Province people live. All the Tamil militant groups and political parties have their base in the Jaffna peninsula and operate from there. All other districts in the Northern province-Mannar, Vavunia, Mullaithievu, and Kilinochi has a land area of 2,989 sq. miles – 82% of the land area of the Northern province but the population is only 370,616 which is 33% of the population of the Northern province.

## JAFFNA MUSLIMS

Muslims were living in more than 153 locations in fairly large numbers when the forcible expulsion took place in Jaffna in October 1990. Of these, Jaffna town had the largest concentration of nearly 90 percent of the total Muslims in the peninsula. Even within the Jaffna town, Moor Street had the biggest concentration of about 75 percent. It is only from the Moor Street that the Muslims went to other locations in the district. Moor Street of Jaffna was an educational and cultural center of the Muslims.

The Moor Street had 17 mosques, 6 government schools, 4 large Quran and Arabic Madrasas (Schools) and many other institutions fostering Muslim religion and culture. In fact, the economic activities of Muslims in Jaffna were influenced by the city. According to informations gathered in the Refugee Survey 1991, about 45 percent of the reported heads of household were engaged in different types of trade and commercial activities in the city while another 35 percent were reported to be engaged in some form of service related occupations like tailoring, repairing and transport.

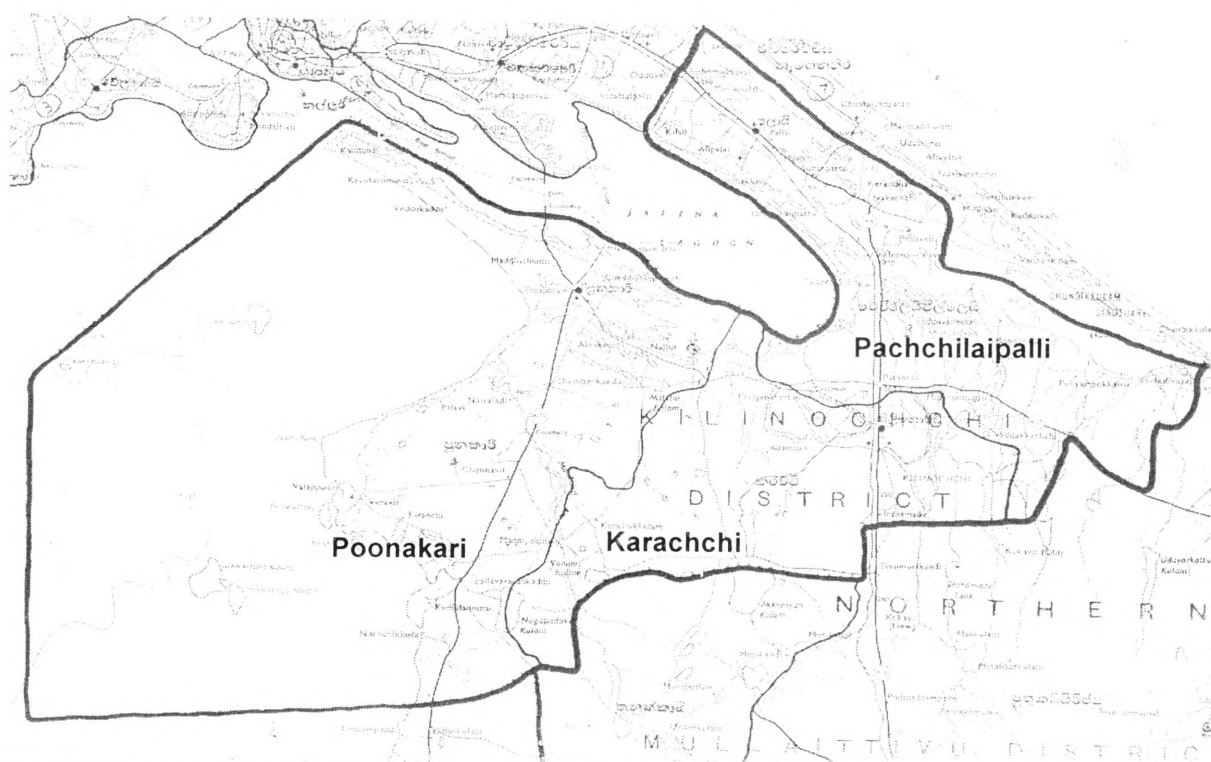


## Population - Ethnic Groups in JAFFNA DISTRICT - 1981

A.G.A. Division	Total No. of Persons	Ethnicity						
		Sinhalese	Sri Lanka Tamil	Indian Tamil	Sri Lanka Moor	Burgher	Malay	Other
Jaffna	118,215	1,446	103,642	1,986	<b>10,857</b>	242	17	25
Chavakachcheri	19,640	55	18,881	112	<b>589</b>	2	-	1
Point Pedro	15,087	25	14,657	224	<b>171</b>	-	1	9
Nelliady	13,941	32	13,795	64	<b>50</b>	-	-	-
Kankesanthurai	14,587	380	14,051	85	<b>46</b>	20	5	-
Chunnakam	17,164	1,224	15,732	117	<b>88</b>	-	1	2
Island South	38,475	37	38,106	173	<b>158</b>	-	-	1
Valikamam North	57,627	438	56,846	211	<b>127</b>	2	2	1
Valikamam East	59,366	169	58,736	390	<b>60</b>	6	1	4
Thenmarachchi	51,905	108	51,567	131	<b>93</b>	3	2	1

