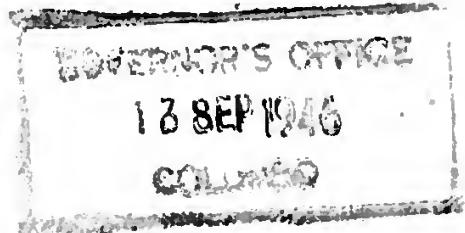
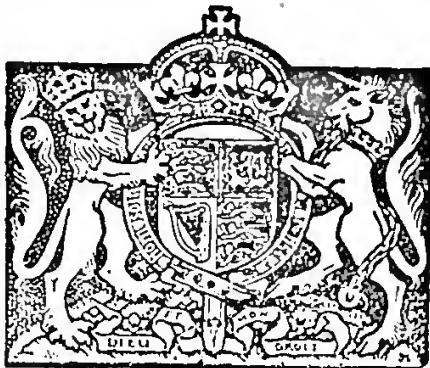


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CEYLON.



SESSIONAL PAPER XIII.—1946.

164
REPORT of the First Delimitation Commission
appointed in accordance with Sub-section (1)
of Section 76 of the Ceylon (Constitution)
Order in Council, 1946.

SEPTEMBER, 1946.

Printed on the Orders of Government.

PRINTED AT THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT PRESS, COLOMBO.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO; price Rs. 7.

1946.

J.9130—3,747 (8/46)

"Copy" received : August 30, 1946.

Proof sent : September 3, 1946.

Proof returned : September 10, 1946.

Published : September 11, 1946.

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REPORT OF THE FIRST DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

CHAPTER I.

Appointment.

PURSUANT to the powers vested in him under Section 76 of the Ceylon (Constitution) Order in Council, 1946 (hereinafter referred to as The Order), His Excellency the Governor, on the 23rd day of May, 1946, established the First Delimitation Commission referred to therein consisting of the three persons who have signed this Report. Mr. E. R. Sudbury, O.B.E., C.C.S., (in addition to other duties), and Mr. R. L. Brohier, F.R.G.S., Acting Assistant Surveyor-General, were appointed Secretaries. We were directed to communicate our decisions to His Excellency before the 31st of August, 1946. This we have been able to do.

This Commission differs from those constituted under the Commissions of Enquiry Ordinance (Legislative Enactments of Ceylon, Volume VI., Chapter 276) in that its activities are not regulated by terms of reference, but are regulated and governed by the relevant provisions of The Order itself.

Section 42 of The Order makes provision for differences of opinion among the members of the Commission. We are glad to be able to report that all the decisions contained herein were arrived at unanimously.

The scheme of electoral districts which we propose appears in Appendix A.

CHAPTER II.

Our Task: Directions contained in the Order in Council and General Principles.

2. It is plain that the first duty of the Commission is to ascertain as clearly as possible from The Order the task which has been assigned to it. It is to The Order, and to The Order alone, that we must turn for the purpose of defining our task. For sound and correct interpretation, it is necessary to keep well in view the object with which The Order was passed and, according to well-settled legal principles, it is proper for the purpose of ascertaining this object to look at The Order against the background of the surrounding circumstances which led to its passage.

3. The Report of the Donoughmore Commission, the working of the Donoughmore Constitution, the despatches between His Excellency the Governor and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, and other constitutional documents of a like nature are all relevant; but most relevant is the Report of the Soulbury Commission and the decisions of His Majesty's Government thereon contained in the White Paper, for The Order seeks to translate into law the recommendations contained in the Report as modified by the decisions of His Majesty's Government. What we have to remember, however, is that though it is proper to consider the material just mentioned for the purpose of interpretation where more than one interpretation of particular words or phrases is possible, yet it is to The Order alone that we must look for what we have to do. If there is any conflict between The Order and the constitutional documents to which it gave legal effect, in law The Order must prevail.

4. We have made the foregoing observations because in memoranda addressed to us, and in the evidence of witnesses, we were invited, indeed seriously exhorted, to shape our action on political considerations. It is clear that we are not free to enunciate and apply principles based on political substance of our choice. This fact has not been borne in mind by some of those who have addressed us. A Delimitation Commission must avoid as far as is humanly possible the influence of private political views which may be held by its members, and this requirement has been reflected in the Report of the Soulbury Commission, which recommended

that in selecting the personnel of the Delimitation Commission the Governor shall avoid as far as possible "the selection of persons connected with politics" a recommendation further reflected in Section 40 of The Order which directs that the Governor "shall endeavour to select persons who are not actively engaged in politics". The findings of the Commission will, no doubt, have political consequences. This has been foreseen in paragraph 276 of the Report of the Soulbury Commission. But it must be remembered that these consequences are the inevitable result of decisions arrived at on non-political grounds by the Commission itself.

5. The provisions of The Order which relate to delimitation are contained in Sections 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44 of Part IV and in Section 76 of Part IX. These are set out in full in Appendix B. Sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 41 are not applicable to the first Delimitation Comission except in so far as we are required to assign names to the electoral districts demarcated by us.

6. The principal directions given to us are to be found in sub-sections (3) and (4) of Section 41 and in sub-sections (2) and (3) of Section 76 which are reproduced below verbatim. Their general significance is explained in the subsequent paragraph and thereafter they are discussed with greater particularity.

Section 41.

- (1)
- (2)

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (4) and (5) of this Section, each electoral district of a Province shall have as nearly as may be an equal number of persons:

Provided that, in dividing a Province into electoral districts, every Delimitation Commission shall have regard to the transport facilities of the Province, its physical features and the community or diversity of interest of its inhabitants.

(4) Where it appears to the Delimitation Commission that there is in any area of a Province a substantial concentration of persons united by a community of interest, whether racial, religious or otherwise, but differing in one or more of these respects from the majority of the inhabitants of that area, the Commission may make such division of the Province into electoral districts as may be necessary to render possible the representation of that interest. In making such division the Commission shall have due regard to the desirability of reducing to the minimum the disproportion in the number of persons resident in the several electoral districts of the Province.

- (5)

Section 76.

- (1)
- (2)

the number of electoral districts into which each Province of the Island shall be divided by the first Delimitation Commission shall be as follows:

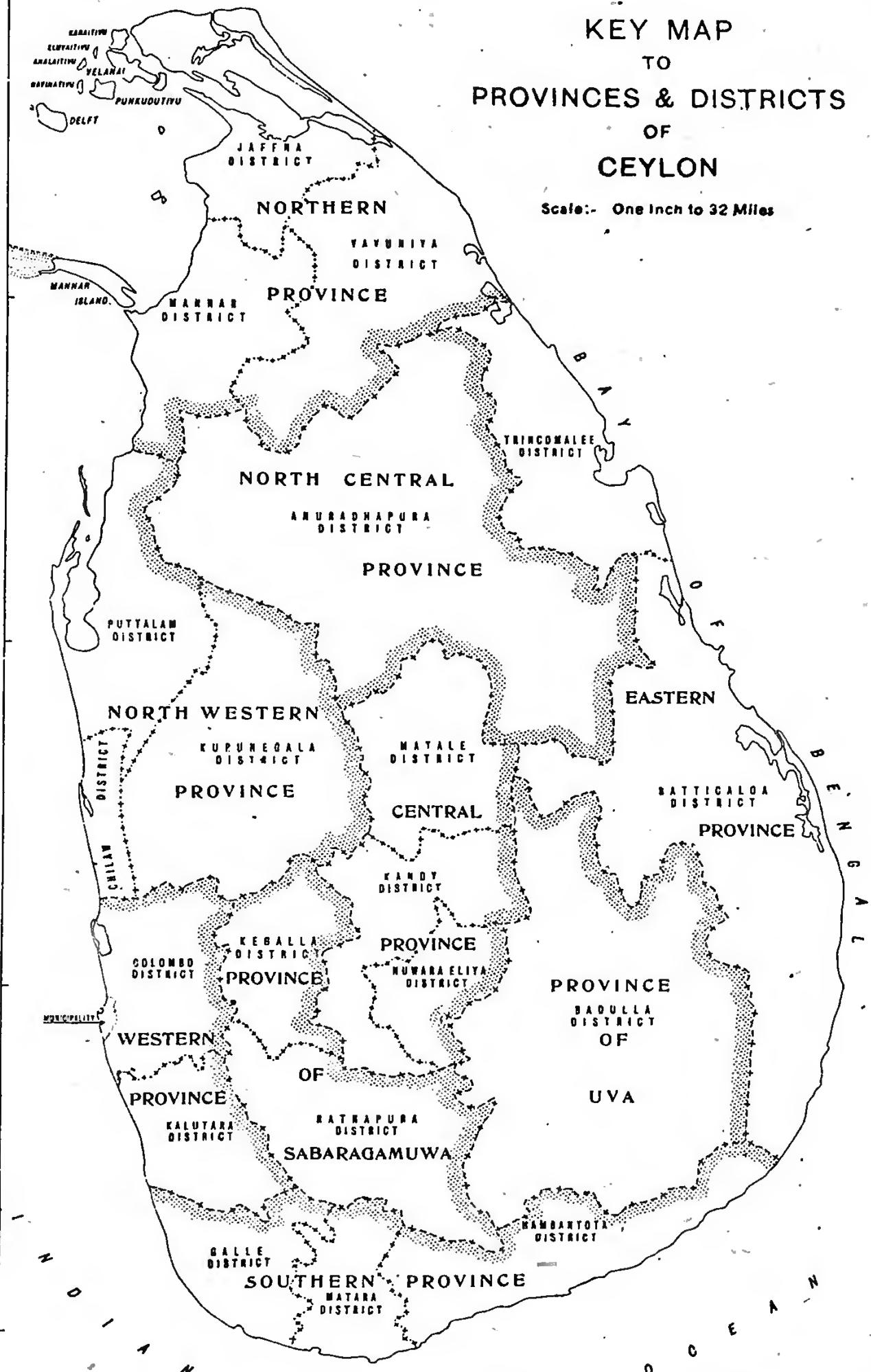
Western Province	20
Central Province	15
Southern Province	12
Eastern Province	7
Northern Province	9
North-Western Province	10
North Central Province	5
Province of Uva	7
Province of Sabaragamuwa	10

(3) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (2) of this Section, the first Delimitation Commission shall have power to create in any Province one or more electoral districts returning two or more Members:

Provided that in any such case the number of electoral districts for that Province specified in sub-section (2) of this Section shall be reduced so that the total number of Members to be returned for that Province shall not exceed the total number of electoral districts so specified.

KEY MAP
TO
PROVINCES & DISTRICTS
OF
CEYLON

Scale:- One Inch to 32 Miles



7. Broadly and generally stated, the principal directions given to us are—
- (a) That each province of the Island be divided into electoral districts, the number of which is specified in The Order and the aggregate of which totals 95 for the whole Island.
 - (b) That each electoral district of a province shall have as nearly as may be an equal number of persons—
 - (i.) subject to a proviso relating to transport facilities, physical features, and community or diversity of interest of inhabitants of the province; and
 - (ii.) subject further to the proviso that the rule is to give way wherever it comes into conflict with the directions in (c) and (d).
 - (c) That the Commission may so divide a province as to render possible the representation of minorities united by the tie of race, by the tie of religion, or by any other tie. The Commission is directed in making such division to minimise any disproportion that may arise in the population figures of the several electoral districts demarcated in the province.
 - (d) That the Commission may create electoral districts returning two or more members but in so doing shall not increase the number of members to be returned for the province beyond that specified in The Order.

8. We shall now consider more fully the directions given to us. Section 41 (3) of The Order directs that "each electoral district of a province shall have as nearly as may be an equal number of persons". We think that the words quoted do not enjoin a rigid figure but require that each electoral district shall as far as possible contain an equal number of persons and that an endeavour should be made to achieve this end as far as is feasible. To this direction there is a definite proviso in Section 41 (3) itself that the applicability of the rule is to be governed, and where necessary modified, by the following considerations:—

- (a) transport facilities of the province,
- (b) its physical features,
- (c) the community or diversity of interest of its inhabitants.

9. The rule with regard to equal number is subject to yet another qualification. Sub-section (3) of Section 41 states at its very commencement that the rule is not to hold where it comes into conflict with the directions contained in sub-sections (4) and (5) relating to concentrations of persons united by a community of interest and multi-member electoral districts respectively.

10. We now come to the direction contained in Section 41 (4). The request that we should refrain from giving effect to representation on communal lines was discernible in the memoranda and evidence of many. A smaller number definitely demanded it. Some characterised communal representation as retrograde and pleaded that we should disavow it. They declared that the political future of Ceylon lay in our hands, in so far as it lay in our discretion to adopt or reject communal representation, and prayed that we should reject it. It is not for us to consider whether communal representation is a retrograde step or not, or to take any political decision on that controversial point. It is, however, for us to ascertain whether The Order directs us to avoid it or give effect to it. If the latter, we have to ascertain to what extent we are expected to apply it. This we shall now do. Sub-section (4) of Section 41 provides that, where "there is in any area of a province a substantial concentration of persons united by a community of interest whether racial, religious or otherwise, but differing in one or more of these respects from the majority of the inhabitants of that area, the Commission may make such division of the province into electoral districts as may be necessary to render possible the representation of that interest". Three categories of "community of interest" are envisaged:

- (a) Racial community of interest,
- (b) Religious community of interest,
- (c) Any other community of interest.

It is manifest that the words "persons united by a racial community of interest" can mean nothing more and nothing less than persons of the same race. "Persons united by a religious community of interest" can only mean persons of the same religion. This identifies without any manner of doubt two of the categories provided for. In the third category are persons united by any community of interest whatsoever other than the two already mentioned. It cannot reasonably be contended by anyone that The Order has not embodied a certain measure of communal and religious representation. It is not necessary to seek the aid of constitutional documents to arrive at this conclusion. But when they are looked at the conviction grows still firmer. It is desirable, however, at this stage to consider the third category. Into this falls every group of persons united by a community of interest no matter of what description. For instance, we are satisfied that industrial workers and estate workers constitute two groups who can fairly be said to have a community of interest. It will be noticed that persons in categories (a) and (b) would necessarily have fallen into category (c) if they had not been specially mentioned. Thus The Order has pointedly drawn our attention to the need for representation specifically of two groups of persons, those united by the tie of race and those united by the tie of religion, and generally of other groups of persons united by a "community of interest" of any nature whatsoever.

11. We would mention at this point that there was actually a suggestion thrown out in the memoranda and evidence of some who addressed us that we should give practical effect to communal and religious representation but do so in a surreptitious way. This of course we cannot do. We feel bound to state openly the principles of delimitation which we have adopted and applied.

12. A point of some importance, arising from Section 41, which has to be borne in mind, is that the unit for consideration from the point of view of the representation of minorities is a province and not the Island as a whole. This, as will be seen later, is of special importance in dealing with Muslim representation in the Eastern Province.

13. When the Report of the Soulbury Commission is examined for the purpose of gathering such light as it throws upon the question of communal representation, we find certain explicit statements. In paragraph 268 the Commissioners say:

"We therefore reject any proposal calculated to reinforce the communal basis of election, and we prefer to develop the territorial method. We think, however, that there is force in the contention of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress that territorial representation under present conditions tends to become simply numerical representation, and it seems to us that to that extent, and in the light of results, the recommendations of the Donoughmore Commissioners have pressed too hardly upon the minorities."

They proceeded to say that the view that the recommendations of the Donoughmore Commissioners pressed too hardly upon the minorities is recognised in Sessional Paper XIV (Memorandum dated 11th September, 1944, which accompanied and explained the constitutional scheme formulated by the Ministers), and they went on to devise a scheme of representation which, while generally following a territorial basis, was so framed that, in their own words, (paragraph 275)—

"This scheme of representation by no means conforms to the strict canons of territorial election and it would not be unfair to describe it as a combination of territorial and communal representation".

To sum up the situation in these passages and various others, it would be correct to say that the Soulbury Commission rejected "a communal basis of election" in favour of a "territorial basis" but introduced a communal element into their territorial scheme.

14. By reason of the provision made in Section 41 (4) already referred to, we have to examine each province in order to find out whether or not there is in any "area" of that province "a substantial concentration of persons" constituting

a minority united by a community of interest but differing from the majority of the population in respect of the very matter that binds them. In respect of each such concentration, the Section says that we "may" make such division of the province as "may be necessary to render possible the representation of that interest". In the interpretation of a statute the meaning of the word "may" must be gathered from the context in which it occurs. Sometimes it conveys an imperative direction, sometimes not. We feel certain that in the context which we are discussing, it vests a discretion in us, while giving us an indication that we should, in the absence of insurmountable practical difficulties, favour the representation of minority interests. We have accordingly endeavoured to demarcate electoral districts so as to enable a minority such as has been described above to return, wherever possible, a member of its choice. It is to be noted that the member will not necessarily, though he may frequently, be one of the minority.

15. It is also necessary for us to form a precise view of the meaning of the words "render possible the representation of that interest". In the first place we think that "representation" must necessarily mean proper representation, and we have to bear in mind that representation cannot be said to be proper unless it is adequate. This means that, where a minority is to be given representation, we have to take into account all existing factors and endeavour to give the minority adequate representation in the area in which it has been found.

16. We are further required to "have due regard to the desirability of reducing to the minimum the disproportion in the number of persons resident in the several electoral districts of the province". If the language is meticulously examined, it will be seen that we are not asked to regard the possibility of disproportion as a factor which should deter us in our endeavours to give effect to minority representation, and that we are only asked to proceed with our endeavours, where disproportion inevitably occurs, in such a way as to reduce that disproportion to a minimum. Whatever the strict interpretation, there is inherent in the words quoted an indication that disproportion in the number of persons resident in the several electoral districts should be regarded as an undesirable, though not a nullifying, feature.

17. Section 41, sub-section (5), empowers us to create in any province one or more electoral districts returning two or more members. The purposes for which such districts are to be created are not expressly set out in The Order, and we have, therefore, the power to create them wherever it seems to us appropriate. Obviously, however, one case which must be appropriate is the representation of minorities for which The Order has sought to make special provision.

18. It appears to us, from the evidence and memoranda of persons who have addressed us, and from other contacts, that the scope and effect of multi-member seats is not generally understood. We will, therefore, endeavour to state this as simply as possible.

19. The first point to bear in mind is that a voter in a multi-member electoral district will have as many votes as the number of seats provided for that district. In a two-member electoral district, he will have two votes, in a three-member district three votes, in a four-member district four votes, and so on. These he may use in any manner he pleases. For instance, if he has four votes he may give three to one candidate and one to another. Or he may give one or more to a particular candidate and not use the balance, or he may give all to the candidate of his choice. We have been informed that this system of voting has been decided on and that it will be embodied in an Order in Council, which at the time of writing has not been passed. Accordingly, we have based our recommendations upon this system. Certain witnesses wished us to substitute other methods of voting, but even if we desire to do so, we are powerless to effect the necessary substitution, as it is not a matter which comes within the scope of the duties assigned to us.

20. The effect of the creation of a multi-member constituency is, in certain well-defined circumstances (but not in others) to give a minority an advantage which it would not otherwise possess. This will be best understood by a concrete

example. Take an electoral district "A" of 50 voters consisting entirely of blues and greens. In a single-member electoral district, if the number of the blue voters is over 50 per cent., they are in a position to return a candidate of their choice. Likewise with the greens. The crucial percentage is 50. We ought in saying this to add that even though one of the sections, say, the blues, number over 50 per cent., yet the blue votes may be divided if more than one candidate commanding the allegiance of the blues contests the seat as against only one commanding the allegiance of the greens. But this and other similar factors cannot be taken into account in our scheme of delimitation, and what one means by saying that the blues can return a candidate of their choice is that they are in a position to do so if disturbing factors such as the one mentioned were avoided or did not occur, no matter for what reason. The direction in Section 41 of The Order is to "render possible" the representation of a minority. This does not mean "to secure with certainty", nor does it even mean "to render probable".

21. Taking the electoral district "A" which we have described in the preceding paragraph, we will suppose that contiguous to it there is another similar single-member electoral district of the same composition which we will call "B". If in each of these electoral districts the blues commanded anything over 50 per cent. of the votes, two blue members would be returned. For instance, if in each of the electoral districts the blues commanded 66 per cent. of the votes and the greens 34 per cent., two blue members would be returned.

22. Now let us consider a composite electoral district returning two members consisting of the electoral districts "A" and "B" with the percentages just mentioned. The total number of voters will be 100 (50 in each) and the total number of votes 200. The percentage of the blues would again be 66 in the whole district and the percentage of the greens would be 34. The essential characteristic of this composite district is that if a candidate secures all the green votes (34 per cent. of the total number) he will be returned for reasons which immediately follow. The green candidate having 34 per cent. of the total 200 votes will have secured 68 votes. There will then only be left 132 votes to be cast for one or more of the blue candidates who contest the green candidate. If there is only one blue candidate, he will be returned, and in this way as there are two seats a green and a blue candidate will be returned. But if there are two blue candidates, although it is possible for one of them to obtain more than 68 votes *it is not possible for both of them to obtain more than 68 votes each* because, as already stated, there are only 132 votes left after 68 have gone to the green candidate. If one of the blue candidates gets 68 or more votes the other must necessarily get less than 68 and consequently be beaten by the green candidate. Therefore, although the blues will undoubtedly be able to return one candidate, it will be impossible for them to return two candidates, which they must do if they are to oust the green candidate. In the result, it will be seen that the percentage of 34 in a two-member electoral district is sufficient for the purpose of securing a seat, whereas in a single-member district it is necessary to realise the higher percentage of 51.

23. It is unnecessary here in this Report to work out abstract mathematical problems. It will suffice to say that a minority which commands a number of votes exceeding one-third will be in a position to return a candidate in a two-member electoral district, a minority commanding anything over one-fourth in a three-member electoral district, a minority commanding anything over one-fifth in a four-member electoral district, and so on, the denominator in each of the relevant fractions being one more than the number of seats allotted to the district.

In the words of Hogan (Election and Representation):—

" Since for an actual contested election, there must always be one more candidate than the number of seats to be filled, the quota is obtained by dividing the total poll by one more than the number of members to be returned, and then adding one to the result. If, for purposes of illustration,

we take the vote cast to be 100, and there is one member to be elected, 51 votes will ensure his election:

$$\frac{100}{2} + 1 = 51 :$$

in the case of 2 members the quota will be

$$\frac{100}{3} + 1 = 34 :$$

in the case of 3 members the quota will be

$$\frac{100}{4} + 1 = 26, \text{ and so on.}$$

24. It must be clearly realised that the combination of two single-member electoral districts into a composite multi-member electoral district will not bring any advantage to a minority unless there are in each of them a number of voters who in the aggregate amount to over 33 per cent. of the total of the composite district. We say this because some witnesses appear to think that the creation of a multi-member electoral district irrespective of this condition gives an advantage to a minority. It is clear that this is not the case. For instance, if 45 per cent. in the electoral district "A" above were greens and in the electoral district "B" 5 per cent. only were greens, the creation of a multi-member electoral district combining the two would not place them in a position to return a member of their choice.

25. Amongst the arguments against multi-member districts stated in evidence before us were the following:

- (a) That voters in general are not sufficiently educated to understand the significance of a multi-member electoral district and that many of them are not sufficiently skilled correctly to mark their ballot papers.
- (b) That communalism would receive emphasis largely because a multi-member electoral district is ear-marked for one or more communities.
- (c) That the larger size of the district would tend to make it unwieldy.

As against these, those supporting the multi-member idea on the other hand stated—

- (i.) That capacity to mark a ballot paper correctly for a single-member constituency would not be unduly strained when applied to marking ballot papers for multi-member constituencies.
- (ii.) That communalism would tend to disappear because three or more candidates canvassing a large field would not be able to rely heavily on any particular section and would therefore have to be careful in the matter of raising the communal cry.
- (iii.) That candidates and electors alike would be more likely to adopt, and be influenced by, major political non-communal issues.

26. It is from experience alone that one can be sure of the consequences in Ceylon of multi-member constituencies. We are on the whole inclined to think that they will tend to lessen communalism and force candidates and voters alike to non-communal channels of thought. In some countries on the continent of Europe it appears to have worked well. We are convinced, on a consideration of contending arguments, that a certain number of multi-member electoral districts should be created.

27. Before we pass from a general examination of the question of minority representation we have to deal with the difficult question of the representation of minorities consisting of groups of persons associated by the tie of caste, forming sub-divisions of groups associated by the tie of race. The Order while it draws our attention pointedly to racial groups makes no explicit reference to "community of interest" created by the tie of caste.

28. Turning for assistance to the Report of the Soulbury Commission, we find that in one place caste is mentioned in connection with the creation of multi-member constituencies. The Report states at paragraph 273 :

" It seems to us that it might be advantageous to adopt this method of representation in certain localities, for instance, in the City of Colombo and possibly in the Jaffna Peninsula, and particularly where divisions of caste in the same community are prominent. We therefore propose that the Delimitation Commission should be instructed to consider the creation of such constituencies in appropriate areas ".

29. The explanatory memorandum (Sessional Paper XIV. of 1944) which accompanied the Ministers' draft for an Order in Council, referring to the phrase " community or diversity of interest " occurring in its Article 13 (3) dealing with delimitation, said " This community or diversity of interest may be economic or it may be social ".

30. We have no doubt that the association created by the tie of caste falls within the meaning of the phrase " community of interest " as it occurs in Section 41 of The Order. But the question arises whether different groups which claim separate representation differ to such degree " from the majority of the inhabitants " of the areas in which they live as to bring them within the provisions of Section 41 (4). The question also arises whether, even if they did, we ought, in the exercise of the discretion vested in us, to endeavour to give them separate representation and, if so, to what extent. It is fruitless to pursue this question to its conclusion, because we are faced with the fact that neither in the census returns nor in any other place can we find authentic figures of population classified under the head of caste. We have perforce to accept this as an undoubted fact. Figures supplied by various deputations were largely, if not entirely, the result of private effort, and we find it impossible to accept them for the purposes of accurate delimitation. We did in fact make some inquiry as to the degree of reliability that could be attached to these figures but, after examining the material collected and considering the large divergence in the views of reputable witnesses, we find it impossible to accept as established the figures submitted by them. We have, however, been left with certain impressions that the so-called under-privileged classes dwell in some considerable degree of concentration in certain areas, and, although the exact degree is unascertainable, we have endeavoured, by placing them as far as possible undivided within an electoral district, to give these groups a greater voice in the election of representatives than they have hitherto possessed.

31. The Soulbury Commission made the recommendation that we should consider the creation of a multi-member constituency in the peninsula of Jaffna for the purpose of giving the under-privileged a strong voice. This proposition, accordingly, has had our careful consideration. The evidence with regard to numbers and concentrations did not reveal unanimity, and it was impossible for us with the time at our disposal to undertake for this particular purpose an investigation which would have been in effect a census. On the material before us it would appear that they are scattered all over the peninsula and that the creation of a multi-member electoral district, however large, would not assist them. This seems to have been realised by some of the witnesses who pressed their claims, for they desired the Commission to recommend to His Excellency the Governor that a member of the under-privileged classes be nominated as the only effective method of securing representation for them. Needless to say, such a recommendation does not come within the scope of our functions.

32. In one area, consisting broadly of the Ambalangoda-Balapitiva electoral district (No. 33, in the Southern Province), although it was impossible to obtain numbers which were at all reliable, we were satisfied of the existence of more than one caste group giving rise in effect to unusually intense communal tension at the time of election. We are aware that this tension has arisen at most, if not all, elections and that on one

occasion it led to violence to a candidate. No completely effective method of nullifying this communal tension was suggested to us by witnesses, nor were we able to devise one. Witnesses, in the main, were much more concerned with the preservation and enhancement of the opportunities of their particular groups, and could only suggest, as a means of reducing tension, isolation of the groups, giving representation to each. Even if we were disposed to adopt this method, it was apparent that practical difficulties existed which could in no way be completely avoided, and which could be reduced to a minimum only by such make-shift devices as the establishment of corridors connecting areas populated by the same group. Moreover, there are in fact more than two groups in that area. After long and anxious consideration, we have come to the conclusion that some measure of alleviation would be achieved if, as far as possible, the full strength of the conflicting groups were included in the same electoral district. This would, at any rate, avoid to some extent the sense of frustration which a member of a group may feel by being cut off from his fellows by an artificial act of delimitation. Feeling, concentrated and sharply focussed, giving rise to the thought "But for you the day is mine" which a candidate may harbour against his opponent in a single-member constituency, will tend to become dispersed in a multi-member constituency where there must be more than two candidates before a contest can take place. We are by no means certain that our delimitation will achieve the desired end: it is the best that we can devise.

33. Another general principle underlying our decisions is that administrative boundaries should not be disturbed except for good reasons. An area is demarcated as an administrative unit and its boundaries altered from time to time, no doubt largely for reasons of administrative convenience. But such areas, carved out primarily for reasons of administrative convenience, happen frequently to coincide with areas in which the inhabitants are bound together by a community of interest. Moreover, even where in the first instance no community of interest exists, one may grow up and develop by reason merely of the common administration. These very general statements are not universally applicable but nevertheless have a considerable amount of force behind them. We have thought it desirable, therefore, where no special considerations existed, not to split up an administrative unit, whether large or small.

34. A further general principle which is applicable is that an electoral district should have adequate transport facilities between one part and another. We are aware that the decision to increase the number of polling booths will materially help the voters at elections and reduce to a large extent the difficulties which transport for purposes of voting presents to them. But, nevertheless, it will be necessary for each Member of Parliament to have convenient access to the areas in which his constituents live, and equally for his constituents to have access to him wherever he may choose to make his headquarters on visits to his constituency. Consequently, in making our delimitation, we have kept the question of transport facilities well in view.

35. Attention has been drawn in The Order to "physical features". They have a bearing on delimitation chiefly through the considerations of transport facilities and community of interest. For instance, a mountain range separating two areas may make undesirable the grouping of the inhabitants of those areas into one electoral district, owing to absence of transport facilities between them. Even if adequate transport facilities exist today between two such areas owing to the recent construction of roads, this condition may not have had time enough to overcome long-existent differences and diversity of interests.

36. Another principle of a negative nature relates to urban areas. It is true that the existence of a town indicates that in the course of its development a community of interest uniting its inhabitants has arisen. They can be said to be bound together by a community of interest within the meaning of Section 41 (4). At this point we have to exercise the discretion vested in us under Section 41 and decide whether we should demarcate electoral districts consisting of the more-

important towns, even though the population figures would fall very much lower than they otherwise would. We answer the question in the negative. The number of towns is considerable and to give them separate members would mean that rural areas will be relatively under-represented. No such principle of separate representation for urban areas appears in so many words in The Order and we do not think that any such principle should be read into it. A case for separate representation of a town was urged on us with great emphasis by witnesses from Moratuwa on behalf of the township, but for the reason mentioned herein and for other reasons which appear later (*vide* Electoral District No. 14, Chapter VIII (a)) we have been unable to act on this suggestion.

CHAPTER III.

Procedure Adopted to Elicit Public Opinion.

37. Shortly after our appointment, by a notification published in the principal newspapers, English and Vernacular, of 27th May, 1946, we invited written statements from all persons who wished to make representations with regard to the delimitation of electoral districts. The 15th day of June, 1946, was fixed as the date before which such statements had to be sent to us. It was not possible within the time at our disposal to allow a longer period for this purpose. A second notification was published in the newspapers on the 5th day of June, 1946, reminding those interested of the closing date for sending in representations.

In response to our invitation 319 written statements were received. A detailed list of these representations and a summary appear in Appendix H.

Some of those who sent in written statements requested that they be given an opportunity to give oral evidence. They were all invited to appear before us. Several others who did not make such a request were also examined.

After examining the written proposals, we held public sittings at Colombo, Jaffna, Galle, Ratnapura, Kandy, Kurunegala, Badulla, and Batticaloa. The dates of the public sessions and the names of those who gave evidence before us appear in Appendix I.

CHAPTER IV.

Historical Retrospect.

(a) ADMINISTRATIVE AND REVENUE DIVISIONS.

38. In dealing with the problems of grouping persons who are united by a community of interest the "historical" boundary is of significance. Changes in political and administrative demarcations have exerted great influence on social, occupational, and other interests. Recent history necessarily must carry weight but reference to earlier times is of value, particularly, in elucidating the origin of the boundaries and the terms applied to the administrative units.

The Island was at one time divided into three realms or territories (*Tri Sinhala*). The northern and north-central region was called the *Raja Rata* or "King's Country", and took in roughly the Northern and North Central Provinces, the Puttalam District, a part of the Central Province, and the Trincomalee District. In a later period when it became the established (pihiti) seat of royalty. It was also called *Pihiti Rata*. The southern and south-eastern region was called *Rohana* or *Ruhunu Rata*, and comprised approximately the Sabaragamuwa, Uva, and Southern Provinces and those portions of the Central and Eastern Provinces not included in the *Raja Rata*. The third region was called *Malaya* (mountainous), the western portion of which was known as *Maya Rata*. This realm included the Western and the North-Western Provinces (exclusive of the Puttalam District), and a part of the Central Province, and was from early time an appurtenance to the *Raja Rata*, in contrast to *Ruhunu*, which was a semi-independent principality..

The chronicles disclose that these broad regional divisions, together with an internal demarcation on a patriarchal basis, were carried out 24 centuries ago, and that "village boundaries were established over the whole of Lanka".* The boundaries of the realms varied during the centuries according to the might of called *ratas*.† The boundaries and the smaller sub-divisions have in many cases not altered materially. Even in the maritime belt, which for a considerable length of time has been under foreign occupation, the existing minor divisions were continued by successive administrations, with the retention of established terms, such as *Disavanes*, *Korales* and *Pattus*. The boundaries which mark most of the subordinate divisions and the villages of Ceylon may, therefore, be regarded as of considerable antiquity.

39. The three major regional divisions continued until the middle of the 13th century. During the troubled times, which followed, frequent shifts of the seat of Government from one spot to another in the low-country plains and the foothills were necessary. Hence original names gradually lost their significance and became no longer applicable to recognised administrative units. Eventually, with a Government established at Kotte, the Island was once again regionally partitioned for political purposes into three territories. The largest and most important was the kingdom of Kotte, which extended from the Kala-oya in the north-west to the Walawe Ganga in the south, and from the foothills to the sea. The central highlands divided into five Disavanes, which collectively formed a sub-kingdom, was the second territory, called Kanda-uda-pas-rata, subsequently shortened to Kanda and later corrupted to Kandy. The third territory, composed of the northern peninsula along with the surrounding islets and the sea-coast up to the island of Mannar, formed the kingdom of Jaffna. The northern mainland and the north-central plains comprised a number of lesser sub-divisions, collectively called the Vanni.

40. At the end of the 16th century there was another change, consequent on the seat of Government being established at Kandy. The central hilly portion of the Island, and an extensive area which lay immediately around it, became the Kandyan kingdom, while a new territorial state was established by Portugal in the maritime districts. This division is of special interest as it marks those parts of the Island which were open longest to the influences of western colonization on eastern life and character.

The limits of the domain over which the Portuguese first assumed control extended a little further northward then, but in other respects differed very little from the boundaries of the earlier kingdom of Kotte. When the Dutch 140 years later acquired possession of the Portuguese territory, the frontiers had altered by the excision of the Seven, Three and Four Korales, together with Sabaragamuwa, which had been re-annexed to the Kandyan kingdom, and by the accession of the kingdom of Jaffna together with a littoral strip along the eastern coast.

The Dutch divided their possession in the Island regionally into three "Commandements", and called them, after the principal towns within their respective limits, Colombo, Galle, and Jaffna. These are today the most thickly populated portions of the Island. A treaty, effected with the Kandyan Government in 1766, secured to the Dutch considerable acquisitions along the frontier and a coastal corridor one *gawwa*‡ in width through the maritime Kandyan settlements.

41. After the Dutch capitulation in 1796, the new government divided its territory initially into three Collectorates for revenue purposes. They were known as the Collectorate of Colombo, which extended from Chilaw to Matara, the Collectorate of Trincomalee, to which was attached Batticaloa and Mullaittivu, and the Collectorate of Jaffna, with Mannar and Kalpitiya. Five years later (1801) the Collectorates were abolished, and thirteen administrative regions called "Provinces" were formed, each of which included the original minor divisions which lay around thirteen principal coastal towns.

* Mahawansa X, 103; Geiger 75.

† The term "Koralaya" (Koralo), of obscure origin, replaced the term *rata*.

‡ Corruptly a *gaw*, a measure of distance, about 4 English miles.

This regional division prevailed in the Maritime territory at the time of the cession of the Kandyan kingdom to the British Crown in 1815. No immediate change was made in either the internal or external boundaries of the respective territories, as the two parts did not form a homogeneous whole and remained distinct in matters of administration.

In 1833, by proclamation of an Order in Council, the Kandyan Provinces were included in a general scheme of administration for the whole Island, which was divided into five Provinces: Western, Central, Southern, Northern and Eastern. The administrative areas which had previously been termed "Provinces" in the division of 1801 were now designated Districts.

Since 1833 the number of Provinces has been increased from time to time and there are now nine.

(b) ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

42. The first division of the Island into electoral districts took place under the Order in Council (1920) for 11 territorial constituencies. These were broadly based on the provincial revenue boundaries, one corresponding to each of eight Provinces, and three in the Western Province conforming to the boundaries of Colombo Town, that part of the Province lying north of the Kelani Ganga, and that part south of the river, excluding Colombo Town. The same broad principle, with a change over from the Province to the District Boundary, was adopted in the selection of areas for the 23 territorial electorates established by the Ceylon (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1923.

43. The Donoughmore Constitution promulgated by the Ceylon (State Council) Order in Council, 1931, increased the territorial electorates to 50 and these electorates were based on the Report of the Commission for Delimitation of Electoral Districts published as Sessional Paper XI. of 1930. The terms of reference of the Commission for Delimitation introduced for the first time the principle of approximate equality in population for each electoral district. This necessarily reduced the size of the electoral districts. Since the convenience of using administrative boundaries had been established a direction was given that as far as possible the boundaries of electoral districts should coincide with those of revenue districts or of chief headmen's divisions or of the areas under the jurisdiction of the local authorities.

44. A Commission was established in 1933 for the revision of boundaries of the 50 electoral districts referred to above. Its investigations showed that the then existing delimitation of the 50 electoral districts was on the whole satisfactory. Some amendments were suggested to increase the convenience of a few electoral districts. The report of this Commission was published as Sessional Paper XVII, of 1935.

CHAPTER V.

Material Available to Us.

45. The following material was consulted:—

- (a) Census Reports.
- (b) Maps, survey plans, and alphabetical and numerical lists of villages in the various provinces.
- (c) Representations and suggestions contained in the memoranda and written statements submitted to us for examination and consideration.
- (d) Oral evidence given at the public sessions held at the various centres referred to above by individuals, public associations and political parties interested in delimitation.
- (e) Report of the Delimitation Commission appointed on January 24, 1930 (Sessional Paper XI, 1930), and the Report of the Commission on the Revision of Boundaries of Electoral Districts appointed on August 11, 1933 (Sessional Paper XVII, 1935).
- (f) Reports on the Registration of Voters and documents relating to Indian labour.

British and Indian books, documents, and literature relating to delimitation were also consulted.

46. *Census Reports.*—The most important material for the purpose of carrying out our duties is to be found in the three reports issued so far by the Superintendent of Census for the year 1946. The first report is contained in *Ceylon Government Gazette (Extraordinary)* No. 9,545 of April 24, 1946, the second report in *Ceylon Government Gazette (Extraordinary)* No. 9,566 of June 8, 1946, and the third in *Ceylon Government Gazette (Extraordinary)* No. 9,575 of July 8, 1946.

The two latter publications became available only after the Commission had embarked upon its duties. We have been informed that the final report is not yet ready and that it will not be available for some time to come. According to the Superintendent of Census: "All figures have been revised up to date but at the present stage of the operations cannot be regarded as final, though they may be found useful for all practical purposes as very little variation is expected in them when finalised". Where from time to time we noticed discrepancies in the published figures, we have corrected them as far as possible from further information obtained from the Superintendent of Census. We do not think that, from the point of view of the work that we have had to do, the margin of error in the figures relied on by us can be very great.

All the population figures appearing in this Report are, when no other source is specified, taken or derived from the census figures of 1946.

According to the census figures contained in *Ceylon Government Gazette (Extraordinary)* No. 9,545 of April 24, 1946, Ceylon has a total population of 6,638,617 of whom the classified population amounts to 6,484,409.

We have prepared various statements from the census figures showing an analysis of the population under various heads.

Appendix C sets out the population of the whole Island according to provinces as classified by the Superintendent of Census.

Appendix D prepared by us shows the distribution of the principal sections of the population in the several revenue districts together with concentrations of over 1,000 in groups, of Indians and Muslims.

The figures relating to labour available to us are to be found in:—

- (1) The *Ceylon Government Gazette (Extraordinary)* No. 9,566 of June 8, 1946,
- (2) The *Ceylon Government Gazette* No. 9,570 of June 21, 1946, and
- (3) Statement furnished to us by the Commissioner of Labour (Appendix F).

It was stated by some witnesses that the persons described as "Ceylon Tamils" in the Census Report in the Central Province and in the Provinces of Uva and Sabaragamuwa consist in appreciable numbers of "Indian Tamils" who have either made Ceylon their home, or have described themselves wrongly as Ceylon Tamils. This may be so to a limited extent but we have no clear evidence that it has happened and, if it has, of the extent to which it has taken place.

No information is available as to the numbers and strength of the Burgher or European population in Ceylon.

47. *Maps, Survey Plans, &c.*—Mr. R. L. Brohier, Acting Assistant Surveyor-General, who was appointed as one our Secretaries, obtained for us, through the good offices of the Surveyor-General, all necessary maps and plans of Provinces, Districts, and of smaller revenue divisions. Some of these were specially prepared for our purposes.

Alphabetical and numerical lists of villages which were available in the Surveyor-General's Office were placed at our disposal. The information contained herein has formed the basis of our grouping of revenue units.

The several proposals and suggestions for delimitation submitted to us had generally to be diagrammatised in order to enable us to understand and appreciate their implications and significance. This had frequently to be done at short notice. The work in this connection was laborious and difficult owing to insufficient data furnished by the written memoranda, but this task was willingly undertaken and effectively performed by Mr. Brohier and his assistants. Many diagrams related to amendments made by witnesses during the course of oral evidence and were often placed in our hands by the officers mentioned before the evidence was concluded.

We are grateful that this part of the work was so efficiently and speedily done.

48. *Representations*.—In all 319 written statements were received by us and have been classified in Appendix H. A large number of these contained submissions based on communal grounds. Some of their general features are set out in the following paragraphs.

The Sinhalese did not ask for any special weightage of representation, and as they constitute the largest group of people in the Island this is intelligible. The only exceptions to this were certain Sinhalese residents of the Eastern Province who asked for the demarcation of a seat in that Province to render possible their representation.

The Ceylon Tamils urged representation for themselves and other minorities in places where those minorities were to be found. In the Eastern Province they claimed to be entitled to four out of the seven electoral districts allotted to that province on the ground that in numbers they exceeded the Muslims who were the only other community in significant number in that province.

Certain witnesses giving evidence on behalf of the Indians claimed 14 seats, basing this claim upon estimates submitted by the advocates of the Ministers' proposals to the Soulbury Commission. They were unable to tell us how 14 electoral districts could reasonably be demarcated for them.

Certain Muslim witnesses urged a claim for 12 seats but were unable to indicate how they could be allotted. They also urged that they should be given four electoral districts out of the seven allotted to the Eastern Province in order to make up any deficiency that may have arisen in other areas by reason of the scattered nature of their population.

The Roman Catholics asked that representation be rendered possible for Christian interests and named the localities where their claims could best be satisfied, namely, the coastal belt between Colombo and Negombo, Chilaw, Mannar and Jaffna.

There were claims put forward by Sinhalese and Tamil witnesses on behalf of what may be called the under-privileged classes. In addition to these there were a certain number of claims based on pure grounds of caste.

The Industrial and Estate Workers' Union advanced a claim on behalf of industrial and estate workers.

49. *Oral Evidence*.—Appendix I shows the places where, and the dates when, our public sittings were held, with the names of the witnesses examined at each sitting. In the time allotted to us for our work it was not possible to arrange for a more comprehensive tour of the Island.

It is sufficient here to say generally that the evidence given was helpful and useful in many respects. It served to bring into relief various points of view. Evidence on particular matters is referred to in the proper place.

If there was time at our disposal we would have attempted a detailed analysis of the representations and oral evidence given before us.

50. *Reports of the 1930 and 1935 Commissions. Reports on Registration of Voters and Indian Labour*.

These two categories call for no comment beyond what appears in other parts of this Report.

CHAPTER VI.

General Considerations Affecting the Delimitation of the Island.

51. The number of electoral districts into which each province has to be divided by the First Delimitation Commission has been fixed by Section 76 of The Order and appears in paragraph 6 above. On a purely numerical division (irrespective of the modifying factors which are operative and which are discussed later) the provincial average for each electoral district is as follows :--

Western Province	93·4 thousand
Central Province	75·5 "
Southern Province	80·2 "
Northern Province	53·3 "
Eastern Province	38·8 "
North-Western Province	66·8 "
North-Central Province	27·9 "
Province of Uva	53·1 "
Province of Sabaragamuwa	74·6 "

It will be noticed that there is a wide variation in the averages of the different provinces. This results partly from weightage for area. Also, it would appear that the number for each province has been fixed as the basis of a seat for every 75,000 units of population according to the 1931 census, irrespective of the differences in population between 1931 and 1946. We make these statements and draw attention to the differences in the averages for the different provinces merely to indicate that such differences are not of our creation.

52. Division of the 95 seats available for the Island among the different communities purely in proportion to their numbers yields the following results on an all-island and on a provincial basis.

(a) Where the Island is taken as the unit.

Sinhalese.		Ceylon Tamils.	Indians.	Muslims.	Other Races.	Total.
Low-country.	Kandyan.	12	10	6	1	95
41	25					

(b) Where each province is taken as the unit.

Province.	Sinhalese.		Ceylon Tamils.	Indians.	Muslims.	Un-assignable.	Total.
	Low-country.	Kandyan.					
Western	..	16	—	1	1	1	20
Central	..	1	7	1	4	1	15
Southern	..	11	—	—	—	1	12
Northern	..	—	—	8	—	1	9
Eastern	..	—	—	3	—	1	7
North-Western	..	3	6	—	1	—	10
North-Central	..	1	3	—	—	1	5
Uva	..	1	4	—	2	—	7
Sabaragamuwa	..	1	7	—	1	—	10
Total..		34	27	13	8	6	95

(For details see Appendix E)

In this computation fractions over $\frac{1}{2}$ have been taken as 1, and fractions under $\frac{1}{2}$ have been ignored. These last-named fractions partly account for the figures in the column headed "Unassignable".

53. There is no direction in The Order or elsewhere that each community should be allotted a number of seats proportional to its numbers. But nevertheless the figures stated in the above paragraph serve a useful purpose as part of the background. As stated earlier the provincial figures are of greater relevance as the unit for delimitation under Section 41 of The Order is the province. The demarcation which we have to carry out is essentially territorial even though, as pointed out, a measure of communal representation enters into it. One consequence following from the element of territorial demarcation is that the more

scattered a community the less is it possible to provide for them a number of electoral districts proportional to their total strength either in the Island or in the province.

54. The advocates of the Ministers' proposals for the reform of the constitution stated to the Soulbury Commissioners that upon the scheme of territorial representation with weightage for area advanced by them there would result 5 seats for the Sinhalese, 15 for the Ceylon Tamils, 14 for the Indians, and 8 for the Muslims (*vide* paragraph 270 of the Soulbury Report). It was urged upon us by some deputations that these figures provided a proper index for the representation of the communities mentioned. These figures have no direct bearing upon our work as they were merely the estimates of witnesses, but they are not without relevance, as they appear to have been accepted by the Soulbury Commission, subject however to important qualifications (*vide* paragraphs 270, 271, 272, and 275) which we need not state here.

55. We shall now discuss the special features which appear to arise in respect of each community. The Sinhalese form the major community numbering 4515.2 thousand. They fall into two categories. The Kandyan Sinhalese (1695.4 thousand) occupy the areas in the central regions which constituted the Kingdom of Kandy and which was annexed by the British in 1815. The rest of the community fall into the category of Low-country Sinhalese (2819.8 thousand). Several representations were submitted to us with the object of securing an adequate number of electoral districts in which the Kandyan Sinhalese would have a predominant voice.

56. The second largest race inhabiting Ceylon is the Tamil, which can be sub-divided into two categories. The Ceylon Tamils have been resident in this country for a very long time and regard Ceylon as their home. They are mostly to be found in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. In the second category are the Indian Tamils, who have come into this country largely for the purposes of labour.

57. It has been urged before us by certain witnesses that no community of interest exists between these two sections of the Tamils, and it has been pointed out that frequently the economic interests of these two communities are in conflict. This may be true in certain areas and in certain specific instances. We are of the view that the large ties of race, religion, language, and culture bind these two sections sufficiently to lead to the conclusion that there is between them a community of interest, divided though the interest may be in particular cases and particular instances. This fact has been recognised in the Soulbury Report which states at paragraph 125:—

“Accordingly, at the present day, besides some 700,000 Ceylon Tamils, the number of Indians—Tamil and others—resident in Ceylon can be estimated at nearly 900,000. There are considerable bonds of sympathy between the Ceylon and Indian Tamils based on ties of race, religion, culture and language”.

The differences in franchise and in matters relating to citizenship to which reference was made in the course of evidence do not in our view destroy the community of interest.

58. The Indian population which is mainly Tamil is found largely in the Central, Uva, Sabaragamuwa, and Western Provinces, as shown below in 1,000s:—

Province	Indian Tamils.	Indian Moors.	Other Indians.	Total.
Western Province ..	86.8	18.5	20.9	126.2
Central Province ..	326.7	7.5	2.5	336.7
Uva Province ..	116.4	1.8	0.8	119.0
Sabaragamuwa Province ..	97.4	2.2	1.5	101.1

There is a possibility that the rights of the Indian population with regard to franchise may be reviewed in the near future, but for our purposes we must take the franchise as it stands regulated by the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council, 1931. Anything beyond the provision made in that Order is

Council is in the sphere of speculation. We do not propose here to go into the details of this franchise but it is clear from what is set out in Appendix G that the proportion of the Indian population which will be entitled to vote and can find a place on the electoral registers is less than the corresponding proportion of the rest of the population. We have, for want of a more accurate figure, adopted 2.25 as the figure by which the Indian population should be divided in order to equate its voting strength to that of the general population. It will be seen from figures furnished by Mr. R. T. Chari, I.C.S., and appearing in Appendix G, that the dividing factor is 2.26 for the year 1944.

59. Certain representations made to us by the Industrial and Estate Workers' Union deserve mention. They presented a case for the creation of electoral districts which would give rise to representation of industrial workers and of agricultural workers considered as two groups united by a community of interest. By the term "workers" was meant labourers working as employees. They urged that as workers they had a common interest in fostering certain types of legislation and resisting others. They said that a large number of regulations had been passed which affected the labour interests considerably and that few or none were found to raise their voice in defence of the interests of the labouring people. The care, precision, and ability with which they presented their case commanded consideration. We are satisfied that the groups of workers whose cause they espouse form concentrations of people united by a community of interest within the meaning of Section 41 of The Order. It so happens that, in effect, the groups of agricultural workers for whom they desired the demarcation of special electoral districts coalesce with the Indian workers. The Union, disavowing as they do all regard for racial differences, grouped Indian and Sinhalese workers on estates together. Although a very large difference of political outlook exists between them and the Indian communal witnesses, yet for immediate practical purposes it is unimportant, because it appears on an examination of the census returns that the Sinhalese estate labour in the Indian areas is relatively small. In fact, the suggestions made by the Union would result in a demarcation very similar to that suggested by witnesses giving evidence on behalf of the Indian population. Much of the material collected by this Union and their observations thereon were of great help to us. With regard to industrial workers the demarcation suggested by them related to industrial workers within the Municipality of Colombo. We have kept their representations in view and our demarcation of electoral districts Nos. 1 and 2, Western Province gives effect in a large measure to their claims.

CHAPTER VII.

Minority Representation.

60. Under the scheme we have propounded it will be possible for the Ceylon Tamils to elect 13 candidates of their choice, 9 in the Northern Province and 4 in the Eastern Province. In the Colombo Municipality multi-member electoral district No. 2, Colombo Central, they in conjunction with the Indian Tamils (who are larger in numbers in this area) are in a position to return a member of their choice.

61. There are in the Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces substantial concentrations of persons united by a community of interest within the meaning of sub-section (4) of Section 41 of The Order, namely, Indian Tamils. For reasons already stated, the Ceylon Tamils may be regarded as united with them in many if not in all respects. We have to contrive such division of each province into electoral districts as may be necessary "to render possible" the representation of their interests. For the reason stated earlier in this Report the return of members of their choice will not be "rendered possible" merely by giving them a numerical majority in districts demarcated by us. "To render" such representation "possible" we think it necessary in the demarcation of electoral districts to take into account not merely their population figures but their voting strength.

We have accordingly done this, and the results will be found in detail in Chapter VIII. It will be seen that the number of electoral districts in which on numerical strength the Tamils are in a position to return members of their choice is 7, namely, electoral districts Nos. 28, Nuwara Eliya, 29, Talawakele, 30, Kotagala, 31, Nawalapitiya, and 32, Maskeliya, in the Central Province, and electoral districts Nos. 76, Badulla, and 79, Haputale, in the Province of Uva. In these seven electoral districts the number of Ceylon Tamils is relatively small and the seats can fairly be described as Indian Tamil. In the multi-member electoral district No. 2, Colombo Central, the combined Tamil vote is 25.4 per cent. of the total population and is in a position to return a member of its choice. Of this percentage of 25.4, 15.6 is Indian Tamil and 9.8 Ceylon Tamil, and although the Indian Tamil strength is higher than that of the Ceylon Tamil, it cannot fairly be described as an Indian Tamil seat. In the electoral districts No. 27, Maturata, and No. 89, Balangoda, the Indians have been placed in as strong a position as is possible, but in these electoral districts, when the factor of 2.25 or any other reasonable factor is applied, it cannot fairly be said that their voice is strong.

62. We have endeavoured to secure for the Indian population a greater measure of representation, as the results which we have just mentioned fall short of the number of 14 seats which the advocates of the Ministers' proposals forecast in their evidence before the Soulbury Commission and fall short also of the number of 10 (all-island) or 8 (provincial) seats which would fall to their lot on a purely numerical basis. We have expended much time in this endeavour and have in the course of our efforts exhausted all reasonable means of securing additional representation for them. We find that a higher degree of representation is not possible. In order to be entirely fair to the Indian population, and in order to be sure that we had not overlooked some means of securing representation for them, we invited Mr. R. T. Chari, I.C.S., Agent of the Government of India and Secretary to the Representative of the Government of India in Ceylon, to assist us. His evidence (which was given in a personal capacity) was accurate and precise. He was able to suggest five electoral districts which do not differ materially from the districts we have decided on in the Central Province. He indicated the possibility of a sixth seat which cut across administrative boundaries and involved transport and other difficulties to such an extent that we are unable to adopt it. Mr. Chari in the course of his evidence stated that although he indicated the possibility of a seat upon figures, he did not vouch for its suitability as an electoral district.

63. We shall state why a higher degree of Indian representation is not possible and, what is probably the same thing, why the forecasts in the estimates prepared earlier have proved incorrect. The Indian population consists largely of labourers upon estates which extend along the hill sides. Between these estates are valleys in which groups of Sinhalese live, plying agricultural occupations, and it is frequently difficult to find for the purpose of demarcating an electoral district an area containing a sufficient concentration of Indians. This is most marked in the province of Sabaragamuwa where the number of Indian Tamils is 97.4 thousand and the combined figure of Indian and Ceylon Tamils is 125.3 thousand. With the Indian Moors the total is 127.5 thousand. With "Other Indians" the total is 129.0 thousand. The Indian population is so scattered that it is impossible to find an area with a concentration sufficient to render possible Indian representation. Neither the witnesses who gave evidence on behalf of the Indians, nor Mr. Chari, nor we, were able to find such an electoral district. The best we have been able to do in this province is to demarcate a dual-member electoral district (No. 89, Balangoda) in which they will be in such numbers as to influence the election fairly strongly.

64. In the Province of Uva the Indian population totals 119.0 thousand but it is so scattered that we have been able to carve out only two electoral districts in which they can secure representation. One is the single-member constituency No. 79, Haputale, and the other the dual-member electoral district No. 76, Badulla.

65. Before passing from a general discussion of Indian representation we shall mention one point that was raised in evidence. It was argued that in any review of the number of seats on a purely numerical basis, the claim of the Indian community should rest not on numbers of population but on voting strength. The numbers of the Indian population irrespective of voting strength have in fact contributed to the attraction of seats for the provinces in which the Indians are to be found, because seats have been allotted to the provinces on the basis of a seat for every 75,000 of the population on the figures of the 1931 census, which needless to say included Indians. That the Indian population should attract seats which because of their reduced voting strength enure to the benefit of other communities is anomalous.

