



Report on Public Representations on Constitutional Reform

**Public Representations Committee on
Constitutional Reform**

May 2016

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Public Representations Committee on Constitutional Reform
Visumpaya
Staple Street
Colombo 02
Sri Lanka

Acknowledgements

As the Chairman I wish to place on record my grateful thanks to all those who took part in the process of carrying out our mandate. Special thanks are due to over two thousand five hundred persons who appeared before us some representing large organizations to make submissions and those who made written representations.

It is with deep sense of satisfaction that I place on record my deep gratitude to the Members of the Committee: Mr. S. Winston Pathiraja (Secretary), Mr. Faisz Musthapha, Prof. A. M. Navaratna Bandara, Prof. M. L. A. Cader, Mr. N. Selvakkumaran, Hon. S. Thavarajah, Mr. Kushan D'Alwis, Dr. Harini Amarasuriya, Dr. Kumudu Kusum Kumara, Mr. Sunil Jayaratne, Dr. Upul Abeyratne, Mr. Themiya L. B. Hurulle, Mr. S. Vijesandiran, Mr. M. Y. M. Faiz, Mrs. M. K. Nadeeka Damayanthi, Ms. Kanthie Ranasinghe, Mr. S. C. C. Elankovan, and Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchiall of whom dedicated themselves to the enormous task of reaching the people all over the country, getting their views and last but not the least studying their submissions and preparing the report in a very short period of time under trying circumstances, with extremely limited resources, at great sacrifice, in an honorary capacity.

How the members of the Committee handled this difficult task needs to be recorded. Visiting twenty five districts within a period of six weeks in itself was an achievement. Going through about four thousand oral and written submissions, was a gigantic task but all of us stood together, worked day and night forgetting everything else in life.

I wish to place on record my grateful thanks to Mr. Charitha Ratwatte, Mr. Saman Ekanayake, Secretary to the Hon. Prime Minister and his Additional Secretary and Assistant Secretaries for the help given to us to make our task possible.

I have to thank the staff at our office at Visumpaya for their dedicated and selfless service to get our mandate fulfilled. I must thank my Secretary Miss. Ranga Jayasundera and her staff (list annexed) who worked tirelessly to get the Visumpaya office moving.

I also thank UNDP for equipment/support with the V-Force. UN Volunteers Sadhani Rajapaksha, Vimukthi Caldera and the team of about sixty V-Force volunteers (list annexed), who helped in summarizing the submissions and preparing the on line data base.

I thank Mr. V. K. Nanayakkara for copy editing the report and the Government Printer Mr. Gamini Fonseka for getting the report printed at short notice and for his excellent work.

I also wish to thank all the District Secretaries', officials and staff members of District Secretaries for making arrangement for our sittings at district level, the electronic and print media for their unhesitant support to carry our message regarding Constitutional Reforms to the masses.

Last but not the least, I thank Mr. S. Winston Pathiraja our Secretary for handling the management of our process with much dedication.

Lal Wijenayake

Chairman

Public Representations Committee on Constitutional Reform

10 May 2016

Preface

Hon. Chairman and Members of the Constitutional Assembly

We were appointed by the Cabinet of Ministers for receiving public representations on constitutional reform to support the constitutional reform process. The mandate was for the Committee to call for and receive written representations from the public and also conduct public sittings in various parts of the country to receive oral representations and submit our final report to the Constitutional Assembly within three months together with our recommendations.

At our request, the Hon. Prime Minister, Ranil Wickremesinghe was pleased to extend the period of submitting the final report by one month. On a further request made by us the date for submitting the final report was extended to 10th May 2016.

The Committee first met on 5th January 2016 and thereafter a series of preliminary meetings were held to plan out the procedures to be adopted to comply with the mandate given to us.

Considering the short timeframe to conclude our work and available resources we decided to:

1. Call for and receive written representations from the public on 20 subjects decided by the Committee (list of subjects is annexed).
2. Conduct public sittings in all 25 districts with at least 2 days in each district.
3. Divide the Committee into groups of 4-6 members to sit at parallel sittings in the districts outside Colombo.

4. Make use of the services of District Secretaries of the districts to publicise the sittings in their respective districts making use of *Grama Niladhari* officers, so that wide publicity could be given in the said districts.
5. Get the required logistical support for the conduct of sittings through the Office of the District Secretaries.
6. Get proceedings at all district sittings recorded electronically for the purpose of keeping a record of oral representations made in the districts.
7. Receive representations via e-mail (constitutionalreforms@gmail.com) as well as fax messages and other means of communication.
8. Launch a website www.yourconstitution.lk.
9. Get publicity for public sitting in every district by advertising in print media in all languages and as far as possible over the electronic media.
10. Keep the people informed of the working of the Committee through media conferences and discussions over the media.

Accordingly, we held public sittings in Colombo District on eight days and all other districts two days per district.

At the Committee meeting held on 11th Jan. 2016, committee member Mr. S. Winston Pathiraja was nominated as the Secretary to the Committee.

At district sittings where the Chairman was not sitting, a Committee member was nominated by the Chairman to preside at the sittings. (List of Committee members who sat in the districts is annexed).

On a decision taken by the Committee, wherever possible the members of Committee in their visits met religious leaders in various districts to ascertain their views on constitutional reform.

Further, after the district sittings were concluded on the 5th of March 2016, on a decision made by the Committee, we met His Excellency the President, the Hon. Prime Minister, the Hon Speaker, and the Hon. Leader of the Opposition to apprise them of our work.

The Committee invited several leaders of political parties, independent commissions, professional organizations and academics to obtain their views on constitutional reforms.

Tremendous enthusiasm was shown by the public to make oral and written representations and we faced a real challenge in accommodating them.

Though a dead line was set for oral and written representations, requests for oral and written representations have been pouring in even after.

According to our records, over 2500 persons/organizations have appeared before us and made oral and written representations. Further, over 800 representations were received via e-mail, 150 by way of fax messages, 60 by telephone messages and 700 representations by post or handed over at the office.

Most of the oral and written representations were from persons representing organisations such as professional bodies, trade unions and other civil society organisations.

In addition, we received written representations from Sri Lankan professionals and academics living abroad. We could not fulfil their request to make oral submissions via video conferences as we did not have the required facilities.

The Committee feels, the process adopted to consult the people as the first step in constitution making, created awareness among the people about the relevance of the Constitution in the political process and has brought constitution making closer to the people.

We have done our best to reach a wide section of the people within the given time frame. We have gone out of the way to get the views of religious leaders, leaders of political parties, independent commissions, professional organizations, etc. within the available time frame.

Our sittings were held in public and all those who appeared before us were allowed to express their views freely and openly. On a study of the representations made by the people it is seen that a considerable representation of people throughout Sri Lanka are for:

1. Democratisation of the State, by establishing the Rule of Law, broadening Fundamental Human Rights through a comprehensive Bill of Rights and strengthening independent commissions.
2. Democratisation of the polity by strengthening institutions for people's active participation in governance and political life by devolving power to the provincial and local government level and by incorporating citizens' political activity at the village or town level into the State structure.
3. National reconciliation as an urgent task. There were divergent views as to how it could be achieved. Among these, one view was that constitutional reform should focus on meaningful devolution of power as a means of resolving the longstanding political issue of the minorities.
4. The establishment of a public service that is closer to the people, fair, non-political, independent, professional and dedicated to serve the people.

It was also a common view of the people who came before us, that the time is opportune for democratisation of the State and national reconciliation that it should be done immediately and if it fails at this moment, the country will not get such an opportunity again.

This report has gone through almost all the different views expressed by the people who appeared before us as well as views expressed in written representations made to us. It should be stated that there was no vetting done of what was said before us by the people.

The format followed in the report is that under each heading we have first set out the views expressed by the people on the subject and thereafter wherever possible arguments expressed in support of the view and our recommendations taking into consideration the views expressed by the people. When members of the Committee held different views on the recommendations to be included in the report we have set out those different recommendations separately to be considered by the Constitutional Assembly.

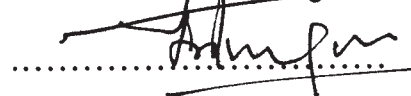
We are mindful of the fact that, we had to rush through this report after a hectic period of collecting the views of the people, visiting all parts of the country and also while engaged in in-depth deliberations. There may be certain technical flaws such as in editing, setting of paragraphs etc.

Wherefore, we are presenting this report in keeping with our mandate.

Lal Wijenayake (Chairman)



S. Winston Pathiraja (Secretary)



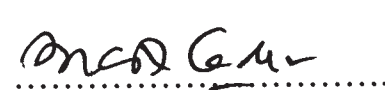
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A.M. Navaratna Bandara



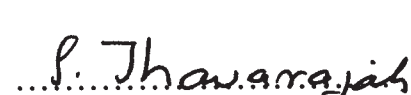
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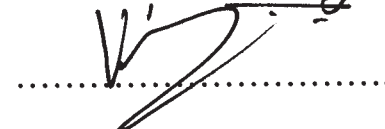
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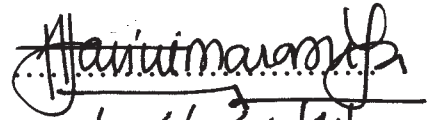
S. Thavarajah



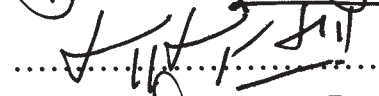
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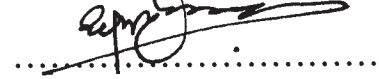
Harini Amarasuriya



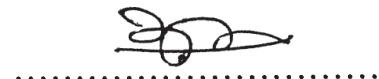
Kumudu Kusum Kumara



G.A. Sunil Jayaratna



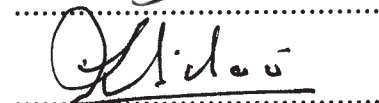
Upul Abeyratne



Themiya L.B. Hurulle



Sangaran Vijesandiran



M.Y.M. Faiz



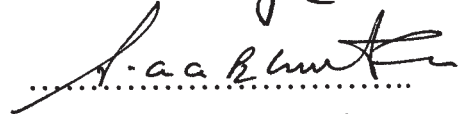
M.K. Nadeeka Damayanthi



Kanthie Ranasinghe



S.C.C. Elankovan



Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi



ON THIS 10TH DAY OF MAY 2016

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Chapter 1

Introduction

The Public Representations Committee on Constitutional Reform (PRCCR) hereinafter referred to as the Committee was appointed by the Cabinet of Ministers on the 22nd of December 2015, to engage in a consultative process with the people of Sri Lanka with regard to proposed Constitutional reform. The Committee consisted of 20 members (Annex A).

1.1 The Process

The Committee obtained the views of people through multiple means. The public were invited to make representations orally, and in writing through post, email or fax. The Committee enlisted the support of the District Secretariats to organise two days of public hearings in each of the twenty four districts except in the Colombo District where public hearings were held for eight days. The Committee attended district meetings as sub-groups (see Annex D). All public hearings were open to the media and the public. The Committee after deliberating for several days prepared a report of the people's submissions and recommendations for the proposed new Constitution, for the consideration of the Constitutional Assembly.

To maintain transparency, the Committee has also created an online database where the representations made by the public will be uploaded. The database was created with the intention of preserving this historic process for posterity and also to make the documents available for public viewing.

The public response to this process was highly commendable. Despite time and human resource constraints and the short notice given for public representations, we observed

that there was a significant segment of the population yearning for an opportunity to engage in this attempt to reorganise State power and reform the supreme law of the land. A broad representation of individuals and groups including civil society groups, clergy, retired public officers, media personnel, retired and disabled members of the armed forces and police, political activists, students, trade unionists, politicians, ethnic groups, marginalised and excluded groups, ethnic minority groups, and people with disabilities came before us.

A multiplicity of views and opinions was expressed at the hearings as well as submitted in writing. What was commendable was that people were willing to express themselves honestly as well as to listen to the views and opinions of other people. Many people who came to make their submissions stayed to listen to what their fellow citizens had to say. This reflected the interest of people in the process, their concern and commitment to participating in constitutional making and their openness to listen to different views. The public consultations reflected an important feature of a mature democracy: people engaging in discussions and debates on issues of national importance. For the most part, the atmosphere during these consultations was respectful and peaceful. Despite very different ideas being expressed, people respected the process and the right of all to express themselves openly. This is something that needs to be applauded and appreciated.

The Committee made two important observations while engaged in this work: one was the desire expressed by the people for strengthening and deepening democracy and the other was the desire for peace and reconciliation. Of course, there were differences about how these could be fulfilled or achieved; but that there is a genuine desire among the Sri Lankan people for enabling a democratic and peaceful country was evident.

It is the view of the Committee that our legislators must recognise and respect the desires of our people and the sincerity with which they participated in this process.

Many who came before us pointed to the historical importance of this constitution making process and expressed gratitude for being given the opportunity for participating. They came before the Committee with a sense of trust and huge expectations. Many also described this moment as a critical juncture in the history of our country, a unique opportunity to mend the mistakes of the past, to secure a safer and happier country for future generations. They came before us and they sent their submissions with a lot of hope: this trust and hope must not be betrayed. A Constitution only becomes meaningful if people 'own' it and can claim it proudly with a sense of belonging. In this regard, taking heed of the views of the people, acknowledging their role in the constitutional making process and ensuring their continued participation in the process are critically important.

Constitution making does not happen frequently. The fact that this is the third major constitutional reform in our country since independence is actually an indication of the failure of our legislators in the past to develop a collective agreement with the people where the aspirations and hopes of all our peoples were met. We have failed in the task of building confidence in the organs of the State, in the rule of the law and in each other. We are once again faced with the task of attempting to atone for past mistakes. Let us therefore not waste this opportunity. Let us try to go beyond political opportunism to envision a country for the future; to ask ourselves, what kind of legacy do we want to leave for future generations? Will it be one of missed opportunities and failed chances or one that they can claim with pride? Do we take the easy way out and respond to merely to the needs of the present, or trust in the future and look towards building a stronger, more vibrant and active democracy that can ensure justice and equality for all? Those are the questions that will have to be debated in the Constitutional Assembly and in wider society.

The current exercise of drafting a Constitution faces an unprecedented challenge to create an atmosphere for peace, harmony and inclusiveness among all communities. Therefore, the Constitution should encompass issues of democracy, law and order, transparency, accountability, human rights and freedom, social justice, equality, environmental and protection of natural resources.

We also need to acknowledge that not all that is wrong with our society can be fixed through constitutional reform. As much as the citizenry expressed their dissatisfaction with political representatives, we also need to look into ourselves, and reflect to what extent we have fulfilled our democratic responsibilities. As much as we demand certain qualities and values from our representatives, we must reflect whether we ourselves live up to those values.

After all, the representatives we elect come from amongst ourselves. Democracy comes with responsibility – and as reflected in our recommendations, our people wanted greater and deeper democratisation. Then we need to understand that it comes with greater responsibilities and active civic participation. We need to understand that democratic participation means not simply working based on self-interest, but the interest of others as well. It means arriving at compromises and solutions that take into account plural positions and a multiplicity of interests; it means acknowledging that we may not all agree but that we are willing to figure out how to live peaceably despite our differences.

It is also our considered view that if the constitutional reform process is to be successful, then we need to build consensus around the reforms and to engage actively with citizens to build support for them. For this, we need visionary political leadership and imagination. It is the responsibility of our political leaders to inspire people and to communicate effectively with them. We fervently hope that the political establishment will recognise the need for a continuous and systematic engagement with the people

throughout the constitution making process and truly make this Constitution one that is owned by all the peoples of this country.

We also make a special appeal to the people of this country, especially those who came before us: please continue to mobilise and campaign around the issues that were important to you. This is the beginning, not the end and we need to continue to be engaged and active in this process and ensure that our elected representatives remain accountable to us, the people of this country and to the hopes and aspirations we have articulated through our submissions to this critically important endeavour.

The Committee as mentioned earlier, received submissions through multiple means. Apart from the public submissions received at public sittings conducted throughout the country, we received submissions through email, fax and post (Annex G). Committee members went through all the submissions we received, summarised them as district reports and then drafted reports under thematic areas. These were then deliberated on by the Committee members and recommendations were formulated. Based on these deliberations, our final report was drafted.

Our aim has been twofold: firstly to bring out as accurately and fairly as possible the representations of the people and to explain the justifications for those submissions. Secondly, to provide recommendations based on an analysis of what we have received as well as our own political, professional and disciplinary expertise. The composition of the Committee, drawing from lawyers, civil society activists, politicians, academics and professionals brought together a group of people representing different interests and positions. We felt that it was important that the expertise of the group should also be made use of in formulating recommendations.

Where we were unable to arrive at consensus on a particular recommendation, we agreed to provide more than one recommendation so that the inputs of all the

members could be considered fairly. In many ways, the views of the Committee also presented a microcosm of the diversities of views and positions in society. We agreed that it was important to allow those diversities and differences to be reflected in our report for the Constitutional Assembly to reflect upon and discuss. Our objective in this report is to provide inputs to the deliberations of the Constitutional Assembly by analysing and presenting the views of the public. What follows is a discussion of the submissions received by the Committee and our recommendations.

1.2 Structure of the Report

The Report consists of twenty two chapters. Each chapter starts with a discussion on the submissions received by the public. This is followed by the recommendations of the Committee. When there is more than one recommendation, the names of those who made the specific recommendation are mentioned in a footnote.

We have refrained from naming any of the individuals or organisations who made submissions in our report. The full list of those who made submissions is provided in Annex G. We also note that we have incorporated the language used in the submissions received in formulating some of our recommendations.

1.3 Limitations

The biggest constraint we faced was the pressure of time. This had an impact on the mobilisation of people to make representations before the Committee. On a matter of constitution making, people need time to prepare their submissions and unfortunately, inadequate notice meant that many people might not have been able to get their submissions to us on time. Also due to lack of time, we had to limit our public sittings in the districts outside Colombo for only two days. It was evident that in many districts the time given was insufficient.

Another factor which we want to make clear is that we do not present a statistical analysis of the submissions. The Committee made a decision to avoid doing so as the submissions we received cannot be considered to be based on a sample that lends itself for statistical analysis. The submissions were made by people who of their own volition chose to come before the Committee. They were not pre-selected by the Committee, in any way. What we have done therefore is to go through all the submissions we have received carefully and to elicit the different shades of opinions presented by people and to engage in a discussion based on those views and to present our recommendations.

Chapter 2

Preamble to the Constitution

The public expressed many commonly shared ideas as well as divergent views on the Constitution of Sri Lanka. One such widely shared idea is that power of the State originates from a compact among the people on how to govern themselves and that the power of the State should be exercised for the well-being of its people.

Another strand of public representation was that the Constitution shall have to guarantee its constituting people's civil, political and economic rights. The public have also expressed the view that people are inherently free and are rights bearing individuals. Therefore, the origin of power is in the people.

2.1 Submissions

The people expressed the view that the Constitution shall provide a future vision for Sri Lanka which is capable of protecting its invaluable environment, nature and that the State is duty bound to utilise natural resources without compromising the rights, freedoms, democracy and social justice of future generations. People also shared the idea that a State exists to achieve the objectives and goals of the people and communities that constitute it. Hence the Constitution should enshrine and entrench a sustainable development process that would nurture future generations.

People said that the State is duty bound to assure equal access to opportunities and take adequate measures to protect the weaker and marginalised communities of the country. Taken as a whole, people expect from the new constitution making exercise a Sri Lanka that is committed to the ideals of representative democracy, rule of law, social justice, equality and equity.

People asked that the Constitution should conceptualise mutual acceptance and self-respect of various communities, recognising the country's diverse and plural character in building a Sri Lankan identity. People shared the view that the new constitution making process was an opportunity for all Sri Lankans to reconcile their differences through the values of equanimity, generosity, truthfulness, accountability etc.

A significant point shared by many communities was that if democracy is to have meaning, people at villages and (wards in urban areas) should be part of a political system where democratic decision making is connected and flows from the bottom to the top, for example, incorporating councils of villages. They also emphasised that there is a need for a mechanism of self-rule at village level and that it is the responsibility of the higher tiers of the Government to provide adequate facility for its effective functioning.

While the people of some areas sought enhanced devolution of power and self-governance to the provinces and sub-units due to perceived marginalisation and discrimination due to centralised governance, others sought further decentralisation and greater power to the peripheries. They presented devolution and decentralisation of power as a means of strengthening democracy and integration of the country.

Based on representations made by the public the Committee proposes that the Constitution in its Preamble:

- Recognises that Sinhalese, Tamils, Muslims, Malayaha / Upcountry Tamils, Ādivāsis, Malays, Burghers and other cultural and linguistic communities as constituent parts of its community;
- Recognises that the country belongs to all citizens and communities and all have the right to live together in peace and harmony;

- Recognises that our diversity in culture, religion and language is the wealth of our country that needed to be respected and protected;
- Undertakes to lay the foundation for a democratic society wherein the government acts according to the will of people;
- Assures socialist and republican principles of equality, equity, justice and freedom for all who believe that Sri Lanka is their homeland;
- Assures equal protection of law and justice for each and every citizen of the country;
- Acknowledges the violence and bloodshed of the past, respects all the lives lost and the need for non-recurrence of violence in the future;
- Undertakes to heal the wounds of the past and establish a society based on rule of law, freedom, democratic values, social justice and fundamental rights;
- Undertakes to uphold human dignity and to respect persons with disabilities as a part of human diversity and humanity.

2.2 Recommendations

The People have made many submissions with regard to what should be included in the proposed Preamble of the Constitution. Some have wanted a reference to the past happenings of the State as a reminder and lesson to the future. However, there is consensus that the country should respect and promote democracy, rule of law, human rights, human dignity, fairness, equality, pluralism, diversity, peace etc. in the preamble.

Having considered these submissions this Committee is of the opinion that the proposed preamble to be incorporated in the Constitution may advert to the following in its formulation:

“Recognising the necessity to heal the divisions of the past and to foster the unity and integrity of the nation,
Strengthening of institutions of governance,
Ensuring wider sharing of power,
Enshrining democratic values, rule of law, social justice, human dignity and fundamental human rights,
Facilitating economic, social and cultural advancement, and
Fostering peace, ethnic harmony and democratic practices.”

Chapter 3

The National Flag, National Anthem and Citizenship

3.1 The National Flag

3.1.1 Submissions

Regarding the National Flag the views of the public stressed the need for the flag to symbolically reflect ethnic unity and the pluralistic character of the country emphasising equality of all ethnic groups and peace and harmony amongst them. An alternative view is that the flag should stay clear of depicting any ethnic identity and instead, it should emphasise a common Sri Lankan identity. Both these positions amount to having a new national flag designed. Yet another alternative view proposes to retain the current design of the flag without any change.

3.1.2 Recommendations

Based on the above submissions, the Committee has developed the following recommendations for consideration:

- a. To design a new national flag keeping in line with the recommendation for a secular State and representing Sri Lankan collective life without reference to ethnicity¹.
- b. To design a new flag symbolizing the equality of all ethnic groups and peace and harmony amongst them².
- c. Keep the flag as it is without any change³.

¹Harini Amarasuriya; A.M.Navaratna Bandara; S.C.C Elankovan; Kumud uKusum Kumara; N. Selvakkumaran; S. Vijesandiran

² S. Thavarajah

3.2 The National Anthem

3.2.1 Submissions

The main issue that has been highlighted with regard to the National Anthem is whether it should be sung in both Sinhala and Tamil and in which manner. While one view is that the anthem should be sung only in Sinhala, an alternative position prefers that it be sung in both languages. On the latter stand, some hold the view that it should be sung in Sinhala and Tamil separately one after the other, whereas a variation of the position prefers the verses of the anthem sung mixed, i.e., one verse in Sinhala and then in Tamil and so on. An alternative view is that the anthem should be sung in Sinhala first in the Sinhala speaking areas and in Tamil first in the Tamil speaking areas.

The preference for singing the national anthem in both Sinhala and Tamil is in recognition that they are both national languages representing Sinhalese on one hand and Tamils and Muslims (who speak Tamil) on the other. Therefore, a State recognition of equality among the three major ethnic groups in the country in terms of their use of language in singing the national anthem was proposed. The position that the anthem should be sung only in Sinhala represents the perception that Sinhala identity is threatened of being submerged in giving equality to the non-Sinhala. In making our recommendations we begin with the position that the State has already declared that the national anthem will be sung in both Sinhala and Tamil in State functions.

3.2.2 Recommendations

Based on the above, we have developed the following recommendations:

³Upul Abeyrathne; M.L.A. Cader; Kushan D'Alwis P.C; M.K Nadeeka Damayanthi; M. Y.M. Faiz; Sunil Jayaratna; Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi; Themiya L.B. Hurulle; Kanthie Ranasinghe; Winston Pathiraja; Lal Wijenayake

- a. Consider the clause on the National Anthem formulated in the Constitution Bill of 2000⁴.
- b. Consider the clause on the National Anthem formulated in the Constitution Bill of 2000 while recognising the right to sing it in Sinhala and/or Tamil⁵.

3.3 Citizenship

3.3.1 Submissions

Public representations on Citizenship in general emphasized the need to treat equally everyone identified as ‘Sri Lankan’ whether one becomes a citizen by descent or registration. While some maintained that Sinhala people should have the special status of ‘Bhumiputhra’ (Sons of the soil) as ‘original’ citizens of the country, others emphasised that no citizen should be discriminated on the basis of origin, ethnicity, race, caste, language, religion or belief etc. Other important views presented on the topic can be summarised as follows: Those who apply for and are granted citizenship under the Citizenship Act should take an oath affirming allegiance to Sri Lanka’s Constitution ; in requiring registration for citizenship, there should not be any distinction made between those of Malayaha (Up Country) Tamils and refugees of Sri Lankan origin living in other countries; refugees of Sri Lankan origin who had to leave the country due to war, terrorism and persecution and their offspring should be offered dual citizenship free of charge; registration of citizenship need to be decentralized; citizenship rights given to foreigners who marry Sri Lankans should be restricted to prevent them acquiring ownership of land and other forms of investments in the country.

⁴Kushan D’ Alwis P.C

⁵UpulA beyrathne; Harini Amarasuriya; A.M. Navaratna Bandara; M.L.A Cader; M.K.Nadeeka Damayanthi; S.C.C Elangkovan; M.Y.M Faiz; Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi; Sunil Jayaratna; Kumudu Kusum Kumara; Kanthie Ranasinghe; Winston Pathiraja; N. Selvakkumaran; S. Thavarajah; S. Vijesandiran; Lal Wijenayake

Public views on citizenship on one hand reflect a sentiment which roots for a Sri Lankan national identity on the basis of equality of all social and cultural divisions. On the other hand they manifest the fears of a Sinhala identity being submerged in the non-Sinhala.

3.3.2 Recommendations

Given the task of building a consensus that the citizens of the country face at present our recommendations would be:

- a. To treat all Sri Lankan citizens equally whether one becomes a citizen by descent or registration.
- b. Those who become citizens by registration should take an oath of allegiance.

Chapter 4

Religion

In this section, we discuss the views of people regarding how the subject of religion should be included in the Constitution. This particular issue generated much discussion among the public particularly around Article 9 of the current Constitution, namely the status of Buddhism.

4.1 Submissions

Public representations on religion remain divided over the relationship between the State and religion and more specifically, between the State and Buddhism. In contrast to the view that the State should foster and protect Buddhism giving it the foremost place, is the position that the State should be secular, in the sense that religion should remain outside the purview of the State. Another view is that all religions should be recognised and protected equally by the State, and hence the title of the relevant chapter in the Constitution should be 'Religion' and not Buddhism as is the current position. Those who take the position of assigning the foremost place to Buddhism also stress that all other religions should be given protection and due rights by the State. Some make a distinction between Buddhism, which they want the State to foster and protect while not bring in the Buddha Sāsana (which they seem to understand as the institution of Sangha) within the purview of the State.

The reasoning behind the view that the State should foster and protect Buddhism giving it the foremost place is that the Buddhist institution of the Sangha in Sri Lanka is under threat of decline without the protection of the State. The role of the State in this case is supported by historical precedence. As such, it was argued that there has been a long standing historical link between Buddhism and the self-identity of Sinhalese which

makes the case in support of the foremost place given to Buddhism stronger in the eyes of the proponents. It is further argued that Buddhist principles based on the wellbeing of all sentient beings should be given priority in collective life and hence needs State patronage.

The case made for a secular State, on the other hand, points to the fact that religion belongs in the private sphere of life which should be free from State interference. Moreover, giving prominence to one religion is seen as a form of discrimination against other religions and hence a violation of the principle of equality, potentially a cause of religious disharmony.

The position that while giving Buddhism the foremost place all the other faiths also should be equally recognised and protected by the State, which is also reflected in the suggestion to separate Buddhism as a doctrine from its institutionalised religion, rests on the idea that while accepting the historical and cultural grounds for Buddhism's pre-eminence within the State it should not allow Buddhist religious groups or individuals to act in a manner that harms the interests of non-Buddhists.

Views were also expressed by some clergy from other religions, who were of the view that as long as there was strong constitutional protection for other religions, they would not object to the clause on religion remaining as it is, in order to prevent controversies. Some members of the clergy were also of the view that it was necessary to recognise the historical link between Sri Lanka's culture, civilisation and Buddhism.

The Committee deliberated at length on this matter but could not arrive at a consensus on the recommendations. For some of us, it was a matter of pragmatism: while we were privately in support of a secular State, going by the many divergent views expressed by the public, it was felt that any changes to the current clause in the Constitution might lead to unnecessary conflict which would affect the very constitution

making process. It was also pointed out that despite Chapter II and Article 9, the Supreme Court has on some occasions stated that in effect, Sri Lanka is a secular State. Others tried to accommodate the views expressed by the public by reformulating the clause in the existing Constitution. One member was strongly of the view that there was no need to change the current clause. It was argued that since the Kandyan Convention, Buddhism has been given the foremost place in the Constitution and as the present Article 9 assures the rights of all other religions, and also based on submissions of a number of people, Article 9 should remain as it is.

Still others in the Committee were of the view, that taking into consideration the divergence of views expressed by the public on this matter, rather than taking a pragmatic approach, that it was our responsibility to also try to challenge the debate and dialogue on religion in the country thinking of the future directions our country needs to take in order to move beyond existing divisions. Any recognition of the historical link between Buddhism and Sri Lankan society, it was argued, could be mentioned in the preamble to the Constitution.

4.2 Recommendations

As a compromise, the Committee agreed to recommend the different formulations of the members as alternative recommendations for the consideration of the Constitutional Assembly:

- i. Retain Article 9 (Chapter II) of the current Constitution with no change⁶.
- ii. Heading of Chapter II of the current Constitution should state 'Religions' and not Buddhism and retain Article 9 as it is with no change⁷.
- iii. Reformulate Article 9 of the current Constitution as follows:

⁶Kushan D' Alwis P.C; M.K Nadeeka Damayanathi

⁷Themiya L. B. Hurulle; Winston Pathiraja

- “The Republic of Sri Lanka shall give all religions equal status. The State shall protect and foster Buddhism and the Buddha Sāsana while assuring to all religions the rights granted by Articles 10 and 14(1) e of the current Constitution⁸.
- iv. Sri Lanka shall be a secular State⁹.
 - v. Sri Lanka shall be a secular State while recognising the role of religion in the spiritual development of people¹⁰.
 - vi. Heading of Chapter II of the current Constitution should State ‘Religions’. The clause should be revised as follows¹¹:
“The Republic of Sri Lanka will give all religions equal status”

⁸UpulA beyrathne; M.L.A. Cader; Lal Wijenayake; Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi; Sunil Jayaratna

⁹Harini Amarasuriya; S.C.C. Elankovan; Kumudu Kusum Kumara; Kanthi Ranasinghe; N. Selvakkumaran;

¹⁰ A.M Navaratna Bandara

¹¹ S. Thavarajah; S. Vijesandiran

Chapter 5

Nature of the State

5.1. Submissions

With regard to the nature of the State, there were many views expressed by people ranging from a federal to a unitary State, secular to non-secular with other in-between options between a federal and unitary State as well. Given the fact that the ideal of a federal State has been long mooted by Tamil politicians many of the representations from the Northern Province and also from the Tamil community in the Eastern Province, articulated the desire for a federal State. It should also be noted however, that some individuals and groups from other parts of the country and from among the other communities also proposed a federal State or a power sharing mechanism as the best means of responding to the grievances of the Tamil people.

At the same time, there were many submissions from other parts of the country that strongly expressed the desire for a unitary State. What is clear is that the idea of a federal State is strongly linked to the notion of separatism by those who opposed federalism. At the same time, they also associate a unitary State with an indivisible country. On the other hand, a unitary State is viewed by those who favour greater devolution and a federal structure as a continuation of an undemocratic, centralised form of State control. The fear of a federal State especially among the Sinhalese, arises from the idea that a federal State will eventually lead to separation. Fears regarding a unitary State are based on the idea that it will lead to rule of the majority and the centralisation of power.

There were also proposals recommending a Confederation of States or a Union of Regions. There were representations from groups from the Northern and Eastern

provinces who demanded the recognition of the Northern and Eastern Provinces as the traditional homeland of the Tamil people and the merger of the two provinces. Muslims, especially in the East, expressed apprehension about being marginalised in a merged Northern and Eastern province and argued that if a merger was proposed, Muslims should get a separate region including the non-contiguous areas in the Eastern province, where the Muslims are in a majority.

While on the surface it would appear that the main basis for the difference of opinions on the nature of the State was ethnicity, an analysis of the submissions we received also shows that there are differences based on caste, religion, language and geographical location. Even within religious and geographical groups, there were concerns about smaller groups being subsumed within larger units. For example, Malays insisted on being identified as a distinct group; Malayaha (Upcountry) Tamils wanted recognition separately as did smaller ethnic groups like Burghers, Telugu speaking people and people of African descent. Even divisions within religions became evident as in the case of submissions made by Sufis among the Muslims, and sects within the Buddhist clergy who spoke of being excluded by the more dominant groups within their religious orders.

What could be observed is the fear among minorities of being dominated by the majority. And what was very clear was that who constitutes a minority is not fixed and that it shifts according to many factors. Whether it is Sinhalese living in the North and East; Malayaha (Upcountry) Tamils in the Central Province, Burgher communities in the Eastern Province, so called low caste groups particularly in the North, Sufis in the East and South of the country, Malays – the insecurity of minorities was evident. Even the fears expressed by the Sinhalese (who are the majority ethnic group in the country) can be understood in the same terms. For the Sinhalese fear and insecurity was based on the assumption of threats from the large Tamil community in neighbouring South India, that Sri Lanka is the only country that is uniquely for the Sinhalese whereas other

communities have links to other parts of the world; that the Sinhalese language, culture and religion are at threat of being diluted. For some Sinhalese, federalism is also associated with the 13th Amendment which is regarded as something that was forcibly forced on the country by the Indian government at the time.

In our view, these fears are a consequence of years of conflict and war in our country and the suspicion and mistrust it has engendered between communities. During the last several decades, ethno-religious identities have become the main means through which people have been politically organised. Ethno-religious nationalism has been the dominant discourse politically, socially and culturally for the past several decades. The end of the war has not resulted in any diminishing of this factor in our society. In fact, it can be argued that these feelings have intensified as various groups attempt to hold on to their entitlements or seek redress for their grievances. It is also a reflection of our failure to build a common Sri Lankan identity that respects the plurality and diversity of our society. The process of building trust, confidence and acceptance of plurality will not happen overnight. Yet, it is important, as we enter into deliberations on the future of our country, that while acknowledging the fear and lack of trust that exists among us, we look for ways to gradually come out of this mentality.

An important consideration therefore is the fact that across all these differences, almost all submissions reflected a strong desire for strengthening democracy in the country. The idea that the source of power resides in the people and that the State can exist so long as people consent to its existence and hence the State should be a Republic was strongly expressed. People argued that the State is an association of citizens of a country and that it should work on behalf of the people and assure their individual and group rights. People also favoured a State that can assure justice and fairness through its governmental actions. Submissions were made that supported the idea that the Constitution through its fundamental rights chapter and directive principles of State

policy should guarantee justice and equality for all. This reflects the strong impulse towards democracy that exists within our people. Strengthening democracy and ensuring justice and equality will go a long way in alleviating some of the fears that were discussed previously.

5.2 Recommendations

The Committee deliberated at length when formulating recommendations for the nature of the State. We considered two major concerns in our deliberations: the need to strengthen democracy and finding a solution to the national problem. We were of the view that these two issues were of immense concern to the people who came before us. We also recognised the need to avoid reproducing fears and insecurities among the various communities while at the same time providing recommendations that steered the country towards a better future. While we were unable to arrive at a unanimous recommendation on the nature of the State, it must be noted that Committee members in their deliberations compromised on their original views in order to accommodate the following recommendations with regard to the nature of the State.

For the purpose of our recommendations, we define unitary and federal forms as follows:

A unitary form of government means that there will be one centre of governmental power. Within a unitary State, the legislative power is enjoyed by one body at the centre, the executive power is enjoyed by another body at the centre and judicial power is exercised by yet another body at the centre. However, the degree of separation between these institutions may vary. A unitary form of government will not admit of any superior or parallel or coordinate body to it. Further, while it could have or admit delegated or devolved institutions with some of these powers, the central body shall have the authority to take back, amend or repeal the granting of power without the

consent or concurrence of the delegated or devolved institutions. In this way if the grant of delegation or devolution of power occurs through the constitutional instrument in a country, the central legislature shall be capable of reorganizing or doing away with such arrangements or grant without the consent and approval of the delegated or devolved units.

On the other hand, a federal form of government means that there will be a federal government having legislative, executive and judicial power over certain subject matters while there will also be federating units of government having legislative, executive and judicial power over certain other matters in the country. In this manner, the people's power (sovereignty) over certain matters resides in the federal government while over certain other matters it resides in the federating institutions. This power distribution or sharing or devolution arrangement shall take place by the constitutional instrument of a country and any change or amendment in the arrangement cannot be done by the federal legislature unilaterally; any such change has to be approved or consented to by at least a certain percentage of the federating units.

We are also conscious that there are many systems in the world which do not fall strictly under the above classification. Some of them overlap between these two systems by taking certain features of one system and certain other features of the other system and combining them with a certain degree of imagination and creativity to suit the needs of a polity. It is possible for some important features of one system to be made use of while some other features of the other system are also incorporated without doing violence to the objective of governing the country.

The Committee differed in opinion on the Nature of the State and therefore came up with the following three formulations indicated below:

- i. Sri Lanka shall be one, independent, free, sovereign Republic consisting of governmental organs* as provided in the Constitution and the State shall

safeguard the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Republic and shall promote and preserve peace and harmony among various people of the country while promoting a Sri Lankan identity¹².

- ii. The Republic of Sri Lanka shall be an independent, free, sovereign, unitary State consisting of governmental organs* as provided in the Constitution and it shall promote and preserve peace and harmony among various peoples of the country while promoting a Sri Lankan identity. For the purpose of this article, the Unitary State means an undivided country with multi-tier governance systems¹³.

*The organs of government includes at national level, Parliament, Executive and Judiciary; at the provincial level, the Provincial Council and the Provincial Executive and at the local level, Local Councils, Head and Deputy Head of these bodies.

- iii. Article 2 of the present Constitution should be retained without change. Namely: “The Republic of Sri Lanka is a Unitary State”¹⁴.

¹²Harini Amarasuriya; A.M.Navaratna Bandara; M.L.A. Cader; M.Y.M Faiz; Sirimasir iHapuarachchi; Kumudu Kusum Kumara (as a compromise from federal position); Kanthie Ranasinghe; N. Selvakkumaran; S. Thavarajah (as a compromise from federal position); S. Vijesandiran (as a compromise from federal position)

¹³Upul Abeyrathna; M.K. Nadeeka Damayanthi; Themiya L.B. Hurulle; Sunil Jayaratna; Winston Pathiraja; Lal Wijenayake

¹⁴Kushan D’ Alwis, P.C

Chapter 6

Basic Structure of the Constitution

6.1 Submissions

People made representations before the Committee for a democratic and inclusive State. They have also expressed the view that it is to be based on democracy and inclusiveness and that the basic elements of democracy have to be enshrined in the Constitution. Accordingly, no law can be enacted by the legislature by way of constitutional amendment or as an ordinary law that will deviate from the basic elements of a democracy. While entrenching the supremacy of the Constitution it should ensure -

- i. the right of the people to elect the government of their choice at free and fair elections held from time to time as set out in the Constitution /Electoral law;
- ii. the Rule of Law;
- iii. the Independence of the Judiciary;
- iv. respect for fundamental and human rights;
- v. a society based on inclusiveness and equality.

Going by the submissions made by people, the Constitution should recognise that Sri Lanka is a Parliamentary Democracy, which is inclusive and plural where the Sovereignty is in the People and inalienable. The franchise of the People should be recognised and respected and it should be exercised at free and fair elections conducted regularly to elect their representatives at all levels of government. The exercise of the governmental powers which are constituent elements of the People's sovereignty is recognised to commence at the closest unit to the people, viz., the local or village level, and go up

through the provincial level to the national level. The powers of the organs of government should be derived from the people through provisions of the Constitution and laws made there-under are subject to the limitations and restrictions placed by the Constitution itself. Principles and practices of fair and efficient public administration and effective, timely administration of justice are the primary pillars of service to the people.

6.2 The Supremacy of the Constitution

6.2.1 Submissions

Representations were made to the Committee that the Constitution shall be supreme, that the organs of government shall derive their powers from the provisions of the Constitution and that those powers must be limited in their scope. The main thrust of these submissions is that no organ of the government should enjoy unlimited or unfettered power; nor should any such organs enjoy power without accountability.

In certain instances, although the members of the public who made representations did not say in so many words that the Constitution should contain provisions to uphold the concept of supremacy of the Constitution, the recommendations made by them with regard to the scope and exercise of power underscore some of the constituent elements which uphold and sustain the concept of supremacy of the Constitution.

There have been a few occasional suggestions that Parliament should be supreme and a sovereign body; however, this is stated in comparison with the powers that should be enjoyed by the President. It was not suggested that Parliament should not have any limitations over its scope of power; in fact, even those who made the suggestion that Parliament should be the supreme body, it is in contra-distinction with the Presidential Office that they were making that point.

Given this expression of the people and taking into consideration the quintessential purposes served by the concept for a vibrant and sustainable democracy, it is the opinion of the Committee that the elements and ingredients which underscore the concept of supremacy of the Constitution should be incorporated into the Constitution.

Towards this end, the Constitution must have an express Article declaring that the Constitution shall be the supreme law of this land and that any law already enacted or to be enacted shall be null and void to the extent of its inconsistency with the provisions of the Constitution. A provision similar to Article 2 of the South African Constitution will be a suitable one.

6.2.2 Recommendations

1. This Constitution is the supreme law of the Republic; law or conduct inconsistent with it is invalid, and the obligations imposed by it must be fulfilled¹⁵.
2. Flowing from the above, no organ in the republic can claim to have any power other than those which are given by the Constitution to such organ. Those powers must be limited in their scope and no institution can claim to have unlimited or unfettered power given to it by the Constitution.
3. It is recommended that the essential features and spirit of the doctrine of separation of powers are incorporated with regard to the organisational formation of the legislative, executive and judicial arms of the government and the functional roles of each of them in the proposed Constitution.
4. To further facilitate this, there shall be established by the Constitution a Constitutional Court or in the alternative, a Constitutional Bench of the Supreme Court which will have the authority to interpret the Constitutional provisions. The Court or the Constitutional Bench will have

¹⁵ Please also refer to discussion on Article 16 in Chapter 12

the authority to go through and pronounce whether the provisions of laws passed by Parliament or other legislative bodies are valid or not. Therefore, judicial review of legislation shall be expressly recognised in the Constitution; similarly judicial review of executive actions and judicial actions is also recognized in the Constitution. Detailed recommendations on these matters are found in Chapter 14.

5. Similarly the proposed Constitution shall incorporate necessary provisions to ensure the recognition, respect and maintenance of the rule of law in the country. Thus these values, coupled with a commitment to promote democracy, republicanism, fundamental human rights and the doctrine of public trust shall form the foundational basis of the Constitution.
6. The Constitution shall expressly recognise the fact that the powers of the organs of government do belong to the people of the country and that the organs are temporary holders of the said powers to be exercised by them, in trust, for the benefit of the people and future generations to come.

6.3 The Separation of Powers and Rule of Law

6.3.1 Submissions

Many who made representations to the Committee have adverted to the fact that the doctrine of separation of powers must be incorporated in the Constitution and each organ of the government must be a check on the other organs to ensure that no arm of the government exercises authoritarian and arbitrary power in the country.

They are mainly concerned that the legislature should be so structured in a manner that it will be in a position to hold the executive, viz., the Cabinet of Ministers, answerable and accountable for its actions. They also expressed the view that the judiciary must be

fearlessly independent from other organs and not be subjected to any control or interference by the other organs of the government.

6.3.2 Recommendations

1. The doctrine of separation of powers, not in its strict sense, but recognising its value and spirit, must be taken into account in the formulation of the Constitution. Given the overwhelming recommendation that the country adopts a Parliamentary Cabinet system of government, the strict and water-tight compartmentalisation of the legislature and executive is not possible; nor is it desirable. The judiciary should be positioned in such a way that it should be, in theory and in reality, free from the other organs of the government.
2. The judiciary should specifically and constitutionally be entrusted with the task of checking the constitutionality and legality of legislative and executive actions in the country. It is the bounden duty and responsibility of the judiciary, as holders of judicial power of the People which is directly entrusted to it by the Constitution, to uphold the supremacy of the Constitution and the rule of law in the country.
3. There should be clear organisational and functional separation of the judiciary from the legislature and executive. The judges could be, in exceptional cases, subjected to a joint, responsible and transparent process of disciplinary action which should strictly follow the rules of natural justice.
4. The theory of rule of law, as opposed to the rule by law, shall be the unwavering and indisputable feature informing and inspiring the working of the Constitution and the legal system in the country.
5. All organs of the government and people in the country shall recognise and uphold the rule of law, in its liberal and extended meaning and shall be governed and guided by a broad understanding of the theory of rule of law. The rule of law

demands, among others, that the legal system shall recognise and comply with minimum standards of certainty, generality and equality.

6. In the field of executive and administrative action, no action or inaction of any organ or instrumentality of the government shall be legal and valid unless such action can be supported and underscored by a grant of authority, express or necessarily implied, by or under the Constitution or a law. Any action or omission of any statutory agency which is unable to be supported by the Constitution or a law shall be devoid of legality and validity.
7. On the other hand, a natural person shall be at liberty to do or refrain from doing anything which such person is not prohibited, either expressly or by necessary implication, by the Constitution or law. People are free to engage in any activity which is not by law prevented from being engaged in.
8. The scope and content of the theory of rule of law must be laid down in the Constitution expressly.
9. It is our considered view, on the other hand, that the rule of law as interpreted and explained by the courts of law and experts must be incorporated in the Constitution and given effect to ensure a vibrant democracy which functions according to the law of the land but not according to the whims and fancies of individuals or organizations.

Chapter 7

Forms and Tiers of Government

In this section we discuss the posts of the President, Vice-President, and National Executive and legislature. This section also provides details of the proposed tiers of government.

7.1 Forms of Government

7.1.1. Submissions

Representations were made to the Committee about different types of government related to the manner in which the executive power of the people is exercised. The representations received emphasised that the Executive Presidential system of Government as practiced in Sri Lanka had resulted in the decay and degeneration of the political culture of the country.

According to these representations, Executive Presidential powers had been misused, and justice and equality before the law had been denied to the public. In their view, the rule of law had deteriorated.

According to what some people said, the President should only be a titular head of the State. He should be elected by an electoral college, be the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and lead the reconciliation process. It was also suggested that the President should not hold any position in any political party.

Some other representations favoured retaining the Executive Presidential system but doing away with the judicial immunity given to the President.

Some wanted to retain the current Presidential system. Those who wanted to continue with some form of the Executive Presidential system had two types of views. The first

opinion was that the Presidential system must be retained for ensuring political stability. The other point of view was that it protects minorities because the president is elected nationally.

The other form of government that was proposed by the public was a Cabinet form of government or the Westminster Model.

There were also suggestions, mainly from minority communities, for the creation of the posts of one or more Vice President or Deputy Prime Minister and that the Vice President or Deputy Prime Minister should not belong to the community of the President or Prime Minister.

Those who supported the Westminster Model wanted to strengthen the parliamentary system where the Prime Minister and Cabinet were responsible to the legislature. Under this model the Opposition plays a crucial role in keeping the government accountable.

Those who proposed the re-introduction of the Executive Committee System were in favour of proposing a more consensual form of government. They argued that there had to be a role for the Opposition. They felt that, currently, the Opposition simply 'opposes' everything without necessarily being constructive. According to those who subscribed to this view (of a more consensual form of government), adversarial politics was a huge constraint that prevented the country from moving forward.

In summary, the alternative views about the forms of government proposed by the people are as follows:

1. The Executive Presidential system as practiced before 19th Amendment.
2. The Executive presidential system as practiced after the 19th Amendment.
3. A Westminster form of government.
4. A Westminster form of government inclusive of the Executive Committee system.

5. A Mixed or hybrid system of government where the President is not the Head of the government, but is Head of the State as well as Executive with certain real powers.

7.1.2 Recommendations

In view of the above, we propose the following:

1. The Westminster form of government should be implemented at the national and provincial levels. When parliament is dissolved, there should be a caretaker government until the new government is appointed¹⁶.
2. An Executive Committee system should be implemented below the central government level¹⁷.
 - a. Some have proposed this system to be followed at the provincial level, as well as at the local government level.
 - b. Some have recommended this form of government only to be followed at local government level.

The role of the President in the government is variously formulated as indicated below:

1. The President shall be the titular Head of the State¹⁸.
2. The President shall be the Head of the State and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. The President shall be elected by an Electoral College and have powers specified by the Constitution. This should include powers to intervene if executive action exceeds certain limits in instances of threats to national security,
3. national interests and minority interests in line with the principles embodied in the constitution¹⁹.

¹⁶UpulA beyrathne; Kushan D' Alwis, P.C; Harini Amarasuriya; M. Faiz; Themiya Hurulle; KumuduKusum Kumara; Winston Pathiraja; N. Selvakkumaran; Thavarajah; S. Vijesandiran; Lal Wijenayake

¹⁷A.M.Navaratna Bandara; M.K.Nadeeka Damayanthi; S.C.C Elankovan; Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi; Sunil Jayaratna; Kanthie Ranasinghe

¹⁸M.K. Nadeeka Damayanthi; N.Selvakkumaran

4. The President shall be the Head of the State and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. The President shall be elected by popular vote and have powers specified by the Constitution. This should include powers to intervene in instances of threats to national security, national interests and minority interests in accordance with the principles of the constitution²⁰.

7.2 Vice/Deputy President or Deputy Prime Minister

7.2.1 Submissions

Many suggestions were received to create the posts of Vice/Deputy President or Deputy Prime Minister/s. An interesting suggestion in relation to these posts was that they should be filled from an individual or individuals who are not of the same ethnic community as the President or Prime Minister. Thus, these posts were suggested as a means of addressing the concerns of minority parties/communities. There were also suggestions that there should be a second chamber and that the Chair of the second chamber, should be the Vice-President.

7.2.2 Recommendations

In our view, the suggestions for these posts did not necessarily expand on the specific powers for the position, and were primarily proposed with the idea of some kind of symbolic value, especially for minority communities.

After lengthy discussion within the Committee on this, our recommendations are as follows:

¹⁹Upul Abeyrathne; M.Y.M Faiz; Kanthie Ranasinghe; S. Thavarajah; Lal Wijenayake

²⁰Harini Amarasuriya; Sunil Jayaratna; Kumudu Kusum Kumara; S. Vijesandiran

1. There shall be a Vice President elected through an electoral college whose powers will be specified by the Constitution. The Vice-President will be from a community that is different to that of the President²¹.
2. Some committee members, however, were of the view that there was no need for creating this post. Instead, since the rationale behind creating this post was mainly fuelled by the desire for greater protection and representation of the minority communities, strong measures should be ensured for the protection and representation of minorities in the Constitution²².

7.3 Cabinet

7.3.1 Submissions

A large number of submissions were received requesting that the number of Cabinet posts be reduced and named in the constitution. People were extremely critical of what they considered waste of public funds in having enormous cabinets. They were of the view that cabinet posts were being created merely for political expediency and not according to any logic or principle. In fact, many were of the view that the large number of cabinet posts was creating confusion, duplication of responsibilities, inefficiency and unnecessary expenses. It also prevented governments from adopting and implementing holistic and integrated development policies.

The Committee also considered the fact that, if there is a devolution of power, there is less need for a large Cabinet. Further, as many people argued, usually, jumbo Cabinets came into existence as a consequence of governments trying to establish a stable government. However, if as quite a number of people proposed, a mixed electoral system of First Past the Post and Proportional Representation was established, the

²¹ Sunil Jayaratna; S.Thavarajah; Winston Pathiraja; Lal Wijenayake

²² Upul Abeyrathne; Harini Amarasuriya; M.K. Nadeeka Damayanthi; M.Y.M Faiz; Kumudu Kusum Kumara; N.Selvakkumaran; S.Vijesandiran

stability of the government could be more assured. Then too, the need for a large Cabinet would not arise.

Oversight committees were recommended for Ministries and many people specified that they should be constituted of subject experts in addition to the relevant Ministers. Oversight Committees were suggested specifically for the following areas:

- i. Economic Development and Infrastructural Development
- ii. Science, Technology and Human Resources Development
- iii. Public Administration and Provincial Administration
- iv. Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade and Commerce

7.3.2 Recommendations

Considering the submissions made and the justification presented, we wish to recommend that:

1. There shall be a Cabinet of Ministers.
2. The number of Cabinet Ministers shall be constitutionally limited to between 25-30 Ministers and 25-30 Deputy Ministers. The system of State Ministries should be abolished.
3. The subjects coming under the Ministries should be decided upon by the government in power with rationalisation of the allocation of functions and resources.
4. The Departments/Institutions coming under Ministries and the functions of the Deputy Ministers should be clearly defined and gazetted within two weeks after the formation of the Cabinet.
5. There shall be Oversight Committees for each Ministry. The composition of the oversight Committees should be such that it will comprise individuals with

relevant professional qualifications as well as representatives of appropriate business chambers, and senior officials of the Ministries in addition to the relevant Ministers. The members of the Oversight Committees will be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. The role and scope of these Committees must be discussed and decided upon.

7.4 Tiers of Government

There were many submissions that proposed changes to the tiers of government. Most of these referred to the existing 2nd (Provincial Councils) and 3rd (PradeshiyaSabhas, Local Councils) tiers of government. While we will be discussing this at greater length in the section on devolution and local government, we present below a summary of the views made by the public especially in relation to the tiers of government and the Committee's recommendations.

7.4.1 Submissions

Any devolution of power to different tiers of government must be meaningful and not simply add unnecessary layers to the government structure resulting in huge costs, inefficiency and confusing the everyday dealings of the public with the state. It was in this context that Provincial Councils were often referred to as 'white elephants'. This position was not against the devolution of powers to different tiers of government, but rather, opposed to establishing different layers of government without specific functions and associated authority and financial capacity.

Another view was that the central government must continue to have authority and control over any devolved units. People with this view were somewhat wary of the devolution of power and favoured a more strongly centralised form of government.

There was also the view that power should be devolved to the smallest unit to ensure greater participation of citizens in the democratic and political process; to enable

citizens to influence decisions that are taken especially with regard to matters affecting their localities, and to facilitate the participation of citizens in development by giving them a way to monitor their elected representatives. In this regard, people proposed a fourth tier of government that can be named variously as gramarajya/gam sabha/janasabha etc. It must be noted that those who proposed either the first or second views stated above, in many instances, also insisted on a mechanism for greater citizen participation.

It was also generally the view that all tiers of government should be democratic and inclusive with special measures to ensure the representation of marginalised and excluded groups and communities such as Up-Country Tamils, Ādivāsi communities, women, youth and so-called low caste groups.

The Committee observed that currently, there are 3 tiers of government (National, Provincial and Local Government). Local Government at the moment consists of PradeshīyaSabhas, Municipal and Urban Councils. The latter have been established through enabling legislation. While there was relatively little dispute with regard to the 1st two tiers of government, the 3rd tier of government was discussed seriously by the Committee. This was in order to adequately respond to the issues raised by people regarding their desire for greater participation and influence over government as well as their opposition to having unnecessary layers of government that complicated their everyday interactions with government institutions (Please, see Chapter 10 for a discussion on Local Government).

7.4.2 Recommendations

The Committee agreed unanimously on the following:

- i. There shall be 3 tiers of government: National, Provincial or Regional and Local Government. Local Government shall be made the next tier of devolution after the Province or Region.
- ii. The role, powers and functions of local government should be expanded and empowered to make them effective institutions based on the following principles:
 - (a) Closest level of people's sovereignty
 - (b) Local democracy
 - (c) Local development
 - (d) Citizen participation in governance
 - (e) Inclusive democracy (Inclusion of marginalized / interest groups & communities)

In order to make such a transformation, more attention should be paid to the structures and processes of the lowest units of local government.

Chapter 8

Power Sharing

8.1 Submissions

Based on the submissions received, we discuss the subject of power sharing in two ways:

- (i) Power sharing between the centre and the periphery, which in essence would be devolution of powers to peripheral units.
- (ii) Power sharing at the centre itself.

In this section, we will be focusing primarily on the second of these, that is, power sharing at the centre.

With regard to power sharing at the centre, the following suggestions were made:

- a) Establishment of a Second Chamber which will have a significant provincial representation.
- b) Election of a Vice President by Parliament from a community different to the community to which the President belongs.
- c) The composition of the Cabinet that reflects the strength of different communities.

It was suggested that the Second Chamber should be composed of representatives mainly from the provinces but it is seen that many of those who propose a Second Chamber take the position that it should be constituted of provincial representatives, experts, academic, professionals, retired members of judicial services, retired public officers, and also members of Chambers of Commerce and trade unions. There were

also suggestions that members of under-represented groups should be included in the Second Chamber.

It was also evident that, for many people who came before us, the establishment of the Second Chamber was an opportunity to address some of the concerns and fears of minority groups or under-represented groups. It was argued that the Second Chamber could act as a deterrent to the majoritarian tendencies of the First Chamber. It must be noted here that minorities and under-represented groups do not simply refer to the major ethnic minority communities, but also smaller ethnic and cultural communities (Malays, Ādivāsis, Burghers, etc), religious groups and caste groups. The Second Chamber could also ensure an equitable representation for women who have been historically under-represented in the First Chamber.

8.1.1 Experiences from Second Chamber in the Soulbury Constitution

In formulating our recommendations for the Second Chamber, we reflected upon certain limitations of the Upper House introduced by the Soulbury Constitution. One of the constraints was that because members to the Upper House were appointed by the Parliament, their independence was subjected to question at the time.

It could also be argued that the Upper House was removed and Appeal to Privy Council was also removed prior to the new Constitution being introduced because the government at the time feared that the proposed new Constitution would be blocked by the Upper House and the Privy Council.

While the Upper House was able to fulfil its mandate in providing some protection to minority groups as was envisaged when it was established, a signal failure in the view of some, with regard to the Upper House was the unchallenged passing of the Sinhala Only Bill which was to have profound consequences for the country.

8.1.2 Objectives and purpose of the Second Chamber

Based on the above, it is our view that the objectives and purpose of the Second Chamber should be as follows:

1. Ensure protection of minorities and under-represented communities and interests.
2. Enable the democratisation of the State and provide checks and balances to the legislature.
3. Restrict the authoritarian and majoritarian tendencies emanating from the First Chamber.
4. Obtain the services of experts and professionals into the decision making process of the State.

8.2 Recommendations

1. The Committee recommends a Second Chamber (Upper House or Senate) comprising of 75 members²³. However with regard to its composition there are divergent views amongst the Committee members.

- (i) Some of the Committee Members²⁴ recommended that the 2nd Chamber should consist of:
 - a. Chief Ministers of the Provincial Councils (9)
 - b. Six other persons from each Province elected by the members of the Provincial Council, the Mayors, Deputy Mayors of Municipal Councils of the Province and Chairperson and Vice–Chairpersons

²³M.L.A Cader; M.K Nadee kaDamayanthi, S.C.C Elankovan and Kumudu Kusum Kumara were of the view that the number of members in the Second Chamber should be less than 75.

