

# MUSLIM PROPOSALS FOR THE NORTH EAST INTERIM COUNCIL

## INTRODUCTIONS

The peace talks will centre on the extent of devolution and the status of the Tamils, Muslims and Sinhalese in the North-East. There are considerable apprehensions with regard to what the future holds out for the Muslims. The LTTE will be the dominant power in the region and if the Government and the LTTE agree to a merged North East, then the extent of devolution, and the security and protection of the Muslims need to be assured by providing a separate power sharing arrangements, Fears and apprehensions refer to the LTTE assertion of hegemony over the economy in the North East, the establishment of its own police and judiciary, the establishment of a central bank and other provisions, which suggest that the LTTE has already obtained a defacto administration. These are vexed questions, which the Muslims face in the North East.

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 by the LTTE as a "political blunder that cannot 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 to a question, whether the LTTE would allow Muslim participation in the peace process, Mr. Velupillai Pirabakaran replied, "certainly we will allow Muslim representation in the process. It is very important that the questions of the Muslim people are resolved along with the question of the Tamil people."

However, after the ceasefire agreement, the incident at Valachenai during June 2002 where the LTTE have abducted 13 Muslims and the dead bodies of two Muslim youths killed by the LTTE were burned in front of their parents and government security forces thus denying them the burial according to Muslims rites, which clearly demonstrate the scant respect the LTTE has for the religion and the culture of the Muslims. LTTE has even put up a military camp in our Mosque in the Government controlled area at Kurangupanchan in Kinniya which is a gross violation of the MoU signed after the cease fire.

Although patronising remarks and promises have been made by the LTTE, in actual practice every effort is being made to cripple and destroy the legitimate rights of the Muslims. It has therefore become an absolute necessity for the Muslims in the Northern and Eastern provinces to take constitutional safeguards and International Guarantee to protect our lives and traditional homeland.

The Muslim community is unfortunately fractured within a competitive party political system. The unity of purpose and the cohesion of its goals are currently not manifested. Young Muslims are getting disillusioned with their political leaders and are very much concerned about their future security and ethnic rights.

Concerns of North East Muslims :

- (1) Independent North East Muslim participation in the peace talks.
- (2) Distinct identity of the Muslims and the areas of the traditional Muslim homelands in the North East.
- (3) The Law and Order in the North East Muslim homelands.
- (4) Representation in the Interim council.
- (5) Employment and economic investments, in the traditional North East Muslim homelands.
- (6) Institutional arrangements to link the Muslim majority Divisional Secretariat divisions and Pradeshiya Sabhas in such a manner as to constitute separate administrative and political units within the North East region.

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## THE NEED FOR POWER SHARING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MUSLIMS IN THE NORTH EAST

Quite contrary to popular claims from various quarters of peace, amity and sense of co-existence among the Muslims and Tamils of the Eastern and Northern 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 they 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 Government 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.

The LTTE shot the Muslims in the back while praying, burned our mosques, schools, paddy fields and committed robbery of our cattles and fishing boats. They gave just two days notice for the Muslims who have been living for centuries to vacate our homes and leave the Northern Province. Continuous outrages by the Tamil militants against the Muslims civilian population have made thousands leave their homes in the North and East. None of the Muslim or Arab countries have accepted any Muslim refugees from the Northern and Eastern provinces. They are undergoing untold hardships in the refugees' camps in the neighboring provinces. The Tamils are objecting the Muslim refugees returning home which is only 20 to 30 miles away from the refugee camps whereas thousands of Tamils who left the North East voluntarily due to Eelam War are freely returning to the North East from India and other Western countries and unlawfully occupying the properties of the Muslims with the help of the LTTE.

Other communities in Sri Lanka – the Sinhalese, and Tamils have also suffered. But the case of the Muslims is quite different. The Government and its armed forces are providing all possible protection and relief for the Sinhalese. Tamil Militants, the Indian Government and the International Tamil Community are fully backing the Sri Lanka Tamils. But the unarmed Sri Lanka Muslims are helpless and caught napping in the unfortunate ethnic conflict.

The Indo-Sri Lanka Accord, the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the constitution and the provisions of the Provincial councils Act have failed to meet the legitimate demands of the Muslims. They have failed to protect our lives and properties. They have failed to promote socio-economic interests of our people. They have failed to recognize the different ethnic and political aspirations of the Muslims. This total disregard shown to Muslims sentiments brings to surface one important truth – that the Government has little or no concern about the safety and security of the Muslims people in the Northern and Eastern provinces.

