



News Letter

THE JUDICIAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF SRI LANKA

2020 VOLUME I

"Rise of the guardian of justice - Sailing in the Monsoon Sea."

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New Appointments to The High Court



(Group photo of newly appointed High Court Judges with Honourable Chief Justice Jayantha Jayasuriya)

01. Sanjeewa Somarathne.

03. Nirosha Fernando.

02. Kanishka Wijerathne.

04. Rashmi Singappuli.

05. S.G.Kariyawasam.

Have been promoted and appointed as High Court Judges on 2020.
The JSA warmly congratulate for all colleagues on their promotions.

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Editorial

Rise of the Guardian of Justice

Sailing in the monsoon sea

“Sometimes We are tested not to show Our weaknesses, but to discover our Strengths”

The Judicial Service Association brings the year 2020 publication to you at a time when our society has been severely affected and distressed by the Covid-19 pandemic and its dire consequences. As citizens of Sri Lanka we cannot avoid its severe impact. As judges of Sri Lanka, entrusted with the foremost task of administering Justice and upholding the Rule of Law, it is our belief that during these trying times, our role as leaders is in no way secondary to the role of a resolute captain navigating his ship in the stormy monsoon seas and amidst rough tidal waves.

Prior to the Covid-19 pandemic period, the 2019 Judicial Service Association successfully ended the calendar year upon having successfully accomplished many steps taken towards the welfare and betterment of our members and in laying the foundation for several other steps to be taken in the future. We hope to discuss the above later in this publication. Among the aforesaid, one such critical step we wish to take forward is a discussion based on the Protection of Guardians of Justice.

We were compelled to step into the year 2020 in the midst of waves of baseless, callous insults, criticism and reproach aimed at the entire judicial community by media and social media due to the objectionable acts of certain persons.

It is without a doubt that unknown to the world, such unreasonable rebukes and slander have secretly pained the conscience of innocent judges who have made countless sacrifices throughout their professional lives in executing the task of administering justice. Everyone merely watched in stilled silence the rise of tides of unfair slander, oblivious to the immeasurable value of the unconditional sacrifices made by the judicial community, both past and present, to uphold and protect the supremacy of law and the will of justice. It became a painful experience. Nevertheless, it is our unrelenting duty to skilfully navigate the ship of Justice in order to prevent it from sinking. If we let go of this duty or fail to fulfil same, its consequences would be both irreparable and destructive.

As Protectors of Justice, it is our belief that the time has come for us to fulfil our unrelenting duty of upholding the supremacy of law, which is an essential requisite for the independence and progress of all human beings. As the present generation of the eminent Sri Lankan Judiciary, let us steadfastly take the lead in fulfilling said historical responsibility bestowed on us.

The rationale of the keynote address of His Lordship Jayantha Jayasuriya at the 2019 Annual Conference of Judges, that a Judge's strength is created by his internal correctness, the rationale of the speech of late Supreme Court judge, Justice Prasanna Jayawardena P.C. that all judges should face challenges unitedly and in conciliation, would undoubtedly give us the strength and courage to execute the said noble and challenging duties.

Even if many of our countless missions endured during difficult times may go unappreciated, if such pursuits would contribute towards making a better world for our future generations, then it would be the most precious gift that we can earn during our lives.

Therefore, dear brethren and sisters let us strive to safely sail the ship of Justice on rough tidal waves and stormy monsoon seas.as Ben sweetland said;

“Success is a Journey not a destination”



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New Appointment to the Supreme Court

The President of the Court of Appeal justice Hon. Yasantha Kodagoda, President's counsel took oaths as a judge of the Supreme Court on the 03rd of February 2020. JSA wishes all the best on his lordship's new appointment.

New Appointments to the Court of Appeal

Justice Hon. A.H.M.D. Nawaz took oaths as the president of the Court of Appeal on 03rd of February 2020. JSA wishes all the best on his lordship's new appointment. Former director to the Judges' Institute High Court Judge Hon. Dr. Ruwan Fernando, High Court Judge Hon. Devika Abeyratne and Senior Additional Solicitor General Hon. Sobitha Sajakaruna PC were newly appointed as Judges of the Court of Appeal. The JSA wishes all the best on their lordship's new appointment.

JSA warmly welcomes newly recruited Batch of Judicial Officers

Judicial Service Commission recently recruited 20 new Judicial Officers (Class II/ Grade I) to Sri Lanka Judicial Service on 28th February 2020. JSA wishes all of them Strength and Courage to act impartially and independently while upholding the best traditions and dignity of the office they assumed.

01. Mr : M.L Nuwan Kaushalya.
02. Mr : D.M.R. Ranjan Bandara.
03. Mr: S.D.K. Paranalayanage.
04. Mr: Krishanthan Ponnuthurey.
05. Mr: R.D.Janaka.
06. Mr: M.D.R.Lakmal Jayalath.
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11. Mr: K.L. Ajith Priyantha.
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18. Mr: B.A.D. Nuthinan Siriwardana.
19. Mrs: G.A. Nirashini de Silva.
20. Mrs: Nimeshika Patabandige.



Speech of His Lordship the Chief Justice, Jayantha Jayasuriya, PC. at the Ceremonial Sitting on 15th May 2019

In The Supreme Court Of The Democratic Socialist Republic Of Sri Lanka Ceremonial Sitting -15th May 2019

Attorney-General, Mr. Dappula De Livera, President's Counsel, President of the Bar Association, Mr Kalinga Indatissa, President's Counsel;

I am honoured and humbled by the warm welcome and kind sentiments expressed at this solemn occasion. The confidence reposed on me, as well as the unreserved and unqualified pledge of support extended to me, is of great strength and significant encouragement to me. I wish to thank the both of you. Words you have spoken this morning will continue to echo in my conscience reminding me of the onerous responsibilities I have undertaken with the change of course in my professional career, upon the completion of a three and a half decade long tenure in public service.

During the three-year period of my service as Attorney-General I enjoyed the privilege of welcoming two new Chief Justices and eight new Supreme Court Judges. All those occasions gave me the opportunity to consider and appreciate more and more closely the onerous duties and responsibilities that need to be performed and discharged as a Judge. It also made me take into account the deep commitment and the strong interest required to be developed within oneself to ensure that their conduct would not only protect and preserve but would further enhance the public confidence in the entire system of justice. It is customary in occasions of this nature to share our views with a wider audience for the ultimate benefit to the society.

Mr Attorney, Mr. Indatissa, we all hold all these positions in trust. Members of all three branches of the system of administration of justice - the Judiciary, the Official Bar and the Unofficial Bar – have a shared responsibility to perform their respective roles to the ultimate satisfaction of the public at large. Mutual understanding of the boundaries within which each limb has to perform their duties will further enrich the overall quality of service, delivered to the society.

Through the Charter of 18th April 1801, the Supreme Court of Judicature consisting of a Chief Justice and one Puisne Judge was established, in our motherland. This Court has now evolved into its current form consisting of the Chief Justice and of not less than six and not more than ten other Judges. The Supreme Court as the highest judicial organ of the island having jurisdiction, among other things, to adjudicate upon alleged violations of Fundamental Rights, Constitutional Jurisdiction in the Interpretation of the Constitution and Consultative Jurisdiction, carries a heavy burden to ensure that justice is dispensed to the parties who initiates proceedings, irrespective of their social status or the social status of the party against whom relief is sought, including the State.

It is of significant importance to note that concepts such as fair trial and audi alteram partem had guided the judicial mechanisms that existed in our society which pre-date colonial regimes too. A well structured hierarchical court structure consisting of several organs including gam sabhas and dasa gam dispensed justice under supervision of the King's Officers.

As Justices of the Supreme Court, who are exercising its judicial power at present, we have an obligation to preserve the dignity of this great institution and hand it over to the future generations when we relinquish our duties. We all have an obligation to discharge those duties without breaching the trust and confidence of its true owners – members of the society. A.M.Gleeson QC observed

"Whether they are conscious of it or not, the people repose enormous trust and confidence in the judges".



It has further been observed,

“Public confidence in and respect for the judiciary are essential to an effective judicial system and, ultimately, to democracy founded on the rule of law. A factor which is capable of undermining public respect and confidence is, any conduct of judges, in and out of court, demonstrating a lack of integrity. Judges should, therefore, strive to conduct themselves in a way that will sustain and contribute to public respect and confidence in their integrity, impartiality and good judgment”;

and

“When public confidence in one judge is shaken, public confidence in the judiciary as a whole is affected”

I am fully aware and mindful of the nature and the gravity of the duties, responsibilities, trust and confidence reposed on me. I am deeply honoured to have been the sixth serving Attorney-General who is reposed with such confidence and trust over the one hundred and thirty five year long history of the Attorney-General's Department. I wish to take this opportunity to thank all those who believed in me and showered on me this great honour. It is my firm commitment to ensure that my conduct henceforth will prove the accuracy of their decision.

I strongly recognize the dedication of each of the officers and the collective contribution made by the officers of the Attorney-General's Department in discharging their duties. This great achievement is a further recognition of the positive results of the collective commitment. The team spirit and the deep sense of responsibility with which all officers walked with me during my tenure as Attorney-General irrespective of the nature of the challenges, is recognized and acknowledged.

I wish to take this opportunity to remember all eleven Attorneys-General under whom I had the privilege and honour to grow over three decades of my public service, as well as all the seniors whose guidance on professional and personal matters moulded me, to reach higher levels of achievements. The collegial atmosphere in this great institution – The Attorney-General's Department - contributed heavily to a working environment that enhanced the efficiency and efficacy. It is this guidance, training, kind advice blended with shared responsibilities that has taken me to these heights. Thank you all.

Mr Attorney, Mr Indatissa,

In addition to the personal conduct of the judges, the efficiency and efficacy of the system of administration of justice plays an important factor fashioning the public confidence. Examples or illustrations to demonstrate the adverse impact caused on a person's life due to 'delayed justice' are too numerous to discuss in detail on an occasion of this nature. Yet, it is timely for all of us as trustees who are entrusted with responsibilities in different capacities within the legal frame work, whether one represents the Judiciary, the Official Bar or the Unofficial Bar, to think how best we could contribute to improve the existing system and enhance the quality of the final out-come provided to the society. None of us can ignore the reality - that we are expected to hold all these positions in trust and play different roles, to the benefit of society.

When we celebrate our personal gains and achievements within this system, it is also important to review our conduct and re think as to how we could contribute towards the betterment of the society who is the legitimate beneficiary of all these mechanisms. A genuine effort blended with a strong will of all stakeholders, including judges and members of the bar, will be the sole avenue that would pave way for a change; A change that would lead to the benefit of the real owners on this entire system – members of the society. It is necessary to examine current practices, procedures as well as rules; objectively, leaving aside personal interests of individuals or groups, and take decisions on how best we could improve the existing system. My firm belief is that a



collective effort with a strong commitment will pave the way to achieve this goal. It is my desire to embark on this journey with the participation of all sectors.

Impact of delayed justice is not solely confined to the litigants or their families. Areas such as Economic development, Investor confidence, improvements in the financial sector and International relations will also be fashioned based on the efficiency and efficacy of the judicial sector.

A well-disciplined mind with a strong commitment to efficiency and efficacy, working within a facilitative legal frame-work would bring in the desired results to overcome this obstructive hurdle.

When speaking of the development of an efficient, efficacious and disciplined mind and framework of thought, one must reminisce of the importance and impact of one's early years, on oneself.

The strong and firm foundation that was laid during thirteen years at my alma mater – Maliyadewa College, Kurunegala – stood firm enabling me to build my professional career. It is with a deep sense of gratitude I remember all the teachers and principals who showed me the path to success. Care and guidance received was not confined to text-book activities but spanned over to activities outside class room such as scouting, music and badminton. It is with deep sorrow I observe that some of those great teachers are not among us for me to show my gratitude in person. Great friendships developed over this period were an added comfort to step into the next phase in life, having successfully completed this important chapter. It brings me great joy to see a few you here within these sacred walls, this morning.

The wonderful atmosphere I enjoyed at Sri Lanka Law College during the next three-year period gave me the opportunity to commence my long journey with much enthusiasm and courage. Learning a series of subjects covering an area completely different to what I was exposed to during school days did not become a serious challenge due to the guidance received from all the lecturers and the warm friendships developed among us – the batch of '79. I take this opportunity to pay my gratitude to all of them. On a personal note it is with much happiness and joy I occupy this seat today, along with my brother Judges, Justice Buwaneka Aluvihare, Justice Vijith Malalgoda and Justice Sisira De Abrew with whom I had the privilege of continuing a warm and close association with great affection, for over a period of four decades.

At this juncture it is timely for me to acknowledge the pivotal guidance I received from few personalities in the legal fraternity. The path of my professional journey would not have reached these heights, if not for their kind guidance and advice. Late Mr Justice P. Ramanathan, Late Mr S. Pullenayagam, Late Mr Daya Perera, President's Counsel and late Mr C. Vicknarajah instilled in me an interest, which cleared the pathway of the professional career; the interest to join this great institution, the Attorney-General's Department. Unhesitant acceptance into the chambers as an apprentice and thereafter as a junior counsel by Mr. Ariya Rekawa President's Counsel and Mrs. Elsie Shantha Rekawa marks the beginning of this long journey. I appreciate the guidance and affection extended to me by all these great personalities. The professional competency, dedication and commitment of the judges of the High Court before whom I had the privilege to conduct prosecutions during my formative years as a State Counsel and the Justices of the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court before whom I appeared thereafter, and the keen interest and enthusiasm with which they guided me without any hesitation or reservations was of immense help to build confidence in me. Regrettably, a long list of them paired with the time constraints does not permit me to name them individually.

Mr Attorney, Mr Indatissa,

Freedom, peace, order and good governance - the essentials of the society we treasure – depend on the ultimate analysis, on the faithful performance of judicial duty. It is only when the community has confidence in the integrity and capacity of the judiciary that the community is governed by the rule of law.

A judge is described as "the pillar of the entire justice system".



The Canadian Supreme Court had recognized that the public has a right to demand "virtually irreproachable conduct from anyone performing a judicial function."

Maintaining Highest Standards of integrity in both their professional and personal lives is a 'sine quo non' of the qualities of a Judge. Their Knowledge about the law, the ability to analyse legal issues and to take decisions based on the context of different factual scenarios, deliver their decisions in a cogent and clear manner are a few of the qualities Judges should be equipped with, for them to deliver justice to the great expectations of the litigants who come before them.

Impartiality must be an attribute of each individual judge and also of the judiciary as a whole. Impartiality and the appearance of impartiality are necessary for the maintenance of public confidence in the judicial system

The duty of a judge, is to do right by all manner of people, according to law, without fear or favour, affection or ill will. These words can be traced to the promise King John made in 1215 to his barons when he put his seal on the **Magna Carta – the Great Charter**

"We will sell to no man, we will not deny or delay to any man either justice or right"

Judges should be fair and open-minded, and should appear to be fair and open-minded. They should be good listeners but should be able, when required, to ask questions that get to the heart of the issue before the court. They should be courteous in the courtroom but firm when it is necessary to rein in a rambling lawyer, a disrespectful litigant or an unruly spectator.

Lord Devlin in his book "The Judge" explained the inter-relationship of some of the concepts referred to above as follows;

"This is why impartiality and the appearance of it are the supreme judicial virtues. It is the verdict that matters, and if it is incorrupt, it is acceptable. To be incorrupt it must bear the stamp of a fair trial."

To most, private and professional lives remain independent of each other, being separated by a fine line. However, this may not be the case for a judge. The duty of a judge in discharging justice lies entirely on what is known as his or her moral compass. I stand here today because my own moral compass was deemed worthy enough to be considered within the sacred walls of the court of Law. Yet, my moral compass is not in fact mine alone. My parents, my seven siblings, my loving wife, her parents, eight siblings and our lovely children; you've all contributed to this moment. You've been a vital part of my life and the principles I've come to govern myself by, and thus here I stand.

Memories of a childhood filled with love, care and joy shared along with seven siblings is more than a treasure to preserve and cherish in. The wonderful home created by Pappa, Dr. J.A.Buddhadasa and our beloved Amma, having made so many sacrifices with the sole aim of guiding us in the right direction was of immense strength in my forward march. We are unfortunate that one of the pillars of strength and support – my beloved mother late Mrs. Eugene Weerakone Buddhadasa - left us two and a half decades ago, leaving a deep void in us. I am eternally indebted to my parents.

