

The features of the PR system which did not enable the minority communities and the minority political parties to have their legitimate shares, resulted in unjust gain for the major political parties, as the number of seats gained by these parties were disproportionate to the number of votes they received. It is a matter for record that electoral reform such as) the reduction of the 12 1/2% cutoff point to 5% for Parliamentary elections and the total abolition of the 12 1/2% cut-off point for the Provincial Council election law was a result of the efforts made by the SLMC founder leader Mr. M.H.M. Ashraff.

The Muslim Rights Organisation is pleased that the United National Party in its manifesto for 1994 Parliamentary Elections committed itself to the abolition of the district bonus seat as well as the 5% cut-off point

Muslim Rights Organisation is also aware of the constraints that would be brought about by the fact that the new electoral reforms will not be preceded by the appointment of a traditional Delimitation Commission and the carving out of the electorates. This is due to the fact that the country has not been in a position to hold a complete national census after 1981, It should be noted even the National Censers carried out in 2001 is not a complete exercise because most of the Tamil areas in the North-East were not included. We are also appreciative of the fact that there is no guarantee that the country can hold another complete census in the near future on account of the fact that there is no immediate likelihood of achieving peace.

The 1976 Delimitation Commission worked on the basis of the 1971 census which reflected a total population of 12,701,143; and 11,605,903 citizens. This Delimitation Commission created 143 territorial constituencies on the basis of 90,000 people per constituency and 25 additional constituencies for the land area of every 1,000 sq. miles. This exercise resulted in the creation of a total number of 160 territorial constituencies returning 168 members – Annex I

However the fact that the minority - Tamils and Muslims population of over 1 million (1,105,240) were not citizens and therefore ineligible to vote meant that they were deprived of their due share of representation in Parliament. The loss of representation of the minority community became the gain of the majority community. The resulting position was that the 73% Sinhalese were left with 83% seats in Parliament whilst the 12% Sri Lankan Tamils had 11% of the seats and 8% Muslims and 6% Indian Tamils were left with 3% of parliamentary seats respectively.

The 1976 Delimitation commission did not pay adequate attention to create smaller electorates with a view to ensure the Parliamentary representation of "substantial concentration of persons united by a community of interest where racial, religious or otherwise, but differing in one or more of these respects from the majority of the inhabitants of that area".

For example whilst the Delimitation Commission created constituencies with less than 1/2 the average number of voters in predominant Sinhala areas like Mahanuwara, Teldeniya, Viyaluwa and Colombo West, it is matter of regret that a substantial concentration of a minority Muslim community, living in a predominant Muslim village such as Akkraipattu in the Ampara district was irrationally and mercilessly divided into two areas so that one area became part of Sammanthurai electorate and the other area became part of Pottuvil electorate. This resulted in the permanent deprivation of a reasonable opportunity for a voter from Akkaraipattu from successfully contesting either the Sammanthurai electorate or the Pottuvil electorate.

The 1981 Delimitation was carried out without the figures of the general census held in that year. As a result, the 160 territorial constituencies as in the 1976 Delimitation were retained and 36 seats were added to the 9 provinces at the rate of 4 seats per province without any consideration for the population or land area. A further number of 29 seats were added on the national PR, thus making the total membership of parliament 225.

Demarcation of Electoral Districts

The UNP - Jayawardene Constitution of 1978 is the same as its predecessor with regard to the abolition of safeguards to minorities. It also refrained from re-enacting the provisions of Section 29 of the Soulbury Constitution; reinstating the principals of appointment, and resurrecting the Senate. More damaging are its provisions with regard to demarcation of Electoral Districts - Article 96

- (1) The delimitation Commission shall divide Sri Lanka into not less than twenty and not more than twenty four electoral districts, and shall assign names thereto.
- (2) Each Province of Sri Lanka may itself constitute an electoral district or may be divided into two or more electoral districts.

- (3) Where a province is divided into a number of electoral districts, the Delimitation Commission shall have regard to the existing administrative districts, so as to ensure as far as is practicable that each electoral district shall be an administrative district or a combination of two or more administrative districts together constitute an electoral district.
- (4) The electoral district of each Province shall together be entitled to return four members (Independently of the number of members which they are entitled to return by reference to the number of electors whose names appear in the register of electors of such electoral districts), and the Delimitation Commission shall apportion such entitlement equitably among such electoral districts.

The Jayawardene Constitution of 1978 does not contemplate the establishment of any other future Delimitation Commission than the one which was established within three months of its coming into operation. Therefore, the demarcation of electoral districts that it has carried out is final for all times, and equally final in its distribution of the 36 members among the electoral districts of each of the nine provinces on the basis of Article 96(4) and the 160 members in terms of Article 98. These could be altered only by amending the Constitution by two third majorities, which is not practical politics under the proportional representation system which has been introduced into the machinery of elections. This is one of the most reactionary features of the Jayawardene Constitution of 1978

We notice that the provisions cited above do not contain any instructions to the Delimitation Commission to some attention to the existence of minorities in the country while demarcating electoral districts. In other words, the provisions of the Soulbury Constitution with regard to minority representation have been deliberately omitted in the Jayawardene Constitution of 1978

When a Delimitation Commission was appointed under the Soulbury Constitution there was a specific direction in Section 41 that the Commission shall have regard to the transport facilities of the Province, its physical features and the community or diversity of interest of its inhabitants. There was a further specific direction that in so doing, that is to say, in dividing the Province into Electoral Districts, where it appears to be Commission that there was in any areas of province a substantial concentration of persons united by a community of interest, whether racial, religious or otherwise, but differing in one or more of these respects from the

majority of the inhabitants of that area, the Commission may make such division of the Province into electoral districts as may be necessary to render possible the representation of that interest.