66. The Muslim community consisting of Moors and Malays amounts to 419.7 thousand of whom 106.3 thousand are to be found in concentrations in the Eastern Province and 70.8 thousand are to be found within the Municipality of Colombo. In other provinces the Muslims are so scattered that we have experienced great difficulty in our endeavours to secure representation for them. On a merely numerical basis the Muslims should be able to return members of their choice in 6 electoral districts but as, chiefly on account of occupational reasons, they are scattered, the amount of representation which it is possible to secure for them falls short of this. An examination of the various combinations of wards within the Colombo Municipality led us to the conclusion that the optimum practical position in which the Muslims could be placed was a three-member electoral district in which their number would amount to 33.3 per cent. of the population, which is 8.3 per cent. more than is necessary in such a constituency to return a member. We had to keep in view at the same time the position of the other minorities in the City of Colombo, and the multi-member electoral district which we have decided on (No. 2, Colombo Central) gives the Muslims a percentage of 31.8 and the Ceylon and Indian Tamils a percentage of 25.4. At the very small cost to the Muslims of 1.5 per cent. we were able to secure an adequate percentage for representation for the Indian and Ceylon Tamils.

67. In the Eastern Province there are 126.4 thousand Ceylon Tamils and 106.3 thousand Muslims. We have demarcated four seats in which the Tamils can secure the return of a member of their choice, and three seats in which the Muslims can do so. It would have been possible for us by the creation of a multi-member seat in certain areas to have given the Muslims four seats and the Tamils three. The issue between these contending claims engaged our anxious consideration. The Tamils are in a majority in the Eastern Province and in a minority in the Island as a whole. The Muslims, though a minority in the Eastern Province, fall in that province very little short of the number of the Tamils. Numerous arguments were placed before us in favour of a majority of seats for each community. It is undoubtedly difficult to decide between them. Finally, we decided that there was not sufficient ground for giving the Tamils who have the greater population in the province a smaller number of seats than the Muslims. The Order regards each province as a separate unit for purposes of delimitation.

68. We have made every possible endeavour to give the Muslims a voice in other electoral districts. In the Northern Province we have demarcated an electoral district for Mannar with a population of 31.5 thousand in spite of the fact that the provincial average for the province is 53.3 thousand. In this electoral district of 31.5 thousand, the Muslims number 10.3 thousand. From the evidence given to us of conditions prevailing in the district, although purely on numbers they are not in a position to return a member of their choice, yet their influence is such that it is more than possible that their choice will succeed at an election. We have to mention in this connection that, amongst other reasons for demarcating an electoral district with such a small population, the fact that the Tamils in the rest of the province supported such a demarcation helped us to arrive at a decision over which we might otherwise have hesitated. The demarcation of a seat with such a small population meant of course a certain amount of under-representation for the rest of the population of the province, which was Tamil. This the Tamils appeared willing to agree to, indeed to support.

69. In the North-Western Province the Muslim population in the Puttalam District number 13.7 thousand, and it is therefore impossible to demarcate an electoral district in which their voice would on numerical strength be predominant. We have, however, utilising the latitude given to us in Section 41 of The Order, again demarcated an electoral district of only 31.2 thousand persons in which the Muslim voice would be very much stronger than in a larger electoral district. Here again we have reason to conclude from the evidence given before us that the general influence which the Muslim community wields and the respect it commands in this area make it more than possible that it will be able to return a candidate of its choice.

70. We have adopted the devices provided in The Order as far as is possible to give representation to the minorities in our endeavour to reach some figures related to those we have already mentioned in paragraphs 52 and 54 above. This has resulted in the position that the minorities can return members of their choice as shown below:—

Ceylon Tamils	13	with another in a multi-member electoral district
Indians	7	
Muslims	4,	with a strong voice in 2 single-member electoral districts

The majority community under its two categories of low-country Sinhalese and Kandyans can return members of their choice as shown below:—

Low-country Sinhalese	32
Kandyan Sinhalese	36

On an all-island basis calculated purely on number, the Low-country Sinhalese would get 41 seats and on a provincial basis 34. The Kandyan Sinhalese on a similar calculation would get 25 seats on an all-island basis and 27 on a provincial basis.

The difference between the figure 36 and the figure 27 is not due to the adoption by us on behalf of the Kandyan Sinhalese of the special devices provided in The Order for increasing the representation of sections of the population, but is due to factors inherent in the general plan for delimitation contained in The Order. Over these factors we have no control.

The multi-member electoral district No. 2, Colombo Central, is one of the four seats in which the Muslims can return a member of their choice. In this electoral district, without the Indian Moors the percentage of the Muslims is 23.6. It would not be too much to rely on the probability that there would be added to this Muslim strength at least 1.5 out of the 7.4 per cent. of Indian Moors, and in this way the Muslim strength would reach the percentage of at least 25.1 necessary to secure a seat. We are, however, inclined to the view that the religious tie is stronger than the racial tie and that it is proper in assessing the Muslim strength to include Indian Moors under the category of Muslims, and on this basis the Muslim strength is 31.8 per cent. In paragraph 52 also we have included Indian Moors under the category of Muslims.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Scheme.

71. Our decisions and the division of Ceylon consequent thereon into 89 electoral districts returning 95 members are embodied in the scheme formulated in this Chapter.

We have set out fully the names and boundaries of the electoral districts and given the component parts of each electoral district. In addition relevant information in regard to the population of each electoral district is given. We have also prepared a set of diagrams showing the electoral districts in each province. These are attached and explain the divisions:

(a) Western Province.

72. This Province has to be divided into 20 Electoral Districts under Section 76 (2) of the Ceylon (Constitution) Order in Council, 1946. The total population of the Province according to the figures of the 1946 census is 1,867.4 thousand and the average for each electoral district is consequently 93.4 thousand.

73.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES.

Boundaries :

1833

Proclamation
of October 1st.

As originally constituted it included the maritime divisions hitherto known as the "provinces" of Colombo, Chilaw and Puttalam, and that part of the Kandyan territory which comprised the Seven Korales, Four Korales, Three Korales and Pahala Bulatgama. Its capital was Colombo.

1845
Proclamation
of October 1st.

The Chilaw and Puttalam divisions, with the Seven Korales (Kurunegala District) were excised to form the North Western Province. A portion of Saffragam * was added from the Southern Province.

1875

The Negombo and Kalutara Districts were separated from the Colombo District.

1889
Proclamation
of January 1st.

The Four Korales, the Three Korales and Pahala Bulatgama (Kegalla District) together with the unit called Saffragam, were excised to form the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

1896

The Negombo District was abolished and re-attached to the Colombo District.

In its present form the Province is bounded on the north by the Maha Oya and on the south by Bentota Ganga, by the sea on the west, and a low range of hills which separates it from the Province of Sabaragamuwa in the east.

74.

STATISTICS.

The following figures show classified populations according to race and religion in 1,000's :—

Race.									
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Unclassified.	
1478·1 ..	29·5 ..	60·3 ..	86·8 ..	82·2 ..	18·5 ..	14·3 ..	20·9 ..	76·8	

Religion.				
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified
1,281·9 ..	111·9 ..	117·6 ..	310·5 ..	45·5

* Sabaragamuwa, corrupted by the Portuguese to Saffragao, whence "Saffragam" used in the early British period.

Area and Population of Revenue Districts.

Revenue Districts in the Province.	Land Area in square Miles	Population in 1,000s (Census 1946.)	Classified Population in 1,000s.	
			Race.	Religion.
Colombo, including the Municipality	792	1,409·2	Sinhalese : <i>Low-country</i> .. 1,092·8 <i>Kandy</i> .. 25·0 Tamil : <i>Ceylon</i> .. 56·0 <i>Indian</i> .. 58·8 Moors : <i>Ceylon</i> .. 58·3 <i>Indian</i> .. 18·0 Malays .. 13·9 Other Indians .. 20·4 Unclassified .. 66·0	Buddhists 908·6 Hindus 83·4 Muslims 92·2 Christians 289·5 Unclassified 35·5
Kalutara	620	458·2	Sinhalese : <i>Low-country</i> .. 385·3 <i>Kandy</i> .. 4·5 Tamil : <i>Ceylon</i> .. 4·3 <i>Indian</i> .. 28·0 Moors : <i>Ceylon</i> .. 23·9 <i>Indian</i> .. 0·5 Malays .. 0·4 Other Indians .. 0·5 Unclassified .. 10·8	Buddhists 373·3 Hindus 28·5 Muslims 25·4 Christians 21·0 Unclassified 10·0
Total for the Province	1,412	1,867·4	.	.

GENERAL REMARKS.

75. Owing no doubt to the fact that Colombo is the chief port of Ceylon, the Colombo District and the Colombo Municipality in particular are the most densely populated parts of the province. They contain a larger number of persons per square mile than any other part of the Island.

Commercial and industrial enterprises are, as is to be expected, located in the towns and urban areas. The tea and rubber industries, worked largely by Indian labour, are to be found in the Kalutara District and the south-eastern portions of the Colombo District.

For delimitation purposes it has to be noted that the Kelani Ganga flows across the province and is bridged only at Colombo. This division of the province into two parts by the river with transport facilities only at one point has to be prominently kept in view. The City of Colombo, with its heavy concentration of population, falls within the area south of the river.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.*Race.*

Low- Country.	Kandy	Ceylon	Indian	Ceylon	Indian	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un. classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
79·1 ..	1·6 ..	3·2 ..	4·6 ..	4·4 ..	1·0 ..	0·8 ..	1·1 ..	4·2

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
68·7 ..	6·0 ..	6·3 ..	16·6 ..	2·4

The Christians are largely concentrated in the maritime belt between Negombo and the Kelani Ganga.

The Municipality of Colombo with a population of 355.5 thousand persons presents problems not found elsewhere in the province or even in the Island. On a purely numerical basis, applying the provincial average of 93.4 thousand, barely four seats will fall to the town. There are, however, in this area substantial concentrations of persons united by ties of race and religion within the meaning of Section 41 (4) of The Order. There are 72.7 thousand Muslims, 34.5 thousand Ceylon Tamils, 44.3 thousand Indian Tamils. As already stated (*vide* paragraph 57) the community of interests of the two latter is such as to warrant their being grouped together for electoral purposes. These minorities have, where possible, to be given an opportunity of returning candidates of their choice, and, in our judgment, the most satisfactory way in which this can be effected is by the demarcation in the central portion of the city of a three-member electoral district (for details see Electoral District No. 2, Colombo Central) with a total population of 174.1 thousand, of whom 17.0 thousand are Ceylon Tamils, 27.1 thousand Indian Tamils, and 55.8 thousand Muslims. The Muslim percentage is 31.8 and they are consequently placed in a position to return a candidate, 25 per cent. being sufficient for the purpose. This is a satisfactory solution, because, as has been stated earlier, owing to the scattered nature of the Muslim population it is particularly difficult to carve out areas so as to give them an adequate voice at the elections. The Ceylon and Indian Tamils in this area together constitute 25.4 per cent., which also is sufficient for the purpose of returning a candidate of their own choice. We have considered numerous single-member and two-member districts before finally deciding upon this demarcation.

For reasons already stated we have kept the Muslim representation foremost in the matter of the representation of minorities in the City of Colombo. It is possible by a grouping other than that which we have adopted to give them a concentration of 33.8 per cent., but in this event the Tamil grouping will be reduced to 23 per cent. which is less than the percentage necessary for returning a candidate. In our view the very small reduction of 1.5 per cent. in the Muslim grouping, which still leaves them with 6.8 per cent. over the percentage necessary for returning a candidate, is a very small sacrifice to make in order to render possible the return by another minority of a candidate of its choice.

The creation of this three-member electoral district with a population of only 174.1 thousand, carried out by us under the provisions of Section 41 of The Order, necessarily raises the average of the remaining electoral districts to 102.4 thousand. In order to spread this increase as far as possible over all the remaining districts we have added to the remaining parts of Colombo City certain closely connected adjacent suburban areas for the purpose of forming two electoral districts which otherwise would themselves have been unduly small numerically.

76.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

Revenue District (or Districts) into which Electoral Districts fall.	Serial No.	Number of Members to be returned.	Name of Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
Colombo ..	1	1	Colombo North	85·8
Do. ..	2	3	Colombo Central	174·1
Do. ..	3	1	Colombo South	86·7
Do. ..	4	1	Wellawatta-Galkissa	86·9
Do. ..	5	1	Ja-ola	106·8
Do. ..	6	1	Negombo	108·3
Do. ..	7	1	Mirigama	101·0
Do. ..	8	1	Gampaha	102·5
Do. ..	9	1	Attanagalla	106·4
Do. ..	10	1	Kelaniya	108·7
Do. ..	11	1	Avissawella	103·6
Do. ..	12	1	Kotto ..	100·0
Colombo and Kalutara	13	1	Horana	105·5
Colombo ..	14	1	Moratuwa	102·4
Kalutara ..	15	1	Panadura	100·7
Do. ..	16	1	Kalutara	102·0
Do. ..	17	1	Matugama	101·5
Do. ..	18	1	Agalawatta	84·5
			Total.	1,867·4

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE

WESTERN PROVINCE

Scale 6 Miles to the Inch

REFERENCE

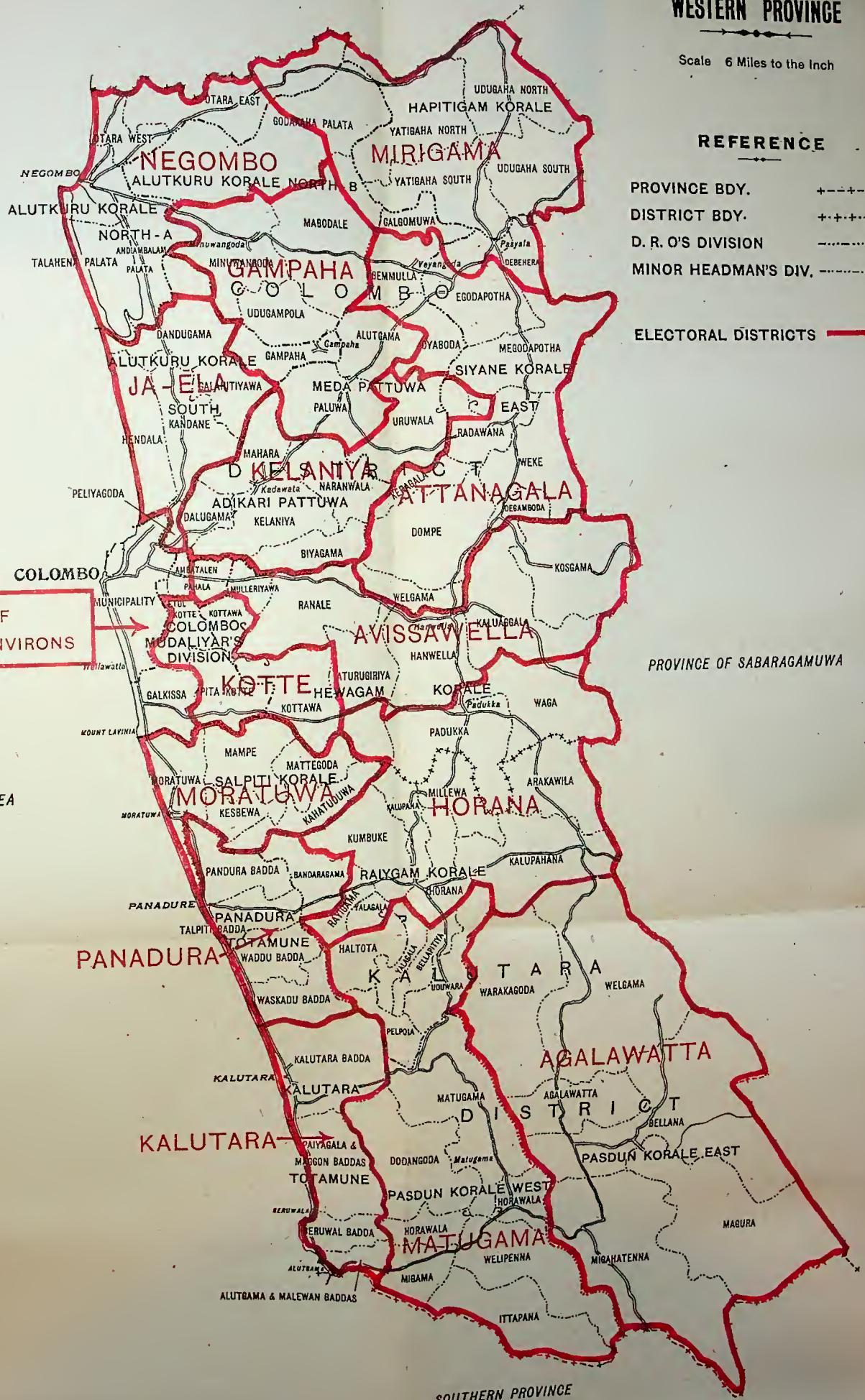
- PROVINCE BDY. +---+
- DISTRICT BDY. +•+•+
- D. R. O'S DIVISION - - - - -
- MINOR HEADMAN'S DIV. - - - - -

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS —

SEE MAP OF
COLOMBO AND ENVIRONS

SEA

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA



The main point which calls for consideration is the combination of the Kolonnawa Urban Council Area and a part of Ambatalenpahala with a part of the Colombo Municipality. The chief arguments advanced against it were—

- (a) that a city of the importance of Colombo should be treated as a separate entity for the purpose of the formation of electoral districts;
- (b) that the area added was a suburb, and the interests of the people were generally divergent from those of the inhabitants of Colombo.

There is some substance in the first argument, but the facts which we have stated in paragraph 36 outweigh this argument. We do not think the second argument carries sufficient force to justify the separation of this area. The divergence, if any, is not so marked as to bar combination. The Government Factory, the Stanley Power Station, and large petroleum installations within the limits of Kolonnawa render it an industrial area bearing affinities to Colombo.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low- country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamil.	Indian Tamil.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Other Malays.	Un- classified.	
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	
63·4 ..	2·3 ..	8·3 ..	7·6 ..	4·9 ..	1·2 ..	1·4 ..	2·6 ..	8·3

Religion.

Buddhists. Per Cent.	Hindus. Per Cent.	Muslims. Per Cent.	Christians. Per Cent.	Unclassified. Per Cent.
46·3 ..	10·1 ..	7·6 ..	33·5 ..	2·5

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 2.

COLOMBO CENTRAL.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 2.—COLOMBO CENTRAL	3 ..	North : The remaining part of Colombo Municipality and the Colombo Mudaliyar's Division East, } The remaining part of Colombo South } Municipality. West : Sea.

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
--	---

The part of COLOMBO MUNICIPALITY consisting of the following wards :

Pettah	9·9
Fort	2·0
Kochchikadde	11·3
St. Paul's	17·5
St. Sebastian	15·5
Aluthkade	13·7
Maradana	13·5
Grandpass	12·8
New Bazaar	8·7
Muligakande	14·4
Slave Island	9·8
Wekanda	9·2
Maligawatta	9·2
Kotahena West	14·7
Kollupitiya	11·0
				Total ..	174·1	

The implications of this demarcation have been pointed out already in the General Remarks. Essentially it is for the purpose of giving the Muslims, and also the Tamils, an opportunity of returning candidates of their choice.

The objections to multi-member electoral districts in general are minimised in this electorate because of the higher standard of literacy and political consciousness in this area, which is also relatively small in size owing to the density of population. It possesses very highly developed transport facilities.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

<i>Race.</i>									
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.	
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
30·0 ..	1·7 ..	9·8 ..	15·6 ..	19·2 ..	7·4 ..	4·4 ..	5·9 ..	6·0	
<i>Religion.</i>									
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.					
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.					
28·9 ..	20·6 ..	31·8 ..	15·5 ..	3·2					

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 3.

COLOMBO SOUTH.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 3.—COLOMBO SOUTH ..	1	North : The remaining part of Colombo Municipality. East : The Colombo Mudaliyar's Division. South : The remaining part of Colombo Municipality. West : Sea.

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s. (1946 Census).
The part of COLOMBO MUNICIPALITY consisting of the following wards :—	
Havelock Town ..	10·0
Timbirigasyaya ..	14·6
Bambalapitiya ..	10·4
Cinnamon Gardens ..	13·4
Humupitiya ..	9·0
Suduwella ..	16·5
Borella ..	12·8
Total ..	86·7

This electoral district consists very largely of residential areas. No special observations are called for.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

<i>Race.</i>									
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.	
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
50·8 ..	3·2 ..	8·4 ..	10·6 ..	4·8 ..	2·1 ..	2·5 ..	4·6 ..	13·0	
<i>Religion.</i>									
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.					
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.					
47·5 ..	16·3 ..	9·7 ..	21·8 ..	4·7					

COLOMBO AND ENVIRONS

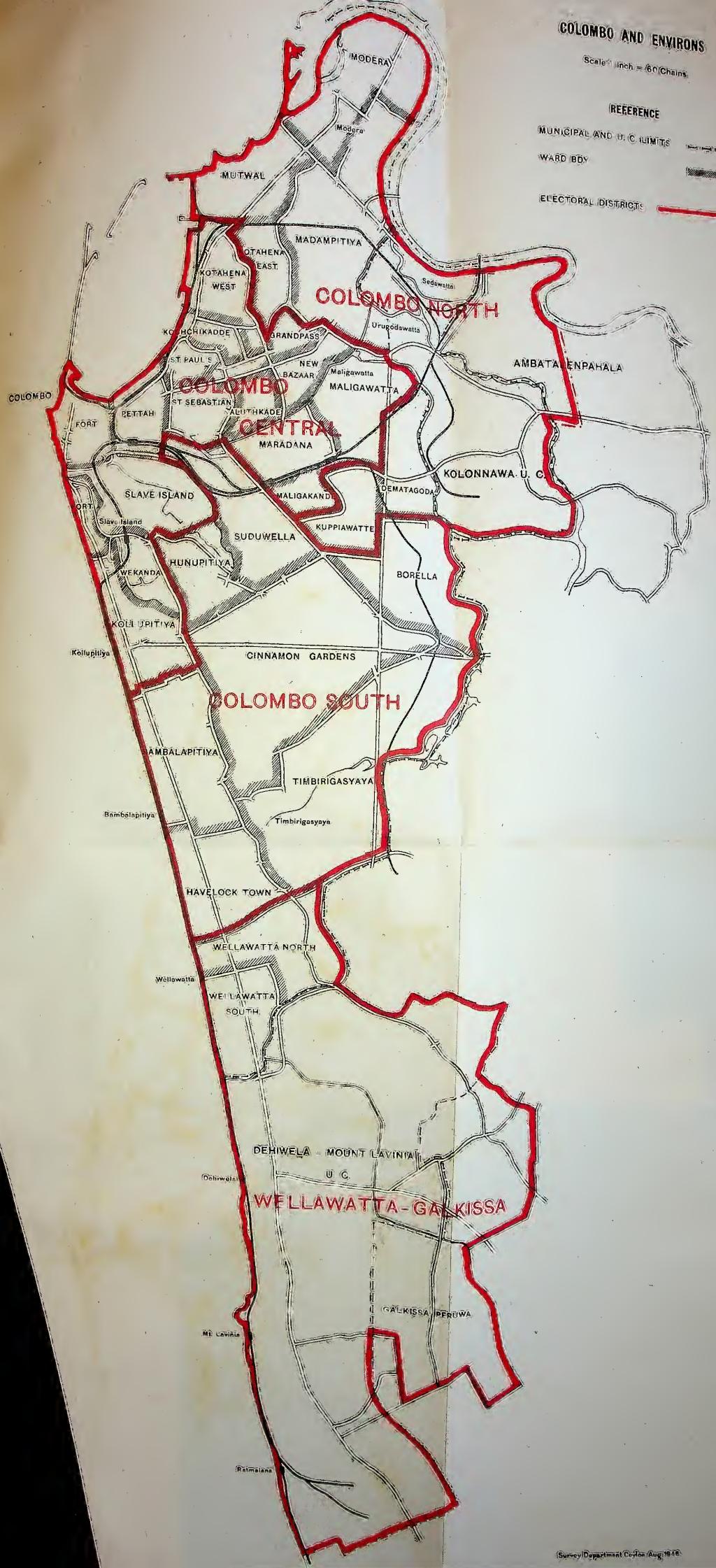
Scale 1 inch = 60 Chains

REFERENCE

MUNICIPAL AND U.C. LIMITS

WARD BDY

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS



REPORT OF FIRST DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

31

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 4.

WELLAWATTA-GALKISSA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 4.—WELLAWATTA-GALKISSA	1	North : The remaining part of Colombo Municipality. East : The remaining part of Colombo Mudaliyar's Division. South : The Salpiti Korale Mudaliyar's Division. West : Sea.

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
--	--

The part of COLOMBO MUNICIPALITY consisting of the following wards :—

Wellawatta North	12·8
Wellawatta South	12·4

The part of COLOMBO MUDALIYAR'S DIVISION consisting of—

(a) Galkissa Peruwa excluding the Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia Urban Council Area ..	5·2
THE DEHIWALA-MT. LAVINIA URBAN COUNCIL AREA ..	56·5

Total .. 86·9

We have, as stated above, considered it desirable to combine certain areas adjacent to the City of Colombo in order to reduce disproportion in numbers. Upon the evidence before us we think that the Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia Urban Council Area could suitably be combined with Wellawatta North and South. We are also satisfied that the Galkissa Peruwa contiguous to it has affinities with the adjoining urban area. A large proportion of the inhabitants of the suburban area is an over-flow from the City of Colombo.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.									
Low-country Sinhalo.	Kandyan Sinhalo.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.	
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
69·9 ..	2·3 ..	6·6 ..	4·4 ..	2·8 ..	0·9 ..	0·7 ..	1·4 ..	11·0 ..	

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
64·1 ..	8·1 ..	4·5 ..	20·7 ..	2·6 ..

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 5.

JA-ELA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 5.—JA-ELA ..	1	North : The Alutkuru Korale North A and the remaining part of Alutkuru Korale South. East : The Alutkuru Korale North B, the remaining part of Alutkuru Korale South, the Siyano Korale West (Meda Pattuwa) and the Siyauve Korale West (Adikari Pattuwa). South : The Colombo Mudaliyar's Division and the Colombo Municipality West : Sea.

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.		Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of ALUTKURU KORALE SOUTH consisting of—		
(a) The part of Dandugama Peruwa <i>excluding</i> Village Headmen's Divisions 199 (Raddoluwa Village), 200 (Wettewa and Tempola Villages), 201 Mutuwadiya Village), 202 (Kuswala Village), and 203 (Kotarupe and Ganepola Villages)	13·5
(b) Galahitiyawa Peruwa	17·0
(c) Kandano Peruwa <i>excluding</i> the Ja-ela Urban Council Area	34·1
(d) Hendala Peruwa	18·0
(e) Peliyugoda Peruwa <i>excluding</i> the Wattala-Mabole-Peliyagoda Urban Council Area	8·7
THE JA-ELA URBAN COUNCIL AREA	3·1
THE WATTALA-MABOLE-PELIYAGODA URBAN COUNCIL AREA	12·4
Total	106·8

(See comments on No. 6 Negombo).

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Low- country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Race.						Other Indians.	Un- classified.
		Ceylon Tamil.	Indian Tamil.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Per Cent.		
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
88·8	1·7	2·4	2·2	0·7	—	0·2	0·8	3·2	
Religion.									
Buddhists.		Hindus.		Muslims.		Christians.		Unclassified.	
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
37·0	..	3·0	..	1·1	..	57·2	..	1·7	

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 6.

NEGOMBO.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 6.—NEGOMBO ..	1	North : North-Western Province. East : The remaining parts of Alutkuru Korale North A and Alutkuru Korale North B. South : The remaining part of Alutkuru Korale South. West : Sea.

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
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The part of ALUTKURU KORALE NORTH A consisting of—

(a) The part of Otara Palata East <i>excluding</i> Village Headmen's Divisions 55 (Petigoda, Katukenda and Alugolla Villages), 56 (Delpakadawara, Badalgama, Akarangaha and Horakandawila Villages), 57 (Balawala, Godigomuwa and Galewatta Villages), and 58 (Akaragama and Madampella Ihala Villages)	14·4
(b) Otara Palata West	17·5
(c) The Negombo Town Division <i>excluding</i> the Negombo Urban Council Area	7·5
(d) Talahena Palata	20·9
(e) Andiambalama Palata	32·6
THE NEGOMBO URBAN COUNCIL AREA	

The part of ALUTKURU KORALE SOUTH consisting of—

(a) The part of Dandugama Peruwa comprising Village Headmen's Divisions 199 (Raddoluwa Village), 200 (Wettewa and Tempola Villages), 201 (Mutuwadiya Village), 202 (Kuswala Village) and 203 (Kotarupe and Ganepola Villages)	3·8
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Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census)
The part of ALUTKURU KORALE NORTH B consisting of—	
(a) The part of Godakaha Palata <i>excluding</i> Village Headmen's Divisions 79 (Udugodagedara, Walpita, Hiralugedara, Waradala, Agalededara and Mukalangedara Villages), 80 (Welangana, Wekada, Kunumada, Mallawagedara and Dalupatgedara Villages), 81 (Dolwagura Village), 82 (Kcholella Village), 83 (Palliyapitiya Village), 84 (Tammitta Village), 85 (Barawawila and Hapugahagama Villages), 86 (Hunumullo, Urupana, Kolepitimulla, and Sayakkaramulla Villages), 87 (Honpitagedara, Hapuwalana and Mapalangedara Villages), 88 (Dunagaha, Adikarimulla, Batepola and Indure-agaro Villages) and 89 (Alutopola and Totillagahawatta Villages)	11.6
Total ..	108.3

This electoral district and the preceding one give the Christian population a predominant voice as is shown by the analyses:

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low-country Sinhalo.	Kandyan Sinhalo.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians, classified.
Per Cent. 84.0 ..	Per Cent. 2.1 ..	Per Cent. 6.8 ..	Per Cent. 1.8 ..	Per Cent. 3.0 ..	Per Cent. 0.4 ..	Per Cent. 0.4 ..	Per Cent. 0.3 .. 1.2

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent. 30.4 ..	Per Cent. 2.9 ..	Per Cent. 3.7 ..	Per Cent. 61.1 ..	Per Cent. 1.9

We have adopted this demarcation upon the indications given to us in Section 41 of The Order. It is worth stating that there is no serious opposition to this demarcation, the features of which we have put to most of the interested witnesses.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 7.

MIRIGAMA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 7.—MIRIGAMA ..	1	North : North-Western Province. East : Province of Sabaragamuwa. South : The remaining parts of Siyane Korale East and Siyane Korale West (Meda Pattuwa). West : The remaining parts of Alutkuru Korale North B and Alutkuru Korale North A.

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
HAPITIGAM KORALE	

The part of ALUTKURU KORALE NORTH A consisting of—

(a) The part of Otara Palata East comprising Village Headmen's Divisions 55 (Petigoda, Katukenda, and Alugolla Villages), 56 (Dolpakkadawara, Badalgama, Akarangaha and Horakandawila Villages), 57 (Balawala, Godigomuwa, and Galewatta Villages) and 58 (Akarugama, and Madampolla Ihala Villages)	5.4
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Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of ALUTIKURU KORALE NORTH B consisting of—	
(a) The part of Godakaha Palata comprising Village Headmen's Divisions 79 (Udugodagedara, Walpita, Hiralugedara, Waradala, Agalededara and Mukalangedara Villages), 80 (Welangana, Wekada, Kunumada, Mallawagedara, and Dalupatgedara Villages), 81 (Delwagura Village), 82 (Kehelolla Village), 83 (Palliyapitiya Village), 84 (Tammitta Village), 85 (Barawawila and Hapugahaguma Villages), 86 (Hunumulla, Urapana, Kelepitmulla and Sayakkaramulla Villages), 87 (Henpitagedara, Hapuwalana, and Mapalangedara Villages), 88 (Dunagaha, Adikarimulla, Batepola and Induro-agare Villages) and 89 (Alutepola and Totillagahawatta Villages)	15.2
(b) The part of Mabodalo Palata comprising Village Headmen's Divisions 97 (Wewagedara, Divulapitiya, Bombugammana and Horagasmulla Villages), 98 (Mabodalo and Vitanamulla Villages), 99 (Nalapaya, Nayiwala, Modagampitiya and Yatagama Villages) and 104 (Madittegama and Assenawatta Villages)	7.8
The part of SIYANE KORALE WEST (MEDA PATTUWA) consisting of—	
(a) Galgomuwa Peruwa	7.6
The part of SIYANE KORALE EAST consisting of—	
(a) The part of Egodapotha Peruwa comprising Village Headmen's Divisions 341 (Dumunogedara and Kalatuwawn Villages), 342 (Pasyala, Nambuluwa and Kitanawatta Villages), 343 (Wedagama, Gawagomuwa, and Kalalpitiya Villages), 344 (Panawala and Hakwadunna Villages), 345 Napagoda and Kongahadeniya Villages) and 346 (Veyangoda Village)	4.8
(b) Debehora Peruwa	4.8
Total ..	101.0

The demarcation of this electorate is in general agreement with the proposals submitted to us by nearly all witnesses. It is not possible to constitute the revenue district of Hapitgam Korale as an electoral district by itself, as its population is only 55.4. Consequently it has been necessary to add adjacent portions from other Korales.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.							
Low- country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Other Malays.	Un- classified. Indians.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
92.5 ..	2.3 ..	0.3 ..	0.4 ..	1.0 ..	— ..	— ..	0.1 ..
Religion.							
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.			
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.			
92.5 ..	0.4 ..	1.5 ..	2.7 ..	2.9 ..			

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 8.

GAMPAHA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 8.—GAMPAHA ..	1	North : The remaining part of Alutkuru Korale North B East : The remaining parts of Alutkuru Korale North B and Siyane Korale West (Meda Pattuwa) South : The remaining part of Siyane Korale West (Meda Pattuwa) and the Siyane Korale West (Adikari Pattuwa) West : The remaining part of Alutkuru Korale South and the Alutkuru Korale North A

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of ALUTKURU KORALE NORTH B consisting of—	
(a) Minuwangoda Palata <i>excluding</i> the Minuwangoda Local Board Area ..	18·3
(b) The part of Mabodale Palata <i>excluding</i> Village Headmen's Divisions 97 (Wowagedara, Divulapitiya, Bombugammana and Horagasmulla Villages), 98 (Mabodale and Vitanamulla Villages), 99 (Nalapaya, Nayiwala, Medagampitiya and Yatagama Villages) and 104 (Madittega and Assonawatta Villages)	13·9
(c) Udugampola Palata	20·4
THE MINUWANGODA LOCAL BOARD AREA	1·2
The part of SIYANE KORALE WEST (MEDA PATTUWA) consisting of—	
(a) Paluwa Peruwa	27·4
(b) Alutgama Peruwa	8·4
The part of ALUTKURU KORALE SOUTH consisting of—	
(a) Gampaha Peruwā <i>excluding</i> the Gampaha Urban Council Area ..	10·0
THE GAMPAHA URBAN COUNCIL AREA	2·9
Total ..	102·5

With regard to this electorate it was represented to us that there is a substantial concentration of two groups of Sinhalese in this area who, as a minority, claim adequate and reasonable recognition.

We are satisfied that such a community of interest does exist in the locality but we have found it very difficult to arrive at a detailed analysis of their numerical strength.

Faced with the impossibility of devising any scheme which would definitely afford this minority interest the opportunity of returning a member of their own choice, we have endeavoured to include into one and the same electoral district as many villages as possible which are inhabited by them.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.							
Low- country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Ceylon Tamil.	Indian Tamil.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Other Malays.	Un- Indians.	Un- classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
94·9 ..	1·0 ..	0·3 ..	0·2 ..	1·0 ..	— ..	— ..	2·6 ..

Religion.

Buddhists. Per Cent.	Hindus. Per Cent.	Muslims. Per Cent.	Christians. Per Cent.	Unclassified. Per Cent.
86·3 ..	0·4 ..	1·1 ..	9·3 ..	2·9 ..

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 9.

ATTANAGALLA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 9.—ATTANAGALLA	1	North : The remaining parts of Siyane Korale West (Meda Pattiwa) and Siyane Korale East and the Province of Sabaragamuwa East : Province of Sabaragamuwa South : The Howagam Korale West : The Siyane Korale West (Adikari Pottiwa) and remaining parts of Siyane Korale West (Meda Pattiwa) and Siyane Korale East and the Alutkuru Korale North B

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.							
Low- country Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamil.	Indian Tamil.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un- classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
85·0 ..	1·7 ..	2·4 ..	2·8 ..	1·2 ..	0·1 ..	0·1 ..	— ..
Religion.							
Buddhists. Per Cent.	Hindus. Per Cent.	Muslims. Per Cent.	Christians. Per Cent.	Unclassified. Per Cent.			
83·3 ..	4·1 ..	1·0 ..	7·9 ..	3·7 ..			

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 12.

KOTTE.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 12.—KOTTE	1	North : The remaining parts of Colombo Mudaliyar's Division and Hewagam Korale East : The remaining part of Hewagam Korale South : The Salpiti Korale Mudaliyar's Division West : The remaining part of Colombo Mudaliyar's Division, and Colombo Municipality

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of COLOMBO MUDALIYAR'S DIVISION consisting of—	
(a) The part of Pita Kotte Peruwa excluding the Kotte Urban Council Area ..	36·2
THE KOTTE URBAN COUNCIL AREA ..	39·3
The part of HEWAGAM KORALE consisting of—	
(a) Kottawa Peruwa ..	24·5
Total ..	100·0

We encountered difficulty in deciding which units in the suburban areas of the City of Colombo could be most suitably grouped together. Our difficulties were heightened by abnormal variations in density of population since the census of 1931. For instance, in Etul and Pita Kotte Peruwas the population has very nearly doubled. It is not improbable that this increase is due to war conditions.

Strong representations were made to us that Kolonnawa and Ambatalenpahala should not be grouped together with Kotte owing to the lack of transport facilities between them. It was also represented that Etul and Pita Kotte have a historical connection which persists to the present day.

We accept the claim to an affinity of interests between the people of Etul and Pita Kotte Peruwas. By themselves they are numerically insufficient for the formation of an electoral district, and we have consequently added the Kottawa Peruwa of the Hewagam Korale as the most suitable area and the one least likely to disturb the homogeneity strongly spoken to by representatives of Etul and Pita Kotte. The constituency is largely low-country Sinhalese and Buddhist.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.							
Low- country Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamil.	Indian Tamil.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un- classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
86·1 ..	2·1 ..	2·6 ..	2·0 ..	0·5 ..	0·2 ..	0·5 ..	0·6 ..
Religion.							
Buddhists. Per Cent.	Hindus. Per Cent.	Muslims. Per Cent.	Christians. Per Cent.	Unclassified. Per Cent.			
84·4 ..	2·6 ..	1·4 ..	9·0 ..	2·6 ..			

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 13.

HORANA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 13.—HORANA	1	North : The remaining part of Hewagam Korale East : Province of Sabaragamuwa South : The Pasdun Koralo East and the remaining part of Rayigam Korale West : The Panadura Totamuno, the remaining part of Rayigam Korale, the Salpiti Korale Mudaliyar's Division and the remaining part of Hewagam Korale

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
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The part of HEWAGAM KORALE consisting of—

(a) Padukka Peruwa	12.4
(b) Waga Peruwa	13.0
(c) The part of Aturugiriya Peruwa comprising Village Headman's Divisions 483 (Godagama Village), 484 (Pitipana North Village), 484A (Pitipana South Village), 485 (Mawatagama and Uduwana Villages) and 486 (Homagama Village)	10.6

The part of RAYIGAM KORALE consisting of—

(a) Arakawila Division	7.1
(b) Millewa Division	7.0
(c) Kalupahana Division	14.6
(d) The part of Horana Division excluding the Horana Urban Council Area	6.8
(e) Kulupana Division	8.4
(f) Kumbuke Division	10.2
(g) Rayigama Division	9.1
(h) The part of Yalagala Division comprising Village Headman's Divisions 654 (Welikala and Tibbotugoda Villages) and 655 (Bellantuduwa, Gungamuwa, and Okanduwa Villages)	2.6

THE HORANA URBAN COUNCIL AREA	3.7
Total	105.5

The amalgamation of parts of two revenue districts was unavoidable in this instance. The boundaries have been carefully considered before adoption. Transport facilities in this electoral district are adequate, and there are several crossings over the Kalu Ganga.

93. Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.							
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Other Malays.	Un-Indians. classified.
Per Cent. 89.5 ..	Per Cent. 0.9 ..	Per Cent. 1.0 ..	Per Cent. 3.9 ..	Per Cent. 1.8 ..	Per Cent. 0.1 ..	— ..	Per Cent. 2.8 ..

Religion.							
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Per Cent. 90.1 ..	Per Cent. 4.3 ..	Per Cent. 1.9 ..	Per Cent. 1.3 ..	Per Cent. 2.4 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 14.

MORATUWA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 14.—MORATUWA	.. 1 ..	North : The Colombo Mudaliyar's Division and the Hewagam Korale East : The Hewagam Korale and the Rayigam Korale South : The Rayigam Korale and the Panadura Totamune West : Sea

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of SALPITI KORALE MUDALIYAR'S DIVISION excluding the Moratuwa Urban Council Area	52.2
THE MORATUWA URBAN COUNCIL AREA	50.2
Total ..	102.4

Numerous memoranda and representations were received urging the claims of Moratuwa to a separate seat and considerable evidence was recorded on this subject. It is a flourishing town with a population of 50 thousand composed of enterprising people. Some representations based the claim for a separate seat upon industrial interests to be found in the town. Others stressed religious, occupational and caste differences which separate the town from the contiguous areas on the east, namely, Mampe, Kesbewa, Mattegoda, and Kahatuduwa Peruwas. The majority of those who resisted the addition of any portion outside Moratuwa also stated that, if addition was inevitable, some outlying areas of Galkissa and Mount Lavinia to the north should be selected for the purpose. Others suggested areas to the south. Both urged that the rural agricultural areas on the east should not be added. These submissions are not unreasonable in themselves, but it has to be remembered—

- (a) that we are not in a position for reasons stated in paragraph 36 to give separate representation to important towns for the sole reason that they are important towns;
- (a) that the Panadura river is a limiting physical feature on the south and that it has long functioned as the boundary between two administrative revenue districts. Representations from areas to the south of the river were not in favour of amalgamation with Moratuwa;
- (c) that it is not possible to add any portion from the north without splitting up the Urban Council Area of Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia, and further the inhabitants of this area did not view with favour its addition to Moratuwa.

Moratuwa town has, with the rural divisions already mentioned which lie on the east, since 1841 formed one administrative unit called Salpiti Korale. We have given our most anxious consideration to the representations from Moratuwa, some of which were vehement. There are no differences of race between the inhabitants of this town and the rest of the Korale. We do not feel that the differences between these two areas, such as they are, afford sufficient reason for not grouping them together. In any case, the choice which lies before us is limited. In order to give representation to racial and religious minorities, to which our attention has pointedly been drawn in The Order, we have reduced considerably the population numbers of certain other electoral districts in the Province. We do not feel justified in making a similar reduction in the case of Moratuwa in order to separate it from areas populated by persons of the same race.

REPORT OF FIRST DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

41

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

								Race.
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.

95.3 ..	1.0 ..	0.8 ..	0.9 ..	0.4 ..	0.2 ..	0.3 ..	0.2 ..	0.9
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Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
76.9 ..	1.0 ..	0.9 ..	20.8 ..	0.4

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 15.

PANADURA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 15.—PANADURA ..	1	North : The Salpiti Korale Mudaliyar's Division and the remaining part of Rayigam Korale East : The remaining part of Rayigam Korale South : The Kalutara Totamune West : Sea and the Salpiti Korale Mudaliyar's Division

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of PANADURA TOTAMUNE excluding the Panadura Urban Council Area	74.2
THE PANADURA URBAN COUNCIL AREA	16.6
The part of RAYIGAM KORALE consisting of— (a) Bandaragama Division	9.9
Total	100.7

The Panadura Totamune is a long-established administrative division and there is every reason why it should not fall into more than one electoral district. The population in the Totamune is numerically insufficient. There was a suggestion that the revenue divisions of Kahatuduwa and Mattegoda should be added. It is necessary to cross over the Kalutara Revenue District boundary to do so, and moreover the Bolgoda lake separates these areas from the Panadura Totamune. For these and other considerations we do not think that this combination is a good one.

We have consequently added the Bandaragama Division of Rayigam Korale.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

								Race.
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.

90.1 ..	1.1 ..	0.5 ..	0.6 ..	4.8 ..	0.1 ..	0.1 ..	— ..	2.7
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Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
87.9 ..	0.6 ..	5.1 ..	3.9 ..	2.5

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 16.

KALUTARA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 16.—KALUTARA ..	1	North : The Panadura Totamune East : The Rayigama Korale and the Pasdun Korale West South : Southern Province West : Sea

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census)
The part of KALUTARA TOTAMUNE excluding the Kalutara and Beruwala Urban Council Areas 71.7
THE KALUTARA URBAN COUNCIL AREA 18.8
THE BERUWALA URBAN COUNCIL AREA 11.5
Total ..	102.0

A question which engaged our attention was whether the revenue division of Kalutara Badda which includes the Urban Council Area of Kalutara should be combined with the upper portion of Pasdun Korale West or should be combined with the rest of Kalutara Totamune. The latter scheme will avoid the division of a major administrative unit, while the former will connect Kalutara with the planting area of which it is the principal town.

In the decision of this question we were concerned to see that Muslim representation received attention. It was stated in evidence by Muslim witnesses that Beruwala and Alutgama were two of the centres of the earliest Arab settlement in Ceylon, that Beruwala is the venue of three annual Muslim festivals drawing votaries from all parts of the Island, and further that the area in which these two towns are situated has become a Muslim educational centre. We considered therefore in what way the Muslim voice in this area could be strengthened. If Kalutara Totamune together with the Kalutara and Beruwala Urban Council Areas is retained as a unit, the total population of the electoral district would be 102.0 thousand, the Sinhalese population being 80.6 per cent. and the Muslim population 15.0 per cent. If Kalutara Badda and the Kalutara Urban Council Area, on the other hand, are combined with the northern part of Pasdun Korale West, then the rest of the Kalutara Totamune will fall for combination with Migama, Welipenna and Ittapanaya Divisions of Pasdun Korale West. In the latter electoral district the total population will be 84.6 thousand, of which the Sinhalese would form 81.8 per cent. and the Muslims 14.7 per cent. It will appear from this that the weight of the Muslim vote in either combination is about the same. It is slightly heavier if Kalutara Totamune and the Kalutara and Beruwala Urban Council Areas are retained as one electoral district.

We might here mention that it is impossible in this area to demarcate an electoral district in which the Muslim voice is stronger than that arising from the combinations discussed. There are no contiguous areas with Muslim concentrations available for the purpose of forming a two-member electoral district. The suggestion of a "shoe-string" district strains to an intolerable degree the very basis of territorial representation and is therefore unacceptable.

The greater part of the evidence before us supported the demarcation of the Kalutara Totamune as an electoral district and we have adopted this course. This means that the new electoral district is the same as the present Kalutara constituency with the Dodangoda Division cut out.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

<i>Race.</i>							
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Other Malays.	Indians.	Un-classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
79·4 ..	1·2 ..	0·9 ..	0·9 ..	14·6 ..	0·1 ..	0·2 ..	0·1 .. 2·6

<i>Religion.</i>							
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.			
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.			
69·2 ..	1·0 ..	15·0 ..	12·5 ..	2·3			

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 17.

MATUGAMA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 17.—MATUGAMA	1	North : The remaining part of Rayigam Korale East : The Pasdun Korale East South : Southern Province West : The Kalutara Totamune and the Panadura-Totamuno

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of RAYIGAM KORALE consisting of—	
(a) The part of Yalagala Division excluding Village Headmen's Divisions 654 (Wolikala and Tibbotugoda Villages) and 655 (Bellantuduwa, Gungomuwa, and Okauduwa Villages)	3·7
(b) Haltota Division	7·0
(c) Pelpola Division	6·1
(d) Uduwara Division	8·0
(e) Bellapitiya Division	6·2
PASDUN KORALE WEST	70·5
Total ..	101·5

The greater part of the interests in this electoral district is agricultural. It is largely composed of extensive rubber plantations and is well roaded. The evidence given before us established that there is no objection on the ground of transport difficulties to the combination of Pasdun Korale West and Uduwara and Pelpola Divisions of the Rayigam Korale although they are separated by the Kalu Ganga, as this river is here adequately bridged.

Pasdun Korale West by itself is insufficient in population to form an electoral district, and it was suggested that Migahatenna should be added to it. We rejected this suggestion for the following reasons. Migahatenna has a population of only 13.8 thousand and is by itself insufficient to give the required numerical weightage to the proposed electoral district. Accordingly the addition of Migahatenna will involve inroads into the two administrative divisions of Rayigam Korale and Pasdun Korale East to obtain the required population weightage as no other part of Pasdun Korale East is suitable for addition. Further, every excision from Pasdun Korale East means a reduction of the numbers for the district next discussed. Moreover the agricultural interests in Migahatenna, in common with certain other portions of Pasdun Korale East, are based on colonization and middle-class development schemes, and are different in character from the plantation interests of Pasdun Korale West.

Revenue Districts in the Province.	Land Area in square miles.	Population in 1,000s (Census 1946).	Area and Population of Revenue Districts.			
			Classified Population in 1,000s			
			Race.	Religion.		
Kandy	914	707.3	Sinhalese	Buddhists :	395.8	
			Low-country : 68.9	Hindus :	205.5	
			Kandyan : 331.9	Muslims :	54.6	
			Tamils	Christians :	30.4	
			Ceylon : 56.5	Unclassified :	21.0	
			Indian : 170.8			
			Moors			
			Ceylon : 46.9			
			Indian : 5.2			
			Malays : 2.5			
			Other Indians : 1.9			
			Unclassified : 22.7			
			Sinhalese	Buddhists :	102.8	
			Low-country : 14.8	Hindus :	35.7	
Matalo	902	156.4	Kandyan : 89.9	Muslims :	9.5	
			Tamils	Christians :	5.5	
			Ceylon : 14.1	Unclassified :	2.9	
			Indian : 24.5			
			Moors			
			Ceylon : 8.1			
			Indian : 1.0			
			Malays : 0.4			
			Other Indians : 0.2			
			Unclassified : 3.4			
			Sinhalese	Buddhists :	99.8	
			Low-country : 19.5	Hindus :	146.3	
			Kandyan : 80.7	Muslims :	5.6	
Nuwara Eliya	474	268.4	Tamils	Christians :	13.6	
			Ceylon : 26.4	Unclassified :	3.1	
			Indian : 131.4			
			Moors			
			Ceylon : 3.5			
			Indian : 1.3			
			Malays : 0.7			
			Other Indians : 0.4			
			Unclassified : 4.5			
Total for the Province.	2,290 ..	1,132.1				

81.

GENERAL REMARKS. •

The Central Province is substantially that part of Ceylon which until 1815 was subject to an independent Island monarchy. The influx of other races and communities began with British planting enterprise in 1873, which afforded opportunities for trade and regular employment on estates. The development of planting on a commercial scale during the last century stabilised their interests and introduced a comparatively large Indian Tamil population who are workers on the estates. Consequently, while the customs and interests of some of the rural areas are still pre-eminently Kandyan, the urban areas reflect a wide range of diverse interests. There are more Tamils, Ceylon Moors and Low-country Sinhalese in many towns of the Central Province than Kandyan Sinhalese.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.									
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.	Per Cent.
9.1 ..	4.44 ..	8.6 ..	28.9 ..	5.2 ..	0.7 ..	0.3 ..	0.2 ..		2.6

Religion.

Buddhists. Per Cent.	Hindus. Per Cent.	Muslims. Per Cent.	Christians. Per Cent.	Unclassified. Per Cent.
52·9 ..	34·2 ..	6·2 ..	4·4 ..	2·3

The Low-country and Kandyan Sinhalese together, and the Ceylon and Indian Tamils combined are in the ratio of 3:2. The other races are in a minority and so widely dispersed that they cannot be separately considered. The Sinhalese on a purely numerical basis should find representation in 8 electoral districts and the Tamils in 5.

Reference to the one-inch topographical maps of the Island shows that in the southern portion of Ambagamuwa Korale in Uda Bulatgama and in Dimbula Korale of the Kotmale Division the estates cover extensive contiguous tracts.

We are satisfied that it is impracticable to carve out more than 5 electoral districts in which the Tamils are in a position to secure representation, and 1 in which they will have a fairly strong voice. The question of their voting strength has been dealt with in paragraph 58. The following statement analyses the position regarding these electoral districts:—

Electoral District.	Total Population 1,000s.	Sinhalese : Low-country and Kandyan.	Tamils : Ceylon and Indian.	Ceylon—Indian Tamils reduced on 2·25 Factor.
		Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
No. 27, Maturata ..	79·9	68·4	30·5	20·4
No. 28, Nuwara Eliya ..	75·7	25·5	68·3	52·9
No. 29, Talawakelo ..	69·8	7·0	88·4	79·4
No. 30, Kotagala ..	57·2	26·8	69·3	56·4
No. 31, Nawalapitiya ..	64·9	23·3	65·0	51·2
No. 32, Maskeliya ..	72·1	22·8	73·4	59·8

The Census figures appearing in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* Nos. 9,545 of April 24, 1946, and 9,566 of June 8, 1946, do not make it clear that the population assigned to the Nuwara Eliya Gravets (Circle F11) includes the inhabitants of the Dimbula Korale of the Kotmale Division. This led to mistakes in some calculations of population in the schemes submitted to us.

Claims were advanced that there are some parts of the Province which contain a large number of persons of the under-privileged class. The written and oral submissions we received indicate that they have their greatest numbers in Harispattuwa, in the Tumpane Division and in the Uda Palata Division. We have kept this in view.

We considered the claims of another minority, namely: Muslims. They submitted that:—

- (a) they number about 69 thousand in the province, a figure approximating to the average for an electoral district, and that they were for this reason entitled to special representation;
- (b) that their concentrations in two or three areas could be linked in a "shoe-string" constituency.

We have examined these submissions. The Ceylon Moors are in their greatest numbers in Harispattuwa, where they constitute 15.2 per cent of a total population of 76.2 thousand. There is no practical way of providing representation for their small and scattered numbers by grouping them into a single-member electoral district. We are unable to adopt the suggestion of a "shoe-string" constituency.

On careful consideration of these two minority claims for representation, we have decided to include them in a dual-member electoral district (No. 23—Kadugannawa).

The area selected is fairly well roaded.

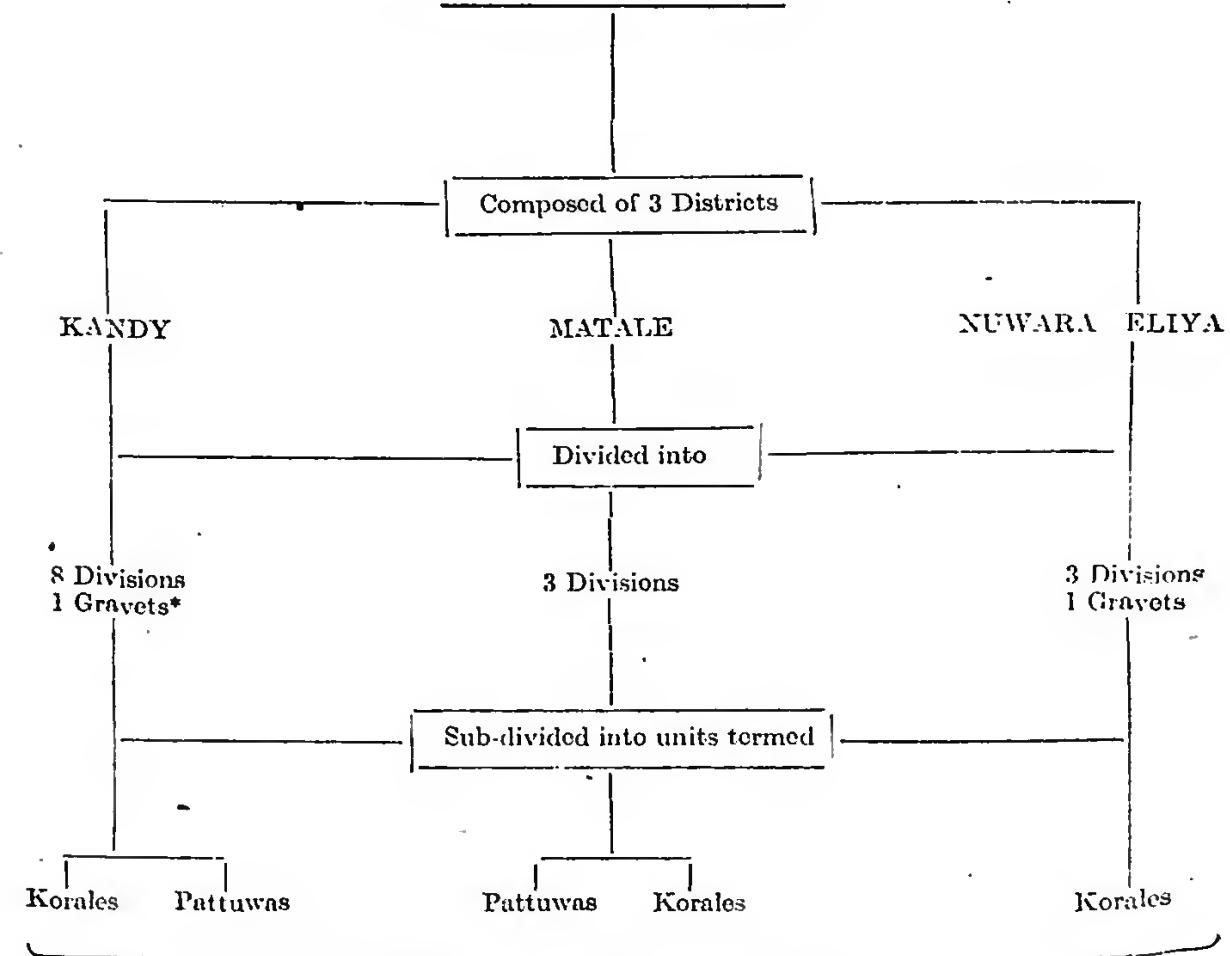
82.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

Revenue District (or Districts) into which Electoral Districts fall.	Serial No.	Number of Members to be returned.	Name of Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
Matale	19	1	Dambulla	72·5
Do.	20	1	Matalo	83·8
Kandy	21	1	Minipe	72·0
Do.	22	1	Wattegama	75·1
Do.	23	2	Kadugannawa	149·5
Do.	24	1	Kandy	80·9
Do.	25	1	Galahaa	88·6
Kandy and Nuwara Eliya	26	1	Gampola	90·1
Nuwara Eliya and Kandy	27	1	Maturata	79·9
Nuwara Eliya	28	1	Nuwara Eliya	75·7
Nuwara Eliya and Kandy	29	1	Talawakelo	69·8
Nuwara Eliya	30	1	Kotagala	57·2
Kandy	31	1	Nawalapitiya	64·9
Do.	32	1	Maskeliya	72·1
			Total ..	1,132·1

83. Schedule of Terms used to denote Divisions in the Central Province in their order of priority.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.



