

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 whereas 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 were 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 of 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 29 and the Senate in the Soulbury 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 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 Muslims 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

1. COLOMBO DISTRICT
 2. COLOMBO NORTH
 3. COLOMBO CENTRAL (1)
 4. COLOMBO EAST
 5. COLOMBO WEST
 6. DEHIWALA
 7. JALMALANA
 8. WATTALA
 9. NEGOMBO
 10. KATANA
 11. DIVULAPITIYA
 12. MIRIGAMA
 13. MINUWANGODA
 14. ATTANAGALLA
 15. CAMPANA
 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
 29. CALUTARA DISTRICT
 30. PANADURA
 31. BANDARAGAMA
 32. HORANA
 33. RULATISSINHALA
 34. MATUGAMA
 35. KALUTARA
 36. BERUWILLA (1)
 37. AGALAWATTA
 38. MATALE DISTRICT
 39. DAMBULLA
 40. LAGGALA
 41. MATALE
 42. KATTOTA
 43. KANDY DISTRICT
 44. GALAGEDERA
 45. HIRIPATTUWA
 46. PATA DUMBARA
 47. UDA DUMBARA
 48. TELDENIYA
 49. KUNDASALE
 50. HEWAHETA
 51. SENKADAGALA
 52. MAHANUWARA
 53. YATINUWARA
 54. UDUNUWARA
 55. CAMPOLA
 56. NAWALAPITIYA
 57. NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT
 58. NUWARA ELIYA-MASKELIYA (1)
 59. KOTMALE
 60. HANGURANKETA
 61. WALAPANE
 62. GALLE DISTRICT
 63. BALAPITIYA
 64. AMBALANGODA
 65. KARANDENIYA
 66. BENTARA-ELPITIYA
 67. KINIDUMA
 68. BADDEGAMA
 69. RATGAMA
 70. GALLE
 71. AKHELMANA
 72. HARBADUWA
 73. MATARA DISTRICT
 74. DENIYAYA
 75. HAKMANA
 76. AKURESSA
 77. KAMBURUPITIYA
 78. DEVINUWARA
 79. MATARA
 80. WELIGAMA
 81. HAMRANTOTA DISTRICT
 82. MULKIRIPITIA
 83. BELIATTA
 84. TANGALLA
 85. TISSAMAHARANA
 86. JALFNA DISTRICT
 87. KATTS
 88. VADDUKODDAI
 89. KANKESANTURAI
 90. MANIPAY
 91. KOPAY
 92. UDUPIDDI
 93. POINT PEDRO
 94. CHAVAKACHIERI
 95. NALLUR
 96. JAFNA
 97. KILINOCHCHI
 98. MANNAR DISTRICT
 99. MANNAR
 100. VAVUNIYA DISTRICT
 101. MULLATTIVU
 102. VAVUNIYA
 103. TRINCOMALEE DIST.
 104. SERUWILA
 105. TRINCOMALEE
 106. MUTUR

107. BATTICALOA DIST.
 108. KALKUDAH
 109. BATTICALOA (2)
 110. PADDIRUPPU
 111. AMPARA DISTRICT
 112. AMPARA
 113. SAMMANTURAI
 114. KALMUNAI
 115. POTTUVIL (1)
 116. PUTTALAM DIST.
 117. PUTTALAM
 118. ANAMADUWA
 119. CHILLAW
 120. NATTANDIYA
 121. WENNAPPUWA
 122. KURUNEGALA DISTRICT
 123. GALGAMUWA
 124. NIKAWERATIYA
 125. YAPAHUWA
 126. HIRIYALA
 127. WARIYAPOLA
 128. PANDUWASNUWARA
 129. HINGIRIYA
 130. KATUGAMPOLA

131. KULIYAPITIYA
 132. DAMBADENIYA
 133. POLGAHAWELA
 134. KURUNEGALA
 135. MAWATAGAMA
 136. DODANGASLANDA
 137. ANURADHAPURA DIST.
 138. MEDAWACHICHIYA
 139. HOROWUPOTANA
 140. ANURADHAPURA EAST
 141. ANURADHAPURA WEST
 142. KALAWEWA
 143. MIHINTALE
 144. KAKIRAWA
 145. POLONNARUWA DIST.
 146. MINNERIYA
 147. MEDIRIGIRIYA
 148. POLONNARUWA
 149. BADULLA DISTRICT
 150. MAHIYANGANA
 151. WIYALUWA
 152. PASSARA
 153. RADULLA
 154. HALLI ELA
 155. UVA-PARANGAMA
 156. WELIMADA
 157. BANDARAWELA
 158. HAPUTALE
 159. MONERAGALA DIST.
 160. BIRILE
 161. MONERAGALA
 162. WELLAWAYA
 163. KEGALLE DIST.
 164. DEDIGAMA
 165. GALIGAMUWA
 166. KEGALLE
 167. RAMBUKKANA
 168. MAWANELLA
 169. ARANAYAKE
 170. YATIYANTOTA
 171. RUWANWELIA
 172. DERANIYAGALA