The essence of this provision is that the Commission, in demarcating an electoral district, was required to take into account the question of minority groups, whether they be found on race, religion or other common interest, in order to render possible the representation of such group in the legislature. A Delimitation Commission appointed under that Constitution would therefore have acted contrary to the terms of that provision of dividing a Province into electoral districts, it has disregarded this requirement regarding a minority with a common interest.

It was made quite clear in the direction contained in Section 41 (3) that the general rule of each electoral district having as nearly as possible an equal number of persons was subject to this exception, regarding the representation of minority interests. The creation of an electoral district to enable the representation of a minority group with a common interest was to override the requirement of each electoral district having an equal number of persons. It was in addition to this requirement that the Delimitation Commission under the Soulbury Constitution was empowered to create multi member constituencies in any Province returning two or more members.

Glaring examples of disparity can be noticed with regard to the allocation of voters to electoral districts. No two electoral districts are equal. For instance, the number of voters in the Kandy electoral district in 1983 was 602,232 for 12 members or 50,186 voters per member where as the number of voters in the Vanni electoral district was 128,590- for 5 members or 25,718 voters per member. That is to say, one voter in the Vanni electoral district is equal to nearly two voters in the Kandy electoral district.

In the 1972 Constitution of Mrs. Bandaranaike, although the Delimitation Commission was required as a general rule to carve out an electoral district for every 75,000 persons and further to create an electoral district for every 1,000 Sq. Miles (calculated according to the provisions laid down) the minority interests was given a special place in contrast to these directions, in the present Constitution there is a total absence of these provisions in the matter of division of Provinces into electoral districts. This Law seems to be directed at the Muslim Community rather than at any other in Sri Lanka.

Delimitation of Electoral Districts

(1) **1946 (First) Delimitation** - Constitution- 1946. Population 6,484,409. Twenty five electorates on territorial basis. one per 1000 sq. miles and 64 electorates in proportion to persons at the rate of one per every 75,000. Total 89. Seats - Article 76 (2). 89 electorates returning 95 members - One 3 member electorate for Colombo Central. 4-two member electorates for Kadugannawa, Ambalangoda, Balapitiya and Balangoda. With 6 appointed members to represent the unrepresented and under represented interests. Total membership of parliament was 101.

(2) **1959 (Second) Delimitation** - Constitution 1946 Amended Act No. 4 of 1959. Population 9,361,300. Citizens 8,213,800. Creation of multi member constituencies was limited to racial (interest) groups only and not for the benefit of others. 145 electorates to return 151 members. One 3 members electorate in Colombo Central and four 2 member electorates in Colombo - South, Akmeemana, Muthur, and Batticaloa. With 6 appointed members the parliament had 157 members.

This position remained same at the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th parliament. Elections held in March, July 1960. 1965 and 1970 respectively.

(3) 1976 (Third) Delimitation:

(a) 1976 Delimitation Commission used 1971 Census. Population 12, 711, 143. Citizens 11,605,903 and provided 143 territorial constituencies on the basis of 90,000 people per constituency. Total 160 territorial constituencies returning 168 members.

(b) The 1,105,240 noncitizens, had no voting rights to elect the representatives provided for their number in population.

(c) This gave the 73% Sinhalese an undue advantage to elect 82% of the membership while the minorities -12% Tamils had the opportunity to elect 11% members, 8% Muslims had the opportunity to elect 5% members and the 6% Indian Tamils had the opportunity to elect only 3% members.

(d) In demarcating territorial constituencies the 1976 Delimitation Commission was required to take into account the question of minority interests. Quite contrary to this, the Delimitation Commission had divided minority villages as in Akkaraipattu, one part in Pottuvil and the other part in Samanthurai electorates and made the People of Akkaraipattu politically weak.

(e) The general rule of each electorate having as possible an equal number of voters was subject to exemption with regard to the representation of minority interests only. But the Delimitation Commission had created constituencies with less than half the average number of voters in predominant Sinhala areas-Mahanuwera, Teldeniya, Wiyaluwa and Colombo West.

(4) 1981 (Fourth) delimitation:

(a) 1981 delimitation was carried out without the General Census due in 1981. It retained the 160 territorial constituencies determined by the 1976 delimitation. 36 seats added for the 9 provinces-4 seats each without any consideration for the population or land area. Further 29 seats added on the National PR. Total members in Parliament 225.

(b) The provisions of 1978 constitution with regard to the demarcation of Electoral Districts and the PR election system virtually eliminated elected representatives for the Muslims outside the Northern and the Eastern Provinces from the legislature.

(c) Out of the 22 Electoral Districts, Muslims have been denied the opportunity of electing their own representation in 18 Electoral Districts.

Muslims in Non-Muslim Political Parties

A true Muslim cannot be a loyal member of such political party whose manifesto contains proposals some of which run counter to the interests of his community or religion. When something is done in the detriment of Muslim community, Muslim members in non-Muslim political parties dare not open their mouths in defense of their community in the appropriate forum for fear of losing cast in the party hierarchy. However, their membership in the party, and their

holding office under it, are held out to the outside world as pointing to the high esteem in which the Muslims are being held in Sri Lanka and the political generosity of the ruling party.

As for the Muslim M.Ps elected in the non-Muslim electorates, it is commonsense that these persons are elected by their voters not because they are Muslims but because there is complete accord between their political views and those of the non-Muslim voters. In fact the Muslim M.Ps in order to strengthen their rapport with their voters and to establish their bona fides with them, do their utmost to serve them. As for the Muslim community is concerned these M. Ps afford cold comfort to them, as these gentlemen know on which side their bread is buttered.

