

NORTH EAST MUSLIM PEACE ASSEMBLY- NEMPA

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

Battle of Muthur

Soon after midnight on Wednesday the 02nd August 2006, LTTE directed artillery and mortar fire at the Muthur Jetty. Army and Navy detachments at Kaddaiparichchan, Selvanagar and Mahindapura also came under attack.

The guerrillas infiltrated Muthur from the western side of the town before the dawn. Police and security forces personnel on guard at telecommunications centre and the Bus Depot were forced to back out due to intense fire. The Naval detachment too was under fire together with the Muthur Jetty. By Thursday morning Air Force Kfir jets began bombing Sampur area whilst Mi 24 helicopter gun ships attacked Sea Tiger boats in the surrounding seas. The guerrillas initially prevented re-inforcements rushing in by blocking the Jetty and the entry points on the Kanthalai side.

By late Thursday afternoon 03rd August 2006 intense fighting continued in the Muthur area. Infantry companies moved in, one from the Pachchanoor side to fight their way through. The guerrillas began to dominate parts of Muthur throughout till Friday morning. Another infantry company inducted the previous night fought their way to seize control of the Muthur town. The guerrillas backed out but continued to remain behind civilians who had gathered at several points. Later in the day they began to take full control. The LTTE operations in Muthur were led by Muttuselvi and Kunjan.

The LTTE attempt to gain a contiguous stretch of land from Sampur southwards, a move that would have crippled the working of the Trincomalee Port, was thus thwarted. Such a move would have had very disastrous consequences. This port is the lifeline for some 40,000 security forces personnel and policemen deployed in the Jaffna peninsula. It is from this port that they embark or disembark when they go on leave from the North. Military and food supplies to the north are also moved from this port.

LTTE attacks to seize control of Muthur and adjoining areas were a failure. But the guerrillas still won in one aspect. They succeeded in creating a mass exodus of Muslim civilians from Muthur. More than 40,000 are now in temporary shelters in Kanthalai and other areas. At least 20 of them were killed in artillery and mortar fire. The Government and the LTTE traded allegations against each other over these attacks. The matter came up for discussion at a special meeting of the National Security Council on Friday 04th August 2006.

Without doubt, many a major attempt by the LTTE in the recent months has come a cropper. The latest was the attempt on the Navy's passenger ferry and the attack to take control of Muthur and surrounding areas.

With the exit of renegade Eastern leader Karuna (Vinayagamoorthy Muralitharan), it is clear the LTTE has not been able to effectively strengthen its military strike capabilities in the East. This is a contributory cause for its failure although the LTTE in an unusual move, declared its action in Muthur was a defensive one to "protect civilians" and announced it had withdrawn from the area. Indeed it has, but against all its wishes to remain on the ground. Their grand design failed. However, this does not mean the LTTE would give up.

ETHNIC CLEANSING AND MASSACRE OF MUTHUR MUSLIMS

On Tuesday 01st August 2006 at about 10.30 p.m. the electricity supply suddenly went off and at about 11 p.m. the attacks began in Muthur. The residential houses in Muthur town were destroyed. People started running in panic when the bombs started falling with loud explosions.

As fighting raged in Muthur on Thursday the 03rd August 2006, the Tigers fired on two schools killing 15 and injuring 30 displaced persons. LTTE artillery fire first hit the Muthur Arabic College, killing 10 and wounding 20. A few hours later the Tigers attacked Thoppur Al-Nooriya and Islamic Arabic Colleges killing eight and injuring 15.



Some LTTE cadres climbed the Telecom tower in Muthur and taking turns to watch the area throughout the day. The telecommunication system has ceased to function.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said at around 1.15 p.m. Tiger artillery shells hit the Arabic College where refugee families were staying killing ten civilians and wounding 50 others. He also said the Tigers continued with mortar attacks on the Muthur Army camp which was located close to the Arabic College.

He said three other Muslim schools – Al Noori College, Al Hameema College and Al Hiran College at Thoppur in Muthur were also hit by LTTE shells killing seven people and wounding 10 others.



The spokesman also said the authorities could not transport the injured civilians to the hospital as the LTTE obstructed the road by firing at the ambulances.

On Wednesday morning 02nd August 2006 the LTTE continued to target the military camp from which an Army detachment was sent to protect the displaced people at the Arabic College.

The armed LTTE cadres also used civilians as shield to launch attacks on the military, which cannot retaliate for fear of harming the civilians.

The trapped LTTE cadres in Muthur, Mahindapura, Kattaparichchan, Serunuwara and Pahalathoppur were calling for reinforcements and support from the Sampur LTTE base through radio messages.

Due to the tense situation, the authorities had shut down the Muthur and Serunuwara hospitals.

SLMC calls for 48-hour truce

Sri Lank Muslim Congress (SLMC) yesterday 03rd August 2006 urged the government and the LTTE to suspend hostilities at least for 48 hours to enable relief agencies and other interested parties to provide relief for the displaced people.

Mr. Hakeem said the government and the LTTE had made the ceasefire agreement a mockery as they were going ahead with the offensive.

The SLMC also called upon the LTTE and the government to declare mosques, temples, kovils, churches and schools as war free zones.



LTTE massacre Muslims

The LTTE massacred over hundred civilians who were fleeing Muthur, and Pachchanoor South of Muthur.

Reports said over 100 bodies of civilians laid scattered in Pachchanoor, where the LTTE installed a road block until Friday night - 04th August 2006.

A military official quoting an eye witness told that the LTTE had arrested fleeing Muslims at Pachchanoor and taken them before a hooded man (Goni Billa).

The hooded man was tasked to ascertain whether these civilians were connected to the security forces.

Those civilians identified by the hooded man were then taken away with their hands tied. According to the eye witness reports, civilians had protested against such arrests and some had managed to escape.

The young LTTE cadres manning the check point fired at them indiscriminately, killing 17 civilians on the spot, eye witness reported.

There were 48 civilians arrested by the Tigers at the time and their fate is not known.

The website of the National Security Ministry reported that LTTE had killed over 100 Muslims, including women and children, after accusing them of conniving with the security forces.

Meanwhile, according to another eye witness, the LTTE had arrested at least sixty Muslim civilians on Friday 04th August 2006. Twelve of them were shot dead instantly. The fate of the remaining detainees were not known.



According to Military sources, most civilians who have been arrested by the LTTE had been supplying food and other commodities to the local security forces detachments.

"Ninety Nine percent of the civilian population in Muthur is cordial with the security forces," claimed a military official.

National Security spokesman Minister Keheliya Rambukwella described the massacre as manifesting the sheer brutality of LTTE terrorism.

The LTTE allegedly shot dead up to 100 civilians fleeing the fighting in Muthur after charging them of being military informants, civilians and the Defence Ministry said yesterday, that the truce monitors promised to gain access into the area to verify the claims.

According to civilians who trekked the 63 km distance to seek refuge in Kanthalai, the LTTE was chasing the refugees leaving Muthur into the jungle and detaining men under 50 years of age in the Pachchanoor and Galkanda areas. Several refugees claimed to have seen the rebels shoot many after LTTE spies operating in their villages pointed the suspects.

Spokesman for the ceasefire monitors, Thorfinnur Omarsson said attempts to reach the site of the alleged massacre yesterday failed as the roads ahead being heavily mined, but added that Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission Chief Major Ulf Henricsson and his team would try to gain access to the area again today.

It was reported that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) had attempted to gain access to the site of the incident yesterday but had been turned away by the Armed Forces due to the safety factor.

Sri Lanka Muslim Congress Leader Rauf Hakeem who was in Kanthalai, told that almost every civilian crossing the 64th milepost in Muthur had repeatedly confirmed the same story regarding the massacre of refugees by the LTTE.

“Many people who escaped the area said that the women had been asked to leave while men below 50 years were detained. When the women refused to leave their men they had been verbally abused. There were other reports about LTTE cadres having dealt civilians heavy blows with gun butts,” the SLMC Leader said.

According to sources in the area, up to 300 Muslims have gone missing after being taken in for questioning by the LTTE on suspicion of maintaining links with the security forces.

The Defence Ministry said in a statement that the Tigers had targeted the civilians because they had been providing food to the security forces.

Going without water and food for four days, walking past burnt bodies and flattened buildings, a shaken refugees arrive at safety. The experience of refugees fleeing the fighting raging between the military and the LTTE in Muthur horrible they said.

Some of the women have seen their husbands killed and two pregnant women suffered miscarriages on the way. The children are too young to understand what has hit them.

When the group reached the LTTE checkpoint the women and children were asked to proceed along the main road but the men whose hands were tied were forced to walk along the jungle path for about six hours. At this point the Army started attacking and the LTTE left the men and fled. Six of the men died while the others managed to escape through the Muthur-Kanthalai road.

Trincomalee's District Secretary Ranjith de Silva said many refugees are housed in schools in Kanthalai, Serunuwara, Kinniya and Tambalagama.

He also said that nine doctors have arrived from Colombo and the Ministry of Disaster Management had promised to send cooking utensils and other essentials.

When contacted the ICRC told that it had sent a convoy of 20 trucks with food supplies, four buses and two ambulances but could not proceed on Friday due to security reasons. But the vehicles were able to reach the camps yesterday when the fighting was halted, said David Vignati, ICRC's Communication manager.



