

INTRODUCTION

A peculiar phenomenon in the Northern and Eastern Provinces in Sri Lanka, is that the Muslim Villages are interspersed with Tamil Villages and vice versa. Substantial areas of private lands owned by the Muslims are adjacent to the Tamil Villages. Owing to the geographical location and economic interdependence of the two communities, 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, and robbing of paddy and heads of cattles belonging to the Muslims.

After the 1983 ethnic violence in Sri Lanka, it was found that the Tamils in the North East, have been openly giving expressions to their feelings of resentments and antipathy towards the Muslims by verbal insinuations, deprecations and even insults regarding the position of the Muslims as "Usurpers" of their lands, and "Exploiters" of Employments. Tamils began to harass the Muslims, waylay and rob them when ever Muslims traversed the Tamil areas on their way and back home from their paddy fields.

Contrary to popular claims from various quarters of peace, amity and sense of co-existence among the Muslims and Tamils in the North East, resentment and antipathy among the Tamils have been growing towards the Muslims for quite sometime, 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 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 the division of the country and their separate state demand and therefore constituted a danger in their midst.

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. 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.

The Tamils now say that the violences perpetrated against the Muslims in the North-East were due to opportunistic Muslim Political Leadership who are not from the region. They

want to consult the North-East Muslim Civil Society about their grievances before discussions with the Government of Sri Lanka.

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 Society Organisation – North-East Muslim Peace Assembly – NEMPA, to negotiate with the Tamils and the Government of Sri Lanka to resolve the grievances of the Muslims in the North East.

Although the establishment of the North East Muslim Peace Assembly [NEMPA] succeeded in lessening the animosity between the two communities somewhat, the present situation remains too far from peace and reconciliation.

The main reason for the present conflict in the North East is the undue delay in implementing:

1. the agreements reached between the LTTE leader Prabhakaran and SLMC National Leader Rauff Hakeem on 13th April 2002 and the decision at the 5th session of Peace Talks held in Berlin during 7th and 8th February 2003 to establish village level peace committees in the North East to mediate and resolve Tamil Muslim conflicts.
2. the provisions for the Language of Administration in the Constitution certified on 31st August 1978,
3. the provisions for the Devolution of Power – the 13th amendment of the constitution certified on 14th November 1987.

The resolution of resettlement, land, security, and power-sharing questions would be of enormous significance and will establish the basis for reconciliation between the Tamil and Muslim communities in the area of conflict - North East. If these issues are not resolved permanent peace will never return to the North East of Sri Lanka.

M.I.M. Mohideen

01 January 2011

1. NORTHERN PROVINCE

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

Jaffna Muslims

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

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

Population - Ethnic Groups in JAFFNA DISTRICT - 1981								
A.G.A. Division	Total No. of Persons	Ethnicity						
		Sinhalese	Sri Lanka Tamil	Indian Tamil	Sri Lanka Moor	Burgher	Malay	Other
Jaffna	118,215	1,446	103,642	1,986	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
Total	406,007	3,914	386,013	3,493	12,239	275	29	44

Kilinochchi Muslims

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

Population - Ethnic Groups in KILINOCHCHI DISTRICT - 1981								
A.G.A. Division	Total No. of Persons	Ethnicity						
		Sinhalese	Sri Lanka Tamil	Indian Tamil	Sri Lanka Moor	Burgher	Malay	Other
Pachchilaipalli	18,880	180	18,091	496	97	16	-	-
Poonakari	13,930	53	13,264	148	464	-	-	1
Karachchi	67,710	640	51,723	14,520	754	50	3	20
Total	100,520	873	83,078	15,164	1,315	66	3	21

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
Total	95,894	15,876	54,541	18,592	6,640	21	31	193

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 Erukālampiddy, 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
Total	106,943	8,710	54,106	14,072	28,464	40	27	1,524

Mullaitivu Muslims

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

Population - Ethnic Groups in MULLAITIVU DISTRICT - 1981

A.G.A. Division	Total No. of Persons	Ethnicity						
		Sinhalese	Sri Lanka Tamil	Indian Tamil	Sri Lanka Moor	Burgher	Malay	Other
Maritime Pattu	35,847	3,349	26,776	2,081	3,526	93	17	5
Puthukudyiruppu	28,715	472	20,675	7,340	227	-	-	1
Total	64,562	3,821	47,451	9,421	3,753	93	17	6

2. THE GRIEVANCES OF MUSLIMS IN THE NORTHERN PROVINCE

Northern Muslims

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.

The forcible eviction of more than one hundred thousand Muslims, destruction of mosques, schools, the confiscation of lands, houses, business and cultural premises, are the grievances of the Northern Muslims.

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

Details of the forcibly displaced Muslims from the North 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
Total:	18,954	90,221

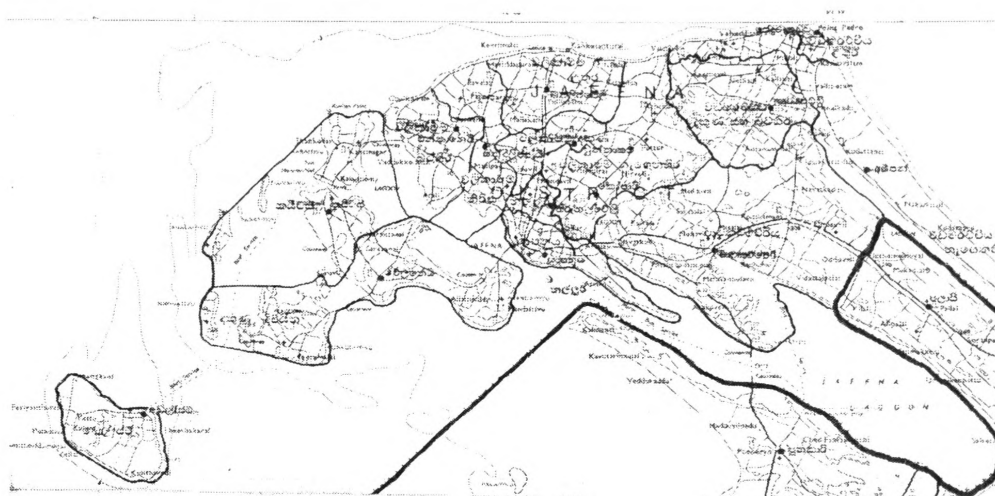
The detail and value of Muslim assets robbed by the LTTE Tamils during the forcible expulsion in October 1990

<u>Description</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value in Million</u> <u>Rupees</u>
Residential houses and properties	22,000	5,500
Commercial 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

Grievance No.1

Resettlement of Jaffna Muslims



Lands of Muslims forcibly displaced by the LTTE in October 1990

District	DS Division	Cases	Extent		
			A	R	P
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

Residential Houses of Muslims forcibly displaced by the LTTE in October 1990

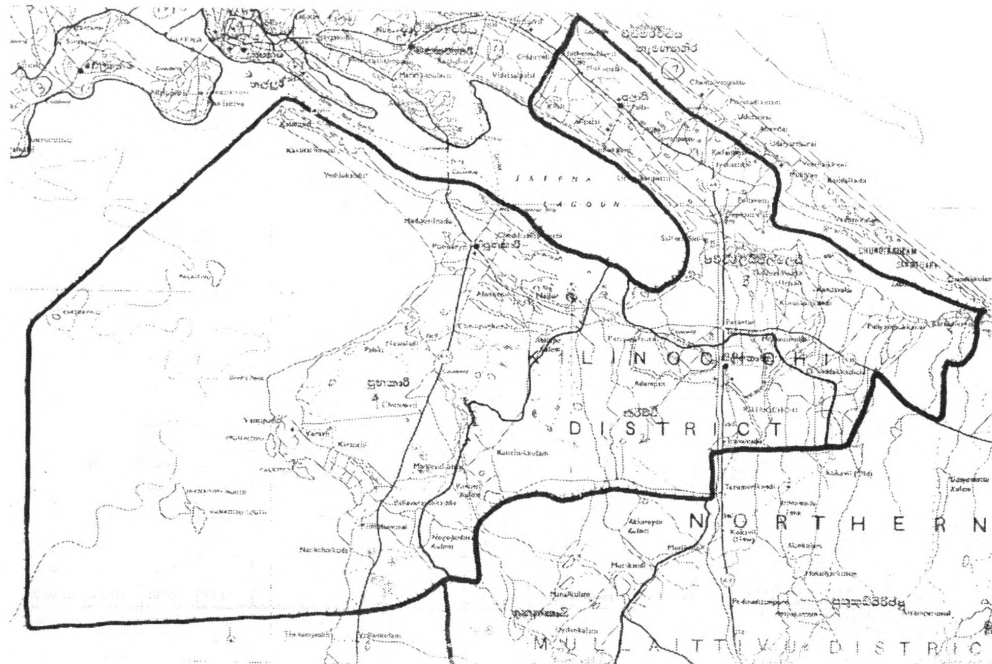
District	DS Division	Cases	1990 Value
Jaffna	1 Jaffna	1,313	483,374,750.00
	2 Chavekachcheri	44	10,677,000.00
	3 Island south	29	2,948,000.00
	4 Vadamarachi north	1	160,000.00
	5 Valikamam north	1	100,000.00
	6 Valikamam south-west	3	600,000.00
Total		1,391	497,859,750.00

Properties of Muslims forcibly displaced by the LTTE in October 1990

District	DS Division	Cases	1990 Value
Jaffna	1 Jaffna	2,262	660,977,395.00
	2 Chavekachcheri	104	19,713,738.00
	3 Island south	41	4,103,350.00
	4 Valikamam north	3	1,545,000.00
	5 Valikamam south-west	10	2,876,000.00
	6 Valikamam east	2	2,371,000.00
	7 Vadamarachi north	5	2,268,400.00
	8 Nalloor	3	752,750.00
Total		2,430	694,607,633.00

Grievance No.2

Resettlement of Kilinochchi Muslims



Lands of Muslims forcibly displaced by the LTTE in October 1990

District	DS Division	Cases	Extent		
			A	R	P
Kilinochchi	1 Poonakari	114	283	3	25
	2 Karachchi	151	233	1	29
	3 Pachchilaipalli	7	8	-	10
Total		272	525	1	24

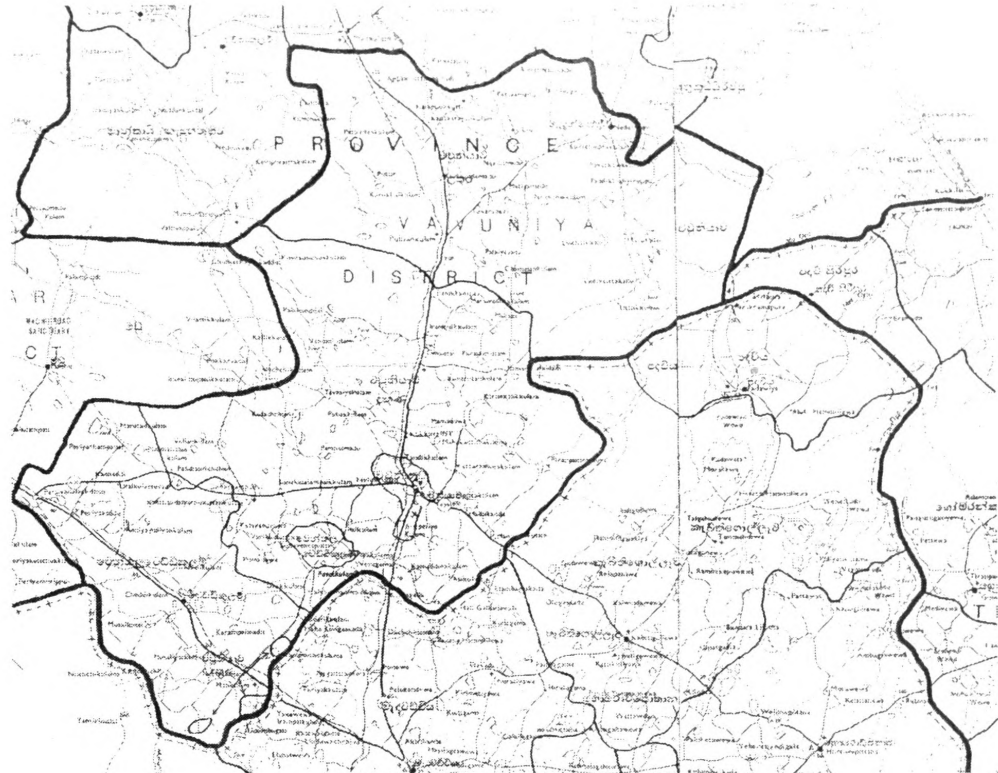
Residential Houses of Muslims forcibly displaced by the LTTE in October 1990

District	DS Division	Cases	1990 Value
Kilinochchi	1 Poonakari	97	15,331,500.00
	2 Karachchi	132	36,364,000.00
	3 Pachchilaipalli	7	485,000.00
Total		236	52,180,500.00

Properties of Muslims forcibly displaced by the LTTE in October 1990

District	DS Division	Cases	1990 Value
Kilinochchi	1 Poonakari	122	28,700,000.00
	2 Karachchi	184	38,755,335.00
	3 Pachchilaipalli	10	716,000.00
Total		316	68,171,335.00

Resettlement of Vanni Muslims



Lands of Muslims forcibly displaced by the LTTE in October 1990

District	DS Division	Cases	Extent		
			A	R	P
Vavuniya	1 Vavuniya south	870	3,795	1	2
	2 Venkalachchettikulam	1,066	1,327	1	20
	Total	1,936	5,122	2	22

Residential Houses of Muslims forcibly displaced by the LTTE in October 1990

District	DS Division	Cases	1990 Value
Vavuniya	1 Vavuniya south	881	110,984,337.00
	2 Venkalachchettikulam	1,225	112,548,955.00
	Total	2,106	223,533,292.00

Properties of Muslims forcibly displaced by the LTTE in October 1990

District	DS Division	Cases	1990 Value
Vavuniya	1 Vavuniya south	954	153,434,559.00
	2 Venkalachchettikulam	1,415	206,853,541.00
	Total	2,369	360,288,100.00

Resettlement of Mannar Muslims



Lands of Muslims forcibly displaced by the LTTE in October 1990

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	20

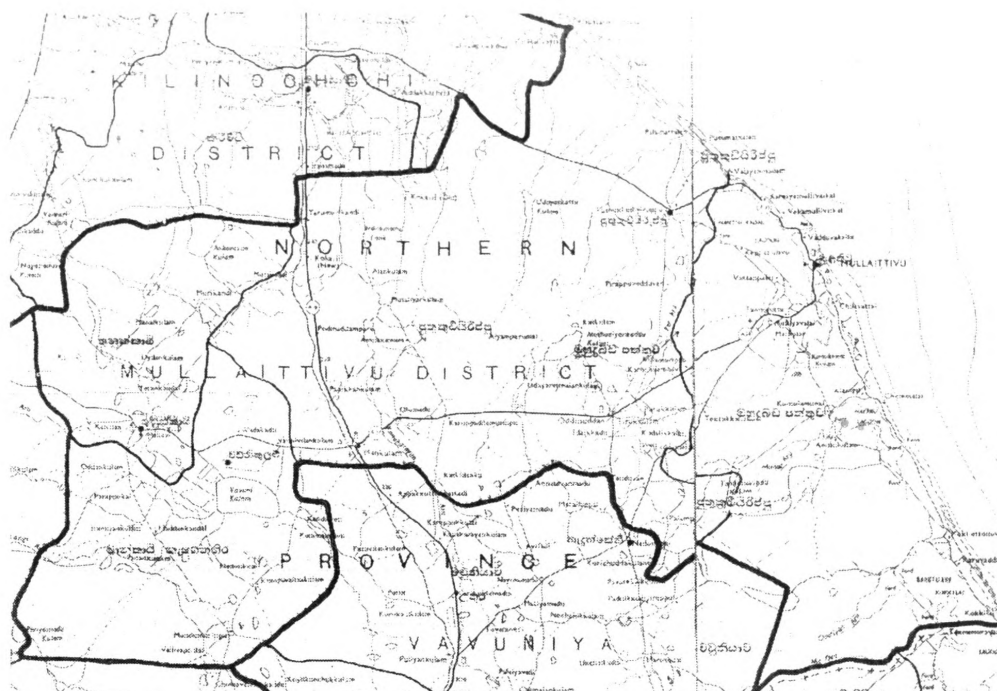
Residential Houses of Muslims forcibly displaced by the LTTE in October 1990

District	DS Division	Cases	1990 Value
Mannar	1 Mannar	2,328	415,530,090.00
	2 Musali	2,725	335,612,675.00
	3 Manthai west	863	179,271,860.00
	4 Madu	257	30,291,700.00
	5 Nanattan	252	34,637,100.00
	Total	6,425	995,343,425.00

Properties of Muslims forcibly displaced by the LTTE in October 1990

District	DS Division	Cases	1990 Value
Mannar	1 Mannar	2,874	504,558,310.00
	2 Musali	3,022	623,219,525.00
	3 Manthai west	1,060	267,902,930.00
	4 Madu	263	33,633,210.00
	5 Nanattan	288	52,408,470.00
	Total	7,507	1,481,722,445.00

Resettlement of Mullaiteevu Muslims



Lands of Muslims forcibly displaced by the LTTE in October 1990

District	DS Division	Cases	Extent		
			A	R	P
Mullaitteevu	1 Maritimepattu	978	1,095	-	22
	2 Puthukudiyiruppu	16	53	1	12
	Total	994	1,148	1	34

Residential Houses of Muslims forcibly displaced by the LTTE in October 1990

District	DS Division	Cases	1990 Value
Mullaitteevu	1 Maritimepattu	936	148,795,850.00
	2 Puthukudiyiruppu	16	1,565,000.00
	Total	952	150,360,850.00

Properties of Muslims forcibly displaced by the LTTE in October 1990

District	DS Division	Cases	1990 Value
Mullaitteevu	1 Maritimepattu	1,040	231,619,498.00
	2 Puthukudiyiruppu	20	2,268,650.00
	Total	1,060	233,888,148.00

3. MOSQUES, SCHOOLS AND QURAN MADRASAS DESTROYED AFTER THE EXPULSION OF MUSLIMS FROM THE NORTHERN PROVINCE IN OCTOBER 1990

Divisional Secretaries Division பிரதேச செயலாளர் பிரிவு	Total Population மொத்த சனத்தொகை	Total Muslims மொத்த முஸ்லிம்கள்	
	%	%	%

MUSLIM POPULATION

■	Above 10,000
■	5,000 - 10,000
■	1,000 - 5,000
■	0 - 1,000

Population according to D.S. Division: Jaffna District - 1981

1	Jaffna	118,215	100	10,874	9.20
		118,215		10,874	
2	Chavakachcheri	19,640	100	589	3.00
		19,640		589	
				2,340	
		137,855		11,463	
District Total		831,015	100	13,803	1.66



