

**PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION
OF
SRI LANKA
15 FEBRUARY, 1989**

**REPORT
OF
INTERNATIONAL OBSERVER GROUP**

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MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL OBSERVER GROUP

1. Mr Fakhruddin Ahmed
Bangladesh
Former Bangladesh Ambassador to Italy and Yugoslavia, High Commissioner to the United Kingdom and former Foreign Secretary, Bangladesh.
2. Mr Syed Ishtiaq Ahmed
Bangladesh
Former Attorney-General of Bangladesh and former President of the Supreme Court Bar Association.
3. Mr David Glynn Ashby
M.P. UK
Conservative Party Member of Parliament.
4. Mr Abderrahmane Bensid
Algeria
Ambassador to India, Nepal, Maldives and Sri Lanka.
5. Dr Michael Clark, M.P.
UK
Conservative Party Member of Parliament.
6. Mr Thomas M. Cox M.P.
UK
Labour Party Member of Parliament
7. Mr Raul Daza
Philippines
Congressman of the Philippines Liberal International.
8. Mr Eric Gonsalves
India
Director, India International Centre, and Former Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.

9. Mr James Hill, M.P.
UK
Conservative Party Member of Parliament.
10. Dr Kamal Hossain
Bangladesh
Former Foreign Minister and former Law Minister of Bangladesh.
11. Mr Ahmed Tawfeek Khalil
Egypt
Former Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations, New York.
12. Mr Michael W.L.Morris,
M.P. UK
Conservative Party Member of Parliament.
13. Mr. Martin C.Mubanga
Zambia
High Commissioner of Zambia to India and Sri Lanka.
14. Mr Nirmal Mukarji
India
Visiting Professor, Centre for Policy Research, and former Cabinet Secretary.
15. Mr B.C.F.Palmer
Uruguay
Political Counsellor, Christian Democrat International, Brussels.
16. Dr Devendra Raj Panday
Nepal
Former Finance Secretary of Nepal.
17. Justice Dorab Patel
Pakistan
Former Judge of the Supreme Court and Acting Chief Justice of Pakistan, former Acting Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan.

18. Mr Kul Shekhar Sharma
Nepal

Former Ambassador
to U.S.A., Former
Cabinet Secretary.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

1.1 The Parliamentary General Election on 15 February, 1989 followed within two months of the Presidential Election held on 19 December, 1988. A 10-member non-governmental Observer Group comprising persons from four SAARC countries, had observed the Presidential Election in response to a Sri Lankan decision based on acceptance by the Government of a proposal put forward by opposition political parties and a number of civic organisations. The terms of reference had been provided by the Commissioner of Elections of Sri Lanka with the concurrence of three Presidential Candidates.

1.2 Independent international observers had thus been introduced for the first time into an election in Sri Lanka, which has had long experience of holding general elections based on universal adult franchise, reaching back to 1931. Sri Lanka has strong democratic traditions. The credibility of its electoral process had in the past been confirmed by the fact that in many of the elections after independence the opposition party or alliance had been able to defeat the party in power.

1.3 Given this history, the proposal for inviting independent observers it appeared stemmed from the feeling that the electoral process itself had come under pressure. There was pressure from militant groups who expressed scepticism about achieving their political goals through the electoral process and had set out to undermine the process through violence, threats and intimidation. It also came under pressure as a result of what is fairly widely seen as a slow erosion of respect for the norms of free and fair elections. Such misgivings in part arose out of questions raised about the fairness of the vote in the 1982 referendum. An official report on that referendum had recorded numerous instances of electoral malpractices.

1.4 The present International Observer Group was constituted at the initiative of the Commissioner of Elections of Sri Lanka, Mr. Chandrananda de Silva (The Elections Commissioner) with the concurrence of all the contesting political parties obtained by him in consultative meetings with their representatives. The Elections Commissioner in addition to inviting members of the non-governmental Observer Group from SAARC Countries who had observed the Presidential election, extended invitations to persons from the Non-aligned Movement, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Sri Lanka-U.K. all Party Parliamentary Group, the Christian Democrat International, and the Liberal International. An eighteen-member Observer Group from ten countries was thus formed on the basis of the invitations extended by the Elections Commissioner. The composition of the Group was as set out in Annexure 'A' to the Report.

1.5 The members of the Group upon arrival in Colombo met the Elections Commissioner and leaders of the contesting political parties and alliances for the purpose of clarifying the terms of reference, furnished to them by the Elections Commissioner, which it was understood had been drawn up in consultation with the representatives of the contesting political parties and alliances. A list of the parties and alliances contesting the election is Annexure 'B' to the Report. The programme of the Group is set out in Annexure 'C' to the Report.

1.6 The Elections Commissioner briefed the Group on the administrative and security arrangements made for the conduct of the election. He explained the special problems faced due to high levels of violence, threats and intimidation in certain areas, largely attributable to groups, such as the LTTE in the North and JVP in the South and certain other localities. Violence which had appeared to subside immediately after the Presidential election, according to him, appeared to have been on the increase in the preceding weeks. Much would depend on whether violence would escalate on the day prior to polling or on polling day itself. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, in charge of security arrangements for the election, also met

and briefed the Group on arrangements made to maintain law and order. It was pointed out that Sri Lankan armed forces would provide back up in difficult areas, as would the Indian Peace-keeping Force (IPKF) in the North and in the East.

MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF CONTESTING POLITICAL PARTIES

1.7 The Group met leaders and representatives of contesting political parties and alliances with a view not only to clarify the terms of reference but to elicit their concerns regarding the forthcoming Parliamentary General Election and about the election process. The Group considered it important to underscore that its members had accepted the mission on the basis that the invitation by the Elections Commissioner had the concurrence of all contesting political parties and alliances. The Observer Group saw its task as being that of independent and impartial observers, acting in their individual capacity, to observe different aspects of the electoral process in order to provide independent testimony to the people of Sri Lanka about the manner in which the election had been conducted.

1.8 The General Secretary of the ruling United National Party (UNP), Mr. Ranjan Wijeratne met the Group and expressed with candour that he personally had doubts about the desirability of international observers involving themselves in a national election process and about the usefulness of such an exercise, but having regard to the fact that there was a persistent demand to have such an Observer Group by the main opposition political parties, he had expressed concurrence on behalf of his party, in order to demonstrate the bonafides of the ruling party. He mentioned the continuing climate of violence, which since the Presidential election had led to death of 238 party workers. The Group met the then Foreign Minister Hon. A.C. Shahul Hameed who confirmed that the Government had welcomed the Observer Group on the basis of a consensus of all the contesting political parties that an invitation be extended to the members of the Group to observe the Parliamentary General Election. The Group also

called on H.E. Mr. Ranasinghe Premadasa, President of Sri Lanka, who thanked the Group in anticipation for what he regarded as the valuable contribution the Group could make in supporting and upholding the electoral process at a time when it was being threatened by violence and intimidation by groups who propagated the supremacy of the bullet over the ballot.

1.9 Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, President of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) together with a number of party representatives met the Group and expressed the concerns of her party. She referred to widespread violence and intimidation which had already led to hundreds of deaths in the period following the Presidential Election and the death of some 14 Parliamentary candidates including 8 from her party. Commenting on the figure of 1100 killings given by SLFP, the UNP General Secretary had in a statement published in the press accepted that around 669 killings had taken place since the Presidential election, including that of 8 SLFP candidates and 3 United Socialist Alliance (USA) candidates. There was a suggestion that while much of the violence was attributable to militant groups committed to violence to achieve their ends, certain armed groups which allegedly had links with the ruling party or some of its members operated in different localities and were suspected to be responsible for attacks on their political opponents. The view was also expressed that if violence was to escalate on the date prior to polling and on polling day particularly in such areas as the South and voting was low, the SLFP would suffer a loss of votes, since some of those areas were expected to vote heavily in favour of the SLFP.

1.10 Representatives of the USA, the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), the Sri Lankan Muslim Congress (SLMC), the Liberal Party, the Mahajana Eksath Peramuna (MEP), and the Eksath Lanka Janatha Paksha (ELJP) also shared concerns about the effect of violence and intimidation on voter turnout and about its adverse effect on the overall environment for a free and fair election.

1.11 All the parties commented on the fact that for most of the voters this would be the first time they would be voting in a national election

under a proportional representation system. They would have to mark on the ballot paper not only a vote for the party of their choice, but would also have to indicate preferences for three out of a panel of candidates. This was likely to result in a number of votes being spoiled.

1.12 All of the parties and their leaders, however, expressed their strong commitment to the democratic traditions of the country and their conviction that the daunting problems facing Sri Lanka must be resolved within the framework of democracy.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1.13 The terms of reference furnished by the Elections Commissioner were as follows:

1. Arrangements made for the conduct of the Poll are satisfactory.
2. Arrangements for transport to and from polling stations.
3. Freedom of the voter is guaranteed, both in and outside the Polling Station.
4. The Ballot Papers etc., are provided adequate security against any kind of misuse or abuse.
5. There are Poling Agents of Political Parties at the Polling Stations aware of their role and equipped with a capacity to exercise their rights.
6. Adequate arrangements are made for the Polling Agents to function.
7. The awareness of the Agents on items to be checked at the beginning and end of the Poll.
8. Secrecy for the marking of vote is guaranteed to the Elector, or are there indications of any pressure to forego that privilege and display the marked Ballot Papers?

9. Officers manning the Polling stations are aware of their duties.
10. S.P.O. and his staff have the command of the Polling Station.
11. Entry into Polling Stations is properly regulated according to the Statute.
12. Examine voter turn-out in relation to number registered. Any reasons for a low-turn out should be examined.
13. Examine a few voters, whether they fear any influence, intimidation or pressures in exercising their freedom to vote.
14. Any indication of canvassing around Polling Stations.
15. The approaches to the Polling Stations are not interrupted due to the presence of any person.
16. Objections raised against the identity of voters and whether there is impersonation.
17. Manner in which Impersonators handed over to the Police are being handled.
18. Any stuffing of Ballot Boxes.
19. Security of the Ballot Boxes in transit to Counting Centres.
20. Arrangements at the Counting Centre and the method of the count.

MODE OF OPERATION

1.14 It was evident to the Group that their presence was intended on the one hand to demonstrate the bonafides of the authorities to uphold the rules of free and fair elections and on the other hand to re-assure contesting opposition parties and alliances that deviations might be deterred by the presence of such a Group and in any event that deviations witnessed would be

objectively reported. The opposition parties had emphasised that in order to judge whether the election was free and fair not only must the observers seek to cover as many polling stations as possible but must also appraise the political and law and order situation in order to assess whether the over-all situation and security arrangements had a bearing on the conduct of a free and fair election.

1.15 In order to execute its terms of reference, the Group adopted the following approach to discharge its tasks

- (a) Examination of documentary materials provided by the Elections Commissioner setting out the constitutional and legal framework for the election.
- (b) Receiving information from the Elections Commissioner and officials regarding the administrative and security arrangements for the election.
- (c) Examining documentary material furnished by many of the contesting parties and alliances.
- (d) Meeting leaders and representatives of contesting political parties and a cross-section of academic and professional persons as well as a broad cross-section of citizens to gather from them their opinions apprehensions and concerns regarding the election.
- (e) Field observation by visits to polling stations and counting centres throughout the country on polling day.

1.16 The Group was committed to cover as many polling stations in as many electoral districts as possible recognising however the constraints of time and limited resources which would make comprehensive coverage impossible.

1.17 The Group divided into 9 sub-groups for the

purpose of undertaking field visits in different parts of the country. While one of the sub-groups remained in Colombo, 8 sub-groups visited different electoral districts, ultimately covering 229 polling stations in 20 of the 22 electoral districts. A map of the electoral districts and particulars of the districts are set out in Annexure 'D' and 'E' of the Report. The areas covered by the Group are set out in Annexure 'F' of the Report.

1.18 Before leaving for the districts the Group held a press conference to explain its composition, terms of reference and mode of operation to the national and international media representatives. A copy of the Press Statement dated 13 February, 1989 is Annexure 'G' to the Report. The Group invited members of the press to cooperate with them and to feel free to communicate to them any information which they felt might help the Group in its work.

1.19 Arriving in the districts on the day before polling, the members utilised the time available in holding discussions with returning officers, the local administration and security officials, representatives of political parties and a cross-section of citizens. The members also had an opportunity to speak to senior and junior presiding officers in polling stations as well as to Returning Officers and Assistant Returning Officers both before the polls and during the counting process.

1.20 On election day (15 February 1989) each sub-group visited as many of the polling stations of their choice as possible to find out through observation and questioning of the election staff, polling agents and voters whether they felt that elections were being held freely and fairly and in accordance with the law. A set of guidelines formulated by the Group drew attention to the need to focus on the following matters while observing the electoral process: size of turn-out, adequacy of administrative and security arrangements, safeguards for the secrecy of the ballot and against impersonation, freedom from pressures and intimidation, compliance with legal procedures both during polling and counting. A copy of the form setting out these guidelines is Annexure 'H'

to the Report.

1.21 After spending two days in the districts the sub-groups reassembled in Colombo on 16 February, 1989. Each sub-group drew up its field report and exchanged information and impressions with other sub-groups. The Group also received representations from some of the contesting political parties as well as individuals drawing attention to certain malpractices. These are taken into account in Chapters III and IV of the Report.

1.22 Based on the observation and discussions amongst its members the Group presented an Interim Report on 17 February, 1989 which is attached as Annexure 'I' to the Report. The present Report is presented as an elaboration of the Interim Report and in response to the understanding with the Elections Commissioner that a Final Report would be presented by Group.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

1.23 The terms of reference while dealing with different aspects of the electoral process were ultimately aimed at arriving at a broad assessment as to whether the Parliamentary General Election on 15 February, 1989 could be regarded on the whole as free and fair and conducted in accordance with the electoral laws and procedures of Sri Lanka. The Group was conscious of the inherently difficult, if not impossible, nature of the task for a group of 18 persons who had arrived in Sri Lanka only two to three days before the election day.

1.24 The Group being limited to 18 persons could visit only 229 polling stations out of more than 8,000 polling stations in the country and that too for a short time. Further, the question whether the election was free and fair could not be determined solely by observation of activities in the polling stations on polling day but involved an appraisal of the overall political environment and law and order condition during the period preceding the elections. The Group clearly was not in a position to observe the electoral process during the period of campaigning preceding the election or to cover polling stations

comprehensively on polling day.

1.25 Notwithstanding these constraints the Group felt that it could present certain broad findings based in part on direct observations of its members and on an assessment of reports received from and discussions held with the leaders and representatives of the contesting parties and alliances and a cross-section of Sri Lankan citizens.

CHAPTER II

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

THE CONSTITUTION

2.1 Parliament of Sri Lanka consists of 225 Members elected in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Unless Parliament is sooner dissolved, it continues for six years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer, and the expiry of the said period of six years operates as a dissolution of Parliament (Article 62). By a Proclamation issued on December 20, 1988 President Jayewardene dissolved the 1977 Parliament the term of which had been extended by Fourth Amendment to the Constitution approved by the referendum of 1982, till August 4, 1989. As enjoined by Article 70(5), the President fixed February 15, 1989 as the date of election of the new Parliament and summoned the new Parliament to meet on March 9, 1989. The first meeting of the new Parliament has to be on a date not later than three months after the date of the Proclamation.

2.2 Chapter III of the Constitution makes provisions for franchise and elections. There is universal adult franchise. Every citizen who has attained the age of 18 years, unless he is subject to the disqualifications as provided in Article 89, is entitled to be an elector. Articles 90 and 91 prescribe qualifications and disqualifications for election as a Member of Parliament. Subject to the disqualifications in Article 91 every person who is qualified to be an elector is also qualified to be elected as a Member of Parliament. Article 93 declares that the voting for the election of the Members of Parliament shall be free, equal and by secret ballot.

2.3 The composition of Parliament with 225 Members is as follows:

- (a) 196 Members are elected in proportion to the number of votes received by each party/independent group in each of the Electoral Districts. Of these 196 Members

36 are allocated on a territorial basis and 160 in proportion to the number of registered electors in each Electoral District.

- (b) 29 Members are selected in proportion to the national total of votes received by each party/independent group (Article 99A as inserted by Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution).

2.4 Sri Lanka has 22 Electoral Districts. The number of candidates who are elected from each of these Electoral Districts is determined on two separate principles:

- (a) Each Province has been allocated four Members on a territorial basis who in turn are assigned to Electoral Districts within such Province. These make for a total of 36 Members. The share of each Electoral District on this basis is constant (Article 96(4)).
- (b) The remaining 160 Members are allocated to the 22 Electoral Districts in proportion to the number of registered electors. The share of each Electoral District on this basis is variable. The Elections Commissioner determines the number of Members to be returned by each of the 22 Electoral Districts on the basis indicated above (Article 98(8)).

2.5 This is the first Parliamentary Election in Sri Lanka which had been held on the principle of proportional representation. The nominations and the principles by which representation is determined are laid down in Article 99. A party or an independent group submits one nomination paper with the names of the candidates equivalent to the number of Members to be elected for that Electoral District increased by three. For instance, Electoral District of Colombo elects 20 Members. Hence, the number of candidates to be nominated by each party/independent group in Colombo district is $20+3=23$. The principles of representation are also provided by this Article and mode of computation of results is described in Annexure 'J'.

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

2.6 By virtue of the power conferred by Article 101 of the Constitution, Parliament has by law provided for various matters relating to Parliamentary elections. The following laws are relevant:

- (a) Parliamentary Elections Act No.1 of 1981.
- (b) Parliamentary Elections (Amendment) Act, No.15 of 1988.
- (c) Parliamentary Elections (Amendment) Act, No.29 of 1988.
- (d) Elections (Special Provisions) Act, No.35 of 1988.

2.7 The statute in item (a) above is the principal law which makes provisions for the procedures for the election of the Members of Parliament, the creation of offences relating to such election, the grounds for avoiding such elections and where an election has been held void the manner of holding fresh elections, the manner of determination of disputed elections, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

2.8 The Elections Commissioner appointed under Article 103 of the Constitution exercises general directions and supervision over the conduct of the Parliamentary Election (Section 128 of Act 1 of 1981).

2.9 Apart from dealing with the procedure for the election of Members of Parliament Act 1 of 1981 and subsequent amendments also deal with election offences, corrupt and illegal practices in Part II and election petitions in Part III. In the performance of his powers and duties in the matter of conduct and management of elections, the Elections Commissioner is assisted by election staff like Returning Officers for each Electoral District, Presiding Officers for polling stations and Counting Officers and these officers in turn are assisted by several other subordinates. Counting takes place at counting centres where ballot boxes are brought from different polling stations.

2.10 The legal provisions for ensuring the constitutional mandate that the voting for election shall be free, equal and by secret ballot may be summarised as follows:-

2.11 The voter is provided with a closed compartment to which he is directed by the Presiding Officer and there he secretly marks the ballot paper and folds it so as to conceal his vote and thereupon shows to the Presiding Officer the reverse of the paper so as to disclose the official mark and put the ballot paper so folded into the ballot box in the presence of the Presiding Officer (Section 39). At the time of count if the ballot paper does not bear the official mark or has anything written or marked on it by which the voter can be identified it is liable to be rejected by the Counting Officer (Section 53). These ensure secrecy of votes. In order to prevent voting for the second time a mark by indelible ink is put on the little finger of the voter. Every officer charged with the election duty at a polling station or at the counting of the votes is required to maintain secrecy of the voting. A contravention of this is a punishable offence (section 79).

2.12 Every recognised political party or independent group which has submitted nomination in respect of any Electoral District upon application made in that behalf is entitled to use the broadcasting facilities in the State media of radio and television upto a maximum total period of ninety minutes each on radio and television, if a party/independent group has submitted nomination papers for fourteen or more Electoral Districts or has nominated more than one hundred and thirty two candidates (Section 126). Radio and television authorities are required to ensure that no material is broadcast during the period commencing on the nomination day and ending on the date of the declaration of the result which has the effect of promoting candidature of particular party/independent group or of a particular candidate (Section 126).

2.13 There is complete prohibition in respect of promoting election by displaying in any premises whether public or private any flag or banner or any handbill, placard, posters, notices,

photographs of the candidate, symbols or signs or any place where the public have the right or are granted access or such displays on or across any public road or in or on any vehicle except any vehicle used for the conveyance of the candidate. The period covered by the prohibition is the first day of the nomination period ending on the following day of the poll. Any contravention of this is a punishable offence (Section 74).

2.14 Any candidate or any member of the family of the candidate is prohibited from visiting the residence of any elector for the purpose of soliciting or canvassing the vote or persuading such elector not to vote for any party or independent group or not to vote at all at the election or for the purpose of distributing placards, posters etc. The period covered by this prohibition is the last day of the nomination period ending with the day immediately following the poll. A contravention of this is a punishable offence (Section 75).

2.15 Newspapers are prohibited from publishing any false statement concerning or relating to utterances or activities of any candidate or any recognised political party or independent group or the conduct or management of such election by such candidate or political party or independent group, contravention of this is an illegal practice, which is a punishable offence (Section 84).

2.16 Processions are prohibited during the period commencing from the first day of the nomination period and ending one week after the result of the poll. Contravention of this is a punishable offence (Section 69).

2.17 Public meetings are prohibited during the period commencing forty-eight hours before the date of poll and ending one week after the Members of the Parliament of all the Electoral Districts have been declared elected by the respective Returning Officers. Contravention of this is a punishable offence (Section 70).

2.18 On polling day canvassing for votes, soliciting the votes of any elector, persuading any elector not to vote for a party or independent group or not to vote at the election at all, or

distributing or exhibiting any handbill, placard etc. within the precincts or within the distance of half a kilometer of the entrance of the polling station is prohibited. Contravention of this prohibition is a punishable offence (Section 68).

2.19 Providing transport for conveying voters to and from polling station is also prohibited and its contravention is a punishable offence as an illegal practice (Section 83).

2.20 No person other than the voter is allowed to enter into the polling station, except that only one candidate of a party/independent group is allowed admission to the polling station at any one time (Section 35).

2.21 Every police officer is bound to ensure the orderly conduct of the election and comply with any direction given to him in that regard by the Elections Commissioner (Section 127A).

2.22 Postal ballot is allowed under Act, No.1 of 1981 and Regulations framed under that Act by a person entitled under the Act to be treated as a postal voter (Section 26 and the Regulations).

2.23 Every person registered as a voter is entitled to vote. The Returning Officer sends to each elector a Poll Card by post to reach him at least seven days before the poll. The Poll Card specifies, inter alia, the polling station and the number of the elector in the register of voters (Section 27). This is not a compulsory requirement. A voter without a poll card can vote.

ELECTION PETITION

2.24 Election petitions impugning election of any Electoral District is tried in terms of Article 144 of the Constitution by the Court of Appeal established by the Constitution of Sri Lanka (Section 93).

POLLING AND COUNTING AGENTS

2.25 The Secretary of the party or its authorised agent or group leader or any candidate nominated

by them may appoint polling agents for each polling station and not more than two such polling agents of each of them are at any time admitted in any polling station (Section 34). At the commencement of the poll the polling agents are entitled to see the election materials including the ballot box. Their presence is a safeguard against impersonation. They observe compliance of the due procedures for polling. At the close of the poll they are entitled to put their seal on each ballot box so as to prevent introduction of any ballot paper thereafter (Section 47). Likewise, the counting agents are appointed and not more than five such agents can attend the counting of votes (Section 51). They are entitled to see the ballot paper account and take copies thereof, and inspect the opening of each ballot box (Section 52). They are entitled to inspect the ballot paper and to be heard before the Returning Officer decided to reject a ballot paper. They are entitled to a copy of the statement showing the number of votes polled by each party/independent group and to witness such a statement certified by the counting officer (Section 53).

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

2.26 The Constitution and the election laws are aimed at ensuring free and fair poll. They are worthy of emulation. There are special and salutary provisions which are not found in the election laws of some other countries in the region. Of these the prohibition against conveyance of the voters, the transmission of poll cards, the prohibition in respect of display of symbols, posters, banners, placards etc., equal rights to broadcast on radio and television, are noteworthy. However the prohibition relating to display of symbols, posters, placards, banners, photographs of candidates etc., is either an over-legislation or a law which is so widely breached that the law enforcing agencies are bound to find beyond their ability to enforce. It has been observed by us that the law in this field has been breached widely and openly and with impunity. The punishment for the breach is very light. The abuse is widespread. Its prevention is an administrative problem of a considerable magnitude. The law as it is leaves room for abuse of authority of the law

enforcing agencies by overlooking some and penalising others. Such a law tends to become an engine of harrassment. This has been one of the common complaints heard by most of the members of the team. Furthermore, the breach and abuse of the law and the impunities confer a privilege more on the candidates of the ruling party than on those of the other parties/independent groups as evidenced by the preponderant and overshadowing displays of the prohibited materials. This is an area of election laws which the realities of the parliamentary elections just held should provide the reformers food for thought for appropriate reform.

2.27 Since the Counting takes place at the counting centres rather than at the polling stations, the candidate or his polling agents should have an opportunity to accompany the ballot boxes in transit. The right of the polling agents to put their seal on the ballot box at the close of the poll is not a complete answer to the question involved in as much as the candidate or the polling agents may not have been present at all at the polling stations, a fact which had been observed in the areas where the polling had been greatly affected by threats of violence and intimidation.

2.28 The polling officers may be given authority to adjust the time of voting according to the local situation.

2.29 Lastly, a word about election expenses. The power of money in elections can hardly be gainsaid. It has a corrupting potentiality and influence. The election process in the face of such a power cannot, at any rate be seen to be fair or equal, as the mandate of the Constitution goes. In the election laws of Sri Lanka, except for certain specified expenditures, for instance, those enumerated in Section 78 of Act No.1 of 1981 and termed as an offence of corrupt practice, and in Section 83 of Act 1 of 1981 termed as illegal practice, the expenditures on canvassing and campaign for election is neither regulated nor restricted. It seems to us that this is an area of underlegislation which eminently deserves the attention of the reformers. The power and influence of money must be curbed to ensure that

the stream of the electoral process runs more purely to fulfill the most laudable mandate of the Constitution of Sri Lanka of a fair and equal election.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT OBSERVATION

INTRODUCTION

3.1 In a disturbed political and security environment, Sri Lanka has held three important elections in a period of less than a year. These are the Provincial Council Elections conducted in June 1988, the Presidential Election in December 1988 and the Parliamentary General Election of February 1989.

3.2 These electoral exercises have generally been explained and analyzed as a battle between the ballot and the bullet. There are clear indications that the ballot is gaining ground against the bullet. A heartening historical development observed during the Parliamentary Election is that voter participation improved over the Presidential Election despite evidence of continued violence and widespread intimidation. This year we had a fair and free election to the people of Sri Lanka who are thus consolidating their well-known democratic tradition with determination and confidence under considerable difficulties. However, the reality of the election machinery to meet the changing demand of frequent elections which can be a taxing proposition to a country even in normal conditions, suggests well for the democratic future of the country.

3.3 Political violence and fair electoral practices are intimately inter-related. Separation from the expected standards and practices in the conduct of election give rise to cynicism and reduced faith in the political process itself which in turn, become a fertile breeding ground for those who seek resolution of social and political conflicts by resorting to violence and other means of destabilization. The nature and

CHAPTER III

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INTRODUCTION

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3.2 These electoral exercises have generally been explained and acclaimed as a battle between the ballot and the bullet. There are clear indications that the ballot is gaining grounds against the bullet. A heartening, if paradoxical, development observed during the Parliamentary Election is that voter participation improved over the Presidential Election despite evidences of increased violence and wide-spread intimidation. Tributes must be paid, at the outset, to the people of Sri Lanka who are thus consolidating their well-known democratic tradition with determination and fortitude under considerable difficulties. Likewise, the ability of the election machinery to meet the challenging demand of frequent elections, which can be a taxing proposition to a country even in normal conditions, augurs well for the democratic future of the country.

