



JSA News Letter

THE JUDICIAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF SRI LANKA



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2023 VOLUME II



Letter sent to Minister of Justice regarding fund allocation for Higher Education of Judges

President

Ruwan Dissanayake

District Judge - Kuliyaipitiya

Vice Presidents

Chandima Edirimanna

District Judge - Galle

Augasta Atapattu

District Judge - Awissavella

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Web Master

Chathura Dissanayake

District Judge - Wellawaya



Judicial Service Association of Sri Lanka



2023. 07. 17

ජනාධිපති නීතිඥ විජේදාස රාජපක්ෂ මැතිතුමා,

ගරු අධිකරණ, බන්ධනාගාර කටයුතු සහ ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථා

ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ අමාත්‍ය,

අධිකරණ, බන්ධනාගාර කටයුතු සහ ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථා

ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය,

කොළඹ 10.

දිසා විනිසුරුවරුන්ගේ සහ මහේස්ත්‍රාත්වරුන්ගේ පශ්චාත් උපාධි සඳහා මුදල් වෙන් කිරීම.

දිසා විනිසුරුවරුන් සහ මහේස්ත්‍රාත්වරුන්ගේ පශ්චාත් උපාධි කටයුතු සඳහා 2009 වර්ෂයේ සිට මේ දක්වා අඛණ්ඩවම පාඨමාලා ගාස්තු ගෙවීම අධිකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය මගින් සිදුකර ඇති නමුත්, මෙම වසරේ එකී පාඨමාලා ගාස්තු ගෙවීම සිදු කර නොමැති බවට අධිකරණ සේවා සංගමයේ පහත නම් සඳහන් සාමාජික දිසා විනිසුරුවරුන් සහ මහේස්ත්‍රාත්වරු විසින් අප සංගමය වෙත දන්වා ඇත.

විනිශ්චයකාරවරුන්ගේ දැනුම සහ කුසලතාවය වර්ධනය කර ගැනීම සඳහා සහ එදිනෙදා රාජකාරි කටයුතු වලට අවශ්‍ය නූතන දැනුම වර්ධනය කරගැනීමට පශ්චාත් උපාධි අධ්‍යයන කටයුතු අත්‍යාවශ්‍ය වී ඇති අතර, විනිශ්චයකාරවරුන්ගේ උසස් අධ්‍යාපන සුදුසුකම් සම්බන්ධයෙන් පසුගිය ජූලි 05 වන දා ශ්‍රී ලංකා පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ පැවති විවාදයේදී ද, සාකච්ඡාවකට බඳුන් වී ඇති බව පෙනී යයි.

තවද, වෙනත් කිසිම රාජ්‍ය ආයතනයක් විසින්, මෙරට තුළ දී කරන පශ්චාත් උපාධි අධ්‍යයන කටයුතු සඳහා ගෙවීම් කිරීම නවතා නොමැති අතර, එක් අතකින් විනිශ්චයකාරවරුන්ගේ උසස් අධ්‍යාපන සුදුසුකම් පිළිබඳව ප්‍රශ්න කරන අතරතුරදී, ඊට සමගාමීව ගනු ලබන මෙවැනි තීරණ මගින් අධිකරණය දෙයාකාරයකින් දුර්වල කිරීම සිදුවන බවද පෙන්වා දීමට කැමැත්තෙමි.

එවැනි තත්ත්වයක් යටතේ විනිශ්චයකාරවරුන්ගේ පශ්චාත් උපාධි අධ්‍යයන කටයුතුවලට අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රතිපාදන ලබා දීම අත්‍යාවශ්‍යයෙන්ම සිදු කළ යුතු කටයුත්තක් බව පැහැදිලිව පෙනී යයි.



Judicial Service Association of Sri Lanka

**President****Ruwan Dissanayake***District Judge - Kuliyapitiya***Vice Presidents****Chandima Edirimanna***District Judge - Galle***Augusta Atapattu***District Judge - Awissavella***Secretary****Pasan Amarasena***Addl. Magistrate - Colombo***Asst. Secretary****Chamara Wickramanayake***District Judge - Matale***Treasurer****Sampath Gamage***Addl. District Judge - Kalutara***Editor****Mahesh Wakishta***District Judge - Walasmulla***Asst. Editor****Oshada Maharachchi***District Judge - Hambantota***Web Master****Chathura Dissanayake***District Judge - Wellawaya*

පහත නම් සඳහන් දිසා විනිසුරුවරුන් සහ මහේස්ත්‍රාත්වරුන් මේ වන විටත් අධිකරණ සේවා කොමිෂන් සභාවේ නිර්දේශ සහිතව තම ඉල්ලීම අධිකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති බවට අධිකරණ සේවා සංගමය වෙත දන්වා ඇත.

ඒ අනුව අධිකරණ සේවා කොමිෂන් සභාව මගින්ද නිර්දේශ කර ඇති පහත සඳහන් දිසා විනිසුරුවරුන් සහ මහේස්ත්‍රාත්වරුන්ගේ පශ්චාත් අධ්‍යයන කටයුතුවලට අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රතිපාදන නොපමාව ලබාදීමට අවශ්‍ය පියවර ගන්නා මෙන් කාරුණිකව ඉල්ලා සිටිමි.

01. එච්. එම්. බී. ආර්. විජේරත්න මෙනවිය - අතිරේක දිසා විනිසුරු, කොළඹ.
02. කේ. කේ. ලියනගේ මහත්මිය - දිසා විනිසුරු, නුගේගොඩ.
03. කේ. පී. එස්. හර්ෂන් මහතා - අතිරේක මහේස්ත්‍රාත්, කොළඹ.
04. ටී. ඒ. ඩී. හේමපාල මහතා - අතිරේක මහේස්ත්‍රාත්, මාලිගාකන්ද.
05. ආර්. එම්. එස්. එන්. සමරතුංග මහතා - දිසා විනිසුරු, රත්නපුර.
06. එල්. ඒ. ඩී. ජේ. එස්. විජේතුංග මහත්මිය - අතිරේක දිසා විනිසුරු, කරුණෑගල.
07. අයි. එම්. එස්. බී. ඉලංගසිංහ මහතා - අතිරේක මහේස්ත්‍රාත්, කොළඹ.
08. එස්. බී. රාජකරුණා මහතා - අතිරේක දිසා විනිසුරු, මහනුවර.
09. එල්. ටී. වරුසවිතාන මහතා - අතිරේක දිසා විනිසුරු, ගාල්ල.
10. එච්. ඒ. තස්මින් මහත්මිය - දිසා විනිසුරු, මුතුර්
11. එන්. එස්. ගාමිනී සනත් මහතා - අතිරේක දිසා විනිසුරු, මාතර.

ස්තූතියි,

පසාත් අමරසේන,

ලේකම්,

අධිකරණ සේවා සංගමය.



Letter sent to Minister of Justice

President

Ruwan Dissanayake

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ජනාධිපති නීතිඥ විජේදාස රාජපක්ෂ මැතිතුමා,
ගරු අධිකරණ, බන්ධනාගාර කටයුතු සහ ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථා
ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ අමාත්‍ය,
අධිකරණ, බන්ධනාගාර කටයුතු සහ ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථා
ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය,
කොළඹ 10.

පාර්ලිමේන්තු වරප්‍රසාද වලින් ආවරණය වෙමින්, විනිශ්චයට භාජනය
වෙමින් පවත්නා නඩු කටයුතු විවේචනය කිරීම මගින් අධිකරණයේ
ස්වාධීනත්වයට බලපෑම් කිරීම.

පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී සරත් විරසේකර මහතා විසින් ජූලි මස 07 දින පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ දී ප්‍රකාශයක් කරමින් මූලතිවු මහේස්ත්‍රාත් අධිකරණයේ දැනට විනිශ්චයට භාජනය වෙමින් පවතින නඩුවක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් තමන්ගේ පුද්ගලික අදහස් දැක්වීමත්, අධිකරණමය කටයුත්තක යෙදී සිටි මූලතිවු මහේස්ත්‍රාත්තුමාගේ අධිකරණමය ක්‍රියාවන් සහ තීරණ (Judicial acts and Judicial decisions) අත්තනෝමතික ලෙසට ද්වේෂ සහගතව සහ පදනම් විරහිතව විවේචනය කිරීමත් සම්බන්ධයෙන්, 2023. 07. 13 පැවති විශේෂ විධායක කමිටු රැස්වීමේදී අධිකරණ සේවා සංගමයේ දැඩි අවධානය යොමු වී ඇත.

විනිශ්චයට භාජනය වෙමින් පවතින නඩු සම්බන්ධයෙන් පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් විසින් පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද වලදී තම අදහස් ප්‍රකාශ නොකිරීම සදාචාර සම්පන්න පාර්ලිමේන්තු සම්ප්‍රදායක් ලෙසට මේ දක්වා පැවති තත්ත්වයකි. කෙසේ වුවද මෑතක පටන් සමහර පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් විනිශ්චයට බඳුන් වෙමින් පවත්නා නඩු කටයුතු සම්බන්ධයෙන්, පාර්ලිමේන්තු වරප්‍රසාද වලට මුඛා වී ඒවා ද්වේෂ සහගත හා පදනම් විරහිත ලෙසට විවේචනය කිරීම තුළින්, විනිශ්චයකාරවරුන්ට සහ අධිකරණයට බලපෑම් කිරීමට උත්සාහ කරන බව අධිකරණ සේවා සංගමය විසින් නිරීක්ෂණය කර ඇත.

එහි උචිතම අවස්ථාව ලෙසට පසුගිය ජූලි මස 07 දින පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී සරත් විරසේකර මහතා විසින් සිදු කරන ලද ප්‍රකාශය අධිකරණ සේවා සංගමයේ දැඩි අවධානයට ලක් වී ඇත.

ඔහුගේ ප්‍රකාශයේදී සිංහල සහ දෙමළ මහේස්ත්‍රාත්වරුන් ලෙසට මහේස්ත්‍රාතුමන්ලා වර්ග කර, ද්‍රවිඩ භාෂාවෙන් රාජකාරි කරනු ලබන



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මහේස්ත්‍රාත්තුමන්ලා ද්වේෂ සහගත ආකාරයෙන් විවේචනය කිරීම සිදු කළ අතර, එමගින් ජාතිවාදය මත පදනම්ව විනිශ්චයකාරවරුන් බෙදා වෙන් කිරීමට කරන ලද උත්සාහය අධිකරණ සේවා සංගමයේ දැඩි අප්‍රසාදයට ලක් වී ඇති බවද දැන්වීමට කැමැත්තෙමු.

