



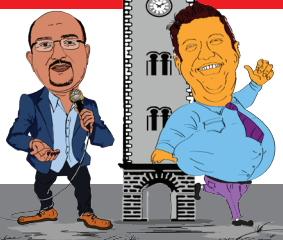
වෙබ්

කැපිම් ශ්‍රීමාල් සමග ආනන්ද හෙට් හඳුනා ගැනීම

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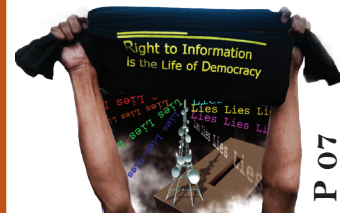
වෛද්‍යාභිමානක් - I I

ජාතික ආරක්ෂාව පිළිබඳ ආර්ථික අධීක්ෂණ කාරක සභා වෙලිකොව් වාර්තාව

IMF
හොඳින්
වැඩේ
හරිනවා P 05

P 02

වඳුරු මාධ්‍ය නිදහස රටට කාපක්ෂ



P 07

මේ විපක්ෂ ජනතාවට බිඳ වෙත යුගයකි



P 03

I did it, I did it, My way



සහපාලන ආණ්ඩුව පැවැති කාලයේ, පළ වි තිබූ පුවත්පත් දැන්වීමක් දැක, රනිල් වික්‍රමසිංහ අගමැතිවරයා “මොකටද මගේ මූණ මේකට, ජනපතිට ඕනෙනම් එයාගෙ එක දාගන්න. මගේ මූණ දාන්න එපා. අනික කොහොමත් ඔය දැන්වීමවලට වියදම් කරන්න එපා. වැඩේට වියදම් කරන්න, **Let the work to talk**” යනුවෙන් පැවසීය.

ඒ රනිල්ගේ හැටිය, ඔහු හිතන හැටිය, ඔහු කරන දේ කුමක් දැයි පුරාපේරු නොගසයි, ඒ නිසාම එය බොහෝ දෙනෙකුට නොතේරෙයි. ඔහු සහ සමාජය අතර ඇති මේ පරතරය නිසා ඔහු කරන බොහෝ දේ විවේචනයට ලක්වේ.

රනිල්, අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිවරයා ලෙස ඉදිරිපත් කළ අධ්‍යාපන ප්‍රතිපත්ති පිළිබඳ ධාවල පත්‍රිකාවේ දිගුකාලීන අරමුණු හඳුනා නොගෙන එයට එරෙහිව බිල්ලක් මවා රනිල් නිදහස් අධ්‍යාපනයේ ද්‍රෝහියා ලෙස හංවඩු ගසන ලදී. එහෙත් අද ආපසු හැරී බලන විට, ජාතික අධ්‍යාපන ආයතනය, ජාතික විද්‍යා පීඨ, බෙල්වුඩ්, ජාතික පාසල් ක්‍රීඩා උළෙල ආදී බොහෝ දෑ ඔහු නිර්මාණය කළ දෑය. එසේම ඔහු යෝජනා කළ, එහෙත් සිදු කිරීමට ඉඩ නොදුන් ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ පසු කාලීනව එකිනෙක ක්‍රියාවට නංවන්නට විය.

රනිල්, කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිවරයා ලෙස ආයෝජන කලාප නිර්මාණය කරන විට, ඒවා “සුද්දන්ට ජංගි මහන තැන්” ලෙස අපහාසයට ලක් විය. නාසි වධකාගාර මෙන් ශ්‍රමය සුරා කන කලාප ලෙස බිල්ලත් මවන ලදී.

එහෙත් අද රටේ අපනයන ආදායමේ ප්‍රධානම පංගුව එම ආයෝජන කලාපවල නිපදවන නිම් ඇඳුම් ය.

රනිල්, එල්.ටී.ටී.ඊ.ය සමඟ සටන් විරාම ගිවිසුමක් අත්සන් කරන ලදී. එවිට ඔහු රට පාවාදුන් නිවටයෙකු ලෙස හංවඩු ගසා දොන් ජුවන් ධර්මපාල ලෙසින්ද නම් කරන ලදී.

එහෙත් ටික කලකට පසු එල්.ටී.ටී.ඊ.යේ න්‍යායාචාර්යවරයා වන ඇන්ටන් බාලසිංහම් රනිල් කපටි නරියකු බවත්, ඔහු සටන් විරාම ගිවිසුමෙන් එල්.ටී.ටී.ඊ.ය දුර්වල කර හේදහින් කර දැමූ බවත් අනෙක් අතට ඒ කාලය තුළ හමුදාව ශක්තිමත් කළ බවත් පැවසීය.

2002 වසරේදී ඔහු "Region in Sri Lanka" වැඩපිළිවෙළ ඉදිරිපත් කළ විට එය රට විකුණන මහා පාවාදීමේ වැඩසටහනක් ලෙස නම් කරන ලදී. එය බටහිර බිල්ලන් විසින් ලංකාව යළි අත්පත් කර ගැනීමට සැකසූ වැඩසටහනක් ලෙස අර්ථකථනය කරන ලදී.

