Report on the Parliamentary
General Elections
19th March and 20th July, 1960

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REPORT ON THE PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTIONS OF 19TH MARCH, 1960 AND 20TH JULY, 1960

PART I

INTRODUCTORY

ON 5th December, 1959, His Excellency the Governor-General dissolved the Third Parliament of Ceylon and summoned a new Parliament to meet on 30th March, 1960. By the same Proclamation, which appeared in the Government Gazette Extraordinary No. 11,996 of 5th December, 1959, His Excellency fixed the 19th day of March, 1960, as the day for the General Election of Members of Parliament, specified the 4th day of January, 1960 as the date for the nomination of candidates for election, and specified the places at which nominations were to be taken.

The General Election of March 19, 1960 was to be very different from previous general elections because—

- (a) it was to be the first General Election on the basis of the new Delimitation which had been proclaimed on June 24, 1959;
- (b) it was to be the first General Election under the provisions of the new radical amendments to the Parliamentary Elections Law brought into operation by the Ceylon Parliamentary Elections (Amendment) Act, No. 11 of 1959 and the Ceylon Parliamentary Elections (Amendment) Act, No. 26 of 1959;
- (c) it was to be the first one day General Election.

The new Delimitation

Consequent on the report of the Joint Select Committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives appointed to consider the revision of the Constitution, the Ceylon Constitution (Amendment) Act, No. 4 of 1959 passed into law. It provided for the repeal of the Ceylon Constitution (Special Provisions) Act, No. 35 of 1954 and the Indian and Pakistani (Parliamentary Representation) Act, No. 36 of 1954. The Constitution Amendment Act provided for certain essential steps being taken regarding the new Delimitation and for the composition of the next Parliament to be.

In connexion with the Delimitation, it provided that an estimate of the population of the Island up to the end of June, 1958 published by the Director of Census and Statistics in the Government Gazette should be deemed to be the general census of the Island required for the purpose of a Delimitation. It also varied the provision regarding multi-member seats confining their creation only to cases where the racial composition of the citizens of Ceylon in a Province was such as to make it desirable to render possible the representation of any substantial concentration of citizens of Ceylon in that Province, who were united by a community of racial interest different from that of the majority of the citizens of Ceylon in that Province.

As a result of the repeal of the Indian and Pakistani (Parliamentary Representation) Act, there was now no provision for the election of four members on the Indian and Pakistani electoral register. The six Appointed Members provided for in the Constitution, however, continued and the new Parliament was therefore to have a membership of 157 members; 151 being elected and 6 being appointed.

The new Delimitation resulted therefore in an increase of 56 electoral districts and 56 members; for there were to be 145 electoral districts returning 151 elected members where previously there had been 89 electoral districts returning 95 elected members.

Amendments to the Electoral Law

A Select Committee of the House of Representatives had been appointed in the time of the Second Parliament under the Chairmanship of the Hon. J. R. Jayawardena to consider the working of the provisions of the Ceylon (Parliamentary Elections) Order in Council. This Committee presented its report to the House in January, 1956. A similar Committee had been appointed by the Third Parliament under the Chairmanship of the Hon. C. P. de Silva and this Committee presented its report to the House on the 25th of April, 1957. On the basis of the recommendations, a new Bill was drafted which came into law as the Ceylon Parliamentary Elections (Amendment) Act, No. 11 of 1959. These provisions radically altered the basis of Parliamentary Elections. The more important matters it provided for were-

- (1) The reduction of the age of qualification of an elector from 21 to 18
- (2) The issue of a notice to persons who, at a revision, had become disqualified for registration.
- (3) Provision for the preparation of special registers of electors in the event of a Dissolution of Parliament occurring before the completion of registers that had to be prepared for new electoral districts after a delimitation.
- (4) The issue of photographic identity cards to all registered electors from a date to be prescribed by the Minister.
- (5) The introduction of a concessionary deposit for candidates of recognized political parties. Candidates of political parties recognized by the Commissioner were to be permitted to pay a deposit of Rs. 500, whilst others continue to pay Rs. 1,000.
- (6) The issue to every elector, at a contested election, of his registration particulars and particulars of poll; in other words, the issue of an official Poll Card to him.
- (7) The granting of facilities to vote by post to candidates, members of the Armed Forces, officers or servants in the Police, Railway, Posts and Telecommunication Services and categories of the Public Service who by the nature of the circumstances of their duties would be required to work in connexion with the election.
- (8) Restrictions on the display of flags, banners, hand-bills, etc.
- (9) Restrictions on the conveyance of voters to or from the poll.

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- (10) The granting of facilities to candidates to send matters relating to an election to each elector in his electoral district post free.
- (11) The appointment of the Commissioner of Parliamentary Elections by the Governor-General and the placing of his appointment on terms similar to that of the Auditor-General, namely answerability to Parliament and removal only by a prayer of both Houses.
- (12) Arrangements for a panel of election judges with the intention of speedier settlement of election cases.

A one day General Election

Although the Select Committee set up to report on the working of Election Law in the time of the Second Parliament considered the holding of a one day general election very desirable, yet after most careful consideration, it concluded that the staff for many polling stations as well as the availability of Police personnel would not permit this being done at that time. The view of the Committee was that because of these limitations there should be at least three days for a General Election. The 1956 General Election which followed was thus held on three days. The Select Committee set up by the Third Parliament reviewed the various difficulties further and was of opinion that the difficulties were not insurmountable. It accordingly recommended that the general election polling should be on one day in all electoral districts. It was in the light of this recommendation, therefore, that for the first time in the history of Parliamentary General Elections in Ceylon, the General Election for the 4th Parliament was fixed in all electoral districts for one day, namely 19th March, 1960.

PART II

THE GENERAL ELECTION OF MARCH 19, 1960

The first necessity after the new Delimitation was to commence the preparation of new Registers. For this purpose it was necessary to gazette Registering and Revising Officers to be responsible for the registration of voters, and also to gazette Returning Officers to conduct elections in the new electoral districts when elections fell due. These appointments of the Registering Officers were made in terms of the law by the Minister of Home Affairs and were gazetted in Gazette No. 11,816 of 28.7.59; likewise the appointment of Returning Officers were made by the Governor-General and were gazetted in Gazette No. 11,937 of 3.11.59. The 145 Electoral Districts were in charge of 21 Registering Officers and 21 Returning Officers.

Soon after Delimitation, work was started on the other preliminary necessity, namely, the division of the electoral districts into new polling districts. The policy followed was to try to keep to an average of about 1,500 voters for a polling district and as far as possible, where walking distances were involved, an average of about 3 miles walking in any polling district. In attempting to achieve the average of voters and convenient distances, it was also imperative to make quite certain that none of the thousands of the little hamlets and villages which stud the Island and make up the polling districts were left out, thus depriving some group of voters of their civic rights. This was achieved and 3,532 polling districts were detailed in Gazettes appearing from the 8th of September, 1959 to 13th of November, 1959 and in these recarved polling districts when the registers came to be prepared, an average of 1,050 voters per polling district was achieved although the law would have been satisfied if there was an average of 1,500 voters per polling district. This of course was the general average. areas like the City of Colombo where a larger number per polling district could be accommodated without inconvenience to the voting public, a higher number per polling district was sanctioned.

Compilation of the Special Registers for the General Election

The work on the preparation of the new Delimitation Registers was interrupted by the sudden dissolution of Parliament on 5.12.59. Provision however had been introduced in the amending Act, No. 11 of 1959 to deal with the resultant problem of what registers should be used for a General Election in these special circumstances; for provision had been made in the law to permit the compilation of Emergency Registers in the event of a sudden Dissolution of Parliament before the new Delimitation Registers could have been completed and certified. It became necessary therefore to act under this provision. The essence of this provision was to permit the re-grouping of the names of the voters appearing on each of the last certified registers before Delimitation on the basis of the new electoral districts and then to certify those registers without the usual legal preliminaries of exhibition, claims and objections before final certification. As far as un-altered electoral districts of Mannar, Trincomalee, Mutur and Vavuniya were concerned no problems arose, since the last certified register continued as the operative register. The break-up of the registers into the new electorates was again a task calling for great care, for although it has been commonly called a "scissors and paste" job, more than normal care had to be exercised to make certain that no voters' names were left out in the polling districts which comprised the new electorates.

Format of Registers

As far as the format and printing of registers themselves were concerned too, changes had to be made in terms of a Cabinet direction. In format the names of Electors in a polling district had previously been separted according to sex and arranged alphabetically. This arrangement was now to be changed. Registers were to be prepared not in separate sections in alphabetical order, but with all names together grouped according to households. In towns where local authority assessment numbers of houses were available, there would be the further indication of the assessment number. In rural areas where there were no assessment numbers, names would still continue to be grouped under households, but Food Control numbers would be shown. The advantage of this system was the easier identification of a voter when he came to the poll.

Off Set Duplicating of Registers

The printing of registers too was discontinued on the grounds of cost and time. The previous practice had been to print these registers at the Government Press in English and transliterate and cyclostyle them into Sinhala and Tamil. The Government Printer had pointed out to the Government that printing was too costly and slow. He had recommended in the alternative a duplicating process known as "Off-Set Duplication", which was accepted by Government and on his recommendation 30 Off-Set Duplicating Machines were purchased from abroad, set-up in the Government Press, staff recruited and the machinery for the printing of registers by this process was got ready by him.

The Off-Set Duplication process itself involved two operations. The first was the typing out of a register on to the special plates at the Kachcheries and the second was the sending of these plates to the Printer who duplicated them on these machines and returned them to the various Returning Officers. The staff in the Kachcheries were given special instructions and special training, and experimentation with sections of registers was done before full registers were typed out by them.

The registers produced by this method, however, were far from satisfactory and needed many detailed manual corrections, etc., to get them into acceptable form. It imposed far too many unnecessary strains on the Registering Officers who had to ensure that every single copy of each Register was checked over to see that names were legible, etc. In fact the consensus of opinion of the Returning Officers after the Election was that this process was a failure and that the ordinary cyclostyling process was far more satisfactory.

Despite the difficulties and strains however of this new process, the Off-Set Duplicating and the cyclostyling of Registers was completed very swiftly by the Registering Officers and, although there was provision in the law to hold nominations on the old Registers if the new ones were not

certified and ready, yet the registers for the whole Island were ready in English by December 27th and by Nomination Day—January 4, 1960—in Sinhala and Tamil too, according to the requirements of the Districts.

Concessionary Deposits and Symbols for Political Parties

For the 1956 General Election, provision had been made in the law for the Commissioner to allocate approved symbols to political parties. The intention being that candidates of one political party, wherever they contested in the Island, could have one symbol reserved for their use. The law had now been further widened to include a provision so that political parties recognized by the Commissioner could have the benefit of a concession in the amount of the deposit that a candidate of that party would have to make. As the law stood previously, each candidate had to deposit Rs 1,000. Now a candidate from a recognized political party could contest by paying a sum of Rs. 500 as deposit. The criterion for recognizing political parties for concessionary deposits laid down in the law was that such party should have been in existence for at least five years prior to the date of making application or that at least two members of such party are or have been members of Parliament.

Eighteen political parties were recognized for concessionary deposits and 23 political parties were allotted approved symbols—vide Part V—Appendices 3 and 4 for details.

Nomination Day-4th January, 1960

Nominations for the Fourth Parliament were received on 4th January, 1960 at 30 places of nomination, between the hours of 12 noon and 1 p.m. A feature of these nominations was the very large number of candidates who contested as Independents. The following is an analysis of the nominations:—

Total No. of	No. of Party	No. of Non-Party
Candidates	Candidates	Candidates (Independents)
899	731	168

Commissioner's Notice of Contested Elections-3.2.60

The law requires that the Commissioner should publish in the Gazette and also in such newspapers as he thinks fit a notice giving certain particulars regarding the General Election consequent on the nominations received. In this notice under the number or name of each electoral district are specified—(a) the date of poll, (b) the names of the candidates in the order in which they would appear on the ballot paper with the symbol allotted to each candidate and the names of their proposers and seconders, and (c) the situation of the polling stations with a note as to which polling stations, if any, were reserved exclusively for female voters.

This notice was published in the Gazette No. 12,053 of 3.2.60 and in the "Ceylon Daily News", "Ceylon Observer", "Times of Ceylon", "Dinamina", "Lankadipa", and "Thinakaran". In this notice 3,659

polling stations were gazetted for the Island. Of these 127 were reserved exclusively for the use of female voters. In the 1956 General Election there were 2,433 polling stations; the March 1960 election therefore saw an increase of 1,226 polling stations for the Island. The increase in the number of polling stations and the attempt to make voting areas compact and convenient to voters had its effect on the resultant poll. 2,889,282 voters went to the polls and the percentage polled was 77.57—the highest polled so far in Ceylon.

Ballot Papers

The printing of ballot papers was another important task which had to be undertaken and completed under the strictest security measures as soon as possible after Nomination Day. It was necessary to have ballot papers ready earlier than at previous elections because of the introduction of the postal voting system, for this necessitated the issue of the same ballot papers which were to be used on March 19th in the latter half of February to Public Servants who had been given the right to vote by post. The ballot papers were printed under the personal supervision of the Government Printer on security paper. Every single sheet was counted and checked by a Board consisting of the Government Printer and his Works Manager. All spoilt sheets were destroyed and burnt by the Board. The accounts of the Government Printer were examined by the Commissioner of Parliamentary Elections and found to be correct.

Postal Voting

The need for a system of postal voting to permit public officers required to be on duty in connection with an election and also candidates and members of the Armed Forces, to vote by post was one which had been recommended by the two Select Committees on Election Law. The law had been amended now to provide for this and provision appears by which members of the Armed Forces, certain departments of Government like the Police, Railway and the Postal Services, and public servants who could be called upon to work in connection with an election could, if they wished to, make application and vote by post. This voting was to be done in advance and those who vote by post could not obviously vote again in person on Election

The principles of the scheme of postal voting are laid down in the law and turther elaboration is unnecessary. Be it sufficient to explain that the scheme envisages that every officer in the above-mentioned categories who wishes to exercise his franchise in advance could make application to the Registering Officer where he is registered to vote, obtain his ballot paper from the Returning Officer in advance, mark it in secret and get it transmitted back to him before the close of the poll on Election Day. His vote, which comes back in a sealed envelope, would be kept in a ballot box called the Postal Voters' Ballot Box which would finally be opened after the close of the poll when all the other ballot boxes of the electorate were also received and when the count started in the presence of the candidates and their agents. The ballot papers would be then taken out, mixed together with all the other ballot papers of the electoral district, sorted and counted. The ballot papers sent out to the postal voters would be the same as those which would be used at the election. The need for the strictest security in their issue and transit would therefore be self-evident.

This operation of postal voting was being tried out for the first time in Ceylon. It affected the whole public service and as ballot papers were going through the post, the highest security was vital. Its meticulous organization and precise execution therefore became one of the major tasks of this election. Details of the steps taken are not being set out, but through the wholehearted co-operation of the public servants and their departments in following instructions and attending classes, the arrangements made for the ballot paper packets in transit by the Postal Authorities and the execution of the operation by the Returning Officers, the scheme as planned went through perfectly and was completely successful.

18,246 public servants were allowed this facility. It therefore necessitated 18,246 postal voting packets being sent by post both to and fro and not one of them was miscarried or lost.