සංවරණය සහ තුලනය (Checks and Balances) මගින් ව්‍යවස්ථාදායකය, විධායකය සහ අධිකරණය යන රාජ්‍ය යාන්ත්‍රණයේ මූලික ආයතන තුන එකිනෙකට පාලනයක් සහිතව මහජනතාව වෙනුවෙන් සේවය කිරීම සිදු කළ යුතු බව පැහැදිලි කාරණයකි. කෙසේ වුවද, විනිශ්චයට භාජනය වෙමින් පවත්නා නඩු කටයුතු සම්බන්ධයෙන් පාර්ලිමේන්තුව තුළදී ද්වේෂ සහගත සහ පදනම් විරහිත ලෙසට විවේචනය කිරීම මගින් අධිකරණයේ ස්වාධීනත්වයට දැඩි බලපෑමක් සිදු වන අතර, එවැනි විනිශ්චයට බඳුන් වෙමින් පවත්නා නඩු කටයුතු සම්බන්ධයෙන් අදහස් දැක්වීම සහ විවේචනය කිරීම පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් විසින් සිදු කිරීම, ශ්‍රී ලංකා පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ වර්තමාන මූලසූත්‍ර විසින් ද වැළැක්වීමක් හෝ පාලනය කිරීමක් සිදු නොකරන බව පැහැදිලිව පෙනී ගොස් ඇත. එසේ පාලනයකින් තොරව මේ ආකාරයෙන් විනිශ්චයට බඳුන් වෙමින් පවත්නා නඩු කටයුතු සහ විනිශ්චයකාරවරුන් ද්වේෂ සහගත සහ පදනම් විරහිත ලෙසට විවේචනය කිරීම මගින් අධිකරණය කෙරෙහි මහජනතාවගේ ඇති විශ්වාසය බිඳ වැටීම සිදු විය හැකි අතර, එමගින් බරපතල ප්‍රතිවිපාක මුළු රාජ්‍ය යාන්ත්‍රණයටම ඇති විය හැකි බව අධිකරණ සේවා සංගමයේ මතය වේ.

මූලතිවු මහේස්ත්‍රාත් අධිකරණයේ අධිකරණ කටයුත්තක් වන, ස්ථාන පරීක්ෂාවක් සිදු කරන අවස්ථාවේදී, එම නඩුවට අදාළ පාර්ශවයක්ද නොවන, කොළඹ දිස්ත්‍රික් පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී සරත් වීරසේකර මහතා විසින් මහේස්ත්‍රාත්තුමා ඉදිරියේ කරුණු දැක්වීමට උත්සාහ කළ අවස්ථාවේදී, මූලතිවු මහේස්ත්‍රාත්තුමා විසින් එසේ කරුණු දැක්වීමට ඔහුට අවස්ථාව ලබා නොදීම හේතුවෙන්, එකී මහේස්ත්‍රාත්තුමාට පුද්ගලිකවද විවේචන එල්ල කරමින් ද්වේෂ සහගත සහ පදනම් විරහිත ප්‍රකාශයක් පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේදී සිදු කරන ලද බව අධිකරණ සේවා සංගමය විසින් නිරීක්ෂණය කර ඇත.

ඉතාම ද්වේශ සහගත ලෙසට පදනම් විරහිතව, මෙතෙක් පැවති ශිෂ්ටසම්පන්න පාර්ලිමේන්තු සම්ප්‍රදායන් බිඳ දමා එවැනි ප්‍රකාශ පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේදී සිදු කිරීම කණගාටුදායක තත්ත්වයක් බවට පැහැදිලිව පෙනී යයි. මේ ආකාරයෙන් දිගින් දිගටම කටයුතු කළහොත් අධිකරණයෙහි විනිශ්චයට භාජනය වී ඇති නඩු කටයුතු සම්බන්ධයෙන් සහ අධිකරණයේ ස්වාධීනත්වය සම්බන්ධයෙන් දැඩි බලපෑමක් සිදු වන අතර, එය තවදුරටත්



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ඉදිරියේ දී සිදුවීම වැළැක්වීම මේ අවස්ථාවේ දී අත්‍යාවශ්‍යයෙන්ම සිදු කළ යුතු බව අධිකරණ සේවා සංගමය වෙනුවෙන් අවධාරණය කර සිටිමු.

අධිකරණ අමාත්‍යවරයා ලෙසට සහ ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ ජනාධිපති නීතිඥවරයෙකු ලෙසට ඔබතුමාට මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් දන්වා සිටීමට අධිකරණ සේවා සංගමය තීරණය කරන ලද අතර, අධිකරණයේ ස්වාධීනත්වයට පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ගෙන් පාර්ලිමේන්තුව තුළදී පාර්ලිමේන්තු වරප්‍රසාද වලට මුවාවී, සිදුවන බලපෑම සම්බන්ධයෙන් පාර්ලිමේන්තුව තුළදී කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කර, අධිකරණයේ ස්වාධීනත්වය ආරක්ෂා කර ගැනීම වෙනුවෙන් කටයුතු කිරීම ඔබතුමා විසින් සිදු කරනු ඇතැයි අපි තරයේ විශ්වාස කරන්නෙමු.

ඉහත සඳහන් කරුණු සියල්ල සැලකිල්ලට ගෙන, පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී සරත් විරසේකර මහතා විසින් මූලතිවූ මහේස්ත්‍රාත් අධිකරණයේ දැනට විනිශ්චයට බඳුන් වෙමින් පවත්නා නඩුවක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් පාර්ලිමේන්තු වරප්‍රසාද වලට මුවාවී සිදු කරන ලද ප්‍රකාශයෙහි ඇති බරපතල තත්ත්වය සහ, එමඟින් අධිකරණයේ ස්වාධීනත්වයට සිදුවන බලපෑමත්, නීතියේ ආධිපත්‍ය බිඳවැටීමෙන් රාජ්‍ය යාන්ත්‍රණය බිඳ වැටීමට ඇති හැකියාවත් සම්බන්ධයෙන් අධිකරණ අමාත්‍යවරයා ලෙසට පාර්ලිමේන්තුව දැනුවත් කර, මෙවැනි තත්ත්වයන් නැවත ඉදිරියේදී ඇතිවීම වැළැක්වීමට අවශ්‍ය පියවර ගන්නා මෙන් අධිකරණ සේවා සංගමය වෙනුවෙන් කාරුණිකව ඉල්ලා සිටිමු.

ස්තූතියි,

රුවන් දිසානායක,

සභාපති,

අධිකරණ සේවා සංගමය.

පසාන් අමරසේන,

ලේකම්,

අධිකරණ සේවා සංගමය.

Letter sent to the Secretary Judicial Service Commission

President

Ruwan Dissanayake

District Judge - Kuliyaipitiya

Vice Presidents

Chandima Edirimanna

District Judge - Galle

Augasta Atapattu

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District Judge - Wellawaya



Judicial Service Association of Sri Lanka



2023. 07. 17

ලේකම්තුමා,

අධිකරණ සේවා කොමිෂන් සභාව,

කොළඹ 12.

අධිකරණයේ ස්වාධීනත්වය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඇති විය හැකි සෘජු හා වක්‍ර බලපෑම් පිළිබඳව දැනුම් දීමයි.

2023. 07. 05 දින “අධිකරණ කටයුතු වල ප්‍රමාදය හා ඒ හා සම්බන්ධ කරුණු” යන මාතෘකාව යටතේ ශ්‍රී ලංකා පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ පැවති සභාව කල් තැබීමේ විවාදයේ දී හා මෑත කාලීන පාර්ලිමේන්තුව සැසි වාරවලදී ඉදිරිපත් වූ කරුණු පිළිබඳව අධිකරණ සේවා සංගමය 2023. 07. 13 වන දින පවත්වන ලද විශේෂ විධායක කමිටු රැස්වීමේදී ගැඹුරින් සාකච්ඡා කරන ලද අතර එකී නිරීක්ෂණයන් අධිකරණ සේවා කොමිෂන් සභාව වෙත දැන්වීමට ද තීරණය කරන ලදී.

අධිකරණ සේවා කොමිෂන් සභාව මෙන්ම අධිකරණ සේවා සංගමය ද නඩු ප්‍රමාදය වැළැක්වීම සඳහා අධිකරණමය වශයෙන් පසුගිය වසර 07ක පමණ කාලසීමාව තුළ දී ගනු ලැබූ පියවරයන්ට පාදක වී තිබූ හේතු පිළිබඳව ව්‍යවස්ථාදායකය විසින් යම් සාධනීය පියවරක් ගන්නේ නම් යුක්තිය පසිඳලීමේ ක්‍රියාවලිය කාර්යක්ෂම කිරීමට එහි ඇති වැදගත්කම පිළිබඳව අපිදු පූර්ණ අවබෝධයකින් සිටිමු.

එසේ වුවද යථෝක්ත පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාදයන්හි දී සමහරක් කටීකයින් විසින් ආසන්න කාලයේ ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණය විසින් ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලද මූලික අයිතිවාසිකම් නඩු තීන්දු වල ස්වභාවය, ඉලක්ක ගත අධිකරණවල විනිශ්චයකාරවරුන්ගේ වෘත්තීය සුදුසුකම්, පසුගිය කාලයේ සාමාජීය වැදගත්කමක් යුත් නඩු විභාග කරන ලද මහේස්ත්‍රාත්වරුන්ගේ තීන්දු හා නියෝගයන් වල ස්වභාවය සහ විශේෂයෙන්ම අධිකරණ පරිපාලනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් අධිකරණ සේවා කොමිෂන් සභාව වෙත ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාව මගින් පිරිනමා ඇති බලතල ඉවත් කර ඒ සඳහා වෙනම ආයතනයක් පිහිටුවීම ආදිය කේන්ද්‍රගත කරමින් විවේචනයක් සිදු කරන ආකාරය පැහැදිලිව නිරීක්ෂණය විය. මෙහි වඩාත්ම බරපතල තත්ත්වය වන්නේ පසුගියදා නුවරඑළියේ දී පවත්වන ලද “ජාතික නීති සමුළුව” හිදී ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණ විනිශ්චයකාරතුමෙකු පවත්වන ලද දේශනයක කොටස් හා සාවද්‍ය සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන උපුටා දක්වමින් වාචික ප්‍රහාරයන් අධිකරණ පද්ධතිය වෙත එල්ල කිරීමයි.



President

Ruwan Dissanayake

District Judge - Kuliyaipitiya

Vice Presidents

Chandima Edirimanna

District Judge - Galle

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District Judge - Wellawaya



Judicial Service Association of Sri Lanka



නඩු ප්‍රමාදයන්ට අදාළ හේතු සොයා බැලීමෙන් අනතුරුව අධිකරණ සේවා කොමිෂන් සභාවේ චක්‍රලේඛ 391 හා 392 ආදිය නිකුත් කිරීම මගින් අධිකරණය විසින්ම පසුගිය කාලයේ ගනු ලැබූ පියවරයන් හේතුවෙන් දීර්ඝ කාලයක් තිස්සේ ගොඩ ගැසී තිබූ නඩු විශාල ප්‍රමාණයක් මේ වන විට විභාග කොට අවසන් කර ඇති අතර සමහරක් අධිකරණවල මෙයට වසර 05කට පමණ පූර්වයෙන් පැවති නඩු ප්‍රමාණය මේ වනවිට කීප ගුණයකින් අඩු වී තිබේ.