JM - Jumma Mosque M - Mosque T - Thakkiya SH - Shiharam

MOSQUES IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

SNO	REGD. NO.	Name	Type	Address	City
1	R/0011/J/01	MOHIDEEN MOSQUE	M	1ST CROSS STREET	JAFFNA
2	R/0045/J/02	IDROOS MAKAM THAKKIYA	T	25/4, IDROOS MAKAM ROAD	JAFFNA
3	R/0328/J/03	KAMAL PALLI	M	KAMAL LANE, MOOR STREET	JAFFNA
4	R/0346/J/04	MASJITH MOHAMEDIYA JUMMA MOSQUE	JM	KALEEFA ABDUL CADER ROAD	JAFFNA
5	R/0383/J/05	REFAI THAKKIYA ALIAS RATHIB MAKAM	T, SH	149, KATHEE ABOOBACKER ROAD	JAFFNA
6	R/0440/J/06	MOHIDEEN THAKKIYA	T	KATHEE ABOOBACKER ROAD	JAFFNA
7	R/0485/J/07	GRAND JUMMA MOSQUE ALIAS PERIYA PALLIVASAL	JM	192, MUSLIM COLLEGE ROAD	JAFFNA
8	R/0557/J/08	MOSQUE MOHAMEDIYA	M	156, K.K.S. ROAD,	JAFFNA
9	R/0562/J/09	MOHIDEEN JUMMA MOSQUE	JM	THANANKILAPPU ROAD	CHAVAKACHCHERI
10	R/0563/J/10	SEGU SULTHAN SIKKANJAER DHARGA		PULLIKKUDA	POONAKKARY
10	R/0566/J/11	SMALL MOSQUE	M	130, MUSLIM COLLEGE ROAD	MOOR STREET
11	R/0567/J/12	MANKUMPAN MOSQUE	M	VELANAI	JAFFNA
12	R/0631/J/13	MOHIDEEN MOSQUE	M	5, MOHIDEEN MASJITH ROAD, MOOR STREET	JAFFNA
13	R/0691/J/14	MOHIDEEN MOSQUE	M	WARD NO - 6,	NAINATIVU
14	R/0692/J/15	MOHIDEEN JUMMA MOSQUE	JM	34, JUMMA MOSQUE LANE, GRAND B AZAAR	JAFFNA
15	R/0834/J/16	MOHIDEEN ABDUL CADER ANDEVER MOSQUE	M	KODIKAMAM	JAFFNA
16	R/0835/J/17	MOHIDEEN HAMIDIYA MOSQUE	M	MAIN STREET	POINT PEDRO
17	R/952/J/23	MOHIDEEN JUMMA MOSQUE	JM	145, MANIPAY ROAD	JAFFNA

JM - Jumma Mosque M - Mosque DR - Dharga





MOSQUES IN KILINOCHCHI DISTRICT

SNO	REGD. NO.	Name	Type	Address	City
1	R/0563/KN/01	SEGU SULTAN SIKKANDER DHARGA	DR	PALLIKUA	POONAKERY
2	R/0889/KN/02	MASJIDUL ABDEEN JUMMA MOSQUE	JM	KANDY ROAD, KARADIPOKKU	KILINOCHCHI
3	R/0925/KN/03	MOHIDEEN MOSQUE	JM	NACHCHIKUDA, PALLAWARAYANKADU, VINAYAGAPURAM	KILINOCHCHI
4	R/1165/KN/04	MOHIDEEN JUMMA MOSQUE	JM	WADDAKACHCHI, RAMANATHAPURAMA	KILINOCHCHI
5	R/1194/KN/05	NEW MOSQUE	M	PALLIKKUDA	POONAKERY

MUSLIM SCHOOLS IN JAFFNA DISTRICT

	Name	Address	National	Grade	Zname
1	OSMANIYA COLLEGE	JAFFNA	Provincial	Type 2	JAFFNA

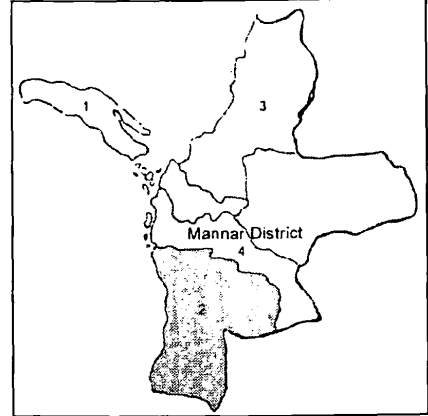
MUSLIM POPULATION

	Above 10,000
	5,000 - 10,000
	1,000 - 5,000
	0 - 1,000

Divisional Secretaries Division பிரதேச செயலாளர் பிரிவு	Total Population மொத்த சனத்தொகை		Total Muslims மொத்த முஸ்லிம்கள்	
		%		%

Population according to D.S. Division: Mannar District - 1981

1	Mannar	49,114	100	13,017	26.50
2	Musali	13,917	100	8,705	62.55
		63,031		21,722	
3	Manthai West	23,996	100	5,081	21.17
4	Nanaddan	19,916	100	1,688	8.48
		43,912		6,769	
				0	
		106,943		28,491	
District Total		105,416	100	28,491	27.03



JM - Jumma Mosque M - Mosque T - Thakkiya SH - Shiharam DR - Dharga

MOSQUES IN MANNAR DISTRICT

SNO	REGD. NO.	Name	Type	Address	City
1	R/0010/MN/01	JAMIUL MULAFFER	JM	BAZAAR STREET	MURUNKAN
2	R/0095/MN/02	GRAND MOSQUE THAKKIYA	T	MOOR STREET	MANNAR
3	R/0117/MN/03	VIDATHALTHIVU MUHIYIDEEN MOSQUE	JM	VIDATHALTHIVU	MANNAR
4	R/0176/MN/04	MUHIYIDEEN PALLI	JM	ILLANTHAMODDAI	NANADDAN
5	R/0203/MN/05	MUHIYIDEEN PALLIVASAL	JM	PUTHUVELI	NANADDAN
6	R/0204/MN/06	MUHIYIDEEN MOSQUE	JM	KALMODDAI,	UYILANKULAM
7	R/0209/MN/07	PERIYAKADAI JUMMA MOSQUE	JM	GRAND BAZAAR	MANNAR
8	R/0235/MN/08	NOOR MOHAMED OIL MOSQUE & DHARGA	DR, M	KEERI	MANNAR
9	R/0249/MN/09	MUHIYIDEEN GRAND MOSQUE	JM	ERUKKALAMPIDDY	MANNAR
10	R/0291/MN/10	MUHIYIDEEN JUMMA MOSQUE	JM	MOOR STREET	MANNAR
11	R/0360/MN/11	MUHIYIDEEN MOSQUE	JM	MARUTHANDIVANVELAKUMA	ADAMPAN
12	R/0362/MN/12	VILANKULI MUHIYIDEEN MOSQUE	JM	VILANKULI	ADAMPAN
13	R/0365/MN/13	MUHIYIDEEN MOSQUE	JM	CHILAVATHURAI	CHILAVATHURAI
14	R/0377/MN/14	MEERA MOSQUE	JM	METTANVELI	CHILAVATHURAI
15	R/0393/MN/15	MUHIYIDEEN MOSQUE	JM	MARICHCHIKADY	MARICHCHIKADY
16	R/0409/MN/16	MUHIYIDEEN MOSQUE	JM	KARADIKULI	MARICHCHIKADY
17	R/0411/MN/17	MUHIYIDEEN JUMMAH MOSQUE	JM	PERIYA PULLACHIPOTKERNI	MURUNKAN
18	R/0452/MN/18	TALAIMANNAR PIER MUHIYIDEEN JUMMAH MOSQUE	JM	TALAIMANNAR PIER	TALAIMANNAR
19	R/0477/MN/20	ZEENATHUL RAHMANIYA	JM	KOOLANKULAM	CHILAVATHURAI
20	R/0501/MN/21	MUHIYIDEEN MOSQUE	JM	TALAIMANNAR BAZAAR,	TALAIMANNAR
21	R/0527/MN/22	MUHIYIDEEN MOSQUE	JM	ADAMBAN BAZAR	ADAMBAN
22	R/0550/MN/23	KATTUBAWA MOSQUE	JM	ERUKKALAMPIDDY	ERUKKALAMPIDDY
23	R/0560/MN/24	HUSSAINIYA MOSQUE	JM	KOSUKUWADY	THARAPURAM
24	R/0572/MN/25	MEERA MOSQUE	JM	LEBBAI STREET	THARPURAM
25	R/0604/MN/26	MUHIYIDEEN KOTHBA MOSQUE	JM	UPPUKULAM	MANNAR
26	R/0623/MN/27	MUHIYIDEEN JUMMA MOSUQE	JM	KONAR PANNAI	ERUKKALAMPIDDY
27	R/0689/MN/28	KAPPAL VOLIULLAH SHRINE	SH	TALAIMANNAR	TALAIMANNAR
28	R/0696/MN/29	MUHIYIDEEN MOSQUE	JM	WATTAKANDAL	MANNAR
29	R/0706/MN/31	PUDUPALLIVASAL DHARGA	DR	ERUKKALAMPIDDY	ERUKKALAMPIDDY
30	R/0707/MN/32	SINNAPALLIVASAL	M	ERUKKALAMPIDDY	ERUKKALAMPIDDY
31	R/0759/MN/33	KONDACHCHI MOHIDEEN MOSUQE	JM	KONDACHCHI	CHILAVATHURAI
32	R/0818/MN/34	JUMMAH MOSQUE	JM	SORNAPURI	ADMPAN
33	R/0819/MN/35	KAHADDUMA BEEVI DHARGA	DR	THARAPURAM	MANNAR





34	R/0820/MN/36	MOHIDEEN MOSQUE	JM	KAKKAYANKULAM	IRANAI ILLUPPAIKULAM
35	R/0822/MN/38	FAREED PALLI	T	CHILAVATHURAI	CHILAVATHURAI
36	R/0823/MN/39	JAMIUL UNA	JM	AHATHIMURIPPU	POTKERNY
37	R/0824/MN/40	MOHIDEEN MOSQUE	JM	VEPPANKULAM	POTKERNI
38	R/0825/MN/41	KHILUR NABI PALLI	T	SONAKA NEDUNKILAM	POTKERNI
39	R/0826/MN/42	MOHIDEEN MOSQUE	JM	PERIYAKARISAL	PESALAI
40	R/0827/MN/43	MEERA MOSQUE	JM	BANDARAWELI	CHILAWATHURAI
41	R/0866/MN/44	MOHIDEEN JUMMA MOSQUE	JM	PUTHUKUDIYIRUPPU	ERUKKALAMPIDY
42	R/0966/MN/45	JAMA'ATHUL ISLAMIYA MUHIYIDEEN MOSQUE	JM	THAMPADDAMUTHALIKADDU	CHILAVATHURAI
43	R/1072/MN/46	AL MASJIDUL MUNAWWAR	JM	PERIYAMADU	MANNAR
44	R/1081/MN/47	MOHIDEEN JUMMA MOSQUE	JM	PALLIVASALPIDDY, VELANKULAM	ADAMPAN
45	R/1158/MN/50	MOHIDEEN JUMMA MOSQUE	JM	MINUKKAN	ADAMPAN
46	R/1352/MN/51	MEERA MOSQUE	M	POONCHCHIKULAM, P.P. POTKERNI	MANNAR
47	R/1376/MN/52	NOORUL ISLAM JUMMA MOSQUE	JM	PESALAI	MANNAR
48	R/1398/MN/54	MASJIDUN NOOR JUMMA MOSQUE	JM	MUSALI, CHILAWATHIRAI	MURUNKAN
49	R/1405/MN/55	MOHIDEEN MOSQUE	M	NOCHCHIKULAM	NANATTAN
50	R/0437/MN/56	AL JAMIUL AZHAR MOHIDEEN JUMMA MOSQUE	JM	PERIYAMADU	MANNAR
51	R/1432/MN/57	MOHIDEEN JUMMA MOSQUE	JM	MULLIKKANDAL	ADAMPAN
52	R/1460/MN/58	MASJIDUN NOOR JUMMA MOSQUE	JM	POOVARASANKULAM	MURUNKAN
53	R/1513/MN/59	MASJIDUL MAHROOF	JM	ALAVAKKAI, SRUKKULAM	CHILAWATHURAI
54	R/1536/MN/60	MOHIDEEN JUMMA MOSQUE	JM	PALAIKULI, MARICHCHIKKADAU	CHILAWATHURAI
55	R/1510/MN/61	MASJIDUL MUNAWWARAH		MADEENA NAGAR	IRANAI ILLUPPAIKULAM
56	R/1592/MN/62	MASJIDUL HUDA	M	KAYA NAGAR, PERIYA MADU	MANNAR
57	R/1980/MN/63	AL AZHAR M.V	M	MOOR STREET	MANNAR

MUSLIM SCHOOLS IN MANNAR DISTRICT

	Name	Address	National	Grade	Zname
1	ERUKKALAMPIDY MUSLIM M M V	ERUKKALAMPIDY	Provincial	1C	MANNAR
2	AL-AZHAR M V	MOOR STREET, MANNAR	Provincial	1AB	MANNAR
3	AL-MINA M V	THARAPURAM, MANNAR	Provincial	1C	MANNAR
4	ERUKKALAMPIDY MAHALIR M V	ERUKKALAMPIDY	Provincial	1C	MANNAR
5	KARISAL	PERIYA KARISAL, PESALAI	Provincial	Type 2	MANNAR
6	ERUKKALAMPIDY EAST G M M S	ERUKKALAMPIDY	Provincial	Type 3	MANNAR
7	TALAIMANNAR PIER G M M S	TALAIMANNAR PIER, TALAIMANNAR	Provincial	Type 2	MANNAR
8	PANDARAVELI G M M S	PANDARAVELI, CHILAWATHURAI	Provincial	Type 2	MANNAR
9	CHILAWATHURAI G M M S	CHILAWATHURAI	Provincial	Type 2	MANNAR
10	PUTHUVELI GH M M S	RASOOL PUTHUVELY	Provincial	Type 3	MANNAR
11	RIZWAN G M M S	KARAMBI, PALAVI, PUTTALAM	Provincial	Type 3	MANNAR
12	ABDEEN G M M S	THAMBAPANNI, PUTTALAM	Provincial	Type 3	MANNAR
13	ANSARI G M M S	UMARABATH, THILLAYADI, PUTTALAM	Provincial	Type 3	MANNAR
14	HASBAN G M M S	90 ACRE KANDALKUDA, THALAWILA	Provincial	Type 3	MANNAR
15	IYOOB G M M S	ALMANAAR, MANDALAKUDAWA, KALPITIYA	Provincial	Type 3	MANNAR
16	RISHAD BATHIUDEEN M V	AL-QASSIMI CITY, PALAVI	Provincial	1C	MANNAR

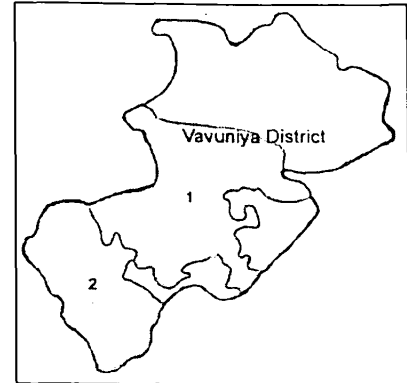
Divisional Secretaries Division பிரதேச செயலாளர் பிரிவு	Total Population மொத்த சனத்தொகை		Total Muslims மொத்த முஸ்லிம்கள்	
	%		%	

MUSLIM POPULATION

	Above 10,000
	5,000 - 10,000
	1,000 - 5,000
	0 - 1,000

Population according to D.S. Division: Vavuniya District - 1981

1	Vavuniya	62,844	100	2,965	4.72
2	Venkalachcheddikulam	21,347	100	3,645	17.07
		84,191		6,610	
				61	
District Total		95,701	100	6,671	6.97



JM - Jumma Mosque M - Mosque DR - Dharga

MOSQUES IN VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

0	REGD. NO	Name	Type	Address	City
1	R/0350/V/04	MASJIDUL RAHUMANIYA	JM	SALAMBAIKULAM	VAVUNIYA
2	R/0491/V/05	MUHIYIDEEN MOSQUE	JM	VALAVAITHAKULAM, CHETTICKULAM	VAVUNIYA
3	R/0530/V/06	MUHIYIDEEN MOSQUE	JM	SOODUWENTHAPULAWU	VAVUNIYA
4	R/0541/V/07	MUHIYIDEEN MOSQUE	JM	PATTANICHIPULIYANKULAM	VAVUNIYA
5	R/0764/V/10	MUHIYIDEEN MOSQUE	JM	BAZAAR STREET	VAVUNIYA
6	R/0839/V/11	VALAMASTHAN DHARGA	DR	ANDIYAPULIYANKULAM	CHETTICKULAM
7	R/0839/V/12	MOHIYIDEEN MOSQUE	JM	SINNASIPPIKULAM	CHETTICKULAM
8	R/0867/V/13	MUHIYIDEEN MOSQUE	JM	PAVAKKULAM	VAVUNIYA
9	R/1351/V/16	PUDUKUDIMUNAI MOHIDEEN MOSQUE	M	SOODUVENTHAPULAVU	VAVUNIYA
10	R/1367/V/17	MASJIDUL RAHMANIYA	JM	MUTHTHAYANKADDU	ODDISUDDAN
11	R/1448/V/19	MASJIDUL JAMIYA	JM	POONTHOTTAM, MAHARAMBIKAIKULAM	VAVUNIYA
12	R/1504/V/20	MOHIDEEN JUMMAMOSQUE	JM	VALAVAITHAKULAM	ANDIYAPULIYANKULAM
13	R/1565/V/22	MASJIDUL HUDA JUMMA MOSQUE	JM	MOOR'S SALAMBAIKULAM EAST, POOVARASANKULAM	VAVUNIYA
14	R/1262/V/23	JUMMA MOSQUE	JM	NERIYAKULAM, MANKULAM,	VAVUNIAY
15	R/1373/V/24	MOHIDEEN JUMMA MOSQUE	JM	ANAIVILUNTHAN	SINNACHIPPIKULAM
16	R/1733/V/25	MOHIDEEN JUMMA MOSQUE	JM	PULITHARITHA PULIYANKULAM	VAVUNIYA
17	R/1814/V/26	MASJIDUR RAHMAN MOSQUE	M	HĪJRAPURAM	PULITHARITHA PULUYANKULAM
18	R/1939/V/27	MASJITHUTH THAWHEETH JUMMA MOSQUE	JM	VAALAVAITHAKULAM	CHEDDIKULAM

QURAN MADRASAS IN VAVUNIYA DISTRICT





No	Regd. No	Name and Address
01	MRCA/13/1/PAS/35	Al-Kulliyathul Arabiyyathul Careemiyah Preliminary Arabic School, Sooduyentha Pulavu, Vavuniya

