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2011 தோவூதீ஁ர் 25 வன ஃகூராடா  
2011 நவம்பர் 25, வெள்ளிக்கிழமை  
Friday, 25th November, 2011



# பார்டீமேந்தூ வீலாடி (஁தீஸாதி)

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்  
(஁ன்சார்ட்)

**PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES**  
(HANSARD)

தீலூ வார்தாவ  
அதிகார அறிக்கை  
OFFICIAL REPORT



# අන්තර්ගත ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

## නිවේදන:

කථානායකතුමාගේ සහතිකය

## ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු

## විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 2012 -[හතරවන වෙන් කළ දිනය]:

දෙවන වර කියවීම - විවාදය කළ නැත ලදී

## කල් තැබීමේ යෝජනාව:

සිංහල සහ දෙමළ සාහිත්‍ය කෘති පරිවර්තනය කිරීම සඳහා අරමුදලක් ස්ථාපිත කිරීම

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## පிரතාන உள்ளடக்கம்

### அறிவிப்புக்கள்:

சபாநாயகரது சான்றுரை

### வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

### ஒதுக்கீட்டுச் சட்டமூலம், 2012 : [ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட நான்காம் நாள்]

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பு – விவாதம் ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது

### ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணை:

சிங்கள, தமிழ் இலக்கியப் படைப்புக்களை மொழிபெயர்ப்பதற்கென நிதியமொன்றை உருவாக்குதல்

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## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

### ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Speaker's Certificate

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### APPROPRIATION BILL, 2012 – [Fourth Allotted Day]

Second Reading – Debate Adjourned

### ADJOURNMENT MOTION:

Establishment of a Fund for Translation of Sinhala and Tamil Literary Works



## பார்லிமேன்තුව பாராளுமன்றம் **PARLIAMENT**

**2011 நோவැම්බர் 25 වන සිකුරාදා**  
2011 நவம்பர் 25, வெள்ளிக்கிழமை  
Friday, 25th November, 2011

**பு. ஸ. 9.30-ல் பார்லிமேன்තුව රැස්විය. කථනායකතුමා [ගරු වමළු රාජපක්ෂ මහතා] මූලාසනාරුව විය.**  
பாராளுமன்றம் மு. ப. 9.30 மணிக்குக் கூடியது. சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [மாண்புமிகு சமல் ராஜபக்சா] தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.  
The Parliament met at 9.30 a.m., MR. SPEAKER [THE HON. CHAMAL RAJAPAKSA] in the Chair.

### නිවේදන அறிவிப்புக்கள் ANNOUNCEMENTS

#### කථනායකතුමාගේ සහතිකය சபாநாயகரது சான்றுரை SPEAKER'S CERTIFICATE

**කථනායකතුමා**  
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Speaker)

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 79 වැනි ව්‍යවස්ථාව අනුව, 2011 නොවැම්බර් මස 24 වැනි දින මිවිසින් පහත සඳහන් පනත් කෙටුම්පත්හි සහතිකය සටහන් කරන ලද බව දන්වනු කැමැත්තෙමි.

නොතාරිස් (සංශෝධන)

ලේඛන ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ (සංශෝධන)

### ලිපි ලේඛනාදිය පිළිගැන්වීම சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பத்திரங்கள் PAPERS PRESENTED

**ගරු දිනේෂ් ගුණවර්ධන මහතා (ජලසම්පාදන හා ජලාපවහන අමාත්‍යතුමා සහ ආණ්ඩු පාර්ශ්වයේ ප්‍රධාන සංවිධායකතුමා)**

(மாண்புமிகு தினேஷ் குணவர்தன - நீர்வழங்கல், வடிகால் மைப்பு அமைச்சரும் அரசாங்கத் தரப்பின் முத்தரகோலாசானும்)  
(The Hon. Dinesh Gunawardena - Minister of Water Supply and Drainage and Chief Government Whip)

ගරු කථනායකතුමනි, අග්‍රාමාත්‍යතුමා සහ බුද්ධ ශාසන හා ආගමික කටයුතු අමාත්‍යතුමා වෙනුවෙන් මම 2010 වර්ෂය සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකා රක්ෂණ මණ්ඩලයේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව ඉදිරිපත් කරමි.

මෙම වාර්තාව මුදල් හා ක්‍රම සම්පාදන කටයුතු පිළිබඳ උපදේශක කාරක සභාවට යොමු කළ යුතු යැයි මම යෝජනා කරමි.

**ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීන්, සහා සම්මත විය.**  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.  
Question put, and agreed to.

**ගරු දිනේෂ් ගුණවර්ධන මහතා**  
(மாண்புமிகு தினேஷ் குணவர்தன)  
(The Hon. Dinesh Gunawardena)

ගරු කථනායකතුමනි, කෘෂිකර්ම අමාත්‍යතුමා වෙනුවෙන් මම 2009 වර්ෂය සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකා කෘෂිකාර්මික පර්යේෂණ ප්‍රතිපත්ති සභාවේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව ඉදිරිපත් කරමි.

මෙම වාර්තාව කෘෂිකර්ම කටයුතු පිළිබඳ උපදේශක කාරක සභාවට යොමු කළ යුතු යැයි මම යෝජනා කරමි.

**ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීන්, සහා සම්මත විය.**  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.  
Question put, and agreed to.

**ගරු දිනේෂ් ගුණවර්ධන මහතා**  
(மாண்புமிகு தினேஷ் குணவர்தன)  
(The Hon. Dinesh Gunawardena)

ගරු කථනායකතුමනි, ඉදිකිරීම්, ඉංජිනේරු සේවා, නිවාස හා පොදු පහසුකම් අමාත්‍යතුමා වෙනුවෙන් මම 2008 සහ 2009 වර්ෂ සඳහා ඉදිකිරීම් අභ්‍යාස සහ සංවර්ධන ආයතනයේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තා ඉදිරිපත් කරමි.

මෙම වාර්තා ඉදිකිරීම්, ඉංජිනේරු සේවා, නිවාස හා පොදු පහසුකම් කටයුතු පිළිබඳ උපදේශක කාරක සභාවට යොමු කළ යුතු යැයි මම යෝජනා කරමි.

**ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීන්, සහා සම්මත විය.**  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.  
Question put, and agreed to.

2005 - 2006 ජුනි දක්වා බන්ධනාගාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ කාර්ය සාධන වාර්තාව.- [පුනරුත්ථාපන හා බන්ධනාගාර ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ අමාත්‍ය ගරු චන්ද්‍රසිරි ගජදිර මහතා වෙනුවට ගරු දිනේෂ් ගුණවර්ධන මහතා]

**සහාමය සහ නිව්ය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.**  
சபாபீடத்தில் இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.  
Ordered to lie upon the Table.

### පෙත්සම් மனுக்கள் PETITIONS

**ගරු ගාමිණී ලොකුගේ මහතා (කම්කරු හා කම්කරු සබඳතා අමාත්‍යතුමා)**

(மாண்புமிகு காமினி லொக்குகே - தொழில், தொழில் உறவுகள் அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. Gamini Lokuge - Minister of Labour and Labour Relations)

ගරු කථනායකතුමනි, මම පහත සඳහන් පෙත්සම් පහ පිළිගන්වමි.

- (1) පිළියන්දල, වැවල, පල්ලියපාර, අංක 108/18 දරන ස්ථානයේ පදිංචි නයනානන්ද එදිරිසිංහ මහතාගෙන් ලැබුණු පෙත්සම;
- (2) පිළියන්දල, වැවල, පල්ලිය පාර, අංක 5/10 දරන ස්ථානයේ පදිංචි එස්.එම්. හේමපාල මහතාගෙන් ලැබුණු පෙත්සම;
- (3) පොල්ගස්ඔව්ට, සියඹලාගොඩ, සිසිල් සෙවන, පළමු පවුමහ, අංක 216/3/279 දරන ස්ථානයේ පදිංචි එම්.එස්. පෙරේරා මහතාගෙන් ලැබුණු පෙත්සම;

[ගරු ගාමිණී ලොකුගේ මහතා]

- (4) පානදුර, පිංවත්ත, ජෝන් කීල්ස් නිවාස, අංක 16 දරන ස්ථානයෙහි පදිංචි ඩී.එම්.පී. ලාල් ද සිල්වා මහතාගෙන් ලැබුණු පෙත්සම; සහ
- (5) පිළියන්දල, මාම්පේ, අංක 65/2 දරන ස්ථානයෙහි පදිංචි එම්.ඒ. රත්නසිරි මහතාගෙන් ලැබුණු පෙත්සම.

**ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද පෙත්සම් මහජන පෙත්සම් පිළිබඳ කාරක සභාවට පැවරිය යුතු යයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.**

සමර්ථවීයා කළ මනුෂ්‍යයෙකුට පොදු මනුෂ්‍යයෙකුට සාධාරණ ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වයක් සැපයීමට කටයුතු කළ යුතුය.

Petitions ordered to be referred to the Committee on Public Petitions.

## ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள் ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**කථානායකතුමා**

(පාඨනායකර් අවරුණ)

(Mr. Speaker)

ප්‍රශ්න අංක 1-0756/10-(4), ගරු සජිත් ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා.

**ගරු සජිත් ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා**

(මානව හිමිකම් සම්ප්‍රදාය)

(The Hon. Sajith Premadasa)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, මා එම ප්‍රශ්නය අහනවා.

**ගරු දිනේෂ් ගුණවර්ධන මහතා**

(මානව හිමිකම් සම්ප්‍රදාය)

(The Hon. Dinesh Gunawardena)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යතුමා වෙනුවෙන් එම ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු දීම සඳහා සති දෙකක කාලයක් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

**ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.**

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்திற்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.  
Question ordered to stand down.

**ජම්බුගහවිල ගම්මානයට විදුලිය ලබා දීම : වෙන්**

**කළ මුදල**

ஜம்புகுஹவில் கிராமத்துக்கு மின்சார விநியோகம் :

ஒதுக்கிய பணம்

PROVISION OF ELECTRICITY TO JAMBUGAHAVILA  
VILLAGE : MONEY ALLOCATED

1323/11

**2. ගරු බුද්ධික පතිරණ මහතා**

(මානව හිමිකම් සම්ප්‍රදාය)

(The Hon. Buddhika Pathirana)

විදුලිබල හා බලශක්ති අමාත්‍යතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය - (1):

- (අ) (i) ගාල්ල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ, නාගොඩ ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසයේ, උරල උතුරු ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී වසමේ, ජම්බුගහවිල ගම්මානයට විදුලිය ලබා දීම සඳහා දොළොස් වතාවක් මිනුම් කටයුතු සිදු කර ඇති බවත්;
- (ii) මේ දක්වා විදුලිය ලබා දී නොමැති බවත්;
- එතුමා දන්නෙහිද?

- (ආ) (i) අවස්ථා කිහිපයකදී මිනුම් කටයුතු සිදුකොට වර්ෂ ගණනාවක් ගත වී ඇතත්, ජම්බුගහවිල ගම්මානයට විදුලිය ලබා නොදීමට හේතු කවරේද;
- (ii) විදුලිය ලබා දීමට බාධා ඇත්නම්, ඒවා ඉවත් කර විදුලිය ලබා දීමට කටයුතු කරන්නේද;

යන්න එතුමා සඳහන් කරන්නෙහිද?

- (ඇ) (i) එම විදුලි යෝජනා ක්‍රමය සඳහා දැනටමත් ප්‍රතිපාදන වෙන් කර තිබේද;
- (ii) එසේ නම්, වෙන් කර ඇති මුදල කොපමණද;
- (iii) එම විදුලි යෝජනා ක්‍රමය මගින් විදුලිය ලබා දෙන්නේ නම්, එම දිනය කවරේද;

යන්න එතුමා මෙම සභාවට දන්වන්නෙහිද?

- (ඈ) නොඑසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

மின்வலு, எரிசக்தி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா:

- (அ) (i) காலி மாவட்டத்தில் நாகொட பிரதேச செயலாளர் பிரிவின ஊரல வடக்கு கிராம உத்தி யோகத்தர் பிரிவிலுள்ள ஜம்புகுஹவில் கிராமத் துக்கு மின்சாரம் வழங்குவதற்கென பன்னிரண்டு தடவைகள் அளவை நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளதென்பதையும்;

- (ii) இதுவரை மின்சாரம் வழங்கப்படவில்லை என்பதையும்

அவர் அறிவாரா?

- (ஆ) (i) பல சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் அளவை நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டு, பல வருடங்கள் கடந்திருந்தும் ஜம்புகுஹவில் கிராமத்துக்கு மின்சாரம் வழங்காமைக்கான காரணம் யாது என்பதையும்;
- (ii) மின்சாரம் வழங்குவதற்குத் தடைகளிருப்பின் அவற்றை நீக்கி மின்சாரம் வழங்க நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பாரா என்பதையும்

அவர் குறிப்பிடுவாரா?

- (இ) (i) இம்மின்சாரத் திட்டத்துக்கு ஏற்கெனவே நிதி ஒதுக்கீடுகள் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளதா;
- (ii) அவ்வாறாயின், ஒதுக்கீடு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ள பணத்தொகை எவ்வளவு;
- (iii) இம்மின்சாரத் திட்டத்தின்மூலம் மின்சாரம் வழங்கப்படுமாயின் அத்திகதி யாது;

என்பதை அவர் இச்சபைக்கு அறிவிப்பாரா?

- (ஈ) இன்றேல், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Power and Energy:

- (a) Is he aware that-
- (i) measuring was carried out twelve times to provide electricity to Jambugahavila village of Urala North Grama Niladhari Division in Nagoda Divisional Secretary's Division of Galle District ; and
- (ii) electricity has not been provided up to now?

(b) Will he state-

- (ii) the reasons for not providing electricity to Jambugahavila, even though several years have elapsed since carrying out measuring on a number of occasions ; and
- (ii) whether measures will be taken to provide electricity by removing any obstacles that prevent the provision of electricity, if there are any?

(b) Will he inform this House-

- (i) whether provisions have already been allocated for that electricity scheme ;
- (ii) if so, of the amount allocated ; and
- (iii) if electricity will be provided through that scheme, the date on which it will be done?

(c) If not, why?

**ගරු පාඨලී වම්පික රණවක මහතා (විදුලිබල හා බලශක්ති අමාත්‍යතුමා)**

(மாண்புமிகு பாட்டளி சம்பிக ரணவக்க - மின்வலு, எரிசக்தி அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. Patali Champika Ranawaka - Minister of Power and Energy)

ගරු කළුතරායකතුමනි, එම ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුර මෙසේයි.

- (අ) (i) මෙම ප්‍රදේශයට විදුලිය ලබා දීම සඳහා දොළොස් වනාවක් මැනුම් කටයුතු සිදු කර නොමැත. ලංකා විදුලිබල මණ්ඩලයේ වාර්තාව පරිදි 2008 වසරේදී, 2010 වසරේදී හා 2011 වසරේදී මැනුම් කටයුතු සිදු කර ඇත. එම එක් එක් අවස්ථාවේදී තවත් අලුත් නිවාස ඇතුළු කළ යුතු බවට යෝජනා ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති අතර, දැන් ඒ සඳහා ප්‍රතිලාභී පවුල් 35ක් සඳහා විදුලි රැහැන් මාර්ග දුර ප්‍රමාණ අලුතෙන් හඳුනා ගෙන ඇත. 2010 වර්ෂයේදී 28යි හිටියේ, ඒ සඳහා අධි සැර රැහැන් මාර්ග කිලෝ මීටර් 1.7ක් සහ අඩු සැර රැහැන් මාර්ග කිලෝ මීටර් දෙකක් අලුතෙන් හඳුනා ගෙන ඇත.
- (ii) අද දින වන තෙක් විදුලිය ලබා දී නොමැත.
- (ආ) (i) මූල්‍ය ප්‍රතිපාදනවල ගැටලු සහ ප්‍රමුඛතාවේ ගැටලු මෙයට හේතු වී ඇත.
- (ii) ඔව්.
- (ඇ) (i) “විදුලිබල ලංකා” දකුණු පළාත් ව්‍යාපෘතිය යටතේ ඉරාන ආධාර ගැනී විදුලිය - 8 සඳහා ප්‍රතිපාදන අනුමත වී ඇත.
- (iii) රුපියල් 8,836,810.00කි. ඒ අනුව එක් පවුලක් සඳහා වැය වන මුදල රුපියල් 2,52,000ක් වෙනවා. සාමාන්‍යයෙන් රුපියල් ලක්ෂ 2ට වඩා අඩුවෙන් වැය වන ඒවා තමයි කලින් අවසන් කරන්න කියලා අපි කියා තිබෙන්නේ. නමුත් මේ එක පවුලකට විදුලිය දීම සඳහා රුපියල් 2,52,000ක් වැය වෙනවා.
- (iii) විදුලිය යෝජනා ක්‍රමයේ රැහැන් මාර්ගය 2011.09.22 දින සලකුණු කර ඇති අතර, වැඩි සැර රැහැන් මාර්ගයට අවහිරව පවත්නා ගස් කොළන් ඉවත් කිරීම කඩිනමින් සිදු වුවහොත් 2011.12.30 දිනට පෙර සියලුම ඉදි කිරීම් කටයුතු නිම කිරීමට