විනිශ්චයකාරවරුන්ගේ හිඟය, කාර්ය මණ්ඩලයේ විශාල පුරප්පාඩු ප්‍රමාණය, කනිෂ්ඨ කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය සඳහා අධිකරණ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ දැනීමක් හා උසස් වර්ග ස්වභාවයක් නොමැති සේවකයින් විධායකය හරහා පත් කිරීම, භෞතික සම්පත් සැපයීම ක්‍රමිකව කප්පාදු කිරීම, විනිශ්චයකාරවරුන්ගේ පුහුණු කටයුතු හා උසස් අධ්‍යාපනය සඳහා ආණ්ඩුව විසින් ලබා දෙමින් තිබූ ප්‍රතිපාදන මුළුමනින්ම පාහේ කපා දැමීම සහ කොවිඩ් වසංගතය වැළැක්වීම සඳහා වූ මාර්ගෝපදේශ මත විටින් විට අධිකරණ වසා දැමීම ආදී සීමා සහිතභාවයන් මධ්‍යයේ වුවද පසුගිය වර්ෂ 05ක කාලය තුළ අධිකරණයන් ඉදිරියේ පවරන ලද නඩු ප්‍රමාණයට බෙහෙවින් අත්‍යාසන්න වූ ප්‍රමාණයක් සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම විසඳා අවසන් කර ඇති බව සංඛ්‍යාලේඛන අනුව සනාථ වේ.

මෙවැනි තත්ත්වයක් යටතේ ක්‍රමිකව අවප්‍රමාණය වෙමින් යන ප්‍රශ්නයකට අනවශ්‍ය කාලීන වැදගත්කමක් ලබා දී අධිකරණය වෙනත් ආයතනයක පාලනයට යටත් කර මහජනතාවගේ පරමාධිපත්‍ය බලය ප්‍රකාරව උරුම වී ඇති අත්‍යන්ත ස්වාධීන තත්ත්වය අහිමි කිරීමේ උත්සාහයක් ක්‍රියාත්මක වෙමින් පවතින්නේ ද යන්න පිළිබඳව අප සංගමය සැක පහළ කර සිටියි.

අධිකරණ කටයුතු වල ප්‍රමාදයක් ඇති තැන් සොයා බලා එයට පිළියම් යෙදීමට ගනු ලබන අවංක උවමනාවන්ට මෙතෙක් කළ ආකාරයටම අපගේ පූර්ණ සහයෝගය ලබා දෙන නුමුදු, අධිකරණයේ ස්වාධීනත්වයට බලපෑම් එල්ල කරනු ලබන නිශ්චිත හා විනාශකාරී ඉලක්කගත ව්‍යාපෘතියක බාහිර හා අභ්‍යන්තර කොටස්කරුවන් පිළිබඳව අප සංගමය සෑම විටම අවධානයෙන් සිටින බවත්, එසේ බලපෑම් එල්ල කිරීමට ගනු ලබන උත්සාහයන් පරාජය කිරීමට තරාතිරම නොබලා ගත යුතු ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගැනීමට අධිකරණ සේවා සංගමය කිසිවිටෙකත් පසුබට නොවන බවත්, අවධාරණය කරනු කැමැත්තෙමු.

රුවන් දිසානායක,
සභාපති,
අධිකරණ සේවා සංගමය.

පසාන් අමරසේන,
ලේකම්,
අධිකරණ සේවා සංගමය.



COMMON INTENTION V COMMON OBJECT¹

During a cricket match between Sri Lanka and Pakistan, a group of Sri Lankan spectators entered the ground and attacked the umpire for giving an out and thereby sending a Sri Lankan batsman out of the ground. The umpire received grievous injuries. If the attackers while watching the match from the pavilion, intolerant of the defeat, independently desired without any concert with each other, to attack the umpire to cause injuries then there is no Common Intention. Each offender had a similar intention but not a common intention. Therefore, each offender is responsible only for the act and the magnitude of the result that he has committed. But once the umpire signalled out one or few attackers indicated to others by word or gesture to attack the umpire and others agreed by word or gesture then they share a common intention to attack the umpire. Here S 32 of the Penal Code applies and each of such persons is liable for that act of the wrongdoer in the same manner as if it were done by him alone.

On the other hand, if the number of the attackers were 5 or more and the object or the goal of every member was to cause grievous injuries to the victim by entering the ground then an unlawful assembly is constituted within the boundary limits of the ground. Consequently, each member who joined and remained in the assembly knowing that the particular umpire would be attacked to cause injuries is responsible for causing grievous hurt to the umpire under S 146 of the Penal Code whether or not any member did any act to cause injuries. If any member decides to withdraw from the others after entering the ground and before the attack, he is still liable only for the offence of unlawful assembly but not for causing injuries. While causing injuries to the umpire one of the offenders attacks a Pakistani cricketer as well. Now all offenders shall be liable for the same if all of them knew that the Pakistani cricketer would also be attacked during the prosecution of their object on the basis that the liability will extend not only to the offence committed in the prosecution of the common object but also to offences which the members of the assembly knew to be likely committed in prosecution of that object.

Differences between Common Intention and Common Object in brief;

1. While the same intention shared in agreement constitutes common intention no prior agreement is required for the common object under S 146. Common object can be formed on the spur of the moment.
2. Commission of physical acts by all the accused is required for the application of S 32 of the Penal Code. If the accused had joined and remained in the assembly knowing that the offence would be committed in prosecution of the common object of the assembly he is liable regardless of his physical participation in the commission of the offence. However, mere innocent presence in an assembly of persons, as for example a bystander, does not make the accused a member of an unlawful assembly unless it is shown by direct or circumstantial evidence that the accused shared the common object of the assembly.
3. Unlawful assembly itself is an offence while Common Intention does not create a separate offence.
4. An unlawful assembly is constituted only when the purpose of the assembly is one of the objects mentioned in S 138 and no such limitation is imposed under S 32.

¹ This is an attempt to explain these two concepts that come under vicarious liability in simple terms. This is written on invitation- Priyantha Liyanage, High Court Judge, Hambantota.



Article Index of Judges Journal Published by Sri Lanka Judge's Institute

LAW RELATED TO CIVIL PROCEDURE

01.	Interrogatories – A note on procedure by J. F. A. Soza	p57	Vol I
02.	Interim Injunctions by J. F. A. Soza	p68	Vol I
03.	Perspective of Section 608 of the Civil Procedure Code, an Over View. by Prasantha De Silva	p149	Vol II
04.	Seizure of movable not in possession of the Judgment- Debtor or in Court custody with special reference to Leechman & Co, Ltd. Vs. Rangalla Consolidated Ltd. by S.U.B. Karalliyadde	p24	Vol III
05.	Continuation of a Civil Action after the Death of a Party. by Rathnapriya Gurusinghe	p156	Vol IV
06.	Supervision of Process and Other Documents Serving. Chinthaka Srinath Gunasekara	p188	Vol IV
07.	Prima Facia Case? Probability of Winning? Re -visiting the guidelines of Felix Dias Bandaranayake v State film Corporation. by Pamila Ratnayake	p254	Vol IV
08.	Pre – Trial Procedure: A Sri Lankan Perspective. Lakmal Wickramasooriya	p247	Vol IV
09.	Injunctive Reliefs and Restraining Orders Against the State and Public Officers. Manjula Karunarathne	p158	Vol V
10.	Revision and restitution integrum- A short note Harsha A.J. Soza P.C	p109	Vol VII

CIVIL TOPICS

01.	An Outline of basic principles and procedure to establish negligence in road accidents. by A.K.M. Patabandige	p101	Vol II
02.	Prescription among Co-owners & the principal relating to “Ouster” by C.P. Keertisinghe,	p75	Vol II
03.	The Right to compensation for improvements. by G.M.W.P.Jayathilaka	p128	Vol II



Article Index of Judges Journal Published by Sri Lanka Judge's Institute

04.	Applicability and Practicability of Enforcement of social obligations under the Apartment Ownership Act by Prasantha De Silva	p103	Vol III
05.	Succession Under The Kandyan Law by Lyone Senevirathne	p133	Vol III
06.	Perspective of Principles governing Revocation of Gifts in Sri Lanka. by Sahan Mapa Bandara	p152	Vol III
07.	Case law Developments in relation to the Welfare of Children Concept in Sri Lanka in the Light of <i>Muthiah Jeyarajan Vs. Thuiyanti Jeyarajan & others</i> , Case: A comparative Analysis with Recent International Dimensions by Gayantha Hemachandra	p154	Vol III
08.	Are the Judges entitled to change the Material of the Roman Dutch Law or only permitted to iron out its creases. by Prasanta De Silva. HCJ.	p272	Vol III
09.	Law Of Tort And Limits Of LexAquila. by Chinthaka Srinath Gunasekera, District Judge, Embilipitiya.	p281	Vol III
10.	Buddhist Ecclesiastical Law: Could any Viharadhipaty other than the 'Original Viharadhipaty' or the 'Founder Priest' appoint any of his pupils to succeed him one after the other? Kusalani Punchihewa	p178	Vol IV
11.	A Brief Introduction to the Law of Constructive Trust in Sri Lanka. Justice L.T. B Dehideniya. Judge of the Supreme Court.	p07	Vol V
12.	Defamation on the Internet Who is Liable for the Publication of a Defamatory Posting on the Internet. Justice Dr. Ruwan Fernando., Judge of the Court of Appeal.	p23	Vol V
13.	Suggestions for Development of Admiralty Jurisdiction and Resultant Benefits. Justice P.A. Ratnayake P.C. Retired Judge of the Supreme Court.	p49	Vol V
14.	Right to Compensation for Improvements. The Concept of Possessio Civilis. Pradeep Kirthisinghe., High Court Judge, Civil Appellate High Court Colombo.	p87	Vol V
15.	Defamation in the Internet Age and Freedom of Expression. Pradeep Hettiarachchi., High Court Judge, Colombo.	p107	Vol V



Article Index of Judges Journal Published by Sri Lanka Judge's Institute

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------|
| 16. Custody of Minor Children during the subsistence of a Valid Marriage. The General Law perspective.
Mihiri Madhushika Karunarathne A.A.L.
Research Officer, Sri Lanka Judges' Institute. | p237 | Vol V |
| 17. Recovery Procedure of Finance Leases in Sri Lanka- In a nutshell
Manjula Karunarathna, Magistrate – Gampaha. | p160 | Vol VI |

