APPENDICES
APPENDIX-1

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

PREAMBLE

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, Therefore

The General Assembly

Proclaims this Universal Declaration Of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.
Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9
No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

**Article 10**

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

**Article 11**

(1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

**Article 12**

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

**Article 13**

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

**Article 14**

(1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

(2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

**Article 15**
(1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16

(1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17

(1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21
(1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

**Article 22**

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

**Article 23**

(1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

(2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

(3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

(4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

**Article 24**

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

**Article 25**

(1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.
Article 26

(1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

(2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27

(1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

(2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29

(1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

(2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

(3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30
Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.
APPENDIX-II

PREVENTION OF TERRORISM ACT NO. 48 OF 1979

PREAMBLE

AN ACT TO MAKE TEMPORARY PROVISION FOR THE PREVENTION OF ACTS OF TERRORISM IN SRI LANKA, THE PREVENTION OF UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES OF ANY INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS, ASSOCIATION, ORGANISATION OR BODY OF PERSONS WITHIN SRI LANKA OR OUTSIDE SRI LANKA AND FOR MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH OR INCIDENTAL THERETO.

WHEREAS the Parliament of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka continues to affirm that men and institutions remain free only when freedom is founded upon respect for the Rule of Law and that grievances should be redressed by constitutional methods:

AND WHEREAS public order in Sri Lanka continues to be endangered by elements or groups of persons or associations that advocate the use of force or the commission of crime as a means of, or as an aid in, accomplishing governmental change within Sri Lanka, and who have resorted to acts of murder and threats of murder of members of Parliament and of local authorities, police officers, and witnesses to such acts and other law abiding and innocent citizens, as well as the commission of other acts of terrorism such as armed robbery, damage to State property and other acts involving actual or threatened coercion, intimidation and violence:

AND WHEREAS other democratic counties have enacted special legislation to deal with acts of terrorism:

BE it enacted by the Parliament of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka as follows:-

1. This Act may be cited as the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act, No 48 of 1979, and shall come into operation in respect of all or any of its provisions on such date or dates as the Minister may appoint by Order published in the Gazette.

PART I

OFFENCES

2. (1) Any person who -

(a) causes the death of any specified person, or kidnaps or abducts a specified person, or commits any other attack upon any such person, which act would, under the provisions of the Penal Code, be punishable with death or a term of imprisonment of not less than seven years; or
(b) causes the death of any person who is a witness to any offence under this Act, or kidnaps or abducts or commits any other attack upon any such person, which act would, under the provisions of the Penal Code, be punishable with death or a term of imprisonment of not less than seven years; or

(c) commits criminal intimidation of any special person or a witness referred to in paragraph (b); or

(d) commits the offence of robbery of the property of the Government, any department, statutory board, public corporation, bank, co-operative union or co-operative society; or

(e) commits the offence of mischief to the property of the Government, any department, statutory board, public corporation, bank, co-operative union or co-operative society or to any other public property; or

(f) without lawful authority imports, manufactures or collects any firearms, offensive weapons, ammunition or explosives or any article or thing used, or intended to be used, in the manufacture of explosives; or

(g) possesses without lawful authority, within any security area, any firearms or any offensive weapon, ammunition or explosives or any article or thing used, or intended to be used, in the manufacture of explosives; or

(h) by words either spoken or intended to be read or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise causes or intends to cause commission of acts of violence or religious, racial or communal disharmony or feelings of ill-will or hostility between different communities or racial or religious groups; or

(i) without lawful authority erases, mutilates, defaces or otherwise interferes with any words, inscriptions, or lettering appearing on any board or other fixture on, upon or adjacent to, any highway, street, road or any other public place; or

(j) harbours, conceals or in any other manner prevents, hinders or interferes with the apprehension of, a proclaimed person or any other person, knowing or having reason to believe that such person has committed an offence under this Act,

shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

(2) Any person guilty of an offence specified in -

(i) paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (1) shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment for life, and
(ii) paragraphs (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i) or (j) of subsection (1) shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment of either description for a period not less than five years but not exceeding twenty years.

(3) In this section -

(i) “proclaimed person” means any person proclaimed by the Inspector-General of Police by Proclamation published in the Gazette to be a person wanted in connection with the commission of any offence under this Act; and

(ii) “security area” means any area declared by the Minister by Order published in the Gazette to be a security area if he is satisfied that by reason of any unlawful activity there is in such area a reasonable apprehension of organised violence.

3. Any person who -

(a) does any act preparatory to the commission of an offence; or

(b) abets, conspires, attempts, exhorts or incites the commission of an offence; or

(c) causes the death of any person, or commits any attack upon any person whomsoever in the course of committing any offence under this Act, which act would, under the provisions of the Penal Code, be punishable with death or with a term of imprisonment of not less than seven years,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment of either description for a period of not less than five years but not exceeding twenty years where the offence is one specified in paragraph (a) or (b), or to imprisonment for life where the offence is one specified in paragraph (c).

4. Where any person is convicted by any court of any offence under section 2 or section 3, then, in addition to any other penalty that the court shall impose for such offence -

(a) all property movable and immovable, of that person shall, by virtue of such conviction, be deemed to be forfeited to the Republic; and

(b) any alienation or other disposal of such property effected by such person after the date of coming into operation of this Part shall be deemed to have been, and to be, null and void.

5. Any person who -

(a) knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that any person -

(i) has committed an offence under this Act, or
(ii) is making preparation or is attempting to commit an offence under this Act, fails to report the same to a police officer; or

(b) having in his possession any information relating to the movements or whereabouts of any person who has committed or is making preparations or is attempting to commit an offence under this Act fails to report the same to a police officer,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction be liable to imprisonment of either description for period not exceeding seven years.

