



Constitution of PEPRLF

Party Constitution of Pathmanabha Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front

Article 1- Name of the Party

01. This organization will be known as Pathmanabha Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front. In the ensuing articles it will be referred to as the 'Party'
02. The Party flag will be red in colour with a yellow star at the centre. This yellow star contains a profile of Pathmanabha
03. The head quarters of the will function from address designated by the Central Committee from time to time
04. The election symbol of the Party will be determined by the President and the General Secretary of the Party in consultation with the Commissioner of Elections.

Article – 2 Aims and objectives

Aims

The aim of the Party is to promote democracy and plurality in the society and ensure protection of human rights as well as the political, economic and cultural rights of the Sri Lankan Tamil people, ensure peaceful co-existence among the various ethnic communities and work for the transformation of the Republic of Sri Lanka into a Federal People's Republic founded on the principles of equality and democracy for all.

Objectives

2.1- Important political targets of the party

- i. Creating conditions conducive to the full exercise and enjoyment of democratic rights including the political and cultural rights by Tamil people in predominantly Tamil areas and the recognition and respect for democratic rights including the political, economic and cultural rights of all the communities that live in this country.
- ii. The Tamils, Muslims and the Hill Country Tamils enjoying the same rights and opportunities enjoyed by the majority Sinhalese community on the basis of justice and equality.
- iii. Ensuring reasonable and just devolution of power to predominantly Tamil areas and establishing a unit of self government enjoying extensive devolution of power.

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- iv. Creation of special power sharing units for the Muslims of the North and East and the Hill Country Tamils. Ensuring special provisions for the protection of life and property the social economic and cultural rights of the Sinhalese in the North and East and those of the Tamils, Muslims and the Hill Country Tamils including the exercise of their language rights in the other parts of the country.
 - v. Modifying the Sri Lankan constitution to incorporate a Federal framework and formulating an electoral system appropriate to a multi-ethnic society.
 - vi. Guaranteeing human rights and fundamental freedoms not only in the constitution and statutes but also in practice.
 - vii. Creating a prosperous and united Sri Lanka where social democracy of the masses reigns supreme and there is independence of the, Judiciary Legislative and the executive, all these arms of the state functioning smoothly.

2.2- Social and Economic aspirations of the Party

- i. The situation of want in basic requisites such as food, clothing and shelter must be done away with.
- ii. Free education must be guaranteed upto the age of 18 years.
- iii. All the people must have free access to health and medical facilities
- iv. The inferior treatment meted out to women in all aspects of social life must be done away with. In the modern world their due place must be ensured legally and in practice in all walks of life.
- v. In the Sri Lankan social set up especially among the Tamils there is oppression on the basis of the caste and marginalization in the economic sphere. In order to ensure political space for such people and to give priority to their economic advancement special mechanisms should be put in place.
- vi. In order to ensure reasonable and decent living conditions for the people at grassroot level they should get sufficient income.
- vii. Law and order institutions must be reformed so that ordinary poor people will have access to justice and dignified treatment.
- viii. All existing, laws must be reformed in keeping with advances in civilization in the modern world.
- ix. Reforms to the Judiciary must be carried out in such a manner that people will have access to justice that is not expensive. The focus must not be on blindly following laws, but on dispensing justice meaningfully.
- x. In order to meet the challenges of globalization changes must be brought about in the economic order of rural areas where more than 60% of the population lives.
- xi. Spearheading speedy economic development in the country must be commensurate with the economic progress of the modern world.
- xii. All the towns and cities of Sri Lanka must be modernized with a long term point of view. Cleanliness and serenity must be targets.
- xiii. The political and administrative structures of the country must ensure honest and transparency in their dealings.

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- xiv. A society devoid of caste or racial or religious or regional differences is our vision. It must be based on a feeling of fraternity and the principle of equal justice for all. We need a country that ensures freedom, birth rights and other fundamental rights to its citizens.
 - xv. All in all, we must strive for a Sri Lanka where will be recognition for the freedom of the individual, equal justice and opportunities, fraternity, peace and progress.

2.3- Vision of the Party regarding National and International expectations.