LAW RELATED TO LAND AND PROPERTY

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------|
| 01. Landlord and Tenant - Subletting
by K. Viknarajah | p43 | Vol I |
| 02. Inquiries to disputes Affecting land
by Viknarajah | p52 | Vol I |
| 03. Prescription among Co-owners & the principal relating to "Ouster"
by C. P. Keertisinghe | p75 | Vol II |
| 04. Home Sweet Home. Ownership of an Apartment through a Legal Eye. Is it Genuine or Not?
Prasanth De Silva, High Court Judge (Civil Appeal)- Gampaha. | p143 | Vol IV |
| 05. Prescription by Licensees, Prescription by Co-owners, Adverse possession and Gathering of Title.
by C.P. Kirtisinghe, High Court Judge (Civil Appeal), Matara. | p149 | Vol IV |
| 06. The Law of Declaration of Assets and Liabilities of Sri Lanka.
Neil Iddawala., Chief of Staff and Deputy Secretary General of Parliament.
Former District Judge / Additional District Judge. | p81 | Vol V |
| 07. Statutory Laws Applicable in Land Surveying
by Dr. K. Thawalingam, Retired Surveyor General & Mr. S. Sivanantharaja
Senior Deputy Surveyor General | p120 | Vol VII |

PARTITION

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------|
| 01. Conclusive effect of Partition Decrees with special reference to the case of Somawathie Vs. Madawela and Others
by Ratnapriya Gurusinghe. | p26 | Vol III |
| 02. Can Lands Subject to Services Be Partitioned?
by Rangajeewa Wimalasena, | p254 | Vol III |
| 03. When can a District Judge allow the Addition of Parties in a Partition Action?-
Justice Mahinda Samayawardhena – Judge of the Supreme Court | p98 | Vol VII |



Article Index of Judges Journal Published by Sri Lanka Judge's Institute

PERSONAL LAWS

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------|
| 01. | Historical Subordination of Women and Gender
Inequality in Personal Laws in Sri Lanka
Justice L.T.B. Dehideniya and Samagi Abeyrathne | p65 | Vol VI |
| 02. | Feminine Opinion on Legal Subordination of Married Women
Under the Law of Tesawalamai
Anandhi Kanagaratnam, Magistrate/Senior Assistant Secretary,
Judicial Service Commission/ Secretary to Hon'ble Chief Justice | p71 | Vol VI |

LAW OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------|
| 01. | Artificial Intelligence and Law, the Blueprint
for Success or a Labyrinth of Pitfalls?
by Justice Shiranee Tilakawardane. | p131 | Vol VII |
| 02. | Emerging Artificial Intelligence (AI) and adequacy
of existing civil liability law
Mrs. Nirupa Nanayakkar- Additional Magistrate | p138 | Vol VII |

BANKING LAW

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------|
| 01. | Injunctions against encasement of demand guarantees
– Uditha Egakahewa, N.K. Ashokbaran | p145 | Vol VII |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------|

JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS OF MAGISTRATE

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------|
| 01. | Identification by fingerprints
by J.F.A. Soza | p49 | Vol I |
| 02. | Confession to Magistrate
by J.F.A. Soza | p39 | Vol I |
| 03. | Disposal of Productions
by J.F.A. Soza | p61 | Vol I |
| 04. | Is Punishment an effective deterrent to illegal Drug-use?
by justice S.Sriskandarajah, | p26 | Vol II |
| 05. | Criminal Prosecution Emerging Legal principles in the
Criminal Justice System in Sri Lanka and Innovations, suggested.
by Hon. Justice P.H.K. Kulatilake | p62 | Vol II |
| 06. | Percepts for Judges
by J.F.A. Soza | p37 | Vol I |
| 07. | Sentencing – How and why?
Priyantha Liyanage., Additional Magistrate, Colombo. | p215 | Vol V |



Article Index of Judges Journal Published by Sri Lanka Judge's Institute

CRIMINAL TOPICS

01.	Confession to Magistrate by J.F.A. Soza	p39	VI
02.	Identification by fingerprints by J.F.A. Soza	p49	VI
03.	Disposal of Productions by J.F.A. Soza	p61	VI
04.	Inquiries to disputes Affecting land by Viknarajah	p52	Vol I
05.	Fatal Accidents caused by falling asleep behind the wheel' by Chanima Wijebandara	p69	Vol II
06.	Some aspects to be considered in conducting Criminal trials and writing judgments. by Hon. Justice Sisira De Abrew	p92	Vol II
07.	Selected Guidelines on Criminal Jurisdiction with special references to the Magistrate's Court by Manjula Thilakaratne	p161	Vol II
08.	Crime Doesn't pay- Women Easy Victims. by Justice P.H.K.Kulathilaka	p48	Vol III
09.	Maintenance Applications By Wife and Children by Eva Wanasundara	p108	Vol III
10.	DNA, the Biological Tool for crime investigation in Sri Lanka. by Dr.Ruwan J Ileperuma. Senior Scientist, Head-Molecular Forensics, Genetec.	p198	Vol III
11.	Grounds that claimants may prove at confiscation inquiries, upon convictions. by K.M. Gihan H. Kulatunga. HCJ.	p212	Vol III
12.	The Law Governing Confessions Amendments To Ensure A Rational System Of Criminal Justice. by M.K.A. Peiris, Additional District Judge- Gampaha.	p217	Vol III
13.	Admissibility of Confessions and the Concept of "Voluntariness" International Human Rights Normes and Standards. by J.Trotsky. Magistrate, Bandarawela.	p222	Vol III
14.	A Theoretical Approach to Legal Framework related to Trafficking in Persons. by Indika Attanayake, District Judge Anuradapura.	p230	Vol III



Article Index of Judges Journal Published by Sri Lanka Judge's Institute

15.	Theories of Punishment and modes of punishment available under the present Penal Laws in Sri Lanka. by Dushantha Epitawala. Additional Magistrate, Colombo.	p237	Vol III
16.	The Doctrine of Vicarious Liability. by K.M.S. Disanayake. HCJ.	p259	Vol III
17.	Money Laundering – Conversion of Dirty Money: Pause and Ponder. Justice P.K.H. Kulatileke, Retired judge of the Court of Appeal, Former Co-Director, Sri Lanka Judges Institute.	p3	Vol IV
18.	Dealing Judiciously with Alcohol. Dr. Diyanath Samarasinghe.	p24	Vol IV
19.	A Critical Analysis of The Present System of Investigation of Death in Sri Lanka. Chanima Wijebandara. Additional Magistrate- Colombo.	p36	Vol IV
20.	Assistance to and Protection of Victims of Crime and Witnesses Act. Neil Iddawala. Chief of staff and the Deputy Secretary General of Parliament.	p47	Vol IV
21.	Budapest Cyber Crime Convention and its impact on the Sri Lankan ICT Legal Regime. Jayantha Fernando and Alexander Seger.	p62	Vol IV
22.	Abortion in Buddhist and Islamic View. R.S.M Mahendrarajah. District Judge– Marawila.	p99	Vol IV
23.	A Theoretical Approach to Criminal Law of Sri Lanka. In the light of Classical and Neo-Classical theories of Crime Causation. Indika Attanayake. Magistrate – Kandy.	p231	Vol IV
24.	Difficulties in Combating and Prosecuting Cybercrimes. Pradeep Hettiarachchi, High Court Judge (Civil Appeal), Kandy.	p264	Vol IV
25.	Forensic Exhumation of Mass Graves A Humanitarian Necessity. Anandhi Kanagaratnam. Magistrate / Senior Assistant Secretary. Judicial Service Commission / Secretary to Hon. Chief Justice.	p132	Vol V
26.	The Issue of Granting Bail under Poisons Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance. Chamila Rathnayake. Additional Magistrate, Trincomalee.	p221	Vol V
27.	Some Salient Features of Buddhist Philosophy relevant to the Judicial Process Prasantha Lal De Alwis PC	p171	Vol VI
28.	Criminal Justice System Related to Rape in Sri Lanka- A Comparative Study with Indian Criminal Justice System M. Ganeshraja, District Judge Mannar	p176	Vol VI



Article Index of Judges Journal Published by Sri Lanka Judge's Institute

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------|
| 29. Role of Judicial Officers on Custodial Death of UTP & Convicts
Asghar Ali Mahar | p159 | Vol VII |
| 30. "Crime Should Never Pay".
A Brief Overview of Asset Recovery Law and its Practical Application.
Sarath Jayamanna P.C. | p62 | Vol V |

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND JUDICIAL CONDUCTS

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| 01. Judicial Ethics
by Justice A.R.B. Amarasinghe | p01 | Vol I |
| 02. Percepts for Judges
by J.F.A. Soza | p37 | Vol I |
| 03. When should a Judge disqualify himself from hearing a case?
by J.F.A. Soza | p59 | Vol I |
| 04. The Rule of Law and Public Confidence in the Judiciary
by Justice, Dr. Shirani A. Bandaranayake, | p11 | Vol II |
| 05. A change we can believe in what we need is an attitudinal change
by Justice Pamila Rathnayake | p18 | Vol II |
| 06. Code of conduct for officers of the Sri Lanka Judicial Service.
by J.F.A. Soza, | p170 | Vol II |
| 07. Judges Must Hold the Scales Evenly.
Article written by late Justice J.F.A. Zosa,
Former judge of the Supreme Court,
Former Director- Sri Lanka Judges Institute. | p1 | Vol IV |
| 08. Gender, Justice and Judges.
Nazhat Shameem Khan, Permanent Representative
of Fiji to the United Nations in Geneva. | p53 | Vol IV |
| 09. Ethics of Justice in Buddhism as Practiced in Sri Lanka.
M. Ganeshrajah. Magistrate – Batticaloa. | p170 | Vol IV |
| 10. Judicial Discretion in Judicial Review:
When to use Judicial Discretion to outster- Outser Clauses.
Kushika Kumarasiri. Magistrate – Angunukolapelessa. | p202 | Vol IV |
| 11. England's Judge of the Century.
Lord Alfred Thompson Denning. | pXXIX | Vol V |
| 12. The Concept of Separation of Judicial Administration
from Judicial Function.
Neill McCallum, International Consultant on Public Sector Reform. | p55 | Vol V |



Article Index of Judges Journal Published by Sri Lanka Judge's Institute

13.	Build Brains not Bones. Khema Swarnadhipathi., High Court Judge, Civil Appellate High Court, Gampaha.	p96	Vol V
14.	The Paramount Importance of Public Confidence in the Judiciary. Keerthi Kumburuhen., Magistrate/Additional District Judge Bandarawela.	p229	Vol V
15.	Blending Law with Literature Prof. Balram K. Guptha	p04	Vol VI
16.	"Social"Justice? Justice (Retd.Madan B. Lokur and Ms. Rupam Sarma	p11	Vol VI
17.	Eliminating Subjectivity in Judging: Reflections on the occasion of the Centenary Year of Cardozo's "The Nature of the Judicial Process" Prof. G. Mohan Gopal	p02	Vol VII
18.	Complete Justice is Constitutional Morality Prof. (Dr.) Balram K Gupta Sr. Advocate. Director (Academics), CJA, Formerly Director, NJA, India	p15	Vol VII
19.	A powerful assertion of Judicial Independence Dr. Nihal Jayawickrama	p20	Vol VII
20.	The 'Doctrine of Precedent' and its new trends Chandra Jayasekara, PC	p29	Vol VII
21.	A Giant of Hulftasdrop Who Fought to Safeguard the Legal Profession and the Independence of the Judiciary C. Thiagalingama Q.C by Ranjan Goonaratne Bar-at- Law	p45	Vol VII
22.	Certain occasions the Judiciary has risen to safeguard its Independence Glimpse from the History- D.F.H. Gunawardana H.C.J.	p48	Vol VII
23.	Judicial Interpretation and application of the Illustration (a) of Section II 4 of the Evidence Ordinance of Sri Lanka. D.M.J. Dissanayaka, District Judge, Balangoda.	p176	Vol V
24.	The Ellenborough Dictum. Fiction, Fallacy and The facts. Pamila Ratnayake. High Court Judge, Nuwara Eliya.	p204	Vol V
25.	Information Books Maintained by Poloce for Investigations in Sri Lanka Ajit Roana, Deputy Inspector General of Police	p205	Vol VI
26.	Principles of Judicial Conduct by Justice Jagath Balapatabendi	p 34	Vol II