I am deeply grateful to my beloved wife Kalyanapriya who always walked with me side by side and gave me the courage and strength to meet all challenges, be it in my professional life or my personal life. Being a lawyer yourself, once our family expanded you sacrificed your professional career and took care of everything at home, leaving me nothing to worry about and allowing me to focus on my professional career and the finer parts of being a husband and father. You did not walk into my life alone; but with eight lovely siblings. All of us were blessed with the love, care and guidance of late amma, Mrs. Soma Weerasundara, and thatththa, Ayurvedic Dr. W. I. Fernando, – better known as "konda wedamahathmaya" – together whose wisdom and kind heart healed many thousands of people giving them the greatest gift – good health. They would have rejoiced with us, if we were lucky to be with them today.



The wide understanding our children Pulina and Nishalya developed regarding the life of a public servant, the strong will to enjoy and grow up in such an environment and the unhesitant acceptance of the values we inculcated in them, gave me extra strength to continue with my career without any reservations or regrets. The continued love, affection and the understanding all three of you share with me will provide me the strength and courage to discharge all duties and responsibilities while holding this hallowed position in the temple of justice.

I have been incredibly fortunate with the people who have been a part of my life, be it my parents, siblings, my wife, my parents-in-law, my children, teachers, friends or colleagues. Taking into consideration all the incidents that had to happen for me to have met all of you, I am compelled to believe that fate played its hand and you are in fact a part of my destiny. You have laid the stepping-stones for my journey to this seat. To the destiny that brought me these people, I acknowledge you and I salute you. To the destiny that is the people in my life, I bow my head.

Justice Shirley S. Abrahamson said

“The essence of being a good judge is, after all, the ability to decide the case on the facts and the law without any extraneous influences and without fear that a reviewing court, the siblings on the bench, the neighbours, the electorate, or the media are going to dislike the decision”.

It is my firm commitment that I would take all possible measures within my reach to ensure that the quality of justice dispensed during my tenure would meet all these high standards.

Today marks the beginning of what is going to be the pinnacle of my career. At this time, I’m reminded of the Maha Sangha Rathnaya who have showered me with their blessings throughout, as well as the other religious leaders I had the pleasure of meeting in the recent past. I’m extremely appreciative of your blessings and am thankful for including me in your prayers.

It is indeed an honour and a privilege for me to have received this great opportunity to join hands with my sister judge and nine brother judges, all of whom have tirelessly worked through this journey taking different paths and coming together at the pinnacle of our judicial hierarchy. Walking with them this journey of commitment and dedication will provide me with added strength and courage to meet all challenges and ensure that the outcome of the proceedings in this temple of justice will serve justice to all equally and will contribute to further strengthen democracy and the rule of law in our motherland.

It is also pertinent to remind this august assembly that we all are passing through a gloomy season where the importance and significance of one noble teaching is brightly shining above us in this universe - the rule of impermanence. The need to dwell upon this rule at this juncture is not to shy away from the discharge of the responsibilities that we have taken upon ourselves in trust or to make it an excuse to ignore the heavy burden placed upon our shoulders, but to ensure that such responsibilities and duties are discharged without any delay and ensure the ultimate benefits of this system will reach the society, before it is too late.

Mr Attorney, Mr Indatissa, I thank you once again for the warm welcome and wish to extend my sincere thanks to all of you who had taken time off your busy schedules. Your presence this morning made this a memorable occasion; memories of which I would treasure jealously.

May the blessings of the triple gem be with all of us forever and ever!

Thank You!

Jayantha Jayasuriya PC

The Chief Justice.

This speech of his lordships' Chief Justice was copied from the official web site of the Supreme Court



Government guidelines to fight Covid - 19 Pandemic



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சனாதிபதி அலுவலகம்
PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARIAT



Circular No: PS/GPA/Circular/20/2020

18.04.2020

Secretaries to Ministries
Chief Secretaries of Provinces
District Secretaries
Heads of Department
Divisional Secretaries
Chairpersons of State Corporations / Statutory Boards / General Managers

Guidelines to be adhered to by Government Offices during the opening of districts for resumption of normal day to day activities during COVID-19

The Government has decided to ease COVID-19 related restrictions currently imposed in the country on a gradual basis to enable Government offices to resume normal day-to-day activities. Therefore, all Government offices which resume work in geographical areas where such restrictions are eased shall adhere to the following guidelines:

1.0 Take all necessary healthcare measures to ensure the prevention of COVID-19 in the workplace.

- Ensure strict compliance with regard to social distancing, wearing of face masks, hand washing and other measures in all Government offices in all districts.
- Maintain all workplaces in clean and sanitary condition, in particular, public spaces, countertops, workstations, lunch rooms and tea rooms, office cafeterias, toilets and other shared spaces at all times.
- Workplaces that have frequent visits by the general public in particular should provide access to hand washing with soap and water and/or to sanitizing hand rub dispensers placed in prominent locations in workplace premises.
- Display notices prominently in the workplace, both for employees and the general public, providing information on healthcare and sanitation guidelines that need to be followed.



- e. Worksite and Office Premises Healthcare Guidelines which have already been developed by the Ministry of Roads and Highways shall be enforced during the implementation of construction projects.
- f. Manage workplace meetings with only essential participants in attendance, or scale down the meeting so that fewer people attend.
- g. Encourage teleworking wherever feasible and as much as possible to minimize crowding the workplace (See also Para 4.0 below).
- h. Schools, higher education institutions and vocational education institutions in all districts will remain closed but operate on distance learning mode and remote working arrangements (See also Para 4.0 b below).
- i. No religious activities, meetings with large gatherings etc should be organized during this period.
- j. Suspend work related travel that is non-essential. Advise employees who have to undertake essential travel to comply with prevailing regulations in the particular geographical areas.
- k. Instruct employees that anyone with even mild symptoms of COVID-19 should stay at home.
- l. Maintain names and contact details of all employees, participants at meetings and others providing various services at the workplace.
- m. Comply further with COVID-19 preparedness for workplaces guidelines issued by the Directorate of Environmental health, Occupational health and Food safety of the Ministry of Health, accessible via link:
http://www.epid.gov.lk/web/images/pdf/Circulars/Corona_virus/workplace-covid-guideline02042020.pdf
- n. Assign an officer to regularly monitor workplace conditions for compliance with health and sanitation safeguards and take immediate mitigation action where required.

2.0 Plan and implement a mechanism for employees to return to work in phases.

- a. Government offices shall resume normal office functions initially with a limited staff. Each Head of Institution shall issue specific instructions on the mode of work during this period.
- b. Government offices in Districts, except Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara, Puttlam and any other vulnerable districts as declared on the advice of the Director General of Health Services, shall operate initially with only 50% of employees reporting to work on a rotational basis. The selection of employees may be on the basis of employee category, service requirement, skill capacity, proximity to workplace or similar criteria.
- c. Government offices in Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara, Puttlam and any other vulnerable districts as declared on the advice of the Director General of Health Services, shall operate initially with only 20% of employees reporting to work on a rotational basis. As above, Heads of Institutions may adopt suitable criteria for selection of employees.



- d. Deployment of staff in each institution shall be determined by the respective Head of Institution. Flexible working hours, such as working in 02 separate time sessions during the day to reduce overcrowding in workplaces and public transport, may be arranged at the discretion of the Head of Institution.
- e. Make arrangements to ensure that Government services are delivered continuously even if a certain proportion of employees is not reporting to work.

3.0 Introduce special measures to ensure that the general public seeking public services do not overcrowd workplaces or public transport systems.

- a. Government offices that routinely cater to public requirements should introduce special mechanisms for the general public to obtain services during this period when limited employees are reporting for work.
- b. Heads of Institutions may offer different categories of public services on designated dates and times to prevent high numbers of people visiting workplaces. Such mechanisms should be adequately communicated to the public via mass media and other communication methods.
- c. Innovative solutions such as informing the general public to visit Government offices on particular days based on the National Identity Card numbering system may be introduced by Heads of Institutions and communicated to the public via mass media.
- d. Existing remote service delivery mechanisms to provide services to the public and businesses through digital means should be strengthened, while new digital mechanisms should be introduced in consultation with the Information and Communication Technology Agency (ICTA).
- e. Employ the use of SMS, mobile applications, and email to the extent possible during the gradual migration towards providing government services through digital means.

4.0 Continue performance of routine work with Work from Home (WFH) Arrangements

- a. Each Head of Institution shall determine the type of work to be carried out via WFH arrangements, the specific employees to attend to such work, the frequency of employees reporting to work during the week, arrangements in place for urgent recall of employees on WFH to workplace etc. In doing so, attention may be paid to:
 - Decide which employees may work from home, which employees need to report to work and the frequency with which they are required to report to workplace during the week.
 - Consider offering work to employees who need to report to workplace in 02 separate time sessions during normal work hours in order to prevent crowding of public transport systems and workplaces.
 - Continue the use of on-line arrangements as much as possible for performance of work by employees.



- Set daily deadlines for all routine tasks to be completed via WFH.
 - Convert all possible work to assignments with specific deadlines.
 - Require all employees who are on WFH to maintain call-up diaries as well as a record of their official work, carried out on a daily basis.
- b. All employees are advised to ensure that their children have uninterrupted access to education by directing them towards on-line learning resources and TV educational programmes. *Channel Eye* and *Nethra* TV stations will commence telecast of educational programmes from April 20th, 2020 dedicated for general education (4.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m.) and higher education and vocational education (9.30 p.m. to 12.00 a.m.) under the guidance of Ministries in charge of Education, Higher Education and Skills Development.
- c. All employees on WFH are advised to allocate time to engage in home gardening during this period which can serve to supplement food requirements at home as well.
- d. Attention is drawn to paragraph (2.J) of the President's Secretary's circular, PS/CSA/Circular/18/2020, dated 30.03.2020. Each Head of Institution is to consider suggestions made by employees on systems re-engineering (to simplify procedures) and obtain approval of Secretaries to the relevant line Ministries to implement those.

P B Jayasundera
Secretary to the President

CC: Secretary to the Prime Minister
Secretary to the Cabinet of Ministers
Auditor General
Secretaries to Independent Commissions



JSC Circulars Issued for Covid - 19 Pandemic

- ii. Magistrates are at their liberty not to entertain new complaints within the period commencing from 17th up to 20th March 2020 and Magistrates are requested to coordinate this aspect with the respective police stations.
- iii. All other hearings to be restricted to urgent and essential matters only, based on the applications made by the Parties and/or Attorneys-At-Law.
- iv. Wherever possible granting of bail or extension of remand period of suspects/accused in custody to be done through electronic means (e.g. video conferencing/skype etc...).
- v. During the period from 17th to 20th March 2020, no adverse/default orders to be passed in matters where Parties/Witnesses are absent.
- vi. As far as possible the requests for exemption from personal appearance of the suspects/accused to be considered favorably by Court.
- vii. Requests from Parties/Attorneys-At -Law/Witnesses for adjournments to be considered favorably during the above period.
- viii. Unnecessary crowding in the court cell should be curtailed by taking appropriate steps in consultation with the prison authorities.

Under the command of the JSC.

H.S. Somaratne
Secretary, Judicial Service Commission
16th March 2020

C.C: Hon'ble Attorney General – for information & necessary action
Secretary, Ministry of Justice – for information & necessary action
Acting Inspector General of Police – for information & necessary action
Commissioner General of Prisons – for information & necessary action
Secretary, Bar Association of Sri Lanka – for information & necessary action

JSC/SEC COR: 1



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நிர்வாகண ஆணைக்குழுச் செயலகம்
Judicial Service Commission Secretariat

මගේ අංකය
எனது இலக்கம்
My No.

ඔබේ අංකය
உமது இலக்கம்
Your No.

දිනය
திகதி
Date

JSC/SEC COR: 1

To: All High Court Judges/All Judicial Officers and Presidents of Labour Tribunals

In view of the outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID-19) the Judicial Service Commission decided to issue the following instructions to all High Court Judges/Judicial Officers and Presidents of Labour Tribunals, with the aim of preventing the spread of the said virus. The objective of these measures is to minimize crowding in courthouses.

The following instructions will be operative from 17th to 20th March 2020, and the Judicial Service Commission will consider issuing further instructions upon evaluation of the situation hereafter.

Instructions in respect of Commercial High Court, Civil Appellate High Courts and District Courts

- i. Calling cases should not be taken up in open court and the rescheduled dates of those calling cases to be notified by publication of a notice in the respective courts, during the first week of April 2020.
- ii. All other hearings to be restricted to urgent and essential matters only, based on the applications made by the Parties and/or Attorneys-At-Law.
- iii. Attorneys-At Law- are requested to advise their clients not to visit the Courthouses unless their presence is directed by the Court or is essential.
- iv. During the period from 17th to 20th March 2020, no adverse/default orders to be passed in matters where Parties/Witnesses are absent.
- v. Requests from Parties/Attorneys-At -Law/Witnesses for adjournments to be considered favorably during the above period.

Instructions in respect of High Courts /Magistrate's Courts

- i. Calling cases should not be taken up in open court and the rescheduled dates of those calling cases to be notified by publication of a notice in the respective courts, during the first week of April 2020.

නැ.අ. 573, දෙවන மாடம், கොழும்பு 12. த.கூ.இ.அ. 573, ஏழாம்மாடம், கோழும்பு 12. P.O. Box 573, Huttidorp, Colombo 12.
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நீதிப்பேரவை ஆணைக்குழுச் செயலகம்
Judicial Service Commission Secretariat

මගේ අංකය
எனது இலக்கம்
My No.

உமது அංකம்
உமது இலக்கம்
Your No.

දිනය
திகதி
Date

JSC/SEC COR: 2

Measures in View of Preventing the Spread of COVID-19 Virus

To: All High Court Judges/All Judicial Officers and Presidents of Labour Tribunals

Directives in respect of Commercial High Court, Civil Appellate High Courts, High Courts, District Courts, Magistrate's Courts and Labour Tribunals, to be Operative from 20th to 27th March 2020

1. No Cases to be called in open court and all cases are to be rescheduled.

Above restrictions will not be applicable to:

- a) All matters relating to bail
 - b) Any other matter where the Judge is of the view that it should be attended to without delay.
2. Any Party or an Attorney-At-Law who desires that any matter be taken up on the basis of urgency, such Party/Attorney-At-Law is required to file a motion to that effect before 10.00 a.m., for the consideration of the Judge.
 3. Orders relating to extension of remand may wherever possible be carried out without the prisoner being brought to court. (In this regard attempts should be made to set up a video/Skype link with the assistance of the prison authorities).
 4. Magistrates should coordinate with the OICs/HQIs of respective police stations under their jurisdiction and ensure that Section 6 of the Bail Act is implemented by the police.
 5. Magistrates are reminded the importance of adhering to the guiding principle relating to granting of bail, embodied in Section 2 of the Bail Act.

General Directions Relating to Court Administration

1. Unless a public holiday is declared, all judges/ judicial officers/ PLTs would be required to report for duty and ensure directives referred to above are carried out.
2. No acting appointment to be made without informing the JSC.
3. Rescheduling of cases to be done on a daily basis and the rescheduled date should not go beyond 31.05.2020.
4. All cafeterias/canteens/ food stalls functioning within the court precincts should be shut down until 27.03.2020.
5. Rescheduling of Cases must be done on a daily basis and notice be given to public before 10.30 a.m. each day.
6. If deem necessary steps should be taken to have the court buildings disinfected before courts return to normal proceedings, in coordination with the relevant local government bodies.
7. A notice should be displayed at the entrance to the court yard/building to place the public on notice of the measures taken and public should be discouraged to attend court until normalcy returns.

Under the command of the JSC.

H.S. Somaratne
Secretary, Judicial Service Commission
19th March 2020



nominating one Judge to oversee the work of all such District Courts on any given date.

- d) Where there are more than one Magistrates' Court in a jurisdiction the senior most Magistrate should be responsible for the preparation of the roster nominating one Judge to oversee the work of all such Magistrates' Courts on any given date.
- e) In stations where one District Court and Magistrate Court are functioning the senior most Judicial Officer is responsible for the preparation of the roster nominating one Judge to oversee the work of all such Courts.

Under the command of the JSC.

