



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

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	30	Kondaichchi	59	Pallivasalpitty	88	Talaimannar Pier
2	3rd Division	31	Kondaipitty	60	Panaivadi	89	Tamparakovil
3	5th Mile Post	32	Konerpannai	61	Parangisalampan	90	Tarakundo
4	6th Mile Post	33	Konnayain	62	Parappukadandan	91	Tarapuram
5	7th Division	34	Kosuvady	63	Pasalai	92	Tarapuram South
6	8th Division	35	Koyiladi	64	Periyakadai	93	Thoddavely
7	9th Division	36	Kudieruppu	65	Periyakaraisal	94	Tullukudieruppu
8	A.G.A. Camp	37	Kudieruppu East	66	Periyakarunkal	95	Udakattupannai
9	Alkaddiveli	38	Kuyakuly	67	Pesalai	96	Ullikkulam
10	Alminapuram	39	Lebbe Road	68	Pesalaikaraisal	97	Uppalam Road
11	Amaipadukkai	40	Madeena Nagar	69	Pudukudieruppu	98	Uppalankulam
12	Amampavvukkan	41	Manaththoddam	70	Pudukovil	99	Uppukkulam
13	Cheddivadi	42	Mandukkudieruppu	71	Pudunagar	100	Uppukkulam South
14	Darha Nagar	43	Manippulkulam	72	Kilakkukkadu	101	Usimukkan
15	East Street	44	Mannar	73	Kilavanarkaddu	102	Uthuvayankulam
16	Erukkilampiddi	45	Mannar East	74	Kilavikamam	103	Uyilankulam
17	Hijra Nagar	46	Mannar Town	75	Kirattiyappu	104	Valavadithoddam
18	Irakka nahar	47	Mannar West	76	Koccumoddai	105	Vankalappadu
19	Jinnah Road	48	Mathali garden	77	Salampuram	106	Vannadivadi
20	Kaccaiyankulam	49	Mettukkadu	78	Samparakovil	107	Vannakulam
21	Kachmir Road	50	Moor Street	79	Silavatturai		
22	Kaddankulam	51	Mosque Road	80	Sinna Pongan		
23	Kaddaspeththiri	52	Nadukkuda	81	Sinnakkadai		
24	Kaliyagama	53	Nalwanvadi	82	Sinnakkadu		
25	Kalladi	54	Neththalampitty	83	Sinnakkulam		
26	Kalladi Road	55	New Moor Street	84	Sirunahakulam		
27	Kalladi	56	Nirappanam kabu	85	Sirunilachenai		
28	Karisal	57	Palli Road	86	Sornapuri		
29	Keeri	58	Pallimunai	87	Talaimannar		

Musali DS Division

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

Mantai West DS Division

1	5th Vaikkal	17	Karukkukulam	33	Minukkan	49	Sankuppitti Road
2	6th Vaikkal	18	Kaththankulam	34	Mullikkanlal	50	Savarikulam
3	Adampan	19	Kayanagar	35	Nedunkandal	51	Silavatturai
4	Akattikkulam	20	Kilavanarkattu	36	Neduvarambu	52	Sinnapulavely
5	Alankulam	21	Kudieruppu	37	Palaiyadi	53	Siruvilankuly
6	Al-Jiddah	22	Kudinilakkani	38	Paraikulam	54	Sornapuri
7	Alkaddiveli	23	Madeena Nagar	39	Periya Vilankuly	55	Thaikkapitty
8	Andankulam	24	Manakkan	40	Periyamadu	56	Thubarankulam
9	Ilandadipitty	25	Mandadymodai	41	Periyamadu East	57	Vaddakkandal
10	Ilanakulam	26	Mantai	42	Perunkalipattu	58	Valavaiththakulam
11	Isangankulam	27	Mantai East	43	Pikkulam	59	Vannakulam
12	Kaccaiyankulam	28	Mantai North	44	Pudukkamam	60	Velakulam
13	Kaddaikadu	29	Mantai West	45	Pudukkulam	61	Vidataltheevu
14	Kalikkulam	30	Mantaimadu	46	Puliyadikattu	62	Vidataltheevu East
15	Kandakkulam	31	Manthoddam	47	Puliyankulam	63	Vilankudy town
16	Kandakkuly	32	Mavadikamam	48	Salamban	64	Vilankuli

Madu DS Division

1	Adampan	12	Kuthiraiwittan	23	Periyavalayankattu	34	Talayankulam
2	Iluppaikkulam	13	Madeena Nagar	24	Pudukulam	35	Tuwarankulam
3	Kaccaiyankulam	14	Mankindi	25	Puliparangiyyur	36	Uvarkulam
4	Kalmadu	15	Marutamadu	26	Puliyankulam	37	Valayankattu
5	Kanakarayankulam	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

Nanattan DS Division

1	Achchankulam	17	Kadathkarai	33	Nanaddan	49	Puliyankulam
2	Alankulam	18	Kaddaiadampan	34	Nedumattai	50	Puvarasankulam
3	Alavakkai	19	Kaddakkadu	35	Nedunkandal	51	Puvarasanpitty
3	Alawakulamu	20	Kannaddi	36	Nedunkulam	52	Punthivu Kandal
5	Anaitheevu	21	Kallikkulam	37	Nochchikkulam	53	Punuchchikulam
6	Andarcheddi	22	Kalmadu	38	Nurachchulai	54	Puvarasankulam
7	Arafa Nagar	23	Kalmoddai	39	P.P. Putkerny	55	Rasool Puduvely
8	Arippu Road	24	Koyawady	40	Palaikuli	56	Sakkaragolla
9	Cheddively	25	Kuyavankuly	41	Perunkandal	57	Salambankamam
10	Eruvattan	26	Kuyavanvely	42	Pidasikulam	58	Semmentheevu
11	Hijrapuram	27	Madeena Nagar	43	Poliyankulam	59	Sirukkamam
12	Ikkirikollawa	28	Malaihiddan	44	Povarasankulam	60	Sooriyakattaikadu
13	Ilandaikkulam	29	Malaitheevu	45	Pudukkamam	61	Uyilankulam
14	Ilandaimoddai	30	Manatkulam	46	Pudukudieruppu	62	Uyilankulam
15	Iluppaikkulam	31	Mullikkandal	47	Puduvely	63	Vadakkukamam
16	Ilandaiyady	32	Murunkan	48	Puliyadikamam	64	Vannankulam

Jaffna District

Jaffna DS Division

1	1st Cross Street	27	Gurunagar	53	Koviladi	79	Oddumada Rd
2	2nd Cross Street	28	Haleema Road	54	Kurunagiri	80	Paruththithurai
3	4th Cross Street	29	Hospital Road	55	Lebbe Lane	81	Periyakadai
4	5th Lane	30	Inuvil	56	M.O. Lane	82	Pillaiyar Kovil
5	87-J Division	31	Iramanadapuram	57	Maiyavadi	83	Pommaiveli
6	A.P. Lane	32	Jaffna	58	Manipay	84	Ponnalai Road
7	Abdul Cader Road	33	Jinnah Road	59	Manipay Road	85	Power House
8	Abdul Hameed Rd	34	Jumma Mos. LN	60	Mankumban	86	Pudukudieruppu
9	Abubacker Rd.	35	Jumma Mos. Rd	61	Mankumban Rd	87	Semmatheru
10	Achchuveli	36	K.K.S. Road	62	Mattivil	88	Sevalapalli Rd
11	Alady	37	Kachchai	63	Mavadi	89	Shafi Nagar
12	Allai Pittu	38	kachchai Road	64	Mavadi Road	90	Siththangeny
13	Anaikooddai	39	Kaitadi	65	Meerapillai AV	91	Sivankovil
14	Arabi Road	40	Kalaiyarasi Rd	66	Meerapillai	92	Solaipuram
15	Arali Road	41	Kaleema Road	67	Mohideen Mos. Rd	93	Sooriyavely
16	Araliya Road	42	Kamal Lane	68	Moor Street	94	South Lane
17	Arasadi Lane	43	Kamal Nagar	69	Mosque Lane	95	St. Jems Road
18	Asad Lane	44	Kamal Road	70	Muslim College Rd	96	St. Maris Road
19	Asad Road	45	Karaiyur	71	Muslim Division	97	Thaika Road
20	Asanar Lebbe Rd	46	Katkula Lane	72	Muslim Road	98	Tellippalai
21	Bankshall Road	47	Katkulam	73	Navalar Road	99	Thinnaiveli
22	Beach Road	48	Kennadi Road	74	Navatkuli	100	Uduvil
23	Camal Road	49	Kokkuvil	75	Nawanthurai	101	Usmaniya Road
24	Chenakam Market	50	Kollar Lane	76	Nelliyadi	102	Valarmadi
25	College Road	51	Kovil Lane	77	New Markat	103	Vannakulam
26	Farook Nagar	52	Kovil Road	78	New Moor Street	104	Vannarpannai