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

01.	Some Intellectual property Judicial Questions by S. Ahamed Sarvana	p15	Vol I
02.	Unfair Competition Law: Intellectual Property, Commercial Fairness and Consumer Interest. by Dr. D.M. Karunaratne	p52	Vol II



Article Index of Judges Journal Published by Sri Lanka Judge's Institute

03.	Some aspects of the law relating to unfair Competition and Passing off: Should Sri Lanka seek guidance from other Jurisdictions? by Ruwan Fernando	p107	Vol II
04.	Salient Features of the Intellectual Property Law. by Chief Justice, Hon. Asoka De Silva.	p140	Vol II
05.	Competition Law Some Evolutionary Trends by Dr. Paul Hugel	p55	Vol III
06.	Passing Off: Protection Given to An Unprotected by Pradeep Hettiarachchi	p111	Vol III
07.	Copyright, Related Rights and Allied Areas. by Dr. D.M. Karunaratne	p166	Vol III
08.	Comparative Advertisement as A New Law In Its Infancy: Should It Be Allowed in Sri Lanka by Ruwan Fernando	p183	Vol III
09.	Reaping the fruits of Patentability of Micro organisms.: Prospects and Challenges to Sri Lanka as an Developing Country. Ruwan Fernando. High Court Judge, Director – Sri Lanka Judges institute.	p09	Vol IV
10.	Protecting Trade Secrets During and After Litigation in Sri Lanka: Lessons From UK, USA and Germany. S.S. Sapuvida, High Court Judge, Civil Appellate High Court, Tangalle.	p116	Vol V
11.	Protecting Innovation Through Patents: Sri Lankan Experience in the Global Context Dr. Nishantha Sampath Punchihewa	p108	Vol VI
12.	Contractarian Approach in Protecting Trade Secrets Dr. Darshana Sumanadasa	p119	Vol VI
13.	Law Relating to Intellectual Property Transactions- A Comparison of the Sri Lankan IP Act with the UK and USA by Amrit Rajapakse AAL	p131	Vol VI
14.	The Positive and Negative Effects of Bilateral and Regional Investment Treaties on Intellectual Property Keerthi Kumuruhena Magistrate/ADJ Bandarawela	p151	Vol VI
15.	The Freedom of Expression as an Intellectual Property Right, with special reference to the Judgment in <i>RV Penguin (the Lady Chatterley's Lover Case)</i> Kanaganayagam Kanag-Isvaran PC	p55	Vol VII
16.	Intellectual Property Law governing trade mark Keerthi Kumuruhena, Magistrate.	p62	Vol VII
17.	Passing off and unfair competition: confusion and deception of an average consumer Pradeep Hettiarachchi. LL.M (Lond), DFMS (Colombo), High Court Judge, Commercial High Court	p75	Vol VII



Article Index of Judges Journal Published by Sri Lanka Judge's Institute

MEDICO-LEGAL

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------|
| 01. | Medico-Legal Proceeding Submitted in Court Proceedings
Prof. Mudita Vidanapatirana | p184 | Vol VI |
| 02. | Judicial Appreciation of Medical Evidence: As evidence of corroboration
in prosecutions relating to the offence of Rape
Navaratne Marasinghe, High Court Judge, Colombo | p30 | Vol IV |

CONSTITUTIONAL AND PUBLIC LAW

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------|
| 01. | Dramatic Personae in Constitutionalism
D.F.H. Gunawardhana HCJ | p19 | Vol VI |
| 02. | Independence of Judiciary – Pakistan Perspective:
with special reference to the Bangalore Principles
Justice Mushir Alam | p25 | Vol VII |
| 03. | Expanding the Scope of Substantive Judicial Review
Justice Arjuna Obesekere | p33 | Vol VI |
| 04. | A case note on the Supreme Court Judgment in Chandrasoma Senathirajah:
Groundbreaking Judicial Pioneerism in the 'Unitary Vs. Federal' Debate
Sanjeewa Fernando, President Labour Tribunal Wattala | p43 | Vol VI |
| 05. | A Brief outline of the Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation and its
Development in the Sri Lankan Legal System
Sampath Wijerathna, High Court Judge, Colombo | p164 | Vol IV |

COMMERCIAL LAW

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------|
| 01. | Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods in Pre-Trial and Post – Trial Stages
Justice K.R. Singhel | p83 | Vol VI |
| 02. | Airline Liability in the Carriage of Passengers/Baggage/Cargo:
The applicable international and local laws
Lasantha Hettiaracci AAL | p93 | Vol VI |
| 03. | Jurisdiction of the Commercial High Court
Candaka Jayasundere PC | p138 | Vol VI |

INTERNATIONAL LAW

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------|
| 01. | Impact of Biological Weapons in the Context of Pandemic Situations:
A Critical Analysis of Applicable Legal Standards
Prof. Wasantha Senewviratne | p51 | Vol VI |
| 02. | Principles of International Human Rights Law and its implementation
by State Parties with special reference to Sri Lanka
Justice Priyasad Dep | p88 | Vol VII |



Article Index of Judges Journal Published by Sri Lanka Judge's Institute

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------|
| 03. | Impact of Biological Weapons in the Context of Pandemic Situation:
A Critical Analysis of Applicable Legal Standards
Prof. Wasantha Seveviratne | p52 | Vol VI |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------|

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------|
| 01. | Legal Dimension for Agro- Economic Resurgence
under current/post- crisis Context-
by H.K.M. Harshana De Alwis | p167 | Vol VII |
| 02. | Importance of Law for the Protection of the Environment:
A Brief Conspectus-
Ms. Anandi Kanagaratnam | p187 | Vol VII |
| 03. | Legal Regime to Deal with Invasive Alien Species:
Present Status and Suggestions to Way Forward.
Jagath Gunawardane, Attorney at Law. | p137 | Vol IV |
| 04. | The Bio- Theft and Bio- Piracy Issues Facing Sri Lanka.
Jagath Gunawardane. Attorney-at -law (Environmentalism). | p163 | Vol V |

OTHER TOPICS

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------|
| 01. | Constitutional reforms as a Solution to the grievances of
the minority in Sri Lanka: A Comparative Perspective.
by M.K.A. Peiris, D.J. Avissawella | p86 | Vol II |
| 02. | The Concept of Responsibility to Protect (R2P)
and its Applicability to Internal Conflicts in Sovereign States.
by Gayantha Hemacandra, A.D.J., Kuliyapitiya. | p124 | Vol II |
| 03. | Virtue and the Law.
by Prof. Mark W. Muesse. | p80 | Vol II |
| 04. | Ancient Court Houses in Sri Lanka
by C.P. Kirtisinghe | p10 | Vol III |
| 05. | Funeral Oration to Late Justice J.F.A. Soza.
by The Director of The Sri Lanka Judges Institute. | p15 | Vol III |
| 06. | History of the Judges' Institute of Sri Lanka. | p17 | Vol III |
| 07. | A Flower Withers but the Fragrance Lingers
by Prasantha De Silva, HCJ. | p22 | Vol III |
| 08. | The Buddhist Jurisprudence and Laws.
by Hon. Chief Justice Sonam Tobgye,
Chief Justice of Buthan. | p31 | Vol III |



Article Index of Judges Journal Published by Sri Lanka Judge's Institute

09.	Case management: "The Fiji Experience" by Hon. Chief justice Anthony Gates Chief Justice, The republic of Fiji Island	p46	Vol III
10.	From the Frying Pan into the Fire by Kaweendra Nanayakkara.	p52	Vol III
11.	Dispute Resolution Alternative Methods by Justice L.K. Wimalachandra.	p72	Vol III
12.	Estoppel and Taxpayer Rights by Dr. Shivaji Felix	p74	Vol III
13.	Perspectives On Certain Aspects of European Condominium Law. by Professor CG van der Merwe.	p82	Vol III
14.	Characteristics of a Bill of Landing as a document of title by Ashan Marickar	p117	Vol III
15.	Definition and Classification of Developing Countries in the WTO. by M.A.A. Anawaratne Add. District Judge, Colombo.	p121	Vol III
16.	Law Relating To Appellate Jurisdiction of High Courts. by Padman Surasena, HCJ.	p159	Vol III
17.	Jurisdiction and Applicable Law in International Contracts: English Law Perspective. by Lakmai Wickramasooriya.	p206	Vol III
18.	Rights for LGBT: Hoe Possible id it in Sri Lanka. Nilmini Ferdinandez, District Judge – Nuwera Eliya.	p73	Vol IV
19.	The Combating Torture in Sri Lanka Through Internationa Human Rights Law. M. Elancheleyan. High Court Judge – Jaffna.	p105	Vol IV
20.	Let Dust Not Remain: Article about life and times of Leonard Woolf C.P Kirtisinghe. High Court Judge (Civil Appeal) – Matara.	p114	Vol IV
21.	Legend, Legacy and Lucence of Hulftsdorp. D.N. Samarakoon. High Court Judge (Civil Appeal) – Gampaha.	p122	Vol IV
22.	Sir, "Can I Have Some More". K.K.A.V. Swarnadhipati, High Court Judge (Civil Appeal) – Gampaha.	p133	Vol IV
23.	Industrial Jurisprudence not as jejune Jurisprudence but as an Inspiration on Social Justice for Industrial Realism. Sudantha Ranasinghe. President Labourr Tribunal, Homagama.	p215	Vol IV
24.	Exhaustion of Local Remedies and The WTO Dispute Settlement Procedure. M.A.A. Anawaratna. Former Additional District Judge– Colombo.	p219	Vol IV
25.	State is Liable, liability of the state for the edictal conduct of its law enforcing agencies. by Pamila Ratnayake.	p245	Vol III