- i. The SAARC organization including Sri Lanka, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan and the Maldives as member states strives to become a unique production and commercial zone not only with capital production and markets as criteria but with labour, currency and people's free movement as well. Afghanistan and Myanmar which boast similarities in historical evolution and cultural heritage must also gain membership in the SAARC. A unity must be fostered along the lines of evolution of the European Union. We must become the proud citizens of the SAARC representing a quarter almost 1500 million people of the world population.
- ii. A world without wars and without weapons that kill people must become a reality. People must be able to travel to any part of the world without any fear. A person must be able to settle down in any part of the world exercising his or her freedom to live and work anywhere he or she likes.

Article -3. Membership

- i. A person who is above the age of 18 and who accepts the constitution of the party and its policies and programs is qualified to apply for membership of the party. He or she must be willing to work in one of the party organizations. The person should agree to pay the membership fee regularly and to carry out the decisions of party. Such a person is qualified to obtain membership in the party.
- ii. In future the Central Executive Committee will scrutinize the applications for membership and take final decisions. The Central Committee has the discretion to reject any application without adducing reasons.
- iii. An applicant will be regarded as on probation at least for 3 years from the date of his admission into the party. However any probationer who has completed 5 years of activities with the party will be considered as a permanent member.
- iv. Probationary members can also be absorbed by party organizations at regional levels. The Central Committee must be informed of such absorptions in writing within the first three months of such occurrences. A probationer must submit monthly activity reports to the regional leadership. A synopsis of such reports must be sent to the Central Committee every (3) three months.

Article: 4- Terminating Party membership

1. A party member can lose his membership for the following reasons.
2. The Central Committee can terminate the membership of any person for non adherence to party policies or the violation provisions or not carrying out instructions.
3. The Central Committee can terminate the membership of any member on probation by adducing reasons for such decision.
4. In the case of a permanent member the Central Committee can resort to suspension as an immediate step. A decision concerning a permanent expulsion must be taken only after affording him time and opportunity to present his reasons and explanations.
5. A member can voluntarily inform the party in writing and cease to be a member of the party.

Article: 5- The pledge of the Party

Every person that joins the Party as a member must sign a pledge determined by the party Central Committee. The pledge will incorporate the following points: " I accept the aims and objectives of the Party. I agree to comply with the constitutions of the Party, and carry out loyally all Party decisions" I will strive to live and work in conformity with the goals of the Party. I will subordinate my own interests to the interests of the Party and those of the people and will serve the people and country without any consideration to self.

Article: 6- Member's Subscription

01. All Party members and probationary members in Sri Lanka must pay monthly membership fee of Rs. 100/- or an annual subscription of Rs. 1000/- . Those who are in India must pay a monthly fee of Rs.25/- or annual subscription Rs. 250/-. Those who are in Middle East should pay Rs. 150/- monthly Rs. 1500/- annually. Those in the European Countries have to pay 15 Euros per month or 150 Euros per annum. Those who are in America, Canada or Australia must make a payment of at least 20 \$ per month or 200\$ per annum.
02. If a member fails to pay his subscription for a prescribed period of time, the name of such person may be struck off from the members list. If circumstances compel the extension of this period of time, then such extension must be determined by the Central Executive Committee. Nevertheless, the grace period to settle the arrears of subscription will not exceed one year. The Central Executive Committee. Can consider in its discretion an exemption in the case of a member who has no personal income whatsoever and who has no means of paying his or her membership fee.
03. The record that contains the list Party members must be shown to the members at least once a year and signatures obtained as a sign approval.

Article :7 – Obligations of the Party members.

01. Ensuring proper involvement and participation in Party Programme and carrying out instructions with loyalty.
02. Adhering to the provisions of the Party constitution and submitting to Party discipline.
03. Reading the publications of the Party and supporting them and lobbying support among the masses.
04. Subordinate personal interests of the masses and the Party.
05. Serving the people, strengthening the linkages with the people, informing the views and requests of the people to the Party and unless exempted getting involved in the programmes of the mass organization under the leadership of the Party.
06. Duly following the principle of criticism and self –criticism with a view to the quality of the work of the members and co-operation among them.
07. Safeguarding the Party and its cause from the attacks of those who are hostile to the interests of the masses and those of the Party.