Chavekachcheri DS Division

1	Chavekachcheri	5	Kosam	9	Pallivasalpitty	12	Vaddakkachchi
2	Dachchu Road	6	Mavadi	10	Sarada Road	13	Mattuviel
3	Kachchai Road	7	Mosque Lane	11	Sivankovil	14	Kaithadi
4	Kensmen Lane	8	Navatkuli				

Island South DS Division

1	Bava Valavu	3	Mankumpan	5	Suruvil	7	Allaipitty
2	Jaffna	4	Nainatheevu	6	Velanai		

Vadamarachi North DS Division

1	Paruththithurai	2	Puloli	3	V.M. Road	4	Nelliyadi
---	-----------------	---	--------	---	-----------	---	-----------

Valikamam North DS Division

1	Kovilpattu	2	Mallaham	3	Nellippalai	4	Tellippalai
---	------------	---	----------	---	-------------	---	-------------

Valikamam South-West DS Division

1	K.K.S. Road	3	Nawaladi	5	Uduvil	7	Inuvil
2	Kandaruda Rd	4	Sunnaham	6	Manipay		

Valikamam East DS Division

1	Achchuveli	2	Vallai Road
---	------------	---	-------------

Nalloor DS Division

1	Ariyalai
---	----------

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	Murasumoddai	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
---	-------------	---	-------------	---	-------------	---	--------------

Mullaitheevu District

Maritimepattu DS Division

1	Arumuhattan	11	Kishrapuram	21	Murippu	31	Tanniyuttu
2	Chilavattai	12	Kottapilavu	22	Navaladivalavu	32	Uduppukkamam
3	Hijrapuram	13	Kottiyakambam	23	Niravippitti	33	Uppumaveli
4	Hospital Road	14	Kumarapuram	24	Palathadi	34	Veesipuram
5	Irakkuluvely	15	Kumulamunai	25	Peeliyadi	35	Vempadivalavu
6	Kachchalamadu	16	Madurankuly	26	Periyavillukulam	36	Virali
7	Kalvippadu	17	Main Road	27	Pudukkudieruppu	37	Viraliyadi
8	Kanukkeni	18	Muddaiyankattu	28	Puliyadi	38	Visvamadu
9	Karaitthuraippattu	19	Mullaitheevu	29	Selvapuram		
10	Keppapulavu	20	Mulliyavalai	30	Tannimurippu		

Puthukudiyiruppu DS Division

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

Vavuniya District

Vavuniya South DS Division

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

Venkalachchettikulam DS Division

1	Cheddikulam	4	Pambaimadu	7	Pulikuththi	10	Putukkulam
2	Karumpankulam	5	Pavatkulam	8	Puliyankulam	11	Valavaikulam
3	Palankadu	6	Pudukamam	9	Putukkulam	12	Vavuniya

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
Total	14,400	72,000

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 Muslim 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

Volume II:- N / L - 11,058 - Northern Muslim Land Register

Volume II:- N / L / M	- 6,600	- Mannar District
Volume II:- N / L / M / MDS	- 2,033	- Mannar D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / M / MUDES	- 2,966	- Musali D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / M / MWDS	- 931	- Manthai West D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / M / MDDES	- 417	- Madu D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / M / NDS	- 253	- Nanattan D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / J	- 1,256	- Jaffna District
Volume II:- N / L / J / JDS	- 1,177	- Jaffna D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / J / CDS	- 44	- 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	- 272	- Kilinochchi District
Volume II:- N / L / K / PDS	- 114	- Poonakari D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / K / KDS	- 151	- Karachchi D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / K / PPDS	- 7	- Pachchilaipalli D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / MU	- 994	- Mullaitheevu District
Volume II:- N / L / MU / MDS	- 978	- Maritimepattu D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / MU / PDS	- 16	- Puthukudiyiruppu D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / V	- 1,936	- Vavuniya District
Volume II:- N / L / V / VS DS	- 870	- Vavuniya South D.S. Division
Volume II:- N / L / V / VDS	- 1066	- Venkalachchettikulam D.S. Division

Volume III:- N / RH	-11,110	- Northern Muslim Residential House Register
----------------------------	----------------	---


Volume III:- N / RH / M -	- 6,425	- Mannar District
Volume III:- N / RH / M / MDS	- 2,328	- Mannar D.S. Division
Volume III:- N / RH / M / MU DS	- 2,725	- Musali D.S. Division
Volume III:- N / RH / M / MWDS	- 863	- Manthai West D.S. Division
Volume III:- N / RH / M / MDDS	- 257	- Madu D.S. Division
Volume III:- N / RH / M / NDS	- 252	- Nanattan D.S. Division
Volume III:- N / RH / J	- 1,391	- Jaffna District
Volume III:- N / RH / J / JDS	- 1,313	- 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 / VCNDS	- 1	- Vadamarachi North 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	- 236	- Kilinochchi District
Volume III:- N / RH / K / PDS	- 97	- Poonakari D.S. Division
Volume III:- N / RH / K / KDS	- 132	- Karachchi D.S. Division
Volume III:- N / RH / K / PPDS	- 7	- Pachchilaipalli D.S. Division
Volume III:- N / RH / MU	- 952	- Mullaitheevu District
Volume III:- N / RH / MU / MDS	- 936	- Maritimpattu D.S. Division
Volume III:- N / RH / MU / PDS	- 16	- Puthukudiyiruppu D.S. Division
Volume III:- N / RH / V	- 2,106	- Vavuniya District
Volume III:- N / RH / V / VSIDS	- 881	- Vavuniya South D.S. Division
Volume III:- N / RH / V / VDS	- 1225	- Venkalachchettikulam D.S. Division

Volume IV:- N / P	-13,682	- Northern Muslim Properties Register
--------------------------	----------------	--

Volume IV:- N / P / M	- 7,507	- Mannar District
Volume IV:- N / P / M / MDS	- 2,874	- Mannar D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / M / MUDS	- 3,022	- Musali D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / M / MWDS	- 1,060	- Manthai West D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / M / MDDS	- 263	- Madu D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / M / NDS	- 288	- Nanattan D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / J	- 2,430	- Jaffna District
Volume IV:- N / P / J / JDS	- 2,262	- Jaffna D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / J / CDS	- 104	- Chavekachcheri D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / J / ISDS	- 41	- Island South D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / J / VNDS	- 3	- Valikamam North D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / J / VSWDS	- 10	- Valikamam South-West D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / J / VEDS	- 2	- Valikamam East D.S. Division

Volume IV:- N / P / J / VCNDS	- 5	- Vadamarachi North D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / J / NDS	- 3	- Nalloor D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / K	- 316	- Kilinochchi District
Volume IV:- N / P / K / PDS	- 122	- Poonakari D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / K / KDS	- 184	- Karachchi D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / K / PPDS	- 10	- Pachchilaipalli D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / MU	- 1,060	- Mullaitheevu District
Volume IV:- N / P / MU / MDS	- 1,040	- Maritimpattu D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / MU / PDS	- 20	- Puthukudiyiruppu D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / V	- 2,369	- Vavuniya District
Volume IV:- N / P / V / VS DS	- 954	- Vavuniya South D.S. Division
Volume IV:- N / P / V / VDS	- 1,415	- Venkalachchettikulam D.S. Division
TOTAL CASES	- 35,850	- NORTHERN PROVINCE

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

PROJECT TEAM

PROJECT HEAD OFFICE, COLOMBO

Project Director:

Mr. M.I.M. Mohideen

Chairman/ Managing Director, Muslim Rights Organisation

Advisor:

Dr. Kumar Rupesinghe – Chairman, Foundation for Co-existence

Computer Assistant:

Mr. H.H. Suhail Mohamed

Computer Operator:

Mr. M.R.M. Farzan

MANNAR DISTRICT

District Coordinator

1. A.C.M. Meerasahibu

Assistant District Coordinator

1. U.L.M. Kuthoos

Enumerator

1. M.H.M. Nasurdeen
2. A.C.M. Razeek
3. M.H.T. Manasir
4. S.A.M. Sadhath

JAFFNA & KILINOCHCHI DISTRICTS

District Coordinator

1. Maulavi B.A.S. Sufyan

Assistant Coordinators

1. H. Ameer Ali
2. M.F.M. Nisad
3. M.A.C. Jaufar

VAVUNIYA & MULLAITHEEVU DISTRICTS

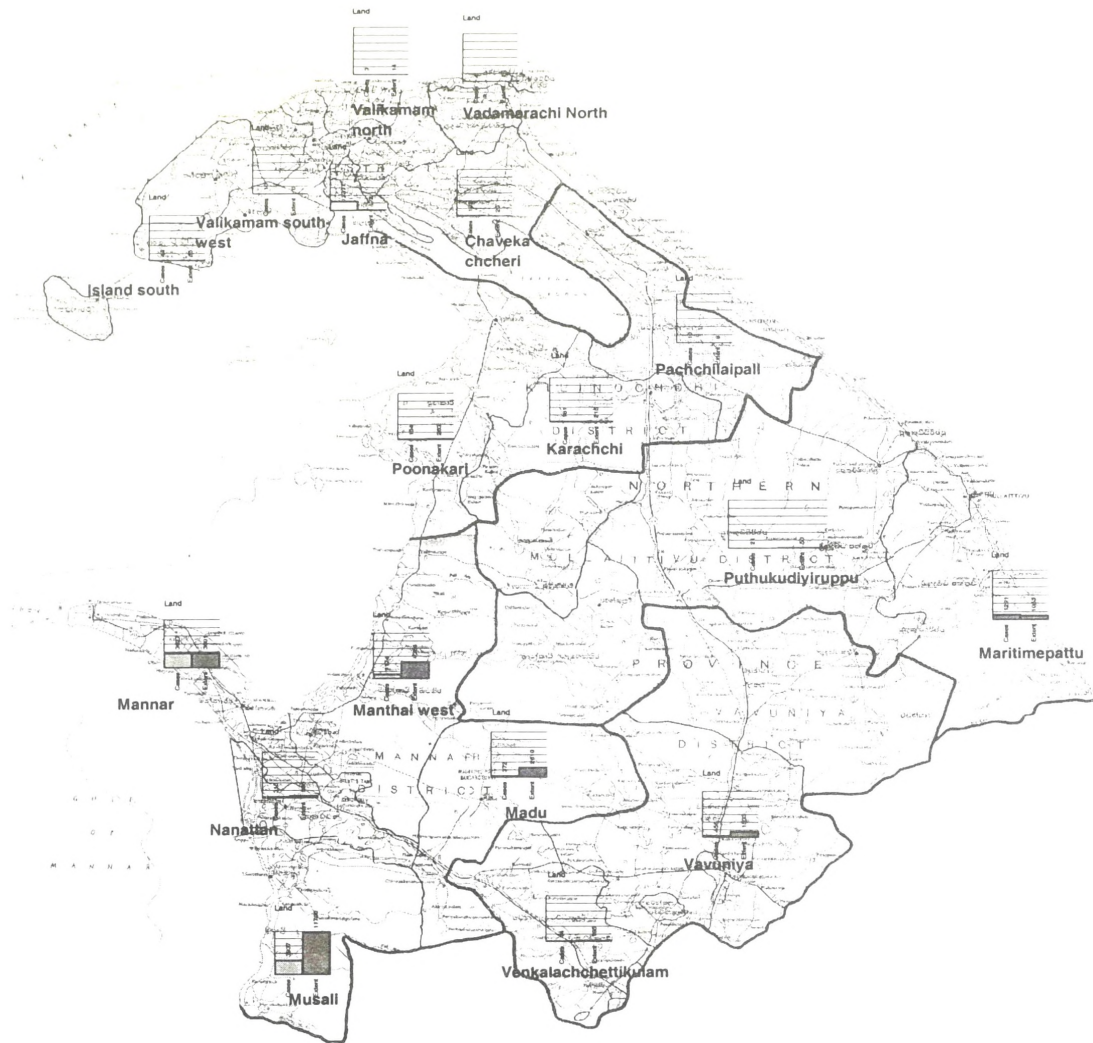
District Coordinator

1. N.M.M. Nazeer

Enumerators

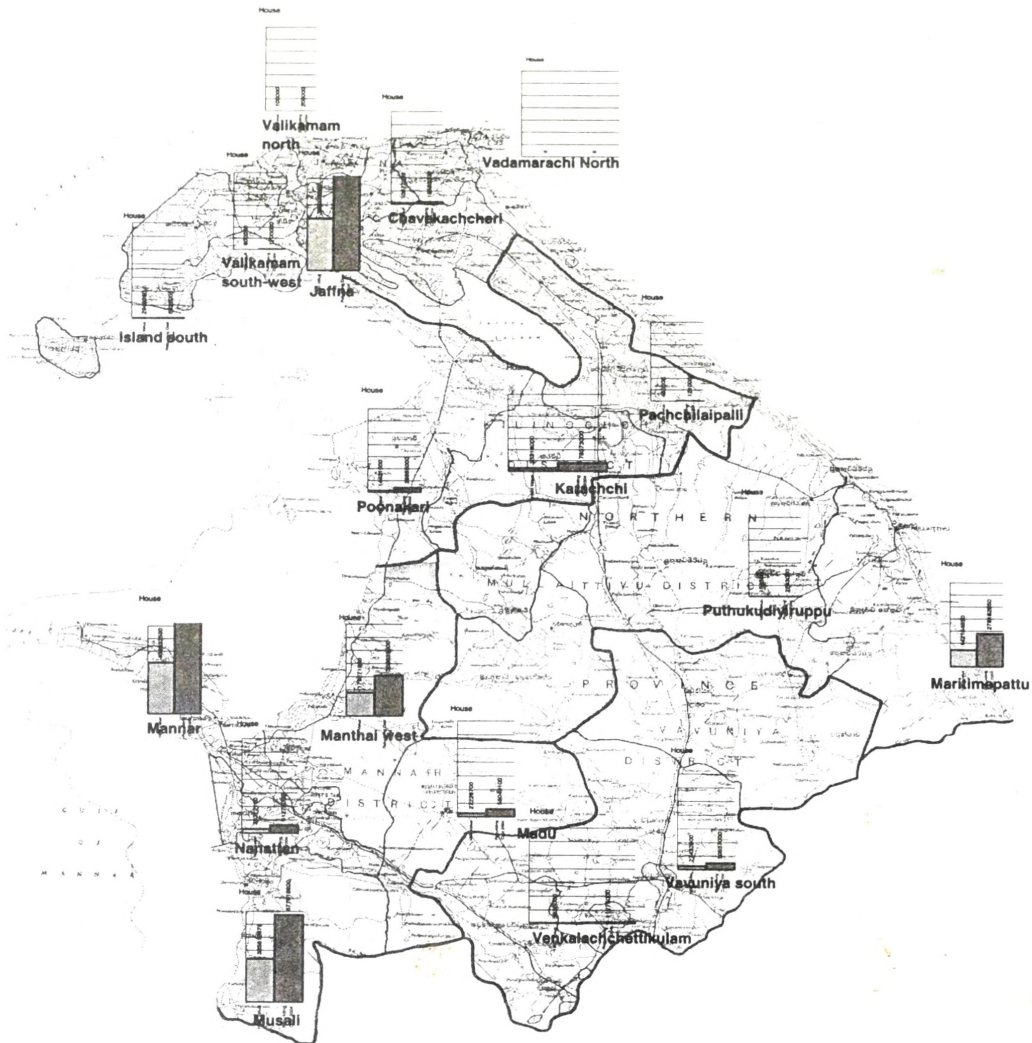
1. R. Gazzaly
2. A. Rafi
3. M.M. Askar
4. M.S. Irfan