Villages grouped into units termed Wasam.

* Includes the Municipality.

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ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 19.

DAMBULLA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 19.—DAMBULLA ..	1	North : North Central Province East : Eastern Province and Province of Uva South : Kandy District and the Matale South Division West : The Matale South Division and North Western Province

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
MATALE NORTH DIVISION 35·6
MATALE EAST DIVISION 36·9
Total ..	72·5

This is the largest electoral district delimited in the Central Province. Large tracts towards the north and east are uninhabited forests.

It includes two administrative divisions in their entirety. The Indian Tamils are concentrated on a few commercial estates towards the south-west.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.							
Low Country	Kandyan	Ceylon Sinhalese.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Other Malays.	Un. Indians. classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
7·9 ..	65·9 ..	7·2 ..	13·8 ..	2·9 ..	0·6 ..	0·1 ..	0·1 .. 1·5
Religion.							
Buddhists.	Hindus.		Muslims.		Christians.		Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.
72·0 ..	19·9 ..		3·6 ..		3·2 ..		1·3

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 20.

MATALE.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 20.—MATALE ..	1	North : The Matale North Division East : The Matale East Division and Kandy District South : Kandy District West : North-Western Province

Component parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of MATALE SOUTH DIVISION excluding the Matale Urban Council Area 69·8
THE MATALE URBAN COUNCIL AREA 14·0
Total ..	83·8

The population is not so much above the provincial average to necessitate adjustment of the revenue division. The area is well roaded.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.									
Low-Country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.	
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	
11·4 ..	48·8 ..	10·4 ..	17·9 ..	7·2 ..	0·7 ..	0·4 ..	0·1 ..	3·1	
Religion.									
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.					
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.					
60·3 ..	25·0 ..	8·2 ..	3·7 ..	2·8 ..					

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 21.

MINIPE.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 21.—MINIPE ..	1	North : Matale District East : Province of Uva South : Province of Uva and Nuwara Eliya District West : The remaining part of Pata Dumbara Division and Matale District

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
UDA DUMBARA DIVISION	40·8
The part of PATA DUMBARA DIVISION consisting of—	
(a) Palispattu Korale East	14·2
(b) The part of Palispattu Korale West comprising Gan Arachchis' Wasam 200 (Arattana and Arattana Pahalagammedda Villages including the hamlets of Udugammedda, Ganatenna, Diyarabedutenna, Taranagalapatana, Dikshinneputana and Delgahange), 200A (Madukelle Town), 201 (Beddegama Village), 202 (Kosgama, Kaludella and Kelebokka Villages including the hamlets of Ihalagama, Pahalagama and Kaludellapatana) and 202A (Huluganga Town)	16·4
(c) Wendaruwa Korale	0·6
Total ..	72·0

The excision of a portion of Palispattu West has been made to maintain the Hulu Ganga as a boundary.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.									
Low-Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.	
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	
5·6 ..	53·2 ..	9·3 ..	25·6 ..	1·7 ..	1·3 ..	— ..	0·1 ..	3·2	
Religion.									
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.					
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.					
58·7 ..	34·6 ..	3·2 ..	2·2 ..	1·3 ..					



ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 22.

WATTEGAMA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 22.—WATTEGAMA	1	North : The Haris Pattuwa Division, Matale District and the remaining part of Pata Dumbara Division East : The remaining part of Pata Dumbara Division and the Uda Dumbara Division South : Nuwara Eliya District and the Pata Hewahota Division West : The Kandy Gravets and the Haris Pattuwa Division.

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
--	-------------------------------------

The part of PATA DUMBARA DIVISION consisting of—

(a) The part of Pallegampaha Korale <i>excluding</i> the Wattogama Urban Council Area	29·4
(b) Udagampaha Korale	35·1
(c) The part of Palispattu Korale West <i>excluding</i> Gan Arachchis' Wasam 200 (Arattana and Arattana Pahalagaminodda Villages including the hamlets of Udagammedda, Ganatenna, Diyarabedutonna, Tarangalapatana, Dikhinnopatana and Dolgaha-ango), 200A (Madulkolo Town), 201 (Beddegama Village), 202 (Kosgaina, Kaludella and Kolobokka Villages including the hamlets of Ihalagama, Pahalagama and Kaludellapatana) and 202A (Huluganga Town)	9·5
THE WATTEGAMA URBAN COUNCIL AREA	1·1
Total ..	75·1

This electorate forms a natural division with the Mahaweli Ganga on the south and on the Hulu Ganga on the east as its boundaries.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.								
Low-country	Kandyan	Ceylon	Indian	Ceylon	Indian	Other	Un-classified	
Sinhalese.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Tamils.	Moors.	Moors.	Malays.	Indians.	
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	
8·7 ..	67·8 ..	6·4 ..	7·7 ..	6·9 ..	0·4 ..	— ..	2·1 ..	

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
75·9 ..	10·1 ..	8·3 ..	2·0 ..	3·7 ..

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 23.

KADUGANNAWA.

Serial No. and Name	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 23.—KADUGANNAWA	2	North : North-Western Province and Matale District East : The Pata Dumbara Division, and the Kandy Gravets South : The remaining part of Yatinuwara and Udunuwara Division West : Province of Sabaragamuwa and North-Western Province.

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.						Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
HARISPATTUWA DIVISION	76·2
TUMPANE DIVISION	27·0
The part of YATINUWARA DIVISION excluding the Kadugannawa Urban Council Area	45·0
THE KADUGANNAWA URBAN COUNCIL AREA	1·3
Total ..						149·5

We have in the circumstances outlined in the General Remarks delimited this electoral district as a dual-member constituency. Suggestions were submitted to us—

- (a) for and against Tumpane and Harispattuwa being combined to form one electoral district;
- (b) against Tumpane being combined with Yatinuwara;
- (c) for the combination of Kandupalata with Yatinuwara and Tumpane;
- (d) for the inclusion of Gangapalata in Yatinuwara in one electoral district with Kandy Gravets.

We have given consideration to all these points in arriving at our decision.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

<i>Race.</i>								
Low- country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamil.	Indian Tamil.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Other Malays.	Un- Indians.	classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
8·5 ..	72·6 ..	2·9 ..	4·3 ..	10·2 ..	0·2 ..	0·1 ..	— ..	1·2
<i>Religion.</i>								
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.	
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	
81·2 ..	6·1 ..	10·5 ..	1·5	0·7	

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 24.

KANDY.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 24.—KANDY	1	North : The Pata Dumbara Division East and South } The remaining part of Pata Hewaheta Division West : The Yatinuwara and Udunuwara and the Haris Pattuwa Divisions

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.			Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
KANDY GRAVETS consisting of—			
(a) The part of Gangawata Korale excluding Kandy Municipality	10·6
THE KANDY MUNICIPALITY	50·8
The part of PATA HEWAHETA DIVISION consisting of—	
(a) Gandahe Korale North	19·5
Total ..			80·9

To weight the population of the Municipal area and suburbs of Kandy, we have included Gandahe North from Pata Hewaheta, which possesses adequate transport facilities and is closely linked to the urban area.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low-	country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
27·6 ..	32·5 ..	7·3 ..	10·4 ..	7·9 ..	1·4 ..	1·4 ..	0·5 ..	11·0	

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
57·5 ..	15·6 ..	11·1 ..	10·9 ..	4·9

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 25.

GALAHAA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 25.—GALAHAA	1	North : The remaining part of Yatinuwara and Udu-nuwara Divisions and the Kandy Gravets, the remaining part of Pata Hewaheta Division and the Pata Dumbara Division East : Nuwara Eliya District South : The remaining part of Uda Palata Division West : Province of Sabaragamuwa

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
UDUNUWARA DIVISION	37·6
The part of UDA PALATA DIVISION consisting of—	
(a) The part of Kandukara Pahala Korale excluding Gan Arachchis' Wasam 298 (Mulgama and Tumpolawaka Villages including the hamlet of Morahena) and 298A (Palle Deltota Village)	15·8
The part of PATA HEWAHETA DIVISION consisting of—	
(a) Gandahe Korale South	18·6
(b) Hewawisse Korale	16·6
Total ..	88·6

There was considerable difference of opinion as to the electoral district into which Udunuwara should fall. While some protested against its being joined to Yatinuwara on the north, others suggested that only some units of Udunuwara should be combined with portions of Uda Palata on the south. None of these proposals has been found suitable for incorporation in our scheme of delimitation.

Although the Mahaweli Ganga separates Udunuwara from Pata Hewaheta, the inhabitants on both banks of the river have common interests. Communications across the river are adequate.

We have no hesitation therefore in combining these two divisions.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low-	country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
7·9 ..	55·5 ..	6·1 ..	18·4 ..	10·5 ..	0·1 ..	0·1 ..	— ..	1·4	

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
63·3 ..	20·5 ..	11·0 ..	1·8	3·4

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 26.

GAMPOLA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 26.—GAMPOLA ..	1	North : The Yatinuwara and Udunuwara Division and the remaining part of Uda Palata Division East : The remaining part of Kotmale Division South : The remaining part of Kotmale Division and the Uda Bulatgama Division West : Province of Sabaragamuwa

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
THE part of UDA PALATA DIVISION consisting of—	
(a) The part of Ganga Pahala Korale <i>excluding</i> the Gampola Urban Council Area ..	6.8
(b) Ganga Ihala Korale ..	33.2
(c) Kandukara Ihala Korale ..	30.4
THE GAMPOLA URBAN COUNCIL AREA ..	9.2
The part of KOTMALE DIVISION consisting of—	
(a) Pallepane Korale ..	5.5
(b) The part of Tispauke Korale <i>comprising</i> Gan Arachchis' Wasam 463 (Wataddora, Kurampitiya, Polwaturegammedda, Boruwagama, Welagammedda, Kalugalapatana, Welandagodagammedda, Godarnaditta and Dowitagammedda Villages) and 464 (Konsingammedda, Dehinatalawa, Nawangama, Pusulipitiya and Viharegammedda Villages) ..	2.7
(c) The part of Medapane Korale <i>comprising</i> Gan Arachchis' Wasam 465 (Marakkalagama, Pallegammedda, Udagammedda, Kalapitiya, Koholdeniyyagammedda, Pokunuwatta, Dolgolla, Kotunugoda, Hewandeniyaya and Nugatota Villages) and 465A (Meddegoda, Rategammedda, Paladoraolla, Muwankeliella, Hedunuwawa, and Wotalawa Villages) ..	2.3
Total ..	90.1

The existence of an estate population in appreciable numbers in Uda Palata Division gave rise to many proposals for the excision of parts of this division in order to weight the estate population outside its southern boundary. The proposals were unacceptable as the village and estate populations were so intermixed as to render any advantage to either interest difficult.

Three additions have been made to this electoral district from the Kotmale Division for the following reasons :—

(a) Pallepane Korale : We found a consensus of view in favour of this being added to Uda Palata Division as it is directly connected with Gampola by road. We notice it has been dealt with similarly by the Commission for the Revision of Boundaries of Electoral Districts in 1935.

(b) Part of Tispauke Korale
(c) Part of Medapane Korale } These Gan Arachchis' Wasam are village areas with interests common with the inhabitants of Uda Palata Division, in spite of their being separated from them by a river.

A good deal of information in memoranda and evidence pointed to a very strong concentration of "under-privileged" classes in this electoral district.

The difference between the provincial average and the population figure in this electoral district is due to the electoral districts in the south being underweighted in population to afford representation to the Ceylon and Indian Tamil population.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low-country Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Other Malays.	Un. Indians.	classified
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
10·0 ..	44·5 ..	9·3 ..	26·1 ..	5·4 ..	0·8 ..	0·4 ..	0·4 .. 3·1

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
54·0 ..	32·2 ..	7·0 ..	3·8 ..	3·0 ..

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 27.

MATURATA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 27.—MATURATA	1	North : Kandy District East : Province of Uva South : The remaining part of Walapane Division and the Four Gravots (Nuwara Eliya) West : The Kotmale Division, the remaining part of Uda Palata Division and the Pata Hewahota Division

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.

Population
in 1,000s
(1946 Census)

The part of UDA PALATA DIVISION consisting of—

- (a) The part of Kandukara Pahala Korale comprising Gan Arachchis' Wasam 298 (Mulgama and Tumpelawaka Villages including the hamlet of Morahena) and 298A (Palle Deltota Village) 7·3

UDA HEWAHETA DIVISION 53·2

The part of WALAPANE DIVISION consisting of—

- | |
|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Oyapalata Korale 9·3 |
| (b) Modapalata Korale 5·1 |
| (c) Yatipalata Korale 5·0 |
| Total 79·9 |

The Sinhalese population in this electoral district is more than double the Tamil population.

The whole area is rugged and mountainous, and is badly roaded towards the north and east.

A part of Kandukara Pahala Korale has been included in this electoral district. It has been added for the purpose of weightage to the total number of the estate population in this electoral district. The south-eastern boundary of this revenue division is a mountain barrier. None the less Uda Hewaheta has indirect communications with that part of the Korale which has been included.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low-country Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Other Malays.	Un. Indians.	classified
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
7·5 ..	60·9 ..	7·6 ..	22·9 ..	0·5 ..	— ..	— 0·6

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
68·3 ..	27·9 ..	0·6 ..	2·6 ..	0·6 ..

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 28.

NUWARA ELIYA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 28.—NUWARA ELIYA	1	North : The Uda Palata Division, the Uda Hewaheta Division and the remaining part of Walapane Division East : Province of Uva South : Provinces of Uva and Sabaragamuwa West : The Uda Bulatgama Division and the remaining part of Kotmale Division

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of WALAPANE DIVISION consisting of—	
(a) Uda Palata Korale	22·7
The part of FOUR GRAVETS <i>excluding</i> the Nuwara Eliya Urban Council Area	25·2
THE NUWARA ELIYA URBAN COUNCIL AREA	10·8
The part of KOTMALE DIVISION consisting of—	
(a) Ramboda Korale	17·0
Total ..	75·7

The portion of Walapane Division excluded from this electoral district is largely inhabited by Sinhalese. It has been included in Electoral District No. 27, Maturata, where the Sinhalese have a majority.

Ramboda Korale has been included as it is largely an estate area.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.									
Low-country Sinha-leso.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Other Malays.	Unclassified Indians.	Unclassified.	
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
9·3 ..	16·2 ..	9·3 ..	59·0 ..	1·7 ..	0·5 ..	0·4 ..	0·1 ..	3·5	
Religion.									
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.					
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.					
24·7 ..	61·0 ..	3·3 ..	6·9 ..	4·1					

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 29.

TALAWAKELE.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 29.—TALAWAKELE	1	North : The remaining part of Kotmale Division East : The Four Gravets (Nuwara Eliya) South : Province of Sabaragamuwa West : The remaining parts of Uda Bulatgama and Kotmale Divisions

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of KOTMALE DIVISION consisting of—	
(a) The part of Dimbula Korale <i>excluding</i> Gan Arachchi's Wasama 475 (Nia-gara alias Mount Vernon, Dimbula, Rosita and Wootton, Devon and Kotagala Villages)	52·4
The part of UDA BULATGAMA DIVISION consisting of—	
(a) The part of Ambagamuwa Korale <i>comprising</i> Gan Arachchi's Wasama 319A, (Bogawantalawa Town, Kirkoswold, Tientsin, Florence, Bridwell, Kotiyagala, Galaboda-Campion and Galaboda Villages)	17·4
Total ..	69·8

We have considered the suggestion that the lower part of Ambagamuwa should not be amalgamated with Dimbula on the ground that communication between these two areas was difficult. We are satisfied that it has no solid foundation.

This electoral district includes the strongest concentration of Tamils in the Province.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

<i>Race.</i>								
Low-country	Kandyan	Ceylon Sinhalese	Tamil	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians. Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
4·3 ..	2·7 ..	8·9 ..	79·5 ..	0·9 ..	0·6 ..	0·1 ..	0·1 ..	2·9
<i>Religion.</i>								
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.				
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.				
6·9 ..	82·2 ..	1·6 ..	7·6 ..	1·7 ..				

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 30.

KOTAGALA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 30.—KOTAGALA ..	1	North : The Uda Palata Division and the remaining part of Kotmale Division East : The remaining part of Kotmale Division and the Four Gravets (Nuwara Eliya) South : The remaining part of Kotmale Division and Kandy District West : Kandy District

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of KOTMALE DIVISION consisting of—	
(a) The part of Tispame Korale <i>excluding</i> Gan Arachchis' Wasam 463 (Wataldora, Kurampitiya, Polvaturegammedda, Boruwagama, Welagammedda, Kalugalapatana, Welandagodagammedda, Godamaditta and Dowitagammedda Villages) and 464 (Konsingammedda, Dehintalawa, Nawangama, Pusulpitiya and Viharegammedda Villages)	10·7
(b) The part of Medapane Korale <i>excluding</i> Gan Arachchis' Wasam 465 (Marakkalagama, Pallegammedda, Udagammedda, Kalapitiya, Kohol-deniyagammedda, Pokunuwatta, Nugatota, Delgolla, Kotunugoda and Hewandeniya Villages) and 465A (Meddegoda, Ratogammedda, Paladoraella, Muwankeliella, Hedunuwawa and Wetalawa Villages) ..	9·3
(c) Udapane Korale	19·7
(d) The part of Dimbula Korale <i>comprising</i> Gan Arachchi's Wasama 475 (Nia-gara alias Mount Vernon, Dimbula, Rosita and Wootton, Devon and Kotagala Villages)	17·5
Total ..	57·2

A part of Dimbula Korale has been included in this electorate to weight population. The number of persons in this electoral district falls short of the provincial average.

The lower number has been adopted in order to secure the representation of Indian Tamil interests.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

<i>Race.</i>									
Low-country Sinha-lese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamil.	Indian Tamil.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Unclassified.	
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	
5·8 ..	21·0 ..	15·7 ..	53·6 ..	2·4 ..	0·3 ..	0·2 ..	— ..	1·0 ..	
<i>Religion.</i>									
Buddhists. Per Cent.	Hindus. Per Cent.	Muslims. Per Cent.	Christians. Per Cent.	Unclassified. Per Cent.					
26·5 ..	63·5 ..	3·3 ..	4·9 ..	1·8 ..					

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 31.

NAWALAPITIYA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 31.—NAWALAPITIYA ..	1	North : The Uda Palata Division East : Nuwara Eliya District and the remaining part of Uda Bulatgama Division South : The remaining part of Uda Bulatgama Division West : The remaining part of Uda Bulatgama Division and Province of Sabaragamuwa

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.

Population
in 1,000s
(1946 Census).

The part of UDA BULATGAMA DIVISION consisting of—

(a) The part of Pasbage Korale excluding the Nawalapitiya Urban Council Area	24·4
(b) The part of Ambagamuwa Korale comprising Gan Arachchi's Wasama 319 (Rozella, Darawala, Bategala, Hornsey, Tillyrie, Summerville, Menik-hambantota, Blengon, Carfax bazaar, Wanarajah, Glentaffe and Kudaoya Villages and the parts of Dunbar and Dikoya Villages falling outside the Hatton-Dikoya Urban Council Area)	27·4
THE NAWALAPITIYA URBAN COUNCIL AREA	7·7
THE HATTON-DIKOYA URBAN COUNCIL AREA	5·4
Total	64·9

The Sinhalese in this electoral district are mostly in Pasbage Korale but even here are largely mixed with a nearly equal number of estate population. We have carefully considered the possibility of grouping the former in an electorate where they would have a larger voice but have found it impossible to do so.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

<i>Race.</i>									
Low-country Sinha-lese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamil.	Indian Tamil.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Unclassified.	
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	
11·8 ..	11·5 ..	13·9 ..	51·1 ..	4·6 ..	0·7 ..	0·6 ..	0·5 ..	5·3 ..	
<i>Religion.</i>									
Buddhists. Per Cent.	Hindus. Per Cent.	Muslims. Per Cent.	Christians. Per Cent.	Unclassified. Per Cent.					
21·7 ..	55·8 ..	6·2 ..	8·9 ..	7·4 ..					

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 32.

MASKELIYA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.				
No. 32.—MASKELIYA ..	1	North East South West	The remaining part of Uda Bulatgama Division The Province of Sabaragamuwa			

Component Parts of the above Electoral District	Population in 1,000s' (1946 Census)
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The part of UDA BULATGAMA DIVISION consisting of—

(a) The part of Ambagamuwa Korale excluding Gan Arachchi's Wasama 319 (Rozella, Darawala, Bategala, Hornsey, Tillyrie, Summerville, Carfax bazaar, Wanarajah, Glentaffo, Kudaoya, Monikhambantota, and Blengon Villages, the parts of Dunbar and Dikoya Villages falling outside the Hatton-Dikoya Urban Council Area) and excluding Hatton-Dikoya Urban Council Area and excluding 319A (Kirkoswold, Tientsin, Florence, Bridwell, Kotiyagala, Galaboda-Campion and Galaboda Villages and Bogawantalawa Town ..	72·1
Total ..	72·1

This electoral district is essentially an estate area.

The Sinhalese population is scattered in the valleys and in areas towards the north. In the absence of a more suitable boundary to effect delimitation the Gan Arachchi Wasama boundaries have been adopted.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low-country.	Kandyan Sinha-	Ceylon Sinhalese.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Moors.	Malays	Other Indians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.

7·1 ..	15·7 ..	12·8 ..	60·6 ..	0·8 ..	0·3 ..	0·1 ..	0·3 ..	2·3
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Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
22·6 ..	68·0 ..	1·5 ..	6·0 ..	1·9

(c) Southern Province.

84. This Province has to be divided into 12 Electoral Districts under Section 76(2) of the Ceylon (Constitution) Order in Council, 1946. The total population of the Province according to the figures of the 1946 Census is 961.8 thousand, and the average for each electoral district works out to 80.2 thousand.

85.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES.

Boundaries :

1833
Proclamation
of October 1st.

As originally constituted, it consisted of the maritime territory known as the "provinces" of Galle, Matara, Tangalla, and Hambantota, together with a part of Kandyan territory consisting of the Disavane of Sabaragamuwa and the portion of Uva (proper) known as Wellassa and Kandukara. Its capital was Galle.

1839

Wellassa and Kandukara were divided and attached to the Central and Eastern Provinces.

1845
Proclamation
of October 1st.

Saffragami with the exception of a part known as the "Yakkawela Hatra Bagia*", was excised.

* A portion of the Sinharaja Forest Reserve.

In its present form, it has a long sweep of sea-board from the Bentota Ganga, which separates it from the Western Province, to the Kumbukkan Oya, which separates it from the Eastern. The inland boundary abutting on the Provinces of Sabaragamuwa and Uva conforms more or less to the limits of the former boundary between the maritime territory and the Kandyan kingdom. It is defined by the "Sinharaja-adawiya" range of hills, the hills of the Morawak Korale, and by natural features or landmarks where it traverses the flat plains.

STATISTICS.

86. The following figures show classified populations according to race and religion, in 1,000's:—

Low-country Sinha- lese.	Race.								
	Kandyans. Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamil.	Indian Tamil.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un- classified.	
889·5 ..	3·9 ..	6·7 ..	13·4 ..	23·6 ..	0·3 ..	2·5 ..	0·4 ..	21·5	
<i>Religion.</i>									
Buddhists.	Hindus.		Muslims.		Christians.		Unclassified.		
889·5 ..	17·5 ..		26·2 ..		8·6 ..		20·0		

Revenue Districts in the Province.	Area and Population of Revenue District.								
	Land Area in square miles.	Population in 1,000s (Census 1946).	Classified Population in 1,000s						
			Race.			Religion.			
Galle ..	646	.. 459·7	Sinhalese <i>Low-country</i> : 424·4 <i>Kandyans</i> : 2·1			Buddhists : 423·6			
			Tamils <i>Ceylon</i> : 3·1 <i>Indian</i> : 6·2			Hindus : 8·0			
			Moors <i>Ceylon</i> : 12·9 <i>Indian</i> : 0·2			Muslims : 13·6			
			Malays : 0·6			Christians : 5·3			
			Other Indians : 0·2			Unclassified : 9·2			
			Unclassified : 10·0						
Matara ..	481	.. 352·3	Sinhalese <i>Low-country</i> : 324·1 <i>Kandyans</i> : 1·1			Buddhists : 324·2			
			Tamils <i>Ceylon</i> : 2·8 <i>Indian</i> : 6·9			Hindus : 8·6			
			Moors <i>Ceylon</i> : 8·5 <i>Indian</i> : 0·1			Muslims : 9·0			
			Malays : 0·5			Christians : 2·8			
			Other Indians : 0·2			Unclassified : 7·7			
			Unclassified : 8·1						
Hambantota ..	1,001	.. 149·8	Sinhalese <i>Low-country</i> : 141·0 <i>Kandyans</i> : 0·7			Buddhists : 141·7			
			Tamils <i>Ceylon</i> : 0·8 <i>Indian</i> : 0·3			Hindus : 0·9			
			Moors <i>Ceylon</i> : 2·2 <i>Indian</i> : —			Muslims : 3·6			
			Malays : 1·4			Christians : 0·5			
			Other Indians : —			Unclassified : 3·1			
			Unclassified : 3·4						
Total for the Province.	2,128	.. 961·8							

REPORT OF FIRST DELIMITATION COMMISSION. 61

GENERAL REMARKS.

87. The most densely populated areas of this Province lie along the coast. The high standard of progress and well-being of the Low-country Sinhalese people who constitute over 90 per cent. of the population, is noteworthy.

With regard to minorities, the Ceylon Tamils and Indian Tamils are concentrated in the areas opened in rubber and tea. The Muslims are generally found along the sea-board. The town of Hambantota contains an appreciable concentration of Malays.

The Province is generally well roaded.

There are, in No. 33, Ambalangoda-Balapitiya Electoral District concentrations of subdivisions of the Sinhalese community which give rise to certain problems. These have already been dealt with in paragraphs 32 and 87.

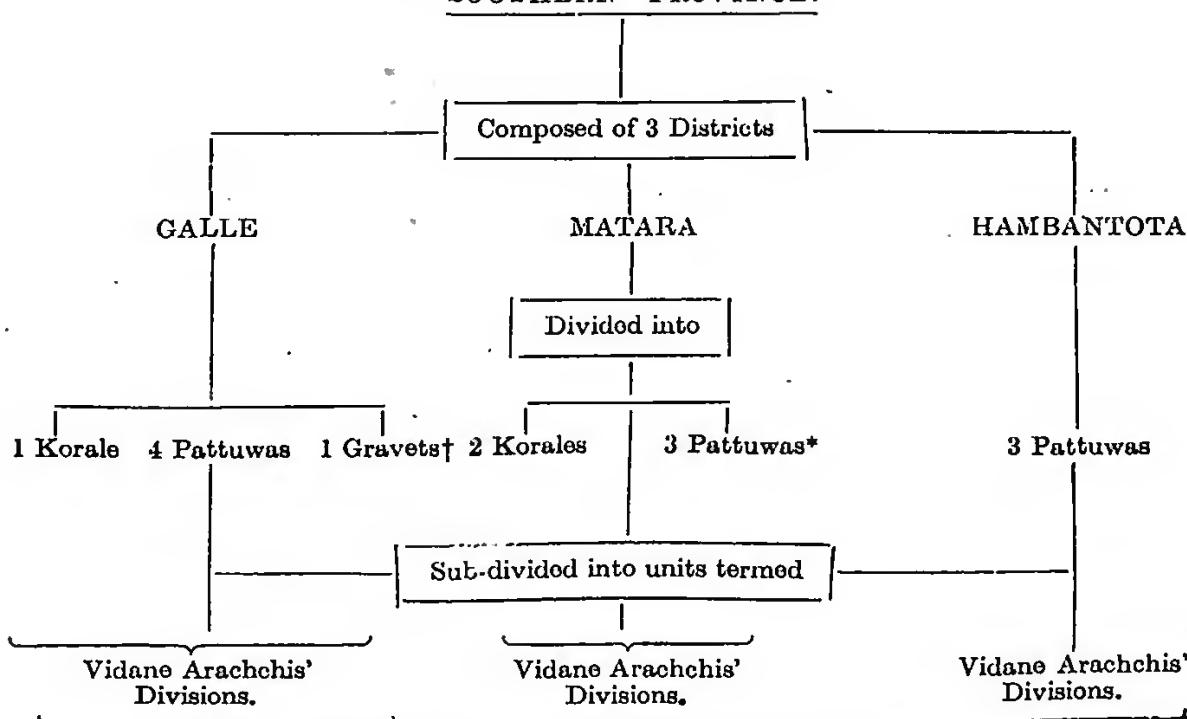
88.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

Revenue District (or Districts) into which Electoral Districts fall.	Serial No.	Number of Members to be returned.	Name of Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
Galle	..	33	2	Ambalangoda- Balapitiya
Do.	..	34	1	Badddegama
Do.	..	35	1	Udugama
Do.	..	36	1	Galle
Galle and Matara	..	37	1	Weligama
Matara	..	38	1	Akuressa
Do.	..	39	1	Matara
Do.	..	40	1	Hakmana
Do.	..	41	1	Deniyaya
Hambantota	..	42	1	Beliatta
Do.	..	43	1	Hambantota
Total ..				961·8

89. Schedule of Terms used to denote divisions in the Southern Province in their order of priority.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.



Villages grouped into units termed Village Headmen's Divisions.

* One of these includes the Four Gravets (Matara).

† Includes Municipality which is sub-divided into wards.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 33.

AMBALANGODA-BALAPITIYA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 33.—AMBALANGODA-BALAPITIYA	2	North : Western Province East : The remaining part of Bentota-Walallawiti Korale, the Gangaboda Pattuwa and the Four Gravets (Galle) South : } Sea. West :

Component Parts of the above Electoral District				Population in 1,000s (1946 Census)
The part of BENTOTA-WALLAWITI KORALE consisting of—				
(a) Bentota Division	
(b) Induruwa Division	{ 24·5
(c) Pahalaganhaya Division	
(d) Kosgoda Division	{ 28·5
(e) Uragaha Division	
(f) Welitara Division	
The part of WELLABODA PATTUWA excluding the Ambalangoda Urban Council Area	102·6
THE AMBALANGODA URBAN COUNCIL AREA	10·0
Total	..			165·6

The reasons for the creation of this dual-member constituency have been set out in the General Remarks. The population is almost entirely Low-country Sinhalese, and, except on the coastal strip where most of the people find employment in maritime occupations, the main occupational interests are agricultural.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Religion.				
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
95·8 ..	0·6 ..	1·0 ..	0·4 ..	2·2 ..

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 34.

BADDEGAMA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 34.—BADDEGAMA	1	North : Western Province East : The Hinidum Pattiwa and the remaining part of Gangaboda Pattiwa South : The Four Gravets (Galle) West : The Wollaboda Pattiwa and the remaining part of Bentota-Walallawiti Korale



Component Parts of the above Electoral District				Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of BENTOTA-WALALLAWITI KORALE consisting of—				
(a) Opata Division	18·3
(b) Pitigala Division	
(c) Weyihona Division	
(d) Horangalla Division	23·2
(e) Ambana Division	
The part of GANGABODA PATTUWA OF GALLE DISTRICT consisting of—				
(a) Diviture Division comprising Village Headmen's Divisions Nos. 192 (Ampogama Village), 193 (Diviture and Gurusinghagoda Villages) and 223 (Et-kandura, Tanabadddegama and Nugetota Villages)	7·8
(b) Akuratiya Division comprising Village Headmen's Divisions Nos. 194 (Uda-weliwitiya Village), 196 (Patawoliwitiya and Waduweliwitiya Villages) and 197 (Agaliya, Akuratiya and Mimeduma Villages)	4·7
(c) Ganegama Division comprising Village Headmen's Divisions Nos. 198 (Ganegama North Village), 199 (Halpatota Village), 220 (Ganegama South Village), 220A (Ganegama East Village) and 208 (Puhala Keombiya and Diwel Damburo Villages)	9·3
(d) Majuwana Division comprising Village Headmen's Divisions Nos. 201 (Keradawala Village) and 202 (Majuwana and Lolkada Villages)	3·1
(e) Baddegama Division comprising Village Headmen's Divisions Nos. 184 (Baddegama North Village), 185 (Baddegama South Village), 186 (Baddegama East Village), 187 (Boralukada Village) and 188 (Hemmeliya village)	8·1
(f) Telikada Division comprising Village Headmen's Divisions Nos. 203 (Giniuallagaha East and Giniuallagaha West Villages), 204 (Tolikada Village), 205 (Horagampitiya Village), 206 (Walpita North and Amugoda Villages) and 206A (Walpita South, including Balagoda Village)	6·6
(g) The Village Headman's Division No. 94B (Polgahawila Village)	1·2
Total	82·3

There are a few rubber and tea estates in this area and a small Indian Tamil population.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.									
Low-country	Kandyan	Ceylon.	Indian	Ceylon	Indian	Malays.	Other Indians	Un-classified.	
Sinhalese	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Tamils.	Moors.	Moors.				
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
93·7 ..	0·1 ..	0·5 ..	3·3 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	2·4

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
93·3 ..	3·4 ..	— ..	1·6 ..	1·7

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 35.

UDUGAMA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 35.—UDUGAMA ..	1	North : Western Province and Province of Sabaragamuwa East : Matara District South : Matara District and the remaining part of Talpe Pattuwa West : The Four Gravots (Galle), the remaining part of Gangaboda Pattuwa, the Bentotta-Walallawiti Korale, and Western Province

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.						Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of TALPE PATTUWA consisting of—						
(a) Hiyare Division	7·7
(b) Paragoda Division	6·2
(c) Kodagoda Division	5·2
(d) Walawe Division	7·7
(e) Kottawa Division	7·1
The part of GANGABODA PATTUWA of GALLE DISTRICT consisting of—						
(a) Lolwala Division comprising Village Headmen's Divisions Nos. 189 (Mabotuwana and Nattowala Villages), 190 (Lelwala Ihala Village), 191 (Lelwala Pahala Village), 200 (Keombiya Central Village), 207 (Ihala Keombiya Village) and 221 (Wanduramba Village)	10·5
(b) Yatalamatta Division comprising Village Headmen's Divisions Nos. 200 (Yatalamatta Village), 210 (Udalaramatta and Gonadeniya Villages), 211 (Unanwitiya and Budapanagama Villages), 212 (Keppitiyagoda Village), 218 (Udugama West Village), 219 (Udugama East Village) and 222 (Urala Village)	13·8
(c) Mapalagama Division comprising Village Headmen's Divisions Nos. 213 (Parantanayangoda Village), 214 (Aluttanayangoda Ihala, Ketagoda and Malamure Villages), 215 (Aluttanayangoda Pahala Village), 216 (Nagoda and Kurupanawa Villages) and 217 (Gonalagoda and Gammeddegoda Villages)	8·0
HINIDUM PATTUWA	11·9
				Total	..	78·1

The tract of country included in this electoral district is mainly rural and agricultural, with a few large tea and rubber estates.

Several witnesses were examined concerning the inclusion of the Hinidum Pattuwa in this electoral district. Although it is geographically separated from the Talpe Pattuwa by a range of hills and has many characteristics in common with the Morawak Korale, we have decided to combine it with parts of the Gangaboda and Talpe Pattuwas for the following reasons:—

- (a) Hinidum Pattuwa is linked with Gangaboda and Talpe Pattuwas by a new road which provides facilities for communication;
- (b) the combination avoids an electoral district forming parts of two revenue districts;
- (c) although the combination results in an extensive electoral district, the northern portion of the Hinidum Pattuwa is sparsely populated and consists largely of a forest reserve.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.								
Low-country	Kandyan	Ceylon	Indian	Ceylon	Indian	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.
Sinhalese.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Tamils.	Moors.	Moors.			
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
96·8 ..	— ..	0·4 ..	2·0 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	0·8 ..

Religion.				
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
96·3 ..	2·2 ..	— ..	0·6 ..	0·9 ..

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 36.

GALLE.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 36.—GALLE ..	1	North : The Gangaboda Pattuwa East : The Talpe Pattuwa South : The Talpe Pattuwa and Sea West : Sea and the Wellaboda Pattuwa

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of the FOUR GRAVETS <i>excluding</i> Galle Municipality 37·3
GALLE MUNICIPALITY 49·0
Total ..	86·3

The small size of this electoral district is due to the density in the population. The people are of many races and religions. The Low-country Sinhalese form the largest group. The Muslims, who number 11.5 thousand and constitute 13.3 per cent. of the population, come second.

Many submissions were made to us for the demarcation of an electoral district which would place the Muslims in a sufficiently strong position to find representation.

We were requested to carve out an electoral district with a population of only 17 thousand, consisting of 10.5 thousand Buddhists, and 6.5 thousand Muslims, or, in the alternative, a dual-member constituency extending from Katugoda in the Galle Municipality to the Gintota Bridge.

Neither of these proposals was found to be feasible in view of the disparity between the population figures involved and the average for the Province.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.									
Low-country	Kandyan	Ceylon Sinha-	Tamil	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
78·9 ..	0·6 ..	1·3 ..	1·4 ..	12·7 ..	0·1 ..	0·6 ..	— ..	4·4 ..	

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
78·2 ..	2·0 ..	13·3 ..	2·8 ..	3·7 ..

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 37.

WELIGAMA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 37.—WELIGAMA ..	1	North : The Four Gravets (Galle) and the remaining parts of Talpe Pattuwa and Weligam Korale East : The remaining part of Weligam Korale South : Sea West : Sea and the Four Gravets (Galle)

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.						Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of TALPE PATTUWA consisting of—						
(a) Talpe Division	13·7
(b) Habaraduwa Division	13·3
(c) Koggala Division	3·8
(d) Kahanda Division
(e) Ahangama Division	16·3
The part of WELIGAM KORALE consisting of—						
(a) Midigama Division	5·6
(b) The part of Weligama Division excluding the Weligama Urban Council Area	4·8
(c) Denipitiya Division	9·8
THE WELIGAMA URBAN COUNCIL AREA	11·9
					Total ..	79·2

This electorate consists of a densely populated coastal belt, the inhabitants of which are mainly engaged in maritime occupations.

The population includes a small concentration of Ceylon Moors.

The inclusion of portions of two revenue districts could not be avoided.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.								
Low.	Kandyan	Ceylon	Indian	Ceylon	Indian	Other	Un-	
country	Sinhalese.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Tamils.	Moors.	Moors.	Indians.	classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	
94·3 ..	0·1 ..	0·1 ..	— ..	4·2 ..	— ..	— ..	1·3 ..	

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
94·1 ..	— ..	4·2 ..	0·8 ..	0·9 ..

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 38.

AKURESSA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 38.—AKURESSA ..	1	North : The Hinidum Pattuwa and the Morawak Korale East : The Kandaboda Pattuwa, the remaining part of Gangaboda Pattuwa (Matara District) and the Wellaboda Pattuwa and Four Gravets (Matara District) South : Sea West : The remaining part of Weligam Korale and Galle District

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.				Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of WELIGAM KORALE consisting of—				
(a) Mirissa Division	7·8
(b) Kamburugamuwa Division	6·0
(c) Akurugoda Division	3·2
(d) Malimmada Division	7·4
(e) Udukawa Division	3·1
(f) Kananke Walakada Division	1·9
(g) Hallala Division	3·6
(h) Kananko Division	5·0
(i) Kadukanna Division	6·0
(j) Pahala Walakda Division	5·4
(k) Paraduwa Division	3·0
(l) Akuressa Division	3·5
(m) Diyalape Division	4·1
(n) Maramba Division	3·8
(o) Ihala Walakada Division
The part of GANGABODA PATTUWA of MATARA DISTRICT consisting of—				
(a) Ihala Walakada Division	5·2
(b) Belpaganwala Division	8·9
(c) Angurugam Ihala Walakada Division	5·5
		Total	83·4

This is an electoral district mainly agricultural in its interests extending from the hilly areas in the north of the Province to the coast.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.									
Low- country Sinhalese:	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamil.	Indian Tamil.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Other Malays.	Un- classified. Indians.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
97·1 .. — .. 0·1 .. 0·1 .. 0·8 .. — .. — .. — .. 1·9									
Religion.									
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.					
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
96·4 .. 0·2 .. 0·8 .. 1·0 .. 1·6									

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 39.

MATARA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 39.—MATARA ..	1	North : The remaining part of Gangaboda Pattiwa of Matara District East : The remaining part of Wellaboda Pattiwa and Four Gravets (Matara District) South : Sea West : The Weligam Korale

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.				Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of GANGABODA PATTUWA of MATARA DISTRICT consisting of—				
(a) Kitalagama-Angunna-Badulla Division	2·8
(b) Uduwe West Division	0·4
(c) Uduwe East Division	1·0
(d) Naimbala Division	6·7
(e) Kapuduwa Walakada Division }	2·0
(f) Witiyala Division	1·7
(g) Nadugala Division	1·5
(h) Palatuwa Division	1·5
(i) Attudawa Division	1·5
The part of WELLABODA PATTUWA AND FOUR GRAVETS consisting of—				
(a) Godagama Division	12·9
(b) Madihe Division	23·4
(c) The part of Town Division <i>excluding</i> the Matara Urban Council Area	9·2
(d) THE MATARA URBAN COUNCIL AREA	1·7
(e) Naiymana Division	10·8
(f) Makawita Division	5·6
(g) Diyagaha Division	3·4
(h) Dondra North Division	—
(i) Dondra South Division	—
(j) Kekanadura Division	—
Total ..				79·7

The rural units which have been combined with the Matara Town area to form this electoral district are agricultural areas in which the urban population has an interest.

The eastern boundary of this electoral district has been extended to include Kekanadura, a suburb of Matara.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Other Malays.	Un-classified Indians.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
93·1 ..	0·3 ..	0·3 ..	0·3 ..	2·6 ..	— ..	— ..	3·4 ..

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
92·7 ..	0·4 ..	2·8 ..	1·4 ..	2·7 ..

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 40.

HAKMANA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 40.—HAKMANA ..	1	North : The remaining part of Kandaboda Pattuwa East : The Hambantota District South : Sea West : The remaining part of Wellaboda Pattuwa and Four Gravets (Matara District) and the remaining part of Gangaboda Pattuwa (Matara District)

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.					Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of KANDABODA PATTUWA consisting of—					
(a) Kebiliyapola Division	3·3
(b) Gangodaha Division		
(c) Kumbalgoda Division		
(d) Lalpe Division		
(e) Kongala Division		
(f) Murutamuro Division		
				}	11·9
The part of GANGABODA PATTUWA of MATARA DISTRICT consisting of—					
(a) Narandeni Walakada Division	5·0
(b) Angurugam Pahala Walakada Division	3·0
(c) Batuwita Walakada Division	2·4
(d) Aparekka Walakada Division	3·9
(e) Owigam Walakada Division		
(f) Kirinda Walakada Division		
				}	8·7
The part of WELLABODA PATTUWA AND FOUR GRAVETS consisting of—					
(a) Aparokka Division	4·9
(b) Urugamuwa Division	4·1
(c) Pategama Division	3·8
(d) Damiyangoda Panguwa Division	3·1
(e) Goyigoda Panguwa Division	5·6
(f) Gandara Division	7·6
(g) Wehella Division	1·6
(h) Dikwella Division	13·3
				Total ..	82·2

This electoral district is well roaded. Its interests are mainly agricultural.

The population includes a small concentration of Ceylon Moors.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.							
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Other Malays.	Un-classified Indians.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
95·3 ..	0·1 ..	— ..	— ..	2·3 ..	— ..	— ..	2·3 ..

Religion.

Buddhists. Per Cent.	Hindus. Per Cent.	Muslims. Per Cent.	Christians. Per Cent.	Unclassified. Per Cent.
95·2 ..	— ..	2·3 ..	— ..	2·5 ..

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 41.

DENIYAYA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 41.—DENIYAYA ..	1	North : Province of Sabaragamuwa East : Province of Sabaragamuwa and the Hambantota District South : The remaining part of Kandaboda Pattuwa and the Gangaboda Pattuwa West : The Gangaboda Pattuwa, the Weligam Korale and the Galle District

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.			Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of KANDABODA PATTUWA consisting of—			
(a) Gombaddala Division	1·4
(b) Galotumbe Division	
(c) Doyiyandara Division	9·5
(d) Pallawela Division	
(e) Beragama Division	
(f) Ranchagoda Division	9·6
(g) Denagama Division	
MORAWAK KORALE	3·7
			50·9
		Total ..	75·1

This electoral district consists of hilly country. The villages lie in the valleys while the hill tops are generally forest-clad. The transport facilities are inadequate.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.							
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhaleso.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Other Malays.	Un-classified Indians.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
85·6 ..	0·4 ..	3·1 ..	7·9 ..	0·8 ..	— ..	— ..	0·1 .. 2·1

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
85·9 ..	9·7 ..	0·8 ..	1·3 ..	2·3

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 42.

BELIATTA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 42.—BELIATTA ..	1	North : The remaining part of Giruwa Pattu West, and the Giruwa Pattu East East : The Giruwa Pattu East and the remaining part of Giruwa Pattu West South : Sea West : Matara District

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of GIRUWA PATTU WEST consisting of—	
(a) Kirama Division	7·7
(b) Julampitiya Division	11·5
(c) Marakada Upper Division	20·2
(d) Walasmulla Upper Division	11·8
(e) Walusmulla Lower Division	21·7
(f) Kahawatta Upper and Lower Divisions	
(g) The part of Galagama-Beliatta-Getamana Division excluding the Tangalla-Beliatta Urban Council Area	
(h) The part of Tangalla Division excluding Village Headmen's Divisions 458 (Kapuhena Village and the part of Medilla Village falling outside the Tangalla-Beliatta Urban Council Area), 460 (Walganeliya, Godawanegoda, Pahulagoda, Wilegoda and Galpottegoda Villages), 461 (Palatuduwa and Tuduwegoda Villages), 462 (Marakkoliya, Godigamuwa and Polmote Villages) and 463 (Rekawa Village) and the Tangalla-Beliatta Urban Council Area	8·8
The part of TANGALLA-BELIATTA URBAN COUNCIL AREA comprising Wards 6, 7 and 8	1·1
Total	82·8

The people in this electoral district are almost entirely Low-country Sinhalese. Their occupations are agricultural, except along the sea-board, which is inhabited by persons engaged in the fishing industry.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Race.										
Low- country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamil.	Indian Tamil.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un- classified.		
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
98·7	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	0·8

Religion.				
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
98·9	0·1	0·5	..	0·5

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 43.

HAMBANTOTA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 43.—HAMBANTOTA..	I	North : Province of Sabaragamuwa, Province of Uva, and Eastern Province East } Sea South } Sea West : The remaining part of Giruwa Pattu West and Matara District

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of GIRUWA PATTU WEST consisting of—	
(a) The part of Tangalla Division comprising Village Headmen's Divisions 458 (Kapuhena Village and the part of Medilla Village falling outside the Tangalla-Beliatta Urban Council Area), 460 (Walgaloliya, Godawangoda, Pahalagoda, Wilegoda and Galpottegoda Villages), 461 (Palatuduwa and Tuduwegoda Villages), 462 Marakolliya, Godigamuwa and Polmote Villages) and 463 (Rekawa Village)	3·3
(b) Katuwana and Paranagampalata Division	5·3
The part of TANGALLA-BELIATTA URBAN COUNCIL AREA comprising Wards 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	5·8
GIRUWA PATTU EAST	25·4
The part of MAGAM PATTUWA excluding the Hambantota Urban Council Area	23·3
THE HAMBANTOTA URBAN COUNCIL AREA	4·0
Total	67·1

Much of the territory included in this electoral district is uninhabited. It takes in the greater part of the Yala Reserves. Its population is the lowest of all the electoral districts in the Province and is 13 thousand below the Provincial average for an electoral district.

The Ceylon Moors, who are widely dispersed, together with the Malays, who are concentrated in Hambantota, are not in sufficient numbers to enable us to make special provision for their representation.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

<i>Race.</i>									
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.	
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
89·4 ..	0·9 ..	1·0 ..	0·3 ..	2·7 ..	— ..	— ..	1·9 ..	— ..	3·8 ..
<i>Religion.</i>									
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.					
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.					
90·2 ..	1·2 ..	4·9 ..	0·4 ..	3·3 ..					

(d) The Southern Province.

90. This Province has to be divided into 9 electoral districts under Section 76 (2) of the Ceylon (Constitution) Order in Council, 1946. The total population of the Province according to the 1946 Census is 479.4, and the average for each electoral district works out to 53.3 thousand.

91.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES.

<i>Boundaries :</i>	It included the maritime territory known as the "provinces" of Jaffna and Mannar, the Vanni and the Island of Delft, together with the Kandyan territory known originally as the Disavane of Nuwarakalawiya. Its capital was Jaffna.
1833	
1873 Proclamation of September 6th.	Nuwarakalawiya was separated to form the North-Central Province.
1878	The Vavuniya District was constituted.
1883	The Vavuniya District was amalgamated and formed the Mullaittivu District.
1940	The Mullaittivu District was designated Vavuniya District.

In its present form it consists of two distinct parts, very different physically and in the character of its inhabitants. One comprises the peninsula with the surrounding islands, and Delft Island lying off the west coast, the other a portion of the mainland of Ceylon. The boundary on the south is nearly that laid down in the course of history, the mediaeval frontier between the Vanni and the Kandyan Kingdom.

STATISTICS.

92. The following figures show classified populations according to race and religion, in 1,000s:—

<i>Race.</i>									
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.	
4·6 ..	4·3 ..	434·1 ..	8·4 ..	16·1 ..	1·6 ..	0·1 ..	0·6 ..	9·6 ..	
<i>Religion.</i>									
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.					
7·7 ..	377·6 ..	18·1 ..	67·0 ..	9·0 ..					

Revenue Districts in the Province.	Land Area in square miles.	Population in 1,000s (Census) 1946).	Area and Population of Revenue Districts.			
			Classified Population in 1,000s		Religion.	
			Race.			
Jaffna	965	424.6	Sinhalese <i>Low-country :</i> 2.8 <i>Kandyans :</i> 1.2 Tamil <i>Ceylon :</i> 403.3 <i>Indian :</i> 4.1 Moors <i>Ceylon :</i> 4.9 <i>Indian :</i> 0.6 Malays : 0.1 Other Indians : 0.4 Unclassified : 7.2	Buddhists : 3.5 Hindus : 358.0 Muslims : 5.7 Christians : 50.7 Unclassified : 6.7		
Mannar	958	31.5	Sinhalese <i>Low-country :</i> 0.9 <i>Kandyans :</i> 0.2 Tamil <i>Ceylon :</i> 15.3 <i>Indian :</i> 3.4 Moors <i>Ceylon :</i> 9.3 <i>Indian :</i> 0.9 Malays : — Other Indians : 0.2 Unclassified : 1.3	Buddhists : 0.7 Hindus : 6.0 Muslims : 10.3 Christians : 13.2 Unclassified : 1.3		
Vavuniya	1431	23.3	Sinhalese <i>Low-country :</i> 0.9 <i>Kandyans :</i> 2.0 Tamil <i>Ceylon :</i> 15.5 <i>Indian :</i> 0.9 Moors <i>Ceylon :</i> 1.9 <i>Indian :</i> 0.1 Malays : — Other Indians : — Unclassified : 1.1	Buddhists : 3.5 Hindus : 13.6 Muslims : 2.1 Christians : 3.1 Unclassified : 1.0		
Total for the Province	3354	479.4				

GENERAL REMARKS.

93. Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low- country	Kandyans	Ceylon Sinhalese.	Indian Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamil.	Indian Tamil.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Other Malays.	Un- classified Indians.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1.0 ..	0.9 ..	90.5 ..	1.8 ..	3.4 ..	0.3 ..	— ..	0.1 ..	2.0	

Religion.

Buddhists. Per Cent.	Hindus. Per Cent.	Muslims. Per Cent.	Christians. Per Cent.	Unclassified. Per Cent.
1.6 ..	78.7 ..	3.8 ..	14.0 ..	1.9

This province is inhabited mainly by Ceylon Tamils. They number 434.1 thousand and constitute 90.5 per cent. of the population. Of the total population of the province 86.4 per cent. are to be found in the peninsula and in the

Islands Division, the area of which is 13.1 per cent. of the total extent of the province. The Muslims number 18.1 thousand and have their strongest concentrations in Mannar Island. A concentration of Sinhalese is to be found in the Vavuniya South Sinhalese Division. They are the remnant of an overflow from the ancient Kandyan territory. The Christian population of the Jaffna Revenue District is to be found chiefly within the Jaffna Urban Council Area. In the Mannar District they are slightly in excess of the Muslims. The largest concentrations of both these denominations are to be found in the Mannar Island and Nanaddan West Division.

The question whether the population figures of the Mannar and Vavuniya Districts were such as to justify their demarcation into two separate electoral districts engaged our attention. It was urged that these areas were extremely backward and that a higher degree of representation per unit of population in these districts would assist their future development. Whatever may be the relevance of such an argument, it is clear from the evidence that the transport facilities in these districts are extremely poor. In many cases journeys in carts drawn by buffaloes for a day or more have to be undertaken before certain points within the districts can be reached. There are definite grounds, therefore, which justify a departure from the fixed provincial average. The question of the Muslim interests in Mannar has also to be considered. We do so later. A higher degree of representation per unit in this district necessarily means less representation per unit of population in other parts of the Province, and the question arose whether such a lowering of representation was justified. We viewed this question with some anxiety as the demarcation of Mannar and Vavuniya Revenue Districts into two separate electoral districts involved a falling short of the provincial average by 21.8 and 30.0 thousand respectively. Actually, however, the various deputations from the province, and all other Associations interested in the delimitation of electoral districts in the Northern Province, without a single dissentient voice supported the demarcation under consideration. There was thus, not merely an absence of objection to the proposal, but in fact definite support. We consequently felt able to adopt it.

Another question which engaged our attention was that of increasing the strength of the voice of the so-called under-privileged classes in the Jaffna peninsula, a matter to which attention was drawn in paragraph 273 of the Report of the Soulbury Commission. Earlier in the Report at paragraph 17, the statement appears that "in the Northern and Eastern provinces . . . there is a depressed class estimated to amount to about 100,000 persons". Clearly this was not an estimate arrived at by the Soulbury Commission itself, but one that was submitted to it by witnesses appearing before it. Certain representatives who gave evidence before us stated that there were between 100,000 and 200,000 persons belonging to this class in the Jaffna peninsula, but the accuracy of these figures was denied by others. As stated above, we cannot accept the figures of 100,000 to 200,000 or, indeed, any other figures as established. Nevertheless, upon such scanty material as happens to be before us we are inclined to the view that their numbers are not as large as they are claimed to be. We are satisfied that they are scattered over the peninsula and that for this reason it is impossible to accord to them facilities for making their voice heard by any of the special devices at our command.

We are satisfied also that no considerations exist which point to the creation of a multi-member electoral district in the Jaffna peninsula. Christians in the Jaffna District are 11.9 per cent. of a population of 424.6 thousand, with an overwhelming preponderance of Hindus who are 84.4 per cent. of the population. Except for a few concentrations within the Jaffna Urban Council area, the Christian population is scattered.

