



**Sri Lanka National Republican Party
(SLNRP)**



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Sre Goonesingha

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Sri Lanka National Republican Party

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**Sri Lanka National Republican Party
(SLNRP)**



**“Our race is human
Our doctrine is human
Our party is human
Our philosophy is human
Our politics is solely for the humanity
In politics, we do not discriminate people
on the basis of race, religion, caste or social strata”**

Establishment of Sri Lanka National Republican party (SLNRP)

Name of the Organization : Sri Lanka National Republican Party

Symbol of the party : Spinning Top

Head office : Colombo

Starting Date : 03rd January 2005

Date of Registration :

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Founder : Sre Goonesingha

Sri Lanka National Republican Party (SLNRP)

THEME SONG

This is our little island

This is our noble land //

This is our motherland of brave sons

We are United Sri Lankans in this mini country

Let's make our Sri Lanka prosperous

Let's eradicate poverty and helplessness

Making a nation of pride

Let's watch and see the beauty

Let's grow up as are nation

No difference in Sinhala, Tamil, Muslin & Burgher

No difference in Buddhism, Christianity, Hindu & Islam

No difference in professions

Such as Doctors, Teachers, Farmers, Labour

Let's root up all divergences

On behalf of humanity

Let's support another country

To prosper like us

Let's be exemplary for

The winning Sri Lanka

Let's be happy and enjoy

Ourselves singing the song of victory

Lyrics - Sre Goonesingha

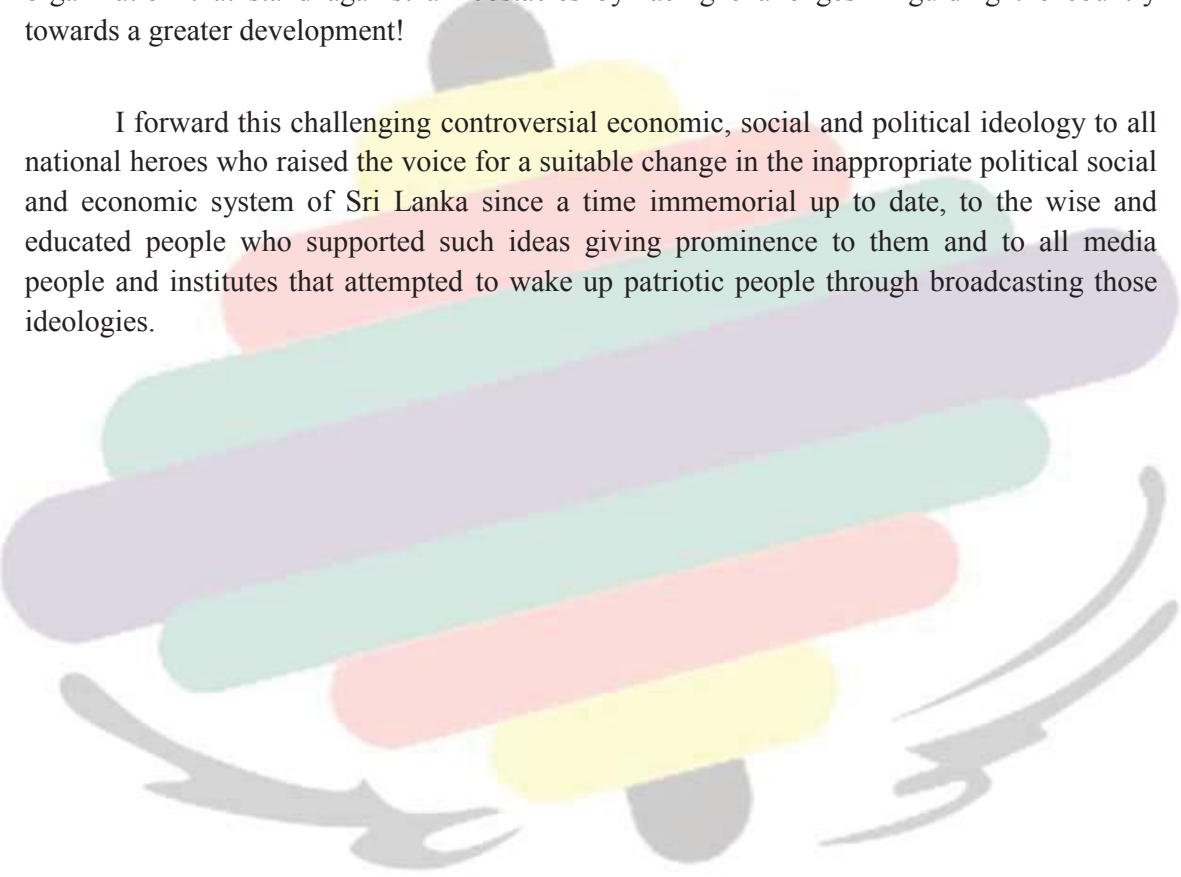


OFFER

May this new political Ideology be a tribute to the brave leaders and straightforward Soldiers who protected the land of Sri Lanka and its people by sacrificing their lives on behalf of the innocent patriotic people who become helpless due to the parochial political governance of the rulers and the state officers of Sri Lanka!

May this be an accolade to the beloved people who strive to build the Sri Lanka economy by paying taxes and earning foreign exchange, to all the patriotic forces who take unstinted efforts to make Sri Lanka a prosperous country and to the local and foreign organization that stand against all obstacles by facing challenges in guiding the country towards a greater development!

I forward this challenging controversial economic, social and political ideology to all national heroes who raised the voice for a suitable change in the inappropriate political social and economic system of Sri Lanka since a time immemorial up to date, to the wise and educated people who supported such ideas giving prominence to them and to all media people and institutes that attempted to wake up patriotic people through broadcasting those ideologies.



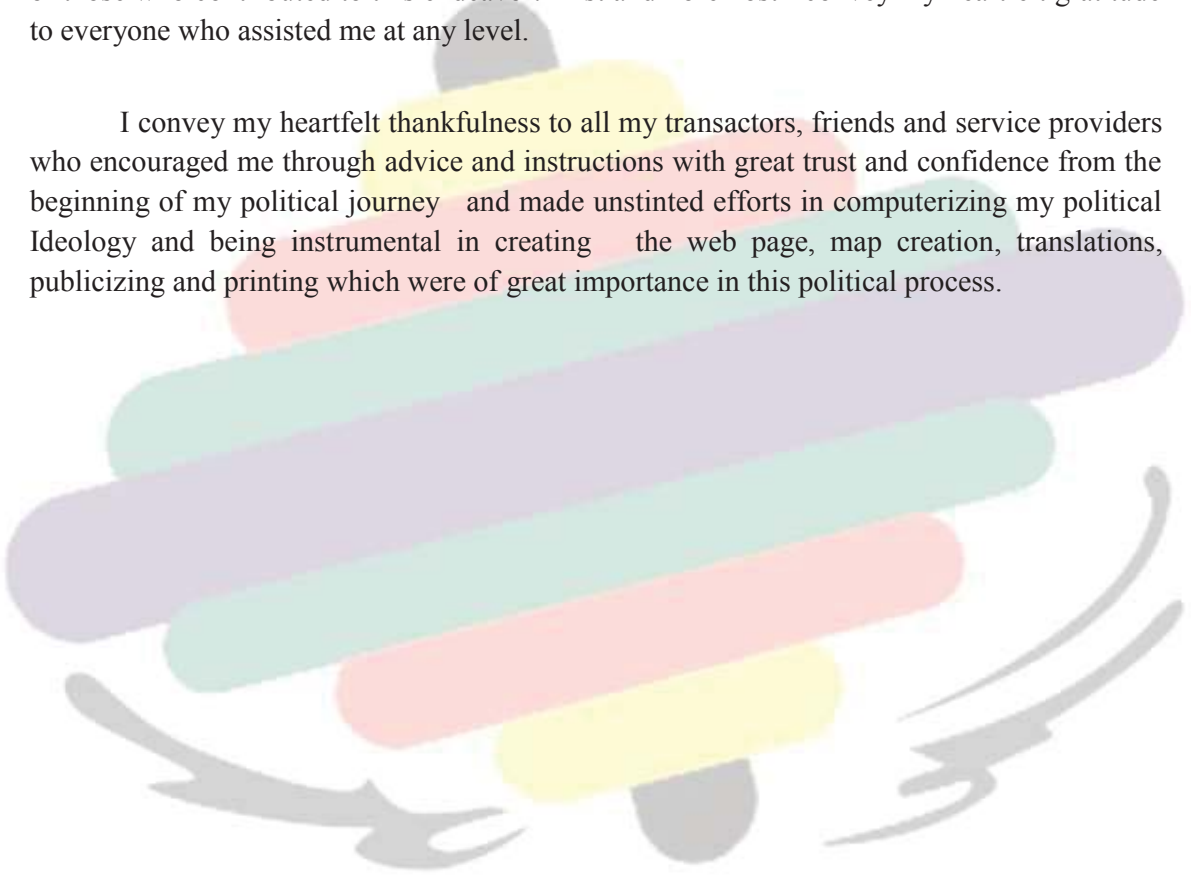


ACKNOWLEDGMENT

There are many who assisted me in the establishment of Sri Lanka National Republican Party. Among them, University Professors, Lecturers, Teachers, University Students, Professionals, State Officials, Small and Large scale Businessmen, Farmers, Labours, Buddhist, Catholic, Hindu and Muslim Priests and citizens who belong to all ethnic groups contributed immensely in providing their opinions and remarks regarding this new political creation.

As this is a political creation I purposely avoided publishing the names and addresses of those who contributed to this endeavor. First and Foremost I convey my heartfelt gratitude to everyone who assisted me at any level.

I convey my heartfelt thankfulness to all my transactors, friends and service providers who encouraged me through advice and instructions with great trust and confidence from the beginning of my political journey and made unstinted efforts in computerizing my political Ideology and being instrumental in creating the web page, map creation, translations, publicizing and printing which were of great importance in this political process.