Article Index of Judges Journal Published by Sri Lanka Judge's Institute

26.	Laesio Enormis: A Good Samaritan or a Convenient Scapegoat? Dulani Weeratunga., Additional District Judge, Gampaha.	p151	Vol V
27.	Let the Aura of Fame Around Him Radiate Forever. Justice Christopher Gregory Weeramantry. by D.S.D.P.R. Lionel Senanayake P.C.	pXV	Vol V
28.	The Last selfie. by Rangajeewa Wimalasena, Judge of the High Court of the Republic of Fiji.	pXX	Vol V
29.	Ever in The Niche of our Hearts by Mahanil Prasantha De Silva. High Court Judge. Commercial High Court, Colombo.	pXXVIII	Vol V
30.	The Importance of Ensuring an Effective System of Commercial Litigation to help an Emerging Economy become a Developed Economy. Justice Prasanna Jayawardhena PC.	p12	Vol V
31.	A Critical Analysis of The Modern Concept of Universality of Human Rights. Navaratne Marasinghe., High Court Judge, Ratnapura.	p100	Vol V
32.	Judicial Mediation: An Innovative Alternative to the Traditional Adversarial Legal System. A.A. Anandarajah., District Judge, Jaffna.	p185	Vol V
33.	Ground Breaking Judicial Pioneerism in the “Unitary Vs Federal” Debate. A case note on Chandrasoma v. Senathirajah. Sanjeewa Fernando., President Labour Tribunal, Wattala.	p197	Vol V
34.	The Role of Buddhism in Combating and Preventing Drug Addictions. M.Ganesharajah., District Judge, Kilinochchi.	p168	Vol V
35.	Accepting the Exceptional. Dulani Weeratunga. Magistrate, Maligakanda.	p240	Vol IV
36.	Let Not the Light of the Lamp Diminish. An Appreciation. Deshabandu Joseph Francis Antony Soza. by Dr. Kanaganayagam Kanag – Isvaran P.C.	pXXV	Vol V
37.	How He Enriched the Judicial Human Fabric A Tribute to Justice P.H.K. Kulatilake. by Prof. Balram K. Gupta., Academic Director. Chandigarh Judicial Academy, India.	pXXXII	Vol V
38.	HIV and the Law Nissanka Bandula Karunarathna, High Court Judge (Civil Appeal), Mt Lavinia	p86	Vol IV
39.	Application of the Doctrine of Ultra Vires and Other Mechanisms of Judicial Review	p183	Vol IV
40.	Artificial Intelligence in the Legal System. Opportunities and Concerns Justice Shirani Tilakawardena, Retired Judge of the Supreme Court	p. 01	Vol. V

Experience Sharing Workshop



The 1st ever workshop organized by the Judicial Service Association was successfully held in Marriot Resort, Weligama on 27th and 28th May 2023 as a Residential workshop. The series of workshops has been permitted by the Judicial Service Commission by letter dated 21.04.2023.

Participant judges were comprised with 29 most junior judges of the area, President and Secretary of the JSA, Chief Magistrate Colombo and 6 representatives of organizing subcommittee to JSA. Selection of participant Judges was based on seniority, geographic distance to the venue and the coordination of the workshop.

United Nations Office of Drug and Crimes provided financial assistance for the event.

Hon. Justice Priyantha Fernando (The Judge of the Supreme Court), Hon. Justice Sampath Abeykoon (The Judge of the Court of Appeal), Hon. Aditya Patabendige (High Court Judge) and

Hon. Manjula Tilakaratne (High Court Judge) contributed for the workshop as resource persons. United Nations Office of Drug and Crimes provided financial assistance for the event.

JSA expects to continuously organize the series of workshops with the purpose of sharing knowledge and experience among the members of judiciary.



| Unreported || Unreported || Unreported || Unreported || Unreported || Unreported |

SUPREME COURT

JSALR 2023 /II//I

Bulanawewe Gedara Loku Banda Dharmasena Vs Bulanawewe Gedara Abeyarathne Banda karunathilake and Others

SC Appeal : 29/2014

Before : Murdu N. B. Fernand, PC. J.

S. Thuraiaraja, PC. J.

Mahinda Samayawardhena, J.

Decided on : 06.04.2023

Section 755 (1)c,d 758(1)b 9c 759(2), 770 of the civil procedure code.

Samayawardhena, J.

At the time of the trial, in addition to the plaintiff, there were eight defendants. The only contesting defendant was the 4th defendant. The others were sailing with the plaintiff. Those defendants (except the 4th) did not raise issues. cross-examine the plaintiff's witnesses or lead evidence After trial the District judge entered judgment as prayed for by the plaintiff allotting undivided shares to all the parties. At the argument before the high court. the plaintiff-respondent moved that the appeal be dismissed in limine since the other defendants had not been made parties and hence there was no properly constituted appeal.

Held

01. In terms of Section 755(1)c and (d) and Section 758(1)(b) and (c) of the civil procedure code the notice of appeal and the petition appeal shall contain inter alia the names and addresses of the parties to the action and the names of the appellant and the respondents. The failure to name four defendants as parties to the appeal violates these Sections.
02. All the necessary parties shall be made parties to the appeal. Necessary parties to the appeal are the parties who will be prejudicially or adversely affected by the result of appeal.

03. Apart from naming the correct parties as respondents, there are several other requirements to be fulfilled for the constitution of a proper appeal in Sections 755(1)a, b and e, 756, 758(a),d to f Section 759(2) refers to those requirements.

04. That a necessary party has not been named as a respondent to the appeal or having made a respondent, notice has not been served on him, the court need not dismissed the appeal in limine on the ground that the appeal is not properly constituted, The court has the discretion to rectify such defects under Section 770.

05. If the appeal has been filed out of time, it cannot be cured by invocation of Section 759(2) of the civil procedure code because relief can be granted under that Section for non-compliance with the provisions relating to the appellate procedure other than a provision specifying the period within which any act or thing is to be done as stated in the Section itself. The time limits within which steps are to be taken, such as filing the notice of appeal and petition of appeal are mandatory and imperative.

06. Failure to name the defendants as respondents is a curable defect under Section 759(2) civil procedure code and the high court of civil Appeal has not power to grant such relief under Section 759(2) of the civil procedure code. The Court can issue the requisite notice of appeal against whose decree the appeal is made but also who has not been made a party to the appeal under in terms of Section 770 of the civil procedure code.

JSALR 2023 /II//II

Sabaragamuwa Development Bank Vs Ranjith Lionel kuruneru and Others

SC Appeal : 219/2014

Before : P. Padman Surasena, J.

Mahinda Samayawardhena, J.

Arjuna Obeysekera, J.

Decided on : 06.04.2023



| Unreported || Unreported || Unreported || Unreported || Unreported || Unreported |

Section 16 of the Recovery of loans by Bank. (Special Provisions) Act No 04 of 1990 Section 325, 326, 327 of the civil procedure code.

Samayawardhena, J.

The Appellant, Sabaragamuwa Development Bank (as the judgment Creditor) made an application seeking delivery of possession of the property described in the certificate of sale issued in terms of section 16 of the Recovery of Loans by Bank (Special Provisions) Act no 04 of 1990. The court Allowed the application and the fiscal executed the writ. After the filing of the fiscal report the appellant judgment creditor made an application in terms of Section 325 and 326 of the civil procedure code Stating that although the fiscal had delivered possession to the appellant, such possession was not properly delivered as the 1st-4th respondents and sought effective delivery of possession by removing the building and ejecting the respondents from the property .

Then the 1st-4th respondents made an application in terms of section 325 and 326 of the civil procedure code seeking restoration to possession.

Held

01. Inquiries on execution proceedings held in terms of section 325 are not full-blown trials but summary inquiries to provide speedy and inexpensive remedies. Such inquiries shall be concluded within 60 days of the publication of notice on the land allowing any claimants to intervene.
02. The inquiry in terms of section 325 is to be investigated the claims of persons other than the judgment - debtor purportedly in possession of the land. The decree holder's right to have the decree executed arises from his decree and the burden is on the claimant to support his claim as against that decree. Although the right to commence the section 325 inquiry lies with the judgment Creditor as the petitioner, he cannot be expected to prove the negative.

03. In terms of Section 327 if the resistance, abstraction, hindrance or ouster is by a person in possession in good faith independent of the judgment - debtor by virtue of any right or interest which has been established the court shall dismiss the petition of the judgment - creditor.
04. Section 327 is connected to section 326. Section 326 deals with how the judgment creditor's application can be allowed whereas Section 327 deals with how his application can be dismissed confirming the possession of the claimant.
05. When Section 325, 326 and 327 are read together it is clear that the judgment- debtor has no defense (subject to exceptions such as that he was already satisfied the decree) and the person other than the judgment - debtor shall prove to the satisfaction of the court that, firstly he is in possession and secondly he is in such possession in good faith and on his own account or on the account of some person other than the judgment- debtor by virtue of any right or interest.
06. There is no burden cast upon the respondents to prove their claim until the initial burden is discharged by the appellant judgment- creditor by proving his application made under Sec 325(1).
07. The petitioner is the decree holder or the judgment creditor and by virtue of the decree in his favor, he was every right to have it executed. Execution proceedings shall not be converted to a second trial. The court shall not discourage the judgment - creditor from having the decree executed by imposing unnecessary fetters. Instead, the court shall facilitate the judgment creditor reaping the fruits of his hard-earned victory. What is necessary is not the mere execution of the decree but enforcement of the decree. What is the use of having a decree on a piece of paper if the decree holder cannot translate it into reality. Justice should be real not illusory .



| Unreported || Unreported || Unreported || Unreported || Unreported || Unreported |

JSALR 2023 /II//III

M. M. Anzari and Others Vs Majeeda Mohomad and Others

SC Appeal : 135/2017

Before : Vijith K. Malalgoda, J.
Kumuduni Wickramasinghe, J.
Mahinda Samayawardhena, J.

Decided on : 31.03.2023

Section: 323, 325, 337

Samayawardhena, J.

The original plaintiffs filed the action on 06.10.1988 seeking a declaration of title and ejectment of the two defendants. The District court granted the reliefs as prayed for in the plaint dated 08.12.1993. The two defendants appealed the court of appeal. The Court of appeal dismissed the appeal with costs, and subject to the condition that the declaration of title granted to the plaintiffs would be limited to the 2/3 share of the 1st and 3rd plaintiffs because the 2nd plaintiff (Owner of 1/3 share) had died during the pendency of the case and no steps had taken for substitution.

Held

01. Person in mala fide possession would volunteer to be disposed by the fiscal in the execution of the decree since they can easily secure restoration to possession through

Court and consolidate their possession.

The time period within which

02. The 10 year period ought to be interpreted broadly in favor of the decree holder not against him. If the judgment- debtor had held himself fraudulently out of reach of process, it is a matter the court shall take cognizance of in calculating the 10 year period.

If the writ is executed, if complete and effectual possession is not delivered, the judgment-creditor can apply for a fresh writ to be issued. Further even if complete and effectual possession is delivered, if the judgment creditor is subsequently obstructed or

ousted the judgment- creditor can apply for a fresh writ if the application falls within the 10 year period as described in Section 337 subject to Section 347 when applicable .

