බුහස්පතින්ද 1981 නොවැම්බර් 19



පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

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(අශෝධින පිටපත)

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විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1982 [තුන්වන වෙන් කළ දිනය] : දෙවන වර කියවීම—විවැද කල් තමන ලදි

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විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1982 [හතරවන වෙන් කළ දිනය] : දෙවන වර කියවීම—විවැදය ඉදිරියට යෙන යන ලදි

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විශ්රීම සහත් කෙවුම්පත, 1887 [නත්විත වෙන් කළ දිනස] > දෙන්න සහ සංවේධවේ ප්රතිරේ

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பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

அதிகார அறிக்கை

(பிழை திருத்தப்படாதது)

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

புதன்கிழமை, 18 நொவம்பர் 1981

[நிகழ்ச்சித் தொடர்]

ஒ**துக்கீட்டுச் சட்டமூலம், 1982** [ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட மூன்றும் நாள்] : இரண்டாம் மதிப்பு—கிலாதம் ஒத்திலைக்கப்பட்டது

ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரோண்

வியாழக்கிழமை, 19 நொவம்பர் 1981

அறிவிப்பு:

சபாநாயகாது சான்றிதழ்

வினுக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

ஒ**துக்கீட்டுச் சட்டமூலம், 1982** [ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட நான்காம் நாள்]:

இசண்டாம் மதிப்பு—விவாதம் தொடர்கிறது

Volume 17 No. 5

Thursday 19th November 1981

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Uncorrected)

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Wednesday, 18th November 1981

[Continuation of Proceedings]

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1982 [Third Allotted Day] : Second Reading—Debate adjourned

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

Thursday, 19th November 1981

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பாசாளுமன்றம்

PARLIAMENT

1981 ஹேப்டிட்டித் இது 18 இற இது, புதன்கிழமை, 18 நொவம்பர் 1981 Wednesday, 18th November 1981

[1981 නොවැම්බර් 18 වන බදාදා නිල වාර්නාවේ 822 වන නිරුවේ සිට ඉනිරි වැඩ කටයුතු]

[1981 தொவம்பர் 18, புதன்கிழமைய அதிகார அறிக்கை பத்தி 822 இவிருந்து நிகழ்ச்சித் தொடர்.]

[Continuation of Proctedings from Col. 882 of Official Report for Wednesday, 18th November 1981]

විසර්ජන පනන් කෙටුම්පත, 1982

ஒதுக்கீட்டுச் சட்ட3லம், 1982

Appropriation Bill, 1982

කා. පො. ඉරන්නිනම් මහනා (කයිටිස්) (நிரு. கா. பொ. இரத்தினம்—ஊர்காவற் அறை) (Mr. K. P. Ratnam—Kayts)

அவைத் தலேவர் அவர்களே, ஐக்கிய தேசி யக் கட்சி அரசாங்கத்தின் நான்காவது வரவு செலவு திட்டம் இன்று விவாதிக்கப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. மூன்றுவது வரவு செலவுக் திட்டம் விவாதிக்கப்பட்ட பொழுது, "இந்த அரசாங்கம் இந்தச் சபையிலே அமைச்சர் களின் எண்ணக்கையைக் கட்டியிருக்கின்றது, இப்போது 52 பேர் அமைச்சர்களாக இருக்கி ருர்கள்; இந்த எண்ணிக்கை மேலும் கூட்டிக் கொண்டு போகும்'' என்று நான் குறிப்பிட் டேன். இப்பொழுது அந்தத் தொகை 86 ஆகக் கூட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. அமைச்சர் எண்ணிக்கை கூட்டப்பட்டிருக் கின்றதே தவிர இந்நாடு பொருளாதாரத்தில் வளர்ச்சியடையவில்லே என்று அன்று நான் கூறினேன். அந்த ஆண்டிலே இந்நாட்டில் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சி 8.2 ஆக இருந்தது. அடுத்த ஆண்டில் அந்த வளர்ச்சு மிகவும் குறைவாக இருக்குமென்று சொன்னேன். நான் கூறியவாறே அதற்கடுத்த ஆண்டு அந்த

நான் 1979 ஆம் ஆண்டு வரவு செலவுக் திட் டத்தில் நிகழ்த்திய உரைகளேத் தொகுந்து "பச்சை மண்ணும் சுட்ட மண்ணும்" என் இம் ஒரு தாலாக வெளியிட்டேன். அதிலே 3 ஆம் பக்கத்திலே, "1978 ஆம் ஆண்டு காணப்பட்ட முன்னேற்றத்திலும் பார்க்க 1980 ஆம் ஆண்டில் எந்த வகையில் முன் னேற்றம் அதிகரிக்காது; குறைந்துதான் போகும்" என்ற குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளேன்.

1978 ஆம் ஆண்டிலே 8.2 ஆக இருந்த பொருளாதார அபினிருத்தி 1979 ஆம் ஆண் டிலே 6.2 ஆகக் குறைந்தது. 1980 ஆம் ஆண் டிலே அது 5.2 ஆக இருந்தது. ஆகவே, ஆண் டுகள் செல்லச் செல்ல பொருளாதார அபி விருத்தி வளர்ச்சி குறைந்து கொண்டு போவதை நாம் காணக் கூடியதாக உள்ளது.

இந்தப் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியால் பொது மக்கள் நன்மையடையவில்லே என்பதை நாம் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். எங்கள் பகுதியில் மக்க ளது வாழ்க்கைய நாம் பார்தோமானுல், இந் தப் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சி அவர் கள து வாழ்க்கையில் செழிப்பை உண்டாக்கவில்லே, வாழ்வை வளம் படுத்தவில்லே என்பகை விளங்கக் கூடியதாக இருக்கின்றது. கமக்கா ரர்களேப் பார்த்தால், முந்திய அரசாங்க காலத்தில் எங்கள் பகுதியில் வெங்காயம், மிள காய், உருளேக் கிழங்கு, புகையில் விளே பொருள்களேப் பயிரிட்டார்கள். ஆனுல், இப் பொழுது இந்த அரசாங்க காலத்தில் அப் பயிர்களின் உற்பத்தி மிக மிகக் குறைந்து கொண்டே போகின்றது. மிளகாய் உற்பத்தி செய்த கமக்காரர்கள், அதை விட்டுப் புகை யிலே பயிட்டார்கள். இப்போது அதனேயும் விற்க முடியாத நிஃயில் அழுது கொண்டிருக் கிருர்கள். இந்தப் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியால் கமக்காரர்கள் நேரடியாகப் பயன் பெறவில்லே. எதுவித கட்டுப்பாடுமன்றி வெங்காயம், மின காய் போன்ற பொருள்களே இப்போது சாங்கம் இறக்குமதி செய்து கொண்டிருக்கின் றது.

பொருள்கள் விஸ்யேறியதால் கடற்றெழி லாளர்களால் எந்த விதமான நன்மையையும் காண முடியவில்லே. கருவாடு வெளிநாடுகளி லிருந்து இறக்குமதி செய்யப்படுகின்றது. ஆத

வளர்ச்சி 6.2 ஆக இருந்தது. Digitized by Noolalam ஸ்ல முண்ட்கள் பிடிக்கின்ற பெருந் தொகை noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

[෩. පො. ඉරන් තිනම මහතා] யான மீன்கள் பயனற்றுப் போகின்றன. எனவே, வெளிநாடுகளிலிருந்து கருவாடு இறக்குமதி செய்யாமல் இங்கேயே கருவாடு காய்ச்சக் கூடிய வாய்ப்பு அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படல் வேண்டும். அந்த வாய்ப்பு அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லே.

சுறு கைத்தொழிலே எடுத்துக் கொள் வோம். நல்லூர்ப் பாராளுமன்ற உறப்பினர் (திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பாம்) தமது உரையிற் கூறியது போல, வடக்கிலும் கிழக்கிலும் முன் னர் பனங்காட்டித் தொழில் கூறப்பாக நடை பெற்றது. எங்கள் பகுதியில் பல்லாயிரக் கணக்கான ரூபா செலவில் அதற்காக கட்டப் பட்ட தொழிற் சாலேகள் மூடப்பட்டிருக்கின் றன. அது போலவேதான் தெசவு நிலேயங் களும் முன்பு ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்சி அர சாங்க காலத்தில் ஒவ்வொரு தொகுதிக்குப் பல நெசவு நிலேயங்களே நிறுவிக் கொடுத் தார்கள். இப்போது அவைசளில் தயாரிக்கப் படும் ஆடைகள், துணிகள் முதலியவற்றை விற்க முடியாமல் அவை தேங்கிக் கிடக்கின் றன. இன்று அவை மூடப்படும் நிலே ஏற்பட் டிருக்கின்றது. மக்கள் படும் கஷ்டத்தை உணர்த்துவதற்காகவே நான் இவற்றை இங்கு எடுத்துக் காட்டினேன்.

இந்த அரசாங்கம் பதவிக்கு வந்து ஏறக் குறைய நாலரை ஆண்டுகள் ஆகின்றன. எனி னும் பாடசாஃவகளேப் பொறுத்த வகையிலே அங்கு நிரந்தர அதிபர்கள் மிக்கப்படவில்லே. கல்வித் தாம் மிக மோசமாகப் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகிரியர் பற்ருக்குறையை நீக்காவிட்டாலும் ஒவ்வொரு பாடசாலேயிலும் பதில் தலேமையா சிரியர்களாகக் கடமையாற்றுகிறவர்களேயா வது நிரந்தர தலேமையாசிரியர்களாக ஆக் குங்கள் என்று நான் முன்னர் இச்சபையிலே பேசும்பொழுது சொன்னேன். அதனுல் பாட சாலேகளிலே கட்டுப்பாட்டையும் ஒழுங்கையும் நிலேநிறுத்தலாம். இந்த அரசாங்கம் வந்த காலம் தொடக்கம் இன்றுவரை எந்தவொரு பாடசாலேக்காவது நிரந்தா அதிபர் நியமிக்கப் படவில்லே. அவ்வெற்றிடங்கள் எல்லாம் இப் பொழுதும் இருந்துகோண்டே இருக்கின்றன. ஆசிரியர்களுடைய பற்றுக்குறை எந்தவகை பிலும் தீர்க்கப்படவில்லே. நான் பின்னர் இது

இப்பொழுது எங்கள் பகுதியிலே கமக்காரர் கள், கடற்றெழிலாளர்கள், சிற கைத்தொழி லாளர்கள் அணேவரும் ஊக்கப்படுத்தப்பட்டு இருக்கின்றனர் என்று நாங்கள் சொல்ல முடி யாது. ஆணுல், சில பெரிய வர்த்தகர்கள் கொழுத்திருக்கிரர்கள். சில அரசியல் தாகர் கள் கொழுத்திருக்கிருர்கள். கட்சிக்கு ஆள் பிடிப்பவர்கள் கொழுத்திருக்கிருர்கள். இந்த நிலேயிலேதான் இன்றைய ஆட்சியின் பொரு ளாதார நிலேமை இருக்கிறது என்று கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

நிதி அமைச்சரவர்கள் சென்ற முறையும் இந்தமுறையும் தமது வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட உரையில் ஊழல்களே நீக்கவேண்டும்; விர யத்தை நீக்க வேண்டும் என்று பலமுறை படித்துப் படித்துச் சொல்லியிருக்கிருர்கள். இந்த நாட்டிலே ஏறக்குறைய 25 வீதத்துக்கு மதிகமான பொருட்கள் விரையமாகின்றன. இந்த நாட்டிலே நியமனங்களிலே ஊழல் இருப்பதால், தகுதி வாய்ந்தவர்களுக்கு உத்தி யோகம் கிடைக்காதபடியால், தகுதி வாய்ந்த வர்களுக்கு உத்தியோக உயர்வு கிடைக்காத படியால், அவர்கள் தங்கள் கடமைகளே மன நிறைவோடு, ஊக்கமாகச் செய்யமுடியாத ஒரு நிலே இந்த நாட்டிலே ஆண்டாண்டு கால மாக இருந்து வருகிறது என்பதை எவரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. இதனுலேதான் நிதி அமைச்சாவர்கள் ஒவ்வொரு முறையும், ஒவ் வொரு வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்திலும் விர யத்தை நீக்க வேண்டும்; கட்டுப்பாட்டைக் உண்டாக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லி வரு கிருர்கள். ஒரு நிதி அமைச்சர் மாத்தொம் சொல்லி அதனேச் செய்துளிட முடியாது. அரசாங்கம் இதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தால்தான் இந்த நாட்டிலே விசயத்தை நீக்கி சிறந்த ஒரு ஆட்சியை உண்டாக்க முடி யும் என்பதை இங்கு சொல்லி வைக்க விரும்பு கிறேன்.

போகள் என்று நான முன்னா இச்சபையிலே ஊழல் பற்றிச் சொல்லும்பொழுது ஒரு ளிட பேசும்பொழுது சொன்னேன். அதனை பாட மக்கைக் குறிப்பிட வேண்டும். எங்கள் பகுதி களிலே உக்கியோகங்கள் எல்லாம் விலேக்கு நிலேநிறுத்தலாம். இந்த அரசாங்கம் வந்த விற்கப்படுகின்றன. எங்கள் பகுதிகளிலே காலம் தொடக்கம் இன்றுவரை எந்தவொரு கொழில் வங்கிப் படிவம் இல்லே. தொழில் வங் படவில்லே. அவ்வெற்றிடங்கள் எல்லாம் இப் விலே கூறப்படுகின்ற படிவமாக, ஏலத்திலே படவில்லே. அவ்வெற்றிடங்கள் எல்லாம் இப் விலே கூறப்படுகின்ற படிவமாகத்தான் இருக்கின்றன. கிறது. வங்கியிலே வேலே எடுக்க 15,000 ரூபா, ஆசிரியர்களுடைய பற்றுக்குறை எந்தவகை 20,000 ரூபா கொடுக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. மிலும் நீர்க்கப்படவில்லே. நான் பின்னர் இது ஆசிரிய நியமனத்துக்குப் பணம் கொடுக்க மற்றி விரிவாகக் குறிப்பிடுவேன்றுigitized by Noolaham.org | aavanaham.org | aavanaham.

சபையிலே பலமுறை சொல்லிவிட்டேன். உத்தி யோகத்தைப் பெறுவதற்கு, பணம் கொடுத்து எலத்திலே அதனே வாங்குவதற்கு, ஒரு விண் ணப்பப் படிவத்தைக் கொடுத்து அந்த விண் ணப்பப் படிவத்தோடு பணமும் சேர்த்துத் திருப்பிக் கொடுக்கப்படும்போது தொழில் வங்கிப் படிவமாக மாற்றமடைகிறது எங்கள் பகுதிகளிலே. பாராளுமன்ற உறுப் பினர்களாகிய நாங்கள் கொடுத்த ஆயிரம் படி வங்களும் தாக்கி வீசப்பட்டபடியால், இப் பொழுது காசோடு செல்லும் ஏலப் படிவம் தான் தொழிற் படிவங்களாக அங்கே இருக் கின்றன என்பதை எந்த இடத்திலும் நிரூ பிக்க நாங்கள் ஆயத்தமாக இருக்கிரேம். நீங்கள் எங்கள் பகுதிகளிலே, தமிழ்ப் பகுதி களிலே உத்தியோகம் கொடுக்கும்பொழுது இரகசியமாகக் கொடுக்காமல் பகிரங்கமாக அவற்றை எலத்தில் விற்பீன செய்யுங்கள். பகி ரங்க ஏலத்தில் விற்று உங்களுடைய தலேவர் களுக்கு ஒரு தாகை ஒரு கழிவைக் கொடுக்க லாம். நான் அதை மறைத்துச் சொல்லவில்லே.

நிர்வாகத்தைத் திறமையாக நடத்த வேண்டும்; விரயத்தை உறுதியாக நீக்கவேண்டும் என்று எண்ணிணுல், நாடு செழிக்க வேண்டு மானுல் உறுதியான நடவடிக்கைகள் சில வற்றை எடுக்க வேண்டும். இந்த நாடு பல காரணங்களால், பொருளாதாரத்தில் தாக்க மடைந்திருப்பது உண்மைதான். உலகப் பொருளாதாரத்தில் ஏற்படுடின்ற மாற்றங்களி னுலே, விலே வீக்கங்களினுலே எங்களுடைய பொருளாதாரம் பாதிக்கப்படுகின்றது. இந்த நாட்டிலே ஊழல் இல்லாத ஆட்சி இருக்குமா னுல் விரயத்தை நீக்கி, எங்களுக்குள்ள வரு வாயோடு மிகவும் சிறப்பாக 25 வீத வரவைக் கூட்டி மக்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையைச் செம்மைப்படுத்த முடியும்.

1. 10. 1981 ஆம் தேதிய "சன்" பத்திரிகை யில் கே. ஏ. டி. ஈ. பிரேமரத்ன என்னும் ஓய்வு பெற்ற உத்தியோகத்தர் ஒருவர் எழுதிய ஒரு கடிதத்தை இங்கே வாசித்துக் காட்ட விரும்பு கிறேன். அந்தக் கடிதத்தில் குறிப்பிடப்பட் டிருப்பதை நிதி அமைச்சர் முதல் இங்கே யுள்ள எல்லாரும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்வார்கள் என்று எண்ணுகிறேன். அந்தக் கடிதம் ஒரு தமிழ சால் எழுதப்படவில்லே. அரசாங்க உத்தியோ கத்திலிருந்து ஓய்வுபெற்ற ஒரு செங்களப் பெரு மகனுல் எழுதப்பட்ட கடிதம்—மிகவும் இன்றி யமையாத கடிதம் அது. இன்றைய சூழ்நிலே யிலே, இன்றைய ஆட்சி செம்மைப்பட வேண்டு மானுல் அதனே அரசாங்கம் கவனத்திற் கொள்ள வேண்டும். ஆகவேதான் அது இவ் வேளேயில் மிகவும் பொருத்தமானது என எண்ணி அதனே நான் இங்கே வாசிக்கின் ஹேன்:

"JUST LEAVE THEM ALONE

The editorial in 'SUN' of September 22 and the reader A. G. Salgado's point of view on the same page under the caption "Leave the Administration alone" are timely.

It would be ludicrous to expect a change in the Public Sector and avoid any form of waste until the politicians give up unwarranted interference in the administration of the public service especially the recruitment which has brought in political stooges or henchment who act as they want and would not care about anyone and anything.

It is this type of recruitment that has contributed not only to wastage but also to corruption inefficiency, negligence and late attendance of 90 per cent of the state employees.

I have betn a public servant—postal staff officer—and can state without any fear that the politically sponsored recruitment started prior to the previous government's "chit system". It was done by the telephone.

Subsequently "chit system" on the sly and now openly under the name "Job Bank". It is certainly a fact that the departmental heads and the senior officers cannot get any work done and if they do insist—maintain discipline—they would be termed "anti-Govt." and may perhaps end up in a distant place.

It is really difficult to bring a delinquent to book because of the interference by the politicians. But may I say in fairness to some politicians that I came across that they insisted that the wrongdoer be severely dealt with as they brought discredit to them.

We have seen, since independence, the political stooges or henchmen never stood by the politician sincerely and toppled them at the first opportunity or at the next election. It was certainly because of this that no party was in power continuously for more than a single term.

Why then should these politicians interfere in the administration of the public service. If that has not been done we would have had an efficient patriotic public service. It is time that the Intelligentsia of the country cry halt to this unwarranted interference and tell these politicians "please leave the public service alone".

-K. A. D. E. PREMARATNE, Gampaha."