PART II

INVESTIGATION OF OFFENCES

6. (1) Any police officer not below the rank of Superintendent or any other police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector authorized in writing by him in that behalf may, without a warrant and with or without assistance and notwithstanding anything in any other law to the contrary -

(a) arrest any person;

(b) enter and search any premises;

(c) stop and search any individual or any vehicle, vessel, train or aircraft; and

(d) seize any document or thing,

connected with or concerned in or reasonably suspected of being connected with or concerned in any unlawful activity.

(2) Any person who obstructs or hinders any police officer lawfully exercising any power conferred on him by or under subsection (1), shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment of either description or a period not exceeding seven years.

7.(1) Any person arrested under subsection (1) of section 6 may be kept in custody for a period not exceeding seventy-two hours and shall, unless a detention order under section 9 has been made in respect of such person, be produced before a Magistrate before the expiry of such period and the Magistrate shall, on an application made in writing in that behalf by a police officer not below the rank of Superintendent, make order that such person be remanded until the conclusion of the trial of such person:
Provided that, where the Attorney-General consents to the release of such person before custody before the conclusion of the trial, the Magistrate shall release such person from custody.

(2) Where any person connected with or concerned in or reasonably suspected to be connected with or concerned in the commission of any offence under this Act appears or is produced before any court other than in the manner referred to in subsection (1), such court shall order the remand of such person until the conclusion of the trial:

Provided that, if an application is made under the hand of a police officer not below the rank of Superintendent to keep such person in police custody for a period not exceeding seventy-two hours, the Magistrate shall authorize such custody and thereupon the order of remand made by the Magistrate shall remain suspended for the period during which such person is in police custody.

(3) A police officer conducting an investigation under this Act in respect of any person arrested under subsection (1) of section 6 or remanded under subsection (1) or subsection (2) of this section -

(a) shall have the right of access to such person and the right to take such person during reasonable hours to any place for the purpose of interrogation and from place to place for the purposes of investigation; and

(b) may obtain a specimen of the handwriting of such person and do all such acts as may reasonably be necessary for fingerprinting or otherwise identifying such person.

8. Any police officer may at any stage of an investigation or trial produce before any Magistrate any person conversant with any fact relating to the commission of any offence under this Act, and the Magistrate shall thereupon record the statement of such person upon oath.

PART III

DETENTION AND RESTRICTION ORDERS

9. (1) Where the Minister has reason to believe or suspect that any person is connected with or concerned in any unlawful activity, the Minister may order that such person be detained for a period not exceeding three months in the first instance, in such place and subject to such conditions as may be determined by the Minister, and any such order may be extended from time to time for a period not exceeding three months at a time:

Provided, however, that the aggregate period of such detention shall not exceed a period of eighteen months.
(2) (a) At any time after an order has been made in respect of any person under subsection (1), the Minister may direct that the operation of such order be suspended and may make an order under subsection (1) of section 11.

(b) The Minister may revoke any such direction if he is satisfied that the person in respect of whom the direction was made has failed to observe any condition imposed or that the operation of the order can no longer remain suspended without detriment to public safety.

10. An order made under section 9 shall be final and shall not be called in question in any court or tribunal by way of writ or otherwise.

11. (1) Where the Minister has reason to believe or suspect that any person is connected with or concerned in the commission of any unlawful activity referred to in subsection (1) of section 9, he may make an order in writing imposing on such person such prohibitions or restrictions as may be specified in such order in respect of-

(a) his movement outside such place of residence as may be specified; or

(b) the places of residence and of employment of such person; or

(c) his travel within or outside Sri Lanka; or

(d) his activities whether in relation to any organisation, association or body of persons of which such person is a member, or otherwise; or

(e) such person addressing public meetings or from holding office in, or taking part in the activities of or acting as adviser to, any organisation, association or body of persons, or from taking part in any political activities,

and he may require such person to notify his movements to such authority, in such manner and at such times as may be specified in the order.

(2) Where the Minister makes a restriction order in respect of any person while an order of detention in respect of such person is in force, such restriction order shall, unless otherwise specified, take effect upon the expiry of the detention order.

(3) Every order made under subsection (1) shall be in force for such period, not exceeding three months, as may be specified therein:

Provided, that the Minister may, by order in writing, extend such period from time to time for periods not exceeding three months at a time so however that the aggregate of such periods does not exceed eighteen months.

(4) Where an order is made under subsection (1), the Minister may by notice in writing served on the person to whom such order relates, vary, cancel or add to any prohibitions
or restrictions imposed by such order on such person and the prohibitions or restrictions so varied or added to shall, unless earlier cancelled, continue in force for the unexpired portion of the period specified in such order or the period as extended under subsection (3).

(5) An order made by the Minister under subsection (1) shall be final and shall not be called in question in any court or tribunal by way of writ or otherwise.

12. Any person who contravenes or acts in breach of any prohibition or restriction imposed on him by an order under section 11 shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a term of imprisonment of either description for a period of five years.

PART IV

ADVISORY BOARD

13. (1) There shall, for the purposes of this Act, be established an Advisory Board consisting of not less than three persons appointed by the President.

(2) Any person in respect of whom any detention order or restriction order has been made shall be informed of the unlawful activity in connection with which such order has been made and such person or any other person on his behalf may make representations to the Advisory Board.

