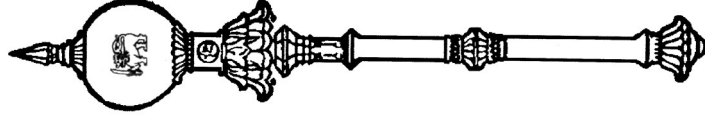


218 லன காண்டிய - 4 லன கலாபய  
தொகுதி 218 - இல. 4  
Volume 218 - No. 4

2013 ஜூலி 12 லன ஃகூராடா  
2013 யூலை 12, வெள்ளிக்கிழமை  
Friday, 12th July, 2013



பார்லிமேன்சு விவாடி  
(ஹன்சார்டி)

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்  
(ஹன்சார்ட்)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
(HANSARD)

கில லார்கால  
அதிகார அறிக்கை  
OFFICIAL REPORT







**පාර්ලිමේන්තුව**  
**பாராளுமன்றம்**  
**PARLIAMENT**

**2013 ජූලි මස 12 වන සිකුරාදා**  
**2013 யூலை 12, வெள்ளிக்கிழமை**  
**Friday, 12th July, 2013**

**අ.හා 1.30ට පාර්ලිමේන්තුව රැස් විය.**  
**නියෝජ්‍ය කථනායකතුමා [ගරු චන්දිම වීරක්කොඩි මහතා]**  
**இராசனார்டு வீட.**

*பாராளுமன்றம் பி.பி. 1.30 மணிக்குக் கூடியது.*  
*பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [மாண்புமிகு சந்திம வீரக்கொடி]*  
*தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.*

*The Parliament met at 1.30 p.m.,*  
**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER [THE HON. CHANDIMA WEERAKKODY] in the Chair.**

**නිවේදන**  
**அறிவிப்புகள்**  
**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**විසිළක්වන ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථා සංශෝධනය :**  
**ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණයේ තීරණය**

**அரசியலமைப்புக்கான இருபத்தோராவது திருத்தம் :**  
**உயர் நீதிமன்றத் தீர்ப்பு**

**TWENTY FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION :**  
**DETERMINATION OF THE SUPREME COURT**

**නියෝජ්‍ය කථනායකතුමා**  
(பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(The Deputy Speaker)

I wish to announce to the House that I have received the Determination of the Supreme Court in respect of the Bill titled “Twenty First Amendment to the Constitution” which has been challenged in the Supreme Court in terms of Article 121(1) of the Constitution.

The Court has determined that in terms of Article 123 of the Constitution, the Petition filed by the Petitioner is misconceived in law and premised on a footing in contravention of the jurisdiction conferred on the Court by proviso (a) to Article 120 read with Article 124 of the Constitution.

I order that the Determination of the Supreme Court be printed in the Official Report of today’s Proceedings.

**ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණයේ තීරණය :**

**உயர் நீதிமன்றத் தீர்ப்பு:**

**Determination of the Supreme Court:**

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

In the matter of an Application under Article 121(1) of the Constitution

SC SD No 17/2013

**Before:** Mohan Pieris, PC, Chief Justice  
Chandra Ekanayake, J.  
Sathya Hettige, PC J.

**Counsel:**

Viran Corea with Suren Fernando and Luwie Ganeshanathan for Petitioner  
Manohara de Silva PC with P P Gunasena and Avinda Wickremanayake for Intervenor-Petitioner Ven. Athureliya Rathna Thero -  
Priyantha Jayawardene PC with Lakshman Thirimanne and Vimanga Perera for the Intervenor-Petitioner E.V.P.Rasanga Harischandra  
Priyantha Jayawardene PC with Lakshman Thirimanne and Vimanga Perera for the Intervenor-Petitioner, Dr. Vijitha Nanayakkara  
Indika Demuni de Silva, DSG with Dr Avanthi Perera SC and Suren Gnanaraj SC for the Attorney General

Court assembled for hearing at 10.00 a.m on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2013.

A Bill titled “Twenty First Amendment To The Constitution” has been presented to Parliament as a Private Member’s Bill. The Bill was placed on the Order paper of Parliament on 18<sup>th</sup> June 2013 and the Petitioner has invoked the constitutional jurisdiction of this Court vested in it by virtue of Article 120 of the Constitution by presenting papers dated 24<sup>th</sup> June 2013 and due notice of the petition that has been filed was given to the Hon. Attorney General.