[ஹ. පො. ඉරන්නීනම් මහතා] இந்த விதமாக அரசியல் செல்வாக்கு இந்த ஆட்சியிலே—சிறப்பாக திணேக்களங்களின் நிருவாகத்திலே—புகுத்தப்பட்டால் நாம் இந்த நாட்டில் ஒரு சிறந்த நல்ல ஜனநாயக ஆட்சியை நடாத்த முடியாது என்பதைச் சொல்லிவைக்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

நிதி அமைச்சரவர்கள் இங்கே சமர்ப்பிக் திருக்கின்ற இந்த வாவுசெலவுத் திட்டத் திலே மொத்த விற்பனே வரியைப் புருத்தி யிருக்கின்றுர்கள் இது நேர்முகமாக இல்லா எதிர்முகமாக—மறைமுகமாக—இந்த நாட்டிலே வாழுகின்ற எல்லா மக்களேயும் பாதிக்கின்றது. இந்த நாட்டிலே ஒரு பொரு ளுக்கு உற்பத்தியாளர்—இறக்குமதியாளர் வரி கொடுக்க வேண்டும் ; அதனே வாங்கி கிற் கின்றவர் மொத்த விற்பனே வரியாக வரி கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அதனே வாங்கி கிற் கின்ற சில்லறை வியாபாரிகள் வரி கொடுக்க வேண்டும். இரண்டு வீதம் தொடக்கம் அந்த வரியை நாங்கள் கணக்கிட்டுப் பார்த்தால் குறைந்தது 6 சதவீதம் அல்லது 15 சதவீதம் வரைக்கும் இவ்வரியினுலே ஒவ்வொரு பொரு ளுக்கும் விலே ஏற்றப்படும். எங்கள் எல்லோ ருக்கும் தெரியும், வியாபாரிமார் வரியை **ஏற்றுகின்ற பொழுது 2 சதவீதம் ஏற்றவேண்** டியிருந்தால் அவர்கள் 4 அல்லது 5 சதவீ தம் ஏற்றுவார்கள். இந்த வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டத் தாக்கு முன்பு ஓர் அஸ்பிரின் வில்லே 20 சத மாக விற்கப்பட்டது. இன்றைக்கு அது 25 சதமாக விற்கப்படுகிறது. பனடோல் வில்லே முன்னர் 30 சதமாக விற்கப்பட்டது. இப் பொழுது அது 40 சதமாக விற்கப்படுகிறது. அஸ்பிரின் 25 சதவீதம் கூட்டப்பட்டுவிட் டதா; பனடோல் 33 சதவீதம் கூட்டப்பட்டு விட்டது. இதனேக் கட்டுப்படுத்துவதற்கு அரசாங்கத்திடம் எந்தவிதமான நிலேயமு மில்லே. இந்த மொத்த விற்பனே வரியினுலே குறைந்தது 25—30 சதவீதம் இந்நாட்டுப் பொருள்களின் விலேகள் ஏறியிருக்கின்றன என்பதை இங்கே சொல்லிவைக்க விரும்பு கிறேன்.

இந்த அரசாங்கம் பாவணேயாளர் சங்கம் என்ற ஒரு நிஸேயத்தை உருவாக்கியிருக்கிறது. இந்தப் பாவணேயாளர் சங்கம் நகைப்புக்கிட மான ஒரு நிஸேயமாக இருக்கிறது. எனது தொகுதியிலே அதை உருவாக்க ஒருநாள் காஸே சில உத்தியோகத்தர்கள் வந்தார்கள். அங்கே அகப்பட்ட 4, 5, 10 பேரைக் கட்டிக் கொண்டு போஞர்கள். மாஃமிலே பாவணே யாளர் சங்கம் உருவாகியது. அங்குள்ள எவ ருக்குமே தெரியாது, இந்தச் சங்கத்தின் செயலாளர் யார், தலேவர் யார் என்று. இந் தப் பாவணேயாளர் சங்கத்தினுல் விலேகளேக் கட்டுப்படுத்த முடியாதென்பதை நான் இச் சந்தர்ப்பத்திலே கூறிவைக்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

விலேயேற்றத்தை கட்டுப்படுத்தற்கு ஏற்ற வாறு கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் இன்று நல்ல முறையிலே இயங்க முடியாமல் உயிர் அற்ற வைகளாக, வருவாய் அற்றவைகளாக இருக் கின்றன. அரசாங்க உத்தியோகத்தர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட 70 ரூபா சம்பள உயர்வுகூட கூட்டுறவுச் சங்க ஊழியர்களுக்குக் கொடுக் கப்படவில்லே. இப்பொழுது 107 ரூபா கூட்டிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய நிலேயிலே இந்நாட்டிலே யுள்ள ஏறக்குறைய முக்காலே மூன்று விக மான கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களும் தங்களுடைய வருவாயிலே இந்தச் சம்பள உயர்வைக் கொடுக்க முடியாதிருப்பதால் கூட்டுறவுச் சங் கங்களும் கட்டுப்பாடான ஒரு விலேயிலே பொருள்களே விற்க முடியாமலிருக்கின்றன. இந்தியாவிலே நியாயனிலேக் கடைகள் (Fair Prices Shops) இருக்கின்றன. மக்களுக்குக் தேவையான அரிசி, சீனி, போன்ற பொருள் களே எல்லாம் அந்தக் கடைகளிலே குறித்த விலேகளிலே வாங்கத்தக்கதாக ஒழுங்கு செய் திருக்கிருர்கள். அப்படிப்பட்ட ஓர் ஒழுங்கு செய்யப்படாளிட்டால் இந்த நாட்டிலே இன் றைக்கு வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டத்துக்கு முன்பு இருந்த பொருள்களின் விஃகள் அடுத்த கில மாதங்களிலே 30 சதவீதத்துக்கு மேலாக ஏறிவிடும் என்பதை இங்கே நான் சுட்டிக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்ததாக, உணவு முத்திரை பற்றி எடுத் துச் சொல்லப்பட்டது. இன்று வாழ்க்கைச் செலவுச் சுட்டெண் 360 ஆக உயர்த்தப்பட் டிருக்கிறது. அதற்காக அரசாங்க உத்தியோ கத்தர்களுக்கு 62 ரூபா வாழ்க்கைச் செலவுப் படியாகக் கூட்டிக்கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. வறமைக் கோட்டின் எல்லே இப்பொழுது 300 ரூபாவாக மட்டுப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருகிறது. அதை 400 அல்லது 500 ரூபாவாக உயர்த்த வேண்டியது மிக இன்றியமையாததாகும். எழை மக்கள் வாழ வழி இல்லாமல் இருக் கும் மக்களுக்கு இது வாய்ப்பாக இருக்கும்.

நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களது வரவு செலவுக் திட்டத்தில் 78—79 ஆம் ஆண்டு பற்றுக்குறை வருவாயிலும் பார்க்கக் குறைவாக இருந்தது. 1978 ஆம் ஆண்டில் வருவாய் 1,165 கோடி ரூபா; ஆணுல், பற்றுக்குறை 729 கோடி ரூபா. 1979 ஆம் ஆண்டில் வருவாய் 1,239 கோடி ரூபா. ஆணுல், பற்றுக்குறை 842 கோடி ரூபா. 1980 ஆம் ஆண்டில் வருவாய் 1,446 கோடி ரூபா. ஆனுல், பற்னுக்குறை 1,627 கோடி ரூபா. 1981 ஆம் ஆண்டில் வருவாய் 1,598 கோடி ரூபா ; ஆணல், பற்னுக்குறை 1,423 கோடி ரூபா. 1982 ஆம் ஆண்டிலே வருவாய் 1,932 கோடி ரூபாய்; பற்ருக்குறை 2,116 கோடி சூபா. இங்கே பற்ருக்குறை வருவாயிலும் பார்க்கக் கூடப் போய்ளிட்டது. இப்பொழுது வருகின்ற வரு வாய் இந்த நாட்டில் மீளவருஞ் செலவுக்கே காணுமல் இருக்கிறது.

கடன் பணத்தில் தான் இந்த நாட்டின் ஆக்க அபிவிருத்தி வேலேகள் எல்லாம் செய் யப்பட இருக்கின்றன. தேர்தலே நோக்கி இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் தயாரிக்கப்பட் டிருந்தாலும்கூட இந்த ஆண்டிலும் மேலும் கடன்பட வேண்டிய நிலே வரும். 1980 ஆம் ஆண்டிலே 879 கோடி ரூபாய் மேலதிக செல வாக இருந்தது. ஆணுல், அது 1,627 கோடி ரூபாவாகப் பின்னர் கூடியது. அப்படியே 1981 ஆம் ஆண்டில் 1,185 கோடி ரூபா செல வாக இருந்தது. அது கடைசியில் 1,423 கோடி ரூபாவாக மாறியது. எனவே, 1982 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கு மொத்தச் செலவாக இருக்கும் 2,117 கோடி ரூபா வருடக் கடைசியில் 2,500 கோடி ரூபாவாக மாருமல் இருக்க முடியாது. சுமார் 400 கோடி சூப மேலும் வருகின்ற ஆண்டிற்குச் சேர்க்கப்பட வேண்டி வரும். முந்திய ஆண்டுகளில் நாங்கள் கணித்த கணிப்பிலும் பார்க்க 879 கோடி 1,627 கோடியாகவும் 1,185 கோடி 1,423 கோடியாகவும் மாறியது போல 1932 ஆம் ஆண் டி லும் நிலேமை மாறும். அதாவது 2,117 கோடி சூபர 2,500 கோடி சூபாலாக மாறும். 1982 ஆம் ஆண்டுக் கடைசியில் இந்த வாவு செலவுத்திட்டத்தைச் சமப்படுத்த சுமார் 400 கோடி ரூபாய் எங்களுக்குத் தேவைப்படும். அதை நாங்கள் கட்டுப்படுத்து வதாக இருந்தால் 400 கோடி ரூபா பெறு மதியான அபிவிருத்தி வேலேகள் தடைப்பட்டு விடும்.

இதையே 1980—81 ஆம் ஆண்டுப் புள்ளி விவரங்கள் எங்களுக்குக் காட்டுகின்றன. எனவே, இப்பற்ருக்குறையில் கொஞ்சத்தை மிச்சம் பிடிக்க விரும்பினுல், நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் எல்லா வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட உரை களிலும் கூறியது போல, வீண் விரயத்தை நீக்கி ஆட்சியை நடாத்த வேண்டும். அவ் விதம் செயற்பட்டாலேயொழிய இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்திலே ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக் கின்ற பணத்தைக் கொண்டு இந்தாட்டை விருக்தி செய்ய முடியாது, இந்த நாட்டை ஆட்சி செய்ய முடியாது எனக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன்.

ஒவ்வொரு திணேக்களத்திற்கும் ஓதுக்கப் பட்ட பணத்திலே படிகளுக்கு ஒதுக்கப்படும் பணம் ஒவ்வோர் ஆண்டும் கூடிக்கொண்டே போகின்றது. இந்த மதிப்பீட்டில் பி. 1. எனும் பகுதியில் இருந்து நான் வாசிக்கின்றேன்.

இலங்கை இராணுவம் :— 1980—26 கோடி சூபா 1981—27 கோடி சூபா 1982—33 கோடி சூபா

இலங்கைக் கடற்படை:— 1980—10 கோடி ரூபா 1981—12 கோடி ரூபா 1982—12 கோடி ரூபா

பொலிஸ் :— 1980—34கோடி ரூபா 1981—38 கோடி ரூபா 1982—42 கோடி ரூபா

இவ்வி தம் பாதுகாப்புக்கான செலவு கூடிக் கொண்டே செல்கின்றது. இப் பாதுகாப்புச் செலவு கூடிக்கொண்டு செல்வதற்குக் ணம் என்னவென்று நாம் சிந்திக்க வேண் டும். வெளி நாடுகளிலிருந்து எங்கள் நாட் டுக்கு ஆபத்து ஏதும் இருக்கின்றதா? எந்த ஒரு நாட்டுடனும் போர் புரிய வேண்டிய நிலேயில் இல்லே. இந்தியாளினிருந்து நமக்கு ஆபத்து இல்லே. எந்த ஒரு நாட்டிலிருந்தும் எங்களுக்கு ஆபத்து இல்லே. இங்கே ஏற்படக் கூடிய உள்நாட்டுக் குழப்பங்களே அடக்குவ தற்காகத்தான் நாம் இத்தொகையை கூட்டிக் டிக்கொண்டு போகிரும் என்று சிலர் சொல்ல லாம். ஆனுல், பாதுகாப்புக்கெனச் செலவுசெய் யும் பணத்தைக் குறைத்து அதனே ஆக்கவேலே களுக்குச் செலவு செய்ய வேண்டியது இன்றி யணம்யாகது.

[කෘ. පො. ඉරන්නීනම් මහතා]

அவைத் தவேவர் அவர்களே இவ்விடயம் அவசரகாலச் சட்ட விவா தத்தின்போ தும் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டது. நான் அவ்விவாதத்தில் கலந்துகொள்ளவிருந்தேன். ஆனுல் நேரம் கிடைத்கவில்லே. இந்நாட்டிலே வாழுகின்ற ஈரினங்களுக்கிடையே வகுப்பு ஒற்றுமையை ஏற்படுத்த விரும்பினல், அவர்களுக்கிடையே மோ தலேத் தடுக்க விரும்பினுல் நாம் சில அடிப் படை நடவடிக்கைகளே எடுக்க வேண்டும். அர சி**யல்** அமைதி இருக்க வேண்டும், ஸ்திரப்பாடு இருக்க வேண்டும்; அப்பொழுதுதான் நாட் டில் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சி ஏற்படும். இதனே நிதி அமைச்சரே சொல்லியிருக்கிறுர். அதை நாம் வரவேற்கிரும். ஒவ்வொரு வரவு செல வுத் திட்ட உரையிலும் அவர் இதை **யுறுத்தியிருக்கி**ருர். `கிருவள்ளுவர் கூறுகின் . O. Q. Q. C.

" ஆங்கமை வெய்தியக் கண்ணும் பயமின்றே வேந்தமை வில்லாத நாடு."

ஒரு நாடு எல்லா வளங்≛ள் பெற்றிருந்தா லும் அங்கு அரசியல் செம்மையாக இல்லாவிட் டால் அந்த நாட்டில் எந்தளித வளர்ச்சியும் உண்டாகாது என்பதே அதன் கருத்து. இதனே நிதி அமைச்சர் தம்முடைய பேச்சிலே மிகச் சிறப்பாகக் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிருர். அவர் தம் முடைய வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட உரையிலே கூறியதை வரசிக்கின்றேன்:

"அணேத்திற்கும் மேலாக நாட்டின் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சிக்கும் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கும் சமாதான மும் அமைதியும் நிலவ வேண்டும். அமையின்மை யும் ஒற்றுமைக் கேடும் எமது நாட்டைச் சூழ்த்து கொண்டால் எமது முயற்சிகள் அணேத்தும் காட்டி லேறித்த நிலவாகி விடும். அரசியல் உறுதிப்பாடு அபிவிருத்திக்கு இன்றியமையாதது.

அபிவிருத்தியைப் பற்றிப் பேசும்பொழுது இந்த அரசியல் உறுதிப்பாடு இல்லாததற்கு எங்களேக் காரணமாக, தமிழ் இனத்தைக் காரணமாக, பயங்காளாதப் புலிகள் என்று சொல்லப்படுகின்றவர்களேக் காரணமாகக் காட்டுவது வழக்கமாகிவிட்டது. இந்த நாட் டிலே அரசியல் உறுதிப்பாட்டை, பொருளா தார வளர்ச்சியை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமானுல் நாம் செம்மையாய ஆட்சி நடாத்த வேண்டும். ஏன்? தந்தை செல்வா அவர்கள் கூறியிருக் கிருர்கள், "நாங்கள் உரிமையைக் கேட்பது, அல்லது நாங்கள் குறைகளேச் சுட்டிக் காட்டு வது பெரும்பான்மை இனத்துக்குப் பிடிக் காது என்றுல், அதற்காக அதனேச் செய்யா மல் விட்டுவிட முடியாது. நாங்கள் மூச்சுவிடு வது அவர்களுக்குப் பிடிக்காதென்னுல் நாங் கள் மூச்சுவிடாமல் இருக்க முடியுமா?" போதணே பல்கணேக்கழகத்தில் பேசிய பொழுது தந்தை செல்வா இதணே எடுத்துச் சொன்னுர்கள்.

இந்த நாட்டிலே இன ஒற்றமை ஏற்பட வேண்டுமாகுல் என்ன செய்ய வேண்டும்? இப்பொழுது அதற்காகச் சில முயற்சிகள் நடைபெற்றுக் கொண்டிருப்பதால் இந்த அடிப்படைக் காரணங்களே, நாங்கள் உணரு கிற காரணங்களேச் சொல்வது இன்றியமை யாததாகும் என என்ணுகிறேன். பொருளா தார, அபிவிருத்திக்கும் அரசியல் உறுதிப் பாட்டை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கும் இது அவசிய மாகும். நான் இப்படிச் சொல்லும்பொழுது சிங்கள மக்களுக்கு எதிராக, இந்த நாட்டில் கொந்தளிப்பான நிலேயொன்றை உண்டாக்கு வதற்காகச் சொல்லவில்லே.

இந்த நாட்டிலே பிரதான சர் இனங்களும் ஒற்றுமையாக இருக்க வேண்டுமாளுல் இந்த நாட்டின் பழைய வரலாற்றைத் திருப்பிப் பார்த்து இங்கு பயங்காவாதம் ஏன் தோன்றி யது என்பதை உணாவேண்டும். ஐக்கிய தேசி யக் கட்சிக் காலத்திலே இந்தப் பயங்கர வா தம் தோன் றவில்லே என்பதை வலியுறுத்திக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். சில இனேஞர்கள் வழி தவறி, கங்களுடைய ஆத்திரத்தையும் உள்ளக் கொதிப்பையும் காட்டுவதற்கு, " இவர்கள் அகிம்சை வழியில் போகிருர்கள்; கடந்த 20 35 வருடங்களாக இவர்கள் எடுத்தது என்ன? மயிலே மயிலே என்றுல் இறகு போடுமா? நாங்கள் ஒரு வழியில் இறங்குவோம்" என்று இறங்கினுல், அதற்குக் காரணமாக இருந்த வற்றைக் கண்டறிந்து அவற்றை நீக்காவிட் டால் இந்த நாட்டிலே பயங்கரவாதத்தை தீக்க முடியாது.

1972 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஸ்ரீலங்கா சுதந்திரக்கட்சி ஓர் அரசியலமைப்பை உருவாக்கியபொழுது அந்த அரசியலமைப்பு விவாதத்திலே நாங்கள் பங்குகொள்ளாமல் இந்தச் சபையைப் புறக்கணித்து வெளியேறிய பின்பு தேசிய அரசுப் போவை நிறுவப்பட்டது. 5.7.72 ஆம் தேதி அந்த தேசிய அரசுப் போவையிலே முதன்முதலாக நான் நிகழ்த்திய உரையைப் படித்துப் பார்த்தால் பயங்காவாதம் எங்கே தோன்றத் தொடங்கியது என்பதை அறிய

லாம். எனது பேச்சின் தொகுப்பை "மனப் பால்" என்ற பெயரில் நாலாக வெளியிட்டிருக் கிறேன். "மனப்பால்" என்ற அந்த நூலிலே " சிறுபான்மை இனத்தை அடிமைகள் ஆக்க லாம் என்று மனப்பால் குடிக்க வேண்டாம்" என்று குறிப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். 1972 ஆம் ஆண்டு தமிழ் மக்களுடைய ஆதரவு இல்லா மல் அவர்களேப் புறக்கணித்து, அவர்களு டைய எந்தக் கோரிக்கையையும் நிறைவேற் ருமல் ஸ்ரீலங்கா சுதந்திரக் கட்சி சிங்கள மக்களுக்காகவே அரசியல் அமைப்பை உரு வாக்கிய பின் முதன் முதலாகக் கூடிய தேசிய அரசுப் பேரவையிலே நான் பேசிய பேச் சைப் பலர் அறிந்திருக்க மாட்டார்கள். அதில் ஒரு பகுதி :

" இந்த நாட்டிலே ஈசாயிரத்தைந்தாறு ஆண்டு களுக்கு மேலாகத் தொடர்ந்து வாழ்ந்து வரும் இரண்டு இனங்கள் ஒன்றுபட்டு வாழப்போகின் றனவா ? முட்டி மோதிப் பிரிந்து வாழப் போகின் றனவா? என்ற கேள்ளிதான் இப்பொழுது தமிழ் மக்களின் உள்ளங்களில் எழுந்திருக்கின்ற கேள்வி யாக இருக்கிறது."

1972 ஆம் ஆண்டு தேசிய அரசுப் பேரவை யிலே—அன்று தான் இந்த நாடு விடுதலே பெற் றது என்று கூறுகிருர்கள்—நான் பேசிய பேச் சுத்தான் இது.