(3) Every meeting of the Advisory Board held to consider such representations shall be presided over by a Chairman nominated from among the members by the Minister and it shall be the duty of the Chairman to advise the Minister in respect of such representations.

(4) The Minister may make rules in relation to the hearing and disposal of any representations that may be made by any person in respect of any such order.

PART V

PROHIBITION OF PUBLICATIONS

14. (1) Notwithstanding any Order made under section 1, the provisions of subsection (2) shall come into operation only upon an Order made in that behalf by the Minister from time to time and published in the Gazette for such period as may be specified in the Order.

(2)(a) No person shall, without the approval in writing of a competent authority, print or publish in any newspaper any matter relating to -
(i) the commission of any act which constitute an offence under this Act or the investigation of any such offence; or

(ii) incitement to violence, or which is likely to cause religious, racial or communal disharmony or feeling of ill-will or hostility between different communities or racial or religious groups.

(b) No person shall, without the approval in writing of a competent authority, distribute or be concerned in the distribution of any newspaper printed or published in Sri Lanka or outside Sri Lanka in respect of any matter the printing and publication of which is prohibited under paragraph (a).

(3) Any person who commits any act in contravention of any of the provisions of subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding five years.

(4)(a) Where any person is convicted of an offence under this section, the court may, in addition to the punishment it may impose for that offence under subsection (3), order that no person shall print, publish or distribute or in any way be concerned in the printing, publication or distribution of any such newspaper for such period as is specified in such order and that the printing press in which such newspaper was printed shall, for such period as shall be specified in such order, not be used for any purpose whatsoever or for any such purpose as is specified in the order.

(b) Where any proceedings have been instituted against any person for the commission of any offence under this section, it shall be competent for the court to make an interim order that the printing press in which it is alleged that such newspaper or publication was printed shall not be used for any purpose whatsoever or for any such purpose as is specified in the order, until the conclusion of the trial.

15. (1) Every person who commits an offence under this Act shall be triable without a preliminary inquiry, on an indictment before a Judge of the High Court sitting alone without a jury or before a High Court at Bar by three Judges without a jury, as may be decided by the Chief Justice. The provisions of sections 450 and 451 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act, No. 15 of 1979, shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to the trial of offences under this Act by the High Court at Bar and to appeals from judgements, sentences and orders pronounced at any such trial held by the High Court at Bar.

[The above sub-section was introduced by Amending Act 22 of 1988]

(2) Upon the indictment being received in the High Court against any person in respect of any offence under this Act or any offence to which the provisions of section 23 shall apply, the court shall, in every case, order the remand of such person until the conclusion of the trial.
15A. (1) Where any person is on remand under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 15, or section 19(a), notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other law, the Secretary to the Ministry of the Minister in charge of the subject of Defence may, if he is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do, in the interests of national security or public order, make Order, subject to such directions as may be given by the High Court to ensure a fair trial of such person, that such person be kept in the custody of any authority, in such place and subject to such conditions as may be determined by him having regard to such interests.

(2) Any Order made by the Minister under sub-section (1) shall be communicated to the High Court and to the Commissioner of Prisons and it shall be the duty of such Commissioner, to deliver the custody of such person to the authority specified in such order and the provisions of the Prisons Ordinance shall cease to apply in relation to the custody of such person.

[Note: Section 15A was inserted by Amending Act 10 of 1982 w.e.f. 24 July 1979]

PART VI

TRIAL

16. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, where any person is charged with any offence under this Act, any statement made by such person at any time, whether -

(a) it amounts to a confession or not;
(b) made orally or reduced to writing;
(c) such person was or was not in custody or presence of a police officer;
(d) made in the course of an investigation or not;
(e) it was or was not wholly or partly in answer to any question,

against such person if such statement is not irrelevant under section 24 of the Evidence Ordinance:

Provided, however, that no such statement shall be proved as against such person if such statement was made to a police officer below the rank of an Assistant Superintendent.

(2) The burden of proving that any statement referred to in subsection (1) is irrelevant under section 24 of the Evidence Ordinance shall be on the person asserting it to be irrelevant.
(3) Any statement admissible under subsection (1) may be proved as against any other person charged jointly with the person making the statement, if, and only if, such statement is corroborated in material particulars by evidence other than the statements referred to in subsection (1).

17. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other law, the provisions of sections 25, 26 and 30 of the Evidence Ordinance shall have no application in any proceedings under this Act.

18.(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other law -

(a) a statement recorded by a Magistrate, or made at an identification parade by a person who is dead or who cannot be found, shall be admissible in evidence notwithstanding that such person is not present or cannot or has not been cross-examined; and

(b) any document found in the custody, control or possession of a person accused of any offence under this Act or of an agent or representative of such person may be produced in court as evidence against such person without the maker of such document being called as a witness and the contents of such document shall be evidence of the facts stated therein.

(2) If in the course of a trial for an offence under this Act, any witness shall, on any material point, contradict either expressly or by necessary implication a statement made by him and recorded by a Magistrate or a statement made by him at any identification parade, it shall be lawful for the presiding Judge-

(a) to act upon such statement; and

(b) to have such witness at the conclusion of such trial arraigned and tried on an indictment which shall be prepared and signed by the Registrar of such court, for intentionally giving false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding.

(3) At any trial referred to in subsection (2) (b), it shall be sufficient to prove that the witness made the contradictory statement and it shall not be necessary to prove which of the statements is false.

19. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other written law -

(a) every person convicted by any court of any offence under this Act shall, notwithstanding that he has lodged a petition of appeal against his conviction or the sentence imposed on him, be kept on remand until the determination of the appeal;

(b) any order made under the provisions of subsection (4) of section 14 shall, notwithstanding any appeal made against such order, continue in force until the determination of such appeal:
Provided, however, that the Court of Appeal may in exceptional circumstances release on bail any such person referred to in paragraph (a) subject to such conditions as the Court of Appeal may deem fit, or vary or suspend any order referred to in paragraph (b).

20. Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure Act, No 15 of 1979 -

(a) the provisions of section 303 of that Act shall not apply in the case of any person who is convicted;

(b) the provisions of section 306 of that Act shall not apply in the case of any person who pleads or is found guilty,

by or before any court of any offence under this Act.

21. Every court shall give priority to the trial of any person charged with, or indicted for, any offence under this Act and to the hearing of any appeal from the conviction of any such offence and sentence imposed on such conviction.

PART VII
SPECIAL PROVISIONS

22. Any person who has committed any offence under section 296 or section 297 or section 300 of the Penal Code prior to the date of coming into operation of Part VI of this Act or has abetted or has conspired to abet the commission of any such offence prior to such date, in relation to any person who is a specified person or a person who was a witness to any offence which if such offence had been committed after the date of coming into operation of Part I of this Act would have constituted an offence under this Act shall, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, be triable without a preliminary inquiry, on an indictment before a Judge of the High Court sitting alone without a jury.

23. The provision of sections 8, 16, 17 and 18 of this Act shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to and in relation to any act, or the trial for the commission of an offence in respect of any act, committed before the date of coming into operation of Parts I, II and VI of this Act, which act would, if committed after such date, have constituted an offence under this Act:

Provided, however, that no statement referred to in any such section shall be admissible unless such statement was made after the coming into operation of the aforesaid Parts of this Act.

24. Any person who commits an act in or in relation to any vessel or aircraft registered in Sri Lanka shall, if such act constitutes an offence under this Act, be guilty of an offence under this Act.
PART VIII

MISCELLANEOUS

25. Where an offence under this Act is committed by a body of persons, then if that body of persons is -

(a) a body corporate, every director and officer of that body corporate; or

(b) a firm, every partner of that firm; or

(c) a body unincorporate other than a firm, every officer of that body responsible for its management and control,

shall be deemed to be guilty of such offence:

Provided that no such person shall be deemed to be guilty of such offence if he proves that such offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

26. No suit, prosecution or other proceeding, civil or criminal, shall lie against any officer or person for any act or thing in good faith done or purported to be done in pursuance or supposed pursuance of any order made or direction given under this Act.

27.(1) The Minister may make regulations under this Act for the purpose of carrying out or giving effect to the principles and provisions of this Act.

(2) Every regulation made by the Minister shall be published in the Gazette and shall come into operation on the date of such publication or on such later date as may be specified in the regulation.

(3) Every regulation made by the Minister shall as soon as convenient after its publication in the Gazette be brought before Parliament for its approval. Any regulation which is not so approved shall be deemed to be rescinded as from the date of disapproval but without prejudice to anything previously done thereunder. Notification of the date on which a regulation is deemed to be rescinded shall be published in the Gazette.

28. The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything contained in any other written law and accordingly in the event of any conflict or inconsistency between the provisions of this Act and such other written law, the provisions of this Act shall prevail.

[Section 29 was repealed by Amending Act 10 of 1982, w.e.f. 24 July 1979]
30. The Proscribing of Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and Other Similar Organizations Law, No 16 of 1978, is hereby repealed.

PART IX

INTERPRETATION

31.(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires -

“competent authority” means any person appointed by the Minister by name or by office to be a competent authority for the purposes of this Act;

“co-operative union or co-operative society” includes any society registered or deemed to be registered under the Co-operative Societies Law, No 5 of 1972;

“document” has the same meaning as in the Penal Code;

“explosives” has the same meaning as in the Explosives Act;

“firearms” has the same meaning as in the Firearms Ordinance;

“local authority” means any Municipal Council, Urban Council, Town Council or Village Council and includes any Authority created and established by or under any law to exercise, perform and discharge powers, duties and functions corresponding to or similar to the powers, duties and functions exercised, performed and discharged by any such Council;

“newspaper” includes any journal, magazine, pamphlet or other publication;

“offensive weapon” has the same meaning as in the Offensive Weapons Act, No 18 of 1966;

“organisation” includes any movement, society, party, association or body or group of persons;

“printing press” includes any machinery, apparatus or plant capable of being used for printing, lithography, photography or other mode of representing or reproducing words in a visible form, or any type or other article belonging to such machinery, apparatus or plant;

“public corporation” means any corporation, board or other body which was or is established by or under any written law other than the Companies Ordinance, with funds or capital wholly or partly provided by the Government by way of grant, loan or otherwise;
“specified person” means -

(a) the President;

(b) a Judge of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, High Court, District Court, Magistrate's Court, Primary Court or any other Court of First Instance;

(c) any representative or official of a foreign State or any official or other agent of an international organisation of an inter-governmental character;

(d) a member of Parliament or of a local authority;

(e) any member of a commission established under the Special Presidential Commissions of Inquiry Law, No 7 of 1978, or under the Commissions of Inquiry Act;

(f) juror, counselor officer of court; and

(g) any member of the Armed Forces, Police Force and any other Forces charged with the maintenance of public order.

“unlawful activity” means any action taken or act committed by any means whatsoever, whether within or outside Sri Lanka, and whether such action was taken or act was committed before or after the date of coming into operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act in the commission or in connection with the commission of any offence under this Act or any act committed prior to the date of passing of this Act, which act would, if committed after such date, constitute an offence under this Act.