SLMC Leader Rauff Hakeem debate Muthur Muslim issue in Parliament

On a motion moved by Sri Lanka Muslim Congress (SLMC) leader Rauff Hakeem, parliament had a day long debate on Muthur Issue.

The problem of displaced persons was the focus of attention during the parliamentary debate.

It was the plight of the displaced Muslim refugees from Muthur that drew the most amount of concern.

It appeared that everyone wanted peace unfortunately the methods of achieving it were at variance.

The JVP and the JHU continued to stress the need for the government to adopt a hard-line stance when dealing with the LTTE while the UNP wanted the government to work harder towards resolving the conflict by negotiations.

While the majority of those affected by the violence in Muthur being Muslims, the SLMC leader called for a cessation of hostilities on both the sides saying it was the civilians who were suffering because of the war.

“All the peace loving people in Sri Lanka have come to realize that both the government and the LTTE continue to make sanctimonious pronouncements supposedly with the objective of respecting the humanitarian needs of the people. In real terms their objective is to pursue a relentless military option totally disregarding the sanctity of life and limb of innocent civilians,” an angry Mr. Hakeem said.



Mr. Hakeem said Thamilselvan should be held responsible for the incident which took place in Kirandimur, where the LTTE forcibly detained fleeing Muslims during the clashes in Muthur.

“The rights of the Muslims have been violated in Muthur, Compromising the rights of Muslims will create a fertile ground for radicalization of Muslims,” he said. Citing history, he said the UNP government in 1990 was also not able to protect the Muslims in the North. However, he believes President Mahinda Rajapaksa will fulfill his word and will make arrangements to resettle displaced Muslims. “We believe the President’s words which said that Muthur Muslims will not be allowed to remain as displaced persons,” he added.

He called for the ceasefire agreement to be reviewed as a means of strengthening it to address the legitimate concerns of all the stakeholders. Mr. Hakeem also accused the LTTE of meeting out inhuman treatment to Muslims who were fleeing Muthur to escape the fighting there.

“The thousands of Muslims who left Muthur on an assurance by the LTTE that no harm would be caused to them if they chose to leave were subjected to such harassment and cruelty resulting in the Muslims realizing that as in earlier instances, the LTTE’s assurances could not be trusted anymore,” Mr. Hakeem added.

“Inadequate precautions to protect civilians” – Amnesty International

“Amnesty International is concerned by the extent and seriousness of the violations reported, the lack of adequate protection for civilians, and restrictions on access to the war affected areas,” it stressed.

The organization called for the establishment of a strong and effective international human rights monitoring operation “to respond to the dramatic deterioration of the human rights and humanitarian situation”. Such a monitoring mission must have the full cooperation of both the government of Sri Lanka the LTTE, and the support of the United Nations and its member states.

On 6 August, the bodies of 15 aid workers with the French aid agency Action Contre la Faim were discovered lying face-down on the front lawn of ACF’s Muthur office, with bullet wounds indicating that they had been shot at close range. The bodies of two more staff members were found on 8 August in a car nearby, indicating that they may have been killed while trying to escape. The government has invited an Australian forensic expert to assist with the investigational truce monitors.

A roadside bomb reportedly hit an ambulance killing five people – a medical doctor, his wife, two nurses and the driver of the ambulance. This incident occurred in LTTE controlled territory.

Govt. seeks SLMM help to probe Tiger massacre

The Government yesterday sought SLMM intervention to investigate the site to the massacre of hundred civilians by retreating LTTE cadres in the Muthur jungles.

“We requested the SLMM to visit the site and make a report since it is not safe for our troops to move in there,” Defence Spokesman Keheliya Rambukwella told yesterday adding that the area was now under Government control.

Defence sources reported on Saturday 05th August 2006 that the LTTE carried out mass execution of people fleeing the fighting areas in Muthur. Quoting eyewitness accounts, reports said the fleeing families were rounded and massacred by the LTTE at Pachchanoor on Friday night 04th August 2006.

According to eyewitness accounts among those killed were children, women and youth. The LTTE had accused them of providing information and materials to the Government Armed Forces.

The Minister said the only rational reason behind the LTTE attack is that they were planning an ethnic cleansing of the predominantly Muslim areas in Muthur to widen their territory.



"We cannot let this happen," he said adding that a team of ministers were now in Kanthalai to ensure relief for the displaced and persuade them to return to their homes.

Meanwhile, the SLMM Head Ulf Henrickson visited Trincomalee and Muthur yesterday 06th August 2006 to inspect the devastation caused by the fighting triggered by the surprise attack launched by the LTTE on August 2.

The SLMM spokesman Thorfinnur Omarsson said that they have not yet seen the massacre site. Therefore, it was still premature to make any comment on the alleged incident.

Muslims youths abducted

At least 200 Muslim youth have been abducted by the LTTE, according to SLMC General Secretary M.T. Hassan Ali.

Youths have been abducted at the 64th mile post at Pachchanoor in Muthur on Friday and taken away by the LTTE, he said. Some of the youths had managed to escape after artillery shells fell close to where they were detained, Mr. Ali said.

This was confirmed by an eye witness who told that around 40 Muslim youth had been taken by the LTTE; some with their hands tied while the women and children were asked to proceed towards Kanthalai.

Thousand of unfortunate victims of the Muthur eviction, who are languishing in very deplorable conditions, are recounting their harrowing experiences at the hands of the LTTE and the deliberate unceasing artillery and mortar attacks from Government security forces on refugee camps, with the objective of flushing out the LTTE, despite calls to suspend this mode of attack.



The LTTE claims that they had withdrawn their forces in pre CFA positions after having achieved the limited objective of attacking selected targets of the Sri Lankan forces. Today nearly 50,000 people from areas in and around Muthur have fled to Kanthalai and more refugees are now pouring in from there into many areas in Kurunegala, Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa districts. Colombo and Kandy districts too have begun to receive small numbers of these unfortunate victims of war.

Details of the atrocious and inhuman treatment meted out to the fleeing civilian population by LTTE cadres, in the vicinity of Pachchanoor on the Muthur – Kanthalai road, starkly exposes the LTTE's brutality. Thousands of civilians who left Muthur on an assurance by the LTTE that no harm would be caused to them if they chose to leave were subjected to such harassment and cruelty resulting in the Muslims realizing that as in earlier instances the LTTE's assurances could not be trusted anymore.

From the morning of 4th August, thousands of fleeing civilians including children, pregnant mothers and the elderly who have been subjected to virtual starvation for over forty eight hours as a result of incessant attacks on Muthur both by the government forces and the LTTE were forcibly diverted to Kiranthimunai, off the 64th milepost on the Muthur – Kanthalai Road.

Armed cadres of the LTTE separated the young and able bodied men from the women, the children and the elderly. Some of the cadres were seen beating the women, the children and the elderly who chose to plead on behalf of the detained men.

An artillery attack which targeted this checkpoint, according to scores of eyewitnesses resulted in the death of some civilians as well as a few LTTE cadres. In the ensuing confusion many civilians

managed to escape from the LTTE cadres and reach Kanthalai after trekking for many hours through inhospitable terrain.



The cost of the ammunition the bombs and all the military hardware that were employed and destroyed by both sides to this conflict could have fed the affected farmers of Mawilaru and all the other victims who have been forced to leave their homes indefinitely.

Muslim Security Compromised

In terms of the CFA it is the Government of Sri Lanka that is responsible for the protection of Human security particularly in government controlled areas. The events that unfolded in the recent past reiterates the SLMC's repeated call that the CFA must be reviewed and strengthened to address the legitimate concerns of all stakeholders and ensure security of the civilian population at all times.

SLMC Said that it is also our considered view that these incidents cannot be seen in isolation but need to be viewed together with the events of the recent past including the notices that were distributed in Muthur area calling the Muslims to vacate the areas. In is also pertinent to analyze as to whether the Government of Sri Lanka has unwittingly been turned into a trap, where it could easily be accused of triggering the exodus of the people of Muthur or have the radical elements clamoring for war as the solution to the ethnic problem skillfully achieved their objective of putting the Muslims against the Tamils.

When the LTTE closed the Mavillaru anicut the government and the Army never understood their true intention in order to capture Muthur. They strengthened the safety of the Mavillaru area neglecting the security of Muthur. The government had removed around 400 security forces personnel who were deployed in Muthur and posted them in the Mavilaru area and this had made Muthur more vulnerable to LTTE attacks.

The LTTE carefully observed the situation and entered Muthur on 02nd of August 2006 without any resistance from the security force. They disconnected the electricity. The Muslims without any protection were caught unaware. They vacated their homes and went

into the mosques and Arabic College hoping that they will not be attacked in those places. However what happened was something else. The LTTE used the Muslims as human shields when the army attacked the LTTE.



The Muslims got caught in the crossfire from both the army and the LTTE. Shells fell on Arabic College too. The number of deaths increased.

Since Muthur was totally surrounded by LTTE, the town could not function normally. Business came to stop. People did not have means to acquire their daily food, children suffered without milk, patients both from the hospital and the casualties suffered without treatment. The Muslims had to struggle for their mere existence.

If this situation continued all of them would have died either by hunger or by shells. Therefore decided to leave Muthur. Though they received repeated assurances from the army that they will be protected and asking them not to vacate Muthur, there was no protection forthcoming. Therefore the Muslims lost hope both in the government and the army and left for Kanthalai and Kinniya.