²⁴Upul Abeyrathna; M.K. Nadeeka Damayanthi; Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi; Sunil Jayaratna; Winston Pathiraja; N. Selvakkumaran; Lal Wijenayake

of all Urban Councils and Pradesha shabhas of the Province through the system of first transferable vote.

(ii) Others in the Committee²⁵ suggests that the Second Chamber should consist of:

- a. One member each from the Provincial Councils proposed by each Provincial Council.(These members argued that the Chief Ministers belong to the Executive and therefore should not be a part of a legislative body).
- b. Six other persons from each Province elected by the members of the Provincial Council, the Mayors, Deputy Mayors of Municipal Councils of the Province and Chairperson and Vice-Chairpersons of all Urban Councils and Pradesha Shabhas of the Province through the system of first transferable vote.

Two members²⁶of the committee further suggested that the protection of minority interests from the majoritarian Parliamentary system is one of the prime objectives of establishing the Second Chamber. Hence there should be a mechanism in the Second Chamber to ensure:

- a. That all the national minority representation added together in the Second Chamber would not be less than the majority community representation, or
- b. Weighted voting system in the Second Chamber in respect of Bills affecting the interest of minority communities.

²⁵Harini Amarasuriya; Kushan D'Alwis, PC, A.M.Navaratna Bandara; S.C.C.Elankovan; M.Y.M Faiz; Kumudu Kusum Kumara; Kanthie Ranasinghe; S.Thavarajah; S.Vijesandiran

²⁶S.Thavarasa; S.Vijesandiran

- (iii) Six persons shall be nominated by Parliament by the single transferable voting system from among trade unions, social movements, professional associations etc.
- (iv) President in consultation with the Prime Minister shall nominate six persons to represent dispersed minorities and communities that are not adequately represented in the Lower House including religious and cultural groups.
- (v) Not less than one-third of members of the Second Chamber shall be women.
- (vi) Small political parties representing diverse political ideologies shall also be considered in the nomination of members²⁷.

The Committee also recommends the following in respect of the Second Chamber:

2. The term of office of members of the Second Chamber shall be a maximum of six years with one-third of the members from each group to vacate their membership in the Second Chamber at the end of the second year and the fourth year. The members who shall vacate at each period of two years will be selected by the drawing of lots. This will apply when the second chamber is constituted for the first time. Thereafter every member elected shall hold office for six years.
3. In place of those members who cease to be members of the Second Chamber, the second, fourth and sixth year new members shall be appointed from the groups represented by the members who have ceased office.
4. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold office only for the remaining period of office of the member who has ceased to be a member.

²⁷Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi; S. Vijesandiran

5. Chairman of the Second Chamber shall be appointed by the President in consultation with the Constitutional Council from among eminent persons in the country. The Chairman shall hold office for a period of 6 years.

Chapter 9

Devolution

The Unit of devolution and scope of devolution are discussed in this chapter.

9.1 Unit of Devolution

9.1.1 Submissions

The question of the merger of the Northern and Eastern Provincial Councils was raised in the representations made by the Tamil community from the Northern and Eastern Provinces. The main argument was that a merger of the Northern and Eastern provinces is a condition laid down in the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement of 1987 and deviation at this stage without going through the process of holding referenda as set out in the agreement will be a step backwards and would be a breach of the agreement.

The justification for merged Northern and Eastern provinces as one political unit stems from the perception that these provinces are claimed to be the traditional homeland of the Tamils, purported to be based on historical realities. It is first and foremost a political claim meant to ensure the security of the Tamils. Thus it has become associated with the notion that the aspiration of the Tamil community of the North and East is for self-governance.

However, there is strong opposition from the Muslim community of the Eastern province for the merger of these two provinces as well as for federalism. Nevertheless, they are in favour of a high degree of devolution to the provinces. The Sinhala community of the Eastern province also opposed the merger of these provinces.

Two non-contiguous sub units within the devolved units were suggested, one for the Muslims of the Northern and Eastern provinces within the merged Northern and Eastern province. The second, for the Malayaha (Up Country) Tamils in the Central, Uva and

Sabaragamuwa provinces. The rationale for these submissions was that they are distinct nationalities and an arrangement was necessary for them to look after their affairs within the devolved units.

It was suggested that if a merger of Northern and Eastern provinces is to be considered to fulfil the longstanding aspirations of the Tamils, then a separate South Eastern unit for the Muslims consisting Pothuvil, Kalmunai, Sammanthurai and non-contiguous areas such as Kathankudi, Eravur, Odamavadi, Kinniya, Muthur and Pulmoodai should be considered as a viable option for the Muslims of the East.

A novel suggestion was for a special arrangement in the merged Northern and Eastern provinces to have two Chief Ministers, one a Tamil and the other a Muslim having shared responsibilities.

We also received many suggestions by individuals and groups in support of re-demarcation of the provinces to five provinces demarcated on the basis of river basins as boundaries and with all five provinces having access to the sea. The justification is that it is based on non-ethnic criterion, more rational, environmental friendly and development oriented concerns. It could also accommodate the aspirations of the minorities for limited regional autonomy.

There was also a suggestion that Anuradhapura be made the administrative capital of Sri Lanka. It was argued that there is an historical basis for this proposal and that it has the advantage of a vast area of land that can be used for expansion. Also, the fact that Anuradhapura is approachable from all parts of the country and is the most central spot in Sri Lanka was stated as further justification for this proposal.

We summarise some of the ideas on the unit of devolution received from the public as follows:

- The present nine provinces to continue as the units of devolution.

- Northern & Eastern provinces to be merged as one unit and provinces in the South to be merged as another unit.
- Northern & Eastern provinces to be merged as one unit and the other seven provinces to remain as separate units.
- Constitutional provision should be made for merger of provinces through referendum in the respective provinces.
- Northern & Eastern provinces should be merged and their boundaries redrawn as they were prior to 1978.
- Northern & Eastern provinces to be merged as one unit and the Provincial boundaries to include territorial seas (up to 12 nautical miles)
- Three regional units – (Western & Southern), (Upcountry) and (Northern & Eastern).
- Re-demarcate five provinces on the basis of river basins, each with access to sea.
- Existing districts should be the units of devolution as the second tier of government.
- Existing local body areas to be the units of devolution as the second tier of government.
- If the Northern and Eastern provinces are merged, non-contiguous Muslim areas should be one sub-unit of devolution.
- Non-contiguous Malayaha (Upcountry Tamil) areas of the Central, Uva and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, should form one sub unit of devolution.
- Units should recognise ethno-territorial identities. Units should be formed as follows as a confederation of 5 regions: North-East Tamils; Muslims; Cosmopolitan Colombo for the Christian and Catholic Belt; Sinhala Buddhist; Malayaha (Upcountry) Tamils.

- Units based on economic strength of areas: Industries and Manufacturing (Western and North Western) Agriculture (North, East and North Central); Plantations (Central, Sabaragamuwa and Uva); Tourism (South)

What is clear from these different formulations that we received are that there are certain concerns that people have about the unit of devolution:

- What is the status of the Northern and Eastern provinces: should they merge or not?
- If there is a merger of the North and East, what is the status of the minority ethnic communities in the East?
- Can there be a non-ethnicised division of the units?
- How do we accommodate the political demands of the people, particularly Tamil people in the Northern and Eastern provinces?
- Can there be a more rational, development oriented method of devising regional/provincial units?

Clearly, the issue of the merger of the Northern and Eastern provinces was the most controversial. What was evident was that most people did not know that existing Constitutional provisions allow two or three adjoining provinces to merge for administrative purposes²⁸. This was misunderstood by many who proposed both a merger of the Northern and Eastern provinces as well as those who were strongly opposed to it. People regarded the merger of the Northern and Eastern provinces as a political merger and not as a merger for administrative purposes. Muslims in the Eastern Province were particularly opposed to any merger as this would make them a minority in such a merged province. Similarly, most Sinhalese in the East and elsewhere were opposed to any merger as they saw it as a step towards granting Tamil people the right to establish a separate State.

²⁸Section 154 (A) 3 of the present Constitution

The demand for sub-autonomous units came mainly from the Malayaha (Up Country) Tamils and the Muslims. For the Muslims, it emanated from a fear of being subsumed within a majority Tamil province. For the Malayaha (Up-country) Tamils, the proposal was based on the fact that they are marginalised and excluded from any proposal whether on sharing of power or development because of their connection to the plantations on which they live. Thus, they are simply left out of any decision making process since they are considered the responsibility of the plantation management. Their demand derives primarily from a need to participate and be recognised in the mainstream political and development processes of the country.

As an ethnic community, they claim that they have been an underprivileged and historically marginalised minority community which has been kept aside from participation and sharing of political powers and development programmes which have undeniable impact on their well-being and enjoyment of rights and aspirations. This has resulted in a cycle of injustice and denial of rights and aspirations. For these reasons they request that they should be extended affirmative State action through the establishment of a sub-devolved unit based on territorial boundaries within the devolved unit of the Central Provincial Government. It should also extend to non-territorial but cultural community belonging to them but living in non-contiguous areas.

9.1.2 Recommendations

In view of the above, the Committee members came out with the following alternate formulations:

1. Existing units of nine provinces with the option of one or more adjacent provinces, through referenda to join together as one structure/unit for administrative purposes. Article 154A(3) should be retained²⁹.

²⁹ S.C.C Elankovan; Kumudu Kusum Kumara; Winston Pathiraja; N. Selvakkumaran; Lal Wijenayake

2. Existing system of nine provinces to remain. No merger should be permitted between any units. Therefore Article 154A (3) should be removed or should not be included in the proposed Constitution³⁰.
3. Existing system of nine provinces should remain with Constitutional provisions for power sharing at the provincial level to ensure representation and participation of minorities in the Executive and Legislature³¹.
4. Existing system of nine provinces to remain with a Constitutional provision for adjacent provinces to merge through referenda in the respective provinces. There should be provisions to ensure adequate minority group representation in the Executive and Legislature of the provinces. Muslims in the East and Malayaha Tamils in the Central Province should be allowed to create internal autonomous units. The Autonomous Unit / Council of the Malayaha Tamil community need to be empowered to address economic, social, cultural, religious, civil aspects affecting them only. The said Unit/Council should enjoy legislative and executive powers over defined matters which have an impact on their lives of the community³².
5. Within a unitary State, power should remain with the central organ of the State. The Central Government can delegate powers to the provinces, but retain the power and authority to take back any power to the Centre without the concurrence of the provincial unit. Supremacy of legislature and parliament must be assured. The existing 9 provinces should remain. No provinces should be allowed to merge either politically or administratively. Therefore, Section 154 (A) 3 should be removed or no similar provision should be included in the proposed

³⁰ M.K. Nadeeka Damayanthi; M.Y.M. Faiz; Themiya L.B. Hurulle; Kanthie Ranasinghe;

³¹ Upul Abeyarathne; Harini Amarasuriya; A.M. Navaratna Bandara

³² S. Thavarajah; S. Vijesandiran; M.L.A.Cader

Constitution. No devolved unit should be created on the basis of language, race, religion or ethnicity³³.

6. The Unit of devolution shall be demarcated based on a rational basis taking into account, geographical, socio-economic and demographic factors in a way that national wealth and natural resources are distributed in an equitable and equal manner. The Unit should not be based on racial, ethno-religious or linguistic considerations³⁴.

9.2 Scope of Devolution

9.2.1 Submissions

In this section, we discuss the scope of devolved powers especially at the Provincial/Regional level. The scope of devolved powers is a matter of political contention mainly for two reasons: one, that it is inextricably linked to the issue of reconciliation and secondly, due to the view that the provincial council system has been a failure.

In this section we discuss the scope of devolved powers specifically to the Provincial/Regional unit in relation to the powers of the Governor, executive, judicial and legislative branches of the provincial/regional government and specifically on two particularly contentious issues, land and police powers to devolved units.

As mentioned previously, people were very critical of the effectiveness of the Provincial Councils. It was considered a waste of money and resources. For some, this ineffectiveness was due to the inadequacy of the powers vested in the Provincial Councils under the 13th Amendment. Special references were made about the lack of financial resources, independence of financial management, restrictions on statute

³³Kushan D' Alwis P.C.; Sirimasir iHapuarachchi

³⁴ Sunil Jayaratne

making power and the powers vested in the Governor which deprived Provincial Councils of the space to act on identified problems of the people and to find solutions by the use of the resources of the Province. The role of the Governor was subject to criticism by some who argued that the Governor assumed powers vested in the Chief Minister and the Board of Ministers of the Provincial Councils because the Governor was considered a representative of the President. Instead, it was proposed that the Governor should act on the advice of the Chief Minister who is elected by the people.

There is no doubt that in the minds of the people the Provincial Councils have failed to meet expectations. For some the main reason is the non-implementation of the provisions in the 13th Amendment in full, the constraints placed on devolution and the inherent deficiencies in the 13th Amendment due to the devolution of power on the basis of three lists: Provincial Council list, Reserved list and Concurrent list. People argued that there is no clear demarcation of subjects in the three lists and that the Concurrent list is an obstruction to the concept of devolution of power. People suggested revoking the Concurrent list and to include it as far as possible in the Provincial Council list (except few subjects) to make the Provincial Council system more meaningful and workable.

While most of the submissions were for a symmetrical devolution of power, some have argued for asymmetric devolution for the Northern and Eastern provinces. Their submission was that the provincial council system is the outcome of the longstanding struggle of the Tamils who were demanding for devolution of power to Northern and Eastern provinces, consequent to the experience of concentration of power with one community which resulted in imposing disability on the numerically smaller minorities, including the Tamils. Thus the need to treat the Northern and Eastern provinces distinctively from other provinces in devolving power was stressed upon.

Another view is that the provincial council system, which was not demanded by the majority community who are predominant in the districts other than the Northern and Eastern provinces, was thrust upon them. Symmetrical devolution of power to the provinces has proved to be a failure, naturally because the reasons for power sharing model do not exist in the Southern and Western parts of the country.

Hence, there was a suggestion for an asymmetric devolution for the Northern and Eastern provinces which is not inconsistent with constitution making practice.

Two issues were particularly contentious: police and land powers at the provincial/regional level. We discuss below, people's views on these two issues in some detail.

9.2.1.1 Police Powers

Some who appeared before us had apprehensions about Land and Police powers being vested in the Provincial Councils. While there were some who accepted that those powers are necessary for the proper functioning of the Provincial Councils that this may lead to too much power for Provincial Councils was also a concern.

The debate relates to whether this subject should be with the Provincial Council and Administration or with the Centre. This is another bone of contention which divides political actors in the country as to the subject matter's location and scope in the Constitution.

Those who argue for police powers to be devolved to the provincial unit, point to the fact that it is already mentioned in the 13th Amendment to the Constitution. Thus, what is required is the full implementation of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution. On the other hand, the demand is for the withdrawal of those provisions or sustained objection to the implementation of those provisions and that these powers should continue to be with the Centre. Some marginalised caste associations and individuals, mainly in Jaffna,

also opposed giving police powers to the high caste dominated Northern Provincial Council.

Before the reasons for these claims and their merits are considered, it is necessary to realise that the demand for the full implementation of the provisions of the 13th Amendment itself demonstrates the pathetic state of the rule of law in the country; it clearly shows that some of the provisions of the fundamental law of the land are not implemented by successive governments which came to power after 1988 and that the Provincial Councils have not bothered to have recourse to the courts of law to ensure the implementation of the Constitution in full.

A detailed analysis of the factors which prompt the two divergent and opposing points of views suggests the following among others:

- a) One view is that the maintenance of law and order within a province shall be the responsibility of the elected government of the province; the Chief Minister cannot evade the responsibility to be answerable to the elected body at the provincial level for the maintenance of law and order in the province. He or she cannot be heard to say that he or she does not have authority to ensure the maintenance of law and order though he or she is elected by the people and they have reposed confidence on him/her. By logical extension, if law and order in a province is not properly and satisfactorily maintained all other functions and duties which are to be performed by the elected legislature and executive at the provincial level cannot be discharged effectively and efficiently. This situation will make the provincial government not answerable to the elected representatives not only for the maintenance of law and order in the province but also for the due execution of promises with regard to other matters made to the people. This will therefore negate

the very purpose of provincial democracy, the achievement of which was the desired goal of the Provincial Council system.

- b) One of the other reasons for dissatisfaction with the current situation is that a substantial majority of the Police personnel in the provinces, in particular in the Northern and Eastern provinces, do not speak and function in the language of the majority of people living in those areas. As a result, the people feel that it is an unfriendly and insensitive Police Force which is administering law and order in their provinces. This has in practice resulted in many issues relating to the administration of justice – failure, delay, refusal, lack of awareness of concerns, breach of fundamental and language rights, etc. – with regard to a majority of people who live in those areas.
- c) There is also a claim that the Police Force in these two provinces does not represent the motto of ‘Police is your Friend’; nor is it considered to represent a ‘civil’ service to the people. It is the observation by some that it is an ‘Occupying Force’ in the provinces.
- d) It is also a concern of the people who wanted the Police powers to be exercised by the Provincial Council system that the Police Force is highly politicised by the Centre and the personnel of the Police act in a manner to carry out the whims and fancies of the people who rule at the Centre irrespective of the legality or constitutionality of those actions. The said officers can act with impunity if they happen to enjoy the support of the powers-that-be at the Centre. Even if this were not to be true, there is a perception of this because the Police Force in the Centre has not been functioning as an objective, independent and de-politicised force.

- e) On the other hand, it is expressed that the Police Force should not be in the hands of the Provincial Council/Administration as it will tend to support some groups from the Northern and Eastern provinces to work towards secession in the future though presently the attempts made by the extremists had failed. Their main fear is that giving Police powers to the provinces, in particular to the Northern and Eastern provinces, which are demanding the powers, would be a perpetual threat to the territorial integrity of the country.
- f) It is also their claim that there is no need for this power to be devolved on the province because it could be efficiently and effectively discharged by the Centre. It is also sometimes raised that the efficient investigation and prosecution of suspected offenders when they move from one province to another will be difficult and hampered if the police powers are devolved to the provinces.
- g) There is also a lurking fear amongst some that the Police powers in the hands of the Provincial legislature and executive may be used arbitrarily by them to harm and harass the Central level legislators and/or the members of the Central executive. This fear is not restricted to the provinces of the North and East only, it applies to other provinces as well; it is suggested that when a party which is opposed to the ruling party at the Centre gains power at the provincial level legislature and executive, the Centre's legislators and executive ministers may entertain a fear as to whether they could be subjected to unwarranted hardship, even to the extent of being arrested on flimsy grounds, through the exercise of Police powers by the Provincial legislature and executive.

- h) There is also a fear that the police force will be further politicized by provincial politicians who will use the police force to harass and victimize political opponents.

9.2.1.2 State Land³⁵

State land, has been another most contentious issue, in negotiations between the political leaders of the country in arriving at a durable and acceptable Constitution being formulated for this country from a reconciliation perspective. Ethnic relations of the communities have suffered in the process on account of issues relating to how the subject of State land is handled in the Constitution. Judgments of the highest court in the country had not improved the situation; it had, to the contrary, created confusion and left room for perpetuating controversy.

It has been claimed that successive governments of the country have engaged in government aided colonisation of the majority community in the areas where Tamils and Tamil speaking peoples have been living predominantly for a long period of time. The governments have thus engendered a demographic imbalance in those areas and, among others, caused diminution of the political representative strength at the national, provincial and local level legislatures of the Tamils and Tamil speaking people. This has consequently adversely affected their civil, political, cultural, social, economic development and threatened their identity, security, existence and survival as separate communities.

To underscore this, the minority communities show the officially recorded census of population in these Provinces and the number of Tamil and Tamil speaking representatives elected from these Provinces to the national legislature and local

³⁵ Development, environment and other issues relating to land are also discussed elsewhere under a separate section (see chapter 19). In this section we present the submissions of the people pertaining only to land powers to devolved units.

authorities. As the number of representatives in the national legislature continues to dwindle they feel that their rights and interests as communities within the fabric of the State are being progressively undermined and that they are driven to a powerless and vulnerable state with regard to their civil, political, social, cultural, economic and other rights.

Many Tamil speaking people in the Northern and Eastern provinces were of the view that land should be a subject matter of the devolved unit. They stated that the centre can continue to retain the right for land use for reserved subject and that the devolved unit shall release any land needed by the centre for use within a devolved unit exclusively for the purpose of a centre subject. Any dispute in this regard could be resolved by appealing to the Constitutional Court / Constitutional bench of the Supreme Court.

On the other hand, even some pro-devolution submissions from other areas argued that the subject State land should be the prerogative of the centre. Anti-devolution faction is of course fully opposed to include land, in any form, as a subject matter of the devolved unit.

An opinion expressed in this regard is that all the land mass or territory in the country belongs to all the people in the country and should be available to be used and owned by any person in the country. They feel that there should not be any claim by a group or community over any area of land or land mass or territory as belonging to them or as their habitual place of residence. They further contend that it is a legitimate function of the government to colonise people in any part of the country.

Marginalised caste groups and associations and individuals, mainly from Jaffna, also opposed the giving of land powers to the high caste dominated Northern Provincial Council.

The issue of land was also very important for Malayaha (Up Country) Tamils who had been living for more than a century in the estates. They demanded that they should be entitled to a minimum plot of land for dwelling purposes and farming.

There have been many reasons for this issue attracting so much controversy. Land is not only a precious physical asset, but also a resource which is closely linked with the people's civil, political, social, cultural and economic development as well as identity, security, existence and survival in the country. It evokes emotive sentiments among different peoples as groups or communities tend to view particular areas of land mass or territory as belonging to them or as their habitual place of residence while other communities and peoples disapprove of it.

Land issues are coupled with the notion that the traditional habitat of a community / ethnic group need to be preserved. Attempts to change the demography by way of Government sponsored colonisation and/or settlement schemes was regarded as a means of imposing majoritarian ideology on minority communities. The consequence to this attempt was the pacts, agreements and proposals mooted out to resolve the land issue. Non-implementation of the essence embodied in these agreements and the failure on the part of the majoritarian ruling elite to consider the proposals put forward to resolve this contentious issue has caused the request that the land to be the subject matter of the devolved unit.

Most attempts to bring an end to this Government sponsored settlement schemes that alter the demography and composition of the Northern and Eastern provinces have proved futile and planned settlements still continue in those areas. The three decades of war has brought a new dimension to this issue and has further aggravated the situation.

Further it was pointed out that devolution of land powers is an essential component for any meaningful devolution. The decisions over land must be made by those who are

directly answerable and accountable to the people and the people must have easy access to the decision makers.

The main theme of arguments against devolving of land power is manifold. They question any historical, ethnological or archaeological claims by Tamil people to any particular part of the land mass or territory as belonging exclusively to their community. Some also argued that these areas which are now being claimed as historical homelands of the Tamil community, were in actual fact, originally occupied by Sinhala- Buddhists. Fears were also expressed that since the large chunk of virgin State land, mostly suitable for development, are in the Northern and Eastern provinces, that vesting power over land to the devolved unit, particularly to the Northern and Eastern provinces, will deprive and discriminate the distribution of lands to the land starved people in other provinces. It was argued that such devolution of power will pave the way for an ethnic minority to control and monopolise vast resources, almost one third or more of the extent of land in the country.

9.2.2 Recommendations

Based on the above, we recommend the following with regard to the scope of devolved powers relating to the powers of the Governor, the executive, judiciary and legislature of the devolved unit. We also submit recommendations in relation to land and police powers at the devolved unit. The views of a member of the Committee who dissented on certain of the recommendations have also been noted.

i. Powers of the Governor

- a. The Governor shall be appointed by the President with the concurrence of the Chief Minister.
- b. The Governor should act on the advice of the Chief Minister.

- c. It shall not be necessary for the Governor to assent to any bills passed by the provincial legislature. Instead, all bills shall be subject to pre and post judicial review by the Constitutional Court / Constitutional bench of the Supreme Court.
- d. The Provincial High Post Commissions shall be responsible for appointing senior officers to the Provincial/Regional Unit and not the Governor. The Chief Secretary shall be appointed by the President with the concurrence of the Chief Minister.
- e. One member had a dissenting view and instead suggested that the powers of the Governor which are in the present Constitution and/or Act Not 42 of 1987 shall be retained. If such powers are to be taken away an alternative institution at the centre shall be vested with such powers³⁶.

ii. Executive Power at Provincial/Regional level

The Chief Minister and the Board of Ministers shall be the executive arm of the devolved unit. The Governor should not have any executive power. The Board of Ministers should not exceed 15-20% of the total number of members of the Provincial/Regional unit.

iii. Judiciary at Provincial/Regional level

- a. There shall be a Regional Advocate General.
- b. Provinces/Regions should encourage the establishment of alternate dispute resolution mechanism including traditional systems of resolving disputes. However, one member³⁷ was of the view that such a mechanism may interfere with the judicial system and was opposed to the establishment of such mechanism.

³⁶Kushan D' Alwis, P.C.

³⁷Kushan D 'Alwis, P.C.

iv. Legislative Power at the Provincial/Regional level

- a. The legislative power that will be given to the Provincial Unit shall have clear scope without any doubt as to whether it falls within the provincial or central government.
- b. Provincial Councils will have statute making powers. These can be referred for pre and post judicial review to the Constitutional Court/Constitutional bench of the Supreme Court.
- c. There shall be three lists. Namely:
 - 1) Reserved List
 - 2) Provincial Council List
 - 3) Local Government List.
 - 4) If, as recommended, autonomous councils within Provincial Councils are established an autonomous council list will be created.

Two lists contained in the 2000 August Constitution Bill could be made use of subject to some revisions.

One member³⁸ would like to retain the Concurrent List. The member's argument was that doing away with the Concurrent List reduces the power of the Centre to intervene in a province to protect the interests of a discriminated minority group in that province. However he is agreeable to having two lists provided police powers, land powers, international grants, foreign direct investment, international development assistance, environment international borrowing, administration of justice and archaeological sites are

³⁸Kushan D' Alwis P.C.

not given to the provincial government. Otherwise, the member³⁹ would like to retain the Concurrent List.

v. Police Powers

There should be one police force for the entire country. However, the police within a province shall be responsible and answerable to the Chief Minister and the Board of Ministers with regard to Law and Order within the province. In respect of prevention, investigation and prosecution of suspected offenders the police within the province shall function independently from the political actors of the province. On such matters, there shall be a Prosecutor General at each Province who will be responsible for all matters relating to prevention, investigation and prosecution of suspected offenders within the province. Provincial Police Commissions shall be established to deal with matters relating to the transfer, dismissal and disciplinary actions regarding officers of the Provincial Police below the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police. The Provincial Police Commission shall comprise of:

- a. Chairperson to be appointed by the Governor of the Province
- b. A person nominated by the Chief Minister
- c. A person nominated by the National Police Commission

vi. State Land

The Committee differed on recommendation in this regard and therefore came up with two formulations indicated below:

³⁹Kushan D' Alwis P.C.

1) *Most of the Committee members suggested:*

Establish a National Land Commission (NLC) vested with the power to formulate national policy on land including State land, land alienation, land use, human settlement and other related matters. Policies on land use, settlement, and alienation should prioritize local people. The NLC should adhere to principles 2.4 and 2.5 in Appendix II of the present Constitution. The NLC should be vested with the power to decide on land alienation and land use by Provincial Councils and government institutions. Any dispute between the Central Government and the Provincial Councils shall be decided by the NLC. Any party dissatisfied with the decisions of the NLC shall have the right to appeal to the Constitutional Court/Constitutional bench of the Supreme Court. With regard to State land, local authorities subject to other levels of government shall be in a position to obtain land for any of their activities.

The National Land Commission (NLC) should comprise of:

- a. All Chief Ministers
- b. The Ministers in Charge of the subjects of Land, Irrigation, Mahaweli and Urban Development
- c. Heads of Ministries relevant to land and land development as ex-officio members
- d. 4 members appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Constitutional Council to represent the Sinhala, Tamil, Muslim and Malayaha (Up Country) Tamils.

2) *Two Committee members*⁴⁰ suggested that:

State land within a Province shall be a subject matter to be handled by the legislative and executive body of the Province. However, the Central Government shall have the authority to require a Provincial executive to release any piece of State land for its legitimate use in order to take forward any activity which falls within its purview of activities (specified in the Reserved List). And it shall be the duty of the Provincial executive to release such extent of State land within its Province to the Central Government to be utilised for any legitimate purpose falling within the Reserved List.

When the Central Government decides to set up any institution or enterprise in a Province, it shall be the duty of the Central Government to consult and discuss with the relevant Provincial executive as to the suitability and desirability of having the institution or enterprise in the Province. The Central Government should not take steps to locate institutions and enterprises without following a cooperative and consensual process of consultation with the relevant Provincial executive.

The Provincial executives shall adhere to the policy guidelines issued by the State Land Use Commission with regard to the proper utilisation practices, taking into consideration issues of forest cover, inter-generational equity, agricultural sustainability, land fragmentation, landlessness, etc., in using the State land within its territory.

The State Land Use Commission shall consist of equitable number of members who will represent all the interests of the Centre and the Provinces and the powers and duties of such institution shall be formulated in such a manner

⁴⁰S.Thavarajah; N. Selvakkumaran

that no decision of such institution can be imposed on any Province without the consent of the representatives of such Province.

vii. Provincial Public Service

Provincial and local service delivery to the public shall be provided for in the relevant lists and the relevant government should be empowered to implement the decisions effectively and efficiently to serve the members of the public.

viii. Centre to Confer Power to Provinces

On subjects which fall within the Central government, the government shall be empowered to delegate implementation of their functions by the provincial and local government level administrators.

ix. Environment

There shall be a National Environment Commission (NEC) having representation from the Provinces as well. This Commission shall be empowered to formulate and declare national policy on the environment. Subject to those policies, environment shall be a devolved subject, in the sense that the environmental elements or aspects of each subject matter shall be handled by the respective tier of government. For example, housing which is a provincial council subject, the environmental aspect of housing shall be dealt with by the provincial council. Similarly, inter-provincial irrigation which is a central government subject, environmental aspect of this subject shall be dealt with by the central government.

Chapter 10

Local Government

10.1 Submission

The Committee received many representations on local government. Those who argued for strengthening local government were basically demanding smaller local government units with greater citizen participation. Representations made to the Committee revealed that people expect more from local government rather than what they are performing at present. Further, the people expected mechanisms that could enable some form of control over local level elected representative bodies. They are also expecting community governance on local level affairs and acceleration of local development process which should be based on the principles of democracy, participation, inclusion, accessibility, transparency, empowerment, ownership and self-rule by citizens.

According to the views of the public, although a large number of public representatives have been elected to different political institutions including Parliament, Provincial Councils and Local Government Authorities over the years, the problems and issues related to grassroots level development and their day to day activities remain unresolved. They also pointed out that around twenty eight public officers are engaged in public service delivery and development activities in every GramaNiladhari Division. Although large sums of public money are spent on them, their grievances and problems are not fully addressed. Furthermore, a significant number of people expressed their views on malpractices in public service delivery such as corruption, misuse of power, wasting resources, lack of transparency, lack of accountability to the public, weak cost-effectiveness and un-friendly behaviour towards the public or customers. They also mentioned that this has happened due to the lack of a mechanism for public auditing as

well as bureaucratic culture including the attitudes of the officers who feel they are masters of the public. Others contend that citizen participation in local government might alleviate some of these problems.

Also, many others pointed out that most of the development projects and programmes are unsuccessful or unable to provide the expected outcomes due to the lack of people's participation and accountability to the public. Moreover, they are initiated by the centre or external sources without consultation of the local people. As they pointed out development projects/ programmes and other activities related to the general public or their day-to-day lives must be initiated at the grassroots level with the participation of the local people. A significant number of people mentioned that though successive governments have spent large sums of money for community and rural development, most of them eventually created many other issues instead of providing expected outcomes.

Some of the specific issues raised by the people are listed below:

- Lack of citizen participation and public consultation at all levels of government;
- Members of the local government institutions have turned out to be contractors and businessmen instead of being genuine representatives of the public;
- There is no proper co-ordination and a linking mechanism among various field officers of Line Ministries, Provincial Ministries and Local Government Institutions;
- Politicisation of local government officers;
- Lack of sufficient resources for Local Government institutions to function effectively;
- The powers and functions of Local Government Institutions have been taken away through the Urban Development Authority, Ceylon Electricity Board, National Water Supply and Drainage Board, etc.;

- Local Government institutions are not properly consulted by relevant authorities in implementing development projects under decentralised projects;
- Estate settlements do not come under the purview of Local Government public service delivery and as a result the estate management has the controlling power in dealing with day to day matters of the estate sector population. Estate settlements should be brought under the purview of Local Government public service delivery and the estate management should work under the directions and guidance of the Local Government institutions;
- Local Government institutions which have to work in multi-lingual communities find it difficult to serve the community in the language they speak and understand. Therefore the language policy should be properly implemented to overcome this issue in order to provide efficient and effective services through Local Government institutions.

10.1.1 Special Issues and Problems Regarding Malayaha (Up Country) Tamil Community

In the above context, a significant number of representations pointed out that the present local government system does not act justifiably and equitably in respect of all communities in Sri Lanka, particularly towards the Malayaha (Up Country) Tamils in the plantation sector. The representations made by Malayaha (Up Country) Tamils pointed out that many of the services provided by the local governments are inaccessible to them, because of the particular lacuna in the existing laws. The plantation people who are scattered in 14 districts in the country made the following observations that need to be considered in the new Constitution.

- Present local government system does not fully incorporate human settlements in the estate sector;

- Estate sector electors only use the vote for electing members to Local Government Authorities (LGA's) while they do not have rights to receive service delivery of LGAs. Human settlements in the estate sector are recognised as private entities by the LGAs.
- Pradeshiya Sabhas are not formed based on uniform criteria (such as population and land size) which lead to discriminatory action against people living in the plantation sector reinforcing inaccessibility to Local government services. (e.g. Nuwara Eliya and Ambagamuwa Pradeshiya Sabhas)
- Political interference exists in establishing new local government units and in administrative regulations and democratic decision making process rather than responding to the aspirations of people and their needs.
- Sector based discriminatory provisions / clauses in the existing Pradeshiya Sabha Act No. 15 of 1987. e.g. Sections 2(1), 33, 19(xiv), 19(xxii) and 134(4) have created barriers for estate population to enjoy the public service delivery.
- Lack of Tamil speaking officers in the LGAs has created an impediment to receiving efficient services by the Tamil speaking public. Similar problems were reported in areas where there was a minority of Sinhala speaking people in North and Eastern Provinces.

10.1.2 The Concept of Grama Rajya/Grama Sabha/Gam Sabha

Public representations on Grama Rajya, Grama Sabha or Gam Sabha as it is variously named are generally in agreement that political power must be devolved to the lowest possible level, namely the village, as a form of local government and hence the adjective Grama or Gama in the name given to the proposed entity.

The need for devolution of power to the village level is perceived as a means of overcoming malfunctioning of governance at the village level and ensuring active direct participation of citizens in the structure of democratic politics.

The objective of the proposed system is to statutorily establish an institutional mechanism of self-rule or governance and self-reliance in managing affairs at the village level for active participation of citizens in decision making to serve the objective of improving the living standards of the villagers. The need for such a new political structure has arisen mainly due to extreme politicisation and bureaucratisation of local governance and corruption found in party politics leading to abuse of power by politicians and the bureaucracy at all levels.

Furthermore, exploitation by the middle man and unfair trading practices are widespread in the rural economy. Politicians and the elite have aligned together in exploiting the rural economy to their advantage to the neglect of felt socio economic needs of the ordinary villagers. There is a felt need for initiating at the village level, development programmes covering areas such as health, education, transport and road development with a view to efficiently delivering these services and infrastructure development to the community so that economic development at the village level could take place.

A village-based trading system has to be developed, to sell the goods produced by villagers to a larger market and reduce wastage of produce by improving transport, storage and processing and thus bringing economic benefits to the villagers. Villagers themselves could actively engage in the development of one's local area through the administration of local resources such as forests, the commons, and continue with traditional ways of life based on crafts etc., and engage in environmental conservation.

Therefore meaningful devolution of political power to the local level is perceived as essential to achieving economic development, social justice and wellbeing for the rural people through improving the management of economic affairs and governance at the village level.

Apart from the development perspective, another argument for local government, is that representative democracy has failed in its practice. Citizens elect their representatives to the parliament and other elected bodies but are reduced to the role of passive spectators in between elections. They are unable to exert a sufficient influence on the representatives they themselves elected. Citing the mandate given to them by the electorate, representatives rule, without proper mechanisms to consult the electorate on issues of governance or development. Citizens have lost the ability to hold politicians accountable. Inability to recall elected representatives in the event of their failure to fulfil the mandate assigned to them by the electorate is a major drawback of the existing political system.

The public views the concept of Grama Rajya as an opportunity to make village level politics free of the much maligned influence of party politics. The basic form of Grama Rajya is conceptualized generally as comprising an organisational structure in which the village forms the basic unit, several villages forming a Grama Niladhari (GN) division, and several GN divisions coming to form the Grama Rajya.

How the Grama Rajyas are linked to the general political structure of the country is conceptualised differently, linking it with existing Pradeshiya Sabha and / or Provincial Councils or newly proposed District Sabha and finally with the national level assembly or Parliament.

One view sees the Grama Rajya as a means to replace Provincial Councils, with a three tier structure that comprises the a) local b) district and c) national level political institutes. An alternative view sees it as a means to enhance people's participation within the existing local government system and therefore via direct elections taking the village as the basic unit with the villager as elector.

It is also argued that the concept of Grama Rajya need not be limited to the village or rural areas but can be equally applicable to urban areas as well, in the forming of Urban and Municipal Council areas.

10.1.3 Grama Rajya of Members of Village Level Community Organizations

One proposal is to constitute Grama Rajya with leaders of village level community organisations, as in the case of the now defunct Gramodaya Mandalaya experimented during an earlier period but which allegedly failed due to the refusal of Members of Parliament to authorise funding to the Gramodaya Mandalayas.

An advanced version of the above idea is that of forming Ward Committees of Citizen representatives of civil society organisations located within the system of local government to look after the interests of the people in the respective wards of local government. This seeks bodies in a broad based ward system that would be an enhancement of horizontal democracy. Already some civil society groups have been working with people in local government areas to sit in local councils and act as observers to give an input to local governance issues. The argument is that the next local government elections that are announced to be held under the Ward system can be taken as an opportunity to form and strengthen the Ward based people's or citizens' committees and organizations.

Linked to the idea of enhancing people's participation in exercising democracy, and based on the January 8th movement of citizens' groups which manifested active voluntary direct participation of citizens in the national political discourse and action, is the idea of forming citizens groups in every district. This may be constitutionally incorporated into the existing political structure in a supervisory and monitoring capacity with the power to initiate a process to recall members of parliament based on their performance.

10.1.4 The Principle of Subsidiarity

The principle of subsidiarity helps us in conceptualising the proposed changes to bring about GramaRajya in the following manner.

The principle of subsidiarity gives primacy to the lowest level of governing institutions i.e. local government. The principle says that 'whatever the local government can handle should be left with the local government system.' And only the rest should go to the provinces, and so on.

When applied to the situation at hand the principle of subsidiarity suggests that Constitution must restore to the citizens at the periphery sufficient powers to enable them to look after local problems without reference to the larger units of government. In short, the promotion and widespread application of the principle of subsidiarity needs to be at the heart of democratic, people-oriented government. In this instance, the Grama Sabha concept is considered the primary component of this exercise.

To make Grama Sabhas meaningful and effective at the village or ward level, the following suggestions are made. First is the creation of an institutional structure to function with representatives elected on the basis of common sectoral interests (instead of representatives based on divisive party politics) such as (i) food production (farming, fisheries etc.) (ii) youth (iii) women (iv) industry and services (education, infrastructure,

health etc.) (v) resources (environment, culture, religion, community leaders, elders etc.). Second is to provide equitable sum of money from the central government to all these village and ward level units spread across the country so that they could manage their own affairs based on their own sets of priorities.

10.1.5 Local Government as the Second Tier of Devolution

In the following section, we begin to discuss the concept of Grama Sabha. We felt it was more meaningful to use the term 'Grama Sabha' meaning the Village Council given that what is proposed is a form of council rather than a 'State' as the term Rajya suggests.

A stronger conceptualisation of Grama Sabha posits that local government should be made the second tier of devolution, the first being the Provincial Councils. The role, powers and functions of local government should be expanded to make them effective institutions of (a) local democracy, (b) local development, c) citizen participation in governance, and (d) inclusive democracy.

In order to make such a transformation more attention should be paid to the lowest units of local government, going below the Pradeshia Sabhas which are too big to play this role and therefore smaller units below the Pradeshia Sabhas should be established which may be called Grama Sabhas. The composition, powers, and functions of Grama Sabhas can be conceptualised by drawing lessons from the Indian Panchayat Raj system. There should be funding to Grama Sabhas from the central government, to make them relatively independent of Provincial Councils as well as to ensure their financial autonomy. While money for the Grama Sabha can come via provincial councils maintaining the link between these two forms of local government, there should be a strong mechanism to ensure that the allocations do reach the Grama Sabhas. At the moment, local bodies are at the mercy of the Provincial Councils and the Chief Ministers. In many instances, they do not remit the funds that are due to local bodies.

For them, the allocations by the Provincial Councils are a mechanism to control local councils.

The Grama Sabha system should be designed to enable the participation in local governance, through compulsory representation by means of a quota for women, the local minorities (both ethnic and social), the youth and the poor. This is very important to prevent the capture of Grama Sabhas by village elites, ruling party agents and political brokers, as happened under the Gramodaya Mandala system.

10.1.6 Going beyond Grama Sabha and Subsidiarity Principle towards a Genuine Citizens' Democracy.

Going beyond the GramaSabhas and the subsidiarity principle of governance, representations also sought to push further the idea of democracy to conceptualise a political structure that would enable citizens at the local level to have a more direct and active role in national level politics enhancing direct participatory democracy. The proposed system would be an answer to many of the concerns raised by the public in their representations on the existing representative democracy. It would successfully address the issue of the failure of representative democracy to be accountable to the electors.

It would provide direct democratic checks and balances with power to recall citizens' representatives participating at all levels of government. It is a confederated council system where direct participation of citizens is assured by electing representatives who act as delegates of the citizens to successively higher sets of councils rising up to the national level. Representation of various social categories is also assured at the national level. It provides a way of linking the different tiers of governance structure – central/provincial/local - in a manner that enables increased participation of town/village level citizens in deliberating on the common good at the national level

politics. The two main criteria are the 'Right of Recall', and small and manageable institutions.

With electorates kept very small (of the order of a100), recall of the representative by the electors can be assured and the assemblies so elected being also made to be small (not more than 100 members) meaningful interaction among them is assured. What is envisaged is a three tier structure of administration where a basic unit a 'ward' consists of about 100 electors and the level one being Local Government consisting of about 100 ward representatives representing about 10,000 electors. The next level which is the Provincial Government consisting of about 100 Local Government councillors representing about one million electors. The National Government consists of 60 representatives, 30 elected from among provincial councillors, two (a male and a female) from each province, and another 30 members elected on a national basis to represent group interests; one each representing peasants, industrial workers, estate workers, fishers, workers in service industries, university students, academics, school teachers, medical practitioners, engineers, architects, scientists, small industrialists, medium scale industrialists, large industrialists, other entrepreneurs such as traders, bankers etc.. The National Assembly will thus have about 60 members, of whom a minimum of fifteen (and a maximum of 45) shall be female.

The National assembly that will elect the President from outside shall divide itself into about 12 subcommittees representing the major areas of governance: defence and foreign affairs, finance, health, education, food and agriculture, justice, general administration and law enforcement, industries etc. Each subcommittee shall elect a chairperson. The Committee of such chairpersons shall form the Cabinet, which will elect the Prime Minister from among themselves. The powers and responsibilities of each level of administration in the proposed structure are to be centralised from the periphery to the centre. There will exist the power of recall at all levels, the term of

office of all bodies can be fixed. All elections scheduled to an agreed month, every four years or so. This will minimise the cost and disruption caused by unscheduled elections.

A restructuring of our political institutions on the lines outlined above would provide a remedy for the failure of representative democracy especially in terms of providing space for active participation of citizens in the political life of the country. However, establishing such a system of state would require a radical social imaginary to be developed among the citizenry compared to what is at present. Keeping this in mind, the following recommendations are made.

10.2 Recommendations

We propose two alternative recommendations as follows:

1. In addition to the existing Municipal Councils, Urban Councils, Pradeshiya Sabhas, there shall be Gramiya Jana Sabhas (GramaRajya) at village level to take part, among other things, in the development activities in the locality. Such Gramiya Jana Sabhas shall have authority to play an advisory and supervisory role in the functioning of the local government institutions. These Gramiya Jana Sabhas shall be deemed as the Public Consultative Bodies within the respective local authority areas.

It is also recommended that the human settlements in the estates must be declared as a part of the village system and form part of the Gramiya Jana Sabhas and Pradeshiya Sabhas, Urban Councils and Municipal Councils.

It is also recommended that the Gramiya Jana Sabhas, Pradeshiya Sabhas, Urban Councils and Municipal Councils shall be empowered to administratively coordinate and take action for the larger good of the people of the areas.

2. Instead of the present Pradeshiya Sabhas, which are too big to play this role, Gam Sabhas and Town Sabhas must be established in addition to the existing Municipal Councils and Urban Councils. It is also recommended that the human settlements in the estates must be declared as a part of the village system and form part of the Gam Sabha and Town Sabha, Urban Council and Municipal Council.

It is also recommended that the Gam Sabhas, Town Councils, Urban Councils and Municipal Councils shall be empowered to administratively coordinate and take action for the larger good of the people of the areas.

Chapter 11

Directive Principles of State Policy

11.1 Submissions

Public representations were made to the effect that the Directive Principles of State Policy shall guide all organs of the State towards the establishment of a society founded upon the principles of pluralism, tolerance and social justice.

Social harmony, environment both natural and human with their interconnections, justice and rights, crime and prevention, and international relations are at the centre of public representations on Directive Principles as outlined below.

It was requested that the Constitution should specifically enshrine the principle of disability as a normal part of human variation.

It was also proposed by the people that the Directive Principles should specifically acknowledge Sri Lanka's commitments in the core human rights framework.

11.2 Recommendations

Members of the Committee unanimously agree on the following recommendations:

The Directive Principles of State Policy herein contained are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to follow them for the establishment of a just, democratic and free society. These Directive Principles shall guide all organs of government and all public officers at national, provincial and local government levels and all persons whenever any of them,

- a) Applies or interprets this Constitution,
- b) Enacts, applies or interprets any law, or

c) Makes or implements public policy decisions

11.2.1 Directive principles

1. The State is pledged to establish in Sri Lanka a Democratic Socialist Society ,the objectives of which include—

- a) The full realisation of the fundamental rights and freedoms of all persons;
- b) The promotion of the welfare of the People by securing and protecting as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice (social, economic and political) shall guide all the institutions of the national life;
- c) The realisation by all citizens of an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate food, clothing and housing, the continuous and sustainable improvement of living conditions and the full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities;
- d) The promotion of inclusive, integrated and sustainable development by the State;
- e) Equitable distribution of all natural and material resources, and the social product, so as best to serve the common good;
- f) The establishment of a just social order in which the means of production, distribution and exchange inclusive especially of the traditional food production sectors of agriculture, livestock and fisheries are distributed among the State, cooperative and private enterprise as well as individual entrepreneurs;
- g) The raising of the moral and cultural standards of the People and ensuring the full development of human personality; and
- h) The complete eradication of illiteracy and the assurance to all persons of the right to universal and equal access to education at all levels.

2. The State shall safeguard the independence, sovereignty, unity and the territorial integrity of Sri Lanka.
3. The State shall strengthen and broaden the democratic structure of government and the democratic rights of the People by devolving power and decentralising administration and by affording all possible opportunities to the People to participate at every level in national life and in government.
4. It shall be the duty of the State to ensure peaceful coexistence and harmony among all ethnicities, religious and social groups while maintaining its plural character and preserving diversity; the State shall strengthen national unity by promoting co-operation and mutual confidence among all sections of the People of Sri Lanka, including the racial, religious, linguistic and other groups and shall take effective steps in the fields of teaching, education and information in order to eliminate discrimination and prejudice.
5. The State shall ensure equality of opportunity to citizens.
6. No person or group shall be discriminated on the basis of race, ethnicity, caste, class, religion, language, belief, gender, sexual or gender orientation and identities, marital status, mental or physical disability, political opinion or affiliations, occupation, past conduct including insurrection against the State excluding conviction for grave offences. It should be the responsibility of the State to accord due protection to all vulnerable groups including persons with diverse sexual and gender orientations.
7. Those who are affected by State laws, actions and policies or marginalized and segregated from the mainstream need to be provided special arrangements for their future development and upliftment.

8. Customary rights of various communities which are consistent with the recognized fundamental rights be protected and ensured⁴¹.
9. The State shall recognize and ensure the protection of the basic rights of asylum seekers, refugees, Stateless persons and aliens.
10. State shall take all reasonable measures to ensure that all persons have a right to free legal representation before a court, tribunal, commission of inquiry, police station, prison and such other bodies.
11. The State shall eliminate economic and social privilege and disparity and the exploitation of individual by individual or by the State.
12. The State shall ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.
13. The State shall ensure social security and welfare, maintain and promote general welfare and assistance as necessary to citizens without any political or any other partiality through the national services, provincial councils or local government institutions and provide necessary finances for their implementation.
14. Free education, free health & public transport should be maintained as public services without allowing them to be subjugated to private interests that dominate the market.
15. It shall be the duty of the State to ensure social, cultural, economic and political rights of its citizens; promote social equity through bringing an end to poverty and marginalization; ensure economic rights of the people by preparation of

⁴¹ See footnote 43 at page 96

systematic public policies on land, water, forests, minerals, housing, education, language, agriculture, health, public transportation and other collective goods.

16. The State shall assist the development of the cultures and the languages of the people.

17. The State shall create the necessary economic and social environment to enable people of all religious faiths to make a reality of the religious principles.

18. The State shall recognise and protect the family as the basic unit of society.

19. Persons with disabilities shall be respected and accepted as a part of human diversity and humanity. The State shall ensure that persons with disabilities are informed through accessible communications at all levels of government of situations of risk or emergency including human and natural disasters, and that specific measures are taken to guarantee their protection and safety on an equal basis with others.

20. The State shall promote with special care the interests of children and youth, so as to ensure their full development, physical, mental, moral, religious and social, and to protect them from exploitation and discrimination.

21. The State shall promote the special care and protection of senior citizens

22. The State shall protect, preserve and improve the environment including the earth resources and assets, the fauna and flora, water resources, for the benefit of the community, in line with international standards and efforts, take measures to reduce green gas emissions, strive to ensure and maintain a minimum forest cover within acceptable international standards.

23. The State shall ensure that development work shall be carried out in an environmentally safe manner minimizing pollution and duly safeguarding

their rights and interests of private citizens and communities who are affected in the process, including their right to a livelihood.

24. National industries should be promoted giving priority to manufacturing economy through the preparation of a national policy.

25. Rural agriculture shall be protected and supported along the way of life associated with paddy agriculture.

26. The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties.

27. No State owned organizations or shares of any State organization or any asset of the State shall be sold or privatized unless the prior approval of the parliament is obtained by way of a resolution presented to it.

28. The State shall see that no one is arbitrarily deprived of ownership of their land without due process of law adhering to relevant international conventions. In acquiring land for development processes due compensation should be paid to land owners prior to such acquisitions.

29. The State shall recognize Cooperative System as an alternative to Market and State and is duty bound to facilitate Cooperative Movement and assure the prevention of political interference in the management of cooperatives.

30. The State shall protect the rights of labour as incorporated in the ILO core conventions on fundamental rights at work.

31. The State shall take measures to protect all citizens against all forms of exploitation including economic exploitation.

32. The State shall ably assist its citizens to secure an adequate livelihood ensuring a guaranteed minimum and equal wage for equal work for both men and women.
33. The State shall provide adequate safeguards for the protection of the rights afforded to Sri Lankan migrant workers even if they are in foreign lands.
34. The State shall take adequate measures to prevent transnational organized crimes while providing sufficient safeguards for victims of trafficking of persons.
35. The State shall eradicate and eliminate bribery, corruption, crime, human trafficking, forced labour, consumption of addictive substance.
36. The State shall ensure that all forms of punishment should be reformatory and shall be proportionate to the offence, except in the case of grave crimes and especially those committed against women, children and those with physical and mental disabilities.
37. The State shall promote international peace, security and co-operation, and the establishment of a just and equitable international economic and social order and shall endeavour and foster respect for international law.
38. In the exercise of the sovereignty of the people all economic treaties/ agreements/ covenants that are to be entered into on behalf of Sri Lanka, the State shall go through a mandatory process involving the parliament prior to such ratification.
39. The State shall ensure that it maintains friendly relations with all nations with cultural, social, economic and technological exchange.
40. The State shall recognize and act in accordance with its international treaty commitments in economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, in particular the human rights of women, children and people with disabilities.

41. It is the duty of the State to ensure that its obligations under international covenants and conventions and treaties signed by the State are ratified within a period of one year.

11.2.2 Fundamental duties of State and its officials

42. It is the primary duty of the State, all State institutions and representatives/officials to recognize the Constitution as the supreme and fundamental law of the country and obey its provisions.

43. It is the fundamental duty of the State, to refrain from promoting in any manner ethno-nationalism in the country directly or indirectly. On the contrary, the State shall promote civic nationalism and liberal patriotism based on most enlightened religious and secular principles, fundamental human rights, and cosmopolitanism.

44. It is the primary duty of all State officials including the police officers and members of the Executive to serve the citizens, be polite to them, and maintain the best professional standards and refrain from favouritism, nepotism or any kind of misdeeds.

11.2.3 Fundamental duties of citizens

45. The exercise and enjoyment of rights and freedoms are inseparable from the performance of duties and obligations and accordingly it is the duty of every person in Sri Lanka:

- a. To uphold and defend the Constitution and the law;
- b. To further national interest and to foster national unity;
- c. To preserve and protect public property and to combat misuse and waste of public property;

- d. To respect the rights and freedoms of others; and
- e. To protect nature and conserve its riches.

46. It is the fundamental duty of all citizens to refrain from hate speech or expressions that could lead to incitement or social disharmony.

There were strong submissions from people requesting that the Directive Principles should be justiciable. While the Committee was sympathetic with this view, it agreed to recommend the provision in the Indian Constitution with regard to the Application of the Principles contained in this section.

47. The provisions contained in this Chapter shall not be enforceable in any Court or Tribunal.

Chapter12

Fundamental Rights

12.1 Submissions

On the whole, the submissions on Fundamental Rights (**FR**) (political, civil, social, cultural and economic rights) and group rights unanimously requested for the strengthening and broadening of the FR section as well as the better implementation of the Constitutional provisions. Almost all those who made representations orally and in writing called for greater democratisation of the polity. Broadening the chapter in the Constitution on human rights can be regarded as one step towards democratisation. Many who came before the Committee stressed the need to include in the new Constitution a comprehensive Bill of Rights in keeping with developments internationally where rights have developed from the first generation of rights set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (**HR**) in 1948 to include other human rights instruments. Sri Lanka is a signatory to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights among many other international covenants and conventions. The rights enunciated in these international covenants should be reflected in the Bill of Rights in the new Constitution.

Several submissions were made by groups based on age-related categories, ethnic, linguistic and religious identities, gender and sexual identities and special needs. These groups requested special recognition and protection as they are often subjected to oppression or exploitation because of their identity. Some of these groups are also minority groups within larger groups at regional or local level caught up in local majoritarian politics.

It should be noted, that minority/majority dynamics change at local levels. For example, national ethnic compositions change at local levels. Different dynamics then come into play creating new minorities. It is important to recognise that majoritarian politics become apparent at different levels of the society and polity not only with regard to ethnic relations, but also religion, caste, class and other socio-cultural differences. The Committee received submissions from women's groups, caste groups, small ethnic and religious groups who described exploitation and domination at local levels. Therefore it is necessary that steps are taken to ensure the rights and protection of groups who are vulnerable to exclusion and discrimination from locally dominant groups.

There is also the danger that individual freedoms are at risk of infringement by dominant groups and their ideologies. This is most visible in the context of cultural rights which are often forced through coercion and imposition of authority. As the submissions received by the Committee showed, women, minor ethnic groups and indigenous groups are especially vulnerable in this regard.

Submissions were made before the Committee by Malayaha (Up-Country) Tamils from NuwaraEliya, Badulla, Kandy, Ratnapura, Kegalle, Moneragala, Vavuniya, Killinochchi, Colombo and, Malays, Burghers, the Portuguese speaking Burgher community of Batticaloa, Ādivāsis, groups in Moneragala, Badulla and Batticaloa, Telugu speaking communities, Malayali groups, communities of African descent in Puttalam and religious minority groups. The submissions made by all these different groups called for recognition of their specific cultural identities – language, livelihoods, practices etc. They also asked for special measures in representative bodies and affirmative action to compensate for years of neglect.

For many groups, demands for affirmative action and recognition of specific cultural identities come as a result of seeking protection in terms of group identities, because as individuals and groups they are subject to discrimination, exclusion and marginalisation

at different levels. This may be a result of the dominance of the majority culture. Many of these groups also described discrimination when accessing public services as the majority groups are dominant in the public sector and occupy most of the decision making positions. However, Malayaha (Up Country) Tamils expressed their views that even if they are predominantly concentrated in the Nuwara Eliya district, their rights to access public services are denied due to discriminative local government acts and politicised public services⁴².

Therefore, it is necessary to seek ways in the new Constitution of affirming individual rights, taking into account the multiplicity of identities in Sri Lankan society while also recognising the need to protect the rights of special groups. The dangers of majoritarianism at different levels should be recognised and addressed.

Many members of the public pointed out the importance of covering private sectors too in the jurisdiction of FR/HR issues with proper enforcement mechanisms because a large number depend on the private sector for their employment, livelihood, and even services such as education and health.

Taking into consideration the submissions made, the Committee recommends that the chapter on fundamental rights should be improved by the addition of the following substantial human rights as a Bill of Rights. It should be noted that we have used the language provided by individuals and groups who made submissions in formulating the following recommendations.

⁴²See Pradeshiya Saba Act No 15 of 1998. Village Committee Ordinance No 26 of 1871 and 1937; Enactment No 60 of 1938 to Village Committee Ordinance; Village Council Laws No 6 of 1964; Estate Labour (Indian) Ordinance No 13 of 1889; Estate Medical Service Ordinance

12.2 Recommendations

The Committee recommends a new **Bill of Rights** with the following provisions:

1. Right to Life

It is strange that this fundamental right was not included in the 1978 Constitution although it existed in the 1972 Constitution. But it is seen that the Supreme Court in its judgements on cases involving the violation of fundamental rights has legally accepted the Right to Life. The Right to Life has to be specifically added as many F/HRs such as the right to health, education, housing, labour, employment, livelihood, environment, flows from this basic right to life. The Right to Life lies at the core of human life and is enshrined in many of the international conventions and treaties to which Sri Lanka is a signatory.

Propose the following clause:

“Every person has an inherent right to life, liberty and security of the person and no person shall be arbitrarily deprived of life liberty and security”.

2. Right to Equality

The Right to Equality is the foundation on which a democratic society can be built. In the representations that were made to us it was stressed that the right to equality will not mean only the rule of law. It has to be broader than that. There should be legislation to protect the right to equality. Anti-discrimination laws have to be enacted to protect the right to equality. For instance, people brought to our notice, instances of caste discrimination in existing customary laws and practices. Some of these are very sensitive issues that need special attention and have to be settled through the intervention of civil society. Therefore in addition to the legislation on equality through Equality Protection

Law, we suggest that an Anti-Discrimination Commission be appointed to deal with these matters.