MUSLIM SCHOOLS IN VAVUNIYA DISTRICT

	Name	Address	National	Grade	Zname
1	VAVUNIYA MUSLIM MAHA VIDYALAYAM	PADDANICHCHI PULIYANKULAM, MANNAR ROAD, VAVUNIYA	National	1C	VAVUNIYA
2	KALMADUKULAM UNIT II G.T.M.S	IRANAIELUPPAIKULAM	Provincial	Type 3	VAVUNIYA NORTH
3	AL-AKSA MAHA VIDYALAYAM	CHALAMBAI KULAM, POOVARASANKULAM VAVUNIYA	Provincial	Type 3	VAVUNIYA
4	ANDIYAPULIYANKULAM G.M.M.S	ANDIYAPULIYANKULAM, CHEDDIKULAM	Provincial	1C	VAVUNIYA
5	AL-HAMIYA MAHA VIDYALAYAM	NERIYAKULAM (VIA VAVUNIYA)	Provincial	1C	VAVUNIYA
6	VAVUNIYA AL IQBAL VIDYALAYAM	SOODUWENTHA PULAVU, VAVUNIYA	Provincial	1C	VAVUNIYA
7	AL - AMEEN MUSLIM M.V	UNIT 2, PAVATKULAM, VAVUNIYA	Provincial	1C	VAVUNIYA
8	ARAFA VIDYALAYAM	PULITHARITHA PULIYANGULAM, VAVUNIYA.	Provincial	Type 2	VAVUNIYA
9	THARUL ULOOM MUSLIM VIDYALAYAM	SINNASCH SAPPIKKULAM, NERIYAKULAM	Provincial	Type 2	VAVUNIYA
10	ANAIVILUNTHAN G.M.M.S	NERIYAKULAM	Provincial	Type 3	VAVUNIYA
11	MADEENA VIDYALAYAM	MADEENA NAGAR, MAHA RAMPAIKKULAM, VAVUNIYA	Provincial	Type 2	VAVUNIYA

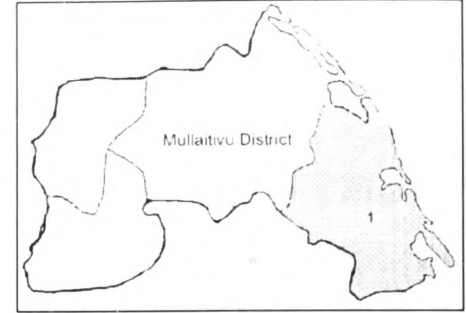
Divisional Secretaries Division பிரதேச செயலாளர் பிரிவு	Total Population மொத்த சனத்தொகை	Total Muslims மொத்த முஸ்லிம்கள்	
	%		%

MUSLIM POPULATION

	Above 10,000
	5,000 - 10,000
	1,000 - 5,000
	0 - 1,000

Population according to D.S. Division: Mullaitivu District - 1981

1	Maritime Pattu	35,847	100	3,543	9.88
		35,847		3,543	
				251	
District Total		77,505	100	3,794	4.90



JM - Jumma Mosque T - Thakkiya SH - Shiharam

MOSQUES IN MULLAITIVU DISTRICT

0	REGD. NO.	Name	Type	Address	City
1	R/0183/MU/01	GRAND MOSQUE	JM	THANNEEROOTTU, MULLIYAWALAI	MULLAITIVU
2	R/0248/MU/02	MAHUBOOB SUBUHANI MOSQUE	JM	MAIN STREET	MULLAITIVU
3	R/0293/MU/03	MASJIDUL NOORANIYA	JM	THANNEEROOTTU EAST, NEERAVIPPIDDI	MULLIYAMALAI
4	R/0693/MU/04	PACKEER SAIBO VOLIULLA SHRINE	SH	THANNEEROOTTU EAST,	NEERAVIPPIDDI
5	R/1264/MU/05	MOHIDEEN THAKKIYA	T	HIJRAPURAM	MULLIYAMALAI
6	R/1367/MU/06	MASJIDUL RAHMANIYA	JM	MUTHTHAYANKADDU	ODDISUDDAN

4. EASTERN PROVINCE

Eastern Province is 3,839 sq. miles in extent, bounded - North-Maha Oya, East-Bay of Bengal, South-Kumbukan Oya and West-Monaragala, Badulla, Matale, Polonnaruwa and Anuradhapura Districts. Originally Trincomalee and, Batticaloa were the two districts in this province.

1956 census recorded the following population:

	Trincomalee District	Batticaloa District	Eastern Province
Tamils	33,796 (46.47%)	102,264 (51.15%)	136,060 (49.90%)
Muslims	23,219 (31.93%)	85,805 (42.92%)	109,024 (40.00%)
Sinhalese	15,706 (21.60%)	11,850 (5.93%)	27,556 (10.10%)

Batticaloa District was divided into the present Ampara and Batticaloa Districts in 1961.

1981 population in the Eastern Province

	Trincomalee District	Batticaloa District	Ampara District	Eastern Province
Tamils	93,510 (39.78%)	238,216 (72.59%)	79,725 (20.57%)	411,451 (42.42%)
Muslims	74,403 (29.26%)	79,317 (24.17%)	116,481 (41.66%)	315,201 (32.49%)
Sinhalese	89,341 (33.96%)	10,646 (3.24%)	146,371 (37.77%)	243,358 (25.09%)
Total	245,250	328,170	387,577	970,010

Population Growth in the Eastern Province from 1949 and 1981

Tamil population increased from 136,059 to 411,451 - 302%, Muslim population increased from 109,024 to 315,358 - 289%. The Sinhalese population increased from 27,556 to 243,358 - 883%, national average increased of Sinhalese population during this period is only 238%. The sudden increase of Sinhalese population in the Eastern Province is the result of Government planned Sinhala colonization in Gal-oaya, Pannal-oaya, Ambalam-oaya in Ampara District and Kanthalai, Allai, Morawewa, Muthelikulam, Pathavia (Pait), and Mahadiluwera schemes in the Trincomalee District.

It is from the Eastern Province, most of the Muslim Representatives are elected by the Muslims for the Muslims and today we have 7 Muslim MPP – 6 elected and 1 national list in the Parliament.

5. GENERAL GRIEVANCES OF MUSLIMS IN THE EASTERN PROVINCE

Grievance No.1

Language of Administration in the Eastern Province

Tamil Speaking population in Ampara District is more than 63% and the population in the Trincomalee District 76% of the total population. But all public institutions in Ampara and Trincomalee Districts of the Eastern Province, particularly the police stations in predominant areas of Tamil speaking peoples still continue to administer and maintain public records in Sinhala and not in Tamil Language as provided in the Constitution.

There are 14 police stations in the predominant Muslim areas in the Eastern Province. These police stations do not have Muslim police officers according to ethnic ratio.

DIG, Eastern Range (South). SSP-Ampara – Maruthamuna, Kalmunai, Sammanthurai, Akkaraipattu, Pottuvil

DIG, Eastern Range (Central). SSP-Batticaloa – Valachchenai, Kalkudah, Eravur, Kattankudi

DIG, Eastern Range (North). SSP-Trincomalee – Trincomalee, Kinniya, China Bay, Muttur, Kuchcaveli,

SSP-Kanthalai – Thambalagamam

Grievance No.2

Government Agent – District Secretaries and Grama Sevaka Niladharis

Ampara and Trincomalee Districts are the only Muslim Majority Districts in Sri Lanka. But these Districts never had Tamil speaking Muslim District Secretaries – GA

Grievance No.3

Muslim Lands unlawfully occupied by Tamil Terrorists

LTTE – Tamils are forcibly occupying more than 63,000 Acres of Agricultural Land belonging to nearly 15,000 Muslim families in the Eastern Province.

Ampara District

D.S. Division	Title Holding				Permit Holding				PLR Holding				Total			
	No. of Cases	Extent			No. of Cases	Extent			No. of Cases	Extent			No. of Cases	Extent		
		A	R	P		A	R	P		A	R	P		A	R	P
Lahugala	19	136	-	-	43	119	2	-	57	192	-	-	119	447	2	-
Pottuvil	123	1319	2	27	628	2285	2	26	479	1729	2	-	1230	5334	3	13
Thirukkovil	20	171	-	5	175	378	-	19	296	783	3	-	491	1332	3	24
Alayadiwembu	3	15	-	-	11	22	-	24	117	195	2	-	131	232	2	24
Akkaraipattu	5	45	1	37	8	39	2	-	19	90	-	-	32	174	3	37
Addalaichenai	62	285	1	34	301	862	3	-	20	85	-	-	383	1233	-	34
Ninthavur	3	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	16	79	-	-	19	92	2	-
Sammanthurai	45	260	-	34	320	784	-	15	119	463	2	20	484	1507	3	29
Irakkamam	15	107	1	24	40	134	-	19	46	212	3	13	101	454	1	16
Kalmunai	37	407	3	4	40	126	3	4	510	2485	3	-	587	3020	1	8
Navithanveli	3	43	3	18	2	1	1	-	55	281	-	32	60	326	1	10
Uhana	-	-	-	-	5	15	3	8	21	74	-	38	26	90	-	6
Damana	-	-	-	-	3	13	-	-	4	11	-	-	7	24	-	-
Total	335	2805	1	23	1576	4782	2	35	1759	6683	1	23	3670	14271	2	1

Batticaloa District

D.S. Division	Title Holding				Permit Holding				PLR Holding				Total			
	No. of Cases	Extent			No. of Cases	Extent			No. of Cases	Extent			No. of Cases	Extent		
		A	R	P		A	R	P		A	R	P		A	R	P
Eravurpattu	354	3505	-	25	682	3400	3	2	980	5065	1	16	2016	11971	1	3
Eravur Town	15	598	1	2	1	2	-	-	76	385	-	-	92	985	1	2
Kattankudy	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	12	2	8	-	12
Koralaipattu	144	830	1	15	496	2276	1	-	274	1213	1	8	914	4319	3	23
Koralaipattu North	8	74	1	25	39	142	2	-	120	512	3	25	167	729	3	10
Koralaipattu South	9	98	2	12	17	77	-	-	26	85	-	-	52	260	2	12
Koralaipattu West	112	752	3	15	472	2169	1	12	460	1807	2	17	1044	4729	3	4
Koralaipattu Central	36	186	-	26	71	352	-	-	488	1481	2	24	595	2019	3	10
Manmunai North	97	710	3	32	7	29	-	-	10	47	-	-	114	786	3	32
Manmunai South	5	20	-	27	2	5	-	15	3	14	2	-	10	39	3	2
Manmunai S-W	2	16	3	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	3	33
Manmunai West	8	95	2	35	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	9	98	2	35
Poraitteevupattu	101	946	3	1	24	92	1	38	31	170	1	39	156	1209	2	38
Total	894	7882	-	25	1812	8551	1	27	2470	10785	3	21	5176	27219	1	33

Trincomalee District

D.S. Division	Title Holding				Permit Holding				PLR Holding				Total			
	No. of Cases	Extent			No. of Cases	Extent			No. of Cases	Extent			No. of Cases	Extent		
		A	R	P		A	R	P		A	R	P		A	R	P
Kinniya	113	669	3	1	253	661	2	11	1885	5869	-	34	2251	7200	2	6
Kuchchaveli	11	49	3	-	35	268	-	-	812	3287	3	25	858	3605	2	25
Trincomalee T & G	2	6	-	-	2	7	-	-	10	25	1	4	14	38	1	4
Gomarankadawala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	3	-	-
Morawewa	8	27	3	6	28	78	2	12	395	1147	3	-	431	1254	-	18
Seruwawila	44	240	2	9	24	104	-	-	80	287	2	-	148	632	-	9
Muthur	233	751	-	4	298	830	-	7	922	2681	1	23	1453	4262	1	34
Total	411	1744	3	20	640	1949	-	30	4105	13302	-	6	5156	16996	-	16

The right to return to their lands cultivated on Title Deeds, LDO Permits, PLR etc. are denied to the Muslims in the Eastern Province. Title Deeds are denied to the lands cultivated by Muslims on Temporary Annual LDO permits for more than 30 years.

Grievance No.4

Muslim Trust Properties unlawfully occupied by LTTE Tamil Terrorist

Tamil militants are unlawfully occupying lands belonging to Muslim religious and cultural organizations – 1560 Acres in Thirukkivil and 'Timitar' Komari in Pottuvil – the properties in Rasool Estate in the custody of the Department of Public Trustee in terms of Case No. 304/T.

Grievance No.5

2004 December 26 "Tsunami" – Muslim Areas Discriminated

The government has not treated the 'Tsunami' affected Muslim people fairly. In the three districts of the Eastern Province – Ampara, Batticaloa and Trincomalee, there are 22,644 houses to be reconstructed. In Batticaloa 4,426 houses, Trincomalee 5,737 and in Ampara, the worst affected district the need is 12,481.

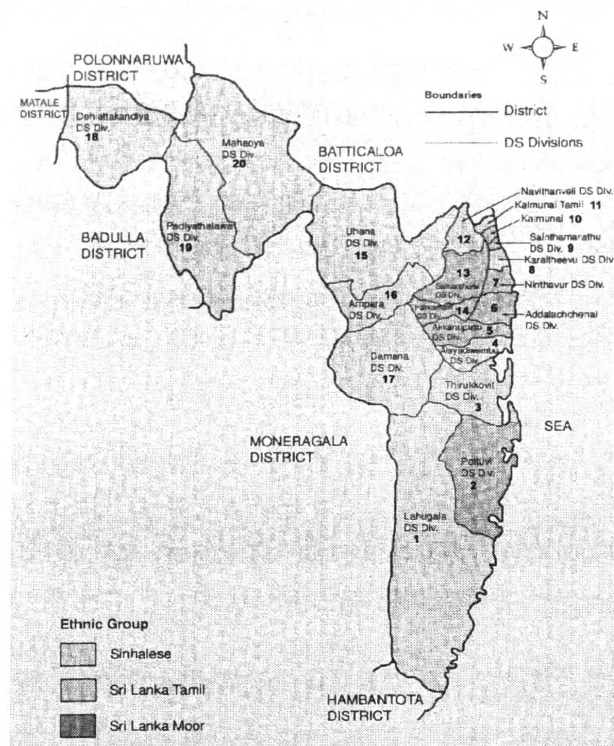
In the Batticaloa District, the TRO (Tamil Rehabilitation Organisation) has been channeling funds to resettle the affected Tamil people. But

Kattankudy's costal villages such as New Kattankudy and Palamunai still remain untouched.

Mutur, Kinniya, Kuchchaveli Pulmoddai and Trincomalee town are the main Divisional Secretariats Division in the Trincomalee District where thousands of Muslims have been affected by the Tsunami. Political confusion has greatly contributed to the mismanagement of relief. LTTE held areas in the district have come under LTTE-backed relief and resettlement works. But Muslim areas are still suffering form having not enough infrastructure development such as roads and hospitals.

Specific Grievances of Muslims in the Ampara District

Land Area, Population – 2007 and Registered Muslim voters in 2008

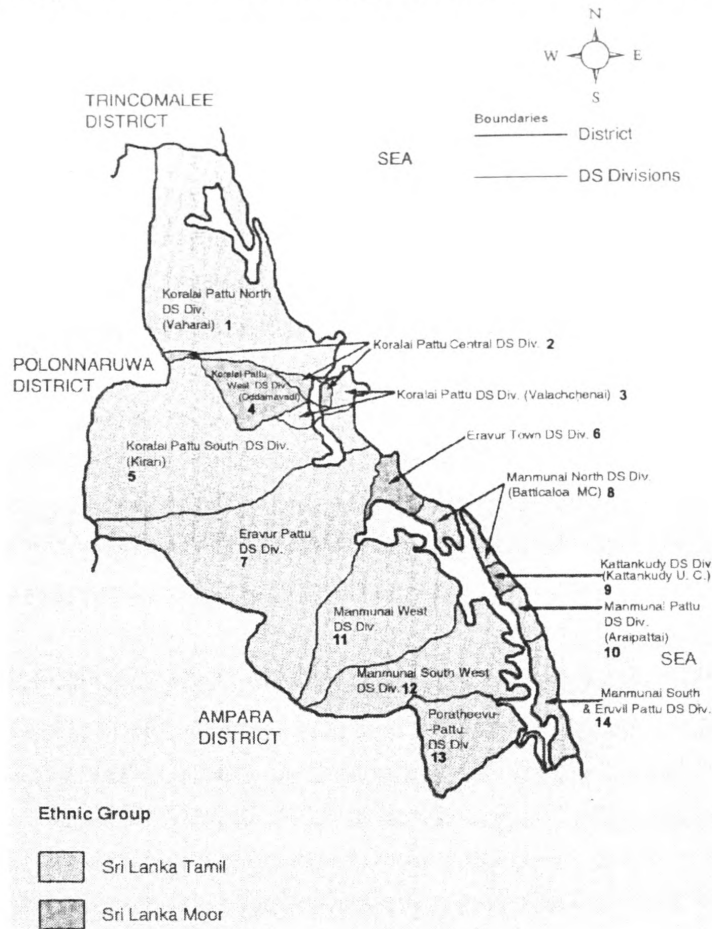


No.	D.S. Division	Total Popula. 2007	District %	Land Available sq. km	Land Eligible sq. km	Sinhalese		Muslims		Tamils		Muslim Registerd Voters 2008
						2007	%	2007	%	2007	%	
Panamapattu												
01	Lahugala	8259	1.35	616.87	59.95	7500	90.8	-	-	758	9.2	
02	Pottuvil	33625	5.51	367.50	244.09	667	2.0	26493	78.8	6444	19.2	18,264
Akkaraipattu												
03	Thinukkovil	24972	4.09	190.65	181.28	27	0.1	-	-	24934	99.8	
04	Alayadiwembu	22289	3.65	127.50	161.80	142	0.6	42	0.2	22085	99.1	
05	Akkaraipattu	37070	6.07	102.18	269.10	119	0.3	36864	99.4	79	0.2	25,402
06	Addalachchenai	39721	6.50	52.50	288.35	1967	5.0	37349	94.0	404	1.0	25,671
Ninthavur-Karawahupattu												
07	Ninthavur	25652	4.20	55.62	186.22	9	0.0	24506	95.5	1129	4.4	16,833
08	Karaitheevu	16656	2.73	31.25	120.91	23	0.1	6534	39.2	10098	60.6	4,629
09	Sainthamaruthu	25147	4.12			3	0.0	25144	100.0	-	-	17,254
10	Kalmunai	42852	7.02	66.87	704.46	48	0.1	42689	99.6	115	0.3	29,458
11	Kalmunai Tamil	29025	4.75			248	0.9	1957	6.7	26818	92.4	1,263
Sammanthuraipattu												
12	Navithanveli	18436	3.02			61	0.3	6026	32.7	12349	67.0	4,208
13	Sammanthurai	55592	9.10	256.70	631.67	81	0.1	48566	87.4	6939	12.5	33,667
14	Irakkamam	13006	2.13			759	5.8	11948	91.9	296	2.3	8,248
Wewagampattu												
15	Uhana	53262	8.72	415.62	386.64	53222	99.9	13	0.0	19	0.0	
16	Ampara	39268	6.43	225.00	285.06	38668	98.5	317	0.8	245	0.6	
17	Damana	35705	5.85	426.25	259.19	35560	99.6	116	0.3	16	0.0	
Binthanapattu												
18	Dehiyattakandya	55930	9.16	432.50	406.01	55716	99.6	116	0.2	87	0.2	
19	Pathiyathalawa	16451	2.69	466.37	119.42	16365	99.5	50	0.3	28	0.2	
20	Maha-Oya	17801	2.91	600.00	129.22	17753	99.7	36	0.2	12	0.1	
Total		610719	100.00	4433.38	4433.38	228938	37.5	268766	44.0	112855	18.5	184,897