Even though a member may be from the Muslim community, if he is elected to the legislative body on a non-Muslim party list, there cannot be correspondence between his views and those of his community- His voice certainly cannot be the authentic voice of his community. Party discipline, enjoyment of power under the ruling party and perks of office would see to it that he rather toe the party line than voice the sentiments ~f his community.

During the previous regimes, the Muslim community was at the receiving ends of more than hundred communal violences at various places culminating in the Police shooting and killing six Muslims inside a mosque in Puttalm Two Muslim M.Ps, Deputy Speaker of the Parliament, and a Deputy Minister, were dispatched to the spot by the high command of the ruling party at that time, to report on the situation. On their return from the affected area, they made a white washing report and that was the end of the matter.

The Muslim representatives in the UNP & SLFP were party to the Citizenship Act of 1948. Language Act of 1956. Finance Act of 1963. Also they were party to the removal of Section JI 29 and the Senate in the Soulburv Constitution and the removal of the Westminster System of Parliament and introducing Proportional Representation and the Executive Presidency which have made the Muslims of Sri Lanka a community of political and social slaves.

In this multiracial, multi-cast, multy-religious, multilingual country, the Muslim community finds itself I quite marginalised in that it has not effective representation to make know its needs and aspiration in the decision making body, the Parliament of this country. Like the other communities, the Muslims too want to have their grievances aired in the appropriate forum and have them redressed.

Election - Proportional Representation

When we consider the political fate of the Muslim Community under the system of Proportional Representation introduced by the Jayawardene Constitution of 1978, we have to look closely at the community's dispersion in the country visa-vis the provision of paragraph (6) of Article 99 of the Constitution – Annex II

“Every recognized political party and independent group polling less than one twentieth of the total valid votes polled at any election in any electoral district shall be disqualified from having any candidate of such party or group being elected for that electoral district”.

In other words, in order to qualify to have its candidates elected, the party or independent group should have polled not less than 5% of the total valid votes polled at the election. The proportion of Muslim voters to other communities is much less than 5% in 11 out of 22 electoral districts. Annex III In these districts even if the Muslim community forges a complete solidarity and vote enblock for a party or a group of Muslim candidates, it cannot poll the required minimum and therefore will be disqualified from having any of their candidates elected to represent it. The election laws introduced by the present constitution entitle the voters to vote for one of the parties or independent group whose list of candidates appears on the ballot paper. The party or an independent group that polls the highest number of votes in any electoral district shall be entitled to have the candidate nominated by it, who has secured the highest number of preferences, declared elected, - Article 99. The disqualified votes polled by the parties and independent groups, if any, shall be deducted from the total valid votes polled at the election in that electoral district and the number of Valid votes resulting from such deduction the “relevant number of votes” shall be divided by the number of members to be elected for that electoral district reduced by one. Then what happens to the Muslim community in electoral districts like Batticaloa or Trincomalee to which 4 seats have been assigned. In these districts in order to have one member elected, the Muslimise should collect 1/3 of the relevant number of votes. But Muslims are only 24% and 29% in Batticaloa and Trincomalee districts respectively. It is the same position in other electoral districts except in Colombo and Digamadulla. Therefore nearly 75% of the Muslim community is deprived of the opportunity of being represented by members elected independently by their own community, an opportunity which other communities - Sinhalese and Tamils, have in ample measure.

In this multiracial, multi-cast, multy-religious, multilingual country, the Muslim community finds itself quite marginalised in that it has not effective representation to make know its needs and aspiration in the decision making body, the Parliament of this country. Like the other communities, the Muslims too want to have their grievances aired in the appropriate forum and have them redressed.

In a parliamentary democracy, a community takes part in the government of the country through its freely elected representatives. This is a human right and this human right had been taken away from the over whelming majority of the Muslim community by the provisions of Jayawardena Constitution of 1978.

Under the present system of Proportional Representation election a voter can indicate his preference for three candidates of any one party or independent group. But the UNP and SLFP have nominated only one or two Muslim candidates in their nomination lists in most of the electoral districts Outside Northern and Eastern Provinces. In some districts none. When the Muslims are denied the opportunity to use all the three preferential votes to secure representation for them selves by their own Community members, they are forced to cast their votes for non-Muslim candidates. The present election system enables the non-Muslim community to derive an undue advantage for itself of the Muslim preferential votes.

The proportional representation cannot be applied to by-elections. When vacancies occur, they are filled by party loyalists, regardless of the opinion of the voters in the electorates or of the appointees connection with them.

However good a representation chosen for it by others may be, he cannot be regarded as an adequate substitute for a representative chosen by the community itself.

Proposals

- 1 (a) Electoral Reforms should provide equal opportunities for all communities and the legislature should reflect the true national ethnic composition.