We propose the inclusion of the following clauses in the Bill of Rights:

- Every citizen is guaranteed the right to equality and its enforcement.
- No person or group shall be discriminated against on the grounds of race, religion, caste, marital status, maternity, age, language, mental or physical disability, pregnancy, civil status, widowhood, social origin, sexual orientation, or sexual and gender identities.
- In recognition of past marginalisation and discrimination, the State shall undertake specific measures necessary to achieve equality for marginalised and discriminated groups such as women, people with disabilities, the poor, illiterate and members of oppressed caste groups or any other specially identified group. Such measures shall not be considered discrimination within the provisions of this Constitution.
- Laws, cultures, customs, or traditions that are against the dignity, welfare, or interest of women or those that undermine their status are prohibited.
- Men and women shall have equal rights. The Constitution shall ensure the equality of women, both in law and in practice, most particularly in the family, in education, in health, in shelter, in the ownership of property, in livelihoods, in employment, in the workplace and in politics.
- Revise Article 16 of the current Constitution as it enables laws that contravene principles in the Constitution to remain in force. The Committee recommends appointing a representative high level committee to go into the question of traditional laws and customs with a view to

engaging in a consultative process with all communities in terms of revising/repealing some elements within the customary and traditional laws which may be considered discriminatory⁴³.

3. Human Dignity

Recognise the inherent and individual dignity, autonomy and personhood of every person.

4. Freedom and Security of the Person

Many representations were made with regard to the detention and treatment of detainees. The Committee also had submissions from people who had been subjected to arbitrary detention, torture and suffered as a result of unacceptable delays and gaps in the judicial process. This is an area which the Sri Lankan State has drawn condemnation from domestic and international human rights defenders and bodies. The Report from the Committee on a New Chapter on Fundamental Rights for the New Constitution (2009) has an extensive section (Section 13) relating to the arrest, detention and punishment of persons.

Additionally, we recommend that the following areas should be included in the Bill of Rights:

- No person shall be deprived of freedom arbitrarily nor be detained without proper trial.
- Freedom from torture and degrading, cruel and inhuman treatment in private and public places
- Right to exercise autonomy and enjoy bodily integrity including decisions concerning reproduction

⁴³Kushan D' Alwis P.C and M.Y.M.Faiz are agreeable to the rights set out in this section on Fundamental Rights subject to the restrictions set out in Articles 15 and 16 of the present Constitution .

- Ensure proper procedures during detention, judicial process and release from detention
- The right not to be deported where a possibility is that person will be tortured upon such deportation.
- Ensure that the State will rehabilitate and release prisoners treating them with dignity and the opportunities for reform

5. Right to Privacy and Family Life

- Every person has the right to privacy, the right to be protected from arbitrary interference with family life, the inviolability of the home, correspondence and communication and shall not be subjected to unlawful attacks on such person's honour and reputation.
- The right to privacy as a fundamental right should also be specified along with its implications for persons with disabilities. This should include protection from interference and surveillance of medical and other records, correspondence and any other type of otherwise private communication, including in the home and family as well as in the electoral process.
- All persons of full age without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, gender identity or gender and sexual orientation have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and its dissolution

6. Freedom of Religion, Belief, Conscience and Thought

The Committee received many representations on the need to strengthen the clause on freedom of religion and belief. This was based on two arguments. Firstly, representations were made on the understanding that Article 9 of the

existing Constitution will not change and therefore the need to ensure strong Constitutional guarantees for the freedom and protection for religions other than Buddhism. Representations were also made that even if Article 9 is changed or repealed, the Constitution should provide strong protection for religious freedom. In the 1978 Constitution (Section 10, Chapter 3) already provides for freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This should be retained with minor revisions and the addition of the following:

- No restrictions shall be placed on the exercise of the fundamental right declared and recognised by this Article.
- Rights of non-believers should also be respected.

7. Freedom of Expression, Assembly, Demonstration, Picket, Petition, Association

- Retain Section 14 (1) of the 1978 Constitution.

8. Citizenship

This issue of citizenship came up strongly especially among people of Indian origin. The rights of citizenship were also discussed. For example, with regard to the rights of dual citizens especially their rights to land, property and politics elicited many different views. We propose the following:

- All citizens are equally entitled to the rights, privileges and benefits of citizenship and equally subject to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.
- There shall be no discrimination against citizenship status on the grounds of race, religion, caste, marital status, maternity, age, language, mental or physical disability, pregnancy, civil status, widowhood, sexual orientation, or sexual and gender identities.

9. Freedom in Movement and Residence

Retain Section 14 (1) of the 1978 Constitution.

10. Right to Return

The attention of the Committee was drawn to the difficulties faced by those seeking to return to Sri Lanka after having been forced to leave due to the war. While the 1978 Constitution recognises the right to return to Sri Lanka, there were requests to strengthen and enhance this provision by also addressing some of the barriers people face when attempting to return. While not all those barriers can be addressed through the Constitution, our recommendations are as follows:

- Include a section on duty of the State to facilitate return in the Directive Principles
- Include the following specific clauses:
 - Every citizen shall be entitled to return to the Republic
 - No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of the right to return to his or her own country

11. Right to Fair Administrative Action

Many people came before us with grievances regarding access to services and unfair administrative practices. In fact, this was one of the most common causes of frustration with the State sector. There were also no mechanisms or the existing mechanisms were ineffective in responding to grievances. People cited instances where they were waiting for years for their grievances to be heard or to be responded to. In the light of this very sensitive issue, we propose a clause similar to what is in the Constitution of Kenya:

- Every person has the right to administrative action that is expeditious, efficient, lawful, reasonable and procedurally fair.
- If a right or fundamental freedom of a person has been or is likely to be adversely affected by administrative action, the person has the right to be given written reasons for the action.
- Parliament shall enact legislation to give effect to the rights in clause (1) and that legislation shall—(a) provide for the review of administrative action by a court or, if appropriate, an independent and impartial tribunal; and (b) promote efficient administration.

12. Right to Health

In Sri Lanka the right to health care is not included as a fundamental right but only indirectly mentioned in Article 27 (2)(C) in the Chapter on Directive Principles which is, based on Article 29, not justiciable and not protected by any court. The right to health needs to be accompanied by an appropriate section in the chapter on Directive Principles which will provide direction for health policies in line with Sri Lanka's long standing commitment to free health care. The Committee received submissions that complained about difficulties accessing health care, the quality of health care and medical treatment, the exorbitant cost of private health care as well as the lack of regulation in the sector. Therefore, we are of the view that the right to health care be included as an FR/HR as follows:

- The Constitution guarantees to its citizens that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of physical, mental and social health care. Every citizen has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and wellbeing including access to medical care, preventive services and drinking water.

- No person may be denied emergency medical treatment.

13. Food, Water, Housing and Social Security

- Right to food security and food sovereignty
- An adequate standard of living, including adequate food, water, clothing and housing
- Right to be free from hunger
- Right to social security and social insurance

14. Right to Education

Similar to the right to health care, the right to education is not included as a fundamental right in the current Constitution. We are of the view that the right to education should be included as a fundamental human right and should recognise Sri Lanka's tradition of free education. Many of the submissions we received referred to the need to protect Sri Lanka's policy of free education and for the need to take steps to resist challenges to these policies from developments such as the increasing reliance on private tuition and the growth of unregulated private enterprises in the provision of educational services. Concerns were raised regarding rising inequalities in the provision and quality of education. While people were aware of the difficulties faced by the State to respond to the rising demand for education, particularly higher education, there were strong submissions by individuals and groups from around the country that demanded that the State continue to play a strong role in education, including maintaining and strengthening the policy on free education.

We propose the following clauses:

- Every person has the right to education which shall be directed to full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity and to the strengthening of respect for democracy, human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- The right to a primary, secondary and tertiary education at the cost of the State.

15. Right to Land

We propose the following clauses to be included under this chapter in the bill:

- a. Right of females to inherit land needs to be assured;
- b. People in the plantation sector need to be assured the right to own land on which they have been living;
- c. The right of ethnic groups not to be discriminated in land settlement.;
- d. The right of citizen to protect the land being taken over in the name of 'development'.
- e. The right of marginalised and poor communities to have access to land for settlement and livelihood purposes;
- f. The right to protect ecologically sensitive land areas leading to man-made and natural disasters;
- g. Right to protect land from being used inefficiently and in unsustainable manner;
- h. Right to protect forest and protected land from being encroached.

16. Protection of the Environment

- Every person has the right to a clean and healthy environment, which includes the right to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations through legislative and other measures⁴⁴.
- If a person alleges that a right to a clean and healthy environment recognised and protected constitutionally has been, is being or is likely to be, denied, violated, infringed or threatened, the person may apply to a court for redress in addition to any other legal remedies that are available in respect to the same matter.
- On application the Court may make any order, or give any directions, it considers appropriate—
 - (a) to prevent, stop or discontinue any act or omission that is harmful to the environment;
 - (b) to compel any public officer to take measures to prevent or discontinue any act or omission that is harmful to the environment;
 - or
 - (c) to provide compensation for any victim of a violation of the right to a clean and healthy environment.

17. Right to Work, Employment and Livelihood

The Committee received several submissions that demonstrated people's concerns with access to sources of livelihood and employment. This was raised specifically with regard to young people. At the same time, concerns about exploitation of children and other vulnerable groups in unlawful work were also mentioned. Protecting the livelihoods of specific groups such as the farming

⁴⁴Constitution of Kenya, Section 42

community and the fisher community who are presently facing many threats was also mentioned. Some of the issues raised in this regard need to be dealt with by initiatives outside the Constitution making process. Nevertheless, it is our view that work, livelihood and employment need to be recognised as rights and included in the FR chapter.

We propose the following clauses:

- The right to work in an occupation chosen freely including self-employment, in accordance with the law
- Every person has the right to equal opportunity for everyone to be promoted in his/her employment to an appropriate higher level subject to no considerations other than those of seniority and competence.

18. Trade Union Rights

The threat to labour and trade union rights was raised by those who came before the Committee, especially in relation to new development and foreign investment initiatives. Fears about international trade agreements which may be signed depriving local people of certain rights were also mentioned. Problems faced by those in Free Trade Zones in negotiating and upholding their labour rights as well as the constraints to forming trade unions because of 'special' agreements where foreign investors do not have to adhere to local laws were cited as examples where labour and trade union rights are violated. Those who made submissions before us argued that these rights should be strengthened and that there should be no restrictions placed on labour and trade union rights.

At the same time, representations were made regarding excessive power and influence of certain trade unions whose strike actions affect people badly especially in the transport and health services. Disruptions to daily life as a result of strike actions drew the ire of some people. While there was general consensus that trade union rights have to be respected, there were also suggestions that trade union rights should be balanced with a regard for the rights of those whose lives are severely disrupted due to union activity.

We propose the following:

- Every person is entitled to the freedom to form and join a trade union of the person's choice and for such trade union to function without undue hindrance.
- Every person is entitled to the right to participate in trade union action including strike provided that the right is exercised in conformity with the law
- No restrictions shall be placed on the exercise of the rights declared and recognised by this Article other than such restrictions prescribed by law as necessary in a democratic society for the protection of racial or religious harmony or for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others.

19. Right to Safe and Just Conditions of Work

There were many representations made before us of the unsafe conditions at work places and the failure of the State to protect workers. It was argued by many that existing entities such as the Labour Department have failed in their responsibility to protect the rights of workers. Laws such as the Factories

Ordinance have become non-functional. It is necessary to strengthen the protection of workers through the inclusion of this as an F/R. This is in fact an extension of the right to life.

Therefore we propose the following clause to be added as a fundamental right:

- Every person has the right to safe, just, healthier and fair conditions of work
- Every person has the right to rest, leisure and reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay as well as remuneration for public holiday

20. Right to Property and Land

The right to property is not currently protected by the Constitution. The lack of a national policy on land has also caused many problems (see section on Land). In recent times, development induced displacement leading to arbitrary evictions of people by State actors with no recourse to law or the Courts, has highlighted the need for Constitutional provisions for the inclusion of the right to property. The issue of land is also central to reconciliation efforts. Indigenous groups that came before us also made representations regarding the issue of land and property rights.

We propose the following clauses:

- Every citizen shall have the right to own property, alone or in association with others
- Every citizen shall have the same rights in relation to use, transfer, administration, control, ownership, acquisition, management,

administration, enjoyment, disposition, inheritance, rights to and rights over property

- No person shall be evicted from the persons' home or have the home demolished except as permitted by law upon the order of a court that has considered the relevant circumstances. No legislation may permit arbitrary evictions
- No person shall be deprived of his/her property without the payment of timely, just and fair compensation upon the order of a court of law that has considered all relevant circumstances

21. Equity and Equality of Opportunity in Public Employment

Discrimination in employment in the public service in terms of political affiliation, ethnicity and caste was related before us from all districts. There was overwhelming submissions against the politicisation of the public sector and requests that the public sector be made independent. The biases in recruitment to public office has caused not only some resentment but has had adverse effects on the economy of the country. It was also proposed that affirmative action for limited period maybe necessary to correct this situation.

Therefore we suggest that a special provision be added to the FR chapter as follows:

- There shall be equity and equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment and appointment to any office under the State.

22. Right for Non-Disappearance⁴⁵

Many representations were made before us of the need for protection from enforced disappearances. This was especially emphasised by women's groups. Sri Lanka recently signed the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances.

The following specific clauses are recommended for inclusion in the Bill of Rights:

No one shall be subject to enforced disappearance⁴⁶ and all persons are guaranteed the duty of the Republic to:

- Investigate acts of enforced disappearance and bring those responsible to justice;
- Ensure that enforced disappearance constitutes an offence under its criminal law;
- Establish jurisdiction over the offence of enforced disappearance when the alleged offender is within its territory, even if they are not a citizen or resident;
- Cooperate with other States in ensuring that offenders are prosecuted or extradited, and to assist the victims of enforced disappearance or locate and return their remains; respect minimum legal standards around the

⁴⁵One member Kushan D'Alwis, P.C. expressed concern that this right should not be applied retrospectively. Further, he was of the view that if the Bill of Rights encompasses all the other suggestions, including right to life, liberty etc. this particular clause may not be necessary.

⁴⁶For the purposes of this Article, "enforced disappearance" is considered to be the arrest, detention, abduction or any other form of deprivation of liberty by agents of or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorisation, support or acquiescence of, the State or a political organization, followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, which place such a person outside the protection of the law, with the intention of removing them from the protection of the law for a period of time.

deprivation of liberty, including the right for imprisonment to be challenged before a Court of Law;

- Establish a register of those currently imprisoned, and allow it to be inspected by relatives and counsel;
- Ensure that victims of enforced disappearance or those directly affected by it have a right to obtain reparation and compensation.
- The right to obtain reparation covers material and moral damages and, where appropriate, other forms of reparation such as; a) Restitution. b) Rehabilitation. c) Satisfaction, including restoration of dignity and reparation. d) Guarantee of non-repetition.

23. Access to Information

The submissions received by the Committee reflected a growing awareness and demand for access to information. People were however, concerned that the access to information should cover State, private and non-State agencies. We propose the following clauses:

- Each citizen shall have the right to demand and obtain information on any matters of concern to herself/himself or the public.
- Persons with disabilities face hurdles with accessing information that is already in the public domain, which are significantly increased when that information is hidden from public view. Persons with disabilities cannot participate in the electoral process if they do not have timely and equal access to information needed to make decisions of their political representatives' qualifications and achievements. They cannot hold accountable those institutions mandated to provide programmes and

services related to disability - such as social welfare payments, access regulations, medical records, and legal aid and education - if the decision making of those institutions is not transparent.

24. Access to Justice

- The State shall ensure access to justice for all persons and, if any fee is required, it shall be reasonable and shall not impede access to justice.
- Persons with disabilities should be provided effective access to enable them to use the police system to report a crime, bring cases to the courts, and serve as a witness and to participate in any other way in legal proceedings.
- The right to obtain legal aid should be recognised.
- The right to legal representation – especially children should be recognised.

25. Rights of Senior Citizens

A considerable number of submissions were made in relation to the rights of senior citizens. It was pointed out that there is a growing aging population in Sri Lanka and that the rights of this group should be ensured by the Constitution.

We propose that the following areas should be considered in the Bill of Rights in a section on rights of senior citizens:

- i. Economic rights
- ii. Ensuring social security

- a) Pension Rights (Provisions for pensioners that were included in the 1972 Constitution and repealed in the 1978 Constitution should be reintroduced).
 - b) Health, nutrition and medical benefits
 - c) Transport subsidies
- iii. Ensuring care and protection
 - a) Protection from neglect, exploitation and abuse
 - b) Protection from violence including sexual violence
 - c) Mechanisms for providing care for senior citizens who are not cared for by family members/guardians
- iv. Ensuring that institutional mechanisms are sensitive to the needs of senior citizens. (This was mentioned specifically in relation to highly bureaucratic systems which are not at all conducive or sensitive to the needs of senior citizens)

26. Consumer Rights

People complained that consumer protection was extremely weak in Sri Lanka and proposed that the rights of consumers (quality of goods and services, information, health safety, compensation for loss or injury arising from defects, truthful advertising) should be protected.

27. Right to Sustainable Development and Wellbeing

People were of the view that uneven access to development and resources of the State was a fundamental problem in Sri Lanka. At the same time, it was pointed out that lop-sided development which only focussed on economic development which sometimes further exacerbated the marginalisation and exclusion of poor individuals and groups was also an issue.

Thus it is proposed that the right to sustainable development and the wellbeing of individuals and groups be constitutionally recognised.

28. Rights of People with Diverse Sexual and Gender Identities.

People with diverse sexual and gender orientations and identities refer to themselves as belonging to the Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, Transgender, Inter-sex, Queer (LGBTIQ) community. Representations to protect the rights of the LGBTIQ community came from many sources. Since this is a fairly new issue, we felt it is necessary to provide some input into initiating a dialogue on the rights and protection of this community as well as to recommend certain Constitutional protections.

The definition of the term LGBTIQ can be taken to encompassing a range of identities and desires which questions the naturalness, inevitability and compulsion of heterosexuality. This term can also be extended to include non-traditional understandings of gender and sexual identity that go beyond the binaries of homosexuality and heterosexuality. The legal obligation of States to safeguard the human rights of LGBTIQ community is clearly established in international human rights law on the basis of the UDHRs and subsequent agreed international human rights treaties.

As such the obligation to ensure that “all people irrespective of sex, sexual orientation or gender identity to enjoy equal protection provided for by international human rights law including in respect of rights to life, security of persons and privacy, the right to be free from torture, arbitrary arrest and detention, the right to be free from discrimination and the right to freedom of expression, association, and peaceful assembly” should be recognised. As argued

by those submitting on behalf of the LGBTIQ community, the argument is not for special protection but equal rights for protection under the law and the right to non-discrimination.

- The rights of the LGBTIQ community to equality, dignity and non-discrimination should be provided for in the new Constitution. Along with race, religion, caste, sex – sexual and gender orientations should be included in the clauses on equality and non-discrimination. The specific inclusion of the terms ‘sexual and gender orientation’ will help minimise any ambiguities in relation to equal treatment and non-discrimination of this community.
- Sexual orientation is a relatively recent notion in human rights law and practice whereas prejudices, negative stereotypes and discrimination are deeply embedded in our value systems and patterns of behaviour.
- Basic civil, political, social and economic rights are often denied either by law or practice as a consequence of the above and therefore need to be guaranteed in the new Constitution.
 - The right to non-discrimination and to be free from violence or harassment usually denied by omitting sexual orientation in anti-discrimination laws, Constitutional provisions or their enforcements.
 - The right to be free from torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment infringed upon by police investigations and detention.
 - The right to a fair trial often affected by prejudices of judicial and law enforcement officials.

- The right to privacy denied by the existence of sodomy laws even if the relationship is in private and between consenting adults.
- The right to free expression and free association denied explicitly by law.
- The right to work most affected among the economic rights through unfair dismissals on the basis of assumed or actual sexual orientation and in terms of discriminatory employment policies and practices.
- The right to social security, assistance and benefits which impacts the quality of life. For example, when asked for spousal identity to qualify for social security.
- The right to physical and mental health which is in conflict with discriminatory policies and practices in the health care system.
- The right to education. LGBTIQ students face threats from educators and peers.
- Section 363 and 365A of the Penal Code should be repealed or amended to ensure full compliance with Article 2 and 26 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Vagrants Ordinance which is selectively and commonly invoked to persecute LGBTIQ persons should be amended.
- Broaden the mandate of the HRC to encompass all human rights which come under the UDHR and other conventions to which Sri Lanka is signatory.

29. Women's Rights

A notable feature of the public representation process was the large number of women's organisations that made representations in each and every district. As the public grew more aware of the process, it was evident that women's groups started organising and mobilising to make representations. Some of the women's groups also made consolidated written submissions (based on district submissions) after consulting with different groups.

Women's representations covered all areas of the Constitution. They noted the importance of ensuring the supremacy of a rights based Constitution which would allow for both the protection of women's rights as well as provide a basis for legal action in the event of any discrimination. On the whole, women argued for the democratisation of the polity, peace, reconciliation, non-discrimination, equality including equality of opportunities. Women pointed out that violence in all forms (political as well as domestic) and conflict affect women in multiple ways. Female headed households, widows, victims of violence and relatives of the disappeared/tortured came before the Committee to share their experiences as well as to propose mechanisms for a Constitution that would prevent the occurrence of such incidents as well as measures to respond to their concerns.

In general, women from all parts of the country called for the recognition of Sri Lanka as a plural, multi-cultural, multi-religious country. There was a multiplicity of views with regard to devolution and the nature of the State, yet, the underlying themes of equality and non-discrimination were present in many representations.

There were resounding calls for special measures to ensure greater representation of women in political bodies and all other decision making bodies⁴⁷.

Women's groups demanded that the language of the Constitution be gender sensitive and that equal opportunity language should be used in the Constitution. It was suggested that the Constitution drafting committees should call on gender experts to advice on the use of language in the Constitution.

The following section is based on the representations made by numerous women's groups and refers specifically to concerns with regard to women's fundamental rights. Submissions by women's groups in relation to other matters have been taken up in the relevant sections.

On the whole, women's groups highlighted the need for the Constitution to deal with the issue of non-discrimination, protection of citizens from violence (in the home as well as in wider society) and socio-economic wellbeing of citizens. It should also be noted that women are concerned with the question of identity and recognition, especially the recognition of women's economic contributions to the family and society. What can be seen is a concern of women with the role of the State as well as the legal framework (of which the Constitution forms the basis of the law of the country) with these issues.

Reconciling the concerns of religious and cultural groups with some of the demands made by women (for instance, in relation to calls for reforms of personal laws) may prove to be difficult. While there were many submissions made calling for uniform laws in the country, women's groups argued for these changes on the basis of non-discrimination and equality for women. Other groups also called for uniform laws as

⁴⁷It should be noted that both women and men across the country called for greater representation of women in representative and decision making bodies at all levels. Many submissions suggested special measures such as quotas ranging from 25% to 50% in order to ensure the participation of women.

well as the more drastic step of repealing all personal laws on the basis that they give undue advantage to certain religious and ethnic groups. The latter position reflected a lack of awareness about the applicability of personal law as well as incorrect information regarding personal laws. For instance, it was argued by some groups that non-Tamil people cannot buy land in the North due to the Thesawalami law, which is not factually correct. There was also resistance to any revisions of personal laws especially from religious groups who strongly advocated for personal laws to remain as they are now.

Since the reform of personal laws may prove to be a sensitive issue, given the multiplicity of positions on it, we propose the establishment of a Commission that will engage in consultations with various groups and recommend revisions on personal laws. However, we reiterate the importance of this issue and urge the relevant bodies to initiate consultations with a view to reform as soon as possible.

We also propose that the Bill of Rights should include a special section on Women and include the following:

Fundamental Rights of Women:

- Any laws/provisions that discriminate against women are null and void.
- Men and women shall have equal rights. The law shall ensure their equality, both in law and in practice, most particularly in the – private sphere of the family, and in the public domain.
- Women shall have the right to equal pay for work of equal value;
- Women shall have the right to exercise autonomy and enjoy bodily integrity;
- Women shall have the right to live free from violence and in dignity;
- Women shall have the right to seek the employment they want and the right to livelihoods and a living wage;

- Women shall have the right to food security and food sovereignty
- Women shall have the right to social security, housing, education and health;
- Women shall have the right to equal representations and decision making;
- Women shall have the right to be free from violence, torture and degrading and cruel and inhuman treatment in private and public places.

In addition to the specific recommendations made above, we also propose the following based on the submissions received by women's groups:

- Language of the Constitution should be gender neutral. The Constitution drafting committee should obtain the services of a gender expert to advise on language of the Constitution.
- Appoint a committee of gender experts to advise the drafting committee. This is important given the fact that there is such a low representation of women in the Constitutional Assembly and no female parliamentarians named in the sub-committees.
- An Independent Commission for Women – details are provided in Chapter 18.

30. Rights of Children and Young People

There were many submissions relating to children and young people. Some of the submissions related specifically to age-related issues, but also broadly with regard to basic fundamental rights such as health and education as well as State policies in relation to both. Problems in the education sector were emphasised in many submissions: the lack of policies, disparities in the quality of education, the deterioration of the ideal of equality of opportunity in education and problems with

the curriculum and structure of education that is contrary to reconciliation and peace-building efforts⁴⁸.

People expressed strong views on the need to prevent sexual and other forms of violence against children and were especially critical of the judiciary for unnecessary delays in processing such cases and the lack of sensitivity of the judicial process in dealing with children. Capital punishment or at the very least strong punishments for those found guilty of child abuse and violence were also proposed. Public representations were made that the age of consent for marriage should be reduced to 16 years to address the issues of under-age pregnancy.

An area in which there was some dispute was with regard to proposals made by some that the age of statutory rape and the age of marriage should be the same. However, this proposal assumes that marriage is an ideal state where there is no violence or exploitation and that sexual relations must take place only within marital relations. It also ignores the health consequences of early marriage and early pregnancy on young women. This proposal comes in response to the increasing numbers of children coming into conflict with the law for sex related crimes, but whether lowering the age of marriage or increasing the age of statutory rape will solve this problem has to be considered carefully.

We recommend that the Bill of Rights should include a section on the rights of children and young people including the following:

⁴⁸Specific recommendations included reviewing curriculum to ensure that the plural nature of society and values of inclusivity and non-discrimination are promoted; discouraging denominational and sex-disaggregated schools; and including subjects such as World Religions; civic education in the curricula

- i. Rights of Children and Young people:
 - a) Equality and freedom from discrimination (children and young people should enjoy all rights available to the citizens of this country as those specific to their age)
 - b) Identity and nationality – ensure equal rights of children born out of wedlock
 - c) Protection from abuse, neglect, violence, maltreatment or degradation
 - d) Right to family care or alternative care arrangements when removed from the family environment
 - e) Fulfilment of basic needs: nutrition, shelter, health and social services
 - f) Child friendly legal assistance and access to justice
 - g) Not to be used in armed conflict and special protection in times of armed conflict
 - h) Protection from addictive substances harmful to the health of children
 - i) Free education provided by the State –including age appropriate reproductive and sexual health education.
 - j) Right to attain highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, access to free preventative and curative health care services provided by the State, emergency medical care, reproductive and sexual health services.

- k) Access to free education provided by the State for all those between the ages of five and eighteen years. Education between the ages of five and fourteen shall be compulsory for all.
 - l) Protection from employment in hazardous activities and exploitative labour practices, human trafficking, slavery or forced labour.
 - m) Special protection for children with disabilities, degenerative/chronic illnesses
 - n) Special protection when one or both parents are arrested
 - o) Priority care in times of disasters and conflicts
 - p) Protection from messages that promote violence, racial and/or gender violence
- ii. The duty of the State to promote and protect the special interests of children and youth.
 - a) Protect from exploitation, abuse and neglect.
 - b) Social and legal programmes to support children, especially those who are vulnerable, left without parental care/guardian, victims of violence and conflict.
- iii. Recognise and enable the role of youth in nation building, reconciliation and development.
 - a) Enable the participation of youth and children in public and civic affairs.

- iv. Recognise the family as an important unit of society and entitled to protection by society and the State.
 - a) All men and women entitled to marry (or not marry) and to found a family and the rights of men and women within the family shall be equal.
 - b) Marriages can be entered into only with the full and free consent of the intending spouses.
 - c) Equality of rights and responsibilities of spouses during marriage and its dissolution. Provision for the necessary protection of any children of such marriages.
- v. Principle of the best interests of the child to be considered at all times.

31. Rights of People with Disability

Several groups made submissions regarding the special needs of people with disabilities. One of the fundamental concerns was with ensuring that the Constitution works for all people. It was argued that the Constitution should ensure a society that is inclusive of all people whose differences are accepted as a part of human diversity. The Constitution should be based on a vision of a plural society where the rights of all especially those with different abilities are empowered.

It was proposed that the preamble of the Constitution should State the following:

- Persons with disabilities shall be respected and accepted as a part of human diversity and humanity.

We propose that the following be incorporated into a special section on people with disabilities in the Bill of Rights. In addition to what is mentioned in previous sections, these special measures also need to be assured:

- i. Affirmative action with specific measures necessary to achieve the de facto equality of people with disabilities, and in particular of women and girls with disabilities who experience multiple discrimination. Such measures shall not be considered discrimination within the provisions of this Constitution.
- ii. The language of equal opportunity should be included in relevant Articles of the Fundamental Rights chapter so as to provide the vital conceptual bridge connecting Sri Lanka's existing obligations on economic, social, civil and political rights to the specific situation of persons with disabilities. It is therefore this principle that is integral to a framework for the realisation of the rights of persons with disabilities.
- iii. Along with the right to equal recognition as a person before the law, there should be specific recognition of the inherent and individual dignity, autonomy and personhood of every person with a disability, including the freedom to make one's own choices. This means persons with disabilities will not be deprived, on the basis of disability, of their right to influence political and public life, including the electoral process, as equal citizens of Sri Lanka. Furthermore, the duty of the State to respect the physical and mental integrity of the person and their legal capacity should be recognised, with mechanisms for supported, rather than substituted, decision making.
- iv. In no case shall the existence of a disability justify a deprivation of their liberty.

- v. The right to life for persons with disabilities should be specifically recognised, highlighting those situations where persons with disabilities are the most vulnerable.
- vi. Freedom from exploitation: There is a high degree of institutionalisation of persons with disabilities in Sri Lanka, where, especially for women and girls, the risk of exploitation is also high.
- vii. The State shall protect persons with disabilities from all forms of exploitation and abuse, including their gender based aspects, both within and outside the home as well as in public and private institutional settings.
- viii. Economic and Social Rights: Rights to education, health, employment, social protection and housing, along with other Economic, Social and Cultural rights that Sri Lanka has ratified through the Covenant and as outlined in the Fundamental Rights chapter, should specifically recognise persons with disabilities.
- ix. Establishment of a Disability Rights Commission (Details in Chapter 18).
- x. Electoral Reform - Participation in the electoral process: The rights and opportunity for persons with disabilities to vote and be elected at both the central and devolved government levels should be specified. Details are provided in Chapter 15.

32. Animal Rights and Protection

Several groups came before the Committee to advocate on behalf of the need to include animal rights as a Constitutional provision. These groups argued on the basis that animals are sentient beings who like humans have a right to life. They

also cited the examples of several countries such as New Zealand, France and Austria who have statutorily recognised animals as sentient beings.

While Article 29 of the current Constitution bestows a responsibility on the State to “protect, preserve and improve the environment for the benefit of the community”, animal rights groups pointed out that since the Directive Principles are not enforceable in any court or tribunal, there is a gap in implementation.

The Committee recommends that a clause enshrining justiciable protection for animals preventing cruelty and promoting their welfare should be considered for inclusion in the Bill of Rights. This should ensure humane and compassionate treatment of animals.

12.3 Seeking Relief and Redress for the Violation of FRs

12.3.1 Submissions

As mentioned earlier, the broadening of FRs and the democratisation of the polity are key concerns of those who made submissions before us. People described difficulties they faced in their attempts to get their grievances heard and also in the process they have to undergo to obtain redress. People were of the view that the rights and protections guaranteed by the Constitution were not accessible or meaningful for a large majority of citizens. Problems with implementation of rights and protection were brought to our notice by people throughout the island.

12.3.2 Recommendations

We therefore make the following recommendations to be considered in the drafting process as well as in relation to mechanisms for implementation of FRs:

1. The Bill of Rights should be drafted in a way that it can be responsive to the changing concerns and needs of people. It should accommodate the idea of rights as an evolving social instrument. In other words, make provisions for periodic revisions.
2. The Bill of Rights should also consider how conflicts between rights can be arbitrated. Specify the processes by which decisions are reached when there are disagreements on competing or conflicting rights so that ideas of democratic principles are not compromised.
3. Ensure a balance between a focus on negative rights (protection from the state) and positive rights (entitlements to government protection and aid such as sustenance, shelter, education, health, employment). This may also link as to how the Directive Principles of State Policy are formulated. Rights are traditionally conceived as protection from the excesses of the State – but in this day and age, where private capital/corporations wield more influence and power than the State instrumentalities in many instances, institutions other than the State should be also held accountable.
4. Ensure that the emphasis on rights do not legitimise withdrawing from the social contract with the State – leaving an incompetent, sub-minimal State that fails to fulfil basic, fundamental State functions. This means that the directive policies of the State and other sections of the Constitution should be consistent and supportive of the Bill of Rights.
5. Recognise the value of rights to fight group based oppression (women, ethnic groups, indigenous groups etc).
6. Establish a Commission on Anti-Discrimination or Equal Opportunities Commission. (Refer Chapter 21)

7. Violations of FRs by judicial action in cases where such actions are mala fide should be subject to FRs jurisdiction.
8. Violations of FRs by private entities should be subject to FRs jurisdiction.
9. Provisions should be made for public interest litigation or actions to be filed by any group on behalf of an individual or a group representing a violation. (Refer Chapter 20)
10. Affirmative Action for a specified time period – reverse discrimination for appropriate cases to respond to inequalities in society. (Refer Chapter 20)
11. Ensure that the provisions of the Bill of Rights are consistent with UN conventions ratified by Sri Lanka.
12. The danger of suppressing fundamental rights on the basis of emergency regulations and public/national security were pointed out by many who came before the Committee. Therefore restrictions on FRs should be minimised as far as possible.

12.4 Article 126 of the 1978 Constitution

Article 126 of the 1978 Constitution vests the sole and exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine any question relating to infringement or imminent infringement by executive or administrative action of any Fundamental Right declared in the Constitution.

Under Article 126 any allegation that any Fundamental Right has been infringed or is to be infringed by executive or administrative action has to be presented by such person who alleges such action within one month from the date of such infringement of a Fundamental Right to the Supreme Court.

12.4.1 Submissions

We received large number of representations that the procedure laid down in Article 126 in seeking relief in case of infringement of Fundamental Right prevents ordinary persons from seeking relief due to:

- The one month period being too short a period for a person to get ready with all relevant documents to file an application in the Supreme Court.
- The people find it extremely expensive and difficult to go to the Supreme Court sitting in Colombo to file an application.
- This provision is not reasonable.
- There is no right of appeal from an order of the Supreme Court as it is the apex court.

12.4.2 Recommendations

1. The time limit for filing a Fundamental Right application shall be extended to at least 3 months.
2. That the Fundamental Rights jurisdiction be in the first instance be vested with the Court of Appeal sitting in the Provinces with a right of appeal against an order of the Court of Appeal to the Supreme Court.
3. The Court to accept and act upon even an informal application of violation of Fundamental Rights in appropriate cases under rules of Court to be framed.
4. Right to file Fundamental Right applications be made applicable to groups when there is violation of Fundamental Rights of a member of the group.

Chapter 13

Language Rights

13.1 Submissions

The focus of representations on language rights was on the right to delivery of public services in the preferred language of the citizen and the measures necessary to protect and preserve the languages of smaller minorities.

There were different views on whether Sinhala and Tamil languages should be declared the Official, National and Administrative languages of all institutions within the State with English as a link language. Alternatively, all three (03) languages shall be the Official/ Administrative languages of the State. An additional proposal was that the enforcement of official languages should be on an area basis determining the first language according to the language of the majority in a given area which could be a province or a district or a smaller division within a district. Accordingly, the requirement that service delivery by, and communication with, the State and private institutions should be in the preferred language of a citizen should be enshrined as a fundamental right and legal remedies should be available for violation of this right. Following up from the above proposals all recruits to government service should be required to have minimum bi-lingual/ tri-lingual language skills with English as a working/link language.

While the members of the public would like to see bi-lingual language skills promoted amongst all citizens, with regard to education they would like to see that all three (03) languages are taught to children since from Year 01 to the GCE Advanced Level. However, all citizens shall have the right to education in the language of their choice.

The Official Languages Commission(OLC) should be empowered to fully implement the national language policy. In order to implement this, all the requirements such as qualified and competent translators, interpreters and stenographers are needed. All

State information for the local public including notices, websites, bill boards, and signs on directions shall be in all three languages, Sinhala, Tamil and English. Language rights of the people need to be justiciable when breached, violated upon and when not performed. It is necessary to take measures to protect and preserve the languages of smaller minority groups such as Malay, Ādivāsi, Telegu, Malayalam, Gypsy, communities of African origin, Borah, Sindhi etc. of which there are said to be 21 such languages.

Public representations on the language rights emanate generally from the desire to be able to receive services from and communicate with the State in a language of one's choice which is generally one's mother tongue and therefore a desire to be treated equally by the State with regard to the use of one's own language; and a desire on the part of smaller minority groups to seek State recognition and assistance to protect their languages and associated cultural practices from being threatened with extinction.

13.2 Recommendations

Keeping in mind the felt desire among the citizens belonging to minority groups to receive service delivery and to communicate with the State in one's own mother tongue as a means of being equal partners of a Sri Lankan nation, we wish to make the following recommendations on the language rights of the people of Sri Lanka.

1. Sinhala and Tamil languages should be declared the Official, National and Administrative languages with English as a link language.
2. Assure the fundamental right to delivery of public services, and communication with the State, in the preferred language of a citizen, particularly with regard to:
 - i. Right to be educated in any of the national languages.

- ii. Language of administration and language of Courts of law to be implemented strictly and provisions to be included to make it a fundamental right.
 - It should be declared an FR to communicate with any department or other institution of the government in any of the national languages or link language.
 - It should be declared an FR to communicate with any PC or any institution under the PC in Sinhala or Tamil languages or English Language.
 - iii. It shall be recognised as an FR to have all government and PC advertisements, forms and all such public documents in Sinhala and Tamil languages and any party to have the right to communicate in respect of such advertisements, forms etc in Sinhala and Tamil.
 - iv. Discrimination on the basis of language to be a violation of an FR.
3. All Citizens shall have the right to education in the language of their choice. It should be compulsory to learn Sinhala, Tamil and English from Grade 1.
 4. Empower the Official Languages Commission to fully implement the national language policy.
 5. There should be State assistance for protecting and preserving the languages of smaller minority groups. The Constitution should include a schedule of such languages.
 6. All citizens should have the right to learn their own language and its culture and the scope of the Official Languages Commission should be enhanced to preserve and foster the languages and culture of the peoples having historical habitation.

It should be the duty of the State to provide all citizens with equal opportunities to learn their language and its culture.

7. It shall be the duty of the State to ensure that languages of the disabled, sign language and Braille are also languages for official communication on demand and that information is available in these languages to all those who require the same at the expense of the State.

Chapter 14

The Judiciary

The main concerns of a majority of people who made submissions to the Committee with regard to the judiciary and its functioning revolved around three main issues, viz., the inordinate 'laws delay', the prohibitive 'cost of justice' and the questionable 'independence of the judiciary'.

Some members of the public also raised issues relating to inefficiency and corruption in the administration of justice as well as inadequacy of courts to resolve minor disputes at the village level. The lack of village level judicial mechanisms and costly and delayed system of justice have made many, in particular the poor and the marginalized, to forego their fundamental right of access to justice. There were also many who claimed that the right of access of justice is a mere illusion as the cost involved in enforcing the right is beyond the economic capabilities of average citizens. It is their case that the fees charged for prosecuting cases are beyond their means and as a result they give up the hope of seeking justice through the courts. In a sense, the laws delays and cost of access to justice have made some people to resort to non- legal or extra judicial means of solving their problems, in the process undermining the rule of law in the country.

The Committee did not receive very many radical submissions with regard to any overhaul of the structure of the courts or the courts system in the country. There is a general acceptance that the present court structure could continue with some re-organization in their structure and jurisdictions in order to make access to, and delivery of, justice proximate to the people.

In this respect, however, submissions were made for the establishment of a Constitutional Court mainly to deal with issues relating to the interpretation of the Constitution as well as with regard to judicial review of laws passed by the legislatures.

14.1 The Court Structure

Subject to the submission for the establishment of a separate Constitutional Court which is dealt with separately in this Report, there is a general acceptance that the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, High Court, Provincial High Courts, District Courts and Magistrate's Courts should continue to function in the country. It is also suggested that the superior courts should get the judicial power of the People directly from the Constitution; and not from the Constitution through the conduit of Parliament. It is recommended that the superior courts must be directly vested with the judicial power of the People by the Constitution and the various jurisdictions of these Courts must be spelt out in the Constitution itself. The Committee is in accord with that submission as it ensures independence, both in theory and in appearance, from other organs of the government.

There are, however, submissions made by many that the jurisdiction to hear and adjudicate on cases of fundamental human rights and language rights must be given to the Court of Appeal which should not restrict itself to Colombo but must have permanent Courts in each Province in the country. It is suggested that to make this possible the number of Judges of the Court of Appeal is to be increased to between 35 and 45 and at least three Judges must be permanently located in the Court of Appeal sitting at the Provincial level. Similarly, these Courts should continue to have the writ jurisdiction which would be exercised at the Provincial level with regard to national laws. The appeals from judgments of the High Court within the Province and the appeals from judgments of the Provincial High Courts delivered in the exercise of the original

jurisdiction of the Provincial High Courts shall be heard by the Court of Appeal located in the Province.

The High Court of the Republic shall continue to exercise criminal jurisdiction with regard to major criminal offences as under the existing law. The Provincial High Courts will continue to exercise the same jurisdictions which have been conferred under the provisions of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution and laws passed thereafter. The Provincial High Courts will continue to exercise appellate and revisionary jurisdictions over the judgments and orders of the Magistrate's Courts and District Courts⁴⁹.

While recognizing the continuation of the District Courts and Magistrate's Courts in the country, people have submitted that Family Courts at district level to deal with matters of civil and quasi civil nature amongst parents and children are established. The matters falling within the Maintenance Ordinance, Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, issues of guardianship of children, custody of children, etc. are recommended to be dealt with by the Family Court and if in suitable cases by Juvenile Courts. It is recommended that there shall be additional courts, viz., Family Courts at district level to deal with matters connected to family and family related issues.

The number of judges of the Supreme Court is recommended to be increased to 15 and the Court of Appeal to anything between 35 and 45. It has also been submitted that there shall be a Master of the Rolls at each of the Courts, viz., Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, High/Provincial High Court, District Courts and Magistrate's Courts. The Master of the Rolls shall be one of the judges of the relevant Court and he/she may sit along either in Court or in Chambers and he/she shall be nominated from time to time by the Chief Justice for periods of not less than six months at a time. The main duties/functions of the Master of the Rolls are to include i) attending to pre and post argument process,

⁴⁹ It has also been suggested that the appellate and revisionary jurisdiction of the Provincial High Courts is to be confined to the judgments, orders and decisions of the Magistrate's Courts and not to extend to those of District Courts and Labour/Agrarian Tribunals. They should be exercised by the Court of Appeal located in the Province.

ii) facilitating settlements, iii) fixing dates for arguments, iv) allocation of Courts and Court time, and v) constituting Benches in consultation with the Chief Justice. In respect of the Provincial High Courts and High Courts sitting in a Province, one Master of the Rolls can perform the above functions. Similarly, one Master of the Rolls for the District Courts in a District and one for the Magistrate's Courts in the District respectively. Masters of the Rolls for the High Courts, District Courts and Magistrate's Courts are to be appointed by the Judicial Services Commission.

People also claimed that the doing away with the Primary Courts has also clogged the role and work of the Magistrate's Courts and that has also contributed to the laws delays. They recommend the re-establishment of the Primary Courts with jurisdiction over minor disputes and breaches of peace. The Committee is aware that the Judicature Act was amended to establish Small Claims Courts in the country when the Primary Courts were abolished; however, those provisions were not given effect to by a Ministerial Order. Those statutory provisions are still in the statute book without being repealed either!

There was also a proposal to amend the present law with regard to the functioning of the Mediation Boards. It is suggested that the settlements arrived at by the parties through mediation should be capable of being enforced through necessary changes in the present law. The Committee sees some merit in the proposal and recommends it for serious consideration and implementation.

14.2 Constitutional Court / Constitutional Bench of Supreme Court

14.2.1 Submissions

The establishment of a Constitutional Court was proposed by many people who discussed the subject of judiciary. The necessity for a Constitutional Court was primarily to determine the Constitutionality of Bills of Parliament and judicial review of legislation

to determine the Constitutionality of laws enacted by Parliament and Provincial Councils.

In addition, people suggested that the jurisdiction to review decisions of the Judicial Service Commission and to hear appeals on judgments of the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court is essential. It was also the view of some that this further enhances the democratic process by providing checks and balances to all the organs of the State.

14.2.2 Recommendations

The Members of the Committee deliberated on this at length and there were sharp differences of opinions. We propose the following for consideration of the Constitutional Assembly.

1. Some members recommend the establishment of a Constitutional Court with the following jurisdictions⁵⁰:
 - a. Determine the Constitutionality of proposed amendments to the Constitution.
 - b. Determine the Constitutionality of the Bills of Parliament.
 - c. Determine and declare whether the Bills of Parliament are inconsistent with the Directive Principles of State Policy.
 - d. Judicial review of legislation to determine the Constitutionality of laws enacted by parliament and provincial councils.
 - e. Declare on matters pertaining to the interpretation of the Constitution.
 - f. Judicial review of any decision taken by the Judicial Service Commission.

⁵⁰Harini Amarasuriya; M.K. Nadeeka Damayanthi; Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi; Winston Pathiraja; N. Selvakkumaran; S. Thavarajah; S. Vijesandiran; Lal Wijenayake

- g. Hear appeals on judgment of the Supreme Court when the Constitutional Court is of the view that there exists a matter of national and Constitutional importance.
 - h. Hear petitions challenging judicial actions, orders and judgment on the footing that it infringes on the exercise of Fundamental Rights/Human Rights.
 - i. Consultative jurisdiction to enable the President, Prime Minister and Speaker to seek the opinion of the Constitutional Court on any matter of Constitutional importance.
2. Constitutional Court should be the apex of the Court of Sri Lanka and shall be a court of record.
 - a. The Constitutional Court to comprise the President and 6 other judges.
 - b. President and Judges of the Constitutional Court be appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Constitutional Council.
 - c. The Constitutional Court shall function as either a full court or a division of 5 judges.
 3. It is proposed that the Constitutional Court should be composed of retired judges of the Supreme Court, persons of eminence with academic qualifications on law or related subjects, retired eminent personalities from the official or unofficial bar.
 4. It is recommended that persons who have been directly involved in politics or those holding or having held any position in any political party should not be appointed to the Constitutional Court.

Some members of the Committee were not in agreement to the establishment of the Constitutional Court as detailed above. They were of the view that it would allow for the Executive and Legislative branches of the government to interfere with the independence of the judiciary. They further State that there shouldn't be a body higher than the Supreme Court. They also point out that there is currently no bar for non-lawyers to be appointed to the Supreme Court. While opposing the Constitutional Court as a separate body they instead propose a Constitutional Bench of the Supreme Court within the judicial structure⁵¹.

Another recommendation is for the establishment of a Constitutional Bench within the court structure but that it should not be composed only of judges of the Supreme Court, but also includes retired judges of the Supreme Court, persons of eminence with academic qualifications on law or related subjects, retired eminent personalities from the official or unofficial bar⁵².

14.3The Judicial Review

The submissions by most of the people on the establishment of a Constitutional Court included the submission for judicial review of legislation. It is their view that the concept of supremacy of the Constitution can be ensured if and only when judicial review of laws passed by the legislatures is available. Therefore they have almost unanimously endorsed the view that the court, especially the Constitutional Court, shall have jurisdiction to review the bills and laws passed by Parliament and other legislatures to be reviewed for their constitutionality in the country.

⁵¹Kushan D' Alwis, P.C; M. Y. M. Faiz; Sunil Jayaratne; Kumudu Kusum Kumara; Kanthie Ranasinghe;

⁵² A.M Navaratna Bandara; S.C.C Elankovan

14.4 The Independence of the Judiciary

A well-functioning, efficient and independent judiciary is an essential requirement for a fair, consistent and neutral administration of justice. Consequently, judicial independence is an indispensable element of the right to due process, the rule of law and democracy. The basic principles ensuring the independence of the judiciary should be set out in the Constitution. Judges are subject only to the law and their decisions should not be revised outside the appeal procedure.

All decisions regarding the appointment and the professional career of judges should be based on merit, by means of the application of objective criteria. The evaluation of judges should never be based on the content of their decisions and, in particular, acquittals should in no way be considered as a sign of failure. It is important to strike the appropriate balance between judges' accountability and their independence in adjudication. Disciplinary responsibility of judges shall not extend to the content of their verdicts or to judicial mistakes.

The body that initiates cases of judicial discipline should not be the one that adjudicates them. Judges facing these bodies should enjoy procedural safeguards and disciplinary hearings must be fully transparent. It is axiomatic that a judge deciding a case should not act on any order or instruction of any third party, inside or outside the judiciary. In order for freedom from external influence to be ensured, the law should provide sanctions against outside actors seeking to influence judges in any manner.

14.4.1 The appointment of judges of the Supreme Court & Court of Appeal

14.4.1.1 Submissions

The appointment of Judges to the Superior Courts should be by the President with the approval of the Constitutional Council and only after obtaining and considering the

recommendations of the Chief Justice, the Attorney General and the legal profession. The Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal should take their Oath of Office before a Ceremonial Sitting of the Supreme Court, instead of taking this Oath before the President.

14.4.1.2 Recommendations

Accordingly, it is recommended that:

- The appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal should be by the President by warrant under his hand;
- The President should be empowered to appoint a Judge of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal only after the Constitutional Council approves of the proposed appointment;
- A Judge who is appointed to the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal should be required to take an Oath of Office before a Ceremonial Sitting of the Supreme Court prior to commencing his official duties;
- When there is a vacancy in the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal, the President should be required to call upon the Chief Justice, the Attorney-General and the Bar Association of Sri Lanka to submit their recommendations with regard to the person who should be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal;
- Thereafter, the President should be required to select the person he recommends, from and out of the names of the persons who have been recommended by the Chief Justice, the Attorney-General and the Bar Association of Sri Lanka;
- The President should then submit to the Constitutional Council the name of the person he recommends together with the names of all other persons who

were recommended by the Chief Justice, the Attorney-General and the Bar Association of Sri Lanka;

- In the event the Constitutional Council approves the appointment of the person recommended by the President, such person should be appointed by the President;
- In the event the Constitutional Council does not approve of the appointment of the person recommended by the President, the Constitutional Council should set out its reasons for its decision and recommend to the President that another person be appointed, from and out of the names of the other persons who were recommended by the Chief Justice, the Attorney-General and the Bar Association of Sri Lanka;
- In such event, the President should appoint such other person as is recommended by the Constitutional Council;
- The President and the Constitutional Council should be required to ensure that there is no undue delay in making appointments to fill vacancies in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal.

14.4.2 The retirement of judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal

14.4.2.1 Submissions

The same age of retirement should apply to both Judges of Supreme Court and Judges of the Court of Appeal, that a maximum limit should be placed on the term of office of a Chief Justice and President of the Court of Appeal and that there should be substantive restrictions placed on the employment of Judges of the Superior Courts after retirement.

14.4.2.2 Recommendations

Accordingly, it is recommended that:

- The age of retirement of Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal should be 65 years;
- The Chief Justice and the President of the Court of Appeal should hold such office only for a maximum of six years and if a Chief Justice or President of the Court of Appeal completes his term of six years prior to reaching the age of 65, he should be given the option of retiring with full benefits at the end of his term of six years or continuing to serve as a Judge of the Court until he reaches the age of 65;
- Upon retirement, Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal should not practice Law in any form whether by way of appearing before Courts or Tribunals or by way of a Chamber Practice;
- Upon retirement, Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal should not accept any paid or unpaid employment in the State Sector for a minimum period of three years following retirement, except for teaching in an institution recognized by the University Grants Commission or Sri Lanka Law College.

14.4.3 The salaries of judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal

14.4.3.1 Submissions

Specific provisions should be introduced to protect salaries, pension entitlements and all other benefits payable to or receivable by Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal, both during their period in office and after retirement.

14.4.3.2 Recommendations

Accordingly, it is recommended that:

- The salaries and pension entitlements of Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal should be determined by Parliament and charged to the Consolidated Fund;
- The salaries, pension entitlements and all other benefits payable to or receivable by Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal should not be reduced after appointment;
- Upon the retirement of Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal, their pension entitlements and all other benefits payable to or receivable by retired Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal should not be reduced during the lifetime of the retired Judge.

14.4.4 The removal of judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal

14.4.4.1 Submissions

A Judge of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal should be removed only on the grounds of proved misconduct or impropriety which renders that Judge unsuitable to continue as a Judge of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal or on the ground of proved mental or physical incapacity to function as a Judge of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal.

The authority presently given to Parliament with regard to the removal of Judges of the Superior Courts should be done away with. The President should be empowered to remove a Judge of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal only upon receiving a determination by the Constitutional Council that a Judge of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal should be removed on the grounds of proved misconduct or impropriety which render that Judge unsuitable to continue as a Judge of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal or on the ground of proved mental or physical incapacity to function as a Judge of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal.

The Constitutional Council should be empowered to make such a determination only upon consideration of a Report submitted to the Constitutional Council by the Judicial Commission for the Superior Courts which makes a finding that, the Judge is guilty of misconduct, impropriety or that the Judge is under a physical or mental incapacity.

14.4.4.2 Recommendations

Accordingly, it is recommended that:

- No Judge of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal should be removed from Office except upon an Order of the President made on the ground of proved misconduct or impropriety which renders that Judge unsuitable to continue as a Judge of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal or on the ground of proved mental or physical incapacity to function as a Judge of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal;
- The President should not make any such Order for the removal of a Judge of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal unless the removal of that Judge from Office has been recommended by the Constitutional Council on the ground of proved misconduct or impropriety which renders that Judge unsuitable to continue as a Judge of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal or on the ground of proved mental or physical incapacity to function as a Judge of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal;
- The Constitutional Council should not make any such recommendation for the removal of a Judge of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal except upon due consideration of a Report submitted to the Constitutional Council by the Judicial Commission for the Superior Courts where a Panel of Inquiry has

found the Judge to be guilty of misconduct or impropriety or a Report submitted to the Constitutional Council by the Judicial Commission for the Superior Courts that proved mental or physical incapacity prevents the Judge from functioning as a Judge of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal;

- In the event that, after due consideration of a Report submitted to the Constitutional Council by the Judicial Commission for the Superior Courts that a Panel of Inquiry has found the Judge to be guilty of misconduct, the Constitutional Council determines that, such misconduct or impropriety does not amount to misconduct or impropriety which renders that Judge unsuitable to continue as a Judge of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal, the Constitutional Council shall remit the Report to the Judicial Commission for the Superior Courts to decide on appropriate disciplinary action to be taken against that Judge other than the removal from Office.

14.4.5 The leave for judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal

14.4.5.1 Submissions

The authority with regard to granting of Leave to Judges should be vested solely in Chief Justice and President of the Court of Appeal and that, the Chief Justice should have the power to appoint ad hoc Judges to the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal from the (immediately) lower Court.

14.4.5.2 Recommendations

It is recommended that:

The Chief Justice should decide on and approve Leave of Judges of the Supreme Court and the President of the Court of Appeal should decide on and approve Leave of Judges of the Court of Appeal;

- In instances where there is a temporary lack of quorum of the Judges of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal, the Chief Justice should be authorised to require a senior Judge of the Court of Appeal to attend sittings of the Supreme Court as an ad hoc Judge for a limited period and in instances where there is a temporary lack of quorum of the Judges of the Court of Appeal, the Chief Justice should be authorised to require a senior Judge of the High Court to attend sittings of the Court of Appeal as an ad hoc Judge for a limited period.

14.5 The Judicial Commission for the Superior Courts

14.5.1 Submissions

There should be a Judicial Commission for the Superior Courts which is vested with the power and duty: to investigate and make findings with regard to complaints of misconduct or impropriety made against Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal; to make a finding whether a Judge of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal is unable to function as a result of a mental or physical disability; and to exercise disciplinary powers, other than removal from Office, against Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal who commit acts of misconduct or impropriety or fail to exercise due diligence and competence in the performance of their official duties.

There must be clearly specified procedure to be followed when there is a complaint of misconduct or impropriety against a Judge of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal, so as to ensure that, while Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal will be held

accountable for any misconduct, the independence and dignity of the Judiciary are protected.

14.5.2 Recommendations

In this light, it is recommended that:

- There should be a Judicial Commission for the Superior Courts consisting of the following persons:
- The Chief Justice, who should be the Chairman.
- Two senior Judges of the Supreme Court.
- One senior lawyer of eminence and integrity nominated by the Chief Justice upon the recommendation of the Bar Association of Sri Lanka. Such person should hold office for a period of 05 years and should be prohibited from appearing in any Court or Tribunal during their period of holding office;
- Three retired Judges of the Supreme Court nominated jointly by the Chief Justice, Attorney General and the Bar Association of Sri Lanka.
- The Judicial Commission for the Superior Courts should be the body which is vested with the power and duty:
- To investigate and make findings with regard to complaints of misconduct or impropriety made against Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal;
- To take appropriate disciplinary action, other than removal from Office, against Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal who commit acts of misconduct or impropriety or fail to exercise due diligence and competence in the performance of their official duties;
- To investigate and make a finding with regard to whether a Judge of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal is unable to function due to a mental or physical incapacity;

- Citizens of Sri Lanka should be entitled to make a complaint to the Judicial Commission for the Superior Courts against alleged misconduct or impropriety by Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal.

Any such complaints should be by way of an affidavit and with supporting evidence and the complainant should be liable to punishment for Contempt of Court and perjury in the event of being found guilty of having knowingly made a false complaint or a malicious complaint;

- Upon receipt of any such complaint, the Judicial Commission for the Superior Courts should be required to obtain the Statement of the Judge against whom the complaint has been made;
- If having considered the complaint and the Statement of Judge, the Judicial Commission for the Superior Courts is of the view that, the complaint has no apparent merit or is trivial or frivolous or malicious, the Commission should dismiss the complaint and, if it considers it appropriate, refer the matter to the Attorney-General to consider whether the complainant should be charged with Contempt of Court and/or perjury.
- If having considered the complaint and the Statement of Judge, the Judicial Commission for the Superior Courts is of the view that, the complaint makes out a substantial grievance which merits further investigation, the Commission should make a preliminary investigation into the complaint and should give the complainant and the Judge an opportunity to submit further material in support of their positions;
- If upon such preliminary investigation, the Judicial Commission for the Superior Courts is satisfied that, the complaint merits the framing of charges of misconduct or impropriety against the Judge, the Commission should frame the charges of misconduct or impropriety and afford the Judge against whom the

complaint has been made, a full and fair opportunity to respond to the charges of misconduct;

- Thereafter, the Judicial Commission for the Superior Courts should appoint a Panel of Inquiry to inquire into the charges of misconduct;
- In the case of an Inquiry into charges of misconduct or impropriety against any Judge of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal, the Panel of Inquiry should consist of three retired Judges of the Supreme Court one of whom should be a retired Chief Justice who will be the Chairman of the Panel.
- In the case of an Inquiry into charges of misconduct or impropriety against a Chief Justice, the Panel of Inquiry should consist of two retired Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chairman of the Panel of Inquiry should be a retired Chief Justice of a country which is a member of the Commonwealth.
- At the end of the Inquiry, the Panel of Inquiry should determine whether the Judge is guilty of the charges of misconduct or impropriety or not and set out its findings and determination in a Report to the Judicial Commission for the Superior Courts, which is to be submitted to the Constitutional Council.