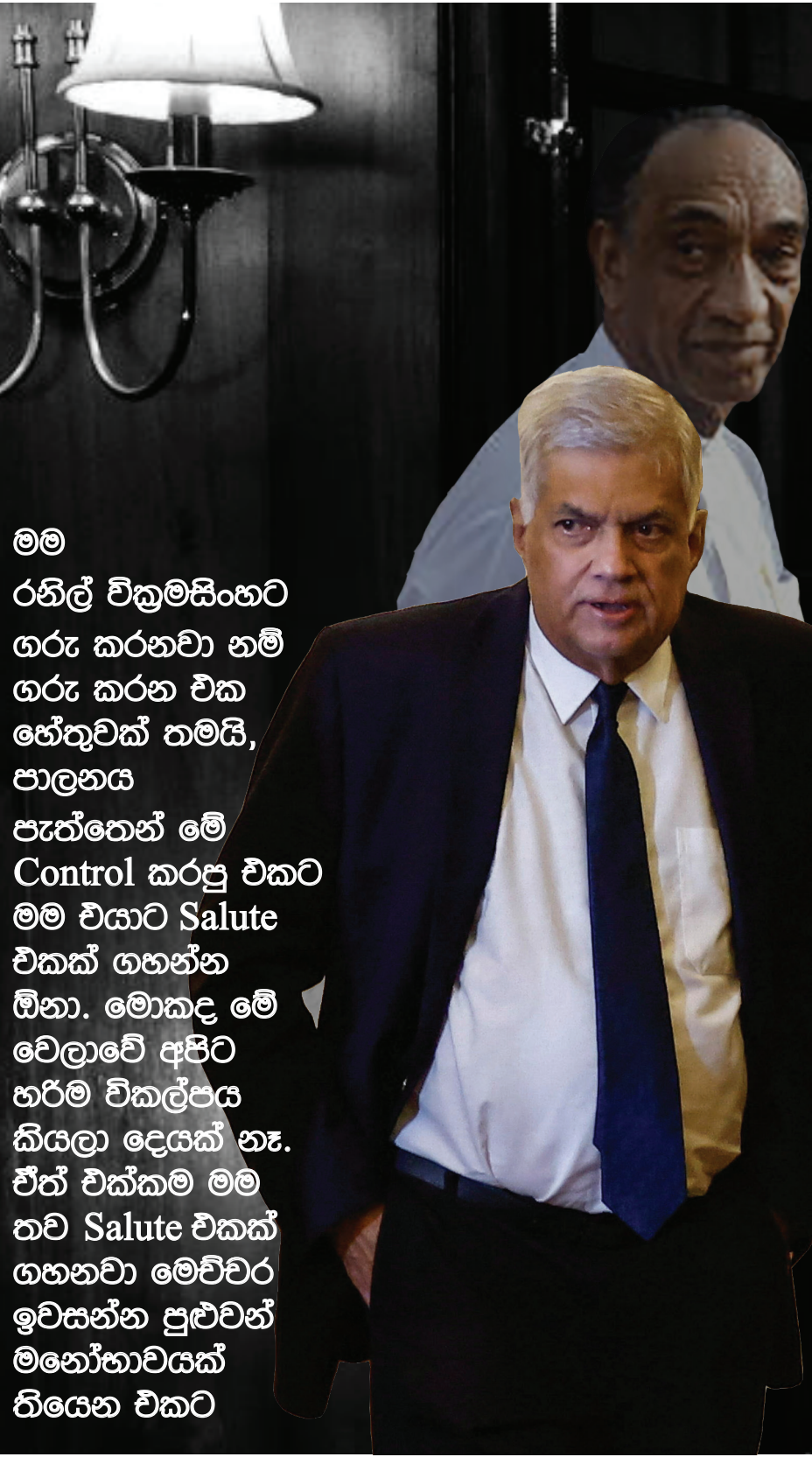
ඉන් වසර 25 කට පසුව රට බංකොලොත් වී, විනාශයේ පතුලටම ගිලී ගිය විට, අද ජාත්‍යන්තර මූල්‍ය අරමුදල සමඟ එක්ව ක්‍රියාවට නංවන්නේ, එදා පිළිකෙව් කළ වැඩපිළිවෙළේ ම දිගුවකි. විනාශයේ පතුලටම ගිලී තිබූ රට යළි හුස්ම ගන්න පටන් ගෙන ඇත්තේ එම වැඩපිළිවෙළ නිසා ය. 2048දී සංවර්ධිත රටක් බවට පත් කළ හැක්කේ ඒ මගේ ගමන් කිරීමෙනි.

මේ සියලු පැරණි අත්දැකීම්වලදී මෙන්ම මෙවරද රනිල් රට හාර ගත් විට ඔහු රාජපක්ෂලාගේ කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුවක් සිදු කිරීමට පැමිණි අයෙකු ලෙස හංවඩු ගසන ලදී. ඔහු රනිල් රාජපක්ෂ ලෙස නාමකරණය කරන ලදී. එහෙත් කලින් අවස්ථාවලදී මෙන් නොව මෙවර රට කඩා වැටුණු වේගයත්, රට සාමාන්‍යකරණය කිරීමට ඔහු ගත් කාලයත් නිසා බොහෝ දෙනෙකු ඔහු දෙස විමසිලිමත්ව සහ බලාපොරොත්තු සහගතව බලන ආකාරයක් පෙනේ.

ගාලුමුවදොර අරගලයේ, පෙරළිකාර කලාකරුවෙකු වූ කලණ ගුණසේකර “මම රනිල්ට සැලියුටි කරනවා” යැයි පවසන්නේ එබැවිනි.