H.S. Sonaratne

Secretary, Judicial Service Commission

20th March 2020

JSC/SEC COR: 2 (ii)

JSC/SEC COR: 2 (ii)

To: All High Court Judges and All Judicial Officers

1. Operation of Circulars JSC/SEC COR: 2 and 2(i) are hereby extended until 3rd April 2020.

Under the command of the JSC.

H.S. Sonaratne

Secretary, Judicial Service Commission

26th March 2020

JSC/SEC COR: 2 (i)

JSC/SEC COR: 2 (i)

To: All High Court Judges and All Judicial Officers

Further to the JSC circular no. JSC/SEC COR: 2 dated 19.03.2020 please take note of the clarifications referred to below;

- (1) In spelling out the Government policy, referred to in Circular no PS/CSA/Circular/14/2020 dated 19.03.2020 issued under the hand of the Secretary to His Excellency the President, the Secretary has stressed the need to carry out the routine tasks without any interruption and also stressed the need to achieve this objective by reducing the staff attendance wherever possible and thereby minimising the congregating of staff. The Secretary had further emphasised that the special measures are introduced by this circular with the core objective of preventing the spread of COVID-19 virus.
- (2) In the circumstances, all judges/judicial officers are required to make an assessment of staff needs in consultation with the registrars of the respective courts to give effect to the JSC circular no. JSC/SEC COR: 2 dated 19.03.2020 and ensure only the minimum number of staff required is requested to report for work, on a rotation basis. Special consideration should be given to those members of the staff who commute to work from distant locations, who are pregnant or suffering from any other ailment.

(3) **Judges and Judicial Officers to Work in Rotation**

- a) In Civil Appellate High Court's and Commercial High Courts the Senior most Judge of the respective Court should be responsible for the preparation of the roster nominating one Judge to oversee the work of that particular Court on any given date.
- b) High Courts exercising criminal jurisdiction where more than one such Courts are functioning in a particular jurisdiction, the senior most Judge of that Court should be responsible for the preparation of the roster nominating one Judge to oversee the work of all such High Courts on any given date.
- c) Where there are more than one District Court in a jurisdiction the senior most District Judge should be responsible for the preparation of the roster

JSC/SEC COR: 3

To: All High Court Judges and All Judicial Officers

The prevailing pandemic situation in the country calls upon all concerned to take preventive action against the spread of COVID-19 virus. In this regard the overriding objective is to take steps to ensure that the personal contacts among people are avoided to prevent infection. Taking into account the present conditions in prisons, these guidelines are issued with the aim of easing the congestion.

The guidelines below are intended to be followed with immediate effect preferably on or before 3rd April 2020.

1. All Magistrates and Additional Magistrates are required to strictly comply with Section 3 (1) of the Release of Remand Prisoners Act No. 8 of 1991.
2. In other instances where a person is languishing in remand custody due to his inability to furnish bail, despite bail having been granted by a competent court, Magistrates and High Court Judges may exercise their discretion and order that such bail be furnished within a specific time period, preferably on or before 15th of June 2020, and until such time consider the release of such person upon entering into a bond without sureties.
3. Judges/Judicial Officers should make necessary arrangements to obtain the services of the staff as required, to carry out this directive, preferably the Registrar, the record keeper and subordinate staff of the record room.
4. The Judicial Service Commission has requested the prison authorities to provide the respective courts with a list of suspects/accused along with the case numbers which will be furnished in due course.
5. All High Court Judges and Judicial Officers are requested to maintain statistics of the suspects released in giving effect to this circular as well the initial circulars of the JSC dated 16.03.2020, 19.03.2020 and 20.03.2020.
6. In the event any clarification is required with regard to the implementation of this circular, the Judicial Officers may contact the Secretary JSC and the High Court Judges may contact either the Chairman or either of the remaining two members of the JSC through the Secretary JSC.

Under the command of the JSC.

H.S. Somaratne
Secretary, Judicial Service Commission
26th March 2020

JSC/SEC COR: 3 (i)

To: All High Court Judges and All Judicial Officers

1. Further to the circular No: JSC/SEC COR: 3, dated 26.03.2020, I have been directed by the Judicial Service Commission to issue the following directives having considered the prevailing situation in the country with the aim of releasing suspects/accused's languishing in remand who can be released on bail, in terms of the applicable laws.

2. The Judicial Service Commission has noted that some of the bail applications/ bail inquiries/bail matters have not been considered or taken up for inquiry during the period curfew was in force. Therefore, all High Court Judges and Magistrates are hereby directed to take up all such matters preferably on the 2nd April and/or 3rd April 2020.

In this regard, you may take steps to coordinate matters, both with the local branch of the Bar Association and the State Counsel prosecuting in the respective High Courts, wherever necessary.

3. Bearing in mind the need to give effect to the government guidelines on "social distancing", all High Court Judges/Judicial Officers should endeavour, wherever possible, to use electronic means to communicate with the Attorneys-At-Law of the parties and the State. However, the presence of the parties may be dispensed with.

Under the command of the JSC.

H.S. Somaratne
Secretary, Judicial Service Commission
30th March 2020



JSC/SEC COR: 4

The Judicial Service Commission on 30.03.2020, decided to issue the following directives to all High Court Judges and Judicial Officers.

1. "Further to the circular No: JSC/SEC COR: 3, dated 26.03.2020, I have been directed by the Judicial Service Commission to issue the following directives having considered the prevailing situation in the country with the aim of releasing suspects/accused's languishing in remand who can be released on bail, in terms of the applicable laws.
2. The Judicial Service Commission has noted that some of the bail applications/ bail inquiries/bail matters have not been considered or taken up for inquiry during the period curfew was in force. Therefore; all High Court Judges and Magistrates are hereby directed to take up all such matters preferably on the 2nd April and/or 3rd April 2020.

In this regard, you may take steps to coordinate matters, both with the local branch of the Bar Association and the State Counsel prosecuting in the respective High Courts, wherever necessary.

3. Bearing in mind the need to give effect to the government guidelines on "social distancing", all High Court Judges/Judicial Officers should endeavour, wherever possible, to use electronic means to communicate with the Attorneys-At-Law of the parties and the State. However, the presence of the parties may be dispensed with."

H.S. Sohanayake
Secretary, Judicial Service Commission
30th March 2020

C.C: Hon'ble Attorney General – for information & necessary action

Secretary, to His Excellency the President - for information & necessary action

Secretary, Ministry of Justice – for information & necessary action

Acting Inspector General of Police – for information & necessary action

Commissioner General of Prisons – for information & necessary action

Secretary, Bar Association of Sri Lanka – for information & necessary action

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நிதிசேவை ஆணைக்குழுச் செயலகம்
Judicial Service Commission Secretariat



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எனது இலக்கம்
My No.

ඔබේ අංකය
உமது இலக்கம்
Your No.

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திகதி
Date

JSC/SEC COR: 4

Measures in view of COVID 19 pandemic

To: All High Court Judges/All Judicial Officers and Presidents of Labour Tribunals

Directives to be operative from the 20th to 24th April 2020, while curfew is in force, in respect of Commercial High Courts, Civil Appellate High Courts, High Courts, District Courts, Magistrate Courts and Labour Tribunals.

Directives in respect of Commercial High Courts, Civil Appellate High Courts, District Courts and Labour Tribunals

1. All cases to be rescheduled and such rescheduled dates should be notified by publication of a notice at the respective courthouses. Such rescheduled dates should not be a date beyond 30th June 2020.

Directives in respect of High Courts and Magistrate Courts

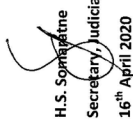
1. With regard to the suspects/ accused who are presently in remand custody, all High Court Judges and Magistrates are hereby directed to take up bail applications/bail inquiries/or any other bail related matters preferably on 23rd and/or 24th April 2020. To



General Directions Relating to Court Administration

1. In consultation with respective registrars all Judges/Judicial Officers should ensure only the minimum number of staff required is requested to report to work, preferably on a rotational basis.
2. It is advisable to take necessary steps to have the court premises sanitized.
3. All Judges/Judicial Officers are required to adhere to Government guidelines /instructions on social distancing.

Under the command of the JSC.


H.S. Sompatane
 Secretary, Judicial Service Commission
 16th April 2020

facilitate this process, all High Court Judges and Magistrates are instructed to be present at their respective stations' - on the above date/dates.

In this regard, High Court Judges/Magistrates should take steps to coordinate matters both with the local branch of the Bar Association and the State Counsel prosecuting in respective High Courts as deem necessary.

Further, all High Court Judges/Magistrates should endeavour wherever possible to use electronic means for the purposes of communicating with the relevant stakeholders. However, the presence of the Parties may be dispensed with.

2. All other cases to be rescheduled and such rescheduled dates should be notified by publication of a notice in the respective courthouses. Such rescheduled dates should not go beyond 30th June 2020.

3. Commission directed me to reiterate the following guidelines relating to bail contained in previous JSC circulars issued in this regard which is reproduced below:

"..... In instances where a person is languishing in remand custody due to his inability to furnish bail, despite bail having been granted by a competent court, Magistrates and High Court Judges may exercise their discretion and order that such bail be furnished within a specific time period, preferably on or before 30th of June 2020; and until such time consider the release of such person upon entering into a bond without sureties."

"...All Judges are reminded the importance of adhering to the guiding principles relating to granting of bail, embodied in Section 2 of the Bail Act."

4. The Commission has noted with concern, that there had been instances where the earlier circulars issued from 16.03.2020 onwards, had not been fully complied with. Hence, it is emphasized, that all High Court Judges/Magistrates should take all possible endeavours to give effect to the spirit of this circular.

5. All High Court Judges/Magistrates are required to maintain statistics of the suspects/accused's released giving effect to this circular.



JSC/SEC COR: 5



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நீதிச்சேவை ஆணைக்குழுச் செயலகம்
Judicial Service Commission Secretariat

මගේ අංකය
எனது எண்
My No.

ඔබේ අංකය
உமது எண்
Your No.

දිනය
திகதி
Date

JSC/SEC COR: 5

Instructions with regard to resumption of work in view of relaxation of curfew

To: All High Court Judges/All Judicial Officers and Presidents of Labour Tribunals

In view of relaxation of curfew, (press release No. 62 dated 28.04.2020, issued by the President's Media Division), the Judicial Service Commission has decided to issue the following instructions to all High Court Judges, Judicial Officers and Presidents of Labour Tribunals, to be operative in areas where the curfew is to be relaxed, with effect from 20.04.2020 and/or 22.04.2020 respectively, as the case maybe.

1. All Judges and Judicial Officers are required to adhere to the guidelines contained in circular No. PS/GPA/Circular/2020 dated 18.04.2020 issued by the Secretary to His Excellency the President, Press Release No. 62 dated 28.04.2020, issued by the President's Media Division and Operational Guidelines on Preparedness and Response for COVID-19 outbreak for Work Settings dated 17.04.2020 issued by the Directorate of Environmental Health, Occupational Health and Food Safety. Please note that it is important to familiarise yourself with the circulars/guidelines referred to.

2. Having consulted all stakeholders including the local branch of the Bar Association, Judges and Judicial Officers officiating as Heads of Department are required to plan and implement a mechanism to give effect to this circular and the guidelines referred to in paragraph 1 above.

Notice of any steps and/or measures you intend taking, should be displayed at the entrance of the court premises.

Further, until such mechanisms and measures are put in place (preferably within a timeframe of not more than two working days) all Judges and Judicial Officers are at liberty to postpone all/some cases by publication of a notice in the respective courts. Nevertheless, every endeavour must be taken to attend to urgent and essential matters in open courts.

3. Special attention of all Judges and Judicial Officers are drawn to government guidelines in respect of social distancing, wearing of face mask, sanitization of the court premises and the stipulated staff attendance.

4. All Judges and Judicial Officers are directed to instruct Registrars to publish a notice that dates for filling new matters that had not been able to satisfy the procedural time limitations due to closure of court houses in view of curfew and other restrictions will be published by a notice in due course.

5. Keeping in mind the critical need to ensure social distancing, all Judges and Judicial Officers are advised to take up cases on staggered basis (segmentation of daily court work into more than one session) to ensure reduction of the number of Attorneys-At-Law and parties present at any given time in open court.

6. Wherever possible granting of bail or extension of remand period of suspects or accused to be done through electronic means.

7. Entry to courthouses should be restricted to persons whose presence is essential to the conduct of proceedings (such as the Attorneys-At-Law representing



12. As far as possible facilitate the payment of maintenance as per Section 7(1) of the Maintenance Act No. 37 of 1999.
13. Application of JSC/SEC/COR:4 dated 16.04.2020 will be limited to courthouses in areas where the curfew will be in force on 20th and 21st April 2020.
14. The Judicial Service Commission is mindful of the fact that the ground situation of each court is different and it is not possible to spell out exhaustively, the steps that need to be taken in the context of the present pandemic. In the circumstances it is of paramount importance that High Court Judges / Judicial Officers discharge the onerous duties entrusted, in the best interest of the dispensation of justice.

Under the command of the JSC.

H.S. Somazinge
 Secretary/Judicial Service Commission
 19th April 2020

parties, accused and witnesses of the matters decided to be taken up for hearing) to the extent necessary to maintain social distancing within the courthouse and avoid congestion.

8. No adverse default orders should be passed indiscriminately in matters where parties/witnesses are absent.
9. It is imperative that all Judges and Judicial Officers are present at their respective stations on the due dates.
10. Number of trials and inquiries to be taken up for hearing on a given date should be subject to availability of resources and in keeping with the government health advisories with regard to prevention of COVID 19.

Every endeavour must be taken to take up trials/inquires at fixed time slots which should be notified in advance when such trials/inquiries are marked in the morning.

When taking up trials/inquires for hearing priority must be given to old matters/partly heard matters and matters where accused are languishing in remand custody.

11. When calling/mention cases are taken up, the personal appearance of the parties may be dispensed with.

Only matters essential to be called in open courts to be called at the discretion of the Judge.

Wherever any particular step can be taken by the registry, that should be facilitated by permitting to file a motion in the registry to that effect.

In cases involving payments, such payments to be made in the registry and calling those cases in open court would not be necessary.



JSC/SEC COR: 6

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කොවිඩ් - 19 වෛරසය පවතින කාලය තුළ උපලේඛනාගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන් විසින් ස්වකීය අභියාචනා
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සම්බන්ධයෙන් නැවත දැනුම් දෙනු ලබන බවට සඳහන් කර ඇත.

- අදාළ නිලධාරියා/නිලධාරියා විසින් සිය අභියාචනා තම දෙපාර්තමේන්තු ප්‍රධානියාගේ නිර්දේශය
සහිතව පහත සඳහන් තැන්පත් අංකය මගින් අධිකරණ සේවා කොමිෂන් සභා ලේකම් කාර්යාලය
වෙත මුද්‍රිතව යොමුකළ යුතුය.
තැන්පත් අංකය - 0112446111
- වලංගු ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන අභියාචනා සම්බන්ධයෙන් එකී නිලධාරියාට/නිලධාරියාට
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අවශ්‍ය නම් පමණක්, ඒ සඳහා පහත සඳහන් දුරකථන අංකයට ඇමතුමක් ලබා දී ලියාපදිංචි විය
යුතුය.
- එසේ ලියාපදිංචි වීම සඳහා සහිතව සිදුදා හෝ අභ්‍යන්තරව දිනකට අධිකරණ සේවා කොමිෂන්
සභා ලේකම් කාර්යාලයේ රෙජිස්ට්‍රාර් (1 ශ්‍රේණිය) එල්.ඩී.ඒ.කි.යු.ගණවර්ධන මහතා වෙත දුරකථන
ඇමතුමක් ලබා දී ඒ සඳහා දිනයක් සහ වේලාවක් වෙන් කරවා ගත යුතුය.
- ඒ අනුව අවශ්‍යතාවය සලකා බලා එක් නිලධාරියෙකුට/නිලධාරියකුට සතිවයේ බදාදා දිනක
විනාඩි 05 ක උපරිම කාලයක් දුරකථනයෙන් අදාළ ගැටළු සම්බන්ධයෙන් අධිකරණ සේවා
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- ලියාපදිංචි විය සහ ගැටළු සම්බන්ධව සාකච්ඡා කිරීම සඳහා අංක 0112433119 දරණ දුරකථනය
ඇමණිය යුතුවේ.