" இசண்டு இனங்களும் ஒன்றுபட்டு வாழப் போகின்றனவா? முட்டி மோதிப் பிரிந்து வாழப் போகின்றனவா? என்ற கேள்விதான் இப்பொழுது தமிழ் மக்களின் உள்ளங்களில் எழுந்திருக்கிற கேள்வியாக இருக்கிறது."

நாங்கள் பெரும் போராட்டம் ஒன்றையும் எங்கள் கோரிக்கைக்காக நடாத்தவில்லே என்று சொல்கிருர்கள்; சென்ற அரசாங்க காலத்தில் நாங்கள் பல போராட்டங்களே நடாத்தினும். எங்களேக் கேளாமல் எங்கள் மீது நிணிக்கப்பட்ட அந்த அசசியல் அமைப்பை நாங்கள் எதிர்த்தோம். அந்த அர சியலமைப்புச் சட்டத்தை எரித்தோம். அந்த அரசியலமைப்புச் சட்டத்துக்கு எதிராக எத் தணேயோ சத்தியாக்கிரகங்களே நடத்தினும். அந்த அரசியலமைப்பிலே கொண்ட வேறு பாட்டை, எங்களுடைய மனக் கொதிப்பைக் காட்டுவதற்காக எங்களுடைய பகுதிக்கு ஸ்ரீலங்கா சுதந்திரக்கட்சி அமைச்சர்கள் வந்த பொழுதெல்லாம் கறுப்புக்கொடி ஆர்ப்பாட் டம் நடத்தி எங்கள் எதிர்ப்பைக்காட்டினேம். நான் இதனே இங்கே மிகவும் கவனத்தோடு குறிப்பிடவேண்டியுள்ளது. சரிக்திரம் திரும்பி அந்த அரசியலமைப்பை ஆக்கி எங்களேப் Digitized by Noordham Foundation.

நடைபோடாமல் நாம் சென்று கொண்டிருக்க வேண்டுமேயாளுல் நாம் எப்படி நடந்து கொள்ள வேண்டுமென அப்போது நான் இங்கு பேசும்போது எடுத்துரைத்தேன். நான் எனது " மனப்பால்" என்ற நாலிலே இருந்து, இத்தேசிய அரசுப் பேரவையிலே பேசியதை இங்கு வாசிக்க விரும்புகிறேன்:

" சரித்திரம் திரும்பி நடை போடாமல் நாம் ஒன்றுபட்டிருக்க வேண்டுமா**ஞல் எங்களு**டைய— சிறுபான்மையினருடைய—உணர்ச்சிகளே நீங்கள் மதித்து, எங்களுடைய குறைபசடுகளேத் தீர்க்க எண்ணவேண்டும். அப்படியான ஓர் எண்ணம் இப் பொழுதாம் உங்களிடம் இல்லே என்று எங்களுக் குத் தெரியும். இது மிகவும் வருந்தத் தக்க ஒரு நிலே நெடுகப் புனி, புனி என்று சொன்குல் ஒரு நான் உண்மையில் புலி வந்துதான் விடும்."

இது 1972 ஆம் ஆண்டிலே, புலிப்படையைப் பற்றிய பேச்சே இல்லாத காலத்திலே நான் பேசிய பேச்சு என்பதை இச் சந்தர்ப்பத் கிலே சொல்லி வைக்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

" அதுபோல நாங்கள் பிரிவிணே கேட்டுரேம், கேட்கிறேம் என்று நீங்கள் அதைச் சாட்டாகத் திரும்பத் திரும்பச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தால் ஒரு நாளேக்குப் பிரிவினே வந்தே தீரும்."

அப்பொழுது நாங்கள் சமஷ்டி ஆட்சியைக் கேட்ட காலம் என்பதை தலேவரவர்களுக்கு நான் கூறிவைக்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

பிரிவினேயைத் தடுப்பதற்காகத் தான் இணேப்பு ஆட்சியைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக் கிரும். ஆனல் நிங்கள் அதை மாற்றி,

"புலி, புலி" என்று சொன்றுல்—பிரிகினே, பிரி வினே என்று சொன்னுல்— நீங்களே பிரிவினேக்கு வித்திட்டவர்களாக, இந்த நாட்டிலே பிரிவிண்ணைய உருவாக்கியவர்களாக ஆகுவீர்கள் என்பதை நான் இங்கே சொல்ல வேண்டியவளுக இருக்கி றேன். செங்களம் மட்டும் சட்டம் சென்ற பல ஆண்டுகளாகத் தமிழ் மக்களேயும் சிங்கள மக்களே யும் பல துறைகளிலும் பிரித்து வைத்திருக்கின் றது. இனிப் பிரதேசம்தான் பிரியவேண்டும்"

1972 ஆம் ஆண்டிலே, ஏறக்குறைய ஒரு தலேமுறை காலமாக நாங்களும் சமமாக வாழ் வதற்காக இணப்பு ஆட்சிதான் நல்லது என்று கேட்டு வந்தோம். அந்த இணேப்பு ஆட்சியைத் தராமல், ஸ்ரீலங்கா சுதந்திரக் கட்சி ஒரு புதிய அரசியலமைப்பிலே இந்நாட்டு கமிழ் மக்களுடைய கருக்துக்களேத் தழுவாமல்

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[ක. පො. ඉරන නිනම මහතා]
புறக்கணித்த ஒதுக்கித் தள்ளிவிட்டது. அப் பொழுது, நாங்கள் சொன்னேம், "இப்படிச் செய்வதாகுல் இந்த நாட்டிலே பிரிவிண்யை உண்டாக்குவதற்கு நீங்கள்தான் வித்திடுகிறீர் கள்" என்று. நாங்கள் இன்றைக்கு இப்படிச் சொல்லவில்லே. இதனே அன்று சொன்னேம். அதுமட்டுமல்ல, அன்றே கறினேன் எமது இன்னுர்களின் எழுச்சியைப் பற்றி. இதனே இந்நாலின் 22 ஆம் பக்கத்திலே சொல்லியிருக் கின்றேன்:

"இன்று தமிழ் இன்ஞர்களும் மிக எழுச்சி கொண்டிருக்கிருர்கள் "நீங்கள் தேசிய அரசப் போவைக்குப் போக வேண்டாம். அந்தச் சபையில் உங்களுக்கு என்ன அலுவல் இருக்கிறது" என்று சொல்லும் அளவுக்கு இஃபருர்கள் சிலர் வெறுப்பும் வேதனேயும் கொண்டுள்ளார்கள். இந்த இன்ஞர்களது உணர்ச்சியை நீங்கள் மடுக்க வேண்டும். நாங்கள் அகிம்சை முறையில்தான் நடப்போம். அதுதான் எங்கள் போராட்ட முறையும். ஆண்ல், இன்ஞர்கள் எப்படி நடப்பார்கள் என்பது உங்களுக்குத் தெரியும், 1971 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஏப்றில் மாதத்தில் நடந்த நிகழ்ச்சிகள் இன்ஞர்களும். என்பது உங்களுக்குத் நெரியும், 1971 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஏப்றில் மாதத்தில் நடந்த நிகழ்ச்சிகள் இன்ஞர்களும் கருத்தை நாம் மதித்துப் போற்முளிட்டால் அவர்களே நாம் அடக்க முடியாத நிலே வரும் என்பதைக் காட்டின."

தலேவரவர்களே, அதுதான் "சேகுவாரா" என்ற நிகழ்ச்சி; தென் பகுதியிலே நடை பெற்ற இள்ளுர்களுடைய பெரும் புரட்சி. அது மட்டுமல்ல. நான் அன்று பேசிய பேச்சிலே அந்தக் காலத்தில் நாங்கள் உணர்ந்தது என்ன என்ன, என்ன கூறினும் என்பதைச் சொல்லி வைப்பதற்காகவே இவற்றை எடுத்துக் காட்டி ணேன். இந்த நாட்டு அரசியலமைப்பை தமி முர்கள் ஏற்கவில்லே என்று அன்றே கூறினும். எனது நூலிலே 25 ஆம் பக்கத்திலே நான் கூறினேன்:

"இந்த அசசியலமைப்பை எதிர்ப்பதற்குத் தமி முர்கள் எல்லோரும் கூட்டணி ஒன்றை அமைத்து ஒன்றுபட்டு விட்டோம். நான் முன்னர் கூடுயது போல நாங்கள் வாய் வீசம் பேசளில்லே. உங்க ளுகுக் எச்சரிக்கை செய்யவில்லே, நாள்கள் தொடங்கும் போசாட்டும் எங்களுடைய போசாட்ட வசவாற்றிலேயே ஓர் இறுதிப் போசாட்டமாக அமைந்தாலும் அமைந்துனிட லாம். இந்தப் போசாட்டத்தை நாங்கள் தொடங்கு வதற்கு மூன்றுமாக அவகாசம் தந்திருக்கிறேம். இந்த மூன்று மாதங்களிலே நீங்கள் எங்களுடைய உரிமையைத் தருவதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கா விட்டால் இந்த இலங்கை ஒரு வியுட்நாம் ஆகவோ கோரியாவாகவோ, அயர்லாந்து போலவோ மாறவேண்டிய ஒரு சூழ்நிலே உண் டாவது மட்டுமல்லாமல் இரத்தம் ஒடுவதைக் லாம் என்பதைக் கூறி எனது உசையை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

இலங்கை நாடு வட அயர்லாந்தைப் போல வசலாம் என்று, 1972 ஆம் ஆண்டிலே எங்க ளுடைய இளே சூர் களின் உணர்ச்சியை ஆராய்ந்து அன்றே நாங்கள் சொல்லி வைத் தோம். இன்றைக்கு அதனேச் சொல்லவில்லே. எனவே அடிப்படை என்ன? ஒவ்வொரு அர சாங்கமும் அரசியலமைப்பை சோல்பரி அரசியலமைப்பு என்று அஞ் சரி, டொனமூர் அசசியலமைப்பு என்று அஞ்சரி சிறிமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்க ஆட்சியிலே ஏற்பட்ட புதிய அரசியலமைப்பு என்றுலும் சரி, இப்போதுள்ள அரசியலமைப்பு என்று அம் சரி, எங்களேத் தழுவாமல், எங்களுடைய கருத்துக்களேக் கேளாமல், எங்களுடைய உணர்ச்சிகளே மதியாமல் இவை எல்லாம் உரு வாக்கப்பட்ட படியால்தான் இன்று இந்த நாட்டிலே ஒரு கொந்தளிப்பு இருக்கிறது என் பதைச் சரித்திரம் அறிந்த எவரும் மறுக்க முடியாது.

பொலிசாருக்கு எதிராக இனேஞர்கள் ஏன் திரும்பவேண்டி ஏற்பட்டது என்பதை இச் சபையிலே சொல்லிவைக்க வேண்டியிருக்கின் றது. தலேவரவர்களே, உங்களுக்குத் தெரியும்— நீங்கள்குட உலகத் தமிழாராய்ச்சி மகாநாடு மதுரை நகரிலே நடந்தபொழுது சென்று வந்திருக்கின்றீர்கள்—இந்த அரசாங் கம் உலகத் தமிழாராய்ச்சி மகாநாட்டுப் புரதி நிதிகளாகச் சிலரை—அவர்கள் தகுதி உடைய வர்களோ தகுதி இல்லாதவர்களோ—அனுப்பி வைத்தார்கள். யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலே ஓர் உலகத் தமிழாராய்ச்சி மகாநாடு நடைபெற்றது. இந்த உலகத் தமிழாராய்ச்சி மகாநாட்டை நடை பெறவிடாது முன்னர் இருந்த ஸ்ரீலங்கா சுதந் திரக் கட்சி கொழும்பிலே அதனே நடாத்திரை கள். அங்கே நடாத்த வேண்டாம் என்று சொன்னது மட்டுமல்ல, இந்த மகாநாட்டை நடாத்துவதற்கு எவ்வளவு முட்டுக்கட்டை களேப் போட முடியுமோ அக்கணே முட்டுக் கட்டைகளேயும் போட்டு அங்கே மகாநாட்டை நடாத்தவிடாமல் தடுத்தது. இது தமிழ் மக்க ளுக்கு ஒரு சவாலா இருந்தது. ஸ்ரீலங்கா

சுதந்திரக் கட்சு அரசாங்கம் யாழ்ப்பாணத் திலே நடத்த முடியாது என்று சொன்ன பொழுது, தமிழ் மக்கள் எல்லோரும் ஒன்றுபட்டு யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலேயே நடத் தியே தீருவோம் என்று சொன்னுர் னர்கள். இது இந்த நாட்டு வரலாற் றிலே ஓர் அரசாங்கத்துக்கு மாருக ஒரு தமிழ் இலக்கிய விழாவுக்காக தமிழ் மக்கள் ஒன்று திரண்ட ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் என்பது பல ருக்கு தாரியாமல் இருக்கலாம். இந்த மகா நாடு கிறப்பாக நடந்தது இம்மகாநாட்டின் கடைசி நாளன்று மிகச் சிறந்த இந்திய பேச் சாளரும் பேசாசிரியருமான பேசாசிரியர் நமி னர் முகம்மத் பேசிக் கொண்டிருந்கார். அறு பது, எழுபதினுபிரம் மக்கள் அமர்ந்திருந்து அமைதியாக அவருடைய பேச்சைக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். அப்பொழுது என்ன நடந்தது? கூட்டத்தில் குறுச்சிட்ட பொலிசார் கண்ணீர்ப் புகைவிட்டு அடித்து மக்களே அல்லோலகல்லோலப் படுத்தி ஓடச் செய்தார்கள். அந்த இடத்தில் ஒன்பது பேர் மாண்டு மடிந்தார்கள். மின்சாரத் தாக்கு,கலி ைல் கருகி மடிந்தவர்களுக்கு இன்றைக்கு அங்கே நிணவுச் சின்னம் எழுப்பப்பட்டிருக் கிறது.

இந்த அநியாயத்தை, பொலிசார் அதீதியை விசாரிக்க ஓர் ஆணேக்குழுவை நிய மிக்குமாறு நாம் அரசாங்கத்தை நெருக்கி ேனும். அன்றைய அரசாங்கத்தின் ஸ்ரீமாவோ பண்டாரநாயக்காவின் திருக்குமாரன் திரு. அனுரா பண்டாரநா யக்க கூட யாழ்ப்பாணம் வந்தபோது அந்த அநீதியை விசாரிக்க '' நான் ஒரு விசாரணேக் குழுவை ஒழுங்கு செய்கிறேன்" என்று சொல் வினிட்டுக் கொழும்புக்கு வந்தார். ஆகுல், அப் போதைய அரசாங்கும் அந்த அநீதியை விசா ஓர் ஆணேக்குழுவை நியமிக்கவில்லே. அப்பொழுது தமிழர் உள்ளத்திலே, சிறப்பாக இன்னுர்கள் உள்ளத்திலே பொலிசார் செய்த அநியாயத்திற்கு அவர்களேப் பழி வாங்கினல் என்ன என்று ஒரு யோசனே உடுக்கது என் பதை எவரும் மறுக்க முடியாதா. அரசாங்கம் இந்த அநியாயத்தை விசாரிக்க முன்வா வில்வே.

எனவே, இந்த நாட்டில் எங்களுக்குப் பாது காப்பு இல்லே. இந்த நாட்டிலே பாதுகாப்புக் தாவேண்டிய காவல் துறையினர் ा कि करेंग அதியாயமாக விரட்டி அடித்திருக்கிருர்கள். இவர்களிடம் நீதி கேட்டால் நீதி இல்ஃ. என வேதான் கில இளேஞர்களுக்குப் பொலிசாரில் ஒரு வெறுப்பு ஏற்பட்டது. இவ்வளவு அநியா செய்யமுடியுமா, இதைக் கேட்பார் யம் இல்லேயா என்ற நிலே அவர்களுக்கு ஏற்பட் டது. அன்றைய அரசியலமைப்பு தமிழ் மக் களின் உள்ளத்திலே உண்டாக்கிய ணிலே, வெந்த புண்ணிலே வேல் பாய்ச்சியது போல அமைந்தன இந்த ஒன்பதுபேர் கொண யுண்ட நிகழ்ச்சியும் தமிழ் ஆராய்ச்சி மகா நாடு குழம்பிய முறையும் அதைப் பற்றி ஆர சாங்கும் விசாரிக்காமல் ஏனேதானே என்ற இருந்த நிலேயும். இதனுல் இளேஞர்களின் உணர்வும் மிகவும் கொடுப்படைந்தது. இத தைல் பழிவாங்க வேண்டும் என்கின்ற 905 சூழ்நிலே தாளுகவே வகுக்கப்பட்டுளிட்டது. இதற்கு நாங்கள் பொறுப்பல்ல. இதற்கு முந் திய அரசாங்கயே பொறுப்பு. அன்றைய அர சியல் அமைப்பிலே எங்களுக்கு எந்த உரிமை யும் தராமல் இருந்த சூழ்நிலேயிலே அடுக்து நடந்த மகாநாடுகளிலே நாங்கள் எல்லோரும் என்ன சொன்னேம்? எங்களுக்கென்று ஒரு படை இருந்து, எங்களுக்கென்று ஒரு ஆட்சி இருந்தால் தான் எங்களே நாங்கள் காப்பாற் றலாம் என்று சொன்னேம். எந்தச் சிங்கள அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்தும் *நாங்க*ள் கேட்க முடியாது, எந்தச் சிங்கள அரசாங்கத் திடமிருந்தும் நாம் பாதுகாப்புக் தேட முடி யாது என்பதற்குக் காரணமாக இருந்தன அந்தத் தமிழ் ஆராய்ச்சி மகாநாட்டு இறுதி நாள் நிகழ்ச்சிகள்.

வரலாற்று நிகழ்ச்சிகளிலே கில கள்தான் சரித்திரத்தை மாற்றுகின்ற நிகழ்ச் சிகள். அப்படி எங்கள் சரித்தாத்தை மாற்று கின்ற நிகழ்ச்சியாக அமைந்துவிட்டன அந்த மகாநாட்டு நிகழ்ச்சிகள். அரசாங்கத்திலும் காவல் படையிலும் எங்க'ளுக்கு **நம்பிக்கை** பில்லே என்கிற ஒரு நிகழ்ச்சியாக அந்த அமைந்தன. நாங்கள் தமிழ் அத்தணேபேரும் மக்கள் தனிநாட்டினாக வாழத்தான் வேண்டும் என்று இவை அந்த மகாநாட்டு Digitized by Noolaham Foundation. noolaham.org | aavanaham.org கிகழ்ச்சிகள் தான்

[கூ. පො. ඉරන නීනම මහතා] உண்டாக்கின என்பதை அந்தச் சூழ்நிலேயில் இருந்து சிந்திக்கின்ற ஒவ்வொரு மனிதனும் —தமிழர் அல்ல, சிங்களவர் அல்ல—ஆவ் வொரு மனிதனும் உணர்வான் என்பதை நான் சொல்லி வைக்கவிரும்புகிறேன்.