Article :8- Rights of the Party members.

01. The right to elect Party organizations at their respective levels and the right to get elected to such organizations and the right to participate in their activities.
02. The right to participate at their respective levels in formulating Party policies and decision making.
03. The right to use a forum provided by the Party level criticism and offer suggestions regarding Party programme.
04. If a member is not in favour of any Party decisions he or she has the right to submit his views to a committee at the next higher level. Under such circumstances the party member must carry out the decisions of the party as usual. Every effort must be made so that differences can be ironed out in a practical manner through comradely debates and discussions.

Article: 9- Principle Governing the Functioning of Party Organization.

01. Democratic centralism is the guiding principle of the party. All organs of the Party from the lowest to the highest level will be elected. Orders and instructions will be passed from the higher level to the lower level.
02. The dissenting minority will help to implement the decision of the majority. Party organizations at lower level will carry out the decision of party organs at a higher level. All party organizations are bound to carry out the orders and implement the decisions of the Party Congress and Central Executive Committee..

03. All committees must communicate to the organs at a lower level regarding their work, similarly all the organizations at the low level must communicate their work to the committee at the higher level. They should send reports about matters pertaining to the Party and their own opinions. In order to do this meticulously, every member must maintain a note book must be submitted for scrutiny by the immediately high level organs of the Party.
04. The work discipline of a Party member who is a full time Party functionary paid by the Party must manifestly better than that of a paid employee of the government or private sector. They should work for 8 hours per day or follow a schedule of 45 hours per week. The code of conduct for party workers will be provided by the Central Executive Committee.. The party leadership had the duty and the authority to take disciplinary action against those inactive or inefficient workers.
05. The party is an institution that has members who make sacrifices for the interests of the masses. A segment of the Party members will be party functionaries as well. While they enjoy the same rights pertaining to party members, they have the obligation to conform to requirements of duty and disciplinary controls. At the same time, there will be employees who are not party members. They are subject to stipulations regarding duties and disciplinary controls. They cannot have any rights enjoyed by party members. They have no right to interfere in the affairs of the party either directly or indirectly. It will ensured that employees who work for party organizations will draw their emoluments and will not involve themselves in matters of membership.
06. There are limitations to party intervention in the individual rights and private affairs of party members. Similarly the interventions of members in party affairs is limited to the extent of party constitutional provisions Central Executive Committee decisions, directions and other stipulations.
07. The party is a public entity serving the interests of the masses. However, it is not charity on the street corner. The relationship of the party with its members is governed by the principle of democratic centralism. In the meantime, transaction of the party with its members and private individuals must be conducted in the same manner as in any business organization. Since the party is a public institution of the masses, its movable and immovable properties and the monies in its control cannot be claimed ad belonging to any individual member. Every member has to ensure that they are administered as those of any other legally established company. The party is not an exhibition hall where all and sundry can gain access. At the same time, it is not a free supermarket where any member can acquire things as he likes. The party is meant for its aims and objectives. It belongs to the future generation. It has got to continue into many decades in the future. Every member has to be alert so that no one is involved in subversive activities and destroy the party no one embezzles party funds and misappropriate its properties. There will be general

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fairness and justice prevailing in the party. It has got to be ensured that all the resources and activities of the party are aimed only at moving towards and achieving the aims and objectives of the party.

Article:10 – The Party Congress

01. The Party Congress is the supreme organ of the party.
02. Normally the Party Congress must be convened once four years. In case the Central Committee members decide that the Party Congress cannot be convened on account of prevailing abnormal conditions it is the responsibility of the Central Committee to obtain the views of those who cannot participate in writing and hold the Party Congress with those members who can participate.
03. The Party Congress can be convened before its due time on the basis of a decision arrived at in a proper meeting of the Central Committee, or on the basis of a collection of opinion in writing of more than half of the Central Committee members or at a written request of not less than half of the permanent members of the party.
04. It is the obligation of the Party Secretary to convene the Party Congress by inviting members at a proper time and in a proper manner. The Central Committee will appoint a Working Committee under the leadership of the party secretary to carry out the programmes of the Party Congress. If the Party Secretary fails in this duty for any reasons whatsoever, then the President assumes the responsibility and convenes the Party Congress. If the President also fails to convene the Congress then on the decision of more than half of the Central Committee members, and with the attendance of not less than two-thirds of the permanent members of the party arrangements can be made to convene the Congress through an inner party crisis conference. For such a meeting of the Congress the written approval of more than half the numbers of permanent party members is essential.
05. The Central Committee members of the Congress as well as. All the Regional party Committee Secretaries are members of the Congress. The elected representatives from regional conferences, and from the conferences of party participate in the Party Congress. The representatives of the front line organizations of the party are also Congress members.
06. The Central Executive Committee will decide the basis of representation to the Party Congress. This decision is made on the basis of the total number of party members and the overall strength of the party.

