

1: Rajapaksa Vs Rajapaksa - Sri Lanka Guardian

Mahinda Rajapaksa already won the game and Sarath Fonseka knocked out as I made this few months ago from the election date! This video is designed for enjoy the Sri Lankan presidential election.

No novice in politics contested Presidency and won without a party membership. Similarly, can a civilian overnight become the Army Commander by Gazette Notifications? People will decide - Are they with him or against him? The answer will decide the election. Were his achievements as president, in the plus or minus column - is he good or bad for another six years? In a capsulated form "the past and the present will be reviewed to determine the future. In a sentence, it is Rajapakse Vs Rajapakse. Sad to see, hard to stomach! The opponent is the mere repository of the anti-Rajapakse vote. To a man accustomed to decorated uniforms and polished boots, the UNF is more congenial company than those shrieking slogans and carrying placards in the JVP. Throwing two years of a six-year term to wind, the president is searching for a come back moment - reflects a lack of confidence in himself and of his political future. Take the plunge while the going is good or before things turn worse " is still deemed a worthwhile gamble for a president who peaked to the top of the popularity poll than any predecessor before him, six months back. He rightfully knows he is the front-runner against an opposition pack, whether scrambled or unscrambled, unable to find a suitable candidate amongst them. To attract the gloss of the war campaign, the opposition attracts an angry war hero to contest. The opposition had no other option. The equilibrium between the good and bad of Mahinda Rajapakse, in the public purview, tilts the scales on victory or defeat on his performance alone. He goes over the top with the defeat of the LTTE, but his opponent is presented as a stakeholder of that victory. Who is accorded the greater glory of the triumph " one is more unsung than the other. No sycophants to buy billboards, no servile media units to focus on prime time, no patronized scribes to be word friendly. Soon Fonseka will be operating on the same wave length as he has to look good, fast on the campaign trail to make a winning impact. To a military man, known for discipline, where order was not challenged by his subordinates, may find the bizarre and bewildering inconsistencies of politicians, mystifying and perplexing. The supporting cheer leaders on his platform may find Fonseka too hot to handle. He will continue to be his own man, much to the dismay of his promoters and may attribute his loss to those who spoke on his platform. Fonseka is projecting himself to the electorate on his name, designation and his deeds, which did not attract the opposition till he decided to trade on them against the president. To the opposition, he is a disposable runner, selected for a sprint, since others failed to reach qualifying standards for entry. Only his inner circle knows the Fonseka Manifesto - he intends to keep. A shock will manifest if the war hero, declines to dance a jig to the tune of interested parties. It will not be easy to retread, recycle, or reincarnate a commander. The president has to sell himself, as his ministers contribute much to the cause for his decline. The war that Fonseka fought gallantly throughout his career took on the conquering curve only after Rajapakse took control of the War. It was won not merely on battlefield achievements of Fonseka, but the ability to negate foreign interferences, management of foreign affairs, mobilizing the people to support the war effort, pump money and material to the Forces; keep the economy afloat and coordinate and motivate the Tri-Forces to achieve the goal. The president is ahead on the war front being bionic, while Fonseka is heroic. The Rajapakse government stands in the dock over corruption, families in the forefront, inadequate governance, cost of living and a faltering economy. Will the events of the past overshadow the issues of the present? People have repeatedly voted for his government in gratitude, but when he holds himself as the candidate will they deny him the desire to be re elected? Have they reached the point of no return? Is he a president for both war and peace? For sure, he did better in times of war than with the dawn of peace. The opposition is rearing a dangerous pet at home, which will bite and snarl if touched insensitively at an undesirable point, since Fonseka towers over them in the public perception and may not wag a friendly tail to attract the scent of politicians, as an esteemed old soldier. He can boldly enter as a candidate for any election, whereas Ranil or the JVP will shy away, unable to withstand a defeat. He maybe beaten, but can make a formidable comeback as a candidate for the Galle District from his home electorate of Ambalangoda, at a Parliamentary Election. From there, where Fonseka will march, will depend on how

