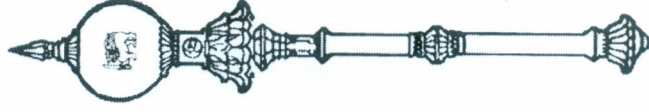


199 වන කාණ්ඩය - 3 වන කලාපය
தொகுதி 199 - இல. 3
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2011 මැයි 05 වන බ්‍රහස්පතින්දා
2011 மே 05, வியாழக்கிழமை
Thursday, 05th May, 2011



පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

නිල වාර්තාව
அதிகார அறிக்கை
OFFICIAL REPORT

(අශෝධිත පිටපත / பிழை திருத்தப்படாதது / Uncorrected)

අන්තර්ගත ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

නිවේදන:

සේවනියුක්තයන්ගේ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් ප්‍රතිලාභ අරමුදල් පනත් කෙටුම්පත: ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණයේ තීරණය

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු

පෞද්ගලිකව දැනුම් දීමෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය:

හෘදය රෝග සැත්කම් පහසුකම් වැඩි කිරීම

පාසල් නිල ඇඳුම් රෙදි සැපයීම:

වැඩ බලන අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යවරයාගේ ප්‍රකාශය

මහජන ආරක්ෂක ප්‍රකාශනය

ප්‍රශ්නවලට ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

அறிவிப்புகள்:

ஊழியர் ஓய்வூதிய நன்மைகள் நிதியம் சட்டமூலம்: உயர்நீதிமன்றத் தீர்ப்பு

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

தனி அறிவித்தல் மூல வினா:

இருதயநோய்ச் சத்திரசிகிச்சை வசதிகளை அதிகரித்தல்

பாடசாலைச் சீருடைத் துணி விநியோகம்:

பதில் கல்வி அமைச்சரினது கூற்று

பொதுசனப் பாதுகாப்புப் பிரகடனம்

வினாக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள்

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Employees' Pension Benefits Fund Bill: Determination of the Supreme Court

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE:

Increase of Heart Surgery Facilities

SUPPLY OF SCHOOL UNIFORM MATERIAL:

Statement by Acting Minister of Education

PUBLIC SECURITY PROCLAMATION

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

පාර්ලිමේන්තුව
பாராளுமன்றம்
PARLIAMENT

2011 මැයි 05 වන බ්‍රහස්පතින්දා
2011 மே 05, வியாழக்கிழமை
Thursday, 05th May, 2011

අ. සා. 1.00ට පාර්ලිමේන්තුව රැස්විය. කථානායකතුමා [ගරු වමල්
රාජපක්ෂ මහතා] මුලාසනාරුව විය.
பாராளுமன்றம் பி.ப. 1.00 மணிக்குக் கூடியது. சபாநாயகர்
அவர்கள் [மாண்புமிகு சமல் ராஜபக்ஷ] தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.
The Parliament met at 1.00 p.m., MR. SPEAKER [THE HON.
CHAMAL RAJAPAKSA] in the Chair.

නිවේදන
அறிவிப்புகள்
ANNOUNCEMENTS

සේවානියුක්තයන්ගේ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් ප්‍රතිලාභ අරමුදල්
පනත් කෙටුම්පත: ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණයේ තීරණය
உயர்நீதிமன்றத் தீர்ப்பு
EMPLOYEES' PENSION BENEFITS FUND BILL:
DETERMINATION OF THE SUPREME COURT

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)
ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 121(1) ව්‍යවස්ථාව යටතේ
ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණය හමුවේ අභියෝගයට ලක් කරන ලද
"සේවානියුක්තයන්ගේ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් ප්‍රතිලාභ අරමුදල්" නමැති
පනත් කෙටුම්පත පිළිබඳ ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණයේ තීරණය ස්ථාවර
නියෝග 50(2)(අ) අනුව පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට දැන්වීමට
කැමැත්තෙමි.

පනත් කෙටුම්පත හෝ එහි වගන්ති කිසිවක් ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම
ව්‍යවස්ථාවට අනනුකූල නොවන බවට ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ
123(1) ව්‍යවස්ථාව ප්‍රකාරව ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණය විසින් තීරණය කර
ඇත.

ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණ තීරණය අද දින කාර්ය සටහන් දැක්වෙන නිල
වාර්තාවේ මුද්‍රණය කළ යුතු යැයි මම නියෝග කරමි.

ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණයේ තීරණය:
உயர் நீதிமன்றத் தீர்ப்பு:
Determination of the Supreme Court:

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DEMOCRATIC
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA

A Bill titled "Employees' Pension Benefits Fund"

In the matter of an application under Article 121 of
the Constitution

Present: Dr. Shirani A. Bandaranayake - Judge of the Supreme Court
N. G. Amaratunga - Judge of the Supreme Court
R.K.S. Suresh Chandra - Judge of the Supreme Court

S.C. Special Determination
No. 01/2011

Ekeshwara Fottegoda Vithana,
F/25, National Housing Scheme,
Polhena,
Kelaniya.

Petitioner

Vs.

Hon. The Attorney-General,
Attorney General's Department,
Colombo 12.

Respondent

Counsel: Ronald C. Perera with S.H.A. Mohamed and Nalin Amarajeewa
for the petitioner

W.P.G. Dep, P.C., S.G., with Indika Demuni de Silva, D.S.C.,
and Viveka S. de Silva, S.S.C., for the Hon. The Attorney-General

Court assembled for hearing at 10.45 a.m. on 02nd May, 2011.

A Bill bearing the title Employees' Pension Benefits Fund was placed on the Order
Paper of Parliament on 08.04.2011. A petition has been filed invoking the
jurisdiction of this Court in terms of Article 121(1) for a determination in terms of
Article 123 of the Constitution as to whether the Bill or any provision thereof is
inconsistent with the Constitution.

Upon receipt of the petition, the Court had issued notice on the Hon. The
Attorney-General as required by Article 134(1) of the Constitution.

Learned Counsel representing the petitioner, and the Solicitor-General,
representing the Hon. The Attorney-General, were heard before this Bench at the
sittings held on 02.05.2011.

Learned Counsel for the petitioner contended that clauses 2, 3, 5(3) and clause
10 are in violation of Article 12(1) of the Constitution. Learned Counsel for the
petitioner also contended that clauses 13, 25(2) and 26(1) are violative of Article
14(1)g of the Constitution.

The long title of the Bill indicates that the objective of the Bill is to establish an
Employees' Pension Benefits Fund in order to provide for a pension benefit
scheme to pensioners, who are not entitled to any pension benefits.

Learned Solicitor-General, while making his submissions, informed Court that
according to the statistics provided by the Department of Census and Statistics, it
is clearly evident that in Sri Lanka only less than 20% of retired employees enjoy
some form of retirement benefits from Government pension schemes and other

pension funds. He also submitted that as a result, employees have to face many hardships after retirement or when they reach a non-working age. It was accordingly submitted that this Bill has made provision to introduce a modest and a meaningful pension scheme to benefit employees of certain categories after their retirement.

Learned Counsel for the petitioner submitted that the objectives of the said Bill are laudable.

Clause 2

The Bill consists of 51 clauses under 5 Parts. Clause 2 is listed under Part I, which deals with the establishment and administration of the Act. The said clause 2 is to provide for the establishment of Employees' Pension Benefits Fund and reads as follows:

- "2(1) For the purpose of this Act there shall be established a fund called the Employees' Pension Benefits Fund (hereinafter in this Act referred to as "the Fund")
- (2) There shall be paid into the Fund -
- a) ten per centum of the annual profit of the Employees' Trust Fund;
 - b) the money lying in inactive accounts of members of the Employees' Provident Fund, where such members have passed the age of seventy years; and
 - c) a Government Bond for rupees one thousand million having long term maturity period."

The contention of the learned Counsel for the petitioner was that clause 2(2)(a) of the Bill stands to deprive the members of the Employees' Trust Fund of their due entitlements to the dividends realized from the investment of the monies of the Trust Fund. His position was that in terms of the last Annual Report and Accounts published for the year 2009 by the Employees' Trust Fund (ETF) it had provided additional benefits for its members and monies had been released for such purposes. For instance, it was submitted that Rs. 199 Million was released to the NDB Bank on behalf of "Viyana" Housing Loan Programme to facilitate 217 members to obtain housing loans during the year.

Accordingly learned Counsel for the petitioner contended that the said provision in clause 2(2)(a), which provides for 10% of the annual profit of the Employees' Trust Fund to be paid into the "Fund", is inconsistent with Article 12(1) of the Constitution.

Article 12(1) of the Constitution, that deals with the right to equality, is in line with Article 7 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which states that, "all are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination, to equal protection of the law." The said Article 12(1) clearly postulates that there should be equal treatment in equal circumstances and that there should not be any discrimination between persons, who are similarly circumstanced.