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Sri Lanka National Republican Party (SLNRP)

INTRODUCTION

It is my personal opinion and my fervent duty to enlighten you about the reasons that compelled me to establish Sri Lanka National Republican Party.

Many years have elapsed since the people of Sri Lanka have got the universal franchise. Since then the Sri Lankans have elected different leaders for the parliament and to the executive at village, town and municipal levels. Great leaders have emerged out of them. All of them manipulated their political activities merely with the intention of finding out solutions for economic, political and social problems Sri Lanka faced during their prospective periods. Those Solutions affected all ethnic groups in the society irrespective of caste, creed and race in good way and bad way and shall affect in the long run as well.

If we retrospect investigatively about the subtle observations and experiments made in the political, economical and social sectors of Sri Lanka, it will be quite apparent that we, Sri Lankan have become a stagnant nation, we are always living among a lot of unsolved and irremediable problems.

What can be the reason for it?

It is evident that the valuable vote has been cast in order to cater to the needs of different political parties that presented solution by watching the behavior of people and society from different angles. Others select the leaders to the satisfaction of their employer. Thus we are confronted with the question, how many people use their franchise for the benefit of their motherland? Has their objection been realized in the study of present day political arena?

What privileges do Sri Lankan people enjoy through this procedure?

Isn't it the opinion of the educated people that the public have lost their faith in the executive, the legislature and the judiciary that consist of the personnel elected through the franchise of Sri Lankan people in different eras, isn't it the opinion of the general Public as well?

The people in Sri Lanka are experiencing the timely results of the political procedures of all the political parties that came to power and of the political leaders of such parties. However it is difficult to blame any leader as all of them have built up their political ideology on the preference of the general public by fighting with the time.

Generally most people in Sri Lanka are fed up with the prevailing political process. They have no expectations about the future of the country. Thus the educated people have been compelled to emigrate into other countries looking for greener pastures. Although people are ready to change this situation, who can take the initiative for it? Emergence of

talented leaders group, while some other attempting to improve their own wealth and treating their friends and relations through the privileges they have freely got from the votes of the general public.

If we analyze the present-day political activities from another point of view, the under mentioned facts become prominent. During the period of a general election, political leaders shout from the stages and through electronic and print media about the social, political and economical problems prevailing in the country. They also express a number of promises about their ability to solve all the problems in the country as they are given power through the votes. Thus, very tactfully they attempt to get the votes of the general public by winning their hearts.

People of Sri Lanka have a good understanding about the present day political activities. Whatever the party that comes to power, whoever the leader who gets the power, as they do not have commonly acceptable political ideology or policy, people have almost lost their faith in political leaders. Therefore, they are compelled to cast their vote for a person upon whom their faith can be vested compared to another political leader. Some people select their leader according to the views of the adults of their family while some others cast there according to the whims of their employer. Does the question, how many people use their franchise for progress of the country, automatically rise? However we understand that their expectations have not been fulfilled.

If we look back at the objectives of these political parties, it is not difficult for any citizen, educational wise, big or small to understand that every party established up to now has parochial aims when they are generally analyzed.

If we look back at the background of Sri Lankan political history, it is apparent that since the colonial period where conflicts emerged against imperialism, a number of different leaders were endowed to mother Sri Lanka. Since 1948 Sri Lankan leaders attempted to lead the country with the votes of the people on different political methods and theories such as capitalism, socialism, communism or fascism.

Which political party or which political leader was able to introduce a clear political ideology to our country in order to lead this country towards prosperity by reorganizing the Sri Lankan Society that exists under multinational, multi religious and multi cultural background?

If we make a careful analysis of all the political parties established within Sri Lanka, in spite of their political policies, what is apparent for the public is that theft, fraud, bribery, corruption having no national vision, having no proper political ideology and arousing of ethnic, religions, class discrimination etc., have become prominent features of them. The reasons noticeable for this situation are the facts such as the intention of some political leaders to give priority to develop only their areas and attempting to implement only their opinions and some others function according to their religious or ethnic ideologies; for this is very rare. The existence of human life is unpredictable even up to that extent.

For this it has become compulsory for us to join our hands in a proper organization as the people who were elected on achieving a certain target have taken the country to its destruction. What could the personnel in power and the opposition parties have done for the country so far? This situation has continued until today through the change of the same parties one after the other and we have not been able to control this situation for not having a common political ideology or policy.

As a result of it the time has dawned to rebuild the situation. The Tsunami waves in December 2004 awakened the sleeping people. It is high time we came to a decision regarding the political process irrespective of race, creed, religion or party.

What shall we do today?

Shall we wait? or shall we wake up ?

Shall we start or shall we look forward to future only talking about the situation?

Today many political parties, religious leaders, professionals strongly talk about this situation. Who can say to what extent there is truth and necessity in these talks.

Or which force can amalgamate with these groups of people?

Who can the people trust really?

Then who will create a practicable mechanism that can take our motherland towards prosperity and development with fulfilling justice for every ethnic group and making exemplary for other countries and obtaining support from all governments in the world?

In the creation of Sri Lanka National Republican Party, the attention is mainly drawn to the reasons for government of Sri Lanka and such other countries become unsuccessful and unstable economically. Therefore I have summarized the reasons for Sri Lanka becoming unstable state studying the relevant facts in a subtle manner. What is expected through this is to establish a political process in fulfilling the political economic and social targets during an expected time frame so that it may go hand in hand with the feeling of Sri Lankan people who are undergoing a number of inconveniences and difficulties due to the prevailing political process.

Sri Lanka National Republican Party stepped on this process on a social investigations and studies about the world and Sri Lanka political process from the independence in 1948 and beyond it up to the colonial periods and even the period of the ancient kings in Sri Lanka. Therefore, I am of the opinion that this modern political ideology will be a great political philosophy in future.

I wish wholeheartedly strength, courage enthusiasm and determination for intelligent Sri Lankan people to establish a governing mechanism to reach their political targets irrespective of ethnic discrimination.

Sre Goonesingha



Sri Lanka National Republican Party (SLNRP)

FOUNDATION AND OBJECTIVE

The foundation for establishing Sri Lanka Republican Party is the fact that there wasn't a plan or a process to make Sri Lanka a prosperous country since 1505 as Sri Lanka was under the power of foreign invasions and their system was commercial based. According to the requirements of the foreign invaders, railway lines, public roads, bridges and commercial cities were created. If we look at Sri Lanka with narrow patriotism, anyone can be happy about the development projects executed by governments until today within their frame-work.

A number of Kings ruled Sri Lanka before 1505 in the annals of history. There were superficial kings among them. Those kings and rulers really attempted to make Sri Lanka a prosperous country through a systematic government mechanism and creative technology. The people of Sri Lanka enjoy the benefits of the creations such as the tanks, canals, temples, wood carvings, granite carvings, which speak of pride history of this island. Buddhism is a treasure of Sri Lankans. A stable leader has not emerged out so far to spread this treasure all over the world. Buddhism is not a heritage of one nation. It belongs to the whole world. It is the duty of Sri Lanka to function as the main ruling centre which spread Buddhism all over the world.

If a person observes the government process of Sri Lanka with an open mind a question shall arise in the mind whether, the Portuguese, the Dutch or the English launched projects to take Sri Lanka towards its prosperity. It is apparent the ruling system, judiciary system and parliament system are the ruins of western ideologies and through them the progress of Sri Lanka has become stagnant.

Who can predict when Sri Lanka will get the solutions for the problems found by the people although Sri Lanka got semi freedom in 1948 and complete independence in 1972 and started open economic system after 1978 ?

If we get involved in a political investigation we understand that different political parties emerged from 1948 for fulfilling different public expectations. As the main political party supported the imperialists and capitalists, common public parties to come up were people who are able to enjoy the benefits fully although they reached certain targets. It is obvious through the theme statements and speeches of leaders that the plans have been set up in order to cater to the needs of a limited number of people in the society. Which political parties have been able to produce suitable plans and take the country towards prosperity? This has become an acute problem before people.

There are a number of problems for the above situation. All the political parties established in Sri Lanka until today acted only to obtain power. For this, all the leaders of

those political parties took great efforts sacrificing their strength, wealth and time. Therefore it was difficult for them to implement suitable plans so that all ethnic groups could get privileges, rights and benefits equally. Thus conflicts, misunderstandings and antagonistic attitudes emerged among different ethnic groups and religious groups. By spreading this further, terrorism started to raise its head. It has expanded to a situation for dividing this small island to different parts. Even today all rulers in power have been bringing constable solutions for it.

Even through the attempt of introducing a federal system for allocation power in a separated administration unit, the problem has become a conundrum. It has become an unavoidable reality that this situation has created a chain of problems without any solution.

Thus among the problems of Sri Lanka, establishment of political parties with narrow objective, unemployment, administrative problems, defects in judiciary verdicts, people suffering from floods and droughts, people getting addicted to drugs, prisons becoming crowded, committing suicide and the breach of family relationships are only some of them.

Thus any government hasn't been able to bring out a lasting solution although any person can point out different types of problems. In the process of investigating the causes of these problems in general manner it becomes clear through the statements of educated people that the whole political process doesn't have a suitable plan.

Who will build up a prosperous country then?

As any political party has not been able to introduce a lasting solution to take the country forward, we have made a great sacrifice in making Sri Lanka a country with grandeur.

What shall we do then?

The time has dawned for all the ethnic groups, different religious groups, various political parties and their leaders, professionals and social classes to get together and work in unison.

Don't Tsunami waves that destroyed the lives and property of many people reveal the same?

Don't the lamentations of the families that have become unfortunate fully or half due to demise of nearly 15,000 soldiers in the battle front and about 27,000 soldiers missing as they executed the human strategy against the LTTE until 2009 prove the same? Doesn't it highlight fact that the political process of Sri Lanka should be changed?

Therefore it can be highlighted that the basic objective of the establishment of Sri Lanka National Republican Party is to persuade the state administration of any government to identify the problems well and lead the country for its prosperity by introducing practical solutions.