Poll Cards

Provision had also been made in the law for the issue to every voter on the register of a notice by the Returning Officer of an electoral district informing him of the name and number of his electoral district, his name and address and registration number as it appears in the register, the polling district, polling station allotted to him and the date and hours of the poll. The intention of this provision was to give each voter the information relevant for the poll from an official angle so that it would facilitate his going to the poll without having to depend on such information from the candidates. As far as the organization was concerned, it entailed the writing out of 3,706,261 poll cards in the offices of the Returning Officers and their delivery through the post. This too was an operation which was being tried out for the first time and here again it was planned and organized in detail with the assistance of the Postal Department and in the period between February 5 and February 19 these poll cards were delivered. In areas which were not served by Post Offices which had delivery services, the voters were informed by beat of tom-tom and notices that the poll cards were at the Receiving Post Offices where they could call for them. In fact in terms of the law, undelivered cards were kept at all the Post Offices till the close of the poll. Statistics received show that of the 3,706,261 poll cards issued, only 0.5 per cent. remained undelivered or uncalled for according to the Postmaster-General.

Staff for Election Duties

Doubts regarding the adequacy of competent staff and enough Police personnel were two of the main reasons for not pursuing the question of a one-day election for the Island previously. For this General Election, however, not only was there a decision to hold the General Election on one day, but as a result of the increase of electoral districts from 89 to 145, there was an increase of polling stations too by over 1,200. This meant that the complement of staff required had necessarily to be increased by over 1,200 Presiding Officers and 5 to 6,000 Clerks and other personnel for polling station work alone over the staff required for the 1956 election.

Training of Staff

It is imperative for the efficient conduct of an election that all those who have to participate in it, whether in the preliminaries to the poll, in the conduct of the poll itself and in the count, should be precisely trained and know their work thoroughly. Returning Officers were sent detailed instructions in the form of Notes for the Guidance of Returning Officers on matters connected with the General Election. These were supplemented by detailed instructions regarding the new operations and their responsibilities regarding them, like the issue of postal votes, poll cards, transport arrangements, staff arrangements, &c. The Returning Officers on their own naturally make a close study of the relevant provisions of the Order in Council and work out in detail the methods in which the preliminaries could be competently handled.

Since the efficiency of a Polling Station depends entirely on its staff, the training of staff to be used on election day itself therefore became the next major problem. Their training as far as the Districts were concerned was entrusted to the Returning Officers. As far as the Colombo Pool were concerned, persons employed in the City and Dehiwala-Mount Lavinia area, that is about 10,000 to 12,000 persons, their training was the responsibility of the Head Office of the Elections Department.

Training throughout the Island was on broadly similar lines and outlines of the points to be stressed in training were sent by way of circular instructions to Returning Officers. The training methods used were-

- 1. The provision of a set of printed notes to be given to each Presiding Officer and the clerks who might be called upon to work in connection with the election.
- Lectures and Demonstrations for Presiding Officers.
- 3. Lectures and demonstrations for the clerks.
- 4. A rehearsal conducted at every Polling Station throughout the Island by each Presiding Officer on the afternoon of the day before the Poll at which he could satisfy himself that his full complement of staff was there and that they were conversant with the details of the work that would be required to be done the next day.

Copies of printed instructions were distributed to Presiding Officers and Clerks. For the Colombo Pool, classes were organized for 3,162 Presiding Officers and 5,536 Clerks. In the Districts similarly 5,416 Presiding Officers and 11,565 Clerks were trained.

Lectures for Clerks was a new departure. Previously since the duties polling clerks were called upon to do were simple, the training was only dons by way of printed instructions and at a rehearsal on the evening before the poll conducted by the Senior Presiding Officer in charge at the Polling Station itself. Training by lectures and demonstrations of the clerks too was done for the March General Election since so many new categories of public servants who had not worked in elections before were being called upon to participate for the first time. It was essential therefore that every member of the staff should have a reasonable degree of familiarity with poll procedures and with practical arrangements to be made in a polling station before he went on duty.

The period between about February 15 and March 10, thus became a period of intensive training of staff throughout the Island. Classes for staff were going on all over. The poll itself on March 19 was conducted excellently throughout showing thereby that training classes had achieved the result aimed at.

Whilst on the subject of training it is relevant to mention that in relation to postal voting too, in early February throughout the Island similar training classes were arranged and conducted for the training of Certifying Officers in each Department who would have been called upon to handle the postal voting packets when they were despatched to them by Returning Officers. The tasks of a Certifying Officer are simple but important. For reasons of security as well as for seeing that this part of the election was properly conducted, it was considered essential that Certifying Officers who were doing this work for the first time, knew precisely what they would be called upon to do and to do it correctly. For this operation too the Colombo Pool of Officers and the District Officers were trained by the Head Office of the Elections Department and the Returning Officers respectively in their duties. Here too the method of training was a lecture followed by a demonstration in which dummy packets were handed to them and each officer was instructed in precisely what he had to do in making certain that a postal voter could vote in secret and that the packets would go back safely to the Returning Officer. This training too had the desired result for as stated earlier nearly 18,000 packets went through the post from Returning Officers and back to them and they were all handled with the same smooth satisfying efficiency.

Stores and Stationery

Arrangements were made with the Superintendent of Stores to execute the indents of all the Returning Officers for their requirements of stores and stationery for the conduct of the election. One problem which confronted the Elections Department was the need to turn out a large number of additional Ballot Boxes in a very short space of time. The Factory Engineer gave all assistance and in a matter of 12 weeks, 3,250 Ballot Boxes were turned out. The National Small Industries Corporation turned out 300 more Boxes. All stores and stationery were despatched in good time, were checked and taken over at the Kachcheries and sent out to the various polling stations for use, some earlier and the rest by the Presiding Officers.

Transport Arrangements

Adequate transport facilities are an essential for the smooth operation of any election—even more so in the organizing of a one-day general election. As far as the March Election was concerned arrangements had to be made to deal with three facets of transport:

- 1. It was necessary to have a sufficient number of vehicles to be put at the disposal of Returning Officers for the movement of staff and stores from the offices of the Returning Officers to the Polling Stations in their Districts and back.
- 2. Sufficient transport facilities were required for the movement (to and fro) of the large complement of staff sent from Colombo to the various Districts to supplement the local staff of the Returning Officers.
- 3. Sufficient public transport facilities were necessary to assist in the solution of a new problem which arose in this Election, namely to have public transport facilities available to voters in view of the restrictions imposed on the transport of voters by the new provisions of the law.

In order to meet the requirements of the Returning Officers, a census of all vehicles available in Government Departments was taken and these vehicles were distributed according to the needs of the various Returning Officers. The transport of staff from Colombo to the various Kachcheries was done essentially by the strengthening of existing train services and the running of special trains by the Ceylon Government Railway. Precise arrangements necessarily had to be made by the various Returning Officers to meet the staff along the train routes and see to their transport to the polling stations in buses and other vehicles specially allocated for the purpose, not only on the outward journey to the polling stations, but also on the return journey from the polling stations to bring them back to Colombo. As some of these trains left early in the morning or returned late at night, arrangements were made with the Ceylon Transport Board in Colombo to run more buses in the morning within a radius of 15 miles of Colombo and also for special buses at all hours of the night from the Fort Railway Station and the Central Bus Terminus to take the officers back when they returned after the polls.

In the previous elections it was possible to draw on buses from the various Bus Companies, but in view of the need to have an adequate public transport system available to voters in all parts of the country on election day, the demand on the Ceylon Transport Board for buses for the transport of election staff had to be reduced considerably.

In order to assist voters to get to the various polling stations, the Ceylon Transport Board through its Regional Managers, after discussion with the various Returning Officers, arranged a service so that there were buses plying on all possible routes and even on those routes where generally no bus services operated. The strengthening of the existing services and the providing of skeleton services in areas where no buses generally ply to assist voters in getting to the polls worked satisfactorily and the high poll in March was no doubt assisted by the availability of public transport to the voters on the 19th.

Election Campaign-Special Facilities for Candidates

A significant departure from previous General Elections in the conduct of the election campaign was the special facilities provided to candidates and political parties, viz., the right to each candidate to send post-free literature pertaining to the election to each elector, and the facility to Political Parties of pre-election broadcasts through the Radio Ceylon. The former was provided by law and the latter by governmental direction.

Section 92C of the Order in Council provided that each candidate at an election should at any time between the day of nomination and 7 days before the day of the poll be entitled to send to each registered elector free of any charge for postage, one postal communication containing matter relating to the election. Although the provision did not precisely define the details such as weight of the communication, mode of despatchordinary or registered post, etc., a satisfactory scheme was worked out administratively in consultation with the Postmaster-General, minimising any difficulties from the point of view of candidates, and that of the postal authorities in the handling of this mail. About 1,500,000 manifestos. were received by the post offices for delivery to electors. It would appear that a fair number of candidates had not availed themselves of this facility perhaps preferring to hand them over to the electors in person or through their agents.

On a Government directive issued by the Hon. Prime Minister, all political parties at the March General Election were invited by the Director-General of Broadcasting to avail themselves of the facility of pre-election political broadcasts on the Sinhala, Tamil and English Services. This facility was granted for the first time in the election history of Ceylon.

Each political party was allowed four fifteen minute broadcasts between nomination day and 3 days before the date of the election, that is, during a period of about 2½ months. The first broadcast was confined to the reading of the party manifesto and the 3 following to an amplification of the manifesto.

Twenty-one of the 23 political parties at the March General Election availed themselves of this facility.

Notices for General Information Regarding new Provisions of the Electoral Law

The Ceylon Parliamentary Elections (Amendment) Act, No. 11 of 1959, as stated previously, brought in many radical amendments to the existing electoral law which affected candidates and the public too. It was felt desirable to bring to the notice of candidates and the public these important provisions of the new law by means of notices published in the various newspapers in all languages so that they could, if they so desired, seek advice, legal or otherwise, on any of these provisions.

Matters on which notices were issued in relation to the March Election were—

Notice for the information of political parties regarding deposits and approved symbols.

Notice regarding parties recognized for deposits, and symbols determined by the Commissioner.

Notice for the general information relating to the display of handbills, posters, and of undue influence.

Notice to Public Servants on Postal Voting.

Notice to voters regarding the issue of official poll cards.

Notice for general information declaring that certain expenditure regarding the conveyance of voters was illegal and the punishment for such illegal practices.

Election Day-March 19, 1960

All arrangements for the election which had to be made centrally were completed by the 12th of March. In the week following, from the 15th onwards, the main operation was the transport of public servants from Colombo and elsewhere and within Districts to their polling statious to be in readiness for the poll on the 19th. On the afternoon of the 18th March, in terms of general directions issued, there was a roll call of staff at all polling stations and rehearsals by Presiding Officers to make certain that the staff was competent to handle the work connected with the poll on the following day.

Throughout the Island the 19th of March saw a quiet poll. There were no crowds, no excitement and no tensions. The lessening of excitement was greatly helped by the curb on the transport of voters imposed by the new amendments to the law and by the ban on flags, banners, posters, etc. The issue of the official poll cards too helped in showing that the customary booths of the candidates near polling stations were now unnecessary, for voters armed with poll cards could quite easily go to their polling stations since they had all the particulars required before-hand to assist them in casting their votes.

As far as the Police and security arrangements in connexion with the polls were concerned, the problem the Police had to face was that of manpower. The Police solved it by having the majority of polling stations manned with only one constable and using mobile patrols for the purpose of patrolling and dealing with any alleged impersonations, etc. The success of the Police plan was well proved by the quiet and peaceful poll throughout the Island. Reported cases of attempted impersonation according to Police statistics amounted to only 125 at this election.

A beakdown of the turn out at the Poll and Electorates with highest and lowest percentage polled are as follows:-

		o. of	No. of	No. of	No. of
		torates	Electorates which polled	Electorates which polled	Electorates which polled
		er cent	betweent 70	between 60	between 50
	an	d over	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
			and 80	and 70	and 60
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
March, 1960		39	 97	 8	 1

Five Highest Percentages recorded:

	Name of Electorate		Electorate Strength —			Votes Polled			
	Traine by Electorate						Percentage		
Paddiruppu	Mary Programmy	U WILL	19,429		17,469		89-9		
Nintavur	Minor divise little		21,087		18,395		87-2		
Galigomuwa			24,569		21,017		85.5		
Horana	**	**	33,713	94	28,879	87	85.5		
Dedigama	allo All II To research a		29,061		24,655		84.8		

Five Lowest Percentages recorded:

Manual of	Electorate		Electorate	Votes	Po	lled	
Nume of	Liectorate		Strength	 Total No.	111	Percentage	
Mahiyangana			15,909	 8,804	1212	55-3	
Bibile	ON Value of	fine as	16,410	 10,275	· .	62.6	
Anuradhapura	ili og reg		19,067	 12,082		63.3	
Kilinochchi			13,991	 9,079		64.8	
Trincomalee	Billion (484)		19,024	 12,548		65.5	

Counting of Votes

The counting of votes at the close of an election is the culmination of the organizational activity of an election. Returning Officers and candidates are desirous to see the count finished as quickly as possible, but the Returning Officers at the same time are fully aware of the importance of seeing that the job is done with meticulous care and precision. The tensions and strains of a general election cause both candidates and officials to be keyed up. Delays in the start of the count often increases these tensions. In the circumstances the general principle followed was to start the count as quickly as reasonably possible after the close of the poll. This had the advantage of reducing the need for elaborate security arrangements for the guarding of ballot boxes if they were being kept over-night. It also had a reassuring effect on the candidates who often have a nagging doubt about the security arrangements for ballot boxes in the period between the close of the poll and the start of the count.

The Returning Officers worked out their procedures for the count in great detail and planned out arrangements in their counting rooms so that the whole operation could go with smooth precision. Staff was selected and trained and the supervisors of staff rank were likewise given detailed instructions. Conferences were also held with Assistant Returning Officers and other Staff Officers in charge so that everyone was quite confident of how to deal with any point that could arise in relation to the count.

The public too is also intensely interested in the result of an election. The more enthusiastic members often wait round the places of count to get the results at first hand. To keep them in good humour and also for control, if necessary, of their activities, the places of count, both within and without were brightly illuminated and light music was relayed. Arrangements were also made so that the results were broadcast by the Broadcasting authorities throughout the night.

The 21 Returning Officers utilized the services of 1,000 Staff Officers including Assistant Returning Officers, 3000 Clerks and other officers to assist them in the counts.

Except in the case of the Electoral Districts of Bibile, Moneragala and Mutur where ballot boxes could not be returned till the early hours of the 20th morning because of the long walking distances involved, etc., and in the case of the multi-member constituency of Colombo Central, all the other counts were started as quickly as possible after the close of the poll and were continued throughout the night of March 19 and the early hours of the 20th. All the results, except those of Bibile, REPORT ON THE PARLEAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTIONS, MARCH AND JULY, 1960 101

Moneragala, Mutur and Colombo Central, were available by the morning of Sunday, the 20th. Mutur, Bibile, and Moneragala results were available by noon and the last result of Colombo Central was announced by 10 p.m.

A schedule of the Members of Parliament returned at the March General Election is annexed—vide Appendix 12 for details.

His Excellency the Governor-General called upon the Hon. Dudley Senanayake, leader of the United National Party, which obtained the largest number of seats, 50, to form the Government.