ඉලක්ක කර ඇත. ඉන් පසු විවෘත කිරීමට විදුලිය සපයනු ලැබේ. එම අධි සැර විදුලි මාර්ගය කිලෝමීටර් 1.7ක් අරගෙන යන්න වෙනවා. ඒ සඳහා කැපිය යුතු ගස් කොළන් මොනවාද කියලා සලකුණු කරලා තිබෙනවා. ඒවා එම පුද්ගලයන් විසින්මයි ඉවත් කර ගන්න ඕනෑ. ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාට පුළුවන් නම් ඒ ගම්වාසීන්ට දැනුම් දීලා අධි සැර විදුලි මාර්ගයේ තිබෙන ඒ ගස් ඉවත් කළොත් 2011.12.30 වෙන කොට ඒ කටයුතු අවසන් කරන්න පුළුවන්. අඩු සැර මාර්ගයේ නම් ප්‍රශ්නයක් නැහැ. ඒ සඳහා අපි ABC cable තමයි පාවිච්චි කරන්නේ. ඒ නිසා ගස් තිබුණත් කමක් නැහැ.

(ඇ) පැන නොනඹේ.

**ගරු බුද්ධික පතිරණ මහතා**

(மாண்புமிகு புத்திக பதிரண)

(The Hon. Buddhika Pathirana)

ගරු කළුතරායකතුමනි, මගේ පළමුවැනි අතුරු ප්‍රශ්නය. එක් පවුලකට විදුලිය දීම සඳහා දළ වශයෙන් රුපියල් 2,52,000ක් පමණ වැය වෙනවා කියලා ගරු ඇමතිතුමා සඳහන් කළා. ඒ වාගේම ගම්වලට ප්‍රධාන රැහැන් ඇදලා දුන්නත් සමහර පුද්ගලයන්ට තමන්ගේ නිවසට විදුලි බලය ගන්න තරම් ආර්ථික ශක්තියක් නැහැ.

දුරකථන සඳහා නම් සම්බන්ධතා ගාස්තුව කොටස් වශයෙන් ගෙවන්න පුළුවන් බව අපි දන්නවා. ඒ විධියට බිලට එකතු කරලා, තමන්ගේ ගෙදරට විදුලිය ගන්න යන වියදම ගෙවන්න වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් හෝ එහෙම නැත්නම් කොටස් වශයෙන් ගෙවන වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් හෝ සහනදායී පොලියක් යටතේ ගෙදරට විදුලිය ගන්න පුළුවන් වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් යොදන්න හැකියාවක් තිබෙනවාද?

**ගරු පාඨලී වම්පික රණවක මහතා**

(மாண்புமிகு பாட்டளி சம்பிக ரணவக்க)

(The Hon. Patali Champika Ranawaka)

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමනි, දැනට යොදලා තිබෙනවා. විදුලි බිලෙන් අඩු වන විධියට තනි පුද්ගලයකුට අපි රුපියල් 30,000ක ණයක් දෙනවා. පවුල් තුනකට වැඩි ගණනක් ඉන්නවා නම් අපේ මණ්ඩලයේ වියදමින් විදුලිය ලබා දෙනවා.

**ගරු බුද්ධික පතිරණ මහතා**

(மாண்புமிகு புத்திக பதிரண)

(The Hon. Buddhika Pathirana)

ගරු කළුතරායකතුමනි, මගේ දෙවන අතුරු ප්‍රශ්නය මෙයයි. අපට වැසි ලැබුණත් විදුලිය කප්පාදුවක් පිළිබඳව මේ දවස්වල නිතර නිතර මාධ්‍ය වාර්තා පළ වනවා. මෙවැනි විදුලිය කප්පාදුවක් සඳහා ඔබතුමාගේ අමාත්‍යාංශය නියමී හෝ අනියමී ආකාරයකින් -නියමී කියන්නේ පායන කාලයට කියන නියං නොවෙයි- එහෙම වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් කියලා හෝ නොකියා කරන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වනවාද කියලා මම අහනවා.

**ගරු පාඨලී වම්පික රණවක මහතා**

(மாண்புமிகு பாட்டளி சம்பிக ரணவக்க)

(The Hon. Patali Champika Ranawaka)

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමනි, ඇත්තටම අපට නිරිත දිග මෝසම් වැසි නිසියාකාරව ලැබුණේ නැහැ. අවුරුදු 50කට පස්සේ අඩුම නිරිත දිග මෝසම් වැසි වාර්තා වුණේ මෙවරයි. ඒ වාගේම ඊසාන දිග මෝසම් වැසින් තවම ලැබුණේ නැහැ. නමුත් විදුලිය කප්පාදුවක් පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නයක් නැහැ, අපි විදුලිය සපයනවා. අපි ඉන්ධන භාවිතාවෙන් විදුලිය සපයනවා. නොයෙක් දෙනා නොයෙක් ආකාරයේ කට කපා පැතිරෙව්වත් ජලය තිබුණත් නොතිබුණත් විදුලිය සපයන්න අද අපේ විදුලිබල පද්ධතිය ශක්තිමත්.



- (ii) மேற்படி கருத்திட்டத்துக்கு இலங்கை அரசாங்கம் ஒதுக்கியுள்ள பணத்தொகை எவ்வளவு என்பதையும்;

அவர் குறிப்பிடுவாரா?

- (ஆ) மேற்படி கருத்திட்டத்துக்கான சுற்றாடல் மதிப்பீட்டு அறிக்கையையும், கருத்திட்ட அறிக்கையையும் அவர் இச்சபையில் சமர்ப்பிப்பாரா?

- (இ) (i) மேற்படி கருத்திட்டத்தின் நிர்மாணிப்புப் பணிகள் வெளிநாட்டு நிறுவனமொன்றிடம் கையளிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளனவா என்பதையும்;

- (ii) அவ்வாறாயின், குறித்த நிறுவனத்தின் பெயர் மற்றும் உரித்தான நாடு யாது என்பதையும்

அவர் இச்சபைக்கு அறிவிப்பாரா?

- (ஈ) (i) மேற்படி கருத்திட்டத்துக்குத் தேவையான நிதி ஏற்பாடுகளுக்காக அரசாங்கத்தினால் ஆசிய அபிவிருத்தி வங்கிக்கும், சர்வதேச நாணய நிதியத்துக்கும் கோரிக்கைகள் சமர்ப்பிக்கப் பட்டிருந்ததா என்பதையும்;

- (ii) மேற்படி நிறுவனங்கள் உடனடியாக கருத்திட்டத்துக்கு நிதி வழங்குவதை நிராகரித்தனவா என்பதையும்;

- (iii) அவ்வாறாயின் அதற்கான காரணங்கள் யாவை என்பதையும்

அவர் குறிப்பிடுவாரா?

- (உ) இன்றேல், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Irrigation and Water Resources Management:

- (a) Will he state-

- (i) whether financial allocations for the implementation of the Uma Oya Development Project are obtained under a loan or a grant; and
- (ii) the amount set apart by the Government of Sri Lanka for that Project?
- (iii) Will he submit this House the Environmental Assessment Report and the project report of this Project?

- (b) Will he inform this House-

- (i) whether a foreign institution has been entrusted with the construction activities of this Project; and
- (ii) if so, the names of that institution and the relevant country?

- (c) Will he state-

- (i) whether requests had been made to the Asian Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund by the Government of Sri Lanka to seek funds for this Project;

- (ii) whether the aforesaid institutions turned down the requests to provide funds for the Uma Oya Development Project; and

- (iii) if so, the reasons for that?

- (d) If not, why?

**ගරු නිමල් සිරිපාල ද සිල්වා මහතා (වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යතුමා සහ පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ සභානායකතුමා)**

(மாண்புமிகு நிமல் சிறிபால த சில்வா - நீர்ப்பாசன, நீர்வள முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சரும் பாராளுமன்றச் சபை முதல்வரும்)

(The Hon. Nimal Siripala de Silva - Minister of Irrigation and Water Resources Management and Leader of the House of Parliament)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, එම ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුර මෙසේයි.