“රනිල්ට කට්ටිය සැහෙන්න පහර එල්ල කළා, දරුවො ගැන කියලා, ඒවායින් ගැහුවා, පොරුෂත්වය පැත්තෙන් ගැහුවා, මම කියන්නේ විරුද්ධ පාක්ෂිකයන්ගෙන් මෙවර බැටකාපු ජනාධිපති කෙනෙක්

I did it, My way



මම රනිල් වික්‍රමසිංහට ගරු කරනවා නම් ගරු කරන එක හේතුවක් තමයි, පාලනය පැත්තෙන් මේ Control කරපු එකට මම එයාට Salute එකක් ගහන්න ඕනා. මොකද මේ වෙලාවේ අපිට හරිම විකල්පය කියලා දෙයක් නෑ. ඒත් එක්කම මම තව Salute එකක් ගහනවා මෙව්වර ඉවසන්න පුළුවන් මනෝභාවයක් තියෙන එකට

මම දැකලා නෑ. ලෝක ඉතිහාසය ඇතුළේ සාමාන්‍ය දන්න ඉතිහාසයේ දැකලා නෑ. මම රනිල් වික්‍රමසිංහට ගරු කරනවා නම් ගරු කරන එක හේතුවක් තමයි, පාලනය පැත්තෙන් මේ Control කරපු එකට මම එයාට Salute එකක් ගහන්න ඕනා. මොකද මේ වෙලාවේ අපිට හරිම විකල්පය කියලා දෙයක් නෑ. ඒත් එක්කම මම තව Salute එකක් ගහනවා මෙව්වර ඉවසන්න පුළුවන් මනෝභාවයක් තියෙන එකට”

රැල්ලට මාලිමා වේදිකාවට බොහෝ කලාකරුවන් එක්රැස් විය. රැල්ල බැස යන විට ඔවුන් බොහෝ දෙනෙකුට, රැල්ලට රෙදි උස්සා ගන්නා වැඩි දැයි සිතෙන්නට පටන් ගෙන ඇත්තේ, එය බොහෝ දෙනෙක් මෙයට පෙර ගෝඨාභයගේ වේදිකාවේ ද, මහින්දගේ වේදිකාවේ ද සිටි අයයි.

රනිල් කවදත් තමන්ගේ වේදිකාව සෙලිබ්‍රේට්ස්ලාගෙන් පුරවාගෙන අලංකාරවත් කරගත් අයෙක් නොවේ.

ඔහුගේ වේදිකාවේ සැරසිල්ල ඔහුමය. ඔහු කියන දේය, ඔහු කරන දේය. පසුගිය දිනක රජවී සෙබස්තියන්

මෙසේ සටහනක් තබා තිබුණි. “අද මම Cinnamon Grand හෝටලයට ගියේ මගේ රසිකයෙකු වන Ivan Perera මහතාගේ ආරාධනයකට අනුව ඔහුගේ අසුවැනි උපන්දින සාදයේදී ආරාධිත ගායන ශිල්පියෙකු හැටියට ගීත කිහිපයක් ගායනා කිරීම සඳහායි. ඔහුගේ විශේෂ ඉල්ලීමකට අනුව මගේ අවසාන ගීතය වශයෙන් ලෝක පුජිත බටහිර ගායක Frank Sinatra ගැසු My Way ගීතය තෝරා ගන්නා.

ගීතය ගයන අතරතුර Ivan Perera මහතාගේ යාබද අසුනේ සිටි ගරු ජනාධිපති රනිල් වික්‍රමසිංහ මහතාද Ivan Perera මහතා සමඟ රිද්මයට අත්පොළසන් දෙමින් ගීතය රසවිඳින අයුරු මම ඇත කියාම දුටුවා. ගීතය ගයා අවසන් වූ වහාම එහි සිටි සියලුදෙනාම පාහේ මහා හඬින් අත්පොළසන් දුන් අතර Ivan Perera මහතා මට ජනාධිපතිවරයා අසුන්ගෙන සිටි මේසය වෙත පැමිණෙන ලෙස අතින් සංඥා කළා. මම එහි ගිය විගස ජනාධිපතිතුමා මගේ ආගිය තොරතුරු විමසූ අතර අප අතරින් වෙන්වූ බටහිර ගායන ශිල්පීන් මෙන්ම

පැරණි සංගීත කණ්ඩායම් පිළිබඳවද සුහද සංවාදයක යෙදුණා. අවසන් වශයෙන් සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය ඉලක්ක කරගනිමින් මින් පෙර කිසිදාක ලංකාවේ නොපැවති ආකාරයේ සංගීත ප්‍රසංගයක් මේ වසර අගදී පැවැත්වීමට අපි අතර යම් එකඟතාවයක් ඇති වුණා.