The Muslim population are to be found chiefly in Jaffna Town and in Mannar District. In the former they number only 5 thousand, in the latter 10.3 thousand. There are no contiguous areas with considerable concentrations of Muslims which can be utilised for the purpose of forming multi-member electoral districts. The demarcation of the district of Mannar into an electoral district

consisting only of 31.5 thousand gives the Muslims a much stronger voice than in an electorate with a population amounting to the full provincial average. It will thus be seen that the Muslims have been accorded the utmost advantage possible in the province.

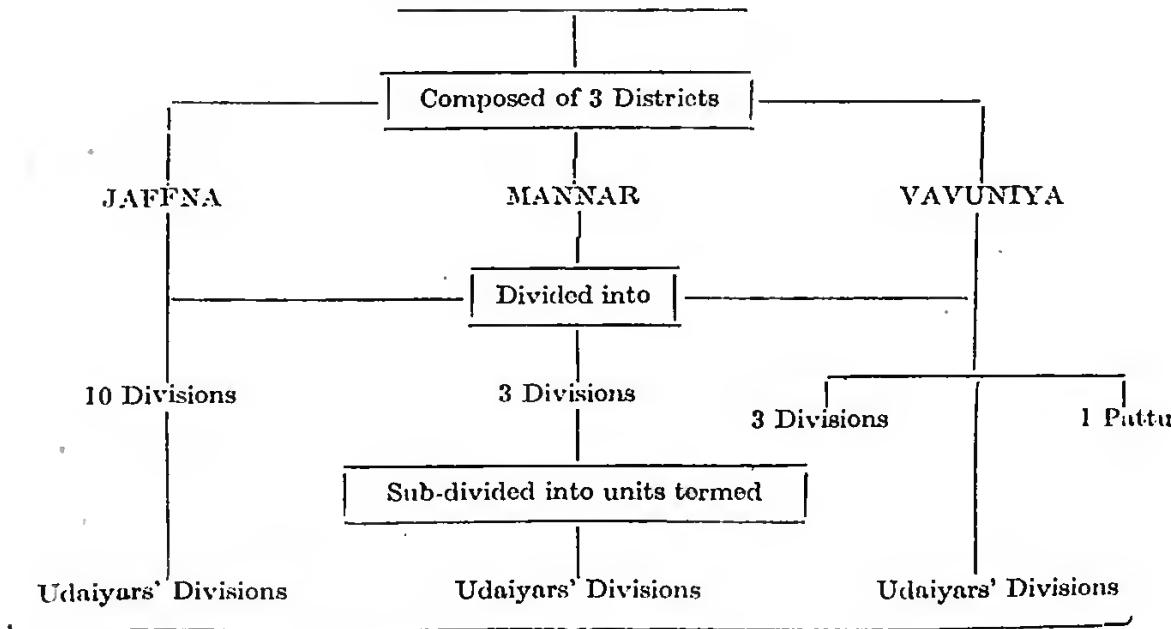
Every endeavour was made to ensure that the delimitation of the province was based on existing administrative boundaries. This principle of division was advocated by most of the witnesses who gave evidence before us. Broadly speaking, except in the case of Mannar, Vavuniya, and Vadamaradchi, it was possible to find the necessary quantum of population within the existing administrative boundaries.

94.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

Rovenu District (or Districts) into which Electoral Districts fall	Serial No.	Number of Members to be returned.	Name of Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
Jaffna ..	44	1	Kayts ..	53.3
Do. ..	45	1	Vaddukkoddai ..	62.1
Do. ..	46	1	Kankosanturai ..	66.8
Do. ..	47	1	Jaffna ..	63.2
Do. ..	48	1	Kopai ..	57.0
Do. ..	49	1	Point Pedro ..	71.1
Do. ..	50	1	Chavakachcheri ..	51.1
Mannar ..	51	1	Mannar ..	31.5
Vavuniya ..	52	1	Vavuniya ..	23.3
			Total ..	479.4

95. Schedule of Terms used to denote divisions in the Northern Province in their order of priority.

NORTHERN PROVINCE

Villages
grouped into units termed Kirama Vidanes' Divisions in Jaffna District and Village Headmen's and Gan-Arachchis' Divisions in Mannar and Vavuniya Districts.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 44.

KAYTS.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
No. 44.—KAYTS ..	1	North : Sea. East : The Lagoon. South } Sea. West }	
Component Parts of the above Electoral District.			
DELFT DIVISION ISLANDS DIVISION	6·4 46·9
		Total ..	53·3

Several representations were made to us on the question whether the Island of Karainagar should be combined with the other Islands or separated from them and attached to the mainland. Some pressed for the first plan, others for the second. Those who desired the exclusion of Karainagar stated that it is more advanced educationally and politically and would therefore exercise a dominant influence on the other Islands. It was also stated that it was undesirable to combine a backward area with one which was more advanced. It was further stated that Karainagar, being connected by a causeway with the peninsula of Jaffna, had a closer affinity thereto. We have inspected some of these islands and upon our inspection and on the evidence placed before us we do not think that the combination of Karainagar with the other islands would produce injurious consequences. At present, Karainagar and all the islands (excluding Delft) form one revenue division known as the Islands Division. We see no reason for dismembering this division in the formation of electoral districts. Further, from the point of view of population, it is desirable that Karainagar should remain with the Islands.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
0·2 .. — ..	99·2 ..	0·2 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	0·4 ..

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
0·2 ..	82·7 ..	0·2 ..	16·7 ..	0·2 ..

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 45.

VADDUKKODDAI.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 45—VADDUKKODDAI	1	North : Sea. East : The Valikamam North and the Jaffna Town Divisions. South } The Lagoon. West }



Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
VALIKAMAM WEST DIVISION	62·1
Total	62·1

This is a large paddy-growing area in the peninsula with essentially agricultural interests. The administrative division has been retained as an electoral district.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.								
Low- country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamil.	Indian Tamil.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un- classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
0·3 ..	0·2 ..	96·1 ..	0·5 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	0·2 ..	2·7

Religion.

Buddhists. Per Cent.	Hindus. Per Cent.	Muslims. Per Cent.	Christians. Per Cent.	Unclassified. Per Cent.
0·5 ..	82·8 — ..	14·2 ..	2·5

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 46.

KANKESANTURAI.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 46.—KANKESANTURAI	1	North : Sea. East : The Valikamam East Division. South : The Valikamam East and the Jaffna Divisions. West : The Valikamam West Division.

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
VALIKAMAM NORTH DIVISION	66·8
Total	66·8

We received proposals that coastal strips from Valikamam West, Valikamam North, Valikamam East and Vadamaradchi should be formed into an electoral district in order to give representation to interests connected with fishing, shipping, boat-building, and other maritime industries. We do not think that these interests are in such a state of conflict with interests in the neighbouring areas as to justify the division of the four administrative divisions mentioned.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamil.	Indian Tamil.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
0·6 ..	0·1 ..	96·4 ..	0·4 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	0·1 ..	2·4

Religion.

Buddhists. Per Cent.	Hindus. Per Cent.	Muslims. Per Cent.	Christians. Per Cent.	Unclassified. Per Cent.
0·6 ..	.87·8 — ..	9·3 ..	2·3 ..

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 47.

JAFFNA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned	Boundaries.
No. 47.—JAFFNA ..	1	North: The remaining part of Jaffna Division and the Valikamam East Division. East: The Tenmaradchi Division and the Lagoon. South] The Lagoon. West

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
(a) The part of Chundikkuli Division excluding the Jaffna Urban Council Area	0·3
THE JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL AREA ..	62·9
Total ..	63·2

Witnesses stressed the importance of retaining the Jaffna Urban Council Area intact as an electoral district although its population somewhat exceeded the provincial average. This view we accept. We are obliged to include a part of Chundikkuli outside the Urban Council limits as it is an isolated fragment which cannot conveniently be combined with any other area. The population of that part of Chundikkuli which lies outside the Urban Council Area is only 311 persons.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamil.	Indian Tamil.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
2·2 ..	0·6 ..	84·2 ..	3·3 ..	7·1 ..	0·6 ..	0·2 ..	0·3 ..	1·5

Religion.

Buddhists. Per Cent.	Hindus. Per Cent.	Muslims. Per Cent.	Christians. Per Cent.	Unclassified. Per Cent.
2·5 ..	60·8 ..	7·9 ..	28·0 ..	0·8

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ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 48.

KOPAI.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 48.—KOPAI ..	1	North : Sea. East : The Vadamaradchi Division. South : The Tenmaradchi Division and the remaining part of Jaffna Division. West : The Valikamam West and the Valikamam North Divisions.

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
VALIKAMAM EAST DIVISION	37·4
The part of JAFFNA DIVISION consisting of—	
(a) Kokkuvil and the parts of Nallur and Vannarponnai Divisions excluding the Jaffna Urban Council Area	19·6
Total	57·0

The population of Valikamam East is much below the provincial average. We have, therefore, added to it a part of the Jaffna Division which is contiguous, as this combination seems to us to be most suitable.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.							
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians. Un-classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
0·2 ..	— ..	98·1 ..	0·3 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	1·4 ..

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
0·3 ..	94·9 ..	— ..	3·9 ..	0·9 ..

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 49.

POINT PEDRO.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 49.—POINT PEDRO ..	1	North } Sea. East South : The Pachchilaippali-Karachchi and the Tonmaradchi Divisions. West : The Valikamam East Division.

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
VADAMARADCHI DIVISION 71·1
Total 71·1

This electoral district includes the entirety of the Revenue division called Vadamaradchi with a population of 71 thousand. The Northern portion is densely populated. A coastal strip running southwards and terminating in the administrative sub-divisions called Kuddattanai and Chempiyapattu is inhabited by a fishing population. It was suggested that the two revenue units mentioned above should be excluded from this electoral district. This suggestion was opposed on the ground that if it were carried out the two units would necessarily have to be attached to the adjoining electoral district with which they have no community of interest. Further, this separation would weaken the voice of the kindred coastal people in the area. Article 41 of the The Order permits us to depart from the provincial average in order to preserve a community of interest, and in this case we feel justified in doing so. Our demarcation, moreover, permits of a revenue division being kept intact.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.									
Low- country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamil.	Indian Tamil.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un- classified.	Per Cent.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
0·3 ..	0·1 ..	98·3 ..	0·6 ..	0·1 ..	— ..	— ..	0·1 ..	0·5	
Religion.									
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.					
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.					
0·3 ..	93·5 ..	0·1 ..	5·6 ..	0·5					

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 50.

CHAVAKACHHERI.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 50.—CHAVAKACHHERI	1	North : The Valikamam East and the Vadamaradchi Divisions East : Sea and Vavuniya District South : Vavuniya and Mannar Districts West : Sea, Lagoon and the Jaffna Division.

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
TENMARADCHI DIVISION 38·2
PACHCHILAIPPALE-KARACHCHI DIVISION 8·0
PUNAKARI-TUNUKKAI DIVISION 4·9
Total 51·1

The population is slightly below the provincial average. There are certain difficulties of transport within this electoral district. Punakari-Tunukkai will, we

understand, be shortly connected to the Tenmaradchi Division by the Pooneryn causeway presently under construction. The interests of this area are agricultural, largely promoted by irrigational development.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

<i>Race.</i>									
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.	Per Cent.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1·0 ..	2·7 ..	90·4 ..	1·4 ..	0·6 ..	0·2 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	3·7

<i>Religion.</i>				
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1·4 ..	88·3 ..	1·0 ..	5·8 ..	3·5

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 51.

MANNAR.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 51.—MANNAR ..	1 ..	North : Jaffna District East : Vavuniya District South : North Central and North-Western Provinces West : Sea

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.					Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
MANTAI DIVISION	5·5
MANNAR DIVISION	16·4
MUSALI DIVISION	9·6
Total ..					31·5

We have already in paragraph 68 given our reasons why a population as low as 31.5 thousand is permissible for this district.

Both the evidence we heard and the memoranda we received laid stress on the " wide-spread indications of deterioration and decay in the villages and country-side of this district ". Attention to this state of affairs has been called in paragraph 168 of the Report of the Soulbury Commission.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

<i>Race.</i>									
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.	Per Cent.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
2·9 ..	0·6 ..	48·6 ..	10·8 ..	29·5 ..	2·9 ..	— ..	0·0 ..	4·1	

<i>Religion.</i>				
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
2·2 ..	19·1 ..	32·7 ..	41·9 ..	4·1

Muslims even in their strongest concentrations are interspersed largely with other inhabitants. They are at their strongest in the grouping shown below:—

Divisions.	Total Population in 1,000s.	Ceylon Tamils. Per Cent.	Indian Tamils. Per Cent.	Ceylon Moors. Per Cent.	Hindus. Per Cent.	Muslims. Per Cent.	Christians. Per Cent.
Mannar Island							
Mantai South							
Musali South							
Musali North							
Nanaddan West							
	24·1	44·4	10·8	32·8	15·8	36·5	41·5

It is clear, however, that even if we were prepared to go to the extent of adopting an electoral district with a population of only 24.1 thousand, the Muslim strength would be 36.5 per cent. an increase of 3.8 per cent. upon the strength in the district we have demarcated. We do not feel justified in lowering the population for this electoral district in order to gain this small advantage for the Muslims. It involves not merely a reduction of population but also the problem of finding a suitable place for the areas left out.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 52.

VAVUNIYA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
52.—VAVUNIYA	1	North : Jaffna District East : Sea South : Eastern and North Central Provinces West : Mannar District

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.						Population in 1,000s (1946 Census)
VAVUNIYA	SOUTH	TAMIL AND	SINHALESE	DIVISIONS	..	11·2
VAVUNIYA	NORTH	DIVISION	2·9
MARITIME	PATTUS	9·2
					Total ..	23·3

This electoral district has already been discussed in the General Remarks of this province. The area which is comprised within it is 1,431 square miles in extent and extremely backward. It was stated to us in evidence that in this large area there was not a single English school and only one hospital, and that with insufficient equipment. We have not investigated these conditions in any detail but we are satisfied that the district is in an extremely backward condition. The proposal made to us that it should have two members is impracticable as already it falls very much below the provincial average.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Sinhalese.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
3·9 ..	12·5 ..	66·5 ..	3·9 ..	8·2 ..	0·4 ..	— ..	— ..	4·6

Religion.

Buddhists. Per Cent.	Hindus. Per Cent.	Muslims. Per Cent.	Christians. Per Cent.	Unclassified. Per Cent.
15·0 ..	58·4 ..	9·0 ..	13·3 ..	4·3

(e) Eastern Province.

96. This Province has to be divided into 7 electoral districts under Section 76(2) of the Ceylon (Constitution) Order in Council, 1946. The total population of the province according to figures of the 1946 Census is 271·7 thousand and the average for each electoral district works out to 38·8 thousand.

97.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES.

Boundaries :

1838 Proclamation of October 1st.

As originally proclaimed, it consisted of the maritime country known as the "provinces" of Trincomalee and Batticaloa, together with the Kandyan territory called Tamankaduwa and Bintenna. The capital was Trincomalee.

1837

A portion of Bintenna was transferred to the Central Province.

1839

A part of Wellassa, hitherto in the Southern Province, was attached.

1870

The capital was transferred to Batticaloa.

1873 Proclamation of September 6th.

Tamankaduwa was transferred to the North Central Province.

In its present form, the Province extends along the coast from Periya-Aru and Kokkilai Lagoon on the north to the Kumbukkan Oya on the south. The landward boundary which separates it from the Province of Uva and the North Central Province is for the most part not much more than 25 miles distant from the coast.

STATISTICS.

98. The following figures show classified population according to race and religion, in 1,000s:—

Race.

Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Sinhalese.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Unclassified.
9·1 ..	11·9 ..	126·4 ..	3·6 ..	104·3 ..	1·4 ..	0·4 ..	1·2 ..	13·4

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
19·6 ..	118·3 ..	106·3 ..	17·4 ..	10·1 ..

Revenue Districts in the Province.	Area and Population of Revenue Districts.				
	Land Area in square miles.	Population in 1,000s (Census 1946).	Classified Population in 1,000s		
			Race.	Religion.	
Batticaloa ..	2,702	203·1	Sinhalese <i>Low-Country :</i> 2·2 <i>Kandyans :</i> 8·7 Tamil <i>Ceylon :</i> 97·2 <i>Indian :</i> 0·6 Moors <i>Ceylon :</i> 82·7 <i>Indian :</i> 0·3 Malays : 0·1 Other <i>Indians :</i> 0·1 Unclassified : 11·2	Buddhists : 10·6 Hindus : 90·3 Muslims : 83·2 Christians : 10·2 Unclassified : 8·8	
Trincomalee ..	1,011	68·6	Sinhalese <i>Low-Country :</i> 6·9 <i>Kandyans :</i> 3·2 Tamil <i>Ceylon :</i> 29·2 <i>Indian :</i> 3·0 Moors <i>Ceylon :</i> 21·6 <i>Indian :</i> 1·1 Malays : 0·3 Other <i>Indians :</i> 1·1 Unclassified : 2·2	Buddhists : 9·0 Hindus : 28·0 Muslims : 23·1 Christians : 7·2 Unclassified : 1·3	
Total for the Province : ..	3,713	271·7			

99.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low. country	Kandyan	Ceylon	Indian	Ceylon	Indian	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un- classified.
Sinhalese.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Tamils.	Moors.	Moors.			
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
3·4 ..	4·4 ..	46·5 ..	1·3 ..	38·4 ..	0·5 ..	0·1 ..	0·4 ..	5·0

Religion.

Buddhists. Per Cent.	Hindus. Per Cent.	Muslims. Per Cent.	Christians. Per Cent.	Unclassified. Per Cent.
7·2 ..	43·6 ..	39·2 ..	6·4 ..	3·6

The concentrations of population are mainly to be found along the coast. The Ceylon Tamils and the Ceylon Moors constitute the larger part of the population in the province. The other races are numerically insignificant. The Kandyan Sinhalese are to be found mainly in the southern portions of the province and in the Bintenna Pattuwa, which were formerly divisions of the Kandyan territory. A few isolated groups of Kandyan and Low-country Sinhalese inhabit the country north-west of Trincomalee. A dwindling remnant of the aboriginal race of Ved-dhas live in settlements on the fringes of the forests where the foot-hills meet the plain. A sprinkling of the other races is found in the towns.

The cultivation of paddy is the most important industry. Consequently, the majority of the inhabitants are farmers. Tobacco and coconut are also largely grown. Maritime occupations afford work to many persons.

The Ceylon Moors are for the most part concentrated in densely populated villages. Their largest concentrations are in the region around Kalmunai. In other areas, they are found in smaller concentrations interspersed among the more densely populated Ceylon Tamil villages. This unequal distribution of their population coupled with the existence of large unpeopled tracts presents a number of difficulties of delimitation.

The principal controversy, however, was with regard to the distribution of the 7 seats between the two major races. In population they are in the ratio of 6:5. Both groups demanded 4 seats.

The Tamils submitted—

- (a) that by number they were entitled to 4 seats;
- (b) that the Eastern Province Tamils were backward and politically undeveloped;
- (c) that they were a minority community in the Island;
- (d) that on the population figures for the whole Island the Muslim community was entitled to "6 seats", of which 3 were conceded in the Eastern Province alone.

The Ceylon Moors submitted—

- (a) that they are only slightly in a minority in the Province and as regards education and other advantages are not as well off as the Tamils, and, therefore, should be given an additional seat;
- (b) that their representation in this province should be weighted in the interests of the whole Muslim community in the Island, since by reason of their being under-represented in all provinces but this, they were far behind other communities in securing representation in proportion to their numbers.

We decided that there was not sufficient ground for giving the Muslims with a population smaller than that of the Tamils a larger number of seats. (See paragraph 67).

Representations were made to us and evidence given—

- (a) requesting the demarcation of a narrow coastal belt as an electoral district to serve industrial interests;
- (b) for the demarcation of an electoral district to give representation to the Sinhalese population in the Eastern Province.

We are unable to accept these suggestions.

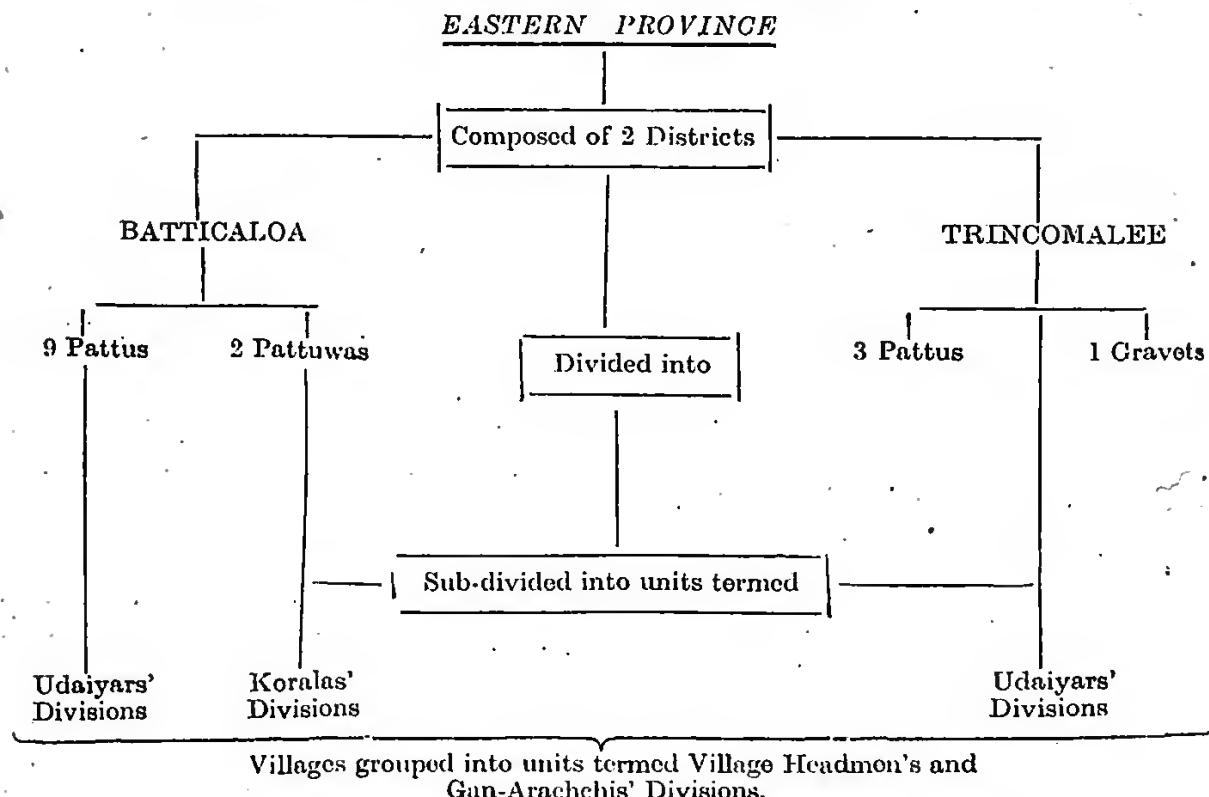
The communications of this province are mainly three trunk roads, one along the full length of the coast, the other two being outlets to the Province of Uva. Communications between Batticaloa and Trincomalee are subject to interruption by floods.

100.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

Revenue District (or Districts) into which Electoral Districts fall.	Serial No.	Number of Members to be returned.	Name of Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (Census 1946).
Trincomalee	53	1	Trincomalee	36·0
Do.	54	1	Mutur	32·0
Batticaloa	55	1	Kalkudah	40·2
Do.	56	1	Batticaloa	46·3
Do.	57	1	Paddiruppu	40·5
Do.	58	1	Kalmunai	39·3
Do.	59	1	Pottuvil	36·8
				271·7

101. Schedule of Terms used to denote divisions in the Eastern Province in their order of priority.



ELECTORAL DISTRICT NO. 53.

TRINCOMALEE

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 53.—TRINCOMALEE	1	North : Northern Province East : Sea South : Sea and the Tampalakam Pattu West : North Central Province

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census)
KADDUKKULAM PATTU	
The part of TRINCOMALEE TOWN and GRAVETS DIVISION <i>excluding Trin-</i>	7·5
comalee Urban Council Area	
THE TRINCOMALEE URBAN COUNCIL AREA	29·1
Total	36·6

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race-

Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
16.1 ..	6.6 ..	47.8 ..	7.4 ..	11.2 ..	2.7 ..	0.8 ..	2.7 ..	4.7

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
20·2 ..	45·6 ..	15·0 ..	17·2 ..	2·0 ..

See Comments on No. 54 NUTUR.



ELECTORAL DISTRICT NO. 54.

MUTUR.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 54.—MUTUR	1	North : Kaddukkulam Pattu East : Sea South : Tho Eravur and Koralai Pattus and the North Central Province West : North Central Province

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.		Population in 1,000s (1940 Census)
TAMPALAKAM PATTU	..	18·3
KODDIYAR PATTU	..	13·7
	Total ..	32·0

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low-country Sinhalcese.	Kandyan Sinhalose.	Ceylon Sinhalose.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Moors.	Un-Indians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1·9 ..	1·3 ..	36·5 ..	0·3 ..	54·4 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	5·6 ..

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
2·2 ..	35·6 ..	55·3 ..	2·8 ..	4·1 ..

There is a consensus of opinion that the Trincomalee District in its entirety should be formed into two electoral districts. The following reasons were adduced :—

- (a) that it has been neglected in the past owing to difficulties of travel caused by regular floods and by the numerous ferries which have to be crossed to approach it from the Batticaloa District;
- (b) that it can conveniently be divided into 2 electoral districts with a Muslim concentration in the south and a Tamil concentration in the north;
- (c) that the interests of the inhabitants of Trincomalee are alien to those of the Batticaloa District (north).

A suggestion was made that a multi-member electoral district returning two members for the Trincomalee Revenue District would be the fairest scheme, as it would strengthen the cause of the Muslims. We have examined the suggestion and find that whereas a multi-member electoral district gives the Muslims a bare chance to secure representation, their strength in a single-member electoral district composed of the Koddiyar and Tampalakam Pattus, is over 50 per cent. The following table gives the relative figures :

Area.	Total Population in 1000s.	Ceylon Tamils.	Muslims.
Multi-member Trincomalee District	68·6	Per Cent. 42·6	Per Cent. 33·7
Electoral District No. 54, Mutur : Koddiyar and Tampalakam Pattus ..	32·0	36·5	55·3

In this connection our attention was drawn to the fact that the northern part of the Trincomalee District contains a very large number of labourers who do not permanently reside in that area.

The population of the District has, indeed, increased by nearly 30 thousand persons, while the population of the Urban Council area of Trincomalee has risen from 10.4 thousand to 29.1 thousand. This increase was doubtless promoted by the pressure of war conditions. It was stated in evidence that the figures for Trincomalee District included over 10 thousand adults who were labourers. The fear was entertained that if two electoral districts were demarcated, the one containing Trincomalee Town would in the circumstances mentioned be likely to return a person who was not a resident of the District. There is no doubt, however, that dispersals, as a result of the cessation of hostilities, have already reduced this element of the population considerably.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT NO. 55.

KALKUDAH.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 55.—KALKUDAH ..	1	North : The Koddiyar Pattu East : Sea South : The Manmunai Pattu North and the Bintenra Pattuwa West : North Central Province

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
ERAVUR AND KORALAI PATTUS	40·2
Total ..	40·2

This electorate has mixed interests. The difference in the numbers of the Tamils and Muslims is not very great.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1·5 ..	0·2 ..	52·2 ..	0·2 ..	37·8 ..	0·2 ..	— ..	0·2 ..	7·7

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1·5 ..	53·5 ..	38·1 ..	2·7 ..	4·2

ELECTORAL DISTRICT NO. 56.

BATTICALOA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 56.—BATTICALOA ..	1	North : North Central Province and the Eraver and Koralai Pattus East : Sea South : The Eruvil Poraitivu and Manmunai Pattu South, the Wewgam Pattuwa, and Province of Uva West : Province of Uva and Central Province

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.		Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of MANMUNAI PATTU NORTH excluding the Batticaloa Urban Council Area	..	27.5
THE BATTICALOA URBAN COUNCIL AREA	..	12.9
BINTENNA PATTUWA	..	5.0
Total ..	46.3	

This electoral district includes the densely populated Ceylon Moor concentrations at Kattankudi and the urban population of Batticaloa (largely Ceylon Tamils) as well as a little more than a moiety of the entire Sinhalese population in the Batticaloa district residing in the Bintenna Pattuwa. The population figure for this electoral district is above the average.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
2.2 ..	10.8 ..	52.0 ..	0.6 ..	28.5 ..	0.2 ..	0.2 ..	— ..	5.5

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
12.5 ..	41.4 ..	28.7 ..	13.4 ..	4.0

ELECTORAL DISTRICT NO. 57

PADDIRUPPU.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 57.—PADDIRUPPU ..	1	North : The Manmunai Pattu North East : Sea South : The remaining part of Nintavur and Karaivaku Pettus, the Sammaoturai Pattu and the remaining part of Wewgam Pattuwa. West : Province of Uva and the Bintonna Pattuwa

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.

Population
in 1000s
(1946 Census).

The part of WEWGAM PATTUWA consisting of—

(a) Udapalata Korale	..	0.5
ERUVIL-PORAITIVU AND MANMUNAI PATTU SOUTH	24.3

The part of NINTAVUR and KARAIVAKU PATTUS consisting of—

(a) The part of Karaivaku Pattu comprising Village Headmen's Divisions 62 (Naipaddimunai South Village), 63 (Naipaddimunai West Village), 64 (Naipaddimunai East Village), 65 (Pandiruppu South Village), 66 (Pandiruppu North Village), 67 (Marutamunai South Village), 68 (Marutamunai North Village), 69 (Chonaikkudiyiruppu and Turaivantiyamedu Villages), 70, 73 and 74 (Tureineelavanai South Village and Turaineelavanai North Village), 71 (Periyanolavanai South Village), 72 (Periyanolavanai North Village), 75 (Periyakallar South Village) and 76 (Periyakallar North Village)	..	15.7
Total ..	40.5	

A part of Nintavur and Karaivaku Pattus has been included in this electoral district to bring the population figures nearer to the average.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

	Race.								
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un. classified.	
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	
0·2 ..	1·0 ..	81·2 ..	0·2 ..	14·1 ..	— — ..	— 3·3	
Religion.									
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.					
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.					
1·2 ..	79·5 ..	14·6 ..	2·2 ..	2·5					

ELECTORAL DISTRICT NO. 58.

KALMUNAI.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned	Boundaries.
No. 59.—KALMUNAI ..	1	<p>North : The remaining part of Wowgam Pattuwa, the Eruvil-Poraitivu and Marinunai Pattu South and the remaining part of Nintavur and Karaivaku Pattus.</p> <p>East : Sea.</p> <p>South : The remaining part of Nintavur and Karaivaku Pattus, the Akkarai Pattu and the remaining part of Wowgam Pattuwa.</p> <p>West : Province of Uva.</p>

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
SAMMANTURAI PATTU	14.1
The part of NINTAVUR and KARAIVAKU PATTUS consisting of—	
(a) The part of Karaivaku Pattu <i>excluding</i> Village Headmen's Divisions 62 (Nai-paddimunai South Village), 63 (Naipaddimunai West Village), 64 (Naipaddimunai East Village), 65 (Pandiruppu South Village), 66 (Pandiruppu North Village), 67 (Marutamunai South Village), 68 (Marutamunai North Village), 69 (Chenaikkudiyiruppu and Turaivantiyamedu Villages), 70, 73 and 74 (Turaineelavanai South Village and Turaineelavanai North Village), 71 (Periyanolavanai South Village), 72 (Periyanolavanai North Village), 75 (Periyakallar South Village) and 76 (Periyakallar North Village)	24.5
The part of WEWGAM PATTUWA consisting of—	
(a) Medapalata Korale	0.7
Total	39.3

The area is compact, well-roaded and includes the greater portion of the Pattipola Aar Irrigation Scheme.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low- country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamil.	Indian Tamil.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un- classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
0·5 ..	2·0 ..	24·4 ..	— ..	67·4 ..	0·3 ..	— ..	— ..	5·4

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
2·5 ..	21·6 ..	67·7 ..	3·3 ..	4·9

ELECTORAL DISTRICT NO. 59.

POTTUVIL.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 59.—POTTUVIL ..	1	North : The remaining part of Wewgam Pattuwa, the Sammanturai Pattu, and the remaining part of Nintavur and Karaivaku Pattus. East : Sea. South : Southern Province. West : Province of Uva.

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of NINTAVUR and KARAIVAKU PATTUS consisting of—	
(a) Nintavur Pattu	7·4
AKKARAI PATTU	21·7
PANAMA PATTU	6·5
The part of WEWGAM PATTUWA consisting of—	
(a) Yatipalata Korale	1·2
Total	36·8

No more suitable combination of units could be devised for this district. The Yatipalata Korale and the Panama Pattu are largely uninhabited forest areas.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Sinhalese.	Race.					
			Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
0·5 ..	6·5 ..	25·5 ..	— ..	60·0 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	7·5 ..

Religion.				
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
7·3 ..	23·9 ..	60·0 ..	1·9 ..	6·9 ..

102. (f) The North-Western Province.

This Province has to be divided into 10 electoral districts under Section 76 (2) of the Ceylon (Constitution) Order in Council, 1946. The total population of the province according to the 1946 Census is 668.0 thousand and the average for each electoral district works out to 66.8 thousand.

103. ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES.

Boundaries: This Province as constituted included the Districts of Chilaw and Puttalam, together with the Seven Korales which were hitherto included in the Western Province. Puttalam was the capital.

1845 The capital was transferred to Kurunegala.

1873 Proclamation of October 1st. The Demala Pattu of the Seven Korales was excised to form part of the North Central Province.

1875 Proclamation of September 6th. The Demala Pattu was brought back to this Province.

In its present form it is bounded by the line of coast on the west; by parts of two rivers, the Modaragam Aru and the Maha Oya, on the north and south respectively; and by natural landmarks on the landward side.

104.

STATISTICS.

The following figures show classified populations according to race and religion, in 1,000s:—

Race.									
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.	
202·8	375·3	19·9	11·6	34·6	2·5	1·4	1·4	18·5	
Religion.									
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.						Unclassified.
490·2	21·0	38·9	100·7						17·2

Revenue Districts in the Province.	Area and Population of Revenue Districts.								
	Land Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1,000s (Census 1946).	Classified Population in 1,000s.						
			Race.			Religion.			
Kurunegala	1,843	485·3	Sinhalese	Buddhists	420·7		
			Low-country :	76·3		Hindus	10·5		
			Kandyan :	361·7		Muslims	20·5		
			Tamils			Christians	21·8		
			Ceylon :	7·4		Unclassified	11·8		
			Indian :	6·5					
			Moors						
			Ceylon :	17·9					
			Indian :	1·7					
			Malays :	0·8					
			Other Indians :	0·4					
			Unclassified :	12·6					
Chilaw	259	139·4	Sinhalese			Buddhists	56·0		
			Low-country :	115·1		Hindus	7·8		
			Kandyan :	3·4		Muslims	4·7		
			Tamils			Christians	67·0		
			Ceylon :	7·1		Unclassified	3·9		
			Indian :	4·3					
			Moors						
			Ceylon :	3·6					
			Indian :	0·5					
			Malays :	0·3					
			Other Indians :	0·9					
			Unclassified :	4·2					
Puttalam	890	43·3	Sinhalese			Buddhists	13·5		
			Low-country :	11·4		Hindus	2·7		
			Kandyan :	10·2		Muslims	13·7		
			Tamils			Christians	11·9		
			Ceylon :	5·4		Unclassified	1·5		
			Indian :	0·8					
			Moors						
			Ceylon :	13·1					
			Indian :	0·3					
			Malays :	0·3					
			Other Indians :	0·1					
			Unclassified :	1·7					
Total for the Province	2,992	668·0							

GENERAL REMARKS.

105. The boundaries of administrative divisions in this province have as far as possible been retained in our delimitation. The Chilaw District and the southern portion of the Kurunegala District are the most densely populated areas. The bulk of the population in the Chilaw District is Low-country Sinhalese, a large number of whom speak Tamil as their home language. In the Kurunegala District, the Kandyan Sinhalese form a homogeneous population. The population of the Puttalam District, excluding that of the Demala Hatpattuwa, which forms part of the Kandyan territory, consists of Ceylon Moors and Tamils with a slight preponderance of the former.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
30·4 ..	56·2 ..	3·0 ..	1·7 ..	5·2 ..	0·4 ..	0·2 ..	0·2 ..	2·7

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
73·5 ..	3·1 ..	5·8 ..	15·1 ..	2·5

Agriculture is widely spread and divided into dry and wet zone cultivation. The former is principally confined to the Demala and Waanni Hatpattuwaws. Mining is an important interest in the Hiriyalai Hatpattuwa..

There are three factors which call for special consideration in connection with the demarcation of electoral districts in this province. All concern minority interests :—

- (a) The Muslim concentrations in the coastal areas of the Puttalam District.
- (b) Christian interests in the Chilaw District.
- (c) The claim of minority sub-divisions of the Sinhalese community in the Kurunegala District to representation.

As regards the first point suitable conditions for the demarcation of a dual-member electoral district do not exist. We have, therefore, demarcated an electoral district in population less than the average in order to give the Muslim concentration within it a relatively strong voice.

Regarding the second point, adequate provision has been made for Christian representation in the two electoral districts carved out within the Chilaw District.

With regard to the third point, we find that the minority sub-divisions referred to are scattered in small numbers all over the Katugampola, Dambadeni, and Weudawili Hatpattuwaws. We have, therefore, included as large a number of these scattered elements into one and the same electoral district.

There are three main interests in this part of the province—paddy cultivation, estates and mining interests.

We have endeavoured to maintain the Hatpattuwa boundaries as far as it was possible to do.

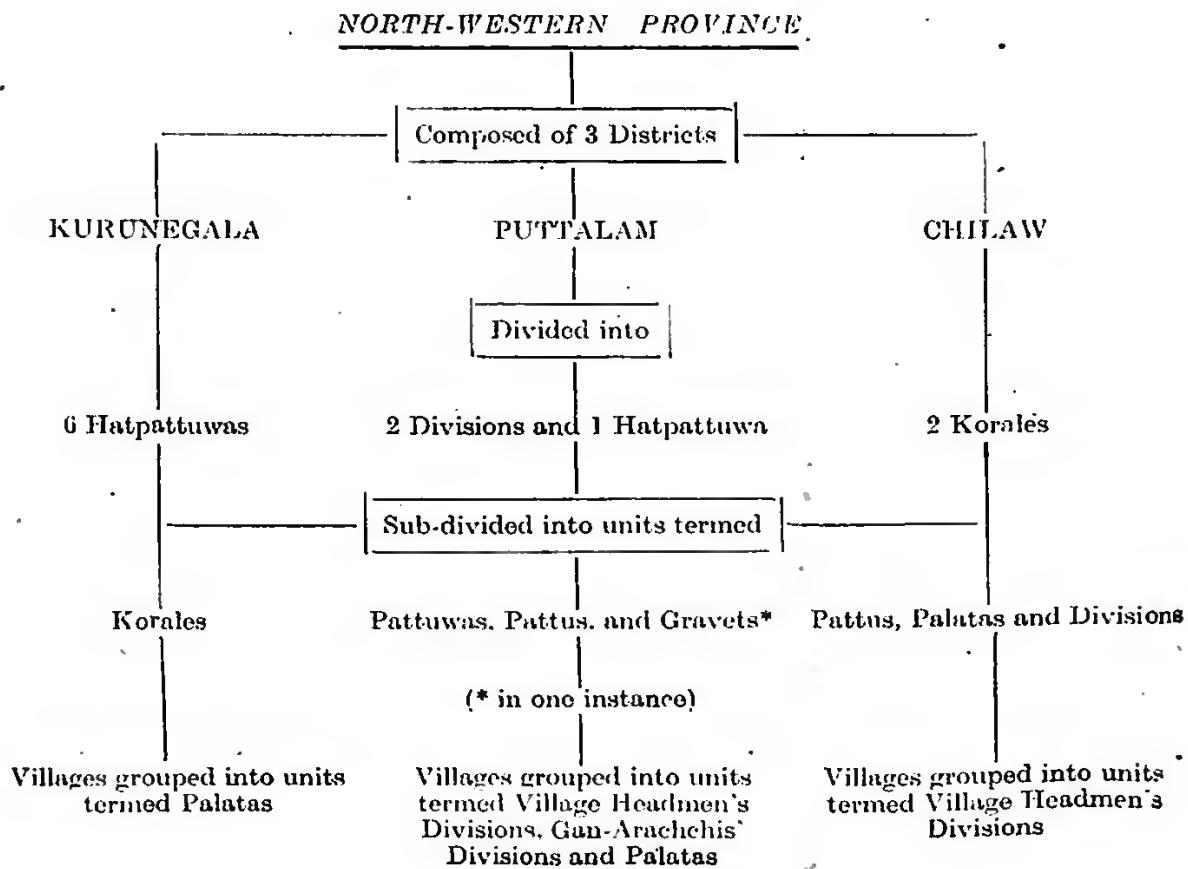
106.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

Revenue District (or Districts) into which Electoral Districts fall.	Serial No.	Number of Members to be returned.	Name of Electoral District.	Population in 1000s (1946 Census).
Puttalam	60	1	Puttalam	31·2
Kurunegala and Puttalam	61	1	Nikaweratiya	62·0
Kurunegala	62	1	Dodangaslanda	72·4
Do.	63	1	Kurunegala	82·7
Do.	64	1	Dambadeniya	73·1
Do.	65	1	Wariyapola	65·0
Do.	66	1	Dandagamuwa	66·0
Do.	67	1	Bingiriya	76·2
Chilaw	68	1	Chilaw	71·5
Do.	69	1	Nattandiya	67·9
			Total ..	668·0

107.

Schedule of Terms used to denote Divisions in the North-Western Province in their order of priority.



NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE

Scale 6 Miles to the Inch

REFERENCE

PROVINCE BDY.
DISTRICT BDY
D. R. O'S DIVISION
MINOR HEADMAN'S DIV.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS



ELECTORAL DISTRICT NO. 60.

PUTTALAM.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 60—PUTTALAM ..	1	North : Sea and Northern Province East : North Central Province and the Demala Hatpattuwa South : Chilaw District West : Sea

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
KALPITIYA DIVISION ..	9·5
The part of PUTTALAM PATTU AND GRAVETS DIVISION excluding the Puttalam Urban Council Area ..	13·9
THE PUTTALAM URBAN COUNCIL AREA ..	7·8
Total ..	31·2

This electoral district retains the administrative boundaries of two revenue divisions. The northern portion of the Kalpitiya Division forms part of the Wilpattu Intermediate Zone, Sanctuary and National Park. The most thickly peopled areas are in the Puttalam Urban Council limits, the Gravets and Kalpitiya.

Although the inclusion of the Demala Hatpattuwa into this electoral district will raise the population to a figure nearer to the provincial average, and make it coincide with the Puttalam Revenue District, we do not think we should do so, for the following reasons :—

- (a) As we have stated, a strong Muslim community of interest exists which should be afforded every opportunity of securing representation.
- (b) The Demala Hatpattuwa is definitely Kandyan in composition and in this respect is unlike the area under consideration.

A submission was made to us that Rajakumara Wanni Pattu in the Puttalam Pattu and Gravets Division should be combined with the Demala Hatpattuwa and grouped with the Kurunegala District. It was claimed that this division was strongly Kandyan in character. Nevertheless we do not think there is sufficient justification for breaking up the revenue division, particularly as it lies west of the "Compass Para" which for centuries defined the limits of the maritime areas.

The boundaries we have adopted for this electoral district give the Ceylon Moors a strong voice. In view of the fact that they claim to command respect from, and have associations with, the rest of the population, they have been given a very good opportunity of returning a member of their choice.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Low-country Sinhalese.	Race.						
	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians. Un-classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
29·8 ..	4·5 ..	16·4 ..	2·2 ..	40·1 ..	0·6 ..	1·0 ..	0·3 .. 5·1

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
10·9 ..	8·0 ..	41·7 ..	35·3 ..	4·1

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 61.

NIKAWERATIYA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 61.—NIKAWERATIYA..	1	North : The Kalpitiya Division and North Central Province. East : North Central Province and the Hiriya Hatpattuwa. South : The Hiriya Hatpattuwa, the Dewamedu Hatpattuwa and the Katugampola Hatpattuwa. West : Chilaw District, the Puttalam Pattu and Gravets and the Kalpitiya Divisions.

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
DEMALA HATPATTUWA ..	12·1
WANNI HATPATTUWA ..	49·9
Total ..	62·0

This electorate though large includes the whole of the Kurunegala Wanni and comprises the dry-zone agricultural population of the province, on whose behalf an appeal was made for adequate representation.

The entire area is composed of scattered groups of inhabitants except in the south-western corner which is more thickly populated owing to an irrigation land development scheme.

The number of the population of this electoral district is 62.0 thousand. We do not think it should be reduced for the following reasons:—

- (a) It will necessitate breaking up administrative divisions which have a community of interest.
- (b) The area is fairly well roaded and communications are not unduly difficult.
- (c) The popular demand that the Wanni should not be broken up.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.								
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
7·6	82·9	2·1	0·5	3·7	0·5	..	0·2	2·5

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
89·2	1·6	4·2	2·4	2·6

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 62.

DODANGASLANDA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 62.—DODANGASLANDA	1	North : The Wanni Hatpattuwa and North Central Province. East : North Central Province and Central Province. South : Central Province. West : The remaining part of Weudawili Hatpattuwa, the Dowamedi Hatpattuwa and the Wanni Hatpattuwa.

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
HIRIYALA HATPATTUWA ..	51·6
The part of WEUDAWILI HATPATTUWA consisting of—	
(a) Madure Korale	16·1
(b) Wouda Korale	4·7
Total ..	72·4

(For comments see No. 63 Kurunegala.)

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.									
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified	Per Cent.
11·6	75·7	2·2	2·6	5·1	0·3	0·1	—	2·4	Per Cent.
Religion.									
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.					Per Cent.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.					Per Cent.
86·3	4·1	5·5	1·6	2·5					Per Cent.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 63.

KURUNEGALA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 63.—KURUNEGALA ..	1	North : The remaining part of Weudawili Hatpattuwa and the Hiriyal Hatpattuwa. East : The remaining part of Weudawili Hatpattuwa and Central Province. South : Central Province and Province of Sabaragamuwa and the remaining part of Dambadeni Hatpattuwa. West : The remaining part of Dambadeni Hatpattuwa and the Dewamedi Hatpattuwa.

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of WEUDAWILI HATPATTUWA consisting of—	
(a) Hewawisse Korale	8·9
(b) Gandahé Korale	12·7
(c) Gannewa Korale	5·5
(d) The part of Tiragandahé Korale East excluding the Kurunegala Urban Council Area	
(e) The part of Tiragandahé Korale West excluding the Kurunegala Urban Council Area	18·8
(f) The part of Mahagalboda Megoda Korale South excluding the Kurunegala Urban Council Area	7·4
THE KURUNEGALA URBAN COUNCIL AREA	13·5
The part of DAMBADENI HATPATTUWA consisting of—	
(a) Rekopattu Korale	7·9
(b) Udapola Medalassa Korale	8·0
Total	82·7

There was a diversity of opinion regarding the combination of units from the Weudawili and the Hiriyala Hatpattuwas.

Submissions were made to us regarding the following special interests in these two divisions:—

- (a) the mining interests in Hiriyala Hatpattuwa and (on a smaller scale) in the Madure Korale of Weudawili;
- (b) the economic interests pointing to the desirability of grouping the town of Kurunegala and Hiriyala Hatpattuwa into one electoral district;
- (c) the claim of an under-privileged class of people that their numbers were sufficient to justify special representation.

We have examined all these points carefully.

Regarding (a) and (b), it was stressed in evidence that the Hiriyala Hatpattuwa was a "distinct village area". We do not consider that the combination of the urban area of Kurunegala and the Hiriyala Hatpattuwa is desirable.

To weight the population and to retain all the mining interests of the province in one electoral district, we have added two units of the Weudawili Hatpattuwa to the Hiriyala Hatpattuwa, namely, Madure and Weuda Korales.

We have kept within this electoral district the areas in which this class is said to be strong.

The relatively small size and the good transport facilities in this electoral district justify a population figure higher than the provincial average.

Rekopattu and Udapola Medalassa, units of Dambadeni Hatpattuwa, have been added to Weudawili Hatpattuwa to retain a sub-urban area of Kurunegala Town in this electoral district.

Commercial rubber plantations on a restricted scale have led to the presence of Indian Tamils who are found in largest numbers in the Weudawili Hatpattuwa. This division also contains the largest number of Ceylon Moors in the Province outside the Puttalam District. They are in this area, however, insignificant in numbers and largely diluted with other communities.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyans.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
16·8 ..	68·4 ..	2·5 ..	2·5 ..	4·0 ..	0·5 ..	0·5 ..	— ..	4·8

Religion.

Buddhists. Per Cent.	Hindus. Per Cent.	Muslims. Per Cent.	Christians. Per Cent.	Unclassified. Per Cent.
81·3 ..	3·9 ..	5·2 ..	5·1 ..	4·5

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 64.

DAMBADENIYA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 64.—DAMBADENIYA ..	1	North : The Katugampola Hatpattuwa and the remaining part of Dowamedi Hatpattuwa. East : The remaining part of Dambadeni Hatpattuwa and Province of Sabaragamuwa. South : Province of Sabaragamuwa and Western Province. West : The Katugampola Hatpattuwa, the remaining part of Dambadeni Hatpattuwa.

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of DAMBADENI HATPATTUWA consisting of—	
(a) Udupola Otota Koralo West	6·8
(b) Udupola Otota Koralo East	11·3
(c) Udukaha Koralo East	13·4
(d) Udukaha Korale South	13·3
(e) Udukaha Korale North	12·3
(f) Udukaha Koralo West	9·0
The part of DEWAMEDI HATPATTUWA consisting of—	
(a) Udukaha Korale	7·0
Total	73·1

The slight excess in population over the provincial average is offset by the comparatively small area of this electorate. It is highly developed and well roaded.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.									
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.	
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
15·2 ..	77·1 ..	1·1 ..	0·6 ..	2·6 ..	0·4 ..	0·1 ..	0·1 ..	2·8	
Religion.									
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.					
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
91·2 ..	1·4 ..	3·4 ..	1·6 ..	2·4					

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 65.

WARIYAPOLA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Membersto be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 65.—WARIYAPOLA ..	1	North : The Wanni Hatpattuwa. East : The Hiriyala Hatpattuwa. South : The remaining part of Weudawili Hatpattuwa, the Dambadeni Hatpattuwa, the remaining part of Dewamedi Hatpattuwa, and the Katugampola Hatpattuwa. West : The Katugampola Hatpattuwa.

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.							Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of DEWAMEDI HATPATTUWA consisting of—							
(a) Baladora Korale	51·7						
(b) Medagandaha Korale							
(c) Giratalana Korale							
(d) Tissawa Korale							
(e) Angomu Korale							
(f) Walgampattu Korale							
(g) Dewamedde Korale							
The part of WEUDAWILI HATPATTUWA consisting of—							.
(a) Mahagalboda Megoda Korale North	5·8						
(b) Kudagalboda Korale							7·5
	Total ..						65·0

Two units of Weudawili Hatpattuwa have been added to raise the numerical strength of the population. The area is entirely rural and agricultural. The inhabitants are preponderantly Kandyan Sinhalese.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.							
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians. Un-classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
11·8 ..	81·0 ..	0·8 ..	0·5 ..	3·4 ..	0·2 ..	0·2 ..	— .. 2·1

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
91·4 ..	0·6 ..	3·8 ..	1·8 ..	2·4

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 66.

DANDAGAMUWA..

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 66.—DANDAGAMUWA	1	North : The remaining part of Katugampola Hatpattuwa and the Dewamedi Hatpattuwa. East : The Dewamedi Hatpattuwa and the remaining part of Dambadeni Hatpattuwa. South : Western Province. West : The remaining part of Katugampola Hatpattuwa.

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.							Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of KATUGAMPOLA HATPATTUWA consisting of—							
(a) Meddeketiya Korale							11·9
(b) Yatikaha Korale North							6·2
(c) Katugampola Korale North							8·9
(d) The part of Yatikaha Korale South excluding the Kuliyapitiya Urban Council Area							11·4
(e) Medapattu Korale East							17·6
THE KULIYAPITIYA URBAN COUNCIL AREA							2·2
The part of DAMBADENI HATPATTUWA consisting of—							
(a) Mayirawati Koralo							7·8
	Total ..						66·0

(For comments see No. 67 Bingiriya.)

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.

18·3 ..	72·8 ..	0·6 ..	0·5 ..	4·6 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	3·2 ..
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Religion.

Buddhists. Per Cent.	Hindus. Per Cent.	Muslims. Per Cent.	Christians. Per Cent.	Unclassified. Per Cent.
87·7 ..	0·9 ..	4·7 ..	5·1 ..	1·6 ..

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 67.

BINGIRIYA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 67.—BINGIRIYA ..	1	North : Puttalam District, the Wanni Hatpattuwa and the Dewamedi Hatpattuwa. East : The Dewamedi Hatpattuwa, the remaining part of Katugampola Hatpattuwa, the Dambadeni Hatpattuwa. South : Western Province. West : Chilaw District.

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.

Population in
1,000s (1946
Census).

The part of KATUGAMPOLA HATPATTUWA consisting of— ..

(a) Karandapattu Korale	8·4
(b) Yagampattu Korale	12·7
(c) Katugampola Korale South	16·0
(d) Medapattu Korale West	17·2
(e) Pitigal Korale	15·0
(f) Kiniyama Korale	6·9
		Total ..	76·2	

This, and the preceding electorate mainly reflect the interests promoted by coconut plantations. These estates have added an appreciable low-country Sinhalese element to the population.

The under-privileged classes claimed to have fairly large numbers in Katugampola Hatpattuwa and in the portion of Dambadeni Hatpattuwa included in these electorates. Evidence showed that they were widely scattered. We have as far as possible kept their numbers undivided. Both these electoral districts include highly developed and populated areas.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.

26·8 ..	66·7 ..	1·2 ..	1·6 ..	2·6 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	1·1 ..
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Religion.

Buddhists. Per Cent.	Hindus. Per Cent.	Muslims. Per Cent.	Christians. Per Cent.	Unclassified. Per Cent.
81·3 ..	1·7 ..	2·8 ..	12·9 ..	1·3 ..

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 68.

CHILAW.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
No. 68.—CHILAW ..	1	North : Puttalam District. East : Puttalam and Kurunegala Districts. South : The remaining part of Pitigal Korale South West : Sea.	
Component Parts of the above Electoral District.			
			40·7
The part of PITIGAL KORALE NORTH excluding the Chilaw Urban Council Area ..			9·0
THE CHILAW URBAN COUNCIL AREA ..			
The part of PITIGAL KORALE SOUTH consisting of—			
(a) Kurawewa Division	21·8
(b) Marawila-Mahawewa Division	
			Total .. 71·5

(For comments see No. 69 Nattandiya)

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.									
Low-country	Kandyan	Ceylon	Indian	Ceylon	Indian	Malays.	Other	Un-classified.	
Sinhalese.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Tamils.	Moors.	Moors.	Per Cent.	Indians.	Per Cent.	
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	
76·9	2·8	8·0	4·1	3·9	0·6	0·4	0·3	3·0	
Religion.									
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.					Unclassified.	
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.					Per Cent.	
39·7	8·5	4·5	44·3					3·0	

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 69.

NATTANDIYA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
No. 69.—NATTANDIYA ..	1	North : The remaining part of Pitigal Korale South. East : Kurunegala District. South : Western Province. West : Sea.	
Component Parts of the above Electoral District.			
			18·2
The part of PITIGAL KORALE SOUTH consisting of—			27·1
(a) Nattandiya (including Wirahena) Division	
(b) Kammal Pattu Division	
(c) Otara Palata North Division	22·6
(d) Otara Palata South Division	
			Total .. 67·9

The Chilaw District has no real affinity with the Kurunegala District, lying as it does west of the "Compass Para" referred to under Electoral District No. 60, Puttalam.

The number of electoral districts for the revenue district of Chilaw cannot exceed two as its population is 139·4 thousand.

The only claim advanced in this area for special consideration was in the interests of the Christians.

The analyses conclusively prove that this interest commands a very strong voice.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
87·8	2·2	2·1	2·4	1·9	0·1	—	—	3·5

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
35·9	2·5	2·2	56·8	2·6

(g) North Central Province.

108. This province has to be divided in 5 Electoral Districts under Section 76 (2) of the Ceylon (Constitution) Order in Council, 1946. The total population of the province according to the 1946 Census is 139.6 thousand and the average for each electoral district works out to 27.9 thousand.

109.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES.

Boundaries:

1873
Proclamation of September 6th.

The North Central Province was formed, by excising the original Disavanes of Nuwarakalawiya and Tamankaduwa from the Northern and Eastern Provinces respectively, and the Demala Pattu of the Seven Korales, from the North-Western Province. Its capital was Anuradhapura.