Election Petitions

Four Election Petitions were filed on the March General Election. These petitions are awaiting trial.

PART III

THE GENERAL ELECTION OF JULY 20, 1960

The Fourth Parliament which was summoned to meet on the 30th of March, 1960, was dissolved with effect from 12 noon of the 23rd of April, 1960, by Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor-General and the next Parliament was summoned to meet on 5th August, 1960. In that same Proclamation His Excellency fixed the 20th day of July, 1960, as the day of the next General Election; specified the 20th day of May, 1960, as the day on which the candidates for election were to be nominated and specified also the places at which nominations for the Fifth Parliament were to be taken. Action had therefore to be initiated again for holding yet another general election in July 1960 for the Island.

The organizing of the July General Election, however, was approached with greater confidence in view of the experience gained in the March Election and the smooth precision with which all the new aspects connected with the conduct of a one day election had worked.

The general pattern followed for this election, therefore, was the same as that in March. In this section of the Report therefore it is not proposed to repeat details. The main facts are set down with some elaboration where necessary.

Preparation of Registers

The first task again was the preparation of new registers. In terms of the law, the process of preparing special registers had again to be gone through and registers had to be certified under a fresh date.

The registers to be used for the July Election were certified by the various Registering Officers on May 6, 1960. Since the Administrative District of Monaragala had been now constituted, the Government Agent, Monaragala was appointed Registering and Returning Officer, for the electoral districts of Monaragala and Bibile, which in the March Election were the responsibility of the Government Agent, Badulla.

Polling Districts

Before the March Election, there were some doubts expressed, especially in the Press, whether polling stations were sufficiently well placed and convenient to assist voters to get to the polls, especially in view of the restriction on the use of transport. Any misgivings there might have been were however dispelled by the high poll in March. This did not prevent requests for variations of polling stations again; but since the Polling Districts had been gazetted there was no provision in the law for further variation at this stage nor did there appear to be any real need considering the high percentage that polled in March.

Concessionary Deposits and Symbols for Political Parties

In the March Election 18 parties were recognized for purposes of deposits and symbols and 5 for symbols only. In the July Election 14 parties were recognized for both deposits and symbols, 8 for symbols only and 2 for deposits only—vide Part V—Appendices 3 and 4 for details. In other words, there appeared yet another party in July though the general consensus of opinion was that the results of the March Election and the number of candidates who lost deposits in March would have a deterrent influence on the formation of new parties and on Independents coming forward.

Nomination Day-20th May, 1960

Nominations for the 5th Parliament were received on 20th May, 1960 at 31 places of nomination between the hours of 12 noon and 1 p.m. 899 candidates came forward in March. In July there were only 393. A noticeable feature was the phenomenal drop in the number of independent candidates who were contesting. 168 in March gave way to 49 in July. Following is an analysis of the nominations:—

Total No. of Candidates	No. of Party Candidates	No. of Non-Party Candidates (Independents)
393	344	49

Commissioner's Notice of Contested Elections

In terms of the law the Commissioner's Notice was published in the Government Gazette of 9.6.60, and in the Ceylon "Daily News", Ceylon "Observer", "Times of Ceylon", "Dinamina", "Lankadipa", and "Thinakaran".

Ballot Papers

The printing of ballot papers was again done by the Government Press under the strictest security measures. At this election too the same procedure was followed by the Government Printer regarding accounting for sheets of paper for the printing of ballot papers and for the destruction of spoilt sheets. The accounts of the Government Printer were examined by the Commissioner of Parliamentary Elections and found to be correct for this election too.

Postal Voting

Public Servants were even more alive to the facilities of postal voting in July than in March. 28,669 public servants applied for postal votes and of these 26,665 were allowed by the Registering Officers. The transit of postal voting packets was again the care of the Postal Department who handled it with the same skill and efficiency as it did in March. Not a single packet was delayed or went astray.

Poll Cards

In the same manner as in March, Poll Cards were written by the staff attached to the Kachcheries and despatched through the postal authorities to reach the voters. Statistics show that for this Election 0.5 per cent. remained undelivered or un-called for.

Training of Staff

A point which received careful consideration was whether staff, who had had experience of working at an election a few months before, need go through a training process again. The conduct of an election, however, is one in which no chances can be taken. In the circumstances it was decided that all Presiding Officers throughout the Island who had not presided at least twice before should attend the demonstration classes again. These classes as usual were well attended and it was satisfying to note the interest and enthusiasm shown by Presiding Officers. Classes for clerks were not held in July for it was felt that with the notes that were issued to them and with Presiding Officers even more competent now after their experience in March, any points of doubt regarding the carrying out of the duties could be explained by the Presiding Officers at the rehearsals which they were instructed to have and did have at their polling stations on the afternoon of the day before the poll, i.e. on the 19th of July.

For dealing with postal voting packets too the same principle of requiring specifically the attendance only of those who were functioning as certifying officers for the first time was followed. Others who had been certifying officers before were also invited to attend these refresher courses if they so desired.

Transport Arrangements

The same pattern was followed in regard to transport arrangements. As far as the transport of voters were concerned, the Ceylon Transport Board felt confident that with the experience of the March Election they would be able to put out an even better service in July. That this confidence was justified is perhaps indicated by the high turn out of voters in July too despite the very inclement weather on that day.

Election Campaign-Special Facilities for Candidates

As at the March General Election candidates availed themselves of the right provided by the law to send election matter post free to electors.

The facilities of Pre-election Broadcasts for Political Parties provided at the March General Election was not available at the July General Election.

Notice for General Information Regarding Electoral Law

It was felt prudent again to bring to the notice of the candidates and the public the various provisions of the new law although they had seen them in operation few months ago. Notices similar to those put out in March were put out again for general information.

Election Day-20th July, 1960

Arrangements that had to be made centrally were completed according to schedule. For the July General Election, however, the Returning Officers had to combat one new problem, namely very bad weather and the danger of areas in their districts going under water. In fact in the week before the poll, all Returning Officers were alerted and immediately got ready plans for getting the staff to the polling stations by alternative routes and by using alternative means of transport. There was steady rain for many days before and indications seemed to be that the 20th July would be extremely wet with several low-lying areas probably under water. The 20th itself turned out to be a fair day but in certain areas in Colombo North, Negombo, Chilaw and Kuliyapitiya particularly, quite considerable difficulties were experienced as areas were flooded but due to the drive and initiative of the Returning Officers alternative arrangements were speedily made, the challenge of the bad weather was overcome. The 20th of July again saw a quiet poll—no crowds, no excitement, no tensions.

The Police arrangements were similar to those in March. One man generally at a polling station and mobile patrols being the police plan. This time too it proved a success, only 175 cases of alleged impersonations being reported to the Police.

A breakdown of the turn out at the Poll and Electorates with highest and lowest percentage polled are as follows:—

	El. who 80	No. of ectorates ich polled Per cent. nd over	No. of Electorates which polled between 70 Per cent. and 80 Per cent.	9	No. of Electorates which polled between 60 Per cent. and 70 Per cent.	No. of Electorates which polled between 50 Per cent. and 60 Per cent.
			Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
July, 1960	**	26	 100	**	17	 2

Five Highest Percentages recorded:

		Electorate Strength			Votes Polled			
	Name of Electorate			-	Total No.		Percentage	
Dedigama			29,061		25,115		86-4	
Paddiruppu			19,473		16,576		85-1	
Akurana		* *	42,427		35,959		84-8	
Galigomuwa			24,569	2.0	20,747	**	84-1	
Udunuwara			20,231		16,927	-72	83.8	

Five Lowest Percentages recorded:

	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH			Votes Polled				
Nan	ne of Electorate	42 to 14	Electorate Strength		Total No.		Percentage	
Kilinochchi	Type.		13,991		7,437		53-1	
Kayts	A STATE OF THE STA		25,616		14,932	•••	58-3	
Mahiyangana		Added	15,909	***	9,704	555	60-9	
Kopay	of the same of the same	Exist.	27,858		18,058		61.2	
Anuradhapura			19,067		11,776		61.8	

Counting of Votes

As in March, the Returning Officers arranged to start the counting as quickly as possible after the close of the poll. In July no count was held over to be started the next day. As far as the results were concerned, broadcast arrangements were further improved in July as election results were announced at the counting centres throughout the Island these results were virtually within a matter of minutes on the Air. The results for 144 electoral districts were in before dawn on the 21st, the Kilinochchi result being the only one which could not be announced. This was due to the fact that one polling station for this electorate was on an island about 45 miles out at sea and due to very stormy weather although the Presiding Officer had tried twice to reach the mainland by boat, found it impossible to do so on the night of the 20th and had to bring his ballot boxes in early on the 21st morning.

In this election the 22 Returning Officers had 338 Assistant Returning Officers to assist them and the counting staff consisted of 4,000 Staff Officers and others.

The names of the Members of Parliament returned at the July Election appears as a schedule—vide Appendix 12.

His Excellency the Governor-General called upon the Hon. Sirimavo R. D. Bandaranaike, Leader of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, which obtained the largest number of seats, 75, to form the Government.

Election Petitions

Thirteen Election Petitions were filed and these are awaiting trial.

PART IV

APPRECIATION

The March and July General Elections were completed quietly and without incident. Their smooth and satisfactory conduct were considerably helped by the ready and willing co-operation of the candidates who contested these elections, of the members of the public and of the Public Service, which to a man co-operated wholeheartedly in every aspect of the task. In this connexion I wish to make special mention of the services rendered by—

The Registering and Returning Officers.—Namely the Registrar-General and the Government Agents. The full burden of the execution of all the work connected with the conduct of elections in their districts fell on the Returning Officers, their Assistants, the Assistant Elections Officers, District Revenue Officers, the Headmen and the staff attached to the Kachcheries. From the preparation of the registers to the completion of the count, the various aspects of this work were handled with great skill and efficiency in a spirit of service to the country. In the conduct of the poll, the Returning Officers were assisted by large teams of Public Servants recruited from their own districts or sent on to supplement their numbers from Colombo or other areas. These officers too worked in the same manner and spirit and did everything they were called upon to do to carry out the poll as expected of them.

The Police.—The Inspector-General of Police and the Police Force similarly had to deal with a large volume of work throughout this long period. The strain on them was particularly great, for with election campaigns going on in 145 electorates, new provisions of the law regarding the use of flags, banners, posters, etc., to be interpreted and dealt with tactfully, with planning out and make arrangements for a one day poll, the Police were called upon to handle a far greater amount of work than they had ever had in any previous election. The efficiency, tact and good humour with which all aspects of Police and Security work was handled earned respect. In this connexion it is necessary to place on record the skill with which Mr. S. A. Dissanayake, Deputy Inspector-General of Police handled the planning and organization of both elections and the assistance rendered to him and to me by Mr. C. A. W. Edwards, Superintendent (Elections) during the March Election and Mr. W. E. C. Jebanasam, Superintendent (Elections) during the July Election.

The Government Printer.—The Government Printer and his staff worked under tremendous pressure in off-set duplicating many of the registers, the printing of ballot papers, instructions, posters, notices, etc., and all in a very short period of time. Despite the many calls on him, often at very short notice, the ready co-operation of the Government Printer was always there and work of a consistently high quality was produced under his direction.

The Postal Department.—With the new provisions of the law granting postal voting facilities, the issue of poll cards and the right of sending post free literature given to candidates, the Postal Department was called upon to play a very important part and to handle a vast volume of postal matter in these two elections. The postal authorities responded magnificiently to the challenge of all this new work and everyone of these operations was organized and completed with great efficiency, there being no break-downs or losses reported.

The Ceylon Government Railway.—The transport of staff to and from Colombo for the conduct of the elections was done mainly by the Railway who put out a number of special trains, strengthened others, patrolled the lines and generally made certain that the staff were taken to and fro as required.

The Ceylon Transport Board.—With the new provisions of the law regarding the banning of transport, it became necessary to see that voters had facilities to travel to and from polling stations by public transport. The Transport Board responded immediately to this need and in co-operation with Returning Officers worked out bus services to serve the needs of the electorates.

Radio Ceylon.—The public who were very keenly interested in obtaining the results of both elections quickly were well served in this respect by Radio Ceylon who made arrangements for the results to be on the air as quickly as possible after the count. In July, Radio Ceylon improved yet further on its previous achievement in March and within a matter of minutes of a result being announced in any part of the country it was on the air for the rest of the country to hear.

Government Stores.—All stores and equipment required for the conduct of the elections were obtained, got ready and sent off to the various Kachcheries by the Government Stores Department with smooth precision.

The Government Factory.—The Government Factory rendered great assistance by turning out over an additional 3,000 ballot boxes in a very short time for the March Election.

The Director of National Museums.—The Department had to arrange many training classes and the Museum Lecture Hall was very kindly put at the disposal of the Department for this purpose.

Likewise the Deputy Secretary to the Treasury and the Auditor-General put at our disposal the Recreation Rooms of the Departments for the conduct of classes arranged in those areas.

Staff of the Elections Department.—The Head Office worked at tremendous pressure from December to July in planning and organizing the various operations connected with these two elections. Their successful planning and organization would not have been possible were it not for efficient, unstinted and loyal co-operation and willingness to work hard at any time of the day or night evidenced by every member of the staff of this Office.

PART V

APPENDICES

To complete this Report, the following Schedules and Tables of relevant information concerning these elections and suggestions regarding future amendments to the law governing elections, appear as appendices:

(A) SCHEDULES AND TABLES

- 1. Period of each General Election since 1947.
- Increase in Polling Districts and Polling Stations—General Elections, 1956-1960.
- Political Parties recognized for concessionary deposits—General Elections, March and July, 1960.
- Approved symbols allotted to Political Parties—General Elections, 1956-1960.
- Analysis of results—by Political Parties and Independents—March and July General Elections, 1960.
- 6. Analysis of results by Provinces and Districts-March, 1960.
- 7. Analysis of results by Provinces and Districts-July, 1960.
- Turn out at Polls—General Elections, 1947-1960.
- Percentage of Votes polled and of votes rejected—General Elections, 1947-1960.
- 10. Administrative Cost of the elections.
- Average election expenditure per candidate by Provinces and Districts.
- Names of candidates elected—General Elections, March and July, 1960.
- (B) SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW RELATING TO ELECTIONS.

E. F. DIAS ABEYESINGHE, Commissioner of Parliamentary Elections.

Colombo, September 18, 1961.