මින් පෙර කොතෙක් අවස්ථා ලැබුණත් මෙරට කිසිදු ජනාධිපතිවරයකු හෝ අග්‍රාමාත්‍යවරයකු සමඟ ඡායාරූපයකට පෙනී සිටීමට මට කිසිදු උනන්දුවක් හෝ උවමනාවක් තිබුණේ නැහැ. නමුත් අද දින වත්මන් ජනාධිපතිවරයා සමඟ ඇති වූ වැදගත් සංවාදයෙන් පසු එතුමාගේ සංගීතය පිළිබඳව තිබුණු උනන්දුව සහ දැනුම සම්බන්ධයෙන් මසිනේ උපන් ගෞරවය හේතුවෙන් ජීවිතයේ ප්‍රථම වතාවට ජනාධිපතිවරයකු සමඟ ඡායාරූපයකට පෙනී සිටීමට මම තීරණය කළා”

රජවී මේ කියන ගීතය, එනම් “I did it, I did it my way” ගීතය රනිල්ගේ පමණක් නොව ඔහුගේ මාමා වූ ජේ.ආර්. ජයවර්ධන මහතාගේ ද ප්‍රියතම ගීතයකි. 77 මැතිවරණ ඡයග්‍රහණයෙන් පසු ඔහු සිය උද්දාමය ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කළේ එම ගී පදවලිනි. ඉන් පසු ඔහු සිය පළමු නිල සංචාරයට එක්සත් ජනපදයට ගිය විට, රොනල්ඩ් රේගන් ජනාධිපතිවරයා විසින් සුදානම් කළ රාත්‍රී හෝජන සංග්‍රහයට ඉැන්ක් සිනවද්‍රා ද සහභාගී විය. ඒ ජේ.ආර්. ජයවර්ධන ජනාධිපතිවරයා වෙනුවෙන් ඔහුගේ ප්‍රියතම ගීතය වූ “I did it, I did it my way” ගීතය ගායනා කිරීමට ය.

**And now the end is here
And so I face that final curtain
My friend I'll make it clear
I'll state my case, of which I'm certain
I've lived a life that's full
I traveled each and every highway
And more, much more
I did it, I did it my way
Regrets, I've had a few
But then again too few to mention
I did what I had to do
I saw it through without exemption
I planned each charted course
Each careful step along the byway
And more, much, much more
I did it, I did it my way
Yes, there were times I'm sure
you knew
When I bit off more than I
could chew
But through it all, when there
was doubt
I ate it up and spit it out
I faced it all and I stood tall
and did it my way
For what is a man, what has he
got?
If not himself then he has
naught
Not to say the things that he
truly feels
And not the words of someone
who kneels
Let the record shows I took all
the blows and did it my way**

අටව වැටී සිටි යූ.එන්.පී.සී. ඡයග්‍රහණය කරවා I did it යැයි කියන්නටත්, ව්‍යවස්ථා වෙනසකින් තොරවම ජනාධිපති වී I did it my way යැයි කීවී ජේ.ආර්. මාමාට වඩා මියැදෙමින් තිබූ රටක් යළි ප්‍රකාශිතත් කළ නිසා I did it කියන්නට රනිල් බැණාට අයිතිය ඇත. ඒ අභියෝගයට උර දෙන්නට ඔහු එක් මන්ත්‍රී දූරයකින් පටන්ගෙන, ජනාධිපති වූයේ ද පෙර නොවූ විරූ ක්‍රමයකට බැවින් I did it my way කියා කියන්නටද ජේ.ආර්. මාමාට මෙන්ම ඔහුටද හැකිය.

Investment promotion strategy in times of crisis and beyond

To drum up foreign direct investment and domestic investment in Sri Lanka, President Ranil Wickremesinghe has put forward a strategic plan that defines a goal or desired outcome and includes the major steps or milestones needed to reach the required target at the right time.

As the country's leader and savior of the island nation, President Wickremesinghe will go ahead with his road map for economic recovery overcoming all obstacles and roadblocks and back stabbing of opposition politicians and saboteurs with their own agendas.

These so-called opposition political party leaders, especially the left wing subversives like the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna and Frontline Socialist Party have pulled the country backwards from its forward march towards economic reforms during the past four decades.

The promotion of investments play a crucial role in boosting a country's economy. The government has also recognised the significance of collaboration between the public and private sectors in the country's journey towards economic growth.

The goal is to transform Sri Lanka into an export-oriented economy that is globally recognised, following the successful models of countries like South Korea and Singapore, President Wickremesinghe told the nation recently.

Furthermore, the present administration aims to prioritise modern and sustainable efforts such as renewable energy, green hydrogen, and digitisation.

Over the next few months, the government will make a special invitation to the private sector to submit their own business proposals that align with the vision of modernisation and sustainability.

The selection of project proposals for investments is based on four key criteria: 1. size of private investment 2. job creation, 3. export contribution, and 4. economic contribution.

To ensure the effective implementation of these business proposals, the government will introduce a new system called the lab methodology.

Under the lab approach, action will be taken to bring together government ministers, government officials, subject matter experts, and key representatives from the private sector to collaboratively engage in detailed discussions over a period of six weeks.

The aim is to collaboratively resolve any roadblocks hindering the roll-out of investments and projects by listening carefully to the private sector.

During these discussions, comprehensive implementation plans will be developed, and the necessary facilities to support the implementation of these projects will be organized.

Government stakeholders involved in the 'Labs' will dedicate their full-time efforts to ensure the successful execution of these projects.

Sri Lanka is capable of meeting its goal of attracting USD 5 billion in



foreign direct investments (FDI) by 2025. Higher levels of FDI would also strengthen exports, foster growth and assist the country to put its debt on a more sustainable footing.

The World Bank also said that it believes this is entirely doable given the country's rich natural resources, strategic location, highly literate workforce and opportunities for investment in tourism, IT enabled services, logistics, high value-added apparel and food services among others.