1875
Proclamation of January 1st.

The Demala Pattu was excised and added to the North-Western Province.

In its present form, it is the largest of the 9 provinces, 3,978 square miles in area, but has the smallest population. Its boundaries reflect much of its past political history. On its southern extremity the province touches the fringes of the central mountain zone which throw out a few short ranges of hills into the slightly undulating plains.

STATISTICS.

110. This province is composed of only one revenue district.

Revenue District in the Province.	Area and Population of Revenue District.			
	Land Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1,000s (Census 1946.)	Classified Population in 1,000s.	
			Race.	Religion.
Anuradhapura ..	3,978	139·6	Sinhalese Low-Country : 18·5 Kandyan : 91·4 Tamils Ceylon : 9·7 Indian : 2·5 Moors Ceylon : 12·2 Indian : 1·0 Malays : 0·2 Other Indians : 0·2 Unclassified : 3·9	Buddhists : 108·8 Hindus : 11·0 Muslims : 13·3 Christians : 2·9 Unclassified : 3·6
Total for the Province ..	3,978	139·6		

111.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.

13·2 ..	65·5 ..	7·0 ..	1·8 ..	8·7 ..	0·7 ..	0·1 ..	0·1 ..	2·9
---------	---------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	-----

<i>Religion.</i>				
Buddhists. Per Cent.	Hindus. Per Cent.	Muslims. Per Cent.	Christians. Per Cent.	Unclassified. Per Cent.
77·9 ..	7·9 ..	9·5 ..	2·1 ..	2·6

This province was one of the chief centres of the ancient civilization of Ceylon. While it flourished, agriculture drawing on a system of water storage in irrigation, made human existence not only possible but capable of reaching a high degree of achievement. In the course of time, particularly about the 12th century, the tanks were abandoned and the area served by them became depopulated. It was constituted into a province in 1873 and, as the restoration of the old tanks and channels increased irrigation facilities, immigrants from other parts of the Island began again to populate it.

This province consists of one major revenue district and is divided into "tulanans" the boundaries of which have been utilized as the limits of electoral districts except in two instances. The evidence before us supported strongly the retention, within individual electoral districts, of major irrigation and development schemes. The inhabitants are widely dispersed with a few concentrations in areas where the development of land has been taken up under irrigation schemes.

112.

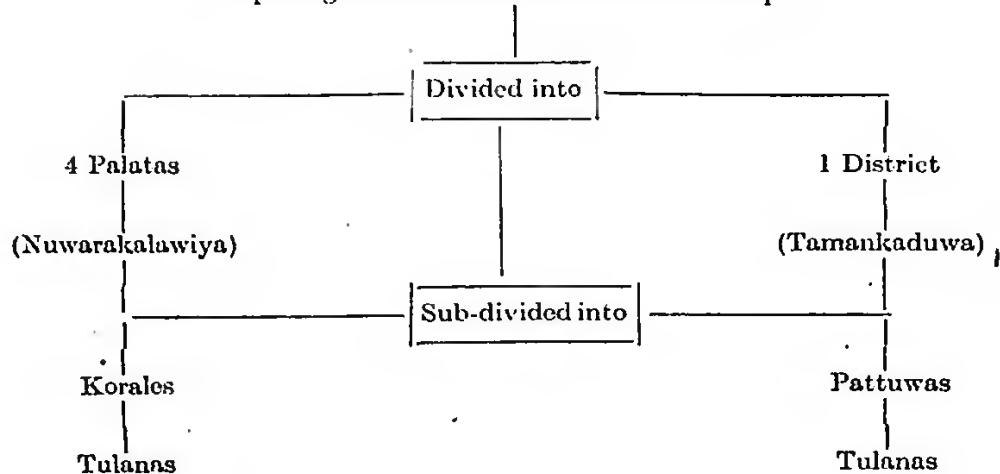
ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

Revenue District (or Districts) into which Electoral Districts fall.	Serial No.	Number of members to be returned.	Name of Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
Anuradhapura ..	70	1	Medawachchiya	26·6
Do. ..	71	1	Anuradhapura	30·8
Do. ..	72	1	Kalawewa	35·5
Do. ..	73	1	Horowupotana	25·8
Do. ..	74	1	Polonnaruwa	20·9
			Total	139·6

113. Schedule of Terms used to denote divisions in the North Central Province in their order of priority.

NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Comprising the Revenue District—Anuradhapura



Villages

grouped into units termed Arachchis', Widiya Arachchis'
and Peice Officers' Divisions.



ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 70.

MEDAWACHCHIYA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 70.—MEDAWACHCHIYA	1	North : Northern and Eastern Provinces. East : Eastern Province and the remaining part of Hurulu Palata. South : The remaining parts of Hurulu Palata, Nuwaragam Palata East and Nuwaragam Palata West. West : The remaining part of Nuwaragam Palata West.
Component Parts of the above Electoral District.		Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).

The part of NUWARAGAM PALATA WEST consisting of—

(a) The part of Nuwaragam Korale excluding Ihala Medagandahaya Tulana, Pahala Medagandahaya, Tulana, Nuwaragam Tulana and Hinnawowa (484), Galkadawala (485), Pahala Halmillakulama (486), Ihala Arduwakotiyawa (487), Pahala Anduwaketiyawa (488), Pahala Kudawewa (489), Parasangahawewa (490), Mawatawowa (491), Ihala Halmillakulama (492), Palugaswowa (493), Elapatwowa (494), Pahala Hammillawa (496), Karambewa (497), Ihala Kudawewa (498), Perimiyankulama (499), Ihala Hamillewa (500), Lolugaswowa (501), Katukeliyawa including Puliyankulama (502), Talakolawowa (504), and Pankuliya (524) villages in Galkadawala Tulana and the Anuradhapura Urban Council Area*	..	1·4
---	----	-----

The part of NUWARAGAM PALATA EAST consisting of—

(a) The part of Kenda Korale excluding Thalawew Tulana	..	7·0
(b) The part of Kanadara Korale excluding Kandu Tulana	..	4·4
(c) Kadawat Korale	..	8·9

The part of HURULU PALATA consisting of—

(a) Kunchuttu Korale	4·9
		Total	..	26·6

* The numbers within brackets are Final Village Plan numbers.

(See comments on No. 73, Horowupotana)

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Low- country Sinhalese.	Race.							
	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamil.	Indian Tamil.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un- classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
5·3 ..	82·8 ..	3·0 ..	0·8 ..	6·0 ..	0·8 ..	— ..	— ..	1·3 ..

Religion.				
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
88·7 ..	3·4 ..	7·1 ..	0·8 ..	— ..

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 71.

ANURADHAPURA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 71.—ANURADHAPURA	1 ..	North : Northern Province. East : Northern Province, the remaining parts of Nuwaragam Palata West and Nuwaragam Palata East. South : The Hurulu Palata, the remaining part of Nuwaragam Palata West and North-Western Province. West : North-Western and Northern Provinces.

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of NUWARAGAM PALATA WEST consisting of—	
(a) Wilachchiya Koralo .. .	6.3
(b) The part of Nuwarrngam Koralo comprising Nuwaragam Tulana and Hinnewwa (484), Galkadawala (485), Pahala Halmillakulama (486), Ihala Anduwaketiyyawa(487), Pahala Anduwaketiyyawa(488), Pahala Kudawewa (489), Parasangahawewa (490), Mawatarewa (491), Ihala Halmillakulama (492), Palugasewwa (493), Elapatwowa (494), Pahala Hammillewa (496), Karambewa (497), Ihala Kudawewa (498), Perimiyankulama (499), Ihala Hammillewa (500), Lolugasewwa (501), Katukoliyawa including Puliyankulama (502), Talakolawewa (504) and Pankuliya (524) villages in Galkadawala Tulana and excluding the Anuradhapura Urban Council Area *	7.5
THE ANURADHAPURA URBAN COUNCIL AREA .. .	12.3
The part of NUWARAGAM PALATA EAST consisting of—	
(a) The part of Konde Koralo comprising Ihalawew Tulana ..	2.0
(b) The part of Kanadara Koralo comprising Kandu Tulana ..	2.7
Total ..	30.8

* The numbers within brackets are Final Village Plan numbers.

In demarcating this electoral district which consists of portions of two administrative divisions, we gave due consideration to the proposal that Nuwaragam Palata West inclusive of the Anuradhapura Urban Council Area should form a constituency by itself. This suggestion, though it aims at retaining the administrative limits of a Palata will result:—

- (a) in placing the new town of Anuradhapura in two electoral districts;
- (b) in separating Anuradhapura and Mihintale which have a strong affinity and are only eight miles from one another;
- (c) in dividing into two portions the area now being developed under the Kalawewa Irrigation and Colonization Schemes.

The general consensus of opinion (even from some of those who originally suggested the demarcation of Nuwaragam Palata West as an electoral district) was that these factors pointed to the demarcation of the district which we have adopted.

The Anuradhapura Urban Council Area contains 39.9 per cent. of the population in this electoral district.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low-Country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Unclassified.
------------------------	--------------------	----------------	----------------	---------------	---------------	---------	----------------	---------------

| Per Cent. |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 23.7 .. | 53.9 .. | 10.7 .. | 3.2 .. | 2.6 .. | 1.3 .. | 0.3 .. | 0.6 .. 3.7 |

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.

77.0 ..	12.7 ..	4.5 ..	4.5 ..	1.3
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ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 72.

KALAWEWA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 72.—KALAWEWA ..	1	North : The remaining part of Nuwaragam Palata West, Nuwaragam Palata East, and the Hurulu Palata. East : The remaining part of Kalagam Palata and the Hurulu Palata South : Central and North-Western Provinces. West : North-Western Province.

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
--	-------------------------------------

The part of NUWARAGAM PALATA WEST consisting of—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a) The part of Nuwaragam Korale comprising Ihala Medagandahaya Tulana and Pahala Medagandahaya Tulana | 4·2 |
| (b) Eppawala Korale | 7·6 |

The part of KALAGAM PALATA consisting of—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| (a) Negampaha Koralo | 3·6 |
| (b) Kalagam Koralo North | 9·0 |
| (c) Kalagam Koralo South | 4·3 |
| (d) Undurawa Koralo | 2·7 |
| (e) Kiralawa Koralo | 4·1 |

Total .. 35·5

The boundaries of this electoral district have been determined so as to include the areas covered by the Kalawewa Land Development Schemes. It has a population larger than the provincial average, and the highest of the electoral districts in the province. We think a higher number is justified not only for the reason already mentioned but because the transport facilities in this electoral district are better than in any other part of the province.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyans.	Ceylon Sinhalese.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Moors.	Other Malays.	Un-classified Indians.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
9·3 ..	72·4 ..	4·8 ..	1·4 ..	9·0 ..	0·3 ..	— ..	2·8 ..

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
82·0 ..	5·6 ..	10·1 ..	1·4 ..	0·9 ..

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 73.

HOROWUPOTANA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 73.—HOROWUPOTANA ..	1	North : The remaining part of Hurulu Palata East : Eastern Province and Tamankaduwa District South : Central Province. West : The remaining part of Kalagam Palata, the Nuwaragam Palata West and the Nuwaragam Palata East

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of HURULU PALATA consisting of—	
(a) Kalpe Korale	5.0
(b) Mahapotana Korale	3.1
(c) Uddiyankulama Korale	5.5
(d) Ulagalla Korale	4.3
(e) Matombuwa Korale	3.6
The part of KALAGAM PALATA consisting of—	
(a) Maminiya Korale	4.3
Total	25.8

This electoral district like that of No. 70, Medawachchiya, presents difficulties of travel and transport. It was suggested to us that Nuwaragam Palata East and Hurulu Palata should be retained in their entirety as two electoral districts. The inclusion of a part of Nuwaragam Palata East for reasons already stated under electoral district No. 71, Anuradhapura, breaks into this proposal.

We consider the combination adopted by us for electoral district No. 70, Medawachchiya, to be the more satisfactory.

Hurulu Palata less Kunchuttu Korale is much less straggly and extensive. We have therefore formed an electoral district by adding Maminiya Korale from Kalagam Palata to it for the following reasons:—

- (a) to bring the population to a figure nearer the provincial average;
- (b) Maminiya Korale does not fall within the scope of irrigation or development under Kalawewa and consequently can without disadvantage be excised from Kalagam Palata.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.								
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Sinhalese.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
4.3 ..	77.9 ..	2.3 ..	0.8 ..	11.2 ..	—	—	—	3.5

Religion.				
Buddhists. Per Cent.	Hindus. Per Cent.	Muslims. Per Cent.	Christians. Per Cent.	Unclassified. Per Cent.
81.7	3.5	10.1	1.6	3.1

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 74.

POLONNARUWA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 74.—POLONNARUWA	1	North East } Eastern Province. South : Eastern and Central Provinces West : Central Province and the Hurulu Palata

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1943 Census).
TAMANKADUWA DISTRICT	20.9
Total	20.9

All the representations received favoured the retention of the revenue division of Tainankaduwa as a separate electoral district.

A comparatively low population is justified—

- (a) by the fact that it is sparsely populated and that transport facilities are inadequate;
- (b) by the fact that a small figure of population for this area will help the Muslims who (under the demarcation adopted by us) constitute 22.9 per cent. of the total. A larger electoral district will naturally reduce this percentage. Nothing more can be done for the Muslims in this area as they are too small for the formation of an electoral district in which they have a predominant voice and there are no contiguous areas with Muslim concentrations available for the purpose of forming a dual-member electoral district.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Low-country Sinhalese.	Race.							
	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamil.	Indian Tamil.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Other Malays.	Indians.	Un-classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
19·1 ..	36·8 ..	14·8 ..	1·0 ..	22·5 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	5·8 ..
Religion.								
Buddhists. Per Cent.	Hindus. Per Cent.	Muslims. Per Cent.	Christians. Per Cent.	Unclassified. Per Cent.				
54·5 ..	15·3 ..	22·9 ..	2·4 ..	4·9 ..				

(h) Province of Uva.

114. This province has to be divided in 7 Electoral Districts under Section 76(2) of the Ceylon (Constitution) Order in Council, 1946. The total population of the province according to the figures of the 1946 Census is 371·1 thousand, and the average for each electoral district works out to 53·1 thousand.

115.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES.

Boundaries:
1886
Proclamation of Feb-
ruary 1st:

The Province of Uva was formed by the severance of the following divisions, previously included in the Central Province :—

The portion originally called the Disavane of Uva, Wiyaloowa, that portion of Bintenna including Meyanwewella on the right bank of the Mahaweli Ganga, and that portion of Udapalata east of the ridge running from Totapola through Narahetagala and round the hill of Hakgala.

Its capital was Badulla.

These limits have remained unchanged. Physically, the province includes a mountainous zone, which falls abruptly on the south and east to a lower terrain, where small scattered hills rise from an imperceptibly undulating plain which is hot, dry and unhealthy.

STATISTICS.

116. This province is composed of only one Revenue District.

Revenue District. in the Province.	Area and Population of Revenue District.			
	Land Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1,000s (Census 1946).	Classified Population in 1,000s.	
			Race.	Religion.
Badulla. ..	3,276	371·1	Sinhalese <i>Low-Country</i> 26·2 <i>Kandyans</i> 184·8 Tamil 22·3 Ceylon : Indian : 116·4 Moors <i>Ceylon</i> : 9·6 <i>Indian</i> : 1·8 Malays : 1·2 Other Indians : 0·8 Unclassified : 8·0	Buddhists : 210·5 Hindus : 131·5 Muslims : 12·7 Christians : 9·6 Unclassified : 6·8
Total for the Province ..	3,276	371·1		

GENERAL REMARKS.

117. There are two distinct regions in this province widely differing in many respects. In Upper Uva which lies at an elevation between 3,000 and 5,000 feet, the planting industry, starting as far back as 1841, has promoted substantial concentrations of population. Lower Uva, a little over sea level, consists of extensive jungle wastes, with a sparse backward population living in isolated, widely separated and unhealthy villages.

Agricultural interests other than the cultivation of tea and rubber on a large commercial scale are chiefly concerned with paddy cultivation. The system of shifting cultivation termed "Chena" is also largely practised, particularly in Lower Uva.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.							
Low- country Sinhalese.	Kandyans Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamil.	Indian Tamil.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians. Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
7·1 ..	49·8 ..	6·0 ..	31·3 ..	2·6 ..	0·5 ..	0·3 ..	0·2 .. 2·2

Religion.				
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
56·7 ..	35·8 ..	3·4 ..	2·6 ..	1·5

A matter which claimed our attention was that of providing representation for the Indian Tamils who number 116.4 thousand. It was urged that they were entitled to three seats in this province. We find that it is possible to provide only two.

We have demarcated a single-member electoral district in the planting area based on Haputale, and a dual-member electoral district for the entire administrative division of Yatikinda.

The following statement analyses the position in regard to these two electoral districts:—

Electoral Districts.	Sinhalese.	Ceylon and Indian Tamils.	Ceylon and Indian Tamils reduced on 2·25 factor.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
No. 76—Badulla (Multi-member) ..	43·7 ..	50·3 ..	35·2
No. 79—Haputale ..	32·3 ..	62·8 ..	45·6

In electoral district No. 76 the Ceylon and Indian Tamil vote is over the percentage required to secure the return of a member in a dual-member electoral district.

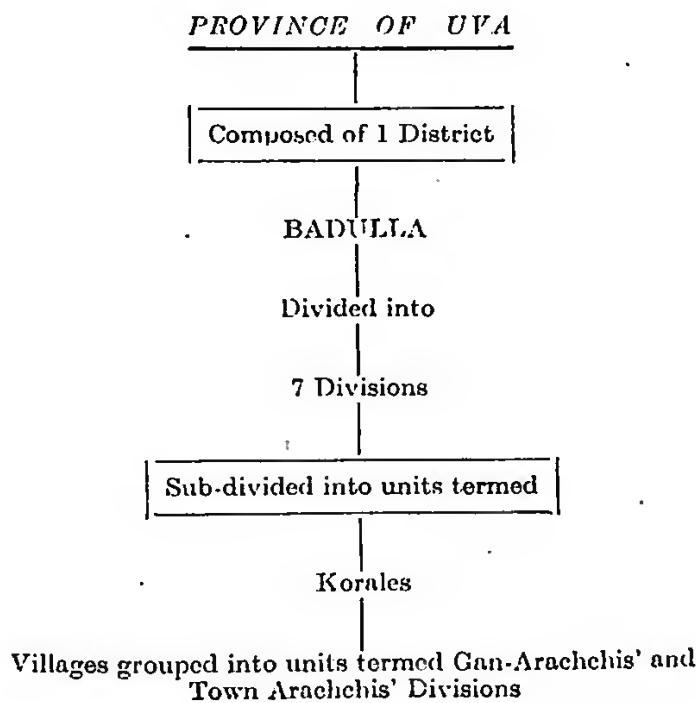
In the single-member electoral district No. 79, on the application of the factor of 2.25 to the Indian population, the combined Ceylon and Indian Tamil voting strength will be seen to be 45.6 per cent. and therefore slightly less than half. The evidence before us, including that of Indian witnesses, indicated clearly that here the factor of 2.25 was too high as the Indian population has relatively been long established in this area. We think that the voting strength of the Ceylon and Indian Tamil population in this electoral district is strong enough to enable them to return a member of their choice. There was also uncontradicted evidence, which we accept, that the estate population lent itself more readily to organisation for voting purposes than the village population. The extent of this advantage it is not possible to assess, but this fact also supports the conclusion which we have arrived at.

118.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

Revenue District (or Districts) into which Electoral Districts fall.	Serial No.	Number of Members to be returned.	Name of Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
Badulla	75	1	Alutnuwara	46.6
Do.	76	2	Badulla	125.6
Do.	77	1	Bandarawela	49.2
Do.	78	1	Welimada	58.9
Do.	79	1	Haputalo	43.3
Do.	80	1	Buttala	47.5
			Total....	371.1

119. Schedule of Terms used to denote divisions in the Province of Uva in their order of priority.



ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 75.

ALUTNUWARA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 75.—ALUTNUWARA...	1	North : Eastern Province East : Eastern Province, the Wellassa Division South : The Yatikinda and the Udukinda Divisions West : Central Province

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
BINTENNA DIVISION	11·8
WIYALUWA DIVISION	34·8
Total ..	46·6

The northern boundary of the dual-member electoral district, No. 76, Badulla, which has been demarcated for one of the special objects enjoined on us by The Order leaves no option but to combine the Wiyaluwa Division with the Bintenna Division in a single-member electorate. There are, moreover, two reasons which render this combination suitable:—

- (a) it leaves divisional administrative boundaries intact;
- (b) the area has a road outlet on the south within a short distance of Badulla and will eventually group together two of the major land development projects—the Bathimedilla Scheme and the Mahaweli Ganga Right Bank Scheme—in one electorate.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Low-country Sinhalese.	Race.								
	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.	
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1·9 ..	69·0 ..	5·8 ..	21·0 ..	0·6 ..	0·2 ..	0·2 ..	— ..	1·3 ..	

Religion.				
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
71·2 ..	25·7 ..	1·5 ..	1·1 ..	0·5 ..

The Indian Tamil population is dispersed in the following groups:—

Area.	Indian Tamil in 1,000s.	Sinhalese (Low-country and Kandyan) in 1,000s.
Wiyaluwa Korale ..	1·9 ..	8·0 ..
Soranatota Korale ..	2·6 ..	6·9 ..
Oyapalata Koralo ..	5·1 ..	7·3 ..

The inclusion of such groups mixed in this way in adjoining electoral districts would not strengthen the Tamil concentration in those districts but on the contrary would diminish the percentage.

PROVINCE OF UVA

Scale: 6 Miles to the Inch.

REFERENCE

PROVINCE BDY.

D. R. O'S DIVISION

MINOR HEADMAN'S

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS:



ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 76.

BADULLA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
No. 76.—BADULLA ..	2	North : The Wiyaluwa and the Wellassa Divisions East : The Wellassa and the Buttala Divisions South : The Wellawaya Division West : The Udukinda Division	
Component Parts of the above Electoral District.			
The part of YATIKINDA DIVISION <i>excluding</i> Badulla Urban Council Area ..			112·4
THE BADULLA URBAN COUNCIL AREA	13·2
			—
		Total ..	125·6

This electoral district has, in the circumstances already discussed, been formed into a dual-member constituency. It is well-roaded and well suited for the convenience of candidates and for electoral manageability.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.									
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.	
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
7·0 ..	36·7 ..	8·1 ..	42·2 ..	2·1 ..	0·6 ..	0·5 ..	0·3 ..	2·5	
Religion.									
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.					
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.					
43·3 ..	47·5 ..	3·2 ..	3·2 ..	2·8					

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 77.

BANDARAWELA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 77.—BANDARAWELA ..	1	North : The remaining part of the Udukinda Division East : The Yatikinda Division South : The Wellawaya Division and the remaining part of the Udukinda Division West : The remaining part of the Udukinda Division

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of UDUKINDA DIVISION consisting of—	
(a) Dehiwinipalata Korale	19·5
(b) The part of Mahapalata Korale excluding Gen Arachchi's Division 63A (Haputalegama, Bombuhinna and Horadoruwa Villages and Haputale Town) and the Bandarawela Urban Council Area	26·7
THE BANDARAWELA URBAN COUNCIL AREA	3·0
Total	49·2

This electoral district represents the most densely populated portion of the Province. It is well roaded and comprises urban, rural and commercial plauting interests in nearly equal proportions.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

<i>Race.</i>							
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians. Un-classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
11·0 ..	47·0 ..	7·9 ..	26·6 ..	2·6 ..	0·8 ..	0·6 ..	0·2 .. 3·3
<i>Religion.</i>							
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.			
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.			
57·7	30·2 3·7 ..	5·3 ..	3·1 ..			

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 78.

WELIMADA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 78.—WELIMADA	1	North : Central Province and the Wiyaluwa Division East : The Yatikinda Division and the remaining part of the Udukinda Division South : The Wellawaya Division West : Central Province

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
--	---

The part of UDUKINDA DIVISION consisting of—

(a) Gampaha Korale	9·5
(b) Meda and Yatipalata Korales	17·8
(c) Udopalata Korale	18·7
(d) Dambawinipalata Korale	12·9
Total				58·8

This combination of administrative units has a Kandyan Sinhalese majority population linked by traditional affinities. Village agriculturists form the predominant element. This constituency has a population which is larger than that of the other single-member electoral districts in the Province. Its road-systems and relatively small size compensate for this inequality.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

	<i>Race.</i>							
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
7·5 ..	64·8 ..	3·1 ..	17·1 ..	5·6 ..	0·3 ..	— ..	— ..	1·6

	<i>Religion.</i>					
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.		
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.		
72·9 ..	19·0 ..	5·9 ..	1·7 ..	0·5 ..		

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 79.

HAPUTALE.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned	Boundaries.
No. 79.—HAPUTALE ..	1	North : The remaining part of Udukinda Division and the Yatikinda Division East : The Buttala Division. South : Southern Province. West : Province of Sabaragamuwa and Central Province.
Component Parts of the above Electoral District.		Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).

The part of UDUKINDA DIVISION consisting of—

(a) The part of Mehapalata Korale comprising Gan Arachchi's Division 63A (Haputalegama, Bombuhinna and Horadoruwa Villages and Haputale Town)	6·8
WELLAWAYA DIVISION	36·5
Total ..	43·3

We have received many representations regarding the delimitation of the Wellawaya Division on behalf of both the estate population (chiefly confined to the mountain slopes forming the Kandapalla Korale) and of the village population located in scattered villages in the foothills comprising the rest of the division.

The following table shows the distribution, in thousands, of the population in the units which form the Wellawaya Division :—

	Total.	Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.
Sittarampalata Korale	1·1	1·1	—	—
Kongala-Bintenna Korale	4·3	2·7	0·1	1·2
Wellawaya Korale ..	32·5	7·6	1·4	22·2
Kandapalla Korale ..				

It was brought to our notice that below the Haldumulla-Wellawaya road the Indian Tamils are not in a substantial concentration and that, by using the road

as a boundary and taking in the Buttala Division, electorates could be formed, to represent both interests. There are difficulties in the way of accepting this suggestion :—

- (a) the road does not represent an established revenue boundary, and considerable administrative difficulty in the registration of voters and the holding of elections will result;
- (b) it is not possible without a special enumeration to assess the figures of population in the areas which will be separated by the road.

We have accepted a submission that a contiguous portion of the Gan Arachchi's Division of Mahapalata Korale in the Udukinda Division containing the town of Haputale as its rail-centre should be included with the Wellawaya Division. It is the electoral district with the lowest population figure in the Province. Any attempt to further weight it will reduce the strength of the Indian voice and this we think is undesirable.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

<i>Race.</i>									
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un. classified.	
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
11·1 ..	21·2 ..	5·8 ..	57·0 ..	1·2 ..	0·9 ..	0·2 ..	0·2 ..	2·4	

Religion.

Buddhists. Per Cent.	Hindus. Per Cent.	Muslims. Per Cent.	Christians. Per Cent.	Unclassified. Per Cent.
31·6 ..	61·5 ..	2·5 ..	2·5 ..	1·9

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 80.

BUTTALA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 80.—BUTTALA ..	1	North : The Bintenna Division and Eastern Province. East : Eastern Province. South : Southern Province. West : The Wellawaya Division, the Yatikanda Division, the Wiyaluwa Division.

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census)
WELLASSA DIVISION	25·9
BUTTALA DIVISION	21·6
Total ..	47·5

Any attempt to reduce the size of this very extensive electorate, with its large unpeopled tracts, will necessitate cutting into revenue divisions. The electorate includes nearly the whole of the territory of the Vedda aborigines in Uva.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

<i>Race.</i>									
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.	
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
4·0 ..	75·3 ..	2·5 ..	13·0 ..	3·4 ..	— ..	0·2 ..	0·2 ..	1·4 ..	
<i>Religion.</i>									
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.					
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.					
79·3 ..	14·7 ..	3·6 ..	1·1 ..	1·3 ..					

(i) Province of Sabaragamuwa.

120. This province has to be divided into 10 Electoral Districts under Section 76 (2) of the Ceylon (Constitution) Order in Council, 1946. The total population of the province according to the 1946 Census is 746·2 thousand and the average for each electoral district works out to 74·6 thousand persons.

121.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES.

Boundaries:

1889

Proclamation of
January 1st.

This Province was formed by detaching the District of Kegalla (the Three Korales, the Four Korales and Pahala Bulatgama), and the portion of Sabaragamuwa proper, all of which were hitherto included in the Western Province. Ratnapura was the capital.

In its present form, its boundary on the east is a range of mountains, which divides it from the Central and the Uva Provinces. This mountain range steadily loses height until in the extreme south it merges into the coastal plain. On the west and south-west, the boundary conforms to the line of division between the one-time maritime territory and the Kandyan kingdom.

STATISTICS.

122. The following figures show classified population according to race and religion, in 1,000s:—

<i>Race.</i>									
Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.	
89·1 ..	488·3 ..	27·9 ..	97·4 ..	17·8 ..	2·2 ..	0·9 ..	1·5 ..	21·1 ..	
<i>Religion.</i>									
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.					
571·4 ..	114·4 ..	21·0 ..	19·4 ..	20·0 ..					

Revenue Districts in the Province.	Area and Population of Revenue Districts.			
	Land Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1000s (Census 1946).	Classified Population in 1,000s.	
			Race.	Religion.
Ratnapura ..	1,250	343·6	Sinhalese Low-country : 49·4 Kandyan : 205·5 Tamil Ceylon : 14·8 Indian : 57·1 Moors Ceylon : 4·3 Indian : 1·1 Malays : 0·5 Other Indians : 0·9 Unclassified : 10·0	Buddhists : 253·0 Hindus : 66·3 Muslims : 5·9 Christians : 9·0 Unclassified : 9·4
Kegalla ..	642	402·6	Sinhalese Low-country : 39·7 Kandyan : 282·8 Tamil Ceylon : 13·1 Indian : 40·3 Moors Ceylon : 13·5 Indian : 1·1 Malays : 0·4 Other Indians : 0·6 Unclassified : 11·1	Buddhists : 318·4 Hindus : 48·1 Muslims : 15·1 Christians : 10·4 Unclassified : 10·6
Total for the .. Province	1,892	746·2		

GENERAL REMARKS.

123. The physical features of this province combine steep mountain ranges whose summits form its north-eastern boundary, and well defined ranges of foot-hills which run parallel to each other. To a large extent the country is covered by rain-forests.

This is essentially a Kandyan province. The development of the tea industry and more recently the extensive expansion of the rubber industry has brought in a large number of Indians and inhabitants from the low-country. The percentage of the non-Kandyan population is 34.5.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
11·9 ..	65·5 ..	3·7 ..	13·1 ..	2·4 ..	0·3 ..	0·1 ..	0·2 ..	2·8

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
76·6 ..	15·3 ..	2·8 ..	2·6 ..	2·7

The industrial interests of the province, other than commercial planting, are mining and gemming. Paddy growing is limited to irrigable parts of the valleys.

In demarcating electoral districts in this province the question of transport facilities in relation to the peculiarities of the terrain has been kept in view.

The combined strength of the Tamils, Ceylon and Indian, is 125.3 thousand constituting 16.8 per cent. of the total population. As the average for the

province is 74.6 thousand, on a mere numerical basis the numbers will entitle them to at least one seat or on a fairer basis to two. The population is so scattered that it is difficult to give them representation. This arises from the fact that estates are not concentrated in certain areas but are interspersed with villages, the former composed of large acreages and small populations, and the latter consisting of small extent with large populations.

The position is illustrated by the following table which shows the percentages of classified population in three single-member electoral districts, tentatively demarcated in estate areas and reckoned to contain the lowest grouping of the indigenous population:—

Area.	Population of Electoral District in 1,000s.	Sinhalese—Low-country and Kandyans.	Tamils—Ceylon and Indian.
		Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Balangoda	67.5	67.1	28.6
Atulugam-Panawal Korales	72.0	70.0	27.1
Ruwanwella	82.1	70.8	22.7

Finding that in single-member electoral districts the Tamil voice was weak, we considered the feasibility of a dual-member electoral district, for them. Two possibilities arose for consideration:—

Area.	Total Population in 1000s.	Sinhalese—Low-country and Kandyans.	Tamils—Ceylon and Indian.	Ceylon and Indian Tamils reduced on 2.25 factor.
		Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
(a) Dehigampal, Lower Bulat-gama, Atulugama and Panawal Korales ..	154.1	63.8	24.6	15.6
(b) Uda Pattuwa of Nawedun Korale, the Kadawata and Meda Korales, the Meda, Kandawel and Tambagam Pattuwas of Atakalan Korale and Kolonna Korale ..	160.3	66.9	29.3	18.5

We have adopted the second of the districts mentioned above because it gives the Tamils a percentage of 29.3 as against 24.6 for the first. Further, we would mention that it was stated to us by witnesses on behalf of certain under-privileged classes that the area covered by this dual-member electoral district contains a large number of their people.

This multi-member electoral district (No. 89, Balangoda) would be identical with the existing electoral district defined by the Commission for the Revision of Electoral Districts, 1935, except for the fact that it comprises the small area of

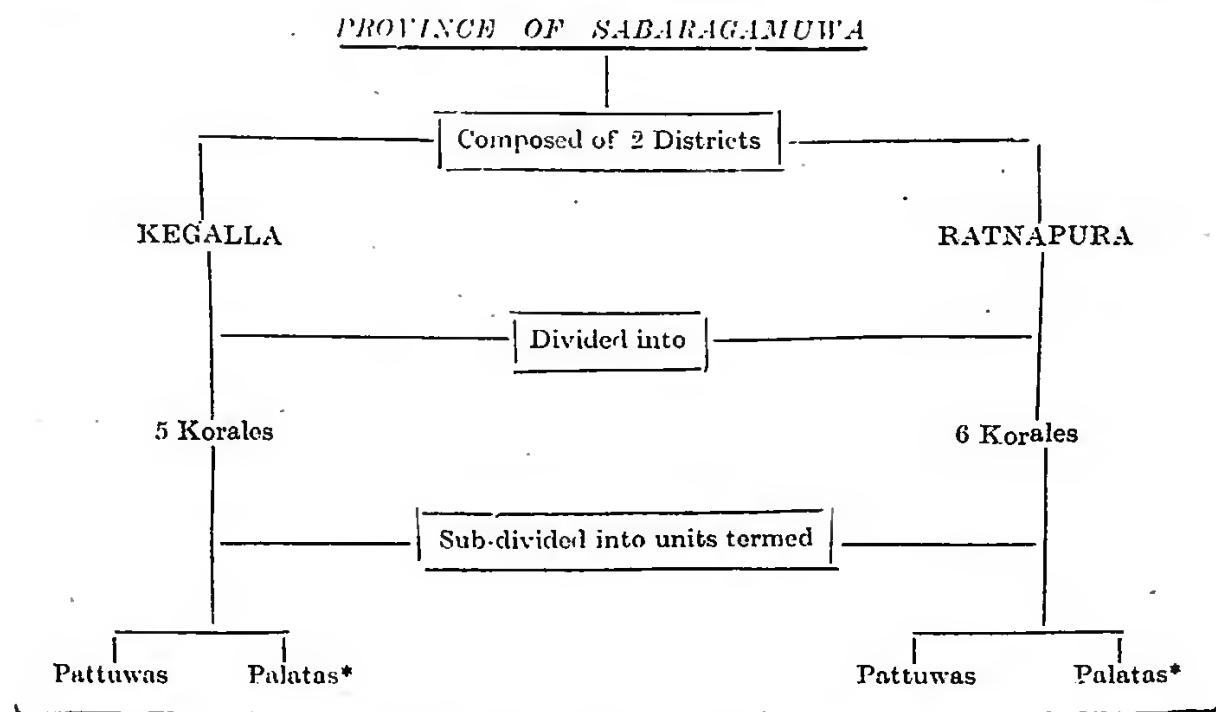
the Bambarabotuwa Wasama which has been included in order to strengthen the Tamil vote. We are conscious of the fact that this is an extensive area and certain difficulties of transport exist, but we do not think that these difficulties are insuperable. Two members would not find greater difficulty in looking after this district than one member does now. The considerations already mentioned weigh more heavily in our minds than the difficulties we have referred to.

124.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

Revenue District (or Districts) into which Electoral Districts fall	Serial No.	Number of Members to be returned.	Name of Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
Kegalla ..	81	1	Mawanella	79·4
Do. ..	82	1	Kegalla	77·4
Do. ..	83	1	Dedigama	74·8
Do. ..	84	1	Ruwanwella	73·2
Do. ..	85	1	Dehiowita	74·0
Kegalla and Ratnapura	86	1	Kiriella	68·9
Ratnapura ..	87	1	Ratnapura	61·8
Do. ..	88	1	Niwitigala	76·4
Do. ..	89	2	Balangoda	160·3
			Total	746·2

125. Schedule of Terms used to denote divisions in the Province of Sabaragamuwa in their order of priority.



*Villages grouped into units termed Gan-Arachchis' Wasam in two instances.



ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 81.

MAWANELLA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 81.—MAWANELLA ..	1	North East and } : Central Province. South West : The remaining parts of the Paranakuru and Kinigoda and Galboda Korales

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
--	-------------------------------------

The part of the KINIGODA and GALBODA KORALES consisting of—

(a) Galboda Pattuwa	9·6
(b) Tannipperu Pattuwa	4·5
(c) Egodapota Pattuwa	15·3
(d) Meda Pattuwa	12·5
(e) Ganne Pattuwa	4·9

The part of the PARANAKURU KORALE consisting of—

(a) Tunpalata Pattu East	10·7
(b) Tunpalata Pattu West	21·9
					Total .. 79·4

This area is essentially agricultural, the population is mainly Kandyan. The planting industry has established itself in more recent years.

The western boundary is a high range of hills.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
3·0 ..	79·8 ..	2·1 ..	2·8 ..	9·3 ..	0·1 ..	— ..	— ..	2·9 ..

Religion.

Buddhists. Per Cent.	Hindus. Per Cent.	Muslims. Per Cent.	Christians. Per Cent.	Unclassified. Per Cent.
83·5 ..	4·4 ..	9·6 ..	0·9 ..	1·6 ..

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 82.

KEGALLA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 82.—KEGALLA ..	1	North : North-Western Province East : The North-Western and Central Provinces, the remaining parts of Kinigoda and Galboda and Paranakuru Korales South : The remaining parts of the Paranakuru and Beligal Korales West : The remaining part of the Beligal Korale and the North-Western Province

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of KINIGODA AND GALBODA KORALES consisting of—	
(a) Walgam Pattuwa	13·0
(b) Meddemediliya Pattuwa	9·6
(c) Deyaladahamuna Pattuwa	12·6
The part of PARANAKURU KORALE consisting of—	
(a) The part of Mawata Pattuwa <i>excluding</i> the Kegalla Urban Council Area ..	23·1
THE KEGALLA URBAN COUNCIL AREA	4·9
The part of BELIGAL KORALE consisting of—	
(a) Kandupita Pattu North	14·2
Total ..	77·4

The remarks on electoral district No. 81 Mawanella, apply equally to this electoral district. According to the evidence there is in this area a concentration of a sub-division of the Sinhalese population which we have endeavoured to keep undivided within a single electoral district. In order to do this, it has been found necessary to go across the divisional boundary of the Beligal Korale.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low- country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamil.	Indian Tamil.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un- classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
8·1 ..	78·2 ..	2·1 ..	2·8 ..	1·4 ..	0·4 ..	0·1 ..	— ..	6·9

Religion.

Buddhists. Per Cent.	Hindus. Per Cent.	Muslims. Per Cent.	Christians. Per Cent.	Unclassified. Per Cent.
83·9 ..	4·1 ..	1·8 ..	5·2 ..	5·0

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 83.

DEDIGAMA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 83.—DEDIGAMA ..	1	North : North-Western Province East : The Kinigoda and Galboda Korales, the Paranakuru Korale and remaining part of the Beligal Korale. South : The remaining part of the Beligal Korale, the Dehigampal Korale and Lower Bulatgama West : Western and North-Western Provinces

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.							Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of BELIGAL KORALE consisting of—							
(a) Gandolaha Pattuwa							12·4
(b) Otara Pattuwa							12·1
(c) Kiraweli Pattu West							19·1
(d) Kiraweli Pattu East							18·0
(e) The part of Kandupita Pattu South <i>excluding</i> Gan Arachchi's Wasam 62 (Arukgammana, Ambuwakka, Bambaragala and Yatapana Villages) and 63 (Ampe, Atale, Hapudeniya, Hinwolla and Kurunegoda Villages)							13·2
						Total ..	74·8

For numerical reasons it was not found possible to retain the administrative unit of Beligal Korale. A portion has been excised for the reasons mentioned in our remarks on Electoral District No. 82, Kegalla. Another portion, bringing down the population of the electoral district here adopted to the provincial average, has been excised and forms part of the Electoral District No. 84, Ruwanwelle.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.
Race.

Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
7·4 ..	80·6 ..	1·6 ..	5·2 ..	2·1 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	3·1 ..

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
87·3 ..	6·3 ..	2·3 ..	1·8 ..	2·3 ..

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 84.

RUWANWELLA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned	Boundaries.
No. 84.—RUWANWELLA ..	I	North : The remaining parts of the Beligal and Paranakuru Korales. East : Central Province. South : The Atulugam and Panawal Korales West : The remaining parts of Dehigampal Korale and Lower Bulatgama

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
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The part of the PARANAKURU KORALE consisting of—

(a) Kanduaha Pattuwa	10·6
--	-------------------	------

The part of the BELIGAL KORALE consisting of—

(a) The part of Kandupita Pattu South <i>comprising</i> Gan Arachchi's Wasam 62 (Arukgammana, Ambuwakka, Bambaragala and Yatapana Villages) and 63 (Ampe, Atale, Hapudeniya, Hinwolla and Kurunegoda Villages)	6·3
--	-----

The part of the DEHIGAMPAL KORALE AND LOWER BULATGAMA consisting of—

(a) Megodapota Pattuwa	19·2
(b) Uduwa Palata	19·8
(c) Kitulgala Palata	17·3

Total ..	73·2
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The Kelani Ganga forms the southern boundary of this electoral district. This electoral district consists of parts of three Korales. We found it difficult to avoid this, in view of our decisions in regard to the other electoral areas. With regard to the portion of Beligal Korale included in this electoral district, see observations under No. 83, Dedigama.

A submission was made that the combination of Uduwa Palata, Kitulgala and Atulugam East would be of advantage to the Tamils. We have not been able to adopt this submission because the Kelani Ganga cuts across the electoral district suggested, and there are no adequate facilities for communication across it. Moreover, on examination it appears that the position of the Tamils is not improved to any material extent by the proposal.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

<i>Race.</i>									
Low- country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamil.	Indian Tamil.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Mulays.	Other Indians.	Un- classified.	
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	
9·0 ..	60·5 ..	4·6 ..	17·2 ..	0·3 ..	2·7 ..	— ..	0·3 ..	5·4 ..	

<i>Religion.</i>				
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
69·6 ..	19·9 ..	3·3 ..	2·3 ..	4·9

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 85.

DEHIOWITA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 85.—DEHIOWITA	1	North : The Beligal Koralo, and the remaining part of Dehigampal Korale and Lower Bulatgama East : Central Province South : Ratnapura District, and the remaining part of Atulugam and Panawal Korales West : Western Province

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of the DEHIGAMPAL KORALE and LOWER BULATGAMA consisting of—	
(a) Egodapota Pattuwa	25·8
The part of the ATULUGAM AND PANAWAL KORALES consisting of—	
(a) Atulugam Korale West	25·6
(b) Atulugam Korale East	22·6
Total ..	74·0

This demarcation has been influenced by the factors of terrain and transport facilities. A road from Dehiowita runs into Atulugam East and a greater portion of the south-eastern part is forest and uninhabited.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Low-country Sinhalese.	Race.							
	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
17·6 ..	55·8 ..	6·5 ..	18·0 ..	1·9 ..	0·1 ..	— ..	0·4 ..	0·1 ..

Religion.							
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.			
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.			
72·3 ..	22·6 ..	2·0 ..	3·1 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	— ..

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 86.

KIRIELLA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 86.—KIRIELLA	1	North : The remaining part of Atulugam and Panawal Korales East : The remaining part of the Kuruwiti Korale and the Nawadun Korale South : The remaining part of the Kukul Korale West : Western Province

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of the ATULUGAM and PANAWAL KORALES consisting of :	
(a) Panawal Korale East	11·2
(b) Panawal Korale West	12·6
The part of the KURUWITI KORALE consisting of :	
(a) Palle Pattuwa	19·0
(b) Meda Pattuwa	12·9
The part of the KUKUL KORALE consisting of :	
(a) Palle Pattuwa	13·2
	Total
	68·9

The normal approach to Palle Pattuwa of the Kukul Korale is from the Ratnapura-Nambapana road. Difficulties of terrain, consideration of transport facilities and the desirability of retaining undivided certain concentrations of under-privileged classes stated by their witnesses to inhabit this area have led to our combining portions of two administrative districts to form this electoral district.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Low-country Sinhalese.	Race.							
	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
20·8 ..	60·3 ..	2·6 ..	12·2 ..	1·2 ..	0·3 ..	— ..	— ..	2·6 ..

Religion.							
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.			
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.			
80·6 ..	13·5 ..	1·7 ..	2·0 ..	— ..	— ..	— ..	2·2 ..

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 87.

RATNAPURA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned.	Boundaries.
No. 87.—RATNAPURA	1	North : Kegalla District East : Central Province South : The remaining part of Nawadun Korale West : The remaining part of the Kuruwiti Korale

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
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The part of the KURUWITI KORALE consisting of :

(a) Uda Pattu North	20·3
(b) The part of Uda Pattu South excluding the Ratnapura Urban Council Area	29·1
THE RATNAPURA URBAN COUNCIL AREA	12·4
Total	61·8

The terrain included in this electoral district rises from a little above sea-level to over 5000 feet. The population is below the provincial average.

A portion of the Ratnapura Urban Council area which overlaps the administrative boundary of the Nawadun Korale has been included to retain the entirety of the Urban Council area in one electoral district.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Low-Country Sinhalese.	Race.							
	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamils.	Indian Tamils.	Ceylon Moors.	Indian Moors.	Malays.	Other Indians.	Un-classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	
17·5 ..	05·5 ..	3·6 ..	3·2 ..	2·3 ..	0·2 ..	0·2 ..	0·2 ..	7·3

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
81·8 ..	6·0 ..	2·7 ..	2·7 ..	6·8

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 88.

NIWITIGALA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned	Boundaries.
No. 88.—NIWITIGALA	1	North : The Kuruwiti Korale and the remaining part of Nawadun Korale East : The remaining parts of the Nawadun, and Atakalan Korales, and the Kolonna Korale. South : Southern Province. West : Western Province, and the remaining part of the Kukul Korale.

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1,000s (1946 Census).
The part of the NAWADUN KORALE consisting of—	
(a) Palle Pattuwa .. .	15·5
(b) The part of Meda Pattuwa <i>excluding</i> the Ratnapura Urban Council Area .. .	32·7
The part of the KUKUL KORALE consisting of—	
(a) Meda Pattuwa .. .	6·8
(b) Uda Pattuwa .. .	5·6
The part of the ATAKALAN KORALE consisting of—	
(a) Pannil Pattuwa .. .	15·8
	Total .. <u>76·4</u>

Those portions of the Kukul Korale included in this electoral district are isolated tracts of country largely covered by rain-forests forming a part of what is called the Sinharaja Reserve. There are many cart-roads to out-lying areas. It was necessary to include Pannil Pattuwa in this electoral district as otherwise this Pattuwa would have fallen into the multi-member electoral district next described (No. 89, Balangoda), the population figures of which are already high.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

Race.

Low-	Kandyan Country	Ceylon Sinhalese	Indian Sinhalese	Ceylon Tamil	Indian Tamil	Maleys.	Other Indians.	Un- classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
15·2 ..	59·1 ..	3·5 ..	17·7 ..	0·8 ..	0·4 ..	0·1 ..	0·3 ..	2·9

Religion.

Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians	Unclassified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
74·6 ..	18·3 ..	1·3 ..	0·3 ..	5·5

ELECTORAL DISTRICT No. 89.

BALANGODA.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be returned	Boundaries.
No. 89.—BALANGODA	2 ..	North : Central Province. East : Province of Uva and Southern Province. South : Southern Province. West : The Kukul Korale, the remaining parts of the Atakalan and Nawadun Korales, and the Kuruwiti Korale.

Component Parts of the above Electoral District.	Population in 1000s (1946 Census).
The part of the NAWADUN KORALE consisting of:—	
(a) Uda Pattuwa	39·1
The part of the KADAWATA and MEDA KORALES <i>excluding</i> the Balangoda Urban Council Area	65·5
THE BALANGODA URBAN COUNCIL AREA	2·1
The part of the ATAKALAN KORALE consisting of:—	
(a) Meda Pattuwa	24·7
(b) Kandawel Pattuwa	10·1
(c) Tambagam Pattuwa	
KOLONNA KORALE	18·8
	Total .. <u>160·3</u>

The reasons which led to the demarcation of this electoral district have been discussed in the General Remarks.

We have investigated the circumstances under which a portion of the Uda Pattuwa of the Nawadum Korale was transferred from the Balangoda Electorate to the Ratnapura Electorate by the Commission for the Revision of Boundaries of Electoral Districts (*Vide Sessional Paper XVII. of 1935.*) It was then disclosed that the outlet by road from this revenue unit was to Ratnapura while the only approach to Balangoda was by foot-path which traversed a high ridge. There is now direct access by road from Balangoda, through Uda Pattuwa skirting the Bambarabotuwa Valley, to Ratnapura. The objection to the inclusion of Uda Pattuwa of Nawadum Korale into this grouping on the grounds of lack of communication has thus been removed.

Pannil Pattuwa of Atakalan Korale has been excluded from this electoral district as its retention would overweight the population. It was the one unit which could most conveniently be removed.

Percentage of Population according to Race and Religion.

<i>Race.</i>									
Low-	Country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamil.	Indien Tamil.	Ceylon Moors.	Indien Moors.	Melays.	Other Indians.	Un- classified.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
10·7 ..	56·2 ..	5·5 ..	23·8 ..	1·1 ..	0·3 ..	0·1 ..	0·4 ..	1·9	
<i>Religion.</i>									
Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Unclassified.					
Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
66·6 ..	27·8 ..	1·5 ..	3·4 ..	0·7					

CHAPTER IX.

Acknowledgments.

126. In conclusion, we have to express our appreciation of the help and assistance given to us by a number of persons.

We are indebted to the Honourable the Speaker of the State Council for placing the reporters on his staff at our disposal for recording oral evidence at the Public Sessions held by us. This work was very efficiently done under conditions of extreme pressure and the transcribed copies were returned to us within a few hours of the completion of the sessions and this greatly helped our work.

127. We also acknowledge the assistance given to us by the Government Agents of the Provinces visited by us. The arrangements made for our public sittings were all that could be desired.

128. The Superintendent of Census and his staff have closely co-operated with us and have been most helpful in supplying us from time to time with data required for the purposes of our scheme of delimitation. This information had frequently to be obtained at short notice and all information required by us was promptly supplied.

129. We are extremely grateful to Mr. J. F. Wilson, Acting Surveyor-General, for numerous plans, diagrams and the 1-inch model of the Island placed at our disposal for reference, and for the maps of the completed scheme of delimitation. The latter had to be printed at very short notice and we acknowledge in this connection the assistance we have had from Mr. F. H. Gunasekera, Map Production Officer of the Survey Department.

We would also like to place on record the assistance we have received from Mr. P. U. Ratnatunga, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, who was attached to us for a short period for checking statistics.

130. We received clerical assistance from the Acting Surveyor-General who attached:

- Mr. H. A. Chellathurai, Clerk and Draughtsman, Class I., and
- Mr. W. Ariyadasa, Clerk and Draughtsman, Class II.

The following staff was also attached to us by Government for duties in connection with our work:

Mr. W. A. S. Canagasabey, Clerk, Grade II., of the Executive Clerical Class, who officiated as Chief Clerk.

- | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Mr. M. D. Goonetilleke | } | of the General Clerical Class |
| Mr. K. P. N. Fernando (for a short period) | | |
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Mr. W. J. G. Boteju | } | of the Stenographers' Service |
| Mr. G. A. L. M. Wickramasinha | | |
- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Mr. R. V. Wittebron | } | of the Stenographers' Service |
| Mr. H. R. Perera, Temporary Clerk. | | |

Their loyal, ready, and willing devotion to duty entailed long hours of work. The high standard of efficiency and intelligence shown by them contributed in no small degree to the speed with which our work was completed.

We also record our appreciation of the assistance we have had from Muhandiram N. A. W. de Silva, C.C.S., and Mr. W. P. Sinnadurai, Clerk, Grade I., of the Executive Clerical Class.

131. We must finally express our acknowledgments of the services rendered by the officers appointed Secretaries to the Commission.

Mr. E. R. Sudbury was appointed Secretary "in addition to other duties" unconnected with our work. These duties made a heavy call upon his time, despite which he performed the administrative part of the secretarial duties connected with our work thoroughly and efficiently.

The main burden, however, of the secretarial work fell upon Mr. R. L. Brohier, to whom we owe a heavy obligation. He had an exceptionally intimate knowledge of the geographical conditions of all parts of the Island and their history. He did not spare himself in the laborious task of collecting material for our use. He accumulated a multitude of accurate facts and figures by delving into Government records and files. His admirable collection and presentation of relevant material, both from representations made to us and from other sources, was of the greatest assistance to us. Without this exceptional assistance, it would not have been possible for us to have completed our work within the short time available to us for presenting our Report. We are conscious that he was subjected to an undue strain to produce the results desired by us. This could only have been avoided by asking for an extension of the period of time allotted to the Commission. Both he and we were reluctant to do this.

Chairman: (Sgd.) L. M. D. de SILVA.

*Members: (Sgd.) N. NADARAJAH.
(Sgd.) H. E. JANSZ.*

(Sgd.) E. R. SUDBURY.

(Sgd.) R. L. BROHIER.

Secretaries.

Colombo, August 29, 1946.

APPENDIX A.

SCHEDULE OF ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be Returned.	Boundaries.	Component Parts.
No. 1.—COLOMBO NORTH	.. 1 ..	North : The Alutkuru Korale South East : The remaining part of Colombo Mudaliyar's Division South : The remaining part of Colombo Mudaliyar's Division and the remaining part of Colombo Municipality West : The remaining part of Colombo Munici- pality and Sea	The part of COLOMBO MUDALIYAR'S DIVISION consisting of— (a) The part of Ambatalenpahala comprising Village Headmen's Divisions 508 (Kittanpahuwa Village) and 509 (Kotu- wila Village) THE KOLONNAWA URBAN COUNCIL AREA The part of COLOMBO MUNICIPALITY consisting of the following wards : Kuppiawatte Dematagoda Madampeitiya Mutwal Modera Kotahena East
No. 2.—COLOMBO CENTRAL	.. 3 ..	North : The remaining part of Colombo Munici- pality and the Colombo Mudaliyar's Division East } The remaining part of Colombo Munici- South } pality West : Sea	The part of COLOMBO MUNICIPALITY consisting of the following wards : Pottah Fort Kochchikadde St. Paul's St. Sebastian Aluthkade Maradana Grandpass New Bazaar Maligakande Slavo Island Welkanda Maligawatta Kolahona West Kollupitiya
No. 3.—COLOMBO SOUTH	.. 1 ..	North : The remaining part of Colombo Munici- pality East : The Colombo Mudaliyar's Division	The part of COLOMBO MUNICIPALITY consisting of the following wards : Novlock Town Tunbirigasyun

South : The remaining part of Colombo Municipality
West : Sea

South : The remaining part of Colombo Municipality
West : Sea

- No. 4.—WELLAWATTA-GALKISSA 1
- North : The remaining part of Colombo Municipality
East : The remaining part of Colombo Mudaliyar's Division
South : The Salpiti Korale Mudaliyar's Division ..
West : Sea
- THE DEHIWALA-MT. LAVINIA URBAN COUNCIL AREA
- The part of COLOMBO MUNICIPALITY consisting of the following wards :
Wellawatta North Wellawatta South
- The part of COLOMBO MUDALIYAR'S DIVISION consisting of—
(a) Galkissa Peruwa excluding the Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia Urban Council Area
- The part of ALUTKURU KORALE SOUTH consisting of—
(a) The part of Dandugama Peruwa excluding Village Headmen's Divisions 199 (Raddoluwa Village), 200 (Wettewa and Tempola Villages), 201 (Mutuwadiya Village), 202 (Kuswala Village), and 203 (Kotarupe and Ganepola Villages)
- (b) Galadutiyawa Peruwa
- (c) Kandana Peruwa excluding the Ja-ela Urban Council Area
- (d) Hendala Peruwa
- (e) Poliyagoda Peruwa excluding the Wattala-Mabole-Peliyagoda Urban Council Area
- THE JA-ELA URBAN COUNCIL AREA
- THE WATTALA-MABOLE-PELIYAGODA URBAN COUNCIL AREA
- No. 5.—JA-ELA
- 1
- North : The Alutkuru Korale North A and the remaining part of Alutkuru Korale South
East : The Alutkuru Korale North B, the remaining part of Alutkuru Korale South, the Siyane Korale West (Media Pattiwa) and the Siyane Korale West (Adikari Pattiwa)
South : The Colombo Mudaliyar's Division and the Colombo Municipality
West : Sea
- The part of ALUTKURU KORALE NORTH A consisting of—
(a) The part of Otara Palata East excluding Village Headmen's Divisions 55 (Petigoda, Katikenda and Alugolla Villages), 56 (Dolpakkadawara, Bacelgama, Akarangaha and Horakandawila Villages), 57 (Balawala, Godigomuwa and Galewatta Villages), and 58 (Akarangama and Madampella Ihala Villages)
- No. 6.—NEGOMBO
- 1
- North : North Western Provinces
East : The remaining parts of Alutkuru Korale North A and Alutkuru Korale North B
South : The remaining part of Alutkuru Korale South
- The part of ALUTKURU KORALE NORTH A consisting of—
(a) The part of Otara Palata East excluding Village Headmen's Divisions 55 (Petigoda, Katikenda and Alugolla Villages), 56 (Dolpakkadawara, Bacelgama, Akarangaha and Horakandawila Villages), 57 (Balawala, Godigomuwa and Galewatta Villages), and 58 (Akarangama and Madampella Ihala Villages)

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be Returned.	Boundaries.
No. 6.—NEGOMBO—(contd.)	West : Sea

Component Parts.