2008 Registered voters - 420,835

Specific Grievances of Muslims in the Batticaloa District

Land Area, Population – 2007 and Registered Muslim voters in 2008



No.	D.S. Division	Total Popula. 2007	District %	Land Available sq. km	Land Eligible sq. km	Sinhalese		Muslims		Tamils		Muslim Registerd Voters 2008
						2007	%	2007	%	2007	%	
Koralaipattu												
01	Koralaipattu North	21263	3.80	550.00	100.01	1	0.0	-	-	21262	100.0	
02	Koralaipattu Centre	24510	4.38		115.33	84	0.3	23421	95.6	1005	4.1	14,014
03	Koralaipattu	44226	7.90	484.50	208.01	76	0.2	35	0.1	44115	99.7	
04	Koralaipattu West	45495	8.12	176.00	213.98	87	0.2	44253	97.3	1155	2.5	26,358
05	Koralaipattu South (Kiran)	19659	3.51		92.41	7	0.0	-	-	19652	100.0	
Eravurpattu												
06	Eravur Town	25024	4.47	3.74	117.69	4	0.0	21447	85.7	3573	14.3	12,678
07	Eravurpattu	75886	13.55	634.10	356.91	1430	1.9	13333	17.6	61123	80.5	8,007
Manmunai pattu												
08	Manmunai North	88459	15.80	75.90	416.05	226	0.3	3925	4.4	84308	95.3	2,336
09	Kattankudy	39523	7.06	3.89	185.89	-	-	39517	100.0	6	0.0	23,689
10	Manmunai pattu	30747	5.49	31.72	144.61	1	0.0	6541	21.3	24205	78.7	4,004
Manmunai West												
11	Manmunai West	25025	4.47	292.70	117.70	1	0.0	-	-	25024	100.0	
12	Manmunai South-West	23988	4.28	161.60	112.82	199	0.8	-	-	23789	99.2	
Manmunai Eruvilpattu												
13	Poratheevupattu	38282	6.84	167.20	180.05	354	0.9	-	-	37928	99.1	
14	Manmunai South Eruvilpattu	57917	10.34	52.50	272.40	18	0.0	3	0.0	57896	100.0	
Total		560004	100.00	2633.85	2633.85	2488	0.4	152475	27.2	405041	72.3	91,086

2008 Registered voters - 333,644

Grievance No.1

The Batticaloa district consists of 14 Pradesiya Sabhas and covering an extent of 2633 sq. km. There are 4 predominant Muslim DS divisions and the land area – Kattankudi 3.4 sq. km. Eravur Town 3.89 sq. km., Koralaipaththu West (Ottamavadi) 6.84 sq. km. Koralaipaththu Central 6.50 sq. km. Total extent of Muslim land area approximately 20.0 sq. km., which is less than 1.0% of the total area of Batticaloa District where the Muslim population is nearly 30% today.

Serious issues have been raised by Muslims of Batticaloa on the ongoing activities of the several international organizations assisted by the Government and the Tamil Makkal Viduthalai Pulikal (TMVP) in re-settling displaced Tamils on lands owned by Muslims.

After 1985, LTTE forcibly occupied Muslim residential, agricultural and cattle farming lands – more than 35,000 acres in areas under their control. The GOSL did nothing to restore these properties owned by the Muslims on title deeds, government permits and paddy cultivation register.

Grievance No.2

Resettlement of forcibly displaced Muslims in Muslim Colony Batticaloa

- (a) Resettlement of 175 Muslim families displaced in the Muslim Colony.
- (b) Resettlement of Muslim families displaced from Nochchimunai and Poonochchimunai within Batticaloa Municipal area bordering Kattankudy

Grievance No.3

Eravur

Most of the Muslim agriculture and cattle farm land owned by the Muslims lie along the Chenkaladi – Badulla – A5 Road. Today the entire area along this road has come under the control of GOSL armed forces. Eravur Muslims owned more than 12,000 acres. Arrangements are being made now to bring back the Tamils who have been unlawfully occupying Muslim lands and settle them permanently by the TMVP of Karuna and the Government armed forces without any consideration of the displaced Muslims by the LTTE.

During the ethnic conflict 1983, 1985, 1990 etc., more than 12,700 Muslim families were chased out by the LTTE and the Tamils forcibly occupied all the Muslim lands that came under LTTE control. The GOSL did nothing to provide any relief or pay compensation for the loss of livelihood of these displaced Muslims.

Resettlement of displaced Tamils on Muslim land in Iyankuni, Meerakerni, Mitchanagar, Hidayathanagar, Thakvanagar in and around Eravurpathu

Pradeshiya Sabha would further deteriorate the peaceful co-existence of Muslims and Tamils in Eravur.

The displaced Muslims suffered untold hardships during the last 22 years. Now after the GOSL cleared these areas from the LTTE, the TMVP of Karuna with the help of the government security forces and INGC assistance, putting up permanent houses, churches, temples and schools in the Muslim lands forcibly occupied by the LTTE without any consideration for Muslims' right to return who are the lawful owners of these lands.

Grievance No.4

Koralaipaththu Central

Although the Local Government Commission declared Koralaipaththu Central – the area of historical habitation of the Muslims, covering more than 240 sq. km., consisting of 11 Grama Sevaka Niladhari divisions, the boundaries have not yet been demarcated on ground.

Grievance No.5

Kattankudi Muslim Border Villages

Ollikulam, Sikaram, Karbela, Palamunai, Kankayan Odai, Keechampallam are the Muslim border villages of Kattankudi in Arayampathi Pradeshiya Sabha. Displaced Tamils after GOSL military operations to flush the LTTE terrorists in the Paduvankarai Tamil villages have been temporarily settled in private lands owned by the Muslims and the Mosques. Now the TMVP is making arrangements to settle the displaced Tamils permanently on land belonging to the Muslims and the Mosques.

Specific Grievances of Muslims in the Trincomalee District

Land Area, Population – 2007 and Registered Muslim voters in 2008



No.	D.S. Division	Total Popula. 2007	District %	Land Available sq. km	Land Eligible sq. km	Sinhalese		Muslims		Tamils		Muslim Registered Voters 2008
						2007	%	2007	%	2007	%	
Kattukulampattu East												
01	Kuchchaveli	26327	7.87	313.30	207.14	412	1.6	18971	72.1	6935	26.3	13,503
02	Padavisiripura	10666	3.19	217.10	83.92	10664	100.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	
Kattukulampattu West												
03	Gomarankadawela	5879	1.76	285.00	46.26	5855	99.6	0	0.0	22	0.4	
04	Morawewa	5563	1.66	322.40	43.77	4065	73.1	954	17.1	544	9.8	723
Town and Gravette												
05	Town and Gravette	89046	26.63	148.00	700.62	16837	18.9	12483	14.0	59633	67.0	8,922
Kinniya Division												
06	Kinniya	61558	18.41	146.90	484.34	0	0.0	59055	95.9	2503	4.1	42,681
07	Thambalakamam	27572	8.25	244.40	216.94	6005	21.8	16802	60.9	4352	15.8	12,057
Kottiyarpattu												
08	Mutur	47132	14.10	179.40	370.84	146	0.3	34080	72.3	12531	26.6	24,596
09	Seruvila	11142	3.33	279.00	87.67	7152	64.2	2079	18.7	1876	16.8	1,447
10	Echchilampattu	6617	1.98	98.00	52.06	0	0.0	0	0.0	6617	100.0	
Kandalai Division												
11	Kandalai	42861	12.82	397.30	337.23	33630	78.5	7595	17.7	1605	3.7	5,546
Total		334363	100.00	2630.80	2630.80	84766	25.4	152019	45.5	96619	28.9	109,475

2008 Registered voters - 241,133

Grievance No.1

Resettlement of forcibly displaced Muslims in Kurangupanchan Village in Kinniya

The Kurangupanchan GS Division is about 20 sq. km in extent and 15 km East of Kinniya town. After the floods in 1957 the Muslims started to settle here.

More than 255 Muslims families lived in Kurangupanchan up to 1990. As a result of the ethnic violence in 1990 the Muslims in Kurangupanchan village were forcibly displaced and moved to Kinniya. Soon after the ceasefire agreement between the GOSL and LTTE in February 2002, the Muslims went back and started paddy cultivation in their fields in Kurangupanchan and started resettling in their own lands. They renovated the Mosque as decided at a meeting held on 11.06.2003, LTTE chased the Muslims families and put up a military camp in the Mosque building and the LTTE forcibly occupied the areas of historical habitation of the Muslims in the Government controlled area.

After the taking over the East by the Government Armed Forces, the military camp still remaining in the mosque and the displaced Muslims not resettled, yet.

Grievance No.2

Kuchchaveli

Kuchchaveli in Trincomalee district is a predominant Muslim area. Total population 29,967 and 8,058 families. 65% Muslims 19,443, 31% Tamils 9,282, 3% Christians 905 and 01% Sinhalese 337. Kuchchaveli Pradeshiya Sabha 9 members, Muslims 6, Tamils 3.

The Divisional Secretary is a Tamil in the predominant Muslim division. Total grama niladharies 24.65% Muslims are given only 7 GS but the balance 17 GS are given to the Tamils and others who are only 35%. Average population of a Tamil GS division is 250 people whereas the population in Muslims GS is around 1350 eg. Pulmoddai 311 and 311 divisions.

Iqbal Nagar is a Muslim area. Due to ethnic conflict the Muslims were displaced during 1984, 1990 and 1994 and settled in a place called Love Lane in Trincomalee. In 2002, the Muslim refugees came back to Iqbal Nagar and living under abject poverty.

In the 265 Muslim families identified as refugees only 45 families selected for the NERHP projects. But all the Tamil refugees were settled in the new housing projects in Konespuri, Kopalapuram, Kumpirupity, Iranaikerni and Thriyai.

6. RESETTLEMENT OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED MUSLIM FAMILIES IN THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN PROVINCE IN SRI LANKA

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. 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.

On the eve of the defeat of LTTE, top political leaders from the West – British Foreign Secretary David Miliband, French Foreign Minister Bernard Kouchner, UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon rushed to the island to show their humanitarian concern. Few days later UN Secretary General dispatched his Deputy Lynn Pascoe on September 16, 2009 to visit the Tamil IDPs and press the government to speed up their resettlement activities. Furthermore, Head of the United Nations Refugee Agency Antonio Guterres promised further help for caring and resettling the Tamil IDPs.

Indian Government has set aside Rs. 500 crore for the resettlement of Tamil IDPs and its High Commission Alok Prasad stated that a “broad based political settlement” of the ethnic conflict would enable the Rs. 500 crore relief and rehabilitation package for Tamil IDPs to be utilized in a more effective manner. Indian External Affairs Minister S.M. Krishna had told the Indian Parliament that the Prime Minister Man Mohan Singh was willing to give more than the pledged five billion Indian rupees for the resettlement of Tamil IDPs. Meanwhile the former Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Mr. M. Karunanidhi called for speeding up the resettlement of displaced Tamils stating that his government had dispatched four consignments of relief materials worth Rs. 15 crore to Sri Lanka apart from what the Indian Government has send on its own.

However, all these Western and Indian human kindness dried up completely when it comes to the sufferings of Muslims driven out at gunpoint by the LTTE from the Northern and Eastern Provinces and have been languishing in refugee camps for 20 long years.

11,110 Muslims families have been displaced from the Northern Province during the ethnic cleansing in October 1990 and 500 Muslim families in Kinniya D.S. Division in the Eastern Province. Detail of the Displaced Muslim families and value of the properties plundered by the LTTE during the ethnic cleansing in October 1990 from the Muslims in the North East is given in Annex I.

The Government of India has commenced construction of 50,000 houses for the resettlement of the displaced families.

Muslims need at least 3,000 houses for the resettlement of internally displaced Muslim families who have been languishing in refugee camp for the last 20 years. Detail of the allocation of the 3,000 houses for the displaced Muslim families in the North East is given in Annex II.

D.S. Kinniya needs immediately 240 Houses in Kurangupanchan Village - 100 in Upparu G.S. Division and 140 in Majeed Nagar G.S. Division.

The following are required before commencing the construction of houses in Kurangupanchan Village in Kinniya D.S. Division.

1. Approval from Kinniya Divisional Secretary.
2. Allocation of Rs.2,400,000/- at the rate of Rs.10,000/- for each family for clearing and surveying 240 building sites.

Residential Houses, Properties and the Lands of the Muslim families robbed by the LTTE during the ethnic cleansing from the Northern Province in 1990

Jaffna District		Residential Houses		Properties	
DS Division		Families	1990 Value	Families	1990 Value
1	Jaffna	1,313	483,374,750.00	2,262	660,977,395.00
2	Chavekachcheri	44	10,677,000.00	104	19,713,738.00
3	Island south	29	2,948,000.00	41	4,103,350.00
4	Valikamam north	1	100,000.00	3	1,545,000.00
5	Valikamam south-west	3	600,000.00	10	2,876,000.00
6	Valikamam east			2	2,371,000.00
7	Vadamarachi north	1	160,000.00	5	2,268,400.00
8	Nalloor			3	752,750.00
		1,391	497,859,750.00	2,430	694,607,633.00

Kilinochchi District		Residential Houses		Properties	
DS Division		Families	1990 Value	Families	1990 Value
1	Poonakari	97	15,331,500.00	122	28,700,000.00
2	Karachchi	132	36,364,000.00	184	38,755,335.00
3	Pachchilaipalli	7	485,000.00	10	716,000.00
		236	52,180,500.00	316	68,171,335.00

Mannar District		Residential Houses		Properties	
DS Division		Families	1990 Value	Families	1990 Value
1	Mannar	2,328	415,530,090.00	2,874	504,558,310.00
2	Musali	2,725	335,612,675.00	3,022	623,219,525.00
3	Manthai west	863	179,271,860.00	1,060	267,902,930.00
4	Madu	257	30,291,700.00	263	33,633,210.00
5	Nanattan	252	34,637,100.00	288	52,408,470.00
		6,425	995,343,425.00	7,507	1,481,722,445.00

Mullaiteevu District		Residential Houses		Properties	
DS Division		Families	1990 Value	Families	1990 Value
1	Maritimepattu	936	148,795,850.00	1,040	231,619,498.00
2	Puthukudiyiruppu	16	1,565,000.00	20	2,268,650.00
		952	150,360,850.00	1,060	233,888,148.00

Vavuniya District		Residential Houses		Properties	
DS Division		Families	1990 Value	Families	1990 Value
1	Vavuniya south	881	110,984,337.00	954	153,434,559.00
2	Venkalichettikulam	1,225	112,548,955.00	1,415	206,853,541.00
		2,106	223,533,292.00	2,369	360,288,100.00

Total	11,110	1,919,277,817	13,682	2,838,677,661
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Muslim families displaced in the Eastern Province during ethnic conflict in 1990.

Trincomalee District

DS Division	Families	Residential Houses 1990 Value	Properties 1990 Value
1 Kinniya (Kurangupanchan Village)	350	56,505,528.00	112,925,637.00

Batticaloa District

DS Division	Families	Residential Houses 1990 Value	Properties 1990 Value
1 Manmunai North (Ward 2) Batticaloa MC	150	24,216,655.00	48,396,702.00
Total	500	80,722,183.00	161,322,339.00

Northern and Eastern Province Total

11,610	Rs. 2,000,000,000.00	Rs. 3,000,000,000.00
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ALLOCATION OF THE 3000 HOUSES TO BE CONSTRUCTED FOR THE DISPLACED MUSLIM FAMILIES

Northern Province

Jaffna District - 300

DS Division		Houses
1	Jaffna	300

Kilinochchi District - 50

DS Division		Houses
1	Poonakari	20
2	Karachchi	30

Mannar District - 1500

DS Division		Houses
1	Mannar	550
2	Musali	650
3	Manthai west	200
4	Madu	50
5	Nanattan	50

Mullaiteevu District - 200

DS Division		Houses
1	Maritimepattu	200

Vavuniya District - 450

DS Division		Houses
1	Vavuniya south	200
2	Venkalichettikulam	250

Total 2500

Eastern Province

Trincomalee District

DS Division		Houses
1	Kinniya (Kurangupanchan Village)	350

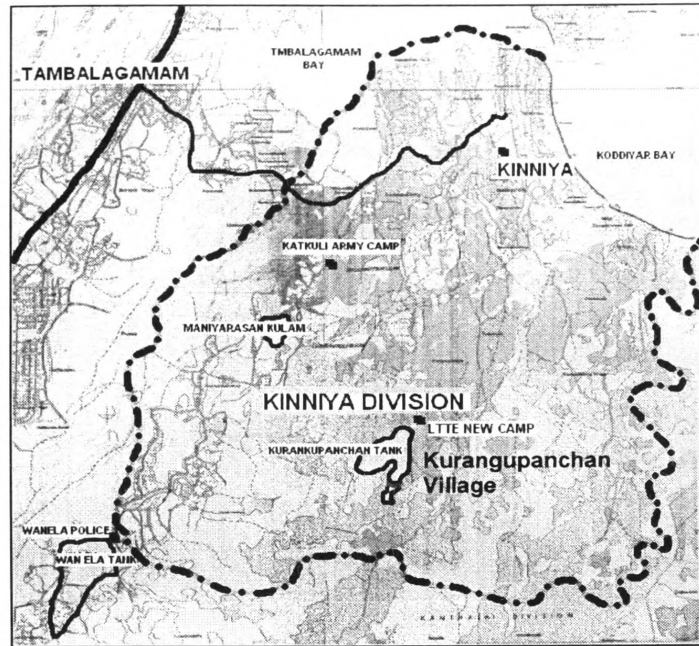
Batticaloa District

DS Division		Houses
1	Manmunai North (Ward 2) Batticaloa MC	150

Total 500

Total 3,000

Resettlement of forcibly displaced Muslims in Kurangupanchan Village in Kinniya – Trincomalee District



The Kurangupanchan Village is about 15 km East of Kinniya town in Trincomalee District.

In 1970 the then Member of Parliament Mr. Abdul Majeed helped the renovation of the tank at Kurangupanchan and helped 350 Muslim families to cultivate paddy in about 1000 acres.