Fonseka fabricates his political image. His iconic character fades when he dons the unfamiliar garb of a politician. It will be an instant devaluation but a desperate effort to fast track back to power or a slide to oblivion for a man once in power. Power when it reaches the head, can disturb the mind of any candidate. Party hierarchies will not take kindly to military rule. The public, still less. Fonseka will be a candidate the UNP presents to contest but not to win as their leadership, entrenched or aspiring, may face a setback, if Fonseka, with no party affiliations, wins. Fonseka, unlike any other, can afford to lose to fight another day to triumph over a lesser contender. The nationalist and patriotic forces will have, on the surface, two candidates of their choice to vote. Till the Presidential and Parliamentary Elections are over, they will overwhelmingly vote with the president. It is not a vote against Fonseka, but against the company he keeps. The allies he chose to talk politics with will lose the vote he gains personally. In haste, Fonseka is entering politics through the wrong door, but if he displays the characteristics of a nimble and adroit politician during the campaign, many revolving doors will open to him, even from those who oppose him. In a virtual home and home match, a vituperative and violent campaign against either candidate can backfire as both candidates have endeared themselves to the electorate on winning the war. The president speaks of development, but has yet to comment on the fight against corruption. Development simpliciter without controls is the short cut to commissions. In politics, names get tarnished which cannot be varnished again. People vote for a civil administration and not for a military regime. Fonseka has to provide a credible answer to explain his shift from the original moorings to a previously hostile territory which is now his comfort zone. The president will seek re-election to an office from where he effectively saved the nation by ending terrorism. Rajapakse is an affable personality in politics while Fonseka is a lonely trooper straying in a political minefield unknown to him, in the company of a band of brother whose mere presence around makes him look wobbly and has entered the arena without setting his political compass. Is he trying to usurp an office he is not accustomed to, from a holder who conferred the rights and powers to him to reach the position he now enjoys? Would those endorsing him for the election have conferred such authority - as much as the candidate that he opposes - to reach the present heights? He could have a great fall like Humpty Dumpty - and there will be no men in uniform to save him. Fonseka is contesting the wrong election at the wrong time against the wrong man. A president, towards the twilight of his second term, becomes an isolated hermit with those around him looking at his possible successor and with it begins the season for defection and desertion with disputes and differences. The second term is going to be distinctly more uncomfortable than the first. It is the tell-tale sign that elections are better held early than late.

2: Fonseka announces candidature against Rajapaksa | The Indian Express

Sarath Fonseka and 20 assorted 'lame donkeys' handed in their nominations. Even before the nominations however, the deplorable mudslinging match between the forces supportive of Fonseka and those supportive of Rajapakse.

No novice in politics contested Presidency and won without a party membership. Similarly, can a civilian overnight become the Army Commander by Gazette Notifications? People will decide – Are they with him or against him? The answer will decide the election. Were his achievements as president, in the plus or minus column – is he good or bad for another six years? In a capsulated form – the past and the present will be reviewed to determine the future. In a sentence, it is Rajapakse Vs Rajapakse. Sad to see, hard to stomach! The opponent is the mere repository of the anti-Rajapakse vote. To a man accustomed to decorated uniforms and polished boots, the UNF is more congenial company than those shrieking slogans and carrying placards in the JVP. Throwing two years of a six-year term to wind, the president is searching for a come back moment – reflects a lack of confidence in himself and of his political future. Take the plunge while the going is good or before things turn worse – is still deemed a worthwhile gamble for a president who peaked to the top of the popularity poll than any predecessor before him, six months back. He rightfully knows he is the front-runner against an opposition pack, whether scrambled or unscrambled, unable to find a suitable candidate amongst them. To attract the gloss of the war campaign, the opposition attracts an angry war hero to contest. The opposition had no other option. The equilibrium between the good and bad of Mahinda Rajapakse, in the public purview, tilts the scales on victory or defeat on his performance alone. He goes over the top with the defeat of the LTTE, but his opponent is presented as a stakeholder of that victory. Who is accorded the greater glory of the triumph – one is more unsung than the other. No sycophants to buy billboards, no servile media units to focus on prime time, no patronized scribes to be word friendly. Soon Fonseka will be operating on the same wave length as he has to look good, fast on the campaign trail to make a winning impact. To a military man, known for discipline, where order was not challenged by his subordinates, may find the bizarre and bewildering inconsistencies of politicians, mystifying and perplexing. The supporting cheer leaders on his platform may find Fonseka too hot to handle. He will continue to be his own man, much to the dismay of his promoters and may attribute his loss to those who spoke on his platform. Fonseka is projecting himself to the electorate on his name, designation and his deeds, which did not attract the opposition till he decided to trade on them against the president. To the opposition, he is a disposable runner, selected for a sprint, since others failed to reach qualifying standards for entry. Only his inner circle knows the Fonseka Manifesto – he intends to keep. A shock will manifest if the war hero, declines to dance a jig to the tune of interested parties. It will not be easy to retread, recycle, or reincarnate a commander. The president has to sell himself, as his ministers contribute much to the cause for his decline. The war that Fonseka fought gallantly throughout his career took on the conquering curve only after Rajapakse took control of the War. It was won not merely on battlefield achievements of Fonseka, but the ability to negative foreign interferences, management of foreign affairs, mobilizing the people to support the war effort, pump money and material to the Forces; keep the economy afloat and coordinate and motivate the Tri-Forces to achieve the goal. The president is ahead on the war front being bionic, while Fonseka is heroic. The Rajapakse government stands in the dock over corruption, families in the forefront, inadequate governance, cost of living and a faltering economy. Will the events of the past overshadow the issues of the present? People have repeatedly voted for his government in gratitude, but when he holds himself as the candidate will they deny him the desire to be re elected? Have they reached the point of no return? Is he a president for both war and peace? For sure, he did better in times of war than with the dawn of peace. The opposition is rearing a dangerous pet at home, which will bite and snarl if touched insensitively at an undesirable point, since Fonseka towers over them in the public perception and may not wag a friendly tail to attract the scent of politicians, as an esteemed old soldier. He can boldly enter as a candidate for any election, whereas Ranil or the JVP will shy away, unable to withstand a defeat. He maybe beaten, but can make a formidable comeback as a candidate for the Galle District from his home electorate of Ambalangoda, at a Parliamentary Election. From there, where Fonseka will march, will depend on how