The Panel of Inquiry should be empowered to make, in its Report, such recommendations as it may deem appropriate;

- The Judicial Commission for the Superior Courts should submit the Report of the Panel of Inquiry to the Constitutional Council;
- If after having submitted a Report of the Panel of Inquiry to the Constitutional Council, the Constitutional Council remits the Report to the Judicial Commission for the Superior Courts to decide on appropriate disciplinary action to be taken against that Judge other than the removal from Office, the Commission should take such disciplinary action as it deems fit against that Judge, other than the removal from Office;

- In instances where there are reasonable grounds to believe that, a Judge of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal is unable to carry out his duties as a Judge as a result of mental or physical incapacity, the Judicial Commission for the Superior Courts should carry out such inquiry and investigation as it deems necessary and submit its Report to the Constitutional Council with regard to whether proved mental or physical incapacity results in the incapacity of that Judge to function as a Judge of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal;
- The security of tenure of office of the members of the Judicial Commission for the Superior Courts during their term of office should be protected;
- The Secretary of the Judicial Commission for the Superior Courts should be a retired Judge of the Court of Appeal.

14.6 The Judicial Service Commission

14.6.1 Submissions

In addition to the Chief Justice and the two other senior judges of the Supreme Court, the President of the Court of Appeal and a representative of the legal profession should serve on the Judicial Service Commission⁵³.

14.6.2 Recommendations

Accordingly, it is recommended that:

- The Judicial Service Commission (which presently consists of the Chief Justice and two other Judges of the Supreme Court) should consist of the following persons:

⁵³ A public representation that has been made is that a model similar to that of South Africa where the composition of Judicial Service Commission is not confined to Supreme Court Judges be adopted. South African Judicial Service Commission comprises of lawyers, public officials, academics and other intellectuals. [Article 178(1) of the South African Constitution].

- The Chief Justice, who should be the Chairman.
- Two senior Judges of the Supreme Court.
- The President of the Court of Appeal.
- One senior lawyer of eminence and integrity nominated by the Chief Justice upon the recommendation of the Bar Association of Sri Lanka. Such person should hold office for a period of 05 years and should be prohibited from appearing in any Court or Tribunal during his period of holding office.
- The Judicial Service Commission should have the powers of appointment, promotion, transfer, dismissal, administrative authority and disciplinary authority over all Judges of First Instance including Judges of the High Courts and the Officers of all Courts of First Instance including the High Courts.
- The security of tenure of office of the members of the Judicial Service Commission during their term of office should be protected.
- The Secretary of the Judicial Service Commission should be a High Court Judge.

14.7 Human Rights Commission

14.7.1 Submissions

The Committee received many submissions regarding the functioning of the Human Rights Commission. It was clear that for the public, the Human Rights Commission was an important mechanism for addressing their grievances without recourse to the judicial system.

The public as a whole were disappointed with the effectiveness of the Human Rights Commission due to non-compliance of respondents with the decisions of the HRC. The public complained that though the Human Rights Commission, after inquiring into their complaints, make a determination, it is not enforceable as in almost all instances Public

Authorities do not comply with the directions given according to findings by the Commission.

Many people argued that the Commission should be given more teeth to ensure that its decisions were implemented. There were also suggestions to improve the functioning of the Human Rights Commission at provincial level.

On the invitation of the Committee, the Human Rights Commission made submissions describing some of the constraints and challenges they faced in carrying out their mandate⁵⁴. Inadequate resources- both human and otherwise were a major concern. The Commission in its submission also agreed that there was a culture of disregard for rule of law and compliance.

14.7.2 Recommendations

Based on the above, we propose the following:

- i. The Human Rights Commission shall be established under the Constitution with the appointment of Commissioners as it is under the 19th Amendment to the Constitution. The Constitution shall also prescribe the powers, functions and duties of the Commission and further details can be provided by the Act.
- ii. The membership of the Human Rights Commission should be expanded so that there are sufficient numbers that can serve as Provincial Commissioners.
- iii. If the recommendations of the Human Rights Commission are not implemented, it is mandatory for the relevant respondent to give reasons in writing to the Human Rights Commission within a certain period.

⁵⁴The HRC also made recommendations on other issues, particularly on broadening the Bill of Rights which have been taken up in the relevant sections.

- iv. If the respondent does not comply with recommendations or if the Human Rights Commission is not satisfied with the explanation given for non-compliance, the Human Rights Commission or the petitioner can refer the matter to the Court of Appeal to enforce the decision.
- v. No action or determination of the Human Rights Commission can be challenged except under Article 126 or 141 of the present Constitution.
- vi. Adequate funding for the functioning of the Human Rights Commission must be provided through parliament through the Consolidated Fund.

14.8 Ombudsperson

14.8.1 Submissions

Representations were made to the Committee on the office of Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (Ombudsperson). These representations were based on the need to strengthen and make more effective the office of the ombudsperson as a way of seeking relief for those victims of the breach or imminent breach of Fundamental Rights or other injuries caused by public officers, officers of public corporations, local authorities and other institutions without recourse to the regular courts. It is thus possible to seek relief more expeditiously and without too much expense. Submissions made before us suggested that petitions to the Ombudsperson should not be restricted to those referred to by the Petitions Committee of the Parliament but be widely open to victims of violations of Fundamental Rights/Human Rights on any other injustice.

The lack of resources to conduct proper investigations and the lack of effective machinery to investigate complaints were mentioned as a drawback of the present system. Another complaint was that distance of the Ombudsperson and also failures to implement determinations made by the Ombudsperson. It is our view that it is not possible to make the determination of the Ombudsperson enforceable as it is not a

court of law. But it is possible that the provisions be included that persons against whom a determination has been made can be followed up by the Vice-President/President of the 2nd Chamber within a specified period if it has not been enforced.

14.8.2 Recommendations

Based on the above the Committee recommends the following:

1. Deputy Ombudspersons shall be appointed at every district to investigate preliminary issues/minor grievances.
2. Deputy Ombudspersons and Ombudsperson should be appointed by the President on the advice of the Constitutional Court.
3. The offices of the Ombudsperson and Deputy Ombudspersons should be funded through the Consolidated Funds through the parliament.
4. The office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration should be simply referred to as Ombudsperson. If not, people may be misled into thinking that the Ombudsperson is subject to parliamentary control.

14.9 The Access to Justice – Lawyers’ Fees & Expensive Justice

14.9.1 Submissions

Other concerns of the poor, marginalized and rural people centred on their inability to spend a large sum of money for their litigation in courts on land matters and many other property disputes for long years. The judicial process is very expensive, complex and cumbersome. The adversarial nature of the process as opposed to inquisitorial form or court-aided mediatory process is also considered to make litigants not only spend a lot

of money but also does not make them go out as win-win parties; instead they go out as the 'winner takes all' way!

The people expressed their grievances and anger over the prohibitive cost that they have to incur to access justice; as such it has become expensive justice for many of them. This is attributed to the improprieties of Judges, the high fees and corrupt practices of lawyers and high cost of litigation in both civil and criminal cases. They also criticized the structural corruption that takes place among and between officers of police, prison and courts staff in criminal litigation that compel them to pay exorbitant lawyer fees that are shared with corrupt State officials.

In this respect, it was also brought to the notice of the Committee that the Legal Aid by the State should be streamlined and made more efficient and effective with additional infusion of resources – both human and financial. Submissions were made to bring the Legal Aid Commission as an independent Commission coming under the purview of the Constitutional Council and having financial resources approved by Parliament directly and charged on the Consolidated Fund. The scheme of providing legal aid to the poor and marginalized must be revisited periodically to make it function as real legal aid in practical sense.

14.9.2 Recommendations

The Committee recommends that the Legal Aid Commission shall be made an independent institution established under the Constitution with the provision to appoint its Commissioners through the Constitutional Council. It is also recommended that the allocation of funds must be done directly by Parliament out of the Consolidated Fund.

It is also recommended that the Constitution must provide that it shall be a bounden duty and function of the judiciary to deliver justice without delay and in a timely

manner. They should end litigations meaningfully in cooperation with the legal fraternity.

14.10 The Laws Delays

Many people who made submissions with regard to the administration of justice were very critical of the delay that they experience in securing justice from the courts of law. They advert to the often repeated tag-line of 'justice delayed is justice denied'!

It is the opinion of the members of the Committee that there is much truth in their criticism and that the government in general and the judicial system in particular should address it with seriousness and urgency. Some of the suggestions recommended are to increase the number of court houses and judges, to establish Small Claims Courts / Primary Courts, to promote mediation, conciliation and other forms of dispute settlement, to reform the rules of court procedure to simplify matters and steps, etc.

Chapter15

Electoral System and Process

15.1 Submissions

We received a number of detailed, thoughtful and innovative proposals on electoral reforms. In this section we discuss the concerns raised by people about the electoral process.

The submissions made on various issues related to Electoral System and Process are given below.

15.1.1 Meaning of franchise and high cost of elections

A large number of public representations made to the Committee contained proposals in relation to their elected representatives and the representative system adopted at various tiers of government.

The public were of the view that some representatives of parliament, provincial councils and local authorities were more concerned about making money by using their political power rather than serving the people. Some who spoke also expressed the view that the present system of nominations and elections favoured only rich candidates as campaigns are costly and only those who are able to raise millions of rupees have a chance of getting elected. Once elected, representatives have to return favours to those who provided money for their campaigns. This effectively distorts the concept of people's franchise.

The representations made to the Committee stressed people's dissatisfaction about the improper conduct of their elected representatives. The public were of the view that many of the elected representatives do not possess educational and professional

qualifications to become an elected representative in the complex contemporary political, socio-cultural and technological environment.

The general public came up with suggestions to rectify this lacuna by way of proposing a scheme of educational qualifications for various levels of governments. To be eligible to become a member of an elected representative body a person has to acquire prescribed qualifications prior to becoming an elected representative.

The Committee has considered the view expressed by most persons that they were dissatisfied with the quality of most of the elected representatives.

However, the Committee is of the view that setting educational qualifications for a citizen to become an elected representative is anti-democratic and violates fundamental rights. In our view, citizens also have the responsibility to select the most qualified. Furthermore, educational qualifications alone do not qualify a person to be an effective representative.

15.1.2 Issue of family and representative democracy

People of various strata of the society expressed their displeasure over the role of families in Sri Lankan politics. Fathers, sons and daughters, spouses and various kith and kin have become increasingly visible in recent political scenarios at unprecedented levels especially under the proportional representation system. People were strongly opposed to this and suggested that there should be some restrictions on relatives appearing in politics together.

While the Committee understood why people were frustrated with 'family politics', once again we were of the view that to bring in regulations to prevent family members from entering politics would constitute a violation of democratic principles and human rights.

15.1.3 Lack of fair play for candidates with less money

People expressed serious reservations about the expenditure a candidate has to bear in a proportional representative system with preferential voting. A candidate has to campaign in a larger area and launch expensive propaganda campaigns to boost their image to win an election.

This discourages candidates without huge sources of financial resources to participate in politics and also encourages corruption.

15.1.4 Inappropriate conduct of elected representatives

People were scathing in their opinions of their elected representatives. The role of thugs, the underworld, and the influence of business interests in recent elections has become quite obvious. This has led to political intimidation, violent and confrontational politics even within the same political party. There were many proposals calling for a code of conduct for elected representatives and also strict regulations on the conduct of election propaganda and campaigns.

The persons who spoke observed that members of elected representative bodies are too concerned with their personal welfare rather than concentrating on their duties to the public, i.e. taking part in public decisions and deliberations. They accused elected representatives of being more interested in building their personal wealth by abuse of power and office. People wanted regulations to minimise corruption and abuse of power by elected representatives. People were strongly in favour of those running for political office, declaring their assets to the public. They also suggested that such assets declarations must include assets of members of their families.

15.1.5 Recalling of elected representatives

Related to the mechanism of introducing a code of conduct, people also proposed introducing a recall system for elected representatives if they violate the people's mandate or the code of conduct. People were also of the view that recent crossovers for personal gains, privileges and perks amounted to violating the mandate on which people elected their representatives.

It was proposed that if a majority of the voters of an electorate consider that their elected representative is inefficient, has violated the code of conduct or is dishonest, the people could sign a petition with affidavits to commence a Re-call investigation procedure. Thereafter, should the representative be found guilty, his or her election should be annulled and a by-election must be held.

15.1.6 Religion and representative democracy

Some people stated that religion and politics belong to two different spheres. Religious places and clergy of all religion shall be prevented from being involved in the secular affairs of politics. People cited many examples, where religion was brought into disrepute by the involvement of clergy in politics and the close link between religion and politics. They also argued that it led to religious conflict.

The Committee was of the view that in a democracy, it would be difficult to legislate that clergy should not be involved in politics; it is perhaps a matter for religious institutions to decide. It is also the responsibility of the citizens to reject attempts to link religion and politics if they so wish.

15.1.7 Elected representatives' age and perks

Among those who made representations on electoral reforms, many people pointed out that politics is the only vocation that did not require physical and mental fitness. They

pointed out that even those who were unable to actively participate in their political work due to infirmities were appointed to responsible positions simply to provide them with privileges. People suggested that an upper age limit should be specified for political candidates and that age should be around 70 years. People also recommended term limits for politicians at every level.

15.1.8 Electoral systems

Many submissions made to the Committee highlighted the shortcomings in the present Proportional Representation (PR) system.

People argued that the PR system in reality creates an artificial majority for the political party that wins at an election. Furthermore, it is a costly system as discussed previously that keeps away the general public from the decision- making process in the country.

Connected to the above is the fact that it has created a system of political elite, often from within political families controlling every level of government and a layer of society that acquires funds illegally due to the high expenditure at elections. They also were of the view that it encourages intra-group rivalry.

However, the submissions also brought out the positive dimensions of the PR system that includes the following:

- Avoiding tyrannical majorities which could occur under First Past the Post (FPP) system.
- Allowing politically significant dissent to be heard in public decision making bodies.
- Allowing marginalised minorities and groups to be in public decision making bodies.
- Creating an environment which promotes consensual democratic practices.

People expect their representatives to present their points of view in public deliberations in decision making while allowing different shades of views to be represented. In essence, people were in favour of a mixed system of FPP and PR systems. Also two ballot papers system (one for FPP and one for PR) was suggested in a mixed system.

15.1.9 Issue of ethno-religious parties

Some members of the public were extremely critical of political parties which identified themselves with a particular ethno-religious identity. They were of the view that such parties should be banned.

It is the considered position of the Committee that banning such parties is impossible at this juncture and may lead to unnecessary conflict.

15.1.10 Rights of voters

There were strong recommendations that the rights of Sri Lankan migrant workers and Sri Lankans living overseas need to be protected by way of establishing polling booths (in designated locations) with the help of our missions overseas. In this regard, the public also suggested that a database and procedure be initiated to electronically register persons at birth and remove their records at death. These records could be used for recording details of citizens for other service requirements, e.g. identity cards, taxes, vehicle ownerships, tracking agricultural loans, repayments, etc.

Furthermore, it was suggested that real time electronic voting be introduced as most persons have internet access through computers/mobile telephones.

The matter of workers employed in the Investment Promotion Zones (FTZ) around the country being unable to travel to their homes to cast votes was spoken of at the meetings. It was also lamented that vote rigging, bribery and using public funds to 'buy

up' votes should be seriously addressed with a sound legal framework and impartial enforcement.

The Committee discussed this in detail and while supportive of the idea of the right of migrant workers to vote felt that it was necessary to be cautious when expanding the right of all overseas Sri Lankans to participate in elections. While electronic voting system was certainly an idea to be explored, databases need to be dealt with carefully as they could lead to invasions of privacy and the surveillance by the State of individuals.

15.1.11 Election of President

The persons who appeared had varying views on this subject. They were of the view that:

- Should the Executive Presidency be totally done away with, a direct voting system to elect a president would not be necessary.
- Presidential system should remain as it is after the 19th Amendment.
- Should the President be elected through an electoral college it should consist of members of both houses of Parliament (if bi-cameral system is considered), provincial councillors, mayors and chairpersons of local government authorities.
- Should the president be elected by members of parliament, the said election should be conducted by the Elections Commission (EC) under the supervision of the Chief Justice, President of the Court of Appeal and the Secretary-General of Parliament.
- Should the President have limited powers, he/she should be elected by the public.

15.1.12 Make elections less costly

People had submitted various proposals to make democratic representation more meaningful that includes:

- Direct representation at the lowest level and indirect representatives at provincial and national level
- Introduction of an Election Calendar
- Elections for all tiers of representative bodies to be held on same date.
- Presidential and Parliamentary elections can be held on one day and Provincial and LG elections held on a separate day.

Election calendar

The public who appeared before the Committee pointed out that many problems in holding elections were due to non-availability of an election calendar with PC and LG elections being held in staggered manner in different areas on different days. As a result government has to spend huge sums of money and deploy other resources unnecessarily which could have been utilized for the wellbeing of the country. People were also of the view that staggered elections proved to be an unnecessary distraction from the actual matters of governing the country.

These proposals were made with a view to minimizing inconvenience to the voter, the adverse effect on the economy, curtailing the large amount of funds expended on elections and minimizing the deployment of a large number of government officials repeatedly. However, the Committee noted that within a parliamentary form of government, it may prove to be difficult to have an election calendar as the possibility of by-elections may arise at different times. However, the concern of people that the holding the elections in a staggered manner allows for possible manipulation to the system must also be recognised.

15.1.13 National list

Persons who presented their views before the Committee were extremely critical of the appointment of candidates who have not been elected to parliament through the national list which caused damage to the democratic process and violated the rights of the voters. Furthermore, they expressed that such appointments defeated the very purpose for which the national list was introduced which was to allow intellectuals, professionals and eminent persons to be able to serve the country through parliament. In the opinion of many people, the original idea of the national list has been completely distorted.

15.1.14 De-Limitation of electoral boundaries

In this regard, the people who presented views asked to de-limit the existing electorates in order to represent minorities or marginalized groups in the area and in a manner to obtain better services from the local government authorities. For example, it was suggested to create a new district as Weli-oya in the Northern Province including Trincomalee and Padavi-Sripura and another new electorate as Mahiyanganaya to include Dehiaththakandiya, Mahaiyanganaya and Ridimaliyadda Divisional Secretariat areas.

In addition, a number of persons from the Monaragala district requested the creation of two new electorates for the district. The first electorate to include Buththala, Katharagama and Badalkumbura Divisional Secretariat areas and the second to include Wellavaya, Thanamalvila and Sevanagala Divisional Secretariat areas. Similar proposals also came from other parts of the country, particularly Puttalam and Ampara.

The Committee discussed the views of people that there is an unfair distribution of development funds and decentralized budgets when there is one, large electorate. In our view, the argument that the current delimitation system did reflect huge disparities and

unevenness within provinces and districts requires serious thought when deciding on delimitation matters.

15.1.15 Under-represented groups

Persons who presented views stressed the need to ensure that groups which are not adequately represented should have the opportunity for representation in elected bodies. Also, that special measures need to be taken to facilitate the participation of people with different needs in the electoral process.

- Ensuring representation – This requires that these groups are given guaranteed representation through the allocation of national list or nominated seats in parliament, provincial councils and local bodies.
- Political parties should be included as stakeholders in the process of increasing political participation from all such groups. This requires the engagement of the State through the election commission to create an enabling environment through both incentives as well as laws which ensure that political parties are required to be more representative of minority groups and those with inadequate representation; for example a requirement for fielding a certain percentage of women, disabled and small community groups as contestants.
- There were strong representations that the State should ensure that voting procedures, facilities and materials are accessible to all citizens including the provision of transportation support and alternatives such as electronic and postal voting where necessary.
- Finally, ensuring that all citizens irrespective of their place of residence have access to participating in the electoral processes of the country.

15.1.16 Women's representation

Women make up more than half of our country's population but have very limited representation in all levels of governance structures. The need to increase representation of women was mentioned in submissions made in all parts of the country. Though women (as a group) have adequate numbers to elect women members to these structures, the election of women over the past 65 years or so has been miniscule.

15.1.17 People with disabilities

It was argued by the public that people with disabilities are disadvantaged in several ways and at several levels and are thus unable to participate fully on both sides of the electoral process: either as candidates or as voters. Also, it was said that political parties should be encouraged to ensure a certain number of disabled people to be fielded as candidates.

15.1.18 Small community groups

Representations were also made on behalf of Ādivāsis,, Malays, Telugu and Malayalam speaking people, Portuguese Burghers, People of African Descent, and all other such groups regarding a system to ensure their representation through affirmative action or special nomination in the structures of government.

What is clear is that people were strongly in favour of reforming the electoral system to ensure more representative process while ensuring candidates of integrity and ethical conduct are encouraged to participate in the process. It is also evident that people are extremely frustrated with divisive, violent and corrupt political processes.

In our view people's representations in this regard need to be taken extremely seriously as further deterioration to the electoral system and process would alienate people from one of the most important pillars of a democratic system: exercising people's franchise. There is an urgent need to stimulate the participation of people in the democratic system.

15.2 Recommendations

Having considered all of the above, the Committee would like to propose the following.

15.2.1 Electoral system

- i. One member⁵⁵ was in support of the proposed 20th Amendment Bill without any changes. The member does not agree to any of the recommendations on parliamentary elections that follow.
- ii. Other members agreed to the following:

a. Presidential election

- If President is a titular Head of State, he/she should be elected through an electoral college consisting of Members of Parliament, Members of Provincial Councils, Mayors, Deputy Mayors, Chairpersons and Vice Chairs of local authorities.
- If the President has limited powers, he/she should be elected by popular vote.

b. Parliamentary election

- Mixed FPP (2 member constituency and Provincial Level PR List (List system))
- FPP (60%) plus PPR (40%)

⁵⁵Kushan D' Alwis, P.C

- Two Ballot papers one for FPP and one for PR
- FPP -Two Ballot papers one for male and one female candidate.
- PPR – alternative names in the list for males and females within each ballot paper.
Lists should also contain a percentage of youth candidates.
- Most of the Committee were of the view that the legislature should not exceed 225, especially in light of the proposed changes in this report to the Provincial and LG systems.

c. Provincial council election

- Mixed FPP (2 member constituency and District Level PPR List (List system)
- FPP (60%) plus District Level PR (40%)
- Two Ballot papers one for FPP and one for PR
- FPP - Two Ballot papers one for male and one female candidates.
- PPR – Alternative names in the list for males and females within each ballot paper.
Lists should also contain a percentage of youth candidates.

d. Local authorities elections

- Same as PC election; but the PR will be on the basis of the LA area

e. Multi member constituency

- The Committee recommends multi-member constituency (for parliamentary & provincial council elections) for electorates which are pluralistic in character.

f. Independent candidates

- For single member constituencies individual citizens should be provided facilities to contest as independent candidates without forming Independent Groups

g. National list

- Some members were of the view that within a mixed system of elections and also in the event that a Second Chamber is established, a National List (NL) is not necessary⁵⁶.
- Other members were of the view that a National List should continue with the following conditions⁵⁷:
 - Reduction of the number on the NL
 - NL members should be nominated from the list and those from other lists should not be accommodated in it. The NL should have women and men nominated alternatively.

15.2.2 Electoral process

i. Cap on election expenditure

There should be a cap on election related expenditure by and on behalf of candidates. Sources and amounts of financial donations should also be disclosed. A stringent system to make the candidates accountable should be introduced through laws.

ii. Declaration of assets & liabilities

Prospective candidates shall make an asset and liability declaration before an election, and if elected every year thereafter until their term of office expires. This should be made public so that any member of the public can question if what is given is not correct.

⁵⁶UpulA beyrathne; Harini Amarasuriya; KushanD'Alwis, P.C.; M.K. Nadeeka Damayanthi; S.C.C. Elankovan; Kumudu Kusum Kumara; Kanthie Ranasinghe; N. Selvakkumaran; Lal Wijenayake; A.M. Navaratna Bandara

⁵⁷Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi; Winston Pathiraja; Sunil Jayaratna;

iii. Care-taker administration

During parliamentary and provincial council elections the cabinet of ministers and board of ministers shall not be functioning as usual. There will be a care-taker administration overseen by the Election Commission.

iv. Code of conduct

There should be a code of conduct for elected representatives. Those who violate the code can be either charged by the Courts or subjected to recall.

v. Crossovers

- Conscience voting is permitted.
- Crossovers are not permitted under any condition⁵⁸.
- Crossovers are permitted subject to the following:
 - Those who cross over shall not receive any benefits or privileges.
 - If they receive any benefits, they should go before the people for a by-election.
- Members should be allowed to exercise conscience provided that it will not destabilise the government. In order to ensure that it is necessary to introduce constructive no-confidence mechanisms⁵⁹.

vi. Recall of MPs

The Committee approves and recommends a system of recall. The Re-call Act 2015 of England and Wales could be taken as a guideline in this regard.

⁵⁸Kushan D' Alwis, P.C.; Sirimasir iHapuarachchi

⁵⁹Upul Abeyrathne

vii. *Election calendar*

An Election Calendar with definite dates scheduled for elections of President, Members of Parliament, Provincial Councils and Local Government should be introduced⁶⁰. The Election Calendar may need to accommodate situations that arise due to the need to conduct by-elections or accommodate no-confidence motions.

viii. *Women & youth representation*

- Women should account for at least one third of the total candidates nominated to contest FPP seats from each party under the majoritarian system⁶¹.
- Under the proportional representation system, there should be a closed zippered list, alternating between male and female candidates.
- A similar system should be introduced for ensuring youth participation from each party.

ix. *Voting*

- Migrant workers registered with the government should be permitted to vote and an appropriate mechanism introduced.
- A mechanism for introducing electronic voting system with appropriate safeguards should be introduced.
- Special polling booths or other arrangements (including transport facilities) should be made available to facilitate the voting of factory workers, FTZ workers, people with disabilities and senior citizens.

⁶⁰ Committee Member Upul Abeyrathne did not support the idea of an Election Calendar

⁶¹ Harini Amarasuriya, M.K. Nadeeka Damayanthi, Kumudu Kusum Kumara, Kanthie Ranasinghe and N. Selvakkumaran proposed that women should account for half of the total candidates nominated to contest FPP seats from each party.

- Voting procedures, facilities and materials should be accessible to all citizens including people with disabilities and senior citizens.

x. Election propaganda

Regulations for propaganda during elections must be strictly enforced. The State should provide equal time on the media especially for candidates with limited resources. Environment friendly election propaganda activities and activities that do not unduly interfere with the day-to-day life of the general public should be encouraged.

xi. Under-represented / un-represented groups

Mechanisms (such as through nominated members, multi-member constituencies, reserved seats etc.) to ensure the representation of under-represented/ un-represented groups should be introduced. These include groups such as Telugu, and Malayalam speaking people; Malays; Burghers; people of African descent etc. It is also necessary to ensure an enabling environment for people with disabilities to contest elections including the availability of election related documentation in Braille.

xii. Affidavit by candidates

Some members proposed that Election Laws need to be amended to ensure that every candidate annexes an affidavit to the nomination paper to declare under oath fully and truthfully the following⁶²:

- The candidate's educational qualifications and dates on which such qualifications were obtained.

⁶²Some members disagreed with this recommendation

- Whether the candidate has been found guilty of any offence in any Court of Law and the nature of that offence, the outcome of the criminal charge.

Chapter16

Public Service, Public Finance and Audit

16.1 Submissions

Cutting across all sectors of the country, one matter that came up consistently was the deep dissatisfaction of the public with the State of the public sector. As is evident, from the submissions below, the public in general had a very poor opinion of public services. Politicians were blamed fairly and squarely for this problem – of using the public sector as their personal fiefdoms to provide employment for their supporters as well as to dole out perks and privileges for their kith and kin.

The complaints and grievances were many. They can be summarised as follows:

- Politicisation of public sector and the loss of independence of the public sector
- Grievances regarding recruitment, transfer and promotions and the lack of effective mechanisms to respond to grievances
- Poor quality of services, inefficiencies, bureaucratic lethargy of officers
- Highly biased, prejudicial and arrogant attitudes of public sector officials in dealing with the public
- Duplication of services, confusing system and multiplicity of institutions and systems in public sector making it extremely confusing for the public to obtain services
- Wastage of resources and corruption
- Patronage system in the public service which makes it extremely difficult to obtain services without a patron in the system
- The non-implementation of languages policy making it extremely difficult or even impossible for the public to obtain a service in the language of their choice

- Exclusion and marginalisation of social groups from the public services – in recruitment as well as in the provision of services

There were also many grievances expressed by public sector officers themselves with regard to anomalies and political victimisation within the public sector. Some presented cases of victimisation which had driven them from pillar to post in search of solutions. Unfair recruitment policies or ignoring existing policies on recruitment appear to be rampant. Similarly, promotion schemes also appear to be subject to manipulation.

Evidently, that the public sector is in need of reform. Reform efforts should aim not simply in reducing the public sector but in putting in place systems for strengthening its independence, quality and service provision.

It is noticed that many services and activities which were earlier carried out by departments of the government are now being undertaken by statutory and other corporations or bodies. These institutions do not fall strictly within the term of government department. As such, they are hardly caught up by the provisions of the Constitution which ensure equality, efficiency, non-discrimination, non-politicization, etc., in the recruitment, promotion, salary, disciplinary control and dismissal of the employees. The Constitution has provided for, among others, a Public Service Commission having the power to deal with these matters. The Committee has also recommended specific provisions with regard to the appointment and its process of Secretaries to the Ministries and Heads of Departments.

16.2 Recommendations

16.2.1 Interface between politics and administration/ management capacities of public service

The Committee was not unanimous in its recommendations. As such, it proposes the following formulations.

The following recommendations are made by some members of the Committee⁶³:

- a) Replace Article 54 (1) by the following paragraph;

“The appointment, promotion, transfer, dismissal, disciplinary control and the improvement of management capacities of public officers should be vested with the Public Service Commission (PSC) which shall consist of eleven non-political members appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Constitutional Council of whom not less than three members shall be persons who have had over fifteen years’ experience as a public officer. The other members of PSC should have the knowledge and experience on administrative law, public finance and human resources, business and public management”.

- b) Continue with the Articles from 54 (2) to 54 (11) of the present Constitution.
- c) Parliament by legislation shall provide the necessary legal capacities enabling the PSC to receive funds and cadre directly from Parliament.
- d) There should be an Office of Management (OM) under the PSC in order to undertake the “improvement of management capacities of public service”

⁶³Upul Abeyrathne; Harini Amarasuriya; A.M. Navaratna Bandara; M.K. Nadeeka Damayanthi; S.C.C Elankovan; M.Y.M. Faiz; Sirimasiri Hapurachachi; Sunil Jayarathna; Kumudu Kusum Kumara; Winston Pathiraja; Themiya L.B Hurulle; Kanthie Ranasinghe; N. Selvakkumaran; S. Thavarajah; S Vijesandiran; Lal Wijenayake

- vested with the PSC. The Office of Management is responsible for developing policies to introduce good management practices to keep the performance of public service in line with the internationally accepted public management practices and the fundamental rights guaranteed in the Constitution.
- e) The Constitutional Council should approve the appointment of Secretaries to the President, Cabinet and the Ministries and the Secretaries of Ministries nominated by the President. There should be a public vetting process with the participation of media and civil society organizations before appointing the persons nominated by the President at the High Post Committee of Parliament.
 - f) Remove Article 52 (2) of the present Constitution as this provision negates the authority vested in the PSC and obstructs the Ministers and Secretaries developing good working relationships while maintaining the professional standards in the administrative system(One member did not agree to this recommendation)⁶⁴
 - g) The geographical boundaries of the administrative units of the government departments should be on the basis of Grama Niladhari (GN) Division, the lowest level administrative unit legally established. No government agency should have authority to cut across the GN divisions in defining and delineating its geographical service areas. Pradeshiya Sabha boundaries should be coterminous with the boundaries of Divisional Secretariats.

⁶⁴ S. Thavarajah

The following recommendation was made by one member⁶⁵:

Chapters 9 and 17 of the present Constitution should be retained in its present form. The recommendations are a step in the direction of creating a federal State without using the title federal and also amount to forcing down federal concept on the people living outside the Northern Province who have never demanded or sought such a devolution regarding public services and public finances.

16.2.2 Independence of the public service

- a) Merit system should be strictly imposed in the recruitment, promotions and other human resource matters of the public service and also in the administrative decision making process. This does not bar the administrative authorities implementing the policies of affirmative action providing adequate space in the recruitment schemes to empower the identified disadvantaged groups such as women, minority communities, war affected communities, etc., for a limited period of time.
- b) Parliament should introduce legislation to make the interference and obstruction of merit system of recruitment a punishable offence and provide legal space to the concerned citizens to challenge such actions in the courts.
- c) Parliament should by the same law prohibit the public officers participating in national, provincial and local politics and make such actions punishable offenses.
- d) Constitution should have provisions to the effect that a public officer shall not be victimised or discriminated against for having performed functions of office in accordance with the law or dismissed, removed from office, demoted

⁶⁵Kushan D' Alwis, PC

- in rank or otherwise subjected to disciplinary action without due process of law.
- e) If the Ministers require political appointments to have Policy Advisors on their own choice, those appointments should be approved by the High Post Committee with a public vetting system.
 - f) Include the government servants' pension right in the Constitution (similar to the Article 109 of 1972 Constitution).

16.2.3 Controlling arbitrary administrative power/ complaints against the members of public service, semi government institutions

- a. Administrative Appeals Tribunal appointed by the Judicial Service Commission as per Article 59 may be continued. However, it is proposed to expand its mandate to
 - i) Receive the appeals from the public officers against the decisions taken by the PSC as per the current Constitution ,
 - ii) Review the legality of administrative circulars and regulations against the laws/decisions of the Cabinet or Ministers, and
 - iii) People should seek redress against the arbitrary actions by the administrators.
- b. Rephrase the Article 55(1) as follows:

“The Public Service Commission shall provide for and determine all matters of policy relating to public officers, including policy relating to appointments, promotions, transfers, disciplinary control and dismissal.
- c. Remove Article 55 (2). Retain Articles 55(3) to 55(5).

- d. PSC should be given the undertaking of conducting the follow-up observations on the implementation of directives given to the public officials by the Parliamentary Petitions Committee, the Public Accounts Committee (PAC), the Committee on Public Enterprises (COPE) and report the progress of implementation to Parliament.
- e. Have a common human resource policy for the government and semi government institutions providing the employees of semi government institutions the same facilities, maternity leave, bonuses etc. available to public officers.
- f. It is the opinion of this Committee that a system similar to that suggested above in section 16.2.2(a), should be adopted with regard to the appointments of heads and Boards of Directors of semi-government institutions, such as corporations, statutory bodies, statutory authorities, etc., to ensure that they too are appointed on merit through a vetting process with considerations of equality, efficiency, non-discrimination, non-politicisation, etc.. In this regard, the Committee recommends that there shall be an independent body for Semi-Governmental Public Service Commission to handle these aspects. This should be provided in the Constitution and it could have almost similar provisions like those of the Public Service Commission.

16.2.4 Special Issues Related to Access to the Public Services

There should be provisions in the Constitution requiring Parliament to pass legislation to

- a. Remove current barriers obstructing the accessibility to the State services by the plantation people due to the plantation settlements not being fully brought under the purview of the public administration and by the plantation companies granting authority to the estate managers to decide every activity

of the estate population imposing restrictions on receiving public service delivery of the State.

- b. Declare plantation human settlements as a part of the village system to be served directly by the State institutions.
- c. Introduce affirmative action to accommodate marginalised communities and groups including war affected people into the public service through special recruitment schemes.
- d. Appoint persons with knowledge of Tamil to government offices to carry on daily work with the Tamil community effectively. Similar provisions should be made in areas where Sinhala speaking communities are in the minority.

16.2.5 Provincial public service and finance

- a. Provincial Public Service Commission (PPSC) shall be recommended by the Provincial High Post Committee and their appointment shall be issued by the Governor. The members of PPSCs should be of high integrity with required knowledge and experience to handle the disciplinary and HR matters of provincial public service. Article 54 (4) of the present Constitution should be followed when preparing the tenure and vacation of seat process by a member of PPSCs.
- b. The appointment, promotion, dismissal, disciplinary control and the improvement of management performance of provincial public service should be vested with the PPSC. The PPSC should have coordination with PSC and the PPSCs of other provinces to ensure the common professional standards at the central as well as provincial public service.

- c. There should be an independent Advocate General or a unit within the Attorney General's Department to advise the PCs on drafting statutes in line with the provisions in the Constitution.
- d. The members of provincial public service can appeal to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal against the decisions of PPSC and the people can apply for redress against the violations of their rights by the decisions of members of PPSC. The administrative circulars issued by the members of provincial public service should be scrutinised by the Provincial Advocate General against the statutes passed by the PC.
- e. There shall be a Provincial Management Service (PMS) recruited by open advertisement and selected on merit to handle the Provincial administration and the members of PMS shall be transferable between Provinces. The service manual stipulating the conditions of PMS should be prepared by a joint committee of comprising the representatives of PSC and PPSCs. The members of All Island Services can be seconded to the PMS.
- f. PPSCs must have an apex committee to maintain common standard among the inter-provincial public service especially the Provincial Management Service.

16.2.6 Diplomatic service

- a. Stop the patronage system in appointing the persons to the diplomatic postings.
- b. There should be a Diplomatic Service Commission (DSC) to decide the recruitment criteria for the overseas service and evaluate the nominations of non-career diplomats for diplomatic postings. The DSC should decide the ratio

between the Career and Non-career officers in the diplomatic postings and identification of diplomatic posting which can be filled with the non-career diplomats and the scheme for training of such appointees.

16.2.7 Public finance and audit

- a. Retain Articles 148 to 151 in the present constitution on public finance.
- b. The Finance Commission should be appointed by the President on the recommendation of Constitutional Council. It should not be within the Treasury. The percentage of allocation from the total government revenue and criteria for allocating the funds transferred by Parliament among the PCs should be prepared by the Finance Commission and should be submitted to Parliament.
- c. The minimum allocation to the PCs and the LGs should be 25% of the State revenue generated through taxation or borrowings and that should be allocated among the PCs and the LGs by the Finance Commission (proposed ratio is 18% for PCs and 7% for LGs). One member proposed that in order for the devolution to be meaningful, the minimum allocation to the PCs to be 40% of the State revenue (30% to the PCs and 10% for LGs).⁶⁶
- d. Provincial Councils must have Internal Audit Divisions appointed by the PCs free from the interference of Governor and the Provincial Chief Secretary.
- e. Remove the section of Article 153(d) which empowers the President to remove the Auditor General on account of ill health or physical or mental infirmity.

⁶⁶ S. Thavarajah

- f. Independent Audit Commission to be created and should be appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Constitutional Council.
- g. Make Constitutional provisions to establish a committee comprising Auditor General and Parliamentarians to monitor the disbursement of funds by the Ministry Secretaries, Department Heads and Heads of Corporation.
- h. The Auditor General should be given powers to take actions such as imposing surcharges against public officers involved in the misappropriation of public funds or report to the Attorney General to prosecute them.
- i. The Constitutional Council must initiate the process for appointing the new person in advance to avoid President appointing an acting person to the position of Auditor General.
- j. Make it compulsory for Ministers to submit a white paper on programmes utilising public funds to the Auditor General and it should be open to the public for appraisal.
- k. Strengthen the existing mechanism to eradicate bribery and corruption. Make it compulsory for the public servants to send the details of disbursement programme to the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption enabling them to monitor the process.
- l. Enact laws enabling the COPE to summon and monitor the companies in which the monies of the Provident Fund and Trust Fund were invested to enter into the stock market.

Chapter 17

Public Security and Human Security

17.1 Submissions

Proposals on Public security and Human Security were made by the public from the perspective of minorities and the violation of freedoms and rights of citizens in the name of national security. As pointed out by the Human Rights Commission, public security laws should be in line with Sri Lanka's international obligations as Sri Lanka is a signatory to the ICCPR.

Representations were made that the Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA) must be reviewed to minimize the restrictions on fundamental rights including individual freedom, freedom of expression and freedom of employment (including Labour rights). It contains provisions which are against the procedure laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code for fair investigation and trial.

Alternatively the PTA should be repealed altogether given its draconian nature which suspends the rights of citizens even without any emergency declared by the State.

Other proposals included security of the Minorities in the regions to be ensured; recruitment to the Police and Armed forces to be in the ratio of ethnic proportions; the National Army to wear the Uniform for a region while serving in that specific region; Defence Force establishments to be located in a distance away from human settlements.

Fundamental Rights of people should not be threatened, restricted, infringed or violated. Any such restriction has to be defined clearly in the Constitution. No person shall be arrested except according to due process of law.

It should be noted that the Human Rights Commission submitted that Public Security should fall in line with Sri Lanka's International human rights obligations (Article 4 of the ICCPR); a State of emergency could be declared only when the 'life of the nation is threatened'; judicial review of declaration and orders of a state of emergency must be guaranteed and provided for; if a state of emergency continues for more than six months, Parliament must approve its further extension by a special majority; the provisions in the Draft Charter on derogation of Rights especially during a state of emergency, endorsed by the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka should be adopted.

Human Security

Human security shall be guaranteed to people by environmental security in the form of clean water, clean air and the essentials for Right to Life. Space, air and oceanic security to be ensured eliminating global warming, environmental devastation, oceanic pollution and exploitation, economic exploitation etc. The threat to human life and society due to nuclear proliferation, industrial pollution, genetic engineering, use of chemicals etc. should be prevented.

Human security shall not be arbitrarily compromised in the name of national security by the State. Victims' rights shall be protected and safeguarded when infringed by the agents of the State and non-State actors.

Public representations on Public security and Human Security manifest the desire of both the members of minority communities whose human security was severely affected during the protracted war as well as other citizens who were similarly affected due to the fall out of the war as well as the mentality of national security state that was being built in the post-war period in the country, of which the latter seems to be continued up to present in some measure.

17.2 Recommendations

1. Judicial Review of declaration of the state of emergency must be guaranteed. Judicial review of emergency regulations and orders must be expressly provided for.
2. The following provisions be included in the Constitution :
 - i. An emergency can be proclaimed under the Public Security Act in addition to what is in the existing law only when the Life of the Nation is threatened or in the event of a natural disaster.
 - ii. The Supreme Court may on its own accord or on an application made to court, review whether a state of emergency is warranted.
 - iii. Emergency regulations made under the Public Security Laws should not violate the fundamental right to life, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, fundamental right to freedom from torture, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment, freedom from arbitrary detention and punishment and the right not be disappeared.
 - iv. If the declaration of emergency is to be continued for more than 6 consecutive months the proclamation declaring a state of emergency should be ratified by Members of Parliament by a 2/3rd majority.
3. Protection of human security should include provisions in the Constitution to the effect that the use of force against individuals and groups of individuals by the Police and or Security Forces must be proportional to the threat to public security and law and order.

4. The Prevention of Terrorism Act should be repealed as the existing Public Security Ordinance can be amended to address the concerns regarding preventing terrorism in the country.⁶⁷
5. Victims' rights shall be protected and safeguarded when infringed by the agents of the State and non-State actors.

⁶⁷Kushan D' Alwis P.C. do not agree with the said recommendation.

Chapter 18

Constitutional Council and Independent Commissions

18.1 Constitutional Council

18.1.1 Submissions

Several civil society organizations and individuals who appeared before us in their representations were highly critical of the current composition of the Constitutional Council. The Constitutional Council as it is composed today under the 19th Amendment, consists of ten members of whom seven are Members of Parliament. There is no bar currently to the appointment of Ministers to be members of the Constitutional Council. It was pointed out by people that the appointment of Ministers to the Constitutional Council may bring about conflict of interests. It was submitted that, since it is the Constitutional Council that is vested with power to recommend members to the independent commissions and to Superior Courts, it is important that its integrity and independence is preserved, and that it should not be vulnerable to politicisation. Many preferred the composition of the Constitutional Council, as proposed in the 19th Amendment Bill, which was published in the gazette issued on 16th March 2015. The composition set out in the government gazette is as follows:

- (a) The Prime Minister
- (b) The Speaker
- (c) The Leader of the Opposition
- (d) One person appointed by the President
- (e) Five persons appointed by the President on the nomination of both the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition

- (f) One person nominated by agreement of the majority of the Members of Parliament belonging to political parties or independent groups other than the respective political parties or independent groups to which the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition belong and appointed by the President.

18.1.2 Recommendations

1. The composition of the Constitutional Council shall be as above as it will be an important step in winning the confidence of the public in respect of appointments made by the Constitutional Council.

2. The introduction of the following important provision which was in the 19th Amendment Bill should be included:

- a) In nominating the five persons referred to above the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition shall consult the Leaders of political parties and independent groups represented in Parliament so as to ensure that Constitutional Council reflects the pluralistic character of Sri Lankan society including plurality and social diversity.
- b) The persons to be appointed or nominated shall be persons of eminence and integrity who have distinguished themselves in public or personal life and who are not members of any political party.

18.2 Independent Commissions

18.2.1 Submissions

Members of the public from all parts of the country made representations seeking to establish a variety of commissions which we have listed below. These requests stemmed from the public disappointment with regards to the three pillars of government the

legislature, the executive and the judiciary which they perceive as being bureaucratic, politicised, corrupt and insensitive to peoples grievances. The public perceives that these commissions could be more independent and institutions which the public are able to access and to get some degree of relief.

However this matter is of concern as it points to the failure of the organs of the State and hence requires reflection as to how strengthening and further democratisation of the institutions of the State should be ensured. It is in this light that there is a need to consider establishment of certain commissions for a temporary period of time until the institutions and systems of the State machinery are reformed.

The Committee suggest that due consideration is made to this aspect as well as the inclusion of some aspects within existing commissions.

The public made submissions that the following institutions must be established by the Constitution other than those which have already been provided for under the 19th Amendment:

- Public Service Grievance Commission
- Semi Government Public Service Commission
- Commission on Anti-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity
- Media Commission
- Commission on Women
- Commission on Children
- Legal Aid Commission
- Education Commission
- Health Commission
- Environment Commission

- Economic Development Grievances Commission
- DisabilityRights Commission
- Judicial Commission for Superior Courts
- Malayaha (Up Country) Tamil Development Commission
- Diplomatic / Foreign Service Commission
- Centre-Periphery Relations Commission
- National Land Commission
- University Grants Commission
- Official Languages Commission
- Food and Agriculture Commission
- Indigenous Medicine Commission
- Affirmative Action Commission

18.4 Recommendations

The Committee has already recommended certain Commissions in this report in addition to the existing ones. It has also recommended certain constitutional provisions which may address the concerns raised by the public when asking for more Commissions. It is our view that the Constitutional Assembly should address the broader issues of independence of public institutions, rule of law and efficiency of public services when finally deciding on the exact number, scope and composition of the Independent Commissions.

Chapter19

Land, Environment and Development

19.1 Submissions

On the whole, people made submissions relating to the land, environment and development based on a very broad understanding of the concepts of environment and development. Major concerns were with regard to access, equity, equality and sustainability. We summarise below, the issues that were raised in the submissions made to the Committee.

19.1.1 Land

In relation to land, it was evident that people faced many problems relating to land use, land management, land rights, and access to land for livelihoods and settlements. Women spoke specifically about discrimination in existing land laws, regulations and mechanisms. For example, many spoke of the fact that land titles were usually given by the State, only in the name of the male of the household. There were also issues of discrimination relating to the inheritance and transfer of land, especially of State land which is currently based on the laws of primogeniture. Fragmentation of State land was also an issue raised by people. Fragmentation of land was a concern for people on two grounds: one was with regard to the fragmentation of forest land; the other was fragmentation of State land distributed to people. For example people said that second and third generations of those who received land from government schemes face many problems because of not having access to sufficient land. Yet, others argued that laws limiting the transfer of State land (to avoid fragmentation) however, were also discriminatory. People argued that the provision that land can only be passed on to the eldest male son, discriminated other members of the family. In certain parts of the country, particularly in the East, State land distribution was highly controversial and

ethno-religious sentiments were very influential in how people saw the issue of equal access to land. The underlying issue with regard to the concerns raised by people regarding land fragmentation in our view however was the lack of access to land mainly for livelihood purposes.

People highlighted several problems they face with ownership and use of land. While recognizing that some of these issues are related to implementation of policy, we mention these as background information for the recommendations for constitutional reform.

1. Discriminatory State policies on land, customs and tradition are based on the following:
 - a. Gender biased State law (Land Development Ordinance No.19 of 1935 as amended)
 - b. Economic sector (for example those in the plantation sector do not own the land on which they live and work)
 - c. Land settlement policy discriminates certain ethnic groups
 - d. Forcible occupation of lands by State or private institutions for 'development'.
2. Lapse in the land use policy.
3. Lack of enforcement of land laws and regulations
4. Accessibility for settlement and livelihood purposes especially for marginalised and poor communities
5. Information regarding State land is not accessible or transparent to the public
6. Lack of protection for ecologically sensitive land areas leading to man-made and natural disasters.
7. Inefficient and unsustainable land use from a pro-poor and pro-environment perspective by powerful groups which leads to soil erosion and degradation.

8. Encroachment by communities of forest and protected land leading to human and animal conflicts and deforestation.
9. The lack of proper classificatory methods or demarcation of State, private and community lands. This has led to the shrinking or reduction of community and State land.

19.1.2 Environment

People referred to the environment as relating to air, water (rivers and other waterways, the ocean), land, animals, wild life and eco-system forests and natural reserves. They also spoke about food security, an environment free of pollution, agriculture free of pesticides, fertilizers and chemicals, protection of traditional agricultural systems and way of life; disposal of garbage and sanitation and the protection of indigenous plants from invasion by foreign species. In essence, they spoke of the eco-system and the human environment as a whole and inextricably linked with the lives and livelihoods of people.

Areas of concern in relation to the above highlighted by the people included:

1. Access to a clean environment
 - a. Clean water, air, and land
 - b. Protection from all forms of pollution including noise pollution
 - c. Proper mechanisms for garbage disposal and sanitation
2. Protection of natural resources
 - a. Protection of nature, wild life reserves, forests, oceans and waterways
 - b. Protection of the country's bio-diversity
 - c. Protection of indigenous plant and animal life especially from predatory foreign species often imported for commercial purposes.
 - d. Prevention of soil erosion

3. Agriculture and food security
 - a. Food free from pesticides, chemicals, etc.
4. Protection of local agricultural methods and associated way of life.
5. Animal welfare and rights
6. Protecting the environment from development induced risks
 - a. Formulation of laws for environmental protection
 - b. Mechanisms for implementation of laws and regulations and the simplification of such procedures.

19.1.3 Development

People defined development broadly to encompass all aspects of an individual's or community's life. For example, one submission defined development as "the realisation by all citizens of an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families including adequate food, clothing and housing, and the continuous improvement of living conditions and full enjoyment of leisure, social and cultural opportunities". Encapsulated within descriptions of development were ideas regarding economic development, socio-cultural development, basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, transport, education, health, livelihood, land rights, etc.

Importantly, people suggested that development needs to ensure social justice, equality, redistribution, sustainability and inclusivity. Interestingly, the ideal of democracy, participation and consultation were underscored in many of the submissions. The idea that democracy should also include economic democratisation was mooted. In articulating what was meant by economic democratisation people referred to the following:

- That the benefits of the economy should be equitable
- Consultation with and participation of people in economic decision making processes
- Peoples' sovereignty over economic affairs

In relation to development issues, people raised the following specific concerns:

1. The State's responsibility for the provision of basic needs
 - a. Food, clothing, shelter
2. Enabling employment and livelihood
 - a. Protection of traditional industries and livelihoods
 - b. Promoting cooperative and collective economic and development initiatives to strengthen solidarity among people and communities
 - c. Protection of labour and workers from exploitation
3. The need to ensure participation and consultation of people in decision making
 - a. Preventing development induced displacement
 - b. Ensuring inclusive development – especially of vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities
 - c. Preventing land alienation due to development
 - d. Protection of people from corporations and multinationals
 - e. The lack of mandated mechanisms for consultation and participation
4. State responsibility for poverty alleviation
5. Advocate for principles of development such as:
 - a. Equity
 - b. Efficient use of resources for pro-poor and sustainable development
 - c. Inclusiveness
 - d. Participatory and consultative decision making processes
 - e. Sustainable and non-exploitative development

6. Ensuring protection from economic exploitation

- a. Mechanisms and protection for redress, representing development related economic grievances
- b. Referendums and legislative means of oversight on development policies, projects and international treaties

Many of the submissions relating to the environment and development contained a critique of top-down, non-consultative development. It was stated that development projects often had serious environmental consequences (even in violation of existing laws and regulations), that resulted in land alienation, exploitative labour, employment conditions and displacement. Recommendations were proposed to establish mechanisms to ensure public consultation, social accountability and oversight of development projects. References were made to the Constitutions of India, Bolivia, Kenya, Nepal, Ecuador and several other countries, in relation to progressive ideas for these types of mechanisms for public participation and accountability. It was also proposed that local government bodies should be given greater power and control over resources in their areas as well as greater say over decision making on development issues.

People's submissions contained critiques of development projects driven primarily by market logic and profit motives. While some submissions stated that there was no alternative to capitalism, others strongly critiqued development policies based on free market policies which they claimed led to exploitation of human and natural resources, marginalisation and exclusion.

Recommendations to respond to the concerns raised with regard to the environment and development were articulated both in terms of people's rights as well as in relation to duties of the State towards the people. For example, it was proposed that the Constitution should include the right to live in a clean environment, to live in a

sustainable eco-system as fundamental rights. At the same time, it was proposed that the State has a duty to protect the eco-system, natural resources, wild life etc. Thus, while development, land rights, and environmental issues were articulated in terms of rights, there was a clear onus placed on the State to secure, protect and ensure these rights.

19.2 Recommendations

Taking these multiple and complex issues into account, within the process of constitution making, our recommendations are as follows:

1. There should be Constitutional guidelines for the use of natural resources, flora and fauna.
2. Land, environment and development should be included in the Fundamental Rights Chapter. The section on Fundamental Rights relating to the environment should also consider animal rights and animal welfare as animals and wildlife should be considered part of the environment and eco-system.
3. Separate chapters on Land, Environment and Development detailing how these rights will be operationalised should be added to the Constitution. We suggest the examples of the Kenyan and Ecuadorian Constitutions be considered in the drafting process. For example, these chapters should include provisions to:
 - Ensure sustainable exploitation, utilisation, management and conservation of the environment and natural resources, and ensure the equitable sharing of the accruing benefits;
 - Work to determine, achieve and maintain a minimum tree cover in consultation with environmental experts;

- Protect and enhance legal protection for, and indigenous knowledge of, biodiversity and the genetic resources of the communities;
 - Encourage public participation in the management, protection and conservation of the environment;
 - Protect genetic resources and biological diversity;
 - Establish systems of environmental impact assessment.
4. Environmental audit and monitoring of the environment
 5. Eliminate processes and activities that are likely to endanger the environment; and utilise the environment and natural resources for the benefit of the people of Sri Lanka
 6. Every person has a duty to cooperate with State organs and other persons to protect and conserve the environment and ensure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources⁶⁸.
 7. The establishment of a Commission to Address Economic Development Grievances to ensure that there are adequate mechanisms to prevent development related exploitation and displacement.
 8. System of redress and compensation for victims of violations of fundamental rights relating to land, environment and development.
 9. To make provisions to hold State and public officers responsible for upholding powers to take action on any individual or institution that harms the environment or exploits people in the name of development.

⁶⁸ Drawn from the Constitution of Kenya, Sections 69 and 70

10. Identify a system to maintain a minimum tree cover at an acceptable percentage of the total land area of the country.
11. Commitments in the Constitution to seek sustainable, equitable and socially just socio-economic development solutions for the country

Chapter 20

Affirmative Action and Reconciliation

20.1 Submissions

A section of the public submitted that there was a need to look into issues of marginalisation and vulnerability of several sections of the society. Minority groups within each of the provinces, indigenous peoples, discriminated caste and menial labour groups, people with disability and war affected communities pointed out that they faced several challenges with regard to the access to services as well as to representation and development. They demanded affirmative action to help them out of their marginalisation with respect to better access to services, adequate representation and inclusive development.

Those with different sexual orientation pointed out the discriminatory practices that they face due to their orientation and its subtle nature which requires special protection. People with disability pointed out that equality alone will not in itself address their concerns and interests but there should be affirmative recognition that they be identified as a group with special needs in perpetuity. While some suggested quotas based on ethnicity, religion, etc., others raised the concern of further ethnic and religious segregation and the need to avoid the same to prevent further division of society along these lines to ensure non recurrence of violence and essential for peaceful co-existence.

The Committee agreed that the State must ensure that all marginalised and vulnerable groups require special protection, ensuring that they have access to services, adequate representation and they should be made part of an inclusive development process assisting them to reach equality with all other citizens within a period of time (for

example, thirty years), after which these actions can be reviewed except in the case of people with disability. The Committee has therefore included recommendations in several sections of the report including directive principles, fundamental rights, judicial and electoral reform, public service and independent commissions to ensure the same.

Chapter 21

Commission on Anti-Discrimination

21.1 Submissions

Representations on discrimination, exclusion and marginalisation on the basis of ethnicity, religion, caste, gender, sexual orientation, social origin, disability etc., were made from all parts of the country. Serious allegations of caste discrimination came from the Northern Province. Representations on discrimination against women under customary laws as well as written laws that are in operation were also made. Some religious dignitaries too made similar representations on the discriminatory practices based on caste for example. At the same time, other groups were strongly against any reforms or revisions to traditional or customary laws. They were of the view that these laws, customs and traditions were part of specific cultures and should be protected. We also observed that there are many misunderstandings regarding customary and traditional law, particularly of minority groups. We see that the problem of cultural discrimination and discrimination under certain laws are much more serious than what we see on the surface and that it needs to be addressed.

It is our view that these discriminations in society are very sensitive since they touch on cultural and religious practices. However, they cannot be ignored as they have serious legal and social implications especially for women and children. But we also were of the view that such issues cannot simply be dealt with by reforms to the Constitution.

It is our view that the legal reforms that are necessary to prevent discrimination based on customary and traditional practices and law need to be discussed and negotiated with relevant groups including affected parties. It is necessary to build consensus and agreement around these sensitive issues.

21.2 Recommendations

1. Establish a Commission on Discrimination to initiate dialogue and recommend reforms through discussion, negotiation and mediation. This Commission should comprise of eminent persons from the fields of sociology, law, history and public administration. We recommend the Commission be comprised of 12 persons from the above disciplines and be appointed by the President on the recommendation of Constitutional Council.
2. We further recommend that the Commission be representative of different socio-cultural and ethno-religious groups.

Chapter 22

Public Service Grievance Commission

22.1 Submissions

The Committee came across many complaints from the public against government institutions and officials with regard to failures, and abuse, of public service delivery. While some of them could be viewed as coming from individual grievances, but it is also realised that a majority of them results from systemic administrative practices and procedures adopted by these institutions. If these administrative practices and procedures are reviewed by an authoritative body which has the authority to recommend or order changes to these practices and procedures that will have a positive effect on public service delivery in the country and as a result the government services will be people friendly and efficient.

22.2 Recommendations

Towards achieving this objective, the Committee recommends the establishment of a Public Service Grievance Commission by the Constitution which should be an independent institution the chairperson and members of which shall be appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Constitutional Council. The Commission may consist of around seven to nine members drawn from experienced persons from a variety of fields such as social service,⁶⁹ public finance, public administration, agricultural technology, law, human rights, technology, etc.

The Commission will entertain complaints relating to administrative procedures and practices which are causing injustice and unnecessary delay in the service delivery. The authority of the Commission shall cover not only the government institutions but also

⁶⁹Kushan D' Alwis P.C., expressed his reservation for the inclusion of social service.

the semi governmental bodies such as corporations, statutory bodies and companies where the government owns shares. The Commission will not be sitting on appeal or review of the role of the Human Rights Commission, Official Languages Commission, National Police Commission, Ombudsperson or similar institutions. However, these institutions can forward any issues which are of systemic nature to the Public Service Grievance Commission for its consideration and necessary action.