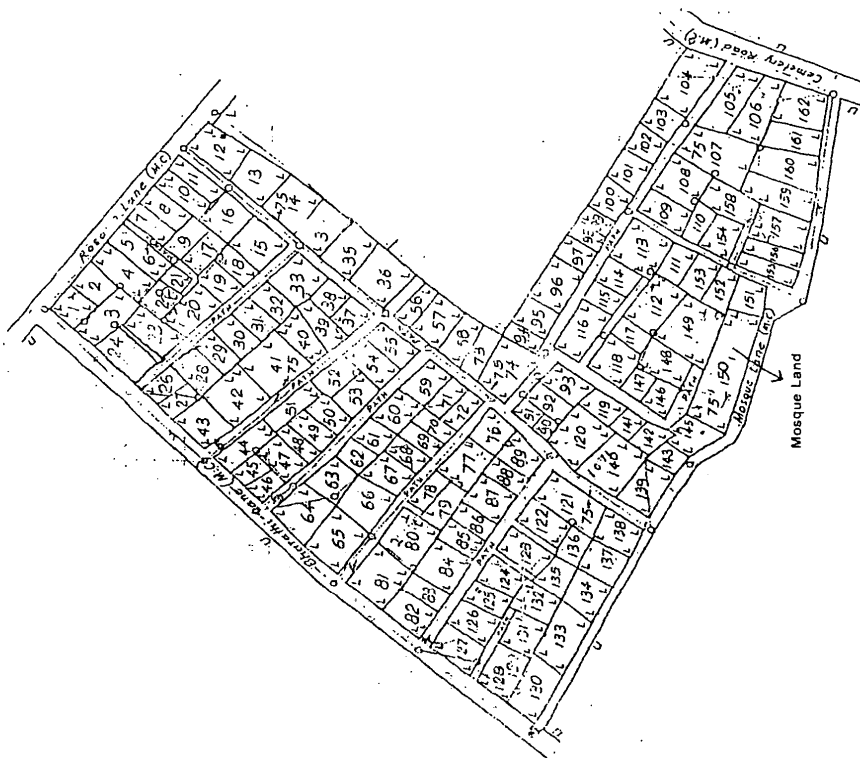
In 1980 a permanent building was constructed for the Mosque and prayers were conducted regularly. The school started in 1979 in a cadjam hut got a permanent building and Grade 1 to 6 classes were conducted.

During the ethnic violence in 1990, the 350 Muslim families were forcibly displaced by the LTTE. Soon after the ceasefire agreement between the GOSL and LTTE in February 2002, the Muslims came back and resettled in their lands and started paddy cultivation. They renovated the Mosque as decided at a meeting held on 11.06.2003. Soon after this, LTTE chased the Muslims and put up their military camp in the Mosque building.

An Offer Letter from the donor for funding the Housing Project is required for the following:

- (a) To obtain the approval from the Divisional Secretary of Kinniya and the District Secretary of Trincomalee.
- (b) For checking of the Ownership, boundaries, extent etc. and Surveying the land belonging to the 350 beneficiaries.

Resettlement of forcibly displaced Muslims from Muslim Colony in Batticaloa
 WARD NO. 11 within the Municipal Council Limits of Batticaloa
 D.S. Division: Manmunai North
 District: Batticaloa



P. PLAN uv 844

Tamil and Muslim communities were given state lands for residential purposes in 1962. The then Member of Parliament Mr. Rajathurai allocated state lands for Tamils in Iruthayapuram, Mamangacolony and Koolavadicolony and the Late Mr. Macan Makar M.P. allocated the state land in Kalliyankadu for the Muslims who were landless in Koddamunai in Batticaloa. This Muslim settlement was called Muslim Colony.

More than 175 Muslim families were living in the Muslim Colony for more than 05 decades. In early 1990, the LTTE armed terrorist came to attack the Muslims, fortunately the timely arrival of the Security Forces saved them from disaster.

After this incident, Muslims were harassed by the Pro-LTTE terrorist members of the Tami Community and the Muslims were forcibly chased out from the Muslim Colony. Since 1990 Muslims have been living as refugees in different parts of Batticaloa District.

1. “Masjithul Firdouzi” Mosque

This Mosque was completely destroyed by the LTTE Tamils after the ethnic conflict in 1990 and now a new building is being constructed by the Premakumari Prayer Centre. The Divisional Secretary has also allocated a part of the Mosque land to a private individual.

2. Muslim School – Bat/Zahira Vidyalaya

This school and the land allocated for the playground have been unlawfully occupied by the Tamils.

3. **Muslim Burial Ground**

This is the only burial ground allocated to the Muslim in Batticaloa. The barbed wire fence is removed and a new gravel road constructed through the burial ground.

4. Although the Government has banned the allocation of land belonging to the displaced people, Batticaloa District Secretary has allocated the lands of the displaced Muslims from Batticaloa Muslim Colony to the Tamils without any consideration for the legitimate rights of the original residents.

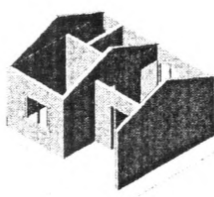
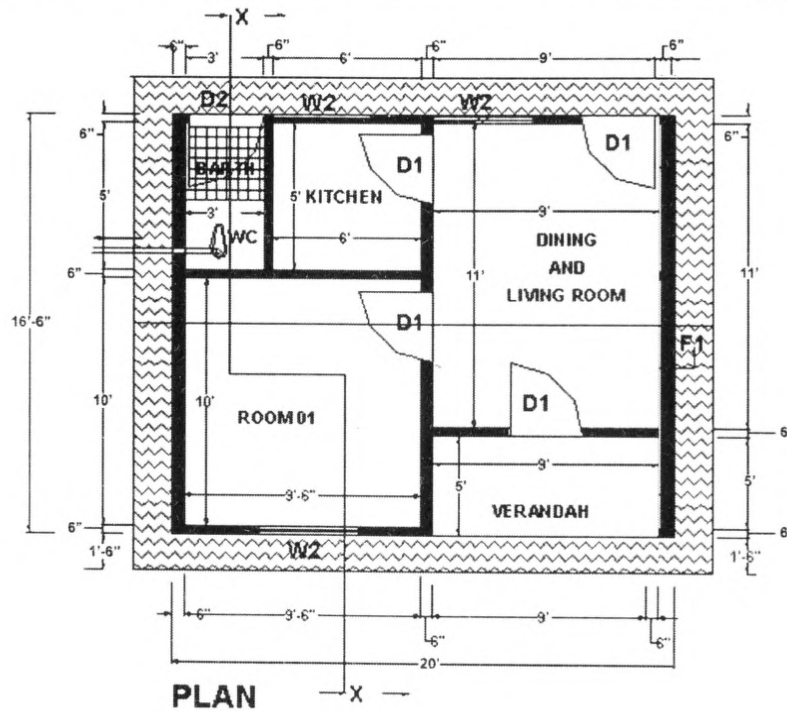
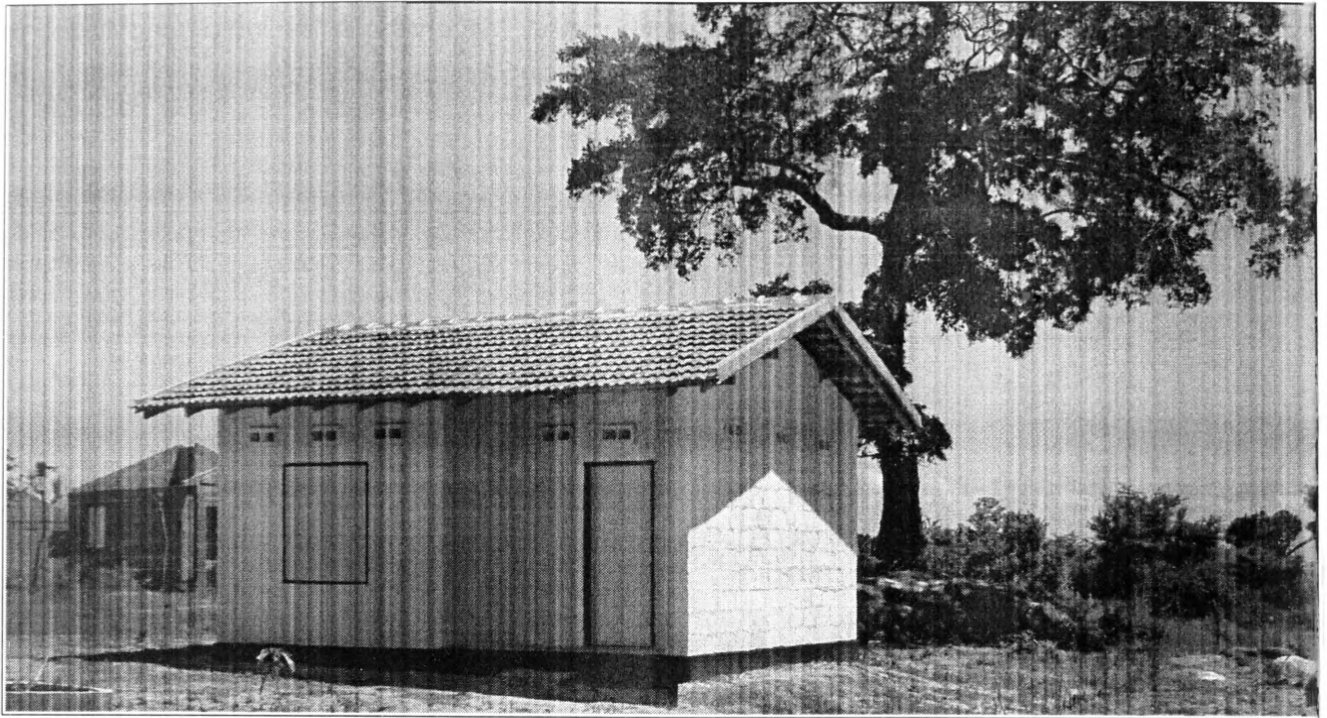


Healthy housing, drinking water, light and toilet facilities are the basic human needs.

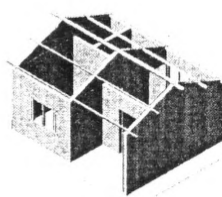
Building houses for the resettlement of IDPs within the shortest time is insuperable unless the house building industry is reorganized by adopting new and quick techniques and trained house building workers which would help to build durable houses quicker.

The use of industrially manufactured components eliminates wastes, and losses of time which normally occur in the orthodox house building methods. All components have to be fitted in the space allotted to them without expensive modification at site. Building blocks, concrete lintols, doors, windows, timber purlins, rafters, reapers and roofing tiles are the industrially manufactured housing components.

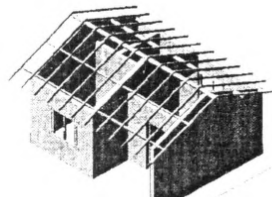
Permanent houses can be built for the resettlement of the IDPs according to Type Plans with the obligatory use of industrially manufactured housing components. According to the system developed by Development Surveys and Constructions – DSC, permanent houses of 330 sq.ft. each with tiled roof, water supply, toilet and internal electricity can be built at the rate of Rs. 750,000 per unit.



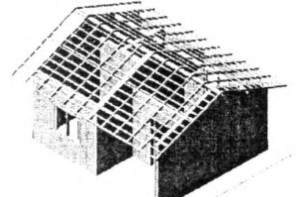
Walls with cement building blocks



Timber perlin on block gable wall



Timber rafters on timber perlin



Timber reapers on timber rafters

7. MEDIATION TO RESOLVE MUSLIMS' LAND ISSUES IN THE NORTH EAST

After 1983 ethnic violence, it was found that the Tamils in the North have started to forcibly occupy the lands belonging to the Muslims in areas close to the Tamil villages. There are 65,000 acres of agricultural lands belonging to nearly 15,000 Muslim families in the East.

When questioned during the Media Conference which was described as the largest media event in Sri Lanka organised by the Tamil Tigers on 10th April 2002; about the forcible expulsion of tens of thousands of Muslim families by the LTTE in October 1990 from Tamil dominated areas in the North and the massacre of Muslims inside mosques in the East, LTTE Political Advisor Anton Balasingam said "It is I who made an apology to the Muslim people in public for what has happened in the past and that we are willing to talk to them and resolve these issues."

Responding to another question whether he has taken any concrete steps to allow the displaced Muslim people living in refugee camps for the last 16 years to come back to North, Mr Velupillai Pirabaharan said "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 LTTE's eastern commander, Karikalan had reported to have made that the Muslims had no land rights in the Eastern province, Mr. 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 in the North-East."

On an invitation from the LTTE Leader V. Pirapaharan, the Leader of the SLMC 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 practical difficulties faced by the Muslims in the North-East. LTTE Leader Pirapaharan invited the displaced Muslims from Jaffna and Wannu to come and resettle in their own places. It was decided to establish joint committees of representative from the LTTE and Muslim to facilitate the resettlement. Similarly it was decided to create favorable conditions for the resettlement of the Muslims who were displaced from Muslims villages in the Eastern Province.

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

It was also agreed to appoint 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.

LTTE - SLMC JOINT STATEMENT

தமிழீழ விடுதலைப்புலிகள் அமைப்பு மற்றும் முஸ்லீம் காவலர்கள் இணைப்பில்
 சேர்ந்து செயல்படுகிறார்கள்

தமிழீழ விடுதலைப்புலிகள் அமைப்பிற்கும் சேர்ந்து செயல்படுகிற முஸ்லீம் காவலர்கள் இணைப்பில்
 இன்று (13-04-2012) திகழுக காவல்துறையின் சித்தப்புவனத்தாகவும் ஆக்கபூர்வமானதற்கும்
 தயாராகிறது.

இசைந்தப்பு கிள்ளொச்சியிலுள்ள உத்பீழ விடுதலைப்புலிகளின் அரசியற்புலியும் முஸ்லீம்
 செயலகத்தில் முன்று மணி நேரம் தொடர்ந்து தமிழீழ விடுதலைப்புலிகளின் சார்பில் விடுதலை
 தலைவர் திரு வேறுப்பிள்ளை பிரபாகரன் அரசியல் ஆயோசகர் துணர்ன் பாலச்சீகம் அரசியற்புலியும்
 பொறுப்பாளர் உட தமிழ்ச்செல்வன், மட்டுமேயானது எனும் தலைபதி தேணல் கருணா திருமண
 மாலட்டத் தலைபதி தேணல் பழமன், திருமணி அபேல் பாலசிங்கம் ஆகியோர் கலந்துகொண்டு
 முஸ்லீம் காங்கிரஸ் சார்பில் அதன் விதிகளில் தலைவர் ஜனாப் ஹஸ்ப் ஹசகம், தவிசுனர் ஆறு
 உல்லாஹ், சிரேஸ்ட பிரதித் தலைவர் டாக்டர் உதுமன் வெப்பை, பிரதித் தலைவர் முனகதீர்
 உதுமன் காதுர், கொள்ளை யுப்புச் செயலாளர் பதி சேகுதாஸ்த் பிரதித் தவிசுனர் உது முர்சீன்
 வேறுதிக கொள்ளை யுப்புச் செயலாளர் ஈ / / மெல்லாண்ட ஆகியோரும் கலந்துகொண்டனர்

வடகிழக்கில் வாழும் முஸ்லீம் மக்கள் எதிர்நோக்கும் முக்கிய நடைமுறை பிரச்சினைகளுக்கும்
 தீர்ச்சத்திப்பின் போது தீர்வுகள் காணப்பட்டன. யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலும் வன்னியிலும் சீர்தந்த இடமெய்ப்பாட்டு
 வாழும் முஸ்லீம் மக்களை மீண்டும் தங்களை சேர்த்த இடங்களில் குடியமருவாறு சந்திப்பின் போது
 தலைவர் பிரபாகரன் அவர்கள் வேண்டுகோள் விடுத்தார் இந்த மீள்குடியமர்வதற்கு ஏதுவான
 முறையை ஏற்படுத்தும் வகையில் நிலைமையை உடயவதற்கு தமிழீழ விடுதலைப்புலிகள்
 தாயிலிருந்தும் முஸ்லீம் காங்கிரஸிலிருந்தும் ஒரு கூட்டுக் குழுவை அமைப்பதெனவும்
 முடிவெய்யப்பட்டது. இவ்வாறே கீழ்க்கு மாகாணத்திலுள்ள பல குககிராமங்களிலிருந்து இடமெய்ப்பாட்டு
 முஸ்லீம்களை மீண்டும் அக்கிராமங்களில் சேன்று குடியமருவதற்கு உகத்த குழுவை
 ஏற்படுத்துவதென்றும் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

வடகிழக்கு மாகாணத்தில் செயலகப்பண்ணப்படாமல் இருக்கும் முஸ்லீம்களின் விவரம் தீர்வுகளை
 மீண்டும் முஸ்லீம்கள் பயிற்செய்க்கத்தும் பாண்படுத்த வசதிசெய்து கொடுப்பது சனாப்
 முடிவெடுக்கப்பட்டது.

கிழக்கு மாகாணத்தில் முஸ்லீம்களிடமிருந்து போராட்டத்திற்காகப் பணம் பெறும் நடைமுறையை
 உடனடியாக நிறுத்தவதென்றும் தமிழீழ விடுதலைப்புலிகளின் தாயில் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

வடகிழக்கில் மாலட்டம் போறும் முஸ்லீம் மக்கள் எதிர்நோக்கும் பிரச்சினைகளை முக
 தலைபதிகளுடன் பேசித் தீர்க்கும் தோகிலும் தமிழ்முஸ்லீம் புர்த்துணர்வை வலுப்படுத்துவதற்காகவும்
 முஸ்லீம் காங்கிரஸ் சார்பாக ஏவ்வெடு பிரதித்திகளை செயல்படுத்தென்றும் முடிவெய்யப்பட்டது.

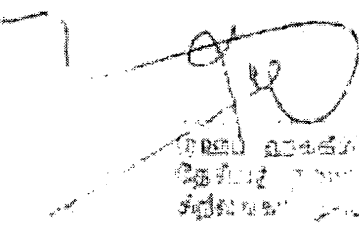
இவ்வாறான மேல்மட்டச் சந்திப்புகளை தொடர்ந்தும் நடத்தவதென்றும் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

அரசியலும் தமிழீழ விடுதலைப்புலிகளுக்கும் இடையில் ஆரம்பிக்கப்படவுள்ள பேச்சுவார்த்தைகளின்
 போது முஸ்லீம் மக்கள் சார்பாக முஸ்லீம் காவலர்கள் பிரதித்திகளும் ஒரு தாயிலும்
 பாண்படுவதென்றும் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

வடகிழக்கில் வாழும் முஸ்லீம் மக்களின் அடிப்படை அரசியல் பிரச்சினைகளை கோட்பாட்டு தீர்வு
 துணை, அவர்களின் அரசியல் கலாச்சார, தனித்துவ உரிமைகளைப் பேணுவதற்கு முஸ்லீம்கள்
 போராட்டு தொடர்ச்சியாகப் பேசுவதென்றும் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

முஸ்லீம்களின் அதிகப்பட்ச ஆதரவை முஸ்லீம் காங்கிரஸ் பெற்றுள்ளதால், வடகிழக்கு முஸ்லீம்கள்
 தொடர்பில் முஸ்லீம் காங்கிரஸின் பேசுவதென்றும் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

வே.பி.வசனம்
 (வே பிரபாகரன்)
 தேசியத் தலைவர்
 தமிழீழ விடுதலைப்புலிகள்


 இணைப்பு உருக்கம்
 தேசியத் தலைவர்
 சித்தப்புவன் தலைப்புலிகள்

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It was decided to continue similar top level meetings.