3.3 Political violence and fair electoral practices are intimately inter-related. Departures from the expected standards and practices in the conduct of election give rise to cynicism and reduced faith in the political process itself which, in turn, become a fertile breeding ground for those who seek resolution of social and political conflicts by resorting to violence and other means of destabilisation. The nature and sources of real or perceived insecurity felt by

the voters and others responsible for the conduct of successful elections can affect not only the conduct of the poll but also its results. Competing political parties can take advantage of the reluctance of the voters to present themselves at the polling stations and vitiate the poll by resorting to undemocratic and illegal means including impersonation and even stuffing of the ballot boxes. Such possible malpractices in a background of intimidating insecurity can further reinforce the tendency of the voters to isolate themselves from the electoral exercise much to the satisfaction of the forces of destabilisation. Any enquiry into the arrangements for the conduct of free and fair election must, therefore, take into consideration the implications of all these inter-related forces and factors that can affect the process and the outcome of elections.

3.4 Accordingly, our observations are presented in this Chapter under the following heads:

- A. General Security Environment and Intimidation of Voters
- B. Voter Participation
- C. Administrative and Security Arrangements
- D. Compliance of Election Laws
- E. Additional Related Observations

GENERAL SECURITY ENVIRONMENT AND VOTER INTIMIDATION

3.5 The environment for the conduct of the parliamentary elections suffered from some of the same problems that had adversely affected the Presidential election exercise two months earlier. A positive factor was that the election machinery was more confident this time of its ability to handle any untoward problems effectively, which is probably the product of the experience gained during the Presidential election. However, there was apprehension of the escalating violence as the election day approached.

3.6 The representatives of political parties contesting the election, whose number was greater than in the Presidential election, seemed to harbour many apprehensions and misgivings related to the security environment though almost all of them also anticipated a greater voter turnout than in the Presidential election. The misgivings arose from the continuing violence on the one hand, and their perceptions of inadequate security arrangements on the other. The major allegations and apprehension reported to the Group in Colombo prior to the election were as follows:

- (a) The election campaign had been marred by violence not all of which was perpetrated by known terrorist groups.
- (b) Violence was faced by all political parties, but its effect on the conduct of the campaign and on the outcome of the election would be unequal.
- (c) With its government machinery, the ruling party was better placed to face the violence than the opposition parties.
- (d) The ruling party was able to harrass its opponents by implicating them in false police cases.
- (e) In several areas, the rival parties were themselves contributing to the climate of terror and intimidation.
- (f) Attacks on well-guarded election meetings addressed by major opposition candidates are unlikely to have been engineered just by terrorist groups like the Janatha Vimukti Peramuna (JVP). Political parties were themselves inciting violence on occasions.
- (g) New terrorist groups like the Green Tigers are alleged to have affiliation with major political parties.
- (h) The Special Task Force which was part and parcel of the government security machinery is alleged also to have been responsible for violence.

- (i) The ruling party was not spared by the terrorists and acts of violence. Since the Presidential election, 238 workers of the ruling party had been killed.
- (j) In the Northern and Eastern Provinces, the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) was the dominant authority and it was alleged did not provide security to all political parties and candidates in an impartial manner.
- (k) The political parties which had taken a public position opposing the presence of IPKF could not feel confident of receiving protection when needed.
- (l) Because of the sense of insecurity, members of some parties who were elected to the Provincial Council had not taken oaths of office in the North-Eastern Province.
- (m) Some parties in the North-Eastern Province had to seek the protection of the Elections Commissioner even for submitting nomination papers.
- (n) The voters had apprehension about the post-election violence and may thus be disinclined to exercise their franchise even with the best of security on the polling day.

3.7 Notwithstanding the validity or otherwise of the charges and allegations of rival political parties, there was a clear evidence that the militant groups widely believed to be the JVP and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) were continuing their campaign of terror and intimidation to subvert the electoral process. The emergence of other groups of unknown strength and affiliations contributed to the continuation of fear psychosis in the country. The policy of the Government to create paramilitary groups and generally arm the political candidates and their supporters had not been found reassuring from a security point of view.

3.8 The extent of violence can be gauged from the

fact that more than 150 incidents of murder, arson, bombing, assaults, attacks on the polling machinery and other acts of violence were reported to the Police within a period of 48 hours up to the mid-night of the polling day. The attack on the election machinery included incidents like the destruction of some polling booths, bombing at or in the vicinity of some others, attacks on Cluster Centres, assault on the convoys transporting ballot boxes, looting of polling cards and general intimidation of voters under threat of violence and even death. Some voters returning from the polling stations were assaulted. Several rival political workers were similarly harrassed, assaulted and even murdered. It is reported that 14 candidates for parliamentary election were themselves murdered in the run-up to the election. The representative of SLFP reported that eight of their candidates were killed. The USA and the All Ceylon Tamil Congress also lost some of their candidates to the bullet.

3.9 These incidents though sad from a human as well as electoral perspective should not detract from the by and large peaceful conditions in which polling took place in most polling stations on the election day. Nevertheless, the incidence of violence was more wide-spread in the island than one might imagine from the general impression that the disturbed areas are mostly in the Northern and in the Southern. It is true, however, that the intensity of violence and the degree of insecurity and general intimidation was greater in some areas than others.

3.10 The members of the Group who visited various parts of the country on the eve of the election and the polling day observed for themselves and encountered reports of violence and intimidation of various kinds. They also noted, however, that in several parts of the country, the voters appeared more relaxed than in the Presidential election. In one or two districts, the situation unfortunately appeared to have deteriorated. Major observations of the Group in the districts in respect of the security environment and incidence of intimidation may be summarised as follows:-

(a) Members who covered Colombo, Gampaha and Kalutara districts noted that there was noticeably

less tension in the area than observed and reported in the Presidential election, except in pockets of Kalutara district. In the remote areas of this district, such as Agalawatte Electoral Division and in Bulathsinhala Electoral Division the members observed and received reports of continuing intimidation and fear. In the latter division, a man was shot dead after reportedly having admitted to having voted. Possibly, this contributed to the Polling Station (P.S.) No.40 of this division having recorded only 1 vote by 12.00 noon. It was remarkable, however, that P.S.No.18, which was nearer the site of the killing, exhibited reasonably good polling.

(c) The members of the Group who covered Mahanuwara and Matale districts also encountered reports and evidence of voter intimidation in some areas. Evidence was also received in Mahanuwara that they had been warned on the previous night not to cast their votes. In Matale there were complaints of bomb blasts and seizure of polling cards in P.S. No.11 of Ratnapura Electoral Division. Such intimidation was probably responsible for very low voting when the members of the Group visited some of the polling stations in Mahanuwara district. Matale, however, appeared unaffected. At P.S. No.8 of Uduwara Electoral Division of Mahanuwara District, only 14 votes had been cast at 9.40 p.m. At P.S. No.9 of the same division, 107 votes had been cast at 9.45 p.m. Similar low voting was observed in several other places of this district. At some polling stations of Ratnapura Electoral Division there was good polling with long queues of voters waiting their turn to cast their votes. In the same division, however, there was very low polling in P.S.No.19 and 21 due to intimidation and fear. Bomb explosions were reported in the area. In these three polling stations, the total number of registered voters was 3285. Out of this, only 17 voters had exercised their franchise by 8.00 p.m. Around the same time, only one person out of a total number of 897 voters had voted in P.S.No.22. In the same division the members of the Group were informed that a Polling Station in the vicinity had to be abandoned because of an explosion.

(b) The incident in this very area of a vehicle having been intercepted is also worthy of record. The vehicle having no number plate was driven by a person who had no driving license. The vehicle was carrying half a dozen or so persons with two repeater firearms and a grenade with no authorisation. This incident showed that weapons were distributed too freely and without adequate check. These persons claimed that the deadly weapons that they were carrying had been issued to a candidate, but no candidate was present in the vehicle. The incident was also an indication of inadequate check by the police of unlicensed vehicles, drivers, and arms.

(c) The members of the Group who covered Mahanuwara and Matale districts also encountered reports and evidence of voter intimidation in some areas. Eligible voters in some areas in Mahanuwara complained that they had been warned on the previous night not to cast their votes. In Matale, there were complaints of bomb blasts and seizure of polling cards in P.S. No.11 of Rattota Electoral Division. Such intimidation was probably responsible for very low voting when the members of the Group visited some of the polling stations in Mahanuwara district. Matale, however, appeared unaffected. At P.S. No.8 of Uduuwara Electoral Division of Mahanuwara District, only 24 votes had been cast at 3.40 p.m. At P.S. No.9 of the same division, 109 votes had been cast at 3.45 p.m. Similar low voting was observed in several other places of this district. At some polling stations of Harispattuwa Electoral Division, there was good polling with long queues of voters waiting their turn to cast their votes. In the same division, however, there was very low polling in P.S.Nos.19, 20 and 21 due to intimidation and fear. Bomb explosions were reported in the area. In these three polling stations, the total number of registered voters was 3505. Out of this, only 17 voters had exercised their franchise by 3.00 p.m. Around the same time, only one person out of a total number of 897 voters had voted in P.S.No.22. In the same division the members of the Group were informed that a Polling Station in the vicinity had to be abandoned because of an explosion.

(d) At 10 minutes before the closing of poll, only 6 of the 1005 registered voters had

cast their vote at P.S.No.11 of Udunuwara Electoral Division in Mahanuwara district. The Polling Station had been attacked by armed men just before 1.00 p.m. the Senior Presiding Officer reported that, as 15 to 20 armed men rushed in, he hid under a table together with his staff. The gunmen fired shots, seized a book of ballot papers and fled. The roof of the building housing the Polling Station was damaged. The potential voters in the nearby houses were not prepared to talk out of fear.

(e) The members of the Group visiting Matara, Hambantota and Galle met with a wide section of the population in the area most of whom reported an atmosphere of fear which would deter voters wishing to exercise their franchise. In Matara and Hambantota, large scale violence, threats and intimidation was reported. Some of the specific instances of such violence and intimidation were as follows:

- i) Explosions heard from time to time throughout the polling day to intimidate voters. The members of the Group themselves heard a number of explosions at different places in Matara.
- ii) Placing of booby traps such as nails in order to deflate tyres of vehicles. The members of the Group were also victim of such a booby trap.
- iii) The killing of three persons in Tissamaharamaya Electoral Division of Hambantota district the night before the election, and displaying of their bodies on public roads to intimidate voters.
- iv) Houses of some election organisers were burnt down. The house of the authorised representative of the SLFP was burnt down on the night before the election.

(f) On polling day in Matara there were violent attacks reported from different divisions. In Hakmana, a military officer and a soldier were reported killed. A convoy bringing ballot boxes from Kamburupitiya was ambushed killing Mr. Pathirana, SPO and Mr. D.K. Premadasa, JPO, and

critically injuring the driver.

(g) The members of the Group who visited Jaffna and Vanni (Vavuniya) were witness to the special circumstances under which the election was being held in the North Eastern Province. These areas are under the effective control of the IPKF and little civilian action can be undertaken without their involvement. The presence of IPKF contributed to a satisfactory law and order situation. But the security environment was not conducive to political campaigning by parties and candidates contesting the elections. The visiting members of the Group themselves were totally dependent upon the IPKF for arranging their programme for reasons of security.

(h) Despite impressive security arrangement, there were some acts of violence and intimidation especially in the stronghold areas of LTTE. At a cluster of three Polling Stations in Kilinochchi Electoral Division of Jaffna district, shots were fired for about an hour at 12.30 p.m. About 41 percent of the electorate had voted by then. But few were prepared to venture out in the afternoon. In a cluster of 6 polling stations at Manipay, a hand grenade was thrown at 11.50 a.m. injuring three voters. Few dared to vote after this and the turnout there was only 30 percent.

(i) The members of the Group who visited Kurunegala and Puttalam districts made a random stop on the road and spoke to a group of about 20 men of voting age. A young man in his twenties reported that the night before about 20 armed men had gone around the village, collected their polling cards and warned that they would return on the 17th February to punish those who voted.

(j) Large scale intimidation of voters was also reported to members of the Group who visited Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa districts. The members came across reports and cases of nails placed as booby traps as in Matara, bombing and explosions and shooting at the voters of polling staff. One woman who had come to vote lost her leg by a land mine explosion within the compound of P.S.No.7 in Anuradhapura East. Another serious incident took place in a Polling Station in Polonnaruwa where the polling staff were shot at

6.45 a.m. and then, again at 8.45 a.m. killing a constable and injuring the Senior Presiding Officer.

(k) These incidents intimidated voters in many areas with the exception specially of those near the district headquarters. In two of the polling stations visited by the members of the Group, only one vote was cast in each out of 1167 and 1629 registered voters.

(l) Some serious incidents of violence before and on the polling day were reported to the members of the Group in Badulla district. In Illukpelessa at Bandarawela Electoral Division of Badulla district, polling staff were attacked on their way to the polling station on the polling day. One clerk, one peon and a member of the security forces were reportedly killed. The ballot papers were destroyed. In Galbokke polling station of Mahiyanganaya Electoral Division of the same district, the polling staff were similarly attacked on their way to the polling station. Here too, ballot papers were burnt, but mercifully no harm was done to the staff. In all likelihood, polling did not take place in these polling stations that day.

3.11 In general, the observations of the Group in the field confirm that the cases of voter intimidation varied in intensity and spread among districts. Some districts such as Matara and Hambantota were clearly more unfortunate than others. But the acts of violence and intimidation were present in many other districts as well. In addition to specific instances cited above, posters and writings on walls threatening death to voters were observed not only in the Southern province but also in Nuwara Eliya, Badulla, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa and others. Similarly, road blocks such as ditches cut across roads, broken culverts, felled electric and telephone poles and wires etc. were observed widely in Kandy, Matara and Hambantota. But such impediments to mobility could also be seen in many other districts. Similarly, unofficial curfew was observed in several areas. In many areas visited by the member of the Group in Matara and Hambantota, shops were closed and people confined to their houses. Public transport system was

affected adversely. This was the case in some areas of Badulla district as well.

3.12 At the Parliamentary General Election one additional factor that was not present in the Presidential Election contributed to the creation of a law and order problem and intimidation of voters. This was the introduction of preferential voting system which involved choosing among the candidates of the same party. The interparty rivalry common to all elections in a democracy was reinforced in this case by intra-party rivalry in all electoral districts, where candidates of the same party vied for a landslide mandate for themselves at the cost of their own party colleagues. In several districts, the members of the Group received complaints from political workers about intimidation and violence from or within their own party.

3.13 The Group has thus reason to believe that due to the environment of insecurity and general voter intimidation arising from different sources in many areas, a large number of voters willing to exercise their voting rights were prevented from doing so. This aspect will be analysed next.

VOTER PARTICIPATION

3.14 Some specific instances of low polling in certain polling areas affected by subversive activities and other acts or intimidation have been cited in the preceding section. There were other similar cases which contribute to a situation where the voter participation was rendered uneven or even unequal. Where such participation had been exceptionally low against the will of the eligible voters, this had implications for the equality of the right of franchise guaranteed under the law of the land. This may also indicate that the freedom of the voters to exercise their right to vote had been impaired in the affected areas.

3.15 The 55.32 percent voter turnout during the Presidential Election was a record low for Sri Lanka, which has a history of a very high level of voter participation in elections. The turnout of 63.96 percent in this election is an improvement.

If this represents a tendency of a reversal towards the widely appreciated past record of a very high voter participation, this development must be viewed positively. An improvement of 8.64 percentage points in voter participation is commendable under the circumstances in which the election was held. However, this falls far short of the historical levels. The previous three Parliamentary elections held in the country had voter turnouts between 82 percent and over 86 percent. While the people of Sri Lanka have shown exemplary commitment to democracy by asserting their right to vote amidst wide-spread violence, the environment for them to do so without intimidation or fear appeared far from secure in many polling areas.

3.16 The improvement in voter participation was more or less general, but it was more pronounced in some areas. Some districts even suffered a lower voter turnout than in the Presidential Election despite the overall improvement country-wide in this respect. A comparison of voter participation by districts in the 1988 Presidential Election, the 1989 Parliamentary Election, and the 1977 Parliamentary Election is presented in Table 1.

3.17 The districts which attracted a larger proportion of the voters in the Presidential Election did the same in the Parliamentary Election too. There were two exceptions, namely Kalutara and Mahanuwara districts where the higher than average voter participation in the Presidential Election was reversed to a lower than national average voter turnout in the Parliamentary Election. The reason for this reversal has to do with the increased level of violence and intimidation in these areas the examples of which have already been cited together with the evidence of lower voting in the specific polling stations.

3.18 A more unfortunate trend is indicated in Matara and Hambantota where the abysmally low voter turnout during the Presidential Election was further depressed during the Parliamentary General Election. The turnout was reduced even more sharply in Hambantota with the average turnout in both districts now hovering around 20 percent. The

voters in many parts of these districts were thus practically disenfranchised by an extraordinarily high level of violence, threats and intimidation.

3.19 Of the 22 electoral districts, 4 suffered a further loss in voter participation compared to the Presidential Election. All others showed an increase contributing to the rise in national average. Of this latter group of districts, some like Colombo, Gampaha, Nuwara-Eliya, Puttalam, Ratnapura and Kegalle showed marginal improvement in voter participation. Some others like Galle, Digamudulla and Trincomalee registered significant improvement. But there are some other districts where the voter turnout showed a dramatic change in the positive direction. The voter participation in Monaragala increased from 17 percent to 62 percent in a period of two months between the two elections. It may be recalled that polling in many areas in Moneragala had to be cancelled due to violence during the Presidential Election. Similar improvement has also taken place in some other districts. One such district is Matale where the voter turnout rose to over 70 percent from the 30 percent performance in the Presidential Election. Though the voter participation in Jaffna and Vanni is still low, it shows an increase of over 100 percent in the former and 200 percent in the latter compared to the Presidential Election. While the less than national average turnout in these districts may reflect the continued influence and effectiveness of subversive groups like LTTE, the increase over the Presidential Election may be the result of various Tamil Parties and groups participating in the election.

3.20 The improvement in voter participation can also be seen from an analysis of voter turnout at the electoral division level. Table 2 gives the number of electoral division with less than 50 percent voter turnout in each district. The number of such divisions was 61 in the Presidential Election. This number has now come down to 33. In the Presidential Election 13 districts were thus affected. In the Parliamentary Election 10 districts continued to be so affected. That the climate for free and fair election has not improved, if no deteriorated, in some districts indicated by the data in Table 1 is also supported by Table 2. In Kalutara and Mahanuwara districts,

more Electoral divisions show a less than 50 percent voter participation than in the Presidential Election. In fact, there was no such division in Mahanuvara before; now there are 5. Matara and Hambantota also do not show improvement from this standpoint. The districts where most significant improvement has taken place are Jaffna and Badulla.

3.21 Table 2 also shows (in paranthesis) the number of Electoral divisions with less than 20 percent voter turnout. The number of districts so affected has declined from 9 to 3 and the number of Electoral divisions with so low a voter turnout has gone down from 16 to 8. With these positive developments, it can be argued that some pockets of de facto disenfranchisement of voters noticed in the Presidential Election have disappeared to that extent in the Parliamentary Election. However, it is worth repeating that Matara and Hambantota stand out as exceptions from these standpoints as well. In both districts, the number of Electoral divisions with less than 20 percent voter turn out has increased instead of declining in accordance with the national trend.

3.22 Polling Station data of voter turn-out are not available. Based on the observation of scattered pockets of violence and intimidation in the country, there is probably a good number of Polling Stations in the country with nil to negligible voter turnout. This is most certainly so in Matara and Hambantota, where the members of the Group themselves were witness to such pattern of voting. In Matara, in fact, an entire Electoral division namely, Hakmana, with almost 65,000 registered voters had only 0.79 per cent of the voters presenting themselves to cast their votes. In another Electoral division, namely, Kamburupitiya less than 5 percent of the electorate voted. Similarly in Hambantota, of more than 69,000 registered voters in Tangalla Electoral division, only 6.65 per cent voted with 20.86 per cent of the ballot being rejected as invalid voted. Udupidy Electoral division in Jaffna also recorded a very low voter turnout of less than 7 percent.

3.23 The voter participation in the Parliamentary General Election was assisted by two factors that

were absent during the Presidential Election. They were:

- (a) Participation of a large number of political parties and groups who had an interest in persuading their supporters to go to their respective polling stations and cast their votes. The parties and groups that were indifferent or only mildly supportive of the Presidential poll actively participated in the Parliamentary Election. This change of heart was more pronounced in certain districts like Jaffna and Vanni, but this was also true in varying degrees in most other districts.
- (b) In the Parliamentary Elections, the fortunes of individual candidates were at stake apart from those of their parties. They were, therefore, likely to be more active and willing to take risks to get their supporters into the polling stations.

Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that the voter turnout in the Parliamentary Election was an improvement over the Presidential Election. However, the turnout was lower than widely expected in the country. This is a reflection of the continued influence of violence and intimidation on the decision of the voter to exercise his right to vote. In addition, one may need to take into account the fact that the unusually high percentage of votes yielded by certain polling stations was due to possible malpractices, as explained in the next section.

3.23 Even with improved voter turnout there is still the case of selective disenfranchisement of voters as in the Presidential Election, which calls for appropriate qualification in making a judgement as to whether the election was free and fair.

COMPLIANCE WITH ELECTION LAWS

3.24 The implementation of legal provisions directly observed by the Group related mostly to the polling and counting process and arrangements made for this purpose on the polling day. The

Group also received information and representations from the election authorities as well as the representatives of the contesting parties regarding the enforcement of legal provisions during the run-up to the election day. In addition, some members of the Group were able to see for themselves some aspects of the election campaign having a bearing on the compliance of related provisions of the law.

3.25 The complaints and representations received from various political parties and candidates with regard to the alleged violation of the law are separately recorded in the Report. The Group did not have the means to verify the validity of these allegations. In one or two respects, however, it was clear that the law enforcing authorities themselves reported that some provisions of the law were unenforceable. The most prominent examples are the unauthorised pasting of posters, display of banners and some other forms of campaigning that took place throughout the island in open violation of the law.

3.26 When such wide-spread violation of the law takes place, it is possible that it can have unequal effect on the campaigns of the rival parties. First, the party with more resources is likely to take greater advantage of the laxity in law enforcement. Second, the limited means at the command of the law enforcing authority can get deployed at the local level in a discriminatory manner in favour of the ruling party. The many complaints from opposition parties with regard to the alleged high-handedness of the ruling party in the conduct of the election campaign including illegal utilisation of public resources, illegal display of posters and banners and unauthorised public meetings may have their origin in this situation. The Police appeared virtually helpless in such situations, especially when the concerned candidate was also a powerful figure in the ruling party.

3.27 On the polling day itself, the members of the Group found that the provisions of the law were by and large observed at the polling stations and counting centres visited. The Senior Presiding Officers and their staff on the whole conducted the elections properly and in accordance with the

law. The counting in the presence of candidates' representatives was also properly carried out. However, there were some important exceptions including certain malpractices that are recorded below:

(a) At a polling station in Dompe Electoral division of Gampaha district, two tendered votes were recorded by voters holding genuine polling cards. At the same polling station five voters holding polling cards were challenged by the Polling Agents, and on questioning by the SPO, these voters admitted that they had come to impersonate. They were turned away but not handed over to the Police because the Polling Agent had pleaded to the SPO against such action. At another polling station in Biyagama Electoral division of the same district, two tendered votes were recorded. The SPO, in view of the challenge by Polling Agents, turned away five voters and retained their polling cards asking for further and better evidence of their identity. There was one tendered vote at a polling station in Colombo Central Electoral Division. At this polling station a young person of 20 years was handed over to the Police for attempted impersonation. The boy admitted his guilt.

(b) In Polling Station No.69 of Harispattuwa Electoral division in Mahanuwara district, three members of the polling staff were absent and this pretext was used by at least two persons to enter the polling station illegally. There were allegations that the intruders were canvassing for votes for the UNP. The members of the Group could not find evidence in support of this allegation, but they did find one intruder virtually standing in the women's queue of voters. When questioned by the members of the Group, he replied that he had been asked by a policeman to regulate the queue. The Additional Government Agent of the area was nearby and his attention was drawn to this irregularity.

(c) At P.S.No.105 of Nuwara-Eliya Maskeliya Electoral division, the polling agent of a political party complained to the members of the Group that the names of 10 voters showed up twice and additional names of 15 persons not residing in the area were entered into the electoral roll for

that polling station. The attention of the Senior Presiding Officer was drawn to this complaint who replied that he had no means of verifying the validity of these allegations. While the members of the Group were still at this polling station, they witnessed an attempt at impersonation. One young man came to vote with a polling card which apparently did not belong to him. He could not remember his own name as written in the polling card. He fled when the members of the Group tried to talk to him.

(d) In two of the counting centres in Matara, it was found that while a number of polling stations showed that no votes had been cast, in other polling stations in the same area, and in one case in the same building, abnormally high voting of the order of over 90 per cent was recorded. In some of these cases, the SPOs had reported that ballot papers had been forcibly stuffed into the ballot boxes, in some cases at gunpoint and in one case with the connivance of the police personnel on duty. In a number of these cases, the Returning Officer after consulting the Elections Commissioner directed that these votes should be excluded from the count. This, however, did not fully deal with the problem presented. In both these counting centres, there were a number of boxes where a similar abnormal voting pattern - i.e. casting of around 90 per cent was seen, but these were not excluded since no report from the Senior Presiding Officer had been sent. In the circumstances there could be little doubt that similar stuffing had taken place but that the Senior Presiding Officers had not sent any report presumably due to intimidation. In one case, despite the fact that there was an SPO's report of forcible ballot stuffing, those votes were not excluded on the ground that the assistants of the SPO had not counter-signed his report. It is particularly noteworthy that during the scrutiny of the stuffed votes including those in stations from which SPO's reports had been received were ballots cast only in favour of the ruling party and invariably in favour of one particular candidate of that party.

(e) At P.S. No.15 of Mawathagama Electoral Division in Kurunegala district, the members of the Group noted that the village headman was

inside the polling station contrary to the law. There were six impersonations during the first 30 minutes of polling in that polling station. There is reason to suspect that this was engineered by the village headman whose officially entrusted duty as reported to the members of the Group was to provide logistical support to the polling staff.

(f) Impersonation attempts were also reported in some polling stations visited by the members of the Group in Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa. These attempts were foiled by the SPOs and the polling agents. Two persons in Anuradhapura and three in Polonnaruwa trying to impersonate were arrested.

(g) At a counting centre in Anuradhapura, the members of the Group came across an instance where the number of votes found in one of the ballot boxes was short by 1001 votes when compared with the number recorded by the concerned SPO. The Counting Officer ascribed this discrepancy to a mistake of the SPO and corrected the records accordingly.

(h) In Anuradhapura, the members of the Group received a complaint from representatives of two political parties alleging stuffing of ballot papers. It was alleged that the police forcibly took away ballot boxes from one of the polling stations at 9.30 a.m. when only 4 votes had been cast. When the ballot papers in that box were counted, they contained more than 1000 votes all of which were marked in favour of a particular candidate. The members of the Group had no means of verifying the truth of this allegation. The next morning they met the Government Agent and asked him if he had received any complaints to which he replied in the affirmative. He said that he had received complaints regarding forcible taking away of ballot boxes, impersonations and the involvement of the police in these activities. He had informed the Elections Commissioner of these complaints. He said that counting of votes in one of the ballot boxes had been stopped on instructions from the Elections Commissioner.

3.28 The members of the Group observed late opening of polls only in one instance. This was at

P.S.No.20 of Harispattuwa Electoral division in Mahanuwara district. The polling staff had been able to open the poll there only at 9.10 a.m. because of difficulties in reaching it.

3.29 A minor violation of the prescribed procedure was observed in Kurunegala district where, on two occasions, handicapped voters were assisted only by the SPO without another staff member being present as required by law.

3.30 Compliance of laws related to the polling process is facilitated by the presence of Polling Agents of the contesting parties. The members of the Group noted a relatively high degree of presence of the Polling Agents at polling stations compared with the Presidential Election. But there were important exceptions specially in areas seriously affected by violence and intimidation. At the polling station visited in Jaffna there was a complete absence of Polling Agents. The situation was only slightly better in Matara and Hambantota. In nearly half of the polling stations visited by the members of the Group in the Two districts there was no Polling Agent of any candidate. In about one-third, there were Agents of the two main parties and in the one-sixth there were representatives of only one party.