## KILINOCHCHI MUSLIMS

In the Killinochchi district, there were only five large Muslim settlements before the forcible expulsion in October 1990. Most of the Muslims were farmers, fisherman and cattle breeders



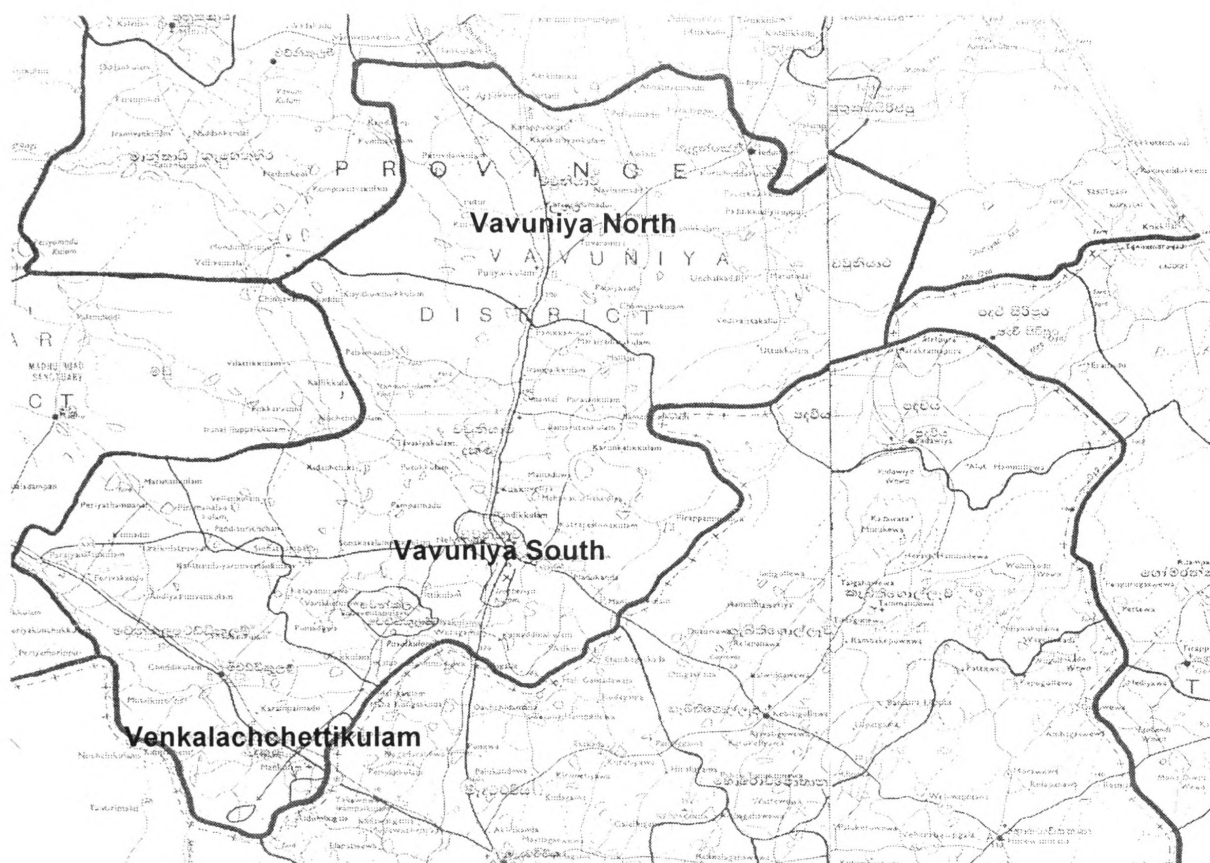
## Population - Ethnic Groups in KILINOCHCHI DISTRICT - 1981

A.G.A. Division	Total No. of Persons	Ethnicity						
		Sinhalese	Sri Lanka Tamil	Indian Tamil	Sri Lanka Moor	Burgher	Malay	Other
Pachchilaipalli	18,880	180	18,091	496	<b>97</b>	16	-	-
Poonakari	13,930	53	13,264	148	<b>464</b>	-	-	1
Karachchi	67,710	640	51,723	14,520	<b>754</b>	50	3	20

## VANNI MUSLIMS

The Muslims of the Vanni Region had social and cultural bonds with their counterparts in the rest of the districts in the Northern Province, namely: Jaffan, Mannar, Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu. Many Muslim concentrations in the southern part of Vavuniya have had family connections with the Muslims of Mannar and Mullaitivu.

The majority of the Muslims in the Vanni were engaged in farming and fishing. Farming was carried out using irrigation tanks available in the villages. They cultivated paddy during a single season only, as they concentrated on highland cultivation during the other seasons. Muslim concentrations in Vavuniya Town and in the surrounding villages were considerably high. In fact, Vavuniya Town was one of the places of dominance of Muslim businessmen.