Annex A

Members Appointed to the Public Representations Committee on Constitutional Reform

1. Mr. Lal Wijenayake (Chairman)
Senior Attorney-at-Law
2. Mr. Faisz Mustapha
President's Counsel
3. Prof. Gamini Samaranayake
Retired Professor of Political Science, University of Peradeniya
4. Prof. A. M. Navaratna Bandara
Retired Senior Professor in Political Science, University of Peradeniya
5. Prof. M. L. A Cader
Founder Vice Chancellor, South Eastern University
6. Mr. N. Selvakkumaran
Senior Lecturer in Law , University of Colombo, Attorney-at-Law
7. Hon. S. Thavarajah
Leader of the Opposition, Northern Provincial Council,
Former Member of Parliament
8. Mr. Kushan D' Alwis
President's Counsel
9. Dr. Harini Amarasuriya
Senior Lecturer in Sociology, Open University of Sri Lanka
10. Dr. Kumudu Kusum Kumara
Senior Lecturer in Sociology, University of Colombo
11. Mr. Sunil Jayaratne
Senior Attorney-at-Law
12. Dr. Upul Abeyratne
Senior Lecturer in Political Science, University of Ruhuna
13. Mr. Themiya L. B. Hurulle
Former Member of Parliament
14. Mr. S. Winston Pathiraja
Retired Senior Officer of the Sri Lanka Administrative Service (SLAS)
15. Mr. Sangaran Vijesandiran
Senior Lecturer in Economics, University of Peradeniya
16. Mr. M. Y. M. Faiz
Senior Attorney-at-Law
17. Ms. M. K. Nadeeka Damayanthi
Senior Lecturer in Political Science, University of Kelaniya
18. Ms. Kanthie Ranasinghe
Senior Attorney-at-Law
19. Mr. S. C. C. Elankovan
Civil Society Activist
20. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi
Political Activist

List of Subjects

1. Nature of the State
2. Form of government (Presidential/ Parliamentary)
3. Basic structure of the Constitution
4. Citizenship, Religion, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Language Rights, Group Rights and directive principles on State policy
5. Legislature (unicameral/ bicameral)
6. Supremacy of Constitution or Parliament
7. Separation of powers
8. Independence of the Judiciary and the court structure
9. Constitutional court
10. Power sharing, devolution and Local Government
11. Sharing of power at the center
12. Constitutional council and independent commissions
13. Public Service
14. Electoral reforms
15. Judicial review of legislation
16. Powers of President under Parliamentary system
17. Election of President under Parliamentary system
18. Public security
19. Finance
20. Any other issues

Annex C

Members who Participated in the Deliberations of the Preparation of the Report of Public Representations Committee on Constitutional Reform

From: 07-03-2016

To: 09-05-2016

Venue: Secretariat for Public Representations Committee on
Constitutional Reform, 'Visumpaya', Staples Street, Colombo 02

1. Mr. Lal Wijenayake (Chairman)
2. Mr. S. Winston Pathiraja (Secretary)
3. Prof. A. M. Navaratna Bandara
4. Prof. M. L. A Cader
5. Mr. Faisz Mustapha
6. Mr. N. Selvakkumaran
7. Hon. S. Thavarajah
8. Mr. Kushan D` Alwis
9. Dr. Harini Amarasuriya
10. Dr. Kumudu Kusum Kumara
11. Mr. Sunil Jayarathna
12. Dr. Upul Abeyratne
13. Mr. Themiya L. B .Hurulle
14. Mr. Sangaran Vijesandiran
15. Mr. M. Y. M. Faiz
16. Ms. M. K. Nadeeka Damayanthi
17. Ms. Kanthie Ranasinghe
18. Mr. S. C. C Elankovan
19. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi

Attendance of the Members
District Sitzings of the Public Representations Committee on
Constitutional Reform

District: Ampara

Date	27-02-2016	29-02-2016
Name of the Panel Members	1. Dr. Harini Amarasuriya (Chairperson) 2. Hon. S. Thavarajah 3. Mr. N. Selvakumaran 4. Dr. Upul Abeyrathne 5. Mr. S. C. C. Elankovan	1. Mr. Lal Wijenayake (Chairperson) 2. Hon. S. Thavarajah 3. Mr. N. Selvakumaran 4. Dr. Harini Amarasuriya 5. Mr. S. C. C. Elankovan

District: Anuradhapura

Date	17-02-2016	18-02-2016
Name of the Panel Members:	1. Mr. Lal Wijenayake (Chairperson) 2. Mr. Sunil Jayaratna 3. Mr. Themiya L. B. Hurulle 4. Ms. M. K. Nadeeka Damayanthi 5. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi	1. Mr. Lal Wijenayake (Chairperson) 2. Mr. Sunil Jayaratna 3. Mr. Themiya L. B. Hurulle 4. Ms. M. K. Nadeeka Damayanthi 5. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi

District: Badulla

Date	23-02-2016	24-02-2016
Name of the Panel Members	1. Mr. Sangaran Vijesandiran (Chairperson) 2. Mr. Sunil Jayaratna 3. Ms. Kanthie Ranasinghe 4. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi	1. Mr. Sangaran Vijesandiran (Chairperson) 2. Mr. Sunil Jayaratna 3. Ms. Kanthie Ranasinghe 4. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi

District: Batticaloa

Date	25-02-2016	26-02-2016
Name of the Panel Members	1. Mr. N. Selvakumaran (Chairperson) 2. Hon. S. Thavarajah 3. Dr. Harini Amarasuriya 4. Dr. Kumudu Kusum Kumara 5. Mr. S. C. C. Elankovan	1. Mr. N. Selvakumaran (Chairperson) 2. Hon. S. Thavarajah 3. Dr. Harini Amarasuriya 4. Dr. Kumudu Kusum Kumara 5. Mr. S. C. C. Elankovan

District: Colombo

Date	18-01-2016	19-01-2016	20-01-2016
Name of the	1. Mr. Lal Wijenayake	1. Mr. Lal Wijenayake	1. Mr. Lal Wijenayake

Annex D

Panel Members	(Chairperson)	(Chairperson)	(Chairperson)
	2. Mr. Winston Pathiraja	2. Mr. Winston Pathiraja	2. Mr. Winston Pathiraja
	3. Prof. A.M. Navaratna Bandara	3. Prof. M. L.A. Cadar	3. Prof. A. M. Navarathne Bandara
	4. Prof. M. L. A. Cadar	4. Mr. N. Selvakumaran	4. Prof. M. L. A. Cadar
	5. Mr. N. Selvakumaran	5. Hon. S. Thavarajah	5. Mr. N. Selvakumaran
	6. Hon. S. Thavaraja	6. Dr. Harini Amarasuriya	6. Hon. S. Thavarajah
	7. Dr. Harini Amarasuriya	7. Dr. Kumudu Kusum Kumara	7. Dr. Harini Amarasuriya
	8. Dr. Kumudu Kusum Kumara	8. Mr. Sunil Jayarathne	8. Dr. Kumudu Kusum Kumara
	9. Mr. Sunil Jayarathne	9. Dr. Upul Abeyrathne	9. Mr. Sunil Jayarathne
	10. Dr. Upul Abeyrathne	10. Mr. Themiya L. B. Hurulle	10. Dr. Upul Abeyrathne
	11. Mr. Themiya L. B. Hurulle	11. Mr. Sangaran Vijesandiran	11. Mr. Themiya L. B. Hurulle
	12. Mr. Sangaran Vijesandiran	12. Ms. M.K. Nadeeka Damayanthi.	12. Ms. M.K. Nadeeka Damayanthi
	13. Ms. M. K. Nadeeka Damayanthi	13. Ms. Kanthie Ranasinghe	13. Ms. Kanthie Ranasinghe
	14. Ms. Kanthie Ranasinghe	14. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi	14. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi
	15. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi		15. Mr. Kushan D`Alwis

Date	21-01-2016	22-01-2016	03-03-2016
Name of the Panel Members	1. Mr. Lal Wijenayake (Chairperson) 2. Mr. Winston Pathiraja 3. Hon. S. Thavarajah 4. Dr. Harini Amarasuriya 5. Dr. Kumudu Kusum Kumara 6. Mr. Sunil Jayarathne 7. Dr. Upul Abeyrathne 8. Mr. Themiya L. B. Hurulle 9. Ms. M.K. Nadeeka Damayanthi 10. Ms. Kanthi Ranasinghe 11. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi 12. Mr. Sangaran	1. Mr. Lal Wijenayake (Chairperson) 2. Mr. Winston Pathiraja 3. Prof. A.M. Navarathne Bandara 4. Prof. M. L. A. Cadar 5. Mr. N. Selvakumaran 6. Hon. S. Thavarajah 7. Dr. Harini Amarasuriya 8. Dr. Kumudu Kusum Kumara 9. Mr. Sunil Jayarathne 10. Dr. Upul Abeyrathne 11. Mr. Themiya L. B. Hurulle 12. Mr. Sangaran Vijesandiran 13. Ms. M.K. Nadeeka Damayanthi	1. Mr. Lal Wijenayake (Chairperson) 2. Mr. Winston Pathiraja 3. Prof. M. L. A. Cadar 4. Hon. S. Thavarajah 5. Dr. Harini Amarasuriya 6. Dr. Kumudu Kusum Kumara 7. Mr. Sunil Jayarathne 8. Dr. Upul Abeyrathne 9. Mr. Themiya L. B. Hurulle 10. Mr. Sangaran Vijesandiran 11. Ms. M. K. Nadeeka Damayanthi 12. Ms. Kanthie Ranasinghe 13. Mr. S. C. C. Elankovan

Annex D

	Vijesandiran 13. Mr. Kushan D`Alwis	14. Ms. Kanthi Ranasinghe 15. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi 16. Mr. M. Y. M. Faiz	14. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi 15. Mr. M. Y. M. Faiz
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Date	04-03-2016	05-03-2016
Name of the Panel Members	- Mr. Lal Wijenayake (Chairperson) - Mr. Winston Pathiraja - Prof. A.M. Navarathne Bandara - Prof. M. L. A. Cader - Mr. N. Selvakumaran - Hon. S. Thavarajah - Mr. Kushan D`Alwis - Dr. Harini Amarasuriya - Dr. Kumudu Kusum Kumara - Mr. Sunil Jayarathne - Dr. Upul Abeyrathne - Mr. Themiya L. B. Hurulle - Mr. S. Vijesandiran - Ms. M.K. Nadeeka Damayanathi - Ms. Kanthie Ranasinghe - Mr. S.C.C. Elankovan - Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi - Mr. M. Y. M. Faiz	- Mr. LalWijenayake (Chairperson) - Mr. Winston Pathiraja - Prof. M. L .A. Cadar - Dr. Harini Amarasuriya - Dr. Kumudu Kusum Kumara - Mr. Sunil Jayarathne - Mr. Themiya L. B. Hurulle - Mr. SangaranVijesandiran - Ms. M.K. Nadeeka Damayanathi - Ms. Kanthie Ranasinghe - Mr. S. C. C. Elankovan - Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi - Mr. N. Selvakumaran - Mr. M. Y. M. Faiz

District: Galle

Date	08-02-2016	09-02-2016
Name of the Panel Members	- Mr. Lal Wijenayake (Chairperson) - Mr. Sunil Jayaratna - Dr. Upul Abeyrathne - Dr. Harini Amarasuriya - Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi	- Mr. Lal Wijenayake (Chairperson) - Mr. Sunil Jayaratna - Dr. Upul Abeyrathna - Dr. Harini Amarasuriya - Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi

District: Gampaha

Date	01-02-2016	02-02-2016
Name of the Panel Members	Dr. Harini Amarasuriya (Chairperson)	Dr. Harini Amarasuriya (Chairperson)

Annex D

	2. Mr. Winston Pathiraja 3. Mr. Sunil Jayaratna 4. Dr. Upul Abeyrathne 5. Mr. Kushan D'Alwis 6. Ms. M. K. Nadeeka Damayanthi 7. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi	2. Mr. Winston Pathiraja 3. Mr. Sunil Jayaratna 4. Dr. Upul Abeyrathne 5. Mr. Kushan D'Alwis 6. Ms. M. K Nadeeka Damayanthi 7. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi
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District: Hambantota

Date	12-02-2016	13-02-2016
Name of the Panel Members	1. Mr. Sunil Jayaratna (Chairperson) 2. Dr. Upul Abeyrathne 3. Mr. S. C. C. Elankovan 4. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi.	1. Mr. Sunil Jayaratna (Chairperson) 2. Dr. Upul Abeyrathne 3. Mr. S. C. C. Elankovan 4. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi.

District: Jaffna

Date	15-02-2016	16-02-2016
Name of the Panel Members	1. Mr. Lal Wijenayake (Chairperson) 2. Mr. N. Selvakkumaran 3. Hon. S. Thavarajah 4. Dr. Harini Amarasuriya 5. Dr. Kumudu Kusum Kumara 6. Mr. Sunil Jayaratna 7. Dr. Upul Abeyrathne 8. Mr. Sangaran Vijesandiran	1. Mr. Lal Wijenayake (Chairperson) 2. Mr. N. Selvakkumaran 3. Hon. S. Thavarajah 4. Dr. Harini Amarasuriya 5. Dr. Kumudu Kusum Kumara 6. Mr. Sunil Jayaratna 7. Dr. Upul Abeyrathne

District: Kalutara

Date	05-02-2016	06-02-2016
Name of the Panel Members	1. Mr. Lal Wijenayake (Chairperson) 2. Mr. Winston Pathiraja 3. Dr. Upul Abeyrathne 4. Mr. Sunil Jayaratna 5. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi	1. Mr. Lal Wijenayake (Chairperson) 2. Mr. Winston Pathiraja 3. Dr. Upul Abeyrathne 4. Mr. Sunil Jayaratna 5. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi

District: Kandy

Date	01-02-2016	02-02-2016
Name of the Panel Members	1. Mr. Lal Wijenayake (Chairperson) 2. Mr. Sangaran Vijesandiran 3. Prof. M. L. A. Cadar 4. Hon. S. Thavarajah 5. Dr. Kumudu Kusum Kumara	1. Mr. Lal Wijenayake (Chairperson) 2. Mr. Sangaran Vijesandiran 3. Prof. M. L. A. Cadar 4. Hon. S. Thavarajah 5. Dr. Kumudu Kusum Kumara

Annex D**District: Kegalle**

Date	08-02-2016	09-02-2016
Name of the Panel Members	1. Mr. Kushan D`Alwis (Chairperson) 2. Mr. Themiya L. B. Hurulle 3. Ms. Kanthie Ranasinghe 4. Ms. M. K. Nadeeka Damayanthi	1. Mr. Kushan D`Alwis (Chairperson) 2. Mr. Themiya L. B. Hurulle 3. Ms. Kanthie Ranasinghe 4. Ms. M. K. Nadeeka Damayanthi

District: Kilinochchi

Date	08-02-2016	09-02-2016
Name of the Panel Members	1. Hon. S. Thavarajah (Chairperson) 2. Mr. Sangaran Vijesandiran 3. Mr. S. C. C. Elankovan	1. Hon. S. Thavarajah (Chairperson) 2. Mr. Sangaran Vijesandiran 3. Mr. S. C. C. Elankovan

District: Kurunegala

Date	15-02-2016	16-02-2016
Name of the Panel Members	1. Prof. A. M. Nawaratna Bandara (Chairperson) 2. Mr. Themiya L. B. Hurulle 3. Ms. Kanthie Ranasinghe 4. Mr. S.C. C. Elankovan 5. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi	1. Prof. A. M. Nawaratna Bandara (Chairperson) 2. Mr. Themiya L. B. Hurulle 3. Ms. Kanthie Ranasinghe 4. Mr. S. C. C. Elankovan 5. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi

District: Mannar

Date	10-02-2016	11-02-2016
Name of the Panel Members	1. Mr. Lal Wijenayake (Chairperson) 2. Hon. S. Thavarajah 3. Mr. Sangaran Vijesandiran	1. Mr. Lal Wijenayake (Chairperson) 2. Hon. S. Thavarajah 3. Mr. Sangaran Vijesandiran

District: Matale

Date	03-02-2016	10-02-2016
Name of the Panel Members	1. Mr. Lal Wijenayake (Chairperson) 2. Prof. M. L. A. Cadar 3. Dr. Upul Abeyrathne 4. Mr. Sunil Jayaratna	1. Mr. Themiya L. B. Hurulle (Chairperson) 2. Ms. Kanthie Ranasinghe

District: Matara

Date	10-02-2016	11-02-2016
Name of the Panel Members	1. Dr. Upul Abeyrathne (Chairperson) 2. Mr. Sunil Jayaratna	1. Dr. Upul Abeyrathne (Chairperson) 2. Mr. Sunil Jayaratna 3. Mr. S. C. C. Elankovan

Annex D

	3. Ms. M. K. Nadeeka Damayanthi 4. Mr. S. C. C. Elankovan 5. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi	4. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi
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District: Monaragala

Date	25-02-2016	26-02-2016
Name of the Panel Members	1. Mr. Sunil Jayaratna (Chairperson) 2. Ms. M. K. Nadeeka Damayanthi 3. Ms. Kanthie Ranasinghe 4. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi	1. Mr. Sunil Jayaratna (Chairperson) 2. Ms. M. K. Nadeeka Damayanthi 3. Ms. Kanthie Ranasinghe 4. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi

District: Mullativu

Date	12-02-2016	13-02-2016
Name of the Panel Members	1. Hon. S. Thavarajah (Chairperson) 2. Mr. N. Selvakkumaran 3. Ms. M. K. Nadeeka Damayanthi	1. Hon. S. Thavarajah (Chairperson) 2. Mr. N. Selvakkumaran 3. Ms. M. K. Nadeeka Damayanthi

District: Nuwara Eliya

Date	19-02-2016	20-02-2016
Name of the Panel Members	1. Mr. Sangarn Vijesandiran (Chairperson) 2. Hon. S. Thavarajah 3. Mr. S. C. C. Elankovan	1. Mr. Lal Wijenayake (Chairperson) 2. Hon. S. Thevarajah 3. Mr. Sangaran Vijesandiran 4. Mr. S. C. C. Elankovan

District: Polonnaruwa

Date	19-02-2016	20-02-2016
Name of the Panel Members	1. Mr. Themiya L. B. Hurulle (Chairperson) 2. Mr. Sunil Jayarathna 3. Dr. Upul Abeyrathne 4. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi	1. Mr. Themiya L. B. Hurulle (Chairperson) 2. Mr. Sunil Jayarathna 3. Dr. Upul Abeyrathne 4. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi

District: Puttalam

Date	17-02-2016	18-02-2016
Name of the Panel Members	1. Dr. Harini Amarasuriya (Chairperson) 2. Dr. Upul Abeyrathne 3. Ms. Kanthie Ranasinghe	1. Dr. Harini Amarasuriya (Chairperson) 2. Dr. Upul Abeyrathne 3. Ms. Kanthie Ranasinghe

District: Ratnapura

Date	27-02-2016	29-02-2016
Name of the Panel Members	1. Mr. Themiya L. B. Hurulle (Chairperson) 2. Mr. Sangaran Vijesandiran	1. Mr. Themiya Hurulle (Chairperson) 2. Ms. Kanthie Ranasinghe

Annex D

	3. Ms. Kanthie Ranasinghe 4. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi	3. Mr. Sunil Jayarathna 4. Mr. Sirimasiri Hapuarachchi
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District: Trincomalee

Date	23-02-2016	24-02-2016
Name of the Panel Members	1. Mr. Winston Pathiraja (Chairperson) 2. Mr. N. Selvakkumaran 3. Hon. S. Thavarajah 4. Mr. S. C. C. Elankovan	1. Mr. N. Selvakkumaran (Chairperson) 2. Hon. S. Thavarajah 3. Mr. S. C. C. Elankovan

District: Vavuniya

Date	05-02-2016	06-02-2016
Name of the Panel Members	1. Mr. N.Selvakkumaran (Chairperson) 2. Hon. S. Thavarajah 3. Mr. Themiya L. B. Hurulle 4. Mr. Sangaran Vijesandiran 5. Ms. M. K. Nadeeka Damayanthi 6. Mr. S. C. C. Elankovan	1. Hon. S. Thavarajah (Chairperson) 2. Mr. Themiya L. B. Hurulle 3. Mr. Sangaran Vijesandiran 4. Ms. M. K. Nadeeka Damayanthi 5. Mr. S. C. C. Elankovan

Annex E

Staff Members at Visumpaya

1.	Ranga Jayasundera	Secretary to the Chairman
2.	Vijitha Mallawarachchi	P.M.A. I
3.	Renuka Pemmawadu	P.M.A. I
4.	H.M.C.J. Chaturanga	P.M.A. II
5.	L.L.S. Padmini	P.M.A. I (Rtd.)
6.	R.Indika	Development Officer
7.	Thusitha Silva	Media Officer
8.	Mala Subramaniam	Telephone Operator
9.	M.R.S. Wijeratne	K.K.S. II
10.	R.M.T.D.B.Rathnayake	K.K.S. III
11.	W.C.Sanjeewa	K.K.S. III
12.	B.H.Chamara Nuwan	K.K.S. III
13.	Suranthika Roshini	Trainee
14.	D.A.U.P.Samarasinghe	Transport Officer
15.	S.H.M.Vajira Silva	Driver
16.	Indrasiri Fernando	Driver
17.	Asanka Vipula Siyabalagoda	Driver
18.	T.C. Haputhantri	Driver
19.	R.P.D.Sisira Rajapakshe	Driver
20.	A.E.G.Somasiri	Driver
21.	R.H.Kumara Karunaratne	Driver
22.	R.M.Ranjith Sumanasiri	Assistant Bungalow Keeper,
23.	C.R.K.Basnayake	UDA
24.	Upul Sudrikku	UDA

List of UNV 'V-Force' Volunteers

1.	Ahmed Sanoon	31.	Nirman Priyadarshana
2.	Anne Perera	32.	Niroshini Nugawela
3.	Azeemullah Abdeen	33.	Oshadhi Ratnaweera
4.	Benislos Thushan	34.	Pasanthi Amarasekera
5.	Chamodi Dayananda	35.	Petal Wickramasinghe
6.	Chathurya Perera	36.	Prabhashanee Jayasekera
7.	Damsarie Ranasinghe	37.	Prabodi Senani
8.	Divyanjee Thrimanne	38.	Radheeka Perera
9.	E. A. Isuri Upeksha	39.	Raviendra Madugalle
10.	Fathima Rinuza Zainnahas	40.	Remo Shiha
11.	Hasarel Gallage	41.	Rishini Jayarathna
12.	Hasintha Vidanapathirana	42.	Ruvini Ahangangoda
13.	Heshoban Thavakumaran	43.	Ruvini Katugaha
14.	Indeewari Galagama	44.	Sadhani Rajapakse - Coordinator
15.	Indumini Randeny	45.	Sajini Fernando
16.	Isuri Jayawardane	46.	Sathya Bulathwela
17.	K.H. Medani Navoda	47.	Saumya Bulathwela
18.	Kalpani Ratnayake	48.	Shakthi De Silva
19.	Kavinda Ratnapala	49.	Shalanka Weerasinghe
20.	M. A. F. Safreena	50.	Shehana Mirza
21.	Malithi Wijesinghe	51.	Shemal Fernando
22.	Marlish Ratnakumar	52.	Shevandra Wijemanne
23.	Milinda De Silva	53.	Shiran Nanayakkara
24.	Muradh Mohideen	54.	Sisini Thrikawala
25.	Nadeeja Weersekera	55.	Sudeepa Gunaratne
26.	Natasha Fernando	56.	Thivanka Ratnayake
27.	Naveen Rathnayake	57.	Tisura D. Gamage
28.	Navodanie Ratnatilake	58.	Varuna Ponnampereuma
29.	Nelum Ranawaka	59.	Vihanga Kariyawasam
30.	Nethmini Medawala	60.	Vimukthi Caldera – Coordinator

Annex G

Provisional List of Public Submissions

Provisional list of names of Individuals and organizations who made Oral and Written Representations at the public sittings, and made submissions via e-mail, fax, telephone, social media and post.

No	District	Name	Organization
1	Ampara	A. A. M. Thasim	
2	Ampara	A. F. Dias	
3	Ampara	A. H. M. H. Muzaamil	
4	Ampara	A. K. M. Anas	
5	Ampara	A. L. M. Vaseer	
6	Ampara	A. L. Seinul Abdeen	
7	Ampara	A. L. Umar Lebbe	Vippiriya (D.C.O) Farmer Organization
8	Ampara	A. M. A. Riyaz	
9	Ampara	A. P. Sisira Kumara	
10	Ampara	A. R. Mohamed Ashaf	
11	Ampara	Anonymous	
12	Ampara	Anonymous	
13	Ampara	Atham Baura Abdul Gafoor	
14	Ampara	B. Gnanawathy	
15	Ampara	Brito Fernando	
16	Ampara	Dasthakir Fathima Ibrathsowmi	
17	Ampara	Don Ekanayakam	
18	Ampara	Edmond Gallage	
19	Ampara	F. M. S. A. Ansar Maulana	College of Education
20	Ampara	H. M. Anver Ali	Socio Political Research Centre
21	Ampara	I. M. Ibrahim	
22	Ampara	J. M. Punchi Banda	
23	Ampara	K. Chandana Liyanarachchi	
24	Ampara	K. Pakiyarajah	Highland Farmers Association
25	Ampara	K. Sivalingam	Sri Tharavai Sithyvinayagar Temple
26	Ampara	Kairudeen Nihal Ahamed	
27	Ampara	Karunarathne Marasinghe	
28	Ampara	Kasilingam Vigneswaran	
29	Ampara	Kathamuthu Ganesh	
30	Ampara	M. A. M. Razeen	Federation of All Mosques in Ampara District
31	Ampara	M. C. Athambawa	
32	Ampara	M. D. T. Chandrasiri	
33	Ampara	M. I. Abdul Jabbar	
34	Ampara	M. I. M. Hanifa	All Religion Youth League Sinhala Tamil Muslim National

Annex G

No	District	Name	Organization
			Organization
35	Ampara	M. Kaalithaasan, V. Chandrasekaram	Alayadivembu Divisional Hindu Mamanram-Akkaraipattu
36	Ampara	M. L. A. Kamaldeen	
37	Ampara	M. M. M. Basheer	
38	Ampara	Mohammed Ibrahim Azeez	
39	Ampara	Mohammad Musthar Razick	
40	Ampara	P. B. A. Jayasekara	
41	Ampara	P. B. Puvirajah	
42	Ampara	P. Srikanth	Human Development Organisation
43	Ampara	P. T. A. Hassan	
44	Ampara	Ponniah Selvanayakam	Civil Society-Kalmunai
45	Ampara	R. A. D. Ranaweera	Prajaathanthrawaadaya Sandahawuu Negenahira Sanvidanaya
46	Ampara	R. B. Rathnage Rathnayake	
47	Ampara	R. M. N. Chandhani	Digamadulla Gamishakthi Padanama
48	Ampara	R. P. Madushanka Sanath Kumara	Jana Balaya Prajaathaanthrawadee Janatha Peramuna (People's Power Democratic People's Front)
49	Ampara	R. Vigneswaran	
50	Ampara	S. A. Punniyamoorththi	
51	Ampara	S. Arasurathnam	Kalmunai Saiva Maha Sabai
52	Ampara	S. L. M. Ibrahim	
53	Ampara	S. L. Muhmed Falil	
54	Ampara	S. L. Riyas	National Democratic People's Alliance
55	Ampara	S. M. Kaleel	Sainthamaruthu Renaissance Forum
56	Ampara	S. M. M. Buharideen	
57	Ampara	Seeni Mohomed Aliff	
58	Ampara	Sivagnanam Jeyakumar	
59	Ampara	T. Alagiri	Rural Development Society - New Village Valathapiddy
60	Ampara	T. Piyadasa	
61	Ampara	T. Sahadevsriyal	
62	Ampara	U. L. Sulaima Lebbe	Peruvelly Farmer Organization - Varipathan Chenai
63	Ampara	U. M. Nizar	Kalmunei Development and Management Council
64	Ampara	Vadivel Gopalappillai	
65	Ampara	Ven. Hagoda Wimalagnana Thero	Sri Vidyananda Maha Pirivena

Annex G

No	District	Name	Organization
66	Ampara	Ven. Suhadagama Seelarathana Thero	
67	Ampara	W. D. Thilkaradna	
68	Ampara	Y. G. Tikiribanda	
69	Ampara	Y. L. M. Yoosuf	
70	Ampara	Z. A. Natheer	Kalmunai Development & Management Council
71	Ampara		Muslim National Organization
72	Ampara		Ummath Cultural Forum
73	Anuradhapura	A. B. M. D. Wijekoon	
74	Anuradhapura	A. H. M. R. Abeyratne	
75	Anuradhapura	A. K. Thilakarathne	
76	Anuradhapura	A. L. J. Salgadu	
77	Anuradhapura	A. L. Mohamed Rasmy	
78	Anuradhapura	A. M. Danawathi Tilakaratne	Rajarata Community Centre
79	Anuradhapura	A. M. Ukkubanda	
80	Anuradhapura	A. Nandasena	
81	Anuradhapura	A. P. K. Narangoda	
82	Anuradhapura	Amal Piyathilake	Anuradhapura District Chamber of Commerce Industry and Agriculture
83	Anuradhapura	Anil Rathnayake	
84	Anuradhapura	Anonymous 1	
85	Anuradhapura	Anonymous 2	
86	Anuradhapura	Anonymous 3	
87	Anuradhapura	Asanka Punchihewa	
88	Anuradhapura	B. P. S. V. Pathirana	
89	Anuradhapura	Bandula Gunathilake	
90	Anuradhapura	Bandupala Darmasuriya Waduge	
91	Anuradhapura	C. M. Dharmasena	
92	Anuradhapura	C. S. A. Prasad	
93	Anuradhapura	C. W. B. Beminiwatta	
94	Anuradhapura	Chaminda Lanka Hewage	
95	Anuradhapura	Chandraratne Bandara, Ven. Karagaswewe Vimalannda Nayaka Thero	Peoples Assembly of Sri Lanka
96	Anuradhapura	D. B. Ranaweera	
97	Anuradhapura	D. C. Liyanaarachchi	
98	Anuradhapura	D. M. D. Bandara	
99	Anuradhapura	D. M. W. Kumaradasa	
100	Anuradhapura	D. P. G. Kumarasiri	
101	Anuradhapura	Dissanayake Mudiyanseelage Appuhamige Gunathilake	

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No	District	Name	Organization
102	Anuradhapura	Dissanayake Mudiyansele Kapurubanda	
103	Anuradhapura	E. M. Sarath Wijesinghe, Mahinda Wimalaratne, Nishshanka Bandara, S. Ismail	Central Cultural Fund
104	Anuradhapura	G. M. S. L. Weeraratna	
105	Anuradhapura	G. Rajaratne	
106	Anuradhapura	H. C. H. Ibrahim	All Ceylon Human Development Organization
107	Anuradhapura	H. L. Karunasena	
108	Anuradhapura	H. P. G. Bandara	
109	Anuradhapura	I. P. Saranapala, S. C. S. Imbrahim	All Ceylon Human Development Organization
110	Anuradhapura	J. A. Jayakody	
111	Anuradhapura	J. Amarasinghe	
112	Anuradhapura	J. H. Jayakody	
113	Anuradhapura	Jayadewa Mayadunne	
114	Anuradhapura	Jayalath Bandara Seneviratne	
115	Anuradhapura	Jothipala Thebuwana	
116	Anuradhapura	K. D. G. Weerasinghe	
117	Anuradhapura	K. Dharmasekara	
118	Anuradhapura	K. H. Mohamadu	
119	Anuradhapura	K. Locana Gunarathne	
120	Anuradhapura	K. Piyadasa	
121	Anuradhapura	K. S. I. Koswattage	
122	Anuradhapura	K. W. G. Dayananda	
123	Anuradhapura	M. A. Sisira Ranjith Madurasinghe	
124	Anuradhapura	M. D. K. Seneviratne	
125	Anuradhapura	M. Dasanayake	
126	Anuradhapura	M. H. S. Athukorale	
127	Anuradhapura	M. M. R. Abeyratne	
128	Anuradhapura	M. M. Rizvi, Ashoka Senarathna	
129	Anuradhapura	M. Rohana Chandradasa	
130	Anuradhapura	M. Thilakarathne	
131	Anuradhapura	N. A. L. Dias	
132	Anuradhapura	N. B. Krishantha Kumara	
133	Anuradhapura	P. B. Dissanayake, A. A. Aththanapala	Sri Lanka Agriculturalists Association
134	Anuradhapura	P. B. H. M. Ariyapala	
135	Anuradhapura	P. B. L. Priyantha	
136	Anuradhapura	P. M. Weerasinghe	
137	Anuradhapura	P. W. A. Wimalaratne	

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No	District	Name	Organization
138	Anuradhapura	Piyasena Dissanayake, Piyadasa Pathirana, H. B. Dissanayake	Rajarata Pensioners' Union
139	Anuradhapura	Premasiri Hettiarachchi	
140	Anuradhapura	R. A. Anil Pushpananda	
141	Anuradhapura	R. D. Wimalasiri	
142	Anuradhapura	R. J. Haputhanthri	
143	Anuradhapura	R. M. Nadeeka Ratnayake	
144	Anuradhapura	R. M. Navarathna Banda	United Agriculture Society, Anuradhapura
145	Anuradhapura	R. M. Upali	
146	Anuradhapura	R. U. B. Sarath Bandara	
147	Anuradhapura	Ranil Ravindra Munasinghe	
148	Anuradhapura	Ranjith Rajakaruna	
149	Anuradhapura	Ravindra Bandara Ekanayake	
150	Anuradhapura	Ravindra Rupasinghe	
151	Anuradhapura	Rohana Chandradasa Mallawaarachchi	
152	Anuradhapura	Ruwan Buddhika Kalansooriya	
153	Anuradhapura	S. B. Ekanayake	Association for Educational Research and Development
154	Anuradhapura	S. M. A. Senanayake	
155	Anuradhapura	S. M. M. G. Kiribanda	Pahalawembuwa Farmers' Organization
156	Anuradhapura	S. M. Premarathne	
157	Anuradhapura	S. P. Rupasinghe	
158	Anuradhapura	S. Priyantha Fernando, Ven. Mahamankadawala Sri Piyarathana Thero	Rajarata United Front for Free Education
159	Anuradhapura	S. Rajapaksha	
160	Anuradhapura	S. Ravindra Rupasena	
161	Anuradhapura	S. Siripala Silva	United Professionalist Association
162	Anuradhapura	Seetha Ranjini	Anuradhapura District Savisthri Women's Collective
163	Anuradhapura	Shamya Harshani Jayawardhane	
164	Anuradhapura	Sisira Siribaddana and others	
165	Anuradhapura	Susantha Ranuka Kumarasinghe	
166	Anuradhapura	Susantha Sarath Warnasooriya	
167	Anuradhapura	Susil S. De Silva	
168	Anuradhapura	T. B. Navaratne	
169	Anuradhapura	T. C. Darius De Saa	
170	Anuradhapura	T. H. D. A. Shree Senarathna	

Annex G

No	District	Name	Organization
171	Anuradhapura	T. Terrence Gemini	United Farmers Federation (Eksath Govijana Sammelanaya)
172	Anuradhapura	U. Dharmadasa	
173	Anuradhapura	U. L. Premasiri	
174	Anuradhapura	Uditha Nishantha Fernando	National Organization for Protection of Throne
175	Anuradhapura	Upali Sisira Kumara Bandara Rathnamalala	
176	Anuradhapura	Ven. Eeriyagolle Subha Thero	
177	Anuradhapura	Ven. Gonagala Gnyanaloka Thero	
178	Anuradhapura	Ven. Halmillewa Saddathissa Thero	Sri Saripuththa Assramaya
179	Anuradhapura	Ven. Pagoda Janthawansha Thero	
180	Anuradhapura	Vijitha Lakshman Amarasinghe	All ceylon administrative grama niladhari asociation
181	Anuradhapura	W. D. Matilda Adikaram	
182	Anuradhapura	W. R. K. Ranasinghe	
183	Anuradhapura	W. Ranasinghe	
184	Anuradhapura	Y. G. Shelton Indika Bandara	
185	Anuradhapura		Tenant Farmers Organization
186	Badulla	A. D. Dhammika	
187	Badulla	A. G. Jayatissa	
188	Badulla	A. K. M. Hasim	
189	Badulla	A. M. Buddhadasa	
190	Badulla	A. M. S. Aththanayaka	
191	Badulla	A. Mohanadas	Social Rectification Movement
192	Badulla	A. Weerasinghe	
193	Badulla	Adhiwasinayaka Uruwarige Wannila Aththo	
194	Badulla	Amara	
195	Badulla	Ananda Rathnayake	
196	Badulla	Anonymous Doc.72	
197	Badulla	Aruni Dambadeniya, P. Neelamegam	Janamadya Seva Vurththiya Samithiya
198	Badulla	B. P. Samudra Gunasoma	
199	Badulla	C. M. S. Abdul Latheef	
200	Badulla	Chandra Jayarathna	
201	Badulla	D. M. Kasthuri Kapila Rathna Bandara	
202	Badulla	D. M. M. N. B. Dissanayaka	
203	Badulla	D. M. Siriwardhana	
204	Badulla	D. Swarajah	
205	Badulla	Dharma Masakorala	

Annex G

No	District	Name	Organization
206	Badulla	Dikkumburage Somadasa	
207	Badulla	Dimuthu Dishanayaka	
208	Badulla	E. M. Chandrasekaram	The Citizen Council Bandarawela
209	Badulla	G. A. Prathap Kumara	Peoples Health Forum
210	Badulla	G. M. S. S. De Silva	
211	Badulla	Gunewardhana Dissanayake	
212	Badulla	H. B. Samadara Madubashini	Shakthi Vrukshalatha Sangrakshana Padhanama
213	Badulla	H. D. M. Chandrapala	
214	Badulla	H. M. G. Y. Denuwara	
215	Badulla	H. M. Muthubanda (M.B. Herath)	
216	Badulla	H. M. T. M. Herath	
217	Badulla	I. W. M. J. K. Wickramasinghe	
218	Badulla	Imtia Vackirdeen	Jumma Masjid Badulla
219	Badulla	J. A. Elias	
220	Badulla	J. K. C. E. S. Dambadeniya	
221	Badulla	J. Thiyagaraja	
222	Badulla	K. M. Chamila Kumari	
223	Badulla	K. M. Gamini Kumarasinghe	
224	Badulla	K. M. Sumanasekara	
225	Badulla	Kanahala Muhandiramge Harishchandra Siriwardhana	
226	Badulla	Kandiah Villantham	Uva Minimedia Forum
227	Badulla	Kappetipola Gamini Thilakarathna	Badulla Puravesi Peramuna
228	Badulla	M. B. N. Thennakoon	
229	Badulla	M. B. Seyyad	Upcountry Muslim Council
230	Badulla	M. H. A. Dinesh Eranda	Bodhubala Sena Badulla District Youth Organization
231	Badulla	M. K. M. Niyar	
232	Badulla	M. M. N. R. Gunawardana	
233	Badulla	M. Vijayakumari	
234	Badulla	Manoharan Prabhu	
235	Badulla	Masillamani Sirilraj	Tamil Ilakkiya Peravai
236	Badulla	N. Padmaseela	
237	Badulla	Nadeshan Suresh and others	Badulla District Citizen's Forum
238	Badulla	Nalaka Ravindranath Balasuriya	
239	Badulla	Nandana Rajapaksha	
240	Badulla	Nawarathna Hennayaka	
241	Badulla	P. K. D. E. S. Dambadeniya	Govi Peramuna
242	Badulla	P. Punniyamoorthy	

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No	District	Name	Organization
243	Badulla	P. Ragupathy	Sun Rise Development Foundation
244	Badulla	Palaniappan Yoghanathan	
245	Badulla	Prabath Kumara	
246	Badulla	Premaratne Gamage	The Citizen Council of Bandarawela.
247	Badulla	R. D. Kumarawansa, R. M. Chandrananda	Chamber of Commerce & Industry of Uva Province
248	Badulla	R. F. Mohideen	
249	Badulla	R. M. Gunawardhana	
250	Badulla	R. M. U. Rathnayake	
251	Badulla	R. Raguraj and others	Uva Velambavi Malayaha Organization
252	Badulla	R. Wijayadasa	
253	Badulla	Rev. Fr. Augustine Fernando	Bishop House Badulla
254	Badulla	Rev. Fr. Priyalal Cooray	USCOD Center
255	Badulla	S. Asokan	
256	Badulla	S. H. Sumathipala	
257	Badulla	S. M. Jayathilake	
258	Badulla	S. Premadasa	
259	Badulla	Saddathissa Athukorala	
260	Badulla	Sugathadasa Rathnayaka	
261	Badulla	Thahe Yasapala	
262	Badulla	Thushani Priyanka Jayasekara	
263	Badulla	U. M. Nimaladasa	
264	Badulla	Upali Rathnayake	
265	Badulla	V. Anthones	Uva Worker's Development Foundation
266	Badulla	V. M. Dhanapala	
267	Badulla	V. Murugiah	
268	Badulla	Ven. Galgodagama Sobhitha Thero	
269	Badulla	Ven. Kahaththewela Siriniwasa Nayaka Sthavira Thero	
270	Badulla	Ven. Kendawinne Gunananda Thero	
271	Badulla	Ven. Passara Shri Deva Nayake Thero	
272	Badulla	Vijaya Niranjana Perera	
273	Badulla	W. K. M. Kapila Rathnayaka	
274	Badulla	W. M. Dhanapala	
275	Badulla	W. M. Jayarathna Banda	
276	Badulla	W. M. Wimaladasa	
277	Badulla		Badulla District Wedihiti Bala Mandalaya
278	Badulla		Young Men's Muslim Association

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No	District	Name	Organization
279	Batticaloa	A. A. G. Rajendram	Socio Economic Education Politics Environment Development Forum, Batticaloa
280	Batticaloa	A. A. Naasar	
281	Batticaloa	A. Arul Sanjeeth	Swami Vipulanantha Institute of Aesthetic Studies
282	Batticaloa	A. C. M. Sayeed	Federation of Mosques and Muslim Institutions Eravur
283	Batticaloa	A. M. Junaid	Kalkuda Majilish Shoora
284	Batticaloa	A. Mathiyazhakan	
285	Batticaloa	A. Sivalingam	Sri Manmunai Pillayar Aalaya Thiru pani Sabai
286	Batticaloa	A. Yogarajah	
287	Batticaloa	Aarumugam Panchalingam	Rural Development Society
288	Batticaloa	Amara Hapuarachchi	Batticaloa Peace Committee
289	Batticaloa	Ananda A.G Rajendram	The Socio Economic Education Political Environment Development Forum
290	Batticaloa	Ananda Galappatti	
291	Batticaloa	Anonymous (petition)	
292	Batticaloa	Anonymous Batti	Batticaloa District Women's Network (Federation)
293	Batticaloa	C. Asanar	
294	Batticaloa	Daniel Rasenthiram Perinpanayagam	
295	Batticaloa	Earl Barthelot	Burgher Cultural Union - Batticaloa
296	Batticaloa	G. Jeyapriyan	
297	Batticaloa	H. M. Ameer	Alhaj Abdul Jawaadh Alim Waliyyullah Trust
298	Batticaloa	H. M. M. Farook	Kalkudah Majilish Shoora
299	Batticaloa	J. Vasuki	Feminists Activists- Batticaloa
300	Batticaloa	K. Jaganeethan	Old Pupil's Association - Murakkottan Senai
301	Batticaloa	K. M. M. Sherif	
302	Batticaloa	K. Mahalingasivam	
303	Batticaloa	Kandiah Thangarajah	
304	Batticaloa	Krishna Kumar	Vivekananda Social Community Centre
305	Batticaloa	Lakshmanarajani Jeyaprakash	Jasmine Women Development Society
306	Batticaloa	Lokitha	Tamil, Muslim, Sinhala Sisters group
307	Batticaloa	M. B. M. Firthous Naleemi	Multi Religious Dialogue Centre

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No	District	Name	Organization
308	Batticaloa	M. C. H. Mohamed	Teacher's Organization for Peace and Humanity
309	Batticaloa	M. Floria	Federation of Women for Good Governance
310	Batticaloa	M. H. A. M. Ismail	Federation of Kattankudy Mosques and Muslim Institutions
311	Batticaloa	M. Jeyapal	Batticaloa Tamil Maththiya Palli
312	Batticaloa	M. L. Buhary Mohamed	Eastern Social Development Foundation
313	Batticaloa	M. M. M. Mahroof Careem	Arulaham
314	Batticaloa	M. Mahalingham	
315	Batticaloa	M. S. K. Rahuman	Advisory Council , Kalkudah, Oddamavad
316	Batticaloa	M. S. M. Naseer	Society for Research and Development Kattankudy
317	Batticaloa	M. S. M. Zaahir	
318	Batticaloa	M. Thampiarajan	Community Council
319	Batticaloa	M. Thavapillaiya	Community Development Council
320	Batticaloa	Magilin Walgama	
321	Batticaloa	Marilyn Weaver	
322	Batticaloa	N. Arasarathinam	
323	Batticaloa	N. Dushyanthan	
324	Batticaloa	N. Prematha	Women's Coalition for Disaster Management
325	Batticaloa	N. Ragavan	
326	Batticaloa	N. Thushiyanthan	Manpower Sports Club
327	Batticaloa	Nagamany Nagarajah	
328	Batticaloa	Nallathambi Velayutham	Kanthunkumari Indegenous People Association
329	Batticaloa	P. Krishnakumar	Vivehananda Social Community Center
330	Batticaloa	P. Muralitharan, P.C. Sasenthiran	
331	Batticaloa	P. Nagendran	
332	Batticaloa	P. Surenthiran	Students Union, SVIAS, Eastern University
333	Batticaloa	P. Vinayakamoorthy	
334	Batticaloa	Prience Casinader	
335	Batticaloa	Princy Jeyavel Arunthathi	Amara Batticaloa
336	Batticaloa	R. H. B. Jayaratnarajah	Christa Seva Ashram
337	Batticaloa	S. Dirojini	Women's Group of Batticaloa
338	Batticaloa	S. Mahendralingam	Arayampathy Social Development Association

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No	District	Name	Organization
339	Batticaloa	S. Nadarajah	Indigenous Community (Vedavar Samookam)
340	Batticaloa	S. Rajendran	Batticaloa Sports Club
341	Batticaloa	S. Siva Prakasham	Saiva Thiru Neri Mandram
342	Batticaloa	S. Sivayoganathan	Inayam- Consortium of non-governmental organization
343	Batticaloa	S. Yugabalan	
344	Batticaloa	Saba Nagarajan	Elder's Association - Thamarai Kerny
345	Batticaloa	Sahabdeen Ahamed Rizvi	Eastern Muslim Front
346	Batticaloa	Sitralega Maunaguru	Suriya Women's Development Centre
347	Batticaloa	Sivanantham Sivakolunthu	
348	Batticaloa	Somasooriyam Thirumaran	
349	Batticaloa	Somasundaram Sivalingham	
350	Batticaloa	T. Chandrahasan	Aathavan Elder's Society
351	Batticaloa	T. Gopalakrishnan	All Ceylon Tamil Association
352	Batticaloa	T. Gopalapillai	
353	Batticaloa	T. Sandharasegaram	Petition: Establishing an Independent Women's Commission
354	Batticaloa	Thambiraja Eswararaja	
355	Batticaloa	Thangarasa iranjitharasa	
356	Batticaloa	U. L. M. N. Mubeen	
357	Batticaloa	U. L. Mohideen Bawa	Ashraff Goodwill Centre
358	Batticaloa	V. Biyoora Kaneshapillai	Feminist Activists Batticaloa
359	Batticaloa	V. Biyoora Kaneshapillai	Feminist Activists
360	Batticaloa	V. Gowrishangar	
361	Batticaloa	V. Gunaretnam	
362	Batticaloa	V. Surenthiran	
363	Batticaloa	Vairamuththu Paramagurunathan	
364	Batticaloa		Batticaloa Mutpokku kazhagam
365	Batticaloa		Vivekananda Community Development Council
366	Colombo	A. Aththanapola, Sirimala Pieris, M. C. Weerasinghe	Peoples Health Forum
367	Colombo	A. B. Allepola	
368	Colombo	A. Benedict Groose	National Fisheries Solidarity Movement-Mannar
369	Colombo	A. C. H. Sharuk	
370	Colombo	A. G. P. Gunethilake, Gamini Gunathilake	
371	Colombo	A. Hettiarachchi	
372	Colombo	A. J. B. Anghie	

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No	District	Name	Organization
373	Colombo	A. J. Thavatas Roche	
374	Colombo	A. Kalana De Silva	Bank of Ceylon Employees Union
375	Colombo	A. Kinayagamoorthy	
376	Colombo	A. L. D. Sumanasiri	
377	Colombo	A. Liyanarachchi	
378	Colombo	A. N. A. Samaranayake	
379	Colombo	A. N. Madushanka Jayamal Perera	Vihara Maha Devi Padanama
380	Colombo	A. Nagodavithana	
381	Colombo	A. Priyanaradhah	
382	Colombo	A. R. A. S. Chandrasekara	
383	colombo	A. S. Hewavitharana	
384	Colombo	A. Shantha Padmakumara	
385	Colombo	A. Tissa Seneviratne	
386	Colombo	A. W. B. Piysena	
387	Colombo	A. W. G. Chandrani	
388	Colombo	A. Wimalendra Perera	
389	Colombo	Abdul Azeez Mohamed Wazeer	
390	Colombo	Ahilan Kadirgamar	
391	Colombo	Albert Dharmasiri	
392	Colombo	Albert M. Liyanage	
393	Colombo	Anagarika Dharmasena	Dharmapala Buddhist Foundation
394	Colombo	Ananda Dharmarathna	
395	Colombo	Anonymous 1	
396	Colombo	Anonymous 2	
397	Colombo	Anonymous 3	
398	Colombo	Anonymous 4	
399	Colombo	Anonymous 5	
400	Colombo	Anonymous 6	
401	Colombo	Anonymous 7	
402	Colombo	Anonymous 8	
403	Colombo	Anonymous 9	
404	Colombo	Anonymous 10	
405	Colombo	Anonymous 11	
406	Colombo	Anonymous 12	
407	Colombo	Anonymous 13	
408	Colombo	Anonymous 14	
409	Colombo	Anonymous 15	
410	Colombo	Anthony Jesudasan	
411	Colombo	Anula Wijesundara	Success- Colombo
412	Colombo	Arith Nimalka	
413	Colombo	Ariyapala Arachchige Gamage	
414	Colombo	Ariyaseela Wickramanayake	Mawbima Lanka Padanama
415	Colombo	Ariyawansa Dissanayaka	Democratic United National Front

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No	District	Name	Organization
416	Colombo	Arumugan Thondaman	Ceylon Workers' Congress
417	Colombo	Aruthanthai M. Sathivel	Up-Country Social Research Centre
418	Colombo	Ashan Gama Aeachchi	
419	Colombo	Ashoka Hettiarachchi	
420	Colombo	Asitha Pathirage	
421	Colombo	Athula Seneviratne	
422	Colombo	B. A. B. S. Wijewardane	
423	Colombo	B. A. Danapala	
424	Colombo	B. C. I. Perera	Sri Lankan Movement for Truth, Justice and Reconciliation.
425	Colombo	B. F. L. D. Mendis, Mahendra Katugampala, Nimal Hemachandra	Jathika Kramasampadana Seva Niladhari Wishramika Sansadaya
426	Colombo	B. K. Kodikara, B. V. D. S. Beneragama	
427	Colombo	B. L. R. U. De Silva	
428	Colombo	B. N. S. J. Karunaratne	Ceylon State Corporations and General Employees Union
429	Colombo	B. P. G. H. Pathirana	
430	Colombo	B. S. Perera	
431	Colombo	B. Sajith Duminda Peiris	
432	Colombo	Bandula Kappettiarachchi	
433	Colombo	Bandula Karuna Sagara	
434	Colombo	Bandula Kathumpe Arachchi	
435	Colombo	Bandusena Jayasinghe	
436	Colombo	Basil Fernando	The Asian Human Rights Commission
437	Colombo	Basil Jayasekara	
438	Colombo	Bernard Fernando	
439	Colombo	Buddhima Mendis	The Life Management Institute
440	Colombo	C. A. Wijeyeweera	
441	Colombo	C. B. Wijeratne	
442	Colombo	C. G. L. De Alwis	
443	Colombo	C. J. Abeywickrama	Veera Gamunu Vyayamaya
444	Colombo	C. Kapukotuwa	
445	Colombo	C. Kuruppu, H. D. Piyasena	Post Master & Postal Service Officer Pensioners' Association
446	Colombo	C. Rathnakara	
447	Colombo	C. S. Wijesinghe	
448	Colombo	Chameera Perera	
449	Colombo	Chandana Thennakoon	Ruhunu Eksath Jathika Sangamaya
450	Colombo	Chandimal Wijeratne	

No	District	Name	Organization
451	Colombo	Chandrahewa Gallage	Vikalpani National Women's Federation
452	Colombo	Chandralal Sooriyarachchi	
453	Colombo	Chinthaka Dinesh Amarasooriya	
454	Colombo	Chinthaka Rajapaksha	Peoples' Alliance for the Right to Land
455	Colombo	D. A. Harendrasinghe Gunaratne	
456	Colombo	D. Ahangama Arachchi	
457	Colombo	D. G. Munasinghe	
458	Colombo	D. K. Ranatunge	
459	Colombo	D. L. Abdul Razak	
460	Colombo	D. L. Eral Kusumsiri Pieris	
461	Colombo	D. L. J. Jayawardana	
462	Colombo	D. N. Manathunga	
463	Colombo	D. R. Jayathilake, R. M. C. P. Rajapaksha	Movement for Land and Agricultural Reform
464	Colombo	D. S. De Silva	Mahanuwara Ayurvedic Health Services (First Aid) Volunteer Force
465	Colombo	D. S. Wijesinghe	
466	Colombo	D. Titus Padmasiri	
467	Colombo	D. U. Indika Ranawaka	
468	Colombo	D. Valence Mendis	Catholic Bishops' Conference in Sri Lanka
469	Colombo	D. W. Laswenu Kumara	
470	Colombo	D. Weerasooriya	Samupakara Podujanatha Sandanaya
471	Colombo	D. Wijesena	Ruhunu Rata Bauddha Maha Balawegaya
472	Colombo	Damayanthi Perera	
473	Colombo	Dammika Muthugala	
474	Colombo	Damsiri Disanayake	
475	Colombo	Dayarathne Edirisighe	Official Languages Commission
476	Colombo	Dharmadasa Mohottige	
477	Colombo	Don Robert Geekiyanage	
478	Colombo	Dushiyant Gunatilake	
479	Colombo	E. D. Sumanratne	
480	Colombo	Francis John Britto Fernandez	
481	Colombo	Francis Rajan, Hema Munipura	Praja Abhilasha Joining Hands Network
482	Colombo	G. A. S. Paragodasiri	
483	Colombo	G. B. Herath	
484	Colombo	G. D. C. Jayarathna	
485	Colombo	G. D. Jinadasa	
486	Colombo	G. G. S. Jinadasa	

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No	District	Name	Organization
487	Colombo	G. M. Perera	
488	Colombo	G. N. Bandusena	
489	Colombo	G. N. Chandrasena	
490	Colombo	G. N. P. Kumara	
491	Colombo	G. T. Perera	
492	Colombo	G. Thisara Perera	
493	Colombo	Gamini Gunawardane	
494	Colombo	Gamini Rasaputhra	
495	Colombo	Gamini Senanayake	
496	Colombo	Gamunu Wijerathne	Lanka Private Bus Owners' Association
497	Colombo	Geetha S. Ranatunga	
498	Colombo	Geoffrey Alagaratnam	Bar Association of Sri Lanka
499	Colombo	Gimhan Sooriyabandara	
500	Colombo	Gration Marasinghe	
501	Colombo	H. A. D. W. Nidangoda	
502	Colombo	H. A. P. Appuhamy	
503	Colombo	H. B. Jayaratne	
504	Colombo	H. D. Darshana Gayan Umayanga	
505	Colombo	H. D. Galappatti	
506	Colombo	H. G. Gunawadane	
507	Colombo	H. M. G. B. Kotakadeniya	
508	Colombo	H. M. Seneviratne	
509	Colombo	H. M. Weerasinghe	
510	Colombo	H. Ruchitha Lahiru Perera	
511	Colombo	Harsha Gunasena	
512	Colombo	Hema Munipura	Praja Abhilasha Joining Hands Network
513	Colombo	Hemachandra Pathirathna	
514	Colombo	Hemantha Vithanage	
515	Colombo	Hemasiri Kuruppu	
516	Colombo	Henry Perera	
517	Colombo	Herman Kumara	National Fisheries Solidarity Movement
518	Colombo	Hilmie Junaid	
519	Colombo	Isuru Devapriya	
520	Colombo	I. R. Mirzaa	
521	Colombo	Indira Nanayakkara	
522	Colombo	Inoja Munasinghe	
523	Colombo	Irangani de Silva	Animal Welfare Trust
524	Colombo	Iranganie desika	

No	District	Name	Organization
525	Colombo	J. B. V. Fernando	
526	Colombo	J. C. Jayawardena	
527	Colombo	J. D. J. Basil Jayasekera	
528	Colombo	J. Gunawardena	
529	Colombo	J. H. Thilakarathna Banda	
530	Colombo	J. M. D. S. C. Wimalasiri	Arisen Ahubudu Hela Basa Foundation
531	Colombo	J. P. Siriyawathi Jayalath	
532	Colombo	J. R. K. P. C. Jayawardane	
533	Colombo	J. Senarath Wijithakumara De Zoysa	
534	Colombo	J. T. Kurukulasooriya	
535	Colombo	Jagath Ariyadasa	
536	Colombo	Jagath S. De Seram	
537	Colombo	Jaliya Nammuni	
538	Colombo	Janaki Chandraratna	
539	Colombo	Janith Rukmal	Civil Society Organizations and Individuals Advocating for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Sri Lanka
540	Colombo	Jayantha Dehiaththage	
541	Colombo	Jayantha Dolawatta	Dolawatta Law Association
542	Colombo	Jayantha Rajawickrama	
543	Colombo	Jayantha S. Abhayawardene	
544	Colombo	Jayantha Wijesinghe	
545	Colombo	Jayasiri Samaratunga	
546	Colombo	Jayawardane De Silva	
547	Colombo	Jehan Perera	National Peace Council
548	Colombo	K. A. Gamini	
549	Colombo	K. A. Samantha Chandrath Fernando	
550	Colombo	K. D. D. Wijenayake	
551	Colombo	K. D. Stanley Silva	
552	Colombo	K. G. J. Siriratne	
553	Colombo	K. G. Jinasena	
554	Colombo	K. Issadeen	District Fisheries Solidarity
555	Colombo	K. Kokulan	
556	Colombo	K. L. B. Jayasuriya	
557	Colombo	K. M. Gunaratne	
558	Colombo	K. M. Malini Kulasekara	
559	Colombo	K. N. Shriya Kariyawasam	
560	Colombo	K. P. J. Sirirathne	
561	Colombo	K. S. Pushparaja	
562	Colombo	K. Sebastian Vincent Fernando	