The Bill in its long title is described as a Bill to amend the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

The Private Member’s Bill in its preamble narrates in several paragraphs its version of the genesis and passage of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution and the consequent need to amend the Constitution. The Amending Clauses which are enumerated at Clauses 2 and 3 of the Bill read as follows.

**Clause 2**

*The Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (hereinafter referred to as the “Constitution”) is hereby amended by the repeal of-*

- (a) Article 154A to 154T which constitute chapter XVIIIA
- (b) Article 155 (3A)
- (c) Ninth Schedule

**Clause 3**

*Article 170 of the Constitution is hereby amended by the substitution in the definition of “written law” for the words “and includes statutes made by Provincial Councils, orders” of the words “and include orders”.*

Whilst the Bill purports to repeal Article 154A to 154T which constitute chapter XVIIIA, Article 155 (3A) and the Ninth Schedule, it also seeks to amend Article 170 of the Constitution in order to remove the reference therein to statutes made by Provincial Councils.

### Grounds of Challenge

The two principal grounds of challenge that have been set out in the petition dated 24.06.2013 pertain to what would be called pre-enactment procedures and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court has been invoked in terms of Article 121 read with Article 120, Article 78 and Article 154G(2) of the Constitution praying for the following two determinations to be made -

- (a) a *determination* that the Bill titled the "The Twenty First Amendment to the Constitution (Private Member's Bill) has not been validly placed on the Order Paper of Parliament and cannot be enacted into law
- (b) a *determination* that the Bill titled the "The Twenty First Amendment to the Constitution (Private Member's Bill) can only be placed on the Order Paper of Parliament after such Bill has been referred by the President, after its publication in the Gazette and before it is placed on the Order Paper of Parliament, to every Provincial Council of the expression of its views thereon, within such period as may be specified in the reference, and shall not become law unless there is due compliance with Article 154G(2) of the Constitution, including the requirement that such Bill is duly referred to every Provincial Council in terms of Article 154G(2) of the Constitution.

At the hearing before this Court, the Petitioner adumbrated his main submissions as follows-

- (a) The Supreme Court has the sole and exclusive jurisdiction to inquire into or pronounce upon the procedural compliance of a Bill before it is placed on the Order Paper Parliament.
- (b) The Bill is not in law a valid Bill, since the mandatory requirements laid down in Article 154G(2) of the Constitution have not been adhered to prior to it being placed on the Order Paper of Parliament, namely, that in terms of Article 154G(2) of the Constitution, the Bill must be referred by H.E the President to every Provincial Council for the expression of views, prior to the Bill being capable of being lawfully placed on the Order Paper of Parliament;
- (c) Therefore, the Supreme Court would not consider the question of whether a Referendum was required, as set out in the proviso (a) to Article 120 of the Constitution, as there is no "valid and proper Bill" before Parliament.

The Petitioner claimed that the provisions of Articles 154G(2) and 154G(3) of the Constitution are couched in identical and mandatory language, and thus, the principles set forth in previous determinations of this Court are applicable *mutatis mutandis* to the Bill in question.

In support of his submissions, the Petitioner cited the determinations in the Water Services Reform Bill -SC (SD) No 24-25/2003, Local Authorities (Special Provisions) Bill -SC (SD) No 6/2008 and No 7/2008, Town and Planning (Amendment) Bill-SC (SD) No 3/2011 and Divineguma Bill-SC (SD) No 1/2012 and No 3/2012.

The Counsel for the Petitioner also submitted that the provisions of Article 154G(2) are *sui generis* and have to be treated differently.

At the very outset, this Court wishes to make the observation that the aforesaid determinations deal with Government Bills which were placed on the Order Paper of Parliament for enactment. Further they were ordinary Bills and not ones seeking to amend, repeal or replace the Constitution.

In this backdrop it would be appropriate to take cognizance of the parameters of the Constitutional jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in regard to Bills and it is condign to bear in mind, in the consideration of the grounds of challenge, the constitutional prescriptions as particularly set out in proviso (a) to Article 120 of the Constitution.

### Article 120 proviso (a)

The Constitutional jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is set out in Article 120 of the Constitution as follows-

*The Supreme Court shall have sole and exclusive jurisdiction to determine any question as to whether any bill or any provision thereof is inconsistent with the Constitution.*

The exercise of the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to determine any question as to whether any Bill or any provision thereof is inconsistent with the Constitution is itself circumscribed in four provisos-namely subparagraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d).