Article 10.1- Duties and Powers of the Party Congress

01. Electing a panel of leaders to carry out of the programme of Party Congress

02. Debating, amending and approving the political and organizational report prepared by the Central Executive Committee and submitted by the General Secretary of the Party.
03. Debating, amending and approving the future programme of the party and the Constitution of the party.
04. Electing the Central Committee members who lead the party until the next the Party Congress.

**Article :11- Central Executive Committee or the Central Action Committee.
(Central Committee in brief)**

01. The Central Executive Committee is the party's highest body functioning for the period between two congresses.
02. The Central Committee will be elected by the party congress. The strength of the Central Committee will be decided by the party congress.
03. The Central Committee that is going out of office will submit the list of candidates for a fresh Central Committee.
04. Before voting is announced on the list of candidate submitted by the Central Committee any new names can be proposed by representatives in the party congress. Every such name or names have to be second in writing by another five (5) members.
05. Secret voting will be conducted on the list of candidates submitted by the Central Committee and the candidate proposed by the Congress representatives. Every members elected for the Central Committee must have obtained more than half the votes of the members of the Congress. Accordingly the panel of leaders of the Congress will point out the requirements and conduct the election.
06. The elected Central Committee has the duty to function on the policies decided by the Party Congress and implement the provisions of the Party Constitution.
07. Recognition of party members, disciplinary action against their, discontinuing from membership and approval of terminative of membership.
08. The Central Committee looks after the party funds and movable and immoveable properties and directs the creation of suitable institutions to control them.
09. Each and every decision and conclusion made by the Central Committee is binding on all members and organs of the party.
10. The Central Committee elects the party president, general secretary and the politburo from among its members. When an issue of no confidence is raised in any meeting of the Central Committee by not fewer than one third of the members participating in the meeting, urgent priority must be given to make a determination on that matter. First an attempt must be made to solve the problem amicably by way of friendly discussions. If all the Central Committee members are present in the meeting a solution must be found on the same day or within a period of one or two days. As an alternative all the members of

the Central Committee are informed and due time is allowed and the Central Committee meeting is convened expeditiously and this issue is resolved through discussions, debates and finally secret voting. In any matter, the Central Committee decisions will be taken by simple majority. If anybody is removed from office, the new office bearer must be elected in the same meeting.

11. Between two meetings of the Central Committee the Politburo will take forward the programmers of the party according to the decisions of the Central Committee and provide leadership.
12. If two thirds of the members of the Central Committee vote against a Central Committee member for brazenly refusing to submit to party discipline, behaviour that is unbecoming and anti party activities, then that member should be expelled from the Central Committee. Under all circumstances, in such a voting more than half of the elected members of the Central Committee should have expressed their approval of such action.
13. When the majority of the members of the Politburo consider it an urgent need they can suspend anybody (with exception of the Party President and General Secretary) from party responsibilities or membership. However an unbiased member. The trial or the inquiry should be conducted only after affording an opportunity for the accusers to prefer the detailed charges and the accused to present his arguments by way of defense. The Central leadership of the party will come to a conclusion on the basis of such inquiry.
14. The Central Committee enjoys the right to appoint sub committees that conduct special inquiries against permanent members of the party.
15. The Central Committee can convene an extended meeting of the Central Committee or a conference when it thinks that the contribution of the rank and file is essential to arrive at an important political decision. The Central Committee decides the basis on which the number of attending such meeting is fixed, and the way in which the representatives are chosen.
16. A vacancy created in the Central Committee can be filled with the concurrence of two thirds of the remaining members of the Central Committee. Just for this purpose there can be a waiting list of members who are elected by the Congress. Unless the Politburo thinks that such persons should be avoided in special meetings and occasions, those who are elected for the waiting list can also participate in Central Committee meetings as non-voting members.
17. The interval between two Central Committee meetings is (3) three months. With the exigencies of circumstances on the basis of a decision of the Politburo a further extension of three months may be allowed.
18. If any member is unable to attend a Central Committee meeting on account of some unavoidable circumstance, then he can submit to the secretary in writing any proposal or suggestion in keeping with the agenda. They will be communicated to the