The Muslims while running for their lives suffering with hunger and thirst were also attacked by the LTTE on the way. The women and elderly were tortured and the youngsters were separated and murdered. The people remained in the local camps in Muthur too were faced with untold hardships and are still suffering without proper amenities to eat, dress or sleep.

Trincomalee is almost the core of the power structure in the North and East and whoever is in control of the area will have the upper hand since it's the transit point between the North and East. Whoever wrests control in the area will have a say in the final solution – be it military or political.

The LTTE knew the importance of this place, infiltrated into the neighbourhood of Mavilaru since mid 1985 with the long term plan of taking control of the Trincomalee Harbour area.

Before the signing of the Ceasefire Agreement in February 2002 it was the Sri Lankan security forces that were in control of the Mavilaru area.

After infiltrating into the area, the LTTE used the area to monitor the activities in the Trincomalee harbour, where troops and cargo have been transported through the ships to the North, since 1985.

Since the infiltration and consolidation of power in the Sampoor area by the LTTE during this period, the security of the Trincomalee Harbour has always been at a risk.

They also attacked the Trincomalee Naval base using 122mm and 130mm, artillery guns and mortars from Sampoor area. These heavy weapons which have the capacity of about 20 kilometers range were captured from the military during the Mullaitivu and Elephant Pass debacles. Now for the first time in the East, the LTTE had used these weapons to attack the government military.

The attacks from these mass destructive heavy weapons remain the biggest challenge to the security forces carrying out operations in the Southern and Eastern parts of the Trincomalee district. Any mass movement of the security forces have been largely obstructed by these powerful big guns. Despite the aerial bombardment that had been going on at regular intervals for nearly two weeks, the Air Force is yet to destroy these guns.

The Tigers launched a fierce attack on three main army camps in Trincomalee – Kattaparichchan, Gandhinagar and Thoppur last week.

They also stormed into the predominantly Muslim areas in Muthur in a bid to take control of the township that had throughout been under government control. Though the security forces faced some setback initially with this unexpected attack, within 72 hours they managed to take full control of the area. The LTTE lost nearly 300 cadres including a large number of female cadres in the battle for Muthur.

More or less a similar number of Muslim civilians too got killed, caught in the crossfire, with majority of deaths reported due to LTTE firing.

If the previous governments had the common sense to realize the gravity of abandoning strategic locations, it would have saved this totally unwarranted loss of life and waste of money.

Though the government forces have managed to establish control in most of the areas, the LTTE is capable of launching such type of attacks in the future as their fighting cadres still hang around in the neighbourhood.

LTTE had it's eyes on Muthur for a long time for they considered Muthur harbour to be an important place but because of the presence of the Muslims have found it difficult to capture this area. Therefore LTTE was keen on chasing the Muslims from Muthur.

This is the reason why there were continuous attacks, strikes and murders causing much loss to the lives and properties of Muslims of Muthur. Many times leaflets were distributed by the LTTE threatening the Muthur Muslims to vacate their homes, but the Muslims of Muthur were not scared and they did not evacuate the area. They were determined to stay in the land which is rightfully their.



The Army was not serious about the security of the Muslims. There were many instances where the Muthur fishermen were badly treated by the Army.

When Muthur Muslims expressed their concerns about the threats of LTTE, Muslim political leaders, made a mockery of it. They believed Tamil leaders' assurance that there will never be a repetition of what happened to the Northern Muslims.

The CFA has become a dead letter with both parties violating it with impunity while regular ethnic cleansing of the Muslims takes place in the north east at the behest of the LTTE. The engagements between the government and the LTTE had only resulted in compromising civilian security, particularly that of the Muslim population. Both sides have shown absolute disregard for human security with the LTTE openly committing war crimes while innocent civilians were fleeing Muthur. 'Both parties while making pronouncements about being committed to peace, the CFA and human security have brought the country towards the brink of all out war.

The government in the initial stage was not prepared to deal with such a mass exodus and had difficulty in dealing with the situation.

The government had no warning. Knowing that there was an impending crisis in Muthur developing, the disaster preparedness of the government agencies leaves a lot of suspicions. In fact, their lack of preparedness was a disaster.

If Muthur happened to be a predominantly Sinhala town, the approach to flush out the LTTE would have been different. Likewise, the LTTE also would have used different tactics if Muthur was a Tamil populated area. In this sense, both the government and the LTTE did not care two hoots for the inhabitants who were largely Muslims. It was therefore easy for them to engage in absolute warfare and not think about Muslim civilians getting caught in between.



Would either party have chosen this mode of relentless artillery attack that drove people away if their own respective communities were inhabiting the area under attack? The armed forces showed no respect for human security when spraying artillery and similarly, LTTE committed atrocities of the worst order in Karandamunai when they were fleeing in mortal fear.

There is absolute ethnic cleansing by the LTTE. It has been so since the mid 80's, when several Muslim villages had been abandoned.

On the question of launching operations, the military strategists are repeatedly committing the mistake of providing insufficient security to Muslim dominated pockets. The authorities have approved that they are not committed to safeguarding the rights of the Muslim community that has always been at the receiving end.

Muslims cannot continue to be mere spectators in the process anymore.

Guns cannot be allowed to solve problems - President



President Mahinda Rajapaksa on Friday asserted that the government would resolve any crisis through negotiations but would not allow anyone to use guns to solve problems.

He told the All Party Conference that his government was forced to take action against the LTTE as the Tigers deprived 15,000 families of the basic right to water by forcibly closing the Mavilaru anicut.

Stating that the LTTE has violated the Geneva Convention by depriving citizens of their basic human rights, the President noted that it was the responsibility of the state to safeguard the basic needs of the people. "The security forces and the Police were deployed for that duty", the President stressed.

President Rajapaksa explained that he was compelled to take military action to ensure that the people got the water as several rounds of discussions to resolve the issue failed. "We are for peace and resolutions through negotiations", he said.

Referring to the LTTE attacks in military camps in Trincomalee, the President said the 'operations' were only meant to restore the water supply in Mavilaru but, the LTTE struck in many parts of that district forcing the troops to counter such unwanted attacks.

The President said the welfare of those affected in those areas were being attended to, with a ministerial team already dispatched to the troubled area.

President orders speedy relief for Muthur victims

President Mahinda Rajapaksa has implemented a speedy relief scheme for those displaced due to LTTE violence in Muthur.

Following a presidential directive, all ministries were requested to assist in the scheme to provide temporary shelter, food, health, security and other facilities to the victims.

Already the Ministries of Disaster Management, National Integration, Social Services and the North Central Provincial Council have coordinated with other agencies to provide food commodities and other relief measures to the tune of rupees 10 million, a communique from the Presidential Secretariat stated.

In addition dry rations, temporary sheds, bed-linen and hospital equipment have been despatched to the affected areas with doctors, nurses and health workers added to the existing staff.

The government has also sent surgeons and required blood to perform surgery in hospitals of those areas.

A ministerial team comprising A.H.M. Fowzie, Anwer Ismail, Rishard Baduideen, Abdul Majeed, Amir Ali, Hussain Baila and A. L. M. Athaulla visited the affected areas yesterday 05th August 2006 with officials from the North Central Province to meet the needs of the affected people. The government also appeals to NGOs to help in the humanitarian causes of these displaced persons.



While calm returned to Muthur with the Security Forces in full control of the area the Government set in motion a massive relief programme to provide immediate succour to the thousands of displaced civilians.

A massive assistance programme has been put in place by the Government to provide food, temporary habitation and other urgent requirements needed for thousands who have fled Muthur and have arrived at Kanthalai, Kinnia and other places.

The high level aid-team has been set up on President Mahinda Rajapaksa's direction. Minister A.H.M. Fowzie has been appointed to co-ordinate and supervise all relief work.

A Special Relief Centre has been set up jointly by the Disaster Management Ministry headed by Minister M. S. Ameer Ali and Re-settlement Ministry headed by Rishad Bathiudeen at the Divisional Secretariat, Kanthalai and this centre is operating from the first day when the displaced people began to arrive in Kanthalai.

Divisional Secretary Sirimewan Dharmasena is co-ordinating relief activities from this centre, assisted by all other officials and Gramasevakas of the Division.

At a high level conference presided over by Minister Fowzie at the Kanthalai DS Office, decisions were taken to receive all food items and other donations, which will be stored at the co-operative stores and the sugar factory stores in Kanthalai.

Governor S. Alavi Mowlana, Ministers Abdul Najeeb Majeed, Rishad Bathiudeen, M.S. Ameer Ali, A. Hussain Bhaila, Deputy Education Minister Nirmala Kotelawala, Presidential Advisor A. H. M. Azwer, North Central Province Chief Minister Berty Premalal Dissanayake, former MP W.D.K.S. Gunawardana, Moulavi Abdul Kareem and several other local leaders attended this conference.

It was revealed at this conference that centres have been established at several Muslim Schools - Al-Tariq - Aysha, As-Safa Al-Rauf, Al-Naja Madrasa, Peratuwali. The displaced people are also accommodated at Agrabodhi Viharaya and Seruwila Rajamaha Viharaya (Kavantissapura Vidyalyaya).



Mr. Azwer told the displaced people that President Rajapaksa has directed this special Ministerial Team to remain in the area and co-ordinate and supervise relief work to the satisfaction of all the displaced people.

"The President is also very keen that speedy action should be taken to re-settle all the people in their original places of dwellings, and he has issued definite instruction to the Defence Forces in this regard", he said.