[This definition was inserted by Amending Act 10 of 1982, w.e.f. 24 July 1979]

(2) All words and expressions used herein and defined in the Penal Code and not hereinbefore defined shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Code.
APPENDIX-III

THE EMERGENCY (RESTRICTION ON TRANSPORT OF ARTICLES) REGULATIONS NO.1 OF 1991.

The articles specified in the schedule hereto shall be the articles which for the purposes of regulation 2 of the above mentioned regulations, are articles which are capable of being used in a manner harmful to national security.

General S. C. Ranatunga
Secretary
Minister of Defence


Northern Province

1. Arms/ Ammunition
2. Explosives
3. Toy guns
4. Electric Wire
5. Remote control devices
6. Electrical/ Electronic toys
7. Helmets
8. Binoculars
9. Telescopes
10. Compasses
11. Cloth material similar to those worn by security forces
12. Iron and Iron Rod
13. Aluminium/Aluminium ware
14. Empty Gunny Bags (Jute Bags)
15. Cement
16. Bicycle
17. Timber
18. Barbed Wire
19. Wire Cutters
20. Inflammable materials
21. Camphor
22. Coal
23. Urea fertilizers
24. Batteries of all Varieties
25. Radio spare parts
26. Electrical equipment
27. Plastic cans
28. Motor vehicle tyres
29. Motor vehicle spare parts
30. Motor cycles
31. Printing papers
32. Typing/duplicating sheets
33. Printing machines and other equipments used in printing
34. Roneo and Photostat machines
35. School Bags
36. Gold
37. Alcohol
38. Surgical equipment
39. Medicines
40. Petrol/Diesel Lubricants
41. Polythene/Polythene bags
42. Wax/Candles
43. Turpentine, Brasso, Shoe Polish
44. Soap
45. Chemicals
46. Soya based food
47. Sweets and confectionery
Eastern Province

1. Arms/Ammunition
2. Explosives
3. Urea fertilizer
APPENDIX-IV

AND THEN THEY CAME FOR ME: LASANTHA WICKRAMATUNGA

No other profession calls on its practitioners to lay down their lives for their art save the armed forces and, in Sri Lanka, journalism. In the course of the past few years, the independent media have increasingly come under attack. Electronic and print-media institutions have been burnt, bombed, sealed and coerced. Countless journalists have been harassed, threatened and killed. It has been my honour to belong to all those categories and now especially the last.

I have been in the business of journalism a good long time. Indeed, 2009 will be The Sunday Leader's 15th year. Many things have changed in Sri Lanka during that time, and it does not need me to tell you that the greater part of that change has been for the worse. We find ourselves in the midst of a civil war ruthlessly prosecuted by protagonists whose bloodlust knows no bounds. Terror, whether perpetrated by terrorists or the state, has become the order of the day. Indeed, murder has become the primary tool whereby the state seeks to control the organs of liberty. Today it is the journalists, tomorrow it will be the judges. For neither group have the risks ever been higher or the stakes lower.

Why then do we do it? I often wonder that. After all, I too am a husband, and the father of three wonderful children. I too have responsibilities and obligations that transcend my profession, be it the law or journalism. Is it worth the risk? Many people tell me it is not. Friends tell me to revert to the bar, and goodness knows it offers a better and safer livelihood. Others, including political leaders on both sides, have at various times sought to induce me to take to politics, going so far as to offer me ministries of my choice. Diplomats, recognizing the risk journalists face in Sri Lanka, have offered me safe passage and the right of residence in their countries. Whatever else I may have been stuck for, I have not been stuck for choice.

But there is a calling that is yet above high office, fame, lucre and security. It is the call of conscience.

The Sunday Leader has been a controversial newspaper because we say it like we see it: whether it be a spade, a thief or a murderer, we call it by that name. We do not hide behind euphemism. The investigative articles we print are supported by documentary evidence thanks to the public-spiritedness of citizens who at great risk to themselves pass on this material to us. We have exposed scandal after scandal, and never once in these 15 years has anyone proved us wrong or successfully prosecuted us.

The free media serve as a mirror in which the public can see itself sans mascara and styling gel. From us you learn the state of your nation, and especially its management by the people you elected to give your children a better future. Sometimes the image you see in that mirror is not a pleasant one. But while you may grumble in the privacy of your armchair, the journalists who hold the mirror up to you do so publicly and at great risk to themselves. That is our calling, and we do not shirk it.

Every newspaper has its angle, and we do not hide the fact that we have ours. Our commitment is to see Sri Lanka as a transparent, secular, liberal democracy. Think about those words, for they each has profound meaning. Transparent because government must be openly
accountable to the people and never abuse their trust. Secular because in a multi-ethnic and multi-cultural society such as ours, secularism offers the only common ground by which we might all be united. Liberal because we recognize that all human beings are created different, and we need to accept others for what they are and not what we would like them to be. And democratic... well, if you need me to explain why that is important, you'd best stop buying this paper.

The Sunday Leader has never sought safety by unquestioningly articulating the majority view. Let's face it that is the way to sell newspapers. On the contrary, as our opinion pieces over the years amply demonstrate, we often voice ideas that many people find distasteful. For example, we have consistently espoused the view that while separatist terrorism must be eradicated, it is more important to address the root causes of terrorism, and urged government to view Sri Lanka's ethnic strife in the context of history and not through the telescope of terrorism. We have also agitated against state terrorism in the so-called war against terror, and made no secret of our horror that Sri Lanka is the only country in the world routinely to bomb its own citizens. For these views we have been labeled traitors, and if this be treachery, we wear that label proudly.