If the Judgment creditor does not make the application within one month, he will not able to apply under Section 325.

JSALR 2023 /II//IV

Attorney Genaral Vs Dekum Ambakotuwa Prageeth Nishantha Bandara

SC Appeal : 220/2012

Before : Murdu N. B. Fernando PC, J.
Kumuduni Wickramasinghe, J.
Achala Wengappuli, J.

Ordered on : 10th March 2023

Section:364 (2) penal code

Supreme Court Rules 1978, 1990

Achala Wengappuli, J.

D. A. P. N Bandara was indicated by the AG on 19.10.1997, alleging that he committed an offence punishable under Section 364(2) of the panel code. The court found him guilty as charged and imposed imprisonment, fine and compensation, The court of appeal set aside the conviction entered against the Accused Appellant However in the operative part of the caption to the Said application i.e the part demarcated by the Section titled "AND NOW BETWEEN" which indicates the names of the parties to the application before court the appellant had named one Imbulana Liyanage Darmarathna and not the actual Accused Appellant before the court of Appeal.

Held

❖ Sub part A of the supreme court rules 1990, which consist of a total number of 17 rules (from rule 2 to 18), set out the procedure an applicant must follow and should comply with, when making an application for special leave to appeal.



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- ❖ That naming all parties who may be adversely affected by the result of the appeal should be made parties as a mandatory requirement that an applicant must comply in seeking leave to appeal against a judgment or an order.
- ❖ No comparable provision could be found in the Supreme Court Rules to the statutory provisions contained in section 322 of the code of criminal procedure code and section 759 of the civil procedure code.

JSALR 2023 /II//V

**Arulampalam Gnaneswaran and another Vs
Kasilingam Sritharan and another**

SC Appeal : 104/2017

Before : P. Padman Surasena, J.

Janak De Silva, J.

Mahinda Samayawardhena, J.

Decided on : 27. 06. 2023

Section 86(2) of the Civil Procedure Code, time limit for filing an application for the vacation of an ex parte decree, calculation of the period of 14 days in terms of section 86(2) of the Civil Procedure Code, applicability of section 8(1) of the Interpretation Ordinance.

Padman Surasena, J.

The Plaintiff-Respondent-Appellants (hereinafter sometimes referred to as the Plaintiffs) instituted action relevant to this case on 14.08.2013 in the District Court of Jaffna against the 1st Defendant-Appellant-Respondent (hereinafter sometimes referred to as the 1st Defendant) and the 2nd Defendant-Respondent-Respondent (hereinafter sometimes referred to as the 2nd Defendant) seeking a declaration of title to the land described in the schedule to the plaint and the ejectment of the said Defendants from the said land. As the 1st Defendant and 2nd Defendants failed to appear before court after serving summons on them, case was fixed for ex parte trial against 1st and 2nd Defendants. At the conclusion of the trial ex parte decree was entered on 26.02.2014

and served on the 1st Defendant on 22.05.2014 and on the 2nd Defendant by way of substituted service on 07.05.2014. Then the 1st Defendant filed proxy, petition and affidavit under Section 86(2) of the Civil Procedure Code on 28.04.2014, seeking to purge his default and prayed inter alia that the ex parte decree be vacated. The Plaintiffs raised a preliminary objection to the maintainability of the said application on the basis that the said application was time barred. The learned District judge, by his order dated 19.11.2014, followed the decision in the case of Ceylon Brewery Limited vs Jax Fernando, Proprietor, Maradana Wine Stores and upheld the aforesaid preliminary objection raised by the Plaintiffs and proceeded to dismiss the ex parte vacation application of the 1st Defendant. On the appeal, the Provincial High Court of Civil Appeals set aside the order of the District Court dated 19.11.2014 and also the ex parte decree on the basis that section 86(2) of the Civil Procedure Code does not specify a limitation on the computation of the 14 days period and therefore when calculating the said 14 days the Sundays and public holidays must be excluded as per section 754(4) of the Civil Procedure Code which applies for similar computations of time.

The central question to be decided in this appeal is as to how a judge should calculate the period of 14 days stipulated in section 86(2) of the Civil Procedure Code.

Held:

- In the case of The Ceylon Brewery Limited vs Jax Fernando, Proprietor, Maradana Wine Stores 2001 (1) SLR 270, the Supreme Court had considered exactly the same question and decided that it is settled law that provisions which go to the jurisdiction must be strictly complied with and the intervening holidays cannot be excluded in computing a period exceeding six days.
- The same judicial precedence was followed by Justice Anil Gooneratne in the case of SC Appeal No. 153/2014 decided on 10.06.2016 and reiterated that the compliance of the requirement under section 86(2) of the Civil Procedure Code



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is mandatory as legislative intention was to strictly stipulate the 14-day time limit to enable the District Court to assume jurisdiction to inquire into such applications.

- The learned Judge of the Civil Appeal High Court in his judgment in the instant case has made a reference that the Plaintiff's written submissions contained a specific reference to the judgment of the Ceylon Brewery's Case. However, the learned Judge of the Civil Appeal High Court had failed to give due recognition and apply the said ratio decidendi when he decided the instant case.
- In the case of Flexport (Pvt) Limited & two others vs. Commercial Bank of Ceylon Limited, Hon Priyasath Dep PCJ decided that section 8(I) of the Interpretation Ordinance is applicable when making an application to purge the default under section 86(2) of the Civil Procedure Code, which stipulates as follows;
 - o "Where a limited time from any date or from the happening of any event is appointed or allowed by any written law for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding in a court or office, and the last day of the limited time is a day on which the court or office is closed, then the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day thereafter on which the court or office is open"
- For the above reasons, It was decided that the petition filed on 09.06.2014 by the 1st Defendant seeking to purge his default and praying for the vacation of the ex parte decree filed under Section 86 (2) of the Civil Procedure Code must stand dismissed on the ground that it was not filed within the stipulated timeframe.

The judgment of the Civil Appeal High Court of the Northern Province dated 27.01.2016 was set aside. The order of the learned District judge dated 19.11.2014 was affirmed and restored. The appeal was allowed.

JSALR 2023 /II//VI

Hetti Achchige Anton Sujeewa Perera Vs Attorney General and others

SC Appeal : 101/2012

Before : Priyanthe Jayawardena PC, J.

A. L. Shiran Gooneratne, J.

Arjuna Obeyesekera, J.

Section 28(I), 63(I), 63A and 63B of the Mines and Minerals Act No. 33 of 1992 as amended by Act No. 66 of 2009, Forfeiture of the lorry to the State based on a conviction of a charge punishable under Section 63(I) Mines and Minerals Act as amended.

Decided on : 05.07.2023

Priyantha Jayawardena PC, J.

The Claimant-Appellant-Appellant [hereinafter referred to as the "Appellant"] is the registered owner of the lorry bearing registration number SG GM-1178, which was forfeited to the State by the learned Magistrate of Marawila. The driver of the lorry had pleaded guilty for committing the offence of transporting two cubes of gravel without a valid permit and at the inquiry regarding the lorry, only the Appellant had given evidence. At the conclusion of the inquiry, the learned Magistrate hold that the Appellant had failed to take necessary precautions to prevent the driver from committing the offence of illegally transporting gravel without a valid license. The Appellant preferred and Appeal to the High Court seeking to set aside the said Order. The High Court held that the Appellant had no right to appeal against the Order of the Magistrate's Court and affirmed the Order. Being aggrieved by the said Judgment, the appellant had moved the High Court to grant leave to appeal to the Supreme Court and both counsels appearing for the Appellant and the Respondent before the Supreme Court had agreed to confine to the question of law as to whether the Provincial High Court err in law when it upheld the forfeiture of the lorry based on a conviction of a charge punishable under section 63(I) of the Mines and Minerals Act No. 33 of 1992.



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The primary question of law to be decided in this appeal is whether the lorry used to transport gravel could be forfeited to the State after an inquiry held under section 63B(I) of the Mines and Minerals Act No. 33 of 1992, as amended by Act No. 66 of 2009.

Held:

- The Mines and Minerals Act No. 33 of 1992 was enacted while repealing the Salt Ordinance (chapter 211), Radioactive Minerals Act, No. 46 of 1968, and the Mines and Minerals Law, No. 4 of 1973 and established the Geological Survey and Mines Bureau to regulate the exploration for, mining, transportation, processing, trading in or export of, minerals and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto with the view to having a more efficient and effective framework to regulate the exploration of mining in the country.
- As the State could not achieve the intention of the Parliament by enacting the Principal Act due to lack of sufficient provisions in it, the legislature amended sections 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 20A, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 37, 42, 46, 46A, 47, 48, 49, 51, 55, 57, 58, 61, 63, 64, 68, and 70 of the Principal Act by enacting the Mines and Minerals (Amendment) Act No. 66 of 2009.
- The Principal Act was amended by inserting sections 63A and 63B along with several other sections to achieve the object of the Principal Act by conferring power on Police Officers to seize and then forfeit to the State, any machinery, equipment or materials used in or in connection with the commission of an offence when an offence has been committed under this Act.
- In answering the question as to whether a “machinery” or “equipment” can be used to transport the minerals, it is necessary to give a purposive interpretation to the words “machinery” or ‘equipment’ in order to achieve a logical and rational meaning. A literal interpretation to those words would make the said part of the section futile.

- The provisions of the Mines and Minerals Act No.33 of 1992, as amended, should be interpreted in harmony with Article 27(14) of the Constitution to preserve and improve the environment for the benefit of the community.
- The word “any” referred to in the said section has been intentionally used to include any mineral, machinery, equipment or material that has been used in connection with an offence committed under the said Act.
- As the transportation of minerals without a valid licence is an offence under the said Act, the equipment used to transport minerals falls within the scope of section 63B(I). As per the dictionary meaning and the context where the word “equipment” is used in the Mines and Minerals Act, the word “equipment” used in the Act should be taken to include a ‘vehicle’ (lorry, tipper or even a bullock cart) used to transport minerals without a valid license issued under the said Act.
- The interpretation given to the word “equipment” in the judgment in *Nishantha and 3 others v State* [2014] 1 SLR 105 is per in curium, as it has not considered the aforementioned amendments to the Principal Act in the context of sections 26, 28(I), 63(I), 63A and 63B of the Act and in light of the object of enacting the Principal Act and the said interpretation to the word “equipment” is repugnant to Article 27(14) of the Constitution.

The appeal was dismissed, without costs.

JSALR 2023 /II//VII

Sunnadeniyage Jayadasa Vs Sudusinghage John Singho & others

SC Appeal : 218/2016

Before : S. Thurairaja, P.C.,

J. Kumuduni Wickremasinghe, J.

Mahinda Samayawardhena, J.

Decided on : 27.03.2023

Samayawardhena, J.

- ❖ A judge cannot solely depend on a EQD report submitted by an expert. The expert only expresses



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his opinion on the matter. It is not conclusive. The Court has to take the expert's opinion into careful consideration to form its independent opinion. The Court cannot blindly accept such evidence.