**Population - Ethnic Groups in VAVUNIYA DISTRICT - 1981**

A.G.A. Division	Total No. of Persons	Ethnicity						
		Sinhalese	Sri Lanka Tamil	Indian Tamil	Sri Lanka Moor	Burgher	Malay	Other
Vavuniya South	62,844	15,317	34,432	9,953	<b>2,949</b>	14	16	163
Vavuniya North	11,703	218	8,009	3,396	<b>52</b>	6	9	13
Venkalachcheddikulam	21,347	341	12,100	5,243	<b>3,639</b>	1	6	17

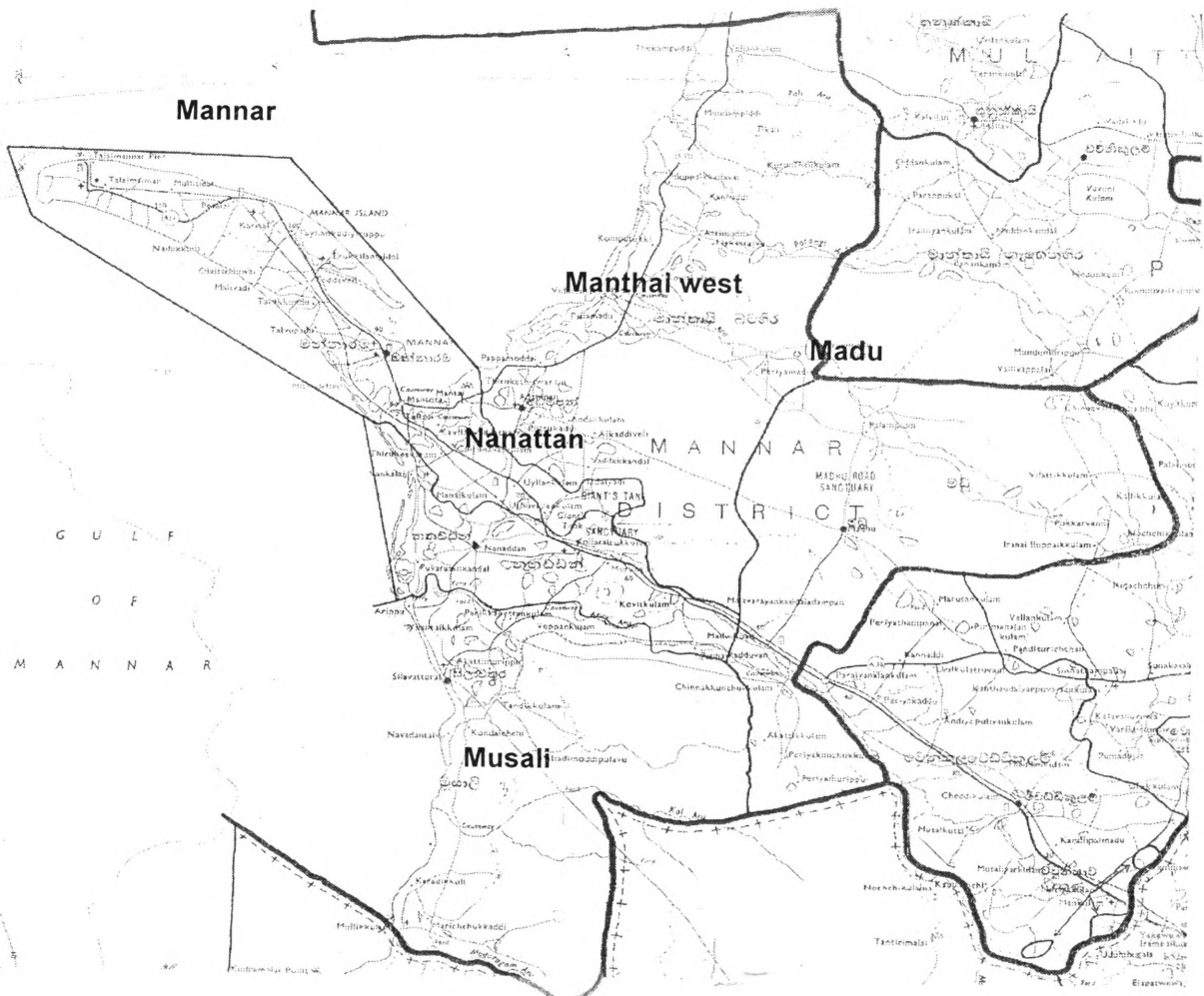
## MANNAR MUSLIMS

The Muslims of Mannar Island were traditionally involved in pearl and conch diving activities for centuries. The extinction of the pearl oyster from the Gulf of Mannar and the decline in conch exports to India were the causes of the decline of such activities in recent times. Muslims engaged in these activities have, however, switched to the beach? It must be mentioned that Muslim fishermen from Erukkalampiddy, Pesali, Talaimannar and Puttukuddiruppu enjoyed fishing rights in the sea area of the Mannar Island. The island Muslims who were engaged in fishing activities possessed boats, nets and diving equipment and invested billions of rupees on these ventures. It was all lost along with their loss of occupations with their eviction from the (Mannar) island.

Mannar Island was thriving with coconut and palmyrah cultivation and connected activities. Unlike palmyrah, coconut cultivation was carried out in a systematic manner. While the majority of the Christians were fishermen, the Muslims were farmers of a different sort. Goat farming was one of those activities in which the Muslims excelled. The eviction was a big blow to their regular income resulting in the loss of the properties referred to above.

Historically, the Musali region was well known for pearl mining. Pearl oysters were found in the southern part of the Mannar Gulf, which forms the coast of the Musali region. Muslims (Arabs and Indians) came to the Musali coast for pearl mining activities.