3.31 Inadequate presence or absence of Polling Agents were observed in the disturbed pockets of some other districts as well. Some examples are: P.S.No.9 of Udunuwara Electoral division, P.S.No.24 of Mahanuwara Electoral division, P.S.Nos.35 and 37 of Udunuwara Electoral division, all in Mahanuwara District. Two Polling Stations in Polonnaruwa and two others in Anuradhapura had no Polling Agent of any party.

3.32 The members of the Group observed that the SPOs and their staff were, by and large, fully conscious of their duty and exhibited remarkable competence and integrity in the management of the polling process. Similar efficiency was shown in counting.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

3.33 The members of the Observer Group were

informed in Colombo that, as opposed to the difficulties faced during the Presidential Election, the Elections Commissioner faced no problem in completing the administrative and logistical arrangements for the Parliamentary Election on schedule. Because of escalating violence as the polling day approached, there was some scare among the public servants, but unlike in the Presidential Election, almost all of them were reporting for election duty. The members of the Group were able to confirm this as they visited the various polling stations across the country.

3.34 The arrangements made by the Returning Officers and Assistant Returning Officers for polling and counting, merit high commendation. That the deployment of election staff including Senior and Junior Presiding Officers and clerks to man the polling stations was done smoothly even in areas with high level of violence, threats and intimidation deserves special mention.

3.35 In Matara and Hambantota, and other districts where there was a possibility of the election staff being attacked by the subversives, the staff were all dispatched to safe locations in clusters on the previous day so that they could reach the polling stations on polling day on time. Extensive security arrangements had to be made in these areas to escort the election staff, to protect the polling stations and to escort the ballot boxes to the counting centres at the end of the poll. In most of the polling stations in the disturbed areas visited, back up was provided by armed forces.

3.36 In Jaffna and Vanni the IPKF had the responsibility for guarding the perimeters by the polling stations and for maintaining law and order including a security check. Apart from ensuring law and order, the IPKF also showed interest in a high voter turnout. Similar interest by security forces was observed in Matara where, in one case, a group of voters who arrived by a bus under armed forces escort after close of poll at 4.30 p.m. were allowed to vote.

3.37 The arrangement of polling stations in clusters in Jaffna for reasons of security became

a source of inconvenience to voters as in the Presidential Election. The problem was aggravated by the fact that much of the public transport had been requisitioned for the polling officers with the result that voters who had to travel long distances were probably discouraged from participating in the election.

3.38 Some improvisation in the location of Polling Stations was also necessary in Matara. The members of the Group learnt from the Returning Officer that it had not been possible for the Senior Presiding Officers and election staff as well as ballot boxes to reach eight polling stations in the district. Polling stations, therefore, had been improvised in alternative nearby locations.

3.39 The physical arrangements in the polling stations were adequate except that cubicles which were improvised in some areas were somewhat unsatisfactory in some cases. In Matara, the gramasevakas who would normally be responsible for erecting cubicles were not available and, therefore, cubicles were improvised in most cases.

3.40 Polling cards were distributed more widely than in the Presidential Election. In most areas voters presented themselves with the polling cards for voting. This facilitated speedy processing of voters. There were complaints about some representatives of rival political parties forcibly collecting polling cards from voters for impersonation. There were also some cases where post offices were destroyed or otherwise prevented from distributing polling cards to the voters. But the effect of these incidents was negligible compared to the experience during the Presidential election. Apart from some isolated cases of impersonation, with or without the help of stolen polling cards, only one case was encountered by the members of the Group where voters were not able to cast their votes for not having polling cards with them. At P.S.No.16 of Nuwara-Eliya Maskeliya Division, two voters, who claimed that they had voted there in Provincial Council Election, could not vote because in the absence of polling cards their names could not be traced in the electoral register.

3.41 A significant improvement was also observed

in arrangements for postal voting. During the Presidential Election, a large number of public servants and others could not vote because postal votes had not been issued to them, or where issued had not reached them. At the Parliamentary Election, more than 90 per cent eligible postal voters cast their votes in most districts.

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS

3.42 This is only the second time the voters in Sri Lanka have participated in an election with proportional representation (PR) system. There was the additional factor of preferential voting for upto three candidates of the voters' choice. In a country like Sri Lanka with a relatively high degree of literacy and political consciousness, this process should not be too complicated for the voters to understand. Yet, there are indications that the voters are still getting used to this system. This is reflected in a relatively high proportion of rejected votes in the Parliamentary Election.

3.43 The proportion of invalid votes increased from 1.76 per cent in the Presidential Election to 6.13 per cent now. As shown in Table 3, the proportion of rejected votes is uniformly higher in all districts. In one district it was as high as 12.24 per cent. This was in Moneragala. In Vanni and Jaffna it was over 9 per cent in each district.

3.44 Some of the invalid votes could be the result of intentional decision of reluctant voters. This was suspected in Jaffna, for example, during the Presidential Election when this district had the highest proportion of rejected votes at 6.62 per cent. However, since the proportion of rejected votes is abnormally high this time in all districts, this can be attributed to the preferential voting combined with the PR system. This conclusion is also supported by the equally high proportion of rejected votes in the Provincial Council Election shown in Table 3 for the purpose of this comparison. Some of the rejected votes were due to their rejection on the ground of stuffing reported by SPOs as observed in Matara where several thousand votes were excluded from the count on this ground.

Table 1

Voter Participation: Comparative View

| Electoral District | Votes cast as a % of Registered Votes | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 1977 Parliamentary Election | 1988 Presidential Election | 1989 Parliamentary election |
| Colombo | 76.06 | 68.57 | 69.87 |
| Gampaha | 87.41 | 76.12 | 76.82 |
| Kalutara | 88.12 | 64.76 | 59.85 |
| Mahanuwara | 88.15 | 68.88 | 56.42 |
| Matale | 88.99 | 30.28 | 70.35 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 87.33 | 79.96 | 81.49 |
| Galle | 86.54 | 49.78 | 68.03 |
| Matara | 86.41 | 23.84 | 19.17 |
| Hambantota | 87.47 | 29.43 | 20.64 |
| Jaffna | 81.54 | 21.72 | 44.76 |
| Vanni | 85.50 | 13.79 | 33.69 |
| Batticaloa | 87.82 | 58.48 | 78.16 |
| Digamadulla | 88.86 | 72.89 | 84.45 |
| Trincomalee | 85.60 | 53.81 | 69.78 |
| Kurunegala | 89.46 | 50.05 | 72.88 |
| Puttalam | 87.37 | 71.23 | 73.94 |
| Anuradhapura | 88.27 | 40.36 | 53.49 |
| Polonnaruwa | 84.96 | 29.73 | 45.81 |
| Badulla | 87.65 | 41.80 | 75.55 |
| Moneragala | 81.84 | 17.01 | 62.17 |
| Ratnapura | 87.99 | 77.23 | 78.60 |
| Kegalle | 88.70 | 68.55 | 69.46 |
| Total | 86.7 | 55.32 | 63.96 |

Table 2

Polling Divisions with Less than Fifty percent Voting

| Districts | 1988 Presidential Election | 1989 Parliamentary Election |
|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Colombo | 0 | 0 |
| Gampaha | 0 | 0 |
| Kalutara | 1 | 2 |
| Mahanuwara | 0 | 5 |
| Matale | 4 (1) | 0 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 0 | 0 |
| Galle | 5 (1) | 1 |
| Matara | 7 (4) | 6 (5) |
| Hambantota | 4 (1) | 4 (2) |
| Jaffna | 11 (3) | 6 (1) |
| Vanni | 3 (3) | 3 |
| Batticaloa | 0 | 0 |
| Digamadulla | 0 | 0 |
| Trincomalee | 1 | 0 |
| Kurunegala | 8 | 0 |
| Puttalam | 0 | 0 |
| Anuradhapura | 6 | 3 |
| Polonnaruwa | 2 (1) | 2 |
| Badulla | 6 (1) | 0 |
| Moneragala | 3 (1) | 1 |
| Ratnapura | 0 | 0 |
| Kegalle | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 61 | 33 |

Note: Figures in paranthesis indicate the number of divisions with less than 20 percent voter turnout.

Table 3

Percentage of Invalid votes in Elections

| Districts | Provincial | Presidential | Parliamentary |
|--------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Council | 1988 | 1989 |
| Colombo | 10.26 | 1.51 | 4.64 |
| Gampaha | 8.63 | 1.36 | 4.36 |
| Kalutara | 10.22 | 1.77 | 5.89 |
| Mahanuwara | 13.19 | 1.43 | 6.31 |
| Matale | 10.35 | 1.71 | 7.89 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 13.67 | 1.81 | 7.27 |
| Galle | 9.54 | 1.57 | 6.06 |
| Matera | 12.85 | 1.86 | 5.92 |
| Hambantota | 9.30 | 4.44 | 7.12 |
| Jaffna | - | 6.62 | 9.51 |
| Vanni | - | 3.60 | 9.36 |
| Batticaloa | 1.58 | 4.09 | 8.22 |
| Digamadulla | 1.80 | 1.96 | 4.78 |
| Trincomalee | 2.96 | 1.62 | 4.59 |
| Kurunegala | 9.45 | 1.09 | 5.98 |
| Puttalam | 6.80 | 1.30 | 5.60 |
| Anuradhapura | 8.06 | 1.64 | 7.97 |
| Polonnaruwa | 10.97 | 2.38 | 7.02 |
| Badulla | 12.75 | 2.38 | 7.92 |
| Moneragala | 10.40 | 3.09 | 12.24 |
| Ratnapura | 7.70 | 1.16 | 5.63 |
| Kegalle | 6.37 | 1.43 | 6.05 |
| Total | | 1.76 | 6.13 |

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY OF COMPLAINTS AND REPRESENTATIONS

4.1 The Group received a number of complaints and representations before, during and after the election day. Most of the complaints came from SLFP and the Liberal Party and some from Sri Lanka Muslim Congress and some from other smaller parties.

4.2 The complaints must be judged against the background of widespread violence, intimidation and in some cases reign of terror and fear prevailing in a number of areas in the Island on the eve of election. "Situation reports from 12 midnight of 13 February, 1989 to 12 midnight of 15 February, 1989" prepared by the Police confirmed the above situation (Annexure 'K').

4.3 Following is the brief summary of complaints of general nature:

(a) The media was overwhelmingly biased in projecting the ruling party in most favourable terms which put the opposition at great disadvantage.

(b) Election laws pertaining to the display of banners, posters, projection of candidates by the use of symbols were seriously violated more by the ruling party vis-a-vis other parties.

(c) In a number of areas the ruling party continued its political campaign beyond midnight of 12 February 1989, thus violating election laws.

(d) Some Ministers used Government stationery in their election campaign and a copy of such a letter issued by a Deputy Minister, Foreign Affairs was made available to the group as a proof of such malpractice.

(e) Abuse of licensed weapons suggesting that UNP supporters in many cases used them to

terrorise and intimidate their opponents.

(f) While violence was directed against candidates generally, the principal targets were SLFP candidates, 8 of whom were killed, as well as a few from USA and the Tamil Congress.

4.4 Another general complaint was that where the Presidential election had shown the weakness of the UNP, violence in those areas was more widespread and was directed against the opposition parties, mainly SLFP.

4.5 Of the numerous complaints submitted by SLFP, Liberal Party and some from other parties the most serious and specific cases are given below:

4.6 In the Colombo District Polling Division Kesbewa on 15 February 1989 at 9.30 a.m. a group of armed persons including UNP candidate in the Colombo District Gamine Lokuge forced their way into a polling station and drove out the polling agent of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party.

4.7 In the electoral district Matale 5, Polling Division Rattota, Polling booths No.37 and 41 on 15 February 1989 around 11.30 a.m. a former M.P. and UNP candidate walked into polling booths, chased away voters and asked them not to vote for his opponent. It is further alleged that he was accompanied by an armed gang of supporters.

4.8 At Hakmana of Matara Polling Division, there was impersonation by armed forces personnel during voting hours. Similar allegations were made in respect of some polling booths at Horowpothana (Anuradhapura).

4.9 At Gampaha electoral District No.2 Polling Division Ja-ela, polling booth No.33, on 15 February, 1989 several private vehicles were seen to be used by the UNP to transport voters to polling booths stated above. Similar allegations were made in respect of polling Division Horowpothana (Anuradhapura) and Polgahawela (Kurunegala).

4.10 At Ratnapura No.21, Polling Division Rakwana at Polling Booths No.27, 30, 43 and 45 it was

alleged tht around 10.00 a.m. on 15 February, 1989 a group entered each of the above polling booths and assaulted SLFP polling agents.

4.11 At Anuradhapura Polling Division of Horowpothana polling statin at Kahatagasdigiliya No.25-26 it was alleged that a UNP candidate had entered the polling booths with some unauthorised prsons and had removed the ballot box No.38 around 9.30 a.m. on 15 February, 1989 to the Police station with a view to mass impersonation. Similar complaints were made in respect of Polling Division of Medawachchiya at Poonawa polling station.

4.12 There were also complaints that at Kesbewa (Colombo) and at Peonwa station (Anuradhapura), Polling agents of opposition parties were thrown out of the polling booths by the supprters of the ruling party.

4.13 A specific complaint made by Sri Lanka Muslim Congress concerns removal of ballot boxes by the Police in Horowpothana, Anuradhapura district on the election day.

4.14 With regard to complaints cited above the team had no means at their disposal for verifying the truth of these allegations.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

OBJECTIVES AND TASKS OF THE GROUP

5.1 The Group had undertaken this mission at the invitation of the Elections Commissioner to witness the Sri Lanka Parliamentary General Election with objectives similar to those of the Observers from SAARC countries which had observed the Presidential Election in December 1988. The members of the Group responded to the invitation and undertook this mission as an expression of solidarity with the people of Sri Lanka in their determination to uphold democratic traditions and to sustain the credibility of their electoral process.

5.2 Members of the Group coming from 10 (ten) countries were impressed by the commitment of the people of Sri Lanka to the institution of free and fair elections. This was reflected in the dedication demonstrated by the Elections Commissioner and his officers at every level as also by the law-enforcing and security agencies who in the face of violence, threats and intimidation set about with courage and determination to discharge their responsibilities so that adequate administrative and security arrangements were in place to enable voters to exercise their right to vote. It was also reflected in the voter turn-out of 63.96% which was 8% above the turn-out in the Presidential election despite the fact that the levels of violence, threats and intimidation were not less than during the Presidential election and were indeed greater in some localities.

5.3 The Group was conscious that what was expected of it was objective reporting of the electoral process with a view to forming an overall assessment as to whether the election could be considered to be free and fair and in accordance with the electoral laws and procedures of Sri Lanka. This involved not only an assessment of the adequacy of the administrative and security

arrangements made for the conduct of the election, it also involved an appreciation of the overall political environment and law and order situation in order to assess whether the voters could freely exercise their right to vote. It further required some assessment to be made of the impact of violence, threats and intimidation, and the fear which they induced upon the electoral process.

5.4 The Group was also deeply conscious of its limitations both in terms of time and resources. Their field observation was limited to 229 polling stations covering 20 of the country's 22 electoral districts. The scale of coverage that would be required for making a comprehensive judgement about the election was clearly beyond resources of the Group.

5.5 The Group, therefore, drew upon the field reports of its 9 sub-groups and upon the reports received from leaders and representatives of the contesting political parties and alliances as well as reports from public officials and a cross-section of citizens in order to evaluate the Parliamentary Election of 15 February 1989.

5.6 The result of these observations is summarised under three broad heads:

- a. Voter turn-out;
- b. Adequacy of administrative and security arrangements
- c. Compliance with election laws.

VOTER TURN-OUT AND ADEQUACY OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

5.7 Voter turn-out overall was 63.96% which is 8% above the Presidential election. This turn-out was still substantially below the earlier levels ranging from 77 to 87 percent in earlier national elections since 1960. The low turn-out was clearly attributable to the overall atmosphere of fear generated by violence, threats and intimidation which have been described in Chapter III. The level of violence and intimidation in certain localities had seriously restricted the freedom of

voters to exercise their right to vote. This was apparent in areas where in a number of polling stations no voter appeared whatsoever or where in some electoral districts the total turn-out was not more than 20%. Subject to the above qualification an overall turn out of 63.96% does represent a significant achievement in terms of upholding the electoral process in the face of threats and intimidation.

5.8 The arrangements made by the Elections Commissioner and by the Returning Officers and Assistant Returning Officers and in particular the deployment of election staff including the senior and junior staff merit high commendation having regard to the high levels of violence, threats and intimidation in a number of areas.

5.9 The Presiding and Polling Officers as well as the Returning and Assistant Returning Officers appeared on the whole to have discharged their duties conscientiously and in accordance with the law. The kind of erosion of respect for norms to which references have been made in the Report were confirmed by the reports of some Presiding Officers of forcible stuffing of ballot boxes in a number of polling stations. During the scrutiny of the ballots from those ballot boxes it appeared that 100% of those votes were cast in favour of the ruling party and preference was expressed for only one candidate. The fact that a number of Presiding Officers reported the matter and further the fact that the Elections Commissioner directed exclusion of those votes from counting reflects a strong sense of duty on the part of the election officials. At the same time, it must be pointed out that these provide instances of deviation from the rules which inevitably leads to an erosion of respect for norms of a free and fair election and ultimately begins to detract from the credibility of the electoral process. The Group is of the view that such deviations are subject to correction within the framework of the existing laws and procedures and that such corrective action could materially contribute towards protecting the credibility of the electoral process.

5.10 Physical arrangements at polling stations were adequate on the whole. Security arrangements

in most areas were adequate. In some areas the low turn-out was due to ineffectiveness of security arrangements. In particular, as they clearly felt that even though security was provided on election day may be adequate, they could be victims of past election attacks.

5.11 The environment of fear, it would appear, was aggravated by the distribution of arms to all candidates and their security guards. In view of the allegations regarding abuse of such arms this is a matter which needs to be reviewed. The general availability of arms it is felt was to increase the sense of fear and insecurity felt by citizens at large.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAWS

5.12 Polling Agents of different candidates are an essential component of a free and fair election within the framework of the electoral laws of Sri Lanka. The absence of polling agents in those areas where abnormal conditions prevailed thus detracted from the quality of the electoral process in those areas. It however, appeared that the absence of polling agents was mainly in those areas where violence and intimidatin of a high level had created an overall atmosphere of fear. In most parts of the country the election was held normally and in accordance with the electoral laws and procedures.

5.13 Presiding Officers and their staff on the whole conducted the election properly and in accordance with the electoral laws subject to the qualifications made above in respect of those areas where mal-practices were reported.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

5.14 Despite the qualificatins mentioned above, it is the opinion of the Observers that by and large the Parliamentary Election was free and fair in most areas. However, the Group is concerned at the malpractices reported in some areas and the widespread climate of violence and intimidation, both of which need to be eliminated. It is the

Group's firm belief that the people and authorities of Sri Lanka share this concern, given their own strong commitment to maintaining the highest traditions of democracy.

April, 1989.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| (Sgd) Fakhruddin Ahmed | (Sgd) Syed Ishtiaq Ahmed |
| (Sgd) David Glynn Ashby | (Sgd) Abderrahmane Bensid |
| (Sgd) Michael Clark | (Sgd) Thomas M. Cox |
| (Sgd) Raul Daza | (Sgd) Eric Gonsalves |
| (Sgd) James Hill | (Sgd) Kamal Hossain |
| Ahmed Tawfeek Khalil | (Sgd) Michael W.L.Morris |
| (Sgd) Martin C.Mubanga | (Sgd) Nirmal Mukarji |
| (Sgd) B.C.F.Palmer | (Sgd) Devendra Raj Panday |
| (Sgd) Dorab Patel | (Sgd) Kul Shekhar Sharma |

ANNEXURE 'A'

MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL OBSERVER GROUP

1. Mr. Fakhruddin Ahmed,
BANGLADESH
Former Bangladesh Ambassador to Italy and Yugoslavia, High Commissioner in the United Kingdom and former Foreign Secretary, Bangladesh. Served on Observer Group for Sri Lanka Presidential Election, 1988.
2. Mr. Syed Ishtiaq Ahmed,
BANGLADESH
Former Attorney-General of Bangladesh and former President of the Supreme Court Bar Association. Served on Observer Group for Sri Lanka Presidential Election, 1988.
3. Mr. David Glynn Ashby, MP
UK
Conservative Party Member of Parliament. Chairman, Legal and Parliamentary Committee, 1978-79. Member All Party Civil Rights Group. Vice Chairman Backbench Legal Committee.
4. Mr. Abderrahmane Bensid,
ALGERIA
Member of the Algerian Foreign Service for 20 years. Former Ambassador to Tanzania and Yugoslavia and at

present Ambassador
to India, Nepal,
Maldives and Sri
Lanka.

5. Dr. Michael Clark, MP,
UK

Conservative Party
Member of
Parliament.
Industrial Chemist
with ICI and Smiths
Industries 1960-69.
Management
Consultant 1969.
Member
Cambridgeshire
Conservative
Association 1969-83;
Treasurer 1975-78;
Vice Chairman.
Member Energy Select
Committee 1983.
Council Member of
Parliamentary
Information
Committee, 1984.
Hon. Sec. Parlia-
mentary Scientific
Committee 1985.
Secretary All Party
Group for the
Chemical Industry,
1985. Secretary,
Anglo-Nepalese
Parliamentary Group,
1985.

6. Mr. Thomas M. Cox, MP
UK

Labour Party Member
of Parliament.
Member of the UK
Delegation to the
Council of Europe &
Western European
Union. Member for
Wandsworth, Tooting
from June 18, 1970.

7. Mr. Raul Daza,
PHILIPPINES

Congressman of
Philippines repre-

8. Mr. Eric Gonsalves,
INDIA

sending Liberal
International, U.K.

Former Secretary,
Ministry of External
Affairs, New Delhi,
Former Ambassador in
Washington.
Currently Director,
India International
Centre, New Delhi.

9. Mr. James Hill, MP,
UK

Conservative Party
Member of
Parliament. Member
of Committee
Southampton
Conservative Party
and Ratepayers
Federation,
Secretary,
Conservative Parlia-
mentary Committee on
Housing and
Construction 1971-
73. Member British
Delegation to
European Parliament,
Strasbourg, and
Chairman Regional
Policy and Transport
Committee, 1973-
1985. Government
Whip Council of
Europe and Western
European Union.
Member of Select
Committee on
European
legislation.

10. Dr. Kamal Hossain,
BANGLADESH

Former Foreign
Minister and former
Law Minister of
Bangladesh. Former
Visiting Fellow. All
Souls College,
Oxford. He was a
member of the

- Observer Group for
Sri Lanka
Presidential
Election, 1988 and
Parliamentary
Election in
Pakistan, 1988.
11. Mr. Ahmed Tawfeek Khalil
EGYPT
Former Permanent
Representative of
Egypt to the United
Nations, New York.
12. Mr Michael W.L.
Morris, M.P.
UK
Conservative Party
Member of
Parliament. Member
of Public Accounts
Committee, 1979 to
date. Member of
Council of Europe
and Western European
Union, 1983.
Chairman, British-
Sri Lanka, British-
Malaysia and British
Singapore
Committees. Vice
Chairman, British
Indonesia Committee.
Treasurer, British
Thai and ASEAN
Committee. Member of
Mr. Speaker's
Chairman's Panel
from 1985.
13. Mr Martin C. Mubanga
ZAMBIA
High Commissioner,
Zambia to India and
Sri Lanka.
14. Mr Nirmal Mukarji
INDIA
Visiting Professor,
Centre for Policy
Research, and former
Cabinet Secretary of
India. Was Home
Secretary in 1973.
Served on Observer
Group for Sri Lanka
Presidential
Election, 1988.

15. Mr B.C.F.Palmer,
BELGIUM
Political Consellor,
Christian Democrat
Internationa,
Belgium.
16. Dr Devendra Raj Panday,
NEPAL
Former Finance
Secretary of Nepal.
He was a member of
the Observer Group
to Pakistan. Served
on Observer Group
for Sri Lanka
Presidential
Election, 1988 and
Parliamentary
Election in
Pakistan, 1988.
17. Justice Dorab Patel,
PAKISTAN
Former Judge of the
Supreme Court and
Acting Chief Justice
of Pakistan, former
Acting Chief
Election
Commissioner of
Pakistan; President
of the Human Rights
Commission of
Pakistan. Member of
the Asian Human
Rights Commission
and the
International
Commission
of Jurists. Served
on Observer Group
for Sri Lanka
Presidential
Election, 1988.
18. Mr Kul Shekhar Sharma,
NEPAL
Former Ambassador to
U.S.A., Former
Cabinet Secretary of
Nepal. He was a
member of the
Observer Group to
Pakistan. Served on
Observer Group for
Sri Lanka

Presidential
Election, 1988 and
Parliamentary
Election in
Pakistan, 1988.

POLITICAL PARTIES CONTESTING THE PARLIAMENTARY
ELECTION OF 1988

- 1. UNITED NATIONAL PARTY
(with the CRAYON WORKERS CONGRESS)
- 2. SRI LANKA FREEDOM PARTY
(with the LIBERAL PARTY and the DEMOCRATIC
WORKERS CONGRESS)
- 3. UNITED SOCIALIST ALLIANCE
consisted of -
1) LANKA SAMA SAMAJA PARTY
2) COMMUNIST PARTY OF SRI LANKA
3) KAWA SAMA SAMAJA PARTY
4) SRI LANKA KAWAJA PARTY
- 4. FRONT UNITED LIBERATION FRONT
with KILM ROSHORE REVOLUTIONARY LIBERATION
FRONT, KILAM NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC LIBERATION
FRONT and TAMIL REAM LIBERATION
ORGANIZATION
- 5. SRI LANKA MUSLIM CONGRESS
- 6. MAHILANA PAKSHI VEDAKA
- 7. ALL CRAYON YOUTH CONGRESS
- 8. DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S LIBERATION FRONT
- 9. KAWA SAMA SAMAJA PARTY

**POLITICAL PARTIES CONTESTING THE PARLIAMENTARY
ELECTION OF 1988**

1. **UNITED NATIONAL PARTY**
(with the **CEYLON WORKERS CONGRESS**)
2. **SRI LANKA FREEDOM PARTY**
(with the **LIBERAL PARTY** and the **DEMOCRATIC
WORKERS CONGRESS**)
3. **UNITED SOCIALIST ALLIANCE**
(comprised of -
 - 1) **LANKA SAMA SAMAJA PARTY,**
 - 2) **COMMUNIST PARTY OF SRI LANKA,**
 - 3) **NAVA SAMA SAMAJA PARTY,**
 - 4) **SRI LANKA MAHAJANA PARTY**)
4. **TAMIL UNITED LIBERATION FRONT**
(with **EELAM PEOPLES REVOLUTIONARY LIBERATION
FRONT, EELAM NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC LIBERATION
FRONT** and **TAMIL EELAM LIBERATION
ORGANISATION**)
5. **SRI LANKA MUSLIM CONGRESS**
6. **MAHAJANA EKSATH PERAMUNA**
7. **ALL CEYLON TAMIL CONGRESS**
8. **DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S LIBERATION FRONT**
9. **EKSATH LANKA JANATHA PAKSHAYA**

ANNEXURE 'C'

PROGRAMME

- 12.02.89 08.00 a.m. - Meeting with Sri Lanka Muslim Congress
- 10.30 a.m. - Meeting with Commissioner of Elections
- 02.00 p.m. - Meeting with All Ceylon Tamil Congress
- 04.00 p.m. - Meeting with Tamil United Liberation Front
- 05.00 p.m. - Meeting with Independent Group I, Puttalam.
- 13.02.89 09.00 a.m. - Meeting with United National Party
- 10.00a.m. - Meeting with Hon.A.C.Shahul Hameed, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Higher Education, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- 10.30 a.m. - Meeting with Sri Lanka Freedom Party
- 11.30 a.m. - Meeting with United Socialist Alliance
- 12.30 p.m. - Meeting with Eksath Lanka Janatha Pakshaya
- 01.00 p.m. - Working Lunch of the Observer Group
- 03.00 p.m. - Meeting with Democratic People's Liberation Front
- 04.00 p.m. - Press Conference
- 05.00 p.m. - Meeting with the Liberal Party
- 05.30 p.m. - Meeting with Mahajana

Eksath Peramuna

- 07.00 p.m. - Dinner hosted by the
Commissioner of Elections.
- 14.02.89 08.00 a.m. - Meeting with the Police
- 08.30 a.m. - Meeting with People's
Action for Free Elections
- 09.30 a.m. - Meeting with His Excellency
R.Premadasa, President of
the Democratic Socialist
Republic of Sri Lanka
- 10.30 a.m. - Leave for respective
districts Observe pre-poll
arrangements
- 15.02.89 - Observation of the Poll
- 16.02.89 09.00 a.m. - Leave for Colombo
Drafting and submission of
interim report.