Sri Lanka National Republican Party (SLNRP)

OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

Objectives:

The main objective of the establishment of Sri Lanka National Republican Party is making all nations, religious followers and professionals join the development of the country irrespective of any political difference or discrimination. Thought this intellectual and wide ideologies and feelings will be given high priority and take their fruitful opinions to the general public enlightening the voters of Sri Lanka. The leaders with optimum qualifications will be selected to the executive and the legislative that will be properly guided by a board of educational intellectuals. The controversial situations that may emerge from time to time will be handled through the friendly discussions with relevant parties releasing and protecting the public from economic collapse and unstable administrative situations enabling the continuation of friendships with international social, economic and political organizations so that the general public can be happy and satisfied.

Another important objective of the party is to obtain the technological knowhow and positive opinions of all the government and nongovernment bodies, organizations and people in the island and abroad that anticipate the prosperity and development of Sri Lanka for the process of development and identifying a suitable management that may produce the best creative plans.

Targets:

Building a new country through creating prosperity and grandeur in its fulfilling the expectations of the people of Sri Lanka sharing established a common political ideology accepted by all nations and professionals for making one country and one nation.

Building a prosperous country creating all facilities and opportunities for identifying their rights for all the people from north to south, west to East, Northeast to Southwest and Northwest to Southwest irrespective of any religious, political classes or professional discrimination and decentralizing of state power from the executive to the legislative from the provincial council to the district councils and through that to Municipal councils, Town Councils and local councils.



Sri Lanka National Republican Party (SLNRP)

PROPOSALS FOR REALIZING POLITICAL AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1. When an observation is made about the way the provinces and districts in Sri Lanka have been demarcated, it is quite apparent that it has been unjustifiable for the people of some provinces and districts in the division of administrative profits and rights.

This situation has developed to such an extent that, the Sri Lanka government has been influenced with the support of international participation to establish an administrative unit with the utmost power of joining North and East and separating that area from the rest of Sri Lanka.

With regard to the above mentioned situation, establishing separate administrative areas will definitely create an unstable state administration which will be a great injustice for the people of other provinces. Therefore Sri Lanka National Republican Party has produced a provincial and district map of Sri Lanka by re-demarcating the boundaries for the attention of the people of Sri Lanka and abroad. (refer to the map – page: 17 and 19)

Thus Kandy should be reintroduced as the capital of Sri Lanka and all administration activities should be implemented from Matale, which is the centre of Sri Lanka by decentralizing power from the central government to the provincial and district councils. Through the district councils, the municipal councils and town councils should be manipulated and district council is responsible for administrative activities of them while the district council owes its responsibility to the central government. Such a procedure must be introduced for the country.

2. The employees of almost all professional fields in Sri Lanka have become politicized. Thus most of the ministers and deputy ministers who are appointed for such departments have no clear understanding of the relevant profession and their decisions become erroneous as they only strive to make studies of their fields during their power. Therefore, the administrative process of departments has collapsed and people have fallen into danger. Sri Lanka National Republican Party earnestly requests and proposes for the government to appoint a state minister from the government and a professional minister for the relevant field. If it is done, all the collapsing institutions can be rebuilt so that the country may progress towards prosperity. For this, the most qualified personnel in each field must be selected and through the votes of the employees of the same field, the professional minister must be elected. He should be a parliamentary representative for a limited period (03 years).

3. Sri Lanka National Republican Party is an organization that can convene an assembly of all trade unions, social service organizations, business institutions, Higher administrative officers and Ambassadors who represent different government bodies in the world and revolutionize the economical, political and social set up of Sri Lanka for leading the country towards prosperity .

The political ideology of Sri Lanka National Republican Party should be taken to the Parliament. Therefore, we suggest and request his Excellency the president to grant permission for a representative of Sri Lanka National Republican Party to hold the post of a minister in the cabinet and handover the ministry of state policy making and implementation and thus getting a representation in the Parliament.

4. The Executive, the legislative and the judiciary should accept that Sri Lanka National Republican Party has the right as an active organization to obtain the judicial power in getting human aids, foreign consultation and aids for projects for the social activities where government concern does not fall in and to conduct discussions and provide consultation in moving towards the correct path where there are disturbances in some activities for the development and prosperity of the country and the right to criticize and accept the opinion of the general public.
5. Requesting the government for recruiting 60% government servants from army soldiers and officials who have discharged their service for a period of 5 years. We also hope to make a suggestion for the private sector to recruit employees from soldiers and officials who have completed 5 years of the service.

The main reason for this is employing people who can work efficiently with courage, self –discipline and patriotism so that the country can get the best output through them. Thus the best personnel can be selected from school leavers and university graduates (Eg. Medicine engineering, civil service and management) for the development process of the country so that the three forces can contribute immensely.

6. The attention of the government should be drawn to implementing public activities at rural level with the participation of educated people from the religious institutions, school, police and Grama Sewa Divisions through making the people receive more stable benefits (This should not be a political appointment.)

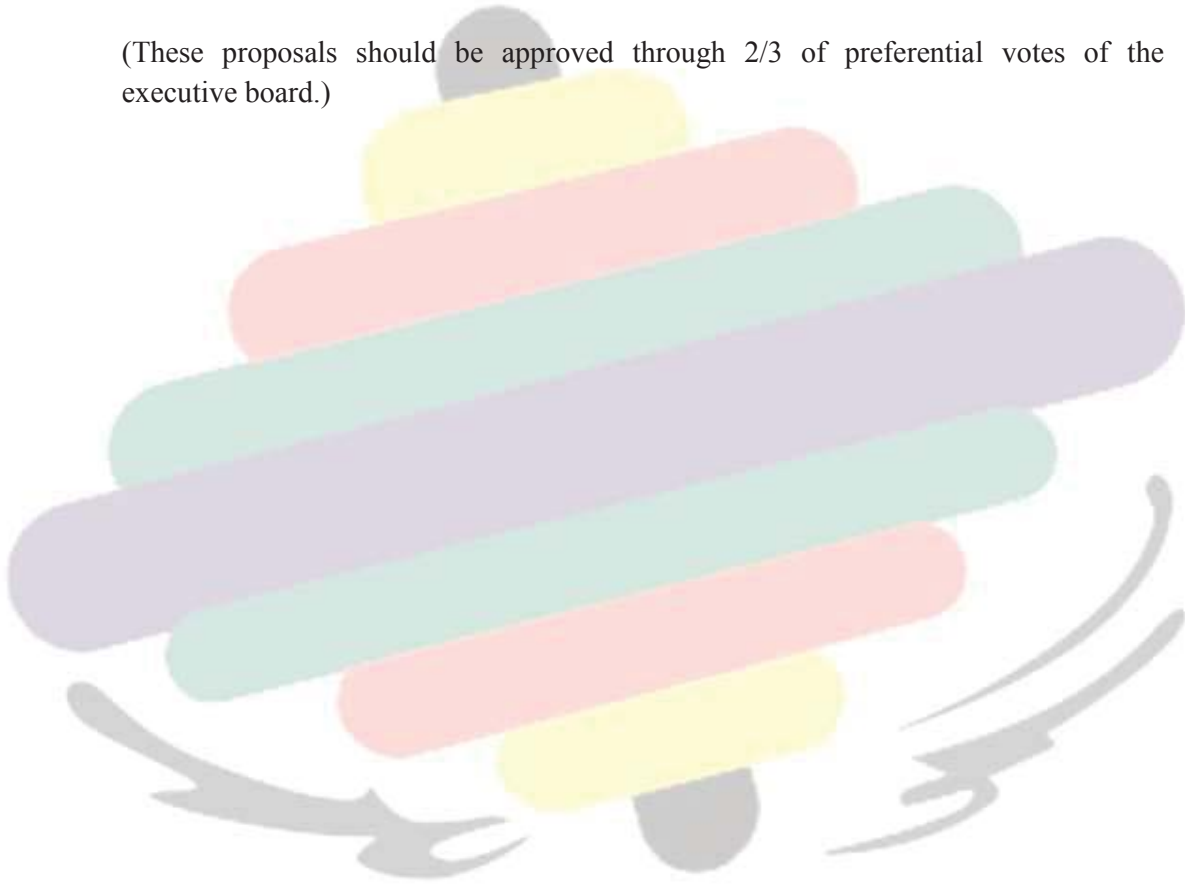
Eg. Providing subsidies, loans for rural development, providing solutions for conflicts among rural folk, implementation of rehabilitation programs, guiding people for religious activities, preventing of activities that destroy the culture of people. Working with the officials for the rights of rural children, women, weak people and the old and enlightening people about social developments and becoming leaders for rural development.

7. Expression of the opinions of religious priests and obtaining their participation in state administration. They must be provided an opportunity of parliament representation.
8. There should be a parliamentary representation for highlighting the opinions of the accepted ethnic groups such as Sinhalese, Tamils and Muslims for safeguarding their cultural heritage. A special unit should be established for allocating adequate state support for this process.
9. The Buddhist philosophy should be considered as the heritage of the people all over the world irrespective of religion, race, or caste and the controlling unit of it should be established in Sri Lanka. The state should discharge full support for spreading Buddhism all over the world giving priority to educated, good hearted, humane and wise Buddhist priests.
10. The women should be given the deserving place not the equal place considering her as a mother, wife, a young girl etc., and their needs and rights should be preserved as a professional woman.
11. The cities such as Colombo, Trincomalee, Jaffna, Matara, Hambantota, Batticaloa, Pottuvil, Mannar, Mullaitivu, Puttalam, Kalutara and Galle should be developed as commercial cities.
12. Considering every province and district as a centre, technical cities, universities, institutions for technical education, fully equipped hospitals, schools with all facilities for boys and girls, institutions connected to state sector, transport service, markets and administrative towns should be established.
13. Housing projects should be implemented based on new towns and every family with children should be given a house at a concessionary rate. This should be done for all Sri Lankans without homes.
14. Public transport should be developed at provincial council levels. Inter city public transport system should be developed under the administration of provincial councils.
15. As it has been mentioned above, representation should be provided to the parliament and Provincial Councils so that all ethnic groups, all religious, all professions can be a part of it. For the integrity and independence should be well preserved for guiding Sri Lanka towards prosperity. The intelligent people clearly notice the necessity in the contribution of such religious, national and professional organizations.
16. For implementing the state mechanism, the direct tax payers contribute much and therefore they must be appreciated well for their rate of tax contribution. They must be granted certain privileges parallel to the tax they pay.