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



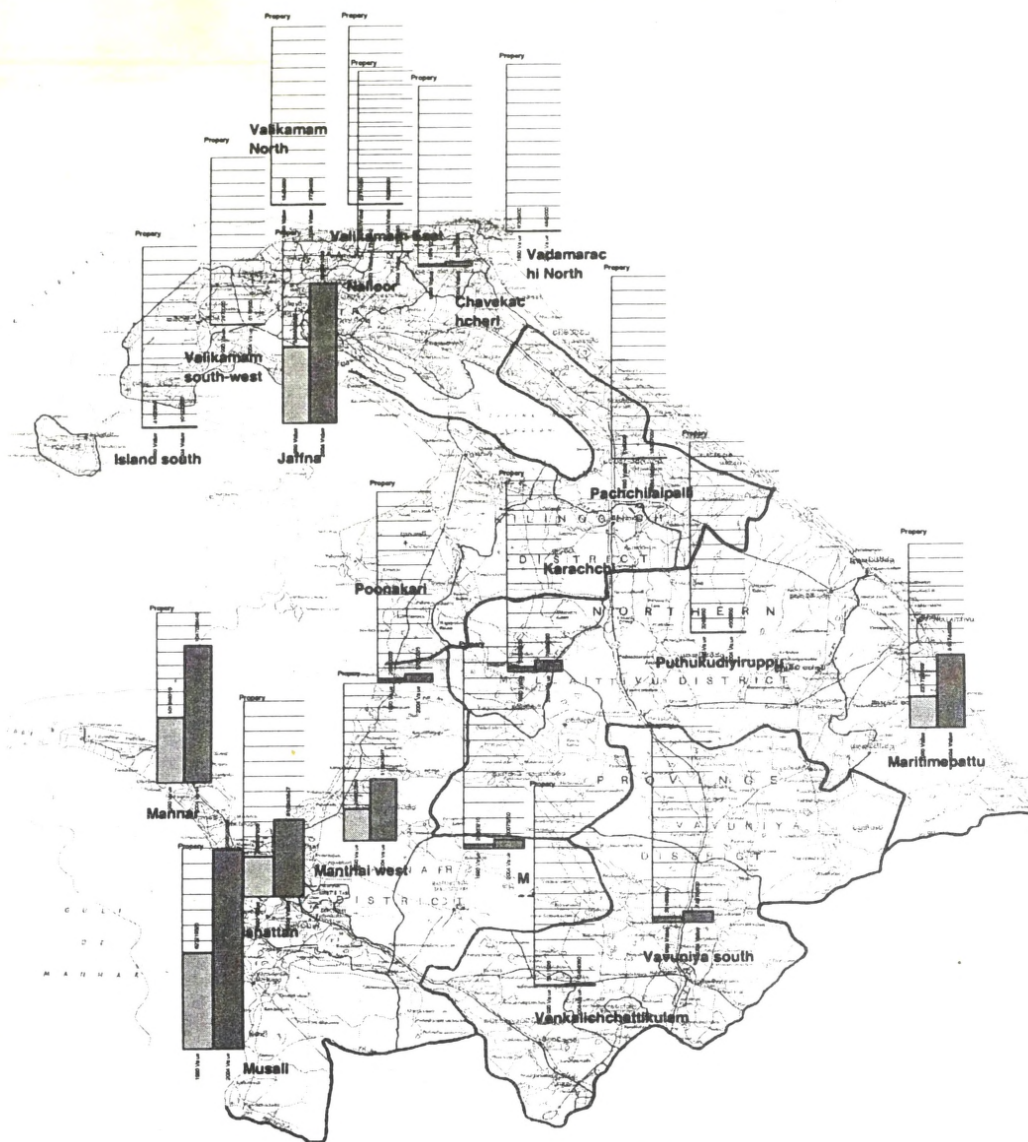
District	DS Division	Cases	Extent		
			A	R	P
Mannar	1 Mannar	2,033	3,623	3	12
	2 Musali	2,966	11,700	3	6
	3 Manthai west	931	4,402	2	16
	4 Madu	417	2,825	1	15
	5 Nanattan	253	681	-	11
	Total		6,600	23,233	2
Jaffna	1 Jaffna	1,177	245	-	17
	2 Chavekachcheri	44	21	3	35
	3 Island south	28	65	1	-
	4 Vadamarachi north	2	1	-	10
	5 Valikamam south-west	3	-	3	6
	6 Valikamam north	2	14	-	20
Total		1,256	348	1	8
Kilinochchi	1 Poonakari	114	283	3	25
	2 Karachchi	151	233	1	29
	3 Pachchilapalli	7	8	-	10
Total		272	525	1	24
Mullaitheevu	1 Maritimepattu	978	1,095	-	22
	2 Puthukudiyiruppu	16	53	1	12
Total		994	1,148	1	34
Vavuniya	1 Vavuniya south	870	3,795	1	2
	2 Venkalachchettikulam	1,066	1,327	-1	20
Total		1,936	5,122	2	22
NORTHERN PROVINCE		11,058	30,378	1	28

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	2,328	415,530,090.00	746,700,875.00
	2 Musali	2,725	335,612,675.00	671,618,600.00
	3 Manthai west	863	179,271,860.00	310,948,300.00
	4 Madu	257	30,291,700.00	68,650,100.00
	5 Nanattan	252	34,637,100.00	63,155,000.00
Total		6,425	995,343,425.00	1,861,072,875.00
Jaffna	1 Jaffna	1,313	483,374,750.00	902,285,368.00
	2 Chavekachcheri	44	10,677,000.00	18,683,000.00
	3 Island south	29	2,948,000.00	6,325,000.00
	4 Vadamarachi north	1	160,000.00	200,000.00
	5 Valikamam north	1	100,000.00	200,000.00
	6 Valikamam south-west	3	600,000.00	1,700,000.00
Total		1,391	497,859,750.00	929,393,368.00
Kilinochchi	1 Poonakari	97	15,331,500.00	41,855,000.00
	2 Karachchi	132	36,364,000.00	84,163,000.00
	3 Pachchilaipalli	7	485,000.00	1,210,000.00
Total		236	52,180,500.00	127,228,000.00
Mullaitheevu	1 Maritimappattu	936	148,795,850.00	282,257,850.00
	2 Puthukudiyiruppu	16	1,565,000.00	2,243,000.00
Total		952	150,360,850.00	284,500,850.00
Vavuniya	1 Vavuniya south	881	110,984,337.00	201,725,000.00
	2 Venkalachchettikulam	1,225	112,548,955.00	107,410,050.00
Total		2,106	223,533,292.00	309,135,050.00
NORTHERN PROVINCE		11,110	1,919,277,817.00	3,511,330,143.00

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



District	DS Division	Cases	1990 Value	2004 Value
Mannar	1 Mannar	2,874	504,558,310.00	1,053,787,449.00
	2 Musali	3,022	623,219,525.00	1,288,520,895.00
	3 Manthai west	1,060	267,902,930.00	515,468,547.00
	4 Madu	263	33,633,210.00	73,796,700.00
	5 Nanaltan	288	52,408,470.00	93,437,595.00
Total	7,507	1,481,722,445.00	3,025,011,186.00	
Jaffna	1 Jaffna	2,262	660,977,395.00	1,203,641,691.00
	2 Chavekachcheri	104	19,713,738.00	37,358,004.00
	3 Island south	41	4,103,350.00	10,122,350.00
	4 Vaikamam north	3	1,545,000.00	3,725,000.00
	5 Vaikamam south-west	10	2,876,000.00	6,178,500.00
	6 Vaikamam east	2	2,371,000.00	5,026,000.00
	7 Vadamarachi north	5	2,268,400.00	6,065,000.00
	8 Nalloor	3	752,750.00	1,759,000.00
Total	2,430	694,607,633.00	1,273,875,545.00	
Kilinochchi	1 Poonakari	122	28,700,000.00	61,246,025.00
	2 Karachchi	184	38,755,335.00	81,396,250.00
	3 Pachchilapalli	10	716,000.00	1,534,700.00
Total	316	68,171,335.00	144,176,975.00	
Mullaitheevu	1 Marimpeattu	1,040	231,619,498.00	526,196,495.00
	2 Puthukudiyiruppu	20	2,268,650.00	4,506,950.00
Total	1,060	233,888,148.00	530,703,445.00	
Vavuniya	1 Vavuniya south	954	153,434,599.00	296,647,400.00
	2 Venkalachchettikulam	1,415	206,853,541.00	289,499,944.00
Total	2,369	360,288,100.00	586,147,344.00	
NORTHERN PROVINCE		13,682	2,838,677,661.00	5,559,914,495.00

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 12th 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 of 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