The Proviso (a) to Article 120 that is material to the Bill under consideration reads thus-

*in the case of a Bill described in its long title as being for the amendment of any provision of the Constitution, or for the repeal and replacement of the Constitution, the only question which the Supreme Court may determine is whether such Bill requires approval by the People at a Referendum by virtue of the provisions of Article 83;*

The other provisos (b), (c) and (d) to Article 120 of the Constitution refer to bills with a certificate thereon by the Cabinet of Ministers and thus they would have no application in the consideration of a Private Member's Bill.

The proviso (a) to Article 120 of the Constitution which pertains to a Bill for the amendment of any provision of the Constitution or for the repeal and replacement of the Constitution has been commented upon by this Court in a number of determinations which in unison lay down that in view of Article 120 (a) of the Constitution, the only question which this Court has to determine is whether the Bill requires the approval of the people at referendum by virtue of the provisions of Article 83. It is apposite to refer to some of those determinations.

In SC No 4 of 1978, five judges of this Court made the following determination in respect of the "First Amendment to the Constitution Bill."

*"The Bill in its long title is described as being for the amendment of the Constitution. In view of Article 120(a) of the Constitution, the only question which this Court has to determine is whether this Bill requires the approval by the People at a Referendum by virtue of the provisions of Article 83."*

The same view was expressed in SC 3 of 1979-**Second Amendment to the Constitution**, SC 2/82 -**Third Amendment to the Constitution**, SC 1 of 1983-the **Fifth Amendment to the Constitution** and **SC Special Determination No 8/2000**. In fact in the Determination on the Bill entitled "**Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution**", the Supreme Court echoed an identical view as follows-

*"The Bill is described in its long title as being an Act for the amendment of the Constitution. The provisions to be repealed, altered or added have been expressly specified in the Bill, as noted above..... The Bill will not become law unless it is passed by the special majority provided for in Article 82 (5) of the Constitution.*

***Therefore in effect the only matter for determination by this Court is whether in addition to being passed by the special majority it should be approved by the People at a Referendum as required by Article 83 of the Constitution....."***

*Stricto sensu* the determination that this Court is empowered to make has to fall within the pale of the Constitutional prescriptions. Be that as it may, juxtaposed viz a viz the above, what is sought as determinations in this challenge are two in number-namely

(a) the Bill has not been validly placed on the order paper Parliament and cannot be enacted into law;

(c) the bill can only be placed on the order paper Parliament after such Bill has been referred by President, after its publication in the Gazette and before it is placed on the order paper Parliament, to every Provincial Council of the expression of its views thereon, within such period as may

be specified in the reference, and shall not become law unless there is due compliance with Article 154G(2) of the Constitution, including the requirement that such Bill is duly referred to every Provincial Council in terms of Article 154G(2) of the Constitution.

This Court observes that these two determinations are barred by the express conferment of jurisdiction in proviso (a) to Article 120 to make the determination only on one question namely whether the Bill requires approval by the People at a Referendum by the provisions of Article 83. This Court holds that Article 120 (a) of the Constitution would preclude this Court from making these two determinations as the Constitution has not conferred this Court with the requisite jurisdiction.

It is a basic tenet of law that a court must be clothed with jurisdiction as any assumption of jurisdiction would render a decision devoid of legal effect and null and void. It is to be noted that the jurisdictional remit of the Supreme Court as stipulated in Article 120 of the Constitution has not been enlarged and the Court is constrained to hold fast to the bounds of its jurisdiction assigned to it by the grundnorm-the Supreme Law of the nation.

There are several factors that fortify this position.

The petitioner in its prayer for the first determination requires this Court to hold that the impugned Bill has not been validly placed on the order paper of Parliament. Other than the proscription in proviso (a) to Article 120, there is a cogent argument as to why this Court would desist from making that determination.

The court takes the view that the placement of the Bill on the Order Paper is part of the proceedings of Parliament that took place on 18<sup>th</sup> June 2013 and this Court is denuded of jurisdiction to impeach proceedings in Parliament.

This position is reflected in Section 3 of the Parliamentary (Powers and Privileges) Act which states-

*There shall be freedom of speech, debate and proceedings in Parliament and such freedom of speech, debate or proceedings shall not be liable to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament.*

This prohibition against impeachment of Parliamentary proceedings has been elevated as a Constitutional ouster in Article 67 of the Constitution and thus the placement of the impugned Bill on the Order Paper of Parliament falls outside the pale of this Court's scrutiny.

Thus this Court is of the opinion that both Articles 120 and 67 of the Constitution debar this Court from making the first determination.