Fonseka fabricates his political image. His iconic character fades when he dons the unfamiliar garb of a politician. It will be an instant devaluation but a desperate effort to fast track back to power or a slide to oblivion for a man once in power. Power when it reaches the head, can disturb the mind of any candidate. Party hierarchies will not take kindly to military rule. The public, still less. Fonseka will be a candidate the UNP presents to contest but not to win as their leadership, entrenched or aspiring, may face a setback, if Fonseka, with no party affiliations, wins. Fonseka, unlike any other, can afford to lose to fight another day to triumph over a lesser contender. The nationalist and patriotic forces will have, on the surface, two candidates of their choice to vote. Till the Presidential and Parliamentary Elections are over, they will overwhelmingly vote with the president. It is not a vote against Fonseka, but against the company he keeps. The allies he chose to talk politics with will lose the vote he gains personally. In haste, Fonseka is entering politics through the wrong door, but if he displays the characteristics of a nimble and adroit politician during the campaign, many revolving doors will open to him, even from those who oppose him. In a virtual home and home match, a vituperative and violent campaign against either candidate can backfire as both candidates have endeared themselves to the electorate on winning the war. The president speaks of development, but has yet to comment on the fight against corruption. Development simpliciter without controls is the short cut to commissions. In politics, names get tarnished which cannot be varnished again. People vote for a civil administration and not for a military regime. Fonseka has to provide a credible answer to explain his shift from the original moorings to a previously hostile territory which is now his comfort zone. The president will seek re-election to an office from where he effectively saved the nation by ending terrorism. Rajapakse is an affable personality in politics while Fonseka is a lonely trooper straying in a political minefield unknown to him, in the company of a band of brother whose mere presence around makes him look wobbly and has entered the arena without setting his political compass. Is he trying to usurp an office he is not accustomed to, from a holder who conferred the rights and powers to him to reach the position he now enjoys? Would those endorsing him for the election have conferred such authority "as much as the candidate that he opposes" to reach the present heights? He could have a great fall like Humpty Dumpty "and there will be no men in uniform to save him. Fonseka is contesting the wrong election at the wrong time against the wrong man. A president, towards the twilight of his second term, becomes an isolated hermit with those around him looking at his possible successor and with it begins the season for defection and desertion with disputes and differences. The second term is going to be distinctly more uncomfortable than the first. It is the tell-tale sign that elections are better held early than late. We are independent and non-profit.

3: General Sarath Fonseka Vs President Mahinda Rajapase

Mahinda Rajapaksa have to defeat Sarath Fonseka in the Sri Lankan Presidential Election for the sake of our Mother Land, as Sarath Fonseka is with the Traitors of Sri Lanka, and Sarath.

Sarath Fonseka vs Jagath Jayasuriya: Jeyaraj The recent spat “ if one may call it that ” between two former commanders of the Sri Lankan army has caused quite a furore. Field Marshall Sarath Fonseka and Lieutenant-General Jagath Jayasuriya have engaged in a heated exchange over issues of both command and control responsibility as well as alleged war crimes. Sarath Fonseka served as Army commander from Dec 6th to July 15th His immediate successor Jagath Jayasuriya served as army commander from July 15th to July 31st The clash between Fonseka and Jayasuriya may very well be described as a battle between two ex “ army commanders. Gen Jagath Jayasuriya who was accredited to Brazil and five other South American countries as Ambassador got targeted by a human rights organization which sought to invoke universal jurisdiction against the ex -army chief turned envoy for war crimes allegedly committed during the war between the Sri Lankan armed forces and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam LTTE. Jayasuriya who had returned to Sri Lanka by that time denied all such allegations. The inevitable conclusion arising from such a stance would be that no civilians were harmed. This statement by the then supreme commander of the armed forces suggested by extension that no war crimes were committed as alleged. There was a spate of media interviews in which the retired Lt. General refuted all charges made against him. A point he emphasised in his favour was the fact that he had not been involved in actual combat during the final phases of the war. Jagath Jayasuriya had been appointed Wannai security forces commander on August 7th and had continued in that position till the war ended in May Thereafter he continued in that position until succeeding Sarath Fonseka as army commander on July 15th It was at this juncture that former army commander and current Regional Development minister Sarath Fonseka queered the pitch for his erstwhile successor. Fonseka conducted a press conference in which he accused Jagath Jayasuriya of having committed war crimes. The Field Marshall claimed that he had proof and would be ready to testify against Jayasuriya if an investigation was held. It is widely acknowledged that there was little love lost between Fonseka and Jayasuriya. There was an element of self -preservation also. Jagath Jayasuriya claiming that he had no part in the actual fighting and could not be held responsible for whatever had allegedly occurred in the battle front was an indirect attack on Fonseka himself. The implication was that it was Fonseka as the Army commander in overall charge who had to bear responsibility. If Jayasuriya was allowed to continue in this manner without being challenged, it would only have been a matter of time before blame would have been attached to Fonseka. Anticipating such an eventuality perhaps the Field Marshall staged the press conference in what could be likened to a pre-emptive strike to deflect the issue. The statements made by Fonseka amounted to a bombshell. It was seized upon by and utilised by different sections for different reasons. Jagath Jayasuriya was compelled to respond to Fonseka. He reiterated the fact that he was only in charge of logistics and had never been the fighting commander. He further said that if indeed war crimes had occurred they were likely to have happened in the frontlines. As such the then army commander Fonseka bore responsibility and not he , asserted Jayasuriya. A point in the Lt. Fonseka said Jayasuriya had been tasked with ensuring supplies and basically looking after the area under government control. Speaking to the media subsequently the regional development minister said that he had information about some atrocious incidents happening to those detained at the Vavuniya headquarters camp. Therefore Jayasuriya had to take responsibility opined Fonseka. In an extensive interview given to a Colombo newspaper Jagath Jayasuriya denied charges that he had sanctioned or supervised the torture of detainees at the camp. But there were Commanders at various levels in other camps in the same premises. So, if something had happened in those camps I am not responsible. At the same time Jayasuriya emphasised the point that Fonseka himself had categorically said that he Jayasuriya did not have operational command of troops. Fonseka was contactable on telephone. I worked with him, so I also know he does that. He used to call and verify reports. I can say categorically he had given me in writing that I have no operational command of troops in the Wannai and that I will only do logistics. I was in the Wannai Camp. At the lower