- (අ) (i) ඉරාන ඉස්ලාමීය ජනරජය යටතේ ලැබුණු ඇමෙරිකානු ඩොලර් මිලියන 450ක ණය ආධාරයක් යටතේය.

- (ii) ඇමෙරිකානු ඩොලර් මිලියන 79,059,198ක් හා රුපියල් 15,474,250,000ක මුදලක්.

- (ආ) ඔව්. වාර්තාව ඉතා විශාල බැවින් මේ අවස්ථාවේ ඉදිරිපත් කළ නොහැක. පිටපතක් පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ පුස්තකාලයේ දැනටමත් තබා ඇත.

- (ඇ) (i) ඔව්.

- (ii) ඉරානයේ ගරාබි සමාගම.

- (ඈ) (i) නොදනිමි.

- (ii) නොදනිමි.

- (iii) පැන නොනඹී.

- (ඉ) පැන නොනඹී.

**ගරු දයාසිරි ජයසේකර මහතා**

(மாண்புமிகு தயாசிநி ஜயசேகர)

(The Hon. Dayasiri Jayasekara)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, උමා මය ව්‍යාපෘතියට මුල්ගල තිබීමේ 2000 වසරේදී. 2000 වසරේ මුල්ගල තබන කොට මේ ව්‍යාපෘතියට ශක්‍යතා වාර්තාවක් තිබුණේ නැහැ. ඔබතුමන්ලා පසුව තමයි ශක්‍යතා වාර්තාව ලබා ගත්තේ. දැන් ඔය ඉදිරිපත් කරන එකේ බලන්න, වර්ෂය කීයද කියලා?

**ගරු නිමල් සිරිපාල ද සිල්වා මහතා**

(மாண்புமிகு நிமல் சிறிபால த சில்வா)

(The Hon. Nimal Siripala de Silva)

කියෙද්ද, 2000 දී?

**ගරු දයාසිරි ජයසේකර මහතා**

(மாண்புமிகு தயாசிநி ஜயசேகர)

(The Hon. Dayasiri Jayasekara)

2000 දී තමයි ඔබතුමන්ලා මුල්ගල තිබීමේ.

**ගරු නිමල් සිරිපාල ද සිල්වා මහතා**

(மாண்புமிகு நிமல் சிறிபால த சில்வா)

(The Hon. Nimal Siripala de Silva)

2000 දී? නැහැ.







- (ii) එම කුලියට හෝ බද්දට ගත් ගොඩනැගිලිවල එක් වර්ග අඩියක් සඳහා වන මිල කොපමණද; සහ
- (iii) එම ගොඩනැගිලි බද්දට ගත් කාල සීමාව කවරේද; යන්න 2010 සහ 2011 වර්ෂ සඳහා වෙන් වෙන් වශයෙන් එතුමා සඳහන් කරන්නෙහිද?
- (ආ) (i) අමාත්‍යාංශයට අදාළ කිසිදු ආයතනයකට අයත් නොවන වාහන කුලියට හෝ බද්දට ගැනීම සඳහා වැය කරන ලද සම්පූර්ණ මුදල් ප්‍රමාණය කොපමණද;
- (ii) අමාත්‍යාංශයට අයත් වාහන සංඛ්‍යාව කොපමණද;
- (iii) පිටතින් ලබා ගන්නා අනෙකුත් සේවාවන් කවරේද;
- (iv) ඉහත සඳහන් කරන ලද පිටතින් ලබා ගන්නා සේවා සඳහා වැය කරන ලද මුදල කොපමණද;
- (v) පිටතින් සේවය ලබා ගැනීමේ පදනම මත සේවය ලබා ගෙන ඇති පුද්ගලයන්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාව කොපමණද;
- (vi) කාර්ය මණ්ඩලයේ සිටින මුළු සාමාජිකයන් සංඛ්‍යාව කවරේද;
- යන්නන් බිහි කළේ කර්මාන්ත අමාත්‍යාංශයට අදාළව ඉහත සඳහන් වර්ෂ සඳහා වෙන් වෙන් වශයෙන් එතුමා සඳහන් කරන්නෙහිද?
- (ඇ) නොඑසේ නම් ඒ මන්ද?

பெற்றோலியக் கைத்தொழில்கள் அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா:

- (அ) 2010, 2011 ஆகிய வருடங்களில்,
- (i) பெற்றோலியக் கைத்தொழில்கள் அமைச்சுக்குச் சொந்தமில்லாத கட்டிடங்களை வாடகைக்கு அல்லது குத்தகைக்குப் பெற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கான மொத்த செலவினம் யாது என்பதையும்;
- (ii) வாடகைக்கு அல்லது குத்தகைக்குப் பெற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட கட்டிடங்களின் சதுரஅடிக்கான வாடகைப் பெறுமதி யாது என்பதையும்;
- (iii) இக்கட்டிடங்களுக்கான குத்தகைக்காலம் எவ்வளவு என்பதையும்

அவர் வெவ்வேறாகக் குறிப்பிடுவாரா?

- (ஆ) பெற்றோலியக் கைத்தொழில்கள் அமைச்சு தொடர்பாக மேற்படி வருடங்களில்,
- (i) அமைச்சுடன் தொடர்புடைய ஏதாவது நிறுவனங்களுக்குச் சொந்தமில்லாத வாகனங்களை வாடகைக்கு அல்லது குத்தகைக்குப் பெற்றுக் கொள்வதற்குச் செலவுசெய்த மொத்தப்பணம் எவ்வளவு என்பதையும்;
- (ii) சொந்தமாகவுள்ள வாகனங்களின் மொத்த எண்ணிக்கை யாது என்பதையும்;
- (iii) ஏனைய வெளிவள சேவைகள் யாவை என்பதையும்;
- (iv) மேற்கூறப்பட்ட வெளிவள சேவைகளுக்கு ஏற்பட்ட செலவினம் யாது என்பதையும்;
- (v) வெளிவள அடிப்படையில் ஒப்பந்தம் செய்து கொள்ளப்பட்ட நபர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை யாது என்பதையும்;

(vi) மொத்த பணியாட்களின் எண்ணிக்கை யாது என்பதையும்

அவர் வெவ்வேறாகக் குறிப்பிடுவாரா?

(இ) இன்றேல், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Petroleum Industries:

- (a) Will he state for years 2010 and 2011 separately-
- (i) the total cost for renting or leasing of buildings which are not owned by the Ministry of Petroleum Industries;
- (ii) the rate per square feet of rented or leased buildings; and
- (iii) the leasing period of the buildings?
- (b) Will he also state in relation to the Ministry of Petroleum Industries for aforesaid years separately-
- (i) the total money spent on hiring or leasing of vehicles which do not belong to any of the Ministry-related entities;
- (ii) the total number of vehicles owned;
- (iii) the other outsourced services;
- (iv) the cost incurred in outsourced services mentioned;
- (v) the number of people who have been contracted on outsourced basis; and
- (vi) the total staff strength?
- (c) If not, why?

ගරු ඒ.ඩී. සුසිල් ප්‍රේමජයන්ත මහතා (බිහි කළේ කර්මාන්ත අමාත්‍යතුමා)

(மாண்புமிகு ஏ.டி. சசில் பிரேமஜயந்த - பெற்றோலியக் கைத்தொழில்கள் அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. A.D. Susil Premajayantha - Minister of Petroleum Industries)

ගරු කර්මාන්ත කුමාරි, එම ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුර මෙසේයි.

- (අ) (i) 2011 වර්ෂය.
- බිහි කළේ කර්මාන්ත අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ගොඩනැගිල්ල සඳහා මසකට රුපියල් 8,75,000යි.
- මේ ගොඩනැගිල්ල ලංකා බිහි කළේ නීතිගත සංස්ථාව සතු ගොඩනැගිල්ලක්. ඒ නිසා මීට පෙර වසර ගණනාවක සිට මේ මුදල අය වැයෙන් වෙන් කරනවා ලංකා බිහි කළේ නීතිගත සංස්ථාවට වාර්ෂිකව ලබා දෙන්න.
- නියෝජ්‍ය අමාත්‍ය කාර්යාලය පිහිටා තිබෙන්නේ බිහි කළේ නීතිගත සංස්ථාවේ මූලස්ථාන ගොඩනැගිල්ලේමයි. ඒ සඳහන් වෙන් කිරීමක් කරනවා මසකට රුපියල් 48,750 බැගින්.
- (ii) 2010 වර්ෂය (වර්ග අඩියක් සඳහා මිල)
- බිහි කළේ කර්මාන්ත අමාත්‍යාංශ ගොඩනැගිල්ල - මල්පාරේ තිබෙන ගොඩනැගිල්ල - රු. 100.59

















[ஒரு டயாசிரி சயசேகர் மஹா]

வயற்காணிகள் நிரப்பப்படுகின்றமையை அவர் அறிவாரா?