The gravamen of the complaint of the petitioner is that the first determination that this Court has decided is incapable of being made because of the contention stated above, is coupled to the second determination that the petitioner wants this Court to make namely the Provincial Councils must be consulted in terms of Article 154G (2) of the Constitution before the Bill for the amendment or repeal of the provisions of Chapter XVI or Ninth Schedule is placed on the Order Paper of Parliament.

In other words the Petitioner impugns the failure to follow a pre-enactment procedure and as outlined above the jurisdiction to make the determination that a failure to follow a pre-enactment procedure renders the placement of a Bill on the Order Paper of Parliament invalid, when the intendment of the Bill is to amend any provision of the Constitution or to repeal and replace the Constitution, has not been expressly conferred on the Supreme court in Article 120 of the Constitution. Nor has the additional jurisdiction to make a

determination that a Bill cannot be placed on the Order Paper unless there has been due compliance with Article 154G(2) of the Constitution been bestowed on this Court.

The Court wishes to make the observation that the contention advanced by the Counsel for the Petitioner that the provisions of Article 154G(2) stand on a different footing goes counter to the reasoning we have adopted above in regard to the express conferment of jurisdiction vested in this Court in Article 120(a) of the Constitution. When proviso (a) to Article 120 conferred the Supreme Court with jurisdiction to determine (in relation to Bills amending, repealing or replacing the Constitution) only the question of whether such Bill requires to be passed by the People at a Referendum, it is crystal clear that the Constitution excluded all other questions in relation to the Constitutional Jurisdiction on Bills. In the circumstances, the Court takes the view that the proviso (a) to Article 120 of the Constitution enacts an exclusionary rule which on the canon of interpretation namely, express provisions exclude things omitted - warrants a narrow interpretation of proviso (a) to Article 120. Thus the provisions of 154G(2) would stand *pari materia* with other provisions of the Constitution.

#### Article 124 of the Constitution

We take the view that Article 124 of the Constitution also throws light on the grounds of challenge alleged before us. Article 124 of the Constitution states as follows-

*Save as otherwise provided in Articles 120, 121 and 122, no court or tribunal created and established for the administration of justice, or other institution, person or body of persons shall in relation to any Bill, have power or jurisdiction to inquire into, or pronounce upon, the constitutionality of such Bill or its due compliance with the legislative process, on any ground whatsoever.*

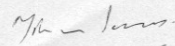
The Article makes it patently clear that the Supreme Court exercises its jurisdiction in regard to Bills only to the extent as is assigned to it in terms of Articles 120, 121 and 122. If jurisdiction to inquire into or pronounce upon the constitutionality of a Bill or its due compliance with the legislative process bestowed with the Supreme Court or any Court for that matter, the constitutionality of the Bill or its due compliance with the legislative process cannot be pronounced upon on any ground whatsoever.

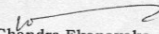
It cannot be gainsaid that consultation with the Provincial Councils as stipulated in Article 154G of the Constitution impinges on legislative process and as long as the jurisdiction to pronounce upon the presence or absence of that process is absent from Article 120, Article 124 makes it crystal clear that this Court is hamstrung from embarking on a scrutiny of that legislative process.

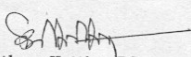
Thus the determinations relied upon by the Petitioner such as Water Services Reform Bill -SC (SD) No 24/2003, Local Authorities (Special Provisions) Bill - SC (SD) No 6/2008 and No 7/2008, Town and Planning (Amendment) Bill-SC (SD) No 3/2011 and Divineguma Bill-SC (SD) No 1/2012 and No 3/2012 are distinguishable in that the Court in those determinations has not grappled with this cardinal ouster as prescribed in proviso (a) to Article 120 and Article 124.

In any event the Court also observes that in those determinations the impugned Bills were not amendments to the Constitution nor were they Bills to repeal and replace the Constitution as their long titles made out. Thus the aforesaid determinations cited before us do not enlarge the circumscribed jurisdiction as reserved to this Court as far as Bills for amendment of any provision of the Constitution or for the repeal and replacement of the Constitution and as such we hold that the Court cannot grant the determinations that Petitioner prays for in its petition.

Thus, this Court takes the view that the Petition filed by the Petitioner is misconceived in law and premised on a footing in contravention of the jurisdiction conferred on this Court by proviso (a) to Article 120 read with Article 124 of the Constitution.