17. Basic education centers should be established for the pre-school children at electoral level. Their personality should be developed by identifying their health, nutrition, and different child problems.
18. Facilities should be increased for the senior citizens over 70 years and activities should be implemented enabling them to spend the last period of their life with mental happiness.

❖ **We earnestly request you to send your opinions and suggestions to us in order to make our targets successful. It will be a greater responsibility of you in the process of re-establishing our mother land, Sri Lanka.**

(These proposals should be approved through 2/3 of preferential votes of the executive board.)



Sri Lanka National Republican Party (SLNRP)

THE PROPOSAL FOR ESTABLISHING NEW PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS

This is a proposal for re-demarcating the borders of the provinces and districts of Sri Lanka prevailing at present and re-establishing state administration units that will pave the way for the general public to enjoy their rights efficiently and justifiably.

An important fact we have understood is the fact that maintaining the stability of some state entirely depends on a justifiable administrative system and policies that endow all the benefits equally for all people. Yet this situation cannot be noticed clearly in the countries that had been governed under imperialism. For the imperialistic administration was continued in many countries only for fulfilling commercial objectives. Therefore, in a crown colony state, the establishment of the administrative structure, creation of provincial and district boarders, the judicial system, creation of cities, ports and airports, roads, railway lines and buildings were executed according to the whims and fancies of the imperialistic rulers.

This situation caused social discrimination and unstable economic and political conditions in many countries. Therefore the people in those countries had to fight against the rulers through political parties having separated as race, religion, caste and provincial borders, professions, being rich, poor, educated, uneducated etc., for their necessities and rights. Although the wise and the learned continuously advised the prevailing governments having understood this situation, they started to avoid the necessities of the country as the rulers didn't have any power to change such things according to the constitution. Even when the rulers had power they came forward only to establish and confirm their power and privileges and therefore Sri Lanka continued to decline and fall down in every sphere. Based on this situation Sri Lanka deteriorated economically and politically and was compelled to obtain monitory loans and instructions from foreign countries under their terms, conditions and polices. Thus the international influence continually pestered the country in political and economical crisis.

When we study the recent history of Sri Lanka, a number of reasons that influenced the development of the country can be identified. Among those reasons the foremost situation that should be corrected is the imbalanced state administration structure.

Presently the state administrative activities are solely implemented on a state structure introduced to us by the imperialists. Former and present day rulers conduct their development projects standing on the same capitalistic structure. Who can assure of justifiable division of rights for all the citizens of Sri Lanka through this process? Therefore the foreign forces are interfering all our affairs with the ulterior motives of filling that gap and they will continue to do so even in the years to come. Sri Lanka National Republican Party has well realized this

situation and has come forward to take the responsibility of protecting the future of the sons and daughters of the soil by avoiding the entire problematic situation. It is the duty of the wise and educated people who love this country to encourage and guide in this venture.

We would like to draw your attention to the advantages the citizens of Sri Lanka will reap in reestablishing the administrative system having re-demarcated the borders of the districts and provinces and about disadvantages people shall obtain in continuing the prevailing development project in the past district and provincial border demarcation.

1. The **advantages** of the reestablishment of state administrative system after re-demarcation of provincial and district borders;
 - i. Ability for all the provinces except the up country and North central province to use the sea as a source of income.
 - ii. Creation of a community of mixed society with refreshing attitudes by changing the ethnic distribution pattern prevailing in the provinces at present.
 - iii. Confirming the strength of provincial councils to face natural disasters such as tsunami by minimizing the damages to a very low level.
 - iv. Establishment of the right for a majority of people to use the sea in the process of decentralizing the power of the provincial councils and the state sector.
 - v. Establishing a higher number of provinces bordering the ocean and creating a port in every province and through that making a high economic development in small or large scale.
 - vi. Improving transport facilities related to the rivers and the sea and minimizing the transport problem of Sri Lanka.
 - vii. In the same way of creating new towns in newly demarcated provinces, creating commercial towns closer to the beaches making the new ports as the centers. Through this all the businesses centered in Colombo will be attracted to other provinces.
 - viii. Ability to minimize the environmental pollution through the reduction of the population density in the western province as the people, who shifted to this province where Colombo is the center, shall move to newly developed commercial cities.
 - ix. Although Colombo was established as the capital of Sri Lanka centering it around the port according to the preference of the colonial rulers, the government that came to power in 1977 declared Sri Jayewardenapura as the capital of Sri Lanka. Yet most of the people are compelled to come to Colombo from long distances undergoing a lot of inconveniences and difficulties in order to fulfill their necessities. Therefore, it is

believed that if Matale is selected for administration activities in the creation of the new state administration plan, it would be extremely justifiable for most of the people as the difficulties now they face can be minimized. Thus establishing the city of Kandy as the Capital of Sri Lanka is beneficial for the country.

- x. Ability to increase the income tax of the business community who will centre round the newly established commercial cities.
 - xi. Building well planned modern housing complexes in a selected area and through that creating a healthy society as well as identifying cultivable lands and expanding cultivated areas shall definitely ease the activities of the provincial councils.
 - xii. Ability to minimize the expenditure and time for creating new cities on a modern plan better than from the existing development plans and for the projects implemented for public needs and utilities.
 - xiii. Ability to create multiplicity of facilities through the constructions of public roads, railway lines and irrigation ways while many development projects are conducted.
 - xiv. Manipulating development projects and government services according to an appropriate plan for Sri Lanka and through that justice is fulfilled for most of the people while their rights are preserved and the ability to implement this program commonly for everybody irrespective of cast creed and clan.
2. The **disadvantages** existing in developing the country according to the present provincial and district set up.
- i. Inability to change the negative attitudes of different ethnic communities about the state administration and the division of the power.
 - ii. Unavoidable environmental pollution that takes place through the urbanization of the people who have shifted to the Western Province in search of employment from different provinces.
 - iii. People becoming mallets of other forces as they have become helpless drastically due to the fact that there is no public representation to appear for their needs and rights as the public representatives are elected to the parliament from other provinces to the cities in the Western Province.
 - iv. Only the rights of a limited group of people in the country have been confirmed.

- v. The educated people of the villages become unemployed as the main jobs and professions are centered only in Colombo.
- vi. The cultivable lands in outer areas are fast becoming barren and the number of personnel who are necessary for the production of food items has dwindled.
- vii. Although roads are constructed continuously, the traffic problem in the western province is becoming worse and worse day by day.
- viii. Through the process of urbanization, the number of people who are suffering from poverty goes up day by day.
- ix. In the implementation of services, rules and laws that have been enacted for the benefit of people, the officials as well as the general public fall into embarrassment.
- x. Most of the people have been compelled to travel a long distance in getting their needs fulfilled in Colombo.
- xi. The influence of the foreign countries in the internal problems of Sri Lanka has badly gone up.
- xii. The people of Sri Lanka have been compelled to depend on foreign policies and foreign loans in the survival.

The rulers of Sri Lanka will be able to minimize a number of challenges through the manipulating of development projects after establishing the state administration structure on the foundation of newly demarcated borders of provinces and districts. This suggestion shall definitely back up the opinion of justifiable decentralization of state power through provincial councils. This process shall definitely uplift the expectation of creating a new country with integrity and fruitful attitudes of the people.

Sri Lanka National Republican Party (SLNRP)