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

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

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

Sgd.
V. Pirapaharan
National Leader – LTTE

Sgd.
Rauff Hackeem
National Leader -SLMC

The resolution of the land question in the North East would benefit more than 26,000 families 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.

MUSLIM LANDS FORCIBLY OCCUPIED BY THE TAMILS IN THE EASTERN PROVINCE

Ampara District

	Predominant Muslim Areas	No. Cases	Extrent		
			A	R	P
1	Pottuvil	730	2592	3	-
2	Akkaraipattu	660	1785	3	23
3	Addalachenai	329	1072	3	34
4	Oluvil/ Palamunai	176	559	1	30
5	Ninthavur	583	2349	-	10
6	Sammanthurai	529	2513	-	22
7	Irakkamam	428	2092	-	32
8	Kalmunai	280	1433	1	33
9	Maruthamunai	496	2365	1	30
		4211	16764	1	14

Batticaloa District

	Predominant Muslim Areas	No. Cases	Extrent		
			A	R	P
1	Kattankudy	449	4231	1	12
2	Eravur	2263	12784	3	34
3	Oddamavady	1856	8710	1	37
4	Valaichenai	907	3086	1	30
		5475	28813	-	33

Trincomalee District

	Predominant Muslim Areas	No. Cases	Extrent		
			A	R	P
1	Kinniya	2252	7209	2	6
2	Mutur	992	2577	-	36
3	Thopur	912	4617	2	17
4	Pulmoddai	566	1344	3	25
5	Morawewa	464	1343	1	22
		5186	17092	2	26

Eastern Province Total	14872	62670	-	33
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**MUSLIMS' LANDS FORCIBLY OCCUPIED BY THE TAMILS AFTER ETHNIC
CLEANING OF MUSLIMS 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.Pachchilaipalli	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 TOTAL		11,058	30,378	1	28

Mediation

On a decision at the 5th session of the peace talks in Berlin on 7th & 8th of February 2003, LTTE – Muslim District Committees were established in all the three districts in the Eastern Province by the Government Peace Secretariat under the Prime Minister, to mediate lands and properties issues between the Tamils and Muslims.

**BERLIN RESOLUTION TO APPOINT COMMITTEES TO
ADDRESS MUSLIM LAND ISSUES IN THE
EASTERN PROVINCE.**



අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය කාර්යාලය

பிரதம அமைச்சரின் அலுவலகம்

Prime Minister's Office

- සාම මුහුණලිය සම්බන්ධීකරණ ලේකම් කාර්යාලය

- சமாதான நடைமுறையையக் கூட்டினைப்பதற்கான செயலகம்

- Secretariat for Co-ordinating the Peace Process

SCOPP/45

3rd March, 2003

Hon. A. Rauf Hakeem,
Minister of Port Development & Shipping,
Eastern Development & Muslim Religious Affairs,
45, Layden Bastian Road,
Colombo 01

Dear Sir,

Committees to Address Land Issues in the Eastern Province

At the fifth Session of Peace Talks held in Berlin (7 – 8 February, 2003) the following decision was reached.

6. *The parties agreed to establish three committees, one in each district of the Eastern Province, to address land issues and other areas of mutual concern. The committees will consist of six representatives of the Muslim population and six representatives of the LTTE. The work of the Committee will start immediately. Similar committees will be appointed to address such issues relating to other communities as and when required.*

I shall be grateful if you could let us know the steps that have been taken towards appointing these committees for the three districts of the Eastern Province, and any other steps towards implementing this decision.

An early reply is appreciated since progress on the implementation of this decision would need to be placed at the next session of talks in Japan.

Yours sincerely,

for Director General

Pk/-

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Level 10, West Tower, World Trade Centre, Colombo 01.

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The main reason for the present conflict between the Tamils and Muslims in the North East is the undue delay in implementing the agreements reached between the LTTE leader Pirabakaran and SLMC leader Rauff Hakeem on 13th April 2002 and the decision at the 5th Session of the peace talk held in Berlin during 7th and 8th February 2003 for the establishment of village level peace committees in the North East to mediate and resolve Tamil Muslim conflicts.

When LTTE expressed their desire to consult the North-East Muslim people about our concerns, 20 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 Society Organisation – North-East Muslim Peace Assembly – NEMPA, to mediate with Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam – LTTE

In a surprise move, LTTE senior leaders of the East met Muslim civil society representatives for discussions on 20th September 2003 and announced decisions very favorable to restoring normal life and communal amity among the two communities of the tension-prone region. Significant among the decisions was to immediately hand over to the Muslims their paddy lands in the LTTE controlled areas in the Batticaloa and Ampara Districts.

LTTE's Eastern Region Commander Col. Karuna Amman, Special Commander Ramesh, Political leader Kousalyan, Economic Advisor Nizam and Ampara Political leader Bawa and NEMPA representatives Leader A.L.A. Jawath, Secretary General M.I.M. Mohideen, Y.M.A. Cader, U.L.M.N. Mubeen, M.H.M. Hakeem, I.M. Ibrahim, Dr. A.L. Farook, M.H.M. Munas participated in the discussion.

During the three hour meeting with representatives of the North-East Muslim Peace Assembly (NEMPA) at the LTTE guest-house "Thenagam" in Karadiyanaru, LTTE waived all hitherto-prevailing restrictions on paddy cultivation, fishing and movements in all LTTE-controlled areas in the East.

It was mutually agreed at the meeting to work in co-ordination at the village level to restore normal life, resettle displaced families in their original homes, strengthen the security of the Muslims and to work for their economic prosperity.

The LTTE also assured that it would do away with taxes on traders both Tamils and Muslims in the future when its various economic ventures in fishing and agriculture begin to yield profits.

LTTE Senior leaders of Trincomalee District met Muslim Civil Society - representatives from the North East Muslim Peace Assembly - NEMPA on 30th December 2003 and discussed various issues affecting Tamil Muslim relationship and decided to establish village level zonal committees in the following areas to resolve the issues:
Kinniya, Thambalakamam, Mutur, Thoppur, Trincomalee Town, Kutchaweli and Pulmuddai.

LTTE Trincomalee Military Commander Pathuman Amman, Political leader Thilak Amman and Senior Official of the LTTE - S. Devan, T. Sivakumar, T. Sathya, S. Darman, Miss. T. Karunya, S. Udayan and NEMPA Secretary General M.I.M. Mohideen and Senior Officials - Assistant Secretary U.A. Wahab, M.M. Kareem Maulavi - Mutur, M.A.M. Anver - Kinniya, A. Jabeer - Kinniya, A.S.M. Abdeen - Mutur, M.M. Abdul Salam - Pulmoddai, M.A.G.M. Sabir - Thoppur, M.Y. Hidayathulla Maulavi - Kinniya, J.M. Yusoof – Trincomalee Town and K.A. Rahuman – Mutur, participated in the discussions together with Mr. Ali Zahir Maulana, at LTTE “Naduwappaniyakam” in Sampoor.

The Resolution of the Muslim Land Question in the North East Region

The resolution of the land question in the North East of Sri Lanka has become a dominant issue during the transition period between war to peace. The resolution of the land 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 North East.

The project intends to facilitate the transfer of agricultural lands and properties appropriated by the LTTE to Muslim owners in the Eastern region. It will help to create a framework, which can mediate and reconcile these claims through the use of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. The Foundation for co-existence will collaborate with the Muslim Rights Organization with regards the Land Register and also collaborate with the Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies, the Mosque Federations, the LTTE, North East Muslim Peace Assembly and other relevant organizations.

Mediation and the Promotion of Co-existence

The transfer of the land will not be easy since Tamils have cultivated the land and some of it have been handed over to the families of Martyrs who had lost their lives or being injured in the war. Committee of the 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 Trustees of the Mosques the LTTE, NEMPA, SLMM 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 village. The Muslim Peace Secretariat 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.

Confidence Building

Confidence building between the Tamils and the Muslims in the North East was taken up as a priority item at the Peace Talks commenced on Thursday the 31st October 2002, at the Rose Garden Holiday Resort, Samoran, Nakhorn Pathong, Thailand.

It was agreed to take the following steps immediately to implement the joint agreements reached between the LTTE Leader Pirabhakaran and the SLMC Leader Rauff Hakeem at the discussion held on 13th April 2002 at Vanni.

1. Establishment of Village level Tamil-Muslim Joint Committees to identify and resolve the problems faced by the Tamils and Muslims in the North East.
2. The Joint Committee to identify the lands belonging to the Muslims in the North-East unlawfully occupied by the Tamils to enable the take over by the Muslims.
3. The Joint Committee to identify the security problems faced by the Muslims in the North East in order to strengthen Muslim Security.
4. The Joint Committee to identify the administrative difficulties faced by the Muslims in the North Eastern Provincial Council, District Secretariats and the Divisional Secretariats in the North East to eliminate discrimination against the Muslims.
5. The Joint Committee to identify any other issues that would ensure the improvement of confidence building between the two communities.

Committees to Address Land Issues and Other Areas of Mutual Concern in the Eastern Province

At the Fifth Session of Peace Talks held in Berlin on 7-8 February 2003 the parties agreed to establish three committees, one in each district of the Eastern Province, to address land issues and other areas of mutual concern. The committees will consist of six representatives of the Muslim population and six representatives of the LTTE. The work of the committees will start immediately. Similar committees will be appointed to address such issues relating to other communities as and when required.



Rauf 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 LTTE delegation led by Mr. V. Pirabakaran 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. Pirabakaran gave us an assurance that all lands belonging to the Muslims that are now being forcibly occupied by the Tamils will be returned to the Muslim Land owners as soon as possible. This matter was again taken up with Mr. Thamilthiyam 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 Licenced 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

8. UNLAWFULLY OCCUPIED PROPERTIES OF ABDUL RASOOL AND S.S. ASANALEBBE TRUST ADMINISTERED BY THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE

1. The properties of M.I.A. Rasool's and S.S. Asanalebbe's Trust
(The official list is with the Public Trustee)
 - (a) 184 business and residential properties in Trincomalee Urban Council Area
 - (b) Land in "Timitar Estate", Komari – Pottuvil 592 Acres
 - (c) Land in "Thirukkivil Estate" – 898 Acres – part sold by Public Auction
 - (d) Land in Batticaloa – 09 Acres, 03 Roods, 08 perches
 - (e) Land in Eravur – Kadukakarai Valavu - 01 Acre, 02 Roods, 00 perches
 - (f) Land in Muthur and Pachanoor – 41 Acres, 03 Roods, 04 perches
 - (g) Paddy Lands in Kinniya – 174 Acres, 01 Roods, 26.5 perches
 - (h) Land in Nilaveli – Kuchchaveli D.S. Division – 47 Acres
2. In terms of the Letter of Administration / Probate granted in the Case Nos. 304/T and 401/T by the District Court of Trincomalee, the Public Trustee was appointed in 1957 as the Administrator of the properties of Rasool and Assanalebbe Trust.
3. These properties have no Survey Plans, the ownership not registered in the Urban Council of Trincomalee and the Assessment Tax not paid.
4. These properties have been unlawfully occupied without the payment of rents for more than 30 years.
5. **Estimated Value of the 197 properties in Trincomalee UC Area and the lands in other parts of the Eastern Province is Rs.1,500,000,000 (Rs.1.5 Billion). The estimated arrears of the rent is Rs.250,000,000 (Rs.0.25 Billion).**
6. The original Title Deeds of the properties are neglected in the record rooms of the Department of Public Trustee without proper care.
7. The following beneficiaries of M.I. Abdul Rasool and S.S. Assanalebbe Trust are the legal owners of the Trust properties.

<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Assanalabbe Trust</u>	<u>Rasool Trust</u>	<u>Rasool and Assanalebbe Trust</u>
<u>Institutions</u>			
1. Moors' Islamic Cultural Home	10 shares	-	7.5%
2. Lady Fareed Home for the Elders	15 shares	-	11.25%
3. Muslim Ladies College	15 shares	-	11.25%
4. Muslim Scholarship Fund	10 shares	-	7.5%
5. Muslim League	10 shares	-	7.5%
6. Periyakade Arabic School, Trincomalee	5 shares	-	3.75%
7. Moor Street Mosque, Trincomalee	5 shares - 70%	-	3.75% - 52.5%

Individuals

8. Proctor Ismail of Trincomalee	5 shares	-	3.75%
9. Son Mohamed Cassim	5 shares	-	3.75%
10. Daughter Hameed Umma	5 shares	-	3.75%
11. Grand Son M.Haniffa	5 shares	-	3.75%
12. Employee S.M.A. Cader	5 shares	-	3.75%
13 Nephew M.S.A. Jabbar	5 shares - 30%	-	3.75% - 22.5%
Total	100 shares		75% - ¾ shares
14. Mrs. N.S. Siddique	-	5 shares	5%
15. Mrs. R. Mahmood	-	5 shares	5%
16. Mr. Lafeer Kariapper	-	5 shares	5%
17. Mrs. A.C.M. Rauf	-	5 shares	5%
18. Mr. M.A.M. Hussain	-	5 shares	5%
Total			25% - ¼ shares

8. The Public Trustee has said that because of the terrorist problems prevailed in the Eastern Province, he was unable to take any effective actions for the recovery of rent from the occupants or to eject the unlawful occupants from the land and properties of the Trust. This cannot be accepted because the LTTE terrorist problems started only after 1986 and concluded in May 2009. The normal activities of the Trincomalee Urban Council and the Divisional Secretaries Division of Kuchchaveli, Trincomalee, Kinniya, Muthur, Batticaloa and Pottuvil continued uninterrupted during the earlier 29 years (1957-1986). The Beneficiaries never care to question the Public Trustee who is functioning directly under His Excellency the President, till Mr. M.I.M. Mohideen, the Secretary General of the North East Muslim Peace Assembly took up the issues in May 2012.
9. Sri Lanka Government has successfully defeated the LTTE terrorist in May 2009 and His Excellency the President Mahinda Rajapakse has set up a Special Committee to implement immediately the recommendations of the L.L.R.C on land and property issues in the Northern and Eastern provinces..
10. The Ministry of Defence and Urban Development has issued a Press Notice on 19 February 2012 informing the General Public that a Special Unit has been formed by the Criminal Investigation Department to investigate into the complaints on unlawful or criminal misappropriation of properties by cheaters, impersonators, thugs or any person without proper legality.
11. The Eastern Province Land Commissioner had stated in a press statement in the Tamil Daily Weerakesari dated June 4, 2012 that in order to resolve the land issue, District Committees have been established in Ampara, Batticaloa and Trincomalee.
12. Although the beneficiaries have requested many time, the Public Trustee has not complained with facts and figures of the properties of Rasool and Assanalebbe Trust, to the Special Unit of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Ministry of Defence and Urban Development or to the Special Committee appointed by His Excellency President

Mahinda Rajapakse to implement the recommendation of the LLRC on land and property issues in the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

13. Mismanagement of the properties of Rasool and Assanalebbe Trust by the Public Trustee.

- a. The Public Trustee who is functioning directly under His Excellency the President, never questioned the Trincomalee UC for removing the properties from the Assessment Register and for issuing trade license, the supply of water, electricity and permitting unauthorized constructions in the properties of the Trust by the unlawful occupants without checking the ownership.
- b. AT Forms not submitted for the Registration of Ownership and the arrears of Assessment Tax not paid for the properties of Rasool and Assanalebbe Trust in the Trincomalee UC.
- c. The property No. 37 Dock Yard Road, Trincomalee was occupied by the Ministry of Justice and the Trincomalee High Court was housed here for 19 years from 1992 – 2011. The rent at the rate of Rs.10,000/- a month collected by the Public Trustee, was also not distributed among the beneficiaries.
- d. Some of the properties in Nilaveli – Kuchchaveli DS Division have been sold by the Public Trustee, without surveying, valuation and written consent from the legitimate owners/beneficiaries. Also the Public Trustee has not obtained the court approval for the allocation of legitimate shares of the sales proceeds to the beneficiaries.
- e. The two vacant properties Nos.37 and 274 in Dock Yard Road, Trincomalee, surveyed in 1998 was not valued for 15 years to take legal action against the unlawful occupants or to sell to the highest bidders.
- f. The beneficiaries have written to the Public Trustee on November 12, 2012 requesting the details of the rent collected, expenditure and the audited statement of accounts of Rasool and Assanalebbe Trust. No reply has been received upto now.

14. Property Nos. 37 and 274 Dock Yard Road Trincomalee

- a. Soon after the beneficiaries committee appointed a Coordinator in June 2013, Valuation completed, Assessment Taxes have been paid up to the 3rd Quarter 2013, Street Line and Building Line Certificates have been obtained. These properties are now ready for sale.
- b. Value of the 2 properties:
 - (i) 274 – 14.07 perches - Rs. 9,000,000
 - (ii) 37 – 162.4 perches - Rs. 60,000,000

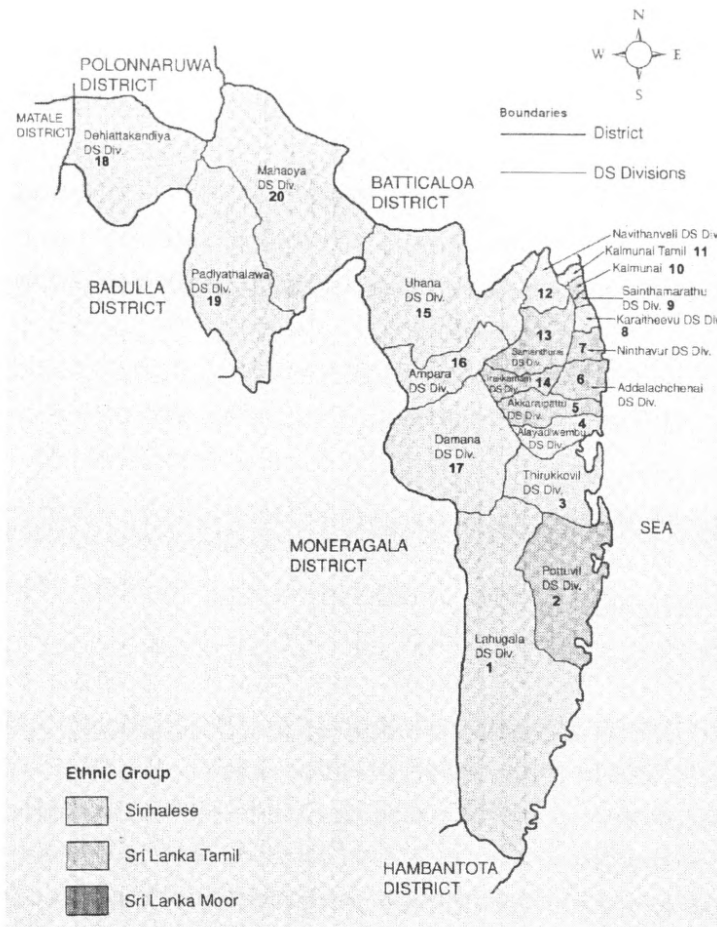
Total - **Rs. 69,000,000**

15. The Case No.2781/10 in the District Court of Trincomalee – Siddique versus Public Trustee for the properties No.37 & 274 Dock Yard Road, Trincomalee is continuing without settlement for a long time. The case was postponed on 21/02/2014, 30/05/2014

& 08/08/2014 because the judge and the interpreter were not available. The date fixed for 24/10/2014 was also postponed. Until this case is settled, the properties No.37 & 274 Dock Yard Road, Trincomalee cannot be sold.