இந்த நிலேக்கு நாங்கள் சுரணயல்ல. முந் திய அந்த அரசாங்கமே காரணம். அதை மன தில் வைத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். அந்த அர சுவிட்ட பிழையால் உருவாகிதுதான் இன்று வளர்ந்துகொண்டு வருகின்றது. இந்த சாங்கம் வருவதற்கு முன்னர். 1976 ஆம் ஆண்டிலே நாங்கள் வட்டுக்கோட்டை மகா நாட்டிலே தனித் தமிழ் நாடுதான் எங்களு டைய இறைமையை, எங்களுடைய சுயநிர் ணய உரிமையை நிலேநாட்டும் என்று பகிரங் கமாகப் பிரகடனம் செய்தோம். 50,000 மக் கள் முன்னிலேயில் அப்படிப் பிரகடனம் செய் தோம். அப்படிப் பிரகடனஞ் செய்தது இந்த அரசாங்கம் வருவதற்கு முன்னரேயாகும் அன்று நாங்கள் அப்படிப் பிரகடனம் செய்த போது அன்றைய அரசாங்கம் என்ன செய் தது? அப்பொழுது அவசாகாலச் சட்டம் அமுலில் இருந்தது. உடனே நாங்கள் படிப் பிரகடனஞ் செய்த அன்றிரவே அர சாங்கம் ஒரு சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்தது. வட்டுக்கோட்டைப் பிரகடனத்தைப் பத்திரிகைகளில் வெளியிட்டால், துண்டுப் பாசுரங்களில் வெளியிட்டால் அது **சாலக்** துரோகக் குற்றம் என்று சட்டம் வந்தது. அடுத்த நாளே நாம் அவர்களுக்கு அறிவித் தல் கொடுத்தோம். சட்டத்தை மீறினேம். இது பலருக்குக் தெரியாது. எங்கள் பிரகட னத்தைச் சில அச்சகங்கள் அச்சிட மஹத்து விட்டன. நாம் பொலிசாருக்கு அறிவிந்தல் கொடுத்தோம். இன்ன தேதி, இன்ன நாளில், இன்ன நோத்தில் சட்டத்தை மீறி தனி ஈழ நாட்டுப் புரோணேயை மக்களுக்கு அறிவிக் கப் போகிரும் என்று சொன்னும். அப் பொழுது பொலிசார் வந்து எங்களில் நான்கு பேரைக் கைது செய்தார்கள். என்னேயும் எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலேவர் திருவாளர் அமிர்தலிங் கம் அவர்களேயும் பருத்தித்துறைப் பாநிதிதி அவர்களேயும் சாவகச்சேரிப் பொடுநிதி அவர் களேயும் பஜட் ரேட்டில் உள்ள இல்லத்தில்

குத் தொடுத்தார்கள் இது பழைய வரலாறு, அந்த வரலாற்றுப் பின்னணியில்தான் இன்று தமிழ் இனம் இந்த நிலேக்குத் தள்ளப்பட்டி. ருக்கின்றது.

தமிழ் இனத்தின் இந்த எண்ணத்தை, இந்த அபிலாசையை விடுதலே எண்ணத்தை மறந்து நடந்தால் இந்த நாட்டின் வாலாற் றிலே அவர்களின் உள்ளக்கொடுப்பிற்கு, உணர்ச்சிக்கு கிடுதலே காணமுடியாது. இவற் றையெல்லாம் ஆராய்ந்துதான் இந்த நாட் டிலே ஈரினமும் செம்மையான மனத்தோடு, சயமரியாதையோடு வாழ ஒரு முடிவையெடுக் கலாம் என்பதைக் கூறிவைக்கத்தான் நான் இங்கு பேசுவதற்கெழுந்தேன்.

இந்தப் பயங்காவாதம் என்றுல் என்ன? கனியாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்ப நாம் கூறும் காரணமென்ன? முந் அரியாயங்கள் திய செய்த அரசாங்கும் கான் காரணம் என்பகை நான் வேண்டும். ஆത്രல്, இந்த அசசாங்கம் என்ன செய்தது? இந்த அரசாங்கம் பத விக்கு வச முன்னர் தந்தை செல்வநாயகம் அவர்கள் தேசிய அரசுப் பேரவையிலே ஒரு ஈழப் பிரகடனத்தை—தனி நாட்டுப் பிரகட னத்தை எடுத்துச் சொன்னுர்கள். அவருக்கு அடுத்துப் பேசிய ஸ்ரீலங்கா சுதந்திரக் கட்சி யில் மிகவும் செல்வாக்கு வாய்ந்த பீலிக்ஸ் டயஸ் பண்டாசநாயக்க " திரு. செல்வநாய கம்—காங்கேசன் துறைப் பெரதிநிதி கள்—ஈழப் பிரகடனத்தை இந்தச் சபையிலே செய்து விட்டார்" என்று சொன்னுர், நாம் இப்பொழுது இதைச் செய்யவில்லே. இந்த நிலேயை இந்த அரசாங்கம் ஒரு சிறிது உணர்ந்திருந்தது. தேர்தலுக்கு முன்பும் பின் பும் உணர்ந்திருந்தது. இதுபற்றி தேசியக்கட்சித் தேர்தல் விஞ்ஞாபனக்கிலே குறிப்பிடப்பட்டது. அது மாத்திரமல்ல. 1977 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஓகத்து மாதம் 4 ஆம் தேதி பாராளுமன்றத்திலே நிகழ்த்திய கொள்கை விளக்க உரைபிலே இப் பிரச்சினே பற்றி ஐக் கிய தேசியக் கட்சி அரசாங்கம் குறிப்பிட்

ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்சி ஓர் உண்மையை உணர்ந்திருந்தது ஆஞல் அதைச் செயற் படுத்தவில்ஃயென்ற குற்றச்சாட்டை பகி ரங்கமாக நான் இந்தச் சபையிலே சுமத்து கின்றேன். அவர்களது கொள்கை விளக்கத் திலேபின்வருமாறு குறிப்பிடுகிருர்கள்:

' தமிழ் பேசும் மக்களேப் பல பிரச்சிண்கள் எதிர்நோக்குகின்றன என்பதை அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக் கொள்கின்றது. அவர்களது பிரச்சிண் களுக்குத் தீர்வொன்று ஏற்படாமையானது ஒரு தனி அரசு உருவாக்குவதற்கு ஆன ஓர் இயக்கத்தைக் கூட தமிழ் மக்கள் ஆதரிக்கும். ஒரு நிலேயைத் தோற்றுவிக்கும்."

தல்வர் அவர்களே, இந்த வசனத்தைப் பாருங்கள் ''ஒருதனி அரசை உருவாக்கு வதற்கான ஓர் இயக்கத்தைக்கூட தமிழ் மக் கள் ஆதரிக்கும். ஒரு நிலேயைத் தோற்அவிக் கும்'' இந்த நிலே இந்த அரசாங்க காலத்தில் அல்ல, முந்திய அரசாங்க காலத்திலே உரு வாகிவிட்டது. இதை இந்த அரசாங்கம் ஏற் அக்கொண்டது. தேர்தலுக்கு முன்பும், தேர் தலுக்கு வாக்குக் கேட்கும்போதும் இந்த உண்மையை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டார்கள். அதை அவர்கள் மறுக்க முடியாது.

" முழு நாட்டினதும் பொருளாதார அபி விருத்திக்கு மிகவும் அவசியமானது தேசிய ஒருமைப்பாடு, ஒற்றுமை என்பதை நாம் அறி வோம். அதைக் காலதாமதம் இன்றித் தீர்த்து வைக்கவேண்டும்."

என அவர்கள் மேலும் கூறிஞர்கள்.

தல்வர் அவர்களே, காலம் போய்விட்டது: நான்கு வருடங்கள். இந்த அரசாங்கம் 1977 ஆம் ஆண்டு, கால தாமதமின்றி இப்பிரச் சினேயைத் தீர்த்துவைக்க வேண்டுமென்று கூறியது. அதைத் நீர்த்துவைத்திருக்க வேண் டும். ஆனுல், இந்தக் காலதாமதத்தால்தான் இவ்வளவு அநியாயங்கள் நடைபெற்றன என் பதை நான் இங்கு வலியுறுத்திக் கூறவிரும்பு திறேன்.

"பல துறைகளில் அவர்களுக்குள்ள குறைபாடு களுக்குப் பரிகாரம் காண்பதற்கு சாத்தியமான பெரழுது பேசப்படுகிற பேச்சுக் எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளேயும் அரசாங்கம் மேற் கொள்ளும். கல்லி, குடியேற்றம், தமிழ்மொழிப் மிரயோகம், அரசாங்க கட்டுத்தாபனங்களிலும் தொடர்க்க சார்புடைய கட்டுத்தாபனங்களிலும் தொழில்வாய்ப்பு—இப்பிரச்சிணகளுக்குத் தீர்வு கட்டு அரசாங்க சாற்புமைய கட்டுத்தாபனங்களிலும் தொழில்வாய்ப்பு—இப்பிரச்சிணகளுக்குத் தீர்வு என்பதைக் கூறி, பிரச்சிணதா காணும் வகையில் அரசாங்கமானது சர்வகட்சி கட்சிகளும் கூடி ஒரு நீர்வைக் க மகாநாடொன்றைக் கூட்டி அதன் தீர்மானங்களேச் Digitized by Noolaham Foundation இரை கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

இவ்விதம் கூறப்பட்டது. ஆன், சர்வகட்கி மகாநாடு கூட்டப்படவில்லே. தீர்மானங்கள் எடுக்கப்படவில்லே. புதிய அரசமைப்பில் அவை சேர்க்கப்படவில்லே. எனவேதான் நாங்கள் அந்த அரசியலமைப்புச் சம்பந்தமாக இந்த அரசாங்கம் நியமித்த தெரிவுக்குழு விலே பங்குபற்றவில்லே. நீங்கள் உங்களது தேர்தல் விஞ்ஞரபனத்திலே, இந்தப் பாராளு மன்றத்திலே தெரிவித்த கொள்கை விளக்கத் திலே எங்களுக்குச் சொன்னதைச் செய்யுங்கள் என்றுதான் நாங்கள் கேட்டோம். இந்த அரசாங்கம் அவற்றைச் செய்யத் தவறியது. அப்படித் தவறியது. அப்படித் தவறியது. இந்த நாட்டிலே இந்த நிலே ஏற்பட்டது.

இப்பொழுது இந்த நாட்டின் பொறுப்பு வாய்ந்த சஞ்திபதி அவர்கள் தமிழ் மக்களி டையே ஒற்றுமையை உண்டாக்கி தமிழ் மக் களுக்கும் செங்கள மக்களுக்கும் இடையே யுள்ள கருத்து வேற்றுமைகளே நீக்கி சமா தானம் காணவேண்டுமாளுல் இதற்கொரு தீர்வு அரசியல் ரீதியாகக் காணப்பட வேண் டும். இப்பொழுது ஓர் அமைதியை மட்டும் உண்டாக்கினுல் அந்த அமைதி நிலேத்து நிற்க முடியாது. அரசியல் தீர்வு ஒன்று காணப்பட வேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு தமிழ் மகனும், "இந்த அரசியல் நீர்வு எனக்கு ஒரு சுதந்திரத்தைக் தருகிறது, ஒரு மன நிறைவைத் தருகிறது" என்று சொல்லத்தக்க அளவுக்கு அந்த அரசி யல் தீர்வு அமையாவிட்டால் இந்த நாட்டில் பயங்காவாதத்தை இலகுவாக ஒழித்துவிட முடியாது. ஏனென்ருல் பயங்காவாதம் தற் செயலாகத் தோன்றளில்லே. வசலாற்று ரீதியா கப் பார்த்தால் பயங்காவாதத்தில் ஈடுபடுகிற வர்கள் தங்கள் உரிமைமை பயங்கரவாத மூலம்தான் அடையலாம் என்று எண்ணுகி ருர்கள். எனவே பயங்கரவா தத்தைத் ஒழிக்க வேண்டுமாளுல் அரசியல் தீர்வு காணப்பட வேண்டும். அந்த அரசியல் தீர்வு சம்பந்தமாக அசசாங்கம் இன்னமும் பேசவில்லே. இப் பொழுது பேசப்படுகிற பேச்சுக்கும் இந்த அரசியல் தீர்வுக்கும் எங்களுடைய கொள் கைக்கும் எந்தவிதமான தொடர்பும் இல்லே என்பதைக் கூறி, பிரச்சினேதோ அனேத்துக் கட்சிகளும் கூடி ஒரு நீர்வைக் காண வேண்

[කා. පො. ඉරන නිනම මහතා] இந்த அரசியலமைப்பிலே அரசாங்கம் தமிழ் மொழிக்கு தேசிய மொழி அந்தஸ்து கொடுத்திருக்கிறது; வேறு சில உரிமைகளே யும் கொடுத்திருக்கிறது. ஆனுல், அந்த உரிமை களிஞல் நாங்கள் எதுவும் பெறவில்லே; அந்த உரிமைகள் எதுவும் கிடைக்கவும் இல்லே. 1939 ஆம் ஆண்டில் இப்பொழுது சஞ்திபதி யாக இருக்கிற மாண்புமிகு ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர் தன அவர்களேத் தலேவராகக் கொண்ட ஒரு குழு தமிழையும் சிங்களத்தையும் எப்படி உத் தியோக மொழியாக்கலாமென ஆராய்ந்து 1946 ஆம் ஆண்டு டிசம்பர் மாதம் 22 ஆம் இலக்க செஸனல் பேப்பராக வெளியிட்டது. அதில் என்ன சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது? பொலிஸ் நிலேயங்களில் செங்கள மக்களும் தமிழ் மக்களும் தங்களுடைய தாய் மொழி பீலே தங்களுடைய முறைப்பாட்டைச் செய்ய லாம் என்று அரசாங்கம் தீர்மானித்தது. 1952 ஆம் ஆண்டு இது நிறைவுபெற வேண்டும் என்றும் சொன்னது. இப்பொழுது புதிய அர சியலமைப்பிலே தமிழ் மொழிக்கு உரிமை கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தாலும் என்னுடைய தொகுதியாகிய ஊர்காவற்றுறையிலே இருக் கும் பொலிஸ் நிலேயங்களிலே கமிழிலே முறைப்பாடுகளேப் பதியமுடியாமல் இருக் **திறது. தமிழிலே பதி**வுசெய்ய வாய்ப்புக் தரு வதிலே சிங்கள மக்களுக்கு என்ன நஷ்டம்? என்ன கஷ்டம்?

அடுத்ததாக இங்கே பேசிய கௌரவ வர்த் தக கப்பற்றுறை அமைச்சர் வட பகுதிக்கு கோடிக்கணக்காகக் குவித்திருக்கிறேம்; 100 கோடி ரூபா காங்கேசன்துறை சிமெந்துத் தொழிற்சாலேக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேம் என்று சொன்னுர். 100 கோடி சூபா காங் கேசன் துறை சிமெந்துத் தொழிற்சாலேக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லே என்று சொல்லவில்லே. அங்கே இருந்து கிளிங்கரை காலிக்குக் கொண்டு செல்வதற்கும் சீமெந்தைத் தென் பகுதிக்குக் கொண்டு செல்வதற்கும் காங்கே சன்துறை துறைமுகத்தை அபினிருத்தி செய்கிருர்கள். 100 கோடி ரூபா வட பகு திக்கு மட்டும் செலவு செய்யப்படவில்லே. சேமெந்துத் தொழிற்சாலேயால் வடபகுதி மட் டும் பயனடையவில்லே. அங்கேயுள்ள உத்தி யோகத்தர்களிற் பெரும்பான்மையோர் சிங் கள மக்கள்தான். எனக்குமுன் பேசிய பலர், யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலே சிங்கள மக்கள் வேலே செய்ய முடியாமல் இருக்கிறது என்று and by Noolaham Foundation எனுக்கேறன்.

பட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் காங்கேசன் துறை சிமெந்துத் தொழிற்சாஃயைப் போய் பார்க் கட்டும். எத்தனே செங்கள உத்தியோகத்தர்கள் வேலேசெய்கிறுர்கள் என்று பார்க்கட்டும். ஆகவே, இந்த 100 கோடி ரூபாவைச் செலவ ழித்தது அந்தச் சிமெந்துத் தொழிற் சாலேக்கே யொழிய வடபகுதி மக்களுக்காக அல்ல. அந்தத் தொழிற்சாலே இந்த நாட்டுக் குரியது. இதனுல் அதிகம் பயன்படுபவர்கள் வடபகுதி மக்கள் அல்ல. அங்கேயுள்ள பணிப் பாளர் சபையிலேகூட ஒரு தமிழர் இல்லே. அங்கே செலவுசெய்கிரும் என்று சொல்றுகி ருர்கள். அது ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய ஒரு விடயமல்ல. இப்பொழுது ஆகிய அபிவிருத் தித் திட்டத்தின்கீழ் மின்சாரத் திட்டங்களேக் கொடுத்தார்கள். 212 மின்சாரத் திட்டங்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. வடமாகாணத் திலே மின்சாரத்திட்டங்கள் ஒன்றுகூடக் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லே. "வடபகுதியிலே நாங் கள் கொட்டுகிறேம், குவிக்கிறேம்" என்று சொன்ஞர்கள். அதற்காகத்தான் நான் இதனே இங்கே எடுத்துக் கூறுகின்றேன்.

வடபகுதியிலே சிங்கள மக்கள் தொழில் செய்ய முடியாது என்று சொல்கிருர்கள். வட பகுதியிலேயுள்ள வங்கிகளிலே 37 சிங்கள உத் தியோகத்தர்கள் இருக்கின்முர்கள். ஆனுல் முஸ்லிம் உத்தியோகத்தர்கள் 17 பேர்தான் இருக்கிருர்கள் எனவே, அங்கே செங்கள மக் கள் வேலேசெய்ய முடியாது, ஏதோ 10 அல் லது 15 பேர்தான் வேலேசெய்கிருர்கள், 25,000 பேர் இருந்த இடத்தில் என்று சொல்லுவ தெல்லாம் பொருத்தமற்றது. இப்படிப் பேசுவ தனுலேதான் சிங்கள மக்களும் பிழையான கருத்துக்களேக் கொள்கிருர்கள் தமிழ்ப் பகுதி கள், தமிழ் மக்கள் எவ்வாறு புறக்கணிக்கப் படுகிருர்கள் என்பதை அவ்வவ்வமைச்சுக்க ளின் மானியங்களின்போது குழுநிலே விவா தத்திலே நான் விபாமாக எடுத்துக்கூற இருக் கின்றேன். எனவே, வடபகுதி புறக்கணிக்கப் படவில்லே எனச் சொல்லமுடியா**தென்ப**தைச் சுட்டிக்காட்டி கூறி நான் எனது உரையை

අ. භා. 3.5

එම්. ඩී. එව්. ජයවර්ඛන මහතා (කඩු වෙල)

(திரு. **எம்**. டீ. எச். ஜய**வ**ர்**த்தன**—கடு வெல)

(Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena—Kaduwela)

Mr. Speaker, I like to take this opportunity of congratulating the Hon. Minister of Finance for the very difficult Budget which he has prepared. To be congratulated gives one a comfortable feeling, I make a present of that confortable feeling with my warmest congratulations to the Minister of Finance.

Now, Sir, last year he ended up his speech with a uotation from Foot. I think he has put his foot in the wrong place because those words—I copied them down and came—apply more to the hon. Members of this House than to the Minister of Finance. This is what he quoted from his Friend in England:

"We are troubled on every side-"

The Members of Parliament are troubled on every side.

"—but not distressed, perplexed but not in despair, persecuted but not forsaken, cast down but not destroyed."—

This year, Sir, he has started on the correct foot because he has at last come to earth and I am going to read a few passages from his Budget Speech which throws some light on the correct economic situation as it is today. I will not read from every page but from a few so that the hon. Members will be able to understand the situation.

At page 4 he says:

"World inflation, recession, energy prices, high interest rates, volatile exchange rates, adverse commodity prices, reduction in official development assistance and growing protectionism have affected us most severely."

At page 44:

"..budgetary situation is most unsatisfactory."

At page 45:

"..it is still our inescapable duty to endeavour to put our own house in order as far as possible."

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At page 96:

"We must make every endeavour to increase production and exports. We must relentlesly curb unnecessary expenditure and waste.

At page 97:

"..difficult times still lie ahead of us. The challenges we face are many. We cannot relax our efforts for the sound management of our economy.—"

I hope the hon. Members are giving ear to these.

"Above all, peace and harmony must prevail in the country to ensure economic growth and progress. All our efforts will be in vain if disharmony and disunity engulf our land."

Noble sentiments expressed in his speech! Yesterday or the day before he himself admitted that Sri Lankan newspapers publish all false stories. I am also inclined to believe that they publish false stories; sometimes to build up people and sometimes to destroy people they put up all sorts of headlines.

The other day they said:

"The dynamic resurgence of out economy".

This was in the "Ceylon Daily News". They said:

"The World Bank reaffirms Ceylon's economic policy."

That is correct. Anyway, the size of the headline can mislead anybody. I cannot believe that so shy a Minister of Finance would want publicity except that he occasionally pulls up the managers of his banks for not putting up his photograph in colour. Now, Sir, I cannot believe that he could have ever said these words.

"I enjoy these meetings as much as I enjoy every minute of my work—"

I am not quite sure whether today he is enjoying every minute of his work.

"—as one of the most hard pressed Ministers of Finance in the world. It is a most exhilarating and rearding house in order experience—compelling a unique feat of Digitized by Noolaham Financial brinkmanship."