- (b) In view of maximum devolution and a second chamber, the parliament need not be large. Even the present 225 members should be reduced.
- (c) The Parliament should be bicameral - House of representative with 220 members and Senate with 50 members.
- 2 (a) One half of the members of Parliament from territorial constituencies on First Past the Post - FPP and other half on National Proportional Representation - NPR
- (b) Votes on the National PR is the deciding factor for the number of seats Party/Group should have in the Parliament as in the German system.
- (c) The 50 members to the Senate should be appointed on the basis of the votes on the national PR each Party/Group received in a General Election.
- (d) Both House of Representatives and the Senate should be co-terminus.
- (e) Two ballots - first to elect the candidate for the territorial constituencies on FPP and the second to elect the Party/Group on National PR.
- (f) The Commissioner of election will determine the total entitlement of seats in Parliament of individual parties/ groups based on the composition of the 2nd ballot at National Level. From that entitlement the Election Commissioner will deduct the total number of seats secured by the parties at individual constituencies on the basis of the first ballot.
- (g) The political party/group concerned, on the direction of the Election Commissioner will nominate names of candidates from the National PR list to fill only the remaining number of seats to which that party is entitled.
- (h) We suggest that the total number of seats be 220 of which 110 shall be elected from 90 territorial constituencies on FPP and the balance 110 on National PR.
- (i) The said 90 territorial Constituencies can be achieved by retaining the boundaries and areas of the present 160 territorial constituencies with the adjacent constituencies joined as far as possible – Annex IV

(j) The 90 territorial constituencies will consist of 75 one member constituencies, 10 two member constituencies and 5 three member constituencies – Annex V

(k) Parliament should reflect the true voting pattern of the people. Votes on National PR should be the deciding factor each Party/Group should have in the legislature.

(l) The 220 seats in Parliament should be allocated as follows:

<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Seats/FPP</u>	<u>Seats/NPR</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sinhalese	74	82	82	164
Tamils	12	14	14	28
Muslims	8	8	8	16
Indian Tamils	6	6	6	12
Total	<u>100</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>220</u>

(m) Preference votes, 5% cut-off point and district bonus should be abolished.

(n) Within three months after the commencement of the amendments, a delimitation commission should be established.

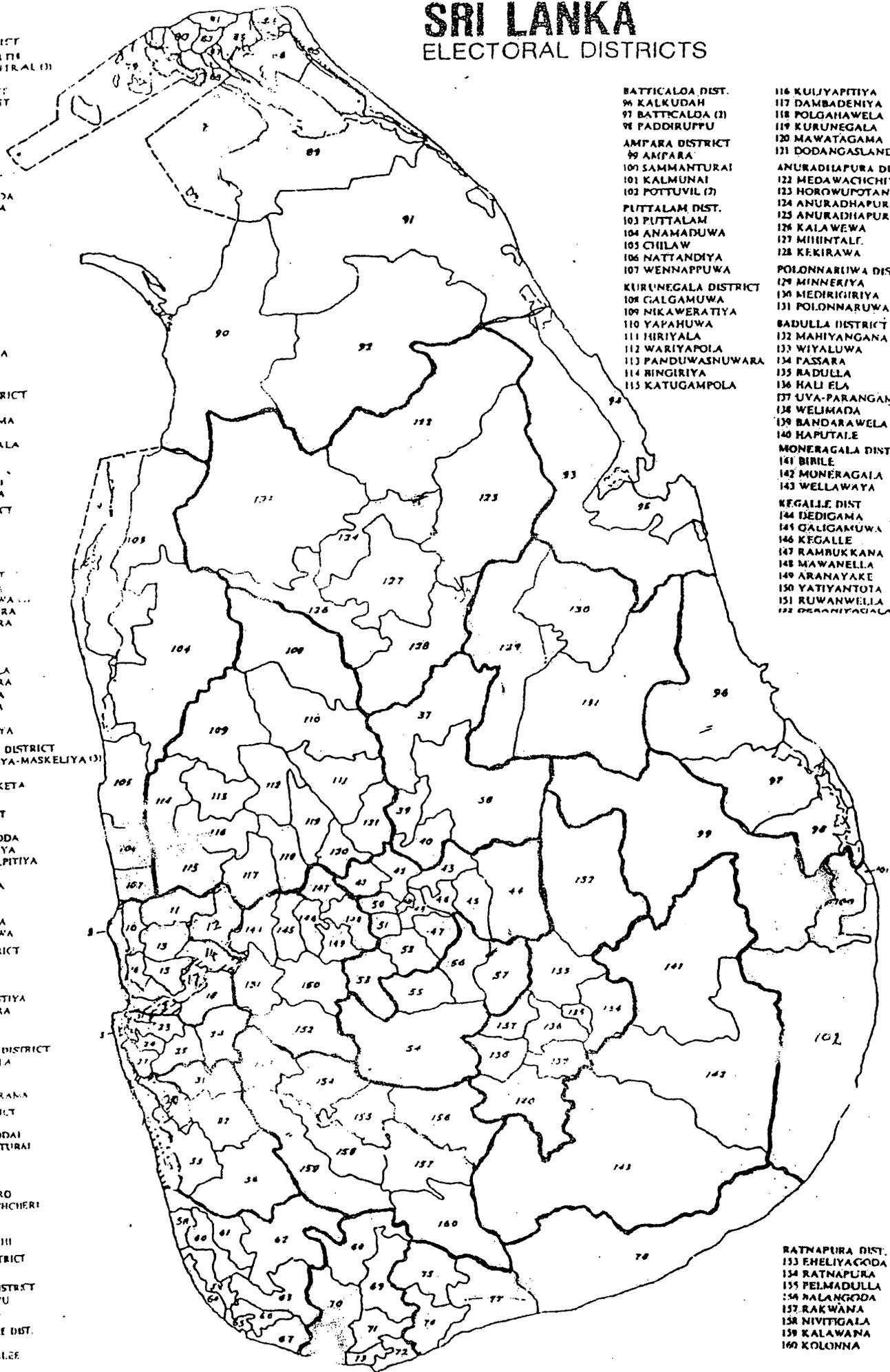
(o) The delimitation commission should have the power to create multi-member constituencies in appropriate areas in order to render possible the representation of minority communities.

(p) In the demarcation of constituencies, reduced electoral strength should be utilized by the delimitation commission in order to give adequate representation to the minorities according to their national ethnic ratio.