Mr. Azwer also said all the people coming into Kanthalai were pleading with the Ministerial Party to speed up action to re-settle them in their land of birth as quickly as possible, and they did not wish to wander hither and thither with the begging bowl. They are leaving their houses and

property, valuables and other items and they wished that they would not lose them. Major General Mallawaarachchi assured that all action has been taken to ensure the safety of the Muthur area and the people will be sent back to their houses with proper protection.

Fowzie appealed to all Muslim Organisations and other voluntary institutions to deposit at the Kanthalai Divisional Secretariat all food items and other donations so that it would be convenient for the Relief Centre to distribute them to the displaced people evenly.

Ministers Mahinda Samarasinghe and A.H.M. Fowzie flew International Organizations and several others to Kanthalai to further supervise relief work and report back to the President yesterday morning.

Refugees forcibly evicted from school camp in Kanthalai

Nearly 3000 Muthur refugees who were staying at Parameswara School, Peraru West in Kanthalai were forcibly evicted on Sunday, 6th August afternoon by the school authorities for reopening the school on Monday 7th after the weekend.

The refugees were shocked when the school authorities told them to vacate suddenly and they had no transport arrangement to move out having arrived only of Friday evening after a long and dangerous march.

When the refugees pleaded with them for another day extension, the school authorities had warned them that they would not take responsibility for the safety of the refugees in the night. This warning gave the refugees a loud and clear message that they should leave immediately. "It was case of frying pan to fire situation to the Muslim refugees".

Foreign aid worker among the dead

A foreign woman attached to an International Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) was killed along with two others when an artillery shell landed near their vehicle on Friday evening near Palathopoor in Muthur, SLMM officials in Trincomalee said.

SLMM chief Ulf Henricsson tried to reach the site but the Army warned him that the area was heavily mined. In the lead up to the site, SLMM monitors said they saw the dismembered bodies of soldiers killed in a mine blasts.

The SLMM officials said the monitors hoped to reach the site after the Army cleared the areas mined by the retreating LTTE cadres.

Muslim Refugees from Muthur, Thoppur and Palathoppur

39,648 persons of 9,920 families from Muthur, Thoppur and Palathoppur areas are being housed in 35 refugee camps in Kanthalai, Thampalakamam, Mullipththan, Kinniya, Trincomalee and Madatugama Dambulla.

Most number of families are in the Pearathuveli School where more than 940 families are sheltered.

33 deaths have been recorded from two welfare camps – Aysha Ladies College (26) and Ar Rauff (7).

Internally Displaced Peoples - IDPs
Muslims from Muthur, Thoppur & Palaththoppur
During Ethnic cleansing by LTTE - 01 - 08 August 2006

S. No	Names of Refugee Camps	Displaced Population	Displaced Families	Male	Female	Children	Injured	Pregnant Mothers	Feed Mothers	Widows on Iddah	Death	Missing
	Kanthalai											
1	Al Thariq MMV	6,333	1,702	2,490	3,843	997	78	151	363	9		
2	Aysha Ladies College	5,853	1,575	3,111	2,742	795	10	30	150		26	
3	As Shaffa	902	245	429	473	54	5	12	35			
4	Pearathuweli MMV	5,025	940				100	493	300			
5	Ar Rauff	1,500	250	645	855	62	15	15	25	1	7	
6	Al Muneera Thakkiya	1,490	335	752	738	194		13				
7	CSA1		110									
8	Akrabothi Pansala	1,073	376	419	654	132		9	4			
9	Gemunu	86	21									
10	Thop 1	1,061	378									
11	Zahira	1,400	324									
12	Maruthamunai Camp	1,010	262									
13	Ikram Refugees' Camp	326	75	155	171	164		8	36	12		
	Sub total	26,059	6,593	8,001	9,476	2,398	208	731	913	22	33	
	Thampalakamam - Mullipoththana											
14	Al Hijra M.V.	3,305	665	1,614	1,691	239	47	28		1		
15	T/Siraj M.V	1,883	406	946	937	633				1		
16	T/Buhari MV	1,227	313	624	603	184	17	10	43			
17	Buhari Mosque	879	227	393	486	234	1	15	51			
18	Hameedia MV	217	60	101	116	37	1	5	15			
19	Fathima MV	418	89	198	220	52	1	5	15			
20	Sams MV	372	83	191	181	124	5	7	25			7
21	Dharussalam MV	327	75	141	171	115	4	18	13	1		
22	95th Mile Post	571	162	287	284	73	4	15	21			
23	Al Hikma V	653	179	328	325	84	4	17	24			
	Sub total	9,852	2,259	4,823	5,014	1,775	84	120	207	3		7
	Kinniya											
24	Al Mujahitha Vid	131	39	69	62	11		3	2			
25	Al Aksha MV	943	255	474	469	116	6	25	40			
26	Sahthiya Arabic Col.	172	37	98	74	30	14	4	6			
27	T/Vipulanantha Vid	165	47	72	93	22	5	6	5			
28	T/Kurichakerny Girls Vid	117	28	59	58	15	4	3	4			
29	T/Buhari Vid	225	75	113	112	31	8	6	9			
30	T/Alalankery MMV	219	79	110	109	28	9	6	8			
31	Vellimani Madena V	243	106	121	122	31	7	9	9			
32	Friends & Relatives	467	122	237	230	115	54	12	17			
33	Friends & Relatives	630	167	270	258	55	6	16	23			
	Sub total	3,312	955	1,623	1,587	454	113	90	123			
	Trincomalee											
34	Trinco Town	300	80	143	157	37	8	8	13			
	Madatugama Dambulla											
35	Mualim School	125	33	76	49	21		6	21			
	TOTAL	39,648	9,920	14,666	16,283	4,685	413	955	1,277	25	33	7

Thanks to Muslim Information Centre (MIC) and Nawamani

There are still about 2,000 to 2,500 persons in Muthur and Thoppur now. They have not come to the safer areas.

Most civilians in those areas are also living in schools for safety and some relief items were sent to those in Muthur and Thoppur during this week.

Two lorries of food and relief items were sent from Kanthalai to the civilians who are still in Muthur and Thoppur. But we still have not received any news about whether the items have reached the people there or not.

The process of sending the items would continue until the situation returns to normal or until all civilians leave the areas.

There are not enough temporary shelters to cope with the number of civilians coming in.

There are many instances where about 20 people occupy a tent. A camp that can accommodate 2,000 persons is actually giving shelter to almost 5,000 people, which is very difficult for the people as well as for those looking after them.



International assistance to rebuild Muthur

Saudi Arabia, Iran, Qatar, Indonesia, Kuwait and the Maldives have expressed willingness to assist the programme to rebuild the area damaged by LTTE shelling, Minister A.H.M. Fowzie said "We have already met the ambassadors from these countries and discussed the Muthur situation. We will inform them of our requirements once reconstruction activities commence," he said.

Fowzie said a special Assistant District Secretary has been appointed to co-ordinate the Muthur reconstruction programme.

“We are presently collecting data and finalizing the statistics regarding the damages caused.

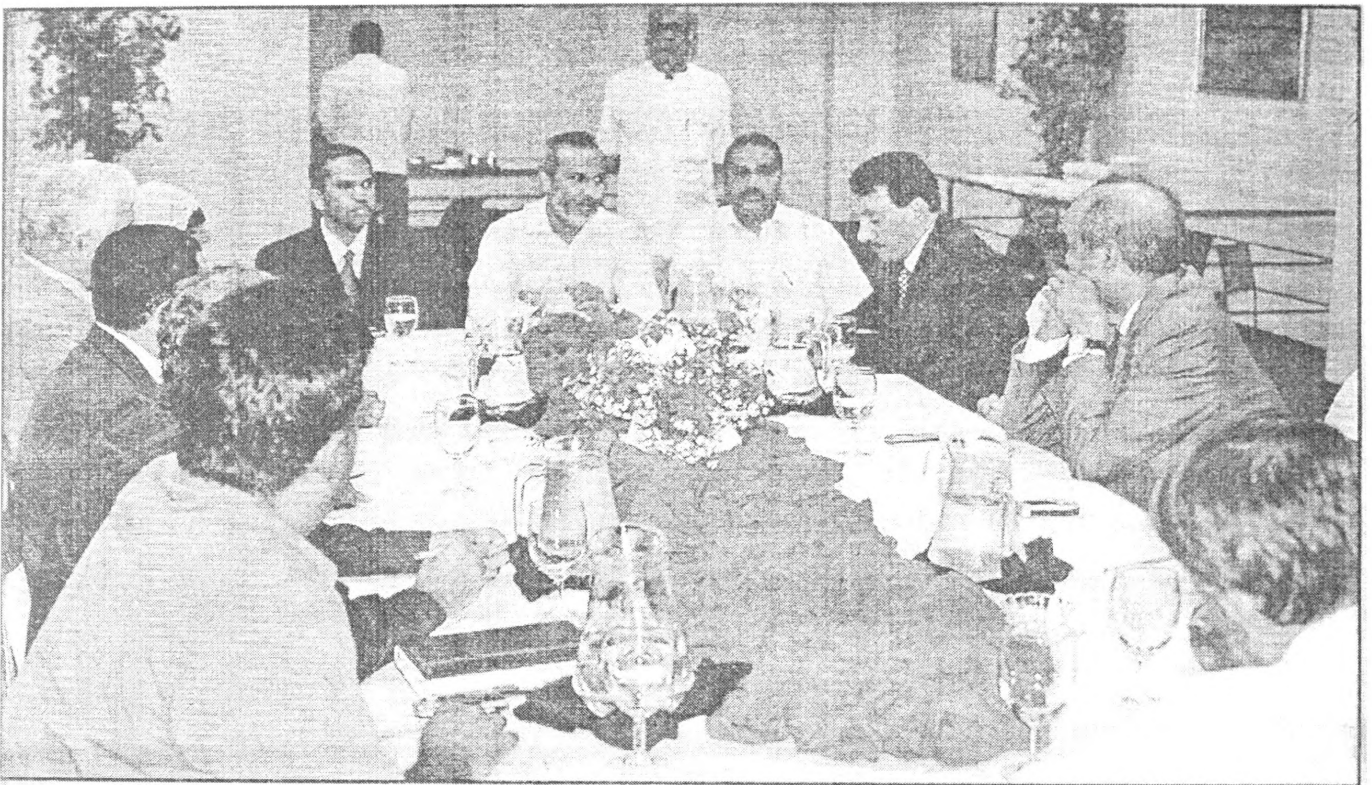
Once this task is completed the reconstruction and resettlement activities will begin”.