SRI LANKA

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

SCALE 1:750,000

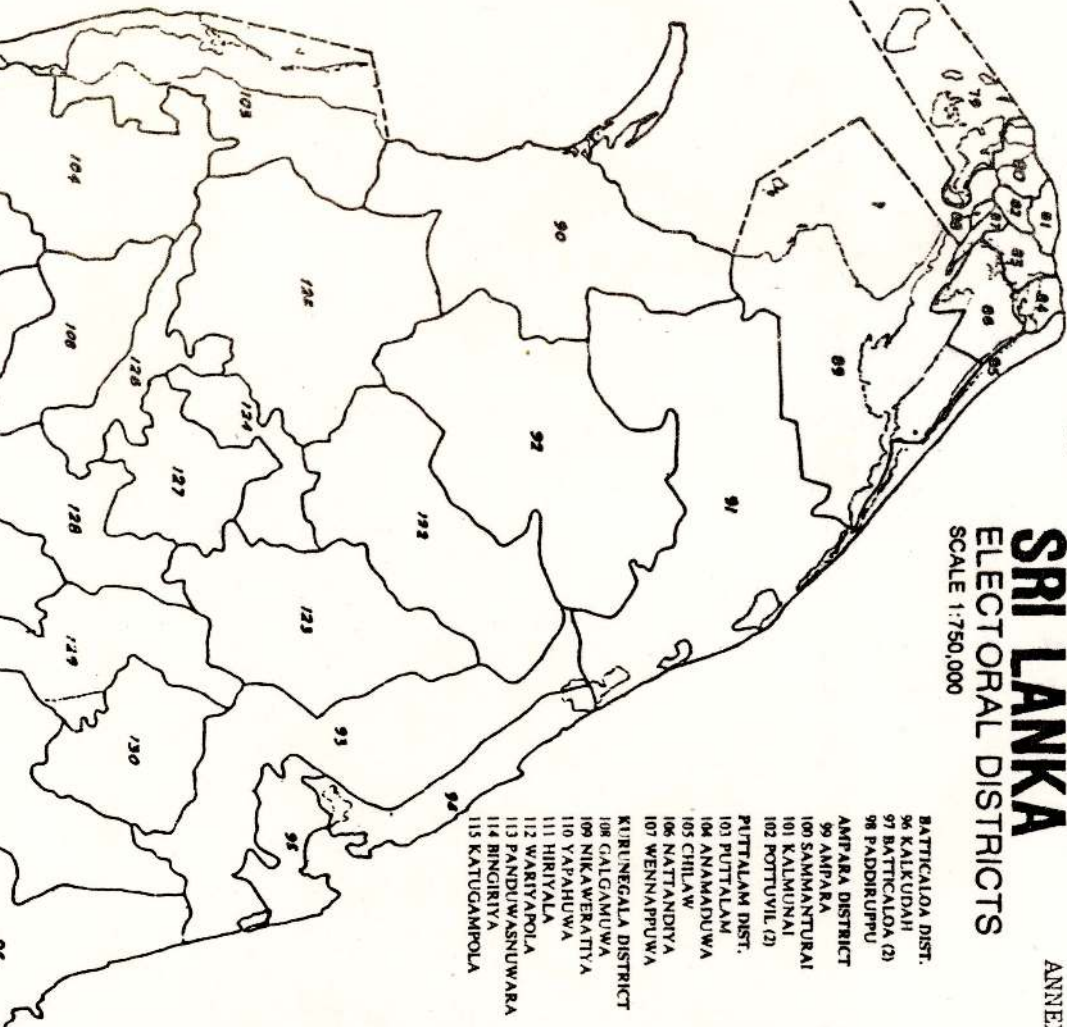
ANNEXURE 'D'

- COLOMBO DISTRICT
 1 COLOMBO NORTH
 2 COLOMBO CENTRAL (3)
 3 BIRRELLA
 4 COLOMBO EAST
 5 COLOMBO WEST
 6 DEHIWALLA
 7 RATMALANA
 8 WATTALA
 9 NECOMBO
 10 KATANA
 11 DIVULAPITIYA
 12 MIRIGAMA
 13 MINURANGODA
 14 ATTANAGALLA
 15 GAMPAHA
 16 JA-ELA
 17 MAHARA
 18 DOMPE
 19 BIVAGAMA
 20 KELANIYA
 21 KOLONNAWA
 22 KOTTE
 23 KADUWELA
 24 AVISSAWELLA
 25 HONAGAMA
 26 MAHARAGAMA
 27 KESSEWA
 28 MORATUWA

- KALUTARA DISTRICT
 29 PANADURA
 30 BANDARAGAMA
 31 HORANA
 32 BULATTISHINHALA
 33 MATUGAMA
 34 KALUTARA
 35 BERUWELA (2)
 36 AGALAWATTA

- MATALE DISTRICT
 37 DAMBULLA
 38 LAGGALA
 39 MATALE
 40 RATTOTTA

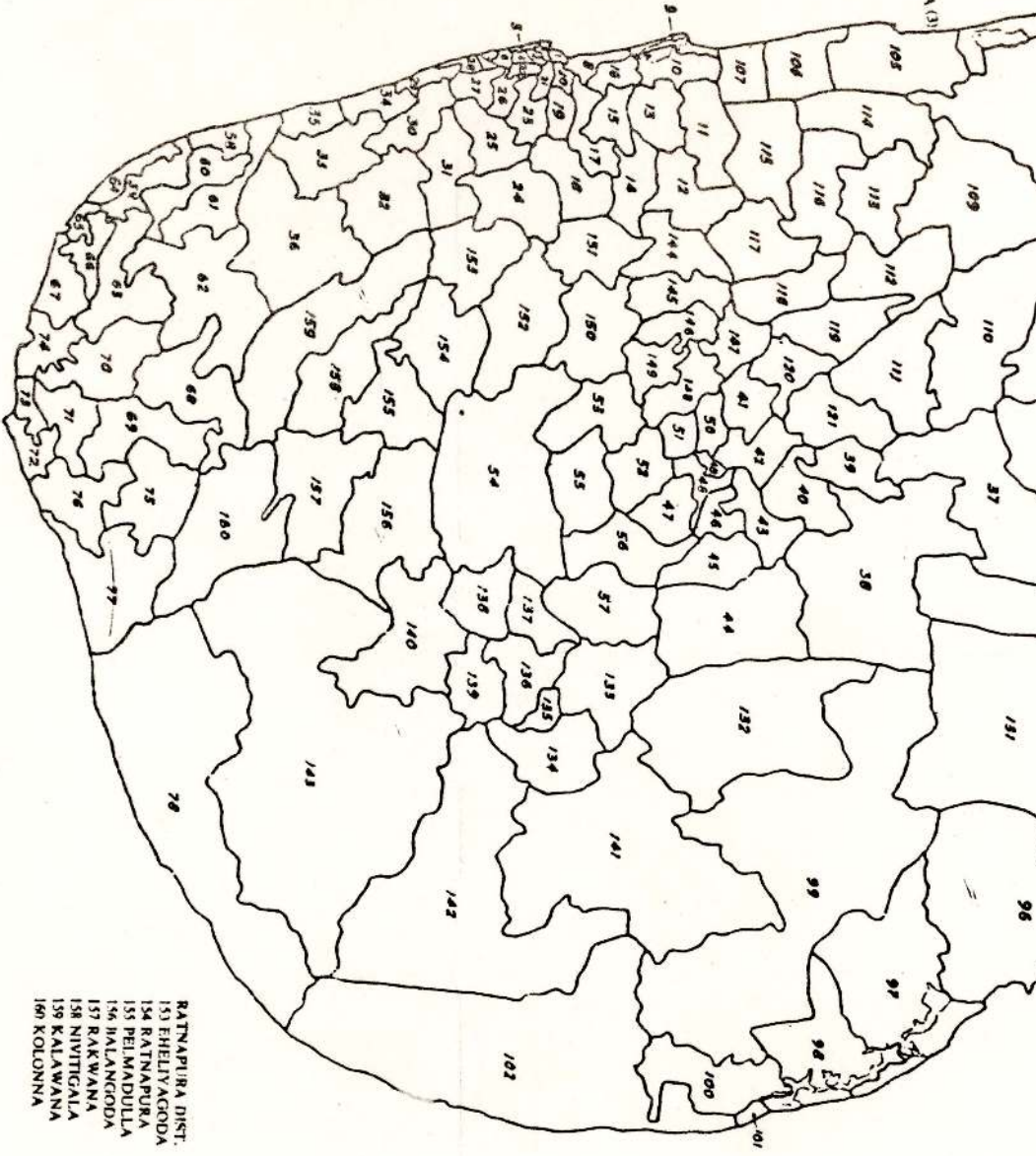
- KANDY DISTRICT
 41 GALAGEDERA
 42 HARISPATTUWA (2)
 43 PATA DUMBARA
 44 UDA DUMBARA
 45 TELDENIYA
 46 KUNDASALE
 47 HEWAHEITA
 48 SENKADAGALA
 49 MAHANDUWARA
 50 YATINUWARA



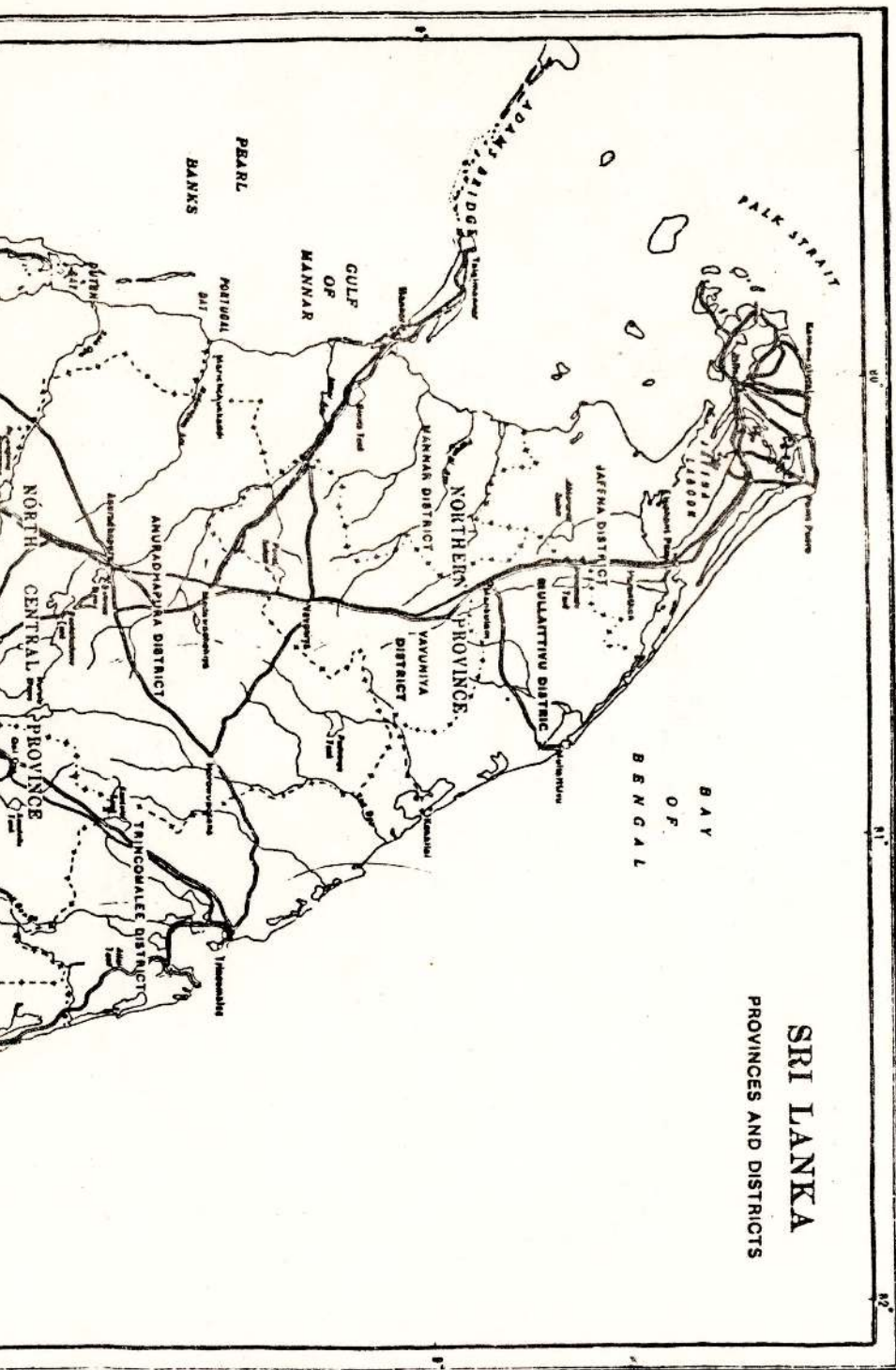
- BATTICALOA DIST.
 96 KALK UDHI
 97 BATTICALOA (2)
 98 PADDIRUPPU
 AMPARA DISTRICT
 99 AMPARA
 100 SAMMANTURAI
 101 KALMUNAI
 102 POTTUVIL (2)
 PUTTALAM DIST.
 103 PUTTALAM
 104 ANAMADUWA
 105 CHILAW
 106 NATTANDIYA
 107 WENNAPPUWA
 KIRUNEGALA DISTRICT
 108 GALLAGUWA
 109 NIKAWERATTYA
 110 VAPAHUWA
 111 HIRIYALA
 112 WARIYAPOLA
 113 PANDUWASNUWARA
 114 BINGIRIYA
 115 KATUGAMPOLLA

- 116 KULIYAPITIYA
 117 DAMBADENIYA
 118 POLGAHAWELA
 119 KURUNEGALA
 120 MAWATGAMA
 121 DODDAGASLANDA
 ANURADHAPURA DIST.
 122 MEDAWACHCHIYA
 123 HOROWUPOTANA
 124 ANURADHAPURA EAST
 125 ANURADHAPURA WEST
 126 KALAWERA
 127 MHTINTALF
 128 KEKIRAWA
 POLONNARUWA DIST.
 129 MINNERIYA
 130 MEDIRIGIRIYA
 131 POLONNARUWA
 BADULLA DISTRICT
 132 MAHIYANGANA
 133 WIVYALUWA
 134 PASSARA
 135 RADULLA
 136 HALU ELA
 137 UVA-PARAANGAMA
 138 WELIMADA
 139 BANDARAWELA
 140 HAPITALE
 MONERAGALA DIST.
 141 BIRILE
 142 MONERAGALA
 143 WELLAWAYA
 KEGALLE DIST
 144 DEDIGAMA
 145 GALLIGUWA
 146 KEGALLE
 147 RAMBURUKANA
 148 MAWANELLA
 149 ARANAYAKE
 150 YATTIANTOTTA
 151 RUWANWELLA
 152 DERANIYAGALA

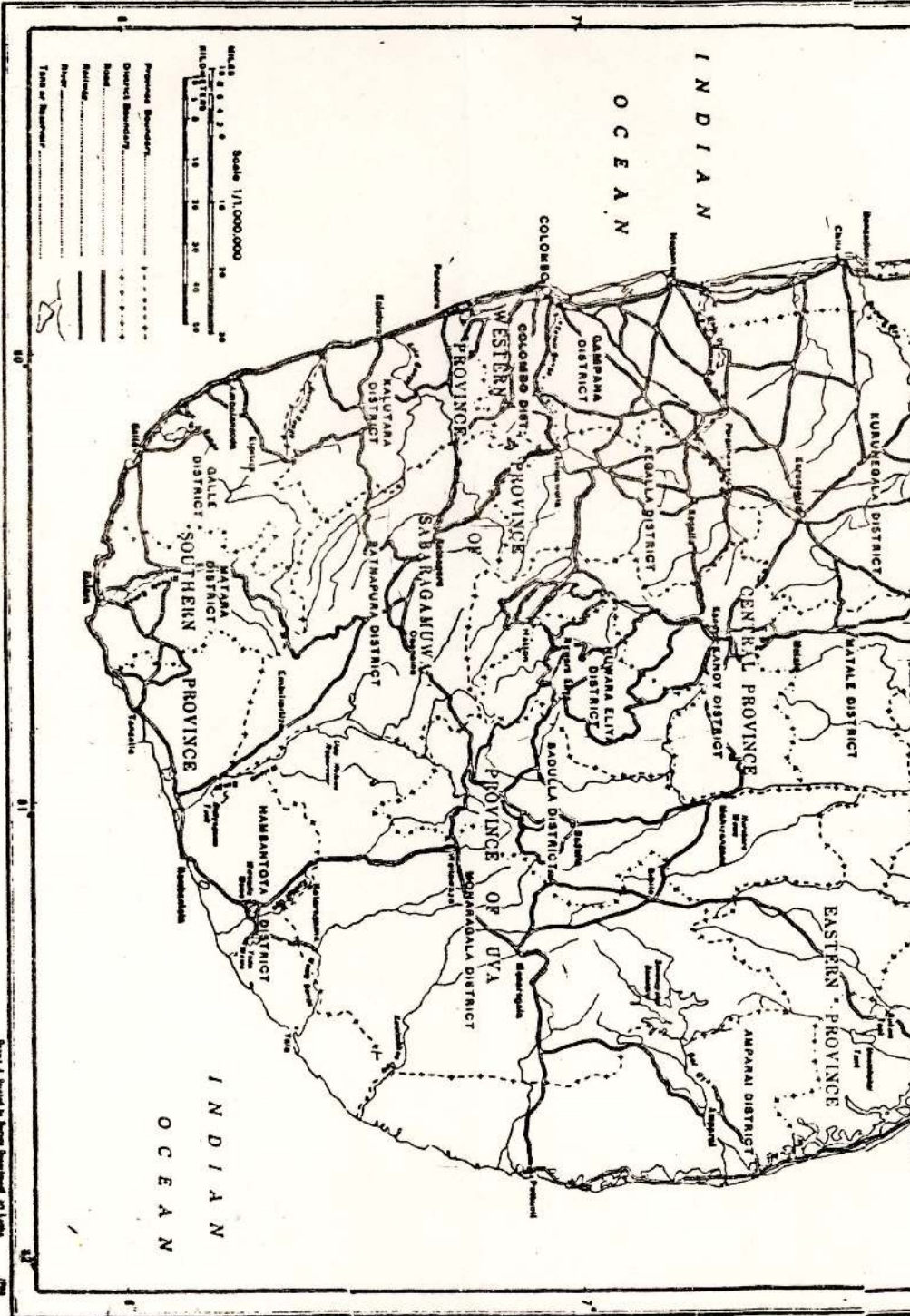
- 50 YATINUWARA
- 51 UDUNUWARA
- 52 GAMPOLA
- 53 NAWALAPITIYA
- NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT
- 54 NUWARA ELIYA-MASKELIYA (3)
- 55 KOTMALE
- 56 HANGURANKETA
- 57 WALAPANE
- GALLE DISTRICT
- 58 BALAPITIYA
- 59 AMBALANGODA
- 60 KARANDENIYA
- 61 BENTARA-ELPITIYA
- 62 HINDIUMA
- 63 BADEGAMA
- 64 RATGAMA
- 65 GALLE
- 66 AKNEMANA
- 67 HABARADUWA
- MATARA DISTRICT
- 68 DENIYAYA
- 69 HAKKAMA
- 70 AKURESSA
- 71 KAMBURUPITIYA
- 72 DEVINUWARA
- 73 MATARA
- 74 WELIGAMA
- HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT
- 75 MULKIRIHALA
- 76 BELIATTA
- 77 TANGALLA
- 78 TISSAMAHARAMA
- JAFNA DISTRICT
- 79 KAYTS
- 80 VADDUKODDAI
- 81 KANKESANTURAI
- 82 MANIPAY
- 83 KOPAY
- 84 UDUPIDDY
- 85 POINT PEDRO
- 86 CHAVAKACHCHERI
- 87 NALLUR
- 88 JAFNA
- 89 KILINCHCHI
- MANAR DISTRICT
- 90 MANNAR
- VAVUNYA DISTRICT
- 91 MULLAITTU
- 92 VAVUNIYA
- TRINCOMALEE DIST.
- 93 SERUWILA
- 94 TRINCOMALEE
- 95 MUTTUR



- RATNAPURA DIST.
- 153 EHELIYAGODA
- 154 RATNAPURA
- 155 PELMADULLA
- 156 BALANGODA
- 157 RAKWANA
- 158 NIVITIGALA
- 159 KALAWANA
- 160 KOLOUNNA



SRI LANKA
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS



PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORAL REGISTERS 1987
NUMBER OF ELECTORS

E.D. No.1 - Colombo

| | | |
|---------------------|----|---------|
| A - Colombo North | .. | 54,149 |
| B - Colombo Central | .. | 133,920 |
| C - Borella | .. | 48,017 |
| D - Colombo East | .. | 51,235 |
| E - Colombo West | .. | 37,220 |
| F - Dehiwala | .. | 52,970 |
| G - Ratmalana | .. | 55,248 |
| H - Kolonnawa | .. | 75,650 |
| I - Kotte | .. | 67,111 |
| J - Kaduwela | .. | 87,692 |
| K - Avissawella | .. | 68,891 |
| L - Homagama | .. | 86,987 |
| M - Maharagama | .. | 83,600 |
| N - Kesbewa | .. | 89,278 |
| O - Moratuwa | .. | 96,672 |

1,088,640

E.D. No.2 - Gampaha

| | | |
|------------------|----|--------|
| A - Wattala | .. | 68,477 |
| B - Negombo | .. | 68,249 |
| C - Katana | .. | 76,450 |
| D - Divulapitiya | .. | 68,377 |
| E - Mirigama | .. | 78,953 |
| F - Minuwangoda | .. | 78,056 |
| G - Attanagalla | .. | 79,172 |
| H - Gampaha | .. | 85,424 |
| I - Ja-ela | .. | 81,467 |
| J - Mahara | .. | 79,938 |
| K - Dompe | .. | 72,945 |
| L - Biyagama | .. | 66,164 |
| M - Kelaniya | .. | 65,962 |

969,634

E.D. No.3 - Kalutara

| | | |
|-------------------|----|--------|
| A - Panadura | .. | 78,326 |
| B - Bandaragama | .. | 73,569 |
| C - Horana | .. | 69,407 |
| D - Bulathsinhala | .. | 58,030 |
| E - Matugama | .. | 70,457 |
| F - Kalutara | .. | 75,912 |
| G - Beruwala | .. | 73,408 |
| H - Agalawatta | .. | 71,085 |

570,194

E.C.No.4 - Mahanuwara

| | | |
|-------------------|----|--------|
| A - Galagedera | .. | 39,668 |
| B - Harispattuwa | .. | 94,110 |
| C - Patha-Dumbara | .. | 48,741 |
| D - Uda-Dumbara | .. | 37,342 |
| E - Teldeniya | .. | 27,665 |
| F - Kundasale | .. | 48,846 |
| G - Hewaheta | .. | 42,919 |
| H - Senkadapala | .. | 48,226 |
| I - Mahanuwara | .. | 28,959 |
| J - Yatnuwara | .. | 52,224 |
| K - Uduwara | .. | 50,208 |
| L - Campala | .. | 57,480 |
| M - Nawalapitiya | .. | 62,373 |

E.D.No.5 - Matale

| | | |
|--------------|----|--------|
| A - Dambulla | .. | 72,516 |
| B - Laggala | .. | 41,110 |
| C - Matale | .. | 48,841 |
| D - Rattota | .. | 52,472 |

214,939

E.D.No.6 - Nuwara-Eliya

| | | |
|--------------------------------|----|---------|
| A - Nuwara-Eliya- Maskeliya | .. | 101,435 |
| B - Kotmale | .. | 39,193 |
| C - Hanguranketha | .. | 44,661 |
| D - Walapane | .. | 44,221 |

229,510

E.D.No.7 - Galle

| | | |
|----------------------|----|--------|
| A - Balapitiya | .. | 41,084 |
| B - Ambalangoda | .. | 49,887 |
| C - Karandeniya | .. | 47,887 |
| D - Bentara-Elpitiya | .. | 65,588 |
| E - Hiniduma | .. | 65,310 |
| F - Baddegama | .. | 65,299 |
| G - Ratgama | .. | 60,877 |
| H - Galle | .. | 56,083 |
| I - Akmeemana | .. | 57,724 |
| J - Habaraduwa | .. | 61,370 |

571,109

E.D.No.8 - Matara

| | | |
|-------------------|----|--------|
| A - Deniyaya | .. | 58,344 |
| B - Hakmana | .. | 65,413 |
| C - Akuressa | .. | 67,074 |
| D - Kamburupitiya | .. | 63,584 |
| E - Devinuwara | .. | 62,490 |
| F - Matara | .. | 64,429 |
| G - Weligama | .. | 70,592 |

451,926

E.D.No.9 - Hambantota

| | | |
|---------------------|----|--------|
| A - Mulkirigala | .. | 66,740 |
| B - Beliatta | .. | 62,773 |
| C - Tangalla | .. | 70,422 |
| D - Tissamaharamaya | .. | 95,246 |

295,181

E.D.No.10 - Jaffna

| | | |
|--------------------|----|--------|
| A - Kayts | .. | 49,410 |
| B - Vaddukkodai | .. | 58,522 |
| C - Kankesanthurai | .. | 60,386 |
| D - Manipay | .. | 58,320 |
| E - Kopay | .. | 56,450 |
| F - Udupiddy | .. | 52,112 |
| G - Poth Pedro | .. | 38,549 |
| H - Chavakachcheri | .. | 51,595 |
| I - Nallur | .. | 61,935 |
| J - Jaffna | .. | 49,220 |
| K - Kilinochchi | .. | 53,575 |

591,074

E.D.No.11 - Vanni

| | | |
|----------------|----|----------------|
| A - Mannar | .. | 47,059 |
| B - Vavuniya | .. | 54,039 |
| C - Mullaitivu | .. | 40,347 |
| | | <u>141,445</u> |
| | | ===== |

E.D.No.12 - Batticaloa

| | | |
|----------------|----|----------------|
| A - Kalkudah | .. | 60,288 |
| B - Batticaloa | .. | 100,536 |
| C - Paddiruppu | .. | 56,452 |
| | | <u>217,276</u> |
| | | ===== |

E.D.No.13 - Digamadulla

| | | |
|------------------|----|----------------|
| A - Ampara | .. | 94,068 |
| B - Sanmanthurai | .. | 44,975 |
| C - Kalmunai | .. | 44,075 |
| D - Pottuvil | .. | 82,833 |
| | | <u>265,951</u> |
| | | ===== |

E.D.No.14 - Trincomalee

| | | |
|-----------------|----|----------------|
| A - Seruwila | .. | 47,693 |
| B - Trincomalee | .. | 56,026 |
| C - Mutur | .. | 48,570 |
| | | <u>152,289</u> |
| | | ===== |