It is quite evident that the dividends of the Employees' Trust Fund are being utilized for the benefit of its members. It is also evident that the objective of the Bill is to provide for a pension scheme for those in certain employments who are

also members of the Employees' Trust Fund. Accordingly as was contended by the learned Solicitor-General, the monies for the Employees' Trust Fund are finally to be utilized to provide benefits to the members of the said Fund during their life time. It would also not be correct to state that there is no provision in the Employees' Trust Fund Act, for the deduction of the aforesaid 10% from the annual profit of the Employees' Trust Fund, as provision has already been made for such deductions and moreover as such amendments could be brought to the Employees' Trust Fund Act, by way of subsequent legislation.

Considering the aforementioned circumstances, it would not be correct to state that there is unequal treatment by the transfer of the 10% of the annual profit of the Employees' Trust Fund into the Employees' Pension Benefits Fund. In such circumstances, there cannot be any violation of Article 12(1) of the Constitution.

Learned Counsel for the petitioner contended that clause 2(2)(b) of the Bill, which provides for the monies lying in inactive accounts of members of the Employees' Provident Fund, where such members have passed the age of seventy years to be paid into the Fund is inconsistent with Article 12(1) of the Constitution.

Learned Solicitor-General submitted that the Government has already decided to amend the said sub-clause by adding a proviso thereto permitting the payment of any claim in respect of such accounts.

Learned Counsel for the petitioner submitted that it is a concern and inquired as to whether the Government Bond for rupees one thousand million having long term maturity period which would be another source to the Employees' Pension Benefits Fund would be taken as a loan. Learned Solicitor-General quite categorically stated that the Treasury Bonds cannot be regarded as a loan, but a grant given by the State as its contribution to the said Employees' Pension

Benefits Fund, which would have a long term maturity period. It was also submitted that the said Treasury Bonds would generate interest and if the Manager of the said Fund so decides could be discounted at any given time.

Clause 3

Learned Counsel for the petitioner submitted that clauses 3(1) and 3(2) are in violation of Article 12(1) of the Constitution. Objection was taken in terms of clause 3(1) on the basis of the continuation of the membership of the Fund being limited for so long as there remains to his credit, any sum of money in his individual account in the Fund.

Learned Solicitor-General submitted that the provisions of clauses 3(1) and 3(2) are identical to Section 3(1) of the Employees' Provident Fund, Act No. 15 of 1958, but considering the nature of the Employees' Pension Benefits Fund, the Government has decided to extend the membership of the employee during his life time. The proposed amendment is as follows.

"An employee shall become a member of the Fund at the time such employee first becomes liable under Section 12 and Section 13 to pay contributions to the Fund and shall continue to be a member during his life time".

Learned Counsel for the petitioner contended that clause 3(2) deprives the members and heirs from claiming entitlements, which are lawfully due to them and therefore is in violation of Article 12(1) of the Constitution.

Learned Solicitor-General submitted that Section 3(2) of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, No. 15 of 1958 and Section 15(2) of the Employees' Trust Fund Act, No. 46 of 1980 are also in similar terms. When there are similar provisions contained in two of the statutes which provide benefits for employees, it would not be correct to contend that clause 3(2), which is being drafted on the same terms as in Employees' Provident Fund Act and the Employees' Trust Fund Act is in violation of Article 12(1) of the Constitution. Such a violation could arise only if there is unequal treatment under similar circumstances. When all are being treated similarly under equal terms there cannot be any unequal treatment and in such circumstances clause 3(2) is not in violation of Article 12(1) of the Constitution.

Clause 5(3)

Learned Counsel for the petitioner submitted that, clause 5(3) of the Bill is inconsistent with Article 12(1) of the Constitution. The said clause reads as follows:

"For the purposes of paragraph (m) of sub-section (1) 'expenses' shall include -

- (i) any loss of moneys on account of theft, misappropriation or overpayment;
- (ii) any loss of articles, being furniture, office equipment or stationery used in or purchased for the administration of the Fund, the cost of which cannot be recovered from the persons responsible for such loss; and
- (iii) the value of any articles being stationery, furniture or office equipment which are not usable or which are not functioning and are incapable of being repaired."

Clause 5(1)(m) states that the

"Monetary Board ...

shall, deduct from the income from the investment of moneys of the fund, the expense incurred by the Board and the Commissioner in carrying out their respective functions under this Act."