(A) SCHEDULES AND TABLES

1. PERIOD OF EACH GENERAL ELECTION—POLLING DAYS—SINCE 1947

	No. of Electoral Districts		No. of Polling days		No. of days spread over
First Parliamentary General Election, 1947	89		19		29
Second Parliamentary General Election, 1952	89		4		7
Third Parliamentary General Election, 1956	89	••	3	- 52	6
Fourth Parliamentary General Election, March 1960	145		1		
Fifth Parliamentary General Election, July 1960	145	**	1		-

2. INCREASE IN POLLING DISTRICTS AND POLLING STATIONS— GENERAL ELECTIONS—1956-1960

	No. of Electoral Districts	Electorate	No. of Polling Districts	No. of Polling Stations	Average No. of voters per Polling Station
1956	89	3,464,159	2,258	2,433 (includes 175 female polling stations)	1,424
March, 1960	145	3,724,507	3,532	3,659 (includes 127 female polling stations)	1,018
July, 1960	145	3,724,507	3,532	3,664 (includes 132 female polling stations)	1,017

3. POLITICAL

PARTIES RECOGNISED FOR CONCESSIONARY DEPOSITS UNDER SECTION 28A MARCH, 1960

- 1. All Ceylon Dravidian Progressive Federation.
- 2. All Ceylon Tamil Congress.
- 3. Bosath Bandaranaike Peramuna.
- 4. Buddhist Republican Party.
- 5. Ceylon Communist Party.
- 6. Ceylon Democratic Congress.
- 7. Ceylon Independent Congress.
- 8. Ilankai Tamil Arasu Kadchi.
- 9. Lanka Prajathanthravadi Pakshaya.
- 10. Lanka Sama Samaja Party.
- 11. Mahajana Eksath Peramuna.
- 12. Samajavadi Mahajana Peramuna.
- 13. Sinhala Jatika Sangamaya.
- 14. Sri Lanka Dharma Rajya Party.
- 15. Sri Lanka Freedom Party.
- 16. Tamil Speaking Front.
- 17. United National Party.
- 18. Udarata Peramuna.

JULY, 1960

- 1. All Ceylon Islamic United Front.
- 2. All Ceylon Muslim League.
- 3. All Ceylon Tamil Congress.
- 4. Buddhist Republican Party.
- 5. Ceylon Communist Party.
- 6. Ceylon Democratic Congress.
- 7. Ilankai Tamil Arasu Kadchi.
- 8. Jatika Vimukthi Peramuna.
- 9. Lanka Prajathanthravadi Pakshaya.
- 10. Lanka Sama Samaja Party.
- 11. Mahajana Eksath Peramuna.
- 12. Sinhala Jatika Sangamaya.
- 13. Sri Lanka Dharma Rajya Party.
- 14. Sri Lanka Freedom Party.
- 15. United National Party.
- 16. Udarata Peramuna.

4. APPROVED SYMBOLS ALLOTTED TO POLITICAL PARTIES UNDER SECTION 35 (1A)—GENERAL ELECTIONS—1956-1960

	*		Approved symbol determined						
	1.0	-	1956		March, 1960		July, 1960		
1.	All Ceylon Dravidian Progressi Federation	ve		••	Pineapple				
2.	All Ceylon Islamic United Front		-				Sun		
3.	All Ceylon Tamil Congress			*0*0	Bicycle	5.5			
4.	Bosath Bandaranaike Peramuna		(6.0	2.2	Butterfly				
5.	Buddhist Republican Party			22	Flower		Flower		
6.	Ceylon Communist Party		Star		Star	44	Star		
7.	Ceylon Democratic Congress		1	17.7	Tree		Tree		
8.	Ceylon Independent Congress		-		Pair of Scale	s	Pair of Scales		
9.	Ceylon Socialist Party		- 1		Table		Table		
10.	Democratic Union of Ceylon		_		Bird		Mortar		
11.	Dharma Samaja Party		-		Chair	(0.0)	=4,		
12.	Democratic Socialist Party of Cey	lon		**		- 20	Book		
13.	Ecela Thamil Ottumai Munnany		-		_	- 7	Bird		
14.	Ilankai Tamil Arasu Kadchi		House		House	1.0	House		
15.	Jatika Vimukthi Peramuna	**			Aeroplane	*(*)	Aeroplane		
16.	Lanka Prajathantravadi Pakshaya		_		Umbrella		Umbrella		
17.	Lanka Sama Samaja Party		Key	2020	Key		Key		
18.	Mahajana Eksath Peramuna		Hand		Cart Wheel		Cart Wheel		
19.	Samajavadi Mahajana Peramuna				Eye				
20.	Sinhala Jatika Sangamaya		- "		Lamp		Lamp		
21.	Sri Lanka Dharma Rajya Party				Omnibus		Omnibus		
22.			-		Hand	1	Hand		
23.	Sri Lanka Jatika Peramuna	-			Spoon		Spoon		
24.			9	54.54	Cup		Cup		
							Goblet		
25			Elaphont				Elephant		
26	United National Party	- •	Elephant						
27	. Udarata Peramuna	•		-	. Clock	• •	Clock		

5. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS—BY POLITICAL PARTIES AND INDEPENDENTS— MARCH AND JULY GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1960

March General Election

Political Parties and Others		No. of candidate nominate	es	No. o, candida returne	tes d	No. of candidate defeated and not forfeiting deposit	es d ! au	No. oj candida defeate id forfe deposi	tes d iting	No. of votes cast
B. B. P.		2		1		-	12.2	1	0.0	9,749
B. R. P.	1.0	7	* *	_	••	-	18/18	7		1,188
C. D. C.	to the	5		-		1	• •	4		8,877
C. I. C.	* *:	24	• •	-		1		23		12,321
C. P.	111	53		3	1212	11		39		147,612
C. S. P.		1	**	_	9.9	_		1	22	171
F. P.	1000	19		15	//*/*	3		1		176,444
J. V. P.	***	2		2		_		_		11,201
L. P. P.		99	**	4		7		88	-	135,138
L. S. S. P.		101		10		35		56		325,286
M. E. P.		89	5.5	10	**	32		47		324,332
S. J. S.	Į.,	24				1		23		13,835
S. L. D. R. P.		3		_	- • (-	**	3		744
S. L. F. P.		108	515	46		44		18		647,175
S. L. J. P.	• •	1	5.5	1	- ,	-		, <u> —</u>		11,115
S. M. P.	20	41		1	***		(*.*)	40		23,253
г. с.		8		1		6		1		38,275
Γ. S. F.		2		_	**	2		_	(*.*	8,699
J. N. P.		127		50		75		2		909,043
J. P.		15		В.Щ.		1		14	٠,	6,741
ndependents (non-pa	rty									
candidates)		168	- (*)	7	. (e.e.)	36		125		.282,797
TOTAL		899		151		255		493		3,093,996

July General Election

Political Parties and Others	car	No. of adidates minated	can	No. of adidates turned	cana dej an for	lo. of didates feated and not feiting eposit	can de and	lo. of didates feated forfeitin eposit		No. of votes cast
B, R. P.		1				-	***	1		317
C. P.		7		4		2		1		90,219
F. P.		20		16		2		2		213,733
I. U. F.		2		_	**	1		1		6,488
J. V. P.		2		2	**	-		-	•••	14,030
L. P. P.		6		2	(*)*)	-		4	A 2	30,207
L. S. S. P.		21		12 -		9		-	1.5	224,995
M. E. P.		55		3		7		45		106,816
S. J. S.		1		-	::	1	\$141	-		3,955
S. L. F. P.		98	X*:*	75		22		1	2(2)	1,022,171
T. C.		1		-	**	-	7.7	1	22	2,300
U. N. P.		128		30	7.1	97		1		1,144,166
U. P.	••	2	••	k		1	• •	2	••	407
Independents (non-p candidates)	oarty	49		7	(**	17		25		183,728
Total		393		151		158		84		3,043,532

B. B. P.	Bosath Bandaranaike Peramuna
B. R. P.	Buddhist Republican Party
C. D. C.	Ceylon Democratic Congress
C. I. C.	Ceylon Independent Congress
C. P.	Ceylon Communist Party
C. S. P.	Ceylon Socialist Party
F. P.	Federal Party (Ilankai Tamil Arasu Kadchi)
I. U. F.	All Ceylon Islamic United Front
J. V. P.	Jatika Vimukthi Peramuna
L. P. P.	Lanka Prajathanthravadi Pakshaya
L. S. S. P.	Lanka Sama Samaja Party
M. E. P.	Mahajana Eksath Peramuna

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S. J. S. .. Sinhala Jatika Sangamaya

S. L. D. R. P. .. Sri Lanka Dharma Rajya Pakshaya

S. L. F. P. . . Sri Lanka Freedom Party
S. L. J. P. . . Sri Lanka Jatika Peramuna

S. M. P. .. Samajavadi Mahajana Peramuna

T. C. All Ceylon Tamil Congress

T. S. F. .. Tamil Speaking Front

U. N. P. .. United National Party

U. P. .. Udarata Peramuna

6. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS—BY PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—MARCH, 1960

Members Elected Members Elected Ammbers Elected L.S.S.P. M.E.P. L.S.S.P. L.S.S	Members Elected Members Elected Members Elected M.E.P. M.E. M.E.P. M.E.P. M.E.P. M.E.P. M.E.P. M.E.P. M.E.P. M.E. M.E.P. M.E. M	Members Elected Members Elected Members Elected M.E.P. M.E. M.E.P. M.E. M
Members Effected Members Effected L.S.S.P. M.E.P.	Members Members Members Members Members M.E.P. A.L.	Members Elected Member
Members Elected Members Elected Members Ele	Members Effected A.S.S.P. S.L.S.P. M.E.P. M.E. M.E.	
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œ	97	10	10	91	∞ ∞	151
8.6 +	+ 20.4	+ 15.2	+ 15.2	+ 5.2	++ 4.7	9.8 +
75.4	75.6	72.8	72.8	79.4	81.2	9.44
123,349	89,714	142,730	142,730	374,768	207,614 167,154	3,724,507
*	E 2	jį.	:	1000	3.3	:
North Central Province	Anuradhapura District Polonnaruwa District	Uva Province	Badulla District	Sabaragamuwa Province	Kegalla District Ratnapura District	The Whole Country

Mahajana Eksath Peramuna	Sri Lanka Freedom Party	Sri Lanka Jatika Peramuna	Samajavadi Mahajana Peramuna	All Ceylon Tamil Congress	United National Party	Independents(non-party candidates)
:		(0.0			1:	:
M. E. P.	S. L. F. P.	S. L. J. P.	S, M. P.	T. C.	U. N. P.	IND.
. Bosath Bandaranaike Peramuna	. Ceylon Communist Party	. Federal Party (Hankai Tamil Arasu Kadchchi)	Jatika Vimukthi Peramuna	Lanka Prajathanthravadi Pakshaya	Lanka Sama Samaja Party	
	:		1		:	
B. B. P.	C. P.	7, P.	. V. P.	., P. P.	L. S. S. P.	

7. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS BY PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—JULY, 1960

	a 1			_				37.5	w	m	- , 5	7	71
	IND.		1	Face	I	111		11	Ţ				1
	U.N.P.	00	6	, I	90	9	2	7. 15	Ţ	f	111	7	- ₁
	S.L.F.P.	15	6	3	15	0 11 10	п	w 4	7	1	111	м	
	M. E. P.	ы	1	1 2	1	111	1	11	-	1	111	1	1 1
Members Elected	L. S. S. P	7	7	-4	1	111	1	- 1	Î	1	1.1.1	I	1.1
Member.	L. P. P. L. S. S. P M. E. P. S.L.F.P.	1	1	11	1	111	4	1 2	1	1	ľ ľ ľ	1	11
	J. V. P.	1	ī	11	1	1-1-1	1	1.1	1	11"	111	1	11
	F. P.	1	1	1.1	1	1 1 1	1	11	4	10	0-1	9	4.01
	C. P.	7	+	-1	1	111	, 14	1.	1	ľ	1.1.1	1	1.1
Total	Seats	35	00	8 8	23	21 4 4	19	0.1	· m	13	=	=	80 EV
Change in Percentage	March, 1960 to July, 1960	- 1.8	- 0.4	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	+ 0.5	++1		2.6	1 50	- 3.5	1 3.6 + 2.6	- 1.8	- 6·1 + 2·5
o de	1960	75-5	74-7	76-3	77.8	79.3	0-92	74.6	77.1	7.07	64·7 7·7·7 69·7	72.9	74-5
	Electorate	1,125,654	218,318	642,792 264,544	419,231	280,231	597,093	283,929	100,515	312,691	277,286 16,936 18,469	199,769	152,225
			-Mt. Lavinia	ag Colombo avinia)	:	::			::		:::	:	: :
			Dehiwala	(excludir la-Mt. La	:	::	iou		: :	:	:::	:	::
		Western Province	Colombo City and Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia	Colombo District (excluding Colombo City and Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia) Kalutara District	Central Province	Kandy District Matale District	Nuwara Eliya District	Galle District	Matara District Hambantota District	Northern Province	Jaffna District Mannar District Vavuniya District	Eastern Province	Batticaloa District Trincomalee District
		West	ర	ŭ ¥	Cent	XX	Z S	9	ZH	No	n 4 2	Eas	#6

North Western Province	Kurunegala District Puttalam District	North Central Province	Anuradhapura District Polonnaruwa District	Uva Province	Badulla District Monaragala District	Sabaragamuwa Province,	Kegalla District Ratnapura District	The Whole Country
1	4 1	ij.	: :	:	::	:	1 :	:
492,212	325,026 104,186	123,349	33,635	142,730	30,904	374,768	207,614	3,724,507
6-92	77-3	7-5-7	74-9	72.3	73-8	7-87	80·1 76·1	75.9
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C. P.	30	Ceylon Communist Party	L. S. S. P.	-	Lanka Sam
F. P.	1	Federal Party (Ilankai Tamil Arasu Kadchchi)			Mahajana
J. V. P.		Jatika Vimukthi Peramuna	S T E D	1	C-1 T -1-
L. P. P.		Lanka Prajanthanthravadi Pakshaya			or Lanka
			0. 2. 5.		United Nat

L. S. S. P. . . . Lanka Sama Samaja Party
M. E. P. . . Mahajana Eksath Peramuna
S. L. F. P. . . Sri Lanka Freedom Party
U. N. P. . . United National Party
IND. . . Independents (non-party candidates)

8. TURN OUT AT POLLS—GENERAL ELECTIONS—1947-1960

	1947		1952		Change tn Per-	1956		Change in Per-	March 1960	0961	Change in Per-	July 1960	090	Chanage in Per- centage	1ge 7e
	Electorate	Per- centage Voting	Electorate	Per- centage Voting	Voting 1947- 1952	Electorate	Per- centage Voting	Voting 1952- 1956	Electorate	Per- centage Voting	Voting 1956- March, 1960	Electorate	Per- centage Voting	Voting March, 1960- July, 1960	841 · 0
	871,354	9.42	862,070	0-69	+ 11:4	1,408,298	69,2	+	1,125,654	77-3	+ 8.1	1,125,654	75-5	1.8	1 6
Colombo City and Dehiwala- Mt. Lavinia	157,343	55.8	170,212	63-7	6.2 +	209,463	1.79	+ 3.4	218,318	75.1	9:0	218,318	747	1 0.4	: ++
Colombo District (excluding Colombo City and Dehi- wala-Mt. Lavinia Kalutara District	474,182	53.7	501,732	70-1	+ 16-4 + 9-9	566,143 272,692	69-3	2.0	642,792	78.1	++ 8:8	642,792	76-3	1.8	* •
:	426,883	9-19	334,225	0-29	+ 5.4	419,383	67.4	+	419,231	77.3	6-6 +	419,231	77.8	+ 0.5	10
Kandy District Matale District Nuwara Eliya District	273,251 64,235 89,397	64·5 53·9 66·4	228,080 59,465 46,680	68.9	+++ 4.9 6.4 4.9	263,009 70,426 85,948	68-4 63-1 70-7	1+1	280,674 74,756 63,801	78-2 77-1 76-5	+ + 14·0 + 5·8	280,674 74,756 63,801	79-3 78-3 75-8	+++	-25-
Southern Province	512,890	55.4	512,501	73.0	+ 17.6	564,432	20.0	- 3.0	597,093	7-17	4 7.7	597,093	0.92	1	1-7
Galle District Matara District	279,707 159,772 73,411	54.4 51.5 60.5	254,625 159,219 78,657	7.57 1.67 2.67	+ 18·3 + 21·6 + 12·7	285,915 184,947 93,580	69.0 69.4 71.8	- 3·7 - 3·7 - 1·6	283,929 212,649 100,515	77:2 76:9 79:1	+++	283,927 212,649 100,515	74-6	111	5.0
Northern Province	280,540	28-7	267,147	71.2	+ 12.5	290.860	68-3	- 1.9	312,691	74.2	+ 6-1	312,691	7-07	6	3.2
Jaffna District Mannar District Vavuniya District	254,854 14,587 11,099	53-0 67-7 55-6	239,095 14,959 13,093	68-8 75-4 69-6	+ 15.8 + 7.7 + 14.0	259,095 15,819 15,946	68:3 80:8 55:0	- 14·6 - 14·6	277,286 16,936 18,469	74·1 81·3 67·1	+++	277,286 16,936 18,469	7.77 7.77 69.7	11+	3.6