Muslims are conscious of the serious problems that are likely to arise when the Northern and Eastern provinces are merged to form an Interim Self Government Authority. After the formation of the Provincial Council in the temporarily merged North-East, the Tamil National Army – TNA of the EPRLF, TELO and ENDLF attacked several Police Stations in the predominant Muslim areas in the East and murdered hundreds of Muslims in cold blood.

**This volatile atmosphere gave rise to suspicion and made the Muslims in the Northern and Eastern Provinces realize that the prospect of sharing political and economic powers with the Tamils in the event of a separate state or merged North East Regional Council becoming a reality, are remote.**

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 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. 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.

In the Bandaranaike – Chelvanayakam pact of 1957. Hon. S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike proposed Provincial Councils – one for the Northern Province, and the Eastern Province to have two or more. Two or more Councils could also amalgamate even beyond Provincial boundaries.

The Democratic people's Alliance (DPA) in its manifesto for the Presidential Election in 1988 – Part II – The Resolution of Ethnic Problem – Unit of Devolution (a) the concept of devolution is accepted for Sri Lanka. (b) There shall be a predominant Tamil unit comprising of what is the combined Northern and Eastern provinces but excluding the areas covered by the predominant Muslim unit. (c) There shall be a predominant Muslim unit comprising the predominant Muslim areas in the Ampara District as the base and identified predominantly Muslim areas in the Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts. (d) the rights of Sinhalese and all other persons in each unit shall be on the basis of absolute equality.

In the Mangala Moonesinghe Parliament Select Committee of 11<sup>th</sup> December 1992, members representing the United National Party, Sri Lanka Freedom Party, Sri Lanka Muslim Congress, the Communist Party, Lanka Sama Samaja Party as well as the independent members Mr. K. Srinivasan, Member for Jaffna District and Mr. Basheer Segudawood, Member of Batticaloa District reached agreement: (a) on the establishment of two separate units of administration for the Northern and the Eastern provinces. (b) to adopt a scheme of devolution on lines similar to those provided in the Indian Constitution and (c) to devolve more subjects that are in List III (Concurrent List) or to dispense with the List.

Although the Government of India guaranteed and cooperated in many ways with the Government of Sri Lanka, none of the proposals of the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord of July 29, 1987, was implemented because of the unsettled situation still prevailing in the Northern and Eastern provinces. Cessation of hostilities did not come into effect. Arms and ammunitions were not surrendered by the Tamil Militants. The IPKF was unable to enforce the cessation of hostilities and ensure physical security and safety of all communities inhabiting the Eastern and Northern Provinces. The Provincial Council established for the temporarily merged North-East province had been dissolved. In short the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord is a total failure.

The geographical merger of the Northern and Eastern provinces to form a single region with adequate powers over the land have been the main demands of the LTTE. They hold the view that the Tamil Speaking Area is one and indivisible and that the geographical contiguity and territorial unity of the Tamil Speaking area should be given unconditional recognition for any meaningful solution to the Tamil problem.

The expression "Tamil Speaking People" refers not to one community but to the Jaffna Tamils, Batticaloa Tamils, Sri Lanka Muslims and Indian Tamils. The expression "Tamil Speaking Area" refers to the geographical area covering the Northern and Eastern provinces. Eastern province is the area of historical habitation of Batticaloa Tamils and Muslims. Traditionally the Jaffna Tamils and the Indian Tamils never lived in the Eastern province and it is not their homeland.

Mr. K.W. Devanayagam, former Minister of Home affairs and one time the Minister of Justice who had been a member of parliament from the Eastern province for a very long time had stated that the Tamils of Batticaloa regard themselves as a distinct group of people different from the Tamils of Jaffna and that they followed a different system of law. He has said that there is proof that the Tamils of Batticaloa are a different community and hence there was no question of a homeland for the Tamils of the North in the Eastern province. This view had been supported by former members of parliament Mr. C. Rajathurai, Mr. Thangathurai, Mr. Prince Cassinathar, Mr. Thivyanathan and many others.

The Northern and Eastern provinces extend from Point Pedro to Kumana and covers approximately one third of the land area and two-third of the sea coast of Sri Lanka.

The Northern province comprises 3,429 sq. miles and the population according to 1981 census is 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.