However, for Sri Lanka to leverage on these competitive advantages, the World Bank called for the country to focus on comprehensive reforms to increase productivity and competitiveness.

It has identified that in some sectors such as textile and clothing, IT and manufacturing Sri Lankan firms have been expanding their footprint and have been able to become very competitive globally and move up the value chain to more sophisticated products and markets.

According to the World Bank Country Director for Sri Lanka, Nepal, and Maldives Faris Hadad-Zervos, Sri Lanka is currently placed 99th in the latest Ease of Doing Business rankings.

As such, he called for policy makers to focus on export earnings in comparison to overall GDP and track its growth consistently to identify what policy changes are needed to improve competitiveness and reach.

He also advocated for a fresh look at tariff systems and improved access to intermediate imports needed for export value addition.

Sri Lanka's FDIs have failed to achieve the desirable impact amidst the present economic setback, policy uncertainty and political instability along with the removal of tax concessions including tax holidays, a ministerial consultative committee report has revealed.

The Board of Investment (BOI), now acting as an intermediary rather than facilitator, has been directed to provide actual FDI data to the Central Bank and the Treasury as it should be armed with a clear record on foreign investment projects and the actual value of investments, the committee advised.

Since the establishment of this export promotion entity approximately

40 years ago, the institution has managed to attract only USD 20 billion in FDI, it added. It has been observed that the average annual FDI inflow has been merely USD 500 million.

It has been observed that the granting of tax exemptions was one of the BOI's main roles until the responsibility moved to the Ministry of Finance in 2011.

However, the lack of clarity in BOI records of FDI inflows, number of project proposals received and number of projects approved or registered has confused actual data.

With no plans and strategies properly being implemented during the previous administration, the BOI has become a burden to the state as a dormant institution after four decades of poor performance in its role of investment facilitator, a foreign investment report of the Finance Ministry revealed.

Another main accounting practice of the BOI was the inclusion of foreign loans to Direct Investment Enterprises in annual FDI while publicising dollar earnings of existing free trade zone enterprises.

Despite setbacks, the BOI has attracted FDI inflows amounting to USD 713 million in the first nine months of 2022, which is 71 per cent of the 2022 full-year target of USD 1 billion, State Minister of Investment Promotion Dilum Amunugama said recently.

However, according to Finance Ministry estimates computed by using mathematical models, the FDI in 2022 will be in the region of USD 476 million excluding foreign loans obtained for ongoing projects.

Under the new leadership however, the BOI is looking at targeted Initiatives to get from USD 1 billion in 2022 to USD 2 billion in 2023. Attracting 100 technology services companies with a new product, a targeted program to get 50 existing BOI companies to reinvest.

The other measures were the setting up industry advisory councils for the four thrust sectors for leads, policy tweaking and promotion, digitalisation of key investor services, aggressive promotion of the destination, key account management and modernisation of existing zones to meet with international green standards.

Furthermore, there is a large

number of new sectors which are emerging, associated with digitalisation and with the new economy.

The traditional sectors too have new elements coming out as sub-sectors. Whilst the larger sectors like petroleum, power, infrastructure, healthcare, manufacturing which bring you the big FDIs. However the sectors of the future will be the new sectors which are now emerging.

Even though Sri Lanka's internal market size is small, with a population of around 22 million, Sri Lanka has signed three free trade agreements with India, Pakistan and Singapore providing market access to 1.6 billion consumers on a duty-free basis.

Sri Lanka is also a member of the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA), Asia Pacific Free Trade Agreement (APTA) and the country is eligible for duty free access to 27 EU countries under the EU GSP+ scheme and also is eligible for duty free access to the UK under the UK DCTS.

The government is to set up a new agency by bringing the Board of Investment, the Export Development Board and the Sri Lanka Export Credit Insurance Corporation together into one platform.

The National Enterprise Development Authority and other entities that support exports and investments will also come under the purview of the new agency.

The government has taken this decision after evaluating the performance of these institutions during the recent past as on average, it takes around 170 days to approve an investment project in Sri Lanka as these processes involve over 40 line agencies, it has been observed.

At present, there are 73 project proposals still to get approval at around 10 different agencies. The delay in approving the projects does not augur well for investors.

Meanwhile, a high-level review of the National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC) was conducted this week chaired by President's Secretary Saman Ekanayake in a bid to accelerate trade facilitation commitments and bolster the business landscape in Sri Lanka.

In order to streamline compliance and optimize performance, several directives were issued during the meeting. Firstly, it was decided to establish the NTFC Secretariat under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance. Secondly, immediate measures will be taken to address the staffing requirements of the Secretariat.

The high-level review of the NTFC's performance underscored the urgency of the Wickremesinghe administration in taking decisive action to enhance the business environment in Sri Lanka.

By addressing key issues such as staffing, budget allocation, and the implementation of the National Single Window, the government aims to expedite trade facilitation commitments and promote a conducive atmosphere for businesses in the country.