Eastern Province	:	147,784	999	144,956	0.89	+ 12.0	174,051	2-99	1	1.3 199,769	74-7	+	8-0 15	692,661	72.9	E	1.8	
Batticaloa District Trincomalee District	: :	112,714 35,070	61.7	113,979 30,977	73-2 62-8	+ 11:5 + 12:5	135,181	66.4	1+	6.8 152,225 8·2 47,544	5 80·6 4 68·8	++	14-2 11-8	152,225	74.5	1 +	6.1	
North Western Province	:	316,816	53-9	351,336	74.2	+ 20.3	412,695	72-2	- 2	2-0 429,212	2 78-9	+	6.7 42	429,212	6.92	- 1	2-0	
Kurunegala District Puttalam District	1 5	237,703	49.1	264,239 87,097	71.7	+ 22·6 + 18·1	314,883	68·7 75·8	1 1	3.0 325,026 1.0 104,186	6 76.7	++	8-0 32	325,026	77-3	+ 1	5.3	
North Central Province	i	57,527	59.2	76,461	68-1	6.8 +	104,277	9.59	- 2.5	5 123,349	9 75-4	+	9.8	123,349	75-7	+	0-3	
Anuradhapura District Polonnaruwa District	: :	57,527	59-2	76,461	68-1	6.8 +	77,550	76.3]-2:5	89,714	5 75.6	- 0.7 + 20.4		89,714	74.9	1 +	0-7	
Uva Province	:	122,446	53.8	106,589	8-59	+ 12.0	133,644	9.12	- 8.2	2 142,730	0 72.8	+ 15.2	1001	142,730	72.3	1	5.0	
Badulla District Monaragala District	111	122,446	53-8	106,589	65.8	+ 12:0	133,644	57.6	- 8:2	2 142,730	0 72.8	+ 15.2		30,904	73-8		-0.5	
Sabaragamuwa District		312,139	51.4	301,487	73.7	+ 22:3	347,109	74.2	+	-8 374,768	8 79.4	+ 5.2		374,768	78-7	L	1.3	
Kegalla District Ratnapura District	9.8	163,947	58-0	159,530	74.7	+ 16·7 + 27·9	183,817 163,292	76-5	+ 1	8 207,614 9 167,154	4 81.2	++	5.7 16	207,614	76-1	1.1	E 2	
The Whole Country	N.	3,048,145	55.9	2,990,912	2.07	+ 14.8	3,048,145	0-69	- 1.7	7 3,724,507	9-11-6	+	8.6 3,72	3,724,507	75.9	1	1.7	

No of Electoral Districts for 1947, 1952 and 1956 General Elections 89

No. of Electoral Districts for 1960 General Elections 145

9. PERCENTAGE OF VOTES POLLED AND VOTES REJECTED— GENERAL ELECTIONS—1947-1960

	Electorate	Percentage Polled		ercentage Rejected
1947 · · · 1952 · · · 1956 · · ·	3,048,145 2,990,912 3,464,159	55·94 70·66 69·0	••	2·1 1·34 ·95 ·89
March, 1960 July, 1960	3,724,507 3,724,507	77·6 75·9		. 63

10. ADMINISTRATIVE COST OF THE ELECTIONS

General Election-March, 1960

	General Election March, 2000		n
Δ	Expenses incurred by the Government Printer—		Rs.
Α.	(1) Printing of Ballot Papers	•	142,380 73
	(2) Printing of Notices, Forms, &c		178,905 57
	(2) Printing of Polices, Torries, 197		321,286 30
В.		of	
	Elections:		528,521
	(1) Fatter Clarical Assistance and Overtime		602,874
	(2) Overtime to Staff engaged on Poining and Countries Carre		1,086,933
	(3) Travelling expenses of Polling Staff	of	
	(4) Construction of Temporary Polling Stations and Cubicles and rent		550,961
	buildings used as Polling Stations		119,357
	(5) Advertisements		324,994
	(6) Stores and Stationery		94,156
	(7) Hire of vehicles (8) Miscellaneous Expenses (includes allocation made to the Potential Vering issue	ost	
	(8) Miscellaneous Expenses (includes another Master-General in connection with Postal Voting, issue	of	
	Official Poll Cards, &c.)		365,066
	Official Poli Cards, ecc.)	-	
			3,672,862
		=	
	General Election—July, 1960		
Α	. Expenses incurred by the Government Printer—		101 751 51
Д	(1) Printing of Ballot Papers		101,654 54
	(2) Printing of Notices, Forms, &c	*.*	66,194 42
	(3)	7.5	167,848 96
F	3. Total Debits to Head 72, Vote 1, Sub-head 20 as at 30.9.60		1,697,842 00
-			

N. B.—The expenses of the July Election was not met entirely by this Department. On instructions from the Treasury certain expenditure which could have been met internally by Departments from their own Votes were permitted to be debited to them.

The above item under "B" therefore refers to expenditure incurred by this Department either by way of allocations, reimbursements of advances or other general items of expenditure.

11. AVERAGE ELECTION EXPENDITURE PER CANDIDATE BY PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS

N.B.—This is only an average of expenditure computed from the returns of election expenses furnished by candidates.

			Rs. c.
Western Province		*.*	3,820 73
Colombo Municipality and Dehiw	ala-Mt. Lavinia	2725	4,347 61
Colombo District (excluding abov	e)		3,258 43
Kalutara District	** .		3,856 15
Central Province			3,228 91
Kandy District		**	3,649 88
Matale District		***	3,210 04
Nuwara Eliya District	**		2,826 83
Southern Province		1.1	4,006 99
Galle District		***	3,570 91
Matara District	44		4,113 28
Hambantota District	**	*(*)	4,336 79
Northern Province			3,126 99
Jaffna District		2.5	2,561 34
Mannar District	**		2,457 75
Vavuniya District	••		4,361 90
Eastern Province			1,925 31
Batticaloa District		**	1,984 27
Trincomalee District			1,866 35
North Western Province			
Kurunegala District		***	3,243 63
North Central Province			2,273 90
Anuradhapura District			2,080 88
Polonnaruwa District		**	2,466 92
Province of Uya		12	1,729 98
Badulla District		11	1,507 27
Monaragala District			1,952 70
Province of Sabaragamuwa	4		4,342 98
Ratnapura District			3,080 23
Kegalla District			5,605 73

Note.—Election expenses permissible to a candidate under the law fall into the following three main groups—

(a) Section 66 (1)-

On account of the conduct or

management of election ... A sum not exceeding Rs. 7,500 or 30 cents per registered elector, whichever is larger.

(b) Proviso to Section 66 (1)—

Fee to election agent ... a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000

(c) Section 65 (1)-

Personal expenses of a candidate ... a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000

12.—NAMES OF CANDIDATES ELECTED

General Election-March 1960

	General Election—March, 1960
Electoral District	Name of Member Elected
	Vithana Aratchige Sugathadasa
1. Colombo North	Mohamed Cassim Mohamed Kaleel
2. Colombo Central	Pieter Gerald Bartholomeus Keuneman
2. Colombo Central	Ranasinghe Premadasa
3. Borella	Robolge Barnes Lenora
	Arthur Edmund Samarawickrema
4. Colombo South	Bernard Soysa
5. Wattala	Donald Shelton Jayasinghe
6. Negombo	Thomas Quintin Fernando
7. Katana	Thenahandi Wijayapala Mendis
8. Divulapitiya	Percy Chandrasoma Jayakodi Appuhamilage Ariyawansa Ellakkala Jayasinghe
9. Mirigama	Appunamilage Ariyawansa Linakana Micheal Paul de Zoysa Siriwardena
10. Minuwangoda	James Peter Obeyesekere
11. Attanagalla	Samuel Dias Bandaranayake
12. Gampaha	Commendativenage John Paris Perera
13. Ja-Ela	C : Alaki Vankanamalage Karunadasa Suriarachem
14. Mahara	E Paringld Diss
15. Dompe	Turing Dichard Javewardene
16. Kelaniya	V assistance Edmund Perera
17. Kolonnawa	Palatana Aratchige Tinadasa Nivathapala
 Kotte Dehiwala-Mt, Lavinia 	Stephen de Silva Jayasinghe
	Merennage Morris Ruskin Fernando
20. Moratuwa	Somaweera Chandrasiri
21. Kesbewa 22. Kottawa	Don Benjamin Rupasinghe Gunawardena
The same of the sa	Gamani Nanda Jayasuriya
23. Homagama 24. Avissawella	Don Philip Rupasingha Gunawardena
25. Horana	Ratnasiri Wickramanayaka
26. Bulathsinhala	Wanniarachchige Martinus Bibile Fonseka
27. Bandaragama	Don Christopher Wijesinghe Kannangara
28. Panadura	Leslie Goonewardena
29. Kalutara	Cholmondeley de Fonseka Goonewardene
30. Beruwala	Mohamed Abdul Bakeer Markar
31. Matugama	Dayasena Turnolius Pasqual
32. Agalawatta	Anil Kumar Moonesinghe
33. Dambulla	Tikiri Banda Tennekoon
34. Laggala	Konara Mudiyanselewattegedera Kiri Banda
35. Matale	Udawalawwe Bernard Herbert Aluwihare
36. Rattota	Chandrasena Munaweera
37. Wattegama	Punchi Banda Aloysius Weerakoon
38. Akurana	Dunuville Herbert Jayawickreme Abdul Cader Sahul Hameed
Jos Likeran	(Abuti Cauci Sanar Manoo

General Election-March, 1960 (Contd.)

Electoral District Name of Member Elected 39. Galagedera Casilla Abdul Samad Marikkar 40. Yatinuwara Sunil Subasiri Abeysundera 41. Udunuwara Tikiri Banda Jayasundera 42. Kandy Edward Lionel Senanavake 43. Senkadagala Nanediri Wimalasena 44. Kundasale Udagama Pahala Yamanelegedera Jinadasa 45. Teldeniya Gamini Tissa Kapukotuwa 46. Minipe Reginald Wilfred Tennekoon 47. Walapane Tikiri Banda Mudiyanselage Herath 48. Hanguranketa Mohottallage Dingiri Banda 49. Hewaheta Tikiri Bandara Illangaratne 50. Gampola Ratnasekera Ralahamilage Dias Bandaranayake 51. Nawalapitiya Richard Stanley Pelpola 50 52. Kotmale Jinadasa Don Weerasekera 53. Nuwara Eliya Thanthulage William Fernando 54. Maskeliya Donald Jasen Ranaweera 55. Balapitiva Ruwanpura Lakshman de Silva 56. Ambalandoda Peduru Hewa William de Silva 57. Bentara-Elpitiya Richard Gregory Samaranayake 58. Hiniduma Matarage Sirisena Amarasiri 59. Baddegama William Neal de Alwis 60. Ratgama Manameldura Piyadasa de Soysa 61. Akmeemana Senapala Samarasekara 62. Galle Wijesekera Don Simon Abeygoonewardena 63. Habaraduwa Prins Gunasekera 64. Weligama Walter Geoffrey Montague Jayewickreme 65. Akuressa Sugiswara Abeywardena Wickremasinghe 66. Deniyaya Pilane Lokuge Jinadasa 67. Hakmana Roy Don Zephrin Rajapakse 68. Kamburupitiya Percy Abeywardhana Wickremasinghe 69. Matara Kotawila Vithanage Charles Justin Wijayawardhene 70. Devinuwara Candauda Arachchige Dharmapala 71. Beliatta Don Peter Atapattu 72. Mulkirigala George Rajapaksa 73. Tissamaharama Lakshman Rajapaksa 74. Kayts .. Veluppillai Ambalavanar Kandiah 75. Vaddukkoddai .. Appapillai Amirthalingam 76. Kankesanturai .. Samuel Jame, Velupillai Chelvanavakam 77. Uduvil .. Visuvanathar Tharmalingam

General Election-March, 1960 (Contd.)

Electoral District

112. Anuradhapura

Name of Member Elected

Electoral District	
78. Jaffna	Alfred Thangarajah Durayappah
79. Nallur	Elangai Murugesu Vijayaratnam Naganathan
80. Kopai	Murugesu Balasunderam
81. Uduppiddi	Murugesu Sivasithamparam
82. Point Pedro	Kathiripillai Thurairatnam
83. Chavakachcheri	Vallipuram Nallathamby Navaratnam
84. Kilinochchi	Appucutty Shivasunderam
85. Mannar	Vraspillai Albert Alegacone .
86. Vavuniya	Thamotharampillai Sivasithamparam
87. Trincomalee	Navaratnam Ratna Rajavarothayam
88. Mutur	Thambiah Ahambaram Mohamed Ehuttar Hadjiar Mohamed Ali
89. Kalkudah	Ponniah Manicavasagam
90. Batticaloa	Chelliah Rajadurai Ahamed Hussain Macan Markar
91. Amparai	Wijayabahu Wijesinghe
92. Paddiruppu	Sinnappu Moothathamby Rasamanickam
93. Kalmunai	Mohamed Ibralebbe Mohamed Samsudeen Kariapper
94. Nintavur	Mohamed Ismailebbe Mohamed Abdul Majeed
95. Pottuvil	Mohamed Ali Ahamed Abdul Majeed
96. Puttalam	Mohamed Hanifa Mohamedu Naina Marikar
97. Nikaweratiya	Mudiyanse Tennakoon
98. Yapahuwa	Ran Banda Tennekoon
99. Hiriyala	Arthur Hector Senanayake
100. Wariyapola	Adikari Mudiyanselage Appuhamy Adikari
101. Bingiriya	Loku Balasuriyage Jayasena
102. Chilaw	Welikala James Charles Munasinghe
103. Nattandiya	Pattiyapathirennehelage Albert Frederick Peries
104. Wennappuwa	Warnakulasuriya Ichchampullige Hugh Fernando
105. Katugampola	Subasinghe Mudiyanselage Tikiri Banda Subasinghe
106. Kuliyapitiya	Imiya Mudiyanselage Raphael Abhayawansa Iriyagolle
107. Dambadeniya	Richard Gothabaya Senanayake
108. Polgahawela	Stephen Walter Samarakkody
109. Kurunegala	Malwila Sri Brahmana Tennekoon Bandaralage Dharma- eena Bandara Monnekulame
110. Mawatagama	Ekanayaka Mudiyanselage Ran Banda Ekanayaka
111. Dodangaslanda	Aruma Upasakage Romanis
III. Dodding	

.. Sirimevan Godage

REPORT ON THE PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTIONS, MARCH AND JULY, 1960 129

General Election-March, 1960 (Contd.)