Norway provides relief to IDPs in East

The Norwegian Government has provided Rs. 150 million to the immediate humanitarian relief operations for the people affected by the recent violence in Trincomalee.

The funds will be used to provide food, water and other essential items for IDPs in welfare centres and camps. Special attention will be given to the needs of women and children.

Parts of the allocated funds will go through three local NGOs working in the Trincomalee District. The local organizations that have been granted funds are the Rural Development Foundation (19.5 million Rupees), Community Trust Fund (27.3 million Rupees).



SLMC briefing Muslim Diplomats the incidents in Muthur

Meeting of the Consortium of all the Jamiyathul Ullama Sabahs in Eastern Province

A meeting arranged by the Consortium of Jamiyathul Ullama Sabahs in the Eastern Province took place in Santhankerni in Kalmunai on the 16th August 2006 to draft a resolution named “Muthur Declaration” and also to hold a Seminar on Peace. The Muthur Declaration is expected to be forwarded to all Foreign Diplomats serving in Sri Lanka to enlighten the suppression and discrimination against the Muslim community in General and specially in the Eastern Province. Special emphasis is to be made on the sufferings of the Muslim community in Muthur who had to leave their dwellings where they have been living for ages and leaving behind all what they could call their own with only the clothes they were wearing. The meeting has been widely advertised in all places where Muslims are living. Representatives from all the districts are expected to attend the meeting and participate in the seminar.



Harthal and Peace Rally in Ampara

A Harthal staged in Muslim areas of Ampara on the 16th August 2006 in response to the hand bills distributed by the Federation of all Mosques in the Eastern Province calling for a Harthal. Around 15 000 people had participated in the peace rally held in Kalmunai. A leaflet carrying their demands had been issued at the rally. The statements are as follows;

Muthur Declaration

- We vehemently condemn the LTTE for making a historical error in their struggle for freedom by causing a forcible vacation of Muslims from their traditional residences in North and again in Muthur and Thoppur.
- We urge the government to take meaningful action to resettle the Muslim refugees in their own historical habitats before the end of the year 2006 and repeatedly request the LTTE to cooperate to the resettlement efforts by the government.
- We urge the government to immediately appoint a Commission comprising of three retired Supreme and Appeal court judges to inquire in to the affaires that led to the massacre and forcible eviction of Muslims and submit a report and to publish it in print and electronic media after submitting the report.
- We urge the NGOs and Human Rights Organization to take the issue of massacring of innocent civilians in to the international community.
- We request the LTTE and the government to recognize the just and equitable rights to eternal self determination of Muslims in the North and East.
- We request the LTTE and the government to resolve the national issue and find a lasting solution through a negotiated settlement.



Harthal in Colombo

Muslim refugees prefer to return home

The civilians who had fled their homes in Muthur due to the fighting between the LTTE and the government forces have started returning to their villages from last week, but the bulk of the people still felt safe in the make-shift camps in Kanthalai.

Most were still not sure of the prevailing situation in those areas and are waiting for an appropriate time to go back. Nearly 1000 families had returned to Muthur by last week according to the officials monitoring the displaced civilians.

However thousands of civilians still remain in the camps due to fear of more violence in the future. 55,133 persons from 13903 families are still in 35 camps in Kanthalai, Mullippathanai and Kinniya where 37 deaths, 7 disappearances and 413 injured had been recorded to date.

While some civilians picked up their courage to go back and live in their homes, others who are willing to return to their homes wanted public places to be spared of any bombings or artillery attacks.

The people know that the war will not stop immediately and they have lost hope. Both parties will continue their attacks on each other. It is the civilians who will get caught in the violence and are affected. They want assurances from both parties that public places such as schools and hospitals are spared of any sort of attacks.

These people were ready to go back if the two parties involved in the fighting would assure that they would consider their request.

However, the people in the camp still feel that the situation would not change soon and would become worse in the coming days.

“The people know that the fighting has stopped temporarily and they very well know that it might start soon, even tomorrow.

The rate of displaced persons returning to their villages also has increased during the last few days due to the relatively peaceful situation in the area. The people wanted to return to their homes soon.

Early last week, this town was deserted and no one was willing to return to their homes as the situation was bad. But now, there are a few people moving about mainly due to the absence of violence. Nearly 700 people have come back to their villages during last week.

Those who are in Muthur are also facing difficulties due to the non-availability of essential items and facilities. They have to do something for their livelihood as well.

The doctors have also left the place due to the violence and civilians are psychologically affected.

The people face a lot of difficulties due to lack of transport facilities and are forced to walk a long distance or find another mode of transport, which is expensive.

The situation in the camps also seemed to have affected the people and made them move back to their homes.

The places where most of the camps are situated and the environment seemed to be quite harmful for those living in the camps.

The situation in the camps is very bad, especially the environment. Most camps are near paddy fields or a canals. There might be floods if it starts raining.

The civilians go out to the field for toilet purpose and bathe in the dirty canal water nearby. They feel that being at home is much better than undergoing all these hardships.

The shortage of space in the camps also forced the civilians to return home.

It is very difficult for all the persons to manage themselves in such a very small space, and this issue also prompted some civilians to return to their homes.

The government has begun to slow down its part after the local communities started their work.

Supply of cooked food has been stopped during the last few days and the local communities helped the civilians with uncooked food.

The government has started a free bus service from Kanthalai and has started to restore telephone and electricity services in the area and dry rations are distributed to the civilians in Muthur through the government agent.

The civilians wanted their safety ensured by either party for them to return to Muthur.

Resettlement of Internally Displaced Muthur Muslims

Many internally displaced Muthur Muslims complained that the Government had failed to ensure a livelihood package for them to restart life in the crisis-ridden town, in a peaceful environment. There is hardly any sign of rebuilding of the devastated houses, religious places, hospitals and schools, despite repeated assurances by top Government Ministers, to start the resettlement process within a month.

These displaced people of Muthur are now taking shelter at 35 camps in Kanthalai, 69 kms away. They make daytime visits to their homes to see the devastation caused by the hostilities.

Buses are plying to Muthur. The supply of electricity and water has been restored. But, people go there only to see the ruined town, as the authorities concerned, have failed to instill confidence about their security. Their belongings have been stolen after they fled in haste.

According to the Kanthalai Divisional Secretariat, only 1000 people have returned to Muthur and the town remains a ghost town, despite the presence of soldiers at certain localities. The visible presence of the security forces, in the riot-hit areas, would not serve the intended purpose, as people fear to live under such circumstances. He stressed the need to station the security forces along the perimeters of the villages, without jeopardizing their lives in a possible crossfire.

The violence that ravaged the area has not even spared places of religious worship as mosques in Muthur, Thoppur and other areas have been damaged by shelling.

The Government's intervention is minimal, in the resettlement process and people still live in deplorable condition in the refugee camps, depending on assistance from volunteer organizations.

Government's pledge for resettlement, would not materialize, unless action is taken on ground reality. People were quite willing to go only if their livelihood is restored with adequate security.

The international community should intervene to address issues of this nature right now, as otherwise, the Muslim youths would become radicalized in the context of being victimized both by the Government and the LTTE.

Mr. Hakeem was seen surrounded by emotionally charged people, along with weeping mothers, who begged him to make arrangements for their immediate resettlement and restoration of their livelihood, before the holy month of Ramazan, which falls end September.

Security arrangement in Predominant Muslim area in the East

Muslims demand His Excellency the President Mahinda Rajapakse to implement immediately the most important Election pledge given to the Muslims in the Mahinda Chintanaya regarding security for Muslims in the Eastern Province.

The most effective way of achieving this objective will be by:

1. Recruiting sufficient number of Muslim Youths to the Sri Lanka Police force and deploying atleast 75% Muslim police personnel in each police station in predominantly Muslim areas in the Eastern Provinces with a Muslim D.I.G. in charge and Muslim SSP's, SP's, ASP's and OIC's so that the entire chain of command have full power to take all decisions with respect to security threats in Muslim areas. It has been amply proved in the past Muslim OIC's in charge of police stations who have ably resisted LTTE attacks and safeguarded the Muslim in their respective areas with admirable courage and bravery.
2. Instead of a separate Muslim Battalion, Muslims should be enlisted to the regular Sri Lanka Army to serve in any battalion and in any part of the country. This can only be achieved successfully if arrangements are made for their religious obligations namely:
 - a) Five times prayers and Friday Jumma Prayers
 - b) Providing Halal food
 - c) Arrangements for fasting during Ramazan
3. Vigilance Committees to be established in all Muslim areas to prevent strangers infiltrating.