Referring to the aforementioned clauses, learned Counsel for the petitioner contended that legal recognition of protection for criminal acts, which are under normal circumstances considered as offences have been given and therefore the said clause 5(3) is inconsistent with Article 12(1) of the Constitution.

Learned Solicitor-General for the respondent contended that the purpose of the provision laid down in clause 5(3) was not to circumvent any criminal proceedings against any type of perpetrators of an offence in respect of the Fund. He further contended that what is intended is that to set off any loss on account of the matters, where the recovery would not be feasible.

It is to be noted that a provision similar to clause 5(3) of the Bill under review is contained in Section 5(3) of the Employees' Provident Fund Act. The said Section in the Employees' Provident Fund Act is as follows:

"For the purposes of paragraph (k) of sub-section (1), 'expenses' shall include -

- i) any loss of moneys on account of theft, misappropriation or over-payment;
- ii) any loss of articles of furniture, office equipment or stationery used in or purchased for the administration of the Fund the cost of which cannot be recovered from the persons responsible for such loss; and
- iii) the value of any article of furniture, office equipment or stationery written off on grounds of unserviceability.

It is therefore abundantly clear that clause 5(3) of the Bill is not introduced for the first time to give legal recognition of protection for criminal acts, which are under normal circumstances considered as offences.

Moreover, it is to be borne in mind that, the Bill itself provides sufficient safeguards with regard to the security of the monies in the Employees' Pension Benefits Fund. For instance, clause 4 of the Bill clearly states that, the Commissioner-General of Labour shall be in charge of the general administration. Also in terms of clause 5 of the Bill the monies lying to the credit of the Fund would be in the custody of the Monetary Board. Clause 7 clearly states that the accounts of the Fund in respect of each year shall be audited by the Auditor-General. Learned Solicitor-General submitted that the activities of the Fund would be scrutinized by the Parliament and thereby the accountability of the officers concerned is ensured.

Considering all the aforementioned, it is quite obvious that there are several measures provided by the Act itself in order to safeguard the Fund and in such circumstances there is no violation of Article 12(1) of the Constitution.

Clause 10

Clause 10 of the Bill, which is contained in Part II the Bill deals with employees to whom the Act applies and contribution. Learned Counsel for the petitioner contended that there is a contradiction in clause 10, which results in the discretion of those who are identified as being in covered employment. The contention of the learned Counsel for the petitioner was that although in terms of clause 10(1) of the Bill all persons other than those exempted are deemed to be members of the Fund, clause 10(2)(i) brings in a further qualification, wherein an employee should be of an age where he would have more than 10 years to become a member of the Fund and to be entitled to receive a pension under the said Fund.

Learned Solicitor-General for the respondent submitted that the restriction stipulated in the Bill under review that 10 years of contribution to the Fund, being mandatory has not been limited to the Bill on Employees' Pension Benefits Fund. Learned Solicitor-General drew our attention to Section 2 of the Minutes on Pension, where the mandatory requirement of a minimum period of 10 years of contribution has been clearly laid down. In fact under the present Bill a concession has been given to persons, who would not have 10 years as regards to become members of the Fund in terms of clause 10(2)(ii) of the Bill. According to the said clause a person, who is of an age where such person has less than 10 years in which to become entitled to receive a pension in terms of

the Bill, would be entitled to apply to the Commissioner-General if he so desires to become a member of the Fund and in terms of clause 25(3) to make the balance payment with regard to the remaining years in instalments that may be approved by the Fund.

As stated earlier, Article 12(1) of the Constitution deals with equality among equals and the objective of the said Article is to protect persons similarly placed, against discriminatory treatment. However, it is to be noted that Article 12(1) of the Constitution does not operate against rational classifications. It is therefore to be noted that in terms of Article 12(1) of the Constitution same rules of law would not be applicable to all persons throughout the Democracy. What it postulates is that all persons similarly circumstanced shall be treated alike in privileges conferred and liabilities imposed. As stated by Sharvananda, J. (as he then was) in *Palihawadana v Attorney-General* (F.R.D.) Vol. 1 pg. 1)

"The principle underlying the guarantee in Article 12 is not that same rules of law should be applicable to all persons within the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, or that the same remedies should be made available to them irrespective of differences of circumstances. It only means that all persons similarly circumstanced shall be treated alike both in respect of privileges conferred and liabilities imposed."

Considering the clauses referred to above, it is quite apparent that there has been no unequal treatment with regard to any of the said clauses and in such circumstances there is no violation of Article 12(1) of the Constitution.