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These are supposed to be his words, but I do not believe that he could have said these words. Anyway, they are published in the newspapers. If I was in the Opposition and a Government Minister had said those words, I would have plucked every feather from his cap and left him naked. Today I have a different task. I am a Government M.P. I am not going to pluck his feathers but I am going to add some feathers to his cap and I am wondering what feathers I should add. I thought first of the colour white, but the colour white, of the white leghorn is not attractive; nothing like our Ceylon jungle fowl. I thought the colour should be red, blue, green. Please do not run to the conclusion that this red, blue and green has any political significance or that they have any particular sequence.

But red, as you know, is the colour danger. What did the Hon. Minister for Transport, Omnibus Services, Muslim Affairs, Wanathamulla, Muslim Cultural Affairs, say after the Polgahawela railway accident. "Ha, you expect me to hold a red flag at every junction". Red is the universally acknowledged colour for danger. During the course of my speech when I come to those dangerous points. kindly Members, put up the red flag.

Now, when you come to a situation that you cannot decide, whether good or bad, whether it is Mathini or Maithripala, then make it blue. When everything is good, our colour, green.

This is a great year. We are enjoying the fiftieth year of universal franchise, fifty years after the great depression. I do not know whether you remember the great depression. I remember the great depression. I was a school boy, my father was dead. I had to look after myself. I remember selling rubber at six cents a pound and taking Rs. 50 and going to Kandy to pay my boarding fees and college fees. The great depression

Today we are celebrating 33 years of economic independence and the management of our own affairs. After 50 years of unversal franchise, 30 years of economic independence, I speak with a great deal of trepedation. Two years ago you know what happened to me. I was chased from the front benches.

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(திரு. ஆர். பீ. விஜேசிறி) (Mr. R. P. Wijesiri) You can go back again now.

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(திரு. எம். டீ. எச். ஜயவர்க்கன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

You know my experience last year. I had to face a commission of Inquiry and the most serious charge that I had was that two public servants fell ill after my speech! Today I am not taking any risk. I have asked my Friend, the Minister for Indigenous Medicine to bring his madapatha guliya in case some officials fall sick but they might go one step further and dirty your chairs! So, Sir, I must tell the two public servants who fell sick-I hold them in the highest regard—that it is our painful duty as Members of the public to bring their shortcomings to the notice of the public.

What is more, Sir, last year you remember a fellow came to assault me and he was fined Rs. 5,000. Neither assaults nor sickness can deter us in this House from doing our public duty.

About 50 years ago-that was the time when I was in the University-I learnt a little of public finance, just a little public finance—to do my Intermediate in Economic Science. Then I was told the famous definition by Dr. Dalton that Public finance was the art of raising money, the art of spending it, and the best method is still hanging, hanging so dargey Noolahof matching one to the other. That noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

was 50 years ago. Now the Budget is considered the instrument of economic policy by which the Minister of Finance has to see to the short-comings, so that his ship will sail in safe waters.

But today the people have lost interest in the Budget-not in this particular Budget. For the last four years the Budget has come instalments—after the first in duties; after the weeks, three Budget, the Treasury Bills or the Supplementary Estimates; and on the day the Budget is presented, there is a one-cent increase in the price of cigarettes, a two rupee increase in the price of arrack, and people go home thinking, "Oh, it is a nice Budget". My hon. Friend, the Chief Government Whip, will remember what I said—excuse me for using these words, but that is what I said,—"They will think we are bloody fools to go home without criticizing this." I did it, and the honour of this House was saved because there was some criticism which the papers-not the Sri Lankan papers, but foreign newspapersdescribed as criticism that was justi fiable. And every word that I spoke then came true. I am not boasting as a prophet. It was quite elementary and simple. People will lose interest in the Budget Debate if there is no criticism-not that I am going to criticize today. To me, a Budget Debate without criticism is like curry without salt. There must be some criticism and, therefore, if I do say something, it is not regarding this Budget, it is about the future.

Two years ago, it was said over the radio that MDH's proposals would be a wastage of thousands and millions of rupees. It is not so. I made certain proposals for the future. Anyway, that is what the radio said. Whatever may be said, subsequently the Government did what I said. And I am very happy. What I said was not because of my cleverness, but because it was quite the apparent thing to do. Now, Sir, if b say some ratal thing there.

thing against the principles of the Budget, please do not think that I have come here to destroy the United National Party. For 33 years I have been a member of thepart, Nobody will ever beat my record. For 16 years consecutively I have been the secretary of our party. Our party did not pay me a salary. I had to travel from Padukka to Colombo in my car almost daily. I have been with the party when its representation here was 7. I have been with the party when it was 17; I have been with the party when it was 67; I have been with the party when it was 147; and I will be with the party when it is 200 after the next election. If I say something, it is not to destroy, but, in the words of Christ-pardon me-"I have come not to destroy, but to fulfil the law". We must protect our party. We must see that our party under His Excellency the President will rule this country so that peace and harmony will prevail among our people and prosperity will be brought to all nationalities of Sri Lanka.

Sir, there was a controversy in England a few months ago. Somebody gave me a free ticket, and I went there. I had nothing to do with it, but it was in the newspapers. The controversy was between Mrs. Thatcher. and Mr. Heath. Mr. Heath, a party member, had attacked Mrs. Thatcher. Mr. Heath had turned down the policies of Mrs. Thatcher, The question arose whether this was correct, and the British people upheld the principle that it was correct as long as a member was not disloyal to his party -that Mr. Heath should not merely endorse everything that Mrs. Thatcher says. Otherwise what is the use. of Mr. Heath being in the House? That was the principle that they upheld, but I am not going to run the risk of what happened in England happening here by saying the same[එම්. බී. එව්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා]

Sir, I should like to quote from the "Newsweek" of 15th June 1981 a speech by Shirley Williams. She was a Cabinet Minister in the last Government and is a leading personality in the present Socialist Democratic Party. This is what she said:

"One of the sadnesses of our times, said the British Social Democratic Leader, Shirley Williams, last month, is that it is always ex-Prime Ministers, ex-Presients, ex-Chancellors who understand the problems that Prime Ministers, Presidents and Chancellors so singularly fail to see."

There are certain things that we see which they, when they are overworked, do not see. We are always with the common man, looking to their problems, while they are fllying across oceans and continents in search of work and money. He work with the people, and so there are certain things we see, and it is that which we see that we want to bring to the notice of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance and His Excellency—the little things which we see which they sometimes fail to see.

As I said, it is because there is no criticism that from an attitude of respect to Parliament the have passed into one of indiffierence and boredom. Those days, about seven or eigth years ago, immediately after the Budget speech we saw crowds opposite Lake House trying to buy the papers. During the last Budget speech half the Gallery was empty, not because the speech of my Friend was not eloquent but because they have lost interest and they " ඕක කෙරෙයි කොහොම හරි. අපි හියත් එකයි නොගියත් එකයි. " They know that nothing can be changed. So people have come to a stage of indifference and boredom to what is happening in Parliament. I cannot remember, during the last four years, any fundamental change to any Bill, however good may have been the Digitized by Noolahar suggestions.

Th United National Party is proud of its achievements during these 50 years. If the Hon. Minister of Health was here he would have been proud of his achievements that the birth rate, the death rate and the infant mortality rate are going down. The Hon. Minister of Education would have been proud that, next to Japan, he has the highest literacy rate, the highest school-going rate. So many things have happened during the last 50 years. While we are pround of that, let us look at what has happened to our economy during the last 50 years. I am just mentioning that because this is a very relevant point I am making.

Revenue in 1931 was Rs. 102 million, expenditure Rs. 100 million, public debt Rs. 191 million, exports Rs. 226 milion, imports Rs. 226 million. Today revenue is Rs. 17,000 million-I am not giving the other figures—expenditure Rs. million, public debt Rs. 58,000 million. Our exports figure is-I have not got the 1982 figure; I have got the 1981 figure—Rs. 15,000 million. Imports are Rs. 22,000 million. That is the position between 50 years ago and now, when we are coming to discuss this Budget. I have here with me the figures. I want to pass them over to the Reporters to facilitate their ork.

I am now coming to the point that I want to make. Is there much in debating this Budget? I will read the figures for 1977 only. The original estimate of our expenditure was Rs. 8,791 million. Actual expenditure was 9,760 million. The increase in the actual amount was Rs. 969 million. The percentage of error between the estimate and the actual expenditure is 11 per cent. That is a rather big difference. There was an article in the "Tribune" asking whether this poolaham.org | aavanshould not have been anticipated.

For 1978 I have given the figures. The margin of error is 24 per cent between estimated expenditure and actual expenditure. Can you imagine such a gross error? If we bargained for 100 and have to pay 125 later, what is the great point in debating this?

Then in 1979 the margin of error was 21 per cent. In 1980 the margin of error was 33 per cent. You could have asked me to draw up the Budget instead of having all these directors —the First Director of the Budget, the Second Director of the Budget, the Third Director of the Budget, and so on. My God! What I thought was going on in the familiar corridors through which I had gone? What did I see? The First Director of the Budget", "the Second Director of the Budget," the Third Director of the Budget". I had to walk two miles to find the Pension Branch, because all the Directors of the Budget were there. What have they produced? A Budget with a 33 per cent mistake! Can you imagine-33 per cent! Last year, 1981, it was 22 per cent. That was after cutting off 25 per cent of the expenditure; before the Budget started another 25 per cent and two other subsequent trimmings of 22 or 25 per cent. The difference will be about 75 per cent.

Now, Sir, I ask you seriously, is it worthwhile discussing this? Suppose we debate here till evening and say you should be given only Rs. 100,000. but actually it is Rs. 133,000? Look at the difference. Is it worth discussing? We may as well spend our time debating some other thing-for instance, how about the Minister in charge of Tigers? How many tigers did he catch?

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(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்) (A Member)

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(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker)

You must not hold the tiger by its

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(திரு. எம். டீ. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

Or I can debate whether the Army Commander is satisfied with the women soldiers he took, or whether the Navy Commander is satisfied with the seamen he has got. So, Sir, if we are going to debate something, let us have the corect figures.

Let us look at the last Budget. Now, I would have understod if the Hon. Minister said—what he said I read earlier—that "volatile exchange rates, adverse commodity prices, energy prices, high interest rates" have upset the Budget, these things I can understand because I have learned a little of these things.

The hon. Member for Kalawana asked him a question not very long ago, on the 23rd of July, and this is what he said in reply:

"The SLFP plan crashed to pieces, to mither schrp plan crashed to pieces, to smithereens, with one world event—the world oil price rise 1973-1974. It was thrown into the limbo of forgotten things just one year after it was formulated so carefully by my old friend, Dr. H. A. de S. Gunasekera. Our rolling plan has survived not one but two world oil shocks in 1979 and 1980, and also the worst spell of world inflation, and world recession. of world inflation and world recession since the Second World War. We hope that it will survive the new shock of the strengthened Dollar, which is proving an equally great shock for Third World countries like ourselves as the oli shocks of the last three years. That is the beauty of a rolling plan."—[Official Report, 23rd July 1981; Vol. 15, Col. 1066.]

He was aware of the oil shocks of 1979 and 1980. It is on the strength of the dollar that we have to fight. These are his words, they are not my words. When I entered this Chamber I made quite sure that the statues of Mr. D. S. Senanayake and Mr. Dudley Senanayake were quite strong and erect at that time, and I shook them How many tigers do you want ? o see that they were erect because

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of what I am going to read! I am reading from Sri Lanka's Economic Strategy by Mr. Ronnie de Mel. This must be the policy of the U.N.P. because he is the Finance Minister.

"Let me pause now for a moment to summarise the various factors underlying our Government's economic strategy.

These are the great words, Sir, that is why I wanted to make quite sure that Mr. Senanayake's statue will not fall down.

"The strength of our philosophy is that we are wedded to no philosophy."

They have no principles! That is what I understand. Then he says:

"We do not blindly follow any dogma or any ideology. We are practical and pragmatic and flexible at all times. That is our strength. We are willing to change, to adapt ourselves according to the circumstances of each particular situa-

I do not know what made anybody write this. I may not understand this English, but with the little that I understand, I am certainly not willing to adapt according to the circumstances of each peculiar situation.

One budget runs into another so let us look at this budget first.

Let us next ask ourselves whether we are living within our means. It is a tragedy, Sir. Ceylon has had a proud record for more than fifty years that I know, or more, or from the time you have statistics, that we have always, exported more than we have imported, except during Mrs. Bandaranaike's government for three years, and our government these last three years. As a nation we lived as a nation, by exporting more. That is how a nation should live. What are our terms of trade? Hon. Members may not know what I mean by terms of trade. Pardon me, because you may not know the technical term. Terms of trade mean, when the entire volume of our exports, the value of am Foundation K. D. M. C. Bandara) our exports, is divided by the imports anaha Something is wrong somewhere!

and brought to the common denominator of 100, if it is more than 100 then we are on the correct side. If it is less, then we are on the wrong side. Now, how are our terms of trade? In 1977 it was 102. That is good. In 1978 it was 100. That is also good, we are balanced. In 1979 it was 72, in 1980 it was 58, and in 1981—I was looking for it everywhere for the figures. Finally, I was asked to go and look, not in Rasaputram's Rahas Potha, but to find out how were the terms of trade faring in 1981.

One could understand, without reading from this book of Economic Strategy, if one explained to the public and said, "My God, we have started a great development work and we had to import; we have to import machinery. Our export prices are low and, therefore, we could not sell our rubber or tea at prices which we wished to get and the great development works which we have now started with great expectations and great hopes-for those we had to spend such a lot of money." If that was said I can understand, you can understand, everybody understand. But what is this? A rolling plan! It looks like the plan has rolled up now itself. According to the World Bank Report there are three plans. I do not want to take up your time in this, because I have got so many good points to make after this. Therefore, I do not want to waste your time. There are three plans, three rolling plans, according to the World Bank Report, but anyway it is only one plan that I read. You may think that I am mad when I speak the truth!

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(திரு. எம். டீ. எச். ஜயவர்**தன**) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

This is something serious. You should have looked into it because I will read to you from the World Bank Report, page 2, paragraph 1.05:

"There were several new developments in 1980 For instance, the adverse terms of trade"—

That is what I said about terms of trade.

"after a rather modest deterioration in 1978 and 1979, worsensed sharply. As noted above, this had a profound impact on the Government budget on inflation, and on the balance of payments. However"—

This is what I want the Ministry officials to hear:

"However, the policy response to this deterioration proved inadequate, and in sharp contrast to the relatively good performance in 1978 and 1979, the bugetary position was allowed to deteriorate, inflation accelerated sharply, and the increase in the current account deficit greatly outpaced the growth in available concessional aid, investment flows"—

I am completely borne out for the World Bank, their masters who gave them advice. The World Bank says that action taken was indaequate. They must have told them what action should be taken. Otherwise, they would not say this.

Then, I do not know, I am prohibited from speaking about what is in the Budget. If I said something that is in the Budget, tomorrow also I will have to face another inquiry. I had enough being in the hospital. I do not want to have another inquiry.

Then about subsidies. They have spoken about subsidies, I have spoken against subsidies. I am glad the Hon. Prime Minister about three or four days ago made a speech. I wanted to cut and keep the cutting, but because it was in Sinhala I thought I would not be able to read it here coherently. He is against subsidies. Everybody is against subsidies. As a matter of fact, I have got about ten

quotations from my hon. Friend the Minister of Finance about subsidies, but I will not read them. This is the greatest one, because he has crossed the Rubicon. Here he says:

"Democracies create expectations among the masses—vistas of cheap food and clothing, abundant housing, and so on. But, we were also aware that people wanted more incomes for themselves and more employment for their children. It was possible that we could incur the short-term desires of the people by pruning subsidies, by transferring resources from consumption to investment. But, if in the process we succeeded in generating higher incomes and employment over the medium and the long term we were confident that the people who so overwhelmingly reposed their trust in us would be greatful to us for ever thereafter, having redirected the country on a sustainable path of growth—from economic ruin to economic prosperity, only the longer term welfare of our people and our country mattered and the so-called choice between growth and subsidies was quite unambiguous."

Quite unambiguous!

"We made our decision. We crossed the Rubicon."

Great words! They have crossed the Rubicon. I congratulate His Excellency for having got rid of these subsidies from the Budget, but not all subsidies.

He believe in giving subsidies for health, education to the most indigent people. You will be surprised, Sir, if I read out some of the subsidies provided in the Budget. I will not read out the figures. I just saw some of the subsidies given in the Budgetkerosene stamps, food stamps, subsidy on interest payments by the National Savings Bank; free school books, infant milk food, price support for tea; Milk Board subsidy, fertilizer subsidy and subsidy to the J.E.D.B. No sum is mentioned. We do not know how it will all end up. there is the subsidy to the C.T.B.—no sum is mentioned—and subsidies to the Corporations. All these are last year's figures-I cannot give this year's figures—and they total Rs. 3,429 million. That is 26 per cent. of our revenue.

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I am not going to comment on these, except for two matters. Firstly, the subsidy on interest paid by the National Savings Bank. The subsidy on that is Rs. 405 million. I am not levelling any criticism against the Hon. Minister, but I am asking this because I do not understand it. Why are you paying a subsidy of Rs. 405 million to the National Savings Bank? On one year's deposit it pays 20 per cent interest; on two years' deposit it pays 22 per cent. Every single bank in Sri Lanka is paying that rate of interest. The People's Bank is paying even more. The Bank of Ceylon is paying that rate of interest. The rural banks are paying that rate. The finance companies in this country, for whom the Hon. Minister has no love, are paying 2 per cent, while the N.S.B. is paying only 22 per cent. I see that another company, Castle, finance paying 30 per cent. The Kandy Finance Company is paying 25 per cent. So why should the N.S.B. be given a subsidy of Rs. 400 million? The hon. Member for Haputale (Mr. W. J. M. Lokubandara) is nodding his head, because that is four times the amount that you are gonig to collect as revenue from beedies. But you are paying Rs. 405 million as subsidy to the N.S.B.

Sir, if the N.S.B. cannot manage they must close down that institution. I say this with very great respect, for the Chairman of the N.S.B. has been a friend of mine from our Hostal days in the University College. But that is an entirely different matter. Why is the N.S.B. given a subsidy of Rs. 400 milion This year the subsidy is really Rs. 405 million. I saw this incidentally in the Budget.

Then, the other subsidy which I am opposed to is this. This subsidy was given last year too. This year the subsidy given is Rs. 54 million; last year it was Rs. 125 million. It is called price support for tea. I must explain this Tea small holders sell their tea to the factories. The factories manufacture the tea, and an amount is

subtracted for the manufacture. If the small holder gets less than Rs. 2 for a pound, then the State has got to pay something more to the small holder, so that he gets the Rs. 2. May I explain again? The small holder brings his tea to the factories. The factories manufacture the tea and sell it, and make that subtraction for manufacturing. If the small holder gets less than Rs. 2, they put the balance and they collect from the Government the money they have paid the small holder. That is what is meant by this subsidy for tea.

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(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr Speaker)

I am wondering whether the hon. Member is conducting a class.

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(திரு. எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

I have to conduct a class for people who do not understand.

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(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr Speaker)

I do not think the hon. Member has used the correct word.

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(திரு. எம். டீ. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

I do not want to bandy words with the Chair; but if I just said "subsidy for tea", I do not think hon. Members would have understood it.

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(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr Speaker)

The hon. Member is wasting time. I do not think I can give him any further time. Surely the hon. Members have the common intelligence to understand.

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They would not have understood what is meant by this term "subsidy for tea".

Now I am going to read out something which is a very serious accusatoin against the Government.

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(திரு. பேர்ஸி சமாவீர—பொது நிர்வாக, உள் நாட்டலுவல்கள் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Percy Samaraweera—Deputy Minister of Public Administration & Home Affairs)

What is wrong in giving that subsidy.

එම්. සී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා (කිලු. எம். යෙ. எச். ඉயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

I will tell you what is wrong. The Hon. Speaker wants to know whether I am conducting a class, and the hon. Deputy Minister of Home Affairs wants to know what is wrong in giving the subsidy. Hon. Deputy Minister please do not provoke me to give you hard answers. I well tell you the reason why the subsidy need not be paid. If the poor small holder pays Rs. 6 to the manufacturer to have the tea manufactured when the cost of manufacture is Rs. 4, then the Government need not put in the Rs. 2 extra because the factory is charging more.