E.D.No.15 - Kurunegala

| | | |
|--------------------|----|----------------|
| A - Galgamuwa | .. | 60,944 |
| B - Nikaweratiya | .. | 56,591 |
| C - Yapuhuwa | .. | 66,738 |
| D - Hiriyala | .. | 59,784 |
| E - Wariyapola | .. | 48,133 |
| F - Panduwasnuwara | .. | 48,086 |
| G - Bingiriya | .. | 55,319 |
| H - Katugampola | .. | 61,644 |
| I - Kuliypitiya | .. | 62,274 |
| J - Dambadeniya | .. | 63,877 |
| K - Polgahawela | .. | 51,363 |
| L - Kurunegala | .. | 53,193 |
| M - Mawathagama | .. | 52,813 |
| N - Dodangaslanda | .. | 44,230 |
| | | <u>784,989</u> |
| | | ===== |

E.D.No.16 - Puttalam

| | | |
|----------------|----|----------------|
| A - Puttalam | .. | 57,106 |
| B - Anamaduwa | .. | 67,547 |
| C - Chilaw | .. | 70,574 |
| D - Nattandiya | .. | 57,364 |
| E - Wennappuwa | .. | 66,164 |
| | | <u>318,755</u> |
| | | ===== |

E.D.No.17 - Anuradhapura

| | | |
|-----------------------|----|----------------|
| A - Medawachchiya | .. | 47,802 |
| B - Horawopotana | .. | 42,773 |
| C - Anuradhapura East | .. | 50,332 |
| D - Anuradhapura West | .. | 52,547 |
| E - Kalawewa | .. | 65,945 |
| F - Mihintale | .. | 33,651 |
| G - Kekirawa | .. | 41,013 |
| | | <u>334,063</u> |
| | | ===== |

E.D.No.18 - Polonnaruwa

| | | |
|------------------|----|----------------|
| A - Minneriya | .. | 50,138 |
| B - Medirigiriya | .. | 48,723 |
| C - Polonnaruwa | .. | 64,884 |
| | | <u>163,745</u> |
| | | ===== |

E.D.No.19 - Badulla

| | | |
|--------------------|----|----------------|
| A - Mahiyangana | .. | 46,724 |
| B - Wiyaluwa | .. | 30,461 |
| C - Passara | .. | 31,509 |
| D - Badulla | .. | 31,924 |
| E - Hali-Ela | .. | 35,367 |
| F - Uva-Paranagama | .. | 38,520 |
| G - Welimada | .. | 41,846 |
| H - Bandarawela | .. | 42,467 |
| I - Haputale | .. | 30,646 |
| | | <u>329,464</u> |
| | | ===== |

E.D.No.20 - Moneragala

| | | |
|----------------|----|----------------|
| A - Bibile | .. | 43,093 |
| B - Moneragala | .. | 51,823 |
| C - Wellawaya | .. | 67,011 |
| | | <u>161,927</u> |
| | | ===== |

E.D.No.21 - Ratnapura

| | | |
|-----------------|----|----------------|
| A - Eheliyagoda | .. | 61,203 |
| B - Ratnapura | .. | 70,048 |
| C - Pelmadulla | .. | 43,820 |
| D - Balangoda | .. | 59,661 |
| E - Rakwana | .. | 58,565 |
| F - Nivitigala | .. | 54,002 |
| G - Kalawana | .. | 36,544 |
| H - Kolonna | .. | 73,382 |
| | | <u>457,225</u> |
| | | ===== |

E.D.No.22 - Kegalle

| | | |
|------------------|----|----------------|
| A - Dedigama | .. | 61,665 |
| B - Galigamuwa | .. | 48,269 |
| C - Kegalle | .. | 48,217 |
| D - Rambukkana | .. | 43,847 |
| E - Mawanella | .. | 55,268 |
| F - Aranyake | .. | 37,459 |
| G - Yatiantota | .. | 48,662 |
| H - Ruwanwella | .. | 50,044 |
| I - Deraniyagala | .. | 43,740 |
| | | <u>437,171</u> |
| | | ===== |

GRAND TOTAL: 9,374,880

Polling Stations Visited

| District | No. of Polling Stations visited |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| Colombo | 16 |
| Gampaha | 16 |
| Kalutara | 11 |
| Mahanuwara | 14 |
| Matale | 6 |
| Nuwara-Eliya | 15 |
| Galle | 1 |
| Matara | 20 |
| Hambantota | 6 |
| Jaffna | 41 |
| Vanni | 6 |
| Digamadulla | 7 |
| Kurunegala | 5 |
| Puttalam | 5 |
| Anuradhapura | 21 |
| Polonnaruwa | 8 |
| Badulla | 11 |
| Moneragala | 3 |
| Ratnapura | 7 |
| Kegalle | 10 |
| | ----- |
| Total | 229 |

STATEMENT BY THE INTERNATIONAL OBSERVER GROUP

**Parliamentary General Election of Sri Lanka,
February, 1989**

An Eighteen Member Observer Group from ten countries, 16 of whom have already arrived, is to observe the electoral process relating to the Parliamentary General Election on 15th February, 1989. The Group was formed on the basis of an invitation extended by the Commissioner of Elections, in consultation with the contesting political parties and groups. In addition to members from SAARC Countries who had observed the Presidential Election held in December 1988, invitations were extended to eminent persons from the Non Aligned Movement, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Sri Lanka - UK Parliamentary Fellowship and similar organisations.

The members of the Group met the Commissioner of Elections and representatives of the contesting political parties and alliances for the purpose of clarifying the terms of reference, to ascertain their views about the election process and to discuss its modalities. As a result of these discussions they were informed of a wide spectrum of general and specific concerns with regard to the electoral process in relation to the prevailing situation in the country.

The Group was briefed on the administrative and security arrangements for the election. All the personalities whom the members of the Group met expressed their strong commitment to the democratic traditions of the country and their own conviction that the daunting problems facing Sri Lanka should be resolved within the framework of this commitment to democracy.

The members of the Group have come in their personal and individual capacity, and not as representatives of their governments. They are

deeply mindful of the trust reposed in them by the leaders and people of Sri Lanka by calling on them to undertake this mission. They approach their onerous task in a spirit of humility, conscious of the constraints of time and the limited resources at their command. The ten member Observer Group for the Presidential Election had been able to visit 129 polling stations. The present Observer Group of eighteen members expect to cover a larger number of polling stations in as many electoral districts as possible, but recognise that comprehensive coverage would not be possible. They will, however, endeavour to address directly and forthrightly the difficult issues that arise from the entire electoral process.

The Group will divide into nine sub-groups for the purpose of undertaking field visits in different parts of the country. On reassembling in Colombo, the Group hopes to meet again the authorised representatives of the contesting parties to consider the form and content of their report.

The recent Presidential Election, held in the most difficult conditions, reflected the determination of the people of Sri Lanka to preserve their democratic institutions in the face of intimidation and violence of unprecedented dimensions. The presence of the Group here is an expression of solidarity with the people of Sri Lanka in their continuing commitment to uphold their democratic traditions which are worthy of emulation by the Third World Countries. It is also an expression of hope that through sustaining and strengthening the democratic process the people of Sri Lanka will be able to promote peace harmony and reconciliation in their country.

13th February, 1989.

INTERNATIONAL OBSERVER GROUP

FIELD REPORT SUMMARY OF OBSERVER TEAM

| PROVINCE | ELECTORAL DISTRICT/S COVERED |
|----------|--|
| | NAME/S OF OBSERVER/S & NATIONALITY (PLEASE PRINT) |

1. No. of polling stations visited (Names & Nos.):
and hours spent in and at polling stations:
2. Approximate number of voters witnessed voting:
3. Approximate mileage travelled in District/s: _____ miles
4. Total number of different polling stations visited (excluding repeats):
5. Total number of visits paid to polling stations (including repeats):
6. Did you encounter any difficulty entering polling stations? If so, please give details:
7. From your observations, was organisation by the Returning Officer or Assistant Returning Officer of a high standard? If not, please give details:
8. Were you satisfied as to the impartiality of polling staff?
If the answer is NO, please give details:
9. How many polling agents were present at each polling station?
Were all contesting candidates represented?
10. Were you satisfied from what you saw that the eligible voters in the areas you visited had an adequate opportunity to cast their votes? E.g. were the polling stations, in the event, capable of handling the numbers who wished to vote and were they correctly and conveniently sited? If NO, please provide details.
11. Did you observe any unauthorised person entering or attempting to enter any polling booth and if so what action was taken by the Presiding Officer,
12. Did you observe any infringement of the election laws by an official at a polling booth?
13. a) Were proper voting procedures followed at the polling stations?
b) List any specific instances where in your opinion, the proper procedures were not followed and give details.

14. Did you observe any instances where voters tried to vote a second time? If so, give details:
15. Were you satisfied that no voters were turned away from the polling station by the election officials because of early closing of the poll? If not, how many were to your knowledge denied the chance to vote, and at which polling station?
16. Blind and other physically handicapped voters cannot be accompanied into the polling booth by a friend to assist them in marking the ballot. Instead, the presiding officer in the presence of another member and his Polling Staff was to mark the ballot in accordance with the direction given by the voter. Were you satisfied that the procedure was carried out properly on all occasions? If not give details.
17. Were you satisfied as to the security of the ballot box and its contents at all times, both during the hours of voting, overnight, before polling days and until delivery to the Returning Officer for the official count? If the answer is NO, provide details.
18. Did you observe any interference by any person with a voter on his way to a polling station to cast his or her ballot? If the answer is YES, provide details.
19. Were you satisfied as to the handling of unused ballot papers both before and during the poll? How many excess ballot papers were there?
20. What were the security arrangements in the polling stations you visited.
21. Did you at all times gain the impression that voters were relaxed and free in the exercise of their franchise? If not give details.
23. What is your overall comment on the poll?
24. How many ballot boxes did you actually witness being sealed:
 - (a) at the commencement of the poll
 - (b) as being full
 - (c) for transmission to counting centres
25. Was indelible ink used in accordance with the Law to prevent impersonation?
26. Were all the candidates represented at the counting centres?
27. Were there objections raised against the identity of the voter and was there any impersonation? If so how was it handled?
28. Did the Senior Presiding Officer and his staff have command over the polling booths?
29. Was there any indication of the canvassing of votes, intimidation and coercion around the polling stations?
30. Were the ballot boxes secure in transit to the counting centre?
31. Did the counting of ballots commence after all ballot boxes in that

electoral District had reached the counting centre?

32. Were you satisfied as to the security of the ballot boxes and their contents at the counting centres?
33. Were you satisfied with the arrangements made for you to observe the polls?

**INTERIM REPORT OF THE GROUP OF
INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS OF THE
SRI LANKA PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL
ELECTION - 15TH FEBRUARY, 1989**

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The Group of International Observers was invited by the Commissioner of Elections to witness the Sri Lanka Parliamentary General Election with objectives similar to those of the SAARC Group which observed the Presidential Election in December, 1988. The Observer Group comprised 18 members from 10 countries around the world.

Arriving several days before the election, the Observers set up a series of pre-meetings with officials of all the party groupings registered for the General Election, in order that their worries and concerns could be taken into account in determining the Observers' programme of field work. Useful discussions and briefings also took place with the Election Commissioner, the Foreign Minister and representatives of the Police, all of whom were extremely helpful. The President of Sri Lanka, His Excellency Ranasinghe Premadasa, met the Observers immediately prior to their departure to the electoral districts to wish them well and thank them in advance for their contribution to the electoral process.

In setting their objectives the Observers stressed that they sought only to make a contribution to Sri Lanka's long standing commitment to the democratic process. They neither had, nor sought, any other role than that of witness to the General Election with obligations to report accurately all that they saw in an objective manner.

From their own considerable knowledge of elections, and with the advantage of the pre-meetings referred to, the Observers' principal task was to consider whether :

- the General Election was free,
fair and secret;
- individuals were being intimidated;
- the election machinery was being
subverted;
- there was any undue influence
from any source.

The field work - the most essential part of the Observers' mission - covered 20 out of the Island's 22 Electoral Districts and well over 200 Polling Stations as widely spread as could possibly be managed in the 9 hours during which Polling took place.

While conditions varied considerably throughout the Island, there is little doubt that the widespread efforts by subversive organisations, and others with possible political affiliations, intimidated individuals and attempted to create an atmosphere of fear effectively in some areas. The Observers saw for themselves letters and posters threatening to punish those who voted. They noted instances of considerable violence and physical obstructions which both hindered the electoral process and succeeded in intimidating the voters which was reflected by low turnout in some areas. Despite all this, the voter turnout overall was commendable.

The thorough and careful preparation made for the election, and the efficient way the plans were put into effect were matched only by the dedication and courage of the Election Officers, many of whom were threatened and some of whom were indeed sadly killed. The arrangements for counting the votes which were consistent with the high standard of organisation throughout the Election, allowed certain voting malpractices to be detected. Much of the credit for this should go to the Commissioner of Elections and all his staff for their pre-election preparations, as well as their efficiency on polling day. Their dedication to duty was exemplary.

The Group of International Observers was unanimous in welcoming the way the Sri Lankan people have maintained their commitment to democracy. However, the violence and intimidation adversely influenced the voter turnout and subverted the election in number of areas. The fact that the turnout was as high as it was, was in part, a testimony to the security arrangements which attempted to give adequate protection in difficult circumstances. The Group feels that the voter turnout - an increase over that in the Presidential Election - is an encouraging trend. Having set out these qualifications, it is the opinion of the Observers that, by and large, the Elections was still free and fair in most areas.

Finally, the Observer Group wishes to state that it has been perfectly free to determine its own programme and arrange its own field work. This, however, would not have been possible without the help of many people and organisations to whom the Observers gratefully give their thanks.

Colombo,
17th February, 1989.

**Computation of the result of election under the
proportional representation system**

Every party and independent group polling less than 5% of the total valid votes polled at any electin of any Electoral District is disqualified from having any of their candidates being elected for that Electoral District. The votes of the disqualified parties and independent groups are deducted from the total valid votes polled in that Electoral District and the total number of valid votes resulting from such deduction is called the relevant number of votes. The relevant number of votes are divided by the number of Members to be elected for that Electoral District reduced by 1 Member, that is, if the Electoral District has 20 Members then the relevant number of votes in that Electoral District is to be divided by 19. This one seat which is set aside is the bonus seat allotted to the party or group which receives the highest number of valid votes in the Electoral District.

2. If upon such division the resulting number is an integer, then that integer or if it is an integer and fraction, the integer immediately higher to that integer and fraction is called the resulting number.

3. The number of valid votes received by each party/group is to be divided by the resulting number, beginning with the party/group that has received the highest number of votes in the Electoral District. The remainder is recorded in respect of each of them.

4. Entitlement to the Membership of each party/group is decided firstly on the basis of the whole numbers resulting from such division. If the total of such whole numbers is not equal to the total Membership, then allocation is made one per remainder beginning with the highest remainder.

5. By adding the bonus seat to the party/independent group with highest number of

votes the allocation is finally made of seats in that Electoral District and ultimately for membership in Parliament (Article 99 of the Constitution).

6. **Allocation to 29 members under Article 99A:** The national total number of votes is divided by 29 to obtain the resulting number. By dividing the total valid votes of each party/independent group by the resulting number allocation of membership is made equal to the whole numbers received.

7. If the whole numbers do not total up to 29, then one Member is allocated to each remainder beginning with the party/group with the highest remainder until such time that the total of 29 is reached.

SITUATION REPORTS

FROM

12 MIDNIGHT ON 13th.02.89

TO

12 MIDNIGHT ON 15th.02.89.

Election Situation Report for the period
2400 hrs. on 13.2.89 to 0600 hrs. on 14.2.89

Valaichchennai: On 11.2.89 SLFP supporters were assaulted by SLMC supporters.

Moratuwa: On 12.2.89 at about 1000 hrs. SLFP supporters were abused by unknown people.

Akkaraipattu: Muslim Congress supporters had damaged a UNP supporter's residence by throwing stones.

Grandpass: On 13.2.89 at about 19 hrs. a bomb was thrown at the SLFP Office by unknown persons.

Retnapura: On 13.2.89 at about 21 hrs, UNP supporters were abused and stoned by SLFP supporters.

(2) On 13.2.89 at about 2015 hrs. SLFP supporters were abused and stoned by UNP supporters.

Mt. Lavinia: On 10.2.89 at about 1000 hrs. when UNP supporters were pasting posters, they were assaulted by SLFP supporters.

Election Situation Report for the period
0600 hrs. to 1200 Hrs. on 14.02. 1989.

- Mawarella: On 13.02.89 at about 1600 hrs. K.Jamis of Ehalakanda a UMP supporter had been murdered.
- Mt.Lavinia: On 13.02.89 at about 2000 hrs. a bomb had been flung into the house of Sarath Puspakumara of Kandemulla who is a UNP supporter. His wife had been injured.
- N'Eliya: On 13.02.89 during the night the UNP Office at Kuda Oya had been set ablaze.
- Ragama: On 13.2.89 at about 2030 hrs. the UNP office of Ex.MP Kamalawarna Jayakoddy had been bombed and fired at Halimillawa Junction. A few UNP supporters were injured.
- Maharagama. On 13.02.89 at about 1715 hrs. one Nimal Liyanage a UNP supporter had been murdered.
- Menikhinna. On 12.2.89 at about 1230 hrs. one Godage Srimal an ardent JVP supporter had been murdered.
- Bandarawela On 12.2.89 at about 0445 hrs. PC 4057 Majid, a security officer attached to Mr.M.H.Mohamed-along with some private Security Officers had confronted a group of SLFP supporters pasting posters. There had been a fight between the parties. R.A.Don Pradeep Rohana Abeyratne of Serpentine Road is in custody
- BORRELLA.
- Slave Island. On 13.2.89 at about 2050 hrs. JVP suspect named Gamini Liy. of Horawewa Thiljeyewela in Akurissa Police area had been arrested for pasting JVP posters.
- Kegalle. On 13.2.89 at about 2330 hrs. one Ariyadasa a strong SLFP supporter had been murdered.
- Ruwanwella. On 12.2.89 at about 0200 hrs. one Parape Arachchilage Piyasena the Secretary of the UNP Branch of Bandala had been murdered.
- Hanwella. On 13.2.89 at about 2330 hrs. one Augustine Sunil Iddamalagoda had been murdered. He is a UNP supporter.

Moneragala. Between 13.2.89 and 14.2.89 on D.M.Ariyaratne along with 6 others who is the UNP candidate had been conducting election propaganda announcements in a vehicle. Number not known. Complaint made by Edwin Goodewardene an Independent candidate for Moneragala.

Election situation report for the period
1200 hrs. to 1800 hrs. on 14.2.89

Badulla: On 14.2.89 at about 0130 hrs. a UNP supporter was shot and injured by subversives.

(2) A UNP supporter had complained that all UNP posters had been defaced by unknown persons.

Matale: On 13.2.89 at about 2215 hrs. a UNP supporter had been threatened by an unknown person.

Polonnaruwa: On 14.2.89 at about 1100 hrs. a SLFP supporter had been threatened by UNP supporter.

Minuwangoda: On 14.2.89 at about 0300 hrs. a SLFP supporter was shot dead by subversives.

Meetiyagoda: On 12.2.89 at about 2130 hrs. 2 UNP supporters were shot dead by subversives.

Badulla: On 14.2.89 at about 1500 hrs. Sri Lanka Communist Party Candidate Mohamed had been threatened and fired at by unknown person but escaped.

Ratnapura: A SLFP supporter had been abused and threatened by an unknown person.

Rambukkana: On 12.2.89 at 2330 hrs. a UNP supporter was shot dead by subversives.

Nanuoya: On 14.2.89 at about 0100 hrs. a UNP supporter was shot dead by subversives.

Kahatuduwa: On 13.2.89 at about 2345 hrs. a UNP supporter was shot dead by subversives.

Kurunegala: On 13.2.89 at 12 midnight a UNP supporter was shot dead by subversives.

Election Situation Report for the period
1800 hrs. on 14.2.89 to 2400 hrs. on 14.2.89

Kalmunai: On 13.2.89 Posters had come up against Munsoor Mowlana, a UNP Candidate, regarding his character.

Colombo (Narahenotta) On 14.2.89 at about 1926 hrs. a bomb had been flung near UNP supporter and MMC Mr. Sarath Perera's house but failed to explode.

Grandpass: On 14.2.89 at about 1945 hrs. subversives fired at the house of Edwin Perera, Poll Agent for Mr. Mahipala, injuring him and his wife.

(2) On 14.2.89 at about 2000 hrs. a bomb was thrown into Polling Booth at Bloemendhal V. Malaya by subversives. No injury.

Beliatta: On 13.2.89 at about 1940 hrs. a UNP supporter was shot dead by subversives.

Wellampitiya: On 14.2.89 at about 1925 hrs. a person was shot and injured when trying to deface UNP posters.

Hiniduma: On 13.2.89 at about 1930 hrs. 4 UNP supporters were shot dead near the UNP Office.

Akkaraipattu: On 14.2.89 at about 1830 hrs, a UNP supporter was assaulted by SLMC supporters.

Election Situation Report for the period
2400 hrs. on 14.2.89 to 0600 hrs. on 15.2.89.

Elpitiya: On 14.2.89 at about 2020 hrs. SLFP supporters had damaged UNP Branch Office.

Uva Paranagama: On 14.2.89 at about 1630 hrs SLFP Candidate Buddhadasa had complained that UNP Candidate Karunaratne had torn the Electoral Voting list and threatened him bodily harm.

Moneragala: On 14.2.89 at about 1700 hrs. Wimalasena, SLFP Candidate had made a complaint that UNP supporters were spreading false rumours that SLFP Candidates have resigned.

(2) On 13.2.89 at about 2300 hrs. a UNP supporter was shot dead by subversives.

Pitigala: On 14.2.89 at about 1100 hrs. a UNP supporter had been assaulted by SLFP supporters.

Minuwangoda: On 14.2.89 at about 2400 hrs. subversives have attacked the Cluster Centre at Wanahorampella Junior School. When security forces confronted they retreated.

Wellawaya: On 15.2.89 at about 0300 hrs. subversives attacked the Cluster Centre at the Hambegamuwa Maha Vidyalaya when confronted by security forces they retreated.

Election Situation Report for the period
0600 hrs to 1200 hrs, on 15.02.1989.

- Maradana: On 15.2.89 at about 0210 hrs. subversives have fired at Ananda College, Maradana. R/PC 3588 Shanthakumar was seriously injured.
- Gandara: On the night of 14.2.89 the house of SLFP candidate Mr. Mahinda Wijesekera had been set on fire.
- A'pura: On 15.2.89 at about 0230 hrs. Army Mobile Patrol proceeding towards Mahintale was attacked by the subversives at Rambawa. 3 Army personnel sustained injuries.
- Wellawaya: On 14.2.89 Hambegamuwa cluster election centre was attacked by the subversives. One army soldier sustained injuries and was admitted to Hambegamuwa Hospital.
- Mt. Lavinia: On 14.2.89 at about 1945 hrs. a bomb had been flung at the boutique of Mohamed Kameleen at Korawella Modera. One Piya Peiris of Korawella died due to the injuries. Another person sustained serious injuries. Damage to the boutique is about Rs.1,000/-.
- Ratota: A case of attempted murder of P.M. Punchirala by shooting with a gun has been reported from Galkotuwa Ratota on 14.2.89. The incident has taken place at midnight. Accused is one Sirisena of Gal. kotuwa. Motive is not mentioned in the message.
- Wellawaya: On 15.2.89 at about 0930 hrs. Polling Booth No.11 at Willawatta Maha Vidyalaya was attacked by a group of subversives from about 100 yards away. In the cross fire a civilian named Chandare had been injured and despatched to Hospital.
- Siyambalanda: On 14.2.89 at 2100 hrs. 5 youths armed with shot guns killed D.M. Seneviratne of Kande Uda Wanguwa. He had also been stabbed. This is suspected to be an act by the subversives.
- Deniyaya: On 15.2.89 at about 5.00 a.m. OIC Deniyaya whilst on mobile patrol had found a person with bleeding injuries at Galdola Junction. On admission to Deniyaya Hospital he succumbed to his injuries. Identity of this person has not yet been established.

Polonnaruwa: On 15.2.89 at about 0920 hrs. the road from Medirigiriya to Siyambalagashandiya Primary School had been rendered impassable by setting up 2 trap guns by subversives. Police removed one trap gun and the other was blasted. The mobile patrol was held up due to nails being left on the road by subversives.

Bandarawela: On 15.2.89 at about 0335 hrs. a group of subversives had thrown locally made hand grenades at B'wela Police Station. The roof of the C.S.U. Branch, the windows of the crime branch were damaged. Shots also had been fired at the residence of ASP B'wela. The guard P.C.C. had returned the fire. No casualties.

Kandy: A message received from Ankumbura Police states that T.G.Ariyadasa of Ihalamulla, Ankumbura had been shot dead. Date and time of offence have not been given.

Bandarawela: On 13.2.89 at 2135 Hrs. a group of 25 armed youths stormed into the bungalow of the Supdt. of Pooanagala Estate and removed the service uniforms of the Supdt. who is a Colonel in the Planters Corps. They had found their way out in the lorry belonging to the estate. The driver of the lorry too was taken and subsequently the lorry returned with the driver.

Hiniduma: On 15.2.89 at 0645 hrs. R/PC 17976 Shelton who was on duty at No.58 Polling Booth in Hiniduma electorate had accidentally tread on a landmine which went off injuring his leg. He was admitted to Hiniduma Hospital.

Ampara. On 15.2.89 at 0700 hrs. when the voting commenced subversives had fired at the voters queue and one person was injured. No injuries to Police or election staff.

Kelaniya. On 14.2.89 at 1830 Hrs. PC 1622 Perera of Kelaniya Police and R/PC 19030 Kanakeswaran whilst on duty at the rear entrance of Kelaniya Raja Maha Viharaya arrested 2 persons named Kalubowilage Upali Priyanthe and Hettiarachige Sunil both of Dutugumunu Mawatha, Piliyandala trying to enter the temple. K.Upali Priyantha was in possession of a locally manufactured Galk, tas. H. Ethe President was expected to visit Kelaniya Temple on the same day at 1900 hrs. for a Bhodi Poojan. Both suspects have been remanded to Fiscal custody.

Amparai On 15.2.89 at about 0930 hrs. one A.G.Premaratne of Muwangala, Damana was returning after casting his vote with his wife and son on a pedal cycle. An unidentified gunman had fired at them and A.G.Premaratne had been injured on the back of chest and his son on the hand. They are out of danger and have been admitted to Ampara Hospital.

Kalutara South: On 15.2.89 in the morning hours a bomb was found at the Polling Booth at Sri Sudharshanaramaya Waskaduwa and this bomb was deloused by the S.T.F.

(ii) On 15.2.89 in the morning a bomb was found on the Road close to Sri Vibutti Junior School.

(iii) On 15.2.89 at 0930 hrs. a bomb had been thrown at the Uggalboda Junior School Polling Booth. No injuries caused to anyone.

(iv) On 15.2.89 at the Narawila Junior School Polling Booth in Bulathsinghala Electorate when the Polling Staff were arranging the desks, a bomb that had been kept hidden in a desk went off and election officers Ranjith Sumangala, R.S. Baddage, P. Premaratne, A. Vasantha Dharmasiri and Austin Perera had been injured and removed to hospital. The balance election staff are carrying on with the polling.

Hakmana: As the Polling Booths 48 & 49 situated at Jayawardene Maha Vidyalaya Gangodagama is inaccessible due to the breaking of the road, the polling booth have been shifted to Gammadapitiya Purana Viharaya. Publicity has been given in the area regarding the shifting of the polling booth.

Bulathsinghala: When the Election Officers escorted by the Police were proceeding to Dewamulla Polling booth the road had been obstructed with a heap of bricks. When R/PC 8176 Vincent, Brama Sevaka Sunil Suraweera and R/PC Berty Harischandra had tried to remove the bricks, a bomb that had been concealed had gone off and injured the above 3 persons. They have been admitted to Horana Hospital and they are out of danger.

Welimada: On 15.2.89 at 0600 hrs. a CTB bus belonging to Keppitipala Depot had been shot at, the driver has been injured and the bus damaged.

(ii) On 15.2.89 in the morning at 0200 hrs. whilst subversives were damaging the culvert at Belugala the army mobile party had fired at them - arrested one Ekanayake Mudiyansele Dayapala of Keppitipala with an Iron Hammer, a mamotty, a razor, and a pick axe.