02. අධිකරණ සේවා කොමිෂන් සභා ලේකම් කාර්යාලය විසින් ඉහත සඳහන් පරිදි ක්‍රියාත්මක වන අයුරින්
කොවිඩ් - 19 වෛරසය ව්‍යාප්තිය පාලනය කිරීම සඳහා රජය විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති පොදුවේ මාර්ගෝපදේශයේ
සහ නිර්දේශනා අනුව බව අවධාරණය කරන අතර ඒ පිළිබඳව ඔබගේ අධිකරණයේ සේවය කරනු ලබන සියලුම
උපලේඛනාගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන් දැනුවත් කිරීමට කටයුතු කරන ලෙස ඉල්ලමි.

2020 මැයි මස 13 වන දින.
කොළඹ 12
අධිකරණ සේවා කොමිෂන් සභා ලේකම් කාර්යාලයේදී.

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Judicial Service Commission Secretariat

(Notices sent through Whatsapp)

JSC/ SEC / Notice 1 26.04.2020.

Measures in view of Covid -19.

Instructions to all High Court Judges, Judicial Officers and Presidents of Labour Tribunals, of all
courts and labour tribunals situated in areas where the curfew is in force, to be operative from 27th
to 30th April 2020.

- 1) All cases to be rescheduled and such rescheduled dates to be notified on 4th of May 2020 by
publication of a notice at the respective courthouses.
- 2) Suspects to be produced before the Chief Magistrate's Court Colombo will continue to be
produced before the Fort Magistrate's Court until 4th of May 2020.

Under the command of the JSC.

H.S. Somaratne.

Secretary, Judicial Service Commission.

Copy: 1) Hon. Attorney General.

2) Secretary, Bar Association of Sri Lanka

(Notices sent through Whatsapp)

JSC/SEC.COR./Not 2

This is to inform you that the JSC at its meeting held on 29.04.2020 directed me to draw the attention of all the Magistrates and addl. Magistrates the importance of giving effect to the provision no. 12 of JSC circular numbered JSC/SEC.COR.:5 dated 19.04.2020.

under the command of the JSC,

Sanjeeva Somaratne
 secretary JSC.
 30.04.2020.

(Notices sent through Whatsapp)

JSC/ SEC / Notice 3 03. 05. 2020

Measures in view of Covid -19.

Instructions to all High Court Judges, Judicial Officers and Presidents of Labour Tribunals, of all courts and labour tribunals situated in areas where the curfew is in force, to be operative on 4th, 5th and 6th May 2020.

- 1) All cases to be rescheduled and such rescheduled dates to be notified on 11th of May 2020 by publication of a notice at the respective courthouses.
- 2) Suspects to be produced before the Chief Magistrate's Court Colombo will continue to be produced before the Fort Magistrate's Court until 11th of May 2020.

Under the command of the JSC.

H.S. Somaratne.
 Secretary, Judicial Service Commission.

Copy: 1) Hon. Attorney General.

2) Secretary, Bar Association of Sri Lanka

(Notices sent through Whatsapp)

JSC/ SEC / Notice 4 08.05. 2020

Instructions to all High Court Judges, Judicial Officers and Presidents of Labour Tribunals, of all courts and labour tribunals in Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara and Puttalam Districts with regard to resumption of court work with effect from 11.05.2020, while curfew is in force.

- 1) In view of the press releases No. 89 and 93 dated 01.05.2020 and 04.05.2020 respectively, issued by President's Media Division, the Judicial Service Commission decided to instruct all Judges, Judicial Officers and Presidents of Labour Tribunals of the aforementioned Districts to follow the directives and guideline of the JSC Circular JSC/ SEC.COR 5 dated 19.04.2020, including the guidelines relating to consulting all stakeholders, particularly the local branch of the Bar Association, and giving effect to the health advisories issued by the government on prevention of Covid 19.

- 2) The Judicial Service Commission decided to resume the functioning of the Chief Magistrates Court at the Chief Magistrates Court premises in Hulftsdorp with effect from 11.05.2020.

Under the command of the JSC.

H.S. Somaratne.
 Secretary, Judicial Service Commission.

Copy: 1) Hon. Attorney General.

2) Secretary, Bar Association of Sri Lanka



JSC/SEC COR: 7

My No: JSC/SEC/CIR/2020

JSC Circular No: JSC/SEC/COR/7

To all High Court Judges, Judicial Officers and Presidents of the Labour Tribunals

Guidelines on new filings

In view of the outbreak of COVID-19 and due to the disruption of normal court work as a result of the same since 16.03.2020, Judicial Service Commission directed me to bring to your attention the following guidelines in relation to new filings.

1. All judicial officers / judges are required to take steps to publish a notice through the Registrar, setting out the date from which the Registry will be open to accept new filings and in addition, the hours of the day during which such filings will be accepted also must be specified in the notice. The circumstances and the situation in the respective Judicial Zones / Districts / Divisions may be taken into consideration, in taking these steps.
2. In the event any objection is raised by any party based on the limitations of time relating to such new filings, all judicial officers / judges are directed to consider *inter alia* the following factors:
 - a. The time period within which the Registry remained closed due to the measures implemented to combat COVID-19 pandemic;
 - b. The impact of the restricted and / or limited services that was made available to the public by the Registry even on the days curfew was not imposed;
 - c. The impact of the general situation that prevailed during the relevant period, including travel restrictions, limited access to necessary facilities and the opportunity to seek legal advice etc;
 - d. Provisions in section 8 of the Interpretation Ordinance;
 - e. The applicability of legal principles arising from the maxim "*lex non cogit ad impossibilia*"; and
 - f. Relevant judicial pronouncements.

Under the Command of the Judicial Service Commission

H. Sanjeeva Somaratne

Secretary

Judicial Service Commission

H. Sanjeeva Somaratne

Secretary

Judicial Service Commission

13th May 2020

Colombo 12

Judicial Service Commission Secretariat

Colombo 12

Character is how you treat
those who can do nothing
for you

- Nelson Mandela -





JSA Law Reports - 2020 Volume I

SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS**HELD:**

JSA REFERENCE NO. – JSALR 2020/I/I

SUPREME COURT**Hewa Walimunige Gamini****Vs****Kudaanthonige Rasika Damayanthi**

SC Appeal I51/2017

Before : Justice Vijith K. Malalgoda, PC.

Justice P. Padman Surasena.

Justice E.A.G.R. Amarasekara.

Decided on : 11.03.2020**Section 14(2), 2(I), 2(2), II and I2 Maintenance Act No.37 of 1999****Vijith K. Malalgoda, PC. J,**

At the conclusion of the inquiry the learned Magistrate had dismissed her application and refused granting any maintenance both to the Applicant and her five years old child.

In consideration of the said appeal, the learned High Court Judge by her order dated 08.05.2017, had allowed the appeal and granted maintenance in sum of Rs. 10,000/- with regard to the child and Rs. 5000/- to the mother (Applicant-Respondent) and ordered the effective date as 24.11.2015 for the maintenance order.

However, during the appeal before this court, the learned counsel who represented the Respondent Appellant agreed to restrict his appeal to two questions of law contained in sub paragraphs (I) and (4) which reads as follows;

- I. Did the learned High Court Judge err in deciding the required level of burden of proof with regard to the income of the Applicant when making a maintenance order under section 2 (I) of the Maintenance Ordinance
- II. Has the learned High Court Judge failed to appreciate the correct income and the capacity of the Respondent-Appellant to pay the maintenance under section 2 (I) of the Maintenance Ordinance

1. When going through the provisions referred to above, it is clear that the legislature had expected the Magistrate who acts under the above provision, when considering an application before him for maintenance of a spouse and/or a child, to satisfy himself
 - a) With regard to the spouse whether he or she is unable to maintain him or herself, proof of such neglect or unreasonable refusal, such monthly rate as the Magistrate thinks fit having regard to the income of such person, and means and circumstances of such spouse,
 - b) With regard to the child whether the child is unable to maintain him or herself, such monthly rate the Magistrate thinks fit having regard to the income of the parents and the means and circumstances of the child,
2. In addition to the above requirement, it is further observed that there is a general requirement under section 2 of the Maintenance Ordinance that, “such person against whom the maintenance order is made should have sufficient means” and then neglects to maintain the spouse or the child as the case may be.
3. As already discussed in this Judgement, under section 2 (I) of the Maintenance Act No. 37 of 1999 there is unambiguous provisions requiring that the learned Magistrate may order such person to pay maintenance, upon proof of, “a person who is having sufficient income, neglects or unreasonably refuse to maintain the spouse, whether the spouse is unable to maintain her/himself, having regard to the income of that person and means and circumstance of the spouse” and all these requirements are necessary ingredients in making a maintenance order under the provisions of the Maintenance Act No. 37 of 1999.
4. When considering the procedure referred to above, it appears that, when an application for maintenance was made before the Magistrate with an affidavit by the Applicant, the Magistrate is



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required to act upon the affidavit if the material submitted are sufficient to act upon, and thereafter once the Respondent appear before him, to hold an inquiry in the manner provided in Chapter V or VI of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act No. 15 of 1979.

The appeal is allowed as far as the order made under section 2 (I) of the Maintenance Act of 37 of 1999 is concerned.

JSA REFERENCE NO. – JSALR 2020/I/II

SUPREME COURT

Subramaniam Asokan

Vs.

Alawala Dewage Premalal

SC Appeal 185/14

Before : Hon. Jayantha Jayasuriya, PC. CJ,
Hon. L.T.B. Dehideniya, J,
Hon. S. Thurairaja, PC. J,

Decided on : 04.03.2020

Section 547 of the Civil Procedure Code, Succession and the Testamentary proceedings

Jayantha Jayasuriya, PC. CJ,

The Plaintiff-Appellant-Respondent (hereinafter called the Plaintiff) sued the Defendant-Respondent-Appellant (hereinafter called the Defendant) in the District Court of Colombo for declaration of title to the premises, which is the subject matter of the action and for the ejectment of the Defendant from the said premises.

Both parties admitted that the Plaintiff's father who was the owner of the premises in question rented out the said premises to the father of the Defendant, E Subramaniam in 1954. Thereafter the Defendant came in to occupy the said premises, after the demise of his father.

The Defendant inter alia pleaded that the Plaintiff had no status or cause of action to institute the action and that the Plaintiff's action was debarred by section 547 of the Civil Procedure Code. One of the issues

raised by the Defendant - issue number 14 – was whether the plaintiff could maintain the proceedings without the estate of the deceased A.D.P. Siriwardane, being properly administered.

HELD:

1. It is settled law that succession of the property of a deceased person does not depend on the institution of testamentary proceedings. Succession and inheritance of the property of a deceased person will have to be determined in accordance with the legal principles governing the same.
2. Section 547 of the Civil Procedure Code does not deal with either inheritance or succession of the property of a deceased person. Therefore, this section has no impact on a title derived through succession or inheritance.

The Judgment of the Court of Appeal dated 26.08.2014 and the judgment of the District Court dated 02.10.1998 are set aside and a re-trial is ordered.

JSA REFERENCE NO. – JSALR 2020/I/III

SUPREME COURT

Yasawathi Abeywickrama Weerasinghe

Vs.

Leif Heling and anothers

SC Appeal 91/2013

Before : Sisira J. de Abrew, J,
S. Thurairaja, PC. J,
Gamini Amarasekara, J,

Decided on : 26.2.2020

Validity of deed when the consideration has not been paid. Ejectment in the absence of a specific prayer.

Sisira. J. de Abrew, J,

The 1st and 2nd Defendants have admitted that they signed the Deed No.3128 attested by C. Seneviratne Notary Public. The main point urged by learned counsel for the 1st and 2nd Defendants was that the Deed No.3128 attested by C. Seneviratne Notary



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Public marked PI is invalid since the consideration stated in the said deed is fraudulent.

However, learned counsel for the Plaintiff-Respondents contended that the consideration stated in the said deed marked PI was only Rs.75,000/- and the said deed is a valid deed since the consideration mentioned in the said deed has been paid and that if the agreed amount has not been paid there should be a separate action for recovery of the said amount.

HELD:

1. A deed of transfer executed without fraud by a Notary Public in accordance with the provisions of the Notaries Ordinance does not become invalid if the consideration stated in the deed of transfer is not paid to the seller.
2. In such a situation, remedy of the seller of the property is to file a separate action for the recovery of the consideration.
3. In an action for ejectment of the defendant from the property in dispute, once the plaintiff's title to the property is proved, he (the plaintiff) is entitled to ask for ejectment of the defendant from the property even though there is no prayer in the plaint for a declaration of title.

Appeal dismissed.

JSA REFERENCE NO. – JSALR 2020/I/TV

SUPREME COURT

Mohamed Irupan Impar

Vs.

Attorney General

Sc Appeal No.204/2015

Before : Priyantha Jayawardena, PC. J,
L.T.B. Dehideniya, J,
S. Thurairaja, PC. J,

Decided on : 29th January 2020.

Plea bargaining and plea of guilt. Imposing a sentence when there is already a suspended sentence

S. Thurairaja, PC. J,

The Second Suspect - Appellant Mohamed Irupan Impar (hereinafter sometimes referred to as Appellant) was originally charged under Section 368 (a) of the Penal Code by the Magistrate of Embilipitiya on the 1st of December 2012, for theft of five cows and a buffalo. The Appellant pleaded guilty. The Magistrate accepted the plea of the Appellant and sentenced him to 6 months rigorous imprisonment and imposed a fine of Rs1500, in default one-month simple imprisonment.

The issue of law to be considered is, has the Magistrate erred in not providing a suspended sentence to the Appellant despite him pleading guilty to the charge.

HELD:

1. Nobody can dispute that "plea bargaining" is not permissible. However at the same time, it cannot be overlooked that raising of a "plea of guilty" at the appropriate stage as provided for in the statutory procedure for the accused and showing the special and adequate reasons for the discretionary exercise of powers by the trial Court in awarding sentences cannot be admixed or should not be treated the same.
2. Every "plea of guilty" which is a part of the statutory process in a criminal trial, cannot be said to be a "plea bargaining" ipso facto. It is a matter requiring evaluation of the factual profile of each accused in criminal trial before reaching a specific conclusion of it being only a "plea bargaining" and not a plea of guilty simpliciter.
3. The triad of crime, offender and the interests of the society should be taken into consideration when delivering a judgment which should ensure it incorporates the purpose of a punishment namely deterrence and retribution among other purposes.
4. The Appellant cannot expect the Learned Magistrate to violate the provisions of the law to impose another suspended sentence when he is already serving a suspended sentence pending against him as this would be completely unacceptable.

Appeal dismissed


JSA REFERENCE NO. – JSALR 2020/I/V
SUPREME COURT

**Hiniduma Dahanayakage Siripala alias
Kiri Mahaththaya**

Vs.

Attorney General

SC Appeal No.115/2014

Before : Buwaneka Aluwihare, PC. J,
Priyantha Jayawardena, PC. J,
Murdu N. B. Fernando, PC. J,

Decided on : 22.01.2020

**Section 182, 196 of the Criminal Procedure Code.
Article 138(I) of the Constitution.**

Buwaneka Aluwihare, PC. J,

The Appellants (along with two others) had been indicted in the High Court of Embilipitiya on three counts, namely; murder, causing grievous hurt and theft. At the conclusion of the trial, the learned trial Judge had convicted the Appellants on the counts of murder and grievous hurt, and had sentenced them accordingly.

This case concerns a challenge to the sustenance of the conviction of the Accused- Appellants due to non-compliance with Section 196 (Arraignment of Accused) of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act No. 15 of 1979 as amended (hereinafter referred to as “CCPA”), on the basis that the procedure stipulated under the said provision of the CCPA is a fundamental requirement.

HELD:

1. It is imperative under Section 196 of the CCPA to have the indictment read and explained to the Accused and to ask the Accused whether he or she is guilty or not guilty of the offence charged.
2. The non-compliance with Section 196 of the CCPA alone by itself will not vitiate the conviction. If the conviction is to be vitiated, the Appellant is required to satisfy the court that such non-compliance has “caused prejudice to the substantial rights of the Accused ” or has “

occasioned a failure of justice ” as stipulated in the proviso to Article 138(I) of the Constitution.