Learned Counsel for the petitioner contended that clauses 13, 25(2) and 26(1) are in violation of Article 14(1)g of the Constitution.

Article 14(1)g of the Constitution is as follows:

"Every citizen is entitled to -

the freedom to engage by himself or in association with others in any lawful occupation, profession, trade, business or enterprise"

Clause 13

Clause 13 of the Bill refers to the contributions in relation to employees in institutions that does not extend pension benefits to its employees after 01.01.1996. Learned Counsel for the petitioner contended that the requirement in clause 13(c) that the total amount due as gratuity and payable to an employee in terms of Gratuity Act, No. 12 of 1983 shall be paid to the Fund by the employer in one instalment on the day the employee becomes a member of the Fund, is in violation of Article 14(1)g of the Constitution.

Learned Solicitor-General contended that prior to 01.01.1996, the Peoples Bank and the Bank of Ceylon had a pension scheme for its employees and the National Savings Bank also had a similar scheme prior to 01.06.1995. At the time these Banks had such a scheme, gratuity was not paid in view of the benefit of the pension scheme that was in place. Later the payment of gratuity was introduced to Bank employees only after the said schemes were changed. Accordingly the submission of the learned Solicitor-General was that it has never been consistent to pay a pension and gratuity to an employee at the same time.

It is to be noted that the right guaranteed in terms of Article 14(1)g deals with the freedom to engage in a lawful occupation, profession, trade, business or enterprise and the exercise and operation of the said fundamental right is subject to such restrictions as may be prescribed by law provided under and in terms of Article 15(5) of the Constitution. Accordingly, the right guaranteed in terms of Article 14(1)g cannot be taken as a right which is unrestricted in its application as there cannot be absolute or unrestricted rights existing in any modern State. The Rights must be reasonably exercised without any conflicts. The applicability of the provisions of the Gratuity Act and the modes of payment are governed under the said Act and cannot be linked to the freedom of occupation, profession, trade, business or enterprise and in such circumstances there cannot be a violation of Article 14(1)g of the Constitution.

Clause 25(2)

Learned Counsel for the petitioner contended that in terms of clause 25(2)(i) only those members who have not less than 20 years of service would be entitled to the pension.

Learned Solicitor-General submitted that the Government has already taken a decision to provide a basis of computation for these members, who have contributed for a minimum period of 10 years, but less than 20 years by amending clause 25(2) of the Bill by inserting a new sub-clause numbered as 25(2)(iii), which would read as follows:

"If such member has a lesser period of service, he will be entitled to an amount calculated with a deduction of 2% for every year of such period of lesser service"

Clause 26(1)

Learned Counsel for the petitioner submitted that the said clause has excluded the spouse from the persons identified as being eligible to receive the lump sum payment referred to in clause 26(1) and the said exclusion is in violation of Article 14(1)g of the Constitution.

It is to be noted that the pension scheme introduced under the Employees' Pension Benefits Fund is different to the scheme stipulated under the Widowers and Orphans' Pension Fund and does not have a component similar to the said Fund. Accordingly the present Bill deals only with a pension scheme payable to the member, who makes the relevant contribution. A child below the age of 18 years or a child, who is certified by a registered medical practitioner to be physically or mentally disabled was to be considered under and in terms of clauses 26(1)(a) and 26(1)(b) as an exception.

When the said clause 26(1) was taken for consideration, learned Solicitor-General informed Court that the Government had decided to include the surviving spouse of a member of the Fund to the category of persons identified in clause 26(1) of the Bill.

Accordingly, the learned Solicitor-General for the respondent informed Court that the Government had decided to take steps with regard to the following:

- 1. Clause 2(2)(b)- to amend the said sub-clause by adding a proviso thereto permitting the payment of any claim in respect of such accounts.
- 2. Clause 3(1)- to delete the words 'for so long as there remains to his credit any sum of money in his individual account in the Fund and to substitute the words 'during his life time'
- 3. Clause 25(2)- to amend sub-clause 25(2)(e) and to insert a new sub-clause 25(2)(iii) to bring in a minimum period of 10 years
- 4. Clause 26(1)- to include the surviving spouse of a member to the category of person identified in clause 26(1)

There were typographical errors in clause 17(1) and clause 25(3) of the Bill.

Clause 17(1) refers to Section 11(1) and Section 11(2) which should read as clause 12 and clause 13, respectively. Clause 25(3), where there is a reference to Section 12, should be amended by replacing it with Section 10.