4. Warning mechanism to be installed in strategic points in vulnerable Muslim areas.

The above suggestions if implemented will not only address the all important Muslim security in the East but also help promote better understanding and harmony among the different ethnic groups in Sri Lanka.

SLMC Leader Hakeem briefs Norwegian Peace Envoy Bauer on Muthur



Mr. Hakeem briefed the Norwegian Peace Envoy Mr. Jon Hanssen Bauer on the plight of Muslims in Muthur and wanted to strengthen the SLMM so that it could monitor the truce between the government and the LTTE to avoid further hostilities.

Thanks to all News Media

Special thanks to Daily Mirror, The Island, The Daily News, The Leader, The Nations and Navamani group of newspapers for the support extended during the Battle of Muthur.

M.I.M. Mohideen

Secretary General

North East Muslim Peace Assembly – NEMPA

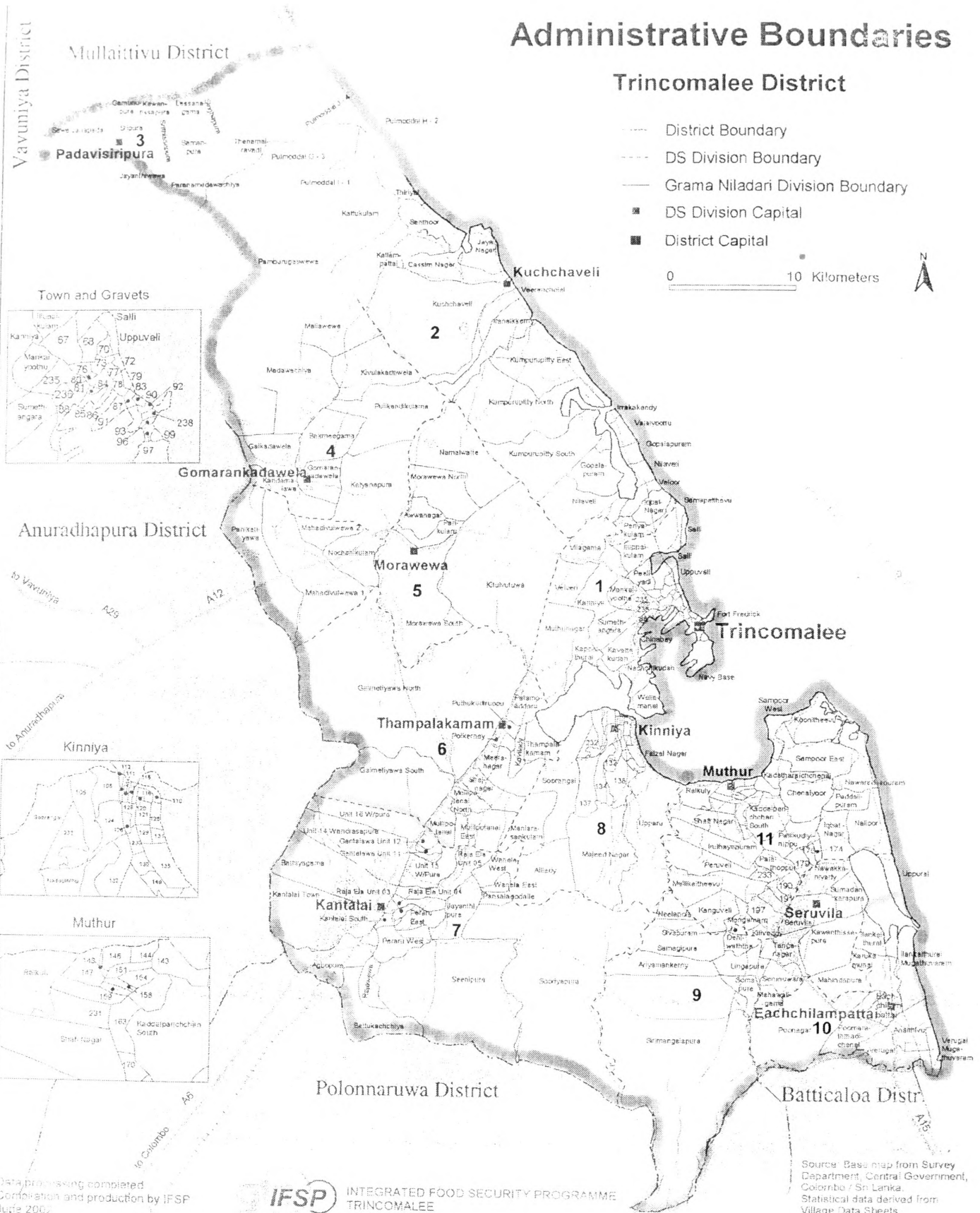
10th August 2006

Administrative Boundaries

Trincomalee District

- District Boundary
- DS Division Boundary
- Grama Niladari Division Boundary
- DS Division Capital
- District Capital

0 10 Kilometers



Source: Base map from Survey Department, Central Government, Colombo / Sri Lanka. Statistical data derived from Village Data Sheets, Technical Paper 10, IFSP Trincomalee 2001.

Data processing completed
Compilation and production by IFSP
June 2002

IFSP INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMME
TRINCOMALEE

Population Details in Trincomalee District 2002

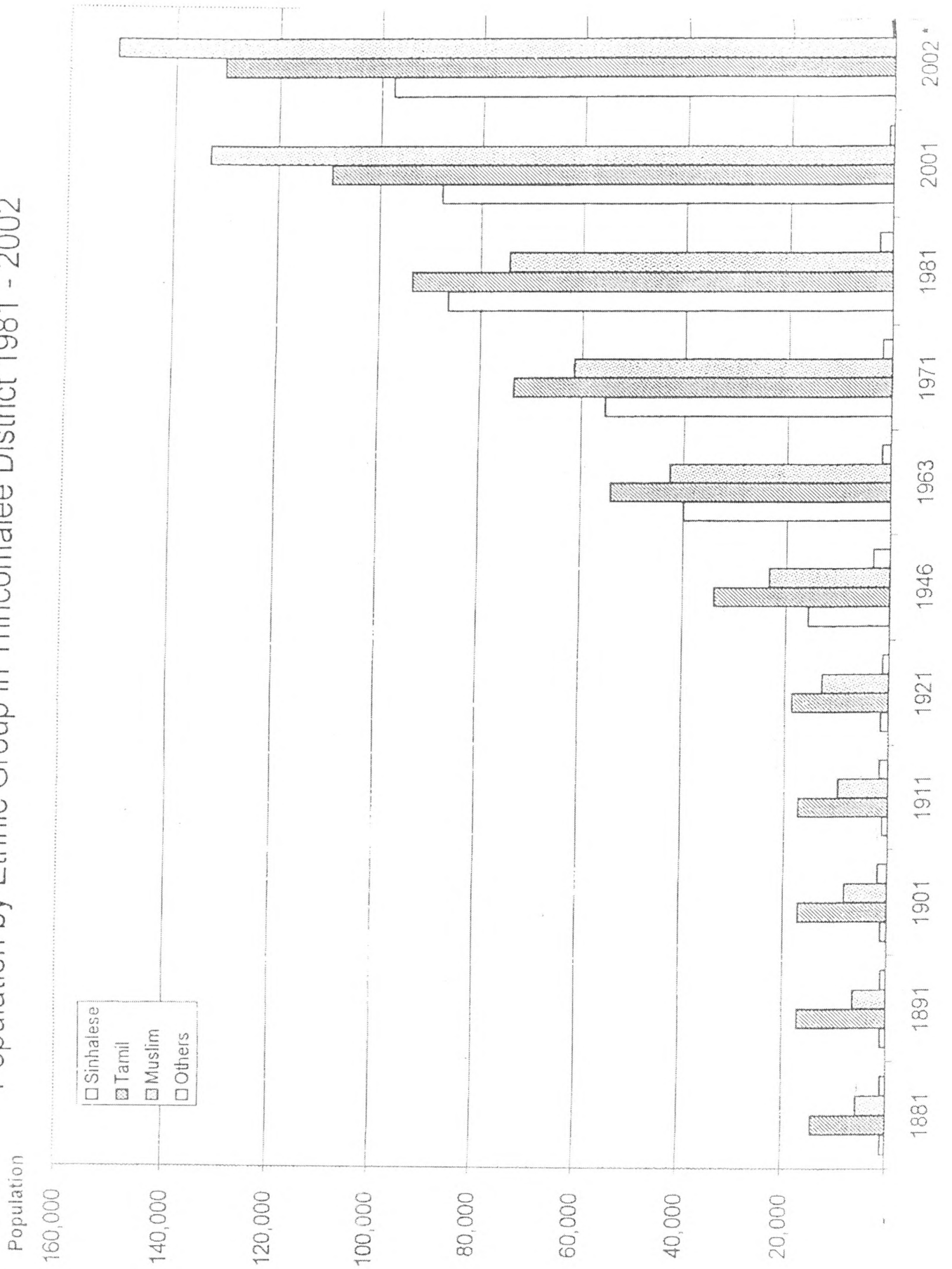
S.No	D.S. Division	No. of GN Division	Total No. of Family	Total No. of Population	Sex		Age		Religion						Ethnicity			
					Male	Female	Under 18 Year	18 Years & Over	Buddhist	Hindu	Islam	Christian	Others	Sinhalese	Tamil	Muslim	Others	
1	Town & Gravets	42	23,831	102,487	50,754	51,733	35,413	67,074	17,990	58,481	12,346	13,350	320	20,252	69,318	12,346	571	
2	Kuchchaveli	24	5,746	21,937	10,842	11,095	6,976	14,961	-	7,250	14,258	429	-	206	7,473	14,258	-	
3	Pathavisiripura	10	3,240	11,675	5,776	5,899	3,790	7,885	11,510	-	-	165	-	11,674	1	-	-	
4	Gomarankadawela	10	2,044	6,287	3,052	3,235	2,425	3,862	6,273	12	1	1	-	6,274	12	1	-	
5	Morawewa	10	1,346	5,124	2,403	2,721	1,885	3,239	4,441	1	654	13	15	4,454	1	654	15	
6	Thampalakamam	12	7,887	31,346	15,786	15,560	13,104	18,242	7,894	5,976	16,969	158	349	7,916	6,607	16,823	-	
7	Kantalai	23	11,927	47,525	23,941	23,584	18,524	29,001	38,091	1,385	7,536	268	245	38,493	1,465	7,567	-	
8	Kinniya	31	14,065	66,889	34,453	32,436	30,100	36,789	-	3,522	63,363	4	-	-	3,526	63,363	-	
9	Seruvila	17	3,625	12,974	6,367	6,607	4,931	8,043	8,073	3,106	1,787	8	-	8,079	3,108	1,787	-	
10	Eachchilampathai	9	2,507	11,306	5,608	5,698	5,475	5,831	-	11,306	-	-	-	-	11,306	-	-	
11	Mutur	42	15,654	62,060	30,251	31,809	22,195	39,865	171	26,033	34,184	1,657	15	171	27,686	34,184	19	
Total		230	91,872	379,610	189,233	190,377	144,818	234,792	94,443	117,072	151,098	16,053	944	97,519	130,503	150,983	605	