meeting by the General Secretary and they will be considered when decisions are made.

19. It is the duty of the Secretary to convene the Central Committee meeting and the meeting of the Politburo at the proper times. If he fails in his duty, then it is up to the President to make alternative arrangements. President fails to do this, the majority of the members of the Central Committee can decide on their own and they can make arrangements to convene the Central Committee meeting. When not less than on third of the total numbers demand it, the General Secretary must convene the Central Committee meeting.
20. It is the responsibility of the General Secretary to communicate to all members of Central Committee the date venue and agenda of the meeting in time.

Article : 12- The Politburo of the Party.

The Central Committee will elect the President the Secretary and joint Treasurers who along with another member will constitute the Politburo of the Party.

The Politburo provide leadership in carrying out the Party's programmes projects and decisions approved by the Central Committee. The Politburo has the power and responsibility to take political and organizational decisions in between two Central Committee meetings.

- i. The President presides over the Central Committee meeting and party conferences and meetings other than the Party Congress.
- ii. When the President is not present a member elected by the assembled members will take the chair.
- iii. The President provides political directions and leadership to the Party according to the political and other decisions of the Party Congress, the Central Committee and the Politburo.
- iv. When a delegation including the President attends any political forum he will be the chief delegate.
- v. The President has the power and responsibility of providing political directions to all party organizations at all levels.
- vi. The President has the power and responsibility to finales any political decisions required during the period between two Politburo meetings.
- vii. Unless other situations of crisis prevail, the President must be elected for two years by the Central Committee members. The previous President is not qualified to be re-called for a period of me year when his term ends. A person who has functioned as the President of the party can be re- elected only after the expiry of the stipulated one year period. In between or during the remaining period he will be a senior member of the Central or Regional organization of the party.(During such periods the

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- kind of relationship, powers and functions he enjoys with the Regional Party Secretary will be decided by the Central Committee as circumstances dictate)
- viii. A member who has been the President of the Party shall not be appointed as the General Secretary or to any other lower rank under any circumstances.

2) The General Secretary of the Party

- i. The Secretary is the party functionary with the supreme organizational and administrative executive power. It is General Secretary of the party that controls and directs the administrative of the party in keeping with the rules and regulations of the party and the decisions of the party. He ensures that party organizations function with political efficiently and creativity.
- ii. The Party Secretary will be the driving force behind all activities initiated by members and taken among the masses at all political levels in keeping with the political stances of the party.
- iii. It is the responsibility of the Secretary to ensure that solidarity, and functionaries achieve and promote dynamism and creativity in their work.
- iv. It is the duty Secretary to ensure that all the party organizations and other organs operate in conformity with party principles rules and regulations.
- v. It is the responsibility of the Secretary of the party to direct and ensure the safeguarding and proper maintaince of party documents in the party archives.
- vi. Ensuring and regulating the proper and smooth functioning of inner party relations and links is the responsibility of the General Secretary.
- vii. As the President is the political leader of the party, the Secretary is the leader of the party institutional administration. The administration of the party headquarters, the administration of regional party organizations and the administrative of party functionaries all come under the direction, control and command of the General Secretary.
- viii. In implementing the decisions of the Party the General Secretary establishes the necessary institutions in consultations with the President. The administration of the institutions is also part of his responsibility. In like manner the President submits his proposals and offers his suggestions to the Secretary in matters related to the creation of institutions essential for the political initiatives and to the operationalization of those institutions.
- ix. It is the chief responsibility of the General Secretary to conduct Party Conferences convene the party congress, the Central Committee and Politburo meetings at the proper times after extending proper invitations to the members concerned in accordance with the provisions of the Party Constitution and the needs of the party.