පරීසි සමරවීර මහතා (නිලෑ. பேர்ஸி சமாவீர) (Mr. Percy Samaraweera) I am asking you because I am also a small holder.

එම්. සි. එච්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා (திரு. எம். டீ. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

Wait, I will give you the facts and figures.

வட்பன் மன்னு இர (சபா நாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I would ask the hon. Member for Kaduwela (Mr. M. D. J. Jayawardene) to address the Chair. He is losing his temper a little too much.

එම්. ඩි. එච්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා (කිලෑ. எம். டீ. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

No, Sir, I am not losing my temper. This is my way of speaking, and I rarely talk here. You may have thought that I am getting angry. I am not.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I think you are getting angry and I think something else also. Please carry on.

එම්. බී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා (இரு. எம். டீ. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

I am addressing you, Sir. I was referring to the fact that a subsidy on tea need not be paid because the factory owner charges Rs. 6.05 for manufacturing a pound of tea and according to my knowledge—I have also been a Minister of Plantation and although I am out of office I know such matters—the cost of manufacture of a pound of tea is Rs. 4. I have also said earlier that a serious allegation has been made in a letter written by Mr. Berti Warusavitarne, a former Chairman of the Sri Lanka Tea Board.

පරීසි සමරවීර මහතා (කිලු. பேர்ஸි சமாவீர) (Mr. Percy Samaraweera) He was removed. එම්. ඩි. එව්. ප්යවර්ධන මහතා (திரு. எம். டீ. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

Quite. He may have been removed for certain reasons, certainly not for dishonesty. This is what he has written. This is not what I am saying. And he says that he has sent a copy of this letter to the Hon. Minister of Finance.

ආර්. යේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා (කිලු. ஆர். ලූෙ. හූි. த ගෙන්) (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel) To whom has he written the letter?

එම්. ඩි. එඩ්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා (தொரு. எம். டீ. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

Direct to the "Tribune". He has said that he has written to the Minister of Finance on this subject.

ආර්. ජේ. ජි. ද මැල් මහතා (නිල. ஆர். ලීහු. භූ. න ධෙනේ) (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

He has not written to me. He may have written to the Minister of Plantation Industries; not to me.

එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා (திரு. எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena) ' I will read out only the relevant

portions of the letter. He says:

"As a Board member and the Minister in charge are both large bought leaf factory owners,"

That is what he says.

ආර්. ජේ. ජ්. ද මැල් මහතා (ඉල. ஆர். රීහූ. හූ. න ගෙන්) (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I have no factories, if he is referring to me.

එම්. ඩී. එට්. ජයවර්ධන මන**ා** (இரு. எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்**த்தன**) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena) Not you. ආර්. ජේ. ජ්. ද මැල් මහතා (தිரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜි. த மெல்) (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Make your point clear. I am not the Minister concerned. I owned several factories. Today I own no factory at all.

එම්. බි. එච්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා (බැල. எம். டෙ. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

The Minister in charge of the Tea Board.

ආර්. ජේ. ජි. ද මැල් මහතා (කිල. ஆர். ශූ. නි. න ගෙන) (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Otherwise it looks as if you are accusing me.

එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා (ඉිලෑ. எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena) He says:

"As a Board member."

It is the Tea Board.

"-and the Minister in charge-"

That is the Minister in charge of the Tea Board.

"—are both large bought leaf factory owners, the instruction from the Ministry—"

That is from the Plantation Ministry. I am making it quite clear.

கூட். ுக். டீ. டி ஆடு இது (திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜீ. தமெல்) (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel) You are making it clear now.

එම්. බී. එච්. ජයවර්ඛන මහතා (ඉලා. ගෙයා. ය. ගෙச. භූයාඛාර්තුක) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena) I did not know that you were so

ආර්. ජේ. ජ්. ද මැල් මහතා (திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜீ. த மெல்) (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I must always bow to the superior wisdom of my Friend from Kaduwela. I always do so.

එම්. සී. ඒව්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා (திரு. எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

He says that he has written to the Minister of Finance too on this subjest. I am tabling this.

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා (திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜீ. த மெல்) (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I must say one thing. I have not received this letter. If I had received the letter I would have taken it up with the Minister of Plantations.

එම්. ඔ. එව්. ජයවර්ඛන මහතා (திரு. எம். டீ. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena) I am tabling it.

කථානායකනුමා

(சபாநாயகுர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker) The Minister has denied it.

එම්. බී. එව්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා (திரு. எம். டீ. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D H. Jayewardena) I did not accuse him.

කථානායකතුමා (சபாநாயகுர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker)

I do not think that I can allow that to be tabled.

එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ඛන මහතා (திரு. எம். டீ. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

I have not accused him, Sir. It is the Minister in charge of the Tea Board. I have not accused you at all. In that letter he says that he has written to the Minister of Finance also.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker)

You are aware that the conduct of a Minister cannot be questioned except on a substantive Motion, You are now going to quote what somebody has written and speak about the conduct of a Minister.

එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ඛන මහතා

(திரு. எம். டீ. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

Here, he has writetn a letter to the press saying that a certain Minister has sent instructions.

කේ. ඩී. එම්. සී. බණි ඩාර මහතා

(திரு. கே. டி. எம். வி. பண்டார) (Mr. K. D. M. C. Bandara)

By the reference made he is probably pin-pointing the Minister in charge of the Tea Board. He happens to be the Minister of Plantation Industries. The Minister concerned is not here to explain or-

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker)

I think you know your Standing Orders well.

එම්. බ්. එඩ්. ජයවර්ඛන මහනා

(திரு. எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

All right, please let me have that "Tribune". I will place it before His Excellency the President.

කථානායනතුමා

(சபாநாயகா் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Yes, you can take it back.

එම්. ඩි. එච්. ජයවර්ඛන මහතා

(திரு. எம். டீ. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

Let me have that. It is not an accusation of mine. It is written to the newspapers by a person not taking cover under the privileges of this House.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker)

Whatever that may be I have once told you that the Standing Order is very clear on that point. You cannot say anything about the conduct of an hon. Member of this House or a Minister. It is very clear. If you want to do so I have no objection to you bringing a substantive Motion and then questioning on the matter.

එම්. வீ. එච්. ප්යාවේඛන මහතා (திரு. எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

I am not going to argue with you, Sir.

Now, the second point I am making is that the economic situation of the country is judged by the value of its currency. If the currency is strong then we know the country is economically prosperous. When we gained independence firty years ago the English pound sterling, the unit pound, could be brought for Rs. 13.33. When we gained independence in 1948 the price was the same, Rs. 13.33. Today, after 50 years of universal franchise, after 33 years of independence, after 30 years of the great depression the pound is changing at Rs. 40 and the dollar exchange is changing at more than Rs. 20. It shows how quickly the money of the country has depreciated. The time that we got independence, India got independence, they have maintained their currencies higher than our currencies. Singapore got independence about the same time and their currency is very much stronger than our currency. Countries who got

independence after us, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Taiwan, their currencies are very much stronger than our currencies. What is the Central Bank doing? I have learnt a little economics—I do not know, I have forgotten—about the open market operations in the Central Bank. I have not seen anything being done by the Central Bank. The only thing of great importance is the opening of a branch at Matara.

ආර. ටි. විජේසිරි මහතා (කිලු. ஆர். பீ. ශ්රීතුතිව) (Mr. R. P. Wijesiri)

One ill wbe openede at Anuradhapura.

එම්. ඩි. එවි. ජනටර්ධන වයනා (කිලු. எம். යෙ. எச். නූඩකැர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D| H. Jayewardena)

What were the 1931 prices compared to the 1979 and the 1981 prices. One pound of bread in 1931 was 16 cents; in 1979 70 cents; in 1981 Rz. 2.80. Dried chillies: 16 cents in 1971; Rs. 12.99 in 1979, and Rs. 18 in 1981. Dry fish: 20 cents in 1931, Rs. 10.35 in 1979, and Rs. 18 in 1981. Rice: 13 cents in 1931; Rs. 3.04 in 1979, and today it is about Rs. 6.75 or a little more. Sugar: 17 cents in 1971; Rs. 3 in 1979 and Rs. 6 in 1981.

ආර්. පී. විජේසිරි මහතා (කිලු. ஆர். යි. කිරිහුතිහි) (Mr. R. P. Wijesiri) Where do you find sugar at Rs. 6.

එම්. ඩි. එච්. ජයවර්ඛන මහතා (திரு. எம். டீ. எச். ஜயவர்ந்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

I have put the lowest price according to the newspaper advertisement.

கூ. வீ. එම්. வீ. இது வெර இது (திரு. கே. டி. எம். வி. பண்டார) (Mr. K. D. M. C. Bandara) How about the earning capacity? එම්. ඩි. එව්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා (இரு. எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

I want to ask the Hon. Minister of Finance how much more he has paid on petrol products and food products because of the depreciation of the rupee. I am not asking from the figures from 1971 but for the figures during the last 12 months, how much more? The other day I asked the Minister of Food for the price of rice and he said he must ask the Hon. Minister of Agriculture. The Hon, Minister was questioned in Parliament, not at home!

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker)

You have taken one hour. You can go on after tea.

The hon. Member for Kaduwela will be followed by the Hon. Minister of Justice.

Order, please! The Sitting is suspended till 4.30 p.m.

රැස්වීම ඊට අනුකූලව නාවකාලිකව අන් සිටුවන ලදින්, අ. හා. 4.30 ව, නියෝජා කථානායකතුමාගේ සභාපනින්වයෙන් නැවන පවත්වන ලදී.

அதன்படி அமர்வு பி. ப. 4.30 மணிவரை இடை நிறுத்தப்படு, மீண்டும் ஆரம்பமாயிற்று. பூரதிச் சபாநாயகர் தீலமை வகித்தார்கள்.

Sitting accordingly suspended till 4.30 p.m. and then resumed, Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.

හරින් දු කොරයා මහතා (නිශෝජා රාජා පරිපාලන ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. ஹரிந்திச கொறயா—பொது நிர் வாகப் பிசதி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Harindra Corea—Deputy Minister of Public Administration)

Mr Deputy Speaker, I rise to a Point of Order. I refer to the speech of the hon. Member for Kaduwela (Mr M. D. H. Jayawardena) who is on his feet now. He purported to table a document, and the Hon. Speaker did not permit him to do so.

He referred in his speech to a letter written by a certain gentleman to a newspaper, in which certain allegations were made about a Member of this House. Now, under Standing Order 78, no reference can be made to the conduct of a Member of Parliament. Under new Standing Order 77 (2) (1), where objectionable words have been used in debate or where anything has been stated in debate in contravention of Standing Order 78 or Standing Order 84 (vi) or (viii), the Hon. Speaker may order that such words or such statements be expunged from the Official Report of Parliamentary Debates (HANSARD). I request that those words be expunged from the Official Report,

නියෝජ්ත කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள) (Mr. Deputy Speaker)

I believe that this incident took place when the Hon. Speaker was oresiding, and he has already made an Order to the effect that that particular document cannot be tabled. Therefore, I presume that whatever words were used in contravention of Section 78, that is with regard to the conduct of the Hon. Minister, will not appear in Hansard. There is no question; it will not appear. It will be regarded as unspoken.

මොන් ටේගු ජයවිකුම මහනා

(திரு. மொண்ரேகு ஜயவிக்ரம) (Mr. Montague Jayawickrema)

Sir, I would like to crave your indulgence to make a personal explanation—

එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ඛන මහතා

(திரு. எம். டீ. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena) That has been withdrawn.

මොන් ටේගු ජයවිකුම මහතා

(திரு. மொண்ரேகு ஜயவிக்சம) (Mr. Montague Jayawickrema)

The hon. Member has made a statement, and thanks to your Ruling he says be has withdrawn it. But still, he made it on the Floor of this

House. If you look at the Gallery, you find there are many people here who may not understand what a parliamentary debate is like. Therefore, it is my duty to make a personal explanation.

The hon. Member has been a former Minister of Plantation Industries. I have the dubious pleasure of succeeding him. "Dubious", I say, pecause I had to unravel—may I put a little generously—I had to unravel a mystery where many things were concerned. Now, Sir, what he said was that, a certain person wrote to the "Tribune" making certain allegations. What was the allegation?

නියෝජාා කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Deputy Speaker) I think we should not—

මොන් වේගු ජයවිකුම මහතා

(திரு. மொண்சேகு ஜயவிக்சம) (Mr. Montague Jayawickrema) I will not repeat that, Sir,

I will not repeat that, Sir, if you do not want me to.

නියෝජා කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Deputy Speaker)

That was withdrawn, and repetition will bring those words back into HANSARD.

මොන් වේගු ජයවිතුම මහතා

(திரு. மொன்டேகு ஜயவிக்கொம) (Mr. Montague Jayawickrema)

Sir, I am not going to repeat it quite you have because, as will then it said, get into HANSARD. But I want to make one point clear-that this gentleman who is purported to have written to the "Tribune" was adequately replied to by my Secretary. In fact, I told my Secretary that it was not necessary for him to do so. are all because these formulas arranged and discussed among my Secretary and the Secretaries of the various other Ministries that are concerned with this subject. This is not a decision that I took. It was taken by the Secretaries of the various Ministries that were interested, and I was aware of it only after the decision I support the decision was made. made by the Secretaries concerned. because that was the only realistic Furthermore, decision to be made. during the Committee stage when my Votes come up for discusion on 22nd December, I will table all the papers from the commencement and show conclusively that the action taken by the Secretaries concerned was absolutely in the interests of the tea industry.

එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා

(திரு. எம். டீ. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

Before the adjournment I was speaking on the erosion of the value of the rupee. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister—I am asking this because I do not know; the Hon Minister can give the figure in his reply; I am not asking for the figure? from the first devaluation—In the last twelve months that the value of the rupee has eroded, how much more has the Ceylon Government had to pay for its food and petrol supply? This is a simple and direct question that I am asking.

I have several points to raise. So I will go very quickly.

I now come to the question of the external assets of Ceylon. We have lost, during the last 1½ years, Rs. 4,000 million of our external assets. When we lost Rs. 600 million of our external assets in 1953 we had a hartal and various other things when Dudley Senanayake had to raise the During the last 18 price of rice. months we have lost Rs. 4,000 million This was in of our external assets. spite of a warning given by an officer working under the Finance Ministry the Chairman of the Development Finance Corporation. This is how the Chairman of the Development Finance Corporation of Sri Lanka warned the shareholders on the 1st of July 1980:

"One should not be complacent and be optimistic about the adequacy of foreign exchange as, with the high costs of imports and uncertainly of export earnings, the future prospects in regard to foreign exchange requirements do not appear to be bright. The foreign exchange reserves have increased as a result of the drawings from the IMF and the lines of credit from the World Bank and other credits from donor countries. When repurchases from the IMF begin and repayments of loans become due, it may result in a drop of the external assets to an unsatisfactory level. Therefore, unless export earnings increase substantially to provide a balance of payments surplus, the foreign exchange situation will create serious problems.

The Government and Central Bank are, no doubt, aware of the position Sri Lanka would be placed in and would take appripriate economic measures even though they may be unpopular, in order to avoid a disastrous situation that may lead to curtailment of essential development projects that had been started with great expectations."

Is it not that that has happened? Those projects which we started with great expectations have now to be This was said by no other person than the Chairman of the Development Finance Corporation of Sri Lanka in the middle of What happened with the loss of our external assets? We had money to import three months' foodstuffs. Now what is the position? Now four weeks' foodstugs only with the external assets available. You had to bow to certain conditions of the IMF and the World Bank before you got the extended credit facility. Please tell me in your reply, what are those conditions to which you submitted to get the assistance from the IMF and the World Bank?

How did this happen? External assets were lost by imports. I will come to it a little later because it will take some time. A lumpsum depreciation concession was given, and we lost all our external assets.

The hon. Member for Nallur dealt with the debt position. I will deal with it in one line. What is the debt position now? Last year we increased our debts by 48 per cent over the previous year, bringing it to a total

the position? I have got all the figures, but it will take a long time to give them. In 1980 we had to pay Rs. 3,779 million as debt repayments. This year we have got to pay Rs. 4,855 million. In the Budget that we are debating we have provided for Rs. 8,173 million-almost twice what we paid the previous year. My Friend says in his speech, "Foreign aid as a source of financing government expenditure is drying up". am not an acountant, but I understand; next year we have to pay 60 per cent or more than 60 per cent.

The cost of living last year has been the highest. Wages of government employees declined by 11.6 per cent. Technical and clerical emploment declined by 13 per cent. Real wages of minor employees, which rose the previous year by 19 per cent, declined last year by 12 per cent. Real wages of teachers also dropped rapidly.

Then, Sir, the cost of living. annual average of the Colombo Consumers' Price Index registered an increase of 26 per cent in 1980 compared with a 1 per cent increase each in 1976 and 1977, 12 per cent in 1975 and 11 per cent in 1979. On a point to point basis, the index has increased by 25 per cent in December. The rate of increase of prices registered in 1980 was therefore the highest during the last few years. That is the tragic situation of 1980. I do not blame anybody.

Finally, I will sum up the whole situation as summed up in Tribune" of 22nd August 1981:

"The money supply increased by 32 per cent; (4) The rate of inflation was double that of 1979; (5) Real wage of government employees declined by 11.6 per cent in 1980, while real wages of private sector employees also decreased; (6) There has been a steady decrease in the rate of employment creations in the organised sector, particularly in 1980; Subsidies were 'reduced' substantially; an effort was also made to cut back on public investment: (8) manufacturing output showed little growth in 1980, while private sector growth was 'entirely in garments; (9) Mining, quarying and construction sectors how ever 'deceleof Rs. 51,000 million. Dig Theny what ais our ated growth in 1980' Construction fell

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from 21 per cent of growth value in 1979 to 11 per cent 1980; (10) Tea, rubber and coconut production remained the Achillies heel in Sri Lanka's developcent and rubber and coconut 15 per cent: ment; tea production dropped 7 per (11) Government borrowings from banks to finance deficits rose from 26 per cent of GDP in 1979 to recorded an unprecedented 36 per cent in 1980....."

I do not want to waste your time reading the World Bank Report at page 50 and the Central Bank Report, page 101, which confirms this. I am not going to quote because the same thing has been said in all three reports. I am supporting the Budget, and I will give the reasons after I deal with the next point. To quote the Hon. Minister of Finance:

"During the three year period 1978 to 1980 the Gross Domestic Product of Sri Lanka grew at an annual average rate of 6.8 per cent in real terms. This rate of growth was nearly four times as high as the average annual rate of growth in the previous seventeen lyear period from 1960 to 1977. This spectacular improvement which came after several years of stagnation, was accompanied by a substantial reduction in the level of unemployment and an even more substantial increase inthe level of public and private investment. The World Bank Report, while endorsing the success of Sri Lanka's new economic policies, also expressed concern at the serious economic difficulties which the country has faced since 1980 and the grave threats which these problems pose to the continutd these problems pose to success of the Government's development strategy." [Official Report col. 1067 & 68; 23.7.1981.7

Then he also states:

"Under these circumstances, the IMF representative said, our country richly deserved the continued support of the international community to see the economy through this very difficult period."

Further on, he states:

"They were all congratulatory and supportive."

Now, Sir, this is the growth of 8.5 in 1978, 6.2 in 1979, 5.8 in 1980 and 4.5 in 1981. I said yesterday at the that according to the figures found in a He gives on the second page the

Budget speech at page 48 the growth this year, 1981, was 5.5 I said in the Government Parliamentary Group that I am challenging some of those figures. I say that the growth in 1981 was 4.5. I say that on the authority not of Mr. Rasaputram. I am reading Sir, not from Mr. Rasaputram's notebooks which are hidden, but from the quarterly Economic Review referring to Sri Lanka (Ceylon), from the Economist, an international book, page 2 last line.

"On the basis of the above developments, GDF is now forecast to expand between 4-5 per cent during 1981."