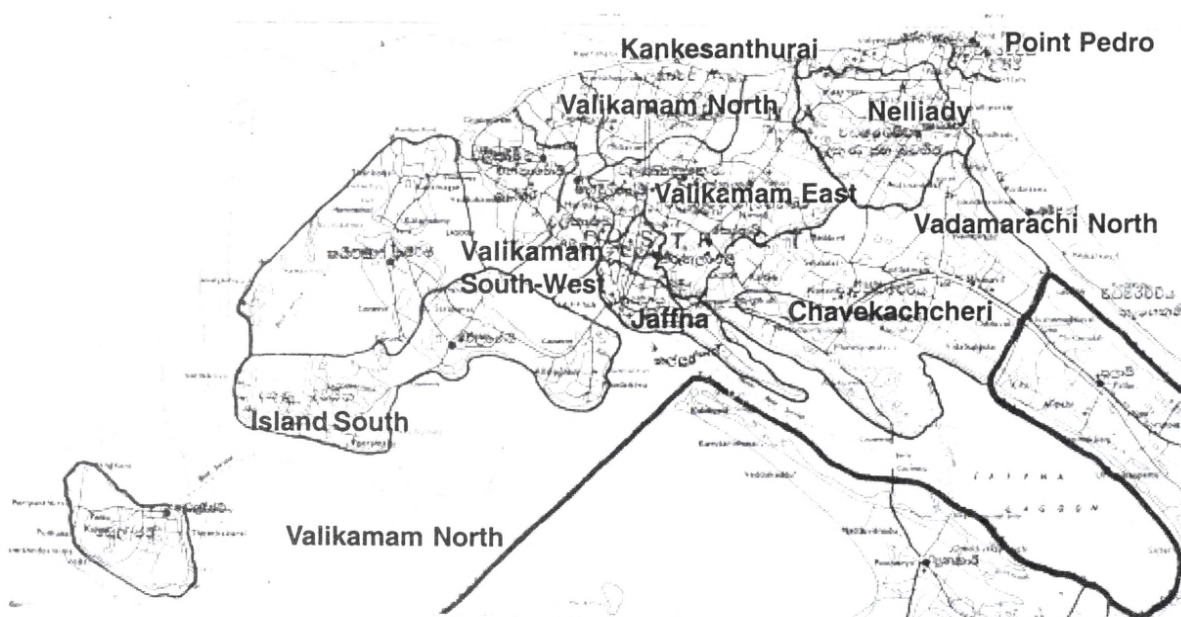
NORTHERN MUSLIMS PRIOR TO THE FORCIBLE EXPULSION BY THE LTTE IN OCTOBER 1990

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.

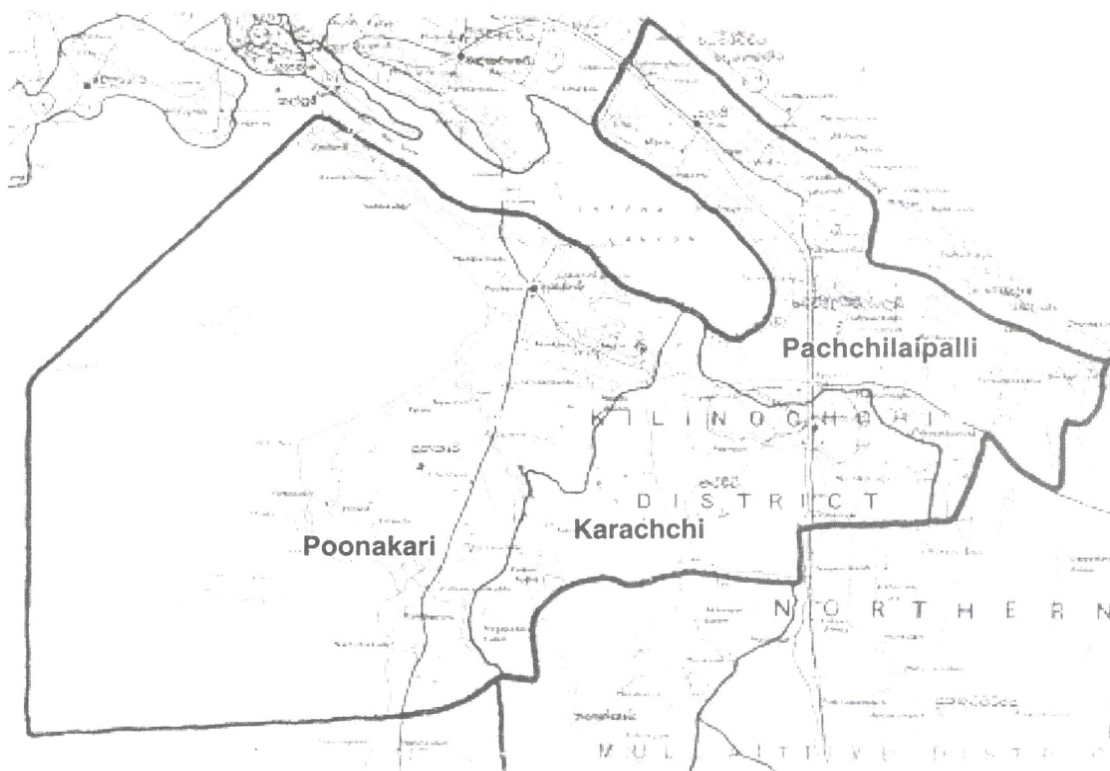
The Moor Street had 17 mosques, 6 government schools, 4 large Quran and Arabic Madrasas (Schools) and many other institutions fostering Muslim religion and culture. In fact, the economic activities of Muslims in Jaffna were influenced by the city. According to information gathered in the Refugee Survey 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	10,857	242	17	25
Chavakachcheri	19,640	55	18,881	112	589	2	-	1
Point Pedro	15,087	25	14,657	224	171	-	1	9
Nelliady	13,941	32	13,795	64	50	-	-	-
Kankesanthurai	14,587	380	14,051	85	46	20	5	-
Chunnakam	17,164	1,224	15,732	117	88	-	1	2
Island South	38,475	37	38,106	173	158	-	-	1
Valikamam North	57,627	438	56,846	211	127	2	2	1
Valikamam East	59,366	169	58,736	390	60	6	1	4
Thenmarachchi	51,905	108	51,567	131	93	3	2	1

KILINOCCHI 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

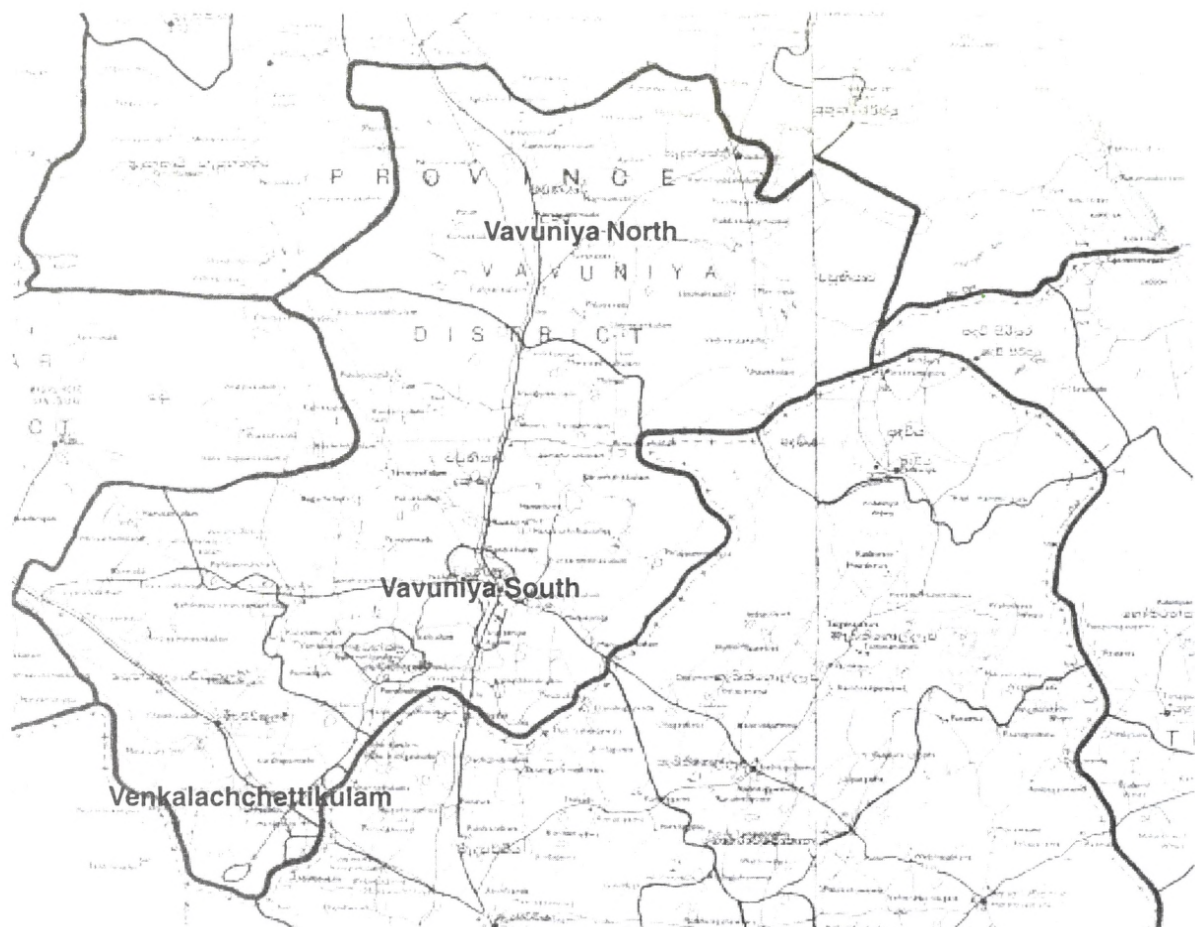


Population - Ethnic Groups in KILINOCCHI DISTRICT - 1981								
A.G.A. Division	Total No. of Persons	Ethnicity						
		Sinhalese	Sri Lanka Tamil	Indian Tamil	Sri Lanka Moor	Burgher	Malay	Other
Pachchilaipalli	18,880	180	18,091	496	97	16	-	-
Poonakari	13,930	53	13,264	148	464	-	-	1
Karachchi	67,710	640	51,723	14,520	754	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	2,949	14	16	163
Vavuniya North	11,703	218	8,009	3,396	52	6	9	13
Venkalachcheddikulam	21,347	341	12,100	5,243	3,639	1	6	17