Paddy and livestock farming and fishing were the major economic activities of the region in the recent past. More than 75 percent of the total employed population among Muslims were engaged in farm related activities. Paddy cultivation was mainly done using a big irrigation scheme called Agathimurippu Scheme and a relatively small irrigation scheme known as Viyayadi Scheme. While paddy cultivation was their main source of livelihood, the people of the coastal villages were engaged in fishing activities.

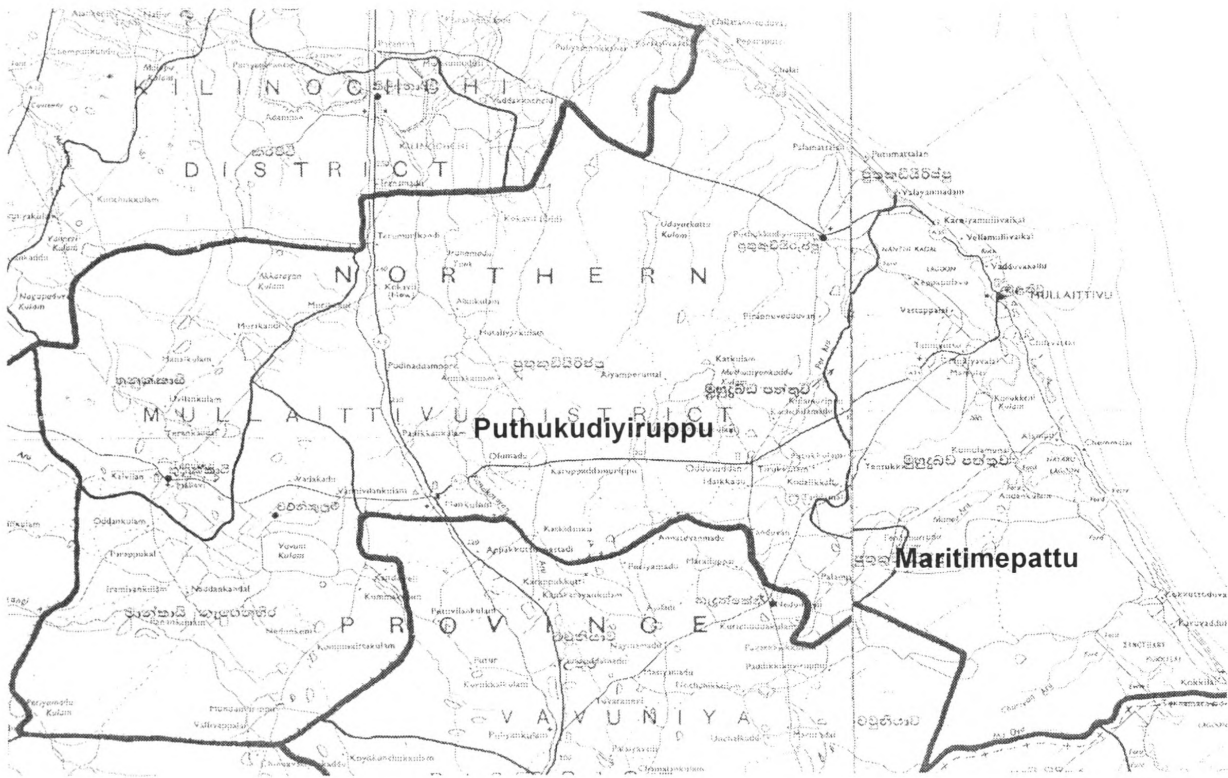


**Population - Ethnic Groups in MANNAR DISTRICT - 1981**

A.G.A. Division	Total No. of Persons	Ethnicity						
		Sinhalese	Sri Lanka Tamil	Indian Tamil	Sri Lanka Moor	Burgher	Malay	Other
Mannar	49,114	5,761	23,744	5,116	<b>12,999</b>	36	18	1,440
Manthai West	23,996	268	13,802	4,802	<b>5,075</b>	1	6	42
Musali	13,917	1,951	3,035	224	<b>8,703</b>	-	2	2
Nanaddan	19,916	730	13,525	3,930	<b>1,687</b>	3	1	40

**MULLAITIVU MUSLIMS**

The major Muslim concentrations in Mullaitivu district were Mullaitivu Town, Thanniyutu, Neeravipitti, Hijrapjuram, Muthayankaddu, Murippu and Thannimurippu. Muslims and Tamils lived side by side. The relationships between the communities were very warm and cordial. According to the Refugee Survey of 1991, about 90 percent of Mullaitivu Muslims were employed in agriculture, coastal and lagoon fishing, tailoring and trade and commerce. The rural Muslims were engaged in paddy, highland and coconut cultivation and coastal, lagoon and carp culture. It is very unfortunate that these people have been fully deprived of these rich economic resources that they possessed. Today they are forced to depend on others for their survival as refugees.



**Population - Ethnic Groups in MULLAITIVU DISTRICT - 1981**

A.G.A. Division	Total No. of Persons	Ethnicity						
		Sinhalese	Sri Lanka Tamil	Indian Tamil	Sri Lanka Moor	Burgher	Malay	Other
Maritime Pattu	35,847	3,349	26,776	2,081	<b>3,526</b>	93	17	5
Puthukudiyiruppu	28,715	472	20,675	7,340	<b>227</b>	-	-	1



**RESETTLEMENT OF FORCIBLY DISPLACED MUSLIMS  
FROM THE NORTHERN PROVINCE  
BY THE LTTE IN OCTOBER 1990**

The ethnic conflict in Sri-Lanka has had a terrible effect on the Muslims, particularly in the North-East. The forcible eviction of more than one hundred thousand Muslims, destruction of mosques and murdering of Muslims while in prayer, the confiscation of lands, houses, business and cultural premises, have caused insecurity among the North-East Muslims.