On the next page, they have worked it out at 4.75 per cent. This is the 2nd Quarterly issue. Then in their 3rd Quarterly issue they have worked out the GDP to be 4.5 per cent at page 3. I said yesterday, "I will bring internationally recognised books to contradict some of these figures ". and here I have quoted. The growth in 1978 was 8.2. I congratulate him on that, because it bears out the correctness of the position that His Excelency took to have an open policy of economic development. There was undoubtedly a growth of 8.2 pe rcent. That is an achievement. But one must not shout too much about it because it says:

"Compared to the previous period"-

That is Mrs. Bandaranaike's period—

"The growth rate is about three time."

He ran a race and our Friend won by 8 lengths—really 8.2. But with whom did he run the race? With a lady well known for her arthritis in her leg!

Now we will compare with the other horses, the other countries, and see whether we can boast that we won by 8 lengths. This is a book sent to us by post by the Central Bank and it is known as "Prograss, Sept-Government Parliamentary Group ember 1981" written by Santiapillai.

growth in other coutnries during the last period, that is, from 1970 to 1976, a six-year period. How have other countries fared? Singapore 7.3, Taiwan 5.7, South Korea 8.2, Sri Lanka 1.1!

Now I got my grand-daughter to draw a chart. I want to show the Hon. Prime Minister the chart. This chart shows that the growth is going down, not up.

ரூ. தே இது இது இது (திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச) (Mr. R. Premadasa) Are you holding it upside down?

එම්. ඩී එච්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා (திரு. எம். டே. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewarena)

No, No, I like to hand it over to you. It is because of difficulties and so on, but it raises a point. When I saw all the complimentary references I had a suspicion. I thought, "My goodness, these fellows must have been off their heads because people in the World Bank are knowledgeable people and to pay such big compliments to Ceylon!" I thought this cannot be; they must have had an after-dinner session and, after the champagne had gone to their heads, they must have looked at Ceylon's development. And I was absolutely correct because here I have got an account on the newspapers.

"Two prominent members of the Sri Lanka delegation to the Joint World Bank/IMF Annual Sessions in Washington last week were removed at the eleventh hour by the Minister of Finance & Planning in Washington itself. This occurred after an after-dinner strategy session"—

I am borne out; kindly listen to this:

"where the Minister himself blamed the two officials in his Ministry for not having done their homework."

I beg of this Minister: here are these two officials who are blamed for not doing their homework. They were in a far country having left their families in Ceylon. Shey werethinking of the delays in their homework here.

What is this 8.2 per cent that we are always boasting of? Anybody who knows elementary economics-I do not know much economics; I studied a little and got through somehow or other-knows that Ceylon's development must depend on agriculture and manufacture. They are the cardinal points of development. How much has agriculture contributed to this 8.2? 0.41 per cent in 1978, the highest year. Manufacture has contributed 0.801 per cent. So both agriculture and manufacture have contributed only 1.2 to this 8.2 per cent. Who contributed the rest? Yesterday, the hon. Member for Nallur (Mr. M. Sivasithamparam) said that it was trade and industry; it is trade and services. Now what is trade and services? One might think that trade and services also contributed. Trade and services do not create wealth. The wealth is created by nature; what man does is added value to nature. So that when trade increases what happens? The poor man is robbed. The rich mudalali gets richer. The grasp goes on. The poor man gets poorer and poorer and the mudalali gets richer and richer. Income tax gets diddled and inflation rises. Sri Lanka requires agriculture, more agriculture, and better agriculture; and what else do we require? Industry also. We require industry based on the resources of Ceylon and not industry protected by tariffs or protectionism and given artificial respiration. Dr. N. M. Perera called them 'seenibola' industries. That is not the cure. The main case of development lies in agricultural development and in manufacture. In those two branches where are we? 1.02 million out of these 8.02 is only agriculture, manufacture; trade services the balance. What has happened? Now look at the figures. In 1978 agriculture was points 4.01; 1979, 01; 1980, 1.09; 1981, .01.

My Friend the Hon. Minister of Finance, will say the agriculture performance is so bad because there was a fool called M. D. H. Jayawardane in charge of plantations in 1978 and 1979; that is why the agricultural produc-

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[එම්. බී. එව්. ජයවර්ඛන මහතා]

I might say Sir, that I am proud to find that my work now as Minister of Plantations, is now being done not by one Minister, but by four Ministers. The experienced President doing tea and rubber; Sri Lanka's best agriculturist, the Minister of Plantations from Weligama, the best planter that we have of Charlemond Estate looking after tea small-holdings. The smiling Minister of coconuts, Mr. Harold Herath, who knows so much about coconuts that he is now writing about onions also; and the hon. Member who deserted from the TULF from Batticaloa, Mr. Rajadurai, who is doing palmirah trees—who else is better to do palmirah trees than Rajadurai? But where is this production? -after these people had been entrusted with these industries by His Excellency, the most experienced gentleman, having been Minister of Agriculture. Can you beat Harold Herath for coconut? Can you beat Monty for rubber and tea, and for opening resthouses? What are the results?

Sir, as ex-Minister of Plantations, I must say how happy I am. Sir, you might think of the Sinhalese saying, " ඇඳෙන් බිමට වැටුනාම ඒකත් හොදයි කියනව". "When you fall from the bed to the ground, you feel the ground is also all right". I am so happy Sir, that I have been relieved of this work because, my good Friend, the hon. Minister of Fianance used to ask so many questions: Look at the difference between grade No. 1 and No. 2. It is Rs. 2. In my time it was only 25 cents. What can I say, Sir? I gave the Singapore prices. Now it is Rs. 3. I am happy, Sir, that I am not there today. What has happened in the last three years is known to us all. I do not blame anybody. There were adverse weather conditions and all that during the period. I had the most difficult time in trying to get rid of barkeepers who were in charge of the plantations, I had to take over estates from 26 bodies—co-operative societies, ex-Members of Parliament, the Usa-vanting to speak. Carry on.

wasama and various people who were in charge of research stations. I know how difficult it was for me. I am not saying anything that is insulting to any hon. Member, but one or two were cases there were of dismissed. Tea and Rubber Control Inspectors who were in charge of lands because they had somebody in high places and they wanted their places kept. Everyday, when I was in office, I used to get abused. Anyway, Sir, I do not propose to go into those matters, and I will stop that aspect of my speech here.

Coming to production, the highest figure of production was 8.2. They say that nature it is that creates wealth and man adds value. The founder of Economics Adam Smithmy Friend, the Minister of Finance, does not believe in his theories; he has said about a hundred times that his theories are as dead as the dodohas said that there are two things, one is productive labour and the other is unproductive labour. Productive labour is labour that is connected with agriculture and agriculture-based industries, while trade and allied things are unproductive. That is why the communists do not believe in trade.

නියෝජ්ෳ කථානායකතුමා (உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Deputy Speaker) Order, please! How long will you be going on?

එම්. ඩී. එච්, ජයවර්ධන මහතා (திரு. எம். டீ. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayawardena) About half an hour, Sir. I have not come to the important point yet.

නියෝජා කථානායකතුමා (உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Deputy Speaker)

There are 15 other hon, Members

එම්. ඩී. එඩ්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා

(திரு. எம். டீ. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

They might think I have broken a promise. I have very serious matters to raise, and I said I would tell you why I am supporting the Budget.

This year, production has been 4.5 per cent. There is a reference in the Development Finance Corporation Report also to that and it says that it is due to petroleum products. The hon. Member for Nallur (Mr. M. Sivasithamparam) said that the increased production is due to petroleum products and the garment industry; not for agriculture or manufacture. I do not propose to say anything more on that matter. This great improvement of ours is nothing much to boast about. Our increases in production are illusory and based on shifting sands and not on a firm foundations.

ශර්. පළ්මදස මහතා (තිල. ஆர். පිරිගෙ*த*ாச) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

Some of these matters you could have taken up during the Committee stage.

එම්. ඩී. එව්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා (நிரு. எம். டீ. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன)

(Mr. M. D. H. Jayawardena)

Now I am coming to why I am supporting the Budget.

In the first Budget Speech of 1977, the Hon. Minister on Finance gave the objectives of the Budget. He said that it was for the revival and resuscitation of the economy which was at breaking point; to restore vitality to our agriculture, plantations, industry, fisheries and our trade; stimulate domestic savings and investment; reduce pressures on the balance of payments, and move forward from economic stagnation to economic growth. Those are the objectives that the Hon. Minister stated on that day. We will see whether in this Budget we are continuing those objectives.

Firstly, about the cost of living and inflation—this is a thing that plagued us then and is plaguing us now. And what have we done? Many hon. Members hav spoken about the salary increases. So I do not want to take the time of this House by repeating any points on these matters except one for hon. Members to know. That is, that in 1931 the daily wage of an agricultural worker was 50 cents while today it is Rs. 18; the wage of a skilled worker was Rs. 1.12 to Rs. 2.38 while today it is Rs. 30 a day; a Government worker's salary was Rs. 22.50 going up to a maximum of Rs. 30, while now it is Rs. 495 going up to Rs. 695. A junior clerk then started with Rs. 40 and went up to Rs. 100, now he starts with Rs. 560 and goes up to Rs. 870; a senior clerk then got Rs. 75 and it went up to Rs. 450, but now he starts with Rs. 892 and it goes up to Rs. 1,580. A civil servant then got Rs. 625 as a cadet and when he passed out he started with Rs. 750 and on confirmation he got Rs. 875. Now, a civil servant starts with Rs. 1,013 and it goes up to Rs. 2,487. Then they had no secretaries. Now a Secretary starts with Rs. 2,652 and it goes up to Rs. 2,927.

These figures are both relieving and distressing.

ඒ. එම්. ආර්. බී. අන්නනායක මහනෑ (නියෝජන උසස් අධනාපන ඇමතිනුමා)

(திரு. ஏ. எம். ஆர். பி. அத்தநாயக்க— உயர் கல்விப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. A. M. R. B. Attanayake—Deputy Minister of Higher Education)

ගරු නියෝජන කථාකායකතුමනි, අය වැය ලේඛන විවාදයට සහනාගි වීම සඳහා මම දන්න හැටියට අණේඩු පක්ෂයට දී නිබෙන්නේ පැය 30 යි. ඒ නිසා කඩුවෙලී ගරු මන් නිතුමාට තමුන් තාන්සේ පැය දෙකක් දුන්නොත් අනීක් මන්තීවරුන්ට කථා කරන්න අවස්ථාවක් ලැබෙන්නෙ නැහැ. එම නිසා ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂය වෙනු වෙන් මම කාරුණිකව ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. කාලය ඉතුරු කර දෙන්නය කියා.

ආර්. පී. විජේසිරි මහතා (හාරිස්පත් තුව) දෙවන)

(திரு. ஆர். பீ. விஜேசிறி—ஹாரிஸ்பத்துவ இரண்டாம் அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. R. P. Wijesiri-Second Harispat-

තමුන් නාන් සේ ලා කොපමණ වෙලාවක් නන් නද ඊයෙ.

සරත් මුත්තෙට්ටුවෙගම මහතා (திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம்) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama) පැයකුත් මිනිත්තු 15 ක් ගත්තා.

එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා (திரு. எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena) පොඩ්ඩක් ඉන් න මන් නීතුමා, කීයන දේ තමුන්නාන්සේට බොහෝම පුයෝජනවත් වෙනවා.

ඒ, එම්. ආර්. බි. අන් නනායක මහතා (திரு. ஏ. எம். ஆர். பி. அத்தநாயக்க) (Mr. A. M. R. B. Attanayake)

මා විශේෂයෙන් කියා සිටින්නේ පුයෝ ජනයක් නැති නිසයි.

එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ඛන මහතා (திரு. எம். டீ. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

-It has got a relieving feature as well as a distressing feature. relieving feature is that the clerks and those at the bottom have in the last ten years got big increases in salary compared to the people at the top. Now, the Government has accepted the Tennakoon Committee recommendations that those at the top also should be given an increase.

All these years the efficiency of the civil service has been blunted. Now that we have freed them from income tax, I think, we will have an efficient civil service. The Minister of Public Administration would say that five good old civil servants were worth the entire Kachcheri staff. We do not have an efficient service. Efficiency has been blunted because those who cannot find a good job in the private sector enter the Government Service. So, I congratulate the Government for having given an increase all round and for not forgetting the civil service, which was the backbone of our country. That is the first point I am making.

The second point is how to correct this adverse trade balance? have we done? His Excellency the President has appointed a committee on tea. Then my Friend the Minister of Finance has reduced the duty on teas and he has also reduced the duty on rubber. I have been agitating for the last two or three years for a reduction of duty on tea. - [Interruption]. Since there are other hon. Members who want to speak I would ask my Friends to read page 33 of the World Bank Report of last year where they say that the duty on tea in Ceylon is too high. In Kenya there is no duty on tea and today in India there is no duty on tea, and we are expected to compete with these countries which have no duty on tea. We spend half the amount of duty on tea and send our good Minister for Plantation Industries to Japan, to those Geisha Houses, to teach those people to drink black tea instead of green tea.

නිශ්ශංක විජයරත්න මහතා (திரு. நிசங்க விஜயரத்ன)

(Mr. Nissanka Wijeyearatna)

It is rather an unusual term. Will he explain what goes on in those houses.

එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ඛන මහතා

(திரு. எம். டீ. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன)

(Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

I will have a private talk with him later on that. His Excellency the President has started the giving of Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.

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given to people who export. But I cannot understand the ridiculous way in which it is worked. They have already started calling for applications. When you start a competition you must show what you have exported for 1981. They want the exporters to show what they have exported for 1980. They are going back. competition you must look forward. If you are having a competition then you must prove that you have done better in 1981 than in 1980. You must have a competition from this year. I am glad that the Government has taken seriously the uestion of increasseriously the question of increasing the exports That is not The sliding duty for coconut all. has been entirely removed. Coconut planters are very well off. I am also a coconut planter. I am also very happy. Then we are going to get Rs. 1,450 for nuts although, of course, the poor people may have to pay more whether there is coconut oil or not. But, anyway, because the price of fertilizer has gone up, maintenance also has gone up. To get my nuts plucked I have got to send people to Nattandiya and pay Rs. 900, and those people get Rs. 200 a day for plucking the nuts. That is the situation. Therefore, this amount of Rs. 1,450 is not too much, but I am saying that it is a great relief that has been given to the coconut industry.

In regard to the rubber industry I spoke a number of times, and what happened? In March the Hon. Minister of Trade in his speech hinted that the duty would be reduced. It took five months before the duties were reduced. In 1979, when the wages for tea and rubber were fixed, I wanted the duty reduced. It took nine months before I got the duty reduced. How could plantations maintain themselves? They did not have the money and they fall into debt. What could the Hon. Minister of Plantations and his Deputy Minister, who are looking after the JEDB and the SPC, do? The JEDB got saddled with Rs. 496 million, and they ran into debt because the Treasury would not

reduce the duty. The SPC ran into a debt of R₃, 196 million. What is the result? The cost of production of tea has gone up by 40 cents because they have to pay the banks. Owing to the debt, they have got to pay 40 cents more as cost of production, and as duty about half the price of the product. How can we be competitive in the world? How can we compete with other countries?

I will give you an example, the Ceylon Tea Centre at Piccadilly. I do not know whether you have been to Piccadilly by day or night!

නියෝජා කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please. Try to wind up in five minutes' time.

එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා

(திரு. எம். டீ. எச். ஜ**யவர்த்தன)** (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena) I have got three more points.

This Tea Centre is in the heart of London. It had been given out on a They said, "The 99-year lease. Government has a 99-year lease; please get this repaired, but you must keep the centre as it is." They wanted £ 150,000 to improve the Tea Centre, The Tea Centre could have housed not only the Tea Centre and the restaurant; it could have housed Air Lanka, the Gem Corporation, Lak Sala and so many other government departments. What did our friends do? They gave it to a developer, an Englishman, and they said "We will lease a portion of it for the Tea Centre." Have you ever heard of a thing like this-sacrificing something that we have and giving it to another man to develop it, and we are leasing a portion of it! That is how our exports are being promoted.

ආර්. පේ මදාස මහතා

(திரு. ஆர். புரேமதாச) (Mr. R. Premadasa)

May I interrupt the hon. Member? I want to help you. You have already finished the policy part of your speech and you have taken one hundred minutes, that is one hour and forty minutes. In fact, you had mentioned to me that you would require only half an hour, but we have been very liberal. The only thing is, I have to accommodate 142 Members who wish to speak in this Debate. We have been given only thirty one hours, I think the hon. Member has sufficiently dealt with the policy aspect and he is now going into details. Under each head, in the Committee stage, you had better give us your very valuable suggestions, and we will consider them. Could you finish in another five minutes?

එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා

(திரு. எம். டீ. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

Thank you, Sir. Not five minutes; I will only go by the points.

ආර්. ජේ මදාස මහතා

(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச) (Mr. R. Premadasa)

There are 15 other Members. I hope the hon, Member will be reasonable by all of us. He is a very reasonable Member. Let him take only three minutes.

මොන් වෙනු ජයවිකම මහතා

(திரு. மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்சம) (Mr. Montague Jayawickrema)

Permit me to say this. Now he is

of Finance.

referring to the Tea Centre and finding fault with the Hon, Minister එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා

(திரு. எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M D. H. Jayewardena)

I will follow the Hon. Prime Minister's advice. As I have said, I am supporting the Budget; otherwise, the first part of my speech would look as if I am not supporting the Budget.

His Excellency has slashed the subsidies from this Budgetwhich courageous step nowould body else have taken. That is my second point.

Then, Sir, to prevent the fall of external assets the Central Bank has fixed a penal interest so that you cannot borrow above a certain amount. He has also abolished lump sum depreciation, by which we have wasted Rs. 2,000 million or more, because we could not get the income tax.

My fourth point. One-third of the population is living on two-thirds of the land in the Dry Zone. Therefore, the Mahaweli Scheme is most important. This year the Government has given the highest allocation for Mahaweli. I congratulate the Government for having given Mahaweli that allocation. I completely subscribe to what my Friend says about Mahaweli-I am reading from page 15 of "Sri Lanka's Economic Strategy" by Ronnie de Mel:

"The Mahaweli will not only provide the much-needed cheap power and save on expensive oil imports, but also pro-vide the insurance to the farmer against unpredictable rains, in achieving higher agricultural output. We cannot develop agriculturally unless we get effective control over water. Contrary to popular belief, it is not a long-term project, in a conventional sense. It is a conglomeration of short-term projects-of dams, reservoirs, water chanels, and farmer settlements—each of which can produce results within 3 to 4 years."

I agree entirely, and I must assure the Hon. Prime Minister that I am not hoping to get back into the Cabinet. But I took 500 boys from my electorate for shramadana work in Maduru Oya. I got my electorate interested in Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.

Though my Friend the hon. Deputy Minister of Agriculture was interrupting, I am very happy that your production of subsidiary foodstuffs is increasing. Also, you are now giving higher guaranteed prices, and the allocation for agriculture is as high as is possible. Only Rs. 50 million has been cut from nearly Rs. 1.000 million. So I am happy about Mahaweli, about agriculture and production being done, and our external assets being stopped from being frittered away. These are some of the reasons why I am supporting the Budget.

නියෝජන කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please! Make this the last points more.

එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා

(திரு. எம். டீ. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

No, Sir, there are just two or three points more.

Then, with regard to the reduction in the manufacturing duty, now all people can improve their factories. The Kaduwela Iron and Steel Factory is 20 years old. That can be replaced because the Government is not going to get any reduction in duty. So there will be an increase in manufacture.

One more point, Sir. There is the question of revenue. I will not read the reports; I will just give the references. I am referring to the World Bank Report, page 26, paragraph 2.18, where they say that in 1982 you can collect revenue of more than Rs. 2 billion. They also say that your collection system is faulty and that if you have a proper collection you can collect much more. That is at page 10 of the World Bank Report. They also say that Government revenue to the GNP is only 19.7. while expenditure is 43, and so the Budget deficit is 23. Therefore they say, vou can collect Then you have stated that you have no revenue. I am suggesting somethings, but you need not do it in this Budget; you may think of it for the future. You have not collected taxes from produce brokers. They promised His Excellency and me to pay at least 40 per cent of their profits from the sale of estate produce; but they have gone free; they are giving almsgivings and putting up hotels in Anuradhapura and have forgotten their promise.

Then, with regard to gem auctions, Mr. Esmond Wickramasinghe, a committee member of the UNP, at page 17 of his confidential report to the UNP committee members, has said that we can collect at least Rs. 2 billion from gems.