Electoral District Name of Member Elected 113. Medawachchiva Maithripala Senanayeke 114. Horowupotana Edwin Loku Bandara Hurulle 115. Mihintale Pathiraja Mudiyanselage Kapuruhamy Tennekoon 116. Kalawewa Ran Banda Ratnamalala 117. Kekirawa Seneviratne Bandara Lenawa 118. Minneriya Charles Percival de Silva 119. Polonnaruwa Arthur Hubert de Silva 120. Mahiyangana Cyril Pinto Jayatilleke Senewiratne 121. Bibile Ratnayake Mudiyanselage Gunasekera 122. Passara Simon Andrew Peeris 123. Badulla Bamunusinghe Aratchchige Heen Bandara 124. Soranatota Kotugodelle Yapa Mudiyanselage Wijeratne Banda 125. Uva-Paranagama Kusuma Rajaratna 126. Welimada Konara Mudiyanselage Podiappuhamy Rajaratna 127. Bandarawela Jayalathge Gnanasekera Gunasekera 128. Haputale Weligama Polwatta Galappathige Ariyadasa 129. Monaragala Wejeweera Gunawardena Mahavidanage Albert Silva 130. Dedigama Dudley Shelton Senanayake 131. Galigomuwa Irene Wimala Kannangara 132. Kegalla Idampitiye Rallage Punchibanda Gunatilaka Kalugalla 133. Rambukkana Nuwarapaksa Hewayalage Asoka Mahanama Karunaratne 134. Mawanella Bandaranayake Mudiyanselage Punchi Banda Bandaranayake 135. Yatiyantota Nanayakkarapathirage Martin Perera 136. Ruwanwella Hapugoda Rajapaksa Wannaku Mudiyanselage Gunapala Somabandu 137. Dehiowita Soma Wickramanavake 138. Kiriella .. Arthur Emmanuel Bandara Kiriella 139. Ratnapura .. William Harold Weragama 140. Pelmadulla Wanni Arachchige Karunasena 141. Balangoda Clifford Senaka Ratwatte 142. Rakwana .. Vela Thanthri Gurunanselage Karunaratne 143. Nivitigala .. Don Frank Hettiarachchi 144. Kalawana .. Abeyratna Bandara Herath Pilapitiya

.. Caluadewagey Cyril Mathew

145. Kolonna

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General Election-July, 1960

	General Election—July, 1900
Electoral District	Name of Member Elected
1. Colombo North	Vithana Aratchchige Sugathadasa
Colombo Central	Sir Razik Fareed Pieter Gerald Bartholomeus Keuneman Mohamed Cassim Mohamed Kaleel
3. Borella	Walinetti Danister de Silva
4. Colombo South	Junius Richard Jayewardene Bernard Soysa
5. Wattala	Donald Shelton Jayasinghe
6. Negombo	Thomas Quintin Fernando
7. Katana	Thenahandi Wijayapala Mendis
8. Divulapitiya	Jayakody Arachchige Lakshman Jayakody
9. Mirigama	Wijayabahu Wijayasinha
10. Minuwangoda	Michael Paul De Zoysa Siriwardena
11. Attanagalla	James Peter Obeyesekere
12. Gampaha	Samuel Dias Bandaranaike
13. Ja-ela	Gamamedaliyanage John Paris Perera
14. Mahara	Suriarachchi Kankanamalage Karunadasa Suriarachchi
15. Dompe	Felix Reginald Dias Bandaranaike
16. Kelaniya	Ranawaka Arachchige Solomon Perera
17. Kolonnawa	Don Senadira Samarasinghe
18. Kotte	Wanniarachchige Don Stanley Tillekeratne
19. Dehiwala-Mt. Lavin	ia Colvin Reginald De Silva
20. Moratuwa	Theodore Wilfred Meryl Fernando
21. Kesbewa	Somaweera Chandrasiri
22. Kottawa	Don Benjamin Rupasinghe Gunawardena
23. Homagama	Gamani Nanda Jayasuriya
	Don Philip Rupasinghe Gunawardena
	Ratnasiri Wickremanayaka
	Edmund Peter Samarakkody
	Kongaha Kankanamge Don David Perera
	Leslie Goonewardena
28. Panadura	Chalmandeley de Fonseka Goonewardene
29. Kalutara	Theahim Adaham Abdul Cader
30. Beruwala	Danasana Turnolius Pasqual
31. Matugama	Anil Kumar Moonesinghe
32. Agalawatte	
33. Dambulla	Tikiri Banda Tennakoon
34. Laggala	Konara Mudiyansele Wattegedera Kiri Banda
35, Matale	Udawalawwe Bernard Herbert Aluwihare
THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE	

General Election-July, 1960 (Contd.)

	Electoral District	Name of Member Elected
36.	Rattota	Chandrasena Munaweera
37.	Wattegama	Abhayaratna Ratnayake
38.	Akurana	" Doolwala Galapitage Hemachandra Sirisena "Abdul Cader Sahul Hameed
39.	Galagedera	Kudhoos Khan Abdul Jabbar
40.	Yatinuwara	Weerasekara Mudiyanselage Ukku Banda Weerasekara
41.	Udunuwara	Tikiri Banda Jayasundera
42.	Kandy	Edward Lionel Senanayake
43.	Senkadagala	Shelton Ranaraja
44.	Kundasale	Udagama Pahala Yamanelegedera Jinadasa
45.	Teldeniya	Gamini Tissa Kapukotuwa
46.	Minipe	Reginald Wifred Tennekoon
47.	Walapane	Tikiri Banda Mudiyanselage Herath
48.	Hanguranketa	Mohottallage Dingiri Banda
49.	Hewaheta	Tikiri Bandara Illangaratne
50.	Gampola	Dassanayake Mudiyanselage Loku Banda Dassanayake
51.	Nawalapitiya	Richard Stanley Pelpola
52.	Kotmale	Jinadasa Don Weerasekera
53.	Nuwara Eliya	Thanthulage William Fernando
54.	Maskeliya	Edmund Wijesuriya
55.	Balapitiya	Ruwanpura Lakshman de Silva
56.	Ambalangoda	Patrick de Silva Kularatne
57.	Bentara-Elpitiya	Kariyawasam Haputhantri Gamage Albert
58.	Hiniduma	Henry William Dissanayake
59.	Baddegama	William Neal de Alwis
60.	Ratgama	Manameldura Piyadasa de Zoysa
61.	Akmeemana	Senapala Samarasekara
62.	Galle	Wijayananda Dahanayake
63.	Habaraduwa	Don Samuel Goonasekera
64.	Weligama	Walter Jeoffrey Montague Jayawickrama
65.	Akuressa	Sugiswara Abeywardena Wickremasinghe
66.	Deniyaya	Sumanapala Wijesekera Dahanayake
67.	19012	Don Roy Zephrin Rajapakse
68.		Percy Abeywardana Wickramasinghe
		Malanana Camarayyaara
69.		D. J. Disease Wielesmanning
70.	Devinuwara	
71.	. Beliatta	Don Alvin Rajapaksa

,, George Rajapaksa

72. Mulkirigala

General Election-July, 1960 (Contd.)

Electoral District

Name of Member Elected

Electoral District	Name of Memor. Dieses
73. Tissamaharama	Lakshman Rajapaksa
74. Kayts	Veluppillai Ambalavanar Kandiah
75. Vaddukkoddai	Appapillai Amirthalingam
76. Kankesanturai	Samuel James Velupillai Chelvanayakam
77. Uduvil	Visyanathar Dharmalingam
78. Jaffna	Alfred Thangarajah Durayappah
79. Nallur	Elangai Murugesu Vijayaretnam Naganathan
80. Kopai	Murugesu Balasunderam
81. Uduppiddi	Murugesu Sivasithamparam
82. Point Pedro	Katheripillai Thurairatnam
83. Chavakachcheri	Vallipuram Nallathamby Navaratnam
84. Kilinochchi	Appucutty Shivasunderam
85. Mannar	Vraspillai Albert Alegacone
86. Vavuniya	Thamotharampillai Sivasithamparam
87. Trincomalee	Navaratnam Ratna Rajavarothiam
88. Mutur	Thambiah Ahambaram Abdul Latiff Abdul Majeed
	Ponniah Manicavasagam
89. Kalkudah	Chelliah Rajadurai
90. Batticaloa	··· Ahamed Hussain Macan Markar
91. Amparai	Erathanawalli Indrasena de Zoysa
12000 000000	Sinnappu Moothathamby Rasamanickam
92. Paddiruppu 93. Kalmunai	Mohamed Cassim Ahamed
Section Committee Committe	Mohamed Ismalebbe Mohamed Abdul Majeed
94. Nintavur	Makemed Ali Abamed Abdul Majeed
95. Pottuvil	Makamad Hanifa Mahmudu Naina Marikar
96. Puttalam	M. disease Tennakoon
97. Nikaweratiya	Viller Danda Wanninayake
98. Yapahuwa	Arthur Hector Senanayake
99. Hiriyala	Adikari Mudiyanselage Appuhamy Adikari
100. Wariyapola	Loku Balasuriyage Jayasena
101. Bingiriya	Silva Dadimuni Robert Javaratne
102. Chilaw	Pottivanathrennehelage Albert Frederick Peries
103. Nattandiya	Warnakulasuriya Ichchampullige Hugh Fernando
104. Wennappuwa	Wassesinghe Mudiyanselage Leelananda Weerasinghe
105. Katugampola	Gale Wategedera Wijayasiri Samarasinghe
106. Kuliyapitiya	
107. Dambadeniya	Richard Gothabaya Senanayake
108. Polgahawela	, . Stephen Walter Samarakkody

General Election-July, 1960 (Contd.)

Name of Member Elected Electoral District Dharmasena Bandara Monnekulame 109. Kurunegala Diunugala Peter Wickramasingha 110. Mawatagama Aruma Upasakage Romanis 111. Dodangaslanda 112. Anuradhapura Sirimewan Godage Maithripala Senanayake 113. Medawachchiya 114. Horowupotana Edwin Loku Bandara Hurulle Pathiraja Mudiyanselage Kapuruhamy Tennekoon 115. Mihintale 116. Kalawewa Ran Banda Ratnamalala Wanasinghe Rajapakse Senanayake Senavirathana Ban-117. Kekirawa dara Lenawa 118. Minneriya Charles Percival de Silva 119. Polonnaruwa Arthur Hubert de Silva Cyril Pinto Jayatilleke Senewira ne 120. Mahiyangana 121. Bibile Dissanayake Mudiyanselage Gunasekere 122. Passara Amarananda Ratnayake 123. Badulla Bamunusinghe Arachchige Heen Bandara 124. Soranatota Ekanayake Mudiyanselage Sudu Bandara Ekanayake 125. Uva-Paranagama Kusuma Rajaratna 126. Welimada Konara Mudiyanselage Podiappuhamy Rajaratna 127. Bandarawela Javalathge Gnanasekera Gunasekera 128. Haputale Weligama Polwatta Galappathige Ariyadasa 129. Monaragala Wijeweera Gunawardena Mahavidanage Albert Silva Dudley Shelton Senanayake 130. Dedigama 131. Galigomuwa Balasuriya Arachchillage Punchi Banda Balasuriya 132. Kegalla Idampitiye Rallage Punchi Banda Gunatilaka Kalugalla 133. Rambukkana Nuwarapaksa Hewayalage Asoka Mahanama Karunaratne 134. Mawanella Pahala Ralle Ratnayake 135. Yatiyantota Nanayakkarapathirage Martin Perera 136. Ruwanwella Premachandra Imbulana 137. Dehiowita Soma Wickramanayake 138. Kiriella Punchi Bandara Wijesundara 139. Ratnapura Dhanapala Philip Ranil Weerasekera 140. Pelmadulla Wanni Arachchige Karunasena 141. Balangoda Clifford Senaka Ratwatte 142. Rakwana .. Wela Tanthiri Gurunanselage Karunaratne 143. Niwitigala Liyanage Stanley Sumanaratne Molligoda 144. Kalawana Lionel de Silva Abeyweera Gunasekera

Caluadewagey Cyril Mathew

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(B) SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW RELATING TO ELECTIONS

Note: All references to Sections relate to the Ceylon (Parliamentary Elections) Order-in-Council, 1946, unless otherwise specified.

Section 4—Sub-section 1 (e)—Residential qualification for Electoral Registration

The residential qualification prescribed by Section 4 (1) (c) of the Ceylon (Parliamentary Elections) Order-in-Council, 1946, for registration of electors to vote at a Parliamentary Election is that—

a person should have for a continuous period of 6 months in the 18 months immediately prior to the first day of June of the year of revision, resided in the electoral district to which the Register relates.

This provision is a reproduction of the then English Law on Elections. The English as well as the Indian Law has been subsequently amended in this respect. The English Law as provided by the Representation of the People Act, 1949, reads as follows:—

Section 1: persons entitled to vote as electors at a Parliamentary election in any constituency shall be those resident there on the qualifying date,

The amendment of our law to bring it into conformity with the existing provision in the English Law would secure the following advantages in the compilation of our Registers:—

- (a) the conduct of a simplified revision through prescribed forms to be filled in by chief occupants of households;
- (b) a more satisfactory verification of particulars by enumerators with regard to persons qualified and persons disqualified for registration;
- (c) the adoption of a combined Register for both Parliamentary as well as Local electoral purposes; and
- (d) avoidance of plural registration.

The qualifying date of residence in a particular Electoral District can be fixed upon as the first day of June of each year, the date on which the revision of Electoral Registers normally commences.

In this connexion certain consequential amendments would also arise.

Section 4 (1) (f)—Circumstances disqualifying registration

In terms of the provisions of Section 4 (1) (f), a person convicted of an offence under Section 52 is incapable from being registered as an elector.

Offences under Section 52 are grouped under sub-sections 1, 1A and 1B.

Sub-section 1 relates to offences of forging nomination papers, counterfeiting ballot papers, unlawful possession of ballot papers, etc. The punishment for contravention of sub-section 1 is imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding 2 years and disqualification from registration, voting, election, etc.

Sub-sections 1A and 1B relate to offences such as canvassing, soliciting of voters, etc., within 50 yards of a polling station, causing disturbance or disorderly conduct within or at the entrance of a polling station. These subsections were amendments to the Principal Order introduced by Amendment Act, No. 16 of 1956. The punishment for contravention of these subsections is a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees or imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding one month or both.

Taking into account the type of offences under sub-sections 1A and 1B and the punishment prescribed, it would appear that the imposition of disfranchisement under Section 4 (1) (f) was not intended. Nor has such disability been included in respect of these sub-sections similarly as with offences under sub-section (1) of Section 52.

It would therefore appear that the reference to Section 52 in sub-section 4 (1) (f) requires restriction to sub-section (1) of Section 52.

Section 4 (1) (g)—Conviction of a corrupt or illegal practice under the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council, 1931

Section 4 (1) (g) of the Ceylon (Parliamentary Elections) Order in Council, 1946, provides that no person shall be qualified for registration as an elector if such person would have been incapable of being registered as a voter by reason of his conviction of a corrupt or illegal practice if the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council, 1931, had remained in force.