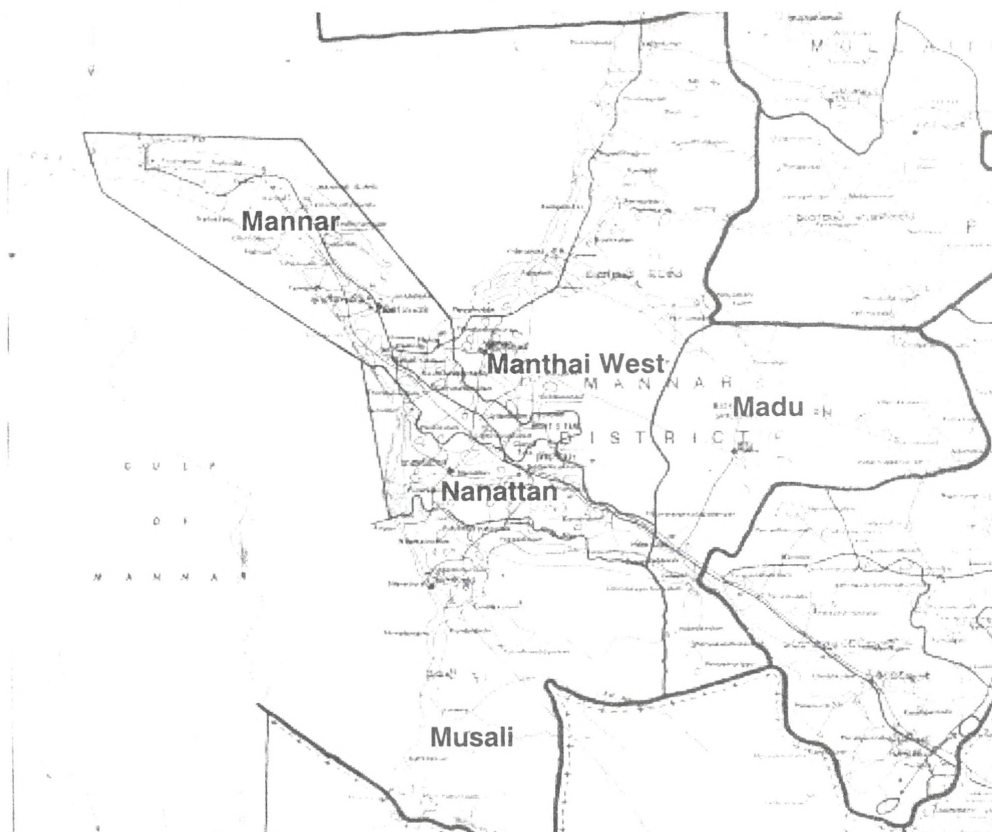
MANNAR MUSLIMS

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 Puttukuddiiruppu 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.

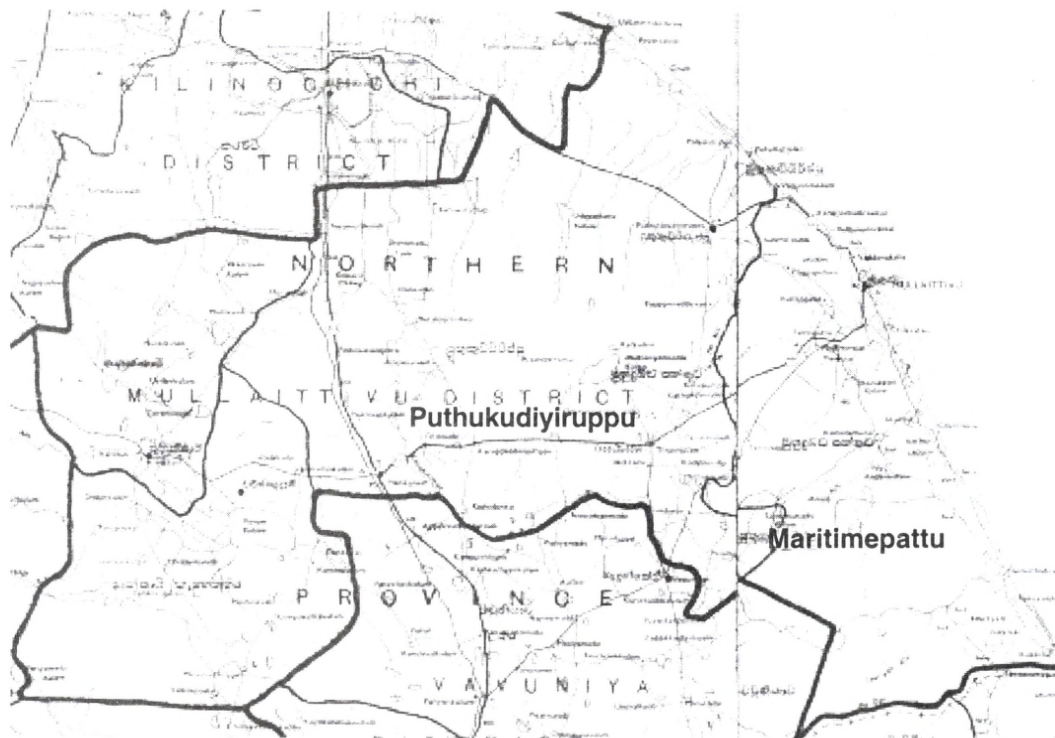
Paddy and livestock farming and fishing were the major economic activities of the region in the recent past. More than 75 percent of the total employed population among Muslims were engaged in farm related activities. Paddy cultivation was mainly done using a big irrigation scheme called Agathimurippu 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	12,999	36	18	1,440
Manthai West	23,996	268	13,802	4,802	5,075	1	6	42
Musali	13,917	1,951	3,035	224	8,703	-	2	2
Nanaddan	19,916	730	13,525	3,930	1,687	3	1	40

MULLAITEEVU MUSLIMS

The major Muslim concentrations in Mullaitivu district were Mullaitivu Town, Thanniyutu, Neeravipitti, Hijrapjoram, 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 MULLAITEEVU 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	3,526	93	17	5
Puthukudiyiruppu	28,715	472	20,675	7,340	227	-	-	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 127 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 12,000 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
Total:	21,614	102,867

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
Total		Rs. 10,256

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 06th and 07th 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.

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, Batti./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

20th November 2002

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

Dear Mr Mohideen,

MUSLIM LAND QUESTION IN THE NORTH EAST

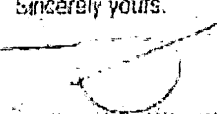
A delegation from the Sri Lanka Muslim Congress led by me met the LPEE delegation led by Mr. V Pirapakaran in Vanni on the 13th of April 2002 and discussed various matters pertaining to the problems faced by the Tamil and Muslim Communities due to the war in the North Eastern province.

Mr Pirapakaran 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 2nd round of Peace Talks in Thailand during 31st October to 3rd 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 17th 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.

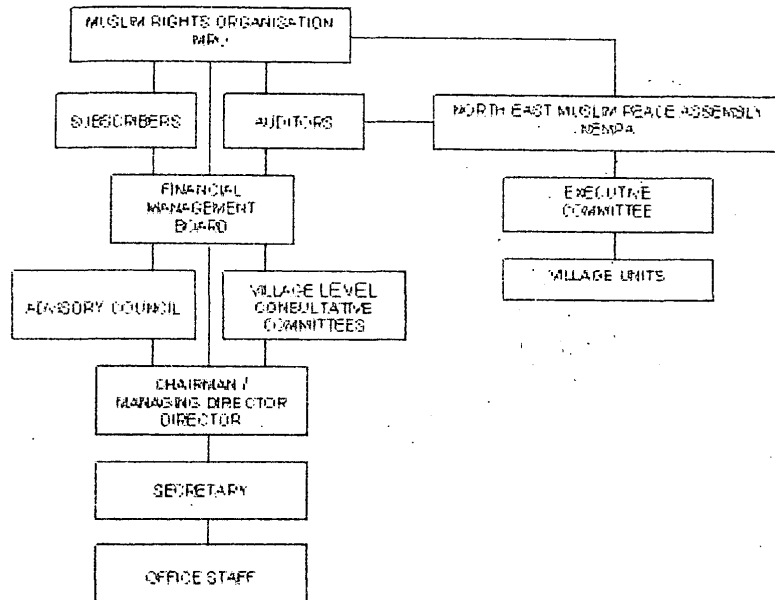
The Organization will have an Advisory Council, which would consist of eminent human rights and peace activists as well as International dignitaries in order to achieve its objectives, MRO will also develop and expand a civil society base, which could take forward initiatives on the Muslims questions.