3. Non-appearance of the words “indictment read and explained” in the record and the non-recording of the plea of guilty or not guilty may amount to a non-compliance of section 196 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act.
4. Although Section 182 (‘Particulars of the case to be stated to Accused’) under Chapter XVII- ‘the Trial of Cases Where a Magistrate’s Court has the Power to Try Summarily’, and Section 196 (‘Arraignment of an Accused’) under Chapter XVIII- ‘Trials by High Court’ of the CCPA are almost identical, they differ substantially in relation to their application.
5. The resulting position is that the two provisions resonate equally contrasting impacts, and a common approach cannot be taken in evaluating the prejudice that may result due to non-adherence to those statutory provisions.

Appeal dismissed

JSA REFERENCE NO. – JSALR 2020/I/VI
SUPREME COURT

Kekul Kotuwage Don Aruna Chaminda

Vs.

Janashakthi General Insurance Limited

SC/ Appeal No: 134/2018

Before : Prasanna Jayawardena, PC. J,
L.T.B. Dehideniya, J,
E.A.G.R. Amarasekara, J,

Decided on : 09.10.2019

Patent and latent lack of jurisdiction. Withdrawal of admissions. Section 5 of the Arbitration Act.

E.A.G.R. Amarasekara, J,

The cause of action was based on the refusal of payment on a demand made upon an insurance policy that existed between the parties. Even though there was no objection but instead an admission with regard to the jurisdiction of the Commercial High Court in the answer as well as at the commencement



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of the trial, the Defendant during the trial, relying on a purported arbitration clause, withdrew the admission and raised certain issues with regard to the jurisdiction of the Commercial High Court. The Learned High Court Judge pronounced his order on 17/03/2017 dismissing the plaint while answering the said issues in favour of the Defendant.

HELD:

1. When there is total or patent lack of Jurisdiction, parties cannot confer jurisdiction on the court or extend jurisdiction it has by agreement, acquiescence, waiver or by conduct etc.
2. When it is contingent or latent lack of jurisdiction it can be cured by agreement, acquiescence, waiver, inaction or by any other manner of conduct which indicates that parties subject themselves to the authority of the relevant court etc.
3. Once latent lack of jurisdiction is cured by agreement, acquiescence, waiver or conduct, such party is estopped from denying the Jurisdiction of the Court.
4. As a rule, admissions on facts cannot be allowed to be withdrawn but on certain occasions for good reasons, a court may, using its discretion, allow to withdraw or require the parties to prove such admitted facts by other means. In such situations the court must act judiciously and such reasons may relate to instances of mistake, misrepresentation, fraud, duress, undue influence, collusion etc. when such grounds caused a considerable influence to make such admission.
5. Section 5 of the Arbitration Act does not create a total want of jurisdiction in the relevant trial court which generally has the power to hear the action. It bars or creates a limitation on the exercise of jurisdiction when there is an objection to exercise its jurisdiction on the ground that there is an arbitration agreement over the same subject. Thus, the jurisdiction of the court is contingent on whether there is an objection or not.

Judgment of the Commercial High Court was set aside

COURT OF APPEAL JUDGMENTS

JSA REFERENCE NO. – JSALR/2020/01/VII

COURT OF APPEAL

K. P. Vajiribuddhi Karunaratne

Vs.

Wickrama Pathirannehalage Biyel.

Mahinda Samayawardhena, J,

CALA 87/93

24.02.2020

Section 282(2), 337 of the Civil Procedure Code – material irregularity

The District Court ordered to issue a writ of execution of the ex parte decree on 05.02.1988 and upon the Defendant having made an application to have the said ex parte decree vacated, the Court stayed the sale of the property of the Defendant already fixed for 10.08.1989 pending inquiry.

After inquiry, the application to set aside the ex parte decree was dismissed by order dated 02.08.1991. Thereupon, on 07.08.1991, the Attorney-at-Law for the Plaintiff made an application to re-issue the writ, and the Court accordingly issued the writ on 08.08.1991. The Defendant filed a Notice of Appeal on 09.08.1991 against the order dated 02.08.1991.

Thereafter, on 22.08.1991, the District Judge made an order staying the execution of the writ. In addition, the District Judge stated that the Defendant shall deposit the expenses incurred by the Fiscal in relation to the execution of the writ. That stay of writ was not conditional on the Fiscal's fees being deposited. In other words, payment of the Fiscal's fees was not a condition precedent to the stay of the sale. The said order was made in presence of both parties and was communicated to the Negombo Fiscal on 23.08.1991. However the Negombo Fiscal had conducted the sale on 29.08.1991 on the basis that the fiscal's fees were not paid. The issuance date stated in the notice of sale was 05.08.1991 and it was argued on behalf of the Plaintiff that the said execution was made after submitting the certified copy of the order dated



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02.08.1991 (order of dismissing the application to set aside the ex parte order).

HELD

As the original writ was stayed on 1989.08.07, there was no valid writ to be executed at 05.08.1991. In terms of section 337(3) of the Civil Procedure Code, a writ of execution, if unexecuted, shall remain in force for one year only from its issue. But it can be renewed for one year from time to time before its expiration. Once expired, a fresh writ shall be issued. According to section 337(I), subject to certain exceptions, no application to execute a decree shall be granted after the expiration of ten years from the date of the decree. Hence the argument that there was a writ already issued by 05.08.1991 is unsustainable. The sale conducted by the fiscal declared as a nullity.

JSA REFERENCE NO. – JSALR/2020/02/VIII

COURT OF APPEAL

Devapaksha Pedige Ensa

Vs.

Warusamannapedige Hemachandra.

Dr. Ruwan Fernando, J,

CA DCF – 0243/99

06.03.2020

Differences between actions of reivindicatio and declaration of title – rights of a party in reivindicatio action – not answering to issues in the judgment – necessary parties.

HELD

- Any person who wishes to recover possession of an immovable property has the choice of the following main remedies for the recovery of such property and these remedies are designed and brought for the same purpose of securing the same primary relief of recovery of property.
- I. He may proceed to recover property by reivindicatio action on the ground of his title to the property and prove his title as the owner, independent of the right to possession;

2. He may proceed by action for declaration of title and ejectment provided that he can prove that he enjoyed an earlier peaceful possession and that subsequently he was ousted by the Defendant giving rise to a rebuttable presumption of title in his favour where dominium (ownership) need not be proved strictly;
3. He may proceed by a possessory remedy and enforce himself to proving his juristic possession viz, actual control over the thing accompanied by the animus domain, are fulfilled and take effect.

An owner can institute a reivindicatio action to recover his property from whoever is in possession without the owner's consent, irrespective of whether possession is bona fide or mala fide. The cause of action in reivindicatio action is, however, based on the sole ground of the violation of the Plaintiffs' rights of ownership, whereas in the action for declaration of title and ejectment, the cause of action is based on the enjoyment of an earlier right of possession and subsequent ouster giving rise to a presumption of title in favour of the Plaintiff.

The main distinction between the two types of actions appear to be that in an action for declaration of title and ejectment, the Plaintiff need not sue by right of ownership, but could do so by right of possession and ouster and in such a case, the Plaintiff's claim is a possessory remedy rather than the vindication of ownership.

An action for declaration of title and ejectment can fall into many forms and situations depending on the following special categories of relationships between the persons and property.

- I. The action for declaration of title and ejectment can be founded against a Defendant who enjoys possession of the subject matter either on a privity of contract between the parties or otherwise (e.g. lessor and lessee or landlord and tenant or an over holding tenant or lessee) on the basis of breach of contract
- II. The action for declaration of title and ejectment can be founded against a Defendant who



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enjoys possession of the subject matter by any nexus between the person and property arising from, any other relationship or arrangement or understanding of personal nature.

III. The action for declaration of title and ejection can be founded against a Defendant who enjoys an earlier peaceful possession of the subject matter but he was subsequently ousted by the Defendant. It would give rise to a rebuttable presumption of title in favour of the Plaintiff obviating the need to prove title strictly. Thus, depending on the facts of the case, such an action can only be classified as an action where dominium need not be proved strictly as the Plaintiff's claim is only possessory remedy rather than the vindication of ownership.

- The Plaintiff must set out in his pleadings without any ambiguity as to how his cause of action arises to sue the Defendant and recover possession whether to vindicate his title or enforce his rights on a privity of contract or any legal obligation or nexus between the person and property or on the basis of a possessory action. The pleadings shall also set out the relief/s prayed for in such a way so as to enable the Court to grant any or more of the reliefs provided in section 217 of the Civil Procedure Code.
- Mere pleading possession does not automatically convert a reivindicatio action into a possessory action. Maarsdorf has stated that the rights of an owner are comprised under three heads, namely: (a) the right of possession and the right to recover possession; (b) the right of use and enjoyment; and (c) the right of disposition and that these three factors are all essential to the idea of ownership, but need not all be present in an equal degree at one and the same time.
- A Defendant in a reivindicatio action can defend himself (i) by denying Plaintiff's title, which must be strictly proved; (ii) by setting up his own title and establishing a title superior to that of the Plaintiff; (iii) prescription of the action; (iv) the plea of *res judicata*; (v) right of tenure

under the Plaintiff's as for usufruct, pledge, lease, loan, etc. (vi) right to retain possession subject to indemnity from the Plaintiff under peculiar conditions; *jus retentionis* (vii) The plea of exception *reivindicatio et traditae*, that is, by the Plaintiff or his qualified agent, to him the Defendant-in possession; and (viii) the *jus tertii* (the title of third parties one having a superior title to the Plaintiff).

- There is no doubt that the learned Additional District Judge has failed to answer the issues 15 and 16 raised on behalf of the Defendants at the trial and pronounced the judgment on other issues in dismissing the Plaintiff's action. It is imperative for the Judges of the original courts to answer all the substantive issues which relate to the rights and interests of the parties as no complete and effective judgment can be passed without deciding the interest of the parties indicated in such issues unless they are certain that a pure question of law can be disposed of without evidence being led under section 147 of the Civil Procedure Code.
- The rationale behind these provisions is that the Court should not be called upon to embark upon an inquiry into whether there was a misjoinder of parties or causes of action, after the trial has commenced, and thereby side-track the Court from deciding the substantial issues in the case, into deciding questions of procedure.
- Section 17 gives wide powers to the court to remedy misjoinder or non-joinder of parties by striking out unnecessary or adding parties and thus, a misjoinder or non-joinder of parties is not fatal to a suit provided that the suit is of such a nature that the rights and interests of the parties before the Court can be effectively disposed of against the other parties either by striking out unnecessary or adding necessary parties
- If the rights and interests of the parties before court cannot be completely and effectively determined and complete and effective reliefs



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cannot be obtained against a party under the substantive law in the absence of a necessary party, the judgment passed in such situation is fatal to the suit or is a nullity. On the other hand, when the rights and interests of the parties actually before court can be completely and effectively determined and judgment can be passed, it is not necessary to join any other party and the misjoinder or non-joinder of parties is not fatal to the suit.

- Failure to answer the issues I5 and I6 raised by the Defendants on 04.01.1995 had not prejudiced the substantive right and interests of the parties currently before the Court and the rights and interests of the parties as crystallised in other issues could be completely and effectively determined by the learned District Judge and judgment pronounced Without any necessity to join any other party in the present action.

JSA REFERENCE NO. – JSALR/2020/03/IX

COURT OF APPEAL

Kottalbadde Widanelage Dharmasena Gunasinghe

Vs.

Dasanayake Ranasingheudiyanseralahamilage William Richard Eheliyagoda

Janak De Silva, J,

C.A 664/99(F)

28.02.2020

Terminating co-ownership – settlement entered in a reivindicatio action – section I9(2) of the Partition Act.

According to the plaint, the land sought to be partition is depicted as lot I and 2 in the preliminary plan. The contention of the defendants is that the land sought to be partitioned by the plaintiff cannot be partitioned alone as it forms part of a larger land. However, the defendants did not seek to have the larger land partitioned. They sought a dismissal of the action of the plaintiff.

The evidence led, both oral and documentary, reveal that there had been a reivindicatioaction in 1964 in respect of the larger land the said reivindicatioaction (9865/L) was instituted by the plaintiff and the father of the Ist - 3rd defendants of the instant action. Settlement was entered in that case by allocating lots for the parties to the action based on a plan prepared. Learned District Judge dismissed the action on the basis that the co-ownership rights of the parties are not limited to lot I and 2 and the plaintiff cannot maintain the action without surveying the larger land. The plaintiff appealed.

HELD

- Our law recognizes several ways of terminating co-ownership of a property. One such way is toinstitute an action under the provisions of Partition Law No. 2I of 1977 as amended. If not, all theco-owners can together dispose the co-owned property to a single person. An amicable partitionis also recognized by law as a division that puts an end to co-ownership of a property
- Possession of divided portions by different co-owners is in no wayinconsistent with commonpossession [Wickremaratne and Another v. AlpenisPerera(1986) I Sri.LR 190]. However, whereco-owners executed deeds for divided shares and possessed different lots that will be indicativeofthe division of the entire land [GirigorisAppuhamy v. Maria Nona (60 NLR. 330)]
- The plan prepared for the said case no. 9865/L dividing the largerland into four allotments as well as the settlement entered in the same and the partiessigning the shorthand script of the decree agreeing to the division are veryclear evidence of theamicable termination of the co-ownership of the parties to the larger land.
- It is evident upon a plain reading of the preamble of the Partition Law that the intention of the legislature was to provide for the partition and sale of land held in common. Those who come



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before court in a partition action are those who cannot share and use the co-owned land peacefully. Therefore, when a co-owner is seeking to partition a land held in common, a duty is cast on court to accommodate such party to end the common ownership within the available legal framework. If the word "shall" is read as meaning "may", the whole of the provision in section 19(2) of the Partition Law becomes meaningless and superfluous as it will allow one co-owner to continue the common ownership of a land against the wishes of another co-owner who seeks to partition the same for the reason that it has become difficult to hold the land in common.

"In view of the above, I hold that the word "shall" used in section 19(2) of the Partition Law should be read as mandatory and that it is imperative on the part of a defendant who claims that the plaintiff is seeking to partition only a portion of a larger land to follow the procedure laid down in section 19(2) of the Partition Law and move for the larger land to be partitioned. He cannot ask for dismissal of the action. Such a course of action is fair by all parties as it does not deprive the defendant of getting the larger land partitioned."

Appeal allowed.

JSA REFERENCE NO. – JSALR/2020/04/X

COURT OF APPEAL

Buvendra Kumara Ketagoda Gamage

Vs.

Hon. Attorney General.

K.K. Wickremasinghe, J,

K. Priyantha Fernando, J,

CA (PHC) APN 157/2019

13.03.2020

Exceptional circumstances in bail pending appeal – delay of hearing the appeal.

HELD

- It is settled law that bail pending appeal from the High Court would be granted only in exceptional circumstances (Ediriweera V. Attorney General C.A. (PHC) 25/2005, Attorney General V. Letchchemi and another S.C. Appeal 13/2006). Exceptional circumstances may vary from case to case. Sri Lankan Superior Courts have considered long delay in hearing the appeal and ill health of an Appellant (although those circumstances are not exhaustive) as exceptional circumstances to grant bail pending appeal.
- The learned High Court Judge should have called for the Medical Reports from the prison authorities in the interest of justice, as the prison authorities have refused to release the same to the Petitioner. It was incumbent upon the learned High Court Judge to go through the Medical Reports, to come to a finding whether there were changes in circumstances and whether the ill health of the Petitioner could have considered as an exceptional circumstance to grant bail.
- The delay in hearing the appeal has to be substantial to consider that as an exceptional circumstance. Unless it can be proved that the delay is inordinate, beyond the period of sentence, or at least that the Petitioner has served nearly the whole or a substantial part of the sentence by the time the appeal was heard, the mere delay would not be exceptional to grant bail pending appeal.

Application dismissed.

K.K. Wickremasinghe J, delivered the order.

JSA REFERENCE NO. – JSALR/2020/05/XI

COURT OF APPEAL

Dayarathne Wijesundera

Vs.

Hon. Attorney General.