Because of security risks, the Muslims are unable to cultivate more than 30,000 acres of agricultural lands and occupy nearly 15,000 Residential Houses, Business and cultural premises belonging to the Northern Muslims. The losses suffered by the Muslims were estimated to be more than US\$ 100 millions.

**Details of the forcibly displaced Muslims from the North East who are now languishing in the following districts – year 2002**

<u>Districts</u>	<u>Families</u>	<u>Peoples</u>
Puttalam	15,500	74,140
Anuradhapura	865	4,070
Kurunagala	487	2,311
Gampaha	1,050	4,725
Colombo	425	1,912
Kalutara	395	1,856
Matale	85	517
Kandy	110	517
Galle	5	23
Kegalle	32	150
Ampara	110	523
Batticaloa	2,207	10,492
Trincomalee	343	1,631
<b>Total:</b>	<b>21,614</b>	<b>102,867</b>

**The detail and value of Muslim assets appropriated by the Tamils during the forcible expulsion by the LTTE in October 1990**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value in Million Rupees</u>
Residential houses and properties	22,000	5,500
Commercial and Industrial establishments	2,402	2,100
Religious and Cultural Institutions	340	1700
Agricultural Lands	39,400 Acres	200
Gold Jewelleries	475,000 Grams	300
Cattle	211,000	150
Motor Vehicles	320	160
Motor Cycles	800	20

Carts	750	4
Bicycles	4000	25
Fishing Boats	850	40
Engines (Boats)	400	16
Fishing Nets	1200	8
Refrigerators	200	2
Television sets	2000	40
Radio Sets	600	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>Rs. 10,256</b>

The main focus of the Government of Sri Lanka (GSL) and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam (LTTE) at the peace talks was on the urgent humanitarian needs to improve the day to day lives of the North East people. To this effect the parties have agreed on an accelerated Resettlement program of the Internally Displaced people.

However, the proposal submitted by the Sri Lanka Government to the Oslo Donors Conference on 25th November 2002, for immediate Humanitarian and Rehabilitation support did not mention the losses suffered by the Muslims and the funds required for the Resettlement and Reconstruction works in Muslim areas. The proposal submitted by the Government of Sri Lanka gave the impression that it was only the Tamils have suffered in the North East conflict. The International Donors Conference held in Tokyo – Japan had pledged US\$ 4.5 Billion for rehabilitation work in the war affected North-East and other infrastructure and Development work in Sri Lanka.

The Muslims are entitle to their share of the aid to reconstruct the Muslim areas destroyed in the conflict, resettle the 102,867 Muslims forcibly displaced in the North East, regain our agricultural lands, residential properties and business and cultural premises and the compensation for the properties appropriated by the Tamils during the forcible expulsion by the LTTE and less of income from October 1990.

## **RESOLUTION OF LAND AND PROPERTY ISSUES OF NORTH EAST MUSLIMS**

The resolution of Muslim land and property issues in the North East of Sri Lanka have become a dominant issue during the transition period between war to peace. The resolution of the land and property question will be a major contribution to the peace process in Sri Lanka, for it will create the basis for laying the foundation for co-existence between the Tamils and Muslims living in the Northern Eastern Provinces.

## **Mediation and the Promotion of Co-existence**

The transfer of Muslim lands and properties will not be easy since Tamils have cultivated for quite sometime the lands which have been handed over to the families of Martyrs who had lost their lives or being injured in the civil war. Legal intricacies involved in such a transfer, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and problem solving approaches will have to take place. It is therefore suggested that a proper framework be created which can help facilitate an orderly and structured process, which can ensure sustainable mediation and reconciliation.

## **Communications**

Clear communications between all the stakeholders is essential for the success of the exercise. The communications strategy should keep all stakeholders fully informed and allay any fears and rumors, which could incite conflicts. The best way to do this would be to get the support of the LTTE, Trustees of the Mosques, NEMPA, SLMS and Members of Parliament in the region.

## **Alternative Dispute Resolution**

Alternative dispute resolutions need to be setup in place for mediation and arbitration. Whilst the LTTE has promised to hand over the land to the Muslim owners, this is not easy since Tamils are already occupying or working on the land. Therefore alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, mediation and arbitrations may need to be put in place. Alternative dispute resolution means that measures should be found which would avoid a long and protracted cases in Court. In Sri Lanka it has been suggested that a **Mediation Commission** be appointed to deal with land disputes. Zonal special mediation boards could be appointed in each district composed of individuals from each community who can mediate on the issues. Currently the Ministry of Justice is framing legislative provisions to create such a Mediation Commission for the North Eastern region.

## **Mediation Centers**

Eventually mediation centers will have to be established in each district. The Foundation for Co-existence should explore the best possible way in which such mediation centers could be established in each district. The establishment of mediation centers of a permanent nature is essential since the region is composed of a multi-ethnic population.