Population by Ethnic Group in Trincomalee District 1981-2002

Year	Sinhala		Tamil		Muslim		Others		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1881	935	4.21%	14,394	64.85%	5,746	25.89%	1,122	5.05%	22,197	100%
1891	1,109	4.31%	17,117	66.49%	6,426	24.96%	1,093	4.25%	25,745	100%
1901	1,203	4.23%	17,069	60.02%	8,258	29.04%	1,911	6.72%	28,441	100%
1911	1,138	3.82%	17,233	57.92%	9,714	32.65%	1,670	5.61%	29,755	100%
1921	1,501	4.40%	18,586	54.49%	12,846	37.66%	1,179	3.46%	34,112	100%
1946	15,706	20.69%	33,795	44.51%	23,219	30.58%	3,206	4.22%	75,926	100%
1963	39,950	28.90%	54,050	39.10%	42,560	30.79%	1,660	1.20%	138,220	100%
1971	55,308	28.81%	73,255	38.16%	61,538	32.05%	1,888	0.98%	191,989	100%
1981	86,341	33.62%	93,510	36.41%	74,403	28.97%	2,536	0.99%	256,790	100%
2001	87,720	26.50%	109,358	33.04%	133,008	40.19%	895	0.27%	330,981	100%
2002 *	97,519	25.69%	130,503	34.38%	150,983	39.77%	605	0.16%	379,610	100%

Source: Dept. of Census, * Divisional Secretariats

Population by Ethnic Group in Trincomalee District 1981 - 2002



Population Details in Trincomalee District 2002 (G.N. Division Wise)

DS Division :- Mutur

S.No	G.N. Division	G.N. No	Village/Street	Total No. of Family	Total No. of Population	Sex		Religion					Ethnicity			
						Male	Female	Buddhist	Hindu	Islam	Christian	Others	Sinhalese	Tamil	Muslim	Others
1	Thoppur	216	Kallampattai, Thoppur	424	1,611	824	787			1,611					1,611	
2	Allai Nagar East	216 A	Arapattaiichenai, Allai Nagar ward 07, Nahkanichenai	502	1,786	875	911			1,786					1,786	
3	Iqbal Nagar	216 B	Allai Nagar ward 07, Pampankulachenai	253	942	446	496			942					942	
4	Palaththoppur	216 C	Palaththoppur	397	1,594	760	834		256	1,300	38			294	1,300	
5	Jinna Nagar (T)	216 D	Jinna Nagar, Koorkandam	348	1,355	649	706		118	1,237				118	1,237	
6	Allai Nagar West	216 E	Allai Nagar ward 05, Allai Nagar ward 06, Aviya Kulam ward 06	485	1,825	877	948			1,825					1,825	
7	Mallikaittheevu	218	Mallikaittheevu, Sinna Mallikaittheev, Peruvetikulam	200	797	386	411		797					797		
8	Kiliveddy	218 A	Kiliveddy, Kumarapuram	216	934	473	461	1	933				1	933		
9	Paddiththidal	218 B	Paddiththidal, Palaththadichenai - Part	265	1,004	481	523		996		8			1,004		
10	Kanguveli	218 C	Kanguveli, Puliyadicholai	304	1,116	545	571	3	1,113				3	1,113		
11	Periyaveli	218 D	Periyaveli, Manatchchenai	380	1,429	718	711		1,429					1,429		
12	Iruthayapuram	218 E	Iruthayapuram, Manatchchenai	338	1,216	618	598		512		704			1,216		
13	Palaththadichenai	218 F	Palaththadichenai, Munnampodiveddai, Sri Narayana Puram	299	1,299	633	666		1,271	5	23			1,294	5	
14	Barathipuram	218 G	Barathipuram	445	1,765	886	879	4	1,567	169	25		4	1,592	169	
15	Azath Nagar	218 N	Azath Nagar	304	1,190	582	608		27	1,163				27	1,163	
16	Mengamam	218 I	Mengamam	248	943	436	507		943					943		
17	Pallikudiyiruppu	219	Pallikudiyiruppu, Thankapuram, Srinivasapuram, Sinnakkulam, Iththukulam, Maravattakulam	515	1,734	886	848		1,711	8	15			1,726	8	

Population Details in Trincomalee District 2002 (G.N. Division Wise)