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- x. The General Secretary of the Party is elected either unanimously or by voting from among the members of the Central Committee by its members for a period not exceeding three years. (The Central Committee is elected by the Party Congress).
 - xi. A member who has functioned as the General Secretary will not be again elected to the same position for a period of two years. An Ex-Secretary can be elected as a President. If he elects to do and the Central Committee has no objections, he can be a senior leader of a regional party organization. Even if he is not elected by the Congress to the Central Committee if he is ready to serve in the Central organization of the party, he can be a non-voting member of the Central Committee and Politburo.
 - xii. Under no circumstances will a person who has been Party General Secretary be appointed to a subordinate position.

3. The Chief Treasurer

- i. The Central Committee will appoint a person from among the remaining three members of the Politburo as the Chief Treasurer.
- ii. The Bank Account of the party will be a joint account in the names of the President, General Secretary and the Chief Treasurer. Two of them will authorize the withdrawal of money from the bank account or sign the cheques. The Bank Account of the Party should be maintained in such a way the Chief Treasurer and either on of the President and General Secretary authorize dealings.
- iii. The treasurer must maintain proper accounts of the donation to the party subscription fees and other income.
- iv. A comprehensive financial reports must be submitted including bank account reports, investments, incomes, debts, credits current expenses and capital expenses at every Central Committee meeting.
- v. When a Chief Treasurer is appointed by the Central Committee those who were in a office must hand over all the documents, assets and stocks in hand without any delay whatsoever.
- vi. One cannot hold the post of Chief Treasurer for more than two years. There must be an interval of at least (2) two years before one is elected again as the Chief Treasurer.
- vii. The immoveable assets of the Party such as land, and buildings, the enterprises that belong to the Party and the social service organizations functioning under party control must be administrated under a non- profit making fund. The President, General Secretary and Chief Treasurer will be the members of the Board of Directors of this Fund. Some will be life time members. There will be a stipulated number of others elected by the Central Committee from among the party members and from outsiders. One person will be appointed by the Central Committee ad the Chief Managing Director of the Fund taking into consideration the recommendations of the Boards of Directors of the Fund. In this

matter the statutes relevant to the creation and administration of a non profitable fund will also be taken into account.

- viii. The Chief Treasurer has the duty to submit accounts and views in connection with this fund at the meetings of the Central Committee.
- ix. It is within the power and responsibility of this Chief Treasurer to call for details of income and expenditure from all the organs of the party and ask for explanations when necessary.
- x. It will be necessary to prepare an ethical and normative code of conduct regarding the income and expenditure of the party. Proposing amendments is also the responsibility of the Chief Treasurer. It his responsibility to obtain approvals for the amendments at the Central Committee meetings and implement them.

Article:13 – Regional Party Committee.

- 01. The Central Committee will decide on the basis of the strength of the party and the progress of the party programmers, the territorial boundaries of a region and the naming of that particular region.
- 02. The Regional Party Committee has the power and responsibility over all the political programmes in the region.
- 03. The Regional Party Committee will discuss the state of the party members and the approaches and programmes to be promoted by the party in the region. Then it makes its decisions which must not contravene the decisions of the Central Committee or inimical to the interests of the party or the constitutional provisions of the party.
- 04. The Regional Committee will function in strict conformity with the decisions and working principles of the Central Committee and Politburo and the orders and instructions of the General Secretary.
- 05. The Regional Committee will elect the Regional Secretary, it needs the approval of the Central Committee. If there is a conflict in this matter General Secretary of the party should make arrangements to bring about conciliations. The final decision will be made by the Central Committee.

Article :14- Overseas Party Branches.