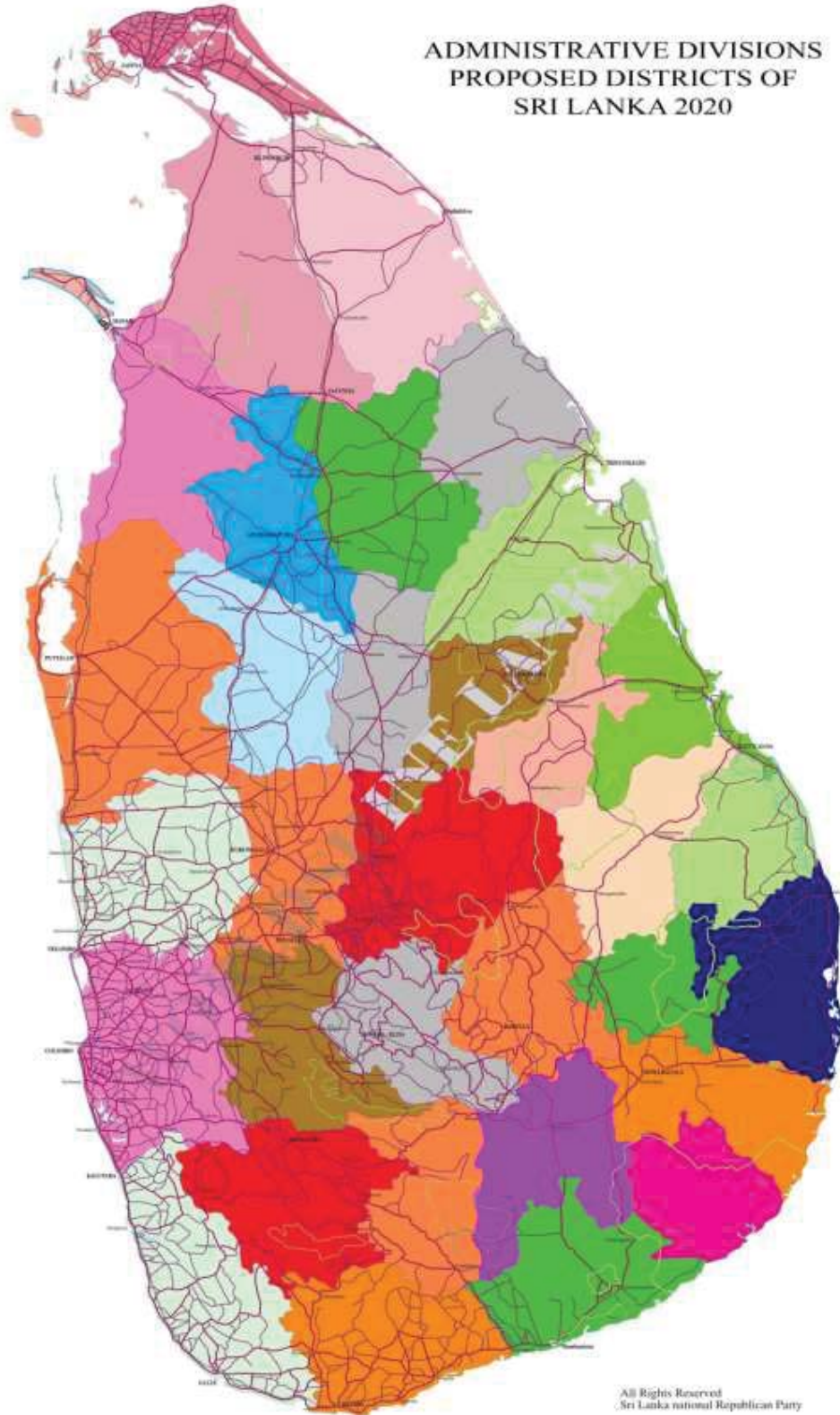
PROPOSED ADMINISTRATIVE PROVINCE BOUNDARY OF SRI LANKA 2020





Sri Lanka National Republican Party (SLNRP)

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
PROPOSED DISTRICTS OF
SRI LANKA 2020





Sri Lanka National Republican Party (SLNRP)

THE PROPOSED MINISTRIES AND MINISTERS FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION AFFAIRES

Proposed Ministries	State Ministers	Professional Ministers			Deputy Ministers
1. The Ministry of Defence, Disaster Management and Social Service	✓				✓
2. The Ministry of Education and Higher Education	✓		✓		
3. The Ministry of Health and Nutrition	✓		✓		
4. The Ministry of Transport and Highway	✓				✓
5. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	✓		✓		
6. The Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources	✓		✓		
7. The Ministry of Labour, Professional Development, Employment and Foreign Affairs	✓		✓		
8. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry	✓		✓		
9. The Ministry of Port and Aviation Services	✓				✓
10. The Ministry of Petroleum and Petroleum Resources	✓				✓
11. The Ministry of State Administration and Home Affairs	✓				✓
12. The Ministry of Child, Women, Cultural and Religious Affairs	✓	✓ S	✓ T	✓ M	
13. The Ministry of Finance, Policy Planning and Policy Implement	✓				✓
14. The Ministry of News, Arts and Mass Media	✓		✓		
15. The Ministry of Sport and Tourism	✓		✓		
16. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Skills Development and Youth Affairs	✓		✓		✓
17. The Ministry of Buddhasasana and Archaeology	✓		✓		
18. The Ministry of Judicial and Consumer Affairs	✓		✓		
19. The Ministry of Land, Housing and Infrastructure Facilities	✓				✓
20. The Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy	✓				✓
21. The Ministry of Urban Development, Environment, Wild Life and Wild Life Conservation	✓		✓		
22. The Ministry of Investment Promotion, Rural Economic and Economic Affairs	✓		✓		
23. The Ministry of Technology, Telecommunication and Construction	✓		✓		
State Ministers	23				
Professional Ministers			17		
Deputy Ministers					9
Total Ministers					49



Sri Lanka National Republican Party (SLNRP)

FUNCTIONNING PROCEDURE

1. Membership Award:

After obtaining legal recommendation and the registration for SLNRP organization, the membership will be developed. For this the under-mentioned people institutions, organizations and the general public will be enlightened through print media about the aims, objectives and benefits of this new political party and the organizations, institutions and individual people who are willing to obtain the membership will be registered and a general assembly will be convened for them within a very short period and they will be further enlightened about the aims and objectives and the procedure of reaching such objectives and subsequently office bearers will be appointed.

2. Appointment of officials

- Appointment of the chairman and the vice chairman.
- Appointment of the general secretary and the assistant secretary.
- Appointment of the treasurer and the assistant treasure.
- Appointment of consultation board of which the members are nominated as follows;
 - His Excellency the President of democratic socialist republic of Sri Lanka.
 - Hon. Prime Minister of D.S.R of SL.
 - Hon. Speaker of D.S.R of SL.
 - Hon. Opposition Leader of D.S.R. of SL.
 - Hon. Chief Justice of D.S.R of SL.
 - The foreign Ambassadors representing foreign states.
 - Accepted Religious Leaders of S.L.
 - The solicitor general of D.S.R. of SL.

The committee members and secretaries are appointed representing all professional, ethnic groups and religious.

3. Conducting Meetings

1. Within a very short time, an inaugural general meeting shall be convened for appointing a board of new officials. (for this all general members and special member shall be called for)
2. Monthly committee meetings shall be conducted with all officials and sub committees should assemble every week. (In the relevant fields)
3. Conducting meetings with all the members is in three months (for this the proposals of the consultation board can be produced)
4. Half yearly meetings are conducted with all the members and the proposals produced to the consultation board should be approved with the preference of 2/3 majority.
5. The annual general meeting should be conducted with all the members, all the officials and the consultation board, and the reports of the activities in the previous year and the future plans should be submitted in the general assembly and should be approved with preference of 2/3 of the membership for the implementation in the coming years.
6. Urgent assemblies, whenever there is a social or political instability, can be convened considering it as an emergency situation with the preference 1/2 of the officials and urgent decision and proposal can be approved with the preference of 2/3 of the official. It is the duty of all the officials who participated in them to be responsible for the general assembly regarding the urgent assemblies.

4. Membership Fee

How much the membership fee should be discussed at the inaugural meeting and should be approved in the assembly. The members have the opportunity of paying the membership fee monthly or annually. The organization has the power and authority to deposit the membership money in any state bank and the treasure has the power of managing the membership money. Three officials can be appointed for releasing the money according to the necessity on the credential of the board. (Eg. secretary, treasurer, committee member)

5. Establishment of a fund on behalf of the organization

The purpose of establishing this fund is to use this money at any emergency situation in the country, social and political unstable situations, and any other occasion where money is needed, and for the activities proposed at the general meeting.

For this, a separate guardian board must be appointed and their members are responsible for its management and duties. For this, one member of each area of the organization should represent the board. Among them responsible officials can be appointed for relevant activities and an account should be opened in a state bank. In releasing the money a written permission should be obtained from the Chairman, Secretary and the Treasurer of the general assembly.

6. Service period of the Officials.

The duration of the official service of the officials who get appointed for the Sri Lanka National Republican Party is two years and at the end of this period a new official board should be elected at the yearly session of the association. In the appointment of new official board the former officials can be reappointed by considering their skills, dedication and competency. The consulting boards of this organization are considered as permanent members and when they vacate their posts, the newly appointed persons shall invariably get the membership. The persons who have vacated their posts can apply for the membership of the organization personally.

7. Appointment of operational boards

- Sri Lanka social, economic, political, investigation and policy planning board.
- Sri Lanka board of legal studies, present legal effect observation and introduction of new laws.
- The study board of using the Sri Lankans, Religious, various professionals for the successful development of the country.
- The board of studying and informing of justifiable division of state income, expenditure observation and benefits.
- The board of planning implementation and the introduction of policies of Sri Lankan schools, Universities, Technical colleges, Educational institute that will be properly used for the development of the country.
- The consultation board of identifying all the labour and natural resources and using them properly for the development of the country.
- The welfare and education board of protecting women, children, and the disabled and civil sex education.
- The cooperative board of the interaction of Sri Lanka and the international.
- The operational board of studying and informing sudden disasters and frugality practice.
- The security board of SLNRP
- The treasury of SLNRP
- The board of current problems, problem observation and solving, discussions, debates SLNRP Publications, media and television.
- The board of (SLNRP) public relationships, complaints and relief measures.
- The board of study, observation, investigation and experimentation of economic, social, cultural and political situations of Sri Lanka and the world.

All the active boards function under the administration, guidance, leadership and consultation of the chairman. However according to the know-how of the head and other intellectuals of the board and considering the necessity of the public and the welfare of the country, possibility of taking decisions and acting according to the main association exist, but if there is a situation where the decision surpasses the objectives of the association, the chairman has the power to control it. The officials of the active boards

should have the relevant subject knowledge skills and encouragement to be appointed according to the will of the membership for the active boards.

8. Dissolution

The association can be dissolved if the Sri Lanka National Republican Party fails in completing its objectives according to the consent of 3/4th of the membership. At such a time all the funds that belong to the association can be credited to the president's fund or to any fund recommended by the association. The different activities and schemes implemented by the association should be handed over to relevant state institution and benefits the public enjoying through them should continue without any disturbance.

❖ (Important)

Every member of the Association should responsibly accept that the proposed statement directs the objectives and aims of Sri Lankan National Republican Party towards a stable creative and planned administrative and that all the state and non state organization that become the members of this association should reach a unanimous consensus individually and as a group and that they are liable to make a statement for the aforesaid factors.

There should be 2/3 of consensus in order to forward the proposals thus come out for the state administration.