The Eastern province has a land area of 3,839 sq. miles and the population according to 1981 census in 993,435 – Tamils 42% Muslims 33%, and Sinhalese 24%. Tamils are the majority only in the Batticaloa district which has a land area of 1,016 sq. miles – Tamils 73%, Muslims 24% and Sinhalese 3%. Tamils are the minorities in the rest of the Eastern province – both Trincomalee and Ampara districts – land area 2,823 sq. miles, 72% of the land area of the Eastern province Tamils 26%, Muslims 37% and Sinhalese 37%. In the Eastern province the Tamil and Sinhalese village are as noncontiguous as the Muslim villages. Today the Muslims are 40% and the first majority community in the Eastern Province.

However, it is because of our desire that the Tamils and Muslims should live in amity in the North and East as in the past, a Muslim delegation visited Madras on two occasions, in September 1987 and April 1988 and had wide ranging discussions with the Tamil moderates as well as the militant groups for peaceful coexistence for all.

After the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement in July 1987 and the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the constitution, the Sri Lanka Muslim Congress took one step further by contesting the election in the Eastern province and helped the formation of the Provincial Council for the temporarily merged North-East province.

In September, 1990, it was agreed between the Tamil parties and the Muslim parties that there shall be one provincial council and two ethnic councils of devolution with equal powers for the Northern and Eastern Provinces. It was categorically decided that the Muslim ethnic council should in no way be inferior to the Tamil ethnic council. It was also agreed that the Provincial Council should be a bicameral legislature with the second chamber having balanced representation for the minorities in the region.

But the Tamil parties have now taken up the position of not agreeing to create a separate unit of devolution for the Muslims in the Northern and Eastern provinces. They have also taken up the position that the 18% Muslims of the Northern and Eastern province should be contented with the constitutional safeguards only. If that is so, we cannot understand as to why the 10% Sri Lankan Tamils living in the Northern and Eastern provinces cannot be satisfied with similar constitutional safeguards only, without demanding any share of political power through the devolution process.

From the recent experience the Muslims have realized that there is a well planned conspiracy by the Tamils to chase the Muslims away and make the Northern and Eastern provinces a mono ethnic Tamil region in order to create one day the Tamil Ealam. Although patronizing remarks and promises have been made by the Tamil leaders, in actual practice every effort is being made to cripple and destroy the legitimate rights of the Muslims. It has therefore become an absolute necessity for the Muslims in the Northern and the Eastern provinces to take independent safeguards to protect our lives and properties.

The government should understand as to why the Muslims in the Northern and the Eastern provinces are now yearning for a separate unit of devolution for themselves. It is the past conduct of the Tamils and the bitter experience of the Muslims that have pushed the Muslims to this position. We look forward to the Muslim majority unit of devolution as the only means to safeguard our lives, religion, culture, identity and properties in the Northern and the Eastern provinces.

# **MUSLIM PROPOSALS FOR THE NORTH EAST INTERIM COUNCIL**

## **NORTH EAST INTERIM COUNCIL**

1. There shall be established an Interim Council for the administration of the Northern and Eastern Provinces for a period of 5 years.
2. The objective of the Interim Council shall be to reconstruct and develop the war ravaged North East region and establish peace and normalcy.
3. The Interim Council shall ensure as quickly as possible to re-settle and rehabilitate all those people who have been displaced since the beginning of the ethnic strife.
4. It shall be the duty of the Interim Council to rehabilitate the lives of the displaced people and enable them to re-possess their lost dwellings and properties and adequately compensate them.
5. During the interim period the council shall ensure the de-escalation of violence and the decommissioning of illegally held arms in the possession of para military groups.

## **CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERIM COUNCIL**

- i. The total number of the members of the interim council shall consist of such number of members as is equal to the total number of members entitled to be returned in accordance with the determination by the Commissioner of Elections under Section 3(3) of the Provincial Councils elections Act of 1998 from the several districts of the Northern and Eastern Provinces to the Northeast provincial Council.
- ii. The Interim Council should consist of representatives from all three communities living in the Northern and Eastern Provinces.
- iii. President will decide on the proportion of membership among the three communities. (It is suggested that there should be a minimum of 30% of the seats for the Muslims)
- iv. President will call upon the political parties in the Parliament representing the people of the Northern and Eastern provinces to nominate their representatives to the interim Council in proportion to the number of seats they have in Parliament.