level, they may be knowing whether it happened or not. Media organs run by sections of the Tamil Diaspora were quick to point out these ironic contradictions. Moreover the concepts of command and control were being made a mockery of by both antagonists. The on going internecine crossfire between the Field Marshall and Lieutenant -General provided much entertainment to the casual observer. Sadly the verbal clash portrayed the armed forces in very poor light. The two ex-army commanders were like school children blaming each other when being pulled up by the teacher for committing mischief. The public spat between Fonseka and Jayasuriya may have continued further but for the intervention by present Army commander Lt. The army chief pointed out that he had never criticised the army though he Senanayake had been given a raw deal. He also clarified that only an allegation had been made in a foreign country against Jagath Jayasuriya and nothing else. There was an undeclared cesefire between the Field Marshall and the Lt. The vocal artillery of the ex-top brass fell silent. This clash of the two ex -army commanders cannot be viewed in isolation as a single, stand alone incident. There is a history of deep seated animosity behind the verbal duel that cannot be overlooked. The personality clash between Fonseka and Jayasuriya is a consequence of the politicization process of the military that has been going on for more than half a century. This politicization of the military assumed immense proportions during the Rajapaksa regime. In a bid to win the war against the tigers the armed forces were politicized to a very great extent. The intensified war resulting in Victory over the LTTE brought about a host of unintended consequences in its wake. Chief among them was the birth and growth of the Fonseka phenomenon. This process underwent a drastic turn when the war winning army commander challenged the war winning president at the presidential stakes. This brought about a sea change in the politico- military environment. The army top brass was divided politically. Despite being elected through an enforced boycott by the Tigers it soon became apparent that Medamulana and Valvettithurai were on a collision course. Mahinda Rajapaksa made two crucial appointments at the onset of his presidency in anticipation of a savage war with the LTTE. One was to make his younger sibling Gotabaya Rajapaksa Defence Secretary. The other was to appoint Sarath Fonseka as Army Commander and extend his tenure. He was scheduled to retire as he would have reached the mandatory age 55 on December 6, But Gotabaya persuaded his brother to make Sarath army chief because Fonseka was the best man to lead the army at that point of time. The serving Commander Maj. Shantha Kottegoda was sent to Brazil as ambassador and Fonseka brought in. Thereafter his term was extended each year on December 6th his birthday. The triumvirate comprising President Mahinda Rajapaksa, Defence Secretary Gotabaya Rajapaksa and Army Chief Sarath Fonseka was hailed for providing political, administrative and military leadership respectively in the triumphant war against the Tigers. After the war ended the Rajapaksas of Ruhunu wanted to channel the war victory euphoria into electoral success for Mahinda at the presidential elections. They counted on Sarath Fonseka with his war victor image to engage in propaganda for the Machiavelli of Medamulana. Foseka however had other ideas and thought of cashing in on his martial image for his own benefit instead of propping up the Medamulana oligarchy as expected. Frankenstein had a mind of its own and refused to play second fiddle. On spirited occasions Sarath Fonseka has the tendency to fire off like a loose cannon. As news of this changed attitude was conveyed to the Rajapaksa brothers the alarm bells started ringing. There continued various irritants between the Rajapaksas and Fonseka. Some of the noteworthy ones included the one where former first Lady Shiranthi Rajapaksa and elder son Namal were stopped by the army on a journey to the north and were delayed unduly for hours. This was seen as being done at the behest of Fonseka himself. On July 9 Fonseka spoke at a book launch about the war in which he heaped compliments upon himself lavishly. Gotabaya was virtually ignored. It was a one-man show. This implied that Sarath and not Mahinda was the saviour of the nation. Another incident was the felicitation ceremony at Dharmasoka College, Ambalangoda on July 10 All traffic was stopped along the Galle Road for hours. Sarath waxed eloquent about his role in winning the war alone to an appreciative home audience. There were increasing signs that Sarath and his merry men in the army were becoming a law unto themselves. It was as if a parallel authority was being exercised by Fonseka in certain spheres. Sarath Fonseka had strong likes and dislikes. He despised some of his officers and discriminated against them unfairly while favouring others whom he liked. One of the senior officers who fell foul of him was Jagath Jayasuriya. Fonseka called him weak and inefficient and refused to let him go up to the frontlines. Jayasuriya the Wann