Ella: On 15.2.89 in the morning when the Polling staff of polling booth No. 37 Ilukpelessa were taking the ballot box escorted by the army, they were shot at by subversives. One soldier and one peon have been killed, and the ballot box smashed up.

Mirihana: On 15.2.89 at 0515 hrs. BI Ernest Perera of Mirihana Police had opened fire and killed one Prasanna Shantha Alwis of Pita Kotte, who was trying to attack the Polling Booth at Maliban Aramaya. One Indra Yasala Udawatta too was arrested in possession of a hand grenade.

Yavuniya: On the night of 14.2.89 at about 2035 hrs. Oddusugdan Police Station was attacked by a militant gang. The Police and the IPKF had successfully repulsed the attack. 28 SLR ammunition and 11 S85 ammunition were used. No damage to persons and property.

Kelaniya. On 15.2.89 at 1030 hrs. at Jayasomarugama, Kandana, a bomb had gone off whilst in the possession of K.A.Wimal. Another suspect accomplice named P.A.D. Jude Chandra has been arrested and has confessed that subversive group had been detailed with hand bombs to attack CTB buses. K.A.Wimal is admitted to Hospital in a critical condition.

Gampaha: On 15.2.89 at 0200 hrs. the UNP office at Mahaloluwa Gampaha had been set on fire;

Panadura: On 15.2.89 at 0945 hrs. there had been a group of UNP supporters about 150 yards away from Digbedda Gunawardana Junior School Polling Booth No.40 canvassing among the voters to vote for the UNP. At that juncture a cyclist who was passing by, had flung a hand bomb at the crowd causing injuries to 9 persons. They are admitted to Panadura Hospital.

- Alawathugoda: On 15.2.89 at 0715 hrs. two persons named Mohamed Fazin and Rasheed were shot dead by an unknown gang.

A'pura: On 15.2.89 at 1000 Hrs. when one S.Hettige Gunawathie of Ratmale was entering Tissa Maha Vidyalaya in Ratmale in A'pura there was a land mine which exploded causing injuries to her legs below the knees. This is suspected to be the work of subversives to disrupt the elections.

- Embilipitiya: On 15.2.89 at 0415 hrs. the driver of the CTB bus No. 29 Sri 1381 which was bound for Colombo was shot dead at Gangeyaya Embilipitiya. This is suspected to be an act by the subversives. No injuries to passengers.
- Panadura. One K.D.D. Justin Perera an SLFP supporter complained that his house at Hirana, Panadura had been stoned by Wimalasena, Ranjith Sarath and Gunasiri who are supporters of the UNP. This incident had occurred on 15.2.89 at 0130 hrs.
- Matale: On 15.2.89 at 0625 hrs. a woman named Kumari was shot dead at Owilikanda in Matale Police area. This was reported by Rambodagalle Police. Details were not received.
- Tangalle: On 15.2.89 at 1030 hrs. at Kudawella whilst a joint Army-Police patrol was patrolling the area, subversives had shot at them. The exchange of fire is going on. So far no injuries to security personnel.
- Kahatagasdigiliya. Lalith Santhasiri Vithana of Morawewa complained that today at about 1030 hrs. Mr. T.B. Herath, S.L.P.P. candidate and M. Gunapala had come in two vehicles with armed thugs and threatened the voters not to vote for UNP. This incident had happened at Nitawewa and Getalawa in Galenbindunuwewa.
- Nittambuwa: A complaint has been received today 15.2.89 at the Nittambuwa Police, that the Security Officers of Mrs. Bandaranayake are going round harassing UNPers.
- Wellawaya: On 15.02.89 at 0900 hrs. two women namely Sumanawathie and W.A. Wimalawathie were shot at by a group of unknown persons. They were admitted to Wellawaya Hospital with injuries.
- Kadawatta. On 15.2.89 at about 0750 hrs. on the information received OIC Kadawatha had checked CTB bus 60 Sri 3485 at Deligolla and recovered a bomb which was inside the bus. It was subsequently deloused by the army bomb disposal squad.

- Kantalai. On 14.2.89 at 2040 hrs. a bomb had been flung at the house of Hendrick Silva at (No.57, Raja Ela Road, Kantale by some subversives. No injuries to person.
- Mt. Lavinia. On 14.2.89 at 1945 hrs. Piyal Peiris of Modera Road, Coralawella was injured due to a bomb thrown at Hemal Hotel Coralawella by an unknown person. Damage to the Hotel is Rs.1,000/-.
- Matale: (I) On 15.2.89 at 1915 hrs. 2 persons named Abdul Kareem Mohamed Ajmaer and S.A.S. Hamoon UNP supporters were shot by 3 unknown gunmen. They were admitted to Kandy Hospital. This incident had taken place near the Co-op. Stores at Alawathugoda.
- (II) On 14.2.89 at about 1900 hrs. at Tangallameda Bazaar UNP supporter Abdul Majeed was shot by two unknown gunmen and was injured and admitted to Kandy Hospital. Motive is Political rivalry.
- Kohuwala: On 14.2.89 at 1425 Hrs. private bus No.29Sri 7268 driven by Martin Wimalaratne was stopped at Dutugemunu Mawatha, Kohuwala and was threatened by 2 unknown persons who kept a knife on the neck and ordered
- Matara: On 15.2.89 the house of the SLFP Candidate for Matara Mr. Mahinda Wijesekara has been set ablaze.
- Polonnaruwa: A voter had dropped a cigarette butt into the ballot box at the Manampitiya Polling Booth. Five Ballot papers had been burnt.
- Pitigala: On 15.2.89 one Liyanage Amarasena of the UNP had complained of intimidation against Keerthi, Chandrapala and Bandaragoda of the SLFP.
- Elpitiya: On 15.2.89 Polling Booth No. 44 at Katanwala Estate had been fired at by subversives. Police had repulsed the attack. No injury to person.
- Menikhinna: On 15.2.89 at about 1130 hrs. Polling Booth No. 16 at Kundabala Vidyalaya had been attacked with bombs. No injury to person.
- Kandy: On 15.2.89 at about 1344 hrs. Polling Booth No. 33 had been attacked with bombs. No injury to person.
- Peradeniya: On 15.2.89 at about 1330 hrs. a Polling Booth No. 11 had been attacked by subversives. The subversives have robbed the weapons of the Police officers on duty.

Anuradhapura: The USA Candidate Mr. Nalin Wijeratne for Medawachchiya complained that the UNP Candidate D.M. Ariyadasa for Medawachchiya along with his supporters had forcibly confined the Polling Agents Chitranda of the SLFP at Polling Booth No. 7 Kadawatgama and had got two bus loads of People to cast their votes. by impersonation.

Uva Paranagama: On 15.2.89 one Marasinghe Mudiyanseelage Jayasekara of the UNP complained that he was threatened by T.M. Sugathapala of the SLFP.

Hingurakgoda: On 15.2.89 at about 1250 hrs. subversive had attacked the Polling Booth No. 37 at Yatiyalpahana Vidyalaya. R/PC 11664 Perera had died. The Senior Presiding Officer Mr. Perera had received minor injuries.

Bibile: On 15.2.89 at about 0530 hrs. when Pakeer Saibo Mohamed Ismail was on his way to the Polling Booth as a Polling Agent of the Moneragala SLFP Candidate Mr. G.M.W. Soysa at Godigamuwa, 5 unknown persons had robbed the election station: he was carrying along with the official seal of the candidate.

Nittambuwa: The UNP Candidate for Attanagalla Mr. E.B. Paul Perera had complained that SSP. Mr. Sarath Senecviratne and C.I. Rajapakse had threatened the UNP Voters with fire arms.

Piliyandala: On 15.2.89 at about 1225 hrs. one D. Tilakusiri Perera of the UNP had complained of assault and intimidation against one Arakku Preme of the SLFP.

Matale: On 15.2.89 at about 0030 hrs. one T.M. Ranbanda of Godahena, a UNP supporter had been murdered.

Hiniduma: On 15.2.89 the SLFP Candidate for Hiniduma Mr. Piyasena Gamage complained that the UNP Offices at Neluwa Halpitiyala and Virabahu Vidyalaya have been kept open against the election law.

Mawathagama: On 15.2.89 at about 1245 hrs. a group of about 40 terrorists had attacked the Ketawala Polling Booth. PC 1399 Sirisena and R/PC 12265 Vidanapathirana are injured. Their weapons have been removed.

Election Situation Report for the period
1200 hrs. to 1800 hrs. on 15.2.89

Kandy: Temporary Polling Booths have been erected at the following places where the permanent booths have been destroyed by subversives: (1) No. 31 Bogadawatta Colony, Kadugannawa, (2) No. 42, Perilethern Estate, Panwila (3) No. 24, DDC Office, Harispattuwa, Katugastota.

Kadugannawa: Polling Booth No. 20, Beralawatta, Maha Vidyalaya. had been attacked by subversives on 15.2.89. That attack has been repulsed and Polling commenced.

Nittambuwa: A complaint had been received on 15.2.89 that the Security Officers of Mrs. Bandaranaike of the SLFP are harrasing the UNP voters.

Moratuwa: On 15.2.89 at about 0840 hrs. SLFP Polling Agent K.G. Gunapala had made a complaint of an assault and intimidation against one Sarath of the UNP.

Ratnapura: On 15.2.89 at about 0930 hrs. B. Sisire Kumara of SLFP made a complaint of assault, abuse and threat against one Neil Sumanaratne of the UNP.

Kurunegala: On 15.2.89 between 0930 hrs. and 1200 hrs. at Giribawa Hectarachchagama Polling Booth, a Polling Clerk had received gun shot injuries. and dispatched to Hospital.

Panwila: On the night of 13.2.89 a UNP supporter, named T. Wijesiri, a businessman had been murdered.

Yatiantota: On 14.2.89 at about 0935 hrs. one K.Ravidra Lal of the UNP had been threatened by one Mahinda Gamage. Political affiliations not known.

(2) On 13.2.89 at about 2200 hrs. one W.G. Gunaratne of the UNP had been threatened by a group of subversives and the Poll cards which were at home were removed.

Kegalle: On 15.2.89 at about 0830 hrs. Polling Booth No. 27 of the Galigamuwa Llectorate had been fired at by a group of unknown gunman. The S.P.O. had taken the ballot box to a nearby Polling Station. No injuries to person.

Matugama: On 15.2.89 at about 1050 hrs. a bomb had exploded at the Atulathmudali Vidyalaya Polling Booth. No injury to person.

Vavuniya: On 15.2.89 at about 1200 hrs. the SLFP Candidate of Vavuniya, T. Jayatilakan and his supporters when travelling vehicle No. 5 Sri 9061 had been fired at by some unknown persons. 3 persons had been injured and despatched to Hospital.

Payagala: On 15.2.89 Polling Booth No. 2 at Koshena, Payagala had been attacked with a bomb. One person had been injured.

Kalutara North: On 15.2.89 at about 0945 hrs. Polling Booth No. 20 at Bediyawala Maha Vidyalaya had been attacked with a bomb. Two civilians injured.

Matugama: On 15.2.89 at about 1050 hrs. Polling Booth No. 54 had been attacked with a bomb. No injury to person.

Gampola: PC 18307 Agrawana who was on duty at the Ulapane Maha Vidyalaya Polling Booth had been shot dead on 15.2.89 at about 1600 hrs. He is attached to Kollupitiya Police.

Ratnapura: On 15.2.89 at about 1320 hrs. one A. Jayawardena of the SLFP had complained of abuse and threat against one P.A. Ratnayaka. Political affiliation not known.

Attanagalla: On 15.2.89 at about 1530 hrs. about 10 SLFP supporters in a vehicle had assaulted one W.R.A. Gunatilaka of the UNP. The van and the suspect are in custody. The injured Gunatilaka is admitted to Hospital.

Election Situation Report for the period
1800hrs. to 2400 hrs. on 15.2.89

Matale: On 15.2.89 at about 1000 hrs. an unknown person had fired a shot in the air to frighten the voters near the Polling Booth at Kalundewa in Dambulla.

Wattegama: On 15.2.89 the vehicle belonging to Mr. S.B. Karliyadda, the UNP Candidate for Patha Dumbara had been shot at. No injury to person.

Nickeweratiya: On 15.2.89 at about 1300 hrs. the subversives had fired at Polling Booths No. 1 at Meegallewa and No. 33 at Galagedara. No injury to person or damage to property.

Mawathagama: On 15.2.89 at about 1245 hrs. subversives had attacked Polling Booth No. 11 at Ketawala. and had removed the weapons belonging to the PCC on duty.

Matara: On 15.2.89 at about 1630 hrs. the convoy bringing ballot boxes from Kamburupitiya had been attacked by subversives. The S.P.O. Mr. Pathirana and the J.P.O. Mr. Dolamulla Kankanamge Premadasa had died. The civilian driver had been critically injured. 2 PCC. and 2 soldiers has sustained minor injuries.

Deniyaya: On 15.2.89 at about 1530 hrs. subversives had attacked the convoy bringing ballot boxes from Deniyaya. As a result one soldier had been injured. The vehicle had been damaged.

Kalutara: On 15.2.89 at about 1445 hrs. 2 persons on a Motor Cycle No. 100 Sri 3328 had died due to a bomb which they carried exploding. The 2 persons are unidentified.

Mt. Lavinia: On 15.2.89 the Dehiwala Galkissa Member of the UNP one Ariyapala had rescued a woman who had impersonated at Polling Booth No. 6 on Gunatilaka Road, Matmalana.

Mirihana: On 15.2.89 at 1515 hrs. 2 persons had thrown hand grenades at the Polling Booth at Maliban Aramaya, Pitakotte. The Police who had gone there had opened fire killing one suspect T.M. Shantherajwis of Pitakotte. The other suspect I.Y. Udawatta of Pitakotte had been arrested with hand grenades.

Polonnaruwa: On 15.2.89 at about 1645 hrs. subversives had attacked the convoy of the staff at Polling Booth No. 40 of Madha Maha Vidyalaya, Kegalgama in Polonnaruwa. 12 civilians have been injured.

(2) On 15.2.89 at about 1750 hrs. subversives had attacked the convoy transporting the ballot boxes from Bakamuna. Police and the Army had repulsed the attack. No injury to person.

Ahangama: On 15.2.89 at about 1330 hrs. subversives had fired at Polling Booth No. 40 Kahanda. As a result a soldier and a civilian had been injured.

Beliatta: On 15.2.89 at about 1100 hrs. a group of about 15 persons had entered the Polling Booth No. 28 at Palattara Madhaya Maha Vidyalaya and had forcibly taken a bundle of ballot papers and coated the vote. Police who came to the scene had taken charge of the ballot papers.

Mt. Lavinia: On 15.2.89 at about 1500 hrs. K.M. Premaratne Siriwardena, a UNP supporter had complained of assault

against Stanley of the SLFP.

Piliyandala: On 15.2.89 at about 1600 hrs. R.R. Fernando and N.M. Palitha Anasinghe both UNP supporters had complained of assault against Deelaratne and his wife of the SLFP.

Lunugala: On 15.2.89, the convoy bringing the ballot box at No. 29 Weragoda Polling Booth had been attacked by subversives. R/PC 7171 Anura and Soldier 3126 Jayatilaka had been injured.

Ankumbura: On 15.2.89 at about 0030 hrs. one T.M. Ranbanda, a UNP supporter had been murdered.

(2) On 14.2.89 at about 2300 hrs. one B.G. Ariyadasa, a UNP supporter and a Polling Agent had been murdered.

Peradeniya: On 15.2.89 at about 1415 hrs. Polling Booth No. 14 at Yalgoda Junior School had been attacked by a group of terrorists. The security officers had run away. The subversives had set fire to the Polling Booth along with the ballot boxes and other documents. They had also removed the rifle of R/PC 10430 Jayantha Dharmaratne.

(2) On 15.2.89 at about 1250 hrs. Polling Booth No. 42 at Koswatta Junior School had been attacked by a group of subversives. They had removed the rifle of PC 7779 Uduwela and the shot gun of R/PC 5723 Wijeratne.

Ella: On 15.2.89 at about 0845 hrs. subversives had attacked the Election Staff proceeding to Polling Booth No. 37 at Alutpelessa. As a result Lance Copl. Gunaratna Banda of the Army and a civilian named Velu Kanagaratnam had died. The terrorists had removed a T 56 rifle with ammunition and the Pooches containing hand grenades from the soldier.

Anuradhapura: On 15.2.89 at about 1500 hrs. the security officer of the UNP Candidate A.M.S. Adikari had taken charge of the weapons belonging to the SLFP candidate Punchi Banda Dissanayake and had produced them at the Thambuttegama Police Station. The SLFP Candidate Punchi Banda Dissanayake had made a counter complaint against UNP candidate Mr. Adikari of intimidation.

Rajangane: On 15.2.89 at about 1300 hrs. H.M. Kura Banda and his wife when returning after voting a group of VVFs had threatened them having assaulted them. One suspect had been identified as Veere.

KoNuwela (contd.)

him to leave the bus. Thereafter the vehicle was set on fire. The complainant has not yet made a statement.

Kolutara: On 15.2.89 at 1045 hrs. when G. Fillekarane of Kuda-Waskaduwa was on his way back home after casting the vote, was shot dead by an unknown person.

Galle: On 14.2.89 the Night Police Mobile patrol was shot at; at Habaraduwa Police had returned fire and one Amarasinghe of Hapawela died whilst the other suspect H.K. Udani Chandranath an army deserter was arrested. Inquiries are being conducted.

Grandpass: On 15.2.89 at 0900 hrs. when army patrol from Rockhouse Camp were on mobile patrol, they had arrested (1) Davidson (2) Ratnayake Mudiyansele Mayula Pradeep Ratnayake of 15/11, 2nd Lane, Nawala Road, Rajagiriya and (3) Nalin Nilupa Kumara Wickramanayake of 889/ 2/3 Punchi Borella, Maradana Road, Colombo 10, with anti Govt. posters and handed over to Grandpass Police.

Kosgama: On 14.2.89 at 2020 hrs. M. Wijeratna of Pahala Kosgama was shot dead by some unknown persons when he was in his boutique.

Badulla: On 15.2.89 in the morning hours CTB bus 30 Sri 4220 was being driven by W.M.R. Suraweera. He was shot at at Bogahakumbura and was admitted to Welimade Hospital.

Ampara: On 15.2.89 at 0730 hrs. at Pannalgama Polling Booth No.7 the voters were shot at by an unknown person and one person was injured and admitted to hospital.

Piliyandala. On 15.2.89 at 1000 hrs. an unknown person who came on a pedal cycle had kept a bomb in the shop named 'Lady Centre' in Piliyandala Town and fled. G.S. Nalaka the shop owner had thrown the bomb out but it had not exploded. The bomb was later deloused by the army.

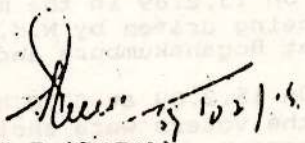
- (2) On 14.2.89 at 1230 hrs. 4 unknown persons armed with shot guns had come to the house of Seedin Perera of Polgasowita and taken Seedin Perera and another inmate named Galabotuwege Jagath away from the house and shot them. Jagath had died on the spot whilst Seedin had escaped unhurt. Both are UNP supporters.

Siyambalanduwa: On 14.2.89 at about 0930 hrs. K.G. Jayaratne of Gangodagama, Dodagahawela was shot at by some unknown persons at Athimale Junction. Injured was admitted to Moneragala Hospital.

Sila: On 15.2.89 in the morning at 0930 hrs. when the election officers and the ballot box were being escorted to the Polling booth No. A, the party was attacked by subversives. The peon Velu Thankaraj and an army corporal named Gunaratne had died. The subversives had removed the army uniform of the Corporal and his weapon and the ammunition.

Mahiyangana: On 15.2.89 at 0900 hrs. Polling Booth No. 36 at Galbokka Junior School was attacked with bombs and by shooting. About 50 subversives had taken part. The Police and the Army personnel had fired at the crowd. No injuries to election staff or security personnel.

Polonnaruwa: At Polling Booths Nos. 26, 29 and 30 at Raja Alagama in Hingurakgoda Police area, bombs had been placed and the army had deloused the same.


(G. D. D. PERERA)

A.S.P.

Duty Officer, I.G.'s Command Room.

Copies to: Senior D.I.G.G., D.I.G.G., DGIS, D/HA, SSP SIU, D/NI
D/CID, D/CID(TB), D/CDB, D/Crimes, D/Tr.Hqrs.
D/I.&P.C., SSP Elections/Security Liaison Officer,
JOC, ASP Security Force / Election Secretariat,
ASP CID., OIC CRO & file.

PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION - 1989

ALL ISLAND RESULTS - BY DISTRICT

| No Electoral District | Register Votes | UMP | ELJP | USA | TULF | DPLF | MEP | SUPF | SIMC | ACTC | IMDP1 | IMDP2 | Total Valid | Total Reject | Total Polled |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 COLOMBO | 1087891 | 374530 | 7112 | 31873 | - | - | 76866 | 205053 | 29308 | - | - | - | 724842 | 35271 | 760113 |
| 2 GAMPAA | 969658 | 51,674 | 0.98 | 4,404 | - | - | 10,624 | 28,294 | 4,044 | - | - | - | 712437 | 4,644 | 69,874 |
| 3 KALUTARA | 570193 | 54,144 | 1.48 | 1,044 | - | - | 41,344 | - | - | - | - | - | 321193 | 32497 | 74,493 |
| 4 MARIAMAVARA | 628317 | 48,844 | 0.50 | 3,844 | - | - | 2,890 | 131510 | 12971 | - | - | - | 332109 | 4,364 | 76,824 |
| 5 MATALLE | 214938 | 204973 | 1315 | 5147 | - | - | 0,844 | 40,944 | 4,044 | - | - | - | 139280 | 5,904 | 59,864 |
| 6 NUWARA-ELIYA | 229519 | 88869 | 2350 | 2344 | - | - | - | 105977 | 14697 | - | - | - | 173424 | 6,314 | 56,424 |
| 7 GALLE | 571146 | 109853 | 63,344 | 2,434 | - | - | 32,824 | 47128 | 1720 | - | - | - | 365005 | 7,894 | 70,354 |
| 8 MATARA | 451926 | 183962 | 4097 | 18160 | - | - | 27,184 | 0.994 | - | - | - | - | 81505 | 7,274 | 81,494 |
| 9 HAMBANTOTA | 295120 | 50,404 | 1.24 | 4,924 | - | - | 26,764 | 15,206 | 4014 | - | - | - | 56575 | 6,064 | 68,034 |
| 10 JAFFNA | 592210 | 56,114 | 1.82 | 5,184 | - | - | 1,614 | 35,284 | 143 | - | - | - | 239855 | 5,324 | 19,174 |
| 11 VAVUNI | 141448 | 8525 | 2,284 | 60013 | 7993 | - | 1,154 | 39,704 | 0.254 | - | - | - | 43188 | 4,339 | 60,914 |
| 12 BATTICALOA | 216574 | 11317 | 19,744 | 39,994 | 17271 | 3,334 | - | 1568 | 7945 | - | - | - | 213714 | 7,124 | 20,644 |
| 13 DIGAMADULLA | 265768 | 7,284 | 35,494 | 43,424 | 21,244 | 28,694 | - | 2,664 | 23,734 | - | - | - | 9,514 | 26,508 | 44,764 |
| 14 TRICORALLE | 152289 | 29,294 | 0,454 | 20,324 | 12,564 | - | - | 45400 | 61325 | - | - | - | 101578 | 8,224 | 78,164 |
| 15 KURUNEGALA | 784991 | 22,104 | 314724 | 13759 | 11059 | - | - | 284 | 22964 | 17884 | - | - | 537916 | 4,784 | 84,454 |
| 16 PUTTALAM | 318755 | 58,514 | 2,564 | 2,064 | - | - | 2848 | 35528 | - | - | - | - | 222475 | 4,584 | 69,904 |
| 17 AMURADAPURA | 334073 | 92726 | 0,514 | 1,534 | - | - | 0,534 | 36,354 | - | - | - | - | 164445 | 34212 | 57,218 |
| 18 POLONARUWA | 163745 | 43473 | 0,854 | 1,054 | - | - | 33,294 | 71687 | 6253 | - | - | - | 13205 | 5,984 | 72,884 |
| 19 BADULLA | 329321 | 135089 | 5589 | 5712 | - | - | 1693 | 81011 | - | - | - | - | 229094 | 7,024 | 45,814 |
| 20 MONERAGALA | 161927 | 52,424 | 2,434 | 2,434 | - | - | 451 | 38640 | 450 | - | - | - | 88352 | 7,924 | 75,554 |
| 21 RATHAPURA | 457284 | 57,894 | 0,394 | 5,114 | - | - | 0,514 | 43,734 | 0,514 | - | - | - | 339122 | 12,244 | 62,174 |
| 22 KEGALLE | 437131 | 174334 | 14056 | 15168 | - | - | 1028 | 80668 | - | - | - | - | 285254 | 5,634 | 78,604 |
| Total | 9374164 | 2838005 | 67723 | 160271 | 188594 | 18502 | 91128 | 1785169 | 202016 | 7610 | 235169 | 2081 | 5596468 | 365563 | 5962031 |
| | | 50,714 | 1,214 | 2,864 | 3,374 | 0,334 | 1,634 | 31,904 | 3,614 | 0,144 | - | - | 6,134 | 6,134 | 61,604 |

* Total votes polled by Independent Groups = 237250

PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION - 1989

CUMULATIVE ALL ISLAND RESULTS

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| UNITED NATIONAL PARTY | 2838005 | 50.71 % |
| EKSATH LANKA JANATHA PAKSHAYA | 67723 | 1.21 % |
| UNITED SOCIALIST ALLIANCE | 160271 | 2.86 % |
| TAMIL UNITED LIBERATION FRONT | 188594 | 3.37 % |
| DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES LIBERATION FRONT | 18502 | 0.33 % |
| MAJANA EKSATH PERAMUNA | 91128 | 1.63 % |
| SRI LANKA FREEDOM PARTY | 1785369 | 31.90 % |
| SRI LANKA MUSLIM CONGRESS | 202016 | 3.61 % |
| ALL CEYLON TAMIL CONGRESS | 7610 | 0.14 % |
| INDEPENDENT GROUP - Jaffna | 150340 | 2.69 % |
| INDEPENDENT GROUP - Vanni | 7879 | 0.14 % |
| INDEPENDENT GROUP 1 - Batticaloa | 46419 | 0.83 % |
| INDEPENDENT GROUP 2 - Batticaloa | 1497 | 0.03 % |
| INDEPENDENT GROUP - Trincomalee | 25239 | 0.45 % |
| INDEPENDENT GROUP 1 - Puttalam | 107 | 0.00 % |
| INDEPENDENT GROUP 2 - Puttalam | 584 | 0.01 % |
| INDEPENDENT GROUP - Anuradhapura | 4057 | 0.07 % |
| INDEPENDENT GROUP - Monaragala | 349 | 0.01 % |
| INDEPENDENT GROUP - Ratnapura | 779 | 0.01 % |
| TOTAL VALID | 5596468 | 100.00 % |
| REJECTED | 365563 | |
| TOTAL POLLED | 5962031 | |

PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION - 1989

NUMBER OF SEATS ALLOCATED FOR EACH PARTY - BY DISTRICT

| No | Electo. District | UNP | ELJP | USA | TULF | DPLF | MEP | SLFP | SLMC | ACTC | IND1 | IND2 | TOTAL |
|-----------|------------------|-----|------|-----|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1 | COLOMBO | 12 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 2 | 6 | 0 | - | - | - | 20 |
| 2 | GAMPAHA | 10 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 7 | - | - | - | - | 17 |
| 3 | KALUTARA | 6 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 5 | 0 | - | - | - | 11 |
| 4 | MAHANUWARA | 8 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 4 | 0 | - | - | - | 12 |
| 5 | MATALE | 4 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| 6 | MUWARA-ELIYA | 4 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 2 | 0 | - | - | - | 6 |
| 7 | GALLE | 6 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 5 | 0 | - | - | - | 11 |
| 8 | MATARA | 6 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| 9 | HAMBANTOTA | 5 | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | 2 | 0 | - | - | - | 7 |
| 10 | JAFFNA | 0 | - | - | 3 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 8 | - | 11 |
| 11 | VANNI | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 0 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 5 |
| 12 | BATTICALOA | 0 | - | - | 3 | - | - | 0 | 1 | - | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| 13 | DIGAMADULLA | 3 | - | 0 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 6 |
| 14 | TRINCOMALEE | 1 | - | - | 0 | - | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | 2 | - | 4 |
| 15 | KURUNEGALA | 10 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 15 |
| 16 | PUTTALAM | 5 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 2 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 17 | ANURADHAPURA | 5 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 3 | - | - | 0 | - | 8 |
| 18 | POLONNARUWA | 4 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| 19 | BADULLA | 5 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| 20 | MONERAGALA | 3 | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | 2 | 0 | - | 0 | - | 5 |
| 21 | RATNAPURA | 6 | 0 | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 0 | - | 10 |
| 22 | KEGALLE | 6 | 0 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| Total ==> | | 110 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 58 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 196 |

PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION - 1989

ALLOCATION OF SEATS - ON NATIONAL BASIS

| No. | Name of Party | | Votes Obtained | Seats |
|-----------|---|--------|----------------|-------|
| 1 | UNITED NATIONAL PARTY | (UNP) | 2838005 | 15 |
| 2 | SRI LANKA FREEDOM PARTY | (SLFP) | 1785369 | 9 |
| 3 | SRI LANKA MUSLIM CONGRESS | (SLMC) | 202016 | 1 |
| 4 | TAMIL UNITED LIBERATION FRONT | (TULF) | 188594 | 1 |
| 5 | UNITED SOCIALIST ALLIANCE | (USA) | 160271 | 1 |
| 6 | INDEPENDENT GROUP - JAFFNA | | 150340 | 1 |
| 7 | MAHAJANA EKSATH PERAMUNA | (MEP) | 91128 | 1 |
| 8 | EKSATH LANKA JANATHA PAKSHAYA | (ELJP) | 67723 | 0 |
| 9 | INDEPENDENT GROUP 1 - BATTICOLOA | | 46419 | 0 |
| 10 | INDEPENDENT GROUP - TRINCOMALEE | | 25239 | 0 |
| 11 | DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S LIBERATION FRONT (DPLF) | | 18502 | 0 |
| 12 | INDEPENDENT GROUP - VANNI | | 7879 | 0 |
| 13 | ALL CEYLON TAMIL CONGRESS | (ACTC) | 7610 | 0 |
| 14 | INDEPENDENT GROUP - ANURADHAPURA | | 4057 | 0 |
| 15 | INDEPENDENT GROUP 2 - BATTICOLOA | | 1497 | 0 |
| 16 | INDEPENDENT GROUP - RATNAPURA | | 779 | 0 |
| 17 | INDEPENDENT GROUP 2 - PUTTALAM | | 584 | 0 |
| 18 | INDEPENDENT GROUP - MONARAGALA | | 349 | 0 |
| 19 | INDEPENDENT GROUP 1 - PUTTALAM | | 107 | 0 |
| Total --> | | | 5596468 | 29 |

PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION - 15.02.1989

NUMBER OF SEATS ALLOCATED FOR EACH PARTY

COMPOSITION OF PARLIAMENT

| No. | Name of the Party/Group | District List | National List | Total |
|-------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| 1 | UNITED NATIONAL PARTY | 110 | 15 | 125 |
| 2 | EKSATH LANKA JANATHA PAKSHAYA | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | UNITED SOCIALIST ALLIANCE | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 4 | TAMIL UNITED LIBERATION FRONT | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| 5 | DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S LIBERATION FRONT | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | MAHAJANA EKSATH PERAMUNA | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 7 | SRI LANKA FREEDOM PARTY | 58 | 9 | 67 |
| 8 | SRI LANKA MUSLIM CONGRESS | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 9 | ALL CEYLON TAMIL CONGRESS | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | INDEPENDENT GROUP - JAFFNA | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| 11 | INDEPENDENT GROUP - VANNI | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 12 | INDEPENDENT GROUP 1 - BATTICOLOA | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 13 | INDEPENDENT GROUP 2 - BATTICOLOA | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | INDEPENDENT GROUP - TRINCOMALEE | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 15 | INDEPENDENT GROUP 1 - PUTTALAM | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | INDEPENDENT GROUP 2 - PUTTALAM | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | INDEPENDENT GROUP - ANURADHAPURA | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | INDEPENDENT GROUP - MONARAGALA | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | INDEPENDENT GROUP - RATNAPURA | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 196 | 29 | 225 |

Date : 18/05/89
Time : 16:55:25

.....
R.K. Chandrananda De Silva
Commissioner of Elections.

PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION - 1989

COLOMBO DISTRICT RESULTS - BY POLLING DIVISION

=====

| PDiv No. | Polling Division Name | Regist. Votes | UNP | ELJP | USA | MEP | SLFP | SLMC | Total Valid | Reject | Total Polled |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| 01A | COLOMBO-NORTH | 53356 | 22052 66.46% | 239 0.72% | 1680 5.06% | 732 2.21% | 5691 17.15% | 2786 8.40% | 33180 | 2460 6.90% | 35640 66.80% |
| 01B | COLOMBO-CENTRAL | 131624 | 49733 56.90% | 205 0.23% | 4399 5.03% | 1326 1.52% | 11861 13.57% | 19874 22.74% | 87398 | 6126 6.55% | 93524 71.05% |
| 01C | BORELLA | 47174 | 17324 56.45% | 254 0.83% | 1745 5.69% | 1040 3.39% | 8721 28.42% | 1604 5.23% | 30688 | 1501 4.66% | 32189 68.23% |
| 01D | COLOMBO-EAST | 49993 | 17908 56.48% | 363 1.14% | 2482 7.83% | 1620 5.11% | 8654 27.29% | 680 2.14% | 31707 | 1439 4.34% | 33146 66.30% |
| 01E | COLOMBO-WEST | 36820 | 15265 66.25% | 247 1.07% | 1502 6.52% | 669 2.90% | 4100 17.79% | 1259 5.46% | 23042 | 949 3.96% | 23991 65.16% |
| 01F | DENIWALA | 52176 | 19768 54.91% | 184 0.51% | 1341 3.73% | 1724 4.79% | 12193 33.87% | 790 2.19% | 36000 | 1351 3.62% | 37351 71.59% |
| 01G | RATHMALANA | 54316 | 21237 56.12% | 217 0.57% | 1500 3.96% | 1407 3.72% | 13063 34.52% | 415 1.10% | 37839 | 1602 4.06% | 39441 72.61% |
| 01H | KOLONNAWA | 74671 | 24561 49.59% | 161 0.33% | 2917 5.89% | 2698 5.45% | 18531 37.41% | 662 1.34% | 49530 | 2477 4.76% | 52007 69.65% |
| 01I | KOTTE | 65984 | 20113 46.93% | 386 0.90% | 2041 4.76% | 3030 7.07% | 17007 39.68% | 284 0.66% | 42861 | 1507 3.40% | 44368 67.24% |
| 01J | KADUWELA | 86029 | 25849 45.47% | 485 0.85% | 1850 3.25% | 7241 12.74% | 21306 37.48% | 117 0.21% | 56848 | 2473 4.17% | 59321 68.95% |
| 01K | AVISSAWELLA | 67851 | 23462 47.23% | 1172 2.36% | 523 1.05% | 20225 40.71% | 4131 8.32% | 168 0.34% | 49681 | 2500 4.79% | 52181 76.91% |
| 01L | HOMAGAMA | 82139 | 24795 48.66% | 1846 3.62% | 1440 2.83% | 7920 15.54% | 14872 29.19% | 81 0.16% | 50954 | 3068 5.68% | 54022 65.77% |
| 01M | MAHARAGAMA | 81774 | 22042 40.24% | 671 1.22% | 1758 3.21% | 19152 34.96% | 11002 20.08% | 158 0.29% | 54783 | 2138 3.76% | 56921 69.61% |
| 01N | KESBEWA | 87609 | 27415 45.83% | 266 0.44% | 1890 3.16% | 4351 7.27% | 25830 43.18% | 73 0.12% | 59825 | 2710 4.33% | 62535 71.38% |
| 01O | MORATUWA | 95786 | 33090 53.97% | 238 0.39% | 3796 6.19% | 1859 3.03% | 22024 35.92% | 301 0.49% | 61308 | 2463 3.86% | 63771 66.58% |
| 01P | POSTAL-COLOMBO | 20589 | 9916 51.65% | 178 0.93% | 1009 5.26% | 1972 10.27% | 6067 31.60% | 56 0.29% | 19198 | 507 2.57% | 19705 95.71% |
| Total --> | | 1087891 | 374530 51.67% | 7112 0.98% | 31873 4.40% | 76966 10.62% | 205053 28.29% | 29308 4.04% | 724842 | 35271 4.64% | 760113 69.87% |

PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION - 1989

GAMPAHA DISTRICT RESULTS - BY POLLING DIVISION

| PDiv No. | Polling Division Name | Regist. Votes | UNP | ELJP | USA | SLFP | Total Valid | Reject | Total Polled |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| 02A | WATTALA | 67601 | 28841 59.33% | 512 1.05% | 2029 4.17% | 17229 35.44% | 48611 | 2200 4.33% | 50811 75.16% |
| 02B | NEGOMBO | 67618 | 30610 66.12% | 1310 2.83% | 1810 3.91% | 12566 27.14% | 46296 | 2403 4.93% | 48699 72.02% |
| 02C | KATANA | 75135 | 28660 53.11% | 333 0.62% | 2656 4.92% | 22318 41.35% | 53967 | 2457 4.35% | 56424 75.10% |
| 02D | DIVULAPITIYA | 67159 | 27430 52.95% | 233 0.45% | 850 1.64% | 23286 44.95% | 51799 | 2536 4.67% | 54335 80.91% |
| 02E | MIRIGAMA | 77242 | 33179 56.87% | 1618 2.77% | 557 0.95% | 22985 39.40% | 58339 | 2713 4.44% | 61052 79.04% |
| 02F | MINUVANGODA | 76279 | 32021 54.41% | 756 1.28% | 1015 1.72% | 25061 42.58% | 58853 | 2436 3.97% | 61289 80.35% |
| 02G | ATTANAGALLA | 77198 | 25194 44.43% | 1765 3.11% | 1166 2.06% | 28576 50.40% | 56701 | 2677 4.51% | 59378 76.92% |
| 02H | GAMPAHA | 82689 | 30376 50.27% | 859 1.42% | 1426 2.36% | 27765 45.95% | 60426 | 2297 3.66% | 62723 75.85% |
| 02I | JA-ELA | 80113 | 34415 61.53% | 390 0.70% | 1901 3.40% | 19230 34.38% | 55936 | 2640 4.51% | 58576 73.12% |
| 02J | MAHARA | 78192 | 28310 50.29% | 513 0.91% | 2112 3.75% | 25361 45.05% | 56296 | 2631 4.46% | 58927 75.36% |
| 02K | DOMPE | 71255 | 27777 50.76% | 345 0.63% | 857 1.57% | 25746 47.05% | 54725 | 2401 4.20% | 57126 80.17% |
| 02L | BIYAGAMA | 65038 | 25435 54.53% | 1253 2.69% | 1435 3.08% | 18521 39.71% | 46644 | 2507 5.10% | 49151 75.57% |
| 02M | KELANIYA | 65066 | 23549 51.45% | 438 0.96% | 3064 6.69% | 18716 40.89% | 45767 | 2190 4.57% | 47957 73.71% |
| 02N | POSTAL-GAMPAHA | 19073 | 9936 54.96% | 224 1.24% | 787 4.35% | 7130 39.44% | 18077 | 409 2.21% | 18486 96.92% |
| Total --> | | 969658 | 385733 54.14% | 10549 1.48% | 21665 3.04% | 294490 41.34% | 712437 | 32497 4.36% | 744934 76.82% |

PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION - 1989

KALUTARA DISTRICT RESULTS - BY POLLING DIVISION

| PDiv No. | Polling Division Name | Regist. Votes | UNP | ELJP | USA | MEP | SLFP | SLMC | Total Valid | Reject | Total Polled |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| 03A | PANADURA | 76836 | 20473 40.53% | 165 0.33% | 3025 5.99% | 641 1.27% | 23778 47.08% | 2428 4.81% | 50510 | 2162 4.10% | 52672 68.55% |
| 03B | BANDARAGAMA | 72270 | 24894 47.54% | 167 0.32% | 1764 3.37% | 369 0.70% | 23202 44.31% | 1968 3.76% | 52364 | 2550 4.64% | 54914 75.98% |
| 03C | HORANA | 67915 | 25770 55.69% | 103 0.22% | 1778 3.84% | 839 1.81% | 17658 38.16% | 129 0.28% | 46277 | 2883 5.86% | 49160 72.38% |
| 03D | BULATHSINHALA | 57111 | 16360 55.80% | 156 0.53% | 207 0.71% | 253 0.86% | 12024 41.01% | 321 1.09% | 29321 | 2463 7.75% | 31784 55.65% |
| 03E | MATUGAMA | 68955 | 13643 50.40% | 312 1.15% | 414 1.53% | 108 0.40% | 12156 44.91% | 436 1.61% | 27069 | 2621 8.83% | 29690 43.06% |
| 03F | KALUTARA | 73971 | 17840 46.77% | 247 0.65% | 3311 8.68% | 122 0.32% | 14374 37.69% | 2248 5.89% | 38142 | 2407 5.94% | 40549 54.82% |
| 03G | BERUWALA | 72355 | 19298 50.12% | 224 0.58% | 642 1.67% | 112 0.29% | 12976 33.70% | 5250 13.64% | 38502 | 2214 5.44% | 40716 56.27% |
| 03H | AGALAWATTA | 69937 | 16311 56.59% | 175 0.61% | 679 2.36% | 101 0.35% | 11397 39.54% | 158 0.55% | 28821 | 2545 8.11% | 31366 44.85% |
| 03I | POSTAL-KALUTARA | 10843 | 5480 53.79% | 62 0.61% | 522 5.12% | 145 1.42% | 3945 38.73% | 33 0.32% | 10187 | 294 2.81% | 10481 96.66% |
| Total --> | | 570193 | 160069 49.84% | 1611 0.50% | 12342 3.84% | 2690 0.84% | 131510 40.94% | 12971 4.04% | 321193 | 20139 5.90% | 341332 59.86% |

PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION - 1989

MAHANUWARA DISTRICT RESULTS - BY POLLING DIVISION

| PDiv No. | Polling Division Name | Regist. Votes | UNP | ELJP | USA | SLFP | SLMC | Total Valid | Reject | Total Polled |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| 04A | GALAGEDERA | 38747 | 16777 66.24% | 81 0.32% | 288 1.14% | 7686 30.35% | 495 1.95% | 25327 | 1298 4.88% | 26625 68.71% |
| 04B | HARISPATTUWA | 92300 | 21218 61.51% | 108 0.31% | 157 0.46% | 10538 30.55% | 2476 7.18% | 34497 | 2519 6.81% | 37016 40.10% |
| 04C | PATHA-DUMBARA | 47713 | 17031 64.76% | 73 0.28% | 476 1.81% | 6979 26.54% | 1740 6.62% | 26299 | 1897 6.73% | 28196 59.10% |
| 04D | UDA-DUMBARA | 36923 | 16255 62.32% | 110 0.42% | 263 1.01% | 9373 35.93% | 84 0.32% | 26085 | 2585 9.02% | 28670 77.65% |
| 04E | TELDENIYA | 27254 | 6019 56.99% | 34 0.32% | 113 1.07% | 4146 39.26% | 249 2.36% | 10561 | 758 6.70% | 11319 41.53% |
| 04F | KUNDASALE | 47758 | 9594 64.41% | 116 0.78% | 295 1.98% | 4206 28.24% | 685 4.60% | 14896 | 1225 7.60% | 16121 33.76% |
| 04G | HEWAHETA | 42178 | 20917 64.69% | 119 0.37% | 192 0.59% | 10307 31.88% | 800 2.47% | 32335 | 2025 5.89% | 34360 81.46% |
| 04H | SENKADAGALA | 46746 | 14471 57.32% | 129 0.51% | 774 3.07% | 8853 35.07% | 1018 4.03% | 25245 | 1357 5.10% | 26602 56.91% |
| 04I | MAHANUWARA | 28267 | 9513 61.87% | 132 0.86% | 556 3.62% | 3911 25.44% | 1263 8.21% | 15375 | 768 4.76% | 16143 57.11% |
| 04J | YATINUWARA | 50598 | 11064 53.66% | 61 0.30% | 334 1.62% | 8661 42.00% | 500 2.42% | 20620 | 1062 4.90% | 21682 42.85% |
| 04K | UDUNUWARA | 48915 | 9012 59.27% | 52 0.34% | 106 0.70% | 3352 22.05% | 2682 17.64% | 15204 | 1048 6.45% | 16252 33.22% |
| 04L | GAMPOLA | 54611 | 23262 60.18% | 97 0.25% | 288 0.75% | 13450 34.80% | 1555 4.02% | 38652 | 2642 6.40% | 41294 75.61% |
| 04M | NAWALAPITIYA | 53327 | 22315 64.05% | 114 0.33% | 921 2.64% | 10425 29.92% | 1065 3.06% | 34840 | 2784 7.40% | 37624 70.55% |
| 04N | POSTAL-MAHANUWA | 12980 | 7525 61.82% | 89 0.73% | 384 3.15% | 4090 33.60% | 85 0.70% | 12173 | 406 3.23% | 12579 96.91% |
| Total --> | | 628317 | 204973 61.72% | 1315 0.40% | 5147 1.55% | 105977 31.91% | 14697 4.43% | 332109 | 22374 6.31% | 354483 56.42% |

PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION - 1989

MATALE DISTRICT RESULTS - BY POLLING DIVISION

| PDiv No. | Polling Division Name | Regist. Votes | UNP | ELJP | USA | SLFP | Total Valid | Reject | Total Polled |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 05A | DAMBULLA | 71722 | 23381 53.76% | 882 2.03% | 445 1.02% | 18786 43.19% | 43494 | 3818 8.07% | 47312 65.97% |
| 05B | LAGGALA | 40656 | 19839 72.17% | 157 0.57% | 350 1.27% | 7143 25.98% | 27489 | 2453 8.19% | 29942 73.65% |
| 05C | MATALE | 47520 | 21422 68.85% | 364 1.17% | 773 2.48% | 8553 27.49% | 31112 | 2445 7.29% | 33557 70.62% |
| 05D | RATTOTA | 51452 | 22019 65.02% | 912 2.69% | 710 2.10% | 10225 30.19% | 33866 | 3079 8.33% | 36945 71.80% |
| 05E | POSTAL-MATALE | 3588 | 2208 66.53% | 35 1.05% | 66 1.99% | 1010 30.43% | 3319 | 132 3.82% | 3451 96.18% |
| Total --> | | 214938 | 88869 63.81% | 2350 1.69% | 2344 1.68% | 45717 32.82% | 139280 | 11927 7.89% | 151207 70.35% |

PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION - 1989

NUWARA-ELIYA DISTRICT RESULTS - BY POLLING DIVISION

| PDIV No. | Polling Division Name | Regist. Votes | UNP | USA | DPLF | SLFP | SLMC | Total Valid | Reject | Total Polled |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| 06A | N'ELIYA-MASKELI | 100139 | 44252 60.24% | 3488 4.75% | 8718 11.87% | 15928 21.68% | 1078 1.47% | 73464 | 5937 7.48% | 79401 79.29% |
| 06B | KOTMALE | 38688 | 18712 63.76% | 260 0.89% | 710 2.42% | 9175 31.26% | 492 1.68% | 29349 | 2439 7.67% | 31788 82.17% |
| 06C | HANGURANKETHA | 43844 | 24140 70.09% | 262 0.76% | 101 0.29% | 9890 28.71% | 49 0.14% | 34442 | 2457 6.66% | 36899 84.16% |
| 06D | WALAPANE | 43624 | 20699 62.44% | 155 0.47% | 961 2.90% | 11236 33.90% | 97 0.29% | 33148 | 2687 7.50% | 35835 82.15% |
| 06E | POSTAL-NUWARAEL | 3224 | 2050 67.86% | 49 1.62% | 19 0.63% | 899 29.76% | 4 0.13% | 3021 | 80 2.58% | 3101 96.18% |
| Total --> | | 229519 | 109853 63.34% | 4214 2.43% | 10509 6.06% | 47128 27.18% | 1720 0.99% | 173424 | 13600 7.27% | 187024 81.49% |

PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION - 1989

GALLE DISTRICT RESULTS - BY POLLING DIVISION

| PDiv No. | Polling Division Name | Regist. Votes | UNP | ELJP | USA | MEP | SLFP | SLMC | Total Valid | Reject | Total Polled |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| 07A | BALAPITIYA | 40345 | 13052 53.97% | 197 0.81% | 6475 26.77% | 142 0.59% | 4130 17.08% | 188 0.78% | 24184 | 2191 8.31% | 26375 65.37% |
| 07B | AMBALANGODA | 48725 | 15386 50.18% | 373 1.22% | 2365 7.71% | 234 0.76% | 12248 39.94% | 58 0.19% | 30664 | 2505 7.55% | 33169 68.07% |
| 07C | KARANDENIYA | 47426 | 9516 45.75% | 271 1.30% | 410 1.97% | 66 0.32% | 10402 50.01% | 134 0.64% | 20799 | 1777 7.87% | 22576 47.60% |
| 07D | BENTARA-ELPITIY | 64529 | 18482 48.12% | 153 0.40% | 3465 9.02% | 258 0.67% | 15849 41.26% | 205 0.53% | 38412 | 3152 7.58% | 41564 64.41% |
| 07E | HIMIDUMA | 64452 | 25466 52.05% | 162 0.33% | 311 0.64% | 298 0.61% | 22597 46.19% | 92 0.19% | 48926 | 2954 5.69% | 51880 80.49% |
| 07F | BADDEGAMA | 64390 | 23790 50.64% | 174 0.37% | 461 0.98% | 115 0.24% | 22325 47.52% | 114 0.24% | 46979 | 2705 5.44% | 49684 77.16% |
| 07G | RATGAMA | 59508 | 21511 53.77% | 180 0.45% | 3100 7.75% | 534 1.33% | 14593 36.48% | 85 0.21% | 40003 | 2729 6.39% | 42732 71.81% |
| 07H | GALLE | 54738 | 17547 48.08% | 1779 4.87% | 469 1.29% | 281 0.77% | 13523 37.05% | 2899 7.94% | 36498 | 1587 4.17% | 38085 69.58% |
| 07I | AKMEZHANA | 56408 | 19615 48.69% | 452 1.12% | 285 0.71% | 161 0.40% | 19613 48.68% | 160 0.40% | 40286 | 1856 4.40% | 42142 74.71% |
| 07J | HABARADUWA | 60474 | 14840 51.59% | 241 0.84% | 303 1.05% | 472 1.64% | 12857 44.69% | 55 0.19% | 28768 | 1792 5.86% | 30560 50.53% |
| 07K | POSTAL-GALLE | 10151 | 4757 50.15% | 115 1.21% | 516 5.44% | 115 1.21% | 3959 41.74% | 24 0.25% | 9486 | 288 2.95% | 9774 96.29% |
| Total --> | | 571146 | 183962 50.40% | 4097 1.12% | 18160 4.98% | 2676 0.73% | 152096 41.67% | 4014 1.10% | 365005 | 23536 6.06% | 388541 68.03% |

PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION - 1989

MATARA DISTRICT RESULTS - BY POLLING DIVISION

| PDIV No. | Polling Division Name | Regist. Votes | UNP | ELJP | USA | MEP | SLFP | Total Valid | Reject | Total Polled |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 08A | DENIYAYA | 58008 | 3556 57.76% | 91 1.48% | 104 1.69% | 105 1.71% | 2301 37.37% | 6157 | 567 8.43% | 6724 11.59% |
| 08B | HAKMANA | 64833 | 218 46.48% | 97 20.68% | 2 0.43% | 3 0.64% | 149 31.77% | 469 | 43 8.40% | 512 0.79% |
| 08C | AKURESSA | 66310 | 5454 60.06% | 162 1.78% | 481 5.30% | 82 0.90% | 2902 31.96% | 9081 | 836 8.43% | 9917 14.96% |
| 08D | KAMBURUPITIYA | 62577 | 1231 46.07% | 178 6.66% | 103 3.85% | 24 0.90% | 1136 42.51% | 2672 | 235 8.08% | 2907 4.65% |
| 08E | DEVINUWARA | 61452 | 6622 82.64% | 2 0.02% | 18 0.22% | 2 0.02% | 1369 17.08% | 8013 | 149 1.83% | 8162 13.28% |
| 08F | MATARA | 62612 | 16505 52.53% | 705 2.24% | 2879 9.16% | 240 0.76% | 11094 35.31% | 31423 | 1835 5.52% | 33258 53.12% |
| 08G | WELIGAMA | 69515 | 9141 51.31% | 151 0.85% | 262 1.47% | 754 4.23% | 7508 42.14% | 17816 | 1237 6.49% | 19053 27.41% |
| 08H | POSTAL-MATARA | 6619 | 3007 51.19% | 95 1.62% | 376 6.40% | 103 1.75% | 2293 39.04% | 5874 | 226 3.70% | 6100 92.16% |
| Total --> | | 451926 | 45734 56.11% | 1481 1.82% | 4225 5.18% | 1313 1.61% | 28752 35.28% | 81505 | 5128 5.92% | 86633 19.17% |

PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION - 1989

HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT RESULTS - BY POLLING DIVISION

| PDiv No. | Polling Division Name | Regist. Votes | UNP | USA | MEP | SLFP | SLMC | Total Valid | Reject | Total Polled |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 09A | MULKIRIGALA | 66111 | 8653 59.87% | 111 0.77% | 85 0.59% | 5581 38.61% | 24 0.17% | 14454 | 404 2.72% | 14858 22.47% |
| 09B | BELIATTA | 61466 | 6235 57.12% | 18 0.16% | 242 2.22% | 4418 40.47% | 3 0.03% | 10916 | 204 1.83% | 11120 18.09% |
| 09C | TANGALLA | 69327 | 1640 44.97% | 25 0.69% | 29 0.80% | 1948 53.41% | 5 0.14% | 3647 | 961 20.86% | 4608 6.65% |
| 09D | TISSAMAHARAMAYA | 94234 | 13406 54.72% | 1492 6.09% | 224 0.91% | 9273 37.85% | 105 0.43% | 24500 | 2589 9.56% | 27089 28.75% |
| 09E | POSTAL-HAMBANTO | 3982 | 1705 55.76% | 40 1.31% | 68 2.22% | 1239 40.52% | 6 0.20% | 3058 | 181 5.59% | 3239 81.34% |
| Total --> | | 295120 | 31639 55.92% | 1686 2.98% | 648 1.15% | 22459 39.70% | 143 0.25% | 56575 | 4339 7.12% | 60914 20.64% |

PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION - 1989

JAFFNA DISTRICT RESULTS - BY POLLING DIVISION

| PDiv No. | Polling Division Name | Regist. Votes | UNP | TULF | DPLF | SLMC | ACTC | INDI | Total Valid | Reject | Total Polled |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| 10A | KAYTS | 49401 | 354 1.57% | 3706 16.40% | 572 2.53% | 466 2.06% | 391 1.73% | 17108 75.71% | 22597 | 2577 10.24% | 25174 50.96% |
| 10B | VADDUKODDAI | 58770 | 470 1.78% | 5827 22.09% | 1050 3.98% | 682 2.58% | 541 2.05% | 17814 67.52% | 26384 | 3217 10.87% | 29601 50.37% |
| 10C | KANKESANTHURAI | 60282 | 388 1.46% | 9073 34.25% | 1199 4.53% | 500 1.89% | 532 2.01% | 14801 55.87% | 26493 | 2817 9.61% | 29310 48.62% |
| 10D | MANIPAY | 58166 | 496 1.81% | 6048 22.04% | 1252 4.56% | 592 2.16% | 535 1.95% | 18521 67.49% | 27444 | 2453 8.20% | 29897 51.40% |
| 10E | KOPAY | 56413 | 421 1.52% | 6717 24.23% | 1073 3.87% | 815 2.94% | 852 3.07% | 17846 64.37% | 27724 | 2954 9.63% | 30678 54.38% |
| 10F | UDUPIDDY | 51943 | 46 1.44% | 1178 36.89% | 171 5.36% | 84 2.63% | 127 3.98% | 1587 49.70% | 3193 | 380 10.64% | 3573 6.88% |
| 10G | POINT-PEDRO | 40060 | 569 5.77% | 2428 24.63% | 384 3.90% | 275 2.79% | 342 3.47% | 5860 59.44% | 9858 | 894 8.31% | 10752 26.84% |
| 10H | CHAVAKACHCHERI | 51374 | 339 2.03% | 6350 38.12% | 581 3.49% | 553 3.32% | 985 5.91% | 7851 47.13% | 16659 | 3254 16.34% | 19913 38.76% |
| 10I | NALLUR | 61624 | 320 1.15% | 4211 15.18% | 531 1.91% | 410 1.48% | 1137 4.10% | 21123 76.17% | 27732 | 1375 4.72% | 29107 47.23% |
| 10J | JAFFNA | 49068 | 470 1.58% | 5323 17.93% | 409 1.38% | 3387 11.41% | 1410 4.75% | 18688 62.95% | 29687 | 1649 5.26% | 31336 63.86% |
| 10K | KILINOCCHI | 53421 | 1522 7.27% | 8850 42.30% | 740 3.54% | 669 3.20% | 565 2.70% | 8576 40.99% | 20922 | 3603 14.69% | 24525 45.91% |
| 10L | POSTAL-JAFFNA | 1688 | 65 5.59% | 302 25.99% | 31 2.67% | 6 0.52% | 193 16.61% | 565 48.62% | 1162 | 30 2.52% | 1192 70.62% |
| Total --> | | 592210 | 5460 2.28% | 60013 25.02% | 7993 3.33% | 8439 3.52% | 7610 3.17% | 150340 62.68% | 239855 | 25203 9.51% | 265058 44.76% |

PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION - 1989

VANNI DISTRICT RESULTS - BY POLLING DIVISION

| PDiv No. | Polling Division Name | Regist. Votes | UNP | TULF | SLFP | SLMC | INDI | Total Valid | Reject | Total Polled |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 11A | MANNAR | 46990 | 2507 16.73% | 5492 36.66% | 91 0.61% | 4419 29.50% | 2472 16.50% | 14981 | 1301 7.99% | 16282 34.65% |
| 11B | VAVUNIYA | 53733 | 5423 26.95% | 8750 43.48% | 1398 6.95% | 2073 10.30% | 2479 12.32% | 20123 | 1827 8.32% | 21950 40.85% |
| 11C | MULLAITIVU | 40224 | 426 5.52% | 2937 38.03% | 37 0.48% | 1440 18.65% | 2882 37.32% | 7722 | 1307 14.48% | 9029 22.45% |
| 11D | POSTAL-VANNI | 501 | 169 46.69% | 92 25.41% | 42 11.60% | 13 3.59% | 46 12.71% | 362 | 27 6.94% | 389 77.64% |
| Total --> | | 141448 | 8525 19.74% | 17271 39.99% | 1568 3.63% | 7945 18.40% | 7879 18.24% | 43188 | 4462 9.36% | 47650 33.69% |

PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION - 1989

BATTICALOA DISTRICT RESULTS - BY POLLING DIVISION

| PDiv No. | Polling Division Name | Regist. Votes | UNP | TULF | SLFP | SLMC | IND1 | IND2 | Total Valid | Reject | Total Polled |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 12A | KALKUDAH | 60149 | 1916 4.43% | 13383 30.94% | 445 1.03% | 15522 35.88% | 11589 26.79% | 404 0.93% | 43259 | 4401 9.23% | 47660 79.24% |
| 12B | BATTICALOA | 99096 | 7186 10.11% | 17194 24.20% | 3162 4.45% | 21172 29.80% | 21445 30.18% | 899 1.27% | 71058 | 4487 5.94% | 75545 76.23% |
| 12C | PADDIRUPPU | 56079 | 1943 4.88% | 24064 60.39% | 505 1.27% | 134 0.34% | 13007 32.64% | 192 0.48% | 39845 | 5003 11.16% | 44848 79.97% |
| 12D | POSTAL-BATTICOL | 1250 | 272 22.69% | 490 40.87% | 18 1.50% | 39 3.25% | 378 31.53% | 2 0.17% | 1199 | 32 2.60% | 1231 98.48% |
| Total --> | | 216574 | 11317 7.28% | 55131 35.49% | 4130 2.66% | 36867 23.73% | 46419 29.88% | 1497 0.96% | 155361 | 13923 8.22% | 169284 78.16% |

PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION - 1989

DIGAMADULLA DISTRICT RESULTS - BY POLLING DIVISION

| PDiv No. | Polling Division Name | Regist. Votes | UNP | USA | TULF | SLFP | SLMC | Total Valid | Reject | Total Polled |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 13A | ANPARA | 92901 | 37611 56.02% | 610 0.91% | 124 0.18% | 28602 42.60% | 190 0.28% | 67137 | 4104 5.76% | 71241 76.68% |
| 13B | SAMMANTHURAI | 44453 | 6163 15.64% | 136 0.35% | 8303 21.08% | 971 2.46% | 23820 60.47% | 39393 | 1429 3.50% | 40822 91.83% |
| 13C | KALMUNAI | 43579 | 6513 18.44% | 45 0.13% | 11369 32.20% | 2241 6.35% | 15144 42.89% | 35312 | 1413 3.85% | 36725 84.27% |
| 13D | POTTUVIL | 82231 | 11475 16.48% | 157 0.23% | 23352 33.54% | 13012 18.69% | 21631 31.07% | 69627 | 3533 4.83% | 73160 88.97% |
| 13E | POSTAL-DIGAMADU | 2604 | 838 37.33% | 17 0.76% | 276 12.29% | 574 25.57% | 540 24.05% | 2245 | 248 9.95% | 2493 95.74% |
| Total --> | | 265768 | 62600 29.29% | 965 0.45% | 43424 20.32% | 45400 21.24% | 61325 28.69% | 213714 | 10727 4.78% | 224441 84.45% |

PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION - 1989

TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT RESULTS - BY POLLING DIVISION

| PDiv No. | Polling Division Name | Regist. Votes | UNP | TULF | MEP | SLFP | SLMC | INDI | Total Valid | Reject | Total Polled |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 14A | SERUWILA | 47331 | 11481 40.19% | 2011 7.04% | 77 0.27% | 11695 40.94% | 1848 6.47% | 1456 5.10% | 28568 | 1993 6.52% | 30561 64.57% |
| 14B | TRINCOMALEE | 55236 | 2881 8.38% | 7325 21.31% | 141 0.41% | 2950 8.58% | 5164 15.02% | 15915 46.30% | 34376 | 1299 3.64% | 35675 64.59% |
| 14C | MUTUR | 48260 | 7681 20.59% | 3160 8.47% | 63 0.17% | 8036 21.54% | 10804 28.96% | 7565 20.28% | 37309 | 1547 3.98% | 38856 80.51% |
| 14D | POSTAL-TRINCOMA | 1462 | 407 30.72% | 259 19.55% | 3 0.23% | 285 21.51% | 68 5.13% | 303 22.87% | 1325 | 39 2.86% | 1364 93.30% |
| Total --> | | 152289 | 22450 22.10% | 12755 12.56% | 284 0.28% | 22966 22.61% | 17884 17.61% | 25239 24.85% | 101578 | 4878 4.58% | 106456 69.90% |

PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION - 1989

KURUNEGALA DISTRICT RESULTS - BY POLLING DIVISION

| PDIV No. | Polling Division Name | Regist. Votes | UNP | ELJP | USA | MEP | SLFP | Total Valid | Reject | Total Polled |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| 15A | GALGAMUWA | 60359 | 20412 50.90% | 1173 2.92% | 1232 3.07% | 311 0.78% | 16976 42.33% | 40104 | 3540 8.11% | 43644 72.31% |
| 15B | NIKAWERATIYA | 55823 | 19342 59.03% | 1315 4.01% | 1022 3.12% | 437 1.33% | 10653 32.51% | 32769 | 2539 7.19% | 35308 63.25% |
| 15C | YAPAHUWA | 65948 | 23615 60.68% | 229 0.59% | 2707 6.96% | 177 0.45% | 12187 31.32% | 38915 | 3511 8.28% | 42426 64.33% |
| 15D | HIRIYALA | 59043 | 25073 68.03% | 610 1.66% | 275 0.75% | 164 0.44% | 10734 29.12% | 36856 | 2632 6.67% | 39488 66.88% |
| 15E | WARIYAPOLA | 47374 | 20526 57.40% | 458 1.28% | 238 0.67% | 124 0.35% | 14411 40.30% | 35757 | 1811 4.82% | 37568 79.30% |
| 15F | PANDUWASNUWARA | 47509 | 16853 56.70% | 1071 3.60% | 272 0.92% | 108 0.36% | 11417 38.41% | 29721 | 1573 5.03% | 31294 65.87% |
| 15G | BINGIRIYA | 54522 | 22496 53.49% | 714 1.70% | 208 0.49% | 104 0.25% | 18535 44.07% | 42057 | 1589 3.64% | 43646 80.05% |
| 15H | KATUGAMPOLA | 61031 | 25786 57.80% | 658 1.48% | 1043 2.34% | 219 0.49% | 16903 37.89% | 44609 | 2531 5.37% | 47140 77.24% |
| 15I | KULIYAPITIYA | 61316 | 24386 58.14% | 1448 3.45% | 441 1.05% | 183 0.44% | 15487 36.92% | 41945 | 2459 5.54% | 44404 72.42% |
| 15J | DAMBADENIYA | 63024 | 28242 62.31% | 994 2.19% | 1305 2.88% | 188 0.41% | 14595 32.20% | 45324 | 2777 5.77% | 48101 76.32% |
| 15K | POLGAHAWELA | 50258 | 19458 51.92% | 1687 4.50% | 232 0.62% | 250 0.67% | 15847 42.29% | 37474 | 1964 4.98% | 39438 78.47% |
| 15L | KURUNEGALA | 51885 | 21692 61.24% | 1086 3.07% | 508 1.43% | 284 0.80% | 11849 33.45% | 35419 | 2088 5.57% | 37507 72.29% |
| 15M | MAWATHAGAMA | 51935 | 22899 61.12% | 1316 3.51% | 854 2.28% | 128 0.34% | 12270 32.75% | 37467 | 2592 6.47% | 40059 77.13% |
| 15N | DODANGASLANDA | 43674 | 16774 57.86% | 858 2.96% | 532 1.84% | 82 0.28% | 10744 37.06% | 28990 | 2344 7.48% | 31334 71.75% |
| 15O | POSTAL-KURUNEGA | 11290 | 7170 68.23% | 142 1.35% | 190 1.81% | 89 0.85% | 2918 27.77% | 10509 | 262 2.43% | 10771 95.40% |
| Total --> | | 784991 | 314724 58.51% | 13759 2.56% | 11059 2.06% | 2848 0.53% | 195526 36.35% | 537916 | 34212 5.98% | 572128 72.88% |

PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION - 1989

PUTTALAM DISTRICT RESULTS - BY POLLING DIVISION

| PDiv No. | Polling Division Name | Regist. Votes | UNP | ELJP | USA | SLFP | SLMC | IND1 | IND2 | Total Valid | Reject | Total Polled |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| 16A | PUTTALAM | 56582 | 22541 61.04% | 147 0.40% | 150 0.41% | 10331 27.98% | 3661 9.91% | 22 0.06% | 74 0.20% | 36926 | 2552 6.46% | 39478 69.77% |
| 16B | ANAMADUWA | 66912 | 29291 63.78% | 329 0.72% | 505 1.10% | 15208 33.12% | 450 0.98% | 24 0.05% | 116 0.25% | 45923 | 2799 5.74% | 48722 72.82% |
| 16C | CHILAW | 69743 | 30573 61.53% | 333 0.67% | 430 0.87% | 17456 35.13% | 699 1.41% | 32 0.06% | 162 0.33% | 49685 | 2832 5.39% | 52517 75.30% |
| 16D | NATTANDIYA | 56794 | 22957 58.21% | 176 0.45% | 1136 2.88% | 13763 34.90% | 1276 3.24% | 11 0.03% | 121 0.31% | 39440 | 2236 5.37% | 41676 73.38% |
| 16E | WENNAPPUWA | 65347 | 31912 67.35% | 128 0.27% | 1090 2.30% | 14006 29.56% | 120 0.25% | 17 0.04% | 111 0.23% | 47384 | 2712 5.41% | 50096 76.66% |
| 16F | POSTAL-PUTTALAM | 3377 | 2035 65.29% | 24 0.77% | 87 2.79% | 923 29.61% | 47 1.51% | 1 0.03% | 0 0.00% | 3117 | 74 2.32% | 3191 94.49% |
| Total --> | | 318755 | 139309 62.62% | 1137 0.51% | 3398 1.53% | 71687 32.22% | 6253 2.81% | 107 0.05% | 584 0.26% | 222475 | 13205 5.60% | 235680 73.94% |

PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION - 1989

ANURADHAPURA DISTRICT RESULTS - BY POLLING DIVISION

| PDiv No. | Polling Division Name | Regist. Votes | UNP | ELJP | USA | MEP | SLFP | IND1 | Total Valid | Reject | Total Polled |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| 17A | MEDAWACHCHIYA | 46968 | 15324 64.84% | 228 0.96% | 183 0.77% | 116 0.49% | 7228 30.58% | 556 2.35% | 23635 | 1505 5.99% | 25140 53.53% |
| 17B | HORAWUPOTANA | 42195 | 10563 56.97% | 67 0.36% | 134 0.72% | 37 0.20% | 7275 39.24% | 464 2.50% | 18540 | 1121 5.70% | 19661 46.60% |
| 17C | ANURADHAPURA-EA | 49059 | 10763 59.52% | 201 1.11% | 376 2.08% | 50 0.28% | 6552 36.23% | 140 0.77% | 18082 | 1309 6.75% | 19391 39.53% |
| 17D | ANURADHAPURA-WE | 51510 | 19461 60.61% | 329 1.02% | 274 0.85% | 110 0.34% | 11437 35.62% | 499 1.55% | 32110 | 3024 8.61% | 35134 68.21% |
| 17E | KALAWEWA | 65472 | 14940 48.64% | 333 1.08% | 438 1.43% | 79 0.26% | 14522 47.28% | 404 1.32% | 30716 | 3557 10.38% | 34273 52.35% |
| 17F | MIHINTALE | 33289 | 4961 48.63% | 89 0.87% | 112 1.10% | 37 0.36% | 3786 37.11% | 1217 11.93% | 10202 | 1238 10.82% | 11440 34.37% |
| 17G | KEKIRAWA | 40606 | 14020 52.39% | 97 0.36% | 150 0.56% | 57 0.21% | 11670 43.61% | 765 2.86% | 26759 | 2316 7.97% | 29075 71.60% |
| 17H | POSTAL-ANURADHA | 4974 | 2694 61.21% | 53 1.20% | 57 1.30% | 45 1.02% | 1540 34.99% | 12 0.27% | 4401 | 175 3.82% | 4576 92.00% |
| Total --> | | 334073 | 92726 56.39% | 1397 0.85% | 1724 1.05% | 531 0.32% | 64010 38.92% | 4057 2.47% | 164445 | 14245 7.97% | 178690 53.49% |

PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION - 1989

POLONNARUWA DISTRICT RESULTS - BY POLLING DIVISION

| PDiv No. | Polling Division Name | Regist. Votes | UNP | ELJP | USA | SLFP | Total Valid | Reject | Total Polled |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 18A | MINNERIYA | 49700 | 10576 54.28% | 711 3.65% | 765 3.93% | 7431 38.14% | 19483 | 1866 8.74% | 21349 42.96% |
| 18B | MEDIRIGIRIYA | 48477 | 8631 70.57% | 148 1.21% | 67 0.55% | 3384 27.67% | 12230 | 959 7.27% | 13189 27.21% |
| 18C | POLONNARUWA | 64163 | 23469 63.87% | 1052 2.86% | 250 0.68% | 11973 32.58% | 36744 | 2376 6.07% | 39120 60.97% |
| 18D | POSTAL-POLONNAR | 1405 | 797 61.93% | 22 1.71% | 35 2.72% | 433 33.64% | 1287 | 65 4.81% | 1352 96.23% |
| Total --> | | 163745 | 43473 62.33% | 1933 2.77% | 1117 1.60% | 23221 33.29% | 69744 | 5266 7.02% | 75010 45.81% |

PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION - 1989

BADULLA DISTRICT RESULTS - BY POLLING DIVISION

| PDiv No. | Polling Division Name | Regist. Votes | UNP | ELJP | USA | MEP | SLFP | Total Valid | Reject | Total Polled |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| 19A | MAHIYANGANA | 46406 | 25158 72.22% | 360 1.03% | 124 0.36% | 75 0.22% | 9120 26.18% | 34837 | 2341 6.30% | 37178 80.11% |
| 19B | WIYALUWA | 30170 | 12581 58.11% | 244 1.13% | 673 3.11% | 86 0.40% | 8067 37.26% | 21651 | 2248 9.41% | 23899 79.21% |
| 19C | PASSARA | 31156 | 13791 58.64% | 559 2.38% | 583 2.48% | 112 0.48% | 8475 36.03% | 23520 | 2079 8.12% | 25599 82.16% |
| 19D | BADULLA | 30982 | 10874 52.74% | 716 3.47% | 1704 8.26% | 171 0.83% | 7154 34.70% | 20619 | 1360 6.19% | 21979 70.94% |
| 19E | HALI-ELA | 34666 | 14240 57.62% | 673 2.72% | 1122 4.54% | 223 0.90% | 8454 34.21% | 24712 | 2228 8.27% | 26940 77.71% |
| 19F | UVA-PARANAGAMA | 38268 | 15835 59.92% | 344 1.30% | 171 0.65% | 337 1.28% | 9739 36.85% | 26426 | 3429 11.49% | 29855 78.02% |
| 19G | WELIMADA | 41334 | 14743 53.40% | 1828 6.62% | 380 1.38% | 135 0.49% | 10521 38.11% | 27607 | 2424 8.07% | 30031 72.65% |
| 19H | BANDARAWELA | 41805 | 14078 54.54% | 432 1.67% | 493 1.91% | 363 1.41% | 10444 40.46% | 25810 | 1958 7.05% | 27768 66.42% |
| 19I | HAPUTALE | 30052 | 11495 58.16% | 398 2.01% | 333 1.68% | 93 0.47% | 7444 37.67% | 19763 | 1509 7.09% | 21272 70.78% |
| 19J | POSTAL-BADULLA | 4482 | 2294 55.29% | 35 0.84% | 129 3.11% | 98 2.36% | 1593 38.39% | 4149 | 128 2.99% | 4277 95.43% |
| Total --> | | 329321 | 135089 58.97% | 5589 2.44% | 5712 2.49% | 1693 0.74% | 81011 35.36% | 229094 | 19704 7.92% | 248798 75.55% |

PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION - 1989

MONERAGALA DISTRICT RESULTS - BY POLLING DIVISION

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| PDiv No. | Polling Division Name | Regist. Votes | UNP | USA | MEP | SLFP | SLMC | INDI | Total Valid | Reject | Total Polled |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 20A | BIBILE | 42671 | 16362 58.68% | 815 2.92% | 87 0.31% | 10361 37.16% | 161 0.58% | 96 0.34% | 27882 | 4002 12.55% | 31884 74.72% |
| 20B | MONERAGALA | 51157 | 13141 41.98% | 990 3.16% | 121 0.39% | 16700 53.35% | 195 0.62% | 155 0.50% | 31302 | 4396 12.31% | 35698 69.78% |
| 20C | WELLAWAYA | 66645 | 16136 57.84% | 325 1.17% | 226 0.81% | 11018 39.50% | 94 0.34% | 97 0.35% | 27896 | 3896 12.25% | 31792 47.70% |
| 20D | POSTAL-MONERAGA | 1454 | 674 52.99% | 19 1.49% | 17 1.34% | 561 44.10% | 0 0.00% | 1 0.08% | 1272 | 23 1.78% | 1295 89.06% |
| Total --> | | 161927 | 46313 52.42% | 2149 2.43% | 451 0.51% | 38640 43.73% | 450 0.51% | 349 0.40% | 88352 | 12317 12.24% | 100669 62.17% |

PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION - 1989

RATNAPURA DISTRICT RESULTS - BY POLLING DIVISION

| PDiv No. | Polling Division Name | Regist. Votes | UNP | ELJP | USA | SLFP | INDI | Total Valid | Reject | Total Polled |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| 21A | EHELIYAGODA | 60466 | 26165 57.63% | 235 0.52% | 10285 22.65% | 8628 19.00% | 92 0.20% | 45405 | 2919 6.04% | 48324 79.92% |
| 21B | RATNAPURA | 68694 | 26289 49.62% | 117 0.22% | 1359 2.57% | 25112 47.40% | 102 0.19% | 52979 | 2847 5.10% | 55826 81.27% |
| 21C | PELMADULLA | 43236 | 19493 57.17% | 104 0.31% | 678 1.99% | 13752 40.33% | 71 0.21% | 34098 | 2033 5.63% | 36131 83.57% |
| 21D | BALANGODA | 58861 | 27987 61.06% | 130 0.28% | 931 2.03% | 16662 36.35% | 122 0.27% | 45832 | 3201 6.53% | 49033 83.30% |
| 21E | RAKWANA | 57842 | 29204 65.65% | 133 0.30% | 428 0.96% | 14610 32.84% | 109 0.25% | 44484 | 2849 6.02% | 47333 81.83% |
| 21F | NIVITIGALA | 53422 | 24875 57.50% | 98 0.23% | 732 1.69% | 17457 40.35% | 97 0.22% | 43259 | 2277 5.00% | 45536 85.24% |
| 21G | KALAWANA | 36117 | 16118 58.26% | 90 0.33% | 1909 6.90% | 9494 34.32% | 55 0.20% | 27666 | 1680 5.72% | 29346 81.25% |
| 21H | KOLONNA | 72897 | 22885 57.17% | 416 1.04% | 757 1.89% | 15843 39.58% | 127 0.32% | 40028 | 2350 5.55% | 42378 58.13% |
| 21I | POSTAL-RATNAPUR | 5689 | 3307 61.57% | 14 0.26% | 244 4.54% | 1802 33.55% | 4 0.07% | 5371 | 92 1.68% | 5463 96.03% |
| Total --> | | 457224 | 196323 57.89% | 1337 0.39% | 17323 5.11% | 123360 36.38% | 779 0.23% | 339122 | 20248 5.63% | 359370 78.60% |

PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION - 1989

KEGALLE DISTRICT RESULTS - BY POLLING DIVISION

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| PDiv No. | Polling Division Name | Regist. Votes | UNP | ELJP | USA | MEP | SLFP | Total Valid | Reject | Total Polled |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| 22A | DEDIGAMA | 60616 | 23006 52.12% | 6834 15.48% | 508 1.15% | 70 0.16% | 13722 31.09% | 44140 | 2629 5.62% | 46769 77.16% |
| 22B | GALIGAMUWA | 47312 | 16931 59.69% | 393 1.39% | 637 2.25% | 91 0.32% | 10311 36.35% | 28363 | 1530 5.12% | 29893 63.18% |
| 22C | KEGALLE | 46828 | 16984 56.98% | 680 2.28% | 685 2.30% | 153 0.51% | 11304 37.93% | 29806 | 1689 5.36% | 31495 67.26% |
| 22D | RAMBUKKANA | 42695 | 13525 63.17% | 633 2.96% | 362 1.69% | 86 0.40% | 6803 31.78% | 21409 | 1361 5.98% | 22770 53.33% |
| 22E | MAWANELLA | 54137 | 20193 60.39% | 3831 11.46% | 235 0.70% | 113 0.34% | 9066 27.11% | 33438 | 2375 6.63% | 35813 66.15% |
| 22F | ARANAYAKE | 36713 | 16302 63.43% | 479 1.86% | 171 0.67% | 68 0.26% | 8682 33.78% | 25702 | 2191 7.86% | 27893 75.98% |
| 22G | YATIYANTOTA | 48126 | 24062 68.54% | 305 0.87% | 4248 12.10% | 112 0.32% | 6377 18.17% | 35104 | 2573 6.83% | 37677 78.29% |
| 22H | RUWANWELLA | 49325 | 22644 64.93% | 393 1.13% | 6865 19.69% | 142 0.41% | 4828 13.84% | 34872 | 1822 4.97% | 36694 74.39% |
| 22I | DERANIYAGALA | 43230 | 15959 64.31% | 202 0.81% | 1101 4.44% | 133 0.54% | 7421 29.90% | 24816 | 1999 7.45% | 26815 62.03% |
| 22J | POSTAL-KEGALLE | 8149 | 4728 62.18% | 306 4.02% | 356 4.68% | 60 0.79% | 2154 28.33% | 7604 | 193 2.48% | 7797 95.68% |
| Total --> | | 437131 | 174334 61.12% | 14056 4.93% | 15168 5.32% | 1028 0.36% | 80668 28.28% | 285254 | 18362 6.05% | 303616 69.46% |

PAKISTAN GOVERNMENT - 1952

MINISTRY OF FINANCE - GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

| Sl. No. | Name of the Officer | Grade | Pay Band | Basic Pay | Dearness Allowance | House Rent Allowance | Medical Allowance | Gratuity | Retirement Benefit | Total |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|-------|
| 101 | Mr. A. H. Khan | Secretary | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 50000 |
| 102 | Mr. B. C. Das | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 103 | Mr. C. D. Sen | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 104 | Mr. D. E. Ghosh | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 105 | Mr. E. F. Islam | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 106 | Mr. F. G. Khan | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 107 | Mr. G. H. Das | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 108 | Mr. H. I. Sen | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 109 | Mr. I. J. Ghosh | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 110 | Mr. J. K. Islam | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 111 | Mr. K. L. Khan | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 112 | Mr. L. M. Das | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 113 | Mr. M. N. Sen | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 114 | Mr. N. O. Ghosh | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 115 | Mr. O. P. Islam | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 116 | Mr. P. Q. Khan | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 117 | Mr. R. S. Das | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 118 | Mr. S. T. Sen | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 119 | Mr. T. U. Ghosh | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 120 | Mr. U. V. Islam | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 121 | Mr. V. W. Khan | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 122 | Mr. W. X. Das | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 123 | Mr. X. Y. Sen | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 124 | Mr. Y. Z. Ghosh | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 125 | Mr. Z. A. Islam | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 126 | Mr. A. B. Khan | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 127 | Mr. B. C. Das | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 128 | Mr. C. D. Sen | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 129 | Mr. D. E. Ghosh | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 130 | Mr. E. F. Islam | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 131 | Mr. F. G. Khan | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 132 | Mr. G. H. Das | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 133 | Mr. H. I. Sen | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 134 | Mr. I. J. Ghosh | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 135 | Mr. J. K. Islam | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 136 | Mr. K. L. Khan | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 137 | Mr. L. M. Das | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 138 | Mr. M. N. Sen | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 139 | Mr. N. O. Ghosh | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 140 | Mr. O. P. Islam | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 141 | Mr. P. Q. Khan | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 142 | Mr. R. S. Das | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 143 | Mr. S. T. Sen | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 144 | Mr. T. U. Ghosh | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 145 | Mr. U. V. Islam | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 146 | Mr. V. W. Khan | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 147 | Mr. W. X. Das | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 148 | Mr. X. Y. Sen | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 149 | Mr. Y. Z. Ghosh | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |
| 150 | Mr. Z. A. Islam | Joint Secretary | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 8000 | 40000 |