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No	District	Name	Organization
563	Colombo	K. Shantha Yolade De Silva	
564	Colombo	K. U. Pushpakumara	
565	Colombo	K. W. K. U. Kumara	
566	Colombo	Kalahe P. G. Thilakarathna	E-Sonet
567	Colombo	Kalinga Gnanadasa Silva	
568	Colombo	Kamal Nissanka	The Liberal Party Sri Lanka
569	Colombo	Kamalanadan Subashini	
570	Colombo	Kamini Perera	
571	Colombo	Kapila Gunasinghe	
572	Colombo	Karunaratne Athuraliya	
573	Colombo	Kavinda D. Ratnapala	
574	Colombo	Kingsley De Alwis	Citizens' Movement for Good Governance
575	Colombo	Kishantha Yolande De Silva	
576	Colombo	Kithsiri Perera	
577	Colombo	Kulathunga Asuramuni	
578	Colombo	Kumara	
579	Colombo	Kurange Joseph Nevil Perera	
580	Colombo	L. A. V. Nandasena	
581	Colombo	L. L. Madigasekara	
582	Colombo	L. N. De Zoysa	
583	Colombo	L. Sellaheva	Center For Public Health Preservation
584	Colombo	L. W. Seneviratne	
585	Colombo	Lakshman Dharmasiri	
586	Colombo	Lakshman Seneviratne	
587	Colombo	Lal Mervin Dharmasiri	
588	Colombo	Lal Ratnayake	
589	Colombo	Lalani S. Perera	
590	Colombo	Lalith Cooray	
591	Colombo	Leelasena Devaraja	
592	Colombo	Leonie Solomons	Language Matters
593	Colombo	Lionel Guruge	
594	Colombo	M. A. M. Akram	
595	Colombo	M. A. Mohamed Saleem	Mahatma Gandhi Centre
596	Colombo	M. Anver Mohamed Nusky	
597	Colombo	M. B. Hakeem Ahamed	
598	Colombo	M. B. M. Ifthikar	
599	Colombo	M. C. Jayathissa	
600	Colombo	M. Charles Mendis	The Chartered Institute of Building
601	Colombo	M. D. Premaratne	

No	District	Name	Organization
602	Colombo	M. H. Cader	Sri Lanka Malay Community Development Programme
603	Colombo	M. H. M. Farook	
604	Colombo	M. H. M. Farwii	
605	Colombo	M. H. Mohamed	Sri Lanka Islamic Centre
606	Colombo	M. I. M. Mohideen	North East Muslim Peace Assembly
607	Colombo	M. J. A. S. A. Iqbal	
608	Colombo	M. J. Somarathna	
609	Colombo	M. L. M. Dafer	
610	Colombo	M. L. Prasanna Wijesinghe	
611	Colombo	M. M. A. M. Manaz	
612	Colombo	M. M. I. Thilina	
613	Colombo	M. N. M. Azeem	Human Rights Organization
614	Colombo	M. R. C. Dias	
615	Colombo	M. R. C. Vaas	
616	Colombo	M. T. M. Anwer	
617	Colombo	M. T. Mohammed Shaffi	
618	Colombo	M. Thilakarathne	
619	Colombo	M. U. Sivalingam	Upcountry People's Organisation
620	Colombo	Maas L. Usuf	National Shoora Council
621	Colombo	Mahanuwara Ayurvedic Health Services	Mahanuwara Ayurvedic Health Services
622	Colombo	Mahinda Ariyaratna	
623	Colombo	Mahinda Haththaka	Movement for the Defence of Democratic Rights
624	Colombo	Mahinda Kahadagama	
625	Colombo	Maithree Ratnayake	
626	Colombo	Malanee Adagama	
627	Colombo	Mallika Wijewardane	
628	Colombo	Mangala Welarathne	United Peoples' Alternative Voice
629	Colombo	Mangalika Heenatimulla	
630	Colombo	Manjula Gajanayake	Centre for Monitoring Election Violence
631	Colombo	Manuj C. Weerasinghe	
632	Colombo	Mapitigama Arachchige Wimalsiri Mapitigama	
633	Colombo	Mario Gomez	International Centre for Ethnic Studies
634	Colombo	Menu Nilushika	People's Health Association
635	Colombo	Mohamed Masnavi Rumi	
636	Colombo	Mohamed Ziham	
637	Colombo	Mohamed Zuhyle	
638	Colombo	Mohammad Mujeen Mohammad Hakeem	

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No	District	Name	Organization
639	Colombo	Mohan Subramaniam	Christian Workers Fellowship
640	Colombo	Monte Hallawage	
641	Colombo	Muditha Prasanna Thilakaratne	
642	Colombo	Murugesu	
643	Colombo	N. Channa De Silva	
644	Colombo	N. D. Gamage	
645	Colombo	N. D. I. Karunasekara	
646	Colombo	N. Hettiarachchi	
647	Colombo	N. Inbam	National Fisheries Solidarity Movement- Jaffna
648	Colombo	N. Iyzam	
649	Colombo	N. Kularatne Perera	
650	Colombo	N. M. Hubert	
651	Colombo	N. M. Noyel Madawala Hubet	
652	Colombo	N. Pathmajan	
653	Colombo	N. Senasinghe	
654	Colombo	Nagalingam Ethirveerasingam	
655	Colombo	Naresh Ediriwira	
656	Colombo	Nath Amarakoon	Eksath Sinhale Mahajana Peramuna
657	Colombo	Nayantha Wijesundara	
658	Colombo	Neil Dias	
659	Colombo	Nihal Nanayakkara	The Ceylon Association for the Mental Retarded
660	Colombo	Nimal Nagahawatte	
661	Colombo	Nirmal Ranjith Devasiri	
662	Colombo	Noel Christine Fernando	Shramabhimani
663	Colombo	O. D. Susila Damayanthi	
664	Colombo	Otara Gunewardene	
665	Colombo	P. A. D. Nelanka Ushan	
666	Colombo	P. A. Kure	
667	Colombo	P. Ananda Pieris	
668	Colombo	P. B. Abeykoon	
669	Colombo	P. B. Dias	
670	Colombo	P. Dissanayake	National Joint Committee
671	Colombo	P. Karunaratne	
672	Colombo	P. Kodippillai	
673	Colombo	P. M. Ayomi	
674	Colombo	P. N. Cumarathunge	
675	Colombo	P. P. Devaraj	Foundation for Community Transformation
676	Colombo	P. S. Anton	

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No	District	Name	Organization
677	Colombo	P. S. Kumara	Sri Lanka Founding Committee on Graduate Teachers
678	Colombo	P. S. S. Fernando	
679	Colombo	P. S. T. Chulawansa	
680	Colombo	P. Sisira Shriyantha Fernando	
681	Colombo	P. V. S. Wickramaratna	
682	Colombo	P. Weerasuriya	
683	Colombo	Padma Pushpakanthi	Savisthri Jathika Viyapaaraya
684	Colombo	Paikiasothy Sarvanamuttu	Centre for Policy Alternatives
685	Colombo	Palitha Lihiniyakumara	
686	Colombo	Pani Wewala	Buddha Thorathura Kendraya Ha Jayagranaya, Colombo
687	Colombo	Peter Kaj Antoney Fernando	
688	Colombo	Piyasena Dissanayake	Mahajana Eksath Peramuna
689	Colombo	Piyasena Subasinghe	
690	Colombo	Piyasiri Nanayakkara	
691	Colombo	Praba Ganeshan	Democratic Peoples Congress
692	Colombo	Prashantha Lal De Alwis, Gimhan Suriyabandara, Anushka Leelananda	My Country Our Hope Foundation
693	Colombo	Premasiri Kuruppu	Dewa Purawasi Sammelanya
694	Colombo	Premasiri Vidanapathirana	
695	Colombo	Priyantha Gamage	
696	Colombo	Pubudu De Silva	
697	Colombo	R. A. D. M. N. Roopasinghe	
698	Colombo	R. A. S. Ranathunga	
699	Colombo	R. A. Thilak Ganganath	
700	Colombo	R. H. H. M. Bandara	
701	Colombo	R. L. Dissanayake	
702	Colombo	R. M. C. Ratnayake	Eksath Jaathika Paksha Mahajana Banku Vishraamikayange Sangamaya
703	Colombo	R. M. Dissanayake	
704	Colombo	R. M. Muditha Manjula Ratnayake	
705	Colombo	R. M. Sujeewa Priyantha Rathnayake	
706	Colombo	R. P. C. Weerasiri	
707	Colombo	R. P. Keerthisiri Bandula	
708	Colombo	R. S. A. Joseph	
709	Colombo	R. V. Lankaleka	
710	Colombo	Rajitha Senanayake	
711	Colombo	Rajitha Sureka Wirerupa	
712	Colombo	Ramathilaka Senaratne Wickramatunge	

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No	District	Name	Organization
713	Colombo	Ranee Ratnayake	
714	Colombo	Ranjith Dissanayake	
715	Colombo	Ranjith Kuburuhena	
716	Colombo	Ranjith Senarathna	Sri Lanka Farmers Forum
717	Colombo	Ranjith Vithanage	National Movement For Consumer Right's Protection
718	Colombo	Ranjith Wijeshinghe	Environment and Health Protection Organization of Kandy
719	Colombo	Rev. Asiri P. Perera	
720	Colombo	Rev. Dhiloraj R. Canagasabey	Church of Ceylon, Diocese of Colombo
721	Colombo	Rev. W. P. Ebenezer Joseph	National Christian Council
722	Colombo	Rita Margeret De Silva	
723	Colombo	Rohana Hettiarachchi	
724	Colombo	Rosanna Flamer-Caldera, Thushara Manoj	Equal Ground
725	Colombo	Ruwan Laknath Jayakody	
726	Colombo	Ruwan Rathnayake, Suriya Gunasekara	Surya Wanshaya Yali Goda Nageeme Sanwidanaya with Jathika Budhdhi Mandalaya
727	Colombo	S. A. Gamage	
728	Colombo	S. A. Sheriffdeen	
729	Colombo	S. A. Sumith Jayaweera	
730	Colombo	S. B. Gamage	National Federation of Government Pensioner's Association
731	Colombo	S. C. A. Obeysekera	Transparency International Sri Lanka
732	Colombo	S. C. Chandrahasan, S. Sooriyakumary	Organization for Elangai Refugees Rehabilitation (Ceylon) (OfERR)
733	Colombo	S. D. Hapuarachchi, H. A. S. Ariyawansa, Darshika Kodithuwakku	Institute of Indigenous Medicine
734	Colombo	S. H. Rathnapala De Silva	Colombo District VEDIHITI Bala Mandalaya
735	Colombo	S. Jayawardena Wiyanama, Savath Iddamalgoda	Christian Solidarity Movement
736	Colombo	S. M. Fernando	
737	Colombo	S. M. J. Neangoda	
738	Colombo	S. N. Gamlath	
739	Colombo	S. O. N. De Silva	
740	Colombo	S. P. B. Kulatileka	National Joint Committee & Joint Committee of Buddhist Organizations

No	District	Name	Organization
741	Colombo	S. Paranavithana	
742	Colombo	S. Singapuli	
743	Colombo	S. Sinnathurai	
744	Colombo	S. T. Tharaka Warapitiya	All Island Statistical Officers' Association
745	Colombo	S. W. Gamage	
746	Colombo	Sagarica Rajakarunanayake	
747	Colombo	Samitha, Buddhika	
748	Colombo	Sanath Nathilaka	
749	Colombo	Sandya Ekmaligoda	
750	Colombo	Santhiyago Hemadasa	
751	Colombo	Sapumal Bandara Moragoda	
752	Colombo	Sarath Kumara Senarath Ratnayake	
753	Colombo	Sarath Mathilal De Silva	
754	Colombo	Sarath Rajapakse	
755	Colombo	Sarath Sandakan Fernando	
756	Colombo	Sarath Wickramasinghe	
757	Colombo	Sarath Wijesuriya	Purawasi Balaya Sanwidanaya
758	Colombo	Sashee De Mel	Women Political Leaders
759	Colombo	Senanayaka Mudiyansele Kumudu Rangana	
760	Colombo	Senthiwel	New Democratic Marxist Leninist Party
761	Colombo	Sharmini Rathnayake	
762	Colombo	Shashika Johns	
763	Colombo	Shidesha Fernando	
764	Colombo	Shilpa Samarasinghe	Green Angel Studios (Pvt) Ltd.
765	Colombo	Shiran Dabare	Sinhala National Party
766	Colombo	Siril Hendalage	
767	Colombo	Sirisena Yapa	
768	Colombo	Sirithunga Jayasuriya	United Socialist Party
769	Colombo	Sisil Athukorala	
770	Colombo	Somapala Pattiwardana	
771	Colombo	Subhashini, Sajeewaka	Sri Vimukthi Fisher Womens' Organization
772	Colombo	Sudarshana Gunawardana, Rohana Hettiarachchi	March 12 Movement
773	Colombo	Sudath Sunimal Perera	
774	Colombo	Sumedha Amerasinghe	Colombo Young Men's Buddhist Association
775	Colombo	Suni Kannangara	
776	Colombo	Sunil Jayawardane	
777	Colombo	Suresh Perera	

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No	District	Name	Organization
778	Colombo	Susil Kannangara	
779	Colombo	Susil Siriwardana	
780	Colombo	Swarna Jayaweera	Centre for Women's Research
781	Colombo	Swarna Obesekara, Selvi Sachithanandam	A Women's Network for Peace
782	Colombo	T. A. Wimalasekara	
783	Colombo	T. Dammika Perera	Lanka Plus
784	Colombo	T. Dammika Perera	Peoples' Health Society
785	Colombo	T. G. Sampath Priyankara	
786	Colombo	T. K. Azoor	Conference of Sri Lankan Malays
787	Colombo	T. P. Siriwardena	
788	Colombo	T. Wickramasinghe	Galgawa Mithuro Society
789	Colombo	Tharaka Warapitiya, Samson Gunatilake	Sri Lanka Rationalists' Association
790	Colombo	Thilak Kure	
791	Colombo	Thilak Wijesinghe	Law Study Center
792	Colombo	Thuraisingham Duke Mogan	
793	Colombo	Tikiri Herath Gunathileke, Wimal Siri Munasinghe	Vishwavidyala Acharya Sansadaya
794	Colombo	Tissa Senevirathne	
795	Colombo	Tissa Wijethunga	Organization of Providing Development Facilities/National Activists Front
796	Colombo	Tudor Wikkramasinghe	
797	Colombo	U. H. Liyanage	Association of Kalutara District Govt. Pensioners' Societies
798	Colombo	U. N. S. Rajapathirana	
799	Colombo	U. S. Rathnasiri	
800	Colombo	U. Vidanapathirana	Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka
801	Colombo	Upali D. Welawatha	
802	Colombo	Upali Maagedaragamage	
803	Colombo	Upasena Senanayake	
804	Colombo	Upul Hemakumara	
805	Colombo	Upul Jayasuriya	
806	Colombo	V. K. Wanayakkara	
807	Colombo	V. M. Karunarathna	
808	Colombo	V. N. C. Gunasekara	
809	Colombo	V. S. Lankapura	
810	Colombo	Varatharaja Perumal	
811	Colombo	Ven. Ananda Mahanayaka Thero	Buddha Sasana Working Committee

No	District	Name	Organization
812	Colombo	Ven. Bandagiriye Somwansa Maha Sthavira Thero	All Island Pre-School Teachers' Association (Samastha Lanka Ladaru Adhyapana Guru Sangamaya)
813	Colombo	Ven. Bengamuwe Nalaka Thero	Deshapremi Bhikshu Peramuna
814	Colombo	Ven. Davuldena Gnanissara thero	
815	Colombo	Verghese Chandy	
816	Colombo	Vickramabahu Karunarathne	Nava Sama Samaja Party
817	Colombo	Vipula Amarasuriya	
818	Colombo	Viraj Edirisinghe	
819	Colombo	Visakha Tillekeratne	Nutrition Society of Sri Lanka
820	Colombo	W. A. V. R. Subasinghe	
821	Colombo	W. B. Kithsiri Wickramathunga	
822	Colombo	W. F. Priyankara Costa	
823	Colombo	W. G. Gunathunga	
824	Colombo	W. J. Ivan De Silva	
825	Colombo	W. J. P. Rajapakse	
826	Colombo	W. K. W. Abeykoon	
827	Colombo	W. Lalith A. Peiris	National Co-Operative Council of Sri Lanka
828	Colombo	W. P. S. Perera	
829	Colombo	W. R. Wijeyaratne	
830	Colombo	W. S. S. Fernando	
831	Colombo	W. Sirisena Perera	Sri Lankan Communist Party
832	Colombo	W. Sunethra Subashini	Ruhunu Rata Bauddha Maha Balawegaya/Kappitipola Buddhist Foundation
833	Colombo	W. V. Jayawardane	
834	Colombo	Walter Fernando	
835	Colombo	Wijaya Ajith Dharmapriya	
836	Colombo	Wijaya Wickramaratne	
837	Colombo	Wijith Lakshman Amarasinghe	All Island Administrative Grama Niladari Association
838	Colombo	Wimal Dissanayake	
839	Colombo	Wimal Jayawardane	
840	Colombo	Wimal Munasinghe	
841	Colombo	Y. I. Danawardana	
842	Colombo	Yasantha Kodagoda	
843	Colombo	Zahabia Adamaly	Center for Monitoring Election Violence
844	Colombo		Association for War Affected Woman
845	Colombo		Association of Retired Employees of National Policy Initiative Service

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No	District	Name	Organization
846	Colombo		Ceylon Tamil Refugees - South India
847	Colombo		Citizens' Movement for Good Governance
848	Colombo		Civil Society Organizations and individuals for the differently abled (the International Foundation for Electoral System, international Centre for Ethnic Studies, the Northern Province Consortium of the Differently Abled, Enable Lanka Foundation and Volunteers of the 2015 Enable Elections Coalition.)
849	Colombo		District Fishermen Forum of Trincomalee
850	Colombo		Free Trade Zones & General Services Employees Union
851	Colombo		National Peace Council Of Sri Lanka
852	Colombo		New Demographic Marxist - Leninist party
853	Colombo		Panadura Government Service Pensioner's society
854	Colombo		Samupakara Podu Janatha Sandhanaya
855	Colombo		Sarvodaya National Deshodaya Committee
856	Colombo		Senior Citizen Committee- Homagama
857	Colombo		Sinhala Bhasha Peramuna
858	Colombo		Southern Fisheries Organization
859	Colombo		Sri Lanka Diyasen Buddhist Government Service
860	Colombo		Sri Lanka Malay Front
861	Colombo		Sri Lankan Tamil Refugees - India
862	Colombo		Viluthu Centre For Human Resource Development
863	Colombo		Women's Political Academy
864	Colombo		Working Committee on Buddha Shasana
865	Galle	A. B. Wijeratne , B. Y. B. Mahinda Silva	
866	Galle	A. H. J. Dharmasena	Sri Sugatharama Dhamma School, Batuwanthudawa

No	District	Name	Organization
867	Galle	A. M. Mohammed Ariff, M. H. Fauzul Niyas, M. Z. A. Hameed	Galle Forum
868	Galle	Agampodi Ajith Lakshri Mendis	
869	Galle	Ananda Abeywickrame	Galu Purawesi Balaya
870	Galle	Anonymous 1	
871	Galle	Anonymous 2	
872	Galle	Anonymous 3	
873	Galle	Anonymous 4	
874	Galle	Anonymous 5	
875	Galle	Anonymous 6	
876	Galle	Anonymous 7	
877	Galle	Anonymous 8	
878	Galle	B. A. Lalith Abeysekara	Business Community
879	Galle	B. A. Ruwan Pathirana	
880	Galle	Bandupala Guruge / Karunasena Guruge	
881	Galle	Benjamin Goonewardane	
882	Galle	Bimal Indrajith	
883	Galle	C. D. S. Lanerolle	
884	Galle	Chanaka Wickramasinghe	
885	Galle	Chandrika Ramani Palliyaguru	
886	Galle	Cyril Pathirana	Human Resources Foundation
887	Galle	D. A. Anura	
888	Galle	D. C. Abeyratne	
889	Galle	D. Dahanayake	
890	Galle	D. L. Dayal De Silva	
891	Galle	D. Manamperi, Dharmasena L. Guruge, K. A. Ebert	Hapugala Redeff Detupurawesi Samajaya
892	Galle	D. P. P. Sriyani	Rural Women's Front
893	Galle	D. W. Sirimanne	Galle Samaja Sanwardhana Sanvidaanaya
894	Galle	D. Weragoda	Rehabilitation Officers' Union
895	Galle	Dayarathne Walgamage	
896	Galle	Dhammika Dias	
897	Galle	Dharmisiri Ginige	
898	Galle	Dinesh Thithunagamage / Dinesh K. Gamage	
899	Galle	Don Wimalaratne Haputhanthri	Lanka Sama Samaja Pakshaye Bahuthara Kandayama
900	Galle	E. H. Kulasooriya	
901	Galle	E. H. Ruwan Prasad	
902	Galle	Farhan Nizamdeen	
903	Galle	G. A. Tissa Jayarathne	Sri Lanka Social Development Foundation

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No	District	Name	Organization
904	Galle	G. Siril Sumathipala	
905	Galle	Gamini Amarasinghe	
906	Galle	Gemunu Gunatilake	
907	Galle	Gnanasiri Deneththi	
908	Galle	Gnapaala Yatagama	Unified Sri Lanka Retirement Organizations Unity, Galle District Governmental and Regional Administrative Retirement Association Federation, Organization of Lower Wage Retired Teachers' Association
909	Galle	Gunapala Iraththanawalala	
910	Galle	H. G. Karunadasa	
911	Galle	H. L. Jayaratne	
912	Galle	H. Leelasena De Soyza Siriwardena	Sama Vinisuru Sangamaya
913	Galle	H. W. Wijayarathna	
914	Galle	Hakkini Gamini Wasantha De Silva, Hakkini Susil Samantha De Silva, Sendri Hanedi Kosalawathi Wijerathne	
915	Galle	Harsha Hegoda	Api Okkoma Sinhala Purawesiyo Sanvidanaya
916	Galle	Herbet Wijerathne	
917	Galle	I. D. Nandana	Purawesi Sabhawa
918	Galle	Imaduwa Vithanage Somila Geethanath Premarathna	
919	Galle	J. A. R. Pathirana	
920	Galle	J. G. R. Nickson	
921	Galle	J. Jagoda	
922	Galle	J. Waraniyagoda	
923	Galle	Jathunga Dahanayake Randil Pramod	
924	Galle	Jayaweera Peiris	Indigenous Traditional Medical Practicians Organization and Birth Certificate, Marriage and Death, Muslim Marriage Registrar Welfare Association
925	Galle	K. A. Dissanayake	
926	Galle	K. H. G. Laknath Tharanga	
927	Galle	K. H. Gayan Lakmal De Silva	
928	Galle	K. H. Lionel	
929	Galle	K. K. A Jayawardana	

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No	District	Name	Organization
930	Galle	K. Kodikara	
931	Galle	K. M. D. G. Vinodhan Dias, Saman Wewellwala, Siril Jayantha	Galle District Chamber of Commerce and Industries
932	Galle	K. P. D. Gunaratne	
933	Galle	K. P. K. S. Chaminda	
934	Galle	K. S. S. Jayamanna	
935	Galle	K. Sagara Manampery	
936	Galle	K. Siwanandan	
937	Galle	K. U Chandralal	
938	Galle	Kamal Ranasinghe	
939	Galle	Karunawansha	
940	Galle	Kotudurage Dhanawathie	
941	Galle	Kusum Thiranagama	
942	Galle	L. H. Senanayake	
943	Galle	L. W. Lionel	
944	Galle	Lakshman Ananda De Lanerolle	
945	Galle	Lal Parakrama Hettiarachchi Senanayake	
946	Galle	Lalith Senanayake	Puravasi Balaya-Galle
947	Galle	Lyana Jayawardana Isuru Shriyantha	
948	Galle	M. A. A. Wadood	
949	Galle	M. B. Rohana	
950	Galle	M. C. Wickramasinghe	
951	Galle	M. D. Jayasena	
952	Galle	M. G. Vijitha Kumara	
953	Galle	M. J. Jayarathne	
954	Galle	M. K. Gnaratna	
955	Galle	M. K. Kelum Susantha De Silva	
956	Galle	M. M. Dillimuni	
957	Galle	M. R. M. Thadanlan	
958	Galle	Maithree Gunaratne	
959	Galle	Marakapuge Sri Sena	
960	Galle	N. H. W. S. Nanayakkara	
961	Galle	N. V. Leelananda	
962	Galle	N. W. J. Sunil Dias	
963	Galle	Nandasiri Waligamage	
964	Galle	Nilushi	
965	Galle	Nimal De Silva	
966	Galle	Nimal S. De S. Kanakarathne	
967	Galle	O. M. Ananda	
968	Galle	P. B. D. Diamond De Silva	Senior Citizen Committee of Galle
969	Galle	P. G. De Silva	United Peace Foundation Sri Lanka

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No	District	Name	Organization
970	Galle	P. H. Karunathilake	
971	Galle	P. Hettiarachchi	
972	Galle	P. J. Jayasinghe	
973	Galle	P. Kalansuriya	
974	Galle	P. N. K. Malalasekara	
975	Galle	Premarathna Padiraanagama	
976	Galle	Premaratne Thiranagama	Galu Kotuwa Surakeeme Sangamaya
977	Galle	Premasiri Gunasekara	
978	Galle	Priyanatha Welitharage	
979	Galle	Priyantha	
980	Galle	Pubudu Siriwardena	
981	Galle	R. K. Kapila Kumara	
982	Galle	R. L. Gurugamage	
983	Galle	R. M. Werahera	
984	Galle	Rev. W. Rashika Alwis	
985	Galle	S. D. S Lanerolle	
986	Galle	S. J. W. Gamage	
987	Galle	S. K. Jayathunga	
988	Galle	S. K. M. Manawadu	
989	Galle	S. Liyanarachchi	
990	Galle	S. M. Amarassiri	
991	Galle	S. M. H. Gamage	
992	Galle	S. M. Keerthi Jayanath	
993	Galle	S. Thiranagama, Sathya Dayarathne	
994	Galle	S. W. Chandrasena	
995	Galle	Saliya Navaratne	Puravasi Sabha-Galle
996	Galle	Sarath Dayananda	
997	Galle	Sarath Godakandarachchi	
998	Galle	Sarath Malwanna	
999	Galle	Sareeth Rajapakse	
1000	Galle	Sri Rohana Pradeepa	
1001	Galle	Sugathapala Deeyagahage	
1002	Galle	Sunil Santha Ganewaththa	
1003	Galle	Susil Karuna Muni Manawadu	
1004	Galle	T. A. Hemachandra	
1005	Galle	T. G. G. Dias	
1006	Galle	T. L. Dagala de Silva	
1007	Galle	T. W. Sunil Perera Wickramasinghe	
1008	Galle	Tharaka Warapitiya	Sri Lanka Rationalist Association

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No	District	Name	Organization
1009	Galle	Thillawatawana Arachchige Hemachandra	
1010	Galle	U. G. D. Ariyathilleke	
1011	Galle	U. L. G. Piyathilake	
1012	Galle	Ubayasoma Kodikara	
1013	Galle	Upul Wickramasinghe	
1014	Galle	Ven. Agulugaha Dhamminna Thero	
1015	Galle	Ven. Kehlulle Sumedha Thero	
1016	Galle	Ven. Pallanthara SumanaJothi Nayaka Thero	
1017	Galle	Ven. Walpola Gunasiri Thero	
1018	Galle	W. B. I. Ariyaratne	
1019	Galle	W. H. M. Anusha Sriyani	
1020	Galle	W. M. S. Kumara	
1021	Galle	W. Vithanawasam	
1022	Galle	Walter C. W. Seneviratne	
1023	Galle	Y. L. Chandradasa	
1024	Galle	Y. L. G. Jayathilake	
1025	Galle		Galle District Jeshta Puravesi Sangamaya
1026	Galle		Gami Kantha Peramuna Saha Gaalla Matara Kantha Sanvidana Ekathuwa
1027	Gampaha	A. Athukorala	
1028	Gampaha	A. B. Abenayaka	
1029	Gampaha	A. Dissanayake	
1030	Gampaha	A. E. D. Dharmasiri	
1031	Gampaha	A. Hemalatha	
1032	Gampaha	Alhaj A. T. Arifteen	Sri Lanka United Malay Organisation
1033	Gampaha	Alhaj M. S. M. Masood	Gampaha District Muslim Intellectuals Forum
1034	Gampaha	Andrew Samaratunge	Congress of Religions
1035	Gampaha	Anonymous 1	
1036	Gampaha	Anonymous 2	
1037	Gampaha	B. F. C. D. Mendis, D. M. Katugampola, M. A. Nimal Harishchandra	
1038	Gampaha	B. W. Sisira Kumara	
1039	Gampaha	Bogoda Appuhamilage Leelananda	
1040	Gampaha	C. D. R. P. de Silva	
1041	Gampaha	C. Ratnakara	
1042	Gampaha	Charith D. Jayanatha	

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No	District	Name	Organization
1043	Gampaha	Charitha Nuwan Pathiraja	
1044	Gampaha	Charles De Silva	
1045	Gampaha	Chrishantha Hettiarachi	
1046	Gampaha	Christian Knowler	
1047	Gampaha	D. B. Dasanayake	
1048	Gampaha	D. C. A. Wisidagama	
1049	Gampaha	D. D. Gunasena	
1050	Gampaha	D. G. W. Muhandiramge	
1051	Gampaha	D. M. K. Disanayake	
1052	Gampaha	D. Rajapaksha	
1053	Gampaha	D. S. Pathirana	
1054	Gampaha	Daya Wijesinghe	Da Dum Rakno
1055	Gampaha	Dharmasena Hemapala	
1056	Gampaha	E. H. Ohlmus	
1057	Gampaha	Edward Felix Randeniya	
1058	Gampaha	F. P. Jayathilaka	
1059	Gampaha	Frank Rathnasiri	
1060	Gampaha	G. S. M. Siriyalatha	
1061	Gampaha	G. W. Wipulasundara	
1062	Gampaha	H. A. Fonseka	Lanka Gospel Circle
1063	Gampaha	H. B. M. Ariyathilake	
1064	Gampaha	H. D. Shelton Antony	
1065	Gampaha	H. M. R. Perera	
1066	Gampaha	H. Y. S. Abdul Cader	
1067	Gampaha	Hiranya Jayawardena	
1068	Gampaha	J. H. Thilakaratne	
1069	Gampaha	Jayasinghe Wijayarathne	
1070	Gampaha	Jayasiri Fernando	
1071	Gampaha	K. A. L Sameera	
1072	Gampaha	K. A. P. N. Kahandawala	
1073	Gampaha	K. C. Fernando	
1074	Gampaha	K. D. Clifford	
1075	Gampaha	K. G. Nandalal	
1076	Gampaha	K. Gamini Ranasinghe	
1077	Gampaha	K. K. A. Wijayasundara	
1078	Gampaha	K. K. Ratnasiri Perera	
1079	Gampaha	K. Karunadasa	Sri Lanka Desapremi Peramuna
1080	Gampaha	K. L. Fernando	
1081	Gampaha	K. L. Newton Perera	
1082	Gampaha	K. P. Perera	
1083	Gampaha	K. P. V. R. Bandara	
1084	Gampaha	K. Premasiri	

No	District	Name	Organization
1085	Gampaha	K. Ranasinghe	
1086	Gampaha	K. S. K Vrisutha	
1087	Gampaha	Kulawansha Adhikari	
1088	Gampaha	Kumudu Kanchana Athukorala	
1089	Gampaha	L. J. Sri Jayawickrama	
1090	Gampaha	L. M. S. Kabral	
1091	Gampaha	L. W. Ariyaratna	
1092	Gampaha	Lalith Jayasuriya	
1093	Gampaha	Lalith Kulatunga	
1094	Gampaha	Lees Korlagamage	
1095	Gampaha	Leslie Fernandopulle	
1096	Gampaha	M. A. Athukorala	
1097	Gampaha	M. A. Chamara Sampath Madhushanka Nandasena	
1098	Gampaha	M. A. G. edirisuriya	
1099	Gampaha	M. A. R. Samarasinghe	
1100	Gampaha	M. C. S. fernando	
1101	Gampaha	M. G. Sirisena	
1102	Gampaha	M. H. Mohammed	
1103	Gampaha	M. K. U. S. Gunathilake	
1104	Gampaha	M. Liyanage	
1105	Gampaha	M. M. A. Ismail	
1106	Gampaha	M. M. Nawfer	
1107	Gampaha	M. P. D. D. P. Dias	
1108	Gampaha	Mahinda Kaludeta	
1109	Gampaha	N. D. Gamage	
1110	Gampaha	N. L. Prasanna Fernando	
1111	Gampaha	Nalaka C. Jayaweera	
1112	Gampaha	Nishantha Hettiarachchi	
1113	Gampaha	P. A. Palliyaguru	
1114	Gampaha	P. A. S. Priyantha	Alumni Association of the University of Kelaniya
1115	Gampaha	P. D. Sirisena	
1116	Gampaha	P. K. Chamila Thushari	
1117	Gampaha	Piyasiri Suraweera	
1118	Gampaha	Quintus Rodrigo	
1119	Gampaha	R. A. P. Lenora	
1120	Gampaha	R. D. Jayaweera	
1121	Gampaha	R. W. Amarasinghe	
1122	Gampaha	Ranil Abeyasinghe	
1123	Gampaha	Ravinath Welgama	
1124	Gampaha	S. A. Herbert Perera	
1125	Gampaha	S. A. K Tanthilage	
1126	Gampaha	S. A. Siriwardena Perera	

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No	District	Name	Organization
1127	Gampaha	S. B. Welgama	
1128	Gampaha	S. E. H. Wilmort	
1129	Gampaha	S. G. P. Bandara	
1130	Gampaha	S. M. W. R. Siriwardana	
1131	Gampaha	S. R. D. P Perera	
1132	Gampaha	S. R. E. Goonesinghe	
1133	Gampaha	S. Ranathunga	
1134	Gampaha	S. S. S. A. S. Senanayake	
1135	Gampaha	S. Sarath Mathilal De Silva	
1136	Gampaha	S. W. Ranjan	
1137	Gampaha	S. Sarath Mathilal de Silva	
1138	Gampaha	Sagara Prasanna	Faculty of Managemnt Studies and Commerce, University of Sri Jayawardenapura
1139	Gampaha	Saman Thushara Muthukumarana	
1140	Gampaha	Senarath Liyanage	
1141	Gampaha	Shelton Anthony	
1142	Gampaha	Shelton Hettiarachchi	
1143	Gampaha	Siril Fernando	
1144	Gampaha	Sirinimala lakdusinghe	
1145	Gampaha	Somapala Liyanage	
1146	Gampaha	Thilakaratne Dissanayake	
1147	Gampaha	U. V. Jayasinghe	
1148	Gampaha	V. Pearl Perera	
1149	Gampaha	Vimal J. Ruwanpathirana	
1150	Gampaha	W. Alwis	
1151	Gampaha	W. Amarasinghe	
1152	Gampaha	W. B. Jayasekara	
1153	Gampaha	W. D. A. Sanjeewa	
1154	Gampaha	W. E. M. H. Harischandra Perera	
1155	Gampaha	W. Eardle Sigera	
1156	Gampaha	W. J. Cyril Fernando	
1157	Gampaha	W. Jayasekara	
1158	Gampaha	W. M. D. Vaidyarathne	
1159	Gampaha	Wimal Wijesinghe	
1160	Gampaha		Tharuna Sethuwili Samajaya
1161	Gampaha		Association of the creators of 21st century
1162	Gampaha		Citizens Committee Gampaha
1163	Gampaha		Kelani Study Circle
1164	Hambanthota	Chamal R. Kulathilaka	

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No	District	Name	Organization
1165	Hambanthota	J. K. Dharmadasa	
1166	Hambanthota	J. Nanayakkara	
1167	Hambanthota	Jayamaha Hitihamilage Sugath Pushpaka Jayamaha	
1168	Hambanthota	Jayantha Maldeniya	
1169	Hambanthota	Jayasena Mahahennadi	
1170	Hambanthota	K. G. A. Kulasiri Kulendra	
1171	Hambanthota	K. V. A. Wijeyawansa	
1172	Hambanthota	Pallimulla Hewageegane Kulasiri	
1173	Hambanthota	S. A. J. N. Maldeniya	
1174	Hambanthota	Somasiri Abeygunawardane Ekanayake	
1175	Hambantota	A. P. Upasena	
1176	Hambantota	Andaraweera Arachchige David	
1177	Hambantota	D. Senarath Arachchi	
1178	Hambantota	Dayawansha Watthegama	Public School Transportation Service Society of Southern Province
1179	Hambantota	G. Jayarathna	
1180	Hambantota	G. Milani Harim	
1181	Hambantota	G. Sirisena	
1182	Hambantota	Indra Nayana Kanthi Punchihewa	
1183	Hambantota	J. H. Sugath Pushpaka Jayamaha	
1184	Hambantota	Jayasekara Mahahandi	
1185	Hambantota	K. V. A. Wijayawansha	
1186	Hambantota	K. Vijekumaran	
1187	Hambantota	Kevin Karunathilaka	
1188	Hambantota	L. Rupasena	
1189	Hambantota	M. Chandrarathne	
1190	Hambantota	M. K. B. Jayasekara	
1191	Hambantota	M. L. M. Yehiya	
1192	Hambantota	Malith Kaushalya	
1193	Hambantota	Malkanthi Adikari	Women Development Federation-Hambantota
1194	Hambantota	Nona Marsuna	
1195	Hambantota	P. A. Wijesundara	
1196	Hambantota	P. H. Kulasiri.	
1197	Hambantota	P. N. Wijesundara	
1198	Hambantota	P. S. Gunasekara	
1199	Hambantota	R. A. P. Neerthi Thanuja	Ambalanthota Ruhunu Praja Sanwardhana Padhanama
1200	Hambantota	Ranjith C. Ekanayake	Licensed Tax-Paying Tourist Businessmen's Society of Hambantota

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No	District	Name	Organization
1201	Hambantota	Rathnayake Mudiyansele Somapala	
1202	Hambantota	S. A. Ekanayake	
1203	Hambantota	S. L. A. Weerasinghe	
1204	Hambantota	S. P. Shriyani Mangalika	Women Development Federation- Hambantota
1205	Hambantota	Sampath Edirisooriya	
1206	Hambantota	Somasiri A. Ekanyake	
1207	Hambantota	Sudammika Wickramanayake	Hambanthota District Commercial Board
1208	Hambantota	Sudhammika Wikramanayaka	Commercial Chamber of Hambanthota District
1209	Hambantota	Sunil R. De Silva	Neethi Shakthi Foundation
1210	Hambantota	T. A. Hemachandra	Mayurapura/ Thissapura Widuli Wata Surakimey Padanama
1211	Hambantota	T. A. Hemachandra	
1212	Hambantota	Wasantha Manel Abewikrama	Peoples' Front for Protection for Human Rights (Manava Himikam Surekeeme Puravesi Balaya)
1213	Hambantota	William Wanniarachchi	Public Service Pensioners Trust
1214	Hambantota		Citizen Commission of Protecting Human Rights
1215	Jaffna	A. Ajithdarvin	
1216	Jaffna	A. Dharmakulasuriyam	
1217	Jaffna	A. Kanagaratnam	
1218	Jaffna	A. Koculhan	
1219	Jaffna	Abimanasingham Sitthawatthai Uthayakumar	
1220	Jaffna	Alvar Gasinathar Yoharaja, Thuraisamy Karunakaran	
1221	Jaffna	Ankayatkanny Selvarajah	Makkal Pathukappu Matrum Maruvalzhvu Miyam (People Safety and Rehabilitation Centre)
1222	Jaffna	Anonymous	
1223	Jaffna	Arumugam Nadesu Rajendran	
1224	Jaffna	Arumugam Ragupathy	
1225	Jaffna	Arumugam Sivakumar	
1226	Jaffna	C. C. Vinayagam	
1227	Jaffna	Daniel Packiaratnam	
1228	Jaffna	E. Dhayala	
1229	Jaffna	E. Jegathesan	
1230	Jaffna	Ganapathi Kaneshalingam	

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No	District	Name	Organization
1231	Jaffna	Gnanakumari Sivanesan	
1232	Jaffna	H. Inthumathi	Vizhuthu
1233	Jaffna	I. Irasaiya	
1234	Jaffna	I. Janakumar, I. Jeyasekaran	Jaffna Chamber of Commerce
1235	Jaffna	I. Suntharalingam	
1236	Jaffna	K. Irasaraththinam	
1237	Jaffna	K. Irasaratnam	
1238	Jaffna	K. Iraththinam	
1239	Jaffna	K. Janarththanan	
1240	Jaffna	K. Kamalesawaran	
1241	Jaffna	K. Kanesapilli	
1242	Jaffna	K. Kapilan	
1243	Jaffna	K. Kulandaivel Gnanothayam	
1244	Jaffna	K. Sabanayagam	
1245	Jaffna	K. Sakthivel	
1246	Jaffna	K. Sinnarajah / N. Tamil Alagan	All Ceylon People's Mahasabha
1247	Jaffna	K. Siththivanayagavadivel	
1248	Jaffna	K. Srirajakumar	
1249	Jaffna	K. Sugash	
1250	Jaffna	K. Thamodarappillai	
1251	Jaffna	K. Thuvarakan	
1252	Jaffna	K. Upenthiran	
1253	Jaffna	K. Valethanchan	
1254	Jaffna	K. Vigneswaran	Akhila Ilankai Tamil Mahasabha
1255	Jaffna	K.T. Rajasingham	
1256	Jaffna	Kanapathi Ganeshalingam	
1257	Jaffna	Kangasabi Mahalingam	
1258	Jaffna	Kanthappar Muttiahpillai Thambirasa	
1259	Jaffna	Ketheeswaran Varatharajah	
1260	Jaffna	Kittinan Kamaleshwaran	
1261	Jaffna	M. Ganapathipillai	
1262	Jaffna	M. I. Murugan	Eelam Peoples Democratic Party
1263	Jaffna	M. J. Sakthijeevan	
1264	Jaffna	M. K. Shivaji Lingam	
1265	Jaffna	M. Kanapathippillai	
1266	Jaffna	M. Kumaravel	Energy of People
1267	Jaffna	M. Sasikaran	
1268	Jaffna	M. Tharumalingam	
1269	Jaffna	M. V. E. Ravichandran	Commission for Laity and SSCs - Diocese of Jaffna, Bishop's House
1270	Jaffna	Menavali P.S.	
1271	Jaffna	Moulavi S. A. B. A. S. Sufyan	People's Secretariat Jaffna, Kilinchchi Center.

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No	District	Name	Organization
1272	Jaffna	Muththia Sivagunarathan	Committee For Justice and Peace Jaffna
1273	Jaffna	Muththukkumar Balasubramaniyam	
1274	Jaffna	N. Balasubramaniyam	All Ceylon Minority Tamils' Mahasaba
1275	Jaffna	N. Kugathatan	
1276	Jaffna	N. Kunasekaran	
1277	Jaffna	N. Naheem	
1278	Jaffna	N. Parameswaran	
1279	Jaffna	N. Sivanathan	
1280	Jaffna	N. Subramaniam	
1281	Jaffna	N. Thirugnaanasampather	
1282	Jaffna	Nagalinkam Ravichandran	
1283	Jaffna	Nagamani Sabaraththinam	
1284	Jaffna	P . Sivapalan	
1285	Jaffna	P. Balasundarampillai	Former VC, University of Jaffna
1286	Jaffna	P. Nagalingam	
1287	Jaffna	P. Soorarangam	
1288	Jaffna	P. Sumanthippillai Balakrishnan	
1289	Jaffna	P. Thavarajah	
1290	Jaffna	Ponnambalam Rajendram	
1291	Jaffna	Ponnampalam Selvaratnam	
1292	Jaffna	Prathab	
1293	Jaffna	R. K. SuvarKahan	Jaffna Kilinochi Muslim Society
1294	Jaffna	R. Saundaranayaham	
1295	Jaffna	R. Selvavadivel	
1296	Jaffna	R. Senathiraja	
1297	Jaffna	R. Shivasankar	
1298	Jaffna	R. Sribalan, Jagrat Chaitanya, Rev. Saba Vasudeva Kurukkal, Rev. S Mahalingasivakurukkal	
1299	Jaffna	R. Suntharalingam	
1300	Jaffna	Rajany Chandraseghram	
1301	Jaffna	Rasiah Perinpanayakam	
1302	Jaffna	Rev. Fr. S. V. B. Mangalarajah	Diocese of Jaffna, Commission for Justice & Peace Of the Catholic Diocese Of Jaffna.
1303	Jaffna	S. Arumugam	
1304	Jaffna	S. Chinnaththuri	
1305	Jaffna	S. Gunaraja	
1306	Jaffna	S. Kanaga Rajesaran	

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No	District	Name	Organization
1307	Jaffna	S. Kanakarasan	
1308	Jaffna	S. Kanapathipillei	
1309	Jaffna	S. Kaneshamoorthy	The Geriatrics Socety of Sri Lanka, Northern Province Centre
1310	Jaffna	S. Kanthasami	
1311	Jaffna	S. Ketheeswaran	
1312	Jaffna	S. Krishnananthan	
1313	Jaffna	S. Mahalingam	
1314	Jaffna	S. Mogan	
1315	Jaffna	S. Paramananthan	Federation of Hindu Organizations
1316	Jaffna	S. Ranasingam	
1317	Jaffna	S. Sabaratnam	
1318	Jaffna	S. Sethurajah	
1319	Jaffna	S. Sivamanokari	
1320	Jaffna	S. Sooriyakumar	
1321	Jaffna	S. Sooriyakumar	
1322	Jaffna	S. T. Sanmuganathan	
1323	Jaffna	S. Tharmini	
1324	Jaffna	S. Thiruchselvarathan	
1325	Jaffna	S. Thirukumar	The Farmers Federation Inuvil East
1326	Jaffna	S. Thiyagalingam	
1327	Jaffna	S. Vijayakanth	
1328	Jaffna	Salvaratnam Subramaniam	
1329	Jaffna	Saroja Sivachandren	Centre for Women and Development
1330	Jaffna	Selvaratnam Subramaniam	
1331	Jaffna	Sithamparanmohan	
1332	Jaffna	Sithmabara Pillai Nadarasa	
1333	Jaffna	Subramaniam Gopala Singam	
1334	Jaffna	Janakan Muthukumar	Jaffna Managers Forum
1335	Jaffna	Swasthika Arulingam	Legal Aid Commission
1336	Jaffna	T. K. S. Santhiyapillai	
1337	Jaffna	T. Michael	
1338	Jaffna	T. RajaSrikanthan	
1339	Jaffna	T. Sriraajeevan	
1340	Jaffna	T. Sritharan	Pathmanapa Eelam Peoples' Revolutionary Liberations Front.
1341	Jaffna	T. Udheyakumar	
1342	Jaffna	Thangaraja Thavaruban	
1343	Jaffna	Thangavel Sivcaruban	
1344	Jaffna	Tharmini Padmanathan	
1345	Jaffna	Tikkama Mahinda Kumara	
1346	Jaffna	V. Anandasangaree, R. Sangiah, K. Sivakulasingham	Tamil United Liberation Front

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No	District	Name	Organization
1347	Jaffna	V. Balakrishnan	
1348	Jaffna	V. K. Jayapalan	Jeyapalan - Social Development Service
1349	Jaffna	V. Mahendran	
1350	Jaffna	V. Thapenthiran	
1351	Jaffna	V. Velummylum	
1352	Jaffna	Vairavampillai Kathiramalai	
1353	Jaffna	Vinayagamoorthy Srisakthivel	
1354	Jaffna		Organization for Social Rehabilitation
1355	Jaffna		Pathmanapa Eelam Peoples' Revolutionary Liberations Front.
1356	Jaffna		Subramaniya Mudaliyar Library and Community Center, Puloly East Point Pedro
1357	Kalutara	A. V. Seelawathi	
1358	Kalutara	Ananda Kodithuwakku	
1359	Kalutara	Anoma Wijesekara	Kalutara District Cultural Office
1360	Kalutara	Anonymous 1	
1361	Kalutara	Anonymous 2	
1362	Kalutara	Anonymous 3	
1363	Kalutara	Anonymous 4	
1364	Kalutara	Anonymous 5	
1365	Kalutara	Anonymous 6	
1366	Kalutara	Bertram Fernando	Kalutara Kithunu Ekamuthuva
1367	Kalutara	Buddhika Peiris	
1368	Kalutara	C. Vas Goonawardana	
1369	Kalutara	Chirathi Yasangika De Silva	Human Watch Association
1370	Kalutara	D. A. Jayasekara	
1371	Kalutara	D. D. L. Jayawardhane	
1372	Kalutara	D. L. Ubeywarna	
1373	Kalutara	D. M. Nihal	
1374	Kalutara	Danison Weerasuriya, D. M. Fernando	Seemasahitha Saekasuruvam Ha Naya Ganadenu Samithi Sampath Kalamanakara Samupakara Maha Sangamaya
1375	Kalutara	Dayaratna Vahalathantri	
1376	Kalutara	Dayawansha Amarathunga	
1377	Kalutara	Dharmasiri Marwin Jayasekara	
1378	Kalutara	Dinuka Cooray	
1379	Kalutara	E. P. De Silva, W. K. Danusekara, P. L. Hemapala	Panadura Governments Service Pensioners Society

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No	District	Name	Organization
1380	Kalutara	G. A. P. A. N. Fernando	
1381	Kalutara	G. L. Gulawita	
1382	Kalutara	G. Nandasena	
1383	Kalutara	Gamini Imbulanga	Jawaththa United Buddhists and Public Social Services Society
1384	Kalutara	Gamini Jayalath	
1385	Kalutara	H. G. Fernando	Christians Organization, Kaluthara
1386	Kalutara	H. W. Dayarathna	
1387	Kalutara	H. W. Jinendradas	
1388	Kalutara	I. J. P. De Silva	
1389	Kalutara	Indradasa Hettiarachchi, Sarath Gunathilaka	Learned Citizens Association of Kaluthara District (LCAKD)
1390	Kalutara	J. G. Hemapala	
1391	Kalutara	J. L. G. Moragoda	
1392	Kalutara	J. W. Waduge	
1393	Kalutara	K. Asoka Fernando	
1394	Kalutara	K. B. Britto	
1395	Kalutara	K. G. Thilakarathne	Gemunu Agricultural Organization
1396	Kalutara	K. K. Rathnasiri Perera	
1397	Kalutara	L. L. S. Alwis	
1398	Kalutara	L. Noel Thissa Pieris, Benedict Perera, Elaine Pushpawathie Perera	Government Pensioners' Welfare Society, Diyalagoda-Maggona
1399	Kalutara	Linton Kalutharage	
1400	Kalutara	M. F. Mohomad	
1401	Kalutara	M. G. Wimalasena	
1402	Kalutara	M. Kusum Cyril	
1403	Kalutara	M. P. Perera, P. Jayathilake, U. H. Liyanage	Association of Kalutara District Government Pensioner's Societies
1404	Kalutara	Manilal J.	
1405	Kalutara	Nimalasena Udugamasooriya	
1406	Kalutara	P. A. Deshan Irendra De Silva	Human Watch Sri Lanka
1407	Kalutara	P. H. S. Godakumbura	
1408	Kalutara	P. K. Somarathne	
1409	Kalutara	R. K. M. Ranasinghe	
1410	Kalutara	Ralph Korera	
1411	Kalutara	Roshan Fernando	
1412	Kalutara	S. Jayanetti	
1413	Kalutara	Sarath C. Weerarathna	
1414	Kalutara	Sarath Kumara Piyathissa	People's Peace Foundation
1415	Kalutara	U. H. Liyanage	Retired Union of Kaluthara District
1416	Kalutara	Ven. Aluthgama Dhammapala Thero	Palindanuwara Divisional Sasarakshaka Balamandalaya
1417	Kalutara	Ven. Gunalankara Thero	

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No	District	Name	Organization
1418	Kalutara	Ven. Hettipola Seewali Thero	
1419	Kalutara	Ven. Kinyawala Dhammananda Thero	
1420	Kalutara	Ven. Paragoda Wimalawansa Thero	All Island Joint Maha Sangha Sabha of the Trinikayas
1421	Kalutara	Ven. Rajangane Pamarathana Thero	
1422	Kalutara	Ven. Thebuwana Piyananda Thero	Member for the Western Provincial Council
1423	Kalutara	W. B. Nihal Perera	
1424	Kalutara	W. M. G. Perera	Christians Organization, Kaluthara
1425	Kalutara	W. P. Ruwan Nishantha	
1426	Kalutara	W. Piyadasa	
1427	Kalutara		Association of Kalutara District Government Pensioner's Societies
1428	Kalutara		District Secretariat- Kalutara
1429	Kalutara		Ministry of Buddhasasana
1430	Kalutara		Sathbala Bodhi Mandalaya
1431	Kandy	A. A. N. Faida	
1432	Kandy	A. B. Baminiwatte	
1433	Kandy	A. B. N. S. Wickramanayake	
1434	Kandy	A. D. S. Priyankara	
1435	Kandy	A. G. Piyal Ranathunga	
1436	Kandy	A. Jayasinghe	
1437	Kandy	A. K. Jayasena	
1438	Kandy	A. M. A. R. Amarasinghe	
1439	Kandy	A. M. L. B. Polgolla, B. M. Basnayake	Professionals' Organization for Democracy (Prajathanthrawaadayasa Sandaha Vurtheeyawedeenge Sanwidhanaya)
1440	Kandy	A. M. Waiz	Gratuates' Association
1441	Kandy	A. S. W. Muhuseen	
1442	Kandy	A. Warellagama	
1443	Kandy	Ajith Disanayake	
1444	Kandy	Alhaj A. R. A. Hameed, T. W. I. M. Nijamdeen	Social Services Organization
1445	Kandy	Ananda Kodithuwakku	
1446	Kandy	Ananda M. B. Dissanayake	Kandy District Government Pensioner's Association
1447	Kandy	Anonymous	
1448	Kandy	Anurudda Wijesundara	
1449	Kandy	Ashoka Aramudali	Sri Lanka Rationalist Association

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No	District	Name	Organization
1450	Kandy	Athula Herath	
1451	Kandy	B. A. Munasinghe	
1452	Kandy	B. A. Vinitha	
1453	Kandy	B. K. Jayatissa	
1454	Kandy	B. K. Premasundara	
1455	Kandy	B. W. Abeywardena	
1456	Kandy	Bandula Gunathilaka	Minipe Janatha Aitheen Surakeeme Sanvidhanaya / People Rights Protection Organization
1457	Kandy	Bimal Chandrasiri	
1458	Kandy	C. D. Dharmasena	
1459	Kandy	C. Nandasena	
1460	Kandy	C. S. B. Ekanayake	
1461	Kandy	C. Weerasuriya	
1462	Kandy	Champa Fernando	Kandy Association for Community Protection through Animal Welfare
1463	Kandy	Chandragupta Dharmasena	
1464	Kandy	D. Ahangama Arachchi	
1465	Kandy	D. D. B. Dodanwala	
1466	Kandy	D. G. A. Weerasinghe	
1467	Kandy	D. G. Herath Banda	
1468	Kandy	D. K. Keerthi Thisa	Sri Lanka Eksath Grammaniladhari Sangamaya
1469	Kandy	D. M. Bandara	
1470	Kandy	D. M. S. Dissanayake	
1471	Kandy	D. M. T. B. Disanayake	
1472	Kandy	D. M. Weerasinghe	
1473	Kandy	D. M. Wijeratna	
1474	Kandy	D. S. Vitharana	
1475	Kandy	D. W. T. Senarathne	
1476	Kandy	David Edirisinghe	
1477	Kandy	Dhammika Dissanayake	Movement for the empowerment of traditional rural area
1478	Kandy	Dias Desinghe	
1479	Kandy	Durairaj Umadevi	Independant Social Readiness Women Working Front
1480	Kandy	E. A. Wijesinghe	
1481	Kandy	E. Gamini Gunewardena	
1482	Kandy	Edirisinghe Gamini Samarathunga	
1483	Kandy	G. B. Giragama	Sakala Resource Management Foundation
1484	Kandy	G. C. Nandasena	
1485	Kandy	G. G. Parameshwaran	

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No	District	Name	Organization
1486	Kandy	G. G. R. Fonseka	
1487	Kandy	G. Niralraja	
1488	Kandy	Gamini Jayaweera	Kandy Citizen Front
1489	Kandy	Gamini Jayawickrama	
1490	Kandy	Gamini Nillegoda	
1491	Kandy	Gunathilkaka Munasinghe	
1492	Kandy	H. Ajith Kumara	
1493	Kandy	H. D. Hettige	
1494	Kandy	H. H. Thilakarathna Widanalage	
1495	Kandy	H. M. G. T. Bandara	
1496	Kandy	H. M. Herath Wijaya Bandara	
1497	Kandy	H. M. M. B. Herath	
1498	Kandy	H. M. Navaratna Bandara	
1499	Kandy	H. M. Sugathapala	
1500	Kandy	H. M. Suriyakmara Hitihamu	
1501	Kandy	H. P. J. Premasiri	
1502	Kandy	H. W. Abhayawardena	
1503	Kandy	Herbert Ranadheera	Pensioners' Trust Fund
1504	Kandy	I. M. Abdul Cader	
1505	Kandy	J. B. Narampanawa	
1506	Kandy	J. G. L. S. Bandara	
1507	Kandy	J. M. Henry Jayathilake	
1508	Kandy	J. S. S. Rajaratne	
1509	Kandy	Jaliya Medagama	
1510	Kandy	Janaka Dharmakirthi	
1511	Kandy	Janaka Sakalasuriya	
1512	Kandy	Jayalath Hathurusinghe	
1513	Kandy	Jayasinghe Hettiarachchi	National Development Front
1514	Kandy	Jeypal	
1515	Kandy	K. G. Gnanarathne	
1516	Kandy	K. G. L. A.Silva, Shashikala Cooray	
1517	Kandy	K. G. Thilakarathne	
1518	Kandy	K. M. D. G. C. Jayamali Kakulandara	
1519	Kandy	K. M. G. Abeysinghe	
1520	Kandy	K. M. K. Somarathne	
1521	Kandy	K. M. R. Abeyrathne	
1522	Kandy	K. M. R. Kulatunga	
1523	Kandy	K. P. N. Premathilake	
1524	Kandy	K. R. A. Siddeek	Kandy City Masjid Federation
1525	Kandy	K. R. M. Vipula Sampath Bandara	

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No	District	Name	Organization
1526	Kandy	K. V. Ramasamy	Kandy Art and Literature Enthusiasts Association
1527	Kandy	K. W. Charles Silva	
1528	Kandy	Kalum Jayasena	
1529	Kandy	Kamal Siriwardena	
1530	Kandy	Kamalsiri	
1531	Kandy	Karunanayake Mudiyanalage Priyantha Udaya Bandara Karunanayake	
1532	Kandy	Kasthuri Warnakula	
1533	Kandy	Kusum Waidyaratne	
1534	Kandy	L. B. Gunathilaka	
1535	Kandy	L. B. Samarakoon	
1536	Kandy	L. J. M. Karunarathne	
1537	Kandy	L. M. S. Navimana	
1538	Kandy	L. N. M. Jayasinghe Banda	
1539	Kandy	L. Wijekoon	
1540	Kandy	Lalith Abesinghe	
1541	Kandy	Lalith Kulathunga	
1542	Kandy	Lalitha Jayawardane	
1543	Kandy	M. B. T. G. Gunathilake	
1544	Kandy	M. B. Tawaratta	
1545	Kandy	M. B. Thamminimulla	Okkoma Wasiyo - Okkoma rajawaru
1546	Kandy	M. G. Roshan Jalinda Ariyaratne	
1547	Kandy	M. I. Razik	
1548	Kandy	M. K. I. Shanthi	
1549	Kandy	M. M. Wasantha Seviratne	
1550	Kandy	M. R. Jayathilaka	
1551	Kandy	M. Ram Lechchami	
1552	Kandy	Maithree Rajapakshe	
1553	Kandy	Malwin Yallegoda	
1554	Kandy	Mannan Rajasingam (Kannusaami Raja)	
1555	Kandy	Mohamed Rajudeen	Service Civil International
1556	Kandy	Muzzammil Cader	Samadana
1557	Kandy	N. M. Wasantha Marasinghe	
1558	Kandy	N. P. Tennakoon	
1559	Kandy	N. R. C. Gunawardhana	
1560	Kandy	N. W. C. De Silva	
1561	Kandy	N. S. Zoysa	
1562	Kandy	Namalika Disanayake	
1563	Kandy	Neranjala Wasanthi	
1564	Kandy	Nimal Chandrasiri Hettiarachchi	
1565	Kandy	Nimalsiri Ranamuka	