- (ஆ) (i) மேற்படி வீதியின் இருமருங்கிலும் நிரப்பப்பட்ட பின்னர் கட்டிடங்களை அமைப்பதற்குத் தற்போது பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ள வயற்காணிகளின் அளவு யாதென்பதையும்;
- (ii) இதற்கு அங்கீகாரம் வழங்கியவர்கள் யாவரென்பதையும்;
- (iii) 2000ஆம் ஆண்டின் 46ஆம் இலக்க, கமநல சேவைகள் சட்டத்தை மீறும்வகையில் மேற்படி வயல்கள் நிரப்பப்படுகின்றமைக்கு எதிராகச் சட்ட நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதா என்பதையும்

அவர் குறிப்பிடுவாரா?

(இ) இன்றேல், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Agrarian Services and Wildlife:

- (a) Is he aware that a large number of paddy lands situated on both sides of the Agalawatta - Baduraliya main road, coming under the Agalawatta Agrarian Services Area in the Kalutara district, are being reclaimed?
- (b) Will he state-
- (i) the extent of paddy lands that have so far been used for constructing buildings, after the lands on both sides of the aforesaid road were reclaimed;
- (ii) the person/persons who granted permission for that; and
- (iii) whether legal action has been taken against the aforesaid reclamation of paddy lands, which is being carried out contravening of the Agrarian Services Act, No. 46 of 2000?
- (c) If not, why?

ஒரு சி.எம். வந்தேசன் மஹா (ஹோப்சன் சேலா ஹா வந்தேசன் அமையா)

(மாண்புமிகு எஸ்.எம். சந்திரசேன - கமநல சேவைகள், வனசீவராசிகள் அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. S.M. Chandrasena - Minister of Agrarian Services and Wildlife)

ஒரு கபாநாயகர் அவர்கள், சிம் ப்ரதேசம் பிடிவார் ம ஸாஸா\*

\* ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா ஸாஸா

\* ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா ஸாஸா

\* Answer tabled:

(அ) இல்லை.

(ஆ) (i) அகலவட்டா ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா

கபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் - சிம் ப்ரதேசம்

(ii) அகலவட்டா ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா

(iii) இல்லை.

829- அகலவட்டா ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா

பதனே 32(3) வந்தேசன் ப்ரதேசம் 2009.11.25 டின ப்ரதேசம் வந்தேசன் ப்ரதேசம் ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா

834 சி - கபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்

பதனே 32(3) வந்தேசன் ப்ரதேசம் 2010.01.14 டின ப்ரதேசம் வந்தேசன் ப்ரதேசம் ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா

(அ) அகலவட்டா ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா

கபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

ப்ரதேசம் 10-1468/11-(1), ஒரு டின ப்ரதேசம் ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா

ஒரு டயாசிரி சயசேகர் மஹா

(மாண்புமிகு தயாசிரி ஜயசேகர்)

(The Hon. Dayasiri Jayasekara)

ஒரு கபாநாயகர் அவர்கள், ஒரு டின ப்ரதேசம் ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா

ஒரு டின ப்ரதேசம் ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா

(மாண்புமிகு தினேஷ் குணவர்தன)

(The Hon. Dinesh Gunawardena)

ஒரு கபாநாயகர் அவர்கள், ப்ரதேசம் ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா

ஒரு சி.எம். வந்தேசன் மஹா (ஹோப்சன் சேலா ஹா வந்தேசன் அமையா)

(மாண்புமிகு எஸ்.எம். சந்திரசேன - கமநல சேவைகள், வனசீவராசிகள் அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. A.R.M. Abdul Cader - Deputy Minister of Environment)

ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா

ஒரு டயாசிரி சயசேகர் மஹா

(மாண்புமிகு தயாசிரி ஜயசேகர்)

(The Hon. Dayasiri Jayasekara)

ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா

ப்ரதேசம் ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா

வினா ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா

கபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

ப்ரதேசம் 11-1592/11-(2), ஒரு டின ப்ரதேசம் ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா

ஒரு டயாசிரி சயசேகர் மஹா

(மாண்புமிகு தயாசிரி ஜயசேகர்)

(The Hon. Dayasiri Jayasekara)

ஒரு கபாநாயகர் அவர்கள், ஒரு டின ப்ரதேசம் ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா ம ஸாஸா





## පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ කටයුතු பாராளுமன்ற அலுவல் BUSINESS OF THE PARLIAMENT

**ගරු නිමල් සිරිපාල ද සිල්වා මහතා**

(மாண்புமிகு நிமல் சிறிபால த சில்வா)

(The Hon. Nimal Siripala de Silva)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, මා පහත සඳහන් යෝජනාව ඉදිරිපත් කරනවා:

"නායක පත්‍රයේ ප්‍රධාන කටයුතුවල අංක 7 සහ 8 දරන විෂයයන් පිළිබඳ වැඩි අද දින රැස්වීමේදී අංක 23 දරන ස්ථාවර නියෝගයෙහි විධිවිධානයන්ගෙන් නිදහස් විය යුතු ය."

**ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීන්, සහා සම්මත විය.**

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

**කථානායකතුමා**

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

ප්‍රධාන කටයුතු. විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත 2012. දෙවැනි වර කියවීම. සිව්වැනි වෙන් කළ දිනය.

ගරු මංගල සමරවීර මහතා.

## විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 2012

### ஒதுக்கீட்டுச் சட்டமூலம், 2012

#### APPROPRIATION BILL, 2012

**කල් තබන ලද විවාදය තවදුරටත් පවත්වනු පිණිස නියෝගය කියවන ලදී.**

**ඊට අදාළ ප්‍රශ්නය [නොවැම්බර් 21]**

**"පනත් කෙටුම්පත දැන් දෙවන වර කියවිය යුතු ය" [අතිගරු මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ මැතිතුමා]**

**ප්‍රශ්නය යළිත් සහතික කිරීමට කරන ලදී.**

ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்ட விவாதம் மீளத் தொடங்குதற்கான கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது.

சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வினா - [நவம்பர் 21]

"சட்டமூலம் இப்பொழுது இரண்டாம் முறை மதிப்பிடப் படுமா?" [மேதகு மஹிந்த ராஜபக்ஷ]

வினா மீண்டும் எடுத்தியம்பப்பட்டது.

Order read for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question - [ 21st November]

"That the Bill be now read a Second time".- [ His Excellency Mahinda Rajapaksa]

Question again proposed.

[10.15 a.m.]

**ගරු මංගල සමරවීර මහතා**

(மாண்புமிகு மங்கள் சமரவீர)

(The Hon. Mangala Samaraweera)

Mr. Speaker, we are debating the seventh Budget presented by the Rajapaksa regime at a time when the winds of democracy are blowing across many parts of the world.

In fact, with the fall of yet another well-entrenched dictatorship in Libya, the march towards a more democratic world order seems to have gathered

momentum in most parts of the world today. The term which we hear very often used is, "emerging democracies". I would say that people in many countries all over the world are beginning to realize that democracy has many flaws and shortcomings but despite its flaws and shortcomings, the best form of governance for man in search of a more just and equitable world still left today is democracy.

However, in the latter part of the 20th Century, there was a "fashionable" school of thought prevalent in certain countries and in certain sections of the societies, which argued that democracy is not conducive for economic progress in developing countries and in the guise of wanting to achieve economic development, some countries moved towards oligarchy and autocracy becoming fully-fledged dictatorships as time went by with disastrous results for the countries concerned.

In fact, Sri Lanka has the honour of being Asia's oldest democracy because we gave the universal franchise as early as 1931. We embraced democracy but we know that in the middle part of the 20th Century, many "tin-pot dictators" became the order of the day in many countries in Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe and South America. Actually, some of these self-proclaimed saviours of the nations or these "tin-pot dictators" claim that democracy was unsuitable for development and a strong leadership was needed if they are to drive their country towards rapid prosperity. Instead, in the guise of developing the country, most of these dictators amassed incredible amounts of wealth leaving their countries virtually bankrupt and internationally isolated when their respective terms or rule came to an end.