The last General Election under the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council, 1931, was held in the year 1936. Section 4 (1) (g) would, therefore, appear to be obsolete in that the maximum period for conviction of a corrupt practice in respect of the last State Council General Election has now been completed.

The repeal of Section 4 (1) (g) of the Ceylon (Parliamentary Elections) Order in Council is recommended.

Section 8-Restriction on Plural Voting

Section 8 (1) of the Ceylon (Parliamentary Elections) Order in Council, 1946, does not entitle a person to have his name entered in more than one Register of Electors, notwithstanding that he may be so qualified to have his name entered in more than one Register.

That sub-section should be expanded to provide that a person should not be entitled to have his name more than once in the same Register of Electors. The Indian provision reads as follows:—

"No person shall be entitled to be registered in the electoral roll for any constituency more than once".

Under Section 8 (2), a person voting in more than one Electoral District at a general election, or asking for a ballot paper for the purpose of so voting, is guilty of an illegal practice.

Similarly, voting more than once within the same electoral district at a Parliamentary election should be an offence. The English and the Indian provisions contain such restriction.

Sections 11-14-First Registers of Electors

Section 11 to 14 contain references to the first preparation of registers, claims and objections at that preparation and the certification of those registers. The first registers were prepared by extraction of names of electors from the operative State Council registers and claims and objections were based on a qualifying date fixed as May 22, 1946. The references to the first registers bear no relevance now and are archaic.

The provisions are however yet applicable with appropriate modifications as provided in subsequent sections at the preparation of registers under Section 15 and the annual revision of registers under Section 16. The prescribed Claim Form in use yet contain references to domicile qualifications under the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council.

It is necessary that these provisions be reviewed and modified in relation to preparation of registers under Section 15 (1) and revision under Section 16 (1). The prescribed Forms C, CC, D and E for claims and objections too, require examination.

Section 16—Sub-sections 5 and 6—Irregularities at house to house enumeration for registration

The provisions of these sub-sections contain the offences and irregularities at electoral registration, e.g., furnishing false information, suppressing information, etc., as well as the penalties for such offences and irregularities. The penalty imposed is a fine not exceeding Rs. 100.00 on conviction by a Magistrate.

A complete review of the offences listed and penalties imposed with a view to covering all irregularities and imposing more severe penalties to act as powerful deterrents is desirable. In this connexion, the Canadian law is of interest—

- (a) Falsifying Lists.—Every person who applies or consents to be included, or who induces or procures any other person so to apply or consent, knowing that he (the first mentioned person) or such other person as the case may be, is for any reason not qualified to be or incapable of being so included in such list, is guilty of an offence against this Act, punishable by summary conviction as in this Act provided, and at the trial of any person accused of violating this section, the burden of proof that such person was qualified to be included in such list of electors or if such person was incapable of being so included, that the accused did not know that fact, shall be upon the accused;
- (b) Liability of Enumerators.—In addition, to any other penalty for which he may be liable under this Act, any enumerator who wilfully and without reasonable excuse includes in any list of electors prepared by him the name of any person whose name he has not good reason to believe should be included, or who omits to include in such list the name of any person whom he has good reason to believe should have his name included, shall be guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction as in this Act provided, and shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$5.00 or more than \$100.00 in respect of each name improperly included or omitted as aforesaid.

(c) Liability on Summary Conviction.—The liability on summary conviction is a fine not exceeding \$500.00 and costs of prosecution, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 1 year, with or without hard labour, or to both such fine and costs and such imprisonment, and if the fine and costs imposed are not paid forthwith, in case only a fine and costs are imposed, or are not paid before the expiration of the term of imprisonment imposed, in case imprisonment as well as fine and costs is imposed, to imprisonment with or without hard labour, for such term or further term not exceeding 3 months.

Section 16—Sub-section 7—Notice to electors on plural registration

The provisions of this sub-section presently cover persons qualifying for registration in more than one Electoral District. This should be expanded to include persons qualifying for registration more than once within the same Electoral District as well.

Section 18—sub-section (1)—Preparation of Lists A and B at a revision of registers

For the purpose of revising a register, the Registering Officer is required under Section 18 (1) to prepare two separate lists, viz.:—

- (1) List A containing the names of persons in the register who are dead or have become disqualified; and
- (2) List B containing the names of persons who, not being already in the register or otherwise disqualified, appear to the Registering Officer to be qualified to have their names entered in the register.

The registers are now being maintained in household format. Shifts of persons occur between revisions of registers. Persons registered under one address in an electoral district shift residence to another address within the same electoral district. It would appear that such shifts of residence cannot be corrected through inclusion of the name in List A as disqualified in respect of the address vacated, and in List B in respect of the new address occupied in view of the residential qualification prescribed by Section 4 (1) (c).

Administratively too, there is considerable difficulty in correcting an address at a revision on account of such shifts without recourse to List A and List B.

It would be desirable to expand the provisions on the preparation of Lists A and B on the following lines:—

- (1) List A containing the names of persons in the register who are dead or have become disqualified or who being registered in respect of qualifying addresses in the register in operation have ceased to be qualified for registration in respect of those addresses; and
- (2) List B containing the names of persons who, not being already in the register or not being already registered in respect of qualifying addresses in the register in operation or otherwise disqualified, appear to be qualified to have their names entered in the register.

Similar provision is found in the English law, which too provides for revision of registers by preparation of similar lists.

Sections 15 (1E) and (2), 19 and 20—Claims and Objections at Preparation and Revision of Registers

Comments as regards Sections 11 to 14 apply.

Section 18—sub-section (3)—(a) & (b)—Notice to disqualified and qualified persons

In terms of the provisions of sub-section (3), at each revision, a notice should be sent to every person becoming disqualified and whose name has been included in List A, and in every third year a notice to every person becoming qualified and whose name has been included in List B.

The provisions relating to the latter being operative every third year has not yet arisen.

The former of the notice to those in List A was given effect to at the 1959 revision of registers.

The categories of persons whose names appear in List A would largely fall into (a) those reported dead (b) those reported as left residence and (c) those ceasing to be qualified by reason of loss of citizenship, imprisonment, conviction of corrupt and illegal practices. Names of persons falling into categories (a) and (b) as a general rule predominate the List A.

No notice is sent to those reported as dead. Notices are sent to all other persons in List A—the larger category of persons being those reported as left residence. In the case of this category of persons, they are no longer at the old residence to receive the notice, except in the case of delivery to the new residence, if known. Accordingly, the Notice does not serve its purpose.

With the present procedure of very wide exhibition of registers at numerous points in each electoral district at the commencement of a revision, and exhibition again together with Lists A and B for inviting claims and objections, it seems hardly necessary that a Notice should also be issued to those disqualified. This has tended to confuse those who receive the Notice.

Even as regards notice to those included in List B, the above observations regarding exhibition apply. No person would generally object to the inclusion of his name in the register unless of course, in case of incorrect names or wrong addresses being given. These are not so numerous as to warrant the adoption of this procedure.

The adoption of the household format for the registration of names has cured the registers of errors that prevailed with the alphabetical format of registers. Further, the progressive adoption of Special Forms to be filled in by the householder at the annual revision of registers enables a householder to be sufficiently aware of the names to be included.

The expenditure and work involved in notifying persons does not appear to be justifiable.

Section 22—sub-section (2)—Notice of certification of registers and commencement of operation

In terms of this sub-section, a register comes into operation upon publication of the notice of certification until superseded by the next certification. It would appear that since the register becomes operative upon publication, it should be superseded as well upon publication of next certification and not at the next certification.

In this connexion, a further difficulty arises where at the time that certification is due at the end of an annual revision, elections are also to be held on account of a Proclamation or Order, i.e. when annual certification of registers fall during the period between the Governor-General's Proclamation or Order and the day of Nomination or the day of Poll.

A proviso is desirable that the register in operation on the date of publication in the Government Gazette of the Proclamation or Order shall be the operative register for all purposes connected with the election concerned only notwithstanding the provisions of sub-section 2 of Section 22. The coming into operation of a register certified during this period for the purpose of the commencement of the next revision due or for any other purposes under the Order in Council not connected with any election already ordered or fixed should not be prejudiced.

Section 28-sub-section (2)-Number of Nomination Papers

The section provides that a candidate shall be nominated by one or more but not more than six, separate nomination papers. It is desirable that the maximum be reduced to three nomination papers.

Section 28—sub-section (4)—Form G—Form of Nomination Paper

The word "No." of proposer and seconder should be amplified by substituting "Registration No.", since the registers being in household format they contain a column headed "Assessment/Food Control House No." as well.

Section 28A—sub-section (1) Period of application by Political Parties for Concessionary deposits

For clarification of doubt as regards the computation of the period within which application should be made, the sub-section should be amended to read as "not later than seven days after the date of publication of the Proclamation dissolving Parliament or the date of publication of the Notice in the Government Gazette ordering the holding of any election in any electional district to fill a vacancy......"

Section 28A—sub-section (2)—Recognition of Political Parties for Concessionary Deposits

Provision was made by Section 8 of the Ceylon Parliamentary Elections (Amendment) Act, No. 11 of 1959 to permit recognized political parties to put forward candidates for a general election or for a by-election on the payment of the sum of Rs. 500.00 by each of such candidates. Up to that time the deposit required of a candidate was Rs. 1,000.00 The recognition of a political party was to be determined by the Commissioner if he were

satisfied that such party had been in existence for at least five years prior to the date of making of the application for recognition or that at least two members of that party were or had been Members of Parliament.

This concession was introduced as a result of a recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives which went into the working of the Ceylon (Parliamentary Elections) Order in Council under the Chairmanship of Hon. C. P. de Silva. The Committee felt that the earlier deposit of Rs. 1,000.00 was a precaution against "frivolous candidatures". Recognized political parties, they felt, which would be more earnest about contesting elections should be assisted and they recommended that this precaution be "relaxed in the case of candidates put forward by recognized political parties and in the case of such candidates the amount of the deposit should be reduced to Rs. 500.00 each.".

The experience of the two general elections showed that a recognition on the grounds that two members of that party were or had been members of Parliament led to the recognition of many parties which as the results showed were really not earnest or interested in putting forward candidates. In the July General Election, for instance, of the 16 parties recognized, three of them did not put forward a single candidate for the elections, three of them only 1 candidate each, and three of them only 2 candidates each. In the circumstances it would be evident that the intention of the Select Committee is not being achieved.

It seems necessary, therefore, to have some stricter criterion for the recognition of political parties for concessionary deposits. If the present criteria are not to be changed, then it is necessary that a deposit should be insisted upon from each party when it makes its application for recognition and this registration deposit should be forfeit to the State if that party does not on nomination day put forward a reasonable number of candidates for a general election or does not contest a by-election if registered. The number of candidates which a party can reasonably be expected to nominate can be predetermined and laid down in the law.

Sections 28 (4), 40 (2) and 91—Form of Nomination Paper and Order of Names in the Notice of Contested Elections and in the printing of Ballot Papers

Form 'G' in the First Schedule to the Order in Council sets out the form of Nomination Paper to be used at the nomination of candidates. The first cage in the Nomination Paper providing for the name of candidate in full, requires the name, christian or ge or other names to be given in full; and the surname or ge name to be given first.

Section 40 (2) requires that every Ballot Paper shall contain a list of the candidates in English, Sinhalese and Tamil described, subject to the provisions of Section 91, as in their respective Nomination Papers and arranged alphabetically in English in the order of their surnames or ge names and if there are two or more candidates with the same surname or ge name, of their other names.

Section 91 provides for the candidate to declare in writing which of his names in the nomination paper should be omitted and which should be specified by initial only for the purposes connected with an election.

Candidates who regard their placing in the list of names in the Ballot Paper as of significance, fill in the several names that go to form their full name in such manner as to obtain priority position in the Ballot Paper. They further establish their position, in the exercise of their discretion under section 91, by the omission of any name that is of no advantage in the placing of names in the Ballot Paper.

The provisions of the law as they presently stand is sufficiently wide to permit candidates to attempt such adjustments of their names, and hence place other candidates in an unfavourable position due to an accident of name.

Modification of Cage (1) of the Nomination Paper with consequential amendments to the other sections would be convenient for official purposes. Cage (1) providing for the full name of the candidate be divided into two columns—1st column providing for the candidate's surname, ge name, or name customarily used and the second column for the other names. The English nomination paper is so divided.

Section 40 (2) would require consequential amendment providing that the names shall be arranged alphabetically in the order of the names first noted in the Nomination Papers.

Section 91 be amended restricting the modifications permissible under it to all names other than the name first noted in the Nomination Paper.

Section 29 (3)-Forfeiture of Deposits

The sub-section should be amended substituting the words "one Member" for "two Members" in fairness to candidates contesting two-Member constituencies.

Section 30-sub-section (1)-Hour of Nomination

The hour of nomination presently is from twelve noon until one o'clock on nomination day. A more convenient hour is desirable from all points of view. The hour may be fixed from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Consequentlal amendments will be necessary to Section 29 (1) as regards deposits fixing 11 a.m. on nomination day as time of expiry for deposits and to Sections 30 (4) and 31 (2) relating to objections to nomination papers.

Section 35 (1)—Allotment of Symbols

In the allotment of approved symbols at contested elections to candidates other than candidates of political parties, the law presently provides as follows:—

".....The determination of the approved symbol to be allotted to each candidate shall be made by lot by the Returning Officer.".

This provision has caused inconvenience to candidates as well as to Returning Officers, even instances where candidates have agreed upon the symbol to be allotted to each of them. The only discretion that the Returning Officer is able to exercise is to select the number of approved symbols agreed upon and draw by lot to determine the symbol to be allotted to each candidate. This provision should be amended to read as follows:—

"the determination of the approved symbol to be allotted to each candidate shall be made by the Returning Officer. The approved symbol of each candidate shall, in the absence of agreement among the candidates, be determined by lot cast or drawn in such manner as the Returning Officer may in his discretion decide."

Section 35—sub-section (3A)—Change of polling station notice due to any emergency

The sub-section may be expanded by adding the words at the end of that sub-section "in such manner as he may determine".

Section 35—sub-section (1A) (a)—Determination of approved symbols for Political Parties

The provisions of this sub-section relate to determination of Party symbols on application by any political party and are independent of the application under Section 28A by a political party for concessionary deposits. The conditions set out under Section 28A for recognition of political parties for deposits are not applicable for the purposes of determining Party symbols. Hence at the last two General Elections, instances occurred of political parties allotted an approved symbol but not recognized for deposits.

It is desirable that Section 28A on deposits and this sub-section be linked, providing as well the same period for applications.

Provision should be made outlining the conditions for recognition of Political Parties and that only such parties be entitled to concessionary deposits and reservation of approved symbols for use of its candidates.

The application for recognition should also include the application for the determination of an approved symbol.

On this basis, the provisions of Section 28A (vide comments under Section 28A—sub-section (2)), and section 35 (1A) would require revision.

Provision is also necessary for determination of Party symbols for by-elections.

Section 35A-Notice to Elector

Wherever the word "notice" appears, the words "Official Poll Card" may be substituted, and provision introduced that the card may be in such form as may be prescribed by the Commissioner.

Sub-section 2 should specifically provide that the card shall be sent by post.