SRI LANKA

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

- COLOMBO DISTRICT
- 1 COLOMBO NORTH
- 2 COLOMBO CENTRAL (1)
- 3 BORELLA
- 4 COLOMBO EAST
- 5 COLOMBO WEST
- 6 DEHIWALA
- 7 MATMALANA
- 8 WATTALA
- 9 NEGOMBO
- 10 KATANA
- 11 DIVULAPITIYA
- 12 MIRIGAMA
- 13 MINUWANGODA
- 14 ATTANAGALLA
- 15 CAMPAHA
- 16 JA-ELA
- 17 MAHARA
- 18 DOMPE
- 19 RIYAGAMA
- 20 KELANIYA
- 21 KOLONNAWA
- 22 KOTTE
- 23 KADUWELA
- 24 AVISSAWELLA
- 25 HOMAGAMA
- 26 MAHARAGAMA
- 27 KESBEWA
- 28 MCRATUWA
- CALUTARA DISTRICT
- 29 PANADURA
- 30 BANDARAGAMA
- 31 HORANA
- 32 RULATISSINHALA
- 33 MATUGAMA
- 34 KALUTARA
- 35 BERUWILLA (1)
- 36 AGALAWATTA
- MATALE DISTRICT
- 37 DAMBULLA
- 38 LAGGALA
- 39 NAFALE
- 40 RATTOTA
- KANDY DISTRICT
- 41 GALAGEDERA
- 42 HARISPATTUWA
- 43 PATA DUMBARA
- 44 UDA DUMBARA
- 45 TELDENIYA
- 46 KUNDASALE
- 47 HEWAHETA
- 48 SENKADAGALA
- 49 MAHANUWARA
- 50 YATINUWARA
- 51 UDUNUWARA
- 52 CAMPOLA
- 53 NAWALAPITIYA
- NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT
- 54 NUWARA ELIYA-MASKELIYA (1)
- 55 KOTMALE
- 56 HANGURANKETA
- 57 WALAPANE
- GALLE DISTRICT
- 58 BALAPITIYA
- 59 AMBALANGODA
- 60 KARANDENIYA
- 61 BENTARA-ELPITIYA
- 62 HINDIUMA
- 63 BADDEGAMA
- 64 RATGAMA
- 65 GALLE
- 66 AKHEEMANA
- 67 HARARADUWA
- NIAGARA DISTRICT
- 68 DENIYAYA
- 69 HAKMANA
- 70 AKURESSA
- 71 KAMBURUPITIYA
- 72 DEVINUWARA
- 73 MATARA
- 74 WELIGAMA
- NIYRANTOTA DISTRICT
- 75 MULKIRIPITALA
- 76 BELIATTA
- 77 TANGALLA
- 78 TISSAMAHARANA
- JAFNA DISTRICT
- 79 KAYTS
- 80 VADDUKODDAI
- 81 KANKESANTURAI
- 82 MANIPAY
- 83 KOPAY
- 84 UDUPIDDY
- 85 POINT PEDRO
- 86 CHAVAKACHCHERI
- 87 NALLUR
- 88 JAFFNA
- 89 KILINOCHCHI
- MANAR DISTRICT
- 90 MANAR
- VAVUNIYA DISTRICT
- 91 MULLAPITTU
- 92 VAVUNIYA
- TRINCOMALEE DIST.
- 93 SERUWILA
- 94 TRINCOMALEE
- 95 MUTUR



- BATTICALOA DIST.
- 96 KALKUDAH
- 97 BATTICALOA (2)
- 98 PADDIRUPPU
- AMPARA DISTRICT
- 99 AMPARA
- 100 SAMMANTURAI
- 101 KALMUNAI
- 102 POTTUVIL (1)
- PUTTALAM DIST.
- 103 PUTTALAM
- 104 ANAMADUWA
- 105 CHILLAW
- 106 NATTANDIYA
- 107 WENNAPPUWA
- KURUNEGALA DISTRICT
- 108 GALGAMUWA
- 109 NIKAWERATIYA
- 110 YAPAHUWA
- 111 HIRIYALA
- 112 WARIYAPOLA
- 113 PANDUWASNUWARA
- 114 SINGIRIYA
- 115 KATUGAMPOLA
- 116 KULIYAPITIYA
- 117 DAMBADENIYA
- 118 POLGAHAWELA
- 119 KURUNEGALA
- 120 MAWATAGAMA
- 121 DODANGASLANDA
- ANURADHAPURA DIST.
- 122 MEDAWACHCHIYA
- 123 HOROWUPOTANA
- 124 ANURADHAPURA EAST
- 125 ANURADHAPURA WEST
- 126 KALAWEWA
- 127 MIHINTALE
- 128 KEKIRAWA
- POLONNARUWA DIST.
- 129 MINNERIYA
- 130 MEDIRIGIRIYA
- 131 POLONNARUWA
- BADULLA DISTRICT
- 132 MAHIYANGANA
- 133 WIYALUWA
- 134 PASSARA
- 135 RADULLA
- 136 HALLI ELA
- 137 UVA-PARANGAMA
- 138 WELIMADA
- 139 BANDARAWELA
- 140 HAPUTALE
- MONERAGALA DIST.
- 141 BIRLE
- 142 MONERAGALA
- 143 WELLOWAYA
- KEGALLE DIST.
- 144 DEEDIGAMA
- 145 GALIGAMUWA
- 146 KEGALLE
- 147 RAMBUKKANA
- 148 MAWANELLA
- 149 ARANAYAKE
- 150 YATIYANTOTA
- 151 RUWANWELIA
- 152 DEGANAYAKA
- RATNAPURA DIST.
- 153 EHELIYAGODA
- 154 RATNAPURA
- 155 PELMADULLA
- 156 BALANGODA
- 157 RAKWANA
- 158 NIWITIGALA
- 159 KALAWANA
- 160 KOLONNA