## **ROLE OF NORTH EAST MUSLIM PEACE ASSEMBLY - NEMPA IN THE PEACE PROCESS**

Muslim People have to be convinced that Peace is the only answer to the problems that have plagued our country for over two decades. Most have lost everything. Agriculture, Fishing and Industry in the war torn areas. The urgent needs are security, regaining of lost lands and properties, resettlement of internally displaced people and development.

Apart from political differences all stakeholders must be brought within the ambit of negotiation of urgent National importance for peace, tranquility and economic growth.

Civil Society groups should be able to convince the polity-at-large that the reconciliation between the Tamils, Muslims and Sinhalese are paramount to bring back Trust & Confidence. This exercise could be undertaken through joint efforts of Muslim Civil Society, Religious Leaders, Voluntary Organisations, and implemented through a system of awareness, mobilizing the Electronic & Print Media. All stake holders down to grass-root level have to be mobilized.

With all what has happened in the North-East, the Muslim issues are becoming graver daily, Muslim concerns grow more desperate and the youths are agitating to take to arms to solve the problems if there is no response to their genuine grievances.

Perhaps the second round of talks will commence after the current suspension is lifted? We have to learn the lessons from first phase of the peace process. Phase one is successful for normalization of the situation. Now, GOSL & LTTE are moving into very complicated stage of the peace process. The new group that has been set up by the LTTE leadership has decided on an Interim Self Government Authority proposals. GOSL is also in a very difficult position and they need to negotiate the LTTE proposal but it seems to be very hard when the Sinhalese fundamentalist rejecting the LTTE - ISGA proposal and the Muslims demanding separate representation in the peace talks and an independent power sharing arrangement in the Interim Administrative Structure for the North-East

LTTE says that the violences against the Muslims in the North-East are due to opportunistic Muslim Political Leadership who are not from the region. They want to consult the North-East Muslim Civil Society about their concerns before any discussions with the Government of Sri Lanka. There is no point in mediation without addressing grievances. We feel that the Land and Property Questions are very serious problems. There is also the problem of Security in the region.

As a preliminary initiative Muslim resource persons from all parts of the North-East were summoned on the initiative of Dr. Kumar Rupesinhe – Chairman of Foundation for Co-existence for consultation on 06<sup>th</sup> and 07<sup>th</sup> September 2003 in Colombo. At the end of the discussion it was decided unanimously to form a Muslim Civil Organisation – North-East Muslim Peace Assembly – NEMPA, to negotiate with the Government of Sri Lanka – GOSL and Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam – LTTE, on important issues concerning North-East Muslims.

## தமிழீழ விடுதலைப் புலிகள் - சிங்களக்ா முஸ்லீம் காங்கிரஸ் கூட்டு அறிக்கை

தமிழீழ விடுதலைப் புலிகள் அமைப்பிற்கும் சிங்களக்ா முஸ்லீம் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சிக்கும் இடையில் இடைநிலை (13/04/2002) நிகழ்ந்த கலந்துரையின் சிந்தகூர்வமானதாகவும் ஆக்கபூர்வமானதாகவும் தலைமுடிவு

இச்சந்திப்பு கிளிநொச்சி இடையே தமிழீழ விடுதலைப் புலிகளின் அரசியற்றுறையும் தலைவரை செயலகத்தில் முன்று மணி நேரம் நடைபெற்ற தமிழீழ விடுதலைப் புலிகளின் சார்பில் தேசியத் தலைவர் திரு வேலுப்பிள்ளை பிரபாகரன் அரசியல் ஆலோசகர் குன்றன் பாலசிங்கம் அரசியற்றுறைய பொறுப்பாளர் சபை தமிழ்ச்செல்வன், மட்டுமேயானது மாண்டத தலைநி வேலை கருணா திருவன், மாஸ்டுத் தலைநி வேலை பதுமன், திருமதி அடில் பாலசிங்கம் ஆகியோர் கலந்துகொண்டனர் முஸ்லீம் காங்கிரஸ் சார்பில் அதன் தேசியத் தலைவர் ஜகாப் நணப் ஹக்கீம், தவிசாளர் சுதா உல்லாஹ், சிரோஸ்ட பிரதித் தலைவர் டாக்டர் உதான வெய்தப், பிரதித் தலைவர் முனகரீச அக்துல் காதிர், கொள்ளை பரபயர் செயலாளர் அபி சேகுதாவுத் பிரதித் தவிசாளர் மதுர் பூர்திச அனாதிக கொள்ளை பரபயர் செயலாளர் ஈ. ச. வேலாணா ஆகியோரும் கலந்துகொண்டனர்

வடகிழக்கில் லாபூம் முஸ்லீம் மக்கள் எதிர்நோக்கும முக்கிய நடைமுறை பிரச்சினைகளுக்கு இச்சந்திப்பின் போது தீர்வுகள் காணப்பட்டன, யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலும் வன்னியிலும் திருந்து இடம்பெயர்ந்த லாபூம் முஸ்லீம் மக்களை மீண்டும் தங்கள்து சொந்த இடங்களில் குடியமருமாறு சந்திப்பின் போது தலைவர் பிரபாகரன் அவர்கள் வேண்டுகோள் விடுத்தார். இந்த மீள்குடியமர்லிறகு ஏதுவான புத்தலையை ஏற்படுத்தும் வகையில் நினைவாமைபு ஆய்வுதற்கு தமிழீழ விடுதலைப் புலிகள் அரசியற்றுறையும் முஸ்லீம் காங்கிரஸிலிருந்தும் ஒரு கூட்டுக் குழுவை அமைப்பதெனவும் முடிவுசெய்யப்பட்டது. இவ்வாறே கிழக்கு மாகாணத்திலுள்ள பல குக்கிராமங்களிலிருந்து இடம்பெயர்ந்த முஸ்லீம்களை மீண்டும் அக்கிராமங்களில் சென்று குடியமருவதற்கு உகந்த குழுவை அமைப்பதென்றும் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