## **POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERIM COUNCIL**

- (i) The Interim Council shall be entitled to exercise all the powers of the Regional Councils established under new Constitution.
- (ii) The powers of the Interim Council shall be enshrined in the Constitution.
- (iii) The functions of the Interim Council and its relations with the Governor will be laid down in the Constitution
- (iv) The core subjects and functions to be assigned to the Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Minister and the other Ministers shall also be enshrined in the Constitution.
- (v) The Interim Council shall take appropriate action against human rights violations.

## **ADMINISTRATION OF TRADITIONAL MUSLIM HOMELANDS IN THE NORTH EAST**

All Muslim majority Divisional Secretary Division in Ampara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Mannar and Jaffna Districts should be clustered and brought under separate Muslim Secretaries in each district.

## **IMPLEMENTING AGENCY OF THE INTERIM COUNCIL**

- I. All the development programmes of the interim council shall be channeled through the respective Local Authorities.
- II. As soon as the interim council is established; the central government shall proceed to appoint a delimitation commission to establish ethnic oriented local authority areas all over the North and Eastern Provinces.
- III. As far as possible and practical the commission shall endeavor to bring in within the same Local Authority areas all the residential and agricultural and other areas and resources of the people of the same community.
- IV. The delimitation commission in the process shall also re-examine the boundaries of the existing local authorities and may recommend the creation of such additional number of ethnic oriented local authority areas with a view to allay the fears and suspicions of the different communities and people.
- V. Such new local authorities as recommended shall be established within a period of six months (6) and the Central Government with the assistance of the Interim Council shall ensure the holding of elections to all local authorities and other local authorities in the region whose term of office has expired.

## **MINORITY SAFEGUARDS**

There will be the following safeguards to ensure that all communities in the Northern and Eastern provinces can participate and work together successfully in the operation of the Interim Council:-

- i. The Interim Council shall function in committees.
- ii. There shall be allocated Committee Chairs, Ministers and Committee Membership to all communities.
- iii. Key decisions and legislations should be proofed to ensure that they do not infringe the fundamental rights enshrined in the constitution.
- iv. Any decision of the interim council should not be valid.
  - a. If it prohibits to restrict the free exercise for any religion.
  - b. If it makes persons of any community or religion liable to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of other communities or religions are not made liable, or
  - c. confer on any person or community or religion any privilege or advantage which is not conferred on person of other communities or religions, or
  - d. alter the constitution of any religious body except with the consent of the governing authority of that body (similar to Section 29 of the Soulbury constitution)
- v. The key decisions and directives that may affect one or more minority communities of the region not to be valid except with a double majority.
- vi. Deputy Chief Minister of the Interim Council also to be a member of the Chief Ministers Conference as well as the Land and Water Use Council.

## **CABINET AND ITS SIZE**

- i. There shall be a minimum of eleven (11) members in the Cabinet of the Interim Council.
- ii. Out of the eleven (11), Three (3) shall be members of the first minority of the region.
- iii. There shall be a minimum of one (1) member from the second minority of the region.
- iv. The Deputy Chief Minister and the other cabinet Ministers of the Minority communities of the region should have the confidence of the majority members of their respective communities in the interim council.

## **LAW AND ORDER**

1. Whilst the Chief Minister shall be in over all charge for Law and Order in the Northern and Eastern Provinces – he shall exercise his powers through the Deputy Chief Minister who will be directly answerable for Law and Order in the traditional Muslim homelands.
2. There shall be a Police Station in every Local Authority area and the composition of the Police Force shall reflect the ethnic composition of the said Local Authority.
3. All Police Stations in the traditional Muslim homelands should come under the respective Muslim District Superintendent, Muslim Province Senior Superintendent and Muslim Regional Deputy Inspector General.

## **BUDGET ALLOCATIONS**

The Finance Commission shall take into consideration the following matters before allocating funds and give appropriate directives to the Interim Council.

- i. The disparity already prevailing in certain under developed Local Authority areas.
- ii. The size of the population and geographic area of the Local Authority.
- iii. The interim council should expend such finds as are allocated to it by the Central Government in accordance with the guidelines provided by the Finance Commission.
- iv. The Interim Council should also ensure that minority communities within a particular Local Authority should not in any way be discriminated in the allocation of funds for development.

## **EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES**

All employment opportunities in the Eastern and Northern provinces shall be given on merit and according to the ethnic proportions of the respective districts in which such vacancies are available.