This has been stated also in *Gratiaen Perera v. The Queen* (1960) 61 NLR 522, *Charles Perera v. Motha* (1961) 65 NLR 294, *Fernando v. The State* (1972) 75 NLR 315.

- ❖ According to the Section 58 of the Evidence Ordinance, if formal admissions have been recorded at the beginning of the trial there is no necessity for further proof. However Section 31 of the Evidence Ordinance relates to informal admissions mostly made out of Court. Thus if an admission has been recorded during the trial then court does not further looking into the matter. In jurisdictions where adversarial system of justice is adopted such as Sri Lanka, it is a rudimentary principle of law that the case shall be decided by the judge as it is presented before him by the competing parties and not in the way the judge thinks the case ought to have been presented before him.

Consequently, if an admission has been recorded, a judge is not required to go into the matter further.

JSALR 2023 /II//VIII

Mundigala Pathirage Jimonona Perera Vs Rupasinghe Arachchige Diana Priyadarshani

SC Appeal : 140/2017

Before : P. Padman Surasena, J.
Yasantha Kodagoda, P.C., J.
Mahinda Samayawardhena, J.

Decided on : 12.05.2023

Mahinda Samayawardhena, J.

In terms of sections 2 and 3 of the Revocation of Irrevocable Deeds of Gift on the Ground of Gross Ingratitude Act, No. 5 of 2017, an irrevocable deed of gift may be revoked on the ground of gross ingratitude.

- ❖ Slight ingratitude is not sufficient. There should be gross ingratitude. What constitutes gross ingratitude is

a question of fact not a question of law. Thus there is no rigid rule as to what will amount to gross ingratitude. An assault on the donor by the donee, threats to cause bodily injury to the donor by the donee, continuous slander and insult, damage to the donor's property, ill-treatment of the donor, failure to fulfil the conditions of the gift (such as that the donee shall provide succour and assistance to the donor) can constitute gross ingratitude. The onus of proof is on the donor and the standard of proof is on a balance of probabilities. The same has been discussed in ; *Sinnammah v. Nallanathar* (1946) 47 NLR 32, *Krishnaswamy v. Thillaiyampalam* (1957) 59 NLR 265, *Fernando v. Perera* (1959) 63 NLR 236, *Calendar v. Fernando* [2001] 2 Sri LR 355, *Ariyawathie Meemaduma v. Jeewani Budhdhika Meemaduma* [2011] 1 Sri LR 124, *De Silva v. De Croos* [2002] 2 Sri LR 409, *Gunawathie v. Premawathi* (SC/APPEAL/31/2013, SC Minutes of 05.04.2019), *Wasantha Cooray v. Indrani Cooray* [2020] 1 Sri LR 150.

JSALR 2023 /II//IX

Dharma S. Samaranayake Vs Sarasavi Publishers (Pvt) Limited

SC Appeal : 60/2013

HC (Civil) No: 27/2008/IP

Before : Murdu N.B. Fernando, PC J.
P. Padman Surasena, J.
A.H.M.D. Nawaz, J.

Decided on : 17.05.2023

Murdu N.B. Fernando, PC. J.

- ❖ The notion 'copyright' does not survive in 'ideas' and subsists only in the material form in which the ideas are expressed. In order to secure copy protection, the author must bestow upon the 'work' sufficient 'judgement, skill and labour or capital' or 'sweat of the brow' as certain jurisdictions refers to the test. The precise amount of 'judgement/knowledge, or skill and labour' that is required in order to acquire copyright cannot be defined in explicit terms. It depends on the speciality and facts of each case and is very much a subjective test.



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- ❖ Although its no doubt that an original 'work' of a person can be copyrighted, 'originality' does not mean that the work must be of original or inventive thought. The 'work' must not be copied from another 'work' and it should originate from the author.
- ❖ The law of copyright protects 'work' which are created as a result of an individual's creativity. Thus, it concerns the 'creators', literary and artistic creations and safe guards the legitimate interests of the 'users' of such creation.
- ❖ Sri Lankan courts have clearly identified and recognized the reputation of a singer and went onto state that there has to be a way of safeguarding the rights of original artists, composers and singers especially when a singer has achieved a reputation which would be recognized from generation to generation(Fernando v. Gamlath).

COURT OF APPEAL

JSALR 2023 /II//X

Adikari Arachchilage Nimal Chandrasiri, Vs Meththasinghe Arachige Samantha, Public Health Inspector

Before : Sampath B. Abayakoon, J.
P. Kumararatnam, J.

CA(PHC)APN: 24/2016

Decided on : 09. 08. 2023

Revision Application under Article 138 of the Constitution/Duty of a Magistrate/Section 124 of the Criminal Procedure Code

Sampath B. Abayakoon, J.

Being aggrieved by the order dated 16-02-2016 of the learned High Court Judge of Chilaw the petitioner has invoked the revisionary jurisdiction of this court under and in terms of Article 138 of the Constitution.

The Petitioner-Petitioner-Respondent initiated proceedings against the Petitioner who was the area sales agent of Ceylon Tobacco Company before the

Magistrate Court of Chilaw under the National Authority on Tobacco and Alcohol Act No. 27 of 2006 as amended by Amendment Act No. 03 of 2015, alleging that he had in his possession, six cardboard boxes containing tobacco products namely, cigarettes, manufactured by the Ceylon Tobacco Company without the required pictorial warnings as stipulated by the Act on the said six boxes. It appears from the report filed before the learned Magistrate that the petitioner has allegedly committed an offence in terms of section 34 (I) of the Act.

It had been his position that since these large cardboard boxes were only used to transport the packets of cigarettes, the said boxes would not be sold to the end user and the individual cigarette packets or the cigarette cartons which contained several separate cigarette packets had the necessary pictorial warnings in terms of the Act and therefore, he was not in violation of the relevant provisions of the Act.

The respondent represented by a Senior State Counsel of the Attorney General's Department has requested the Court to send the productions in its totality, namely, the 6 large sealed cardboard boxes together with its contents to the Government Analyst.

The learned Magistrate of Chilaw has pronounced his order in relation to the applications made by both the parties on 12-01-2016. In his order, he has decided to allow the application made by the learned Senior State Counsel to send the productions to the Government Analyst. Accordingly, he has directed the Registrar of the Court to retain the 6 cardboard boxes which are the disputed boxes without the alleged pictorial warnings in terms of the Act, and also to retain one carton each which has several cigarette packets in it from each of the Page 7 of 15 6 boxes and to release the rest of the cigarettes on a bond to the petitioner.

The respondent has preferred an application in revision through a Senior State Counsel on the basis of being aggrieved by the said order of the learned Magistrate of Chilaw, in terms of Article 154P of The Constitution to the Provincial High Court of



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North Western Province holden at Chilaw challenging the said order.

The learned High Court Judge after considering the application has ordered on 16-02-2016 to suspend the release of the productions of the petitioner. The impugned order sought to be challenged in this revision application before this Court.

Held:

1. It is the considered view of this court that the learned Magistrate of Chilaw was correct in refusing to act as a rubber stamp of the learned Senior State Counsel when he refused the application as to the manner how the productions should be sent to the Government Analyst.
2. It is trite law that a judge should not be a rubber stamp of a prosecutor or investigating officer under the guise of his duty to assist investigations in a criminal matter. Judges are there not to sanction applications by the prosecutors or investigators merely because they wanted certain things to be done in the guise of seeking assistance in terms of section 124 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act.

Mahanama Tillakaratne Vs. Bandula Wickramasinghe and Others (1999) 1 SLR 372

Wills Vs. Sholay Cangany (1915) 18 NLR 443

Danny Vs. Sirinimal Silva, Page 14 of 15 Inspector of Police and Others (2001) 1 SLR 30)

3. The learned High Court Judge of Chilaw was misdirected as to the facts and the relevant law when it was determined that the learned Magistrate has failed to assist the investigation in this matter. The petitioner has adduced sufficient exceptional grounds for this Court to interfere with the order of the learned High Court Judge of Chilaw. Accordingly, the order dated 16-02-2016 by the learned High Court Judge of Chilaw cannot be allowed to stand and it is hereby set aside.

The court affirms the order dated 12-01-2016 by the learned Magistrate of Chilaw pronounced in the Magistrate Court of Chilaw Case No. B 1152/2015.

A Farewell message to a strong pillar in the Judicial Sphere

Judicial Service Association takes this opportunity to express warm wishes and heartfelt gratitude to Hon. Justice Prasantha de Silva for an invaluable twenty-eight years of continuous service to the Sri Lankan Judiciary. Justice de Silva started his legal career in 1989 and joined Judiciary as a Magistrate in 1995. His Lordship was later elevated as a Judge of the Court of Appeal in 2020. He served as the secretary of the Judicial Service Commission and as the Deputy Director of the Sri Lanka Judges Institute in 2018. Further, Justice de Silva contributed a tremendous service as the Editor of the Judges Journal vol. III, vol. IV and vol. V.

Judicial Service Association is pleased to mention His Lordship's honourable unique role in the judiciary, especially in maintain the independence of the judiciary, high standard of judicial conduct and undertaking the arduous task of developing the legal norms during his career.

We wish Justice de Silva Good health and joyous days in retirement.

Memories of Jaffna Trip and Get-together 2023



“Falsa demonstration non nocet cum de corpore vel persona constat”

A false description does not harm if there be sufficient certainty
as to the object- corpus or person

“Nil facit error nominis cum de corpore vel persona constat”

An error of name makes no difference when it appears
from the body of the instrument



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Judicial Service Association of Sri Lanka



3rd November 2023

Justice Janak De Silva,

Supreme Court Judge.

Re- Articles for the JSA Law Journal 2023 Volume X in line with Justice Gamini Amarathunga Memorial Award

As requested by Your Lordship, the guidelines issued by the JSA regarding the abovementioned articles are as follows-

1. The article should be written in English on any legal topic relating to law or administration of justice.
2. It should be an original work of the author and should not have been published elsewhere earlier.
3. The average length of articles should be between 3000 to 6000 words in length (including footnotes).
4. All citations should be in foot notes and not in the text.
5. Author should include self 'academic qualifications and details of the current employment. Those biographical details should be starred (*) and preceded with footnotes.
6. Author is expected to check accuracy of all references in the manuscripts before submission.
7. Papers should be numbered sequentially.

The words count of the submitted Articles are as follows-

1. Confiscation: A judicial perspective analysis - words 12930
2. Deconstruction of Gender Dimensions in a Legal Sense for Economic Prosperity – words 8981
3. The requirement of establishing the breach of peace is threatened or likely in the proceedings under section 66 of Primary Courts Procedure Act -words 4564
4. Application of classical and neo-classical theory in Sri Lankan criminal justice system: a critical evaluation - words 3859
5. Sri Lanka's constitution making process: A Critique - words 5658
6. The concept of legitimate expectation in a nutshell - words 5144

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

.....

Mahesh Wakishta

Editor -JSA



JSA News Letter



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