வடகிழக்கு மாகாணத்தில் செயலகபண்ணப்பமாடல இருக்கும் முஸ்லீம்களின் விவரம் தலைவரை மீண்டும் முஸ்லீம்கள் பயிற்செய்கைக்குப் பான்படுத்த வசதிசெய்து கொடுப்பது எனும் முடிவுசெடுக்கப்பட்டது.

கிழக்கு மாகாணத்தில் முஸ்லீம்களிடமிருந்து போரூட்டத்திற்காகப் பணம் பெறும் நடைமுறைபை உடனடியாக நிறுத்துவதென்றும் தமிழீழ விடுதலைப் புலிகளின் சார்பில் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது

வடகிழக்கில் மாஸ்டுத் தோறும் முஸ்லீம் மக்கள் எதிர்கொள்ளும் பிரச்சினைகளை முக்கி தலைநிகளுடன் பேசித் தீர்க்கும் நோக்கிலும் தமிழ் முஸ்லீம் புத்தகணிவை வலுப்படுத்தவசதிகாகவும் முஸ்லீம் காங்கிரஸ் சார்பாக ஒவ்வொரு பிரதித்திகளை முயல்பதெனவும் முடிவுசெய்யப்பட்டது


இவ்வாறான மேல்முட்டிச் சந்திப்புகளை தொடர்ந்தும நடத்துவதெனவும் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது

மகரீதும் தமிழீழ விடுதலைப் புலிகளுக்குமிடையில் ஆரம்பிக்கப்படவுள்ள பேச்சுவார்த்தைகளின் போது முஸ்லீம் மக்கள் சார்பாக முஸ்லீம் காங்கிரஸ் பிரதித்திகளும் ஒரு தாயகப் பங்குபற்றுவதென்றும் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது

வடகிழக்கில் லாபூம் முஸ்லீம் மக்களின் அடிப்படை அரசியல் பிரச்சினைகளை கைட்பாட்டு ரீதமாக அணுகி, அவர்களின் அரசியல் கலாசார, தனித்துவ உரிமைகளைப் பேணுவதற்கு முடிவுசெய்யப் போகு டி தொடர்ச்சியாகப் பேசுவதெனவும் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது

முஸ்லீம்களின் அத்தகயட்ச ஆதரவை முஸ்லீம் காங்கிரஸ் பெற்றுள்ளதால், வடகிழக்கு முஸ்லீம்கள் தொடர்பில் முஸ்லீம் காங்கிரஸின் பேச்சுவதென்றும் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது

**வே.வி.மணலாள்**  
(வே. பிரபாகரன்)  
தேசியத் தலைவர்  
தமிழீழ விடுதலைப் புலிகள்

  
(ஜகாப் நணப் ஹக்கீம்)  
தேசியத் தலைவர்,  
சிங்களக்ா முஸ்லீம் காங்கிரஸ்

## ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF LTTE - SLMC JOINT STATEMENT DATED 13 APRIL 2002

At the LTTE leader's international media conference on 10th April, 2002, Mr. Anton Balasingham repeated his previous apology made at a public meeting on behalf of the LTTE for the forcible expulsion in 1990 of thousands of Muslims by the LTTE as a "political blunder" that could not be justified. Mr. Balasingham said : "Let us forget and forgive the mistakes made in the past. Tamil Elam is also the homeland of the Muslims and we have to live in harmony and amity to promote peace and prosperity in the region." LTTE leader Pirapaharan also acknowledged that the problems of the Muslims have to be resolved along with the problems of the Tamils.

On an invitation from the LTTE Leader V. Pirapaharan, the National Leader of the SLMC and Cabinet Minister Rauff Hackeem flew to the North with five of his party colleagues for a meeting on the 13th April, 2002.

LTTE National Leader Velupillai Pirapaharan, Political Advisor Anton Balasingham, Political Chief S. P. Thamilchevan, Batt./Ampara District Col. Karuna, Trinco. District Col. Pathuman. And Mrs. Adale Balasingham participated on behalf of the LTTE.

Agreement was reached on important practical problems faced by the Muslims in the North-East. LTTE Leader Pirapaharan invited the displaced Muslims from Jaffna and Wannai to come and resettle in their own places. It was decided to establish a joint committee of representatives from the LTTE and SLMC to facilitate the resettlement. Similarly it was decided to create favorable conditions for the resettlement of the Muslims who were displaced from the Eastern Province.

It was decided to help the Muslims to recultivate the uncultivated agricultural lands belonged to the Muslims in the North- East.

The LTTE agreed to cease immediately extortions from the Muslims in the Eastern Province.

It was decided to appoint an SLMC representative from each district in the North East to discuss the problems faced by the Muslims with LTTE Senior Commanders and to strengthen Tamil Muslims relationship.

It was decided to continue similar top level meetings.

It was decided for the SLMC representatives to participate as group on behalf of the Muslims at the negotiations to be commenced between the Government and the LTTE.