## STATE LANDS

- 1 It shall be illegal for the Interim Council to distribute State lands in any way that would disturb the demographic pattern of any particular Local Authority or Administrative Division or District.
- 2 State lands shall be preserved by the Interim Council for those landless persons of the district according to the demographic pattern of the said district. Any excess land in any district shall be distributed on priority basis to those landless of the adjoining district subject to the rule relating to demographic pattern.

## CULTURAL COMMITTEES

1. There shall be established three (3) cultural committees one each in respect of every ethnic community of the region.
2. All members of the interim council belonging to one ethnic community shall ipso facto constitute the cultural committee of the said community.
3. The cultural committee shall function under the respective chairperson elected by the members of the respective communities.
4. All heads of local authorities belonging to the same community within the region could also take part in the deliberations of the cultural committees.
5. A Cultural Committee in addition to religious and cultural matters may also discuss and decide on any other matters of common interest of the said community in the region.
6. The interim Council shall in the Annual Budget allocate specified sums of money at the Independent disposal of each cultural commit for the benefit of the development of the different cultures of all communities in the region.

## INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING MISSION

There shall be established International Human Rights Monitoring Missions in all the eight districts of the North East region to monitor human right violations.

## EQUALITY COMMISSION

There shall also be established an Equality Commission to monitor the statutory obligations of the Interim Council to promote equal opportunity in specific area and parity of esteem between any communities and to investigate individual complaints against public bodies.

## TWO SEPARATE REGIONAL COUNCILS IN THE NORTH EAST

At the expiration of five years from the commencement of the constitution of the Interim Council, two (2) separate Regional Councils shall be established-

- (a) a predominant Tamil unit called North-East Regional Council comprising the combined Northern and Eastern provinces but excluding the areas covered by the predominantly Muslim unit called South Eastern Region.
- (b) a predominant Muslim unit called South Eastern Regional Council comprising the traditional Muslim homelands in Ampara, , Batticaloa, Tricomalee, Mannar and Jaffna Districts.

**It was the former Executive President Jayawardena circumvented the laws passed by his own Government in the Provincial Council Act and effected the temporary merger of the Northern and Eastern Provinces under the emergency regulation and made the Muslims a community of political and social slaves under the Tamils. The merger to make the Northern and Eastern provinces a single unit for political and administrative purpose had only helped the Tamils for ethnic cleansing of Muslims and Sinhalese and unilateral declaration of the separate state "Tamil Eelam" in the North- East and made a mockery of the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution and devolution of power.**

**The Muslims have never asked for anything more than what is legitimately due to us as citizens of Sri Lanka. We have not asked for the separation of the country nor have we resorted to terrorism to settle our grievances. While solving the Tamil problem the government should not create a community of political and social slaves out of the Muslims in the Northern and Eastern provinces. It is hoped that the government would not desire the betrayal of the Muslims at a crucial time and force the Muslim youths to become militants to fight another war in the future for Muslim rights in the North East.**

## RESETTLEMENT OF FORCIBLY DISPLACED NORTH EAST MUSLIMS

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, attack on un-armed Muslim civilians, the attack on the mosques and murdering of hundreds of Muslims while in prayer, the confiscation of lands, houses, business and cultural premises have caused insecurity among the Muslims in the North-East.

Because of security risks, the Muslims are unable to cultivate more than 100,000 acres of agricultural lands and occupy nearly 22,000 Residential Houses, Business and cultural premises belonging to the North-East Muslims. The losses suffered by the Muslims were estimated to be more than US\$ 110 millions.

Responding to the question at the LTTE International Media Conference on 10<sup>th</sup> April 2002, 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 Pirabakaran 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."

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 Rehabilitation 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 our share of the aid to reconstruct the Muslim areas destroyed in the conflict and resettle the 102,867 Muslims forcibly displaced, regain our agricultural lands, residential properties and business and cultural premises. This would also give an opportunity for the Muslims to prove the Government of Sri Lanka as well as the International Community the feasibility of reconstruction, development and administering of the predominant Muslim areas in the North East independently by the Muslims.