MUSLIM CONCENTRATION ELECTORAL DISTRICTS - 1976

COLOMBO DISTRICT

1. ILOMBO NORTH
2. COLOMBO CENTRAL (I)
3. BORELLA
4. COLOMBO EAST
5. COLOMBO WEST
6. DEHIWALA
7. RATNAPURA
8. WATTALA
9. KOCOMBO
10. KATAHIA
11. DIVULAPITIYA
12. MIRIGAMA
13. MINUWANGODA
14. ATTANAGALLA
15. GAMPANA
16. JA-E-LA
17. MAHARA
18. TOMPE
19. HIYAGAMA
20. KELANIYA
21. KOLONNAWA
22. AOTTE
23. KADUWELA
24. AVISSAWELLA
25. HOMAGAMA
26. MAHARAGAMA
27. KESBEWA
28. MORATUWA

KALUTARA DISTRICT

29. PANADURA
30. BANDARAGAMA
31. HORANA
32. BULATHSINHALA
33. MATUGAMA
34. KALUTARA
35. BEKUWELA (I)
36. AGALAWATTA

MATALE DISTRICT

37. DAMBULLA
38. LAGGALA
39. NATALE
40. RATTOGA

KANDY DISTRICT

41. GALAGUDERA
42. HARISPATTUWA (I)
43. PATA DUMBARA
44. UDA DUMBARA
45. TELDENIYA
46. KUNDASALE
47. HELEWAIETA
48. SENKADAGALA
49. MAHANUWARA
50. YATINUWARA
51. UDUNUWARA
52. GAMPOLA
53. MAWALAPITIYA

NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT

54. NUWARA ELIYA-MASKELIYA (I)
55. KOTMALE
56. HANGUMANKETA
57. WALAPANE

GALLE DISTRICT

58. BALAPITIYA
59. AMBALANGODA
60. KARANDENIYA
61. BENIARA-ELPITIYA
62. HINIDUMA
63. BADDEGAMA
64. RATGAMA
65. GALLE
66. AKMEEMANA
67. HANARADUWA

MATARA DISTRICT

68. DENIYA
69. HAKMANA
70. AKURESSA
71. KAMBURUPITIYA
72. DEVINUWARA
73. MATARA
74. WELIGAMA

SAMANTURA DISTRICT

75. NULKITHIYALA
76. BELIATTA
77. TANGALLA
78. TISSAMAHARAMA

JAFFNA DISTRICT

79. KAYTS
80. VADDUKODDAI
81. KANKESANTUNAI
82. MANIPAT
83. KOPAY
84. UDUPINDY
85. POINT PEDRO
86. CHAVAKACHIERI
87. NALLUR
88. JAFFNA
89. KILINOCCHI

MANNAR DISTRICT

90. MANNAR

VAUNIYA DISTRICT

91. MULLAITTU
92. VAUNIYA

TRINCOMALEE DIST.

93. SERUWILA
94. TRINCOMALEE
95. MITTAR

BATTICALOA DIST.

96. KALKUDAI
97. BATTICALOA (I)
98. PADDIRUPPU

AMPARA DISTRICT

99. AMPARA
100. SAMMANTURAI
101. KALMUNAI
102. POTTUVIL (I)

PUTTALAM DIST.

103. PUTTALAM
104. ANAMADUWA
105. CHILAW
106. NATTANDIYA
107. WENNAPUWA

KURUNEGALA DISTRICT

108. GALGAMUWA
109. NIKAWERATIYA
110. YAPAHUWA
111. HIRIYALA
112. WARIYAPOLA
113. PANDUWASNUWARA
114. HINGIRIYA
115. KATUGAMPOLA

116. KULIYAPITIYA

117. DAMBADENIYA
118. POLGAMAWELA
119. KURUNEGALA
120. MAWATAGAMA
121. DOOANGASLANDA

ANURADHAPURA DIST.

122. MEDAWACICHIYA
123. HOROWUPOTANA
124. ANURADHAPURA EAST
125. ANURADHAPURA WEST
126. KALAWEWA
127. MIHINTALE
128. KEKIRAWA

POLONNARUWA DIST.

129. MINNERIYA
130. MEDIRIKIRIYA
131. POLONNARUWA

BADULLA DISTRICT

132. MAHIYANGANA
133. WIYALUWA
134. PASSARA
135. BADULLA
136. HALLI-E-LA
137. UVA-PARANGAMA
138. WELIMADA
139. BANDARAWELA
140. HAPITALE

MUNERAGALA DIST.