  
Mohan Pieris, PC  
Chief Justice

  
Chandra Ekanayake  
Judge of the Supreme Court

  
Sathya Hettige, PC  
Judge of the Supreme Court

**ලිපි ලේඛනාදිය පිළිගැන්වීම**  
**சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பத்திரங்கள்**  
**PAPERS PRESENTED**

- (i) ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 44(2) වැනි ව්‍යවස්ථාව සමඟ කියවිය යුතු, 2007 අංක 48 දරන විශේෂ වෙළෙඳ භාණ්ඩ බදු පනතේ 2 වැනි වගන්තිය යටතේ, විශේෂ වෙළෙඳ භාණ්ඩ බදු සම්බන්ධයෙන් ජනාධිපතිවරයා විසින් සාදන ලදුව 2012 දෙසැම්බර් 8 දිනැති අංක 1787/41 දරන අති විශේෂ ගැසට් පත්‍රයේ පළ කරනු ලැබූ නියමය;
- (ii) ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 44(2) වැනි ව්‍යවස්ථාව සමඟ කියවිය යුතු, 2007 අංක 48 දරන විශේෂ වෙළෙඳ භාණ්ඩ බදු පනතේ 2 වැනි වගන්තිය යටතේ, විශේෂ වෙළෙඳ භාණ්ඩ බදු සම්බන්ධයෙන් ජනාධිපතිවරයා විසින් සාදන ලදුව 2013 පෙබරවාරි 8 දිනැති අංක 1796/20 දරන අති විශේෂ ගැසට් පත්‍රයේ පළ කරනු ලැබූ නියමය;
- (iii) ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 44(2) වැනි ව්‍යවස්ථාව සමඟ කියවිය යුතු, 2007 අංක 48 දරන විශේෂ වෙළෙඳ භාණ්ඩ බදු පනතේ 2 වැනි වගන්තිය යටතේ, විශේෂ වෙළෙඳ භාණ්ඩ බදු සම්බන්ධයෙන් ජනාධිපතිවරයා විසින් සාදන ලදුව 2013 මැයි 3 දිනැති අංක 1808/21 දරන අති විශේෂ ගැසට් පත්‍රයේ පළ කරනු ලැබූ නියමය;
- (iv) ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 44(2) වැනි ව්‍යවස්ථාව සමඟ කියවිය යුතු, 2007 අංක 48 දරන විශේෂ වෙළෙඳ භාණ්ඩ බදු පනතේ 2 වැනි වගන්තිය යටතේ, විශේෂ වෙළෙඳ භාණ්ඩ බදු සම්බන්ධයෙන් ජනාධිපතිවරයා විසින් සාදන ලදුව 2013 ජූනි 7 දිනැති අංක 1813/24 දරන අති විශේෂ ගැසට් පත්‍රයේ පළ කරනු ලැබූ නියමය;
- (v) (235 වැනි අධිකාරය වන) රේගු ආඥා පනතේ 10 වැනි වගන්තිය යටතේ ආනයන තීරු ගාස්තු සම්බන්ධයෙන් වූ යෝජනාව (2013 ජූනි 20 දිනැති අංක 1815/14 දරන අති විශේෂ ගැසට් පත්‍රය); සහ
- (vi) ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 44(2) වැනි ව්‍යවස්ථාව සමඟ කියවිය යුතු, 1988 අංක 83 දරන පනතින් සංශෝධිත (235 වැනි අධිකාරය වන) රේගු ආඥා පනතේ 10 අ වැනි වගන්තිය යටතේ ජනාධිපතිවරයා විසින් ආනයන භාණ්ඩ තීරු බදු සම්බන්ධයෙන් සාදන ලදුව 2013 ජූනි 20 දිනැති අංක 1815/15 දරන අති විශේෂ ගැසට් පත්‍රයේ පළ කරනු ලැබූ නියෝගය.- [අග්‍රාමාත්‍යතුමා සහ මුද්දිම ශාසන හා ආගමික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ අමාත්‍ය ගරු දි.මු. ජයරත්න මහතා වෙනුවට ගරු දිනේෂ් ගුණවර්ධන මහතා]

**සභාමේසය මත තීරිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.**  
*சபாபீடத்தில் இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.*  
**Ordered to lie upon the Table.**

**ගරු දිනේෂ් ගුණවර්ධන මහතා (ජලසම්පාදන හා ජලාපවහන අමාත්‍යතුමා සහ ආණ්ඩු පාර්ශ්වයේ ප්‍රධාන සංවිධායකතුමා)**  
(மாண்புமிகு தினேஷ் குணவர்தன - நீர்வழங்கல், வடிகாலமைப்பு அமைச்சரும் அரசாங்கத் தரப்பின் முத்தகோலாசானும்)  
(The Hon. Dinesh Gunawardena - Minister of Water Supply and Drainage and Chief Government Whip)  
ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, උසස් අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යතුමා වෙනුවෙන් මම පහත සඳහන් වාර්තා ඉදිරිපත් කරමි.