region commander was kept in charge of administration and logistics but not allowed any battlefield duties. Jayasuriya however was a distant relative of the Rajapaksas and had access to both Mahinda and Gota. This irritated Fonseka further.

4: Fonseka Slams Rajapaksas For Corrupt War-Time Procurements – Colombo Telegraph

Sarath Fonseka Vs Mahinda Rajapakse (who is ur vote) Local Business in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Community See All. 98 people like this. 98 people follow this. About See All.

Early life[edit] Fonseka was born on 18 December in the coastal town of Ambalangoda in the south of Sri Lanka. His father was Peter Fonseka, a school principal and his mother Piyawathie Fonseka was a teacher. He initially attended Madawalalanda Maha Vidyalaya – in Ampara , [28] later receiving his secondary education from Dharmasoka College, Ambalangoda – and Ananda College, Colombo – Fonseka represented his alma mater in cadeting , swimming and water polo events. He was the college swimming and water polo captain in and later represented the defence services and the country in these sports. In he was promoted to the rank of Major and in he attend the Company Commanders Course in Pakistan. With the on set of the –89 JVP Insurrection , he was appointed as military coordinating officer for Gampaha District. In the First Battle of Elephant Pass , the Sri Lankan armed forces were able to beat back the LTTE owing to the tenacity of the besieged troops led by Fonseka and the grit with which they held on despite the overwhelming odds. In , the Jaffna Fort was under siege by Tamil Tiger rebels. Then Colonel Fonseka led troops in the daring Midnight Express operation to relieve besieged troops. Several hundred soldiers were saved due to the operation. Colonel Fonseka was wounded that year in the Yaldevi operation, having been shot through the lung. After recovering, he was promoted to Brigadier in December and was appointed to the Operational Headquarters in Colombo. From May to November after he was again appointed the Commander, Security Forces Headquarters - Jaffna, Fonseka strengthened the defences of Jaffna overlooking his own future in the army [10] [30] [35] [36] [37] [38] [39] and launched a ground-breaking training programme for the infantry. In he was appointed Commander of the Army and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General [40] Suicide bomb attack See also: This had been possible because the attack took place next to the Army Hospital and therefore an ambulance was at hand. Fonseka was conscious upon admittance and had communicated with his officers and the doctors. The Commander, who was unconscious after the operation, was put on a ventilator and regained conscious on 30 April He broke tradition by insisting on the full deployment of naval and air power to aid the war on land and succeeded in getting the support of the other service commanders. To this end he devised the strategy of introducing large numbers of four-man teams to the theater of war, there by reducing military and civilian casualties through dispersion, stealth and precision in operations [18] [41] [56] and fought the war on multiple fronts. The commander also opted for performance over seniority and selected officers with experience in the field. He also reduced the burden on the government and the citizen by the effective management of the resources at his disposal and personally ensured the unimpeded supply of ammunition. He requested to serve as CDS until the end of the month, He resigned from that post to compete as a candidate for the presidential election which was held in January Post-war politics[edit] There were newspaper reports published about Fonseka entering politics after the war victory, beginning in August One of the articles explains it as follows, "General Fonseka launches political campaign – I will make a supreme sacrifice to defend my land against the politicians who ever they may be joining hands with India. Now we have a daunting task to protect our motherland from India". Fonseka entering politics was a debate even during the war against LTTE. General Fonseka however declared himself as a non-party candidate. Immediately after declaration that Fonseka was ready for candidacy, President Rajapakse called for new presidential election two years before expiration of his term. They claimed that Fonseka was the real hero who won the war against LTTE and a Fonseka government was ready for good governance along with the support of all the minorities, eliminate prevailing corruption under Mahinda Rajapaksa government and also promised a massive salary increase for public servants which had been denied thus far. They also promised to change the constitution to remove executive powers from the presidency and transfer such powers to the parliament. Further they promised to establish the 17 amendment to authorise independent commissions as a measure to counter the ongoing mishandling of public money. There was evidence that he removed the tender board chairman from the office and he himself became the chairman only to offer all the tenders to a company owned by his