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No	District	Name	Organization
1566	Kandy	Nisshanka Ranathunga	
1567	Kandy	P. B. C. Bandara	
1568	Kandy	P. Dolapihilla	
1569	Kandy	P. G. N. Jayalath	
1570	Kandy	P. H. Indrasinghe	
1571	Kandy	P. Haththotuwa	
1572	Kandy	P. K. Jayantha Kumara	
1573	Kandy	P. K. S. Munasinghe	
1574	Kandy	P. L. Daminda	
1575	Kandy	P. Logeswary	Women Solidarity Front
1576	Kandy	P. Muthulingam, M. Vamadevan, Shan Praba	Institute of Social Development / A Group of Intellectuals and Experts of Upcountry Tamils
1577	Kandy	P. P. Sivapragasam, R. Nadaraja	Human Development Organization
1578	Kandy	P. S. G. Perera	
1579	Kandy	Peter Wijesinghe	
1580	Kandy	Piyasiri Abayakoon	
1581	Kandy	R. B. Herath	
1582	Kandy	R. G. Abeyrathne	
1583	Kandy	R. G. Keerthirathne, R. G. S. Dharmarattna	
1584	Kandy	R. K. W. C. Jayawardane	
1585	Kandy	R. M. I. Rathanasiri Bandara	
1586	Kandy	R. M. M. Rajanayake	
1587	Kandy	R. N. K. Ariyaratne	
1588	Kandy	R. Nadarasa	Worker's Solidarity Union
1589	Kandy	R. P. Lakshman Wijesiri	
1590	Kandy	R. Paranathala	
1591	Kandy	R. T. Raanapana	
1592	Kandy	Raja Uswatakeiyyawa	Sri Lanka Communist Party
1593	Kandy	Ramesh Nanthakumar	
1594	Kandy	Ranil Abeysinghe	
1595	Kandy	Raviram	
1596	Kandy	Rev. Fr. Nandana Manathunga	
1597	Kandy	Rohan S. Bandara	
1598	Kandy	Ruwan Pathirane	
1599	Kandy	S. A. C. S. Kumarrathne	
1600	Kandy	S. B. Wijekoon	
1601	Kandy	S. Costa	
1602	Kandy	S. I. Mahindawansa	
1603	Kandy	S. Kirubakaran	

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No	District	Name	Organization
1604	Kandy	S. Liyanage	Sri Lanka Media Education Research and Development Foundation
1605	Kandy	S. Liyanarachchi	
1606	Kandy	S. M. D. S. T. Serasinghe	
1607	Kandy	S. M. Gunathilake Banda	
1608	Kandy	S. M. P. Sarath Wijerathne	
1609	Kandy	S. M. S. K. Wijerathne	
1610	Kandy	S. Nandasiri Fernando	
1611	Kandy	S. Ratwatta, M. D. Lamawansa	Association of Academics and Professionals, Kandy
1612	Kandy	S. Udagedara	
1613	Kandy	Salma Hamza	Womens Empowerment and Development Forum
1614	Kandy	Sarath Perera	
1615	Kandy	Seetha Edwards	
1616	Kandy	Sirisena Nanayakkara	
1617	Kandy	Sudath Gunasekera	Kandy Sinhala Buddhist Senior Citizen's Movement
1618	Kandy	Susantha Indika Mahindawansa	
1619	Kandy	T. G. Weerasinghe	
1620	Kandy	T. Herath, M. Rajapaksha, R. Fernando, S. Rajapaksha	Buddhist Doctors Association
1621	Kandy	T. M. Abeyrathne Banda	
1622	Kandy	T. W. I. M. Nijabdeen	
1623	Kandy	U. B. Wijekoon	
1624	Kandy	U. C. Kirindigoda	
1625	Kandy	U. I. Karunarathna	
1626	Kandy	U. L. A. Chandrathilaka	
1627	Kandy	Upali Ekanayake	
1628	Kandy	Ven. Balapokuna Wimaladhamma Thero, G. B. Agalawatte, P. Prasanna Kumarasinghe, R. M. C. Ekanayake, Thilanga Sampath Wanasinghe, Ven. Boralende Dhammagavesi Thero	
1629	Kandy	Ven. Kirindigalle Dharmarathne Thero	
1630	Kandy	Ven. Nimal Dhamma Thero	
1631	Kandy	Ven. Sansungama Gnanaratne Thero	
1632	Kandy	Ven. Thalakada Rathanasara Thero	
1633	Kandy	W. H. M. Senarathne Banda	

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No	District	Name	Organization
1634	Kandy	W. K. Dharmasena	Grama Rajya Rural Development Council
1635	Kandy	W. M. A. B. Kandegama	
1636	Kandy	W. M. Ananda Wanasinghe	
1637	Kandy	W. M. Chandrasooriya	
1638	Kandy	W. M. H. B. Wijekoon	
1639	Kandy	W. M. Hemashrie Wijesundara	
1640	Kandy	W. M. M. G. Ranjith	Samakami Shahajeewanaya Sadha Wu Janatha Ekathuwa
1641	Kandy	W. M. Wijerathne	
1642	Kandy	W. S. De Silva	Kandy Human Rights Office
1643	Kandy	W. T. Gamage	
1644	Kandy	Y. M. G. Jayawardena Banda	
1645	Kandy	Y. P. S. D. S. Witharana	
1646	Kandy	Y. W. D. Dharmakeerthi	
1647	Kegalle	A. A. M. Perera	
1648	Kegalle	A. H. M. P. Alahakoon	
1649	Kegalle	A. M. Sathiyandanan	
1650	Kegalle	A. Sanmugaraj Umadharshani	
1651	Kegalle	A. U. P. Bandara	
1652	Kegalle	A. W. Rukmani Ariyaratne	
1653	Kegalle	Anonymous	
1654	Kegalle	Anonymous 1	
1655	Kegalle	Anonymous 2	
1656	Kegalle	Anonymous 3	
1657	Kegalle	Anonymous 4	
1658	Kegalle	Anonymous 5	
1659	Kegalle	Anonymous 6	
1660	Kegalle	Anonymous 7	
1661	Kegalle	Anonymous 8	
1662	Kegalle	Aruna Silva	
1663	Kegalle	B. Anoma Wijeratne	
1664	Kegalle	B. M. Harriet Nona	
1665	Kegalle	B. M. Rathnayaka	
1666	Kegalle	B. M. S. P. S. Danthaka	
1667	Kegalle	B. U. Wejewardhana	
1668	Kegalle	C. R. Rathnayake	
1669	Kegalle	Chandra Kasthuri Arachchi	Kantha Sankramanika Seva Madyasthanaya
1670	Kegalle	Chinthaka C. Gunadasa	Nidahas Govi Peramuna
1671	Kegalle	Cyril Ranathilaka	Association of Farmers in Sri Lanka
1672	Kegalle	D. G. Lakshman Sirisena	

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No	District	Name	Organization
1673	Kegalle	D. M. K. G. B. Dissanayake	
1674	Kegalle	D. M. Sarath Amarathunga	
1675	Kegalle	D. N. Wickramasinghe	
1676	Kegalle	D. R. Piyasena Dulwala	
1677	Kegalle	D. S. J. Ranasinghe	
1678	Kegalle	D. T. Gunasekara	Dedigama - Jayalathkanda Grama Sanvardhana Samithiya
1679	Kegalle	D. T. Gunasekara	Village Development Committee
1680	Kegalle	Dharmasiri Subasinghe	
1681	Kegalle	Don Joseph Michael Munaweera	
1682	Kegalle	E. M. Gunathilake	
1683	Kegalle	E. P. P. Perera	
1684	Kegalle	E. W. A. U. Siriwardhana	
1685	Kegalle	G. A. Kiriwandeniya	
1686	Kegalle	G. H. R. W. Wijeyasekara	
1687	Kegalle	G. R. Dharmasena	
1688	Kegalle	H. G. L. J. Wickramasinghe	Kegalle War Disabled Veteran Society
1689	Kegalle	H. H. G. M. Abenayaka	
1690	Kegalle	H. R. Mithrapala	
1691	Kegalle	H. Sumanaweera Jayatissa	
1692	Kegalle	I. A. Nimal Dayasiri, K. G. D. P. Gunadasa	Society for Environmental Protection and Affected People by land slides
1693	Kegalle	I. H. Iresha Madhupani Bandara	
1694	Kegalle	Ieshwara Wijesinghe	
1695	Kegalle	J. P. Wijerathna Banda	Ministry of Agriculture
1696	Kegalle	Janaka Gunasinghe	Kegalle District Samadana Vinishyakuwange Bala Mandalaya
1697	Kegalle	Jayarathna Peiris	Diriya Wadihiti Sangwidanaya
1698	Kegalle	K. A. Anulawathi Manike	
1699	Kegalle	K. G. Mahindalal Katukithula	
1700	Kegalle	K. G. Senarathna	
1701	Kegalle	K. M. P. Kulatunga	
1702	Kegalle	K. Maheshwaran	
1703	Kegalle	K. P. S. T. Jayasena	
1704	Kegalle	K. S. D. Kumarasinghe	
1705	Kegalle	K. V. E. P. P. Perera	
1706	Kegalle	Kandhan Murugesu	
1707	Kegalle	Kasthuri Galappaththi	
1708	Kegalle	Kingsley Ramesh Kanagarajah	
1709	Kegalle	L. P. Sanath Pathirana	
1710	Kegalle	M. Ananda Ariyaratna	
1711	Kegalle	M. Anura D. Jayatissa	

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No	District	Name	Organization
1712	Kegalle	M. B. P. Handakubura	
1713	Kegalle	M. D. M. S. Yataweera	
1714	Kegalle	M. H. M. Azhar	
1715	Kegalle	M. H. M. Marzook	
1716	Kegalle	M. M. Mohommed Nilar	
1717	Kegalle	M. M. Wimalasena	
1718	Kegalle	M. P. D. Pathirana	
1719	Kegalle	M. P. Karuna Jayasinghe	
1720	Kegalle	M. P. Thilakarathna	
1721	Kegalle	M. S. A. Musamweer	
1722	Kegalle	M. S. Ameer Hussain	
1723	Kegalle	M. S. M. Sadique	Sri Lanka Samaja Subasadaka Katayuthu Sanwardana Samithiya (ASAD Foundation)
1724	Kegalle	Munasinghe Arachchige Prasad Sanjeewa Munasinghe	
1725	Kegalle	N. Gunasena	
1726	Kegalle	Nimal Jayasinghe	
1727	Kegalle	P. A. J. Wijayasiri	
1728	Kegalle	P. B. Indika Bandara	
1729	Kegalle	P. G. Nishantha Premathilake	
1730	Kegalle	P. G. S. ChandraKumara	
1731	Kegalle	P. H. Piyawansha	
1732	Kegalle	P. K. M. P. Peramune	
1733	Kegalle	P. Liyanage	
1734	Kegalle	P. M. Lekamge	
1735	Kegalle	P. Nandana P. Wickramasinghe	
1736	Kegalle	P. Parameshwaram	
1737	Kegalle	Parashakthi Senanayake	
1738	Kegalle	Premalatha P. Muhandiram	
1739	Kegalle	R. B. Banneyaka	
1740	Kegalle	R. B. Ishanka Samanthi Kumari	
1741	Kegalle	R. D. N. Tharanga Randeniya	
1742	Kegalle	R. P. Premathilake	Aabaditha Wuwange Suwashakthi Sanvidanaya, Mawanella Provincial Secretariat Division
1743	Kegalle	R. Ramya	
1744	Kegalle	R. U. Senanayake	
1745	Kegalle	S. A. Ananda Jayaratne	
1746	Kegalle	S. A. D. M. K. Samarasena	
1747	Kegalle	S. Amal Arunappriya	
1748	Kegalle	S. B. Arambegama	

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No	District	Name	Organization
1749	Kegalle	S. G. Chandradasa	
1750	Kegalle	S. Kalidas	
1751	Kegalle	S. M. D. A. Silva	
1752	Kegalle	S. P. Anthony muttu	Savumia Youth Foundatuion
1753	Kegalle	S. P. Lakshpriya Kumarasiri	
1754	Kegalle	S. R. Dharmasena	
1755	Kegalle	S. S. A. De Silva	
1756	Kegalle	S. Senarathna	Mihiliya' Kantha Samithiya
1757	Kegalle	Samarasinghe Kumarage Karunasena	
1758	Kegalle	Sanmugaraj Umadharshani	
1759	Kegalle	Sarath Nandaraja Gamlath	
1760	Kegalle	Sirisena Rajapaksha	Kegalle Provincial Bala Mandalaya
1761	Kegalle	T. A. Srimawathi Manike	
1762	Kegalle	T. M. M. H. Tennekoon	
1763	Kegalle	T. S. Abeywickrama	
1764	Kegalle	U. P. Jayasinghe	Galathara Maha Vidyalaya , Galathara
1765	Kegalle	Umadharshini Sanmugaraj	
1766	Kegalle	Upendra Wijerathna	
1767	Kegalle	V. Kenneth Rohana Perera	
1768	Kegalle	Ven. Mandawala Sirisobana Thero	
1769	Kegalle	Ven. Walhalme Ariyawanshalankara Thero	National Organization for Sucharitha Sadaham Ravaya
1770	Kegalle	W. A. Ananda Kumara	
1771	Kegalle	W. H. Priyantha Piyathilake	
1772	Kegalle	W. M. D. J. Weerasooriya	
1773	Kegalle	W. M. Saman Gunarath Janaka Bandara	
1774	Kegalle	W. P. Gunaratne	
1775	Kegalle	W. P. Somasiri Weerapura	
1776	Kegalle	W. Siriseeli Thilakarathna	
1777	Kegalle	W. W. R. W. T. B. Wijayakone	
1778	Kegalle	Winson Witadeniya	
1779	Kegalle	Y. A. Sumith Priyantha	
1780	Kegalle	Y. Karunathilake	
1781	Kilinochchi	A. K. Gnanamurthy	
1782	Kilinochchi	A. Sathiyani	
1783	Kilinochchi	A. Sathyanandam	
1784	Kilinochchi	A. Sivakumaran	Village Development Association of Bharathipuram
1785	Kilinochchi	Aarumugam Rasarathnam	
1786	Kilinochchi	Alagarathinam Sathiyani	
1787	Kilinochchi	Amarasingam Ketheeswaran	

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No	District	Name	Organization
1788	Kilinochchi	Ananthasivam Siralan	
1789	Kilinochchi	Anonymous 1	
1790	Kilinochchi	Anonymous 2	
1791	Kilinochchi	Anonymous 3	
1792	Kilinochchi	Appuththurai Rakupathai	Elder's Society, Shiva Nagar-Uruththirapuram
1793	Kilinochchi	Arulampalam Vijayakumar	Village Development Society - Jeyanthi Nagar
1794	Kilinochchi	Arunachalam Velamalikithan, Narayanapillai Velayutham,	Village Development Society -Thiru Nagar North
1795	Kilinochchi	Arunachchalam Ketheeswaran	
1796	Kilinochchi	C. Victor Loganathanmaan	
1797	Kilinochchi	E. Priya, K. Grace, R. Yogaraani, E. Vimalaraani	Women Activity Network
1798	Kilinochchi	Edward Francis	Vinayagar Sanasamooka Nilayam
1799	Kilinochchi	Ganeshamoorthy Kannathasan	Annapuram Rural Development Association
1800	Kilinochchi	Ganeshmoorthy Pratheepan, Ratnam Sreekanthan	Village Development Association - Ulavanoor
1801	Kilinochchi	I. Ashokkumaar	
1802	Kilinochchi	John Thanaraj	Rural Development Society
1803	Kilinochchi	Kadiravel Subash	Civil Padukaappu Kulu (Civil Security Group)
1804	Kilinochchi	Kanakaiah Makenthir	
1805	Kilinochchi	Kanthar Murukar Subramaniam	
1806	Kilinochchi	Kanthasamy Thirulokamoorthy	Indigenous Medical College
1807	Kilinochchi	Karmakuvikam	
1808	Kilinochchi	Karupaiya Jeyakumar	
1809	Kilinochchi	Kathiravelu Chandrakumar	Rural Development Society
1810	Kilinochchi	Kittinapillai Sinnarasa	Citizens Committee- Kilinochchi
1811	Kilinochchi	M. Rajini	Women Village Development Association
1812	Kilinochchi	M. Sivamogan, E. Sutharshan	Iranaimadu Farmers Federation Kilinochchi
1813	Kilinochchi	Manikkam Sivapalan	
1814	Kilinochchi	Mikkel Francis	Village Development Society
1815	Kilinochchi	Murukaiya Piramaroopen	
1816	Kilinochchi	Murukesu Chandrakumar	
1817	Kilinochchi	Muththiah VJayanathan	
1818	Kilinochchi	Muththu Rasenthiram	
1819	Kilinochchi	Naagnaathi Sinnaiah	Community Center- oorupulam

No	District	Name	Organization
1820	Kilinochchi	Narayanapillai Velayutham	Marumalarchchi Sanasamooka Nilaiyam -Thirunagar
1821	Kilinochchi	P. Tharmakulasingham	Farmers' Association
1822	Kilinochchi	Palaniyandi Yesupaatham	
1823	Kilinochchi	Paramanathan Kumarasingam	
1824	Kilinochchi	Pararajasingam Sasirathan	
1825	Kilinochchi	Payagala Pathuge Aston Silva	
1826	Kilinochchi	Perumal Ganeshan	
1827	Kilinochchi	Ponnampalam Luxmikanthan	
1828	Kilinochchi	Ponnayya Subramaniyan	
1829	Kilinochchi	Ponnuththurai Kaanthavel	
1830	Kilinochchi	Rev. Sellaiah Thurairatnam	
1831	Kilinochchi	S. Alandeelan	
1832	Kilinochchi	S. Jeyapraba	Vadamaakana Pengal Seyartaattu Parinthurai Valaiyamaipu
1833	Kilinochchi	S. Markandu	
1834	Kilinochchi	S. Muraleeswaran	
1835	Kilinochchi	S. Ponnuthurai	
1836	Kilinochchi	S. Pushparasa	
1837	Kilinochchi	S. Puvaneshwaran	Rural Development Society
1838	Kilinochchi	S. Sivasooriya	Iyanar Community Centre
1839	Kilinochchi	S. Suren	
1840	Kilinochchi	S. Thiyagarasa	Village Development Association - Kariyaalai Naagapaduvaan Central
1841	Kilinochchi	Sakathevan Vimalraja	
1842	Kilinochchi	Sasikala Raveenthara	GS office- Marutharas
1843	Kilinochchi	Sathasivam Ponnuththurai	
1844	Kilinochchi	Seeniyar Thuraisingham	
1845	Kilinochchi	Selvanayagam Selvanantham	Village Development Association Mayavanoor-South
1846	Kilinochchi	Shree Sutharshan Kurukkal	Hindu Priests Association
1847	Kilinochchi	Singarasa Jeevanayagam	
1848	Kilinochchi	Sitrampalam Thiruchelvam	Village Development Society
1849	Kilinochchi	Sivarasa Uthayarani	
1850	Kilinochchi	T. Purushothman	
1851	Kilinochchi	T. Sivaroopan	
1852	Kilinochchi	T. Tharmaanandasivam	
1853	Kilinochchi	T. Vijayashankar	Vinayagar Sports Association, Muzhankavil
1854	Kilinochchi	Thambu Palabisheka Rasasingha Sethupathi	
1855	Kilinochchi	Thanapalan Muventhan	Rural Development Society
1856	Kilinochchi	Thiruchelvam Prabakaran	
1857	Kilinochchi	V. Iraipillai	Kilinochchi Tamil Changan

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No	District	Name	Organization
1858	Kilinochchi	V. Krishnaveni	Women Village Development Society - Umaiyaal-Puram
1859	Kilinochchi	V. Naguleswaran	
1860	Kilinochchi	Vaiththiyalingam Vellathambi	
1861	Kilinochchi	Vallipuram Elumalaipillai	
1862	Kilinochchi	Velusamy Ramalingam	Indian Ancestral Tamil Development Board
1863	Kilinochchi	Vinayagamoorththy Thangavelayutham	Amman Community Center - Kariyaalai Naagapaduvaan- East
1864	Kilinochchi		North Province Women Network
1865	Kilinochchi		Social Development Organization
1866	Kurunegala	A. C. Sajahan	
1867	Kurunegala	A. H. M. S. Abeyrathne	
1868	Kurunegala	A. I. Niroshan	
1869	Kurunegala	A. J. C. Arandana	
1870	Kurunegala	A. J. M. G. A. Panthanigoda	
1871	Kurunegala	A. K. S. Dissanayake	
1872	Kurunegala	A. M. Rismy	
1873	Kurunegala	A. M. Sumithra Ratnayaka	North East Sinhala IDP Association
1874	Kurunegala	A. Navaratne	
1875	Kurunegala	Anonymous	
1876	Kurunegala	Anonymous	
1877	Kurunegala	Asoka Ranjith	
1878	Kurunegala	Ayupala Herath	
1879	Kurunegala	B. J. Wickramanayake	
1880	Kurunegala	B. M. S. Balasooriya	
1881	Kurunegala	C. M. D. Dharmasena	
1882	Kurunegala	Chaminda Hettiarachchi	
1883	Kurunegala	Channa Gunaratne	
1884	Kurunegala	D. B. Jayawardena	Divisional Secretariat Office Redeegama
1885	Kurunegala	D. L. Abdul Razak	
1886	Kurunegala	D. M. D. B. Dissanayake	
1887	Kurunegala	D. M. D. Bandara	
1888	Kurunegala	D. M. T. M. K. Dissanayake	
1889	Kurunegala	D. R. Jayathilake	North Western Development Association
1890	Kurunegala	D. T. Rajapakse	
1891	Kurunegala	Deepika Dilhani Rodrigo	
1892	Kurunegala	E. G. K. Seelawimala	
1893	Kurunegala	E. G. K. Seelawimala	
1894	Kurunegala	E. M. P. B. Ekanayake	

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No	District	Name	Organization
1895	Kurunegala	E. M. R. H. Bandara	Human Rights Commission of Kurunegala
1896	Kurunegala	E. M. W. Ekanayake	
1897	Kurunegala	Frank Preethi Perera	
1898	Kurunegala	G. Mahakumara	
1899	Kurunegala	G. S. Galgedara	Sustainable Development Foundation
1900	Kurunegala	G. M. Seelawathie	
1901	Kurunegala	Gamini Illangaratne	
1902	Kurunegala	Ghanaweera Dissanayake	
1903	Kurunegala	H. A. Thilakaratne	
1904	Kurunegala	H. B. Ekanayaka	
1905	Kurunegala	H. B. R. Waganthale	
1906	Kurunegala	H. K. M. T. Manoj Kumara, P. M. R. Sisira Kumara	
1907	Kurunegala	H. M. Danapala Herath	
1908	Kurunegala	H. M. Karunaratne	Success - Wayamba
1909	Kurunegala	H. M. M. Bandara	Kurunegala District Rajya ha Palath Palana Seva Vishramikayinge Samithiya
1910	Kurunegala	H. N. K. Rathnasiri Herath	
1911	Kurunegala	H. P. M. Damayanthi	
1912	Kurunegala	H. Subharatne	
1913	Kurunegala	H. Wiraj Premasiri	
1914	Kurunegala	Hemaratne Rajapakse	
1915	Kurunegala	Hemasiri Deshapriya	
1916	Kurunegala	I. M. D. Rajaguru	
1917	Kurunegala	I. M. Daya Ariyawathie	
1918	Kurunegala	I. M. K. B. Senaratne	
1919	Kurunegala	I. M. R. B. Kohombakadawala	
1920	Kurunegala	J. A. Bandula Bandara Godagedara	
1921	Kurunegala	J. A. Vijaya Silva	
1922	Kurunegala	J. B. Unamboowe	
1923	Kurunegala	J. L. E. I. Dissanayake	
1924	Kurunegala	J. M. Jayantha Padmaseeli	
1925	Kurunegala	J. M. T. Jayawardana	
1926	Kurunegala	Jayantha Liyanage	Sinhala Jathika Peramuna
1927	Kurunegala	Jayasinha Premaratne, R. D. A. Jayasundara	Journalists for Justice
1928	Kurunegala	Jinadasa Jayaweera	
1929	Kurunegala	K. G. T. N. Kiriella	
1930	Kurunegala	K. M. Amarasena	
1931	Kurunegala	K. M. Nimal	

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No	District	Name	Organization
1932	Kurunegala	Kamal Nisshanka	Expert Discussion Forum Kurunegala / Kurunegala Vidwath Sanwada Sansadaya
1933	Kurunegala	Kithsiri Sirisena	
1934	Kurunegala	L. A. U. L. M. Nalin	Brotherhood Media Society
1935	Kurunegala	L. B. P. De S. Kularatne	
1936	Kurunegala	L. H. M. Sunil Santha	
1937	Kurunegala	L. W. S. Dayarathne	
1938	Kurunegala	M. H. Salahudeen	
1939	Kurunegala	M. I. Fazahir Mohommad	
1940	Kurunegala	M. K. K. Mapa	
1941	Kurunegala	M. M. Silva	
1942	Kurunegala	M. Pushpananda	
1943	Kurunegala	M. V. Samarasiri	
1944	Kurunegala	N. P. Ariyadasa Navarathne	
1945	Kurunegala	N. P. Thilakarathne	Alawwa Wadihiti Bala Mandala
1946	Kurunegala	N. S. Wijesinha	
1947	Kurunegala	P. D. Gunathilake	
1948	Kurunegala	P. S. Panagoda	
1949	Kurunegala	Parakrama Randeni	
1950	Kurunegala	Piyumal Herath	
1951	Kurunegala	Pradeep Solangarachchi	
1952	Kurunegala	Prema Ekanayake	
1953	Kurunegala	R. A. J. Ranasinghe	
1954	Kurunegala	R. D. Dias Chandraratne	
1955	Kurunegala	R. D. Hettiarachchi	
1956	Kurunegala	R. G. J. K. Rajapakshe	
1957	Kurunegala	R. J. N. M. C. J. Nawaratne	
1958	Kurunegala	R. L. Premasiri	
1959	Kurunegala	R. M. Anurajith Hunukumbura	
1960	Kurunegala	R. M. C. B. Rathnayake	
1961	Kurunegala	R. M. Jayasekera	
1962	Kurunegala	R. M. K. A. Parakrama	
1963	Kurunegala	R. M. Karunaratne	
1964	Kurunegala	R. M. L. B. Karunathilake	
1965	Kurunegala	R. M. Y. Rathnayake	
1966	Kurunegala	R. M. Cyril Ratnayake	
1967	Kurunegala	R. U. Karunaratne	
1968	Kurunegala	S. A. M. A. S. K. Senanayake	
1969	Kurunegala	S. A. Nandadeva	
1970	Kurunegala	S. B. Ekanayake	
1971	Kurunegala	S. B. Wijekoon	

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No	District	Name	Organization
1972	Kurunegala	S. D. G. Weeraratne	
1973	Kurunegala	S. M. A. P. Manchanayake	
1974	Kurunegala	S. M. J. B. Senevirathne	
1975	Kurunegala	S. P. R. S. Karunarathna	
1976	Kurunegala	Samson Gunathilake	
1977	Kurunegala	Shamini Karunarathne	
1978	Kurunegala	Somasiri Deshapriya	
1979	Kurunegala	Sumika Perera	
1980	Kurunegala	Sunil Weerasinghe	
1981	Kurunegala	T. M. Daya Ariyawathi	Women's Development Foundation
1982	Kurunegala	T. M. Janur Kichilan	
1983	Kurunegala	T. Nilmini Samanthika	
1984	Kurunegala	Thissa Jayawardane	
1985	Kurunegala	U. K. D. Malcolm	
1986	Kurunegala	Upul Dasanayake	Sri Lanka Poverty Eliminating Foundation(Pef Sri Lanka)
1987	Kurunegala	Ven. Alawwe Ghanaweera Thero	
1988	Kurunegala	Ven. Danthuwara Rathanasara Thero	
1989	Kurunegala	Ven. Hitipane Seelarathna Thero	
1990	Kurunegala	Ven. P. A. Uparatane Thero	
1991	Kurunegala	Ven. Ragama Sugathananda Thero	
1992	Kurunegala	W. A. Edwin Wickramasinghe	
1993	Kurunegala	W. A. Wijesuriya Appuhami	
1994	Kurunegala	W. Chandradasa	
1995	Kurunegala	W. D. Jayawardena	
1996	Kurunegala	W. G. Manjula Ranjith Fernando	
1997	Kurunegala	W. G. W. Wanasinghe	
1998	Kurunegala	W. H. Wijekoon Banda	
1999	Kurunegala	W. Jayantha Nimalasooriya	
2000	Kurunegala	W. M. Gayan Indrajith Wasala	
2001	Kurunegala	W. M. Shanthilake	
2002	Kurunegala	W. M. Sirisena	
2003	Kurunegala	W. Nuwan Pushpa Kumara	
2004	Kurunegala	W. R. W. R. Welipitiya	
2005	Kurunegala	W. T. N. N. Kumara	
2006	Kurunegala	Wanitha Rathnayake	
2007	Kurunegala		All Island Ayurvedic Doctors Association Kurunegala
2008	Kurunegala		All Island Sathipola Businessmen Association
2009	Kurunegala		Devasarana Development Centre
2010	Kurunegala		Suhadakawaya

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No	District	Name	Organization
2011	Mannar	A. A. Tharthius	
2012	Mannar	A. J. S. Lambert	
2013	Mannar	A. Kousapingkam	
2014	Mannar	A. M. Ahamad	
2015	Mannar	A. M. Rishan	
2016	Mannar	A. M. Sebastian	
2017	Mannar	A. Mallika	
2018	Mannar	A. Medosan Perera	
2019	Mannar	A. N. F. Zaja	
2020	Mannar	A. N. Mohamed	
2021	Mannar	A. N. Mukamathu	
2022	Mannar	A. Pattiyathar Pagiradu	
2023	Mannar	Alhaj M.S. Allavudeen	
2024	Mannar	Anthony	
2025	Mannar	Budul Raazik Nazeer	
2026	Mannar	C. Wallinayaki	
2027	Mannar	Emmanuvel Paulraj	
2028	Mannar	F. Prathaban	
2029	Mannar	F. R. Rakila	
2030	Mannar	F. Rayan Sosai	
2031	Mannar	Ganapathipillai Selvaraja	
2032	Mannar	Ismail Mohamed Jinnah	
2033	Mannar	J. Nirmala	
2034	Mannar	K. Devakumar	
2035	Mannar	K. Devi	
2036	Mannar	K. Nadaraja	
2037	Mannar	K. Thavakumar	
2038	Mannar	KanapathiPillai Selvaraja	
2039	Mannar	Kandhaiya Shivakumar	
2040	Mannar	Karuppaiya, Ramasaami, Jayasandhiran	Vinayakar Pure Water Fishermen Co-op Society
2041	Mannar	Keniod Joseph Peris	
2042	Mannar	Luis Payasgnanadar	
2043	Mannar	M. Divyanadan Kurus	
2044	Mannar	M. A. A. Fazir	
2045	Mannar	M. A. C. Sahul Hameed	
2046	Mannar	M. A. C. Sahul Hamidu	
2047	Mannar	M. Jesuthasarsan	
2048	Mannar	M. Pattinadan Gurus	
2049	Mannar	M. S. Mahpoodu	
2050	Mannar	Madar Mohideen Mohomad Ali	

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No	District	Name	Organization
2051	Mannar	Mahaluxmi Kurushanthan	Mannar Women's Development Federation
2052	Mannar	Makkal Cader	
2053	Mannar	Mariyagam Gunas	
2054	Mannar	Micheal Priyadarshani	
2055	Mannar	Mugammathu Casim Amanulla	
2056	Mannar	Muhuseen Raisudeen	
2057	Mannar	Muniyandi Kandasami	
2058	Mannar	N. M. Ismin	
2059	Mannar	N. Imthath	
2060	Mannar	Natgunalingam Paanjaliyamma	
2061	Mannar	Nazir Ahip	
2062	Mannar	P. A. Antony Mark	
2063	Mannar	P. Jacob	
2064	Mannar	P. M. Kaleel	Kiriphai Sakthiya Unity
2065	Mannar	P. M. Mujeebur Rahman	
2066	Mannar	P. M. Nuhalebbe	
2067	Mannar	Parnabas Sunasiyapudaram	
2068	Mannar	Prathaban Francis	
2069	Mannar	Ramachandran Indiraruban	
2070	Mannar	Ramasami Jayakumar	
2071	Mannar	S. Devi	
2072	Mannar	S. G. Nishanthini	Women's Action Network
2073	Mannar	S. Hasim	
2074	Mannar	S. John Selvaratnam	
2075	Mannar	S. Kirisruraza	
2076	Mannar	S. M. Aroof	
2077	Mannar	S. M. Ibrahim	
2078	Mannar	S. Rasalingam	
2079	Mannar	S. S. Fernando	
2080	Mannar	S. Susainayagham	
2081	Mannar	S. Venkatkoon	
2082	Mannar	Sandanyosadasan	
2083	Mannar	Sandhan Janasivan	
2084	Mannar	Sebamalai Kalawikam	
2085	Mannar	Sebastiyalai James Jesudasan	
2086	Mannar	Sellappa Yon Prengdan	
2087	Mannar	Shiththan Janasipan	
2088	Mannar	Sibanar Uk Doli	
2089	Mannar	Simion Croos	
2090	Mannar	Sinnapple Sagalayampillai	
2091	Mannar	Suriyakumar	
2092	Mannar	Susaippillai	
2093	Mannar	Susayar Victor Dias	

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No	District	Name	Organization
2094	Mannar	T. Asokan	
2095	Mannar	T. P. Sinthathurai	
2096	Mannar	T. Prakauthi	
2097	Mannar	T. Singaruban	
2098	Mannar	Therilanadan Welichchor	
2099	Mannar	Thiyagaraja Panjawarnam	
2100	Mannar	Thomas Konsal Leone	
2101	Mannar	Ulahanadan Thushyandan	
2102	Mannar	V. S. Sivakaran	Federation of Community Based Organization
2103	Mannar	V. Sivagnanam	
2104	Mannar	Veiramudhu Kannaiya	
2105	Mannar	Vinasiththamby Papakaran	
2106	Mannar	Y. Fransisca	
2107	Mannar	Y. Yutkonzal Kulaz	
2108	Mannar	Yogendran Jenira	
2109	Mannar		Mannar District Women Forum
2110	Matale	A. B. Jayasinghe	
2111	Matale	A. D. Kusumalatha	
2112	Matale	A. G. Ranjith Amarasiri	
2113	Matale	A. G. Seneviratne	
2114	Matale	A. H. M. Jawaheer	
2115	Matale	A. K. Amunugama	
2116	Matale	A. K. D. Siriwardane	
2117	Matale	A. M. Kulatunga Adikari	
2118	Matale	A. R. Wimalaratne Bandara	
2119	Matale	A. W. A. Razik	
2120	Matale	A. W. Eramudugolla	
2121	Matale	A. Y. Sirisena	
2122	Matale	Alan Ubeysekara	
2123	Matale	Alhaj A. L. Abdul Asees	Human Rights Organization, Matale District
2124	Matale	Alhaj H. M. Muhuthar/ A. H. M. Mukthar	Matale District Masjids' (Mosques) Federation
2125	Matale	Anonymous 1	
2126	Matale	Anonymous 2	
2127	Matale	Anonymous 3	
2128	Matale	Anonymous 4	
2129	Matale	Anuradha Seerath	
2130	Matale	B. D. A. Bulathgama	
2131	Matale	B. D. U. W. Samantha Dharmasena	

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No	District	Name	Organization
2132	Matale	B. S. M. Wijeratne	
2133	Matale	C. M. Chandrasekara	
2134	Matale	Chompaka Wijerathne	
2135	Matale	Channa Asoka Fernando	
2136	Matale	Cyril Pallegedara	
2137	Matale	D. A. I. S. De Silva	
2138	Matale	D. B. Thalagune	
2139	Matale	D. M. A. G. Nandawathi	Rural Development Association
2140	Matale	D. M. G. Hemalatha	
2141	Matale	D. M. T. B. Dissanayaka	
2142	Matale	D. S. De Silva	
2143	Matale	D. W. A. B. Dissanayake	
2144	Matale	D. Y. Rohini Senaratne	
2145	Matale	E. J. K. P. Osman Dharmasiri Jayasekara	
2146	Matale	E. M. Ajith Kumara	
2147	Matale	E. M. G. G. A. Edirisinghe	
2148	Matale	E. M. G. Jalith Kumarasinghe	
2149	Matale	E. M. Ranbanda	
2150	Matale	E. M. Upul Kumara	
2151	Matale	E. W. P. Piyasena	
2152	Matale	G. G. Gunasekara	
2153	Matale	G. G. Ratnapala Wanasinghe	Samadhi Kalashilpa Development Foundation
2154	Matale	G. P. H. Nandani Shriyalatha	
2155	Matale	G. Senevirathna Banda	
2156	Matale	G. Siril Godaliyadda	
2157	Matale	G. W. N. D. A. Silva	
2158	Matale	G. W. Vipulasundara	
2159	Matale	Gardhi Don Wilsonge Nimal Samaraweera	
2160	Matale	H. A. Senarathne	
2161	Matale	H. A. Senaratne	
2162	Matale	H. G. A. Rupananda Ellepola	
2163	Matale	H. M. G. B. Herath	
2164	Matale	H. M. K. B. Dharmawardene	
2165	Matale	H. M. Karunaratne	
2166	Matale	H. M. U. B. Handugoda	
2167	Matale	H. P. N. de Silva	
2168	Matale	I. L. Nisabudeen	
2169	Matale	I. V. Ranasinghe	
2170	Matale	J. M. T. B. Jayawardhana	
2171	Matale	J. P. Dharmaratne	
2172	Matale	J. S. K. Perera	

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No	District	Name	Organization
2173	Matale	Jayawickramalage Gunadasa Jayawickrama	
2174	Matale	Jinadasa Namal Arachchi	
2175	Matale	K. A. Amila Samith Kumarasinghe	
2176	Matale	K. A. D. S. Bernard	
2177	Matale	K. A. Leelawathie	
2178	Matale	K. G. Indrawathi	
2179	Matale	K. G. Ranasinghe	
2180	Matale	K. G. S. Gunawardene	
2181	Matale	K. G. Samarakoon	
2182	Matale	K. G. Wijeratne	
2183	Matale	K. M. G. Illukkumbura	
2184	Matale	K. M. P. G. Karunaratne	
2185	Matale	K. M. S. Jayaratne	
2186	Matale	K. W. Somasiri	
2187	Matale	Kachchi Mohideen Sahabdeen	
2188	Matale	L. T. R. C. Shyamantha Ranasinghe	
2189	Matale	Laggala Nishshanka Konara Rathninda	
2190	Matale	M. A. Karunawathi	
2191	Matale	M. A. Senarathna	
2192	Matale	M. D. Bandara	
2193	Matale	M. G. Kusumawathie, U. G. M. Pathirana, W. A. J. Mallika Kumari, N. W. Sreema Malkanthi Kumari Nawaratne, H. Marian Premathilake, Wimala Malagammana	Matale District Savi Sthri Women's Fellowship
2194	Matale	M. G. Nishantha Gunasena	
2195	Matale	M. G. Sriyalatha	
2196	Matale	M. Kesavarajah	
2197	Matale	M. M. D. A. B. Wilgamuwa	
2198	Matale	M. M. Danapala	
2199	Matale	M. M. K. B. Dharmawardhana	
2200	Matale	M. M. Mahasen Amarasinghe	
2201	Matale	M. R. G. Weerakoon Banda	
2202	Matale	M. S. S. M. Karunaratnebanda	
2203	Matale	M. Somathilake	
2204	Matale	Mahilwahanam Kesawaraja	
2205	Matale	Mahinda Abeygunawardane	
2206	Matale	Mangala Senaviratne	

No	District	Name	Organization
2207	Matale	N. G. K. Dharmaratne	
2208	Matale	N. M. Seneviratne Banda	
2209	Matale	N. Prashan S. De Silva	
2210	Matale	Nalini Samarakoon	
2211	Matale	Nandana Upul Kumara	
2212	Matale	Nimala Buddhika Weeraratne	
2213	Matale	Norbert M. Andradi	
2214	Matale	P. A. Wickramaarachchi	
2215	Matale	P. G. Janaka Dissanayake	
2216	Matale	P. H. P. Ashoka Padmini	
2217	Matale	Padma Mallika Allapola	
2218	Matale	Palladeniye Gedara Nimal Chandrasiri	
2219	Matale	Pallegedara Somapala	
2220	Matale	R. A. Shyamali Imalka Rajasooriya	
2221	Matale	R. E. M. A. B. Ekanayake	
2222	Matale	R. G. S. S. Ekanayake	
2223	Matale	R. H. Navaratne Bandara	
2224	Matale	R. K. Jayasekara	
2225	Matale	R. M. N. Nayana Damayanthi	
2226	Matale	R. M. R. B. Ratnayake	
2227	Matale	R. M. Sarath Ratnayake	
2228	Matale	R. S. Gandhi	
2229	Matale	R. W. P. Manike Ramanayake	
2230	Matale	R. Weragama	
2231	Matale	Ranaweera Banda	
2232	Matale	Ranjani Noopahewage	
2233	Matale	Rate Ralalage Dharshan Jagath Bandara	
2234	Matale	S. A. Wasantha Nalini	
2235	Matale	S. D. Gamini Dissanayake	
2236	Matale	S. J. Sandya	
2237	Matale	S. M. H. Hewanayake	
2238	Matale	S. M. Nuhumaan	
2239	Matale	S. P. Sirisena	
2240	Matale	S. P. Siriawathi	
2241	Matale	S. Ramanathan	Joint Plantations Trade Union Centre
2242	Matale	S. Ramkumar	
2243	Matale	Senadhira Elwatta Gunaratne	
2244	Matale	Senarath Weragama	
2245	Matale	Shanika Amukotuwa	
2246	Matale	Somaratne Harasgama	

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No	District	Name	Organization
2247	Matale	T. A. Hemachandra	
2248	Matale	T. B. Ratnayake	
2249	Matale	T. M. N. G. Munasinghe	
2250	Matale	U. G. Kumarasena	
2251	Matale	Udage Mudiyanseleage Tikiri Manike Wawegeedara	
2252	Matale	Ven. Bandarapola Rathanajothi Thero	Raththota Syamopali Sangha Sabhawa
2253	Matale	Ven. Dewahuwe Wijithananda Thero	
2254	Matale	Ven. Dombawela Sri Piyadassi Nayaka Thero	
2255	Matale	Ven. Inamaluwe Nandarathana Thero	
2256	Matale	Ven. Kiribathgalle Chandragnayake Thero	
2257	Matale	Ven. V. Somarathna Thero	
2258	Matale	Ven. Watagala Janananda Thero	
2259	Matale	Vidanelegedara Muhammadu Ilros Palulullah	
2260	Matale	W. A. U. Shirani	
2261	Matale	W. Ariyasinghe	
2262	Matale	W. G. Nihal Jayawardene	
2263	Matale	W. M. Dharmaratne Banda	
2264	Matale	W. M. H. Kavindi Kumarasinha	Sujatha Balika Maha Vidyalaya, Matale
2265	Matale	W. M. M. G. Ranjith	People's Alliance for Peaceful Coexistence (Samakamee Sahajeewanaya Sandahawoo Janatha Ekathuwa)
2266	Matale	W. M. P. Warnakulasooriya	
2267	Matale	W. M. Weerakoon Banda	
2268	Matale	W. T. B. Hulangamuwa	
2269	Matale	W. U. A. Warnakulasuriya	
2270	Matale	W. W. G. Premadasa	
2271	Matale	W. Wimalasiri Ariyasinghe	
2272	Matale	Weerasiri Wewagedara	
2273	Matale	Y. Gamini Dyarathne Thalgahagoda	
2274	Matale	Y. M. R. B. Yasarithna	
2275	Matale		Matale District Secretariat Office
2276	Matale		Siriliya Kantha Ekathuwa
2277	Matara	A. A. Udara Kumuditha	

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No	District	Name	Organization
2278	Matara	A. J. Mohamed	
2279	Matara	A. K. K. Ariyathilake	
2280	Matara	A. P. Ariyasena	
2281	Matara	A. T. Hemaratne	
2282	Matara	Ajith Janaranjana Munasinghe	
2283	Matara	Alhaj M. S. M. Masoor	
2284	Matara	Amarasiri Liyanagama	
2285	Matara	Anonymous 1	
2286	Matara	Anonymous 2	
2287	Matara	Anonymous 3	
2288	Matara	Anonymous 4	
2289	Matara	Anonymous 5	
2290	Matara	Anura Ariyawansa Wijewardane	Divisional Secretariat, "Divinaguma" Division, Devinuwara
2291	Matara	Ashoka Alles	
2292	Matara	B. H. Ranil Priyantha	
2293	Matara	B. H. Samil Priyanga	
2294	Matara	B. H. Sujith Niranga	
2295	Matara	B. Ranasinghe	
2296	Matara	B. Ratnayake	
2297	Matara	B. S. Ranjitha	
2298	Matara	Bandula Wimalagunaratna	
2299	Matara	Buddika Pathirana	
2300	Matara	D. Ananda Paliawadana	
2301	Matara	D. K. Kasuni Nadeeshika	
2302	Matara	D. S. M. Manage	
2303	Matara	D. S. Madugoda	
2304	Matara	Dayananda Madugoda	
2305	Matara	Dulip Chandana Paliawadana	
2306	Matara	Dumindu Wijesinghe	
2307	Matara	E. W. Chandrasiri	
2308	Matara	Eatin Sudusinghe	
2309	Matara	F. B. Jagath Ranjana	
2310	Matara	G. H. Siriwardana	
2311	Matara	G. P. Danawardane	
2312	Matara	G. Paligasinghe	Ekamuthu Govi Sanvidanaya
2313	Matara	G. S. W. Damith	Rural Development Society, Samagi Govi Organization, Sanasa Samithiya
2314	Matara	G. Weerasiri	
2315	Matara	H. B. Dulaksha Ananda	
2316	Matara	H. De Silva	
2317	Matara	H. I. Karunathilake	
2318	Matara	H. J. Aruna Sampath	

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No	District	Name	Organization
2319	Matara	H. K. D. Duminda	
2320	Matara	H. K. S. De Silva	
2321	Matara	H. Kapila Somarathne de Silva	
2322	Matara	H. P. Umidu Roshan	
2323	Matara	H. R. J. Pieirs	
2324	Matara	H. S. Wijayapala	
2325	Matara	H. W. Jayantha	
2326	Matara	Haris Saali	
2327	Matara	Hector Dissanayake	
2328	Matara	I. H. Chandra Kumar	
2329	Matara	I. H. Lionel	
2330	Matara	I. Lakmini Wickramatunge	
2331	Matara	I. P. Amila Prasana Kumara	
2332	Matara	Indika Uditha Hewanayake	
2333	Matara	J. H. D. Rupasiri	
2334	Matara	J. R. Wijayasiriwardne	
2335	Matara	Jagath Rangodage	
2336	Matara	Jayatissa Kulatunge	Nilwala Purawasi Peramuna
2337	Matara	K. A. Hemasiri	
2338	Matara	K. G. C. Samaranayake	
2339	Matara	K. G. Dasanayake	
2340	Matara	K. H. L. M. Kaushalya	
2341	Matara	K. H. M. Priyadarshana	
2342	Matara	K. Karunaratne	
2343	Matara	K. Kodithuwakku	
2344	Matara	K. N. Eranga Lakmali	
2345	Matara	K. Ramasinghe	
2346	Matara	K. Weerasekara	
2347	Matara	Kaveesha Govindi Hettihewa	
2348	Matara	Kelum Bodimana	
2349	Matara	Kusalaka Nanayakkara	
2350	Matara	L. G. Ariyapala	
2351	Matara	Liyana Arachchige Jayaratne	
2352	Matara	M. A. M. Anaaz	
2353	Matara	M. A. M. Yeesh	
2354	Matara	M. B. Wasantha Mallikaratne	
2355	Matara	M. G. Inoj Aroscha	
2356	Matara	M. G. M. Lakshani Kulatunge	
2357	Matara	M. G. Wimaladasa	
2358	Matara	M. H. A. Raheem	
2359	Matara	M. H. Abdul Hussan	
2360	Matara	M. J. Mohammadu	

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No	District	Name	Organization
2361	Matara	M. K. D. S. Manjulal	
2362	Matara	M. L. S. Diyana Dinithi	
2363	Matara	M. M. Imthiyas	One Heart Educational Center
2364	Matara	M. M. Leelaratne	
2365	Matara	M. N. M. Marickar	
2366	Matara	M. T. M. Charmes	
2367	Matara	M. T. M. Mavamoon	
2368	Matara	Mudiyanse Disanayake, V. G. Mayadasa	Matara District Union of Pensioners Association
2369	Matara	N. A. Saranga Sampath Priyadarshana	
2370	Matara	N. A. Sarath	
2371	Matara	N. D. Abegunawrdhana	
2372	Matara	N. G. Wimalakeerthi	
2373	Matara	N. U. P. Sadapiyumi Mendis	
2374	Matara	Newton Dunusinghe	
2375	Matara	Nimaladasa Wijesooriya	
2376	Matara	Nishani G. Punchihewa	Southern Fisheries Organization/ Savisthri Womens Association
2377	Matara	Nishantha Widanapathirana	
2378	Matara	P. Dahanayake	
2379	Matara	P. K. C. Wimalasuriya	
2380	Matara	P. M. Dulanjali Priyadharshani	
2381	Matara	P. Sathyapala	
2382	Matara	P. W. Thanuja Malkanthi	
2383	Matara	Palitha Godagamage	
2384	Matara	Pannigala Gamage Gamini Shantha	
2385	Matara	R. Ajith Priyantha	
2386	Matara	R. D. C. Siriwardana	
2387	Matara	R. F. Dilhara Sadaruwani	
2388	Matara	R. K. Gamini	
2389	Matara	R. L. Bamunuwitharana	
2390	Matara	R. S. K. M. Gunawardane	
2391	Matara	Rashmi Rukshan Purasinghe	
2392	Matara	Rev. Fr. G. S. K. Herath	
2393	Matara	Rohan Padmatilake	
2394	Matara	Rohana Tissa Pinidiya	
2395	Matara	Ruchiya Yakkale Arachchi	
2396	Matara	S. A. Pramodya Manamperi	
2397	Matara	S. G. Widura Prasanna	
2398	Matara	S. K. Karunaratne	
2399	Matara	S. Kandambi	
2400	Matara	Siripala Ranawaka Kankanamge	

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No	District	Name	Organization
2401	Matara	Sisira Manimendra	Matota Viswa Kendraya
2402	Matara	Somadasa Kandage	
2403	Matara	Subash Nanayakkara	
2404	Matara	Sujatha Weerasinghe	
2405	Matara	Sumedha E Kulatunga	
2406	Matara	Suwineetha Rajapakse	
2407	Matara	T. H. Janitha Thilanath	
2408	Matara	Thilaka Weerakoon	Ruhunu Sisila Social Service Organization
2409	Matara	Upasena A. Liyanagama	
2410	Matara	Upul Nishantha	
2411	Matara	Upul Pannilaratne	
2412	Matara	Ven. Ranasagoda Wimalasiri Nayaka Thero	
2413	Matara	W. G. T. Indrajith	
2414	Matara	W. Haanthi	
2415	Matara	W. P. R. Warnakulasuriya	
2416	Matara	W. Pramodya Jayamini	
2417	Matara	William Wanniarachchi	
2418	Matara	Wimalasena	
2419	Matara	Wimalawansha Gamage	
2420	Matara		Sadath Association
2421	Monaragala	A. M. Suranga Manoj Senevirathne	Uwa Village Development Council
2422	Monaragala	Anonymous	
2423	Monaragala	Anura Wickramasinghe	
2424	Monaragala	D. M. C. Bandara	
2425	Monaragala	D. M. Danapala	
2426	Monaragala	D. M. Jayawardane	
2427	Monaragala	D. M. Siriwardhane	Buththala "Praja Sewa Foundation"
2428	Monaragala	D. S. Pathmakulasooriya	
2429	Monaragala	Dompaga Don Jagath Priyalal	
2430	Monaragala	G. Danasekera	
2431	Monaragala	G. Wickramanayake	
2432	Monaragala	H. M. Nandakumara Wijeratna Bandara	Chamber of Commerce
2433	Monaragala	H. M. Weerasinghe	
2434	Monaragala	Janaki Hemamala	Kantha Bala Mandalaya
2435	Monaragala	K. A. Wijesena, H. M. Gunerathna, Priyanthika Chandani Liyanage	Sarvodaya District Centre
2436	Monaragala	K. H. Shanthi Karunadasa	Community Resources Protection Centre

No	District	Name	Organization
2437	Monaragala	K. M. Ariyadasa	
2438	Monaragala	K. M. Ariyaratna	
2439	Monaragala	K. M. Jayasundara	
2440	Monaragala	K. M. K. Kithsisi Bandara	
2441	Monaragala	Kamal Kumara Kekulandala	Support for Professional and Institutional Capacity Enhancement
2442	Monaragala	Kandasamy Kumaravel	Shakthi Prajamoola Sanvidhanaya
2443	Monaragala	Kusum Butawe Rateraala	Sinhale Purawasthu Surakeeme Baudha Sanwidanaya
2444	Monaragala	Kusum Butawe Rateraala	
2445	Monaragala	L. A. Udaya Kumara	
2446	Monaragala	L. H. S. A. Fernando, Ranjith Gunawardena	
2447	Monaragala	L. K. Jinasena	
2448	Monaragala	L. Rupesena	
2449	Monaragala	Manoharan Prabu	Peoples' Committee
2450	Monaragala	N. D. Sisira Kumara	
2451	Monaragala	P. Gokularamanan	Moneragala People Development Association
2452	Monaragala	P. V. H. L. Kulathunga	
2453	Monaragala	R. G. Karunarathne	
2454	Monaragala	R. M. Karunarathne, G. A. N. V. Wimalarathne, W. M. Jayasekara, W. M. B. Karunarathna, Ananda B. Karunarathna	SOS Children's Village, Sri Lanka
2455	Monaragala	R. M. Sumith Asanka	
2456	Monaragala	R. M. Veediya Bandara	
2457	Monaragala	R. W. Pathma Thilakalatha	
2458	Monaragala	Raveendra Wickckramasinghe	
2459	Monaragala	Ravindu Wickreamasinghe	
2460	Monaragala	Rev. Fr. Raveen Perera	
2461	Monaragala	Rev. Fr. B. Costha	
2462	Monaragala	S. A. Dammika Laxman Samarajiva	Community Resources Protection Centre
2463	Monaragala	Suda Wannila Aththo	Rathugala Adivasi Community
2464	Monaragala	Sumanasiri Gunathilaka	Monaragala District Journalists Association
2465	Monaragala	Sunanda Rathnayake	Villagers Council and National Development Front
2466	Monaragala	U. D. M. Seelavathi, R. A. Sunitha Kumari	Uva-Wellassa Govi Kantha Sanvidanaya
2467	Monaragala	U. G. Kusumawathi, R. G. Premalatha, S. A. Shanthi Samaraweera	Uva-Wellassa Kantha Sanvidanaya

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No	District	Name	Organization
2468	Monaragala	V. K. H. Bandula	
2469	Monaragala	Ven. Balanaruwe Srisumana Thero	
2470	Monaragala	Ven. Naawimana Naalaka Thero	
2471	Monaragala	W. A. R. J. Kumara	Organisation for Community Resources Protection
2472	Monaragala	W. M. B. Karunathna	
2473	Monaragala	W. M. Dharmasena	
2474	Monaragala	W. S. Perera	
2475	Mullaitivu	A. Thaninayagam	
2476	Mullaitivu	Aarumugam Murukkupillai	
2477	Mullaitivu	Aiyampillai Kanthaiyah	
2478	Mullaitivu	Anthonippillai Kanthaseelan	
2479	Mullaitivu	Antony Jeyanathan Peter Ilancheliyan	
2480	Mullaitivu	Appukkutti Thamkulasingha	
2481	Mullaitivu	Arumagam Sivapalan Stephan	
2482	Mullaitivu	Balasingam Navaratnam	Citizen Rights Forum
2483	Mullaitivu	Chandrasiri Sarath Dissanayake	
2484	Mullaitivu	Chinnaiya Chandrasekaram	Village Development Society.
2485	Mullaitivu	Chinnarasa Logeshwaran	
2486	Mullaitivu	Chinnathmabi Raja	
2487	Mullaitivu	E. Subaththira	
2488	Mullaitivu	Fernando Alkis Amalathaas	
2489	Mullaitivu	Ganathas Joothprasad	
2490	Mullaitivu	Ganesh Logithan	
2491	Mullaitivu	Goonasingham	
2492	Mullaitivu	I. Ghanapathipillai	
2493	Mullaitivu	I. Sundrampillai	
2494	Mullaitivu	J. A. H. Jayakody	Welfare Socety of Walioya Government Retired People
2495	Mullaitivu	J. Yasotharan	
2496	Mullaitivu	Jayampillai Yasotharan, Yokeshvaran Vinojan	Vanni Development Council
2497	Mullaitivu	Jayanathan Yuganthan	
2498	Mullaitivu	Jeewakaarunyam Nesakanthini	
2499	Mullaitivu	Jegatheeswaran Vijayalakshmi	
2500	Mullaitivu	Jeyakumar Kalaanithi	
2501	Mullaitivu	K. Aravindan	Mulliyavillai east community center
2502	Mullaitivu	K. Janame Jeyanth	
2503	Mullaitivu	K. Kamaleshkumar	Nayaru Rural Fisheries Society
2504	Mullaitivu	K. Kanagalingam	

No	District	Name	Organization
2505	Mullaitivu	K. Kovintharajah	
2506	Mullaitivu	K. Nirupan	
2507	Mullaitivu	K. Pakitharan	
2508	Mullaitivu	K. Rajakumari	Mulliyawalai South Rural Development Society
2509	Mullaitivu	K. Tharamaratnam	
2510	Mullaitivu	Karthikesu Kunasingham	
2511	Mullaitivu	Kanakabothi Theivaenthiran	
2512	Mullaitivu	Kanakaiyah Muruguppillai	Mamoolai Rural Development Society
2513	Mullaitivu	Kannaiya Thavarasa	Vanni Development Council
2514	Mullaitivu	Kanthaiyah Kovintharajah	
2515	Mullaitivu	Kanthappan Nakentharan	
2516	Mullaitivu	Karnan Aniththa	
2517	Mullaitivu	Knthaiyah Navaratnarasa	
2518	Mullaitivu	Kumarasaami	
2519	Mullaitivu	Lathumeera Ananda Nadarajah	
2520	Mullaitivu	M. Amithananthasivam	
2521	Mullaitivu	M. B. Thaminimulla	Okkoma Wasiyo - Okkoma Rajavaru
2522	Mullaitivu	M. Enesteen	
2523	Mullaitivu	Maanikkam Atrkunam	
2524	Mullaitivu	Mahendram Kamala	
2525	Mullaitivu	Markkan Selvarasa	
2526	Mullaitivu	Mathavannan Komaleshvari	Mathar Development Society, Paandiyakulam
2527	Mullaitivu	Mathavarasa	
2528	Mullaitivu	Matuthin Panthinathan	
2529	Mullaitivu	N. Sivananthan	
2530	Mullaitivu	Nagalingam Sivarajah	
2531	Mullaitivu	Nagalingam Thangalingam	
2532	Mullaitivu	Nagarathinam Thavarasa	Farmers' Association
2533	Mullaitivu	Namasivayam Sivakumar	
2534	Mullaitivu	P. Alagarasa	
2535	Mullaitivu	P. Ananthakumar	Rural Development Society, Vannikulam
2536	Mullaitivu	P. Loshini	
2537	Mullaitivu	P. Ranjith Fernando	
2538	Mullaitivu	Perumaal Pavalaraaj	
2539	Mullaitivu	Ponnaiyah Koneswaran	
2540	Mullaitivu	Ponnaiyya Anandakumar	
2541	Mullaitivu	Ponnampalam Sathiyamoorthy	
2542	Mullaitivu	R. Robinson	
2543	Mullaitivu	R. V. Kumar	
2544	Mullaitivu	Rajasekaran Bhavani	