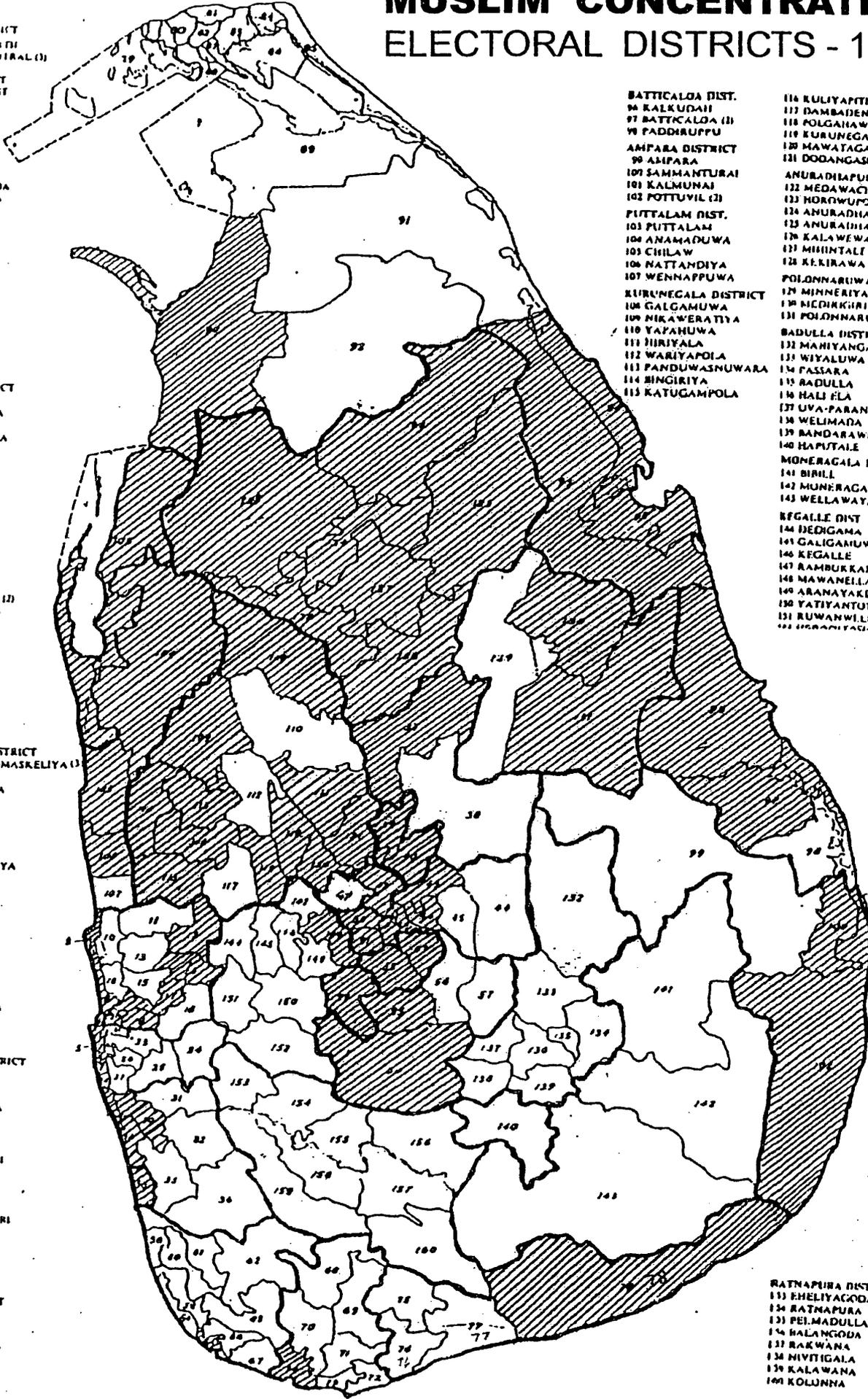
141. BIRILL
142. MUNERAGALA
143. WELLAWATA

REGALLE DIST

144. REGALLE
145. HEDIGAMA
146. GALIGAMUWA
147. KEGALLE
148. RAMBURKANA
149. MAWANELLA
150. YATIYANTOKA
151. RUWANWILLA
152. HIRANITAGALA

RATNAPURA DIST.

153. EHELIYAGODA
154. RATNAPURA
155. PEI-MADULLA
156. BALANGODA
157. RAKWANA
158. HIRIYIGALA
159. KALAWANA
160. KOLUNNA



SRI LANKA

REGISTERED VOTERS FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION 2000

Electoral Districts	No. of Seats	Regd. Votes	Valid Votes	Muslim District %	Muslim Regd. Vts	Valid Muslim. Vts	Valid Muslim Votes		
							5%	2%	1%
Digamadulla	7	352,537	272,053	40.8	143,835	110,998	13,600	5,441	2,720
Trincomalee	4	206,884	134,459	33.2	68,685	44,640	6,720	2,689	1,345
Batticaloa	5	275,485	206,614	24.6	67,769	50,827	10,330	4,132	2,066
Vanni	6	213,111	149,178	13.8	29,409	20,587	7,460	2,983	1,492
	22	1,048,017	762,304		309,698	227,052	38,110	15,245	7,623
Puttalam	8	412,474	292,485	10.6	43,722	31,003	14,620	5,850	2,925
Kandy	12	812,478	541,175	10.2	82,873	63,920	27,060	10,824	5,412
Colombo	20	1,385,547	840,951	7.6	105,302	75,959	42,040	16,819	8,409
Polonnaruwa	5	229,434	153,218	7.6	17,437	11,645	7,660	3,064	1,532
Anuradapura	8	472,661	304,737	7.1	33,559	21,630	15,240	6,095	3,047
Kalutara	10	697,656	464,798	6.9	48,138	37,496	23,240	9,296	4,648
Matale	5	292,652	192,566	6.7	19,608	14,821	9,630	3,851	1,926
	68	4,302,902	2,789,930		350,639	256,474	139,490	55,799	27,899
Nuwaraeliya	7	405,414	315,193	2.6	10,541	7,283	15,760	6,304	3,152
Gampaha	18	1,253,416	983,460	3.6	45,123	34,140	49,170	19,669	9,835
Galle	10	678,509	525,912	2.8	18,998	13,383	26,290	10,518	5,259
Matara	8	524,651	385,102	2.6	13,641	9,098	19,260	7,702	3,851
Kurunegala	15	1,007,410	794,566	4.6	46,341	34,792	39,720	15,891	7,946
Badulla	8	475,558	371,595	4.2	19,965	13,783	18,580	7,432	3,716
Moneragala	5	237,935	185,998	2.1	4,997	3,285	9,300	3,720	1,860
Ratnapura	10	609,655	491,542	1.6	9,755	6,664	24,580	9,831	4,915
Kegalle	9	545,238	417,535	4.8	26,171	17,148	20,880	8,351	4,175
Jaffna	9	622,331	113,309	2.0	12,447	7,468	5,670	2,266	1,133
Hambantota	7	360,026	260,343	2.8	10,080	7,290	13,020	5,207	2,603
	106	6,720,143	4,844,555		218,059	154,334	242,230	96,891	48,445
	196	12,071,062	8,396,789		878,396	637,860	419,830	167,935	83,967