son-in-law. Then government disclosed a secret agreement between TNA and General Fonseka [78] in which Fonseka had promised merger of North and East provinces and an autonomous status for Tamils in return for the support of the north and east Tamil population in the Presidential election. However opposition leaders proved that the agreement was a fake one with fake signatures adapted by another resources. Medias citing Sri Lankan military reported that a large number about of deserted army soldiers spent the night with General Fonseka at the hotel to enjoy the election results. Fonseka camp stated that there may be about people in the hotel but are the leaders of parties supporting the common opposition candidate, and did not consist of any army deserters. Post Presidential Election [edit] Sarath Fonseka refused to accept the election results published by the Election Commissioner. Some newspapers reported that he is seeking asylum in Australia, UK or India. Meanwhile, BBC announced that Gotabaya Rajapakse is intending to take legal action against Sarath Fonseka for leaking top secret government information. Later he stated in a press conference that he does not intend to leave the country, rather would stay with the people who voted him to see the justice is established. On 28 January CID began its new investigations on claims made by several ministers of Rajapakse government that Fonseka was planning a coup to remove Rajapakse [84] in case of close election results on 26 January in connection with this investigation, a media institution "Lanka" run by JVP who helped Fonseka during presidential election was sealed on 30 January by the CID with a court order. Within few days the court accepted the appeal and ordered CID to re-open the office. Arrest, sentence and release[edit] It was alleged that Fonseka became a political prisoner after running as a presidential candidate against President Mahinda Rajapaksa. The military announced he would be court-martialed for "committing military offences" during his time as Chief of Defense Staff. The military tribunal in which the case was heard was challenged on multiple issues including the suitability and qualifications of the judges and the hearing of the case during an official holiday period of lawyers 9â€™13 August , and his lawyers were not present. Furthermore, because the witnesses were summoned during the aforementioned period, the lawyers of the accused never had a chance to interrogate the witnesses. Sentenced to 30 months after the court martial in convicted him of irregularities in army procurements. In August , by proclamation from President Mahinda Rajapaksa as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, he was cashiered from the army, having been stripped of his rank, medals and decorations. His military pension was forfeited. However one more case continues against him in respect of an allegation that he harboured deserters during the presidential election campaign. It is the 2nd highest individual vote obtaining percentage ever in the Election, His party was placed 3rd in the district with , votes However, he requested the Court of Appeal to issue writs against the cashiering, prison sentence and removal from parliament. The petition on the prison sentence was rejected in December and he appealed to the Supreme Court in January Other two petitions are still being heard in the Court of Appeal. Post sentence politics[edit] A midst local and international pressure president Mahinda Rajapaksa signed the order documents for the release of Fonseka during May Alles was in the media spotlight as he held several rounds of discussions with President Mahinda Rajapaksa to secure the release of Sarath Fonseka. Despite the fact that Jayasuriya requested the permission, [98] United National Party leadership ordered its members to boycott the rally which was scheduled to be held at Hyde Park Colombo. Following his victory, President Sirisena gave Fonseka a complete Presidential Pardon and acquitted of all charges on 22 January , restoring his civic rights. The pardon restored his military rank and decorations as well as his pension. He also requested reinstatement of his parliamentary seat which was taken by a member of his party after he lost it due to his conviction.

5: Sarath Fonseka - Wikipedia

New item has been added to your cart. New item has been added to your cart. Signin.

Contracts without Tenders But unfortunately Mahinda Rajapaksa as the President of Sri Lanka, his Cabinet of Ministers, Secretaries of Ministries and Head of Government Departments and Statutory Bodies have violated all these norms by awarding contracts to Chinese contractors as well as others without following the established tender procedures as recommended by the NPA Guidelines. This corrupt criminal act will allow the citizen of the country to believe that the government Rajapaksa brothers and the family has adopted corrupt practices and President Rajapaksa is a party to these corrupt dealings and may have earned a good share of the borrowed money from these contracts. To achieve the desired results it is imperative to ensure speed, transparency and integrity in all the development spheres and in regard to which the procurement function of goods, works and services plays a critical role. The development programmes which are instituted and other in the pipe line include those which are financed by public funds as well as external funding. Within this context the availability of a set of guidelines on procurement which harmonizes the processes to be followed under the different funding agency procedures been identified and acknowledged by all providers of the development funding as a vital factor. It is in this context that the National Procurement Agency now closed down has been established under Presidential directive. The institution which functions directly under my purview is mandated to study, revise and adopt the procedures and processes in order to govern the vital aspect. I trust that this publication on procurement guidelines in the area of goods and works would be made use by all stockholders of national development in order that the overall national development goals as well as the individual organization development objectives are realized on a timely and cost effective manner.