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No	District	Name	Organization
2545	Mullaitivu	Rajikaran Jeyasutha	
2546	Mullaitivu	Ramalingam Naguleshwaran	
2547	Mullaitivu	Ramasamy Arumugam	
2548	Mullaitivu	Rameshkumar Vijitha	
2549	Mullaitivu	Rathinarasa Anton Jude Dolous	
2550	Mullaitivu	S. A. A. Raheem	Association of Development Equality Peace and Temprence
2551	Mullaitivu	S. A. A. Raheem	
2552	Mullaitivu	S. Babani	
2553	Mullaitivu	S. Balasubramaniam	
2554	Mullaitivu	S. Easwaranantham	
2555	Mullaitivu	S. Kamaleshwari	
2556	Mullaitivu	S. Karunamoorthi	
2557	Mullaitivu	S. Mugunthini	
2558	Mullaitivu	S. Paramanantham	
2559	Mullaitivu	S. Pusphamalar	
2560	Mullaitivu	S. Sandraleela	
2561	Mullaitivu	S. Saraswathi	
2562	Mullaitivu	S. Selvakumar	
2563	Mullaitivu	S. Thevarasa	
2564	Mullaitivu	S. Vathanakumari	
2565	Mullaitivu	Sanmuganathan Thavamanithevi	
2566	Mullaitivu	Sarabanamuthu Nagaratnam	
2567	Mullaitivu	Savundaram Malini	
2568	Mullaitivu	Sellaiyah Veeraiyah	
2569	Mullaitivu	Sellvan Inthasami	
2570	Mullaitivu	Selvachandran Nageswari	
2571	Mullaitivu	Singaravel Subajini	Mamoolai - 02 Women Rural Development Society
2572	Mullaitivu	Sivaguru Gunaratnam	
2573	Mullaitivu	Sivaloganathan Senthooran	
2574	Mullaitivu	Sivanantham Sivaroopan	
2575	Mullaitivu	Sivananthan Sivathasan	Rural Development Society, Namang Kulam
2576	Mullaitivu	Soundaram Malini	Ladies' Affairs Federation
2577	Mullaitivu	Srithasan Saraswathy	
2578	Mullaitivu	Subaakaran Valarmathi	
2579	Mullaitivu	Subramaniam Thangavadivelu	
2580	Mullaitivu	Subramaniam Dharmadasa	
2581	Mullaitivu	Subramaniam Sanmugarasah	
2582	Mullaitivu	Subramaniam Jeyanayagam	Mamoolai Elders Society
2583	Mullaitivu	Subramaniam Selvakumar	

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No	District	Name	Organization
2584	Mullaitivu	T. Komathy	
2585	Mullaitivu	T. Shrikumar	
2586	Mullaitivu	T. Vijayasankar	Vinayagar Sports Club
2587	Mullaitivu	Thavasi Rajaratnam	
2588	Mullaitivu	Thayananthan Subitha	
2589	Mullaitivu	Thevarasa Thayalan	
2590	Mullaitivu	Thurairaja Jogeshwaran	
2591	Mullaitivu	Thuraisamy Thangarasa	
2592	Mullaitivu	Ubramanium Paramantham	
2593	Mullaitivu	V. Anthony pillai	
2594	Mullaitivu	V. Jeganathan	
2595	Mullaitivu	V. Kalaiarasi	
2596	Mullaitivu	V. Rasaratnam	
2597	Mullaitivu	V. Thuraisingam	Farmers Society
2598	Mullaitivu	V. Yogalingam	
2599	Mullaitivu	Vaelan Karunanithii	
2600	Mullaitivu	Veerakaththi Rajaratnam	
2601	Mullaitivu	Velayuthapillai Balasubramaniam	
2602	Mullaitivu	Vigneshvaran Jegathampillai	
2603	Mullaitivu	Vishwalingam Yogalingam	
2604	Mullaitivu	Yoganathan Yudthimalan	
2605	Mullaitivu		Amaraavanans Womens association.
2606	Mullaitivu		Mulliyavarai East Rural Development Society
2607	Mullaitivu		Sangami Organisation
2608	Mullaitivu		Vanni Development Forum
2609	Mullaitivu		Women Representatives
2610	Nuwara Eliya	A. Devapriyan	
2611	Nuwara Eliya	A. Kandasami	
2612	Nuwara Eliya	A. Lawrence	Malayaha Aiyagam (Up country research Center)
2613	Nuwara Eliya	A. M. Anthony	Universal H. R. D. center
2614	Nuwara Eliya	A. Prinawan	
2615	Nuwara Eliya	A. R. Arulselvam	
2616	Nuwara Eliya	A. Ramesh	
2617	Nuwara Eliya	A. Ransiwaakulori	
2618	Nuwara Eliya	A. Sandhanat	
2619	Nuwara Eliya	A. Sathiyasilan	
2620	Nuwara Eliya	A. Selvarajan	Human Development Organization
2621	Nuwara Eliya	A. Sinthuja	Meenaatchiyammaal Malaiyaka Makaleer Amaippu
2622	Nuwara Eliya	A. Vijayawashini	

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No	District	Name	Organization
2623	Nuwara Eliya	Anonymous	
2624	Nuwara Eliya	Anonymous	
2625	Nuwara Eliya	B. M. Mohomad Rasik	
2626	Nuwara Eliya	B. Rizwan	
2627	Nuwara Eliya	Bernard Lasaras	
2628	Nuwara Eliya	C. B. S. Seneviratne	
2629	Nuwara Eliya	Dasalingam Suganiya	
2630	Nuwara Eliya	Dharmaraj Saroja	Forward Women's Association (Diriya Kantha Sanvidanaya)
2631	Nuwara Eliya	Duraissaamy Jegatheeswaran	Young Social Scientist Association
2632	Nuwara Eliya	E. Amutha	
2633	Nuwara Eliya	F. Raajan	Praja Abhiasha Network
2634	Nuwara Eliya	H. K. Ananda Kumara	Sri Lanka Workers Development Association
2635	Nuwara Eliya	H. K. Karunarathna	
2636	Nuwara Eliya	I. C. M. Arthum	
2637	Nuwara Eliya	J. Chandrakumar	
2638	Nuwara Eliya	J. D. Abhaya Gunasekara	
2639	Nuwara Eliya	J. Maesi Jennifer	
2640	Nuwara Eliya	J. Merusha	
2641	Nuwara Eliya	J. Tamilselvi	
2642	Nuwara Eliya	Jeyaram Marimuthu	
2643	Nuwara Eliya	K Chandrakumar , K. Ananthakrishnan	Inter University Federation of Malayaga Community (IUFMC)
2644	Nuwara Eliya	K. A. E. Ramalingam	Nuwara Eliya District Deshodaya Mandalaya
2645	Nuwara Eliya	K. Anuja	
2646	Nuwara Eliya	K. D. T. Kaluwelgoda	
2647	Nuwara Eliya	K. Dharshini	
2648	Nuwara Eliya	K. Jeyakumar	
2649	Nuwara Eliya	K. Kamlanathan	
2650	Nuwara Eliya	K. Komaladevi	
2651	Nuwara Eliya	K. M. Navarathinam	
2652	Nuwara Eliya	K. Sekar S. Sathiskumar	
2653	Nuwara Eliya	K. Selvaraja	
2654	Nuwara Eliya	K. Vinitha Nanthyni	
2655	Nuwara Eliya	Kavideepan	
2656	Nuwara Eliya	Kottiyakalai	
2657	Nuwara Eliya	L. L. Leyanage	
2658	Nuwara Eliya	M. Desiraani	
2659	Nuwara Eliya	M. Jerinthaameri	
2660	Nuwara Eliya	M. Kimmanukel	

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No	District	Name	Organization
2661	Nuwara Eliya	M. L. M. Yaseen	
2662	Nuwara Eliya	M. Marimuthu	Annai Theresa Elders Club
2663	Nuwara Eliya	M. Ponnaiya Raja	
2664	Nuwara Eliya	M. S. Sarkunaraja	
2665	Nuwara Eliya	Sathasivam / R. Jalobarai	Ceylon Workers Alliance
2666	Nuwara Eliya	N. Kilaera	
2667	Nuwara Eliya	N. Muralitharan	Upcountry Social Development Forum
2668	Nuwara Eliya	N. Thavaselvi	
2669	Nuwara Eliya	P. H. Nalaka Pinchahewa	
2670	Nuwara Eliya	P. Kamala Sri	
2671	Nuwara Eliya	P. Mariadhas	Malayaga Aarvalar Ondriam
2672	Nuwara Eliya	P. Megala Devi	
2673	Nuwara Eliya	P. Mohan Subramaniam	Plantation Workers Service Center
2674	Nuwara Eliya	P. Rajendran	
2675	Nuwara Eliya	P. Ramesh	
2676	Nuwara Eliya	P. Rita	
2677	Nuwara Eliya	P. Sasikala	
2678	Nuwara Eliya	P. Shankar	
2679	Nuwara Eliya	Paramasingam Kannan	
2680	Nuwara Eliya	Pon Prabakaran	New Cultural Movement - Young Social Scientist Association
2681	Nuwara Eliya	Priyadharshini	
2682	Nuwara Eliya	R. Aakihaya	
2683	Nuwara Eliya	R. Annello	
2684	Nuwara Eliya	R. Divya Prasath	
2685	Nuwara Eliya	R. Divya Sobana	
2686	Nuwara Eliya	R. Jayaseelan	
2687	Nuwara Eliya	R. Jeevan Rajendran	Upcountry Political Awareness Organization
2688	Nuwara Eliya	R. K. Gunawardana	
2689	Nuwara Eliya	R. Kalanithi	
2690	Nuwara Eliya	R. Kirumapavarini	
2691	Nuwara Eliya	R. Manamohan	
2692	Nuwara Eliya	R. Mathuraruhini	
2693	Nuwara Eliya	R. Nishanth	
2694	Nuwara Eliya	R. Periyanyagam	
2695	Nuwara Eliya	R. Sanjaykana	
2696	Nuwara Eliya	R. Sathishraj	
2697	Nuwara Eliya	R. Sivaji	
2698	Nuwara Eliya	R. Thambithurai	
2699	Nuwara Eliya	R. Thayanath	
2700	Nuwara Eliya	Ramasamy Krishnan	
2701	Nuwara Eliya	Ranjith Kamaladiwela Arachchi	Sri Lanka Freedom Party

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No	District	Name	Organization
2702	Nuwara Eliya	S. Manjula Devi	
2703	Nuwara Eliya	S. Yogaraja	
2704	Nuwara Eliya	S. Irasu	
2705	Nuwara Eliya	S. Jegathishvari	
2706	Nuwara Eliya	S. John	
2707	Nuwara Eliya	S. Joseph	
2708	Nuwara Eliya	S. Krishnan	Up Country Workers Front
2709	Nuwara Eliya	S. Mohanarajan	Lawyers for Justice and Democracy
2710	Nuwara Eliya	S. Morris	
2711	Nuwara Eliya	S. Nadaraja	
2712	Nuwara Eliya	S. Niroshini	
2713	Nuwara Eliya	S. Piriadharshini	
2714	Nuwara Eliya	S. Prabakaran	Upcountry Social Research Centre
2715	Nuwara Eliya	S. Rajeshwary	
2716	Nuwara Eliya	S. Ravichandran	
2717	Nuwara Eliya	S. Ravinthiran	Upcountry Teachers Front
2718	Nuwara Eliya	S. Sadha	
2719	Nuwara Eliya	S. Saharatnam	
2720	Nuwara Eliya	S. Sellamiya	
2721	Nuwara Eliya	S. Thiviya	
2722	Nuwara Eliya	S. Vidusan	
2723	Nuwara Eliya	S. Vijayakumar	Social Rectification Movement
2724	Nuwara Eliya	S. Ashokumar	
2725	Nuwara Eliya	S. Jesudas	
2726	Nuwara Eliya	S. Lechchumen	Maria Agriculture Society
2727	Nuwara Eliya	S. P. Mohan	
2728	Nuwara Eliya	S. Pratheesh	
2729	Nuwara Eliya	S. Ravichandran	Hindu Samaya Perawai
2730	Nuwara Eliya	S. T. Ganeshaligam	Social Institute for Development of Plantation Sector
2731	Nuwara Eliya	S. Thivyalogan	
2732	Nuwara Eliya	S. V. Shanmugarajah	
2733	Nuwara Eliya	Samantha Jayasekera	
2734	Nuwara Eliya	Sanjaya Paranavitharana	
2735	Nuwara Eliya	Sellaiah Thuraiyappa	
2736	Nuwara Eliya	Selvaraj Priyanthini	
2737	Nuwara Eliya	Selvi. P. Sampathan	
2738	Nuwara Eliya	Shobana Rajendran, D. Umadevi	University of Peradeniya
2739	Nuwara Eliya	Sinnaiah Kanakamoorthi	
2740	Nuwara Eliya	Sisika Jagoda Arachchi	
2741	Nuwara Eliya	Sivaraja	
2742	Nuwara Eliya	Sritharam	Plantation Teachers Forum

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No	District	Name	Organization
2743	Nuwara Eliya	T. Rajeendran	
2744	Nuwara Eliya	T. D. Jayantha Bandara Rathnayaka	
2745	Nuwara Eliya	T. Gajendrakumar	
2746	Nuwara Eliya	T. Prashanth	
2747	Nuwara Eliya	T. Thayalini	
2748	Nuwara Eliya	Thalamuththu Sudhakaran	
2749	Nuwara Eliya	Thirumalai Rajagodal	
2750	Nuwara Eliya	V. Kamalaadevi	
2751	Nuwara Eliya	V. Puthirasigamonay, D. Mathavan, L. Nehirajaa	Upcountry United Youth Front/ Lanka Agriculturalists Association
2752	Nuwara Eliya	V. K. Muthulingam	Ceylon Workers Red Flag Union
2753	Nuwara Eliya	Ven. D. Kovida Thero	
2754	Nuwara Eliya	Wijesinghe Siriwardhana Arachchige Wimaladasa	
2755	Nuwara Eliya	Wimal Karunaratne	
2756	Polonnaruwa	A. G. S. Jayaweera	
2757	Polonnaruwa	A. P. G. Gunasena	
2758	Polonnaruwa	Alloy Nishantha Wickramasinghe	
2759	Polonnaruwa	Anonymous 1	
2760	Polonnaruwa	Anonymous 2	
2761	Polonnaruwa	Anonymous 3	
2762	Polonnaruwa	Anonymous 4	
2763	Polonnaruwa	Anonymous 5	
2764	Polonnaruwa	Anonymous 6	
2765	Polonnaruwa	D. A. Sujeewa Gayanath	
2766	Polonnaruwa	E. Ananda Edussuriya	
2767	Polonnaruwa	E. M. A. G. T. S. Ekanayake	
2768	Polonnaruwa	H. D. S. G. Wijesiri	
2769	Polonnaruwa	J. A. Sunil Jayasinghe	
2770	Polonnaruwa	J. M. S. Rathnayake	
2771	Polonnaruwa	K. A. Gamini Premalal	
2772	Polonnaruwa	K. B. D. B. Dissanayaka	
2773	Polonnaruwa	K. G. Gunarathne Banda	
2774	Polonnaruwa	K. H. Janaka Udaya Kantha	
2775	Polonnaruwa	K. K. F. Alexander Perera	
2776	Polonnaruwa	K. N. Ratnayake	
2777	Polonnaruwa	Kande Kumbure Gedara Susantha Irosha Pushpa Kumara	
2778	Polonnaruwa	M. A. Piyasoma	
2779	Polonnaruwa	M. G. A. Jayawardana	
2780	Polonnaruwa	M. G. Priyani Wijeratne	
2781	Polonnaruwa	M. K. Jayatissa	
2782	Polonnaruwa	M. L. Dinesh Madawela	

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No	District	Name	Organization
2783	Polonnaruwa	M. L. Wimalaratne	
2784	Polonnaruwa	M. M. G. Seelawathie Manike	
2785	Polonnaruwa	M. M. Muthubanda	
2786	Polonnaruwa	M. R. Chandrapala	
2787	Polonnaruwa	Nandasena Rajapakse	
2788	Polonnaruwa	R. H. Niluka Irani Rathnaweera	
2789	Polonnaruwa	S. A. Shirley Gunaratna	
2790	Polonnaruwa	S. P. Siripala	
2791	Polonnaruwa	S. B. Dissanayake	
2792	Polonnaruwa	S. H. M. Ansar	
2793	Polonnaruwa	Ven. Kalaththewe Pangananda Thero	
2794	Polonnaruwa	W. Ansar	
2795	Polonnaruwa	W. H. M. Dudley Jayamanna Herath Wijesundara	
2796	Polonnaruwa	W. M. Ajantha Kumari Wijekoon	
2797	Polonnaruwa	W. M. J. Wickramaratne	
2798	Polonnaruwa	W. M. Sarath Wickramasinghe	
2799	Polonnaruwa	W. N. N. Weenadhipathi	
2800	Polonnaruwa	W. Ramyalatha	
2801	Polonnaruwa	Yapahugedara Tikiribanda	
2802	Puttalam	A. Andrew Saterninus	
2803	Puttalam	A. C. S. Nasmin	
2804	Puttalam	A. H. M. R. Aberathna	
2805	Puttalam	A. J. Jaseema	
2806	Puttalam	A. L. M. Ishan	
2807	Puttalam	A. M. D. J. Adhikari	
2808	Puttalam	A. N. M. Jawfer Morideen	
2809	Puttalam	A. Nifla	
2810	Puttalam	A. R. M. Sajath	
2811	Puttalam	A. S. M. Safrin	
2812	Puttalam	Abdul Muhaf Sinninasim	Praja Diriya Padanama
2813	Puttalam	Ahamed Naina Mohamed	
2814	Puttalam	Anonymous	Sri Bodiraja Buddhist Center
2815	Puttalam	B. P. L. Neel Armstrong	
2816	Puttalam	D. H. S. L. Dissanayake	
2817	Puttalam	D. M. S. K. Dasanayake	
2818	Puttalam	E. A. D. M. Athukorala	
2819	Puttalam	E. M. T. Bandaranaike	
2820	Puttalam	Eddie Fernando	
2821	Puttalam	F. Ratheen	Puttalam District Ahadiya School Federation

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No	District	Name	Organization
2822	Puttalam	G. U. N. Perera	
2823	Puttalam	H. A. Nimal Ekanayaka	
2824	Puttalam	H. A. P. Appuhami	
2825	Puttalam	H. H. K. C. P. Chandrasekara	
2826	Puttalam	I. M. Chandradasa	
2827	Puttalam	Indika Rangjeewa Hendurugoda	
2828	Puttalam	Indrani Kusumlatha	Prajadiriya Organization
2829	Puttalam	J. A. D. A. V. S. Jayasuriya	
2830	Puttalam	J. M. D. A. J. Gamunu	
2831	Puttalam	J. M. Liffy	
2832	Puttalam	J. Pathmanadan	
2833	Puttalam	K. A. E. Arthur	
2834	Puttalam	K. A. P. M. Kolambagama	
2835	Puttalam	K. A. S. D. Kodithuwakku	
2836	Puttalam	Kuranage Kanthi Adirangani	
2837	Puttalam	L. M. Ranjani	
2838	Puttalam	Langsage Siriwardhane	
2839	Puttalam	M. A. Sadardeen	
2840	Puttalam	M. Aruna Shantha	
2841	Puttalam	M. Faheema Beham	
2842	Puttalam	M. I. M. Rihan	
2843	Puttalam	M. J. A. Nazeer	
2844	Puttalam	M. J. A. Nazeer	
2845	Puttalam	M. J. M. Abdull Lathif	
2846	Puttalam	M. Kariyawasam	
2847	Puttalam	M. Z. F. Fazna	Statistical Assistants' Trade Union
2848	Puttalam	Mohamed Hassan Fairroos	
2849	Puttalam	N. M. A. Razni	
2850	Puttalam	P. N. Gunwardana	
2851	Puttalam	R. A. C. K. D. Roopasinghe	
2852	Puttalam	R. A. Ranil Rajapaksha	
2853	Puttalam	R. B. Nishantha Shamali	
2854	Puttalam	R. B. S. S. Rathnamalala	
2855	Puttalam	R. P. Nelson Rathnayake	
2856	Puttalam	R. Suhuna Devi	Sooriyan Women Federation
2857	Puttalam	R. U. S. E. Vinojini	Muslim Women's Development Trust
2858	Puttalam	S. B. Abeysinghe	
2859	Puttalam	S. F. Shehara	
2860	Puttalam	S. H. M. Niyas	
2861	Puttalam	S. R. M. M. Muhusi	
2862	Puttalam	S. Subramaniam	
2863	Puttalam	Seinul Abdeen Ehiyi	
2864	Puttalam	T. B. Indrani Kusumalatha	

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No	District	Name	Organization
2865	Puttalam	V. B. S. A. C. Veediya Bandara Siriwardane	
2866	Puttalam	Ven. Buddhidagama Chandrarathana Thero	
2867	Puttalam	W. A. C. Fernando	
2868	Puttalam	W. D. Sisira Jayalath	
2869	Puttalam	W. P. B. Fernando	
2870	Puttalam	Winson Walmuni	Mathrubhumiya Surakeeme Jathika Wyaparaya
2871	Puttalam	Zawahiriya Muhaideen	
2872	Ratnapura	A. A. P. Sarojini	
2873	Ratnapura	A. Ashoka Shanthi Athugelage	
2874	Ratnapura	A. M. S. M. S. S. B. Aththanayake	
2875	Ratnapura	A. Pattiarachchi	
2876	Ratnapura	A. S. WijayaKumara	
2877	Ratnapura	Ajith Lal Shantha Udaya	
2878	Ratnapura	Alhaj I. L. Nidam Mohamed	
2879	Ratnapura	Ananda D. Mallawarachchi	
2880	Ratnapura	Ariyasena Widanapathirana	
2881	Ratnapura	B. P. Dayawansa	
2882	Ratnapura	C. A. K. Wijayasundara	
2883	Ratnapura	C. Bakdhaseelan	
2884	Ratnapura	C. C. C. Silva	Sarvodaya-Deshodaya Ratnapura District
2885	Ratnapura	Chandrasena Wijethilaka	
2886	Ratnapura	D. A. Himali Seneviratne	
2887	Ratnapura	D. A. Welikala	
2888	Ratnapura	D. D. L. Pushpakumara	
2889	Ratnapura	D. S. Kahadawala	
2890	Ratnapura	D. W. Tissa Weerasinghe	
2891	Ratnapura	Dayananda Sureearachchi	
2892	Ratnapura	Dulanga Shantha Arjuna Paranamanna	
2893	Ratnapura	E. B. Jayatilaka	
2894	Ratnapura	E. D. Sumanaratne	
2895	Ratnapura	G. A. Nenjani Wijitha Kumara	
2896	Ratnapura	G. H. R. Kiriella, Manjula Samaranayaka	Leeds NGO
2897	Ratnapura	G. K. K. Upatissa	
2898	Ratnapura	Gamage Jayadewa	
2899	Ratnapura	Gamini Kularatne	
2900	Ratnapura	Gamini P. Kanugala	

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No	District	Name	Organization
2901	Ratnapura	H. J. Saranasena	
2902	Ratnapura	H. M. Dumindu Anuranga Samarasekera	
2903	Ratnapura	H. P. Sriya Lalantha Helauda	
2904	Ratnapura	H. Renuka Bhadrakanthi	Ekabadda Praja Sanwardana Kaantha Maha Sangamaya
2905	Ratnapura	H. Somadasa	
2906	Ratnapura	Indrani Kusumalatha	Praja diriya kantha sanwidhanaya
2907	Ratnapura	J. A. Ananda Rajakaruna	
2908	Ratnapura	J. Jayathilaka	
2909	Ratnapura	J. M. A. Jayasuriya	
2910	Ratnapura	J. N. Basil Ranaweera	
2911	Ratnapura	Justine Ediriweera	
2912	Ratnapura	K. Gamini	
2913	Ratnapura	K. Kanasan	
2914	Ratnapura	K. M. Wijayarathne Bandara	
2915	Ratnapura	K. W. E. M. R. Dharmasena Yayinna	
2916	Ratnapura	L . Solomons	
2917	Ratnapura	L. A. Saranasekara	
2918	Ratnapura	L. N. G. Chandani	
2919	Ratnapura	M. A. Indrani Manathunga	
2920	Ratnapura	M. A. L. Gunasekara	
2921	Ratnapura	M. Chandrakumar	
2922	Ratnapura	M. G. P. Napilaella	
2923	Ratnapura	M. K. Bandula Harischandra	District Planning Secretariat
2924	Ratnapura	M. L. S. Muhammedh	
2925	Ratnapura	M. Lasitha Wijerathne	
2926	Ratnapura	M. T. Sarath Wasantha	
2927	Ratnapura	M. Y. Rajah	
2928	Ratnapura	Mahinda Pathirana	National Professional's Union
2929	ratnapura	P. A. K. Wijesundara	
2930	Ratnapura	P. B. Premaratne	Sirimavo Bandaranayake Ranaviru Gammanaya
2931	Ratnapura	P. G. Chandrasekara	
2932	Ratnapura	P. L. Susantha Dharmakeerthi	
2933	Ratnapura	Palitha Nanayakkara	Council Secretariat- Sabaragamuwa Provincial Council
2934	Ratnapura	Pavithra N. Wimalasuriya	
2935	Ratnapura	R. A. M. Chandrapala	
2936	Ratnapura	R. Nelson Mohanraj	
2937	Ratnapura	R. Wijesinghe	
2938	Ratnapura	Ramani Peiris Jayawardhane	

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No	District	Name	Organization
2939	Ratnapura	Renuka Badrakanthi	Ekabadda praja sanwardana kantha maha sangamaya
2940	Ratnapura	Rev. Fr. B. Anton Sriyan, Bishop of Ratnapura	Sethimini - Caritas (Dlocese of Ratnapura)
2941	Ratnapura	Rohana Konara	
2942	Ratnapura	Roshan Rodrego	
2943	Ratnapura	S. K. A. Ajith Kumara	
2944	Ratnapura	S. K. Hemakodi	
2945	Ratnapura	S. M. Leela Kumarihamy	
2946	Ratnapura	S. M. Nawarathna Bandara	
2947	Ratnapura	S. Maheshwara Sarma	Sri Kurumari Amman Jothishya Madyasthanaya
2948	Ratnapura	S. P. Jesupillai	
2949	Ratnapura	S. Vijeyakumar	
2950	Ratnapura	Salitha Karunasena	
2951	Ratnapura	Santiago Amirdas	
2952	Ratnapura	Sarath Gamini	
2953	Ratnapura	Sivasree M. Sathyamoorthy Sharma	
2954	Ratnapura	Sivasree P. Thirunavukkarasu	
2955	Ratnapura	Sivasree S. Sivakumar Sharma	
2956	Ratnapura	Sunanda Rathnayake	
2957	Ratnapura	T. L. Chandrasekara	
2958	Ratnapura	Thushara Kodithuwakku	
2959	Ratnapura	U. G. S. Wimalaratne	People's Unity for Bambarakotuwa Environment Conservation
2960	Ratnapura	Ven. Hituwala Karunamurthi Maha Thero	Sri Bodhirukkaramaya
2961	Ratnapura	Ven. Kaaligama Vijithananda Thero	
2962	Ratnapura	Ven. Kolonne Siri Shantha Vijaya Thero	Jathika Sampath Surakeeme Wyaparaya
2963	Ratnapura	Ven. Komwithiye Sri Suseela Thero	
2964	Ratnapura	Ven. Kongasthane Ananda Thero	
2965	Ratnapura	Ven. Mawela Sirisumana Thero	
2966	Ratnapura	Ven. Vinaya Keerthi Sri Dhammadinna Saranapala Keligama Vijithananda	
2967	Ratnapura	Ven. Wipassi Thero	
2968	Ratnapura	W. A. Senarathne, G. G. Dasun Gamage	

No	District	Name	Organization
2969	Ratnapura	W. A. Somadasa Weerasinghe	Lanka Jathika Sarvodaya Shramadana Sangamaya
2970	Ratnapura	W. I. S. Pushpalatha	
2971	Ratnapura	W. Kulasena	
2972	Ratnapura	W. L. N. Gajanayake	
2973	Ratnapura	W. M. D. Wijesundara	
2974	Ratnapura	W. P. D. Keshawadasa	
2975	Ratnapura	W. P. Samanthilaka	
2976	Ratnapura	Wanshanatha Wijesinghe	
2977	Ratnapura	Wijeyratne Hapuarachchi	Ratnapura District Authors Association
2978	Ratnapura	Yehiya M. Iflar	
2979	Ratnapura		Kantha Shakthi Ekathuwa
2980	Trincomalee	A. C. Mohamed Mussil	Eastern Forum for Resources Development
2981	Trincomalee	A. Jathindra	Social Development & Research Organization
2982	Trincomalee	A. L. Abdul Azees	
2983	Trincomalee	A. Mubarak	
2984	Trincomalee	Abdullah Mahroof	
2985	Trincomalee	Anonymous	
2986	Trincomalee	As Sheikh A. M. Hidayathullah, M. S. M. Niyas	Kinniya Majilis As-Shoora
2987	Trincomalee	Bandupala Dharmasuriyavaduge	
2988	Trincomalee	C. Wijayasekara	
2989	Trincomalee	Canagasabai Thevakadatcham	
2990	Trincomalee	D. Jayaweera	Trincomalee Citizen's Committee
2991	Trincomalee	Dharmadasa Karunarathna	
2992	Trincomalee	Don Sarath Ranasinghe Kotalawela	Sarvodaya District Deshodaya Sabha
2993	Trincomalee	G. H. M. Bandara Menike	
2994	Trincomalee	H. A. Niroshima Dilhani	Serawila Institute, Regional Secretariat Kantale
2995	Trincomalee	Jeevaruban	
2996	Trincomalee	K. Satgunalingam	
2997	Trincomalee	K. Vairavanathan	Rural Development Society - Langanagar (South)
2998	Trincomalee	Kanagarathnam Thushanthan	
2999	Trincomalee	Kugan Tharshini, Vasuki, Yasothini and others	Trincomalee District Human Rights Learning Students Group
3000	Trincomalee	L. G. Bandusena	

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No	District	Name	Organization
3001	Trincomalee	L. G. Nandika Viduranga, Joseph Ian Boroum, N. C. Piyal Hemasiri, Sarutna Sahideen, M. N. Ilmunisa Mohamad Nizmy, H. Ummu Paakiraa	Trincomalee District Purawasi Ekamuthuwa
3002	Trincomalee	M. A. Nalin Thushara Sampath	
3003	Trincomalee	M. A. Saheed	
3004	Trincomalee	M. Edirisinghe	Trincomalee District Elders Society
3005	Trincomalee	M. G. S. Bandara	
3006	Trincomalee	M. Jayasujeeban	Rehabilitation Organization of The Deaf
3007	Trincomalee	M. M. Abdul Salam	Muslim Social Development Council, Pulmodai
3008	Trincomalee	M. S. Mohamad Niyas	
3009	Trincomalee	Mahalingam Mangaleswari	Trincomalee District Women's Federation
3010	Trincomalee	Mohamad Azad	Young Men Muslim Association (YMMA)
3011	Trincomalee	Mohamed Haniffa Mohamed Najath	
3012	Trincomalee	N. Abdullah	
3013	Trincomalee	N. Kaanthimathi	
3014	Trincomalee	N. Kanakaratnam	
3015	Trincomalee	Niranga Wickramasinghe	Soba Dahama Paarisarika Adyana Kendraya
3016	Trincomalee	Piyadasa Kodippili	
3017	Trincomalee	R. Suranga Rupasinghe	
3018	Trincomalee	R. Thiruselvam	Alternation Policy Organization Of Social Development
3019	Trincomalee	R. Thisuchini	
3020	Trincomalee	Rev. Fr. V. Yogeshwaran	Tamil Civil Society
3021	Trincomalee	S. H. Ameer	Peace Home
3022	Trincomalee	S. K. D. NERANJAN	
3023	Trincomalee	Sarutna Sahideen	
3024	Trincomalee	T. Arulthas	
3025	Trincomalee	T. Gopalan	
3026	Trincomalee	T. Sanjeewan	
3027	Trincomalee	T. Thavasingam	Consortium of NGOs for the Trincomalee District
3028	Trincomalee	V. Jeyantharuban	
3029	Trincomalee	V. Vignaraja, S. Baskaralingam	
3030	Trincomalee	Varathan Navaratnaraja	

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No	District	Name	Organization
3031	Trincomalee	Ven. Lamasuriyegama Somananu Sthavira Thero	
3032	Trincomalee	W. G. R. Karunaratne	
3033	Trincomalee		VOVCOD
3034	Vavuniya	A. N. G. Thevavinayaham	Sri Lanka Veddar Iyakkar And Nagar Aborginis Party
3035	Vavuniya	Aruna Sellathurai	
3036	Vavuniya	Arunalam Selladurai	
3037	Vavuniya	Attputharajah Neelikumaran	
3038	Vavuniya	C. Karunakaran	
3039	Vavuniya	G. Jeganathan	
3040	Vavuniya	Ganapathipillai Ehamparam	
3041	Vavuniya	I. Yayotharan	
3042	Vavuniya	Iramakami Subramanium	
3043	Vavuniya	J.Jayatunge	
3044	Vavuniya	Kanapathipillai Ehamparam	
3045	Vavuniya	Kanapathipillai Jayaratna	
3046	Vavuniya	Kathiresan Nithyanadarajah	
3047	Vavuniya	Lusika M.	
3048	Vavuniya	M. Royjayakumar	Tamil Federal Party - Vavuniya District
3049	Vavuniya	M. Senthil Kumaran	
3050	Vavuniya	Manikkam Jegan	
3051	Vavuniya	Melikumaran	
3052	Vavuniya	N. Jeganathan	Regional Education Department
3053	Vavuniya	P. D. S. Samarsinghe	
3054	Vavuniya	P. M. Piyadaran	
3055	Vavuniya	P.D.S Samarsinghe	
3056	Vavuniya	Paramananthan Yoganatha, P. Sathiyaseela	
3057	Vavuniya	R. S. Salavathy	
3058	Vavuniya	Ramasami Subramaniam	
3059	Vavuniya	S. Kathiervealu	
3060	Vavuniya	S. N. G. Nathan	
3061	Vavuniya	S. S. Govindarajah	
3062	Vavuniya	S. Saththiyarooopan	
3063	Vavuniya	S. Thaniyasalam	
3064	Vavuniya	S.N.G. Nathan J.P	
3065	Vavuniya	Sandrasegaram Paramalingam	The Vanni Foundation
3066	Vavuniya	Sellathurai Srikumar	
3067	Vavuniya	Selvarasa Santhirakumar	
3068	Vavuniya	Thivakaran Andrew	
3069	Vavuniya	U.N. Chandrasena	Vavuniya Pensioners society
3070	Vavuniya	V. Jayathilaka	

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No	District	Name	Organization
3071	Vavuniya	V. S. V. Perumal	
3072	Vavuniya	Vanitha Mahendran	Women Action Network
3073	Vavuniya	Varuni Kulasooriya	
3074	Vavuniya		Public Service Pensioner's Trust Fund (Vavuniya District)
3075		A. B. Sosa	
3076		A. Jathindra	Social Development & Research Organization
3077		A. L. M. Yaseen	Rate Payer's Association Sammanthurai
3078		A. M. A. R. Amarasinghe	
3079		A. M. sebastian	
3080		A. Mubarak	
3081		A. Wimalaguna	
3082		Abdullah Mahroof	
3083		Adhisha de Silva	
3084		Adikari Jayaratne	
3085		Ajith Cooray	
3086		Ajmal Nular	
3087		Alawwe Gnanaweera thero	
3088		Alvar Gasinathar Yoharaja	
3089		Amal S. Kumarage	
3090		Amaranth Sunderagama	
3091		Ameena Hussain	
3092		Ananda Wijayaratna	
3093		Anil Amarasekara	
3094		Anonymous	
3095		Anonymous (LinkedIn)	
3096		Anonymous 1	
3097		Anonymous 2	
3098		Anonymous 3	
3099		Anonymous 4	
3100		Anonymous 5	
3101		Anonymous 6	
3102		Anonymous 7	
3103		Anonymous 8	
3104		Anonymous 9	
3105		Anonymous 10	
3106		Anonymous 11	
3107		Anonymous 12	
3108		Anonymous 13	
3109		Anonymous 14	

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No	District	Name	Organization
3110		Anonymous 15	
3111		Anonymous 16	
3112		Anonymous 17	
3113		Anonymous 18	
3114		Anonymous 19	
3115		Anonymous 20	
3116		Anududdha Amarosa	
3117		Anura Dissanayake	
3118		Anura Mendis	
3119		Anura Ratnayake	
3120		Anuradha Udunuwara	
3121		Aravinth Kumar	
3122		Arjuna Ahangama	
3123		Arulnathan Gobikrishna	
3124		Arumugam Gopalamoorthy	
3125		Aruna Kantha Bandara	
3126		As Sheikh A. M. Hidayathullah, M. S. M. Niyas	Kinniya Majilis As-Shoora
3127		Asanka Perera	
3128		Asanka Sanjeewa	
3129		Asela	
3130		Asela Amaranath	
3131		Ashani Gopallawa	Green Angels Studios
3132		Ashley Bastiansz	
3133		Asoka Gunawardena	
3134		Asoka Senevirathne	
3135		B. A. Cader	
3136		B. M. Jayathissa	Buddhasasana Karya Mandalaya (Buddhist Council)
3137		Bandara Nawarathna	
3138		Bandula Unanbuwa	
3139		Bernard Fernando	
3140		C. B. Weragama	
3141		C. D. Dharmasena	
3142		C. Jayaratne	
3143		C. M.S. Abdul Latheef	
3144		C. Vaas Gunawardane	
3145		C. Weerasuriya	
3146		Canagasabai Thevakadatcham	
3147		Cassian M. Fernando	People Forum Sri Lanka
3148		Chamal Ranji Kulathilaka Nammuniarachchi	
3149		Chamath	
3150		Chamath Dilshan Jayasinghe	

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No	District	Name	Organization
3151		Chamil Ravinda Tennekoon	
3152		Chamil Ravindra	
3153		Chamila Layla Gonaduwa	
3154		Chaminda Rohana	
3155		Chanaka Perera	
3156		Chandana Prasanna	
3157		Chandima Gunasena	
3158		Chandima Weerasekara	
3159		Chandralal Sooriyaarachchi	Alumni Association of the university of peradeniya
3160		Chandrika	
3161		Chandrika Gadiewasam	
3162		Charith Jayasekara	
3163		Charles Antonid	
3164		Charles Perera	
3165		Chellappa Shanmuganathan	
3166		Chinthaka Sumanarathna	
3167		Chinthaka Udayanga	
3168		Chuti Putha	
3169		Colambage Peiris	
3170		D. B. G. Shelton Jayasekara	Sri Lanka Vimukthi Balawegaya
3171		D. C. Wijeratna	
3172		D. D. L. Jayawardane	
3173		D. James	
3174		D. K. Dias	
3175		D. L. Ubewardane	
3176		D. P. G. Kumarasiri	
3177		D. P. Jayasinghe	
3178		D. R. Jayatilake Banda	
3179		D. Thawanifar	
3180		D. W. Subasinghe, Hema Wilbert	Sri Lanka Communist Party-Alternative Group
3181		Daham Binduhewa	
3182		Dananjaya Chathuranga	
3183		Darshana Gayan Umayanga	
3184		Dasarath Jayasuriya	The Soccity for Peace, Uniy and HUMAN Rights for Sri Lanka (SPUR)
3185		Daya Siriwardhana	
3186		Daya Wijesinghe	De Dham Rakno
3187		Dayani Panagoda	

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No	District	Name	Organization
3188		Dayarathna Edirisingha	Ministry of National Co-existence, Dialogue and Official Languages, Official Languages Commission
3189		Devasiri Gamlath	
3190		Dhamma Wijenayake	
3191		Dilip Prasad	
3192		Dilrook Kannangara	
3193		Dimitri Fernando	
3194		Dinesha Samararatne	
3195		Dinusha De Silva	
3196		Dinusha Vidanage	
3197		Dinushika Dissanayake	Law and Society Trust
3198		Douglas Ranasinghe	
3199		Duminda Peiris	
3200		Dushantha Waduge	
3201		Ehambaranathan Jegathesan	
3202		Elil Rajan, Kumaradivel Guruparan	Tamil Civil Society Forum
3203		Elmo Perera	
3204		Eranda Rathnayaka	
3205		Ernest Harold	
3206		Eshantha Samarasekara	
3207		Fazli Sameer	
3208		Firoze Sameer	
3209		G. A. D. Sirimal	
3210		G. G. Rodrigo	
3211		G. Kamalakumar	
3212		G. Wasanthakumar A. Perera	
3213		Gamage Prabash	
3214		Gamage Silva	
3215		Gamini Babaradeniya	
3216		Gamini Gunawardana	Buddhist Professional's Forum
3217		Gamini Meemeduma	
3218		Gaminie Gunasinghe	
3219		Gayana Amarasinghe	
3220		Geeganage Weerasinghe	Forum for Democracy and Social Justice
3221		Gehan Gunathileke	
3222		Gihan Indrajith Gomes	
3223		Gopala Moorthy	
3224		Gothamee Narangala	
3225		H. A. Priyanka Dharmakanthi	

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No	District	Name	Organization
3226		H. B Samadara Madhubashini	Shakthi Wrukshalatha Sanrakshana Padanama
3227		H. Basil Ranjith Fernando	The All Ceylon Ayurvedic Practitioners' Congress
3228		H. D. A. Maddumage	
3229		H. G. Gunawardane	
3230		H. J. F. Silva	
3231		H. Lilasena De Zoysa Siriwardhana, Nimal A. D. S. Kanagaratnam	Justice of Peace Society Balapitiya.
3232		H. M. Chandara Ratnasiri	
3233		H. M. Muhandiram	
3234		H. Nalin Mahendra	
3235		H. Niles Perera	
3236		H. S. Kuruwita	
3237		H. Sriyananda	
3238		H. Subaratne	
3239		H. V. Sheelawathie	
3240		Hapugoda Premadasa	
3241		Harindra Dunuwille	Metra
3242		Harsha Bamunusinghe	
3243		Harsha Perera	
3244		Harsha Wijesekara	
3245		Hashini Jayasekara	
3246		Hasintha Wijesekara	
3247		Hemantha Withanage	Center for Environmental Justice
3248		Hiran Deshapriya	
3249		Hiran Neangoda	
3250		Hisham Ameer	
3251		Husna Hussein	
3252		Hyshyama Hamin	Women's Association of Sri Lanka Malays (WASLAM)
3253		I. S. Jayasinghe	
3254		Indika Athukorala	
3255		Ishanka Jayatilaka	
3256		J. C. Ahangama	
3257		J. K. Wijedasa	
3258		J. M. A. Wikramasingha	
3259		J. M. D. Q. Pinsiri	
3260		Jagath Wijesuriya	
3261		James Fernandez	
3262		Janaka de Silva	

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No	District	Name	Organization
3263		Janaka Perera	
3264		Janaka Ranasinghesagara	
3265		Janaka Ratnasiri	
3266		Janaki Chandraratne	
3267		Janeefa Omar	
3268		Janith Perera	
3269		Januka Attanayake	
3270		Jayadeva Uyangoda	
3271		Jayantha Fernando	
3272		Jayantha R. Dolawatta	
3273		Jayasiri Kumarasinghe	Sigma Delta Technologies
3274		Jayasiri Priyalal	
3275		Jayatissa Samaranayake	
3276		Jeevaruban	
3277		Joe Silva	
3278		John Wesley	
3279		K. Anura Dissanayake	Southern Engineering Co
3280		K. De Abrew	
3281		K. G. S. Sumanasekera	
3282		K. H. Surasena	
3283		K. K. De Silva	
3284		K. M. K. Somaratne	
3285		K. M. R. Abeyrathne	
3286		K. Ponkaran	
3287		K. S. Pushparajah	Acreage Holdings
3288		K. U. Pushpakumara	
3289		K. Vairavanathan	Rural Development Society - Linganagar (South)
3290		Kalu Bandage Duminda Bandula Dissanayake	
3291		Kalyani Gangabodaaratchi	
3292		Kamal Deshapriya	
3293		Kamal Nissanka	The Liberal Party
3294		Kamal Perera	
3295		Kanchana Gajanayake	
3296		Kanishka Jayasinghe	United Professionals Group
3297		Kapila Rathnayake	
3298		Kasun Herath	
3299		Kavindra Jayasinghe	
3300		Khairy Cader Omar	
3301		Kingsley Karunaratne	Sri Lanka Movement for Truth Justice and Reconciliation.
3302		Kithsiri Kottage	Campaign for Productive Education
3303		Konara Wanigasekara	

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No	District	Name	Organization
3304		Krishantha Yolande de Silva	
3305		Kulasiri Amarasinghe	
3306		Kumar Silva	
3307		Kumara P. A.	
3308		Kumarage Perera	
3309		Kumari Gunawardena	
3310		Kumari Gunesekara	
3311		Kumudini Samuel	
3312		Kumudu Weerawardane	
3313		Kusal Maduranga	
3314		Kusum Thiranagama	
3315		Kwintus Rodrigo	
3316		L. J. M. Karunarathne	
3317		L. Kanakamurthi	
3318		L. L. Wanigasekara	
3319		L. W. S. Dayarathne	
3320		Lady Hill Hotel	
3321		Lahiru Dilantha Wickramasinghe	
3322		Laksiri Fernando	
3323		Laksiri Mendis	
3324		Lalani S. Perera	
3325		Lathika Ariyaratne	
3326		Laurie J Senanayake	
3327		Leyart Silva	
3328		Lionel Yodhasinghege	
3329		Liyakath Ali Secratary	Center for East Lanka Service
3330		Liyanage Ashley Bastianz	
3331		Lloyd F. Yapa	
3332		Lorenz	Up Country Research Foundation
3333		Lynn Ockerz	
3334		M. A. C. M. Jawahir	National Front for Good Governance
3335		M. A. N. Kulasinghe	
3336		M. B. M. Ifthikar	
3337		M. B. M. Ifthikar	
3338		M. C. A Thambawa	Notary Public
3339		M. D. I. G. Gunaratne	
3340		M. G. Amarasooriya	
3341		M. I. Riyal	Social Welfare Society
3342		M. Jayasujeeban	Rehabilitation Organization of The Deaf
3343		M. L. A. Kamaldeen	

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No	District	Name	Organization
3344		M. L. Z. Mazudin	Voice of Upcountry Muslims
3345		M. M. Abdul Salam	Muslim Social Development Council, Pulmodai
3346		M. M. M. Liyad	
3347		M. M. M. Ziyath	
3348		M. S. Mohamad Niyas	
3349		M. S. S. Nishantha	
3350		M. Sufiyan	
3351		M. T. M. Imthiaz	
3352		Madura Adikari	
3353		Mahaganapathy Subramaniam	
3354		Mahalingam Mangaleswari	Trincomalee District Women's Federation
3355		Mahendra Mapagunaratne	
3356		Mahendran Thiruvarangan	
3357		Mahesh Mendis	
3358		Mahinda Attanayake	SPURNZ
3359		Mahinda Gooneratne	
3360		Mahinda Gunasekara	Global Alliance for Peace in Sri Lanka
3361		Manela Karunadasa	
3362		Manjuka Fernandopulle	
3363		Manouri Wimalasekera	
3364		Marc Rensing	
3365		Mariano Rubharajan	
3366		Martinus Raphael Maharaja	
3367		Mewan Fernando	
3368		Michael Mendis	
3369		Michael Rajendram	Caritas SED Galle
3370		Milinda Nath Samarasinghe	
3371		Miss Malar	Ceylon Workers Congress
3372		Moditha Kumara	
3373		Mohamed Ibralebbe Jameel	
3374		Mohamed Ibralebbe Jameel	
3375		Mohamed Liyas Abdul Wahid	Council of Sri Lankan Muslim Organizations in UK (COSMOS - UK)
3376		Mohamed Manaz	
3377		Mohamed Shiraz Buckman	
3378		Mohammed Gawarak	
3379		Mohomed Nuhman	Kandy Forum
3380		Muhmed Falil	
3381		Musammil Cader	
3382		Muthumalage Eddie Upasena	
3383		N. D. Gunasekara	

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No	District	Name	Organization
3384		N. Kanakaratnam	
3385		N. Naheem	
3386		N. P. Tennakoon	
3387		Nadesan Masuthan	
3388		Nalaka C. Jayaweera	
3389		Nalaka Gunawardene	
3390		Nalin Fernando	
3391		Nallathamby Velayudham	Eastern Indigenous Community
3392		Namal Fernando	
3393		Nanda de Silva	
3394		Naveendra DeZoysa	
3395		Navod Weerasinghe	
3396		Nevil Gray	
3397		Nilan Fernando	
3398		Nimal Edirisinghe	
3399		Nimal Jayathilake	
3400		Nimal Jayaweera	
3401		Nimal Sathkumara	
3402		Nimal Udugampola	
3403		Nimala Thilakaratne	
3404		Niraj Jayamanne	
3405		Nirmal	
3406		Nirmalan Das	The Foundation for Civilizational Transformation and Conscious Evolution
3407		Nishan Gunarathne	
3408		Nishaz Munas	
3409		Niyanthini Kadirgamar	Collective for Economic Democratization
3410		Noor Nizam	
3411		Nuwan Chamara Gunasinghe	
3412		Nuwan Semage	
3413		O. P. Priyani Ruhunukumari	
3414		Omattage Perera	
3415		Oshan Senanayake	
3416		P. A. Kumara	
3417		P. A. Lathika Roshana Ariyaratne	
3418		P. D. Munidasa	
3419		P. D. S. Pemasiri Gunatilake	
3420		P. Gallage	
3421		P. K. Somaratne	
3422		P. V. L. Anura Withana	

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No	District	Name	Organization
3423		Palitha Weerakkody	
3424		Pandikara Arachchige Chiratri Sasangika De Silva	
3425		Parama Dharmawadene	
3426		Pathmanathan Somapalan	
3427		Piyal Perera	
3428		Piyasena Rajapakshage Wijewardena	
3429		Piyasiri Liyanage	
3430		Poojitha Jayasinghe	
3431		Prabath Senevirathne	
3432		Pradeep Gunarathne	
3433		Pradeep Mangala	
3434		Pradeep Ratnayaka	
3435		Praminda Manoj	
3436		Prasangika Samanmali	
3437		Pratheep	Afriel Youth Network
3438		Premasiri Kandawela	
3439		Prithiviraj Perera	
3440		Pubudu De Silva	
3441		Pubudu Sandaruwan Ramanayake	
3442		R. K. M. Ranasinghe	
3443		R. M. Rathnasiri Bandara	
3444		R. R. G. S. S. Bandara	
3445		R. Suntharalingam	
3446		Raj Kumar	
3447		Rajasingham Narendran	
3448		Rajasingham Thambirajaj	
3449		Rajedirakumar Maheswarajah	
3450		Rajeewa Jayaweera	
3451		Raman Ganohariti	
3452		Ramasampillai Thambyah Ramachandran	
3453		Rameeladevi Thatparan	
3454		Ramu Meiyen	
3455		Ranil Abeysinghe	
3456		Ranjith & Kalyani Warnasuriya	
3457		Ranjith Hettiarachchi	
3458		Ranjith Kumarasiri	
3459		Ranjith Soysa	Global Sri Lankan Forum
3460		Rashmika Ranaweera	
3461		Rasika Jayarathna	
3462		Rathsara Maduranga	

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No	District	Name	Organization
3463		Ratnavel	
3464		Raweendra Wimalaratne	
3465		Reyaz Mohideen	
3466		Rila	
3467		Rishi Kay	
3468		Rohan Karunaratne	
3469		Rohan Prithiviraj Perera	
3470		Rohan Samarajiva	
3471		Rohan Wickramasinghe	
3472		Rohan Wijesinha	
3473		Rohana Hettiarachi	People's Actions For Free and Fair Elections (PAFFREL)
3474		Roshan Liyanage	
3475		Royston Ebert	
3476		Ruwan Shanaka Shana	
3477		Ruwani Jayawardane	
3478		Ruwini Kodippili	
3479		S. A. C. S. Kumaratne	
3480		S. A. Gopalamoorthy	
3481		S. C. S. Ibrahim	All Ceylon Human Development Association
3482		S. H. Ameer	Peace Home
3483		S. M. A. Senanayake	
3484		S. M. Ali Akbar	Social Service Association
3485		S. M. Azeem	
3486		S. M. J. Senevirathne	
3487		S. Mohamed	
3488		S. Murugaiayh	Plantation Sector Social Forum
3489		S. N. Dhammika	
3490		S. P. Jayarathna	
3491		S. P. Jayaratne	
3492		S. P. Sirisena	
3493		S. S. Kuruwita	
3494		S. Sandarasegaram	
3495		S. W. K. J. Samaranayake	
3496		Sachith Wanniarachchi	
3497		Sahabdeen Mohomad Irshad	
3498		Salma Hamza	Women's Empowerment and Development Forum
3499		Sam Perera	
3500		Sam Wickrama	
3501		Sameera Nandasiri	

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No	District	Name	Organization
3502		Sampath Bandara	
3503		Sampath Samarakoon	
3504		Samudika Karunarathna	
3505		Sanath Jayatilaka	
3506		Sandun De Silva	
3507		Saniddha Maduranga	
3508		Sanjana Hattotuwa	
3509		Sanjaya Abeysinghe	
3510		Sarath C. Joshua	
3511		Sarath Seneviratne	
3512		Sarath Wijesekara	
3513		Saravanamuttu Premananthan	
3514		Saroj Jayasinghe	
3515		Saroja Siwachandran	CWA Jaffna
3516		Sarajini Narenthiran	
3517		Sarutna Sahideen	
3518		Sasamukhi Randi Gunapala	
3519		Sasini Rathmalgoda	
3520		Savith	
3521		Seetha Anjane	Free Media Movement Sri Lanka
3522		Semage Edmund Donald Gunatilake	
3523		Sembukuttige Terrence Nilanth De Silva	
3524		Senaka De Silva	
3525		Senaka Weeraratna	
3526		Senehe Perera	
3527		Senewiruwana Mathugama	
3528		Seren Fernando	
3529		Setunga Mudalige Philip	
3530		Shafinaz Hassendeen	Muslim Women's Research and Action Forum
3531		Shahid Musthapha	
3532		Shakil Atapattu	
3533		Shakya Ranasinghe	
3534		Shan	
3535		Shanaka Amarasinghe	
3536		Shani Rajapakse	
3537		Shavindra Fernando	Embassy of the United States of America
3538		Shehara Salahudeen	
3539		Shenali D. Waduge	
3540		Shermal Fernando	
3541		Shermal Fernando	

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No	District	Name	Organization
3542		Shreen Saroor	Trustee of Women's Action Network
3543		Sinthu Sinthujan	
3544		Siri Elapatha	
3545		Sirimal Pieris	Janatha Saukya Sansadaya
3546		Sisira Wickramasingha	
3547		Sithamparam Sengamalay	
3548		Sivaguru Vivekaanathan	
3549		Sivasamy Prabakaran	
3550		Somanie Selvaraj	
3551		Somaratne Banda Ekanayaka	
3552		Srilal Perera	
3553		Srinath Fernando	
3554		Sriyantha Perera	Rainforest Protectors
3555		Subashini Muthuvel	
3556		Subodha Wijesuriya	
3557		Subramaniam	
3558		Subramaniam Thangathurai	
3559		Sudanthaka P. Wijethunga	
3560		Sudnathaka Wijethunga	
3561		Sujata Gamage	
3562		Sujeewa Liyanage	
3563		Sujith de Zoysa	
3564		Sujith Kumarasinghe	
3565		Sumanaratana At	
3566		Sumith Nalinda	
3567		Sunil Chandrasiri	
3568		Sunila Galapatti	
3569		Supun Lahiru Prakash	
3570		Suranjith Gunasinghe	
3571		Susantha Goonetilleke	
3572		Susiri Wanigaratne	
3573		Swarna Jayaweera	Center for Women's Research
3574		T. G. Weerasinghe	
3575		T. Gopalan	
3576		T. K. Azoor	Conference of Sri Lankan Malays. (COSLAM)
3577		T. M. Kumara	
3578		T. M. Premawardana	Professional Educationists Association of Sri Lanka
3579		T. M. R. Rasheed	Ceylon Federation of Labour
3580		T. M. Ratnakumar.	

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No	District	Name	Organization
3581		T. S. Abeywickrema	
3582		T. Vasandarajah	Tamil People's Council
3583		T. W. A. Kumari	
3584		T. Wickremasinghe	
3585		Thambaiah Ramachandran	
3586		Tharanga Jayawardane	
3587		Tharindu Weerasinghe	
3588		Thilanka Samarasinghe	
3589		Thiwanga Wijesinghe	
3590		Thusitha Wickramasinghe	
3591		Tilak Senarath	
3592		Tissa Wickramaarachchi	
3593		U. A. Weeraratne	
3594		U. G. S. Wimalarathna	Peoples Unity for Babarakotuwa Environment Conservation
3595		Udith Sandaruwan	
3596		Umar Ali	
3597		Umayanga Hettige	
3598		Upul De Silva	
3599		Upul de Soyza	
3600		Ushan Perera	
3601		Ushantha Ranasinghe	
3602		V. Ambalavanar	
3603		V. Anthones	Uva workers development foundation
3604		V. Jayathunga Fernando	
3605		V. K. Nanayakkara	
3606		V. Nallainayagam	
3607		V. Paramasingam	NGO Consortium
3608		V. Vignaraja, S. Baskaralingam	
3609		Vaseeharan Nesiah	
3610		Ven. Menikgoda Chandrasiri Thero	
3611		Ven. Rambukwelle Devananda Thero	Berlin Sambodhi International Buddhist Centre
3612		Vidura Anurangana	
3613		Vijaya Nagaraj	
3614		Vimukthi Caldera	
3615		Vimukthi Deshapriya	
3616		Vishva Kumara	
3617		Vithanawasam K. Nanayakkara	
3618		W. A. D. U. V. Nissanka	
3619		W. A. T. D. Fonseka	
3620		W. Ariyadasa De Silva	

Annex G

No	District	Name	Organization
3621		W. Dapendhiran	
3622		W. K. Dhanusekara, E. P De Silva, P. L Hemapala	Panadura Government Service Pensioners Society
3623		W. M. Hemashri Wijesundara	
3624		W. M. Wimaladasa	
3625		W. P. M. Boniface Joseph Fernando	
3626		W. Pathirana	
3627		Waruna Padmasiri	
3628		Wathsala Jayawardena	
3629		Wathsala Wicramasinghe	
3630		Wedagedara Chaminda Jayaratne	
3631		Willie Mendis	
3632		Wimala Malgammana	Matale District Kantha Ekamutuwa
3633		Y. G. Wijeratne	
3634		Yamini Rathnayke	
3635		Yasantha Kodagoda	Presidents' Council
3636		Yasapala Nanayakkara	Chevalier Palmes Academiques
3637		Yazeer Arfath	
3638		Yenuka Geemal CecilChandra	
3639		Yoshell Delile	
3640		Zulficar Aboobucker	
3641			AEMC Consultants
3642			Bodunada Sansadaya Palindanuware
3643			Centre for Women and Development
3644			Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs- Annual Report
3645			Kantha Shakthi Ekathuwa
3646			Mahajana Adahas
3647			Minority Rights Group International
3648			Pandiyankulam Women Rural Development Society
3649			People for Human Rights and Equality Inc.
3650			Plantation Teacher's Forum
3651			Sinhala Sangedama / "Sinhala Vidwath Ekamuthuwa"
3652			Sri Lanka Reconciliation Forum Sydney
3653			The Hela Family

Annex G

No	District	Name	Organization
3654			The National Child Protection Authority
3655			Womens Association of Sri Lankan Malays