Isn't it a matter of very serious concern for Sri Lankans anywhere to observe how the government has repudiated the Private Member Bill that sought to pass a law in Parliament enabling a private citizen the right to informa-



tion (RTI)?

In any functioning democracy it is a fundamental requirement that a private citizen could institute administrative or legal action to compel the government or any of it agencies to divulge details of a financial transaction-say the costs and estimates of the building of a road or of any public structure; whether tender procedure had been followed and if the lowest quote was not awarded the tender the reasons for that etc.

Government institutions spend billions of taxpayers' money and dispose of peoples' resources like land and building. The public has the inalienable right to know if any sale of public assets or any public construction has been done appropriately namely, following accepted financial rules and regulations. Lots of big government scandals are being alleged daily. The latest alleged big scandal relates to the sale of 22 acres of prime land in Galle Face to foreigners. Says an Island newspaper report: "The UNP National List MP Harsha de Silva lashed out in Parliament over the sale of 20 acres to two international buyers outside tender procedures. The MP alleges that the UPFA has privatized the best 20 acres of Sri Lanka even without a tender. The following is his full statement: The Deputy Minister of Economic Development Lakshmar Yapa Abeywardene revealed in Parliament last evening (22 June 2011) that 20 acres of land opposite the Galle Face green has been privatized. He accepted that it sold outright 10 acres to Shangri La Asia Limited and 10

cial and other dealings. Only such transparency can give the people the confidence that they are not being robbed or looted by the authorities.

But alas! The proposed RTI law was voted out. It is a law that should have been passed

unanimously. Our big brother neighbour India has such a functioning law so much so that ordinary citizens have been utilising it to questions local bodies, State legislatures and the central legislature. Similar laws exist even in Pakistan and Bangladesh.

There is an active movement in India led by a Gandhian called Azari which is keeping a sharp watch over corrupt leaders by employing RTI law. Activists in India have been wounded or even killed as they tap the

power tend to abuse their power.
When Lord Acton famously stated
that "power abuses and absolute
power abuses absolutely," he was
commenting on a law of human
nature. Our President downwards
cannot be exempted from this behavioural
law. One cannot have a misplaced sense
of faith regarding this.

This is why we as Sri Lankans should be alarmed when steps are taken by the government to increase its powers by dissolving all checks and balances. Bringing the Attorney General's Department, the Auditor General's Department and what- not under the office of the President is not a good step as such steps dissolve the independence of such institutions.



Unfortunately, Sri Lankan citizens are not alert to this danger and even our Diaspora ignored all these adverse developments. The government cannot defend its action by the argument that RTI should not apply to certain classes of information as all such classes including national security are exempt in this Bill. The Bill states:"Every citizen shall have a right of access to official information... The exceptions are disclosure of information that constitutes an invasion of privacy of any person, information that would cause harm to the defence of the State or its territorial integrity or national security, would cause danger of life or safety to any person, or be seriously prejudicial to Sri Lanka's relations with any State or international organisation, where the information given or obtain from such State or international organisation is in con-

"Also exempted is disclosure of information considered to be vital in the public interest, relates to the assessment or collection of revenue by the Department of Inland Revenue or would reveal any trade secrets or harm the commercial interests of any person...."

Hence, it is abundantly clear that the government does not want an exposure of misdoings and corruption, robbery and theft of public resources on the part of its high-ups, officials and agencies.

How does this state of affairs compare with the Mahinda Chinthanaya that stated, 'my only aim is to eradicate corruption, fraud and wrongdoings that had engulfed this society for a long time, control all crimes and build a nation complete with rich social values. To that end, during the past four years, many steps were taken and all public finance was handled with total transparency." [Page/46 - translated from the



## Repudiation of the RTI Bill

## THE ROAD IS OPEN FOR THE LOOT OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

more acres to China Aviation Technology Import Export Corporation (CATIC). This con tradicts numerous previous statements that this land was given out on long lease as privatization was not the policy of Mahinda Chinthana.

There is an active movement in India led by a Gandhian called Azari which is keeping a sharp watch over corrupt leaders by employing RTI law.

With respect to the price per perch the Deputy Minister failed to submit the valuation report ...Given the sale price of Rs 8.5m a perch for Shangri La it is absolutely not possible that the market price of a perch at Galle Face could only be Rs 2.8 million." Another recent example (smaller though) is that Sri Lanka Cricket which is patronized by the Rajapakses, with a Board that is permanently 'interim', now accepts it is totally bankrupt. Bankrupt, not due to lack of income but due to plunder. Meanwhile, not very surprisingly, the police search for the missing computer hard disk said to have had details of accounts on the recently concluded World Cup, has drawn a blank.

It is in the interests of the government and of the public that there is transparency in finan2005 Right to Information Act to expose government corruption said an article in the Christian Science Monitor in March last year. Some highlights: When Ajay Kumar asked New Delhi authorities last fall why a local politician had authorized the construction of private houses and shops on public land, he didn't imagine the question would land him in the hospital.