- (b) Otara Palata West
- (c) The Negombo Town Division *excluding* the Negombo Urban Council Area
- (d) Talebena Palata
- (e) Andiambalam Palata

THE NEGOMBO URBAN COUNCIL AREA

The part of ALUTKURU KORALE SOUTH consisting of—
 (a) The part of Dandugama Peruwa comprising Village Headmen's Divisions 199 (Raddoluwa Village), 200 (Wettowa and Tempola Villages), 201 (Mutuwadiya Village), 202 (Kuswala Village) and 203 (Kotarupe and Ganopola Villages)
 The part of ALUTKURU KORALE NORTH B consisting of—

- (a) The part of Godakana Palata *excluding* Village Headmen's Divisions 79 (Udagodagedara, Walpita, Hiralugedera, Warndala, Agaledura and Mukalanagedara Villages), 80 (Wchungana, Wekada, Kumamada, Mallawagedara, and Dulupatgedara Villages), 81 (Dolwatura Village), 82 (Kehelella Village), 83 (Paliyapitiya Village), 84 (Tammitta Village), 85 (Barawawila and Haputugahagama Villages), 86 (Hunumulla, Urappa, Kelpitimulla, and Sayakkarmulla Villages), 87 (Honpitugedara, Hopuwulana and Mapalangedara Villages). 88 (Dunagaha, Adikarimulla, Butepola and Indure-agare Villages) and 89 (Alutopola and Totillughahnwatta Villages)

HAPITIGAM KORALE
 The part of ALUTKURU KORALE NORTH A consisting of :—

- (a) The part of Otara Palata East comprising Village Headmen's Divisions 55 (Potigoda, Katukonda, and Alugolla Villages), 56 (Dehpankadawara, Badalgamu, Akarangaha and Horalkandawila Villages), 57 (Balawila, Godigomuwa, and Galowatta Villages) and 58 (Akarragama, and Madumpola Thala Villages)

No. 7.—MIRIGAMA

North : North-Western Province
 East : Province of Sabaragamuwa

- South : The remaining parts of Siyane Korale East and Siyane Korale West (Meda Pattuwa)
- West : The remaining parts of Alutkuru Korale North B and Alutkuru Korale North A

The part of ALUTKURU KORALE NORTH B consisting of—

- (a) The part of Godakkaha Palata comprising Village Headmen's Divisions 79 (Üdugodagedara, Walpita, Hiralugedara, Warudala, Agaledara and Mukalan gedara Villages), 80 (Welangana, Wokada, Kunumada, Mallawagedara, and Dulupatedara Villages), 81 (Delwagura Village), 82 (Kehecola Village), 83 (Paliyapitiya Village), 84 (Tammitta Village), 85 (Barawawila and Hapugahngama Villages), 86 (Humnulla, Uripana, Kolopitumilla and Savak-karamulla Villages), 87 (Henpitugedara, Hapuwulana, and Mapalangodara Villages), 88 (Dunagaha, Adikarimulla, Batopola and Indure-agare Villages) and 89 (Autopola and Totillaghawatta Villages)
- (b) The part of Mahodale Palata comprising Village Headmen's Divisions 97 (Wewagedara, Divulapitiya, Bombugammana and Horagasmulla Villages), 98 (Mahodalo and Vitanamulla Villages), 99 (Nalapaya, Nayiwala, Medugampitiya and Yatagama Villages) and 104 (Madittegama and Assonawatta Villages)

The part of SIYANE KORALE WEST (MEDA PATTUWA)

consisting of—

- (a) Galgomuwa Peruwa
- (a) The part of SIYANE KORALE EAST consisting of—
 - (a) The part of Egodajotha Peruwa comprising Village Headmen's Divisions 341 (Dumunegedara and Kalatuwawa Villages), 342 (Pasyalala, Nambuluwa and Kitawanawatta Villages), 343 (Wodnagama, Gavagomuwa, and Kalalpitiya Villages), 344 (Panawala and Hakwaduna Villages), 345 (Napsagoda and Kongahadeniya Villages) and 346 (Veyangoda Village)
 - (b) Debohoru Peruwa

The part of ALUTKURU KORALE NORTH B consisting of—
(a) Minuwangoda Palata excluding the Minuwangoda Local Board Area

- (b) The part of Mahodale Palata excluding Village Headmen's Divisions 97 (Wewagedara, Divulapitiya, Bombugammana and Horagasmulla Villages), 98 (Mabodale and Vitanamulla Villages), 99 (Nalapaya, Nayiwala, Medugampitiya and Yatagama Villages) and 104 (Madittegama and Assonawatta Villages)
- (c) Udugampola Palata

No. 8.—GAMPAHA

North: The remaining part of Alutkuru Korale
North B
East: The remaining parts of Alutkuru Korale
North B and Siyane Korale West (Meda Puttuwa)
South: The remaining part of Siyane Korale West
(Meda Puttuwa) and the Siyane Korale West
(Adikari Puttuwa)

Serial No. and Name. No. 8.—GAMPAHA (<i>contd.</i>)	Number of Members to be Returned.	Boundaries.	Component Parts.
		West : The remaining part of Alutkuru Korale South and the Alutkuru Korale North A	THE MINUTWANGODA LOCAL BOARD AREA consisting of— (a) Paluwa Peruwa (b) Alutgama Peruwa
		The part of ALUTKURU KORALE SOUTH consisting of— (a) Gampaha, Peruwa excluding the Gampaha Urban Council Area	THE GAMPAHA URBAN COUNCIL AREA
		North : The remaining parts of Siyane Korale West (Meda, Patruwa) and Siyane Korale East and the Province of Sabaragamuwa	The part of SIYANE KORALE EAST consisting of— (a) The part of Egodapotha excluding Village Hosdmen's Villages, 341 (Dumunegedara and Kalatuwawa Villages), 342 (Pasynla, Nambuluwa and Kitawatta Villages), 343 (Vedagama, Gavagomuwa, and Kalalpitiya Villages), 344 (Panawala and Halkvadunna Villages), 345 (Napugoda and Kongahadeniya Villages) and 346 (Veyangoda Village)
		East : Province of Sabaragamuwa	(b) Mogodapotha Peruwa
		South : The Hewagam Korale West (Adikari Pattuwa) and remaining parts of Siyane Korale West (Meda Patruwa) and Siyane Korale East and the Alutkuru Korale North B	(c) The part of Radawana Peruwa excluding Village Headman's Division 389 (Indurugalla and Kannimahara Villages)
		West : The Hewagam Korale West (Adikari Pattuwa)	(d) Keragala Peruwa (e) Dompe Peruwa (f) Degamboda Peruwa (g) Weke Peruwa (h) Welgama Peruwa
		The part of SIYANE KORALE WEST (MEDA PATRUWA) consisting of—	(a) Bemmulla Peruwa (b) Oyaboda Peruwa
		North : The remaining parts of Siyane Korale West (Meda, Patruwa) and Siyane Korale East	The part of SIYANE KORALE WEST (MEDA PATRUWA) consisting of—
		East : The remaining part of Siyane Korale East	(a) Uruwila Peruwa
		South : The Hewagam Korale and the Colombo Mudaliyar's Division	The part of SIYANE KORALE EAST consisting of— (a) The part of Radawana Peruwa comprising Village Headman's Division 389 (Indurugalla and Kannimahara Villages)
		West : The Alutkuru Korale South	

SIYANE KORALE WEST (ADIKARI PATTUWA)

consisting of—

- (a) Naranwala Peruwa
- (b) Mahara Peruwa
- (c) Kelaniya Peruwa
- (d) Dalugama Peruwa
- (e) Biyagama Peruwa

No. 11.—AVISSAWELLA	1 ..	North: The Siyane Korale West (Adikari Pat-tuwa), the Siyane Korale East, and Province of Sabaragamuwa	The part of HEWAGAM KORALE consisting of—
		East: Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	(a) Mulleriyawa Peruwa
		South : The remaining part of Howagam Korale ..	(b) Rannale Peruwa
		West: The remaining parts of Howagam Korale and the Colombo Mudaliyar's Division	(c) The part of Aturugiriya Peruwa excluding Village 484 Headmen's Divisions 483 (Godagama Village) 484 (Pitipana North Village) 484A (Pitipana South Village) 485 (Mawatagama and Uduwana Villages) and 486 (Homagama Village)
			(d) Hanwella Peruwa
			(e) Kaluaggala Peruwa
			(f) Kosgama Peruwa excluding the Avissawella Urban Council Area
			THE AVISSAWELLA URBAN COUNCIL AREA
			The part of COLOMBO MUDALIYAR'S DIVISION consisting of—
			(n) The part of Ambatalenpahala excluding Village Headmen's Divisions 508 (Kittanpahwa Village) and 509 (Kotuwila Village) and the Kolonnawa Urban Council Area
No. 12.—KOTTE	1 ..	North: The remaining parts of Colombo Mudaliyar's Division and Hewagam Korale	The part of COLOMBO MUDALIYAR'S DIVISION consisting of—
		East: The remaining part of Howagam Korale ..	(a) The part of Pita Kotte Peruwa excluding the Kotte Urban Council Area
		South : The Salpiti Korale Mudaliyar's Division ..	THE KOTTE URBAN COUNCIL AREA
		West: The remaining part of Colombo Mudaliyar's Division, and Colombo Municipality	The part of HEWAGAM KORALE consisting of—
			(a) Kottawa Peruwa

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be Returned.	Boundaries.	Component Parts.
No. 13.—HORANA	1 ...	North : The remaining part of Hewagam Koralo ..	The part of HEWAGAM KORALE consisting of— (a) Padukka Poruwa (b) Wuga Poruwa (c) The part of Atarugiriya Poruwa comprising Village Head-mou's Divisions 4S3 (Godagama Village), 4S4 (Pitipana North Village), 4S4A (Pitipana South Village), 4S5 (Mawatagama and Uduwana Villages) and 4S6 (Hon'gama Village)
No. 14.—MORATUWA	1 ...	East : Province of Sabaragamuwa South : The Pasjun Koralo East and tho remaining part of Rayigam Koralo West : The Panadura, Totamune, tho remaining part of Rayigam Koralo, the Salpit Korale Mudaliyar's Division and tho remaining part of Hewagam Koralo	The part of RAYIGAM KORALE consisting of— (a) Arakkawila Division (b) Millowa Division (c) Kalupahana Division (d) The part of Horana Division excluding the Horana Urban Council Area (e) Kulupuna Division (f) Kumbuko Division (g) Rayigama Division (h) The Part of Yalagala Division comprising Village Head-mou's Divisions 654 (Welikala and Tibbotugoda Villages) and 655 (Bellantuduwa, Gungomuwa, and Okanduwa Villages)
No. 15.—PANADURA	1 ...	North : The Colombo Mudaliyar's Division and the Hewagam Koralo East : The Hewagam Koralo and the Rayigam Koralo South : The Rayigam Koralo and the Panadura Totamune West : Sea	The part of SALPITI KORALE MUDALIYAR'S DIVISION excluding the Moratuwa Urban Council Area THE MORATUWA URBAN COUNCIL AREA
No. 16.—PANADURA	1 ...	North : The Salpit Koralo Mudaliyar's Division and the remaining part of Rayigam Koralo East : The remaining part of Rayigam Koralo South : The Kalutara Totamune West : Sea and the Salpit Koralo Mudaliyar's Division	The part of PANADURA TOTAMUNE excluding the Panadura Urban Council Area THE PANADURA URBAN COUNCIL AREA The part of RAYIGAM KORALE consisting of— (a) Bandarugama Division

No. 16.—KALUTARA .. 1 .. North : The Panadura Totamune .. The part of KALUTARA TOTAMUNE *excluding the*
 East : The Rayigam Korale and the Pasdun Kalutara and Boruwala Urban Council Areas
 Koral West THE KALUTARA URBAN COUNCIL AREA
 South : Southern Province THE BERUWALA URBAN COUNCIL AREA
 West : Sea

No. 17.—MATUGAMA .. 1 .. North : The remaining part of Rayigam Koralo .. The part of RAYIGAM KORALE consisting of ..
 East : The Pasdun Koralo East (a) The part of Yahgrala Division *excluding* Village Head-
 men's Villages 654 (Welikala and Tibbotugoda
 South : Southern Province (b) Okanduwa Villages)
 West : The Kalutara Totamune and the Panadura
 Totamune (c) Haltota Division
 (d) Pelpola Division
 (e) Uduwara Division
 (f) Bellapitiya Division
 PASDUN KORALE WEST

No. 18.—AGALAWATTA .. 1 .. North : The Rayigam Koralo .. PASDUN KORALE EAST
 East : Province of Sabaragamuwa ..
 South : Southern Province
 West : The Pasdun Korale West and the Rayigam
 Koralo

No. 19.—DAMBULLA .. 1 .. North : North Central Province .. MATALE NORTH DIVISION
 East : Enstorn Province and Province of Uva .. MATALE EAST DIVISION
 South : Kandy District and the Matale South
 Division
 West : The Matale South Division and North-
 Western Province

No. 20.—MATALE .. 1 .. North : The Matale North Division .. The part of MATALE SOUTH DIVISION *excluding the*
 East : The Matale East Division and Kandy Matale Urban Council Area
 District THE MATALE URBAN COUNCIL AREA
 South : Kandy District
 West : North-Western Province

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be Returned.	Boundaries.	Component Part ^s
No. 21.—MINIPE	.. 1 ..	North : Matale District East : Province of Uva South : Province of Uva and Nuwara Eliya District	.. UDA DUMBARA DIVISION The part of PATA DUMBARA DIVISION consisting of— (a) Palispattu Korale East (b) The part of Palispattu Korale West comprising Gan Arachchis' Wasam 200 (Arattana and Aruttana Pahalagammenda Villages including the hamlets of Udagammenda, Ganatenna, Diyarabedutenna, Taranganalapatana, Dikhinnepatana and Dolgahange), 200A (Madulkelle Town), 201 (Beddegama Village), 202 (Kosgama, Kaludella and Kolebolka Villages including the hamlets of Thalagama, Pahalgama and Kaludollapatana) and 202A (Huluganga Town)
No. 22.—WATTEGAMA	.. 1 ..	North : The Haris Pattuwa Division, Matale District and the remaining part of Pata Dumbara Division East : The remaining part of Pata Dumbara Division and the Uda Dumbara Division South : Nuwara Eliya District and the Pata Hewaheta Division West : The Kandy Gravets and the Haris Pattuwa Division	The part of PATA DUMBARA DIVISION consisting of— (a) The part of Pallegampaha Korale excluding the Wattegama Urban Council Area (b) Udagampaha Korale (c) The part of Palispattu Korale West excluding Gan Arachchis' Wasam 200 (Arattana and Aruttana Pahalagammenda Villages including the hamlets of Udagammenda, Ganatenna, Diyarabedutenna, Taranganalapatana, Dikhinnepatana and Dolgahange), 200A (Madulkelle Town), 201 (Beddegama Village), 202 (Kosgama, Kaludella and Kolebolka Villages including the hamlets of Thalagama, Pahalgama and Kaludollapatana) and 202A (Huluganga Town)
No. 23.—KADUGANNAWA	.. 2 ..	North : North-Western Province and Matale District East : The Pata Dumbara Division and the Kandy Gravets South : The remaining part of Yatinuwara and Udunuwara Division West : Province of Sabaragamuwa and Northern Province	HARISPATTUWA DIVISION TUMPANE DIVISION The part of YATINUWARA DIVISION excluding the Kadugannawa Urban Council Area THE KADUGANNAWA URBAN COUNCIL AREA

THE WATTEGAMA URBAN COUNCIL AREA

No. 24.—KANDY .. 1 .. North : The Pata Dumbara Division
 East and South } The remaining part of Pata Hewaheta Division and the Uda Palata Division
 West : The Yatinuwara and Udunuwara and the Harris Puttuwa Divisions

KANDY GRAVETS consisting of—
 (a) The part of Gangawata Korale excluding Kandy Municipality

THE KANDY MUNICIPALITY
 The part of PATA HEWAHETA DIVISION consisting of—
 (a) Gundahé Korale North

No. 25.—GAI.AHA .. 1 .. North : The remaining part of Yatinuwara and Udunuwara Division and the Kandy Gravots, the remaining part of Pata Hewaheta Division and the Pata Dumbara Division
 East : Nuwara Eliya District
 South : The remaining part of Uda Palata Division
 West : Province of Sabangamuwa

UDUNUWARA DIVISION The part of UDA PALATA DIVISION consisting of—
 (a) The part of Kandukara Pahala Korale excluding Gan Arachchis' Wasam 298 (Mulgama and Tumpelawaka Villages including the hamlet of Morahena) and 298A (Palle Deltota Village)
 The part of PATA HEWAHETA DIVISION consisting of—
 (a) Gundahé Korale South
 (b) Hewawisse Korale

No. 26.—GAMPOLA .. 1 .. North : The Yatinuwara and Udunuwara Division and the remaining part of Uda Palata Division
 East : The remaining part of Kotmale Division
 South : The remaining part of Kotmale Division and the Uda Bulatgama Division
 West : Province of Sabangamuwa

THE GAMPOLA URBAN COUNCIL AREA The part of KOTMALE DIVISION consisting of—
 (a) Pallcopane Korale
 (b) The part of Tispene Korale comprising Gan Arachchis' Wasam 463 (Wataddora, Kurampitiya, Polrature-Gammenda, Boruwagna, Welagammeda, Godanaditta and Dowitgammeda Villages) and 464 (Konsingammeda, Dehiantalawa, Nawangama, Pusulpitiya and Viharegammeda Villages)
 (c) The part of Nedopane Korale comprising Gan Arachchis' Wasam 465 (Marakkalagama, Pallegammeda, Udugammeda, Kalapitiya, Koholdeniyagammeda, Pokunuwatta, Delgolla, Kotunugoda, Hewardeniya and Nugatota Villages) and 465A (Meddegoda, Rategammeda, Paladoruella, Muwankeliella, Hodunuwawa, and Wetlawava Villages)

Serial No. and Name	Number of Members to be Returned.	Boundaries.	Component Parts.
No. 27.—MATURATA	1 . .	North : Kandy District East : Province of Uva South : The remaining part of Walapane Division and the Four Gravets (Nuwara Eliya) West : The Kotmale Division, the remaining part of Uda Palata Division and the Pata Howaheta Division	The part of UDA PALATA DIVISION consisting of— (a) The part of Kandukara Palata Koralo comprising Gan Arachchi's Wasam 29S (Mulgama and Timpolewaka Villages including the hamlet of Morhona) and 298A (Pallo Deltota Village)
No. 28.—NUWARA ELIYA	1 . .	North : The Uda Palata Division, the Uda Hewa-hota Division and the remaining part of Walapane Division East : Province of Uva South : Provinces of Uva and Sabaragamuwa West : The Uda Bulatgama Division and the remaining part of Kotmale Division	The part of WALAPANE DIVISION consisting of— (a) Uda Palata Koralo The part of FOUR GRAVETS excluding the Nuwara Eliya Urban Council Area THE NUWARA ELIYA URBAN COUNCIL AREA The part of KOTMALE DIVISION consisting of— (a) Ramboda Koralo
No. 29.—TALAWAKELE	1 . .	North : The remaining part of Kotmale Division East : The Four Gravets (Nuwara Eliya) South : Province of Sabaragamuwa West : The remaining parts of Uda Bulatgama and Kotmale Divisions	The part of KOTMALE DIVISION consisting of— (a) Tho part of Dimbulu Koralo <i>excluding</i> Gan Arachchi's Wasam 475 (Niagaru <i>alias</i> Mount Vernon, Dimbulu, Rosita and Woolton, Devon and Kotagula Villages) The part of UDA BULATGAMA DIVISION consisting of— (a) Tho part of Ambigamuwa Koralo comprising Gan Arachchi's Wasam 319A (Bogawantalaawa Town, Kirkoswold, Tientsin, Florence, Bridwell, Kotiyagala, Galaboda-Campion and Galaboda Villages)
No. 30.—KOTAGALA	1 . .	North : The Uda Palata Division and the remaining part of Kotmale Division East : The remaining part of Kotmale Division and the Four Gravets (Nuwara Eliya) South : The remaining part of Kotmale Division and Kandy District	The part of KOTMALE DIVISION consisting of— (a) Tho part of Tispone Koralo <i>excluding</i> Gan Arachchi's Wasam 463 (Wataldora, Kirampitiya, Polwnture-gummoddu, Boruwagnima, Wohagannimedu, Kalugalaputuna, Wolandagodigammada, Godamaditta and Dowitagammodda Villages) and 461 (Konsin-gammeddu, Dolintalawa, Nuwangama, Pusulpitiyu and Vihareganmodda Villages)

- West : Kandy District ..
- (b) The part of Medamane Korale excluding Gan Arachchi's Wasam 465 (Marakkalagama, Pallegammedda, Udagammedda, Kalapitiya, Koholdeniya,gammenda, Pokunuwatta Nugatota, Delgolla, Kotunugoda and Hewandeniya Villages) and 465A (Modddegoda, Rategammenda, Paladorasla, Muwankodilla, Hedunuwawa and Weitalawa Villages)
 - (c) Udapane Korale
 - (d) The part of Jimbula Korale comprising Gan Arachchi's Wasama 475 (Niagara *alias* Mount Vernon, Dimbulu, Rosita, and Wootton, Devon and Kotagala Villages)

The part of UDA BULATGAMA DIVISION consisting of—
 (a) The part of Pasbage Korale *excluding* the Nawalapitiya Urban Council Area
 (b) The part of Ambagamuwa Korale comprising Gan Arachchi's Wasama 319 (Rozolla, Darawala, Batesala, Hornsey, Tillvrie, Summerville, Menikambantota, Blengon, Carfax bazaar, Wanarajah, Glentaffa, and Kudaoya Villages and the parts of Dunbar and Dikoya Villages falling outside the Hatton-Dikoya Urban Council Area.

THE NAWALAPITIYA URBAN COUNCIL AREA
 THE HATTON-DIKOYA URBAN COUNCIL AREA

No. 31.—NAWALAPITIYA

1 .. North : The Uda Palata Division
 East : Nuvara Eliya District and the remaining part of Uda Bulatgama Division
 South : The remaining part of Uda Bulatgama Division
 West : The remaining part of Uda Bulatgama Division and Province of Sabaragamuwa

The part of UDA BULATGAMA DIVISION consisting of—
 (a) The part of Ambagamuwa Korale *excluding* Gan Arachchi's Wasama 319 (Rozolla, Darawala, Batesala, Hornsey, Tillyrie, Summerville, Carfax bazaar, Wanarajah, Glentaffa, Kudaoya, Menikambantota and Blengon Villages, the parts of Dunbar and Dikoya Villages falling outside the Hatton-Dikoya Urban Council Area), and *excluding* 319A (Kirkoswold, Tientin, Florene, Bridwell, Kotiyugala, Galaboda-Campion and Galaboda Villages and Bogawantala Town)

No. 32.—MASKELIYA

1 .. North } The remaining part of Uda Bulatgama
 East } Division
 South } The Province of Sabaragamuwa
 West }

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be Returned.	Boundaries.	Component Parts.		
			BENTOTA-WALLAWITI	KORALE	
No. 33.—AMBALANGODA-BALAPITIYA	2 ..	North : Western Province East : The remaining part of Bentota-Wallawiti Korale, the Gangaboda Pattuwa and the Four Gravets (Galle) South } Sea West }	The part of BENTOTA-WALLAWITI consisting of— (a) Bentota Division (b) Induruwa Division (c) Palikaranaya Division (d) Kosgoda Division (e) Urugama Division (f) Wollitara Division		
			The part of WELLABODA PATTUWA excluding the Ambalangoda Urban Council Area		
			THE AMBALANGODA URBAN COUNCIL AREA		
No. 34.—BADDEGAMA	1 ..	North : Western Province East : The Hinidum Pattuwa and the remaining part of Gangaboda Pattuwa. South : The Four Gravets (Galle) West : The Wellaboda Pattuwa and the remaining part of Bentota-Wallawiti Korale	The part of BENTOTA-WALLAWITI consisting of— (a) Opatta Division (b) Pitigala Division (c) Weyihemna Division (d) Horangalla Division (e) Ambana Division The part of GANGABODA PARTUWA OF GALLE DISTRICT consisting of—	KORALE	
			(a) Diviture Division comprising Village Headmen's Divisions Nos. 192 (Anpeggama Village), 193 (Diviture and Gurusinghagoda Villages) and 223 (Etikandura, Tanabuddegama and Nugotota Villages) (b) Akuratiya Division comprising Village Headmen's Divisions Nos. 194 (Udaweliwitiya Villages) 196 (Patawoliwitiya and Waduweliwitiya Villages) and 197 (Aglaliva, Akuratiya and Minmoduma Villages) (c) Gunegama Division comprising Village Headmen's Divisions Nos. 198 (Ganegama North Village), 199 (Halpatota Village), 220 (Ganegama South Village), 220A (Ganegama East Village) and 208 (Pahala Keembiya and Diwol Dambure Villages) (d) Majuwana Division comprising Village Headmen's Divisions Nos. 201 (Koradawala Village), and 202 (Majuwana and Lollenda Villages)		

- (e) Baddegama Division comprising Village Headmen's Divisions Nos. 184 (Baddegama North Village), 185 (Baddegama South Village), 186 (Baddegama East Village), 187 (Boralukada Village) and 188 (Hem-meliya Village)
- (f) Tellikuda Division comprising Village Headmen's Divisions Nos. 203 (Ginimellagaha East and Ginimella-gaha West Villages), 204 (Tellikuda Village), 205 (Iloragampitiya Village), 206 (Walpita North and Amugoda Villages) and 206A (Walpita South, including Balagoda Village)
- (g) The Village Headmen's Division No. 94B (Polgahawila Village)

No. 35.—UDUGAMA

1 . . . North : Western Province and Province of Sabaragamuwa
 East : Matara District
 South : Matara District and the remaining part of Talpe Pattuwa
 West : The Four Gravets (Gallo), the remaining part of Gangaboda Pattuwa, the Bentota-Wallawiti Korallo and Western Province

- The part of TALPE PATTUWA consisting of—
 - (a) Hiyare Division
 - (b) Paragoda Division
 - (c) Kodagoda Division
 - (d) Walawe Division
 - (e) Kottawa Division
- The part of GANGABODA PATTUWA OF GALLE DISTRICT consisting of—
 - (a) Lelwala Division comprising Village Headmen's Divisions Nos. 189 (Mabotuwana and Nattevala Villages), 190 (Lelwala Ihala Village), 191 (Lelwala Rahai Village), 200 (Keembiya Central Village), 207 (Ihala Keembiya Village) and 221 (Wanduramba Village)
 - (b) Yatalamatta Division comprising Village Headmen's Divisions Nos. 209 (Yatalamatta Village), 210 Udalamatta and Gonadoniya Villages), 211 (Unan-witiya and Budapanagama Villages), 212 Koppitiya-goda Village), 218 (Udugama West Village), 219 (Udugama East Village) and 222 (Urula Village)
 - (c) Mapulugama Division comprising Village Headmen's Divisions Nos. 213 (Paranatanayangoda Village), 214 (Aluttanayangoda Ihala, Ketagoda and Malamure Villages), 215 (Alutianayangoda Pahala Village), 216 (Nagoda and Kurupanawa Villages) and 217 (Gonalagoda and Gammeddegoda Villages)

HINIDUM PATTUWA

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be Returned.	Boundaries.	Component Parts.
No. 36.—GALLE	.. 1 ..	North : The Gangaboda Pattuwa East : The Talpe Pattuwa South : The Talpe Pattuwa and Sea West : Sea and the Wellaboda Pattuwa	The part of the FOUR GRAVETS excluding Galle Municipality GALLE MUNICIPALITY
No. 37.—WELIGAMA	.. 1 ..	North : The Four Gravets (Galle) and the remaining parts of Talpe Pattuwa and Weligama Korale East : The remaining part of Weligama Korale South : Sea West : Sea and the Four Gravets (Galle)	The part of TALPE PATTUWA consisting of— (a) Talpo Division (b) Habaraduwa Division (c) Koggala Division (d) Kahanda Division (e) Ahangama Division (f) Midigama Division (g) The part of Weligama Division excluding the Woliguma Urban Council Area (h) Donipitiya Division THE WELIGAMA URBAN COUNCIL AREA
No. 38.—AKURESSA	.. 1 ..	North : The Hindum Pattuwa and the Morawak Korale East : The Kandaboda Pattuwa, the remaining part of Gangaboda Pattuwa (Matara District) and the Wollaboda Pattuwa and Four Gravets (Matara District) South : Sea West : The remaining part of Weligama Korale and Gallo District	The part of WELIGAM KORALE consisting of— (a) Mirissa Division (b) Kamburugamuwa Division (c) Akurugoda Division (d) Malimadda Division (e) Udukawa Division (f) Kananko Walakada Division (g) Hallala Division (h) Kananko Division (i) Kadukkanna Division (j) Pahala Walakada Division (k) Paranduwa Division (l) Akuressa Division (m) Diyulape Division (n) Maramba Division (o) Thala Walakada Division The part of GANGABODA PATTUWA OF MATARA DISTRICT consisting of— (a) Ihala Walakada Division (b) Bolagamuwawa Division (c) Angurugam Thala Walakada Division

No. 39.—MATARA

1 .. North : The remaining part of Gangaboda Pattuwa (Matara District)
 East : The remaining part of Wellaboda Pattuwa
 and Four Gravets (Matara District)
 South : Sea
 West : The Weligam Korale

The part of GANGABODA PATTUWA OF MATARA DISTRICT consisting of—
 (a) Kitulgama-Angunna-Badulla Division
 (b) Uduwe West Division
 (c) Uduwe East Division
 (d) Nainmbala Division
 (e) Kapuduwa Wahakada Division
 (f) Witiyala Division
 (g) Nadugala Division
 (h) Pahtuwa Division
 (i) Attudawa Division

The part of WELLABODA PATTUWA AND FOUR GRAVETS consisting of—
 (a) Godagama Division
 (b) Madihe Division
 (c) The part of Town Division excluding the Matara Urban Council Area
 (d) THE MATARA URBAN COUNCIL AREA
 (e) Nayimana Division
 (f) Makawita Division
 (g) Diyagaha Division
 (h) Dondra North Division
 (i) Dondra South Division
 (j) Kekanadura Division

No. 40.—HAKMANA

1 .. North : The remaining part of Kandaboda Pattuwa
 East : The Hambantota District
 South : Sea
 West : The remaining part of Wellaboda Pattuwa and Four Gravets (Matara District) and the remaining part of Gangaboda Pattuwa (Matara District)

The part of KANDABODA PATTUWA consisting of—
 (a) Kebiliyapola Division
 (b) Gangodaha Division
 (c) Kumbalgoda Division
 (d) Lalpo Division
 (e) Kongala Division
 (f) Murutamuro Division

The part of GANGABODA PATTUWA OF MATARA DISTRICT consisting of—
 (a) Narandeni Wahakada Division
 (b) Angurugam Pahala Wahakada Division
 (c) Battawita Wahakada Division
 (d) Aparekka Wahakada Division
 (e) Owitigama Wahakada Division
 (f) Krinda Wahakada Division

Serial No. and Name, Number of
 Members to be
 Returned.
No. 40.—HAKMANA—(contd.)

Serial No. and Name,	Number of Members to be Returned.	Boundaries.	Component Parts.
No. 40.—HAKMANA—(contd.)			The part of WELLABODA PATTUWA AND FOUR GRAVETS consisting of— (a) Aparekka Division (b) Urugamuwa Division (c) Pategama Division (d) Damiyangoda Panguwa Division (e) Goyigoda Panguwa Division (f) Gandara Division (g) Woholla Division (h) Dikwella Division
No. 41.—DENTIYAYA	1 ..	North : Province of Sabaragamuwa and the Hambantota District East : Province of Sabaragamuwa and the remaining part of Kandaboda South : The Gangaboda Pathuwa West : The Gangaboda Pathuwa, the Weligama Korala and the Galle District	The part of KANDABODA PATTUWA consisting of— (a) Gombaddalka Division (b) Galatumbé Division (c) Deviyandaru Division (d) Pallawela Division (e) Bengama Division (f) Ranchagoda Division (g) Denagama Division MORAWAK KORALE
No. 42.—BELIATTA	1 ..	North : The remaining part of Giruwa Pattu West and the Giruwa Pattu East East : The Giruwa Pattu East and the remaining part of Giruwa Pattu West South : Sea West : Matara District	The part of GIRUWA PATTU WEST consisting of— (a) Kirama Division (b) Juampiliya Division (c) Marakada Upper Division (d) Walasmulla Upper Division (e) Walasmulla Lower Division (f) Kuhawatta Upper and Lower Divisions (g) The part of Galagama-Beliatta-Gotamana Division excluding the Tangalla-Beliatta Urban Council Area (h) Two part of Tangalla Division <i>excluding</i> Village Headmen's Divisions 458 (Kapuhena Village and the part of Medilla Village falling outside the Tangalla-Beliatta Urban Council Area), 460 (Walganoliya, Godawanegoda, Pahalangoda, Wilegoda and Galpottogoda Villages), 461 (Paluhinduwa and Tuduwegoda Villages), 462 (Marukolliya, Codigamuwa and Polmote Villages), and 463 (Reknawa Village) and the Tangalla-Beliatta Urban Council Area The part of TANGALLA—BELIATTA URBAN COUNCIL AREA comprising Wards 6, 7 and 8

No. 43.—HAMBANTOTA .. 1 ..	North : Province of Sabaragamuwa, Province of Uva, and Eastern Province East } Sea South }	The part of GIRUWA PATTU WEST consisting of— (a) The part of Tangalla Division comprising Village Headmen's Divisions 458, (Kapuhena Village) and the part of Modilla Village falling outside the Tangalla-Beliatta Urban Council Area, 460 (Walagneliya, Godawanegota, Pahalgoda, Wildegoda and Galpottegoda Villages), 461 (Palatanduwa and Tuduwegoda Villages), 462 (Marikolliva, Godigamuwa and Polmote Villages) and 463 (Rokawa Village)
		(b) Katuwana and Paramangampalata Division The part of TANGALLA-BELIATTA URBAN COUNCIL AREA comprising Wards 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
		GIRUWA PATTU EAST The part of MAGAM PATTUWA excluding the Hambantota Urban Council Area
		THE HAMBANTOTA URBAN COUNCIL AREA
No. 44.—KAYTS ..	1 ..	North : Sea East : The Lagoon South } Sea West }
No. 45.—VADDUKKODDAI ..	1 ..	North : Sea East : The Valikamam North and the Jaffna Town Divisions South } The Lagoon West }
No. 46.—KANKE SANTURAI ..	1 ..	North : Sea East : The Valikamam East Division South : The Valikamam East and the Jaffna Divisions West : The Valikamam West Division
No. 47.—JAFFNA ..	1 ..	North : The remaining part of Jaffna Division and the Valikamam East Division East : The Tenmaradchi Division and the Lagoon South } The Lagoon West }
		The part of JAFFNA DIVISION consisting of— (a) The part of Chundikkuli Division excluding the Jaffna Urban Council Area
		THE JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL AREA

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be Returned.	Boundaries.	Component Parts.	
			North	South
No. 48.—KOPAI 1 ..	North : Sea East : The Vadamaradchi Division South : The Tenmaradchi Division and the remaining part of Jaffna Division West : The Valikamam West and the Valikamam North Divisions	VALIKAMAM EAST DIVISION The part of JAFFNA DIVISION consisting of— (a) Kokkavil and the parts of Nallur and Vannarponnai Divisions excluding the Jaffna Urban Council Area	..
No. 49.—POINT PEDRO 1 ..	North } Sea East } South : The Pachchilaippali-Karachchi and the Tonmaradchi Divisions West : The Valikamam East Division	VADAMARADCHI DIVISION	..
No. 50.—CHAVAKACHHERI 1 ..	North : The Valkamam East and the Vadamaradchi Divisions East : Sea and Vavuniya District South : Vavuniya and Mannar Districts West : Sea, Lagoon and the Jaffna Division	TENMARADCHI DIVISION PACHCHILAIPPALI-KARACHCHI DIVISION PUNAKARI-TUNUKKAI DIVISION	
No. 51.—MANNAR 1 ..	North : Jaffna District East : Vavuniya District South : North Central and Provinces West : Sea	MANTAI DIVISION MANNAR DIVISION MUSALI DIVISION	..
No. 52.—VAVUNIYA 1 ..	North : Jaffna District East : Sea South : Eastern and North Central Provinces West : Mannar District	VAVUNIYA SOUTH TAMIL AND SINHALESE DIVISIONS VAVUNIYA NORTH DIVISION MARITIME PATIUS	..
No. 53.—TRINCOMALEE 1 ..	North : Northern Province East : Sea South : Sea and the Tampalukam Puttu West : North Central Province	KADDUKKULAM PATTU The part of TRINCOMALEE TOWN and GRAVETS DIVISION excluding Trincomaleo Urban Council area THE TRINCOMALEE URBAN COUNCIL AREA	..

No. 54.—MUTUR .. 1 .. North : Kadukkulam Pattu TAMPALAKAM PATTU
East : Sea KODDIYAR PATTU
South : The Eravur and Korulai Pattus and the
North-Central Province
West : North Central Province

No. 55.—KALKUDAH .. 1 .. North : The Koddiyār Pattu ERAVUR AND KORULAI PATTUS
East : Sea
South : The Mamunai Pattu North and the
Bintenna Pattuwa
West : North Central Province

No. 56.—BATTICALOA .. 1 .. North : North Central Province and the Eravur
and Korulai Pattus
East : Sea
South : The Eravil Poraitivu and Mamunai Pattu
South, the Newgam Pattuwa, and Province of
Uva
West : Province of Uva and Central Province

The part of MAMMUNAI PATTU NORTH excluding the
Batticaloa Urban Council Area
THE BATTICALOA URBAN COUNCIL AREA
BINTENNA PATTUWA

No. 57.—PADDIRUPPU .. 1 .. North : The Mamunai Pattu North
East : Sea
South : The remaining part of Nintavur and Karai-
valku Pattus, the Sammanturai Pattu and the
remaining part of Newgam Pattuwa
West : Province of Uva and the Bintenna
Pattuwa

The part of WEYGAM PATTUWA consisting of—
(a) Udapalata Korole
ERUVIL-PORAITIVU AND MAMMUNAI PATTU SOUTH
The part of NINTAVUR & KARAIVALU PATTUS
consisting of—
(a) The part of Karaivalku Pattu comprising Village Head-
man's Divisions 62 (Naipaddimunai South Village),
63 (Naipaddimunai West Village), 64 (Naipaddimunai
East Village), 65 (Pandiruppu South Village), 66
(Pandiruppu North Village), 67 (Marutamunai South
Village), 68 (Marutamunai North Village), 69
(Chonaiakudiyiruppu and Turaiavantiyamodu Vil-
lages), 70, 73 and 74 (Turainoolavvai South Village
and Turaineelavvai North Village), 71 (Periyavalan-
vani South Village), 72 (Periyamilavvai North
Village), 75 (Periyakkallar South Village) and 76
(Periyakkallar North Village)

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be Returned.	Boundaries.	Component Parts.
No. 58.—KALMUNAI	.. 1 ..	North : The remaining part of Wevgam Pattuwa, the Erivil-Poritivu and Mannunai Pattu South and the remaining part of Nintavur and Karavaku Pattus East : Sea South : The remaining part of Nintavur and Karavaku Pattus, the Akkrai Pattu and the remaining part of Wevgam Pattuwa West : Province of Uva	SAMMANTURAI PATTU The part of NINTAVUR & KARAIKAVU PATTUS consisting of— (a) the part of Karavaku Pattu <i>excluding</i> Village Headmen's Divisions 62 (Naipaddimunai South Village), 63 (Naipaddimunai West Village), 64 (Naipaddimunai East Village), 65 (Pandiruppu South Village), 66 (Pandiruppu North Village), 67 (Marutamunai South Village), 68 (Marutamunai North Village), 69 (Chenakkudiyiruppu and Turaivantiyamedu Villages), 70, 73 and 74 (Turaineelavanai South Village and Turaineelavanai North Village), 71 (Periyankilavanai South Village), 72 (Periyankilavanai North Village), 75 (Periyakkallar South Village) and 76 (Periyakkallar North Village) (a) Medepalata Korale
No. 59.—POTTUVIL	.. 1 ..	North : The remaining part of Wevgam Pattuwa, the Sammanturai Pattu, and the remaining part of Nintavur and Karavaku Pattus East : Sea South : Southern Province West : Province of Uva	The part of NINTAVUR & KARAIKAVU PATTUS consisting of— (a) Nintavur Pattu AKKARAI PATTU PANAMA PATTU The part of WEVGAM PATTUWA consisting of— (a) Yatipalata Korale
No. 60.—PUTTALAM	.. 1 ..	North : Sea and Northern Province East : North Central Province and the Domala Hatpattuwa South : Chilaw District West : Sea	KALPITIYA DIVISION The part of PUTTALAM PATTU and GRAVETS DIVISION <i>excluding</i> the Puttalam Urban Council Area THE PUTTALAM URBAN COUNCIL AREA
No. 61.—NIKAWERATIYA	.. 1 ..	North : The Kalpitiya Division and North Central Province East : North Central Province and the Hiriyala Hatpattuwa South : The Hiriyala Hatpattuwa, the Dewamedu Hatpattuwa and the Katugampola Hatpattuwa West : Chilaw District, the Puttalam Pattu and Gravots and the Kalpitiya Divisions	DEMALA HATPATTUWA WANNI HATPATTUWA

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No. 62.—DODANGASLANDA .. . 1 ..	North : The Wanni Hatpattuwa and North Central Province East : North Central Province and Central Province South : Central Province West : The remaining part of Woudawili Hatpattuwa, the Dewamedi Hatpattuwa and the Wanni Hatpattuwa	HIRIYALA HATPATTUWA The part of WEUDAWILI HATPATTUWA consisting of— (a) Madure Korale (b) Weuda Korale
No. 63.—KURUNEGALA .. . 1 ..	North : The remaining part of Woudawili Hatpattuwa and the Hiriyala Hatpattuwa East : The remaining part of Woudawili Hatpattuwa and Central Province South : Central Province and Province of Sabaragamuwa and the remaining part of Dambadeni Hatpattuwa West : The remaining part of Dambadeni Hatpattuwa and the Dewamedi Hatpattuwa	The part of WEUDAWILI HATPATTUWA consisting of— (a) Hovavisse Korale (b) Gandaho Korale (c) Gannewa Korale (d) The part of Tirugandahé Korale East excluding the Kurunegala Urban Council Area (e) The part of Tirugandahé Korale West excluding the Kurunegala Urban Council Area (f) The part of Mahagalboda Megoda Korale South excluding the Kurunegala Urban Council Area THE KURUNEGALA URBAN COUNCIL AREA The part of DAMBADENI HATPATTUWA consisting of— (a) Rekopattu Korale (b) Udapola Medalassa Korale
No. 64.—DAMBADENI .. . 1 ..	North : The Katugampola Hatpattuwa and the remaining part of Devamedi Hatpattuwa East : The remaining part of Dambadeni Hatpattuwa and Province of Sabaragamuwa South : Province of Sabaragamuwa and Western Province West : The Katugampola Hatpattuwa, the remaining part of Dambadeni Hatpattuwa	The part of DAMBADENI HATPATTUWA consisting of— (a) Udupola Otoya Korale West (b) Udupola Otoya Korale East (c) Udukaha Korale East (d) Udukaha Korale South (e) Udukaha Korale North (f) Udukaha Korale West The part of DEWAMEDI HATPATTUWA consisting of— (g) Udukaha Korale
No. 65.—WARYAPOLA .. . 1 ..	North : The Wanni Hatpattuwa East : The Hiriyala Hatpattuwa South : The remaining part of Woudawili Hatpattuwa, the Dambadeni Hatpattuwa, the remaining part of Devamedi Hatpattuwa and the Katugampola Hatpattuwa West : The Katugampola Hatpattuwa	The part of DEWAMEDI HATPATTUWA consisting of— (a) Baladorn Korale (b) Medagandahé Korale (c) Giratalana Korale (d) Tissava Korale (e) Angomu Korale (f) Walgamputtu Korale (g) Dewameddo Korale The part of WEUDAWILI HATPATTUWA consisting of— (a) Mahagalboda Megoda Korale North (b) Kudagalboda Korale

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be Returned.	Boundaries.	Component Parts.
No. 66.—DANDAGAMUWA	.. 1 ..	North : The remaining part of Katugampola Hatpattuwa Hatpattuwa and the Dowamedi Hatpattuwa East : The Dewamedi Hatpattuwa and the remaining part of Dambadeni Hatpattuwa South : Western Province West : The remaining part of Katugampola Hat- pattuwa	The part of KATUGAMPOLA HATPATTUWA consisting of— (a) Meddekkotiyam Korale (b) Yantikaha Korale North (c) Katugampola Korale North (d) The part of Yantikaha Korale South excluding the Kuliyapitiya Urban Council Area (e) Medapatta Korale East THE KULIYAPITIYA URBAN COUNCIL AREA The part of DAMBADENI HATPATTUWA consisting of— (a) Mayirawati Korale
No. 67.—BINGIRIYA	.. 1 ..	North : Puttalam District, the Waruni Hatpattuwa and the Dowamedi Hatpattuwa, the remaining part of Katugampola Hatpattuwa, the Damba- deni Hatpattuwa South : Western Province West : Chilaw District	The part of KATUGAMPOLA HATPATTUWA consisting of— (a) Karandapattu Korale (b) Yagampattu Korale (c) Kaungampola Korale South (d) Medapatta Korale West (e) Pittigal Korale (f) Kinriyama Korale
No. 68.—CHILAW	.. 1 ..	North : Puttalam District East : Puttalam and Kurunegala Districts South : The remaining part of Pitigal Korale South West : Sea	The part of PITIGAL KORALE NORTH excluding the Chilaw Urban Council Area THE CHILAW URBAN COUNCIL AREA The part of PITIGAL KORALE SOUTH consisting of— (a) Kundawowa Division (b) Marawila-Mahawawa Division
No. 69.—NATTANDIYA	.. 1 ..	North : The remaining part of Pitigal Korale South East : Kurunegala District South : Western Province West : Sea	The part of PITIGAL KORALE SOUTH consisting of— (a) Nattandiya (including Virahena) Division (b) Kammal Pattu Division (c) Otara Palata North Division (d) Otaru Palata South Division

No. 70.—MEDAWACHCHIYA

- 1 .. North : Northern and Eastern Provinces
 East : Eastern Province and the remaining part of Hurulu Palata
 South : The remaining parts of Hurulu Palata, Nuwaragam Palata East and Nuwaragam Palata West
 West : The remaining part of Nuwaragam Palata West
- The part of NUWARAGAM PALATA WEST consisting of—
 (a) The part of Nuwaragam Korale excluding Thala Meda-gandahaya Tulana, Pahala Medagandahaya Tulana, Nuwaragam Tulana and Hinnawewa (484), Galkadawala (485), Pahala Halmillakulama (486), Thala Anduwaketiyyawa (487), Pahala Anduwaketiyyawa (488), Pahala Kudawewa (489), Parusanghawewa (490), Mawatawewa (491), Thala Halmillakulama (492), Elapatwewa (493), Elapatwewa (494), Pahala Hammilewa (495), Karambewa (496), Pahala Hammilewa (497), Thala Kudawewa (498), Perimiyankulama (499), Thala Hammilewa (500), Lolugaswewa (501), Katukeliyawa including Pullyankulama (502), Talakolawewa (504), and Pankuliyawa (524) villages in Galkadawala Tulana and the Anuradhapura Urban Council Area.*
- The part of NUWARAGAM PALATA EAST consisting of—
 (a) The part of Kende Korale excluding Thalawew Tulana
 (b) The part of Kanadru Korale excluding Kandu Tulana
 (c) Kadawat Korale
- The part of HURULU PALATA consisting of—
 (a) Kunchuttu Korale

* The numbers within brackets are Final Village Plan numbers.

No. 71.—ANURADHAPURA

- 1 .. North : Northern Province
 East : Northern Province, the remaining parts of Nuwaragam Palata West and Nuwaragam Palata East
 South : The Hurulu Palata, the remaining part of Nuwaragam Palata West and North-Western Province
 West : North-Western and Northern Provinces
- The part of NUWARAGAM PALATA WEST consisting of—
 (a) Wilachchiya Korale
 (b) The part of Nuwaragam Korale comprising Nuwaragam Tulana and Hinnawewa (484), Galkadawala (485), Pahala Halmillakulama (486), Thala Anduwaketiyyawa (487), Pahala Anduwaketiyyawa (488), Pahala Kudawewa (489), Parusanghawewa (490), Mawatawewa (491), Inna Halmillakulama (492), Palugaswewa (493), Elapatwewa (494), Pahala Hammillawwa (495), Karambewa (496), Thala Kudawewa (497), Thala Hammillawa (499), Thala Hammillawa (500), Lolugaswewa (501), Katukeliyawa including Pullyankulama (502), Talakolawewa (504) and Pankuliyawa (524) villages in Galkadawala Tulana and excluding the Anuradhapura Urban Council Area.*

* The numbers within brackets are Final Village Plan numbers.

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be Returned.	Boundaries. Component Parts.
No. 71.—ANURADHAPURA —contd.		THE ANURADHAPURA URBAN COUNCIL AREA The part of NUWARAGAM PALATA EAST consisting of— (a) The part of Kendo Korale comprising Thalawew Tulana (b) The part of Kanadara Korale comprising Kandu Tulana
No. 72.—KALAWEWA	1 ..	North : The remaining part of Nuwargam Palata West, Nuwargam Palata East, and the Hurulu Palata East : The remaining part of Kalugum Palata and the Hurulu Palata South : Central and North-Western Provinces West : North-Western Province
No. 73.—HOROWVUPOTANA	1 ..	North : The remaining part of Hurulu Palata .. East : Eastern Province and Tamankaduwa District South : Central Province West : The remaining part of Kalugum Palata, the Nuwargam Palata West and the Nuwargam Palata East
No. 74.—POLONNARUWA	1 ..	North : Hurulu Palata consisting of— (a) Kalpo Korale (b) Mahapotama Korale (c) Uddiyankulama Korale (d) Ulgralla Korale (e) Matombuwu Korale The part of KALAGAM PALATA consisting of— (a) Manniniya Korale
		TAMANKADUWA DISTRICT North } Eastern Province East } South : Eastorn and Central Provinces West : Central Province and the Hurulu Palata

No. 75.—ALUTNUWARA .. 1 .. North : Eastern Province .. BINTENNA DIVISION
 East : Eastern Province, the Wellassa Division .. WIYALUWA DIVISION
 South : The Yatikinda and the Udukinda Divisions
 West : Central Province

- No. 76.—BADULLA .. 2 .. North : The Wiyaluwa and the Wellassa Divisions .. The part of YATIKINDA DIVISION *excluding* Badulla
 East : The Wellassa and the Buttele Divisions .. Urban Council Area
 South : The Wellawaya Division .. THE BADULLA URBAN COUNCIL AREA
 West : The Udukinda Division
- No. 77.—BANDARAWELA .. 1 .. North : The remaining part of the Udukinda Division .. The part of UDUKINDA DIVISION consisting of—
 East : The Yatikinda Division .. (a) Dehiwinpipalata Korale
 South : The Wellawaya Division and the remaining part of the Udukinda Division .. (b) The part of Mahapalata Korale *excluding* Gan Arachchi's Division 63A (Happutalagama, Bombuhinna and Horaduwawa Villages and Haputale Town) and the Bandarawela Urban Council Area ..
 West : The remaining part of the Udukinda Division .. THE BANDARAWELA URBAN COUNCIL AREA
- No. 78.—WELIMADA .. 1 .. North : Central Province and the Wiyaluwa Division .. The part of UDUKINDA DIVISION consisting of—
 East : The Yatikinda Division and the remaining part of the Udukinda Division .. (a) Gampaha Korale
 South : The Wellawaya Division .. (b) Meda and Yatipalata Korales
 West : Central Province .. (c) Udapalata Korale
 (d) Dambawinipalata Korale
- No. 79.—HAPUTALE .. 1 .. North : The remaining part of Udukinda Division, and the Yatikinda Division .. The part of UDUKINDA DIVISION consisting of—
 East : The Buttele Division .. (a) The part of Mahapalata Korale comprising Gan Arachchi's Division 63A (Happutalagama, Bombuhinna and Horaduwawa villages and Haputale Town)
 South : Southern Province .. WELLAWAYA DIVISION
 West : Province of Sabaragamuwa and Central Province

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be Returned.	Boundaries.	Component Parts.
No. 80.—BUTTALA	.. 1 ..	North : The Bintenna Division and Eastern Province East : Eastern Province South : Southern Province West : The Wellawaya Division, the Yatikinda Division, the Wiyalawa Division	

No. 81.—MAWANELLA	.. 1 ..	North East South } Central Province West : The remaining parts of the Paranakuru and Kinigoda and Galboda Korales	The part of the KINIGODA and GALBODA KORALES consisting of— (a) Galboda Pattuwa (b) Tannipperu Pattuwa (c) Egodapota Pattuwa (d) Meda Pattuwa (e) Ganne Pattuwa
			The part of the PARANAKURU KORALE consisting of— (a) Tunpalata Pattu East (b) Tunpalata Pattu West
No. 82.—KEGALLA	.. 1 ..	North : North-Western Province East : The North-Western and Central Provinces, the remaining parts of Kinigoda and Galboda and Paranakuru Korales South : The remaining parts of the Paranakuru and Boligal Korales West : The remaining part of the Beligal Korale and the North-Western Province	The part of KINIGODA and GALBODA KORALES consisting of— (a) Walgam Pattuwa (b) Maddemeliya Pattuwa (c) Deyaladahamuna Pattuwa The part of PARANAKURU KORALE consisting of— (a) The part of Mawata Pattuwa excluding the Kegalla Urban Council Area THE KEGALLA URBAN COUNCIL AREA The part of BELIGAL KORALE consisting of— (a) Kandupita Pattu North

No. 83.—DEDIGAMA .. 1 .. North : North-Western Province .. The part of the BELIGAL KORALE consisting of—
 East : Tho Kinigoda and Galboda Korales, the Paranakuru Korale and remaining part of the Boligal Korale
 South : The remaining part of the Boligal Korale, the Dehigampal Korale and Lower Bulatgama
 West : Western and North-Western Provinces

(a) Gandolaha Pattuwa
 (b) Otara Pattuwa
 (c) Kiraweli Pattu West
 (d) Kiraweli Pattu East
 (e) The part of Kandupita Pattu South *excluding* Gan Arachchis' Wasun 62 (Arukammanna, Ambuwakka, Bambaragala and Yatapana Villages) and 63 (Ampe, Atalo, Irapudeniya, Hinwella and Kurunegoda Villages)

No. 84.—RUWANWELLA .. 1 .. North : The remaining parts of the Beligal and Paranakuru Korales .. The part of the PARANAKURU KORALE consisting of—
 East : Central Province .. (a) Kanduwa Pattuwa
 South : The Atulugam and Panawal Korales .. The part of the BELIGAL KORALE consisting of—
 West : The remaining parts of Dehigampal Korale .. (a) The part of Kandupita Pattu South comprising Gan Arachchis' Wasun 62 (Arukammanna, Ambuwakka, Bambaragala and Yatapana Villages) and 63 (Ampe, Atalo, Irapudeniya, Hinwella and Kurunegoda Villages)
 The part of the DEHIGAMPAL KORALE AND LOWER BULATGAMA consisting of—
 (a) Megodapota Pattuwa
 (b) Uduwa Palata
 (c) Kitulgala Palata

No. 85.—DEHIOWITA .. 1 .. North : The Beligal Korale, and the remaining part of Dehigampal Korale and Lower Bu. Intgama .. The part of the DEHIGAMPAL KORALE and LOWER BULATGAMA consisting of—
 East : Central Province .. (a) Egodapota Pattuwa
 South : Ratnapura District, and the remaining part of Atulugam and Panawal Korales .. The part of the ATULUGAM AND PANAWAL KORALES consisting of—
 West : Western Province .. (a) Atulugam Korale West
 (b) Atulugam Korale East

Serial No. and Name.	Number of Members to be Returned.	Boundaries.	Component Parts.
No. 86.—KIRIELLA	1 ..	North : The remaining part of Atulugam and Panawal Korales Panawal Korales East : The remaining part of the Kuruwiti Korale, and the Nawadun Korale South : The remaining part of the Kukul Korale West : Western Province	The part of the ATULUGAM and PANAWAL KORALES consisting of— (a) Panawal Korale East (b) Panawal Korale West The part of the KURUWITI KORALE consisting of— (a) Palle Pattuwa (b) Meda Pattuwa
No. 87.—RATNAPURA	1 ..	North : Kegalla District East : Central Province South : The remaining part of Nawadun Korale West : The remaining part of the Kuruwiti Korale	The part of the KURUWITI KORALE consisting of— (a) Uda Pattu North (b) The part of Uda Pattu South excluding the Ratnapura Urban Council Area THE RATNAPURA URBAN COUNCIL AREA
No. 88.—NIWITIGALA	1 ..	North : The Kuruwiti Korale and the remaining part of Nawadun Korale East : The remaining parts of the Nawadun and Atakalan Korales, and the Kolonna Korale South : Southern Province West : Western Province, and the remaining part of the Kukul Korale	The part of the NAWADUN KORALE consisting of— (a) Palle Pattuwa (b) The part of Meda Pattuwa (excluding the Ratnapura Urban Council Area) The part of the KUKUL KORALE consisting of— (a) Meda Pattuwa (b) Uda Pattuwa The part of the ATAKALAN KORALE consisting of— (a) Pannil Pattuwa

<p>No. 89.—BALANGODA</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">.. 2 ..</td><td>North : Central Province ..</td><td>The part of the NAWADUN KORALE consisting of—</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>East: Province of Uva and Southern Province ..</td><td>(a) Uda P puttawa</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>South : Southern Province ..</td><td>The part of the KADAWATA AND MEDA KORALES</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>West: The Kukul Korale, tho remaining parts of the Atakalan and Nawadun Korales, and the Kuruwiti Koralo</td><td><i>excluding</i> the Balangoda Urban Council Area</td></tr> </table>	.. 2 ..	North : Central Province ..	The part of the NAWADUN KORALE consisting of—		East: Province of Uva and Southern Province ..	(a) Uda P puttawa		South : Southern Province ..	The part of the KADAWATA AND MEDA KORALES		West: The Kukul Korale, tho remaining parts of the Atakalan and Nawadun Korales, and the Kuruwiti Koralo	<i>excluding</i> the Balangoda Urban Council Area	<p>THE BALANGODA URBAN COUNCIL AREA</p> <p>The part of the ATAKALAN KORALE consisting of—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Meda Pattuwa (b) Kandawol Pattuwa (c) Tambagam Pattuwa <p>KOLONNA KORALE</p>
.. 2 ..	North : Central Province ..	The part of the NAWADUN KORALE consisting of—											
	East: Province of Uva and Southern Province ..	(a) Uda P puttawa											
	South : Southern Province ..	The part of the KADAWATA AND MEDA KORALES											
	West: The Kukul Korale, tho remaining parts of the Atakalan and Nawadun Korales, and the Kuruwiti Koralo	<i>excluding</i> the Balangoda Urban Council Area											

APPENDIX B.