Sri Lanka National Republican Party (SLNRP)

MEMBERSHIP

1. The national representatives who represent all the ethnic grounds on the majority of their preferences.
 - Sinhalese
 - Tamils
 - Sri Lanka Tamils
 - Tamils of Indian Origin
 - Muslims
 - Burger people
 - Malay people
 - Other nations
2. Representation of Religious priests who represent accepted religious in Sri Lanka.
 - Buddhism
 - Christianity
 - Hinduism
 - Islam
 - Other religious
3. Representation of the all government and government professionals in Sri Lanka.
4. Official, Lawyers and Trade union members who represent Legal field.
5. Officials, Doctors, Trade union members who represent Medical field.
6. Engineers, Trade union members who represent the Engineering field.
7. Trade union members who represent Universities and Schools Professions, Lectures, Teachers and Principals.
8. The Chief Officers who represent the Administrative and Professional fields.
 - Eg.
 - a. Government Agents
 - b. District Secretaries
 - c. Gramasevakas
 - d. Development officers
 - e. Institutional Administrative officers
 - f. Ministry Secretaries
 - g. Foreign Ambassadors and Commissioners representing Sri Lanka
9. Student union members representing all University and Schools.
10. Trade union members who represent all Workers' Unions.
11. All Trade union members who represent Agricultural Associations.
12. Trade union members who represent the clerical field.

13. Trade union members who represent Chartered Accountants, Accountants and their institutions.
14. Representatives of Social Services intuition and non governmental bodies.
15. Trade union members representing the Fisheries folk.
16. Trade union members representing the Transport field.
17. Trade union members representing Custom Officers.
18. Representatives of Small and Medium Scale Businesses.
19. Trade union members representing Banks and monitory intuitions.
20. Trade union members representing Insurance intuitions.
21. Union members representing all Arts sectors.
22. Union members representing all Sports sectors.
23. Trade union members representing all Electronic and Publication Media.
24. Trade union members representing the sections not mentions above, but functioning in Sri Lanka.
25. Intelligent citizens who accept the policies, objection and aims of The Sri Lanka National Republication party.
26. Members representing all political parties registered in Sri Lanka.
27. All the Members of Parliament representing all Sri Lankan.
28. All Ambassadors and High Commissioners who serve abroad representing Sri Lanka.
29. The three commanders-in-chief.
30. Cabinet Ministers (Current)
31. All Ministers and Deputy Ministers of all the Ministries in Sri Lanka.
32. Representatives from the institution or civil service organizations that have not been included above.
33. Medium and Large scale Business Owners.
34. Representatives from foreign countries who are interested in the prosperity and development of Sri Lanka.
35. Foreign and local donors (benefactors).
36. Sri Lankans who have been employed abroad and their unions and organizations.

- ❖ The membership obtained representing an organization is considered as a special membership and the annual membership fee is Rs.1000/-
They have the voting eligibility (membership fee is liable to change from time to time) an individual can also apply for this.
- ❖ The membership obtained by an individual is considered as a general membership and the annual fee is not relevant. The general membership is not entitled for the voting privilege and it shows only the strength of the Association.
- ❖ The founder members of SLNRP are considered as Special Members in action and they have the voting eligibility.

**Sri Lanka National Republican Party
(SLNRP)**



APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Registration No.

Date of Registration:

Full Name:

Address:

Tel. No. : Fax No. :

E-mail No. : Web Address:

Professional Status:

Place of employment:

Representing (trade union/institution, organization/political party/society)

(If you hope to obtain the membership as a representative please attach a copy of the registration certificate, appointment letter, or the requesting letter printed in a letterhead of the relevant organization) This is not applicable for personal applicants.

The address of the representing Institution:

Telephone No. Fax No. :

E-mail: web address

I/we declare that I/we (personally /through the organization , society, institution) do like to work in the organization (SLNRP) personally and together for realizing the targets, policies, ideologies, objectives and purpose established by Sri Lanka National Republican Party.

Date:

Signature/s

Special Membership
Ordinary Membership

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>



**Sri Lanka National Republican Party
(SLNRP)**



Sre Goonesingha
Founder of SLNRP



The founder of Sri Lanka National Republican Party, Sre Goonesingha was born in October, 1960 in Colombo as the eldest son of his family. He obtained his education from number of schools as a hosteller and all those schools were mixed schools with Buddhists and catholic students. While he was studying in the commerce stream at the G.C.E. Advanced Level, he realized that the youth are compelled to go after politicians for obtaining a good employment even if one gets higher educational qualifications. Therefore, he said good bye to his alma mater with the intention of not doing any state jobs. With the intention of becoming an engineer which was his ambition from his childhood, he followed a course in Mechanical Engineering at the Open University. Meanwhile he was involved in a job at a private institution obtaining practical knowledge and experience in the technology for a period of 5 years.

In 1988 he happened to go abroad and travelled in more than 10 countries in the world. During that period he met international entrepreneurs and politicians and obtained a wealth of experience on international monetary transactions, export and import activities, international business activities and commercial transactions.

He has also functioned as a mediator for introducing Sri Lanka products to the foreign markets and importing necessary raw materials to Sri Lanka. In order to conduct international business he established “Worldshine Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.” in 1989 and functioned as the Managing Director of it. He also discharged his duty functioning as a Business Development and capital improvement consultant for small and medium businessmen. During this period he obtained the Bachelor of Labour Education (BLE) Degree and the Master of Financial Economics (MFE) post graduate degree from the University of Colombo. Presently he functions as a Monetary and Economic Specialist in his business. He has introduced a plethora of ideologies on Economic, Business and Social Development of the country to the governments in power.

Ranviyana Homes : The ideology of Homes for foreign employed Sri Lankan women whose expectation is to build a house and lead a peaceful family life with the children.

Talent Bank : The ideology for supporting the small and medium scale businessmen in the competitive market to maximize their profits and to minimize the challenges they face.

Bluechip : The ideology of business and tourist center for global businessmen and tourists.

Family English College: The ideology of supplying facilities for all the members of the family to study English at the same venue with the intention of winning the world through knowledge.

Besides the aforementioned services interfering on behalf of the poor in social problems and supporting them to get solutions through discussions with the state officers and politicians, providing advice and instructions under the laws and regulations of the country have eased the burden of many such individuals.

The Political Journey of Mr. Sre Goonesingha

Mr.Sre Goonesingha comes to the opinion that the political movement of Sri Lanka should change its path when the country was in an unstable condition expecting foreign aids and support after the disastrous Tsunami had attacked the island on 26th December 2004. Besides this situation he noticed how foreign influence affected Sri Lanka when the government launched the humanitarian strategy to combat the activities of LTTE, from which the innocent people of Sri Lanka Suffered a lot. Furthermore regarding the inconvenience and difficulties the people of Sri Lanka faced due to violence created by JVP during the periods 1971 & 1983 and 1989 and therefore due to the fact that policies should be created so that such a violent pursuit shall not harass the people again and offer a rational observation and investigation about the deterioration of discipline in every sector paving the way for the collapsing of the country's economy and through the theoretical and practical understanding of the political, economic and social development of the developed countries parallel to the deterioration situation in our country. Meanwhile he studied the opinion of the wise educated people of Sri Lanka and the present-day political, economical and social problems of Sri Lanka and the foreign policies the country has agreed with the international incitation.

In considering all the facts and reasons as a patriotic Buddhist of Sri Lanka he felt that it was high time he entered the field of politics.

The political ideology of Sre Goonesingha :

“My race is human

My doctrine is human

My party is human

My philosophy is human

My politics is solely for humanity

In politics, I do not discriminate people

on the basis of race, religion, caste or social strata ”

Since January of 2005 I have informed all the presidents and Prime Ministers from time to time that the political path of Sri Lanka should change its cause from the ground level-viz from way the boundaries of the provinces and districts have been demarcated. But their concern was not property directed for it.

Sre Goonesingha's first approach to politics and these political aims and objectives and the policy publication of the new political party namely Sri Lanka National Republican party were presented to a group of patriotic Sri Lankans who often came forward with their practical opinion including Rev. Madulawe Sobitha, Rev. Harispaththuwe Ariyawansalankara, Mr. Suriyapperuma and Mr. Dhamma Dissanayake, a senior lecture of the university of Colombo and according to their opinion Mr. Sre Goonesingha had to delay his endeavor of entering politics until the right time arises.

The brief summary of the amendable political proposal, plans, policies and the activities a new political philosophy presented by Mr. Sre Goonesingha.

01. The proposal of demarcation of the provincial and district boundaries so that the political power can be decentralized enabling all the citizens to receive the benefits of the state services and to implement all development projects based on this process.
02. The proposal of formulating the state constitution and policies in order to realize the goals of the aforementioned Ideology.
03. The proposal of identifying the limitations for formulating foreign polices and state mechanism according to the 1st and 2nd statements appearing above.
04. The proposal of making it compulsory for the members of parliament, who represent all the provinces and districts to have the minimum qualification possessing a university degree when the literary of Sri Lanka takes 94% where 6% of the gross National income is allocated for education under the free education system which is being implemented at present.
05. The proposal of giving priority to the language used by the maximum percentage of people according to be establishment of new provinces and districts, in the relevant state administration activities.
06. The proposal of accepting Kandy as the capital of Sri Lanka and the statement of state administration center at a selected place between Kandy and Dambulla (e. Mathle).
07. The proposal of establishment of new cites centered in the new provinces and districts and supplying all the facilities such as houses, schools, markets, transport services etc., and releasing them from their burning problems.

Eg:- Man-elephant conflict, problem in the area without electricity and water - supply, not having a permanent way of income, the problem of schooling for the children, the natural disasters like floods, sanitary and transport problems are some of the inconveniences and difficulties the people face.