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

### The detail and value of assets lost by the Muslims as a result of forcible expulsion by the LTTE during 1990 ethnic cleansing

<u>Description</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value in Million Rupees</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value in Million Rupees</u>
Residential properties	22,000	5,500	Motor Cycles	800	20
Commercial and			Carts	750	4
Industrial establishments	2,402	2,100	Bicycles	4000	25
Religious and			Fishing Boats	850	40
Cultural Institutions	340	1700	Engines (Boats)	400	16
Agricultural Lands	39,400 Acres	200	Fishing Nets	1200	8
Gold Jewelleries	475,000 Grams	300	Refrigerators	200	2
Cattle	211,000	150	Television sets	2000	40
Motor Vehicles	320	160	Radio Sets	600	1
			<b>Total</b>		<b>Rs. 10,256</b>



**Urgent Works that have to be carried out in the Muslim areas prior to the commencement of the resettlement of forcibly displaced Muslims from the North-East**

1. Demining

Mannar District  
 Musali DS Division,  
 Chilavathurai, Kondachchi.  
 Mannar DS Division  
 Thalaimannar Pier.  
 Manthai DS Division  
 Vidathalthievu, Periyamadu and Minuka.  
 Mullaithievu DS Division  
 Mullaithievu Town, Hijirapuram.  
 Jaffna District  
 Pommaveli, Mankuman and Chavakachcheri.  
 Trincomalee District  
 Muthur, Kinniya, Thoppur, Kuchchaveli and Pudavaikattu.  
 Batticaloa District  
 Karadiyanaru, Pullumalai and Rugam.  
 Ampara District  
 Thirukkivil, Thambiluvil, Sagamam, Wammiyadiakulam, Rufaskulam and Kanchikudicharu.

2. Clearing of unlawful occupants from all residential, commercial and Industrial buildings belong to Muslims
3. Clearing of unlawful occupants from all Muslim Religious and Cultural buildings.
4. Clearing of all unlawful occupants from all Muslim Agricultural land and preparation of such land for cultivation.
5. Clearing of shrub jungles covered in the residential premises.
6. Clearing of the shrub jungles on the access road and internal lanes
7. Renovation of Tanks and Irrigation channels.
8. Reconstruction of all residential, commercial, cultural and religious buildings.
9. Reconstruction of Infrastructure – Electricity, Water, Roads etc.
10. Reconstruction of Civic centres and public buildings Schools, Hospitals, Market, Bus Stands, Post Office, Police Station and Secretariat Offices
11. Puttalam- Mannar Western Coastal Highway and bridge should be repaired and opened immediately
12. The railway tract from Mathawatchi to Thalaimannar should be repaired and the train services should commence immediately
13. The bridge connecting the Mannar Island with the main land should be reconstructed.
14. The Causeways in Mannar, Muthur and Kinniya should be reconstructed.
15. The road from Mankulam to Mullaithievu should be reconstructed.
16. The A15 Road and the bridges from Palathopur to Trincomalee should be reconstructed.
17. The Road, from Akkaraipattu – Padiyadiipitti/ Puddampai to Sagam Tank/ Kanchirankuda Junction should be reconstructed.

**INTERNALLY DISPLACED MUSLIMS IN THE NORTH-EAST**

	Northern Province			Eastern Province			Total	TOTAL
	Jaffna	Vanni	Total	Amp.	Batti.	Trinco		
Internally Displaced Muslim Families	4000	14,954	<b>18954</b>	110	343	2207	<b>2660</b>	<b>21,614</b>
	18.51%	69.19%	<b>87.70%</b>	0.51%	1.59%	10.20%	<b>12.30%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Internally Displaced Muslim People	20000	69,367	<b>89,367</b>	500	2000	11000	<b>13500</b>	<b>102,867</b>

**THE DRAFT ESTIMATE: 33,250.25 MILLION RUPEES - 350 MILLION US \$  
FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF MUSLIM HOMELAND IN THE NORTH EAST**