THE PORTIONS OF THE ORDER IN COUNCIL
WHICH RELATE TO DELIMITATION.

PART IV.

*Delimitation of Electoral Districts.*Establishment
of Delimitation
Commissions

40. (1) Within one year after the completion of every general census of the Island following the general census of 1946, the Governor shall establish a Delimitation Commission.

(2) Every Delimitation Commission established under this Section shall consist of three persons appointed by the Governor who shall endeavour to select persons who are not actively engaged in politics. The Governor shall appoint one of such persons to be the Chairman.

(3) If any member of a Delimitation Commission shall die, or resign, or shall become, in the opinion of the Governor, incapable of discharging his functions as such, the Governor shall, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (2) of this Section, appoint another person in his place.

(4) In making appointments under this Section the Governor shall act in his discretion.

Duties of
Delimitation
Commissions.

41. (1) Every Delimitation Commission established under Section 40 of this Order shall divide each Province of the Island into a number of electoral districts ascertained as provided in subsection (2) of this Section and shall assign names thereto.

(2) The total number of persons who, according to the last preceding general census, were for the time being resident in the Province shall be ascertained to the nearest 75,000. In respect of each 75,000 of this number the Delimitation Commission shall allot one electoral district to the Province and shall add a further number of electoral districts (based on the number of square miles in the Province at the rate of one additional electoral district for each 1,000 square miles of area calculated to the nearest 1,000) as follows:

Western Province	1
Central Province	2
Southern Province	2
Northern	4
Eastern Province	4
North-Western Province	3
North-Central Province	4
Province of Uva	3
Province of Sabaragamuwa	2

(3) Subject to the provisions of subsections (4) and (5) of this Section, each electoral district of a Province shall have as nearly as may be an equal number of persons:

Provided that, in dividing a Province into electoral districts, every Delimitation Commission shall have regard to the transport facilities of the Province, its physical features and the community or diversity of interest of its inhabitants.

(4) Where it appears to the Delimitation Commission that there is in any area of a Province a substantial concentration of persons united by a community of interest, whether racial, religious or otherwise, but differing in one or more of these respects from the majority of the inhabitants of that area, the Commission may make such division of the Province into electoral districts as may be necessary to render possible the representation of that interest. In making such division the Commission shall have due regard to the desirability of reducing to the minimum the disproportion in the number of persons resident in the several electoral districts of the Province.

(5) Notwithstanding anything in subsection (1) of this Section, the Delimitation Commission shall have power to create in any Province one or more electoral districts returning two or more members:

Provided that in any such case the number of electoral districts for that Province as ascertained in accordance with the provisions of subsection (2) of this Section, shall be reduced so that the total number of Members to be returned for that Province shall not exceed the total number of electoral districts so ascertained.

42. In the event of a difference of opinion among the members of any Delimitation Commission, the opinion of the majority of the members thereof shall prevail and shall be deemed to be the decision of the Commission. Where each member of the Commission is of a different opinion, the opinion of the Chairman shall be deemed to be the decision of the Commission.

Decisions of
Delimitation
Commissions.

43. The Chairman of every Delimitation Commission shall communicate the decisions of the Commission to the Governor who shall by Proclamation publish the names and boundaries of the electoral districts as decided by the Commission, and the number of members to be returned by each such district; and the districts specified in the Proclamation for the time being in force shall be the electoral districts of the Island for all the purposes of this Order and of any law for the time being in force relating to the election of Members of the House of Representatives.

Notification
of Electoral
Districts.

44. Any re-division of the Provinces of the Island into electoral districts, effected by any Delimitation Commission established under Section 40 of this Order, and any alteration consequent upon such re-division in the total number of the Members of the House of Representatives shall, in respect of the election of Members thereof, come into operation at the next general election held after such re-division and not earlier.

Re-division
of Electoral
Districts.

* * * * *

PART IX.

Transitional Provisions, Repeals and Savings.

76. (1) As soon as may be after this Part of this Order comes into operation, the Governor shall establish a Delimitation Commission. The Governor shall fix a period within which the decisions of the Commission shall be reported to him:

Establishment
and duties
of first
Delimitation
Commission.

Provided that the Governor may, at the request of the Chairman of the Commission, extend such period as he may think fit.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in subsection (2) of Section 41 of this Order, the number of electoral districts into which each Province of the Island shall be divided by the first Delimitation Commission shall be as follows:

Western Province	20
Central Province	15
Southern Province ...	8	...	12
Eastern Province	7
Northern Province	9
North-Western Province	10
North-Central Province	5
Province of Uva	7
Province of Sabaragamuwa	10

(3) Notwithstanding anything in subsection (2) of this Section, the first Delimitation Commission shall have power to create in any Province one or more electoral districts returning two or more Members:

Provided that in any such case the number of electoral districts for that Province specified in subsection (2) of this Section shall be reduced so that the total number of Members to be returned for that Province shall not exceed the total number of electoral districts so specified.

(4) Save as provided by this Section, the provisions of Part IV. of this Order shall apply to the first Delimitation Commission.

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APPENDIX C.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

As shown in *Ceylon Government Gazette (Extraordinary)*
No. 9,545 dated 24th April, 1946.

		Total Population on March 19, 1946	Classified (excluding Shipping and Services).
CEYLON	6,633,617
<i>PROVINCES :</i>			6,484,409
Western	..	1,866,391	1,822,413
Central	..	1,131,107	1,108,169
Southern	..	961,534	941,982
Northern	..	479,835	470,713
Eastern	..	272,147	261,824
North-Western	..	667,361	650,741
North-Central	..	139,380	136,148
Uva	..	371,219	365,692
Sabaragamuwa	..	744,643	726,727

Religion.

		Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Others.
CEYLON	4,175,610	1,291,094	422,087	590,317
<i>PROVINCES :</i>						5,301
Western	1,283,166	109,846	116,488	311,124
Central	597,680	388,956	69,298	49,497
Southern	890,183	17,316	25,947	8,408
Northern	7,730	377,627	18,155	67,091
Eastern	19,589	118,364	106,249	17,418
North-Western	486,771	20,960	38,891	104,077
North-Central	108,798	10,989	13,348	2,941
Uva	210,501	132,797	12,752	9,596
Sabaragamuwa	571,192	114,239	20,959	20,165

Race.

		Low- country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Ceylon Tamil.	Ceylon Moors.	Malays.
CEYLON	2,819,782	1,695,416	804,950	358,147
<i>PROVINCES :</i>						24,837
Western	1,477,731	29,690	60,220	81,733
Central	103,283	502,661	98,119	58,225
Southern	890,212	3,930	6,820	23,228
Northern	4,611	5,289	433,202	16,166
Eastern	9,154	11,868	126,381	104,257
North-Western	202,321	375,270	19,905	34,762
North-Central	18,470	91,427	9,747	12,208
Uva	26,195	184,798	22,300	9,591
Sabaragamuwa	87,805	490,483	28,256	17,977

	CEYLON	Indians.			Other Races.
				Indian Tamil.	Indian Moors.	Other Indians.	
	CEYLON	666,007	36,718	29,533	49,019
PROVINCES :							
Western	86,683	18,484	20,828	32,552	
Central	325,947	7,354	2,558	6,361	
Southern	13,132	286	357	1,557	
Northern	8,443	1,601	650	609	
Eastern	3,614	1,357	1,199	3,581	
North-Western	11,925	2,542	1,350	1,268	
North-Central	2,497	959	208	418	
Uva	117,578	1,873	782	1,382	
Sabaragamuwa	96,188	2,262	1,601	1,291	

APPENDIX D*

Distribution of the Principal Sections of the Population
In the several Revenue Districts.

(i.) THE SINHALESE.

Total Population.			Low-country Sinhalese.	Kandyan Sinhalese.	Total.	
1,866,391	Western Province	1,177,731	29,690	1,507,421
1,409,412	Colombo District	1,092,352	26,605	1,117,957
456,979	Kalutara District	385,379	4,085	389,464
1,131,107	Central Province	103,283	502,661	605,944
707,551	Kandy District	68,872	331,905	400,777
155,995	Matale District	14,775	89,865	104,640
267,561	Nuwara Eliya District	19,636	80,891	100,527
961,534	Southern Province	890,212	3,930	894,142
459,824	Gallo District	424,373	2,137	426,510
352,088	Matara District	324,811	1,087	325,898
149,622	Hambantota District	141,028	706	141,734
479,835	Northern Province	4,611	5,289	9,900
424,723	Jaffna District	2,847	2,207	5,054
31,798	Mannar District	905	192	1,097
23,314	Vavuniya District	859	2,890	3,749
272,147	Eastern Province	9,154	11,868	21,022
202,987	Batticaloa District	2,228	8,710	10,938
69,160	Trincomalee District	6,926	3,158	10,084
667,361	North-Western Province	202,321	375,270	577,591
485,326	Kurunegala District	76,293	361,710	438,003
42,574	Puttalam District	11,420	10,114	21,543
139,461	Chilaw District	114,599	3,446	118,045
139,380	[North-Central Province] Anuradhapura District	18,470	91,427	109,897
371,219	[Province of Uva] Badulla District	26,195	184,798	210,993
744,643	Province of Sabaragamuwa	87,805	490,483	578,288
343,697	Ratnapura District	49,394	205,484	254,878
400,946	Kegalla District	38,411	284,999	323,410

* Figures taken from *Gazette (Extraordinary)* No. 9,545 of April 24, 1946.

KANDY DISTRICT—*contd.*

Total Population.		Indian Tamils.	Indian Moors.	Other Indians.	Total.
22,081	Kandukara Pahala ..	8,299	—	—	
21,593	Pasbage Korale ..	7,162	—	—	
119,656	Ambagamuwa Korale ..	80,570	—	—	
50,767	Kandy Municipality ..	3,545	1,147	—	
5,360	Hatton-Dikoya U. C. Area ..	1,149	—	—	

MATALE DISTRICT.

31,114	Matale Udasiya and Medasiya Pattus ..	8,965	—	—	
13,421	Gampahasiya Pattu ..	1,651	—	—	
13,476	Asgiriya Udasiya and Pallesiya Pattus ..	2,158	—	—	
16,786	Matale Pallesiya Pattu ..	3,995	—	—	
10,294	Ambanganga Korale ..	2,660	—	—	
3,715	Laggala Pallesiya Pattu ..	1,129	—	—	

NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT.

11,611	Pallepane Korale*	1,134	—	—	
18,739	Medapane Koralo*	7,303	—	—	
36,022	Udapane Korale † ..	19,144	—	—	
6,501	Kohaka Korale ..	1,008	—	—	
11,169	Gannewa Korale ..	1,731	—	—	
23,569	Maturata Koralo, i.e., (Pallegampaha and Udagampaha Korales) ..	7,612	—	—	
12,281	Oyapalata Koralo‡ ..	4,308	—	—	
24,348	Udapalata Koralo‡ ..	12,813	—	—	
95,055	Nuwara Eliya Gravets§ ..	72,283	—	—	
10,839	Nuwara Eliya U. C. ..	2,486	—	—	

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

961,534	Southern Province ..	13,132	286	357	13,775
459,824	Galle District ..	5,988	214	158	6,360
352,088	Matara District ..	6,892	55	176	7,123
149,622	Hambantota District ..	252	17	23	292

CONCENTRATIONS OF INDIAN POPULATION OF OVER 1,000 IN EACH GROUP.

GALLE DISTRICT.
Nil.

MATARA DISTRICT.

6,268	Gorakawela, Kotagala, Dehigaspe ..	1,082	—	—	
8,776	Deniyaya and Viharahena ..	2,974	—	—	

HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT.
Nil.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

479,835	Northern Province ..	8,443	1,601	650	10,694
424,723	Jaffna District ..	4,113	564	423	5,100
31,798	Mannar District ..	3,398	893	186	4,477
23,314	Vavuniya District ..	932	144	41	1,117

CONCENTRATIONS OF INDIAN POPULATION OF OVER 1,000 IN EACH GROUP.

JAFFNA DISTRICT.

62,922	Jaffna Urban Council Area ..	2,069	—	—	
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MANNAR DISTRICT.

14,051	Mannar Island ..	1,660	—	—	
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VAVUNIYA DISTRICT.
Nil.

* These include Tispene Korale.
† Includes Ramboda Korale.

‡ Include Yatipalata Korale.
§ Includes Dimbula Korale.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Total Population.		Indian Tamils.	Indian Moors.	Other Indians.	Total.
272,147	Eastern Province ..	3,614	1,357	1,199	6,170
202,987	Batticaloa District ..	614	277	100	991
69,160	Trincomalee District ..	3,000	1,080	1,099	5,179

CONCENTRATIONS OF INDIAN POPULATION OF OVER 1,000 IN EACH GROUP.

BATTICALOA DISTRICT.

Nil.

TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT.

29,146	Trincomalee Urban Council Area ..	2,610	—	1,029
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NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

667,361	North-Western Province ..	11,925	2,542	1,350	15,817
485,326	Kurunegala District ..	6,553	1,684	372	8,609
42,574	Puttalam District ..	902	326	141	1,369
139,461	Chilaw District ..	4,470	532	837	5,839

CONCENTRATIONS OF INDIAN POPULATION OF OVER 1,000 IN EACH GROUP.

KURUNEGALA DISTRICT.

16,731	Madure Korale	1,251	—	—
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CHILAW DISTRICT.

21,807	Yatakalan Pattu	1,105	—	—
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PUTTALAM DISTRICT.

Nil.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

139,380	<i>[North-Central Province]</i> Anuradhapura District	2,497	959	208	3,664
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CONCENTRATIONS OF INDIAN POPULATION OF OVER 1,000 IN EACH GROUP.

ANURADHAPURA DISTRICT.

Nil.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

371,219	<i>[Province of Uva]</i> Badulla District	117,578	1,873	782	120,233
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CONCENTRATIONS OF INDIAN POPULATION OF OVER 1,000 IN EACH GROUP.

BADULLA DISTRICT.

13,911	Oyapalata Korale	5,064	—	—
9,940	Soranatota Korale	2,619	—	—
10,954	Wiyaluwa Korale	1,916	—	—
18,749	Gampaha and Meda Palata Korales	4,131	—	—
33,876	Mahapalata Koralo	9,342	—	—
18,664	Udapalata Korale	4,018	—	—
19,422	Dehiwinipalata Korale	5,840	—	—
12,684	Dambawinipalata Koralo	1,612	—	—
23,567	Kumbawela Korale	10,412	—	—
19,927	Bogoda Koralo	10,094	—	—
29,398	Rilpola Korale	13,223	—	—
27,638	Passara Korale	12,718	—	—
10,817	Pattipola Koralo	5,207	—	—
8,198	Buttala Wedirata Koralo	2,468	—	—
9,696	Kandukara Koralo	2,847	—	—
4,318	Wellawnya Korale	1,241	—	—
32,547	Kandapallo Korale	22,202	—	—

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Total Population.		Indian Tamils.	Indian Moors.	Other Indians.	Total.
744,643	Province of Sabaragamuwa	..	96,188	2,262	1,601 100,051
343,697	Ratnapura District	..	57,100	1,129	934 59,163
400,946	Kegalla District	39,088	1,133	667 40,888

CONCENTRATIONS OF INDIAN POPULATION OF OVER 1,000 IN EACH GROUP.

RATNAPURA DISTRICT.

<i>Nawadun Korale</i>	
40,741	Uda pattu ..
31,523	Meda Pattu ..
15,419	Palle Pattu ..
<i>Kukul Korale</i>	
13,297	Palle Pattu ..
12,369	Uda and Meda Pattus ..
<i>Kolonna Korale</i> ..	
11,838	Kolonnagam Pattu ..
<i>Atakalan Korale</i>	
14,664	Pannil Pattu ..
18,741	Meda Pattu ..
<i>Kadawata and Meda Korale</i>	
32,834	Talapitigam and Uduwaggam Pattus ..
16,748	Helauada Palata ..
15,814	Helapalla Palata ..

KEGALLA DISTRICT.

23,152	Mawata Pattu	1,195	—	—
19,470	Kandupita Pattu South	2,984	—	—
27,249	Dehigampal Egodapota Pattu	3,801	—	—
18,768	Dehigampal Mogodapota Pattu	1,947	—	—
18,620	Uduwa Palata	6,450	—	—
16,786	Kitulgala Palata	3,323	—	—
22,884	Atulugam Korale East	4,253	—	—
25,894	Atulugam Korale West	5,288	—	—
10,788	Panawal Korale East	2,032	—	—
12,557	Panawal Korale West	2,558	—	—

(iv.) THE MUSLIMS.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

		Ceylon Moors.	Malays.	Indian Moors.	Total.
1,866,391	Western Province	81,733	14,492	18,484 114,709
1,409,412	Colombo District	58,261	14,046	18,124 90,431
456,979	Kalutara District	23,472	446	360 24,278

CONCENTRATIONS OF MUSLIM POPULATION OF OVER 1,000 IN EACH GROUP.

COLOMBO DISTRICT.

11,936*	Modera	1,054	—	—
17,540*	St. Paul's	3,088	—	2,433
12,841*	Grandpass	4,925	—	—
8,743*	New Bazaar	1,943	—	—
13,717*	Alutkade	5,615	—	1,155
15,545*	San Sebastian	3,729	—	2,803
9,926*	Pettah	—	—	2,753
9,766*	Slave Island	1,323	1,820	—
9,163*	Wekanda	1,976	1,625	—
9,197*	Maligawatta	2,532	—	—
13,450*	Maradana	2,501	—	—
16,471*	Suduwellia	1,604	—	—
14,351*	Maligakanda	3,541	1,152	—
17,484	Otara West	1,114	—	—
20,174	Alutgama and Oyaboda Peruwas	1,743	—	—
16,009	Naranwala Peruwa	1,606	—	—

* Wards within Colombo Municipality.

Total Population.		Ceylon Moors.	Malays.	Indian Moors.	Total.
22,881	Egodapotha and Debahera Peruwas	1,111	—	—	
32,632	Negombo Urban Council Area ..	2,243	—	—	

KALUTARA DISTRICT.

12,774	Alutgama Badda ..	3,784	—	—	
27,040	Panadura Badda ..	4,090	—	—	
19,000	Raiygam and Bandaragama Divisions ..	1,821	—	—	
11,547	Beruwala Urban Council Area ..	6,338	—	—	
18,844	Kalutara Urban Council Area ..	3,014	—	—	

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

1,131,107	<i>Central Province</i> ..	53,225	3,661	7,354	69,240
707,551	Kandy District ..	48,903	2,538	5,211	54,652
155,995	Matale District ..	8,089	364	1,025	9,478
267,561	Nuwara Eliya District ..	3,233	759	1,118	5,110

CONCENTRATIONS OF MUSLIM POPULATION OF OVER 1,000 IN EACH GROUP.

KANDY DISTRICT.

50,767	Kandy Municipality ..	5,749	—	1,147	
9,194	Gampola Urban Council Area ..	2,669	—	—	
7,706	Nawalapitiya Urban Council Area ..	1,630	—	—	
12,934	Gangapalata Korale } ..	1,288	—	—	
13,059	Medapalata Korale } Udu Nuwara ..	2,592	—	—	
11,428	Kandupalata Korale } ..	2,128	—	—	
17,708	Gangapalata Korale } Yati Nuwara ..	1,072	—	—	
13,164	Medapalata Korale } ..	1,260	—	—	
22,082	Kalugamanasiya Pattu ..	1,480	—	—	
29,276	Udagampaha and Palle Gampaha Korales (Harispattuwa) ..	9,148	—	—	
28,253	Fallegampaha Korale (Pata Dumbara) ..	2,091	—	—	
35,033	Uda Gampaha Korale (Pata Dumbara) ..	2,580	—	—	
41,772	Palispattu Korales East and West ..	1,691	—	—	
16,592	Hewavissa Korale ..	2,111	—	—	
37,770	Gangapahala and Kandukara Ihala Korales ..	1,213	—	—	
22,081	Kandukara Pahala Korale ..	1,005	—	—	

MATALE DISTRICT.

14,040	Matale Urban Council Area ..	2,533	—	—	
31,114	Matale Udasiya and Medasiya Pattus ..	1,595	—	—	

NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT.

11,611	Pallepane Korale* ..	1,106	—	—	
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SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

961,534	<i>Southern Province</i> ..	23,228	2,460	286	25,974
459,824	Galle District ..	12,512	648	214	13,374
352,088	Matara District ..	8,498	460	55	9,013
149,622	Hambantota District ..	2,218	1,352	17	3,587

CONCENTRATIONS OF MUSLIM POPULATION OF OVER 1,000 IN EACH GROUP.

GALLE DISTRICT.

49,038	Galle Municipality ..	8,872	—	—	
37,316	Four Gravets ..	2,072	—	—	

*Includes part of Tispano Korale.

Total Population.	Ceylon Moors.	Malays.	Indian Moors.	Total
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MATARA DISTRICT.

23,434	Matara Urban Council Area ..	2,059	—	—
11,891	Weligama Urban Council Area ..	1,880	—	—
9,797	Village Headmen's Divisions 385, 387, 388, 390, 383, 391, 396, 397, 389 ..	1,390	—	—
13,334	V. H. H. 451, 451A, 452, 452A, 453, 453A, 454 ..	1,441	—	—

HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT.

3,966	Hambantota Urban Council Area ..	—	1,035	—
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NORTHERN PROVINCE.

479,835	Northern Province ..	16,106	142	1,601	17,909
424,723	Jaffna District ..	4,925	121	564	5,610
31,798	Mannar District ..	9,300	20	893	10,213
23,314	Vavuniya District ..	1,941	1	144	2,086

CONCENTRATIONS OF MUSLIM POPULATION OF OVER 1,000 IN EACH GROUP.

JAFFNA DISTRICT.

62,922	Jaffna Urban Council Area ..	4,531	—	—
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MANNAR DISTRICT.

14,051	Mannar Island ..	4,766	—	—
1,903	Musali South Division ..	1,204	—	—
1,866	Musali North Division ..	1,271	—	—

VAVUNIYA DISTRICT.

8,338	Vavuniya South Tamil Division ..	1,187	—	—
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EASTERN PROVINCE.

272,147	Eastern Province ..	104,257	413	1,357	106,027
202,987	Batticaloa District ..	82,691	81	277	83,049
99,160	Trincomalee District ..	21,566	332	1,080	22,978

CONCENTRATIONS OF MUSLIM POPULATION OF OVER 1,000 IN EACH GROUP.

BATTICALOA DISTRICT.

4,203	Pottuvil ..	2,911	—	—
10,821	Akkarai Pattu Central ..	6,803	—	—
6,290	Akkarai Pattu North ..	5,547	—	—
7,351	Nintavur V. C. Area ..	6,715	—	—
4,367	Karativu V. C. Area ..	1,138	—	—
9,692	Karavaku South ..	8,474	—	—
10,458	Kalmunai S.B. ..	7,305	—	—
6,732	Karavaku West ..	1,469	—	—
8,950	Karavaku North ..	4,139	—	—
11,336	Village Headman's Division 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 89, 84, 85, 91 ..	9,566	—	—
19,586	Manmunai North Division ..	11,374	—	—
20,709	Eravur Pattu ..	7,245	—	—
19,391	Koralai Pattu ..	7,986	—	—

TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT.

29,146	Trincomalee Urban Council Area ..	2,012	—	—
9,887	Koddayar North ..	5,352	—	—
12,526	Kinniya ..	10,851	—	—
4,949	Kaddukulam East ..	2,041	—	—

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Total Population.		Ceylon Moors.	Malays.	Indian Moors.	Total.
667,361	North-Western Province	..	34,762	1,398	2,542
485,326	Kurunegala District	..	17,876	836	1,684
42,574	Puttalam District	..	13,068	277	326
139,461	Chilaw District	..	3,818	285	532
					38,702
					20,396
					13,671
					4,635

CONCENTRATIONS OF MUSLIM POPULATION OF OVER 1,000 IN EACH GROUP.

KURUNEGALA DISTRICT.

16,731	Madure Korale	..	1,142	—	—
13,199	Mahagalboda Megoda Korales North and South	..	1,282	—	—
11,896	Meddeketiya Korale	..	2,300	—	—
13,515	Kurunegala U. C. Area	..	1,258	—	—

PUTTALAM DISTRICT.

7,764	Puttalam U. C. Area	..	5,007	—	—
13,783	Puttalam Pattu	..	3,235	—	—
7,137	Kalpitiya and Mainpuri Division	..	3,152	—	—
1,862	Pomparippu Pattu	..	1,032	—	—

CHILAW DISTRICT.

18,260	Medapalata	..	1,210	—	—
40,644	Pitigal Korale North	..	1,884	—	—

NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE.

139,380	{ North-Central Province }	..	12,208	214	959	13,331
Anuradhapura District						

CONCENTRATIONS OF MUSLIM POPULATION OF OVER 1,000 IN EACH GROUP.

ANURADHAPURA DISTRICT.

8,679	Kalagam Korale North	..	1,220	—	—	—
8,988	Meda Pattu	..	3,716	—	—	—

PROVINCE OF UVA.

371,219	{ Province of Uva }	..	9,591	1,193	1,873	12,657
Badulla District						

CONCENTRATIONS OF MUSLIM POPULATION OF OVER 1,000 IN EACH GROUP.

BADULLA DISTRICT.

18,664	Udupalata Korale	..	1,458	—	—	—
12,684	Dambawinipalata Korale	..	1,397	—	—	—
13,162	Badulla U. C. Area	..	1,299	—	—	—

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

744,643	Province of Sabaragamuwa	..	17,977	864	2,262	21,103
343,697	Ratnapura District	..	4,337	489	1,129	5,955
400,946	Kegalla District	..	13,640	375	1,133	15,148

CONCENTRATIONS OF MUSLIM POPULATION OF OVER 1,000 IN EACH GROUP.

RATNAPURA DISTRICT.

Nil.

KEGALLA DISTRICT.

13,057	Meda Pattu (Galboda and Kirigoda Korales)	..	3,193	—	—	—
10,838	Tumpalata Pattu East	..	1,902	—	—	—
21,843	Tumpalata Pattu West	..	1,460	—	—	—
18,768	Dohigampal Megodapota Pattu	..	1,428	—	—	—
25,894	Atulugam Korale West	..	1,260	—	—	—

APPENDIX F.—(contd.)

LABOUR EMPLOYED ON DECEMBER 31, 1945.

APPENDIX G.

FIGURES RELATING TO THE VOTING STRENGTH OF THE INDIAN POPULATION.

(Supplied by Mr. R. T. Chari, I.C.S., Agent of the Government of India, and Secretary to the Representative of the Government of India in Ceylon.)

1. Year ..	1942.	1943.	1944.	Remarks.
2. Total Population ..	6,083,000	6,197,000	6,384,000	(2) Estimates by the Registrar-General
3. Indian Estate Population (Resident)	674,381	672,649	674,609	(3) (Table X, O (37) — Administration Reports of the Commissioner of Labour for 1942, 1943, 1944
4. Non-Indian Estate Population (Resident)	74,709	70,937	72,615 (4)	
5. Total Estate Population (Resident)	749,090	743,586	747,224(5) = (3) plus (4)	
6. Total Non-estate Population	5,333,910	5,453,414	5,636,776(6) = (2) minus (5).	
7. Total Voters ..	2,639,122	2,671,064	2,700,800(7)	Ferguson's Ceylon Directory, 1946—Page 38
8. Estate Voters ..	187,420	173,000	165,688(8)	Supplied by Legal Secretary
9. Non-estate Voters ..	2,451,702	2,498,064	2,535,112(9) = (7) minus (8)	
10. Registration Ratio of Non-estate Population	46·0%	45·8%	45·0%(10) = (9) divided by (6) × 100	
11. Non-Indian Estate Voters	34,366	32,489	32,676(11) = (10) × (4)	
12. Indian Estate Voters ..	153,054	140,511	133,012(12) = (8) minus (11)	
13. Registration Ratio of Indian Estate Population	22·7%	20·9%	19·9%(13) = (12) divided by (3) × 100	
14. Multiplier ..	2·03	2·19	2·26(14) = (10) divided by (13)	

APPENDIX H.

LIST OF WRITTEN REPRESENTATIONS.

General (i.e., relating to more than one Province).

1. Sri Lanka Swajathika Sangamaya
2. Bhikku U. Sasanawansa, Nittambuwa.
3. All-Ceylon Tamil Congress.
4. Kandyan National Assembly.
5. Lanka Swajathyodaya Sangamaya.
6. Ceylon Muslim League.
7. Dr. A. P. de Zoysa, M.S.C., Colombo.
8. Mr. N. A. Liyanage, Pussellawa.
9. Minority Tamils Progressive Union.
10. Ceylon Indian Congress.
11. Mr. K. Natesa Aiyer, M.S.C., Colombo.
12. Mr. Hengist Wijetunge, Colombo.
13. Mr. P. B. M. Bandaranayake, Badulla.
14. All-Ceylon Moors' Association.
15. Lanka Co-operative Fishermen's Union.
16. Mr. Sam P. C. Fernando, Moratuwa.
17. United Lanka Congress.
18. Diwan Bahadur I. X. Pereira, M.S.C., and Mr. Peri Sunderam, Colombo.
19. Industrial and Estate Workers' Union.
20. Sinbala Maha Sabha and All Ceylon Village Committees' Conference.
21. All Party Conference of Muslims.
22. Catholic Union of Ceylon.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

1. Mr. Victor C. Perera, Colombo.
2. Moratuwa Urban Council.
3. Sir Ratnajoti Saravananuttu, M.M.C., Colombo.
4. Hon. Dr. C. W. W. Kannangara, M.S.C., Colombo.
5. Mr. H. F. Rupasinghe, Nugegoda.
6. Mr. D. P. Jayasuriya, M.S.C., Kandana.
7. Mr. P. P. Siriwardena, President, Oyaboda Congress Association.

8. Mr. P. Givendrasinghe, M.M.C., Colombo.
9. Mr. George R. de Silva, M.S.C., M.M.C., Colombo.
10. Moratuwa Mahajana Sabha.
11. Mr. W. F. Abeyakoon, Knesbewa, and others.
12. Mr. Edwin K. Jayakody, Bambalapitiya, and others.
13. Mr. Lairdley de Silva, Moratuwa.
14. Mr. Norbert Sri Vardhana, Ragama.
15. Nugegoda Mahajana Sabha.
16. Mr. Sam P. C. Fernando, Moratuwa.
17. Dr. Walter S. J. Pieris, J.P., U.M., Moratuwa.
18. Mr. W. P. de Mel, Moratuwa.
19. Mr. I. A. de Mel, Mayor of Colombo.
20. Mr. F. W. Obeyesekera, Rajagiriya.
21. Mr. Somaweera Chandrasiri, Colombo.
22. Hon. Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, M.S.C., and certain other Members of the State Council representing the Western Province.
23. Mr. W. Marshall de Mel, Moratuwa.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

1. Mr. B. H. Dunuwille, M.M.C., Kandy.
2. Mr. D. P. Senaratne, Rattota.
3. Mr. D. H. D. Amarasingha, Chairman, V.C., Pallepalata.
4. Mr. T. B. Dodanwala, Muruttalawa.
5. Mr. W. G. Karunadasa, Werellagama.
6. Mr. E. Carthigesar, Kandy.
7. Mr. C. Supramaniam, Chairman, V.C., Pasbage Korale.
8. Mr. A. M. C. Marikar, Nawalapitiya.
9. Mr. U. B. Unamboowe, Pundaluoya.
10. Hapugastalawa Moors' Association, Nawalapitiya.
11. Mr. M. Salaam, Nawalapitiya.
12. Ambegamuwa Korale Village Welfare Society.
13. Sir Tikiri Banda Panabokke, Gampola.
14. Kotmale Minority Kandyans' Association.
15. Mr. T. V. M. Noon, Gampola.
16. Nawalapitiya Urban Council.
17. Mr. D. B. Abeyasinghe, Chairman, V.C., Katugastota.
18. Nawalapitiya Trade Employees' Union.
19. Disawa H. B. Rambukwella, J.P., Urugala, and others.
20. Mr. S. Gangahagedera, Gampola.
21. Mr. A. Ratnayake, M.S.C., Katugastota.
22. Velivita Sri S. Arunayake Thero, Kandy.
23. Major E. A. Nugawela, M.S.C., Kandy.
24. Mr. P. M. John, Peradeniya, and others.
25. Mr. V. T. Nanayakkara, Matale.
26. Nawalapitiya Rate Payers' Association.
27. Nawalapitiya Teachers' Association.
28. Mr. R. Molegoda, Katugastota.
29. Hon. Mr. George E. de Silva, M.S.C., Mr. A. Ratnayake, M.S.C., and others.
30. Mr. L. B. Kolugala, Kandy, and others.
31. Udarata Govijana and Kamkaru Samithiya.
32. Dedumbara Mahajana Sabha.
33. Mr. R. S. S. Gunawardana, M.S.C., Colombo.
34. Matale Village Committees' Chairmen's Conference.
35. Kotmale Tispene Korale Gramasanwardhana Maha Sammelana.
36. Mr. S. L. Bandara Dharmakirti, J.P., Matale.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

1. Mr. D. P. Atapattu, Tangalle.
2. Mr. Nicholas de Alwis, J.P., U.M., Bentota.
3. Mr. M. S. Gunasekera, Ethkandura.
4. Mr. Simon Abeywickrama, M.S.C., Beddegama.
5. Mr. F. Magdon Ismail, Galle, and others.
6. Mr. M. Weeraratne, Colombo.
7. Mr. D. C. P. Amerasekera, Chairman, V.C., Ambalantota.
8. Mr. Wilinot P. Wijetunga, Matara.
9. Mr. D. D. Arainpata, Akurella.
10. Dr. L. A. Rajapakse, K.C., LL.D., Colombo.
11. Mr. A. H. Eddie Fernando, M.M.C., Galle.
12. Messrs. D. S. Goonasekera and C. S. Dissanayake, Galle.
13. Mr. W. Wimalasuriya, Anubalangoda.
14. Mr. S. P. A. de Silva, Chairman, V.C., Dondra.
15. Mr. E. B. Senaratne, Weligama.
16. Mudaliyar S. W. Illangakoon, Weligama.
17. Mr. R. Wijesekera, Bentota.

18. Mr. A. V. Samaranayake, Induruwa.
19. Mr. C. J. Ranatunga, Colombo.
20. Mr. Henry Abeywickrama, Baddegama.
21. Mr. G. Arthur de Zoysa, Galle.
22. Mr. S. P. Jayawardena, Chairman, V.C., Hakmana.
23. Mr. M. D. P. Munitratne, Bentota.
24. B. Dhammissara Thero, Elpitiya

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

1. Tenmaradchy Farmers' Union, Chavakachcheri.
2. Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna.
3. Revd. James S. Mather, Jaffna.
4. Mr. K. Ambalavaner, Colombo.
5. Mr. R. Wijaya Indra, Jaffna.
6. The Jaffna Association.
7. Jaffna Peninsula Maritime Association.
8. The Mannar Muslim Association.
9. Mullaittivu Mahajana Sabha.
10. Pungudutivu Mahajana Sabha.
11. Jaffna Catholic Diocesan Union.
12. Mr. J. Tyagaraja, M.S.C., Colombo.
13. Mr. K. Kailasapillai, Chairman, V.C., Allaipiddi.
14. Colombo Nainativu Young Men's Association.
15. All Ceylon Minority Tamil Sabha.
16. Kaddudai Farmers' Association, Manipay.
17. Nationalist Tamils' Committee.
18. Mullaittivu Youth League.
19. Mr. C. R. Thambiah, J.P., U.M., Jaffna.
20. Mrs. N. Sellammah, Chairman, V.C., Delft.
21. Mr. K. V. Kathiripilai, Kankesanthurai.
22. Mr. S. Ambalavanar, Pungudutivu.
23. Pungudutivu Islands Motor Boat Service.
24. Nainativu Mahajana Sabha, Mullaittivu
25. Delft Mahajana Sabha.
26. Mr. P. Saverimuttu, Jaffna.
27. Revd. Fr. A. J. B. Antonius, Mannar.
28. Mr. S. Suntherampillai, Velanai East.
29. Mr. S. Visuvalingam, Chairman, V.C., Nainativu.
30. Revd. Fr. S. A. Gnanapragasam, Pallai, and others.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

1. Mr. S. Sivapalan, Trincomalee.
2. Mr. E. Sokkalingam, Trincomalee.
3. Mr. V. Nalliah, M.S.C., Batticaloa.
4. Mr. E. Sathasivam, Chairman, V.C., Sampur and others.
5. East Ceylon National Association, Kaluwanchikudy.
6. Mr. V. Coomaraswamy, Kaluwanchikudy.
7. Peradiga Lanka Sinhala Samithiya, Akkaraipattu.
8. The Batticaloa Association.
9. Batticaloa South Muslim Welfare League, Kalumunai.
10. Mr. T. Ahambaram, Trincomalee.
11. Mr. S. M. Rasamanickam, Batticaloa.
12. Mr. M. A. L. Kariapper, J.P., U.M., Batticaloa.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

1. Mr. Henry Abeywickrama, Baddegama.
2. Disawa P. B. Bulankulama, M.S.C., Anuradhapura.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

1. Venble K. Sri Ratanajoti Navake Thero, Polgahawela.
2. Mr. M. Samarasinghe, Dambadeniya
3. Wanni Board of Improvement.
4. Mr. R. S. Tennakoon, M.S.C., Kurunegala, and others.
5. Public Service Aid Association.
6. Mr. W. E. Fernando, Marawila, and others.
7. Muhandiram I. M. W. Senanayake, Marawila.
8. Mr. Lazarin E. David, Puttalam, and others.
9. Law Association of Kurunegala.
10. Mr. U. B. Wanninayake, M.S.C., Puttalam.
11. Mr. W. P. Ranasinghe, Chilaw, and others.
12. Chilaw District National Congress Mahajana Sabha
13. Mr. E. Wanduragala, Wariyapola

PROVINCE OF UVA.

1. Mr. M. Amarasinghe, Chairman, V.C., Kandapalla No. 2.
2. Mr. G. D. Kotagama, Bibile.
3. Mr. Newton H. de Silva, J.P., U.M., Bandarawela.
4. Messrs. N. Catheresaswamy and S. M. Subbiah, Badulla.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

1. Mr. J. W. Rodrigo, Kuruwita.
2. Mr. E. Rajakaruna, Kitulgala.
3. Panawal-Atulugam Korale Village Committee, Deraniyagala.

LATE REPRESENTATIONS RECEIVED AFTER 15TH, JUNE, 1946.

General (i.e., Relating to more than one Province).

1. All Ceylon Scheduled Castes Federation.
2. Mr. B. R. Blaze, Galle.
3. Mr. T. Mendis, Matale.
4. Mr. P. N. Thirunavukarasu, Mount Lavinia.
5. Mr. O. L. M. Samsudeen, Colombo.
6. Mr. G. M. Karunaratne, Pilimatalawa.
7. Mr. J. G. Rajakuiendram, M.S.C., Nawlapitiya.
8. Mr. R. E. Jayatilaka, M.S.C., Ruanwella.
9. Lanka Mahajana Sabha.
10. Lanka Ariya Samajaya, Ambalangoda.
11. Mr. M. Hamdoon, Avisawella.
12. Gate Mudaliyar N. Wickremaratne, Peradeniya.
13. Samastha Lanka Govijanarakshaka Mandalaya.
14. Mr. R. T. Chari, I.C.S., Colombo.
15. Dr. W. Ivor Jennings, Colombo.
16. Anonymous.
17. Mr. M. V. Rodrigo, Maradana.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

1. Mr. A. J. L. Croos Raj Chandra, Negombo.
2. Mr. C. W. Jayawardena, Minuwangoda.
3. Ragama Gramarakshaka Society.
4. Messrs. B. D. Aloysius and M. C. M. Perera, Kalutara.
5. Grama Sanwardana Samithiya, Dehiwela.
6. Mr. D. S. Wijemanne, Moratuwa.
7. Kotte National Congress.
8. Mr. B. D. Mendis, Moratuwa.
9. Mr. C. E. Perera, Kalutara North.
10. Mr. N. J. V. Cooray, Colombo.
11. Mr. D. L. F. Obeyesekera, Kadawatta.
12. Mr. L. W. Chandrasekera, Kesbewa.
13. Mr. D. Obeyesekera, Chairman, U.C., Kotte.
14. Mr. D. F. M. Kulatunga, Chairman, U.C., Wattala.
15. Mr. J. Vincent Mendis, Dehiwela, and others.
16. Mr. P. Henry Boteju, Colombo.
17. Chairman, U.C., Jaela.
18. Mr. Valentine de Silva, Negombo.
19. Mr. J. R. Jayawardena, M.S.C., on behalf of the Kelaniya Congress Association.
20. Mr. Upali Batuwantudawe, M.S.C., Colombo.
21. Mr. Susanta de Fonseka, M.S.C., Panadura.
22. Mr. A. C. W. Pieris, Moratuwa.
23. Mr. J. S. A. Fernando, Moratuwa.
24. Mr. Hubert de Mel, Moratuwa.
25. Dr. H. I. Fernando, Moratuwa.
26. Mr. Mons C. Sheriff, Colombo.
27. Mr. Henry V. Pieris, Moratuwa.
28. Mr. Alexander de Silva, Kalutara.
29. Seenadi Sivukorale Upali Wansika Maha Sangha Sabha, Nittambuwa.
30. Chairman, V.C., Talahena V.A., Negombo.
31. Mr. George H. Perera, Moratuwa.
32. Mr. D. D. Fernando, Moratuwa.
33. Mr. C. L. Cleney de Mel, Moratuwa.
34. Mr. A. P. Gomes, Moratuwa.
35. Mr. James P. Fernando, Colpetty.
36. Moratuwa Catholic Union.
37. Mr. R. F. S. de Mel, M.M.C., Colombo.
38. Koralawella Waag Wardhana Samithiya, Moratuwa.
39. Mr. W. W. B. Perera, Moratuwa.
40. Mr. John Silva, Moratuwa.

41. Mr. T. G. Fernando, Moratuwa.
42. Mr. H. A. J. Wijeyesekera, Moratuwa.
43. Mr. J. B. Fernando, Moratuwa.
44. Mr. J. G. Ernest Fernando, Moratuwa.
45. Mr. C. M. Perera, Moratuwa.
46. Mr. Edmund F. Senaratne, Moratuwa.
47. Mr. R. Shivapatha Sundram, Point Pedro.
48. Mr. K. E. R. Perera, Moratuwa.
49. Mr. Alfred V. Fernando, Chairman, Moratuwa Delegates' Association, Moratuwa.
50. Mr. J. Virabala, Veyangoda.
51. Mr. D. A. Jayasinghe, Beruwala.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

1. Hapugastalawa Moors' Association (thro' Mr. A. R. A. Razik, M.S.C., M.M.C.).
2. Mr. S. P. M. Haniffa, Gampola.
3. Mr. G. S. Leelaratne, Chairman, V.C., Ganga Ihala Korale, Gampola.
4. Mr. D. B. Abeysinghe, Chairman, V.C., Pallispattu West.
5. Chairman, V.C., Pallepane Korale.
6. Mr. L. B. Molagoda, Katugastota, and others.
7. Mr. L. B. Ratnayake, Chairman, V.C., Pallegampaha.
8. Mr. L. B. Hewawisse, Madugoda.
9. Chairman, V.C., Kaduganawa.
10. Mr. M. W. R. de Silva, Gampola.
11. Samastha Lanka Govijanarakshaka Mandalaya.
12. Ceylon Moors' Association, Akurana.
13. Mr. H. G. Perera, Kandy.
14. Mr. S. N. S. Neelawala, Kandy.
15. Mr. P. B. Kumarasinghe, D.R.O., Kaikawela.
16. Mr. A. B. Rodrigo-Siriwardena, Peradeniya.
17. Government Agent, Central Province, Kandy.
18. Mr. S. A. B. Silva. Ginigathena.
19. Y. Wimalananda Thero, President, Yatinuwara Samgriwardhana Bhikshus' Association, Kadugannawa.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

1. Mr. E. Goonasekera, Bentota.
2. Mr. Sago Magdon Ismail, M.M.C., Galle.
3. Kosgoda Mahajana Sabha.
4. Chairman, V.C., Hiniduma.
5. Mr. A. de S. Nilamuni, Balapitiya.
6. Kudawella Gramasanwardhana Association, Nakulugamuwa.
7. Mr. G. B. Dassanayake, Balapitiya.
8. Mr. R. P. de Silva, J.P., U.M., Ambalangoda.
9. Mr. H. W. Amarasuriya, M.S.C., Galle.
10. Mr. P. de S. Kularatne, M.S.C., Colombo.
11. Messrs. D. Wanigasekera, M.S.C., Weligama and P. de S. Kularatne, M.S.C., Colombo.
12. Mr. R. Brodie, Chairman, Morawak Korale Planters' Association.
13. Mr. M. D. Yapa, Chairman, V.C., Morawaka.
14. Mr. W. Neal de Alwis, J.P., U.M., Akinimana.
15. Mr. H. S. Tillekaratne, Dodanduwa.
16. Mr. S. W. Edirisooriya, Matara.
17. Mr. P. L. N. Raddalgoda, J.P., U.M., Udugama.
18. Mr. G. de S. Haegoda, Galle.
19. Mr. D. L. S. Wanigaratne, Galle.
20. Chairman, V.C., Ratgama, Dodanduwa.
21. Mr. V. S. de S. Wikramanayake, J.P., U.M., Tangalla.
22. Ceylon National Congress, Ambalanota Branch.
23. Ruhunu Govi Samajaya, Hungama.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

1. Ceylon Thamils' Association.
2. Mr. V. Suppiah, Valvettithurai.
3. Mr. A. Velupillai, Valvettithurai.
4. Mr. N. Mudaliyar Vallipuram, Point Pedro.
5. Mudaliyar A. B. Rajendra, Colombo.
6. Mannar Rate Payers' Association.
7. Mr. I. Sabapathi Pillai, Analaitivu.
8. Mr. A. P. Thambyah, Mannar.
9. Mr. K. Sivaguru, Puttur.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

1. Mr. S. Dharmaratnam, M.S.C., Akkaraipattu.
2. Gate Mudaliyar M. S. Kariapper, J.P., U.M., Kalmunai.
3. Mr. M. Sivanesarajah, Batticaloa.
4. Mr. A. S. Fernando, Koddiyar Pattu.
5. Hadjie M. M. Mirza, Chairman, V. C., Nintavur.
6. Mr. A. R. A. M. Aboobucker, J.P., Kathi, Trincomalee.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

1. District Village Committees' Conference, N.-C. P.
2. Mr. W. Tennekoon, Anuradhapura.
3. Mr. R. D. B. Jayasundera, Ibbagamuwa.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

1. Mr. D. G. Weerasinghe, Nattandiya.
2. Mr. M. D. Banda, Polgahawela.
3. Mr. C. A. Abeyratne, Madampe.
4. Hon. Col. J. I. Kotelawala, M.S.C., Colombo.
5. N. Sri Dharmisara Thero, Nattandiya.
6. Government Agent, North-Western Province, Kurunegala.
7. Puttalam Moors' Association.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

1. Uva Kandyan Association.
2. Mr. Douglas Devitotawela, Ratmalana.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

1. Mr. C. E. Perera, Kalutara North.
2. Mr. H. A. G. Kalatuwawa, Chairman, V.C., Palle Pattu, Kuruwitt Korale.
3. Dehiowita Mahajana Sabha.
4. Sabragamu Mahajana Sangamaya.
5. Mr. A. F. Molamure, M.S.C., Kegalla.
6. Mr. C. V. Ranawake, Maradana.
7. Mr. J. Kuruppu, M.S.C., Ratnapura.
8. Mr. C. P. Delgoda, Kalawana, and others. (Representation addressed to the Government Agent, Province of Sabaragamuwa, Ratnapura—handed over by the Government Agent to the Commissioners during the Public Session at Ratnapura).
9. Mr. U. A. Dharmasiri, Ratnapura.

SUMMARY OF REPRESENTATIONS RECEIVED ON OR BEFORE 15TH JUNE, 1946.

	No. of Representations in respect of which oral evi- dence has been heard.	No. of Representations
General ..	20	25
Western Province ..	15	23
Central Province ..	17	36
Southern Province ..	14	24
Northern Province ..	13	30
Eastern Province ..	8	13
North-Central Province ..	2	2
North-Western Province ..	8	13
Province of Uva ..	4	4
Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	1	3
	102	173

SUMMARY OF REPRESENTATIONS RECEIVED AFTER 15TH JUNE, 1946.

	No. of Representations in respect of which oral evidence has been heard.	No. of Representations
General	3	
Western Province	2	17
Central Province	4	51
Southern Province	9	19
Northern Province	4	23
Eastern Province	1	9
North-Central Province	2	8
North-Western Province	1	3
Province of Uva	1	7
Province of Sabaragamuwa	5	2
		9
		146
		32
Total No. of Representations received	319	
No. of Representations in respect of which oral evidence has been heard	134	..

List of Witnesses Examined.

Colombo	37
Jaffna	17
Galle	20
Ratnapura	6
Kandy	24
Kurunegala	12
Badulla	6
Batticaloa	8

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF WITNESSES EXAMINED AT THE PUBLIC SESSIONS.

AT THE OLD SECRETARIAT BUILDING, COLOMBO.

Monday, June 24, 1946.

1. Western Province ... Sir Ratnajoti Saravanamuttu, M.M.C., Colombo
2. Western Province ... Mr. P. Givendrasinghe, M.M.C., Colombo
3. Western Province ... Mr. George R. de Siva, M.S.C., M.M.C., Colombo
4. Western Province ... Mr. D. P. Jayasuriya, M.S.C., Kandana
5. Western Province ... Hon. Dr. C. W. W. Kannangara, M.S.C., Colombo
6. Western Province ... Mr. Edwin K. Jayakody and others
Mr. Norbert Sri Vardhana (Spokesman)
Mr. L. D. Amarais Appuhamy,
Mr. K. C. W. Perera
Mr. D. Edwin Jayaweera
Mr. H. A. S. Premawardene
Mr. K. Ablin Singho Appuhamy and
Mr. Edwin K. Jayakody (Leader)
7. Western Province ... Mr. Norbert Sri Vardhana, Ragama
8. Western Province ... Messrs. P. P. Siriwardena, E. P. Abeysinghe and K. D. David (President and Secretaries respectively of the Oyaboda Congress Association in their personal capacity)

9. Western Province Nugegoda Mahajana Sabha
 Mr. N. J. V. Cooray, Vice-President
 (Spokesman)
 Mr. R. T. Kuruwita Gunasekera
 Mr. H. F. Rupasinghe
 Mr. H. D. William
 Mr. O. B. Jansz and
 Mr. D. B. Wijenayake, Secretary

10. Western Province Mr. W. F. Abeyakoon and others
 Mr. W. F. Abeyakoon (Leader & Spokesman)
 Mr. D. D. Jayasinghe
 Mr. M. A. D. Jayatilleke
 Mr. R. Amerasinghe and
 Mr. A. R. Costa

11. General Dr. A. P. de Zoysa, M.S.C., Colombo

Tuesday, June 25, 1946.

12. General All Ceylon Tamil Congress
 Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, M.S.C. (Leader &
 Spokesman)
 Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam
 Mr. A. J. R. Vethavanam
 Mr. S. Nadesan and
 Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan, Secretary.

13. Northern Province Mr. J. Tyagaraja, M.S.C., Colombo

14. General The Minority Tamils Progressive Union
 Mudaliyar A. B. Rajendra (Leader & Spokes-
 man)
 Mr. V. J. Ariacutty, Vice-President
 Mr. M. Arumugam, Vice-President, and
 Mr. S. J. Anthony, Secretary.

15. General The United Lanka Congress
 Mr. K. A. Dalpathadu (Spokesman)
 Mr. L. E. J. Fernando
 O. B. de Silva Vijaya Muni
 Mr. Darrell Peiris and
 P. D. R. Fernando

16. General The Lanka Co-operative Fishermen's Union
 Mr. S. E. J. Fernando (Spokesman)
 Mr. T. G. P. Fernando
 Mr. Vincent Fernando, and
 Dr. M. de Almeida, President

12A. General All Ceylon Tamil Congress (*continued*)
 Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, M.S.C. (Leader &
 Spokesman)
 Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam
 Mr. A. J. R. Vethavanam
 Mr. S. Nadesan
 Mr. George R. Motha and
 Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan, Secretary.

Wednesday, June 26, 1946.

17. General Diwan Bahadur I. X. Pereira, M.S.C., and
 Mr. Peri Sundaram

18. Southern Province Mr. P. de S. Kularatne, M.S.C., and
 Mr. D. Wanigasekera, M.S.C. (*with*
 Dr. L. A. Rajapakse, K.C., LL.D.)

19. Southern Province Dr. L. A. Rajapakse, K.C., LL.D. (*with*
 Messrs. P. de S. Kularatne, M.S.C. and
 D. Wanigasekera, M.S.C.)

20. Western Province The Kotte National Congress
 Mr. H. J. Wijesinghe (Spokesman)
 Mr. P. P. Kumarapathirane
 Mr. M. A. Ismail and
 Mr. D. W. Rupasinghe, President.