Economics of Public Debt It is a common situation for the government to borrow money for Development projects. It is not necessarily detrimental to the economy of the country. According to Economist borrowing money is advantageous for the long term development of the country if the development gives a return IRR for the money higher than the interest paid for the borrowing. Borrowing according to economist is a means of increasing total savings to enable increased investment. Short term borrowing like what has borrowed by the Exim Bank can assist in resolving constraints in foreign resources to tide over temporary balance of payment difficulties, if the borrowing is on acceptable interest rates. But, utilising the public debt borrowed at high interest rates in development without following normal procedures like calling for tenders and negotiating with a single contractor without a proper base is detrimental to the economy as it indicates corruption is rampant and these hidden corruption may hampered the rate of return from the development. Are these projects handed over to the Chinese Contractors such as CHE and others, without calling for open tenders are coming within the ambit of National Development projects? If they are National Development projects why by-pass the use of NPA Guidelines the President Rajapaksa has fully endorsed and supported to use by all stakeholders of National Development. Who ordered the Port Authority to by-pass the tender procedures, was the order given by the President Rajapaksa or someone else? Did they by-pass the Chairman of the Port Commission, Dr. Wickrama from Weeraketiya a stakeholder of this development. Has he negligently allowed this corrupt practice as he was ordered to do so? Wickrama and others associated in this crime to rob the citizens of Sri Lanka of the funds obtained on loan, may be guilty of this offence as the Judges of the Court Martial has established this common law principle by jailing General Sarath Fonseka for violating the NPA Guidelines? It is not a secret that the GOSL is now negotiating with the Exim Bank to obtain a Commercial Loan for this amount and the interest rate will be not less than 7. Most professionals are questioning the wisdom of constructing a Harbour without a feasibility study to verify the buildability of this harbour. A Wijewardane, a very experienced officer, has expressed his concerns over the construction of this Port at a seminar he addressed organised by the Organisation of Professional Associations. They found him guilty for being the Chairman of the Tender Board [a requirement under the NPA Guidelines that the Head of the Department should be the Chairman of the Tender Board] even he never sat in any Tender evaluation or approval body as the Chairman of the Tender Board, as he was very busy planning and preparing for a war

every one thought including President Mahinda Rajapaksa is not winnable. If General Sarath Fonseka, the Commander of the Army, who lead the victorious Army to annihilate the LTTE now the same Army is selling vegetables and may sell fish in the very near future according to some Army Brigadiers had no time to worry about Rs. But as the Chairman of the Tender Board he directed a Major General to be the Chairman and two other senior officers to be it is members to decide on a tender to purchase Night Vision Glasses, and few other items, the Army used to annihilate the enemy on the 18th May Did these three officers were influenced by the then Army Commander General Fonseka? President Mahinda Rajapaksa, if he is an honest leader will questioned the Officers and others who procured the Hambantota Harbour without calling for open tenders by-passing his own instructions as given above and request the Attorney General to prosecute these officers to prove that he is a fair and reasonable leader. If he failed to do so the right thinking people of Sri Lanka will believe that to take a personal revenge, President Rajapaksa and his brother Defence Secretary Gotabaya Rajapaksa fabricated a case against General Fonseka, with the help of the Attorney General and the Army Commander and selected three Cashiered Army Officer to sit as Judges and found him guilty for not disclosing his son-in-law who was not even a Director of HiCorp a company tendered for the supply of the above materials. If General Sarath Fonseka is guilty of the above simple offence, what punishment should be given to Dr. Wickrama, Chairman of the Port Commission and others for violating the NPA Guidelines, by not calling for proper open tenders and awarding a tender to use Public Funds to construct a Harbour at Hambantota? Who is the Minister responsible for awarding Contracts for the km road net work in the North to the Chinese without calling for open tender? The total costs of these contracts are not in the public domain but insiders of the Ministry of Highways assumed that Rs. If this total funding cost is obtained as a loan from the Exim Bank 5. Not divulging the relationship of his son-in-law is constructed as a crime to imprison General Fonseka for purchasing Rs. We are independent and non-profit.

6: Rajapaksa Vs Rajapaksa – Sri Lanka Guardian

sc Sarath Fonseka v. Mahinda Rajapakse and others (J.A.N. De Silva, C.J.) submissions were accordingly made by the Counsel in respect of the following preliminary objections;

World Press Trust of India Updated: March 18, Dubbing ex-army chief Sarath Fonseka as a "fool", Sri Lankan President Mahinda Rajapaksa has ruled out an early pardon for the General, who is being court-martialled on charges of engaging in politics while in uniform and defence procurement irregularities. Fonseka, who led the Sri Lankan army to victory against the LTTE last year, was the joint opposition candidate in the January 26 Presidential polls in which he was defeated by Rajapaksa. I told him that politics is not the army. In the army, when you have an order they follow. In politics you give order and they react in a different way I told him, whatever he might think, I know this game and I am going to win this election. He made the remarks when asked about his feelings towards Fonseka and whether the former army chief could be accommodated under the planned national reconciliation. Rajapaksa said he could have prevented Fonseka, who is being detained at the Naval Headquarters in Colombo since his arrest on February 8, from contesting the Presidential polls by delaying his retirement. I could have just sat on his retirement request until after the nomination papers were filed But I let him contest. Claiming that Fonseka was on "holiday" in China when the war against the LTTE was in its last days, the President ruled out an early pardon for him. What about the court martials of other officers? What can I do! This is the British law. They gave it to India and us," he said. At one time the figure was 8, I shouted at him and I had to release them," Rajapaksa told the paper. He said Fonseka wanted to increase the size of the army to , from , after the war got over as the General treated India as an "external threat. So what can , do against 2. I told him, let me worry about external forces," Rajapaksa said. He also alleged that Fonseka had "placed cash of , dollars in a bank after the elections. I cannot discuss all details as inquiries and legal proceedings are on. It is not for me to get involved. Let them handle it. Whether he is found guilty or not guilty is not my concern. But the procedure must go on. The law must be enforced irrespective of persons," he said. NDTV Beeps - your daily newsletter.