- 16. Because of the difficulties in administrating the properties of the Trust and the shortage of funds, the former Public Trustee Mr. U. Mapa recommended at the meeting with the beneficiaries on 10 February 1996, the distribution of the legitimate shares to the beneficiaries by an Executive Conveyance.**
- 17. To implement the recommendation of the former Public Trustee, the beneficiaries have formed a committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Omar Kamil, the President of MICH and Lady Fareed Home for the Aged and appointed Mr. M.I.M. Mohideen as the Coordinator in June 2013 to implement the court order dated 27 January 2011 and to facilitate the distribution of the sales proceeds according to the legitimate shares to the beneficiaries and other expenses.**
- 18. The Public Trustee has no funds to implement the court order dated 27 January 2011 to survey, value, pay the Assessment Taxes to the local bodies and to take legal actions against the unlawful occupants to vacate.**
- 19. The Government should at least now take meaningful actions immediately to resolve the mismanagement of Rasool and Assanalebbe Trust by the Public Trustee and for the allocation of the legitimate shares to the beneficiaries by an Executive Conveyance as recommended by the former Public Trustee.**

9. KALMUNAI ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT FOR AMPARA COASTAL AREA



No.	D.S. Division	Total Popula. 2012	District %	Land Available sq. km	Land Eligible sq. km	Sinhalese		Muslims		Tamils		Muslim Registerd Voters 2008
						2012	%	2012	%	2012	%	
Panamapattu												
01	Lahugala	8900	1.37	616.87	60.89	8287	93.1	2	0.0	557	6.3	
02	Pottuvil	34749	5.36	367.50	237.72	871	2.5	27215	78.3	5382	15.5	18,264
Akkaraipattu												
03	Thirukkivil	25187	3.89	190.65	172.31	83	0.3	1	0.0	23965	95.1	
04	Alayadiwembu	22411	3.46	127.50	153.31	217	1.0	22	0.1	19200	85.7	
05	Akkaraipattu	39223	6.05	102.18	268.33	165	0.4	39014	99.5	35	0.1	25,402
06	Addalachenai	42165	6.51	52.50	288.45	2217	5.3	38950	92.4	952	2.3	25,671
Ninthavur-Karawahupattu												
07	Ninthavur	26329	4.06	55.62	180.12	8	0.0	25347	96.3	952	3.6	16,833
08	Karathheevu	16781	2.59	31.25	114.80	13	0.1	6753	40.2	9758	58.1	4,629
09	Sainthamaruthu	25412	3.92	66.87	173.84	6	0.0	25389	99.9	17	0.1	17,254
10	Kalmunai	44509	6.87		304.49	125	0.3	44310	99.6	70	0.2	29,458
11	Kalmunai Tamil	29713	4.58		203.27	164	0.6	2377	8.0	24073	81.0	1,263
Sammanthuraipattu												
12	Navithanveli	18672	2.88	256.70	127.74	154	0.8	6402	34.3	10240	54.8	4,208
13	Sammanthurai	60596	9.35		414.54	293	0.5	53124	87.7	6650	11.0	33,667
14	Irakkamam	14373	2.22		98.33	934	6.5	13086	91.0	350	2.4	8,248
Wewagampattu												
15	Uhana	58276	8.99	415.62	398.67	58064	99.6	18	0.0	20	0.0	
16	Ampara	43720	6.75	225.00	299.09	42546	97.3	337	0.8	130	0.3	
17	Damana	38489	5.94	426.25	263.30	38138	99.1	160	0.4	27	0.1	
Binthanapattu												
18	Dehiyattakandiya	59628	9.20	432.50	407.92	59275	99.4	111	0.2	47	0.1	
19	Pathiyathalawa	18209	2.81	466.37	124.57	18063	99.2	88	0.5	21	0.1	
20	Maha-Oya	20715	3.20	600.00	141.71	20590	99.4	40	0.2	8	0.0	
Total		648057	100.00	4433.38	4433.38	250213	38.6	282746	43.6	102454	15.8	184,897

Prior to the establishment of the present Ampara District in 1961, Kalmunai was the center of administration for the areas South of Batticaloa including the present Ampara and Uhana DS Divisions with an Assistant Government Agent as its head. More than two third of the population of the Ampara District live in the coastal area stretching from Periyaneelavanai to Kumana. The Kachcheri and all activities of civil administration operates from Ampara resulting in the aforesaid two thirds of the population who are Tamil speaking having to travel to Ampara in the Sinhalese area to transact all official business.

In addition to the transport difficulties, they also undergo untold communication difficulties as the prime language of Administration of the Ampara Kachcheri is Sinhala.

According to 1971 census the ethnic composition of the Ampara District was 47% Muslims, 30% Sinhalese and 23% Tamils. Although the land eligibility of the Sinhalese is only 675 sq. miles the new electorate carved out in 1976 for the Sinhalese colonized under Gal Oya scheme is about 850 sq. miles. The land in the present Sinhalese areas amounts to 1,330 sq. miles which is 76% of the total land area of the present Ampara District which is 1.775 sq. miles. The 62% indigenous people - the Muslims and the Tamils are left with only 24% of land - 425 sq. miles.

In the old DRO system, Muslims were the majority in Panamapattu, Akkaraipattu, Ninthavur - Karawavupattu and Sammanthuraipattu while the Sinhalese were the majority in Wewagampattu and Binthannepattu in Ampara District. After the independence, when re-demarcating the Administrative areas as AGA Divisions, the land areas of the Muslims and Tamils were restricted to residential pockets only. Most of the land for agriculture, cattle-farming, inland fishing, etc. were first taken out and attached with the residential areas of the Sinhalese, and the Sinhalese majority AGA Divisions were created. Thereafter maps were prepared to establish these areas as being within Sinhala Divisions.

The present Lahugala Sinhalese majority AGA division was part of the former Muslim majority Panamapattu DRO's Division. In 1981, the population of the new Sinhalese majority Lahugala AGA Division was 6,252 and the land area is 380 sq. miles, whereas the population of the Muslim majority Pottuvil AGA Division in the balance area was 20,152 and the land area is only 116 sq. miles.

The original Sammanthuraipattu DRO's Division included Kondavettuwan beyond Hardy Institute, Ampara Kulam and the entire Ampara U C area. The present Muslim majority Sammanthurai AGA Division is left with only 99 sq. miles. Nearly 65 sq. miles have been taken away from the Muslim Majority DRO's Division and attached with the Sinhalese majority Wawegampattu Uhana AGA Division extent 260 sq. miles.

There is wide disparity in the proportion of land holdings between the Muslims and Sinhalese in the Ampara District. For e.g. the extent of the land held by the Sinhalese in the Lahugala AGA Division is 208 times more than the land held by the Muslims in the Kalmunai AGA Division. The average land holding per person in the Sinhalese majority

area is 13 times more than the average land holding per person in the Muslim majority areas.

It is pertinent at this juncture to note that with the enactment of the administrative district Act No. 22 of 1955, the 20 administrative Districts listed below were created and each of those districts were brought under a government Agent.

“Colombo, Kaluthara, Kandy, Matale, Nuwara Eliya, Galle, Matara, Hambantota, Jaffna, Mannar, Vavuniya, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Kurunegala, Puttalam, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Badulla, ratnapura and Kegalle.”

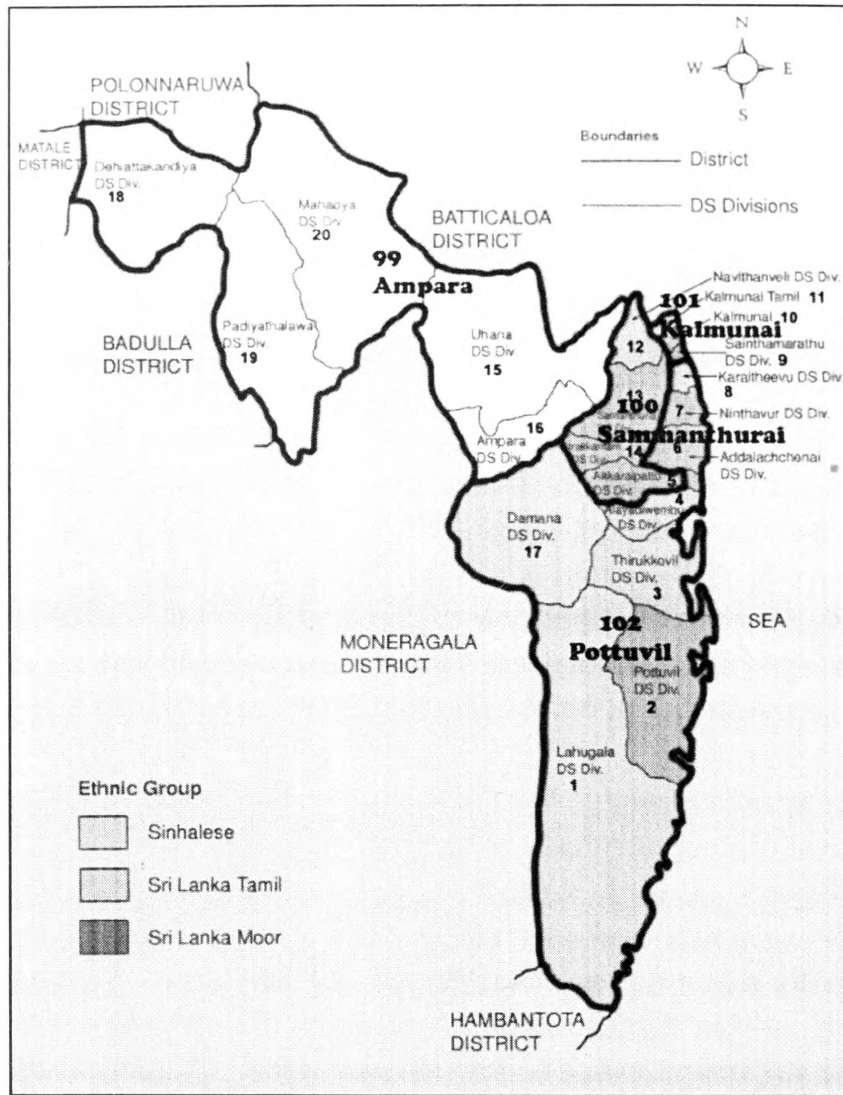
During the past few decades Monaragala (1959), Ampara (1961), Gampaha (1978), Mullaithivu (1979), and Kilinochchi (1984) have been added to the above list by re-demarcating the district boundaries.

It is thus clear that precedent does exist to re-demarcate district boundaries and create new administrative districts. Such actions would go a long way to correct the great injustice caused by the arbitrary carving out of the land areas at various times since independence.

Under these circumstances we urge the Government, to consider the following which would result in the removal of the grievances caused to the Tamil speaking public of the Ampara coastal area.

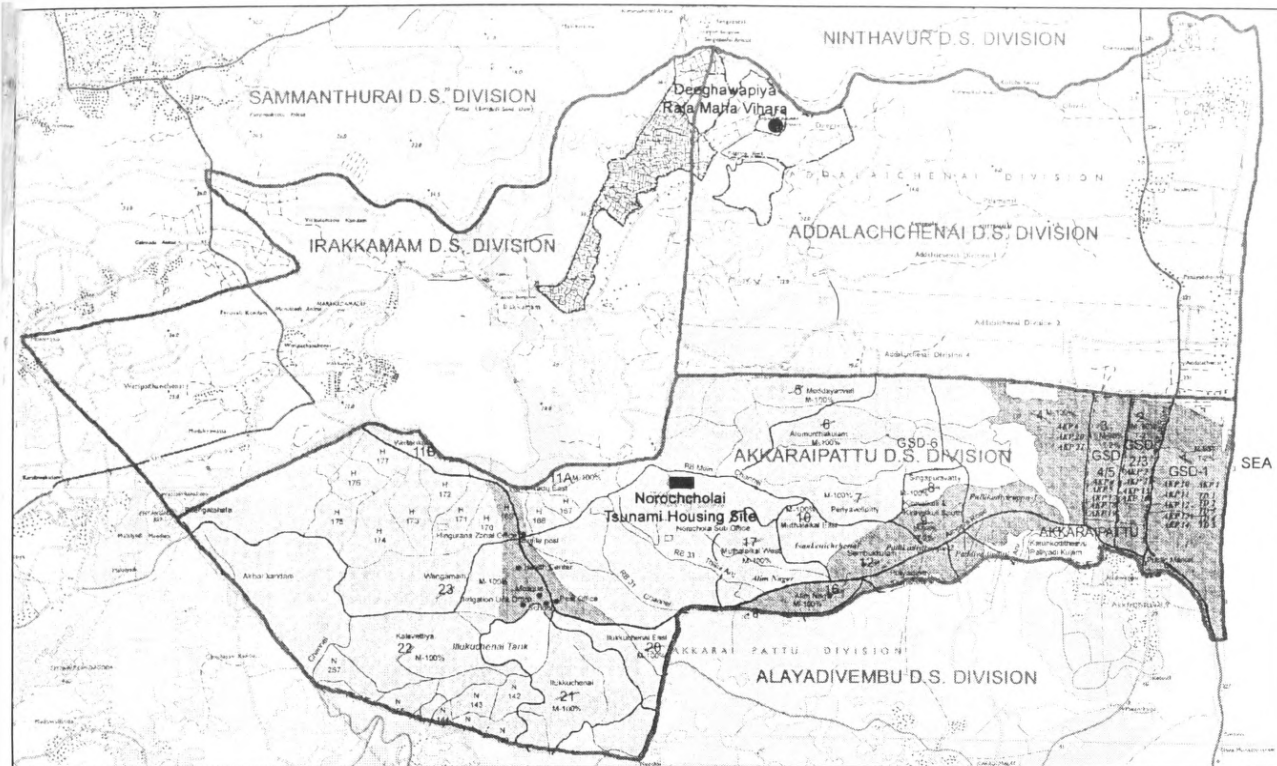
1. Create a separate administrative district in the coastal area of present Ampara District comprising the former DRO's Divisions of Panamapattu, Akkaraipattu, Karavahu – Ninthavurpattu, Sammanthuraipattu and Wewagampattu South - Panama, covering the Kalmunai, Sammanthurai, Pottuvil electorates. This new district will cover a land area of 2,293.89 sq. km. and 2012 population – 447,509, Muslims 282,152 – 63.0%, Tamils 102,228 – 22.8%, Sinhalese 51,675 – 11.5%.
2. In order to ensure fair distribution of land and natural resources, re-demarcate the areas of the Divisional Secretariats including the land and natural resources according to ethnic proportions of the different communities within each area.
3. Declare each of the newly carved out DS Area as a Pradeshiya Sabha for the purpose of Local Government.

Proposed Kalmunai Administrative District



No.	D.S. Division	Total Popula. 2012	District %	Land Available sq. km	Land Eligible sq. km	Sinhalese		Muslims		Tamils		Muslim Registered Voters 2008
						2012	%	2012	%	2012	%	
Panamapattu												
01	Lahugala	8900	1.99	616.87	45.62	8287	93.1	2	0.0	557	6.3	
02	Pottuvil	34749	7.76	367.50	178.12	871	2.5	27215	78.3	5382	15.5	18,264
Akkaraipattu												
03	Thirukkivil	25187	5.63	190.65	129.11	83	0.3	1	0.0	23965	95.1	
04	Alayadiwembu	22411	5.01	127.50	114.88	217	1.0	22	0.1	19200	85.7	
05	Akkaraipattu	39223	8.76	102.18	201.05	165	0.4	39014	99.5	35	0.1	25,402
06	Addalachchenai	42165	9.42	52.50	216.13	2217	5.3	38950	92.4	952	2.3	25,671
Ninthavur-Karawahupattu												
07	Ninthavur	26329	5.88	55.62	134.96	8	0.0	25347	96.3	952	3.6	16,833
08	Karaitheevu	16781	3.75	31.25	86.02	13	0.1	6753	40.2	9758	58.1	4,629
09	Sainthamarathu	25412	5.68		130.26	6	0.0	25389	99.9	17	0.1	17,254
10	Kalmunai	44509	9.95		228.15	125	0.3	44310	99.6	70	0.2	29,458
11	Kalmunai Tamil	29713	6.64		152.31	164	0.6	2377	8.0	24073	81.0	1,263
Sammanthurai												
12	Navithanveli	18672	4.17		95.71	154	0.8	6402	34.3	10240	54.8	4,208
13	Sammanthurai	60596	13.54	256.70	310.61	293	0.5	53124	87.7	6650	11.0	33,667
14	Irakkamam	14373	3.21		73.67	934	6.5	13086	91.0	350	2.4	8,248
Wewagampattu South												
17	Damana	38489	8.60	426.25	197.29	38138	99.1	160	0.4	27	0.1	
Total		447509	100.00	2293.89	2293.89	51675	11.5	282152	63.0	102228	22.8	184,897

10. TSUNAMI HOUSING PROJECT IN NOROCHCHOLAI, AKKARAIPATTU



It is widely criticized that the government has not treated the Muslim Tsunami victims fairly. According to the Task Force to Rebuild the Nation (TAFREN), total donor commitments amounted to Rs. 178 billion (\$1.78 billion), almost the total direct cost of rehabilitation and reconstruction of tsunami damages estimated at Rs. 180 billion (US\$1.8 billion).

Muslim concerns were not given due publicity in the media. It is widely criticized that the government has not treated the 'Tsunami' affected people equally. Thousands of Muslims have been languishing in several temporary camps without sufficient food, medicines and other basic facilities. Muslims who are trying to resettle in their own land are still confronting threats from the government bureaucracy. In fact they are deprived of their fundamental human rights.

Ampara, the country's worst affected district is a glaring example of how ineffective institutions, political rivalries and misinformation can make a mockery of disaster management.