Section 36-sub-section (1)-Supply of Registers to Presiding Officers

As an additional safeguard it might be provided by law that the names of postal voters appearing in the copies of the registers supplied to Presiding Officers should carry a distinguishing mark.

An extract of the Indian provision is reproduced below-

"Rule 46. Issue of postal ballot papers—(1) The returning officer shall, as soon as practicable, send a postal ballot paper by registered post to each elector entitled to vote by postal ballot under rule 42, 43 or 44 and shall at the same time—

- (a) enter on the counterfoil of the ballot paper the name of the elector to whom the ballot paper is sent and his electoral roll number; and
- (b) except in cases covered by rule 42, take necessary steps to ensure that the elector is not allowed to vote at a polling station.".

Comment on English Elections by Schofield—Parliamentary Elections—reads as follows:—

"Copies of the register of electors or such part thereof as contains the names of the electors allotted to the station.

As an additional safeguard against error, the returning officer might arrange that those persons who have made applications to be treated as absent voters and whose applications have been allowed should have their names ruled through, say in red ink. This is in addition to the requirement contained in Regulation 5 (b) (i) of the Representation of the People Regulations, 1950, namely, that of placing an "A" against the name of the person or whose proxy is entitled to vote by post. This will prevent them exercising their vote by post as well as in person. It can be done accurately and readily as the postal ballot papers are being got ready for despatch. This might also be done with advantage in the case of service voters whose proxies are in the postal proxy list. There is no provision for this practice in statute or regulation, but it is a matter of expediency to see that what is prohibited by statute does not occur."

Section 38-Operative register to be conclusive evidence of right to vote

The proviso to section 38 should include those entitled to vote by post under Section 42A—sub-section (7) making it an offence if they do vote in person, similarly as for other categories mentioned in the proviso.

Section 40-sub-section 2-Ballot Paper

The sub-section now requires, inter alia, that every ballot paper shall contain a list of the candidates in English, Sinhalese and Tamil, and arranged alphabetically in English in the order of their surnames or ge names, and if two or more candidates have the same surname or ge name, of their other names.

In view of the Official Language Act, No. 33 of 1956, this should now be examined to provide that the list of candidates be in Sinhala, Tamil and English, and that the order of names be determined alphabetically in Sinhala.

Section 42A—sub-section (1A)—Voting by Post.

At the March and July general elections employees of the C.T.B. were not given the facility to vote by post because the provisions of the law did not bring them within the categories which enjoyed the facility. As the

law now requires voters to go to the polls in vehicles "ordinarily used for public transport", the Transport Board would continue, as it did in March and July, to play an important part in providing transport facilities for voters in future elections.

In the circumstances, it is necessary to consider whether the right to vote by post which is now enjoyed amongst others by an officer or servant of the C. G. R. on the ground that he is unable or likely to be unable to vote in person at the polling station allotted to him by reason of the particular circumstances of his employment as such officer or servant, should not be extended to those employees of the C.T.B. who would similarly be required to be on duty at a time of a general election and for whose exercise of civic rights no alternative arrangements could be conveniently made. In other words, it has to be considered whether the bus crews of the C.T.B. should not be permitted the right to vote by post.

Further, at future General Elections it may become difficult to manage a General Election Poll with staff drawn from the Public Services alone. Members of the Local Government Service as well might have to be utilised. In the circumstances it has to be considered whether the facility to vote by post should be extended to members of the Local Government Service who might be called upon to work in connection with an election.

Secton 42A—sub-section (3)—Period for Postal Yoting Applications

There is a doubt in the provision as it now reads of the first day on which applications may be made.

It is suggested that the words "not later than seven days after the day of nomination" be amended to read as "within seven days from the day of nomination".

Section 42A—sub-section (4)—Decision of Registering Officer on Postal Voting Applications

It is desirable that specific provision be included enabling the Registering Officer to make such inquiries if he so desires to satisfy himself that an applicant is entitled to vote by post and, on any other matters arising from the application.

Section 42A-sub-section (8)-Record of Postal Yoters

This provision for the maintenance of a Record of Postal Voters may be deleted since a List of Postal Voters should be maintained which includes the particulars entered in the record of Postal Voters.

Consequential amendment will be necessary in the Postal Voters' Regulations by repeal of references to the record of Postal Voters.

Section 42A—sub-section (9)—Change of Address of Postal Yoter

At the last General Elections, transfers of officers occurred after applications were made by officers to vote by post. In consequence, considerable inconvenience was caused as regards the addresses to which the ballot papers should be despatched.

Provision should be included in the Postal Voters Regulations permitting the despatch in the first instance of the ballot paper to any other official address on a communication by the postal voter, notwithstanding the address given in the Postal Voters' List, or subsequently for a re-direction. Where the voter happens to be an applicant not entitled to be a certifying officer, the address communicated should state the official designation and address of the new certifying officer and the communication should be forwarded through him, who should certify to the correctness of the particulars stated. Where the voter happens to be an applicant entitled to be a certifying officer, the address communicated should be his official designation and the new official address.

A re-direction should not be deemed a subsequent issue of postal ballot papers and the presence of the candidates or agents need not be required.

Section 43-Declarations by Yoters

It is desirable that the provisions be expanded to provide that the necessary declarations shall be taken, if required by a candidate or polling agent. The present provision makes no reference to the role of the candidate or polling agent in the taking of these declarations, and leaves it entirely at the discretion of the Presiding Officer.

The English law and our Local Authorities Elections law provides as suggested. The English law, however, does not require declarations to be taken, but provides for certain prescribed questions to be put to the voter.

Section 48-sub-sections (1) and (2)-Appointment of Counting Agents

Each candidate is entitled to appoint not more than two Agents to attend the counting of votes, by written notice to the Returning Officer of the name and address of each Agent so appointed.

An examination may be made whether the number of Counting Agents per candidate should be increased.

Other countries allow a larger number of agents.

Section 48-sub-section (7)-Re-count of Yotes

The proviso to sub-section 7 of Section 48 requires that a recount shall be made on the application of a candidate or counting agent.

A further proviso may be included that another recount may be made at the request of a candidate or counting agent but the returning officer may refuse to do so if in his opinion the request is unreasonable.

Specific provision may also be included that no step shall be taken on the completion of the counting or any recount of votes until the candidates and counting agents present at the completion thereof have been given a reasonable opportunity to exercise the right conferred—vide preceding paragraphs.

Section 52-Offences

Any false statement by an applicant or certifying officer in the application made to vote by post should be made an offence under Section 52.

Section 52-sub-section (1)-Offences

The sub-section should also provide for tampering with postal voting documents such as an application to vote by post, the declaration of identity or any official envelope used in connexion with voting by post.

Section 53-sub-section (1)-Making of Declaration of Secrecy

The existing provision requiring the Presiding Officer to make his declaration of secrecy before a Justice of the Peace, may be, expanded by adding the "Returning Officer" to a "Justice of the Peace".

Section 54-Personation

The provisions relating to personation should include personation at voting by post as well and may be modified on the following lines:—

Section 47 (2) of the English Representation of People Act.

- "A person shall be deemed to be guilty of personation at a parliamentary election if he—
- (a) votes in person or by post as some other person, whether as an elector or as, and whether that other person is living or dead or is a fictitious person; or
- (b)

For the purposes of this section, a person who has applied for a ballot paper for the purpose of voting in person or who has marked, whether validly or not, and returned a ballot paper issued for the purpose of voting by post, shall be deemed to have voted. ".

For our purposes application for a ballot paper to vote by post should also be included.

Section 59-sub-sections (1) and (3)-Nomination of Election Agents

Sub-section 1 of Section 59 requires that on or before nomination day, a person shall be named in writing by or on behalf of each candidate as his election agent.

Sub-section 3 of Section 59 requires that on or before nomination day, the name and address of the election agent of the candidate shall be declared in writing to the returning officer, and the returning officer shall give public notification of such declaration.

Sub-section 3 may be modified providing that the election agent named under sub-section 1 shall be immediately declared to the Returning Officer.

Default in appointment of election agent

Provision is necessary that in default of an appointment of an election agent on the last day prescribed, i.e. nomination day, the candidate shall be deemed to have named himself as his election agent. Similar procedure should be applicable to instances of failure to make new appointments on death of an agent appointed or at revocation of an appointment.

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Section 67—sub-section (3)—Restrictions in the use of transport

Section 67 sub-section 3 (b) reads as follows:-

"Any person may be conveyed to or from the poll in any such vehicle or vessel as is ordinarily used for public transport.".

The question arose at the last General Elections whether any person may be conveyed in a vehicle licensed to ply for hire for instance, taxis. Whether the provision requires further clarification requires consideration.

Section 70 (2)—Accompanying declarations to the return of election expenses

The sub-section requires that a return shall be accompanied by declarations—one by the candidate and one by the election agent—that it is a true return. Since the return should under Section 70 (1) be transmitted within 31 days of the Gazette notification of the result, the prescribed period applies to the declarations as well which should accompany the return.

Several instances have arisen where the declarations were not so transmitted or the declarations were incomplete—not being attested by a Justice of the Peace or only one of the declarations was transmitted.

A proviso may be desirable permitting the Returning Officer to call upon the candidate or election agent, as the case may be, to remedy any shortcoming in this regard within 14 days of the last date for the transmission of return under sub-section (1).

Provision may also be included under Section 70, that where the candidate is his own election agent, the declaration prescribed for the election agent on Form R need not be made, and the declaration by the candidate as to election expenses shall be in the modified form as indicated in the preceding paragraph.

Section 85-sub-section 1 (a)-Yotes to be struck off

Voting in person by officials on a certificate under Section 39 in any polling station in the electoral district other than the one allotted is no longer in force. This provision has been repealed with the introduction of voting by post. Hence the words in paragraph (a) from "or who Section 39" should be deleted.

Section 91-Names of Candidates

Candidates are given time till 4 o'clock on nomination day to exercise his option as regards how their names should appear in election documents. This period of time is hardly necessary. Similarly as for the selection by

a candidate of a nomination paper under Section 35 (IB) for the Notice of Poll, this option may be exercised, forthwith after the allotment of the symbol.

Section 92C-Candidate's right to send matter relating to election post free

This provision should include that the right is subject to any conditions laid down by the P. M. G. regarding weight, mode of despatch, etc.

The P. M. G. has recommended that the communication should not exceed one ounce and that it should be sent by ordinary post.

Fifth Schedule—Postal Voters Regulation 3—Form A—Form of Application for Yoting by post

The Form of Application requires modification in certain respects. The declaration by the applicant of his name in the register should be fuller, similar to the declaration of identity under Section 43 (1). The certificate of the certifying officer should include a declaration by him of knowledge of the applicant.

This would restrict applications being made quoting wrong names in the register.

The certifying officer should be required to include his name as well in addition to his signature and designation.

Fifth Schedule—Postal Voters Regulation 3—Form A—Certifying Officer for Postal Voting

The definition of the expression "certifying officer" had been broadly based to cover as many categories as possible for the convenience of postal voters. It is however, desirable that provision be included enabling the Commissioner to direct in any instance, that particular categories of any Department or Service of the Public Service be deemed as certifying Officers. Upon such direction, no other categories of that Department or Service shall be entitled to function as Certifying Officers. Any such direction shall be communicated by the Commissioner to the Head of the Department or Service, who should in turn communicate it to all offices under him.

Fifth Schedule—Postal Voters Regulation 6—Form B—Declaration of Identity

The words "by post" in Cage 7 of Part B of Instructions to Voter of the Form of Declaration of Identity should be deleted to make it correspond with cage 6 of Part A—Instructions to Voter.

Fifth Schedule—Postal Voters Regulation 10 (1)—Notice of Issue of Postal Ballot Papers

It is now required that notice to candidates of issue of Postal Ballot Papers be given not later than 10 days after the day of nomination. It is not necessary to give such early notice of an issue that would occur more than a month hence.

It may be amended enabling the Returning Officer to give not less than 10 days' notice of the issue of Postal Ballot papers. A shorter notice would be satisfactory from the candidates' angle as well.

Fifth Schedule—Postal Voters Regulation 14—Delivery to Post Office of Postal Voting Packets

In terms of that regulation, it is required that all postal voting packets be forwarded at issue by post.

In terms of the definition of the expression, "Certifying Officer", the Returning Officer himself fuctions as Certifying Officer in respect of the officers working under him, and will be the recipient of the Postal Voting packets addressed to those officers. Even in the case of a candidate at a General Election, the Returning Officer issuing the Postal Ballot Paper for that candidate will function as the Certifying Officer and hence receive the documents on behalf of that candidate. Further the various other Certifying Officers having their offices under the same roof as that of the Returning Officer will also be recipients of Postal Voting packets on behalf of the personnel working under them.

It would appear absurd that a Returning Officer issuing packets addressed to himelf should deliver those at the Post Office and receive them finally through the post. Nor does it appear reasonable that a Returning Officer should send the packets to another officer of an office under the same roof as the Returning Officer's by post. Voting by post does not necessarily mean that the Postal Voting packets should be issued to voters by post and be received from them by post where other reasonable and as secure forms of delivery are possible. The absence of the words "by post" in the provision relating to the return of marked postal ballot papers by voters envisages other forms of delivery than by post.

Delivery by hand was adopted by administrative direction at the last two General Elections in specific instances such as indicated in the preceding paragraph, with written records of delivery and receipt.

It is therefore reasonable to introduce a proviso that where it is more convenient and as secure as postal delivery, the Commissioner may direct delivery other than by post and prescribe other conditions as may be necessary to ensure safe delivery.

Fifth Schedule—Postal Voters Regulation 18—Opening of Postal Voters' Ballot Box

The present provision requires the opening of the Box in the presence of the agents of the candidates. It should be amended to read as in the presence of such of the candidates or counting agents as attend.

Fifth Schedule—Postal Voters Regulation 19 (2)—Opening of Covering Envelopes

Provision had not been made, if in case the marked number on the Declaration of Identity does not agree with the marked number on the Ballot Paper Envelope, to open the Ballot Paper Envelope and ascertain whether the marked umber on the Declaration of Identity agrees with the

marked number on the ballot paper or on a ballot paper and for rejection if otherwise. The present provision is for rejection without opening the Ballot Paper Envelope, in case the number of the Declaration disagrees with the number on the Ballot Paper Envelope.

Action in the case of Regulation 19—paragraph 2 (a) (i) should be modified accordingly.

Fifth Schedule-Postal Voters Regulations 19 (2) (b) and 19 (8) (b) (ii)

The words "to such agents of the candidates as present" be modified to read as "to such candidates or agents as present", and the words "by any agent" deleted.

Fifth Schedule—Postal Voters Regulations 19 and 20—Multi Member Electoral Districts—Opening of Postal Voting Envelopes

The regulations are not clear of the steps that should be taken in respect of multi-member electoral districts where more than one Ballot Paper is issued. For instance, in a dual member electoral district, one of the two marked numbers on the Declaration of Identity or the Ballot Paper envelope agrees with the number on one of the two Ballot Papers. The other marked number does not agree with the number on the other Ballot Paper. The question arises whether both Ballot Papers should be rejected or only the Ballot Paper with the discrepant number. If the latter, the consequential steps such as disposal of the Declaration of Identity or the Ballot Paper Envelope, etc., should also be set out in the law.

Amplification in the law in this regard is desirable.