Achala Wengappuli, J,

Dr. Ruwan Fernando, J,

CA HCC 29-30/2015

13.02.2020



Credibility of a witness –mistaken identity - Turnbull principles

HELD

- “When the trial Court had found her to be a truthful witness, that simply means her evidence is credible. A witness is credible if his evidence is found to be truthful as well as reliable. If the trial Court had found her evidence is credible, then it must consider it to determine whether by that evidence relevant facts in issue have been established.”
- A trial Court is at liberty to reject evidence of a witness on the basis of his testimonial trustworthiness. But it cannot reject evidence of a witness which it had found to be truthful, but "unsafe" to act. If the evidence of the prosecution is "unsafe" to act, then that benefit should accrue in favour of the accused. A trial Court cannot pick and choose from the prosecution case to reach a verdict of guilt.
- The superior Courts also have recognised that if the identity of the accused is disputed, then the trial Courts must first consider whether the evidence of the witness on identity is credible. If that evidence is credible then it should thereafter proceed to consider whether there is a mistake made by the witness in identifying the accused. A clear distinction was made where the witness had recognised an accused already known to him (recognition) and the instances where he had seen the accused for the first time at the time of the offence. The judgment of Turnbull itself issued a caution that even in a case of recognition, it is advisable to consider the issue whether there had been a mistake in identifying the accused, although the witness's evidence is truthful.
- “The said admission of the witness, although made with reluctance after persistent cross examination, that she knew the three accused appellants prior to the incident, renders the weightage that could be attached to her claim of identifying them at the identification parade to an negligible minimum. Her clear assertion

during the examination in chief that she saw the three accused-appellants for the first time that evening was contradicted by herself when she admitted that she knew them prior to the incident. Then the question arises as to why she suppressed this factor in her evidence. Whether there was a fight between the accused appellants and her son or not, her suppression of this important factor in identification seriously challenges her trustworthiness as a witness.”

- “The incident is no doubt a gruesome one. An innocent family who lived peacefully was attacked and had their father killed for no reason. But the Courts, in determining the guilt or the innocence of the accused, are duty bound to apply the safeguards that had been put in place to prevent any errors in identifying the real offender. The evidence of the mother and daughter are at variance in vital points along the sequence of events they narrated. These instances include inconsistencies in vital areas as to who did what. After careful analysis of the evidence on the point of identity, this Court is of the view that the evidence of the prosecution on identity is of questionable character and therefore could not be relied upon. In the particular circumstances of this case, applying Turnbull principles to the evaluation of the evidence of the prosecution witnesses does not arise.”

Appeals allowed.

Achala Wengappuli J, delivered the judgment.

JSA REFERENCE NO. – JSALR/2020/06/XII

COURT OF APPEAL

Ratnayake Mudiyanseelage Kumarathilaka Bandara

Vs.

The Hon Attorney General

Achala Wengappuli, J,

Devika Abeyratne, J,

CA (PHC) 178/2014

06.03.2020



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Plea of alibi – rights at the end of the prosecution case

HELD

- “Appellant's contention that he was denied a fair trial in as much as he has not been explained his rights at the end of the prosecution case. On 02.08.2006 the accused has been explained of his charge and he has pleaded not guilty. This establishes that the accused was informed promptly and in detail in a language that he understands the nature and the cause of the charge against him. The case record bears testimony to the fact that the appellant was represented by Counsel throughout the case. He has had an opportunity to examine the witnesses against him. He too has given evidence and his plea of alibi has been considered by the learned Magistrate. These facts clearly indicate that he was informed of his rights and that he has exercised that right and no substantial prejudice was caused to the appellant. Thus, the appellant's contention that he was denied a fair trial, fails.”
- It is trite law that when the accused put forward a plea of alibi that the burden is on the prosecution to establish beyond reasonable doubt that the accused was not elsewhere but present at the place of the commission of the crime. It is trite law that in a case where an alibi has been pleaded, the court has to arrive at its finding on a consideration of all evidence led at the trial and on a full assessment of all the evidence.

Appeal dismissed, conviction affirmed.

Devika Abeyratne J, delivered the judgment.

JSA REFERENCE NO. – JSALR/2020/07/XIII

Punchihewage Sampath Kumara

Vs.

Hon. Attorney General

K.K. Wickremasinghe, J,

K. Priantha Fernando, J,

CA. HCC 29-30/2015

10.03.2020

Probability - absence of consent - act upon the evidence of a single eye witness

- The Accused appellant was indicted on one count of rape and convicted after the trial. It was revealed at the trial that prosecutrix had not informed the incident to her husband who returned home at that night but disclosed it to her mother only in the morning. It was argued that the said conduct was suspicious and the trial judge has failed to consider the same.

HELD

- Prosecutrix in her evidence explained as to why she had not told her husband about the incident in the night when he came home. She had been worried that her husband would harm the Appellant and that would cause more trouble by her children becoming destitute. This explanation was given by the prosecutrix in her evidence in examination in chief and that assertion was never questioned or challenged by the defence in cross examination. She probably may have silently suffered the whole night and the mental trauma may have been too much for her that she was driven to the thought of committing suicide, as a peasant village woman, this cannot be said improbable.
- The absence of consent can happen by reason of lack of agreement and as well as by force, threat of force, or by even fear of force. It can even be unwilling submission due to fear of serious consequences.
- There is nothing to prevent the Court to act upon the evidence of a single eye witness, if in the opinion of Court such evidence is cogent and reliable. Evidence of a sole eye witness has to be given careful consideration. If the evidence of the sole eye witness is found to be credible, court can convict an Accused on the testimony of the single eye witness. However, if the court finds that his evidence is doubtful, then it is unsafe to record a conviction based on the testimony of such a solitary eye witness.



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- It was open for the learned Trial Judge to find the evidence of the prosecutrix to be credible. Hence, on her evidence it was open for the Trial Judge to come to the conclusion that the vaginal tear occurred because of the sexual intercourse that the Appellant had had with the Appellant without the consent of the prosecutrix.

Appeal dismissed.

K.K. Wickremasinghe J, delivered the judgment.

JSA REFERENCE NO. – JSALR/2020/08/XIV

COURT OF APPEAL

Mabula Marapperuma

Vs.

The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

Achala Wengappuli, J,

Dr. Ruwan Fernando, J,

CA HCC 157/2018

07.02.2020

Rejecting the testimony of a witness - proceedings held long after the events - quality, than the quantity of evidence - testimony of a police witness in a police detection – dock statement.

HELD

- It is settled law that in evaluating the evidence of a witness and assessing contradictions, it is necessary to examine the whole of his evidence and ascertain whether the contradiction is weighty or is trivial or it shakes the basic version of the witness and therefore, the Court is not entitled to reject the testimony of a witness unless they go to the root of the case.
- Thus, the role of a judge in evaluating the evidence of a witness is to direct his mind as to what contradictions matter and what do not and whether they are material so as to affect the credibility of the witness. What the Court has to see however, is whether these variations are material and affect the case of the prosecution

substantially as every variation may not be enough to adversely affect the case of the prosecution. It is also important to note that the Court should examine the evidence of a witness in its entirety in order to arrive at a rational conclusion as his evidence cannot be read in part and/or in isolation.

- The Court should also be mindful of the fact that after a considerable lapse of time, as has happened in the present case, it is customary to come across contradictions in the testimony of witnesses. It is common that the true characteristic feature of human testimony is full of infirmities and weaknesses, especially when proceedings are held long after the events spoken to by the witnesses and therefore, a Judge must expect such contradictions to exist in the testimony
- The Evidence Ordinance lays down in section 134 the specific rule that no particular number of witnesses shall in any case be required for the proof of any fact. The rule, however attaches more importance, to the quality, than the quantity of evidence as the evidence to be weighted, not counted.
- “While I agree that the evidence of a sole witness to the incident has to be accepted with an amount of caution and circumspect, there is no burden on the prosecution to provide an accused an opportunity to challenge the veracity or credibility of a police witness in a detection by calling other witnesses who took part in the raid provided however, that the evidence tendered by a solitary witness is credible, reliable, in tune with the case of the prosecution and inspires implicit confidence.”
- “Unlike in the case of an accomplice or a decoy, the testimony of a police witness in a police detection cannot be rejected merely because he is police personnel and his testimony should be treated in the same manner as testimony of any other witness. While I agree that the testimony of a sole police witness has to be scanned with caution and circumspect, there is no principle of



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law that without corroboration by independent witnesses, the testimony of a police witness in a police detection cannot be relied on when the Trial judge is satisfied that his evidence is entirely reliable.”

- The following principles are applicable in considering the dock statement made by an Accused.

1. If the dock statement is believed, it must be acted upon;
2. If it raises a reasonable doubt about the case for the prosecution, the defence must succeed;
3. Dock statement of one of the Accused should not be used against another accused.

Appeal dismissed.

Dr. Ruwan Fernando J, delivered the judgment.

Acts of 2019

	Act	Date Of Endorsement
1.	2019/1:Chemical Weapons Convention (Amendment)	2019.01.17
2.	2019/2:Recovery of Damages for the Death of a Person	2019.01.17
3.	2019/3:Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment)	2019.02.01
4.	2019/4:Debt Conciliation (Amendment)	2019.02.05
5.	2019/5:Judicature (Amendment)	2019.04.05
6.	2019/6:Appropriation	2019.04.05
7.	2019/7:Coconut Development (Amendment)	2019.05.14
8.	2019/8:Tea Research Board (Amendment)	2019.06.18
9.	2019/9:Institute of Valuers of Sri Lanka (Amendment)	2019.06.18
10.	2019/10:Motor Traffic (Amendment)	2019.06.20
11.	2019/11:Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Corporation (Amendment)	2019.06.28
12.	2019/12:Revival of Underperforming Enterprises or Underutilized Assets (Repeal)	2019.06.28
13.	2019/13:Companies (Amendment)	2019.08.06
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73. කාර්යාල ක්‍රම සහ ක්‍රියාපටිපාටි සම්බන්ධයෙන් ලිපිකරුවන් පුහුණු කරන්නන් පුහුණු කිරීමේ පාඨමාලාව
74. උප ලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ පුහුණු වීම් අවශ්‍යතා
75. සංවර්ධන සභා ඡන්ද විමසීම - 1981
76. අනියම් සේවකයන්ගේ වැටුප් සංශෝධනය කිරීම
77. උප ලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ විශ්‍රාම ගැනීම් පිළිබඳ වාර්ෂික වාර්තා
78. General Permission to Leave Station
79. වාර්ෂික ස්ථානමාරු -1982
80. වාර්ෂික ස්ථානමාරු -1982



81. බ්‍රිතාන්‍ය සේවා ආයතන වල පුර්ව සේවය
82. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ සාමාන්‍ය හැසිරීම හා විනය
83. ණය මුදල් සඳහා ඇපකරුවන්
84. Returns of Work
85. අධිකරණයන් වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන ද්‍රව්‍ය වෙන්දේසියේ විකිණීම
- 85 (I). අධිකරණයන් වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද ද්‍රව්‍ය වෙන්දේසියේ විකිණීම
- 85 (II). අධිකරණයන් වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද ද්‍රව්‍ය වෙන්දේසියේ විකිණීම
86. ලේඛනාගාරය, නඩු භාණ්ඩ කාමරය ආදිය පරීක්ෂා කිරීම
87. අධිකරණයන්හි මුදල් පරිපාලනය සහ ගිණුම් තැබීම
88. වාර්ෂික ස්ථාන මාරු - 1982
89. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන් පිළිබඳ කාර්යය මණ්ඩල විස්තර - 1982
90. Minute on Scheduled Public Officers
91. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ ව්‍යවස්ථා සංග්‍රහය අනියම් ලඝුලේඛකයන් හා අනියම් යතුරු ලේඛකයන් සඳහා වූ යෝග්‍යතා පරීක්ෂණය
92. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ ව්‍යවස්ථා සංග්‍රහය යටතේ අනියම් ලිපිකරුවන් හා අනියම් ලඝු ලේඛකයින් හා අනියම් යතුරු ලේඛකයින් තනතුරු වලට තෝරා අන්තර්ග්‍රහණය කිරීම
93. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ ව්‍යවස්ථා සංග්‍රහය යටතේ උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන් අදාළ සේවාවලට තෝරා අන්තර්ග්‍රහණය කිරීම
94. Returns of Work
95. Stamp Act No. 43 of 1982
96. Reconstitution of Acting Panels of Courts
97. ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ආණ්ඩු ක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ හයවන සංශෝධනය ප්‍රතිඥාව දිවුරුම දී අත්සන් කිරීම
98. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ වාර්ෂික ස්ථාන මාරු - 1984
99. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන් කාර්යක්ෂමතා කඩඉම් විභාගවලින් නිදහස් කිරීම
100. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ ව්‍යවස්ථා සංග්‍රහය යටතේ තනතුරු වලට අන්තර්ග්‍රහණය වීමේ මනාපය ප්‍රකාශ කිරීම
101. වාර්ෂික ස්ථාන මාරු -1984
102. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ ඇප තීරණය කිරීම. රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ ඇප ආඥා පනත (352 වන පරිච්ඡේදය)
103. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ ස්ථාන මාරු වීම්
104. සේවා වාර්තාව
105. National Archives Law, No 48 of 1973
106. රාජකාරී නිවාඩු
107. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන් පිළිබඳ කාර්ය මණ්ඩල විස්තර - 1985
108. Appointments with Officers of the Engineering Division of the Ministry of Justice.
109. වැඩ බැලීමේ පත්වීම්
110. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන් පිළිබඳ කාර්ය මණ්ඩල විස්තර - 1996
111. Postponement of Cases
112. දිවයිනෙහි පැවති කලබලකාරී තත්ත්වයන් මත වෙනත් අධිකරණයන්හි සේවයට වාර්තා කිරීම
113. Marking of appearances of Lawyers
114. අනියම් නිලධාරීන් ස්ථිර සේවයට අන්තර්ග්‍රහණය කිරීම
115. Postponement Of Cases
116. ආදායම් හා වටිනාකම් සහතික
117. රාජ්‍ය පරිපාලන චක්‍රලේඛ අංක: 327- 1986 නව වැටුප්
118. ලඝුලේඛක සටහන් පොත්
119. Community Service Orders
120. රාජ්‍ය පරිපාලන චක්‍රලේඛ අංක 327-1986 නව වැටුප්
123. රාජ්‍ය පරිපාලන චක්‍රලේඛ අංක: 327- අධිකරණ පොත් බැඳුම්කරුවන්ගේ සේවා තත්ත්වය
124. මාසික වැඩ වාර්තා
125. Practice Notes of Cases issued by the Sri Lanka Judges' Institute
126. අධිකරණ රෙජිස්ටාර් සේවයේ I, II, III ශ්‍රේණිවලට උසස්වීම් ලබාදීම
128. ලේඛන හා ප්‍රදර්ශන භාණ්ඩ භාරකරුවන්ගේ රාජකාරී
129. අධිකරණ යතුරු ලේඛක සේවයේ II ශ්‍රේණියේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ වැටුප් පරිමාණය
130. නඩු පිළිබඳ සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන
131. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨතා ලේඛනයක් සකස් කිරීම
132. වෙනත් අධිකරණයන්හි නඩු විසඳීම සඳහා රාජකාරී නිවාඩු
133. නඩු තීන්දු ප්‍රකාශ කිරීම සඳහා පත් කිරීම
134. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ වාර්ෂික ස්ථාන මාරුවීම් - 1988
135. Warrants of detention and committal issued by courts
136. දෙපාර්තමේන්තු ප්‍රධානීන් ආදී ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ නිලධාරීන් පෞද්ගලිකව සාක්ෂි දීම සඳහා අධිකරණයන් වෙත කැඳවීම
137. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ වාර්ෂික ස්ථාන මාරුවීම් - 1989
138. අධිකරණ නිලධාරීන් සඳහා නිවාඩු පහසුකම් සැපයීම, සහ අන්තයන්හි සේවා ස්ථානයෙන් බැහැරව සිටීම සහ වැඩ බැලීමේ පත්වීම්
139. Suspension of Sittings of Courts
140. Cleanliness to Court premises
141. අධිකරණ රෙජිස්ටාර් සේවාව
142. රාජසන්නක කරන ලද දැව ප්‍රසිද්ධ වෙන්දේසියේ විකිණීම
143. ලඝු නොවන නඩුවලට ඇප පිණිස තැන්පත් කරන මුදල් සහ ඔප්පු ආපසු දීම
144. Information of Heads of departments
145. ඓතිහාසික වාර්තා
146. The Emergency (Miscellaneous provisions and Powers) Regulations: Requisitioning of Vehicles and Personal Services Under Regulations 9 and 10
148. ප්‍රවාහන අපහසුතාවන් පැවති කාලය තුළ සේවයට පැමිණි රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ට අනුග්‍රහ දැක්වීම
149. ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨතා ලේඛණය - අධිකරණ ලඝුලේඛක සේවයේ 1 වන ශ්‍රේණිය
150. මානසික රෝගී ආඥා පනත යටතේ අධිකරණ බලය
151. අධිකරණ නිලධාරීන්ගේ නිල නිවාස
152. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ වාර්ෂික ස්ථාන මාරුවීම් - 1992
153. අධිකරණ නිලධාරීන් සඳහා නිවාස පහසුකම් සැපයීම, සහ අන්තයන්හි සේවා ස්ථානයෙන් බැහැරව සිටීම සහ වැඩ බැලීමේ පත්වීම්
154. Security of Court Buildings Against arson or similar damage
155. Regulation made by the President under Section 5 of the Public Security Ordinance (Chapter 40)
156. Payments to Charities
157. අධිකරණ නිලධාරීන් සහ කම්කරු විනිශ්චයකාධිකාර සභාපතිවරුන්ගේ වැටුප් වර්ධක
158. Legalisation of documents for the adoption of Sri Lanka Children
159. අධිකරණ නිලධාරීන් සඳහා නිවාස පහසුකම් සැපයීම, සහ අන්තයන්හි සේවා ස්ථානයෙන් බැහැරව සිටීම සහ වැඩ බැලීමේ පත්වීම්
160. Release Of remand prisoners act no.8 Of 1991
161. ඇල්ලස් පනතේ 4(4) වැනි වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාර ක්‍රියා කිරීම
162. Date Of Operation Of the Judicature (amendment) act no.16 Of 1989
163. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ ඉල්ලීම් මත කෙරෙන ස්ථාන මාරු