Many people suspect that The Sunday Leader has a political agenda: it does not. If we appear more critical of the government than of the opposition it is only because we believe that - pray excuse cricketing argot - there is no point in bowling to the fielding side. Remember that for the few years of our existence in which the UNP was in office, we proved to be the biggest thorn in its flesh, exposing excess and corruption wherever it occurred. Indeed, the steady stream of embarrassing exposes we published may well have served to precipitate the downfall of that government.

Neither should our distaste for the war be interpreted to mean that we support the Tigers. The LTTE are among the most ruthless and bloodthirsty organizations ever to have infested the planet. There is no gainsaying that it must be eradicated. But to do so by violating the rights of Tamil citizens, bombing and shooting them mercilessly, is not only wrong but shames the Sinhalese, whose claim to be custodians of the Dhamma is forever called into question by this savagery, much of which is unknown to the public because of censorship.

What is more, a military occupation of the country's north and east will require the Tamil people of those regions to live eternally as second-class citizens, deprived of all self respect. Do not imagine that you can placate them by showering "development" and "reconstruction" on them in the post-war era. The wounds of war will scar them forever, and you will also have an even more bitter and hateful Diaspora to contend with. A problem amenable to a political solution will thus become a festering wound that will yield strife for all eternity. If I seem angry and frustrated, it is only because most of my countrymen - and all of the government - cannot see this writing so plainly on the wall.

It is well known that I was on two occasions brutally assaulted, while on another my house was sprayed with machine-gun fire. Despite the government's sanctimonious assurances, there was never a serious police inquiry into the perpetrators of these attacks, and the attackers were never apprehended. In all these cases, I have reason to believe the attacks were inspired by the government. When finally I am killed, it will be the government that kills me.

The irony in this is that, unknown to most of the public, Mahinda and I have been friends for more than a quarter century. Indeed, I suspect that I am one of the few people remaining who routinely addresses him by his first name and uses the familiar Sinhala address Oya when talking to
him. Although I do not attend the meetings he periodically holds for newspaper editors, hardly a
month passes when we do not meet, privately or with a few close friends present, late at night at
President’s House. There we swap yarns, discuss politics and joke about the good old days. A few
remarks to him would therefore be in order here.

Mahinda, when you finally fought your way to the SLFP presidential nominations in 2005,
nowhere were you welcomed more warmly than in this column. Indeed, we broke with a decade of
tradition by referring to you throughout by your first name. So well known were your commitments
to human rights and liberal values that we ushered you in like a breath of fresh air. Then, through an
act of folly, you got yourself involved in the Helping Hambantota scandal. It was after a lot of soul-
searching that we broke the story, at the same time urging you to return the money. By the time you
did so several weeks later, a great blow had been struck to your reputation. It is one you are still
trying to live down.

You have told me yourself that you were not greedy for the presidency. You did not have to
hanker after it: it fell into your lap. You have told me that your sons are your greatest joy, and that
you love spending time with them, leaving your brothers to operate the machinery of state. Now, it
is clear to all who will see that that machinery has operated so well that my sons and daughter do
not themselves have a father.

In the wake of my death I know you will make all the usual sanctimonious noises and call
upon the police to hold a swift and thorough inquiry. But like all the inquiries you have ordered in
the past, nothing will come of this one, too. For truth be told, we both know who will be behind my
death, but dare not call his name. Not just my life, but yours too, depends on it.

Sadly, for all the dreams you had for our country in your younger days, in just three years
you have reduced it to rubble. In the name of patriotism you have trampled on human rights,
nurtured unbridled corruption and squandered public money like no other President before you.
Indeed, your conduct has been like a small child suddenly let loose in a toyshop. That analogy is
perhaps inapt because no child could have caused so much blood to be spilled on this land as you
have, or trampled on the rights of its citizens as you do. Although you are now so drunk with power
that you cannot see it, you will come to regret your sons having so rich an inheritance of blood. It
can only bring tragedy. As for me, it is with a clear conscience that I go to meet my Maker. I wish,
when your time finally comes, you could do the same. I wish.

As for me, I have the satisfaction of knowing that I walked tall and bowed to no man. And I
have not travelled this journey alone. Fellow journalists in other branches of the media walked with
me: most of them are now dead, imprisoned without trial or exiled in far-off lands. Others walk in
the shadow of death that your Presidency has cast on the freedoms for which you once fought so
hard. You will never be allowed to forget that my death took place under your watch. As anguish
as I know you will be, I also know that you will have no choice but to protect my killers: you will
see to it that the guilty one is never convicted. You have no choice. I feel sorry for you, and
Shiranthi will have a long time to spend on her knees when next she goes for Confession for it is
not just her owns sins which she must confess, but those of her extended family that keeps you in
office.

As for the readers of The Sunday Leader, what can I say but Thank You for supporting our
mission. We have espoused unpopular causes, stood up for those too feeble to stand up for
themselves, locked horns with the high and mighty so swollen with power that they have forgotten
their roots, exposed corruption and the waste of your hard-earned tax rupees, and made sure that whatever the propaganda of the day, you were allowed to hear a contrary view. For this I - and my family - have now paid the price that I have long known I will one day have to pay. I am - and have always been - ready for that. I have done nothing to prevent this outcome: no security, no precautions. I want my murderer to know that I am not a coward like he is, hiding behind human shields while condemning thousands of innocents to death. What am I among so many? It has long been written that my life would be taken, and by whom. All that remains to be written is when.