It is axiomatic that authorities invested with

Separation of powers is the hallmark of modern governments as this feature brings in checks and balances needed for good governance. On the other hand, the fusion of all powers under the President is a step toward national disaster. When we were able to win a war over the invincible-looking LTTE terrorists without any such power the citizens should question why such extra powers are now required.

Sinhala copy of Mahinda Chinthana - 2010] The Opposition has been virtually demolished by bribery, Parliament has been decimated, and with the blocking of RTI legislation the road to robbery and loot of public resources is wide open.

No wonder Sri Lanka occupies 29th place among top of the world's most failed states. This 29 includes Somalia, Chad, Sudan, and Rwanda!

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12 වන පිටෙන්

පුදුමයකට මෙන් මගේ උසස් පෙළ පුථිපළ ළෙස එහි සඳහන් වූයේ "බ්" සාමාර්ථ තුනක් සහ එක් " සි" සාමාර්ථයකි. මම වශාම කාර්ෂළයේ නිළධාර්යා ට මේ බව කිවෙමි. මනු පවසා සිටියේ ඒ මගේ නිවරද් නිළ පුථිපළය බවයි. මගේ නැවත සමිසුණෙ ඉල්ලුම සාර්ථක වී වෘවභාරික ගණිතය සඳහා වූ පුථිපළය "බ්" සාමාර්ථයක් ළෙස වෙනස් වී ඇති වග ඊට පෙර දින පාසළට දන්වා ඇති බව මට දැනගන්නට ලැබුනේ එවේලේ ය. පුථිපළ නැවත සම්සුණෙය කිරීම සඳහා මා ගෙවූ රුපියල් පණනක මුදල මට ආපසු ලැබුණි ද, නැද්ද යන්න පිළිබඳව නිවරදි අදහසක් මගේ මතකයේ නැත. ඒ කෙසේ වූව ද මගේ පුංචි අම්මා විසින් සිදු කර ඇති නොදම රුපියල් පණනක ආයෝජනය එය වන්නට ඇතැයි මට අද ද සිනේ.

මේ ආකාරයට සුභ ලකුණු දැක ගැනීමට ලැබීමෙ-

න් මා සිත අමන්දනන්දයට පත් වූ බව අමුතුවෙන් කිව යුතු නැති වුවද මෙනි ළියා තැබිය යුතුම ය. දකුණු දෙසිය හැත්තෑ හතක් ළැබීම යනු මා ඔළාපොරොත්තු වූ ආකාරයටම පේරාදෙනියේ ඉංජිනේරු පීඨයට ඇතුළත් වීමට මට හැකිවෙන බවට කෙරුණු සහතිකයි.

ඊටත් වඩා මා උද්දමයට පත් වූ කාරණය නම්, මගේ නව පුරීපලය වූ "බ්" සාමාර්ථ තුනක් සහ " සී" සාමාර්ථය සඳහා මට ලබාගත හැකි උපරිම ලකුණු පුමාණය වූ දෙසිය අසූ හයට වඩා මා ලබා තිබුණේ ලකුණු නමයක් පමණක් අඩුවෙන් වීමයි. විෂයයන් හතර අතර බෙදන විට එය ලකුණු දෙකක පමණ වෙනසක් පමණි.

මේ දෙවෝපගත දිනයෙන් මාස දෙකක් පමණ අඳතුලත මගේ ලකුණු පුමාණය සනාථ වූ අතර, ඒ පුට්පල මත මගේ විශ්ව විදහාල සිහිනය සැබෑවිය. කොළඹ දිස්තීක්කයෙන් ඉංජිනේරු ජීඨයට යාම සඳහා අවශෘ වූ අවම ලකුණු පුමාණය දෙසිය හැට හමයක් බව අපට දැනගන්නට ලැබුණි.

මේ අතර, දෙවන වරට මා පෙනී සිටි උසස් පෙළ විභාගයේ පුටිපල ද නිකුත් වූ අතර බැලු බැල්මට වඩාත් හොඳ යැයි සිතෙන "ඒ" සාමාර්ථ දෙකක්, බ්" සාමාර්ථයක් සහ සාමානෘ සාමාර්ථයක් සඳහා මා ලබා තිබුණේ ලකුණු දෙසිය හැත්තෑ තුනක්

මා පේරාදෙණිය විශ්ව විදහලය වෙත යෑම ට ලක ලැහැත්ති වී නිවසින් පිටත් වූ දිනය අද මෙන් මගේ මතකයේ ඇත.

එද මගේ උසස් පෙළ පුථිපල දැනගත් මොහොතේ හැඬු අම්මා මෙද මා දෙස ඔලා සතුටින් සිනාසනාය.

තම රුපියල් පණහක ආයෝජනය මගින් සිදුවූ යහපත දැක සුනිතා පුංචි අම්මා ද සිනාසුනාය