உலகில் 3000 வருடங்களுக்கும் அதிகமான வரலாற்று பாரம்பரியத்தை கொண்ட மக்கள் இனமாக விளங்கும் செவ்வந்திய மக்கள் பற்றி பேசுகின்ற போது அவ்வினத்தின் ஆரம்பகால தலைவராக விளங்கியவர் என வரலாறுகள் கூறும் "ஷியட்டல்" என்பவரை இன்று வரை உலகம் மறக்கவில்லை, அவர் மறைந்து போயிருந்தாலும் தற்கால மனிதர்கள் சுற்றாடல் மீதான கரிசனை அற்றவர்களாக செயற்படுகின்ற காரணத்தினால் மேற்படித் தலைவரின் சுற்றாடல் தொடர்பான கூற்று இன்று வரையில் வலிதானதாக காணப்படுகின்றது.

அமெரிக்க அரசாங்கம் செவ்வந்தியர்களின் நிலங்களை விலைக்கு வாங்க முற்பட்ட போது நிலங்களுக்கு சொந்தக்காரர்கள் என எவரும் இல்லாத போது அதனை விற்பனை செய்யும் அதிகாரமும் விலைக்கும் வாங்கும் அதிகாரமும் எவருக்கும் இல்லை. இயற்கையின் ஒவ்வொரு அம்சங்களும் எமது முன்னோர்களின் மூச்சுக்காற்று" என்று சுற்றாடல் மீது தாம் கொண்ட காதலை வெளிப்படுத்தியிருந்தார்.

அதேபோல், மஹிந்த தேரரின் வருகையை தொடர்ந்தே இலங்கையில் பௌத்த மதம் அறிமுகமானதென்ற வரலாறுகளை தற்போது வரையில் நம்பட்டு வருகின்றது.

இலங்கைக்கு பௌத்த மதத்தை போதித்தவரான மஹிந்த தேரரின் வருகையின் நினைவாக அனுட்டிக்கப்படும் பொசன் மாதமும் இதுவாகும். பௌத்த மதத்திற்கு மேலதிகமாக மஹிந்த தேரரின் வருகையின் போது இலங்கையருக்கு உணர்த்தப்பட்ட மற்றுமொரு அற்புதமான பாடமும் உள்ளது.

குறிப்பாக மஹிந்த தேரர் வருகை இடம்பெற்றதாக கூறப்படும் காலத்தில் அப்போது இலங்கையை ஆண்ட தேவநம்பியதீச மன்னருக்கும் மஹிந்த தேரரும் இடையில் நிகழ்ந்த சுற்றுச்சூழல் பற்றிய உரையின் போது மகாராசன இந்த பூமியின் சொந்தகாரர்கள் அனைத்து விலங்கினங்களாகும். நீங்கள் அதன் நம்பிக்கை பொறுப்பாளர் மாத்திரமே" என்ற அறிவுரையை போதித்ததாக வரலாறுகள் கூறுகின்றன.

இலங்கையின் பெரும்பான்மையின மக்கள் மஹிந்த தேரரின் அறிவுரைகளை அடிப்படையாக கொண்டு வாழ்பவர்கள் என்ற வகையில், மஹிந்த தேரர் சுற்றுச்சூழல் பற்றிக் கூறிய அறிவுரைகளை மறந்துபோனது கவலைக்குரியது. இந்த விடயம் இலங்கையின் பெரும்பான்மையின மக்களுக்கு மட்டும் மட்டுப்பட்ட விடயமல்ல. இராமாயணத்தில் சுந்தர காண்டத்தில் கூறப்பட்ட வனப்புக்களை எம் கண்முன்னே காண்பிக்கும் அளவுக்கு மலையக தேசத்தை வடிவமைத்த எமது முன்னோர்களுக்கும் வடக்கு கிழக்கு பூமியின் இறுக்கமான மண்ணை

இலங்கையின் “சுடியட்டல்”



இதமாக்கி அதன்மீது பயிர் விதைத்து அன்னம் அளித்த எமது முன்னோர்களின் அர்பணிப்புக்கும் தமிழர்களான நாமும் உரிய மதிப்பை அளிக்கிறோமா என்பதும் கேள்விக்குரியதாகவே உள்ளது.

நமது முன்னோர்கள் தமது வாழ்வாதார செயற்பாடுகளை சுற்றாடலுடன் ஒருமித்ததாகவே வடிவமைத்து வைத்திருந்த நிலையில் அவர்களுக்கு சுற்றுச்சூழல் பாதுகாப்பானது சவாலானதாக இருக்கவில்லை. இருப்பினும், இன்றளவில் மக்கள் வாழ்க்கைச் செயற்பாடுகளும் சுற்றாடலுக்கும் இடையே ஏற்பட்டுள்ள விரிசல் காரணமாக சுற்றுச்சூழல் பாதுகாப்பு சவால்களை எதிர்கொண்டுள்ளதை போன்றே மக்கள் வாழ்வியலும் அனர்த்தங்களை எதிர்கொள்ள வேண்டிய நிலைமைக்கு தள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளனர்.

அதனை, இன்று நாம் காண்கின்ற காலநிலை அனர்த்தங்கள் மற்றும் மாற்றங்கள் ஊடாக உணர்ந்துகொள்ள முடியும். இந்நிலையில் அபிவிருத்தி அடைந்த இலங்கை உருவாகிவிடும் என்று நண்டகாலமாக கனவு காண்கின்ற நாம் இலங்கையின் அபிவிருத்திக்கு நம்மால் என்ன பங்களிப்புச் செய்ய முடியும் என்பதை உணர தவறிவிட்டோம். அதற்கு ஏற்றாற்போல் இலங்கையின் அரசியல் துறையும் சுற்றாடல் பாதுகாப்புச் செயற்பாடுகள் மீது வலுவான அக்கறை காட்ட தவறியதால் இன்றும் நாம் சுற்றுச்சூழல் பாதுகாப்பு பற்றிய அதிக அவதானம் செலுத்த வேண்டிய நிலையில் உள்ளோம்.