DS Division :- Mutur

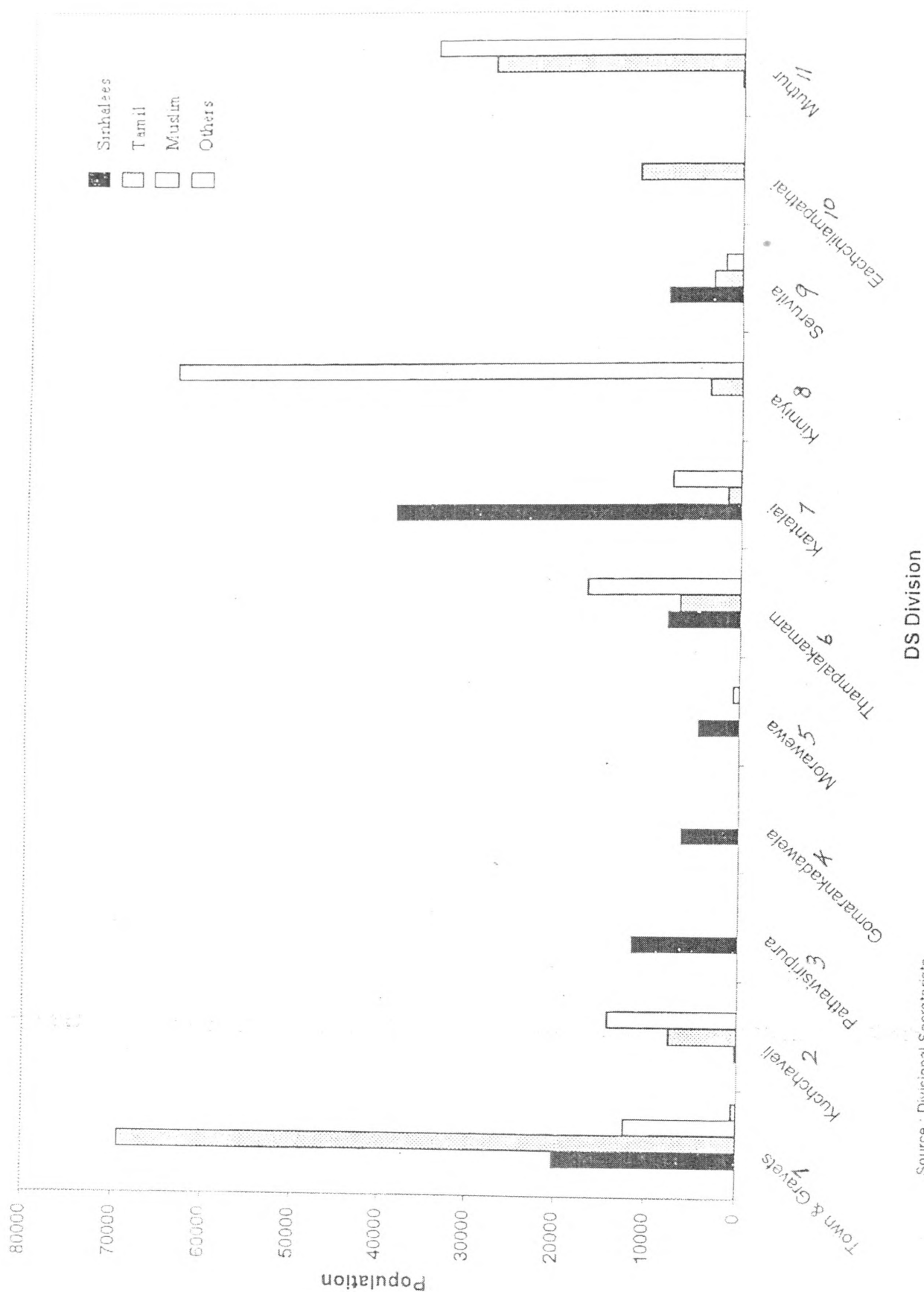
S.No	G.N. Division	G.N. No	Village/Street	Total No. of Family	Total No. of Population	Sex		Religion						Ethnicity			
						Male	Female	Buddhist	Hindu	Islam	Christian	Others	Sinhalese	Tamil	Muslim	Others	
18	Nalloor	219A	Nalloor, Malaimunthal	227	755	353	402		755					755			
19	Paddalipuram	219B	Paddalipuram, Veerama Nagar	393	1,350	606	744		1,320		30			1,350			
20	Sampoor East	220	Sampoor East	289	1,197	586	611		1,197					1,197			
21	Sampoor West	220 A	Sampoor West	390	1,649	823	826		1,649					1,649			
22	Kooniththeevu	221	Kooniththeevu, Soodaikkadu	170	874	433	441		874					874			
23	Navaradnapuram	221 A	Navaradnapuram, Ilakkanthai	237	809	393	416		805		4			809			
24	Kaddaiparichchan South	222	Kaddaiparichchan, Amman Nagar, Santhanaiveddai, Ganeshapuram	368	1,270	613	657		1,258		12			1,270			
25	Chenaiyoor	222 A	Chenaiyoor	417	1,438	700	738		1,438					1,438			
26	Kaddaiparichchan North	222 B	Kaddaiparichchan, Salaiyoor	340	1,350	636	714		1,350					1,350			
27	Kadatkaraichenai	222 C	Kadatkaraichenai	516	1,913	980	933		1,913					1,913			
28	Mutur East	223 A	Akkaraichenai, Kernikadu	708	3,146	1,448	1,698	4	72	3,056	14		4	86	3,056		
29	Anaichenai	223 B	Anaichenai	447	1,754	860	894	8	22	1,724			8	22	1,724		
30	Thaqwa Nagar	223 C	Thaqwa Nagar, Bahriya Nagar	655	3,353	1,680	1,673			3,353					3,353		
31	Neithal Nagar	223 D	Neithal Nagar, Araffia Nagar	606	2,535	1,255	1,280			2,520		15			2,520	15	
32	Naduththeevu	223 E	Naduththeevu, Habeeb Nagar	488	1,788	906	882	27	60	1,701			27	60	1,701		
33	Mutur Central	223 F	Ward - 01, Ward - 03	194	688	247	441	5	191	366	126		5	317	366		
34	Pala Nagar	223 G	Palanagar	430	1,760	930	830		268	1,484	8			272	1,484	4	
35	Mutur West	224	Mutur West	282	1,205	632	573	2		1,183	20		2	20	1,183		

Population Details in Trincomalee District 2002 (G.N. Division Wise)

DS Division :- Mutur

S.No	G.N. Division	G.N. No	Village/Street	Total No. of Family	Total No. of Population	Sex		Religion					Ethnicity			
						Male	Female	Buddhist	Hindu	Islam	Christian	Others	Sinhalese	Tamil	Muslim	Others
36	Periyapalam	224 A	Periyapalam, Hijiriyia Nagar	519	2,237	1,090	1,147			2,237					2,237	
37	Alim Nagar	224 B	Alim Nagar	275	1,004	519	485	5	195	759	45		5	240	759	
38	Thaha Nagar	224 C	Thaha Nagar, Iqbal Street Part	345	1,292	524	768	110		731	451		110	451	731	
39	Ralkuli	224 D	Ralkuli, Navalady	192	767	368	399		736		31			767		
40	Jinna Nagar	224 E	Vettukattuchennai, Jimmanagar, Jabal Nagar	275	1,370	641	729		191	1,117	62			253	1,117	
41	Shafi Nagar	224 F	Safi Nagar, Periyapalam Part, Jabal Nagar, Nooraniya Street	313	1,389	653	736		7	1,341	41			48	1,341	
42	Jaya Nagar	224 G	Muthurveli, Ward - 04, Ward - 05	655	2,627	1,300	1,327	2	59	2,566			2	59	2,566	
Total				15,654	62,060	30,251	31,809	171	26,033	34,184	1,657	15	171	27,686	34,184	19

Ethnic Wise Population by DS Division 2002



Source : Divisional Secretariats

Population Details of Muslim Majority G.N. Divisions in Mutur D.S. Division

DS Division :- Mutur

S.No	G.N. Division	G.N. No	Village/Street	Total No. of Family	Total No. of Population	Sex		Religion						Ethnicity			
						Male	Female	Buddhist	Hindu	Islam	Christian	Others	Sinhalese	Tamil	Muslim	Others	
1	Thoppur	216	Kallampattai, Thoppur	424	1,611	824	787			1,611						1,611	
2	Allai Nagar East	216 A	Araipattaichchenai, Allai Nagar ward 07, Nahkanichenai	502	1,786	875	911			1,786						1,786	
3	Iqbal Nagar	216 B	Allai Nagar ward 07, Pampankulachchenai	253	942	446	496			942						942	
4	Palaththoppur	216 C	Palaththoppur	397	1,594	760	834		256	1,300	38				294	1,300	
5	Jinna Nagar (T)	216 D	Jinna Nagar, Koorkandam	348	1,355	649	706		118	1,237					118	1,237	
6	Allai Nagar West	216 E	Allai Nagar ward 05, Allai Nagar ward 06, Aviya Kulam ward 06	485	1,825	877	948			1,825						1,825	
7	Barathipuram	218 G	Bharathipuram	445	1,765	886	879	4	1,567	169	25		4	1,592	169		
8	Azath Nagar	218 N	Azath Nagar	304	1,190	582	608		27	1,163				27	1,163		
9	Mutur East	223 A	Akkaraichchenai, Kernikadu	708	3,146	1,448	1,698	4	72	3,056	14		4	86	3,056		
10	Anaichchenai	223 B	Anaichchenai	447	1,754	860	894	8	22	1,724			8	22	1,724		
11	Thaqwa Nagar	223 C	Thaqwa Nagar, Bahriya Nagar	655	3,353	1,680	1,673			3,353						3,353	

Population Details of Muslim Majority G.N. Divisions in Mutur D.S. Division

DS Division :- Mutur

S.No	G.N. Division	G.N. No	Village/Street	Total No. of Family	Total No. of Population	Sex		Religion						Ethnicity			
						Male	Female	Buddhist	Hindu	Islam	Christian	Others	Sinhalese	Tamil	Muslim	Others	
12	Neithal Nagar	223 D	Neithal Nagar, Araffia Nagar	606	2,535	1,255	1,280			2,520		15			2,520	15	
13	Naduththeevu	223 E	Naduththeevu, Habeeb Nagar	488	1,788	906	882	27	60	1,701			27	60	1,701		
14	Mutur Central	223 F	Ward - 01, Ward - 03	194	688	247	441	5	191	366	126		5	317	366		
15	Pala Nagar	223 G	Palanagar	430	1,760	930	830		268	1,484	8			272	1,484	4	
16	Mutur West	224	Mutur West	282	1,205	632	573	2		1,183	20		2	20	1,183		
17	Periyapalam	224 A	Periyapalam, Hijiriya Nagar	519	2,237	1,090	1,147			2,237					2,237		
18	Alim Nagar	224 B	Alim Nagar	275	1,004	519	485	5	195	759	45		5	240	759		
19	Thaha Nagar	224 C	Thaha Nagar, Iqbal Street Part	345	1,292	524	768	110		731	451		110	451	731		
20	Jinna Nagar	224 E	Vettukattuchennai, Jinna Nagar, Jabal Nagar	275	1,370	641	729		191	1,117	62			253	1,117		
21	Shafi Nagar	224 F	Safi Nagar, Periyapalam Part, Jabal Nagar, Nooraniya Street	313	1,389	653	736		7	1,341	41			48	1,341		
22	Jaya Nagar	224 G	Muthurveli, Ward - 04, Ward - 05	655	2,627	1,300	1,327	2	59	2,566			2	59	2,566		
Total				9,350	38,216	18,584	19,632	167	3,033	34,171	830	15	167	3,859	34,171	19	

National Digitization Project

National Science Foundation

Institute : South Eastern University of Sri Lanka


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

2. Date Scanned : 2018.02.02 14

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

4. Scanning Officer

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

Signature : 

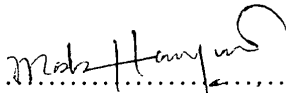
Certification of Scanning

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

Certifying Officer

Designation : Acting Librarian

Name : M. M. Mashroofa

Signature : 

Date : 2018.02.02 14

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