It was decided to approach the political issues of the Muslims in the North East on a policy basis and continue discussions to foster their unique political, cultural and ethnic rights.

Since the SLMC had obtained the majority support of the Muslims, it was decided to talk to SLMC on matters pertaining to the Muslims in the North East.

Sgd.  
V. Pirapaharan  
National Leader – LTTE

Sgd.  
Rauff Hackeem  
National Leader -SLMC



Rauff Hakeem MP  
Leader - Sri Lanka Muslim Congress

Minister of Port Development & Shipping  
Minister of Eastern Development & Muslim Religious Affairs

20<sup>th</sup> November 2002

Mr. M.I.M. Mohideen,  
Chairman,  
Muslim Rights Organization,  
57, Norris Canal Road,  
Colombo 10.

Dear Mr. Mohideen,

MUSLIM LAND QUESTION IN THE NORTH EAST

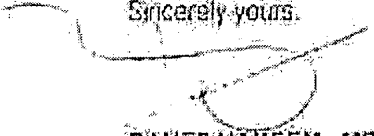
A delegation from the Sri Lanka Muslim Congress led by me met the LTTE delegation led by Mr. V. Pirabakaran in Vanni on the 13<sup>th</sup> of April 2002 and discussed various matters pertaining to the problems faced by the Tamil and Muslim Communities due to the war in the North Eastern province.

Mr. Pirabakaran gave us an assurance that all lands belonging to the Muslims that are now being forcibly occupied by the Tamils will be returned to the Muslim Land owners as soon as possible. This matter was again taken up with Mr. Thamilselvan and Mr. Karuna during the 2<sup>nd</sup> round of Peace Talks in Thailand during 31<sup>st</sup> October to 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2002. They agreed that this matter could be effectively implemented only if we could provide them with details of such lands that are now being occupied by the Tamils.

Since you are a Licensed Surveyor from the area and a person who has a thorough knowledge of the Muslim Land question in the North East, I wish to entrust this task of identifying and preparing an up to date list of lands in question to you.

I shall therefore be grateful if you could please take up this challenging task immediately and submit a comprehensive report at the very earliest.

Thank you,  
Sincerely yours,

  
RAUFF HAKEEM MP  
LEADER, SRI LANKA MUSLIM CONGRESS and  
Minister of Port Development, Shipping,  
Eastern Development and Muslim Religious Affairs



# MUSLIM RIGHTS ORGANISATION-MRO

57, Norris Canal Road, Colombo 10, SRI LANKA, P.O.BOX: 1989, TP: 94 11 2697032, Fax: 94 11 2696147, E-mail: muslimrt@sltnet.lk

Muslim Rights Organisation established on 17<sup>th</sup> October 2002

## The Mission.

- To protect and promote the rights of the Muslims in Sri Lanka.

## Objectives.

- To ensure peace and security for the Muslims in Sri Lanka.
- To ensure suitable power sharing arrangements for the Muslims in Sri Lanka.
- To internationalize the Muslim question by an effective lobby campaign
- To document the human rights violations committed against the Muslims.
- To ensure the positive co-existence prevails between all communities in Sri Lanka.

## ACTIVITIES

The Muslim Rights Organization will engage in the following activities:

It will establish a documentation centre, which will systematically collect information and data on the Muslim question. This data will be obtained through an established network of information monitors and networks.

MRO will conform to the international standards in documentation established by the Human Rights Information Documentation, International, and HURIDOCS. We will also seek the assistance of other human rights organisations to guide us in our future work.

It will establish a database of all relevant information with regard to the Muslim question. The database will develop a chronology of events with regard to the evolution of the Muslim question, maintain a record of media reports, and develop standard formats for the recording of human rights violations.

A situation report will be published monthly to be sent to all relevant organisations, such as international bodies, foreign diplomatic and missions, media and intentional and local human rights organisations.

The Organization will also create a lobby for representing the Muslim question internationally particularly in the Human Rights Commission and also donor community and other relevant International organisations. The Organization will hold periodic seminars educating the Muslims with regard to the Muslim question.

MRO will also work with other likeminded organisations in promoting coexistence and reconciliation in the region.

MRO will also evolve feasible project and proposals intended to find lasting solutions to the problems affecting the Muslim Community and will get in motion mediation process with organizations and leaders representing other communities and the government.

The Organization will have an Advisory Council, which would consist of eminent human rights and peace activists as well as International dignitaries in order to achieve its objectives, MRO will also develop and expand a civil society base, which could take forward initiatives on the Muslims questions.

## Advisory Council and Members of the Financial Management Board:

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Mr. M.I.M. Mohideen – Chairman/ Managing Director, MRO | 5. Mr. I.M. Ibrahim       |
| 2. Mr. M.D.M. Vazeer - Director, MRO                      | 6. Mr. U.L.M.N. Mubeen    |
| 3. Dr. A.M. Jameel - Subscriber, MRO                      | 7. Mr. M.A.M. Anvar       |
| 4. Mr. U.A. Wahab - Subscriber, MRO                       | 8. Mr. M.I. Azmi          |
|   | 9. Mr. M. Noushad Caffoor |

## Secretary:

H.H. Suhail Mohamed - MRO

## Computer Operator:

M.R.M. Farzan - MRO

## Auditors:

A.S.K. Associates - Chartered Accountants



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