That The Sunday Leader will continue fighting the good fight, too, is written. For I did not fight this fight alone. Many more of us have to be - and will be - killed before The Leader is laid to rest. I hope my assassination will be seen not as a defeat of freedom but an inspiration for those who survive to step up their efforts. Indeed, I hope that it will help galvanizes forces that will usher in a new era of human liberty in our beloved motherland. I also hope it will open the eyes of your President to the fact that however many are slaughtered in the name of patriotism, the human spirit will endure and flourish. Not all the Rajapaksa's combined can kill that.

People often ask me why I take such risks and tell me it is a matter of time before I am bumped off. Of course I know that: it is inevitable. But if we do not speak out now, there will be no one left to speak for those who cannot, whether they be ethnic minorities, the disadvantaged or the persecuted. An example that has inspired me throughout my career in journalism has been that of the German theologian, Martin Niemoller. In his youth he was an anti-Semite and an admirer of Hitler. As Nazism took hold in Germany, however, he saw Nazism for what it was: it was not just the Jews Hitler sought to extirpate, it was just about anyone with an alternate point of view. Niemoller spoke out, and for his trouble was incarcerated in the Sachsenhausen and Dachau concentration camps from 1937 to 1945, and very nearly executed. While incarcerated, Niemoller wrote a poem that, from the first time I read it in my teenage years, stuck hauntingly in my mind:

First they came for the Jews

and I did not speak out because I was not a Jew.

Then they came for the Communists

and I did not speak out because I was not a Communist.

Then they came for the trade unionists

and I did not speak out because I was not a trade unionist.

Then they came for me

and there was no one left to speak out for me.

If you remember nothing else, remember this: The Leader is there for you, be you Sinhalese, Tamil, Muslim, low-caste, homosexual, dissident or disabled. Its staff will fight on, unbowed and unafraid, with the courage to which you have become accustomed. Do not take that commitment for granted. Let there be no doubt that whatever sacrifices we journalists make, they are not made for our own glory or enrichment: they are made for you. Whether you deserve their sacrifice is another matter. As for me, God knows I tried.
APPENDIX-V

Questionnaire (A)

The information provided will be used exclusively for Ph. D. Research purpose only and the identity of the respondents will remain strictly confidential.

1. Age: ____ Sex: (a) Male (b) Female
2. Occupation: (a) Student (b) Employed (c) Security Agency (Please specify) (d) Human rights Activist (e) Teacher (f) Part time worker (g) Business (h) Farmer (i) Any other (Please specify) ________
3. Belong to: (a) Sinhalese (b) Sri Lankan Tamil (c) Indian Tamil (d) Any other (Please specify): ______________________
4. Do you think there are abuses of human rights in Tamil Areas of Sri Lanka? (a) Yes (b) No (c) Don’t know
5. If yes, what according to you are the factors responsible for human rights abuses in the Tamil areas of Sri Lanka? (Please tick wherever appropriate). (a) Ethnic conflict between the Sinhalese and the Tamils. (b) Demand for separate state of Tamil Eelam. (c) Demand for the right of self-determination by the Tamils. (d) Prevention of Terrorism Act. (e) Failure of the armed forces, police and the government to protect human rights. (f) Denial of fundamental rights to the Tamils as enshrined in the Constitution of Sri Lanka. (g) Economic sanctions imposed by the government in the Tamil areas of Sri Lanka. (h) Any other (Please specify) __________________________
6. According to you who are the main violators of human rights in the Tamil areas of Sri Lanka? (Please tick wherever appropriate). (a) LTTE (b) Security forces (c) Police (d) Any other (Please specify) ______________________
7. Is the abuse of human rights increasing in the Tamil areas of Sri Lanka? (a) Yes (b) No (c) Don’t know
8. If yes, why? (Please tick wherever appropriate). (a) Failure of the government to protect and promote human rights. (b) Lack of awareness (c) Absence of strong civil society (d) Disregard to human rights
9. Do you think that the Tamils in Sri Lanka face discrimination by the Sinhalese and the Government of Sri Lanka? (a) Yes (b) No (c) Don't Know

10. If yes, in which areas are they discriminated? (Please tick wherever appropriate).
   (a) In Language
   (b) In Religion
   (c) In Culture
   (d) Employment in Government sectors/ Civil services
   (e) Admission to educational institutions
   (f) Any other (Please specify)

11. What are the activities of the government security forces in the Tamil areas of Sri Lanka? (Please tick wherever appropriate).
   (a) Maintaining law and order
   (b) Preventing Terrorist activities
   (c) Providing relief to victims of human rights abuses
   (d) Creating awareness about human rights among the armed forces and the police personnel on duty
   (e) Instituting the Human Rights Commission for the protection and promotion of human rights
   (f) Any other (Please specify)

12. What according to you are the atrocities committed by the security forces in the Tamil areas of Sri Lanka? (Please Tick wherever appropriate).
   a) Verbal abuse
   b) Mass arrests
   c) Keeping the arrested incommunicado without trial for long period
   d) Physical torture
   e) Rape
   f) Impunity
   g) Any other (Please specify)

13. What are the objectives and demands of the LTTE? (Please tick wherever appropriate).
   (a) The political representative of the Tamils.
   (b) Social emancipation of the Tamils.
   (c) Getting concessions from the government for the Tamils.
   (d) Providing education regarding the Tamil culture and traditions.
(e) A separate state of Tamil Eelam.
(f) Federal autonomy for the Tamil areas.
(g) Merger of the northern and eastern regions into a single administrative unit.
(h) Permanent solution to the ethnic conflict if provided with substantial regional autonomy.
(i) Any other (Please specify)__________________________