		Northern Province			Eastern Province				Total
		Jaffna	Vanni	Total	Amp.	Batti.	Trinco	Total	
Demining	Rs.	4.50	11.71	<b>16.21</b>	3.04	6.20	6.25	<b>15.49</b>	<b>31.70</b>
	US\$	0.05	0.12	<b>0.17</b>	0.03	0.07	0.07	<b>0.16</b>	0.33
Roads	Rs.	238.39	1175.77	<b>1414.16</b>	59.43	29.54	140.00	<b>228.99</b>	<b>1643.15</b>
	US\$	2.51	12.38	<b>14.89</b>	0.63	0.31	1.47	<b>2.41</b>	17.30
Housing	Rs.	2163.63	9680.83	<b>11844.46</b>	107.20	347.79	2167.55	<b>2622.54</b>	<b>14467.00</b>
	US\$	22.78	101.90	<b>124.68</b>	1.13	3.66	22.82	<b>27.61</b>	152.28
Mosques	Rs.	41.86	108.87	<b>150.73</b>	3.48	10.96	70.53	<b>84.97</b>	<b>235.70</b>
	US\$	0.44	1.15	<b>1.59</b>	0.04	0.12	0.74	<b>0.89</b>	2.48
Schools	Rs.	41.86	108.87	<b>150.73</b>	5.53	17.40	112.04	<b>134.97</b>	<b>285.70</b>
	US\$	0.44	1.15	<b>1.59</b>	0.06	0.18	1.13	<b>1.42</b>	3.01
Hospitals	Rs.	20.93	54.44	<b>75.37</b>	2.76	8.73	56.04	<b>67.53</b>	<b>142.90</b>
	US\$	0.22	0.57	<b>0.79</b>	0.03	0.09	0.59	<b>0.71</b>	1.50
Electricity	Rs.	41.36	150.96	<b>192.32</b>	3.82	12.04	77.52	<b>93.38</b>	<b>285.70</b>
	US\$	0.44	1.59	<b>2.02</b>	0.04	0.13	0.82	<b>0.98</b>	3.01
Pub. Utility	Rs.	20.93	54.44	<b>75.37</b>	2.76	8.73	56.04	<b>67.53</b>	<b>142.90</b>
	US\$	0.22	0.57	<b>0.79</b>	0.03	0.09	0.59	<b>0.71</b>	1.50
Land Prep.	Rs.	53.80	190.92	<b>244.72</b>	60.00	66.82	60.00	<b>1338.28</b>	<b>1583.00</b>
	US\$	0.57	2.01	<b>2.58</b>	0.63	0.70	0.63	<b>14.09</b>	16.66
Irrigation	Rs.	53.80	190.92	<b>244.72</b>	60.00	66.82	60.00	<b>1338.28</b>	<b>1583.00</b>
	US\$	0.57	2.01	<b>2.58</b>	0.63	0.70	0.63	<b>14.09</b>	16.66
Fisheries	Rs.	11.73	142.71	<b>154.44</b>	8.27	24.80	158.74	<b>191.81</b>	<b>346.25</b>
	US\$	0.12	1.50	<b>1.63</b>	0.09	0.26	1.67	<b>2.02</b>	3.64
Cattle Farm	Rs.	53.80	190.92	<b>244.72</b>	60.00	66.82	60.00	<b>1338.28</b>	<b>1583.00</b>
	US\$	0.57	2.01	<b>2.58</b>	0.63	0.70	0.63	<b>14.09</b>	16.66
Compensation	Rs.	402.92	9956.88	<b>10359.80</b>	8.39	26.32	169.49	<b>204.20</b>	<b>10564.00</b>
	US\$	4.24	104.81	<b>109.05</b>	0.09	0.28	1.78	<b>2.15</b>	111.20
Consultancy	Rs.	66.80	173.74	<b>240.54</b>	1.83	5.73	36.90	<b>44.46</b>	<b>285.00</b>
	US\$	0.70	1.83	<b>2.53</b>	0.02	0.06	0.39	<b>0.47</b>	3.00
Audit	Rs.	16.70	43.44	<b>60.14</b>	0.46	1.43	9.22	<b>11.11</b>	<b>71.25</b>
	US\$	0.18	0.46	<b>0.63</b>	0.00	0.02	0.10	<b>0.12</b>	0.75
<b>Total Rs.</b>		<b>3233.01</b>	<b>22235.42</b>	<b>25468.43</b>	<b>386.97</b>	<b>700.13</b>	<b>3240.32</b>	<b>7781.82</b>	<b>33250.25</b>
<b>Total US\$</b>		<b>34.03</b>	<b>234.06</b>	<b>268.09</b>	<b>4.07</b>	<b>7.37</b>	<b>34.11</b>	<b>81.91</b>	<b>350.00</b>

**Muslims have never asked for anything more than what is legitimately due to us as citizens of Sri Lanka. We have not asked for the separation of the country nor have we resorted to terrorism to settle our grievances. While solving the Tamil problem the government should not create a community of political and social slaves out of the Muslims in the Northern and Eastern provinces. It is hoped that the government would not desire the betrayal of the Muslims at a crucial time and force the Muslim youths to become militants to fight another war in the future for Muslim rights in the North East.**

**M.I.M. Mohideen**

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