According to Transparency International, some of these key dictators of this era like President Suharto of Indonesia and his family had robbed that country of nearly US Dollars 15 to 35 billion during this period. Again, Ferdinand Marcos and his family according to very conservative estimates had robbed US Dollars 5 to 10 billion during his period. The Zairian President Mobutu Seko, they say, would have robbed at least US Dollars 5 billion while he ruled that country. Papa Doc of Haiti and Jean Claude Duvalier, they say, robbed US Dollars 300 to 800 million. The national wealth robbed by such dictators as Gaddafi, Mubarak and their sons is yet to be known.

Fortunately, this world view is rapidly losing credibility as the winds of freedom continue to blow across the world. In the first wave of democratization in the '80s symbolized by the fall of the Berlin wall, we witnessed the downfall of many cruel and corrupt tyrannies in the Eastern Europe.

Since then, many Commonwealth countries in Asia and Africa have also chosen Parliamentary democracy as their model of governance during the last two decades, while the Arab spring saw the stunning fall of some

[ගරු මංගල සමරවීර මහතා]

dictatorships or autocracies entrenched in power for several decades culminating in the demise of the Libyan dictator last month. Even countries like Rwanda in Africa, which was at one time synonymous with genocide after a civil war which estimatedly claimed one million people, is today one of the fastest growing countries in Africa and doubled their Foreign Direct Investments; thanks to unprecedented political and economic reforms.

Part of the credit for this revival of confidence in democracy, I say, must be given to countries like India and Brazil because they have now convincingly proven to the world that democracy is not an obstacle for economic development but in fact the *cine quo non* for progress and prosperity in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. Despite many challenges over the years, such countries have never veered away from its vigorous commitment to the democratic process, to the democratic principles. In spite of shortcomings and flaws of democracy, as I said earlier, the massive economic development achieved by such countries must be commended for proving that there is no alternative to democracy if we are to deliver the future our people demand and to ensure the future that they truly deserve.

However, as the International Community remains hypnotized and preoccupied and perhaps even enthralled by the newly emerging democracies, some countries with long-standing democratic institutions like Sri Lanka, unfortunately are moving towards oligarchy and dictatorship and away from the principles of democracy. It may be spring for some Arab countries in North Africa, but for us in Sri Lanka with our long established democracy, it is definitely autumn, perhaps with a chilly winter ahead of us. The cornerstones of democratic rule are being systematically undermined and attacked by the very leaders who sought a mandate to strengthen democracy. Today, despite the trimmings of democracy, despite the slogans of democracy, Sri Lanka, in my personal opinion is - for want of a better term - an emerging tyranny.

This drift towards the authoritarianism is confirmed in world audits on democracy, where Sri Lanka, Asia's oldest democracy has the dubious honour of sharing the division with countries such as Papua New Guinea, Mozambique, Bosnia, Malawi and Uganda.

In fact, Sri Lanka has now come down in the democracy rankings and actually even Uganda is in a better place than we are. Sri Lanka is today 109th in the world audit of democracy. In the Press Freedom Index, we are further down at 117 and, in fact, we are only 19 points short of Zimbabwe, which is ranked at 136th and the way this Government is moving, I would not be surprised that we would - perhaps Zimbabwe might be moving better than us in one or two years' time.

There is a very good analysis of the current political situation by Professor Neil De Votta. He has written an article called "Sri Lanka: from turmoil to dynasty" which was published in the "Journal of Democracy" of April this year, where he states that the reality of this trend towards soft authoritarianism "is made specially clear by the annual country rankings the Freedom house has assembled over the last decade. Sri Lanka offers a case in point; the island went from being a commendable democracy to an illiberal democracy, and over the past five years has retrogressed further to the point of soft authoritarianism."

I would like to quote from this excellent article and I would recommend, Mr. Speaker, that you should read this full article.

This is what he says, I quote:

"An illiberal democracy is a type or of political regime that maintains the trappings of democracy but whose leaders subscribe selectively (at best) to such key tenets of constitutional liberalism as the rule of law, free and fair elections, limited government, and freedom of assembly, speech, and religion. Political elites in these states undermine good governance in order to bolster and perpetuate their rule, yet, attempt to mask the attendant democratic deficit by highlighting whatever they think will make them look 'democratic'. Thus elections are held with great fanfare even as polls are rigged to favor the ruling party;....."

- which we saw how it was done in the recent Local Government Election when the

[මුද්‍රාසනයේ අණ පරිදි ඉවත් කරන ලදී.]

[அக்கிராசனக் கட்டளைப்படி அகற்றப்பட்டுள்ளது]  
[Expunged on the order of the Chair.]

himself along with the Defence Secretary, violating even the Establishment Code, went house to house campaigning - [Interruption.]

ගරු ලලිත් දිසානායක මහතා (සෞඛ්‍ය නියෝජ්‍ය අමාත්‍යතුමා)

(மாண்புமிகு லலித் திசாநாயக்க - சுகாதார பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. Lalith Dissanayake - Deputy Minister of Health)

Sir, I rise to a point of Order. According to the Standing Orders - [Interruption.]

ගරු මංගල සමරවීර මහතා

(மாண்புமிகு மங்கள சமரவீர)

(The Hon. Mangala Samaraweera)

No, I am stating a matter of fact. - [Interruption.] - The Head of State - [Interruption.]

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

වෙන විධියකින් කියන්න.

**ගරු මංගල සමරවීර මහතා**

(மாண்புமிகு மங்கள சமரவீர)

(The Hon. Mangala Samaraweera)

The article further states, I quote:

“.....Thus elections are held with great fanfare even as polls are rigged to favor the ruling party; threats, violence, and defections are engineered. Defections are engineered to ensure that opposition parties and candidates remain weak; and the media are allowed relative freedom as long as they go easy on critical coverage of the ruling party, its leaders and their families, and the venal and predatory practices that these elites use to amass wealth and power. The longer that such regimes stay in place, the more they disregard the rule of law and act with impunity, which in turn makes it harder for them to envision losing power. Indeed, the desire to avoid being held accountable for crimes committed while in office is a major reason why elites in illiberal regimes veer toward authoritarianism...”

- [Interruption.] Mr. Speaker, if any of these Hon. Members can read, as I told earlier, I would recommend this article to them.

Actually, Mr. Speaker, it was the last phase of the war with the LTTE, which gave the Rajapaksa's regime the excuse to commence the systematic dismantling of our democratic structures and institutions. During the run-up to the final defeat of the LTTE, the regime used the weariness of a nation, battered and bruised by a brutal war for nearly 25 years and impatient to see the end to the scourge of terrorism to disregard the Government's fundamental obligations. In fact, the odious nature of LTTE terrorism was used as a basis or pretext, not only to disregard the Government's international obligations, but also to silence and control democratic dissent within the country.

**ගරු අල්හාජ් ඒ.එච්.එම්. අස්වර් මහතා**

(மாண்புமிகு அல்ஹாஜ் ஏ.எச்.எம். அஸ்வர்)

(The Hon. Alhaj A.H.M. Azwer)

It is you who said in this House that the war cannot be won. - [Interruption.]

**ගරු මංගල සමරවීර මහතා**

(மாண்புமிகு மங்கள சமரவீர)

(The Hon. Mangala Samaraweera)

Mr. Speaker, if not for the fact that I, as the Foreign Minister, canvassed the countries in the European Union and got the LTTE banned on the 26<sup>th</sup> of May 2006, I do not think this war could have been won so easily. At that time - [Interruption.] Mr. Azwer was in the UNP. - [Interruption.]

Thirty months have passed since the end of the war and the Government is still trying to exploit the general feeling of goodwill gained from the war victory in order to dismantle our much-cherished democratic institutions in order to perpetuate the dreams of a Rajapaksa dynasty. The first step towards this was to rush through as an urgent Bill, the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, an outrageous power-grab, which more or less performed the last rites on some of our key independent institutions: the Judiciary, the Police, the

Election Commission, the Civil Service and the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption have all come under the President and their survival now depends on the patronage of the First Family.

Like in all aspiring dictatorships, the first target has been the rule of law.