Annex V

<u>Pro- vince</u>	<u>FPP Seats</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>FPP Sts</u>	<u>1 Sts</u>	<u>2 Sts</u>	<u>3 Sts</u>	<u>Sinhala Sts</u>	<u>Tamil Sts</u>	<u>Muslim Sts</u>	<u>In Tamil Sts</u>
WP	24	Colombo	12	9	-	1	11	-	1	-
		Gampaha	7	7	-	-	7	-	-	-
		Kalutara	5	3	1	-	5	-	-	-
CP	16	Kandy	8	6	1	-	8	-	-	-
		Matale	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
		N' Eliya	6	-	-	2	3	-	-	3
SP	12	Galle	5	5	-	-	5	-	-	-
		Matara	4	2	1	-	4	-	-	-
		H' tota	3	1	1	-	3	-	-	-
NP	-	Jaffna	6	4	1	-	-	6	-	-
		Mannar	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
		Vavuniya	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
		M' tivu	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
EP	13	Batticaloa	4	1	-	1	-	3	1	-
		Ampara	6	3	-	1	1	1	4	-
		Trinco	3	3	-	-	1	1	1	-
NWP	11	Kurunegala	7	7	-	-	7	-	-	-
		Puttalam	4	2	1	-	3	-	1	-
NCP	7	A.pura	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
		P' naruwa	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
UVA	8	Badulla	6	2	2	-	4	-	-	2
		M' gala	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
SAB	10	Ratnapura	4	4	-	-	4	-	-	-
		Kegalla	6	2	2	-	5	-	-	1
<u>Total:</u>	<u>110</u>		<u>110</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>

MINORITY CONSTITUENCIES - TAMILS 14

<u>Province</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Voters</u>	<u>Seats</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Voters</u>	<u>Seats</u>
NP	Jaffna	79	Kayts	49,504	1				
		80	Vattukottai	58,949	1	1	Vattukottai	108,453	1
		81	K.K'thurai	60,417	1				
		82	Manipay	58,382	1				
		83	Kopai	56,496	1	2	K.K'thurai	175,295	2
		84	Udupitty	52,153	1				
		86	C'kachcheri	51,717	1	1	C'kachcheri	103,870	1
		87	Nallur	62,372	1				
		88	Jaffna	50,045	1	1	Jaffna	112,412	1
		85	Point Pedro	40,336	1				
EP	Mannar	89	Kilinochi	55,995	1	1	Point Pedro	96,331	1
		90	Mannar	54,006	1	1	Mannar	54,066	1
	M'thievu	91	M'thievu	52,197	1	1	M'thievu	52,197	1
		92	Vavunia	72,434	1	1	Vavunia	72,434	1
	Trinco.	94	Trinco	67,509	1	1	Trinco	67,509	1
		96	Kalkuda	73,640	1				
	Batticaloa	97	Batticaloa	123,893	2	3	Batticaloa	197,533	2
		98	Paddiruppu	64,365	1	1	Paddiruppu	64,365	1
	Ampara	102	Pottuvil	111,622	2	3	Akkaraipattu	111,622	1
			<u>Total:</u>			<u>21</u>	<u>Total:</u>		<u>14</u>

MINORITY CONSTITUENCIES - MUSLIMS 8

WP	Colombo	1	Colombo C.	139,012	3	3	Colombo C.	139,012	1
EP	Trinco.	95	Muthur	61,949	1	1	Muthur	61,049	1
		96	Kalkuda	73,640	1				
EP	Batticaloa	97	Batticaloa	123,893	2	3	Batticaloa	197,533	1
		100	Samman.	51,991	1	1	Samman.	37,835	1
		101	Kalmunai	50,248	1	1	Kalmunai	50,248	1
		102	Pottuvil	97,221	2	3	Akkaraipattu	111,622	2
NWP	Puttalam	103	Puttalam	73,757	1	1	Puttalam	73,757	1
			<u>Total:</u>			<u>12</u>	<u>Total:</u>		<u>8</u>

MINORITY CONSTITUENCIES - INDIAN TAMILS 6

CP	N'Eliya	54	N'Eli.+Mas.	212,690	3				
		55	Kotamle	56,977	1	3	N'Eliya	269,667	2
		56	Hanguran	54,001	1				
		57	Walapane	63,000	1	3	Kotmale	117,001	1
UVA	Badulla	134	Passara	45,788	1				
		135	Badulla	40,127	1				
		136	Hali Ela	48,807	1	2	Badulla	134,634	1
		139	Bandarewal	56,426	1				
SAB	Kegalla	140	Haputale	48,853	1	2	Bandarewala	105,279	1
		150	Yattiyantot	57,328	1				
		152	Derniyagala	52,714	1	2	Derniyagala	110,042	1
			<u>Total:</u>		<u>13</u>	<u>Total:</u>		<u>6</u>	

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