21. General Mr. K. Natesa Aiyer, M.S.C.

22. Western Province Moratuwa Urban Council Mr. T. Ebert Fernando (Chairman & Spokesman) Mr. Lucian Silva Mr. B. D. Mendis Mr. M. E. Fernando Mr. W. F. Watson Fernando and Mr. R. P. Fernando
23. Western Province Moratuwa Mahajana Sabha Mr. Joseph G. Fernando (Spokesman) Mr. Alfred V. Fernando Mr. L. C. J. Fernando Mr. C. S. M. Perera Mr. C. M. Perera Mr. Lucian Silva and Mr. W. de S. Wijesuriya, <i>Secretary</i> .
24. Western Province Mr. Somaweera Chandrasiri
25. General Sri Lanka Swajathika Sangamaya Mr. E. W. Mathew (President & Spokesman) Mr. N. Wimalasena Mr. H. E. Fernando Mr. M. D. Hewage Mr. S. Gangagedera Mr. W. L. R. Bastian Mr. A. D. R. Fernando and Mr. M. Sirisena
26. General The Lanka Swajathyodaya Sangamaya Mr. N. H. Keerthiratne (Spokesman) Mr. J. H. Weerasinghe Mr. G. S. Leclaratne Mr. G. W. Samarasinghe Mr. A. Wijesiri and Mr. S. G. Wanigasekera, <i>Secretary</i> .

Thursday, June 27, 1946.

27. General Tho Catholic Union of Ceylon Mr. Cyril E. S. Perera (Spokesman) Revd. Fr. Nicholas Perera and Mr. C. M. Fernando
28. Western Province Dr. Walter S. J. Pieris, J.P., U.M.
29. General Ceylon Muslim League Mr. T. B. Jayah, M.S.C. (Spokesman) Mr. Faleel A. Casoor Mr. M. A. C. M. Saleh Mr. S. L. M. H. Ahmed Mr. S. M. M. Mashoor and Mr. O. L. M. Sainsudeen, <i>Political Secretary</i> .
30. General All Ceylon Moors' Association Mr. S. M. Ismail, <i>Political Secretary</i> (Spokesman) Mr. A. R. A. Razik, M.S.C. M.M.C. (Leader) Mr. S. L. Mohamed, General Secretary Mr. A. R. A. M. Aboobucker and Mr. A. L. M. Lafir
31. General All Party Conference of Muslims Sir Mohamed Macon Markar (Leader & (Spokesman) Mr. T. B. Jayah, M.S.C. Mr. A. R. A. Razik, M.S.C., M.M.C. Mr. M. A. L. Kariapper (Batticaloa Representative) Mr. H. S. Ismail (Puttalam Representative) and Mr. M. A. S. Marikar (Kandy Representative).
32. Northern Province Muslim Association of Mannar Mr. M. I. M. Haniffa (Spokesman) Mr. M. M. Aboothahir (Leader) Mr. M. M. Jamalulla Mr. M. K. M. Alimasaibu Mr. M. S. A. Rahim and Mr. K. S. V. S. Mohamed Eshack

12B. General	...	All Ceylon Tamil Congress (<i>continued</i>). Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, M.S.C. (Leader and Spokesman) and Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan, <i>Secretary</i> .
33. General	...	Industrial and Estate Workers' Union Mr. Dorie de Souza (Spokesman) Mr. P. H. W. de Silva and Mr. E. V. Karalasingham
34. Western Province	...	Mr. J. Vincent Mendis and others Mr. J. Vincent Mendis (Leader and Spokesman) Mr. B. A. Muttunayagam and Mr. T. V. K. Carron

Friday, June 28, 1946.

35. Western Province	...	Hon. Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, M.S.C. and certain Members of the State Council representing the Western Province Electorates. Hon. Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, M.S.C. (Leader and Spokesman) Hon. Dr. C. W. W. Kannangara, M.S.C. Mr. Susanta de Fonseka, M.S.C. Mr. George R. de Silva, M.S.C., M.M.C. Mr. Thomas Amarasuriya, M.S.C. Mr. H. de Z. Siriwardena, M.S.C. Mr. Bernard Jayasuriya, M.S.C. Mr. A. P. Jayasuriya, M.S.C. Mr. Upali Batuwantudawe, M.S.C. and Mr. J. R. Jayawardena, M.S.C.
36. General	...	The Sinhala Maha Sabha and All Ceylon Village Committees' Conference Hon. Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, M.S.C. (Leader and Spokesman) Hon. Dr. C. W. W. Kannangara, M.S.C. Mr. Thomas Amarasuriya, M.S.C. Mr. Simon Abeywickrama, M.S.C. Mr. H. L. Ratwatte, M.S.C. Mr. R. S. S. Gunawardena, M.S.C. Mr. Upali Batuwantudawe, M.S.C. Mr. A. P. Jayasuriya, M.S.C. Mr. H. de Z. Siriwardena, M.S.C. Major E. A. Nugawela, M.S.C. Mr. Norbert Sri Vardhana Mr. P. Udabage Mr. J. C. Munasinghe Mr. D. V. Algama Mr. F. R. de Zoysa Mr. T. B. Tennakoon Mr. D. C. P. Amerasekera Mr. S. P. Jayawardena Mr. E. Wanigasekera Mr. D. J. Senaratne Mr. W. J. Wijetunga Mr. E. W. Mathew Mr. Ariya Pathirane Mr. D. H. S. Nanayakkara & } Joint Secretaries. Mr. M. P. de Zoysa }

Monday, July 1, 1946.

37. General	...	Dr. W. Ivor Jennings
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AT THE TOWN HALL, JAFFNA.

Friday, July 5, 1946.

1. Northern Province	...	The Jaffna Association Mr. A. V. Kulasingham (Vice-President and Spokesman) Mr. R. C. Proctor Mr. S. Coomarasoorier Mr. R. Sinnadurai Mr. V. S. Carthigesu } Joint Secretaries. Mr. N. Chelvadurai }
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2. Northern Province Jaffna Peninsula Maritime Association Mr. V. Sivapragasam (President and Spokesman) Mr. V. Suppiyah Mr. M. Chinniah Mr. S. Kirupamoorthy Mr. P. Ragupathy
3. Northern Province All Ceylon Minority Tamils' Maha Sabha Mr. J. D. Asirvatham (Spokesman) Mr. D. James Mr. M. A. C. Benjamin Mr. S. R. Jacob Mr. P. Jonah, President Mr. C. Nalliah, <i>Secretary</i>
4. Northern Province Mr. N. Mudaliyar Vallipuram, and others Mr. K. Ratnasingham (Spokesman) Mr. Nagalingamudaly Mr. Nadarajah Mr. Balasupramaniam Mr. N. Mudaliyar Vallipuram (Leader)
5. Northern Province Ceylon Thamils' Association Mr. P. Ragupathy (Spokesman) Mr. S. Weerasingham Mr. J. T. Hensman
14A*. General The Minority Tamils' Progressive Union (<i>continued</i>)
* (Continuation of No. 14 of Colombo Sessions)	Mudaliyar A. B. Rajendra (Leader and Spokesman) (on his own behalf—Northern Province—and that of the Minority Tamils' Progressive Union) Mr. Ariya Pathirane Mr. C. S. Subramaniam

Saturday, July 6, 1946.

6. Northern Province Nationalist Tamils' Committee Mr. S. R. Kanaganayagam (Spokesman) Mr. S. H. Perinpanayagam Mr. R. R. Nalliah Mr. Sam. A. Sabapathy Mr. T. S. Kanagaratnam Mr. V. Somasunderam Mr. A. E. Tamber, Secretary
7. Northern Province Kaddudai Farmers' Association Mr. Chinnadurai (Spokesman) Mr. T. Nagalingam Mr. T. Samouugathasan
8. Northern Province Colombo Nainativu Young Men's Association Mr. V. Vythialingam (Spokesman) Mr. N. Ponnudurai Mr. T. Thambimuttu Mr. S. Somasunderam Mr. N. S. Nalliah

(Evidence given in Tamil—Interpreter, Mr. N. Arudpragasam, Interpreter Mudaliyar of the District Court, Jaffna).

9. Northern Province Mannar Rate Payers' Association Mr. V. Albert Alegaone, and Mr. S. John Mark
10. Northern Province Mr. C. R. Thambiah, J.P., U.M., and Mr. V. S. Karthigesu
11. Northern Province Pungudutivu Mahajana Seva Sangam Mr. K. Ambalavainer, President (Spokesman) Mr. A. Apputhurai (Pro Mrs. N. Sellamumah, Chairman V. C., Delft) Mr. K. Kailasapillai
12. Northern Province Jaffna Catholic Diocesan Union Mr. R. J. Paul (Spokesman) Mr. V. Joseph, President Chevalier S. Arulanantham, Vice-President, and Mr. M. Jacob, <i>Secretary</i> .

13. Northern Province Mullaittivu Mahajana Sabha Mr. C. M. Tharmalingam (Spokesman) and Mr. C. Thambiah
12B. General (Continuation of Nos. 12 and 12A of Colombo Sessions)	... All Ceylon Tamil Congress (<i>continued</i>) Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, M.S.C. (Leader and Spokesman) Mr. V. Joseph Dr. C. Sivasithamparam Mr. V. Albert Alegaone Chevalier S. Arulanantham Mr. A. V. Kulasingham Mr. S. Sivagurunathan Mr. M. Muthusamy Mr. K. V. Balasingham Mr. S. Nadarajah Mr. C. E. Devarajan Mr. K. K. Subramaniam
14. Northern Province Mullaittivu Youth League Dr. C. Sivasithamparam (Spokesman) Mr. V. Richard and Mudaliyar A. M. Kanagasabapathy, J.P., U.M.
15. General Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam (as a representative of the All Ceylon Village Committees' Con- ference).

AT THE CUSTOMS OFFICE, GALLE.

Friday July 12, 1946.

1. Southern Province Mr. H. W. Amarasuriya, M.S.C.
2. Southern Province Mr. Simon Abeywickrama, M.S.C., and others Mr. Simon Abeywickrama, M.S.C. (Spokesman) Mr. C. Wijesinghe, and Mr. Edward Senaratne
3. Southern Province Mr. F. Magdon Ismail, and others Mr. F. Magdon Ismail (Spokesman) Mr. A. M. Saheed Mr. M. I. Cassim Master Mr. M. A. Thassim Mr. F. M. Deen, and Mr. M. I. Mohamed
4. Southern Province Messrs. D. S. Goonasekera and C. S. Dissanayake
5. Southern Province Mr. A. H. Eddie Fernando, M.M.C., Galle
6. Southern Province Mudaliyar S. W. Illangakoon
7. Southern Province Mr. R. P. de Silva, J.P., U.M. and others Mr. R. P. de Silva, J.P., U.M., (Spokesman) Mr. R. L. de Silva Mr. H. E. M. Karunaratne Mr. P. Diamond de Silva Mr. H. Sampson de Silva Mr. R. Somasiri de Silva, and Mr. Solomon Rajakaruna
8. Southern Province ... North-Central Province	...] Mr. Henry Abeywickrama
9. Southern Province Mr. W. Neal de Alwis, J.P., U.M.
10. Southern Province Mr. W. Wimalasuriya
11. Southern Province Mr. A. de S. Nilamuni

Saturday July 13, 1946.

12. Southern Province Mr. Nicholas de Alwis, J.P., U.M.
13. Southern Province Mr. Sago Magdon Ismail, M.M.C., Galle
14. Southern Province Mr. S. P. A. de Silva, Chairman V. C., Dondra
15. Southern Province Mr. S. P. Jayawardena, Chairman V.C., Hak- inana
(Evidence given in Sinhalese—Interpreter, Mr. P. J. C. Navaraine)	
16. Southern Province Mr. Wilmot P. Wijetunga
17. Southern Province Mr. D. P. Atapattu
18. Southern Province Mr. H. S. Tilakaratne

19. Southern Province Mr. P. L. N. Raddalgoda, J.P., U.M.
20. Southern Province Mr. G. Arthur de Zoysa and others Mr. G. Arthur de Zoysa (Spokesman)
	Mr. P. Diamond de Silva
	Mr. Solomon de Silva and
	Mr. Idor P. de Zoysa

AT THE WACE MEMORIAL HALL, RATNAPURA.

Monday, July 15, 1946.

1. Province of Sabaragamuwa	... Mr. A. F. Molainure, M.S.C. and others Mr. A. F. Moamure, M.S.C. (Leader & Spokesman) Mr. Jayaweera Kuruppu, M.S.C. Mr. C. V. Ranawake Mr. M. P. C. Gunaratne and Mr. F. Weerakone
33A. *General	... Industrial and Estate Workers' Union (<i>Continued</i>)
* (Continuation of No. 33 of Colombo Sessions)	Mr. Doric de Souza (Spokesman) Mr. P. H. W. de Silva and Mr. V. Karalasingham
2. Province of Sabaragamuwa	... Mr. E. Rajakaruna
3. Province of Sabaragamuwa	... Dehiowita Mahajana Sabha Mr. D. P. Paranagama (Spokesman) Mr. D. C. Withanage Mr. M. Julius Mr. W. B. de Alwis Mr. K. G. Dharmawardena and Mr. K. G. A. Gunaratne
(Evidence given in Sinhalese—Interpreter, Mr. P. J. C. Navaratne).	
4. Province of Sabaragamuwa	... Mr. Charles E. Perera
5. Province of Sabaragamuwa	... Sabaragamu Mahajana Sangamaya Mr. A. H. Wijetunge (President & Spokesman) Mr. J. D. H. Piyadasa and Mr. U. Ranarajah

AT THE TOWN HALL, KANDY.

Monday, July 22, 1946.

1. Central Province	... Sri Tikiri Banda Panabokke
2. General	... Kandyan National Assembly Mr. B. H. Aluwihare, M.S.C. (Spokesman) Mr. M. B. Panabokke, President Mr. P. Dolapihilla, Hon. Secretary Mr. L. B. Ratnayake, Hon. Jt. Secretary Mr. N. Keerthiratne Mr. R. N. Samaravijaya Mr. S. C. Wanigasekera Mr. A. Godamunne Mr. J. A. Dhanapala Mr. A. C. I. Ratwatte and Mr. C. B. Walgampaya
3. Central Province	... Mr. B. H. Dunuwille, M.M.C., Kandy
4. Central Province	... Mr. D. H. D. Amaralutunge, Chairman V.C., Pallepalata
5. Central Province	... Ambegamuwa Korale Village Welfare Society Mr. B. D. W. Gunapala (Spokesman) and Mr. G. D. Dayaratne
(Evidence given in Sinhalese—Interpreter, Mr. H. R. Waidyaratne).	
6. Central Province	... Nawalapitiya Urban Council Mr. R. E. Jayatilaka, M.S.C. (Chairman and Spokesman) Mr. P. A. David Perera, Vice-Chairman Mr. A. M. C. Marikar and Mr. T. A. Shabdeen

7. Central Province Mr. C. Supramaniam, Chairman, V.C., Pasbage Korale
8. Central Province Mr. L. B. Ratnayake, Chairman, V.C., Kaballa
9. Central Province Mr. H. G. Perera
10. Central Province Mr. H. B. Rambukwella, J.P., Disawa and others Mr. H. W. Mediawake (Spokesman) Mr. H. B. Rambukwella, J.P., Disawa (Leader) Mr. A. W. Davith Appuhamy Mr. L. B. Ekanayake and Mr. S. B. Weerasekera
11. Central Province Kotmale Minority Kandyans' Association Mr. J. M. D. Smith (Spokesman) Mr. I. P. E. Rajapakse (Leader) Mr. K. B. S. Karunaratne Mr. P. D. Wickremasinghe Mr. K. Abeysekera and others
12. Central Province Mr. A. M. C. Marikar and others Mr. A. M. C. Marikar (Spokesman) Mr. M. I. M. Cassim and Mr. M. A. Salaam
13. Central Province Nawalapitiya Teachers' Association Mr. M. Bahur Deen (President & Spokesman) and Mr. S. Raju
14. Central Province Kotmale Tispene Korale Gramasanwardhana Maha Sammelana Mr. U. B. Jayasundera (President & Spokesman)
15. Central Province Mr. D. B. Abeyasinghe, Chairman, V.C., Palli Paitu West
16. General Mr. N. A. Liyanage
17. Central Province Mr. L. B. Kolugala and others Mr. L. B. Kolugala (Leader & Spokesman) Mr. H. Kobbekaduwa and Mr. A. R. Kobbekaduwa

Tuesday, July 23, 1946.

21A*. General *Continuation of No. 21 of Colombo Sessions. Mr. K. Natesa Aiyar, M.S.C.
18. General Ceylon Indian Congress Mr. S. P. Vytilingam, M.S.C. (Spokesman) Mr. Peri Sundaram was associated with this delegation on behalf of himself and Diwan Bahadur I. X. Pereira, M.S.C.
19. Central Province Mr. R. S. S. Gunawardane, M.S.C.
20. Central Province Hon. Mr. George E. de Silva, M.S.C. (Leader & Spokesman) Mr. A. Ratnayake, M.S.C. Mr. W. A. B. Soysa, M.S.C., and Major E. A. Nugawela, M.S.C.
21. General Mr. R. E. Jayatilaka, M.S.C. Samastha Lanka Govijanarakshaka Mandalaya
22. Central Province Mr. T. B. Tennekoon (President & Spokesman) Mr. D. J. Senanayake Mr. K. G. Premadasa Mr. S. W. Alawathuwale Mr. K. Weerakoon and Mr. E. G. Mudiyance
23. General Nationalist Tamils' Committee Mr. R. T. Chari, I.C.S.

AT THE URBAN COUNCIL HALL, KURUNEGALA.

Monday, July 24, 1946.

1. North-Western Province	... Hon. Col. J. L. Kotelawala, M.S.C., and Mr. U. B. Wanninayake, M.S.C.
2. North-Central Province	... Disawa P. B. Bulankulam, M.S.C.
3. North-Western Province	... Mr. Emmanuel Muttukunaru (Pro. Mr. Lazaria E. David and others)
4. North-Western Province	... Law Association of Kurunegala Mr. A. B. C. de Soysa (Spokesman) Mr. P. Tambiraja Mr. D. A. B. Ratnayake Mr. J. C. Perera and Mr. M. Shums Cassim
5. North-Western Province	... Chilaw District National Congress Mahajana Sabha Sammelanaya Hon. Mr. G. C. S. Corea, M.S.C. (Leader and Spokesman) Mr. D. Peter Perera Mr. Albert F. Pieris Mr. D. P. A. Kahawita and Mr. Albert Abeyratne
6. North-Western Province	... Public Services Aid Association Mr. C. M. Edwin de Silva (Spokesman) Mr. J. B. Rajapakse Mr. P. M. Jinadasa and Mr. M. B. Hapuwa
7. North-Western Province	... Mr. W. E. Fernando and others Mr. W. E. Fernando (Spokesman) Mr. Marshall Perera Mr. Phillip Fernando Mr. Mathew Fernando Mr. Wijilus Tissera Mr. James de Vaas and Mr. C. Martensz
8. North-Western Province	... Mr. W. Tennakoon
9. North-Central Province	... North-Central Province District Village Com- mittees' Conference Mr. K. B. K. Tillekaratne, Hon. Secretary (Spokesman) and Mr. P. K. Appuhainy

(Evidence given in Sinhalese—Interpreter, Mr. H. R. Waidyaratne).

North-Western Province	... Mr. W. P. Ranasinghe and others Mr. Emmanuel Muttukunaru (Spokesman) Mr. W. P. Ranasinghe, J.P., U.M. (Leader) Mr. A. M. Perera and Mr. J. P. Fernando
General	... Mr. J. Wijetunge, Chairman, V. C., Polgahaw- ela (As a representative of the All Ceylon Village Committees' Conference).
North-Western Province	... The Wanni Board of Improvement Mr. J. A. Dhanapala (Leader and Spokesman) Mr. H. M. Basnayake Mr. Jinatissa Madawala and Mr. S. N. C. W. M. Tikiri Banda

AT THE TOWN HALL, BADULLA.

Monday, July 29, 1946.

Province of Uva	... Uva Kandyan Association Mr. J. Arthur Rambukpota (Spokesman) Mr. W. Ratwatte Mr. W. Taldena Mr. W. D. Attanayake and Mr. W. P. W. Welgolla
Province of Uva	... Mr. G. D. Kotagama
Province of Uva	... Mr. M. Amarasinghe, Chairman, V. C., Kanda- palla No. 2

(Evidence given in Sinhalese—Interpreter, Mr. M. M. Haniffa, Interpreter Mudaliyar of the District Court, Badulla).

4. General Mr. P. B. M. Bandaranayake (Spokesman) and Mr. K. Murugesu
5. Province of Uva Mr. Newton H. de Silva, J.P., U.M.
6. Province of Uva Mr. N. Cathercsaswamy (Spokesman) and Mr. S. M. Subbiah

AT THE ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE HALL, BATTICALOA.

Wednesday, July 31, 1946.

1. Eastern Province Mr. V. Nalliah, M.S.C.
2. Eastern Province Mr. M. A. L. Kariapper, J.P., U.M. (Spokesman) and Mr. M. Y. Abdul Hamid
3. Eastern Province Batticaloa South Muslim Welfare League * Gate Mudaliyar M. S. Kariapper, J.P., U.M. (Leader & Spokesman) Mr. A. U. Mohammed Ali Mr. M. F. A. Majeed and Mr. M. Y. Abdul Hamid

* Gate Mudaliyar Kariapper spoke on behalf of himself and the Batticaloa South Muslim Welfare League.

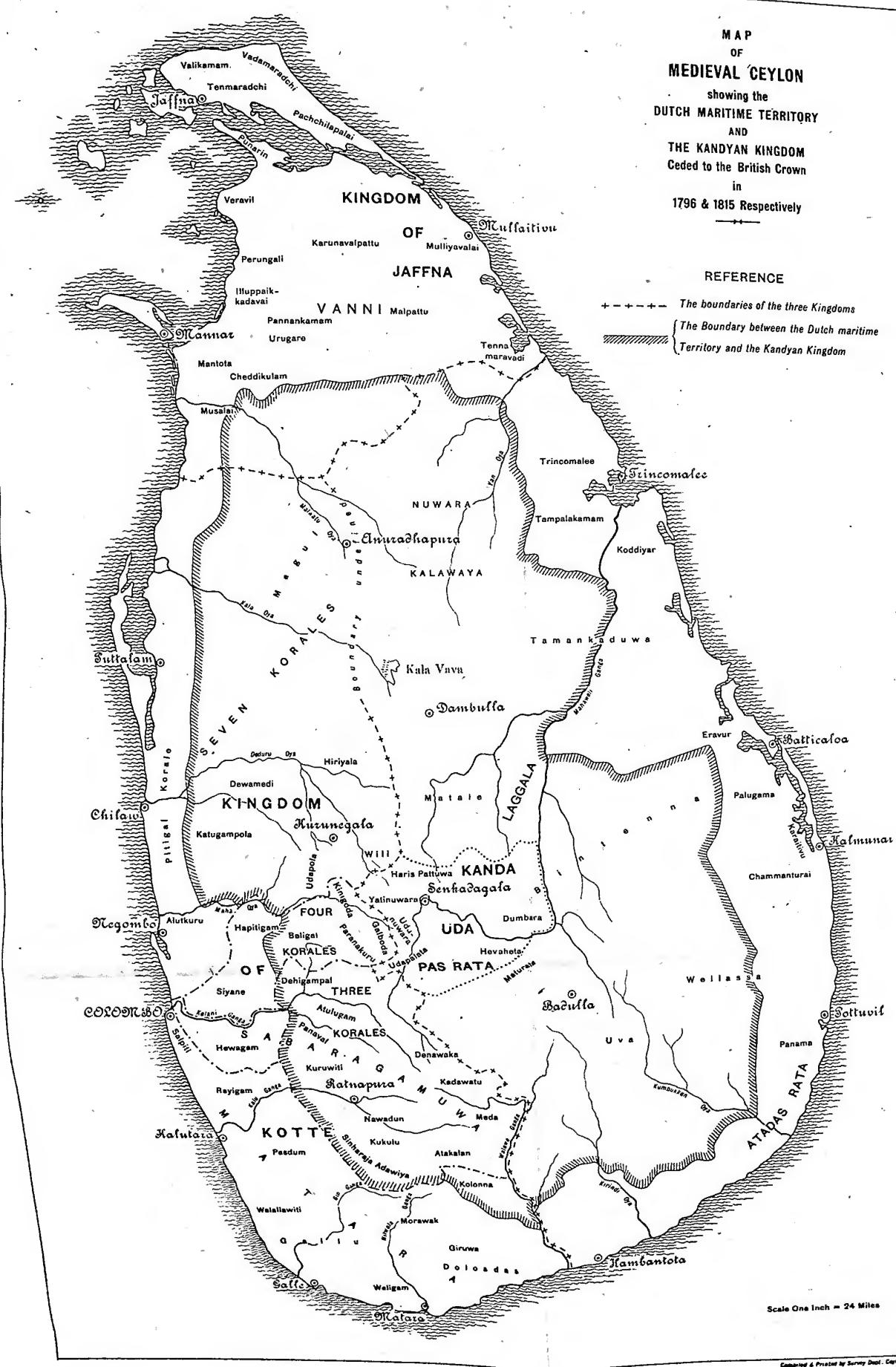
4. General Mr. A. R. A. M. Aboobucker, Kathi (As a representative of the All Ceylon Moors' Association)
5. Eastern Province Mr. T. Ahambaram and others Mr. T. Ahambaram (Leader & Spokesman) Mr. P. V. Chelliah Mr. V. Mayavar Mr. S. Ponnuthurai Mr. V. Poopalapillai and Mr. C. Sithiravelu
6. Eastern Province The Batticaloa Association Mr. K. Kanagasabai (President & Spokesman) Mr. Sam W. Stephens Mr. M. Kanagaseunderam Mr. Walter Canagasabey Mr. V. Eliatamby and Mr. S. S. Ariaratnam
7. Eastern Province East Ceylon National Association, Kaluwanchikudy Mr. K. Kanapathipillai (Spokesman) Mr. E. Rasiah Mr. P. Rajaratnam Mr. G. A. Roche de Vas Mr. A. S. Fernando Mr. K. Ponnuthurai and Mr. K. Murugesu
8. Eastern Province Peradiga Lanka Sinhala Samithiya, Akkaraipattu Mr. S. P. A. de Silva (President & Spokesman) Mr. Caesar Kuruneru Mr. W. W. Wickremasinghe Mr. A. Kuruneru Mr. L. H. Martin de Silva Mr. W. Sarnelis de Silva Mr. F. Wickremasinghe Mr. D. M. K. Mutubanda Mr. R. B. Kalubanda Mr. K. D. Ratnayake and Mr. P. W. Jayawardena



**MAP
OF
MEDIEVAL CEYLON**
 showing the
DUTCH MARITIME TERRITORY
 AND
THE KANDYAN KINGDOM
 Ceded to the British Crown
 in
1796 & 1815 Respectively

REFERENCE

The boundaries of the three Kingdoms
 The Boundary between the Dutch maritime
 Territory and the Kandyan Kingdom



Scale One Inch = 24 Miles

Composed & Printed by Survey Dept. Colombo April, 1866

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE

WESTERN PROVINCE

Scale 6 Miles to the Inch

REFERENCE

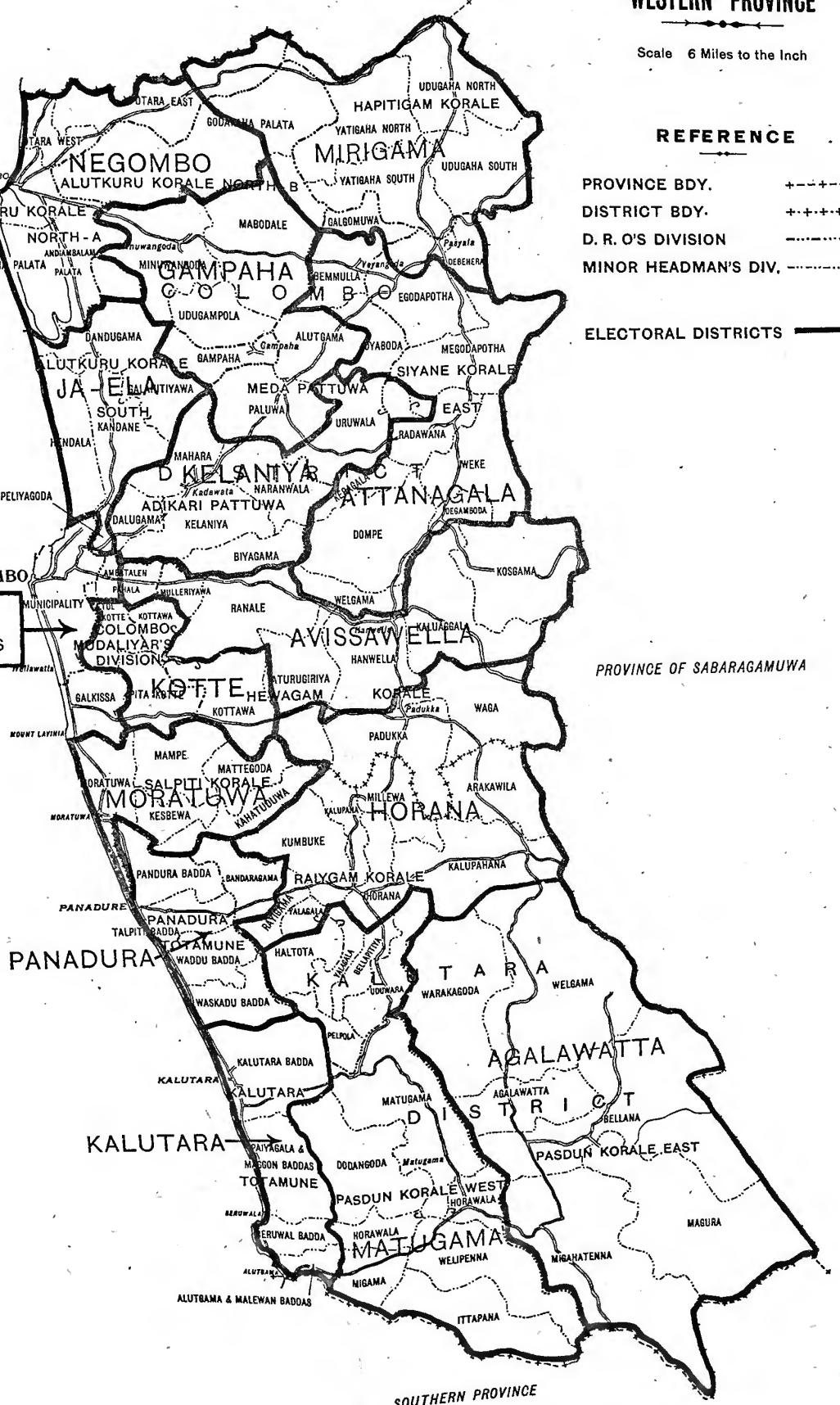
PROVINCE BDY.	++++
DISTRICT BDY.	++•++
D. R. O'S DIVISION	-----
MINOR HEADMAN'S DIV.	-----

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS —————

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA

SEE MAP OF
COLOMBO AND ENVIRONS

SEA



SOUTHERN PROVINCE

COLOMBO AND ENVIRONS

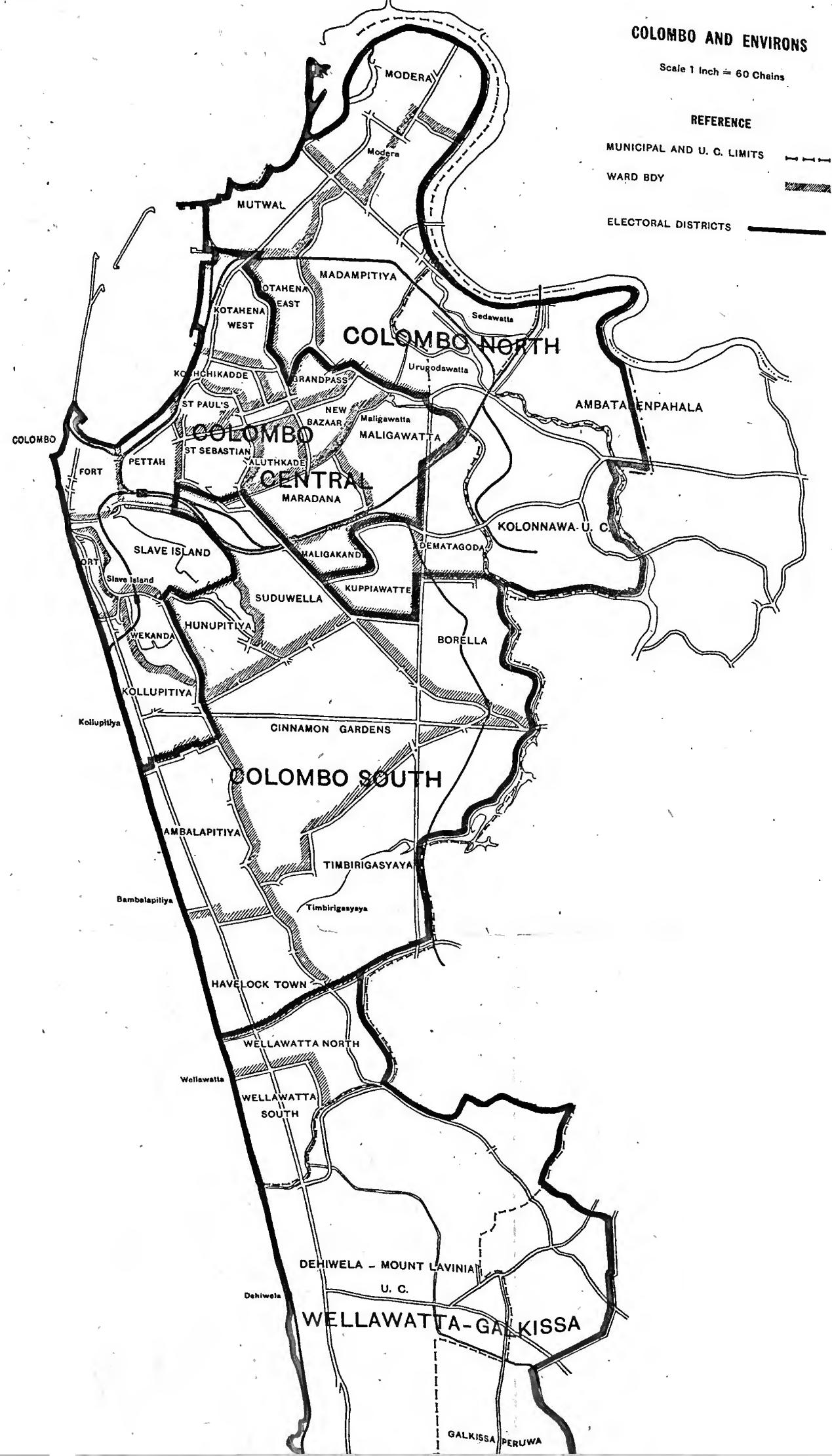
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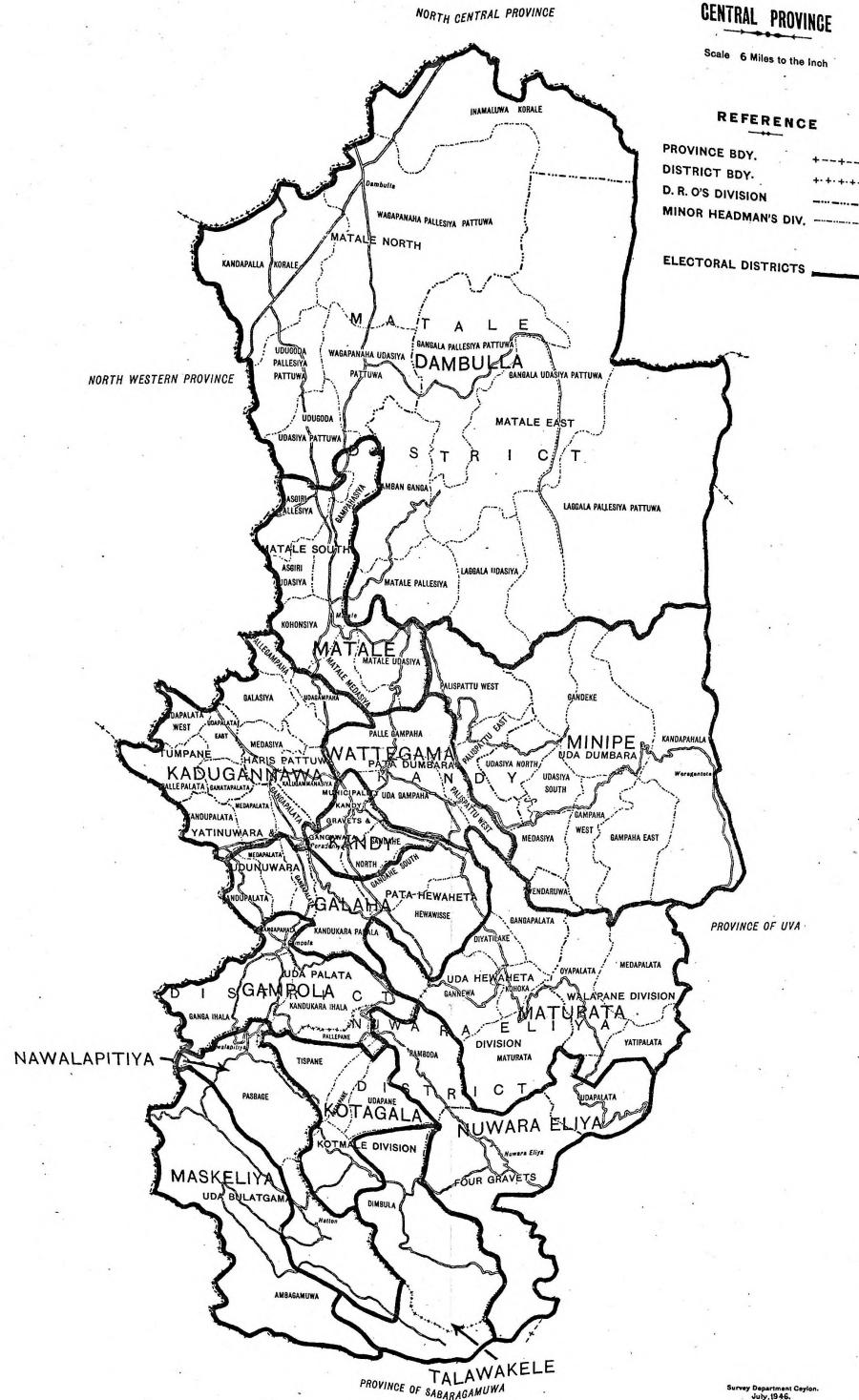
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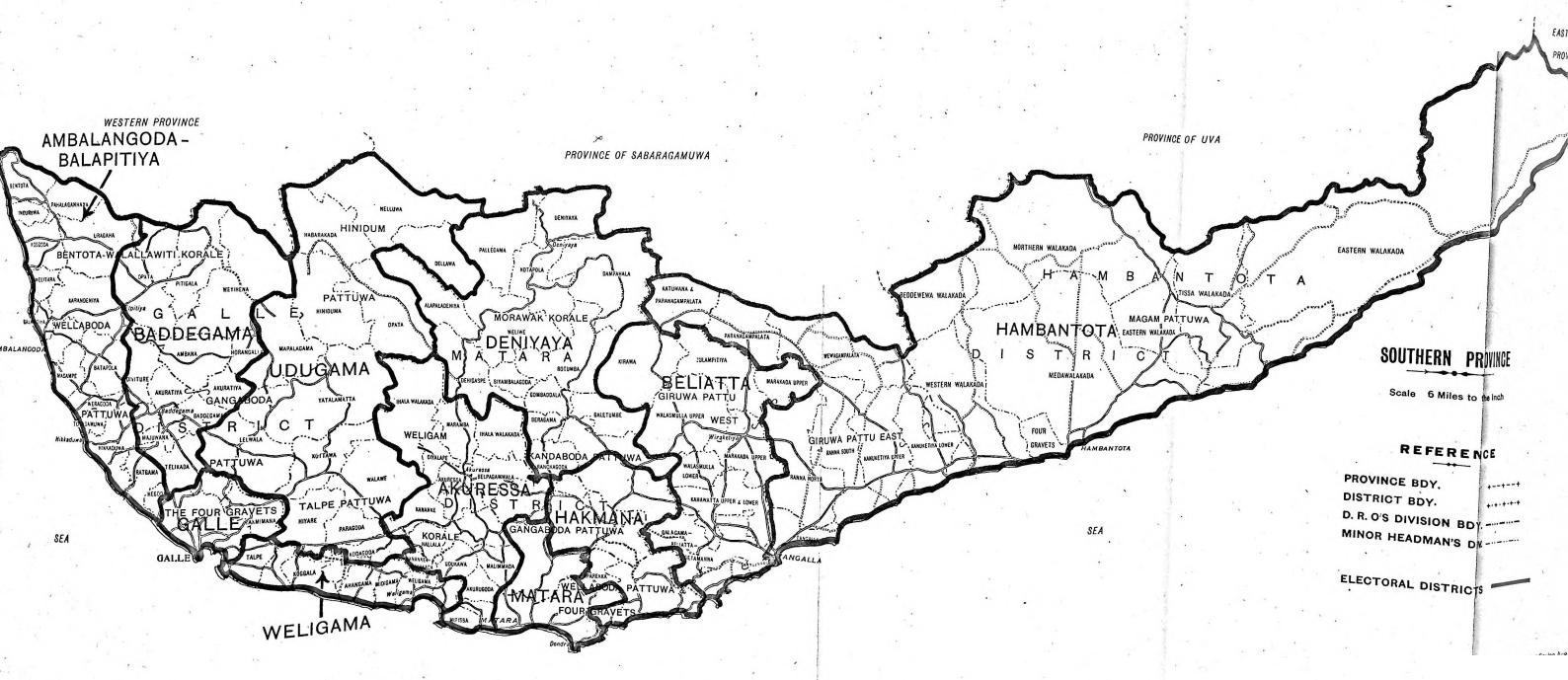
MUNICIPAL AND U. C. LIMITS

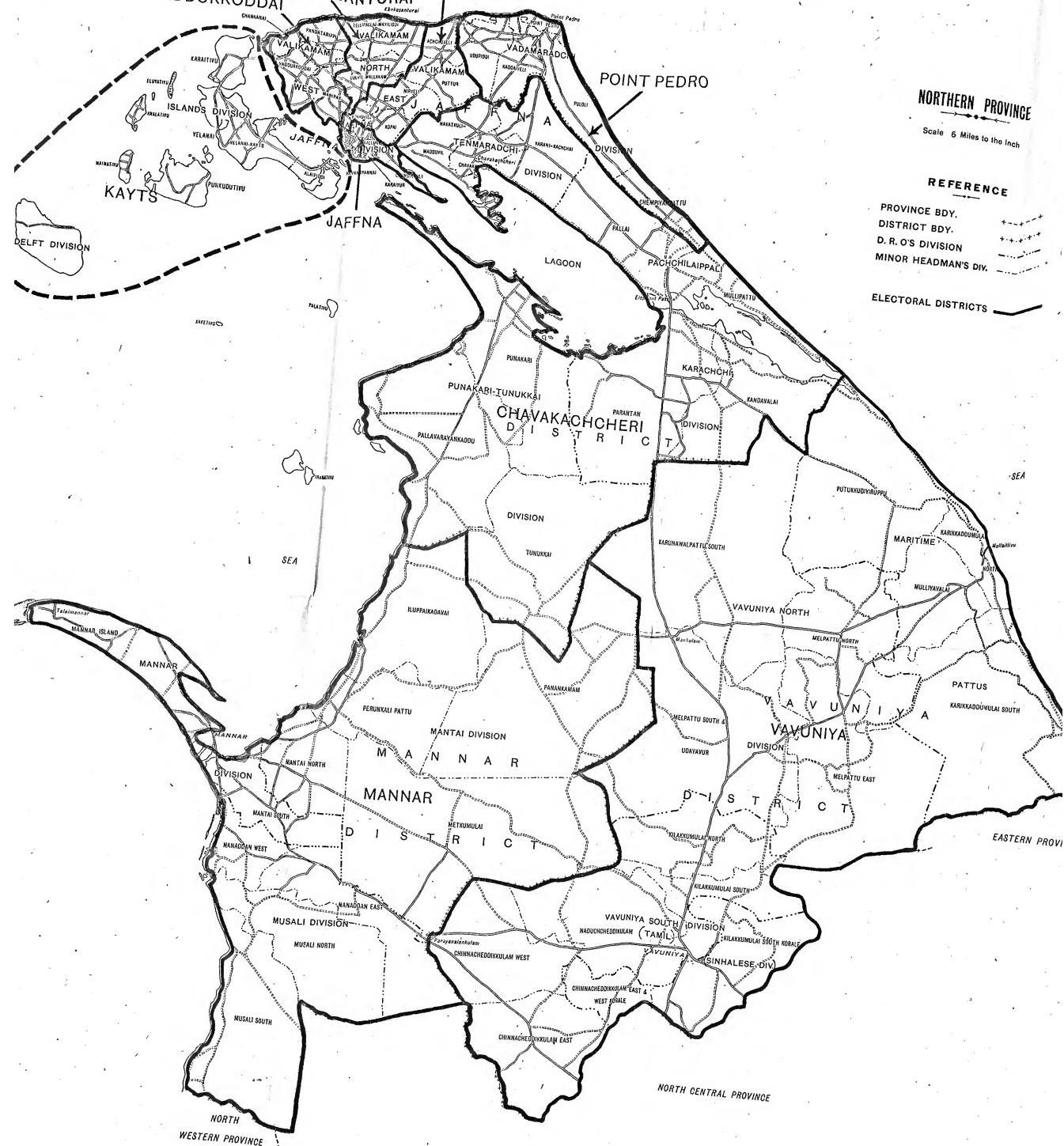
WARD BDY

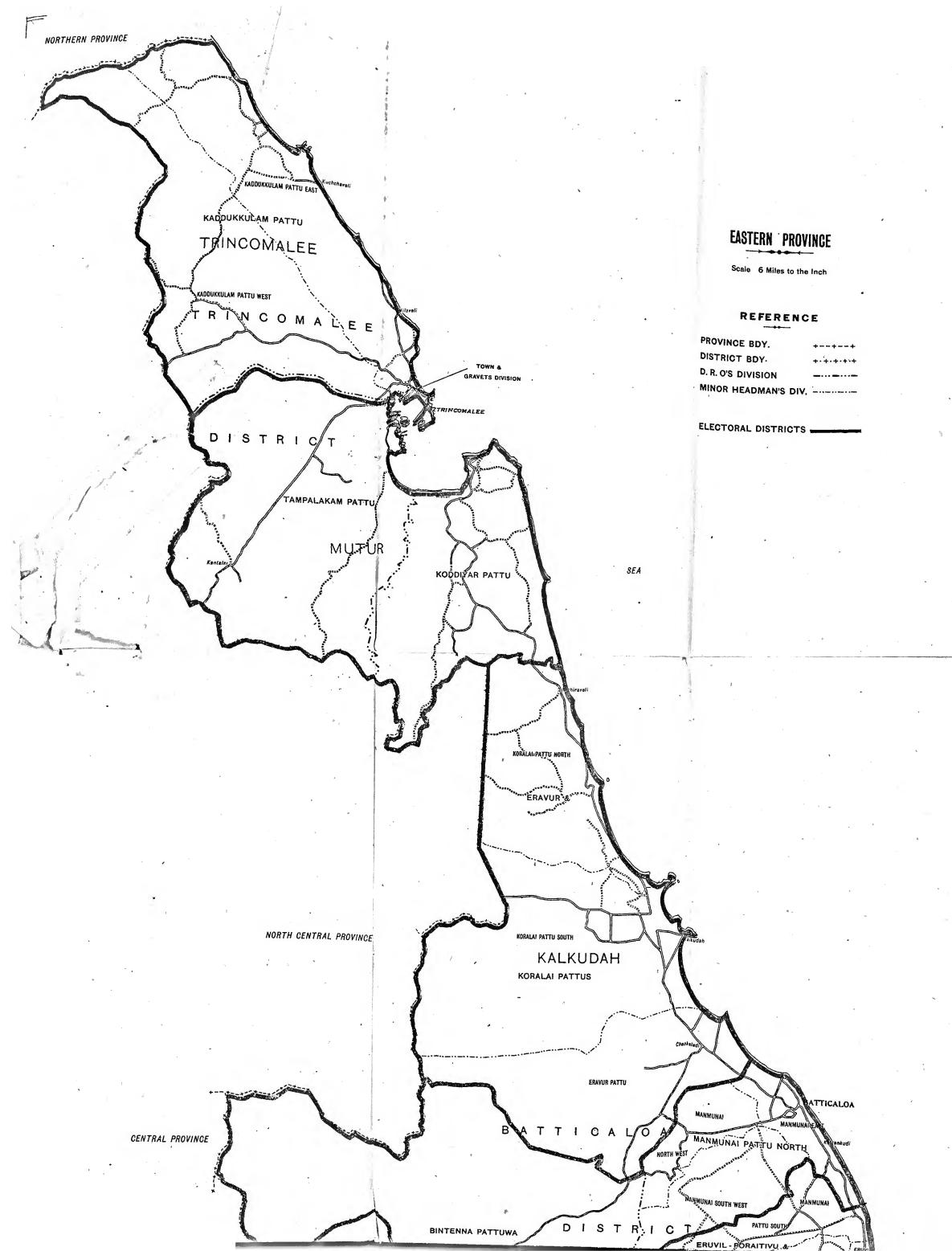
ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

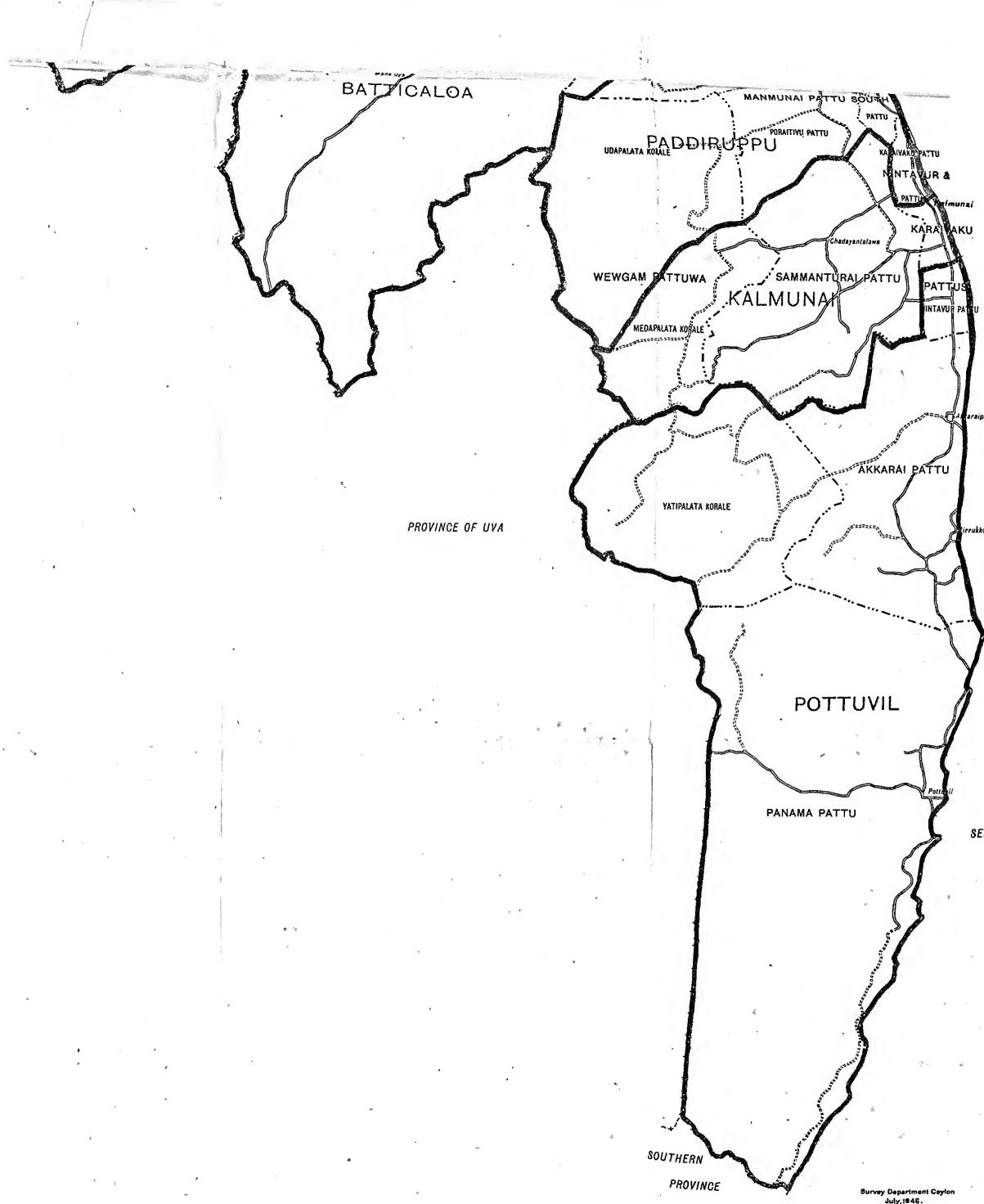


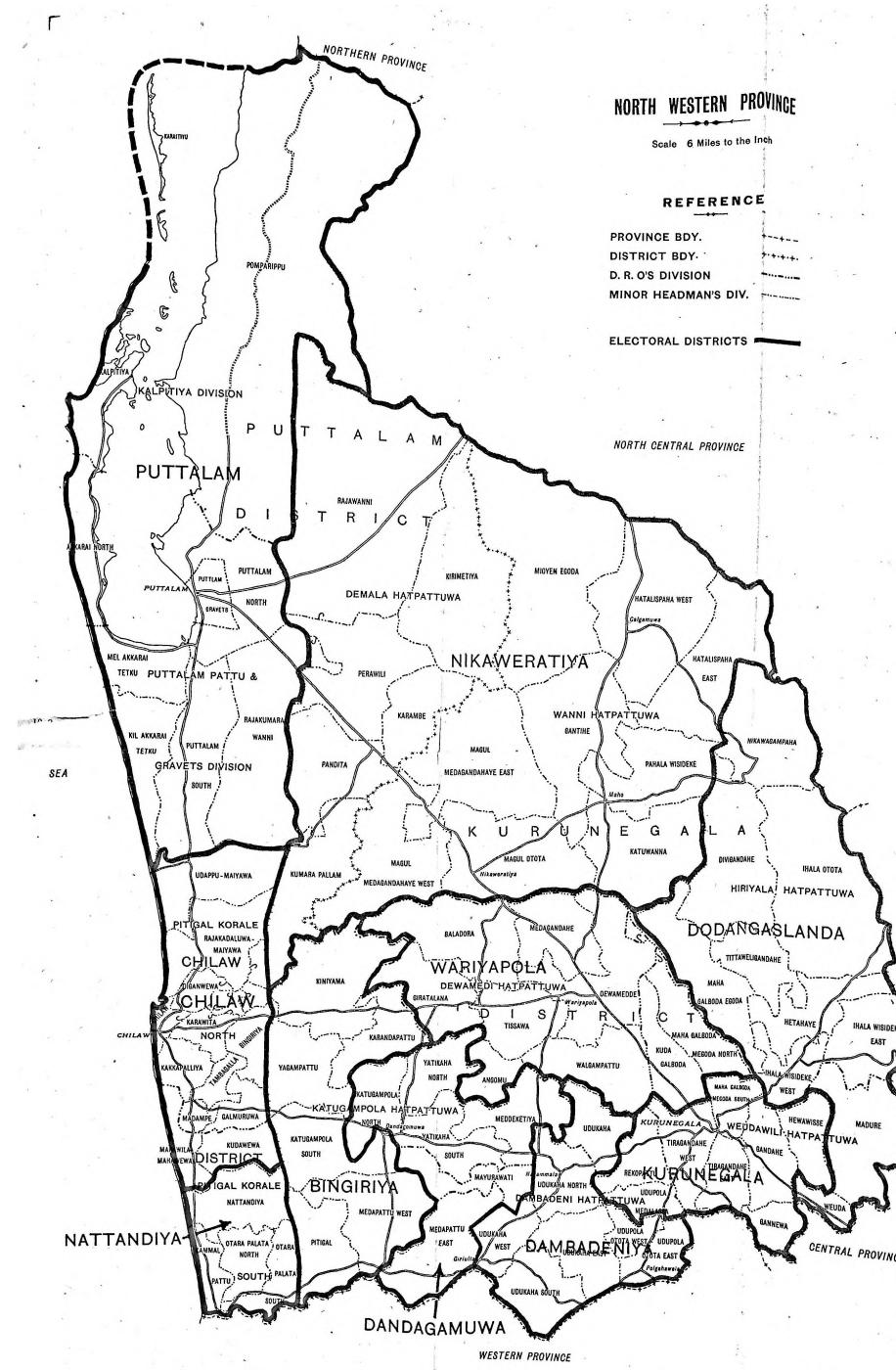












Survey Department
July, 1948.