164. Date Of Operation Of the Code Of criminal procedure (amendment) act no.11 Of 1989
165. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ කාර්යක්ෂමතා කඩඉම් සඳහා අදාළ වන වැටුප් තල
166. Judicature (amendment) act no.16 Of 1989
167. අධිකරණ ලිපිකාර සේවයේ ii ශ්‍රේණියේ (බඳවා ගැනීමේ ශ්‍රේණිය) නිලධාරීන් සඳහා පැවැත්විය යුතු යතුරු ලියන පරීක්ෂණය
168. අධිකරණ ලිපිකාර සේවයට අන්තර්ග්‍රහණය කිරීම
169. ශ්‍රී ලංකා අධිකරණ රෙජිස්ටාර් සේවයට උසස් කිරීම
170. අධිකරණ ලිපිකාර සේවයේ කාර්යක්ෂමතා කඩඉම් විභාගවලින් නිදහස් කිරීම
171. අධිකරණ ලිපිකාර සේවයේ ii වන ශ්‍රේණියේ ii වන කාර්යක්ෂමතා කඩඉම් විභාගය
172. අවසන් නොවූ පැරණි නඩු පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු
173. වැඩ බැලීමේ නීතිඥ මණ්ඩලය
174. Complaints pertaining to Court Administration
176. මුදල් භාර ගැනීම
177. Date Of Operation Of the civil procedure code (Amendment) act no.14 Of 1993
178. අභියාචනා නඩු
179. Postponement of Cases
180. Service Of judicial documents abroad
181. සුළු සේවක තනතුරු අළුතින් ඇති කිරීම
182. අධිකරණ නිලධාරීන්ට නිවාස පහසුකම්
183. ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණය සහ අභියාචනාධිකරණය විදුලි පුවත්/දුරකථන මගින් දැනුම් දෙනු ලබන නියෝග
184. Orders of Magistrates re. Location of Prisoners
185. Bench Book Law of Evidence
186. ගංගොඩවිල නිවර්තන නිවාසයට නේවාසිකාවන් ඇතුළත් කිරීම
187. Non Summary Inquiries
189. Statistics Of cases to be submitted by all courts as at 31.03.1994
190. Statistics of cases to be submitted by all Courts as at 31.03.1994
191. Assistance sought by the commissioner Of elections to facilitate the parliamentary general elections scheduled to be held on 16th August 1994
192. Security in Court Houses
193. උ.ර.නි. සේවයේ උසස්වීම්
194. Service of Judicial Documents Abroad Service of Judicial documents in India
195. අධිකරණ රෙජිස්ටාර් සේවයේ III වන ශ්‍රේණියේ තනතුරට පත් කිරීම.
196. Postponement Of case
197. Supervision Of community service Orders
198. අධිකරණයට ඉදිරිපත් කෙරෙන අභියාචනා
199. ශ්‍රී ලංකා අධිකරණ යතුරු ලේඛක සේවයේ II වන ශ්‍රේණියේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ වැටුප් ප්‍රතිශෝධනය කිරීම
200. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ කාර්යක්ෂමතා කඩඉම් වැටුප් තල හා වැටුප් වර්ධක ගෙවීම.
201. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨතා ලේඛනයක් සකස් කිරීම
202. අභියාචනාධිකරණයේ ඇප නියෝග වල නිරවද්‍යතාවය තහවුරු කිරීම
203. ශ්‍රී ලංකා අධිකරණ රෙජිස්ටාර් සේවයේ I වන සහ III වන ශ්‍රේණියේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ වැටුප් ප්‍රතිශෝධනය කිරීම
204. ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ සංස්ථාව සඳහා ගෘහ ලබා ගැනීම
205. අධිකරණ නිලධාරීන්ගේ වැඩ වාර්තා සහ දෛනික වාර්තා
206. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ ස්ථාන මාරු
207. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ වැටුප් ජර නිශේධනය කිරීම
- 207 (1). උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ වැටුප් ප්‍රතිශෝධනය කිරීම
208. සාමාන්‍ය ලිපිකාර සේවයේ II වන පන්තියේ 'අ' බණ්ඩියේ නිලධාරීන් අධිකරණ ලිපිකාර සේවයට අන්තර්ග්‍රහණය කිරීම
210. මහාධිකරණ, දිසා අධිකරණ, මහේස්ත්‍රාත් අධිකරණ සහ ප්‍රාථමික අධිකරණයන්හි නඩු වාර්තා සංසරණය කිරීම
211. ශ්‍රී ලංකා අධිකරණ භාෂණ පරිවර්තක සේවයේ II වන ශ්‍රේණියේ නිලධාරීන් I වන ශ්‍රේණියට උසස් කිරීම සඳහා වන සීමිත තරඟ විභාගය
214. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ සේවයේ තනතුරු වල වැටුප් විෂමතා ඉවත් කිරීම
215. රෙජිස්ටාර්/පිස්කල් නිලධාරීන්ට අධිකරණය ඉදිරියේ පෙනී සිටීමට දැන්වීම
216. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨතා ලේඛනය - 1996
217. සහතික පිටපත් නිකුත් කිරීම
218. අධිකරණයන්හි සිදුවන ප්‍රමාදවීම්
219. අභියාචනා නඩු
220. නඩු පිළිබඳ සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන වාර්තා
221. කොටසක් විභාග කරන ලද නඩු
224. රෙජිස්ටාර්/ පිස්කල් නිලධාරීන්ට අධිකරණය ඉදිරියේ පෙනී සිටීමට දැන්වීම
225. ආයතන සංග්‍රහය සංශෝධනය කිරීම
226. පළාත් සභා වලට අපරාධ නඩුවල සහතික කළ පිටපත් නිකුත් කිරීම
- 227 (අ). වැඩ බලන නීතිඥ මණ්ඩලය
228. රාජ්‍ය පරිපාලන චක්‍රලේඛ අංක 2/97 (III) අනුව උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ වැටුප් පරිමාණ
229. කාර්ය සටහන්
230. අවසන් කරන ලද නඩුවල ප්‍රදර්ශන භාණ්ඩ වෙන්දේසි කිරීම
231. මිනිත්දෝරු ගාස්තු ගෙවීමේදී ඇතිවන ප්‍රමාදයන්
232. පෞද්ගලික සේවා මත දිවයිනෙන් බැහැරව ගත කිරීම සඳහා නිවාඩු ලබාගැනීම
233. අසා නිම නොවූ නඩු
234. නඩු තීන්දු / නියෝග
- 234 (1). නඩු තීන්දු/ නියෝග
235. ශ්‍රී ලංකා අධිකරණ ලිපිකාර සේවයේ ii වන ශ්‍රේණියේ බඳවා ගැනීමේ ශ්‍රේණියේ නිලධාරීන් සේවයෙහි ස්ථිර කිරීම සඳහා වන යෝග්‍යතා පරීක්ෂණය
236. අඩක් අසන ලද නඩු
237. අධිකරණ යතුරු ලේඛක සේවාවේ II වන ශ්‍රේණියේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ වැටුප් පරිවර්තනය
238. අධිකරණ කටයුතු වලදී විදේශ ගමන් බලපත්‍ර සම්බන්ධයෙන් අනුගමනය කළ යුතු ක්‍රියා පිළිවෙල
239. අධිකරණයන්හි වැඩ කරන වේලාවන්
240. වැඩ බැලීම
241. 1979 අංක 44 දරණ පනතේ 68 සහ 69 වගන්තිය යටතේ නියෝග ප්‍රකාශ කිරීම
242. සති අන්තයේ හා ප්‍රසිද්ධ නිවාඩු දිනයන්හි රක්ෂණ භාරයේ තැබීම හා ඇපදීමේ කටයුතු
243. අධිකරණයන්හි වැඩ කරන වේලාවන්
244. රාජ්‍ය පරිපාලන චක්‍රලේඛ අංක 37/92 යටතේ එස්.2.1 වැටුප් බණ්ඩිය හිමි තනතුරක සිට එස්.2.2 වැටුප් බණ්ඩිය හිමි තනතුරකට උසස් වූ විට වැටුප් පරිවර්තනය කිරීම
245. භාණ්ඩ භාර නිලධාරීන් මුදා හැරීම
246. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ කාර්යක්ෂමතා කඩඉම් වලින් නිදහස් කිරීම හා වැටුප් පරිවර්තනය කිරීම
247. Mode Of dealing with persons produced, brought or present before the judge
248. ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණයේ සහ අභියාචනාධිකරණයේ වාරිත්‍රානුකූල අසුන් ගැනීම (Ceremonial Sitings) නිල සැමරුම් උත්සව
249. Payment Of E.P.F income tax and other statutory dues
- 250 (ඒ). මුදල් ඇප මත සහ සහතික ඇප මත මුදා හරිනු ලබන සැකකරුවන් සහ අනෙකුත් අය පිළිබඳව ලේඛණ පවත්වාගෙන යාම සහ අංක 250 චක්‍රලේඛය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම අධීක්ෂණය කිරීම



251. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ වැටුප් විෂමතා ඉවත් කිරීම
252. තීන්දු/නියෝග දීම
253. අධිකරණ යතුරුලේඛක සේවයේ II වන ශ්‍රේණියේ යතුරු ලේඛක තනතුර සඳහා වූ කාර්යක්ෂමතා කඩඉම
254. ස්ථානයෙන් බැහැරව යන අවස්ථා වලදී වැඩ බැලීම
255. අධිකරණයන් සහ අධිකරණ භූමිවල ආගමික උත්සව පැවැත්වීම
256. අධිකරණ රෙජිස්ට්‍රාර්වරුන්ට පිස්කල් කටයුතු සඳහා දීමනාවක් ලබාදීම
257. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ වැටුප් ප්‍රතිශෝධනය කිරීම
258. නඩු විභාග කිරීම සඳහා පුද්ගලික හේතුවෙන් වෙනත් විනිශ්චයකාරවරුන් පත්කිරීම සඳහා වූ ඉල්ලීම්
259. 1995.01.02 වන දින සිට ලිපිකරු I ශ්‍රේණියට උසස්වීම් ලද නිලධාරීන්ගේ පත්වීම්, 1994.06.18 දිනට පෙර දාතම කිරීම මත වැටුප් පරිවර්තනය කිරීම
260. මිනින්දෝරු ගාස්තු ගෙවීමේදී ඇති වන ප්‍රමාදයන් වැලැක්වීම ආදී කටයුතු
261. අධිකරණ මගින් වැරදිකරු කරනු ලබන වෛද්‍ය සහායී ලියාපදිංචි අයවලුන් සම්බන්ධ තොරතුරු
263. අධිකරණ කාර්යාල වල ඇති වට්ටෝරු භාණ්ඩ අධිකරණ නිලධාරීන්ගේ නිල නිවාස වලට රැගෙන යාම
264. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ වැටුප් ප්‍රතිශෝධනය කිරීම පවුල් උපදේශක සේවය
265. ක්‍රස්තවාදය වැලැක්වීමේ (තාවකාලික විධි විධාන) පනතේ හා හදිසි නීති රෙගුලාසි යටතේ දීර්ඝ කාලීනව රක්ෂණ භාරයේ සිටින තැනැත්තන් සම්බන්ධව
266. නඩුවක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් කටයුතු කිරීමට ස්ථිර විනිසුරු වෙනුවට වෙනත් විනිශ්චයකාරවරයෙකු පත් කිරීමට කරනු ලබන ඉල්ලීම
267. අධිකරණ වලට ප්‍රමාණවත් අන්දමින් ආරක්ෂාව සැපයීම
268. නඩු සම්බන්ධයෙන් කටයුතු කිරීමේ මාර්ගෝපදේශ
269. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ කාර්යක්ෂමතා කඩඉම් විභාග
270. අධිකරණ මගින් වෛද්‍ය වාර්තා ආදිය කැඳවීම සඳහා වෛද්‍යවරුන්ට ලිපි නිකුත් කිරීම
272. අධිවෝදනා පත්‍ර භාර දීමේ ප්‍රමාද
273. පැමිණිල්ලේ ප්‍රමාද දෝෂ හේතුවෙන් වූදිනයිත් නිදහස් කිරීම
274. නඩු සම්බන්ධයෙන් කටයුතු කිරීමේ මාර්ගෝපදේශ
276. නිල හැඳුනුම්පත් නිකුත් කිරීම
277. අධිකරණ පරිශ්‍රයන්හි පිරිසිදුකම
278. අභියාචනා ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති නඩු
279. වැටුප් පරිමාණයක උපරිම වැටුපට පැමිණි නිලධාරීන්ට වැටුප් වර්ධක ලබාදීම
281. Receive vehicle allowance in lieu of an official vehicle
- 281 (a). Conditions applicable to Judicial Officer opting to receive a vehicle allowance in lieu of an official vehicle
- 281 (b). Conditions applicable to judicial officers opting to receive a vehicle allowance in lieu of an official vehicle
282. Application Of circular no.29/98 date 30.12.1998 on payment & incentive to public Officer proficient in more than one language
283. රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ වැටුප් සහ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් සංශෝධනය කිරීම- 2004
284. ලඝු නොවන නඩු පිළිබඳ සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන වාර්තාව
285. ශ්‍රී ලංකා අධිකරණ රෙජිස්ට්‍රාර් සේවාවේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ පෞද්ගලික ලිපිගොනු
286. The arrangement to repair the disused furniture at Prisons Department's Workshop
287. පෞද්ගලික හේතු ආදී කරුණු මත නඩු විභාග කිරීම සඳහා වෙනත් විනිශ්චයකාරවරුන් පත් කිරීමට ඉල්ලීම් කරන ලද නඩුවල විභාග
288. River sand Confiscated by Courts of Law
289. Security for Judges
290. අධිකරණ රෙජිස්ට්‍රාර්වරුන්ගේ වැටුප් වර්ධක ගෙවීම
291. Payments to Charities
292. Details of Practical Trainees - Post of Stenographer
293. මත් ද්‍රව්‍ය සම්බන්ධ ව්‍යාජ රස පරීක්ෂක වාර්තා.
294. පූර්ව සේවා ස්ථානවල නඩු තීන්දු දීම සඳහා පත් කිරීම.
295. රාජ්‍ය ආයතන, සංස්ථා හා ව්‍යවස්ථාපිත මණ්ඩලවල තාවකාලික, අනියම්, ආදේශක සහන සහ කොන්ත්‍රාත් පදනම මත බඳවා ගත් සේවකයන් ස්ථිර කිරීම
296. ඡන්ද හිමි බලය
297. නීති කෘත්‍ය හා නඩු තීන්දු / නියෝගවල සහතික පිටපත් නිකුත් කිරීම
298. වැඩසටහන් සහකාර (අධිකරණ)
299. මුස්ලිම් විවාහ දික්කසාද පනත යටතේ වූ බලාත්මක කිරීමේ ආඥාව (Enforcement order)
300. නඩු විභාග සඳහා භාෂණ පරිවර්ධක නිලධාරීන් තාවකාලිකව අනුයුක්ත කිරීම.
- 301 (අ).08/2005 (iii), 08/2005 (iv) සහ 08/2005 (v) චක්‍රලේඛ වලින් සංශෝධිත ආයතන සංග්‍රහයේ xxiv වන පරිච්ඡේදයේ ii වන වගන්තිය පරිදි දේපොල ණය මුදල් නිර්දේශ කිරීම
- 301 (i). රාජ්‍ය සේවයේ වැටුප් පරිමාණයන්හි වැටුප් වර්ධක අගයන් පරිමාණානුකූලව ගැලපීම
- 301 (ii). අධිකරණ පොත් බැඳුම්කරු සේවයේ වැටුප් සංශෝධනය කිරීම
- 301 (ii) අ. අධිකරණ පොත් බැඳුම්කරු සේවයේ වැටුප් සංශෝධනය කිරීම
302. විවාහ අධිකරණයේ කටයුතු කරනු ලබන කාල පරිච්ඡේද
303. Physical Count of pending Cases
304. රජයේ සේවකයන් විසින් ලබා නොගන්නා නිවාඩු වෙනුවෙන් දිරි දීමනා ගෙවීම
- 305 (7). බිමත්ව සිටීම හෝ මත්පැන් ගඳ වහනය වීම
306. සති අන්ත, ප්‍රසිද්ධ නිවාඩු දින සහ අධිකරණ විවේක සමයන්ට අයත් වන සතියේ දිනයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් දෛනික වාර්තා
307. වැඩ බැලීමේ නීතිඥ මණ්ඩලය
308. මානව සම්පත් කළමනාකරණය
- 308 (i). මානව සම්පත් කළමනාකරණය
309. නඩු තීන්දු සහ නියෝග ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම සම්බන්ධව මාර්ගෝපදේශ
310. අධිකරණ නිලධාරීන් ප්‍රසිද්ධ ප්‍රකාශයන් නිකුත් කිරීම සම්බන්ධව උපදෙස්
311. වැටුප් වර්ධක ඉල්ලීම් කිරීම
- 312 (ඒ). සති අන්තයන්හි හා රජයේ නිවාඩු දිනයන්හි මහේස්ත්‍රාත් රාජකාරි
313. සෙනසුරාදා, ඉරිදා දිනයන්හි හා රජයේ නිවාඩු දිනයන්හි අධිකරණ කාර්යාල විවෘත කිරීම
314. වයස 57න් ඔබ්බට සේවා දීර්ඝ කිරීම ලබා දීම
316. ක්වාසි තනතුර
317. අධිකරණ කළමනාකාර සහකාර සේවාවේ අධි ශ්‍රේණිය සඳහා අයදුම්පත් කැඳවීම
318. විදේශ භාෂා සම්බන්ධ භාෂණ පරිවර්තක සේවය
319. නඩු තීන්දු පිටපත් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම
320. රක්ෂිත බන්ධනාගාර ගත කර ඇති සැකකරුවන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් විශේෂ අවස්ථානුගත කරුණු යටතේ අධිකරණ නියෝග නිකුත් කිරීම
321. ස්ථාන මාරු පත්වීම්
322. රජයට සම්බන්ධ නඩු කටයුතු වලට අදාල නඩු තීන්දු හා නියෝග වල පිටපත් ගාස්තුවකින් තොරව ලබා ගැනීම
323. ලඝු නොවන නඩු වාර්තා පිටපත් සම්බන්ධව
324. රජයට සම්බන්ධ නඩු කටයුතු වලට අදාල නඩු තීන්දු හා නියෝග වල පිටපත් ගාස්තුවකින් තොරව ලබා ගැනීම
325. විදේශ අධ්‍යයන සහ/හෝ රැකියා සඳහා විදේශ නිවාඩු ලබා ගැනීම