Mr. M.I.M. Mohideen,
Chairman/ Managing Director

Mr. M.D.M. Vazeer,
Director

Mr. M. Ansar Jabir,
Chairman, Advisory Council

MUSLIM RIGHTS ORGANISATION STRUCTURE



MRO VILLAGE LEVEL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

(North East Muslim Peace Assembly, Ulama – Muslim Theologies, and Trustees of Mosques)

EASTERN PROVINCE

AMPARA DISTRICT

Pottuvil

1. Mr. S.M.A. Kareem Moulavi
2. Mr. I.L. Mohaideenbawa
3. Mr. M.M. Hazan
4. Mr. K.M. Hazan JP
5. Mr. M.A. Moosalebba G.S.
7. Mr. A. Alifkhan G.S.

Addalaichenai

1. Mr. A.M.M. Jamaldeen
2. Mr. J.M Samsudeen Movlana
3. Mr. A.L. Ibralebba (Re AGA)
4. Mr. M.S.M. Raseed
5. Mr. S.M. Jifri (ACC)

Ninthavur

1. Mr. Jabbar ALI
2. Mr. Nazeer Ahamed
3. Mr. Manzoor (G.M.)
4. Mr. S.L. Majeed
5. Mr. A.M. Yakoob

Kalmunai

1. Dr. Farook
2. Mr. Rizad Sareef
3. Mr. M.H. Yaqoob

Maruthamunai

1. Mr. A. Abooubatha Moulavi
2. Dr. S.A.R.M. Saith Ahamed Moulana
3. Mr. A.M. Rakeeb LLB
4. Mr. M.A. Ameer

Akkaraipattu

1. Mr. Pallithambi Master
2. M.I. Zeinsakkaf
3. M.I. Liyakathali
4. Mr. M.I.M. Ziyavudeen
5. Mr. U.L. Uwais
6. Mr. S.H.A. Gafoor

Oluvil

1. Mr. A.M. Ismail
2. Mr. A. Aboobucker
3. Mr. Mohaideen Pichai

Palamunai

1. Mr. K.M. Haneefa
2. Mr. Mahroof (P.M.)

Irakkamam

1. Mr. M.L.A. Majeed (Pr)
 2. Mr. A.L. Kathurulevva
 3. Mr. A. Ishaque
- Mr. A.L. Kaleel (C/O)

Varapathenchenai

1. Mr. A. Niyas (Tr)

Sainthamaruthu

1. Mr. I.M. Muhaideen
2. Mr. U.K.M. Musajith (Eng)

Sammanthurai

1. Mr. A.C.A.M. Buhari Moulavi
2. Mr. S.A. Razik (Pr)
3. Mr. Y.B. Saleem
4. Mr. I.L.M. Musthafa Moulavi

Natpittimunai

1. Mr. A. Abdul Gafoor

Central Camp

1. Mr. A.C.A. Nazar

BATTICALOA DISTRICT**Kattankudi**

1. Mr. A.L. Jawath LLB.
2. Mr. M. Majeed JP
3. Mr. M.B.M. Meera Shahib JP
4. Mr. M.I.M. Mohideen JP
5. Mr. Mohideen JP

Eravur

1. Mr. Y.M.M.A. Cader
2. Mr. S.H. Abu Hanifa
3. Mr. A.R.Z. Moulana
4. M.Y. Abdul Latheef LLB.
5. Mr. T.M.M. Mohideen Bawa Moulavi

Oddamavadi

1. Mr. S.I. Ahamed Mohideen
2. Mr. A.C. Iyobkhan
3. Mr. A. Athem Bawa
4. Mr. T.L.B Buhari
5. Mr. M.A. Rasheed

Valaichenai

1. Mr. U.L. Ahamed
2. Moulavi A.L.M. Ismail
3. Mr. M.S. Abdul Cader
4. Moulavi M.A.C.M. Buhari
5. Mr. I.L.A. Gaffoor

TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT**Kinniya**

1. Mr. A.C.A. Samad
2. Mr. M.S. Mahroof
3. Mr. S.M. Sali
4. Mr. M.I. Ansar
5. Mr. M.Y. Hathiyathulla
6. Mr. M.S.M. Niyas
7. Mr. A.M. Anif Lebbai
8. Mr. M.I. Raizudeen
9. Mr. A.C. Nizardeen
10. Mr. S.M. Husain
11. Mr. A.C.M. Museel
12. Mr. M.I.M. Nizar

Thoppur

1. Mr. A.J.M.A. Safeer
2. Mr. M.M. Rafeek
3. Al Haj Buhari
4. Mr. Mappillai

Mullipothana/ Thambalakamam

1. Mr. K.M. Farook
2. Mr. A.L. Abdul Wahid
3. Mr. S. Muhaideen Bawa
4. Mr. K.T. Thalip Ali
5. Mr. A.M. Hakeem

Mutur

1. Moulavi Kareem
2. Mr. A.W. Jihath
3. Mr. K.A. Rahman
4. Mr. K.M. Siraj
5. Mr. Jawabdeen
6. Mr. A. Abdeen
7. Mr. Jawahir
8. Mr. Unais
9. Mr. Ramees
10. Moulavi Harees
11. Mr. A. Fareed
12. Mr. I.M.S. Vahardeen
13. Mr. S. Raseek Fareed

Pulmoddai/ Kuchchaveli

1. Mr. Rasak
2. Mr. N.M. Majeed
3. Mr. Saburdeen
4. Mr. Cader

Trincomalee

1. Al Haj Mansoor
2. Al Haj Razakiya
3. Mr. Buhary
4. Mr. Abubakkar

NORTHERN PROVINCE

MANNAR DISTRICT

Periyamadu

1. P.M. Raseem
2. A.M.A. Azeer
3. A.R.A. Aazir
4. S.M.M. Anifa

Silafatthurai

1. M.I. Thaslim
2. A.R. Nijamudeen
3. N.M. Iyob Khan
4. A.S. Lahir

Videthaltheevu

1. M.C. Iyobkhan
2. S.H.A. Ashad
3. M.I.A. Sadhath
4. M. Abdul Wahid

Tharapuram

1. K.M.S. Alavudeen
2. M.M. Ziyen

Veppangkulam

1. M. Ameenudeen
2. K.S. Muhammathu

Mannar

1. A.M. Ismail
2. M.M.A. Rasheed
3. S.H. Mujeeb
4. M.H.K. Zaman

JAFFNA & KILINOCHCHI DISTRICTS

Advisory Council

1. M.A.C.M. Mubaraq
2. Maulavi M.S. Saheed
3. Maulavi M. Azees
4. M.A.C. Puwad
5. Meerabi Pillai Hajjiyar
6. M. Sahul Hameed

Thillayadi Al-Aksha D1

1. M.A.C. Ahmad Inoon (Leader)
2. M.S. Muhseen
3. M.P. Usman

Nuraicholai Hajarawattha Camp

1. S.A.M. Nifas
2. V.M. Aboobakkar
3. M. Mutthalif

Sahira Camp

1. M.M. Thaufeeq
2. S. Mansoor
3. S.M. Naleefa

Thalib Nahar

1. M.C. Sehu Alawudeen
2. S.A. Jausina
3. A. Wajeeha

D Camp

1. M.Y. Ashad
2. M.E.M. Nisad
3. Safrila

Siramapuram

1. T. Thujana
2. A.H. Firdaus
3. M.F. Mujeeb
4. M.A.M. Thaiyoob

B. Camp

1. S.M. Hanifa
2. S.M. Nahoor Meeran
3. S.H. Ameer Ali

Fareedabath

1. M.S. Issadeen
2. R.M. Raleena
3. M.M. Farwud

Madeenapuram

1. M.Y. Sahul Hameed
2. V. Kadar Mohideen
3. A.F. Risna

Y.M.M.A.