- 01. With the approval of the Politburo, the General Secretary will decide whether with exception of the region of party members living in India all the party branches in foreign countries constitute a single region or not.
- 02. The members in European countries Canada, America and Australia will be deemed to constitute a single region. The

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- sub branches will be determined by the General Secretary in consultation with the Regional Committee.
03. The party organization in this region will be termed ad the Forum International Branches.
 04. The Party Committee for this region will be elected at the Regional Conference of this Forum. The Secretary of the Party Committee will be appointed by the Central Committee in consultations with the Regional Party Committee members.
 05. The party organizers for each country will be officially appointed by the General Secretary on the advice if the Regional Party Secretary.
 06. If a member who has not been elected the Regional Committee is appointed as the organizer on a sub- branch of any country. He will be also a member of the Regional Party Committee without voting rights.
 07. The Regional Committee must meet alt least once in three months. The period of time between two meetings must not exceed six months. The matters discussed at such meetings, dissenting views and the decisions taken must be communicated to the Central Committee in the form of a report without any delay.

Article: 15- Party Representatives to People's Assemblies.

01. Those members who get elected to the Parliament, Provincial Councils and Local Government bodies must organize themselves as a group and strive work according to Party policies and instructions. It is the duty of such elected members to protect and popularize party policies and act in such a manner to facilitate the building up of Party Organizations.
02. The members uncorrupted and honest in their public life, and dealings. They should not crave a luxurious life and they should be modest when they move with the public. They should always subordinate their own interests to the interests of the Party and act with the welfare of the masses at heart.
03. The nominations of all the candidates at Parliament, Provincial Council, Local Government elections must have the prior approval of the Central Committee of the Party. The General Secretary gives the authority to persons who arrest and sign the various nomination forms at various elections.
04. Any member of Parliament, Provincial Councils or Local Government acting against the decisions of the Party or against the decisions of the group will have to face the disciplinary action of the party.

Article: 16- Party Discipline

01. In order to foster the unity and strength of the party and to enhance the fighting capacity and prestige of the party and establish the principle of democratic centralism, ethical directions and steel like discipline are essential. If such discipline is absent in party organizations and practical activities then the party cannot provide leadership to the broad masses and the duties and responsibilities of the party cannot be discharged by way of achieving the aims and objectives of the party.
02. Controls and disciplines are formulated only on the unequivocal acceptance of the aims, vision, programmes and practiced of the party by the members. Whatever the status of a person in the party organization or in the life dedicated to the interests of the people, all party members are equally subject to party discipline.
03. Violations of the Party Constitution and the ethical stipulations of the party, challenging the decisions of the party and anti - party behavior will merit disciplinary action on the part of the party leadership.
04. Sequence of disciplinary actions:
 - i. Initially trying to correct the behavior through criticism
 - ii. Trying to change the behaviour through warnings
 - iii. Public criticism
 - iv. Expulsion from the posts and responsibilities in the party
 - v. Suspensions from permanent membership of the party.
 - vi. Termination of party membership.
05. If there is any serious violation of discipline meriting prompt action to preserve party interests and its good name then the Central Committee will ensure that prompt and maximum possible disciplinary action is taken.
06. All the charges that are leveled against the person facing disciplinary action must be made available to him. He must be requested to be present in a party forum and put forward his reasons and explanations.
07. Central and Regional disciplinary committees will be set up according to needs. If an accusation is leveled against any party member, it must be informed to the proper disciplinary committee.
08. The Disciplinary Committee should conduct prompt inquiries in the proper manner and communicate details of inquiry and the decisions made to the relevant Regional Party Committee through the Regional Secretary.
09. On all these occasions of disciplinary action, the affected member can make an appeal to the higher levels of the party. Whoever the permanent members is the final decisions is left

to the Central Committee which takes a decision a meeting attended by all the Central Committee members.

Article:17- Matters relating to the Party Constitution

01. The Central Committee is vested with the final authority in matters of interpretation of the party constitution.
02. The Constitution comes into force in all party organs from the date of its approval by the Party Congress.
03. In practice the power to amend the constitution lies with the next Party Congress. Nevertheless party conferences are held in between. Necessary additions can be made at these conferences without seriously contravening the provisions of the Party Constitution.
04. The decisions of the Central Committee, its rules, ethical codes and others must be in strict conformity with the provisions of the constitution, they should not be in conflict.

T. SRITHARAN
General Secretary
Pathmanabha EPRLF