எவ்வாறாயினும் இலங்கை சுதந்திரம் பெற்று 75 வருடங்களையும் கடந்துவிட்ட நிலையிலேயே தற்போது அபிவிருத்தி அடைந்த இலங்கையை உருவாக்குதற்கான வழிமுறைகளை

காண்பிக்கும் தலைமைத்துவம் இலங்கைக்கு கிடைத்துள்ளது. அந்த வகையில் சிறிது ஆறுதல் கொள்ள முடிந்தாலும் அந்த தலைமைத்துவத்திற்கு ஒத்துழைப்பு வழங்க வேண்டியதன் அவசியத்தை பலரும் முழுமையாக உணராமலேயே உள்ளனர்.

சுற்றாடல் பாதுகாப்பு தொடர்பில் ஜனாதிபதி ரணில் விக்கிரமசிங்க தொடர்ச்சியாக உந்துதல்களை ஏற்படுத்தி விளைகிறார். புதியதொரு இலங்கையை செதுக்கும் பணிகளை ஆரம்பித்துள்ள அவர் அதற்கான நிலையானதும சரியானதுமான வழியென பசுமை பொருளாதாரத்தை பரிந்துரைத்துள்ளார். அத்தோடு அபிவிருத்திப் பாதைக்கான வழிகாட்டியாகவே தான் திகழ முடியும் என்பதால் அபிவிருத்திக்கான வழிமுறைமைகளை எடுத்துக்கூறும் அவர் அதற்கான பணிகளை முன்னெடுக்குமாறு இந்நாட்டின் இளைஞர்களுக்கு அழைப்பு விடுத்துள்ளார்.

மறுமுனையில் உலக நாடுகள் அனைத்தும் இலங்கையை திரும்பிப் பார்ப்பதற்கான வாய்ப்பையும் அவர் உருவாக்கியுள்ளார். அதற்காக அடுத்த வருடம் இலங்கைக்குள் சர்வதேச சுற்றாடல் பல்கலைக்கழகம் உருவாக்கப்படவுள்ளது என்றும் ரணில் விக்கிரமசிங்க உறுதியளித்துள்ளார். நியூசிலாந்து மற்றும் ஜப்பான் போன்ற நாடுகளில் போன்று இலங்கையின் இயற்கை சிறப்பம்சங்களையும் உயிர்ப்புள்ள அம்சங்களாக அறிவிக்க ஜனாதிபதி தீர்மானித்துள்ளமையும் வரவேற்குரியது என்று சுற்றாடல் ஊடகவியலாளர் அருண டயஸ் பாராட்டு தெரிவித்துள்ளார்.

மறுமுனையில் நாட்டில் காணப்படும் 43 வருடங்கள் பழமையானதான சுற்றாடல் சட்டத்தில் திருத்தங்களை செய்வதற்கான யோசனையையும் ஜனாதிபதி ரணில் விக்கிரமசிங்கவிற்கு முன்மொழிந்துள்ளார். சுற்றாடல் தினத்தில் மாத்திரமே சுற்றாடல் பாதுகாப்பு பற்றிய பேச்சுக்களை கேட்க முடியும் என்ற நிலைமைக்கு மாறாக இன்று நாட்டின் தலைமைத்துவம் சுற்றாடல் பாதுகாப்பு மற்றும் எமது

அபிவிருத்தி இலக்குகளை சுற்றாடலுடன் சார்ந்து முன்னெடுப்பதற்கான திட்டமிடல்களை முன்மொழிவதானது பாராட்டுக்குரியதாகும்.

இவற்றோடு ஜனாதிபதி ரணில் விக்கிரமசிங்க இலங்கையின் சுற்றாடல் பாதுகாப்பு மாத்திரமின்றி அதற்கு சுற்றுச் சூழலை பாதிக்கும் வகையில் வல்லரசு நாடுகள் முன்னெடுக்கும் சில திட்டங்கள் காரணமாக சிறிய நாடுகள் பெரும் பாதிப்புக்களை எதிர்கொள்கின்றன என்பதையும் குறிப்பாக இந்தியாவின் வளி மாசடைவின் பாதிப்பை இலங்கை எதிர்கொண்டு வருகின்ற போதும் அதற்கு காரணமான நாடுகள் அதற்கான நிவாரணங்கள் எவற்றையும் இன்று வரையில் வழங்காமல் இருப்பது கவலைக்குரியது என்ற விடயத்தை பகிரங்கமாக சுட்டிக்காட்டியிருந்தார். இந்த சுற்று வல்லரசு நாடுகளின் காதுகளை எட்டும் போது அதனால் கிடைக்கும் நிவாரணம் இலங்கைக்கு மாத்திரம் மட்டுப்பட்டதாக அல்லாமல் காலநிலை மாற்றத்தினால் பாதிக்கப்படுகின்ற உலகின் சிறிய நாடுகள் பலவற்றுக்கும் பலனளிக்கும்.