1. K.C. Kaidar
2. M. Marsooq
3. S.H. Ilmudeen

Site II

1. M.A.C. Jaufar
2. J. Sifaya
3. Nahoor Umma
4. Fareeda Umma

Sembaimedu

1. R.F. Madeena
2. K.M. Naseer
3. M. Meeran Mohideen

Malihapuram

1. A.R.M. Mansoor
2. K.M. Niyas (Nilam)
3. M.S. Raheem
4. M. Jesmina

F. Camp

1. M.A.M. Kamil
2. A.A. Pasmin
3. A.H.A. Anas

Hijrapuram

1. M.H. Seenath
2. B. Rilwan

Onrayam

1. M.H.M. Kaiyoom
2. Thareeq
3. Ayisha Teacher
4. Sifana

Nindani

1. K.M. Perosiya
2. Arifeen
3. Rokkis

Rathmalyaya

1. P.M. Azees
2. A.S. Mahroof
3. R. Sujeena
4. A. Thansila

Kalmunaikudy (Alangkuda)

1. S.M. Saleem
2. S. Salalam
3. S.M. Iqbal

Safinanahar Rathmalyaya Village

1. R. Nisahira
2. F. Fathima
3. S. Nafeela
4. I. Hameeda

Nallatthaluva Maraikar Senai

1. M.L. Haja Muhaideen
2. M.H. Ruseek

Umarubath A Village Thillayadi

1. A.L.M. Naufar
2. S. Suhaib
3. A.C. Nawamil
4. M.S. Sareefa

Munawwarapuram Jinna Watthai

1. M.A. Aseem
2. A. Niyas
3. A. Jemeel
4. M. Unais

Mullainahar

1. P.M.A. Mutthaliif
2. M.F. Pausath

E/ Village

1. S.H.M. Niyas

VAVUNIYA & MULLAITHEEVU DISTRICTS**Nachchiyadhuva Camp – Anuradhapura**

1. K. Jabarulla
2. M. Najimudeen
3. M.A. Mutthaliif

Pahalagama Camp – Kekirawa, Anuradhapura

1. M.S. Thaiyoob
2. M.M. Razick
3. S. Sarwadeen

Nikawatawana Camp – Dambulla

1. S. Amanullah
2. A. Kaleelurrahman
3. M. Yoosuf

Salambukulam Camp – Ikirikollawa, Anuradhapura

1. S.M. Mansoor
2. K. Junaid
3. S.I. Hasan Ali

Soolaventhapulam Camp – Vavuniya

1. M.S. Ibrahim
2. I. Imthiyas
3. U.L. Irfan

NORTH EAST MUSLIM PEACE ASSEMBLY - NEMPA

INTRODUCTION

North-East Tamil and Muslim Peoples have realised that Peace and reconciliation are the only answer to the problems that have plagued our region 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 forcibly displaced people and power sharing arrangements on the basis of internal self determination in united Sri Lanka.

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 stakeholders down to grass-root level have to be mobilized.

The resolution of the land and properties question would be of enormous significance and will establish the basis for reconciliation and co-existence. It will remove one of the worst wounds, which is at the heart of the relations between the Tamil and Muslim communities in the conflict area.

When LTTE expressed their desire to consult the North-East Muslims, 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 06th and 07th 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 Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam – LTTE

THE AIM AND OBJECTS OF THE NEMPA:

AIM: The Aim of the NEMPA shall be to unite all Muslims in the North-East of Sri Lanka to actively participate in the peace process and to develop healthy relationship with Tamils and Sinhalese for peaceful co-existence.

OBJECTS: The Objects of the NEMPA shall be:

- (i) The promotion of unity, and harmony among all the people of Sri Lanka.
- (ii) Establish friendly relations with the International Community.
- (iii) Establish Village Units throughout the North-East to achieve the aims and objects of the NEMPA.

Activities:

1. Mobilizing Muslim Resource Persons in the North-East
2. Establishing Village Unites in the North-East
3. Organising Seminars And Workshops on Land and Property rights, Security and Resettlement of the forcibly displaced Muslims in the North East.

Publication of Reports:

1. Monthly Situation Reports
2. Annual Report
3. Annual Audited Statement

Internationalization:

1. Briefing Diplomats and International Organisation in Sri Lanka
2. Representation to the International working group on Minority and Human Rights.

NEMPA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

	Name	Address		Telephone Number	Mobile Number
1	Al-Haj A.L. Abdul Jawath	Shaffiya Manzil, Kattankudy	President	065-2246246	-
2	Mr. M.I.M. Mohideen	Akkaraipattu	Secretary General	2696147	0777733157
3	Mr. U.A. Wahab	Kattankudy	Asst. Secretary	2611065	0777555618
4	Mr. M.A.G.M. Sabeer	Division No. 4, Toppur	Treasurer	026-2226839 026-2238327	0776079454
5	Dr. A.L.M. Jameel	59/2 A, Sarnakara Road, Dehiwela.	Dep. President	2722532	0777554066
6	Al-Haj Y.M. Abdul Cader	910, Meerawodai Road, Eravur	Dep. President	065-2240455	-
7	Al-Haj M.M. Careem Moulavi	M.U.A. College, Mutur	Dep. President	026-2238329	0776111500
8	Al-Haj P.A.S. Sufiyan Moulavi	Jafna	Dep. President	2649431	0777381033
9	Mr. M.M. Siyan Moulavi	Al - Minathpuram, Thillaiyadi, Puttalam (Jafna)	Dep. President	032-66427	0777687817
10	Mr. A.R.A. Rameez	RDF, Colombo Road, Palavi Puttalam. (Vavuniya)	Coordinate Secretary	032-2511213	777804337
11	Mr. I.M. Ibrahim	Lake Road, Sammanthurai	Coordinate Secretary	067-2260698	-
12	Mr. M.A.M. Anver	24, C.M. Lane, Kinniya	Coordinate Secretary	026-2236398	0776174116
13	Mr. U.L.M.N. Mubeen	Central Lane, Off Old Road, Kattankudy - 04	Coordinate Secretary	065-2246743	0777142254
14	Mr. M.S.A. Mubarak	83, Nawala Road, Moor Street, Jafna	Coordinate Secretary	021-2226349	-
15	Mr. M.S. Mohamed Niyas	Ward No.06, Jawa Street, Kinniya-06.	Editor	026-2236512	0777113339
16	Mr. M.H.A. Munas Moulavi	Arabic College Road, Akkaraipattu.	Publicity Secretary	067-2277572	-

NEMPA VILLAGE UNITES

Eastern Province

Ampara:

1. Pottuvil	3
2. Akkaraipattu	3
3. Addalachenai	3
4. Ninthavur	3
5. Sainthamaruthu	3
6. Kalmunai	3
7. Sammanthurai	3
8. Irakkamam	3
9. Oluvil/ Palamunai	3
10. Maruthankuli/ Natpittimunai	3
	30

Batticaloa:

1. Kattankudy	3
2. Eravur	3
3. Oddamavadi	3
4. Valaichenai	3
5. Miravodai	3
	15

Trincomalee:

1. Kuchchaveli	3
2. Thambalagamam	3
3. Kinniya	3
4. Muthur	3
5. Pudavakkattu	3
6. Kanthalai	3
7. Thopur	3
	21

Northern Province

(Akkaraipattu)

	Members
1. Jaffna	3
2. Kilinochchi	3
3. Mullaitheevu	3
4. Vavuniya	3
5. Mannar	3
6. Musali	3
7. Erikkalampitti	3
8. Tharapuram	3
9. Periyamadu	3
	27

1. Akkaraipattu	1
2. Sammanthurai	1
3. Kattankudi	1
4. Valaichenai	1
5. Eravur	1
6. Kinniya	1
7. Muthur	1
8. Trincomalee-Town	1
	8

Total Members

101



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

National Digitization Project

National Science Foundation

Institute : South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

1. Place of Scanning : Main Library, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka, Oluvil

2. Date Scanned : 2018.02.03 15

3. Name of Digitizing Company : Sanje (Private) Ltd, No 435/16, Kottawa Rd,
Hokandara North, Arangala, Hokandara

4. Scanning Officer

Name : I. W. A. C. J. Chandrasena

Signature : Charith

Certification of Scanning

I hereby certify that the scanning of this document was carried out under my supervision, according to the norms and standards of digital scanning accurately, also keeping with the originality of the original document to be accepted in a court of law.

Certifying Officer

Designation : Acting Librarian

Name : M. M. Mashroofa

Signature : M. M. Mashroofa

Date : 2018.02.03 15

"This` document/publication was digitized under National Digitization Project of the National Science Foundation, Sri Lanka"