08. The proposal of establishment of the main international Buddhist center in Sri Lanka making the city of Anuradhapura as the controlling center. The proposal to build healthy relationship with the countries that consider Buddhist philosophy as a present day necessity and obtaining power for the provincial councils under a new constitution and implementing development project with the preference of the central government and that of such countries in their friendship through economic, political, cultural and social levels. On the bilateral agreement with the countries selected in this way, it is expected to obtain visa on arrival for the people of both countries for traveling.
09. According to 8th clause, the permission to interfere in the administrative and the provincial activities of Sri Lanka government will be vested upon only for the states and international organization that have been accepted according to the conditions indicated in the clause 8.
10. The proposal of empowering the provincial councils for the representation in the parliament according to the constitution in the attempt of all activities within Sri Lanka in accordance with the teachings of the Buddha and empowering the Buddhist center supposed to be built in Anuradhapura to administer the people who are living in that area with the principles of Buddhism.
11. Taking steps to provide monetary assistance for implementing the activities mentioned in the above 8th and 10 the statements and if possible obtaining the preference of the general public through a general election.
12. Provision of monetary assistance for developing transport facilities for the passenger and goods using the sea and the rivers in order to minimize the environmental pollution and the heavy traffic on roads.
13. Taking steps to develop the local products by providing loans at low interest rates and granting income tax concessions.
14. Taking steps to persuade investor to develop commercial industries and to identify agricultural lands.
15. Implementing a permanent income process for the labourers who live on day to day wages, through the district secretaries as the central administration figure.
16. Implementing a permanent income process and protection for the domestic servants and conforming it under a special Bill.
17. Removal of impediments for the employment opportunities and the safety of the youth in the age period 16 and 17 and the introducing of a new bill for their right.

18. Amendment of the existing bills that are being implemented for the protection of the consumers and empowering them suitably.
19. Establishment of a modern industrial city in the Manar district and encouraging the people to shift the industries in the rural areas to the aforesaid industrial city.
20. The proposal for making the starting basic salary of the employees in every field Rs. 40,000 according to the present day living expenses and releasing them from earning tax up to the limit of Rs. 100,000 and making the minimum basic allowance for the trainees of some profession Rs.25,000.
21. The proposal of raising the monthly allowance for the students of Universities and Technical colleges up to Rs. 15,000.
22. The proposal for 10% salary increase for every employee in the state and private sector and adding it to the monthly salary of the employee who earn less than RS.100,000 per month.
23. The proposal for limitation of the Government holidays. Only Sundays and Poya days should be considered as holidays in every year. The Sinhala New Year and vesak holidays are considered as compulsory holidays. First of may should be declared as the holiday for the workers and the day of heroes. The independent day should be a working day.

For the Sinhala Buddhists who represent 74% of the population, the holidays given for other races and religions will not be granted. Such holidays are only for the people of the particular race or religion. They must be granted holidays excluding the 42 holidays approved for them annually. All the bank holidays should be cancelled and the bank must be kept open giving priority for the needs of the customers.

24. Empowering the bills for minimizing the land pollution, air pollution, sound pollution and water pollution and taking steps to bring out new amendments and bills and through attempting to maintain a sound sanitary condition for all human beings.
25. Empowering all agriculture organization for developing the agriculture of Sri Lanka and enlightening them with technical knowledge, proper handling of machines and in proper use of carbonic fertilizer. By supplying monetary funds for this purpose, the government should establish an effective process for taking their products to the market and improving their economy through it.
26. Improving all Fisheries organization for developing the fishing industry of the country. The government should pay special attention to improve the fish harvest and to develop fish canning Industry using modern technology and supplying monetary aids through loans.

27. Taking steps to provide loan facilities for small and medium scale industries and creating permanent markets to sell their products, through which the economy of the people who are involved in such industries by strengthening and amending the bill and circulars if there are any so that they can continue their businesses without any inconveniences and difficulties.
28. Taking steps to establish a job bank and to fill the vacancies in the central government provincial councils or district councils considering the educational qualifications and experience of all the applicants who apply for different posts.
29. Providing an opportunity for a student who has passed grade eight to get training in some industry during his school education period with the preference of their parents.
30. Taking steps for the students of all ethnic groups and all religions to do their studies in the same school at provincial levels as well as district levels through which ethnic harmony can be created and taking steps to supply all facilities from the central government as a motivation even for other schools.
31. Taking steps to establish an international university in every province and increasing the number of students entering universities. Through this, the students get the opportunity to learn foreign languages and improve the ability to interact with the international communities.
32. Taking steps to establish a major institution for the producers of new products and thus creating opportunity for importing their skills and strengthening the economy through it.
33. Using strategical monetary process in order to make the price of oil stable when the world price of oil fluctuates.
34. Taking steps to discourage women going to Middle East countries as domestic servants and many a youth stepping into the job of driving three wheelers and creating a job market with strategical process for it.
35. Abolishing all political parties based on race or religion.
36. Cancelling incentives and pension of the members of parliament if their attendance for parliamentary activities is less than 80%.
37. Taking steps to make all consumer products and services undergo a validity and proficiency test and make it compulsory for issuing a receipt for selling those goods and services. This is relevant to all who are involved in selling from the highest to the lowest level of the society. Then all the bills pertaining to functioning of this process will be amended and empowered.

38. Taking steps to maintain the prices of goods affordable for the general policies by following a strategical tax policy for direct taxes and indirect taxes to reach the level of 80% and 20% respectively.
39. Taking steps to provide the opportunity for the professionals who represent main professional subjects to have a representation in the parliament to function as Professional Ministers through this process, it is expected to assign the responsibility of developing and strengthening the relevant subject areas and thus they should bear the responsibility in their professional field and not blaming the government for it.
40. Reintroducing History, Geography, Buddhist philosophy, Literature and other selected subject for the school curriculum.
41. Taking steps to preserve the sea edges, river banks, cannels, streams and tank bunds and to amend the relevant bills and empower them.
42. Taking steps to form a supervision group out of graduated students and other educated youth with their performance in order to produce a report having supervised the activities mentioned in the above statements for correcting the society for a definite period of time with presidential and parliamentary powers and modern technological facilities. For this a new bill can be brought in so that the power of the central government flows into the hands of the general public enabling them to identify the social problems immediately and take proper actions without delay.
43. Providing the opportunity for the students who have passed the G.C.E.A/L Examination to enter the university at an equal level of marks for the whole country. The main reason for this proposal is due to the fact that the target expected from the students who entered the university at different level of makes has not been acquired so far.
44. Getting the attention of the government to expand the right and the opportunity of the employed public to obtain the university education. Thus the young men and women who have not been able to enter a university for education will get that opportunity and the expectations of the working community will be awakened.
45. Prohibition of wearing dresses prominently displaying a certain ethnic group or religion at public places. Such dresses should be limited to wearing at only religious and national festival days. The prohibition is not relevant to religious priests. This is a proposal for maintaining ethnic relationship and establishing a peaceful social environment.
46. Terminating the attempts of trade unions established by different political parties to tarnish the reputation of the working community and their profession on the pretext of fighting for their professional rights.

47. Taking steps to remove the political instability that has come up due to the employment of the Tamil Estate workers who are of an Indian origin according to the whims and fancies of the Imperialists and the impediments in bringing out policies suitable to the country and all the disturbances for making the political flow of Sri Lanka suitable for the Sri Lankan culture and through these attempts assuring justice for them.
48. Taking steps to provide an effective state service for the public through the strong motivation and appreciation of state and semi state workers in every five years time and creating the opportunity for a majority of people to enter the state sector for reaping its benefits.
49. The proposal for assigning privileges and power similar to a member of parliament for the judges who declare their verdicts against the people who break law and order in Sri Lanka, the Tax officers who take decisions regarding the collection of state tax or other taxes, such as the customs, Income tax and excise tax officers and the officers like sanitary Inspectors for their own safety enabling them to execute their duties at the maximum level being loyal to the government.

Late Mr. .A. E. Goonesingha, the workers Leader, who is a brother of Mr. Sre Goonesingha's, Grand Father, fought for the right of the workers against the Imperialist administration over the employees and obtained a number of privileges and benefits for the general public of the country. Even today the working communities of Sri Lanka enjoy those privileges and benefits. Mr. Sre Goonesingha who descends from the family of such a great leader of the people is a present day political Leader who is expected by the people.


All the political ideologies and plans proposed by him will be a very good solution for the present political instability of the country and the necessities of the people. For his economical, Social and Political Solutions are not temporary plasters for the present day crisis.

When we peep into the political ideology of Sre Goonesingha the foremost fact which becomes apparent is that there is a solution for every political problem where its root causes are well corrected. It is also obvious that it includes a gigantic political ideology and policy that provides the strength to face whatever the local or foreign influences that come in our way.

Therefore his intention is to bring in intellectual and educated young men and women to take his creation of Sri Lanka National Republican Political party forward. Presently there is the opportunity for all the youth who are willing to be involved in politics honestly and with dedication to get in the way of politics creatively and humanely. For this purpose you are requested to forward your application to Mr. Sre Goonesingha through the email address of **nrpofsrilanka@gmail.com**.

The present day political crises (October 2018) is a power conflict created by the constitution between the president and the parliament (The Executive and the Legislative). The political Leaders who can never be the president of Sri Lanka formulate laws and policies to strengthen the legislative (Parliament). It has been amply proved that having an executive president is extremely appropriate when we observe the present political instability although strengthening of the legislative is a good political strategy. Since the ancient time the Sri Lankan society has been built up with the concept of 'king', a form of autocracy. Therefore it is felt that an executive president is highly suitable for Sri Lanka and there should be a strong administration policy to control his activities.

There is a huge gap between the political ideology of A. E. Goonesingha who obtained a number of victories having fought on behalf of the rights of the poor working community and the political aims of the present-day political leaders who have not given any such victory for them but enjoyed all the privileges and benefits by keeping the public as scape goats and cheating them through their votes. In order to remove this gap or at least to narrow the gap, the task of Mr. Sre Goonesingha is extremely complex. All the policies and plans for it have been forwarded thorough the set of proposals in relating the targets and the founder's message. For this endeavor, the opportunity has been given to all Sri Lankan citizens to develop the country permanently so that the benefits will flow to all and to present their opinions through the web site www.slnrp.com.







A.E. Goonesingha
National Labour Leader



Memories of the political journey of A. E. Goonesingha

A. E. Goonesingha has been identified in the annals of Sri Lanka History as a powerful Trade Union Leader of workers, who was in the forefront in the workers struggles during the period when Sri Lanka was a crown colony under the British Empire.