7: Behind the Screen: Rajapaksa Vs. Fonseka – Sri Lanka Guardian

Rajapakse is an affable personality in politics while Fonseka is a lonely trooper straying in a political minefield unknown to him, in the company of a band of brother whose mere presence around.

Sri Lankan Presidential Election – Winners of Districts Following the end of the conflict, a rift emerged between Rajapaksa and Fonseka, over reasons which are still disputed. On 15 November, Rajapaksa ordered Fonseka to leave his post as Chief of the Defence Staff with immediate effect through a letter from his secretary. Fonseka was subsequently sentenced to two years in jail for various offenses by a military court martial. President Rajapaksa signed the order documents for the release of Fonseka in May. Sri Lanka also made it into the "high" category of the Human Development Index during this time. GDP growth for and which was 7. Sri Lankan presidential election, and Sri Lankan presidential election, Rajapaksa has been accused of election fraud for both his previous presidential election runs. During the presidential election, opposition parties accused Rajapaksa of bribing LTTE to avoid people from voting in the Northern and Eastern provinces. Most voters in these areas were forcibly restrained by the militant group from voting, and it is said[by whom? At the time Nishantha Wickramasinghe, a brother-in-law of Rajapaksa, was also Chairman of SriLankan Airlines until Rajapaksa lost the presidential election in Impeachment of Shirani Bandaranayake Capitalising on the end of the Sri Lankan Civil War in May and coming off an election win in January and with the near-collapse of the opposition United National Party, President Mahinda Rajapaksa rallied more than the two-thirds majority in Parliament necessary to pass an amendment to the constitution removing presidential term limits. This amendment allowed Rajapaksa to run for a third term and cement his grip on power. The move came just a day after the Supreme Court ruled that a referendum was not required to make the change. A Parliamentary Council without veto power and with only two opposition members was created in its place. The first time any Sri Lankan President has ever done so. Though his second term officially was to end in November, he could legally seek re-election after completing four years in office, a marker his office said he passed on November. The payments were confirmed by documents and cash checks detailed in a government investigation seen by The New York Times. CICT did not say how the money was used. Fortunately, the Attorney General refused to act on behalf of Rajapaksa and many believe the story of an attempt is accurate after Attorney General orders an investigation into this coup. The general claimed that the troops were ready take action on coup. Sri Lankan parliamentary election, Mahinda Rajapaksa unsuccessfully sought to become Prime Minister again, after losing his third term presidential bid, in the parliamentary elections. The position of Prime Minister is largely that of a senior member of the cabinet who acts as deputy to the President.

8: Rajapaksa calls Fonseka a 'fool', says no early pardon

www.enganchecubano.com › 3 76 sri lanka law reports [] 1 sri lr. sarath Fonseka v. mahinda rajapakse and others supreme courtj.

9: Fonseka Vs Rajapakse| By Gunasekara S L

Sarath Fonseka is the only person who can give a good competition for Mahinda Rajapaksa due to the Majority of Sinhalese in Sri Lanka. These are few facts about them. Both are against LTTE.

Rossini and his school A relation of the great river of Amazons in South-America Blue Winnetka Skies The separation of thinking from doing Ace agreement 1 design Romance of the forum, or, Narratives, scenes, and anecdotes from courts of justice Stochastic analysis of computer and communication systems Itil tutorial for beginners Term-Structure Models Using Binomial Trees Lazare Carnot Savant.an essay concerning the latter by A.P.Youschkevitch. Victorian philosophy. Medieval Irish saints lives Donors of funds toward acquisitions, Hood Museum of Art, 1985-2005 Microprocessor 8086 notes Speak softly love piano sheet Advances in structural engineering Three letters from Thos. Telford I come to live on a plantation Why I Left Harrys All Night Hamburgers Permanent residence Rough road to glory. Rhode Island Red (Mask Noir) Psychic development for beginners by william hewitt Police Under Fire Fancy Nancy Loves! Loves! Loves! (Fancy Nancy) Mister Blue Jeans Power over temptation The Stately Home Murder (C. D. Sloan Mystery) Mahlers fifth and sixth symphonies : idyllic fantasies, the sublime, formal mastery, and processes of mou Maritime Greenwich As American as mom, baseball, and apple pie Confidence building from the sea A sermon preachd at Trinity Church in Cambridge, March 28. 1753 V. 1. Illegitimacy, patrimonial rights, and legal nationalism in Luso-Brazilian inheritance, 1750-1821 World summit on sustainable development 2012 How Children Learn to Read Force and laws of motion class 9 worksheet Utopia, social sculpture, and Burning Man Allegra Fortunati Linq tutorial c sharp Callan and thomas environmental economics and management