The situation in the South is different. In Hambantota, the need is only 1057 houses. But the donors have been allocated, 4852 houses. A recent internal memo circulated among the donor agencies said that the number of houses donors have been assigned was 11 times more than what was required within Hambantota.

1. Houses to resettle the displaced Tsunami victims were built on lands identified and approved by the Government Task Force to Rebuild the Nation – TAFREN. Accordingly 40 acres of highland, in block 223 in Norochcholai owned by Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd., which was unsuitable for sugar cultivation and abandoned for more than 30 years, was allocated to Sri Lanka Red Cross society by TAFREN to construct 500 houses for the resettlement of Muslim families displaced by the Tsunami in Akkaraipattu D.S. Division, Ampara District.
2. Funds for the construction of this 500 houses and the necessary infra-structure was donated by Saudi Arabia.
3. The housing site at Norachcholai in Akkaraipattu D.S. Division is about 5 km down south of Deegawapi Maha Chaitiya in Addalachchenai D.S. Division.
4. Population, displaced families, housing units damaged and the housing units handed over to the displaced Tsunami victims in Ampara District.

D.S. Division	Population				Displaced Families	Houses Damaged	Houses Handed Over
	Total	Sinhalese	Tamils	Muslims			
Kalmunai (Tamils)	29,025 100%	248 0.9%	26,242 90.4%	1,957 6.7%	3,061	3,259	384
Kalmunai (Muslims)	42,852 100%	48 0.1%	115 0.3%	42,689 99%	2,647	3,766	270
Sainthamaruthu	25,147 100%	3 0%	- -	25,144 100%	1,448	2,381	0
Karathivu	16,656 100%	23 0%	10,034 60.2%	6,534 39.2%	1,209	1,756	141
Nintavur	25,652 100%	9 0%	1,129 44%	24,506 95.5%	771	1,510	100
Addalaichenai	39,721 100%	1,967 50%	404 1.0%	37,349 94.0%	632	568	92
Akkaraipattu	37,070 100%	119 0.3%	80 0.2%	36,864 99.4%	444	875	0
Alayadiwembu	22,289 100%	142 0.6%	22,008 98.7%	42 0.2%	1,097	290	312
Thirukkivil	24,972 100%	27 0.1%	24,944 99.3%	- -	3,724	2,431	458
Pottuvil	33,625 100%	667 0.2%	6,448 19.2%	26,493 78.8%	1,902	1,796	653
Lahugala	8,259 100%	7,500 90.8%	758 9.2%	- -	110	51	91
Total	305,268 100%	10,753 3.52%	98,888 32.39%	201,578 66.03%	17,045	18,683	2,517

Source: Department of Census and Statistics –Special Enumeration – 2007 and Additional G.A. Ampara

5. According to the Department of Census and Statistics, there is no Sinhalese or Tamil Tsunami victims in Akkaraipattu D.S. Division.

6. Allocation of houses constructed for the Tsunami victims of Akkaraipattu to the Sinhalese who were not the Tsunami victims in Akkaraipattu by the Supreme Court judgment has created much dissatisfaction among the Muslims and the doner.

11. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 13TH AMENDMENT TO SRI LANKA CONSTITUTION

When the Thirteenth Amendment was first introduced in 1987, the Tamils and Muslims expressed strong reservations about many aspects including the provisions on Local Government, Land, Schools, Highways, Law & Order, Agriculture, Administration and Financial Powers granted to Provincial Councils. Most of our Chief Ministers from both the UNP and the UPFA are now expressing the same frustrations that were expressed initially by the minorities.

The 13th Amendment in practice

The three lists – Provincial List, Concurrent List and the Reserved List. The Reserved list dealing with Central Parliament powers is drafted in a very expansive and inclusive way, whereas the list dealing with Provincial powers is drafted in a very narrow and restricted way.

Local Government

If you look at the provisions which deals with Local Government something that can be devolved without any problems with respect to national security or sovereignty, you will see that it is drafted in such a way that there are lot of conditions attached, which mean that the Central Parliament retains powers over a number of aspect of Local Government.

Land

Land is even more interesting. It talks about alienation and use of land to be a provincial subject. Provinces are given responsibility over land through the establishment of an institution called the National Land Commission. But for more than twenty four years, the National Land Commission has not been established.

Schools

There is no criteria spelt out as to what is a national school under the Centre and what is an ordinary school under the provinces. The Central Minister of Education can wave his ministerial wand and convert a school from an ordinary school into a national school, thereby taking it under the control of the Centre. While the Provincial Council elections were on, the Minister of Education declared a number of schools in Ampara District to be National Schools.

Highways

Thirteenth Amendment says National Highways are matters for the Centre. Who decides what a National Highway is? Under the Thoroughfares Ordinance, there is an amendment, Section 5A introduced in 1988 for the Minister, either to declare a road or a class of roads. So he has declared all A class roads and B class roads as National Highways. The roads connecting Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Kalmunai, Akkaraipattu and Pottuvil all along the eastern coast are either A or B - that is for the Centre.

Law & Order

For over twenty years, the provisions on Police powers, Law & Order have not been implemented. The 13th Amendment to the Constitution devolved police powers to a certain extent on the Provinces and also provided for the establishment of Provincial Police Commissions. Yet, none of the Provinces other than the North-East showed any interest in establishing its Police Force. When she was the Chief Minister of the Western Provincial Council in 1993/94, former President Chandrika Kumaratunge insisted that the police powers be vested in the Provincial Councils, but she did not sign the relevant gazette notification when she became the Executive President.

In last years meeting of Chief Ministers a resolution was adopted to push for land and Police powers to the provinces. SLFP General Secretary and Minister Maithripala Sirisena has said in May 2008 that the Government would devolve all powers including police powers to the East in accordance with the 13th Amendment to the Constitution. Eastern Province Minister M.L.A.M. Hisbulla has also told recently that a three member committee would be appointed soon to grant land and police powers to the Provinces.

Paddy Cultivation

In 2003, the Supreme Court unanimously held that paddy cultivation is a matter for the provinces. Even after that judgment the Provincial Councils still do not implement it. The Centre is not giving up and the Provincial Councils do not want to take over. This is the unfortunate situation.

Administration

Article 154G about the power relating to executive matters. The Provincial Council have the power to make statutes. Unless and until statutes are made in respect of Provincial Council subjects and Concurrent Subjects, the Provincial administration will not be able to exercise executive powers. The average delay in the Attorney General's Department after a draft has been sent is 2-3 years and this is what has affected the administrative capacity of Provincial Councils.

Cabinet Ministerial Sub Committee

The Cabinet Ministerial Sub Committee appointed for the full implementation of the Thirteenth Amendment has not met yet. The Minister of Constitutional Affairs is not a member of that Committee. Neither is Prof. Vitharana who is the Chairman of the APRC.

National Policy on Provincial and Concurrent List Subjects

When the Thirteenth Amendment is the law of this country and if the 13th Amendment is to make any headway, what the Eastern Provincial Council could do is to pressurize the Government and tell them "Stop declaring national policy on Provincial and Concurrent list subjects without consulting us".

Specific Problems encountered by the North-East Provincial Council

- (a) The elected North-East Provincial Council faced many problems from December 1988 to March 1990 with regard to the implementation of the powers devolved by the 13th Amendment. The 16 month administration of the first Provincial Council for the merged North East was mired in controversy and a fight for political survival. It was reported that the Muslims in the North East were harassed by province's ruling Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF), the Eelam National Democratic Liberation Front (ENDLF), Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation (TELO) and their guardian - the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF).
- (b) On March 1, 1990, Varadharaja Perumal, the then Chief Minister of the merged N & E, convened a special meeting of the North Eastern Provincial Council and announced an ultimatum to President Premadasa Government for the fulfillment of 19 demands of his party, EPRLF. The reason was that the Provisions of the 13th Amendment was not fully implemented.

(c) Problems in respect of the Administrative Structure

The implementation of devolution of powers down to the grassroots level cannot take place without the Provincial Council exercising control over the District Kachcheri System, the Divisional Assistant Government Agents and the Grama Sevaka Officers. A request was therefore made to the President to transfer the District Kachcheris in the Province and the offices subordinate to it to the PC. The President was not agreeable to that request but decided on an alternate solution, which was, for both the PC and the Central Government to have control over the District Government Agents, while only the PC was to exercise control over the Divisional Assistant Government Agents and Grama Sevaka Officers.

Subsequently, the President even made the appointment of the Government Agent of Trincomalee without consulting the Chief Minister, and reversed the earlier directions regarding the provincial council control over the Divisional Assistant Government Agents and Grama Sevaka Officers.

The President also proceeded to elevate the Government Agents as District Secretaries on par with Provincial Secretaries. He also elevated Divisional Assistant Government Agents as Divisional Secretaries on par with Provincial Heads of Department. These executive actions frustrated devolution of powers. Thus, the institutional structure to implement devolution at the district level and below became a major problem, reducing the NEPC to a glorified Municipal Council in Trincomalee.

(d) Shortage of Management Services Personnel

There is an acute shortage of engineers, accountants and administrators to work in the Provincial Council. The Centre was not at all helpful in meeting the requirements of the PCs. The NEPC took the next logical step of calling for applications and recruiting engineers and accountants. This was strongly resisted by the Central Ministry in charge of Public Administration. That Ministry even wrote to say that recruitment of engineers

and accountants was the prerogative of the Centre. When the NEPC was earlier pleading for engineers and accountants, that Ministry turned a deaf ear. It was at that stage that the Chief Minister A. Varatharajaperumal remarked that even if the Sinhala political leadership of Sri Lanka wished to keep the country united, the bureaucrats in the Centre would ensure the division of the country.

(e) Sinhalisation of the Eastern Province

After demerging of the East in October 2006, the Eastern Province administration is ethnically transformed. There are many Sinhalese ex-service men now in key positions. The Eastern Province Governor, the Government Agents of Ampara and Trincomalee Districts, the Rehabilitation Co-ordinator, the Governor's Secretary, the Provincial Chief Secretary and the Secretary to the Eastern Province Public Service Commission are all Sinhalese. The land Minister in the Eastern Provincial Council and the Secretary to this ministry are Sinhalese. Although 80% of schools in the Eastern Province are Tamil medium schools, the Education Minister is a Sinhalese.

The combination of Sinhala Administrative and Security Officials are well equipped for the rapid implementation of the Sinhalization programme of the Eastern Province and not the full implementation of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution.

Conclusion

1. Most of the Sinhala Politicians particularly the leaders of MEP, JHU and JVP have an anti-devolution mindset.
2. The all island management services is not devolution-friendly.
3. The existing institutional structures in the Provinces and the Districts are not conducive for devolution.
4. Even after all the Provincial Councils came into existence, only the North-East Provincial Council - NEPC was clamouring for institutionalizing devolution of powers. The other Provinces waited for the benefits of devolution to accrue to them through the efforts of the NEPC.
5. All the three Lists of devolution given in the 9th Schedule to the Constitution are weighted in favour of the Centre, due to the unitary character of the Sri Lankan Constitution.
6. The unitary character of the Sri Lankan Constitution help the Sinhala majority Central authorities, most of whom have an anti-devolution mindset to infringe upon the powers devolved to the minorities.
7. Last twenty years experience shows that even the minimum devolution to the minorities will not be possible until the anti-devolution mindset of the Sinhala politicians and bureaucrats is first got rid of.

Actions necessary for the Implementation of the 13th Amendment.

Presidential Directive

In formulating a political and economical frame work for the resolution of the national question, the APRC has been guided by the address made by the President on 11 July 2006.

- (a) People in their own localities must take charge of their destiny and control their political and economical environment.
- (b) Devolution also need to address issues relating to identity as well as security and socio-economic development without over reliance on the Centre.
- (c) To address the question of regional minorities.
- (d) A solution to the national question must ensure the unity of the country.

1. Powers of Provincial Councils under the 13th Amendment

The powers devolved fall under the Provincial List and the Concurrent List.

(a) Provincial List:

A Provincial Council is empowered to make statutes applicable to the Provinces with respect to any matter in the Provincial List.

(b) Concurrent List:

A Provincial Council is also empowered to make statutes applicable to that Provinces with respect to any matter in the Concurrent List after appropriate consultation with the Centre (Parliament).

The Centre (Parliament) is also empowered to make laws in respect of any matter in the Concurrent List after appropriate consultation with all the Provincial Councils.

The Centre (Parliament) has been making laws on subjects in the Provincial List without any reference to the provinces by using the term “National Policy on all subjects and functions” which appears throughout the Reserved List.

Implementation of the subjects and functions devolved on the provinces through the Concurrent List has not taken place at all due to the fact that these subjects and functions were retained by the centre as if they also belonged to the Reserved List.

2. Provincial Subjects Taken over by the Centre:

Although certain subjects and functions are fully devolved, due to inadequate funding and administrative constraints, the Centre had taken over the following important provincial institutions and functions.

- (a) **Highways:** The Minister in charge of the subject of Highways has by arbitrarily defining 'national highways' has deprived the Provinces of several roads that should have been theirs. A definition for 'national highways' should be applied in future.
- (b) **Hospitals:** The Centre should have control only over Teaching Hospitals attached to medical faculties and special purpose hospitals. The other hospitals should be under the Provinces.
- (c) **Schools:** The Centre decided to classify certain schools as 'National Schools' and then take them over from the Provinces.
- (d) **Paddy Cultivation:** 'Agrarian Services' was a devolved subject. Yet, the Centre continues to hold on to the subject and the institutions connected with it.
- (e) **Social Service and Rehabilitation:** The subjects of Social Services, Relief and Rehabilitation, Co-operatives, and Indigenous Medicine are subjects that should be under the Provinces. But the Centre exercises a high degree of control over them by having Ministries for these subjects.

The Cabinet of Ministers should take an executive decision immediately to rectify the above intrusions into Provincial functions.

The Government should not hereinafter initiate legislation on subjects and functions in the Provincial List, unless one or more Provinces request the Centre to do so.

The Government should not hereinafter initiate legislation on subjects and functions in the Concurrent List without consulting the Provincial Councils.

3. Local Bodies:

To achieve the objectives of the President as given in the guidelines, a Local Government Delimitation Commission should be appointed immediately in order to carry out the following:

- (a) Delimitation of ethnic oriented local bodies and administrative units including the state land and natural resources in proportion to the population.
- (b) Delimitation of the Grama Sabhas, Urban Council and Municipal Council areas and Wards.
- (c) In demarcating Grama Sabhas, Urban Councils and Municipal Councils areas and Wards, consideration should be given to the geography of the area, communication facilities, economic activities and community cohesiveness of the population within the area should be taken into consideration.
- (d) It should also be necessary to ensure that the boundaries of Pradeshiya Sabhas are co-terminus with the boundaries of administrative divisions under the Divisional

Secretaries. However, this conditionality need not apply in Urban and Municipal areas.

- (e) The population figures for consideration should be the figures from the 2001 Census except for the Northern and Eastern Provinces wherein available authentic figures allowing for displacements (both internal and external) since 1983 should be used. The Census figures of 1981 should also be used as a guide in these two Provinces.

The Minister in charge of Local Government has to present Bills to Parliament to enact a Grama Sabha Act and an Urban and Municipal Council Acts throughout the country. The enactment of these acts will entail consequent amendments to the Pradeshiya Sabhas Act, Urban Councils Act, Municipal Councils Act and the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance.

4. Provincial Administration:

- (a) For effective devolution, the district administration should be under the Provincial Council.
- (b) The Government Agents should continue to be the representative of the Government in the Districts and perform functions on behalf of the Centre.
- (c) Additional Government Agent in a District and the Divisional Secretaries in that District be released to the Provinces to be appointed as the District Commissioners and Divisional Commissioners respectively under the Provincial Administration. The Grama Niladharis and all other staff required for provincial activities will also have to be released to form part of the Provincial Administration. This would imply that the appointment, transfer, dismissal and disciplinary control of the District Commissioners, Divisional Commissioners and Grama Niladharis and other staff attached to the district and divisional secretariats in a Province would vest with the Provincial Administration.
- (d) The area of authority of a Divisional Commissioner should be called the administrative division and the Grama Niladhari areas to be called a sub-division so as not to be confused with the area of authority of a Grama Sabha.

The public administrative service which supports the activities of the Provincial Administration should be strengthened. There should also be a clear demarcation of duties between those serving the Province and the Centre.

5. Finance:

The exercise of powers by the Provinces has been seriously limited due to inadequacy of funds. In order to remedy the situation the following measures are necessary.

- (a) The Finance Commission to make recommendations to release sufficient funds allocated in the Budget in order to maximize devolution to the Provinces.

- (b) As the Provincial Councils Act empowers a Province to raise loans on guarantees granted by the Central Minister of Finance, the Centre should facilitate action in this regard.
- (c) As stipulated in the provincial Councils Act all foreign aid negotiated for projects or schemes in a Province shall be allocated to the Provincial Council by the Sri Lanka Government for such projects or schemes.
- (d) The Centre should hereinafter route all finances in respect of special projects undertaken by the Centre in the Provinces, if they are on subjects under the purview of the Provinces, through the respective provincial Administrations.

The Ministry of Finance should take necessary executive decisions in respect of these matters.

6. Police Powers and Law and Order:

Appropriate action should be taken to ensure that police powers are devolved to the Provinces in terms of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, the Police Commissions Act No. 1 of 1990 and the 17th Amendment to the Constitution.

The 13th Amendment devolves the subject of Law and Order on the Provinces. The composition of the National Police Commission is provided for in the 17th Amendment while the 13th Amendment provides for the establishment of Provincial Police Commission. It may be prudent to appoint a Senior DIG as head of every Provincial Police Division, as a Senior DIG will also fall into the category of DIGs referred to in the 13th Amendment.

It would therefore be necessary for the Cabinet of Ministers to take an executive decision to permit the Provinces to exercise powers on Law and Order as stipulated in the 13th Amendment.

Reconciliation between the Tamils and Muslims in the North East was taken up as a priority item at the Peace Talks commenced on Thursday the 31st October 2002, at the Rose Garden Holiday Resort, Thailand.

On a decision at the 5th session of the peace talks in Berlin on 7th & 8th of February 2003, Tamils – Muslims District Committees were established in all the districts in the Northern and Eastern Provinces by the Government Peace Secretariat under the Prime Minister, to mediate lands and properties issues between the Tamils and Muslims.

The resolution of resettlement and land questions would be of enormous significance and will establish the basis for reconciliation between the Tamils, Muslims and Sinhalese communities in the area of conflict - North East. If these issues are not resolved reconciliation and permanent peace will never return to the North East of Sri Lanka.



M.I.M. Mohideen

Secretary General North East Muslim Peace Assembly (NEMPA), Coordinator for the Eastern Province Tamil Muslim Peace Committee for the resolution of ethnic conflict. The former Joint Secretary of All Ceylon Muslim League, Founder Secretary General of Muslim United Liberation Front, National Coordinating Secretary of the Sri Lanka Muslim Congress (SLMC) and Member of the Muslim team participated in the Peace Talks with the Government of Sri Lanka and Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

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