14. To achieve the stated objectives and demands, what are the activities of the LTTE in the Tamil areas of Sri Lanka? (Please tick wherever appropriate).
(a) Extortion.
(b) Suicide bombing.
(c) Physical torture.
(d) Conscription.
(e) Abduction (i) Tamil (ii) Sinhalese (iii) Others.
(f) Rape.
(g) Murder.
(h) Political assassinations.
(i) Recruitment of Child soldiers.
(j) Any other (Please specify)__________________________

15. What is the support base of LTTE? (Please tick wherever appropriate).
(a) Tamils in Sri Lanka.
(b) Tamils in India
(c) Tamil settlers in Europe
(d) Tamils in Canada
(e) European Union
(f) Other Terrorist organizations in the world
(g) Business
(h) Any other (Please specify)__________________________

16. What has been the role of the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka in the Tamil areas of Sri Lanka?
(a) Safeguarding human rights
(b) Receiving complaints of alleged human rights violations
(c) Investigating and monitoring the welfare of detainees in places of detention
(d) Intervening in court proceedings with the permission of the court
(e) Undertaking research on human rights
(f) Representing cases in the courts after thorough investigation of complaints received of alleged human rights violations
(g) Any other (Please specify):__________________________
17. Name some NGOs working for human rights in Sri Lanka.

18. According to you, are the human rights NGOs in the Tamil areas effective in protecting and promoting human rights?
   (a) Yes (b) No (c) Don’t know

19. If no, what are their limitations for protecting and promoting human rights in the Tamil areas of Sri Lanka?

20. What are the contributions of NGOs working for the protection of human rights in the Tamil areas? (Please tick wherever appropriate).
   (a) Documentation of human rights abuses.
   (b) Providing relief to victims after violence.
   (c) Sending suggestions to the government and militant organizations to improve the human rights situation.
   (d) Providing representation for the victims in the courts.
   (e) Educating the people about human rights.
   (f) Any other (specify)

21. What are the suggestions you would put forth for the improvement of human rights situation in the Tamil areas of Sri Lanka?
APPENDIX-VI

Questionnaire (B)

The information provided will be used exclusively for Ph. D. Research purpose only and the identity of the respondents will remain strictly confidential.

1. Name of your Organization: ________________________________
2. Year of establishment: ________________________________
3. Designation in the organization: ________________________________
4. How many human rights organizations you know are working for the protection and promotion of human rights in the Tamil areas of Sri Lanka? (Please tick wherever appropriate).
   (a) 5-10  (b) 10-15  (c) 15-20  (d) 20-25  (e) 25-30  (f) 30 and above
5. What are the main objectives of your organization? (Please tick wherever appropriate).
   (a) Promoting human rights
   (b) Providing human rights education to civilians
   (c) Counseling human rights victims
   (d) Providing rehabilitation to the victims of human rights abuses
   (e) Political mediation between conflicting parties
   (f) Promoting socio-economic measures at the local level
   (g) Documentation of human rights abuses
   (h) Working for Peace in the society
   (i) Sending suggestions to the government and militant organizations to improve the human rights situation
   (j) Any other (Please specify): ________________________________
6. What are the challenges faced by the organization in protecting and promoting human rights in the Tamil areas of Sri Lanka? (Please tick wherever appropriate).
   (a) Lack of coordination with other human rights agencies
   (b) Competition with other human rights organizations
   (c) Lack of Funding and resources
   (d) Lack of professionalism
   (f) Censorship
   (g) Any other (Please specify): ________________________________
7. What are the activities of your organization in protecting and promoting human rights in the Tamil areas of Sri Lanka? (Please tick wherever appropriate).
   (a) Receiving complaints on violations of human rights
   (b) Investigating and finding remedies for the complaints received of alleged human rights violations
   (c) Providing legal aid for victims of human rights abuses
(d) Providing humanitarian aid to victims of human rights abuses
(e) Coordinating work with national and international human rights organizations for the protection and promotion of human rights
(f) Publishing reports on human rights violations
(g) Educating the people as well as the security forces
(h) Making appeals to the government
(i) Any other (Please specify):

8. What are the means adopted by your organisation to provide human rights education in the Tamil areas of Sri Lanka? (Please tick wherever appropriate).
   (a) Seminars (b) Conferences (c) Workshops (d) Awareness programmes
   (e) Any other (Please specify):

9. Who are the participants in the human rights education programmes conducted by your organization? (Please tick wherever appropriate)
   (a) Students (b) Teacher (c) University Students (d) University Teachers
   (e) Human rights activists (f) Civil servants (g) Business men/women
   (h) Farmers (i) Police and armed forces personnel (j) Victims of human rights abuses (k) Any other (Please specify):

10. How many times such human rights educational programmes are usually conducted by your organization in a year?

11. After such programmes do you find any improvement in the human rights situation in the Tamil areas of Sri Lanka?
   (a) Yes (b) No (c) Don’t know

12. If Yes, how?

13. If no, what are the reasons?

14. What are the achievements of your organization in protecting and promoting human rights in the Tamil areas of Sri Lanka? (Please tick wherever appropriate).
   (a) Successful in providing human rights education to the civilians and the security forces
   (b) Successful in applying pressure on the government to prevent violation of human rights
   (c) Successful in representing cases/complaints received by the organization and getting compensation to the victims
   (d) Any other (Please specify):
15. Are the contributions of other human rights NGOs similar to your organization?
   (a) Yes    (b) No    (c) Don’t know
16. If no, how are they different?

17. What would be your suggestions for the improvement of human rights situation in the Tamil areas of Sri Lanka by your organization?