326. ආයුර්වේද ඖෂධ සංස්ථාව සඳහා ඖෂධීය ශාක/ කොටස් ලබා ගැනීම
327. කාර්මික ආරවුල් පනතේ 46 වගන්තිය
328. විනිශ්චයකාරවරුන් සම්මන්ත්‍රණ වලට සහභාගී වීම සහ ප්‍රසිද්ධ ප්‍රකාශ නිකුත් කිරීම
329. අධිකරණ මගින් රාජසන්නක කරනු ලබන ගවයන් භාරදීම අධිකරණ මගින් රාජසන්නක කරනු ලබන කිරි ගවයින් ලබා ගැනීම
330. 2006 වර්ෂයේ අයවැය යෝජනා මත රාජ්‍ය සේවයේ වැටුප් ප්‍රතිව්‍යුහගත කිරීම
332. අධිකරණයන්හි අසා නිම කර සියළු නඩු කටයුතු අවසන් කර ඇති නඩු වාර්තා විනාශ කිරීම
333. උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ ඇප තීරණය කිරීම - රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ ඇප ආඥා පනත (352 වන පරිච්ඡේදය)
334. අංක 1679/40 - 2010.11.10 දිනැති අති විශේෂ ගැසට් පත්‍රය මගින් ප්‍රකාශිත අධිකරණ බල ප්‍රදේශයන්හි අධිකරණ බලය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම
ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ (අති විශේෂ) ගැසට් පත්‍රය
335. නිවාඩු අයදුම් කිරීම
336. රස පරීක්ෂකගේ වාර්තාව නොමැතිව නීතිපති උපදෙස් සඳහා නඩු වාර්තා යැවීම
337. මැද පෙරදිග රට වලදී මියයන ශ්‍රී ලාංකිකයින් සම්බන්ධයෙන් උරුමකරු භාවය පිළිබඳ සහතිකයක් නිකුත් කිරීම
338. විමර්ශන පිණිස නඩු කටයුතු අපරාධ පරීක්ෂණ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වෙත යොමු කිරීම
339. සම්මන්ත්‍රණ සහ වැඩමුළු සඳහා පුර්ව අනුමැතිය ලබා ගැනීම
340. එක් විනිශ්චය සභාවකින් වෙනත් විනිශ්චය සභාවකට නඩු මාරුකිරීම
341. විදේශ නිවාඩු අයදුම් කිරීම
342. අධිකරණ නිලධාරීන්ගේ නිවාඩු, සේවා ස්ථානයෙන් බැහැරව සිටීම සහ වැඩ බැලීමේ පත් කිරීම් සඳහා අවසර ලබා ගැනීම
343. අධිකරණ සේවා කොමිෂන් සභා වක්‍රලේඛ
344. රක්ෂිත බන්ධනාගාරගත කර ඇති සැකකරුවන් සහ සිර දඬුවම් විඳින සිරකරුවන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් විශේෂ අවස්ථානුගත කරුණු යටතේ අධිකරණ නියෝග නිකුත් කිරීම
345. උපලේඛනගත නිලධාරීන් මාධ්‍ය වලට ප්‍රකාශ නිකුත් කිරීම
346. විනිශ්චයකාරවරුන් සහ උපලේඛනගත රජයේ නිලධාරීන් විශ්‍රාම ගැනීමේදී රජයේ දේපළ භාරදීම
347. Addresses and telephone numbers of judges
348. අධිකරණ සේවා කොමිෂන් සභා තීරණ
349. ළමා නිවාස වලට ළමුන් යොමු කිරීම
350. අධිකරණ මගින් ලංකා විදුලිබල මණ්ඩලය වෙත අලාභ මුදල් අයකර ගැනීම
351. Issue of warrants of arrest on the members of parliament
352. විනිශ්චයකාරවරුන් සඳහා වූ සම්මන්ත්‍රණ
353. උපලේඛනගත නිලධාරීන්ගේ වැටුප් වර්ධක ඉල්ලීම හා සේවයේ ස්ථිර කිරීම
354. Inspection of prisons by the magistrates
355. කම්කරු විනිශ්චය සභා සභාපතිවරුන් සඳහා වූ සම්මන්ත්‍රණ
356. වයස අවුරුදු 57 න් ඔබ්බට සේවා දීර්ඝ කිරීම ලබා දීම
357. සංඥා භාෂා පරිවර්තක තනතුර තනතුරු නාමය නිවැරදිව භාවිතා කිරීම
358. විදේශවලින් භාරදෙන අධිකරණ ලියවිලි ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමේ ක්‍රියා පටිපාටිය විධිමත් කිරීම
359. මහේස්ත්‍රාත් අධිකරණ විසින් අංගොඩ ජාතික මානසික සෞඛ්‍ය විද්‍යායතනය (පෙර අංගොඩ මානසික රෝහල) වෙත ප්‍රදානය කිරීම
360. අධිකරණ වල පවත්නා භාෂණ පරිවර්ථක සහ ලඝුලේඛක පුරප්පාඩු
361. රාජ්‍ය ආයතන/ගෘහස්ථ පරිශ්‍රයන් තුළ මදුරුවන් බෝවන ස්ථාන සහමුලින්ම දුරලීම
362. 2007 අංක 54 දරණ ඖෂධ වලට ඇබ්බැහි තැනැත්තන් (ප්‍රතිකාර හා පුනරුත්ථාපනය) පිළිබඳ පනත යටතේ ඖෂධ වලට ඇබ්බැහි තැනැත්තන් ප්‍රතිකාර සහ පුනරුත්ථාපනය සඳහා යොමු කිරීම
363. නඩු කියන්නන්ගේ තැන්පතු පාස් පොත්වලින් ඉතිරි වන පොලී මුදල්
364. අධිකරණ සේවා කොමිෂන් සභාව වෙත එවිය යුතු වාර්තා
365. බඩු වට්ටෝරු පොත, ස්ථාවර වත්කම් ලේඛනය සහ පාරිභෝජන ද්‍රව්‍ය ලේඛනය පවත්වාගෙන යාම විධිමත් කිරීම
366. නීතිපති උපදෙස් ප්‍රමාද වී ඇති නඩු සම්බන්ධව තොරතුරු සැපයීම
367. ඒකාබද්ධ දිසා /මහේස්ත්‍රාත් අධිකරණ වල සිවිල් හා අපරාධ නඩු අසානිම කිරීම
368. ආබාධ සහිත දරුවන් වෘත්තීය පුහුණු ආයතන වෙත යොමු කිරීම
369. ලියාපදිංචිය අවලංගු කරන ලද සීමා සහිත ශ්‍රී ලංකා මානව සම්පත් සංවර්ධන සමුපකාර බැංකු සමිතියේ තීරක මහේස්ත්‍රාත් අධිකරණ වල බලගැන්වීම
370. නඩු පිළිබඳ ත්‍රෛමාසික සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන වාර්තා ලබා ගැනීම
371. රාජ්‍ය භාෂා ප්‍රතිපත්තිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම
372. අධිකරණ සේවා කොමිෂන් සභාවේ ලේකම්/ඡෝෂ්ඨ සහකාර ලේකම්වරුන් හමුවීම
373. CIGAS මාසික ගිණුම් සාරාංශ පිටපත් ලබා ගැනීම
374. මාරක රිය අනතුරු වලට අදාළ නඩු වල අධිවෝදනා ගොනු කිරීම
375. අධිකරණ සේවා කොමිෂන් සභාව වෙත එවිය යුතු වාර්තා
376. විනිශ්චයකාරවරුන්ගේ විද්‍යුත් තැපැල් ලිපිනයන් සම්බන්ධ විස්තර ලබාගැනීම
377. වාර්ෂික වැටුප් වර්ධකය ලබාදීම
378. වසර හතරකට වඩා පැරණි සිවිල් හා අපරාධ නඩු අවසන් කිරීම
379. අධිකරණ බල ප්‍රදේශයේ ඇති බන්ධනාගාර පරීක්ෂා කිරීම
380. වැන්දඹු/වැන්දඹු පුරුෂ හා අනන්දරු ක්‍රමය යටතේ ලියාපදිංචිය අන්තර්ජාලය හරහා සිදු කිරීම
381. විනිශ්චයකාර නිල නිවාසයන්හි දුරකථන සම්බන්ධතා
382. අධිකරණ නියෝග මත පුනරුත්ථාපනය සඳහා රැඳවියන් භාරදීම
382. අධිකරණවල සටහන් සහ සහතික පිටපත් ප්‍රමාණකරණය කිරීම
384. මීරිගම සෙන් සෙවණ රජයේ වැඩිහිටි නිවාසය වෙත අධිකරණ නියෝග මගින් වැඩිහිටියන් ඇතුළත් කිරීම
385. අධිකරණ මගින් රාජසන්නක කරනු ලබන ගවයන් බාර දීම
386. රාජ්‍ය සේවයේ වැටුප් සංශෝධනය - 2016 අනුව උපලේඛනගත නිලධාරීන්ගේ සේවයේ වැටුප් සංශෝධනය
387. Attire of Judges on overseas travels
391. වසර දහයකට වඩා පැරණි සිවිල් නඩු අවසන් කිරීම
392. වසර පහකට වඩා පැරණි අපරාධ නඩු අවසන් කිරීම
393. අධිකරණ පිළිබඳ මහජන විශ්වාසය තහවුරු කිරීම සහ අධිකරණ කටයුතු වල කාර්යක්ෂමතාවය වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම
394. ආගාමික හා විගාමික පනත යටතේ පවරන ලද නඩු කටයුතු සම්බන්ධයෙනි.
394. Transfers and Attachments of KKS and PSO
395. අධිකරණ සේවා කොමිෂන් සභා වක්‍රලේඛ 391 හා 392 ක්‍රියාත්මක වීම
396. රාජ්‍ය භාෂා ප්‍රතිපත්තිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම
397. 1999 අංක 46 දරන ප්‍රජා පාදක විශෝධන පනත නිසි අයුරින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම
398. Implementing Circulars 391 and 392 of 2016
399. වස විස නැති රටක් - ශ්‍රී ලිසිඩියා පැල බිලියනයක් අලුතින් සිටුවීමේ ජාතික වැඩසටහන
400. "දරුවන් සුරකිමු 2017-2019" Implementing National Project



Des'ree Lyrics

"You Gotta Be"

*Listen as your day unfolds,
Challenge what the future holds
Try and keep your head up to the sky
Lovers, they may cause you tears
Go ahead release your fears,
Stand up and be counted
Don't be ashamed to cry*

*You gotta be
You gotta be bad, you gotta be bold, you gotta be wiser
You gotta be hard, you gotta be tough, you gotta be stronger
You gotta be cool, you gotta be calm, you gotta stay together
All I know, all I know, love will save the day*

*Herald what your mother said
Read the books your father read
Try to solve the puzzles in your own sweet time
Some may have more cash than you
Others take a different view,
My oh my, heh, hey*

*You gotta be bad, you gotta be bold, you gotta be wiser
You gotta be hard, you gotta be tough, you gotta be stronger
You gotta be cool, you gotta be calm, you gotta stay together
All I know, all I know, love will save the day*

*Time asks no questions,
It goes on without you
Leaving you behind if you can't stand the pace
The world keeps on spinning
Can't stop it, if you try to
The best part is danger staring you in the face*

*Remember, listen as your day unfolds
Challenge what the future holds
Try and keep your head up to the sky
Lovers, they may cause you tears
Go ahead release your fears,
My oh my heh, hey, hey*

*You gotta be bad, you gotta be bold, you gotta be wiser
You gotta be hard, you gotta be tough, you gotta be stronger
You gotta be cool, you gotta be calm, you gotta stay together
All I know, all I know, love will save the day*

*You gotta be bad, you gotta be bold, you gotta be wiser
You gotta be hard, you gotta be tough, you gotta be stronger
You gotta be cool, you gotta be calm, you gotta stay together
All I know, all I know, love will save the day*



*I learned that **Courage** was
not the absence of fear,
but the **triumph** over it.
The **brave** man is not he
who does not feel afraid,
but he who **conquers that fear.***

- Nelson Mandela



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