For the reasons aforementioned, we make a determination that in terms of Article 123(1) of the Constitution that neither the Bill nor any provision thereof is inconsistent with the Constitution.

We shall place on record our deep appreciation of the assistance given by learned Counsel for the petitioner and learned Solicitor-General who appeared on behalf of the Hon. The Attorney-General.

Dr. Shirani A. Bandaranayake,
Judge of the Supreme Court.

N.G. Amaratunga,
Judge of the Supreme Court.

R.K.S. Suresh Chandra,
Judge of the Supreme Court.

ලිපි ලේඛනාදිය පිළිගැන්වීම
சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பத்திரங்கள்
PAPERS PRESENTED

ගරු දී.ඩී. ජයරත්න මහතා (අග්‍රාමාත්‍යතුමා සහ බුද්ධ ඛාසන හා ආගමික කටයුතු අමාත්‍යතුමා)
(மாண்புமிகு டி.எம்.ஜயரத்தன - பிரதம அமைச்சரும் பெளத்த சாசன, மத அலுவல்கள் அமைச்சரும்)
(The Hon. D.M. Jayaratne - Prime Minister, Minister of Buddha Sasana and Religious Affairs)
ගරු කරුණායකතුමා, මම 2007 වර්ෂය සඳහා ජනරාල් ශ්‍රීමත් ජෝන් කොතලාවල ආරක්ෂක විශ්වවිද්‍යාලයේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව හා අවසන් ගිණුම් ඉදිරිපත් කරමි.

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

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහ සම්මත විය.
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.
Question put, and agreed to.

1978 අංක 16 දරන විශ්වවිද්‍යාල පනතේ 20 වැනි වගන්තියේ (4) වැනි උපවගන්තිය යටතේ උසස් අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යතුමා විසින් සාදන ලදුව, 2011 ජනවාරි මස 24 දිනැති අංක 1690/1 දරන අති විශේෂ ගැසට් පත්‍රයේ පළ කරනු ලැබූ නියමය. -[උසස් අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍ය ගරු එස්. ඩී. දිසානායක මහතා වෙනුවට ගරු දිනේෂ් ගුණවර්ධන මහතා]

සහායවීම සහ නිවැරදි කිරීමේ කටයුතු.
சமர்ப்படுத்திய இரூக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.
Ordered to lie upon the Table.

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

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

ගරු කරුණායකතුමා, ආපදා කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යතුමා වෙනුවෙන් මම පහත සඳහන් වාර්ෂික වාර්තා ඉදිරිපත් කරමි.

- (i) 2007, 2008 සහ 2009 වර්ෂ සඳහා ආපදා කළමනාකරණ මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තා; සහ
- (ii) 2009 වර්ෂය සඳහා ජාතික ගොඩනැගිලි පර්යේෂණ සංවිධානයේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව.

මෙම වාර්තා ආපදා කළමනාකරණ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ උපදේශක කාරක සභාවට යොමු කළ යුතු යැයි මම යෝජනා කරමි.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහ සම්මත විය.
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.
Question put, and agreed to.

47 (5) වන ස්ථාවර නියෝගය යටතේ
පිළිගැන්වන ලද වාර්තාව
நிலைக்கட்டளை இல. 47 (5)இன்படி
சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட அறிக்கை
REPORT PRESENTED UNDER STANDING
ORDER NO. 47(5)

සමනලගිරි සතරාංග (නාඩි) වෛද්‍ය සභාව
(සංස්ථාගත කිරීමේ) පනත් කෙටුම්පත
சமனலகிரி சதராங்க (நாடி) வைத்திய சபை
(கூட்டிணைத்தல்) சட்டமூலம்
SAMANALAGIRI SATHARANGA (NADI) MEDICAL
COUNCIL (INCORPORATION) BILL

"සමනලගිරි සතරාංග (නාඩි) වෛද්‍ය සභාව සංස්ථාගත කිරීම සඳහා වූ පනත් කෙටුම්පත පිළිබඳ වාර්තාව". - [ගරු සාලින්ද දිසානායක මහතා]

පනත් කෙටුම්පත 2011 මැයි මස 06 වන සිකුරාදා දෙවන වර කියවිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.
சட்டமூலம் 2011 மே 06, வெள்ளிக்கிழமை இரண்டாம் முறை மதிப் பிடப்படக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.
Bill ordered to be read a Second time upon Friday, 06th May, 2011.