Alexandar Ekanayaka Goonesingha, who was born in 1890 in Kandy, received his education from Dharmaraja College, Kandy. Even during the period of school, he appeared for social responsibilities and fulfilled his active duties by joining clubs and societies in the school. He joined the government service arriving in Colombo as a clerk in the Railway Department in 1910. Subsequently he became a journalist and published articles analyzing social and economic problems.

By 1915, middle class political activists emerged through patriotic parties and youth organizations and subsequently Mr. A. E. Goonesingha became a leader of workers' struggles. The founder of CMU Association, Mr. A. E. Goonesingha thus came out as a powerful and pioneering trade union leader.

In 1911 he established a youth society in Dehiwala and through it created an opportunity to discuss social and political problems and in 1913 he established a social services institution in the name of "Lanka Sewaka Sangamaya" (Lanka Workers' Association).

In 1914 he held the post of secretary of All Ceylon Literary Union and obtained the membership of the Lanka National Society. However, subsequently he resigned from it as that society was in favour of Imperialists. He took the initiative to establish Lanka Youth Association in 1915.

During this period the labourers of state and private sector, who received daily wages, had to complete a service of 09 hours in week days and 07 hours on Saturday, so that their service could cover 52 hours a week.

Due to the struggles launched in 1919 by the government clerical workers' society which had been established secretly was possible for the workers to win the opportunity of discharging a service of 08 hours a day and 48 hours a week.

A.E. Goonesingha who joined the Lanka Workers' Foundation initiated by Sri Ponnambalam Arunachelwam in 1920 provided the leadership to the Railway and Port workers who continued a struggle demanding for higher salaries due to the increase of the price of rice that year.

Building of Lanka Workers' Association by A. E. Goonesingha in 1922 with the assistance of Victor Corea, was the well organized beginning of workers' movement.

The strike that was started in February 1923 under the leadership of A. E. Goonesingha against the cancellation of sick leave privilege of railway workers was the first strike organized by Lanka Workers' Society. Subsequently the workers and trade unions of

Colombo port, Colombo municipal council, Wellawatta cloth factory, Government factory etc., joined the strike demanding a salary increase. This historical strike for which more than 25,000 workers participated and that lasted for nearly two months ended very successfully and the British Governor increased the salary of workers by 20% and granted casual and sick leave for the workers.

People becoming knowledgeable about Human Rights such as the Right of the People to take decisions, Universal Franchise, Identifying of the structure of a trade union by the rulers and the police, testing the ability of the workers to take trade union activities were invaluable results of this strike.

The strike launched by the workers of the Port, demanding a salary increase in 1927 and a lunch interval and the strike conducted by Tram workers for their salary in 1929 were the successful struggles executed under the leadership of A. E. Goonesingha.

The first May Day celebration was conducted in 1927 by Lanka Trade Union Congress, under the leadership of A. E. Goonesingha.

The first workers' party, namely Lanka Workers' Union established in 1928 and the first trade union for the clerks of the state, and private sector, Lanka commercial workers' Union as CMU were launched by A. E. Goonesingha.

Voting power that was limited to the people of higher classes according to the Ceylon National Union started by the Affluent people was spread to all people of Sri Lanka according to the request of A. E. Goonesingha and Universal Franchise was granted to Sri Lanka with the interference of British Labour Party in 1928 and was executed in 1931.

A rumour was spread that A. E. Goonesingha was arrested at the conflict situation created with the police interfering the situation where the railway workers joined the strike of Tram workers started under the leadership of A. E. Goonesingha. Being shocked by this news all the member of All Ceylon Workers' Congress started to create riots against this and all the activities in the city of Colombo came to a stand-still. As the government failed in the attempt to combat the situation they pleased Mr. A. E. Goonesingha to control the situation and after A. E. Goonesingha addressed the people the rebellion came to an end.

As a result of this the authorities learned that the problems had to be solved with the interaction with A. E. Goonesingha and the first agreement was signed between the All Ceylon Trade Union Congress, its connected trade unions and the employees' forum.

Representing Ceylon Workers' Union, A. E. Goonesingha contested for Central Colombo at elections in 1931 and 1936 and was selected for the State Assembly. He was elected for the Colombo Municipal Council in 1943.

A.E. Goonesingha contested for the parliament election in 1947 representing Colombo Municipal Electorate and won the electorate. He was appointed the Deputy Labour

Minister of the first U.N.P. government under the first Sri Lankan Prime Minister Mr. D. S. Senanayake.

A.E. Goonesingha known as the father of Trade Union movement in Sri Lanka passed away on 01st August 1867.

In consideration of the invaluable service of A. E. Goonesingha for the working population of Sri Lanka a commemorating stamp carrying his photo, was issued 1969. The Price Park ground where A. E. Goonesingha conducted his trade union and political meetings and the surrounding area was named as the Goonesinghapura by the president Ranasinghe Premadasa and created a statue of him there.

Establishment of CMU

Although the workers of state and private sector joined Ceylon Workers' Union of A. E. Goonesingha and the clerks of the state sector joined the Government Clerical Service Union, there was no organization for the private sector clerks. In spite of the harassment they received from their employers who had become their rulers, they were reluctant to join a trade union.

A.E. Goonesingha who realized this situation established Ceylon Merchant Workers' Union in 1928 for the employees of clerical and social services that belonged to the private sector, under his leadership. It also functioned under the All Ceylon Trade Union Congress. On 18th March 1936 CMU was registered as the 14th Trade Union of Sri Lanka under Trade Union Act.

During the 2nd world war period, the British government empowered the essential service regulations for avoiding strikes. However, law regulations were established for solving the problems of the workers.

At the end of the war period in 1944, A. E. Goonesingha requested the companies to issue such law regulation even for the members of CMU. As the companies rejected his request, he guided them to reach an essential solution according to the prevailing law conditions.

In 1945, the George Stuart Judge Board appointed by the government, ordered that the service regulations established for essential services for the war period should be extended even to the members of CMU who served in 14 British companies. Through this the members of CMU were able to get standard service order and conditions.

Under this the minimum starting salary was considered to be Rs. 50/- and an incentive for living expenses was also granted. This is the first victory of CMU members.

Because of this victory the other workers of the companies started to join the union and the membership strength too increased as a result of it.

Although the government after 1945 established service regulations and conditions separately for such industry, the employers were compelled to act according to their credential as the facilities and incentives, such as working time, over time payments, pension time, relevant promotions, number of employees, medical facilities, bonus, gratuity were not included in it.



Sri Lanka National Republican Party (SLNRP)

ESTABLISHMENT OF PROVINCES AND DISTRICT BOUNDARIES WITHIN SRI LANKA

In accordance with the Colebrook Cameron Reforms Sri Lanka was divided into five administrative provinces in 1933 namely the Southern Province, Western Province, Northern Province, Central Province and Eastern Province.

- 1 Thus the Southern Province consisted of Galle, Tangalle, Matara, Hambantota District, Sabaragamuwa Division four Korales, Lower Uva and Wellassa.
- 2 The Western Province consisted of Colombo, Kalutara, Halawata, and Puttalam Administrative Districts and Sath Korales.
- 3 The Northern Province consisted of Jaffna, Mannar and Wannu Administrative Districts including Nuwara Kalavi Division and the Delft Island.
- 4 The Central province consisted of Kandy Administrative District and Yatinuwara Uduuwara, Harispattuwa, Thumpane, Dumbara, Hewaheta, Kothmale , Ihala Bulathgama , Viyaluwa and Uva and Matale Divisions.
- 5 The Eastern Province consisted of Trincomalee and Batticaloa Administrative Districts including Thamankaduwa and Bimthenna

Thus the provinces and districts were introduced to the country.

In 1845 the 6th province namely the North Western Province was established changing the provincial and district boundaries. Puttalam was considered as the capital and the divisions namely Puttalam, Halawatha and Sath Korale were removed from the Western Province and added to the new Northwestern Province. Rathnapura District which had been included in the Southern province was added to the Western Province.

The 7th Province of Sri Lanka namely the North Central Province was established in 1873. The Nuwara Kalaviya Division which had been included in the Northern Province, Thamankaduwa from Eastern Province and North Central District were included in the North Central Province. The Tamil Hathpattuwa was added to the Northwestern Province again.

In 1886 the 8th province namely the Uva was established including Badulla Administrative district which had belonged to the Central Province.

In 1889 the 9th province namely the Sabaragamuwa was established including Kegalle and Rathnapura administrative districts that had belonged to the Western Province.

A Government Agent (AG) was appointed to every province mentioned above and for collection of taxes an Assistant Government Agent (AGA) was appointed to the same provinces. Every Assistant Government Agent was responsible to the Government Agent of that province.

During the period from 1958 to 1984 five new districts were established. They were Monaragala district in 1958, Ampara district in 1961, Gampaha district and Mulathive district in 1978 and Kilinochchi district in 1984 respectively. Thus presently the state administrative activities are implemented having created boundaries for 9 provinces and 25 districts.

In the study of the establishment of the new provinces and districts under the Colebrook-Cameron Reforms, it is apparent that these provinces and districts have been identified according to limits and boundaries established by the Dutch during the upcountry kingship administrative era for collecting taxes in naval colonies.

In the study of the problems faced by Sri Lanka in the present period, it is quite clear that the boundaries established for the provinces and districts in the above mentioned manner do not support in any way to execute a balanced decentralized administration or to implement special development projects in the country.

Thus it will be proposed that the preference of the general public should be identified through discussions before establishing new provinces and districts in 2020 and according to the result of a General election or Presidential election for this proposal a new bill should be executed.

Sri Lanka National Republican Party (SLNRP)

THE MAP THAT ILLUSTRATES THE PRESENT DAY PROVINCES AND
DISTRICTS DIVISIONS WHERE STATE ADMINISTRATION IS
IMPLIMENTED