**[இலாசනයே அன் பரீட்சி ஓவன் கரன் டீ.]**

[அக்கிராசனக் கட்டளைப்படி அகற்றப்பட்டுள்ளது]

[Expunged on the order of the Chair.]

the chief architect not only of pulling down walls but also of dismantling democracy in this country actually thinks that the rule of law and human rights are western values, which have no place in “Chintana Sri Lanka”. Actually, I have heard at a certain Embassy, that the Defence Secretary himself expounded his thoughts to a shocked audience. In fact, I would like to remind this person and those like him, who believe that an autocratic form of governance is the recipe for economic development, that no country has ever achieved economic prosperity for the people by suppressing the rule of law. All those who tried to do so have only brought economic ruin to their countries like in Zimbabwe, Burma and North Korea and finally they bring, Mr. Speaker, destruction upon themselves, as we saw in Libya, Egypt and Tunisia recently.

Actually, in Sri Lanka, we must never forget as the Council of the International Bar Association stated in a Resolution in September 2005, that the rule of law is the foundation of a civilized society and as President Barack Obama mentioned in a BBC interview, I remember in 2009, “The rule of law are not simply principles of the West to be foisted on other countries, but universal principles that each country can embrace and affirm as part of their national identity”.

**ගරු ලලිත් දිසානායක මහතා**

(மாண்புமிகு லலித் திஸாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Lalith Dissanayake)

Do you agree with Barack Obama? What happened to Gaddafi? - [Interruption.]

**ගරු රවි කරුණානායක මහතා**

(மாண்புமிகு ரவி கருணாநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Ravi Karunanayake)

Sir, I rise to a point of Order? The Hon. Member is on his feet. Under Standing Order No. 84 (ii), "the Member shall not be interrupted unless out of order". There must be a trend of thought that goes on.

**ගරු අල්හාජ් ඒ.එච්.එම්. අස්වර් මහතා**

(மாண்புமிகு அல்ஹாஜ் ஏ.எச்.எம். அஸ்வர்)

(The Hon. Alhaj A.H.M. Azwer)

But, the Hon. Managala is capable of -

















[ගරු මංගල සමරවීර මහතා]

Even the Colombo Stock Exchange today is seen as a centre for laundering black money, especially funds got from narcotics deals, which many VIPs are supposed to be involved in. In fact, the Prime Minister himself, recently admitted in this House that there maybe people involved in narcotic deals in this House itself, because many VIPs are supposed to be involved in it. In fact, many people in Sri Lanka are saying that it has graduated from being a kleptocracy to a narco-kleptocracy, a country which is basing its economy on drug sales.

The controversial Bill rushed through Parliament to nationalize some businesses allocated to the private sector is also seen as a

[මූලාසනයේ අණ පරිදි ඉවත් කරන ලදී.]  
[அக்கிராசனக் கட்டளைப்படி அகற்றப்பட்டுள்ளது]  
[Expunged on the order of the Chair.]

with the sole intention of reallocating these choice properties to fronts and favourites of the regime. This has sent shockwaves through the international community, which was already reluctant to invest in Sri Lanka because of its atrocious human rights record.

The EIU, the Economic Intelligence Unit, of "The Economist" magazine wrote the following recently about the Bill, which you presented to Parliament" "This Bill will be counterproductive at a time when Sri Lanka is keenly seeking foreign investment for development following the end of the civil war."- [Interruption.]

In fact, as the Country Director of the World Bank stated at a meeting with the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce in July this year, the anticipated FDI flow has not materialized to a significant extent. According to the Country Director himself, the total FDI inflow recorded was only US Dollars 435 million in 2010, which is well below the peak achieved in 2008 which was US Dollars 690 million, and continues to remain low in relative terms. -[Interruption.]

**කරුණාකරු**  
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Speaker)

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා, ඔබතුමාගේ විනාඩි 45ක කාලය අවසන්.  
[බාධා කිරීමක්]

**ගරු මංගල සමරවීර මහතා**  
(மாண்புமிகு மங்கள சமரவீர)  
(The Hon. Mangala Samaraweera)  
තව වෙලාව තිබෙනවා.

**කරුණාකරු**  
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Speaker)  
විනාඩි 45යි.

**ගරු මංගල සමරවීර මහතා**  
(மாண்புமிகு மங்கள சமரவீர)  
(The Hon. Mangala Samaraweera)  
පැයක්. I thought it was -

**කරුණාකරු**  
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Speaker)  
විනාඩි 45යි කාලය දීලා තිබෙන්නේ. ඔය පැත්තෙන් වෙලාව දෙනවා නම් -

**ගරු මංගල සමරවීර මහතා**  
(மாண்புமிகு மங்கள சமரவீர)  
(The Hon. Mangala Samaraweera)  
No, do not give me anybody else's time. Have I been allotted only 45 minutes?

**කරුණාකරු**  
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Speaker)  
Yes, 45 minutes.

**ගරු මංගල සමරවීර මහතා**  
(மாண்புமிகு மங்கள சமரவீர)  
(The Hon. Mangala Samaraweera)  
Okay, then give me five more minutes.-  
[Interruption.]

**කරුණාකරු**  
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Speaker)

Disturb කරන්න එපා. එතුමාට විනාඩි පහයි තිබෙන්නේ. ඒ නිසා එතුමාට කරා කරන්න ඉඩ දෙන්න. අය වැයට අදාළව.-  
[Interruption.]

**ගරු මංගල සමරවීර මහතා**  
(மாண்புமிகு மங்கள சமரவீர)  
(The Hon. Mangala Samaraweera)

Let me speak. The general image of the country still prevailing has certainly discouraged FDI.

Under the Rajapaksa regime, the so-called Government owned companies have been set up with most trusted friends and relatives to oversee large-scale infrastructure developments as well as to procure large scale defence items and those are not answerable to Parliament. Maga Neguma Road Construction Equipment Company (Pvt.) Limited, Lanka Logistics and Technologies Limited and Colombo Land and Development Company Limited are some of the examples. Also, you are asking for names et cetera but I will give you just one because I have very limited time. Recently the Embilipitiya Paper Corporation has been leased out to Perth Engineering Company for a 30-year period. This, according to reliable information I have received, is not a company but a sole trader registered by a VIP's relative who was in Perth until 2006. She was doing a cleaning franchise there. According to the Australian Business Register, these are the details available. The name of the entity is S.M. De Silva and P.



































































[ගරු නිරූපමා රාජපක්ෂ මහත්මිය]

achieving economic progress, social equity and right moral values.

The rural farmers engaged in paddy production, the cinnamon peelers, the construction workers, workers in rubber and tea production, the manufacturing industries and all other sundry workers now have a place in society and their livelihood is assured by the 2012 Budget Proposals.

Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees, for any Budget to be effective and successful, it should engineer and push forward society by proposals which could achieve greater employment opportunities and participation. Development activities should be spread over in all parts of the country, North, South, East and West. The Budget should hold prime importance in Sri Lanka's decision-making process.

The Budget 2012 has these ideas and concepts. This was possible due to the bold and brave steps of His Excellency the President in getting rid of the 30-year old terrorism which plagued the country and marred the unity of the people and the sovereignty of the country. Today, there is communal harmony which is a prerequisite for the development process of the country.

The development proposals of His Excellency have been realistic so far. They were not proposals confined to books which found their place on the shelves. They were really implemented. No one can deny this. Every sector of the economy is being tapped and developed for the benefit of the people and not for the benefit of any individual or interested group. This is evident in the various special programmes initiated under "Mahinda Chintana - Vision for the Future".

Sri Lanka faced several challenges and much turbulence after the war. Interested parties were making subtle attempts to discredit the Government and the President by spreading false allegations and by mudslinging tactics. The Channel 4 saga was one such example. But, the Government withstood all the pressures brought upon it by bold refutations and by briefing the truth at all international forums including the United Nations General Assembly, Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting and the 17<sup>th</sup> SAARC Summit held recently in the Maldives.

Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees, while the western countries struggled through the recession, Sri Lanka did not experience severe shocks since our economy was stable and satisfactory. In spite of recessionary impacts, Sri Lanka was stable and able to sustain an economic growth rate of 8 per cent. This was possible as His Excellency the President strongly believed in the unique potential of our human resources and the

duty of the Government to the people to ensure full personality development.

Sir, the economic indicators reveal that Sri Lanka has achieved commendable progress in infrastructure development: in roads, ports, aviation, irrigation, electricity, water supply, telecommunications, information technology, education and the health sectors in keeping with the "Mahinda Chintana - Vision for the Future". The "Maga Neguma" programme has transformed the rural economy and has empowered the rural farmer and the common man. The construction of the Mattala International Airport, Hambantota Port, Norachcholai Coal Power Plant, the Southern Expressway, the Upper Kotmale Hydropower Plant, the new Colombo South Port, outer Colombo Circular Highway and the Colombo-Katunayake Expressway are some of the major projects the Government has undertaken.