173. RATNAPURA DIST.
 174. EHELIYAGODA
 175. RATNAPURA
 176. PELMADULLA
 177. BALANGODA
 178. RAKWANA
 179. NIYITIGALA
 180. KALAWANA
 181. KOLONNA

MUSLIM CONCENTRATION ELECTORAL DISTRICTS - 1976

COLOMBO DISTRICT

1. COLOMBO NORTH
2. COLOMBO CENTRAL (I)
3. BORELLA
4. COLOMBO EAST
5. COLOMBO WEST
6. DEHIWALA
7. RATNAPURA
8. WATTIALA
9. KECUNDO
10. KATANA
11. DIVULAPITIYA
12. MIRIGAMA
13. MINUWANGODA
14. ATTANAGALLA
15. GAMPANA
16. JA-ELE
17. MAHARA
18. DOMPE
19. RIYAGAMA
20. KELANIYA
21. KOLONNAWA
22. KOTTE
23. KADUWELA
24. AVISSAWELLA
25. HOMAGAMA
26. MAHARAGAMA
27. KESBEWA
28. MORATUWA

KALUTARA DISTRICT

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

NATALE DISTRICT

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

KANDY DISTRICT

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

NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT

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

GALLE DISTRICT

58. BALAPITIYA
59. AMBALANGODA
60. KARANDENIYA
61. BENIARA-ELIPIYA
62. IINIDUMA
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. WELLIGAMA

SAMANTOTA DISTRICT

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

JAFFNA DISTRICT

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

MANNAR DISTRICT

90. MANNAR

VAVUNYA DISTRICT

91. MULLAITTU
92. VAVUNYA

TRINCOMALEE DIST.

93. SERUWILA
94. TRINCOMALEE
95. MULLUR

BATTICALOA DIST.

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

AMPARA DISTRICT

99. AMPARA
100. SAMMANTUNAI
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

KULIYAPITIYA

116. KULIYAPITIYA
117. DAMBADENIYA
118. POLGAMUWELA
119. KURUNEGALA
120. MAWATAGAMA
121. DOOGASLANDA

ANURADHAPURA DIST.

122. MEDAWACHCHIYA
123. HOROWUPOTANA
124. ANURADHAPURA EAST
125. ANURADHAPURA WEST
126. KALAWELA
127. MIHINTALE
128. KEKIRAWA

POLONNARUWA DIST.

129. MINNERIYA
130. MEDIRIYIYA
131. POLONNARUWA

BADULLA DISTRICT

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

MONERAGALA DIST.

141. BIRILL
142. MUNERAGALA
143. WELLAWAYA

REGALLE DIST

144. HEDIGAMA
145. GALIGAMUWA
146. KEGALLE
147. RAMBURKANA
148. MAWANELLA
149. ARANAYAKE
150. YATIYANTOTA
151. RUWANWILLA
152. HIRAPITAGALA

RATNAPURA DIST.

153. EHELIYAGODA
154. RATNAPURA
155. PELLIMADULLA
156. HALANGODA
157. RAKWANA
158. HIRITIGALA
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
Total:	110		110	75	10	5	82	14	8	6

M.I.M. Mohideen

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	1	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
		91	M'thievu	52,197	1	1	M'thievu	52,197	1
		92	Vavunia	72,434	1	1	Vavunia	72,434	1
		94	Trinco	67,509	1	1	Trinco	67,509	1
		96	Kalkuda	73,640	1				
		97	Batticaloa	123,893	2	3	Batticaloa	197,533	2
		98	Paddiruppu	64,365	1	1	Paddirippu	64,365	1
		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
	Batticaloa	96	Kalkuda	73,640	1				
		97	Batticaloa	123,893	2	3	Batticaloa	197,533	1
	Ampara	100	Samman.	51,991	1	1	Samman.	37,835	1
		101	Kalmunai	50,248	1	1	Kalmunai	50,248	1
NWP		102	Pottuvil	97,221	2	3	Akkaraipattu	111,622	2
	Puttalam	103	Puttalam	73,757	1	1	Puttalam	73,757	1
		Total:			12		Total:		8

MINORITY CONSTITUENCIES - INDIAN TAMILS 6

CP	N'Elia	54	N'Eli.+Mas.	212,690	3				
		55	Kotamle	56,977	1	3	N'Elia	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				
		140	Haputale	48,853	1	2	Bandarewala	105,279	1
SAB	Kegalla	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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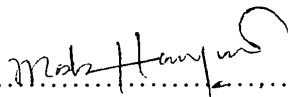
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