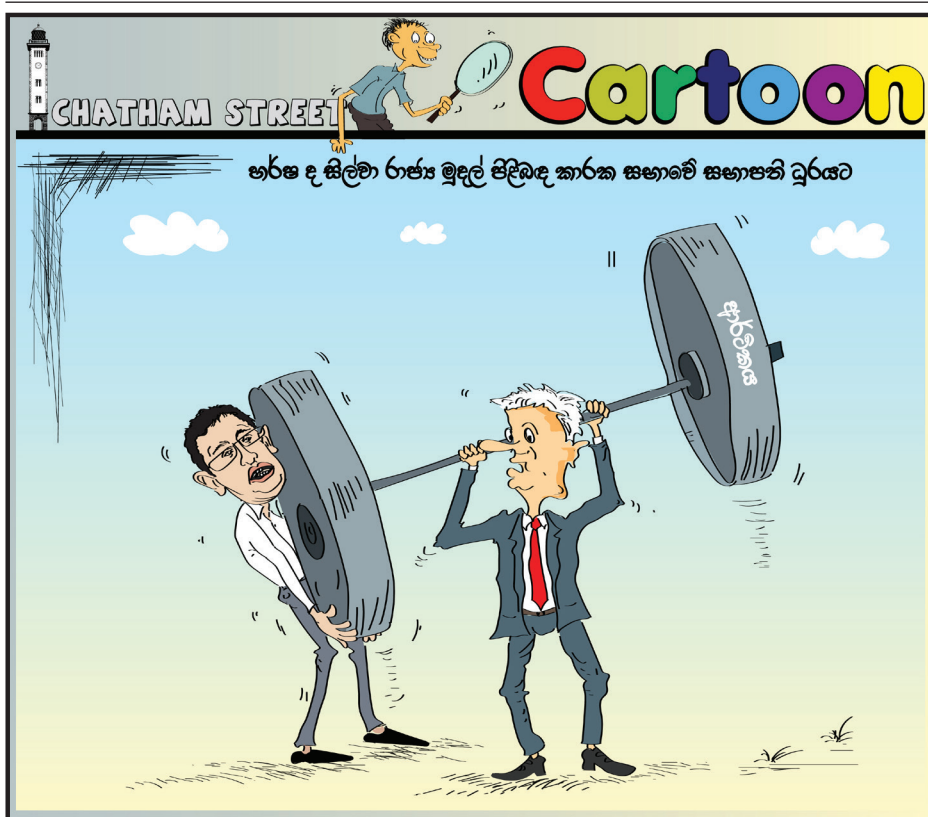
அதேபோல் பசுமை பொருளாதாரத்தின் ஒரு அங்கமாகவும் தொழில்நுட்பச் செயற்பாடுகளிலிருந்து சுற்றுச்சூழலை பாதுகாப்பதோடு அவற்றினூடாக பயன்களை பெற்றுக்கொள்ளும் நோக்கில் புதிய செயலகம் ஒன்றின் கீழ் விவசாய நவீனமயப்படுத்தல் பணிகள் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

இவ்வாறாக ஜனாதிபதி ரணில் விக்கிரமசிங்கவின் திட்டங்களை கருத்திற்கொண்டே, ஐக்கிய நாடுகளின் 28ஆவது காலநிலை மாற்ற மாநாடான (ஊழ் 28) இல் பங்கேற்குமாறு ஜனாதிபதி ரணில் விக்கிரமசிங்கவிற்கு ஐக்கிய அரபு இராச்சிய ஜனாதிபதி மொஹமட் பின் சயீத் அல் நஹ்யான் (ஆழாய் அருள டிசை னுயலநன யுட யோலயடு) அழைப்பு விடுத்துள்ளார்.

ஐக்கிய அரபு இராச்சியத்தின் ஜனாதிபதியினால் அனுப்பப்பட்ட அழைப்புக் கடிதம், ஐக்கிய அரபு இராச்சியத்தின் இலங்கைக்கான தூதுவர் காலீத் நாசர் அல் அமெரியினால் கடந்த மாதம் ஜனாதிபதியிடம் உத்தியோகபூர்வமாக கையளிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.

குறித்த மாநாடு எதிர்வரும் நவம்பர் 30 முதல் டுபாயில் உள்ள எக்ஸ்போ சிட்டியில் உலகத் தலைவர்கள், அரச பிரதிநிதிகள், சூழலியலாளர்கள், புத்துணர்வுகள் ஆகியோரின் பங்களிப்பின் ஆரம்பமாக உள்ளது. காலநிலை மாற்றம் மற்றும் நாடுகள் அதை எவ்வாறு சமாளிக்க திட்டமிட்டுள்ளன என்பது குறித்த உரையாடலுக்கான முன்னணி சர்வதேச களமாக காலநிலை மாற்ற உச்சிமாநாடு அமைந்திருக்கும் நிலையில் இம் மாநாட்டில் ஜனாதிபதி ரணில் விக்கிரமசிங்க ஆற்றவுள்ள உரை குறித்த எதிர்பார்ப்புக்கள் தற்போதும் மேலோங்கியுள்ளன. ரணில் விக்கிரமசிங்கவின் உரை உலக நாடுகளின் கவனத்தை ஈர்த்து வரும் நிலையில், அண்மைக்காலமாக உலக நாடுகள் இலங்கையைத் திரும்பிப் பார்க்கத் தொடங்கியுள்ளன.

கணேசன் கமலநாதன்



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