- (i) 2009 වර්ෂය සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකා උසස් තාක්ෂණ අධ්‍යාපන ආයතනයේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව;
- (ii) 2010 වර්ෂය සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකා බෞද්ධ හා පාලි විශ්වවිද්‍යාලයේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව;
- (iii) 2010 වර්ෂය සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකා රජරට විශ්වවිද්‍යාලයේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව හා ගිණුම්;
- (iv) 2010 වර්ෂය සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකා මොරටුව විශ්වවිද්‍යාලයේ තාක්ෂණික ආයතනයේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව හා වාර්ෂික ගිණුම්;

- (v) 2010 වර්ෂය සඳහා ජේරාදෙණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලයේ කෘෂි විද්‍යා පශ්චාත් උපාධි ආයතනයේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව;
- (vi) 2010 සහ 2011 වර්ෂ සඳහා මානව ශාස්ත්‍ර සහ සමාජ විද්‍යා පිළිබඳ උසස් අධ්‍යාපනය සඳහා වූ ජාතික මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ සයවැනි සහ සත්වැනි වාර්ෂික වාර්තා;
- (vii) 2011 වර්ෂය සඳහා කොළඹ විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය පරිගණක අධ්‍යාපනායතනයේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව; සහ
- (viii) 2011 වර්ෂය සඳහා ජෛව රසායන, අණුක ජෛව වේද හා ජෛවතාක්ෂණ ආයතනයේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව.

මෙම වාර්තා උසස් අධ්‍යාපන කටයුතු පිළිබඳ උපදේශක කාරක සභාවට යොමු කළ යුතු යැයි මම යෝජනා කරමි.

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

2012 වර්ෂය සඳහා මිනිස්බල හා රුකිරක්ෂා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ කාර්ය සාධන වාර්තාව.- [එදායීතා ප්‍රවර්ධන අමාත්‍ය ගරු බණි රේ සෙගු ඩාවුඩ් මහතා වෙනුවට ගරු දිනේෂ් ගුණවර්ධන මහතා]

**සභාමේසය මත තීරිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.**  
*சபாபீடத்தில் இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.*  
**Ordered to lie upon the Table.**

**පෙත්සම්**  
**மனுக்கள்**  
**PETITIONS**

**ගරු රෙජිනෝල්ඩ් කූරේ මහතා (සුළු අපනයන හෝග ප්‍රවර්ධන අමාත්‍යතුමා)**  
(மாண்புமிகு ரெஜினோல்ட் குரே - சிறு ஏற்றுமதிப் பயிர்கள் ஊக்குவிப்பு அமைச்சர்)  
(The Hon. Reginold Cooray -Minister of Minor Export Crop Promotion)  
ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, මම පහත සඳහන් පෙත්සම් දෙක පිළිගන්වමි.

- (1) පානදුර, මහවිල, 132/6 දරන ස්ථානයෙහි පදිංචි ඩී.පී. සෝමසිරි පෙරේරා මහතාගෙන් ලැබුණු පෙත්සම; සහ
- (2) යගිරල, කනත්ත වත්ත, අංක 59 දරන ස්ථානයෙහි පදිංචි ඒ.එල්. කරුණානිලක මහතාගෙන් ලැබුණු පෙත්සම.

**ගරු දයාසිරි ජයසේකර මහතා**  
(மாண்புமிகு தயாசிரி ஜயசேகர)  
(The Hon. Dayasiri Jayasekara)  
ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, කොළඹ 08, ඇල්විටිගල මාවත, ඇල්විටිගල මහල් නිවාස, අංක F/3/2 දරන ස්ථානයෙහි පදිංචි එම්.බී.එස්. බොරළුගොඩ මහතාගෙන් ලැබුණු පෙත්සමක් මම පිළිගන්වමි.

**ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද පෙත්සම් මහජන පෙත්සම් පිළිබඳ කාරක සභාවට පැවරිය යුතු යයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.**  
*சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட மனுக்களைப் பொதுமனுக் குழுவுக்குச் சாட்டக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.*  
**Petitions ordered to be referred to the Committee on Public Petitions.**