This is part of the Government's programme to develop Sri Lanka as a strategically-important centre in the areas of commercial, naval, aviation, energy and knowledge in the region. These projects will provide a large number of employment opportunities to the youth and enhance their living standards. The "Divi Neguma" and "Gama Neguma" development programmes have boosted economic growth in the rural areas to have a self-reliant household economy by empowering the villagers. About 1,300,000 homegarden units and 90,000 livestock farming units are functioning under the "Divi Neguma" programme in the country. The "Gama Neguma" programme provides access to the rural community for irrigation, electricity, housing, roads and water supply schemes and a livelihood programme also.

The economic and social development projects initiated by His Excellency the President's Government have had very positive results overall. We have been able to sustain the economic growth rate for the last two years. Unemployment has been substantially reduced. The poverty rate has fallen and the per capita income is US Dollars 2800.

The service sector too has had remarkable achievements, especially in tourism under the able and distinguished leadership of the Minister of Economic Development, Hon. Basil Rajapaksa. The "Visit Sri Lanka" campaign and the five-year tourism strategy has enabled the tourist industry to reach new heights. Additional hotels and transit infrastructure facilities are coming up in the North, East, South, West and Central Provinces. Sri Lanka Tourism expects to touch 800,000 tourist arrivals by the end of this year.

The Budget Proposals have provided relief to several sectors. Provision has been made for the development of national unity, social integration and transformation to a trilingual society. Budgetary allocations to the tune of Rs.

























































ප්‍රශ්න මට කිව්වා. ඒ ප්‍රශ්න මම කිව යුතුයි. මේ ජාතීන් දෙක, තුන අතර ප්‍රතිසංවිධානයක් ඇති වීම අපේ රටේ අනාගතයට නැතුවම බැරි දෙයක්. සියයට 8ක අපේ ආර්ථික වර්ධනය අපට රැක ගන්න පුළුවන් වෙන්නෙත්, ඒ සියයට 8 ආර්ථික වර්ධනය මුළු මිහිතලයටම අයත් වන ලෙස එකට විහිදී යවන්නට පුළුවන් වෙන්නෙත්, ඒ වාගේම ඒ සියයට 8 ආර්ථික වර්ධනයෙන් එහාට අපට ගමන් කරන්නට පුළුවන් වෙන්නෙත් මේ ලංකා මිහිලතයේ සියලු ජනවර්ගයන් එකම හැඟීමකින්, එකම අරමුණකින්, එකම පියවරකට එකට ගමන් කරන තැනකට ගන්නා විටයි කියලායි මා හිතන්නේ. ඒ සඳහා අපට එක පැත්තකින් පාලන තලය, මේ පැත්තෙන් සාහිත්‍යය තලය, මේ ඇති කරන්නා වූ සමාජ සබඳතා, තවත් පැත්තකින් පාලන තලයේ අනුකූලත්වය ලැබ තවදුරටත් තහවුරු වීම අත්‍යවශ්‍ය වෙනවා.

දැන් වේලාව පස් වරු 6.30 පමණ වී තිබෙනවා. මේ කරපු යෝජනාවට ඒ මන්ත්‍රීන් දෙපොළටම අපි ස්තූතිවන්ත වෙනවා. ඊ ළඟට මා ගැන ලොකු අගය කිරීමක් කළා මගේ පරණ මිතුරු ගරු අස්වර් මන්ත්‍රීතුමා. අපි දෙදෙනා දෙපැත්තේ වාඩි වෙලා ඉන්න කාලයේත් අපි බොහොම කේන්ද්‍රීයෙන් එකිනෙකා වෙත ඇවිත් අභියෝග කර ගත්තා. නමුත් අපි ඒ අතරේ මිතුරුකමකුත් ගොඩ නැගුවා. ඉතින් ඒක නිසාම මට දුන්න නොයෙකුත් ප්‍රශංසාවන්ට මම ඔබතුමන්ට ස්තූතිවන්ත වෙනවා.

**ගරු අල්හාජ් ඒ.එච්.එම්. අස්වර් මහතා**

(மாண்புமிகு அல்ஹாஜ் ஏ.எச்.எம். அஸ்வர்)

(The Hon. Alhaj A.H.M. Azwer)

Hon. Minister, I suggested an annual award ceremony conducted by your Ministry.

**ගරු වාසුදේව නානායක්කාර මහතා**

(மாண்புமிகு வாசுதேவ நாணாயக்கார)

(The Hon. Vasudeva Nanayakkara)

ඒකත් මම අමතක නොකර දෙයක්. ඒ කෘතීන් පරිවර්තනය කරලා, ඒවාගෙන් හොඳම කෘතීන් තෝරා ගෙන අපි ත්‍යාග ප්‍රදානෝත්සවයක් පැවැත්වීමට මේ විධියටම අරමුදලක් ගොඩ නඟන්න ඕනෑ. නමුත් මට දැනට කියන්න බැහැ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවක් හැටියට ඒ අරමුදල ගොඩ නඟන ආකාරය. නමුත් ඒ කාර්ය භාරය ඉටු කිරීමට දැන් අපි සූදානම් විය යුතුයි කියන කාරණය මම ස්ථීරව පිළිගන්නවා. ඔබතුමාගේ සියලු ප්‍රශංසාවන් මා තව තවත් දිරි ගන්වත්වායි නිහතමානී ලෙස ප්‍රාර්ථනා කරමින් මගේ වචන මෙයින් අවසන් කරනවා.

**එකල්හි වේලාව අ. හා. 6.30 වූයෙන් මූලාසනාරූඪ මන්ත්‍රීතුමා විසින් ප්‍රශ්නය නොවීමසා පාර්ලිමේන්තුව කල් තබන ලදී.**

**පාර්ලිමේන්තුව ඊට අනුකූලව, 2011 නොවැම්බර් මස 08 වන දින සභා සම්මුතිය අනුව, 2011 නොවැම්බර් මස 28 වන සඳුදා සු. හා. 9.30 වන තෙක් කල් ගියේ ය.**

அப்பொழுது, பி. ப. 6.30 மணியாகிவிட்டவே தலைமைதாங்கும் உறுப்பினர் அவர்கள் வினா விடுக்காமலேயே பாராளுமன்றத்தை ஒத்திவைத்தார்.

அதன்படி பாராளுமன்றம், அதனது 2011 நவம்பர் 08 ஆந் திகதிய தீர்மானத்திற்கிணங்க, 2011 நவம்பர் 28, திங்கட்கிழமை மு. ப. 9.30 மணிவரை ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது

It being 6.30 p. m., MR. PRESIDING MEMBER adjourned Parliament without Question put.

Adjourned accordingly until 9.30 a. m. on Monday, 28th November, 2011, pursuant to the Resolution of Parliament of 08th November, 2011.





දායක මුදල් : පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද වාර්තාවල වාර්ෂික දායක මිල රු. 2178කි. පිටපතක් ගෙන්වා ගැනීම අවශ්‍ය නම් ගාස්තුව රු. 18.15කි. තැපැල් ගාස්තුව රු. 2.50කි. කොළඹ 6, කිරුළපන, පාමංකඩ පාර, අංක 102, පියසිරි ගොඩනැගිල්ලේ රජයේ ප්‍රකාශන කාර්යාංශයේ අධිකාරී වෙත සෑම වර්ෂයකම නොවැම්බර් 30 දාට ප්‍රථම දායක මුදල් ගෙවා ඉදිරි වර්ෂයේ දායකත්වය ලබා ගෙන විවාද වාර්තා ලබාගත හැකිය. නියමිත දිනෙන් පසුව එවනු ලබන දායක ඉල්ලුම් පත් භාර ගනු නොලැබේ.

சந்தா ; ஹன்சாட் அதிகார அறிக்கையின் வருடாந்த சந்தா ரூபா 2,178. ஹன்சாட் தனிப்பிரதி ரூபா 18.15. தபாற் செலவு ரூபா 2.50. வருடாந்த சந்தா முற்பணமாக அத்தியட்சகர், அரசாங்க வெளியீட்டலுவலகம், இல. 102, பியசிறி கட்டிடம், பாமன்கடை வீதி, கிருளப்பனை, கொழும்பு 6 என்ற விலாசத்திற்கு அனுப்பி பிரதிகளைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம். ஒவ்வோராண்டும் நவம்பர் 30 ஆந் தேதிக்கு முன் சந்தாப்பணம் அனுப்பப்பட வேண்டும். பிந்திக் கிடைக்கும் சந்தா விண்ணப்பங்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்படமாட்டா.

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