The banks are making enormous profits. I have got the figures for this year. This year the local banks have made Rs. 658 million profit. Foreign banks, which started only a few years ago, made a profit of Rs. 227 million. Please have a further 10 per cent tax on them.

Then at page 9 of your Budget speech you have said:

"Yet, we are having a conscious policy to reduce tax."

Are you having conscious policy to reduce tax?

නියෝජා කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please! How long will the hon. Member take?

එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ඛන මහතා

(திரு. எம். டீ. எச். ஜயவர்த்த**ன)** (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

Sir, just permit me only to read this. He said in his 1977 Budget speech:

much more revenue if you can get the much more revenue if you can get the Inland Reenue Department of a available party but we are Inland Reenue Department of a available party."

[එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ඛන මහතා]

I am asking him to kindly renew that. I will speak during the Committee stage and tell you how we can do it. You have disintegrated income tax between husband and wife. They pay separately and less income is coming. That can be given thought to.

One last point. I am taking this up with His Excellency the President. I have done everything possible. I have three times in the Cabinet opposed higher compensation for rupee companies. I spoke in the Government Parliamentary Group. Of course, there was big noise and sound, but nothing happened and it was passed in Parliament. When I read in the papers Ramanayake's statement that Rs. 1,000 million extra was being paid to the rupee companies, I sent a telegram to His Excellency, and His Excellency sent me an acknowledgement that he had received the telegram. What more could I do? At the last meeting not the last meeting but the previous meeting-I spoke to His Excellency in the presence of the hon. Second Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Jabir A. Cader) and said: "Sir, this is a great crime. Please stop this. Rs. 1,000 million is not cadju nuts." I will not speak more on this matter because I am expecting His Excellency to give me a hearing on this subject. That is all I wish to say except just to read from a poem I found in a book which a man gave me when I was in hospital. This is what it said:

"But most shall he sing of Lanka
In the brave new days that come
When the races all have blended
And the voice of strife is dumb
When we leap to a single bugle and
March to a single drum
March to a mighty purpose
One man from shore to shore
The stranger become a brother
The task of the tutor o'er
When the ruined city rises by Noolal

Hark! Bard of the faithful future Hark! Bard of the bright to be A voice on the verdant mountain A voice on the golden sea Rice, child of Lanka, and answer! Thy mother has called to thee."

While I was in hospital, in the intensive Care Unit, looking at the roof and thinking my last had come, it flashed across my mind, My God! my Friend Ronnie last year built a monument in remembrence of Mahabalage Don Henry Jayawardena with the epitaph Rs. 3,000 million has been passed in Treasury Bills without a whimper or murmur." I want him to correct that-not Rs. 3,000 million but Rs. 10 billion. I thought, here is a man who, according to his talk to the nurses, had sacrificed his job, sacripension, sacrificed his his estates, sacrificed his buses, and had done that kind act for me; I must do some kind act for him. So, I called my children and said: "At Lipton Circus there is a great statue of de Zoysa. There is another great man from Moratuwa. Please put up a statue for him because he said here:

'If these policies and programmes are continued—the policies of growth and distribution of development and social equity as be fitting a truly democratic socialist government and a democratic socialist society—then after 1990 Sri Lanka should be a very different country to live in. The people of this country will then be eternally grateful to President J. R. Jayewardene and those who initiated these policies end programmes which brought them to the promised land.'" (Official Report, 23rd July 1981; Vol. 15.

Col. 1080.)

As I said, this is the place to put up the statue—Lipton Circus—but see that the statue carries his rolling plan under his arm and kindly put this inscription: "To the sacred memory of Ronnie de Mel, who passed away in the Bahamas on his way to the promised land—erected by the beedi smokers of Ceylon without world aid."

When the ruined city rises by Noolaham Foundation.

And the Solace gleams once more avanaham you very much.

නිශ්ශංක විජයරත්න මහතා (අධිකරණ ඇමතිනමා)

(துரு. நிஸங்க விஜயரத்ன—நீதி அமைச் Fit)

(Mr. Nissanka Wijeyeratne-Minister of Justice)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is indeed pleasant to be able to follow the hon. Member for Kaduwela who for the last hour or more enlivened the proceedings of this House with much that belonged to the Estimates discussion and much that was irrelevant to the Budget. The hon. Member, Mr. Deputy Speaker, was apparently influenced strongly by his school itself, and we heard him with great gusto reciting the poems of Rev. W. S. Senior. The impact of Trinity Senior. The impact of Trinity College should apply to him in his dissection of financial policies-"respice finem". I do hope that in analysing a Budget one would seek to understand the objectives. He commenced his speech by saying that one should not put too much of salt, but I might say "හොද්දට ලුනු දුම්මා වැඩියි. " I think he should realize that discussions in this House, however interspersed they are with levity, must build up a coherent picture, whether they be in support or in criticism. We really do not know whether he is supporting or opposing the Budget. In fact, when he spoke of a white leghorn at the commencement of his speech, I was reminded, when listening to him, of a long-legged gane fowl struggling to peck at the nearest bird. Perhaps, in the periphery of Colombo there are many cockpits. But I think he should realize that when he criticizes the Budget he criticizes the Government and the party of which he is a member and also, by implication, the very leader he praises, he embraces, he loves and whom he wants to support.

He spoke of three rolling plans. He spoke of an unweildy subsidy for the National Savings Bank. He claimed an intimacy and friendship, from his hostel days and room days, with the Chairman of that institution. He was irritated with the benefits that were bowing to the smallholders in the tea

Speaker, the unkind words that were said were not included in the proceedings of this House. He was perturbed at the devaluation of our currency, at the fact that the pound was nearly Rs. 39 or had treblednot the Rs. 13 he was used to. But he never spoke of the high increases in rubber from the days when it was six cents in his youth, an increase of which he is not one of the least beneficiaries. He quoted from the report of the Chairman of the Development Finance Corporation, and he said that the Chairman had impressed upon the Government, in that report, where appropriate steps should be taken despite the unpopularity of the measures. At the same time, he is satisfied with some aspects of the Budget. He is only, apparently, dissatisfied with a claim of the Hon. Minister of Finance for certain percentage increases, which he says are not borne out by facts, though, of course, he admits to an increase. Mr. Deputy Speaker, perhaps, he would be one of the first to admit, and he does so by implied criticism, that there are lies, damn lies and statis-tics; though he has a penchant apparently to quote.

But, I think, Mr. Deputy Speaker, there is something more Mr. De Mel, the Minister of Finance, seems to be his bete noir. May I, in this connectsince he has ion, lapsed into poetry, quote a few lines besed on a parody of the well known Dr. Fell, which, I think, he knows from his school days:

I do not like you, Mr. Mel, The reason why, I cannot tell, But, though this Government is doing well,

Say, It's still not heaven, but is hell!

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I think, it is essential for us to realise that the main ingredients of a budget are the revelation of the objectives and the broad measures by which they are sought to be achieved. I think the industry. I am happy, Mred Department Frontal Leader of the Opposition will

[නිශ්ශංක විෂ්යරත් න මහතා]

remember how many years ago—I think it was in 1956—the founder of his Party, Mr. Chelvanayakam, said in a budget debate:

"Under modern conditions the budget is no longer a mere financial measure designed to balance revenue and expenditure. It is an instrument of national economic policy by which the government tries to achieve a high level of employment, an optimum level of production, high levels of income, and above all maximum levels of economic development warranted by scientific progress and techonological advances."

I will also remind this House, Mr. Deputy Speaker, of what was said some years back by a political leader no longer living, but was a distinguished Member of this House, and a Minister of Finance, Dr. N. M. Perera. He said: "Due to an inability to regulate national and international causes there was an imbalance as far as government finances went."

Again, in 1964, he said:

"The age of miracles had passed. In the field of political economy there were no miracles. We have, therefore, to take certain timely action."

I think, Mr. Deputy Speaker, we must accept this basic fact, it is not the minor details of a budget that really ought to concern us, but the main features. The main strategy that has been outlined by the Hon. Minister of Finance are, in my view, in the view Government, and no doubt in the view of majority of the people of this country, stand well balanced, and looking at it from a pragmatic point of view, the only sensible measures that could be proposed in the context in which we find ourselves. The Hon. Finance Minister's Budget seeks investment for long term development. It seeks to bring inflationary pressures under control and to improve the balance of payments position. The objectives spelt out, as I mentioned, are no doubt conflicting, but they must needs be achieved in some form of crystal synthesis while keeping to the commitment of social equity colal m. or the avaby athe Hon. Minister of Finance.

context we find ourselves in government is facing a conflict at its worst economic morass to which, Sir, domestic and world events have made their contribution, today we had a reference in the newspapers to a more pertinent speech by the chief figure in the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev. He pointed out the tremendous problems that Russia was faced with, problems that have rendered them unable almost, as I am sure the Hon. Member for Kalawana (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama) will agree, to extend to COMECON those necessary benefits they will want to out of the economic generosity and trade prospects with Western Europe. Mr. Brezhnev was very clear when he spoke of the magnitude of the problems facing the USSR. also admitted too, and had the courage to admit, the agricultural weakness in that vast Continent, where production was almost min mal and he sought to find the answer for the lack of productive capacity in the personnel factor. I do not think he could have admitted to any defect in the political ideology and the system to which he was committed, but he sought within the framework to affix the responsibility on the lack of personal effort, and even in respect of industrial production he drew attention to the fact that those invested with the duty of managing the economy-one might say, the bureaucratic commissars or the technological personnel, the managerial class, the ministerial class-had a need to improve on their own capacity for management, both administrative and financial. And those are precisely some of the chief features in our small country that have been emphasised directly and indirectly by the Hon. Minister of Finance in the present Budget. But it goes to an earlier period. You can see the germs of it in 1977 when the first Budget was presented and certain clear objectives were set out; and this Budget is a continuity of that Budget presented

It is true that before the world prices escalated in regard to the energy requirements of our country, before our own commodities fetched less in the world market, there was a brief period of euphoria. But one cannot blame him. It was a euphoria that any Minister of Finance in any Government in any country would have suffered from.

In this connection I would like to draw attention to what Dr. N. M. Perera said. Quite often a Minister of Finance, he said, had to face criticism by exaggeration of his past speeches. In 1964, when he presented his Budget he said that criticism was to be expected, particularly in politics. He admitted to a great difficulty, but he said he was thinking of a long-range point of view. He spoke of the escalating costs and adverse trade balances. At that period there were the problems that arose in trade with the then major trading partners, Burma, Japan and India where, in the case of India. on a small crop an unjust trade pattern was obtaining: at a time when arecanut was sold in Sri Lanka at Rs. 8, it was sold in Bombay and Madras at Rs. 200. That was what Sri Mohamed Yunoos pointed out in his book on "Passion and Politics" when he said in a small matter like that, generos tv had not been extended to a neighbour. But these are inevitable. The world of trade is hard. It was pointed out by Lord Canning a century and a half ago that all nations in trade, in commerce. like the dutch of the day, gave too little and asked for too much.

The question of insufficiency of goods for trading, foreign exchange difficulties, the question of textile inadequacies—all those and more are the running burden, the running theme in the complaint and lamentation of any Minister of Finance in any country. They were true of all the previous Finance Ministers They are still true of this Finance Minister and will be true of all Finance Ministers in the future until such time, in perhaps a distant future, when we can catch up with the more advantaged

countries of the world who through privilege, power and position—be they of the Eastern or the Western bloc keep the Third World in subjection in some way or other.

He admitted in 1964—I quote him particularly because he was the first socialist"-I use the word within commas—someone inverted stood against us, the Hon. Minister of Finance whose policies claim to represent those of the Left Movement to which those parties were committed over the years. When he spoke of textile rat oning then, he spoke of you in the SLFP Government. The introduction of textile coupons led to a mass outflow into the black-market; but he expressed happiness with the provisional figures of the Central Bank, where he said the G.N.P. in money terms was 4.8 compared with 4.05 in 1962; but that due to price increases and population increase, the per capita real product in 1963 had declined by .08 per cent as against a rise of 1 per cent in 1962. He admitted that capital formation in 1963 declined by nearly 4 per cent due to a slowing down of investment in building and transport caused by the restriction in the import of bu lding materials and escalation of transport costs. He referred to an inevitable conflict between the conservation of foreign exchange and stimulation of local industrial enterprises domestic price stabil ty. He pleaded for increase investment. I must refer to 1964 because that is the benchas far as the critics of Government are concerned in finance management of this country; but he pleaded for increased investment in both public and private sectors because he said it created new employment and new income which increased the demand for consumer goods.

the previous Finance Ministers. They are still true of this Finance Minister and will be true of all Finance Ministers in the future unt'l such time, in perhaps a distant future, when we can catch up with the more advantaged industry and relization of the product,

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coupled with an in elastic supply of local goods, leads to price increases; and he said that increase in the price level was an inevitable and prominent feature in under-developed countries such as Sri Lanka in the context of economic development and of world price trends; but he said it was a necessary price a country had to pay for economic development, for stimulation of local industrial expansion and conservation of foreign exchange. Had the terms of trade been more favourable, he said that Sri Lanka might have been able to push off the worse effects of inflation for some time. Unfortunately that had not been possible. In the alternative, he said the Government must be ever vigilant in order to minimize the eval effects and contain inflationary trends within manageable proportions.

Deputy Speaker, the basic position has not changed as far as economic management is concerned. The broad pattern still obtains, and it is well worth for the Sri Lanka Communist Party which stays without its former mainstay now, alone in this House, to realize that the Budget that they praise has been introduced by our Finance Minister. a Budget which according to Mr. Pieter Keuneman has more to be praised than the previous budgets of Mr. Ilangaratne. For he admitted too the undesirable hardships, the burdens that had been heaped on the poor by the SLFP until the LSSP entered that Government for the first time. It is to the credit of the present Minister of Finance that he has introduced a Budget that has consciously sought to alleviate the hardships that had weighed heavily on the poorer sections of the community, particularly on those sections of government servants who are so sorely pressed and crushed as if between the jaws of the tradit onal giray, as expressed so effectively in the similies and metaphore of our country. It is a matter of great consolation that one who began his public life inting the olal Government Service should oremem - as craticism of the Finance Minister.

ber the large number of impoverished government servants, particularly of the lower grades who, despite the benefits that have been conferred by this Government in salary increases, are now faced with the brighter prospect of more advantageous conditions; and for the first time, what no other Government has been able to do and what many of the critics of this Government when in power did not want to do, has been done-the cost of living has been tagged on to the wages and salaries that would be paid to them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is a matter of great satisfact on to me—and ought to be specially so to the learned Member for Kaduwela (Mr. M. D. H. Jayawardena) who preceded me and spoke so much of rural agriculturethat the specific benefits that will flow in the way of replantations, in the case of tea and in the way of replantations and new plantations in the case of rubber and coconut, in the benefits that are sought to be passed on through the banks by easyterm loans, in fertilizer—all these aspects—will contribute to generation, a new dynam sm, particularly among the smallholders of Sri Lanka.

There were some criticisms about the paucity of documentation and lack of Central Bank Reports made by Members of the Opposition in the course of this Debate. I would like to mention that the Central Bank's Annual Report is submitted to the Minister of Finance in terms of the Monetary Law. It is submitted in the month of April every year. The Central Bank, however, publishes monthly bulletins which are available for sale, and any of them could be bought at the sales counter of the Bank. Quite often, through their inertia, many critics do not seek for data where it is available, and then unload their burdens for lack of intelligence information by an unjust

In regard to food stamps it would not be irrelevant to mention here that the scheme is now covering one half of the total population of Sri Lanka. The Budget has provided a sum of Rs. 1,687 million to finance this. A survey that was conducted by the Plan Implementation Department has shown that nearly one-third of those under the scheme do Whoever deserve assistance. reporting officers, whether they were officers appointed by this Government or were left-overs, hang-overs, of the previous Government, they have complicated the entire scheme from its inception.

There are self-employed persons owning tractors, vans, lorries, whose incomes have not been correctly assessed, and as a result of this the truly indigent person could not be adequately looked after. If underserving people can be eliminated from the benefits of the supports that the Government extends, it definitely be possible to enhance the assistance for the poorer sections of the community. The Budget has however provided an additional Rs. 50 million so that the identified poor could receive enhanced payments. In that way these payments can reach the poor. If the Opposition has a better mechanism to do so and if they have a genuine love for the poor of this country, they can pass it on to the Hon. Minister of Finance who would not be unwilling to consider it.

A sum of Rs. 100 million has also been provided to cover the subsidy on infant milk foods, mainly, Vitamilk patronized by the poor. At the same time the subsidy on products like SMA and Enfamil has been removed as they are presently bought only by the rich. A subsidy of Rs. 50 million has been provided on fresh milk purchases by the Milk Board, which would help to keep the retail prices at their current levels.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, one of the great things claimed by the SLFP Government was the introduction of the Thamankaduwa Project. It is not—

ආර්. පි. විජේසිරි මහතා (තිලු. ஆர். යි. ක්ලීනුතිව) (Mr. R. P. Wijesiri)

You are wrong. It was opened by the late Hon. M. D. Banda.

නිශ්ශංක විජයරත්න මහතා

(திரு. நிசங்க விஜயரத்ன) (Mr. Nissanka Wijeyeratne)

Excuse me; long before Mr. Banda there the Thamankaduwa Project was there as the hon. Member for Medawachchiya (Mr. Maithripala Senanayake) mentioned. I am not criticizing you for it, but if you were correct I would certainly have admitted it. I am not trying to enter into a controversy, but I must say I remember how I went to see it, how vast monies were spent, so that the officials and politicians could better look at the elephants that came to damage the pasture lands. Never have I seen in the name of children much pleasure being made available to the rich!

There have been funds to repair small tanks and in this connection I must say that one of the criticisms that have been levelled, and levelled from the time of Mr. Philip Goonewardene in the first MEP Government and subsequently by many international bodies is whether we are maximizing the utilization of our resources that are available in the vast range of small tanks and their subsidiary network, because with their infrastructure, services, schools, roads and other facilities, and with minimal costs a tremendous upsurge could be obtained in agricultural production. In that particular field a vast sum of money has been made available in the present Budget. A sum of Rs. 425 million has been allocated under the decentralized budget to meet capital expenditure of a local nature. These monies could be utilized for repairs of small tanks. Besides, the Budget has also provided a sum noolaham.org | aavanaham.org | savanaham.org |

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and maintenance of large and minor tanks under the Votes of the Irrigation Department and also a sum of Rs. 30 million under the Votes of the Department of Agrarian Services to repair village tanks. These amounts are based on the implementation capacity of the department, and there is no question of inadequate finances in that vital sphere.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, as I said before, attention to the small tanks is vital. The Government has made a very valuable administrative decision recently where the irrigation fund will be available to the Hon. Minister of Irrigation for utilization on those aspects of minor irrigation development for which no other source of finance has been provided. This is essential, and it will give a greater degree of flexibility in operation.

But there is one thing we must all bear in mind. All of us are able to influence government servants who are field officers. Whether we are Members of the Government or of the Opposition, we must encourage them to visit the field. You cannot work the fields from within a government office. In the field of agriculture, it was most effectively put by one of the greatest plant leaders in the world, Dr. Borlaug, when he said, "Plants can hear but they cannot hear you if you are not out in the field." Similarly, in regard to minor irrigation works-the hon. Member for Vavuniya (Mr. T. Sivasithamparam) will be the first to admit it and the true leader of the SLFP will also endorse it for the SLFP—we cannot develop minor irrigation without being on the spot. You must visit it. Recently, we had an example in a particular electorate—it is worthwhile mentioning it here-where an estimtae was prepared without officers ever having visited the site. These are the things that lead to frustration, and I mention it for the Estimates debate of the partiavarthat nature.

cular Ministry, because financial management and administrative management are an essential ingredient of our total budget conception. We must necessarily, through the supply of funds, through the development of the quality of the government servants, restore the highest traditions of ancient Sri Lanka and of British Sri Lanka, when the Government Agents walked from tank to tank and knew like the palm of their hand the areas they were called upon to administer. I think the hon. Leader of the Opposition, who knows of the long story of Percival Ackland Dyke. would be the first to support me in this view that I have presented.

In regard to the major irrigation works, some Members praised the Government. In fact some were full of praise for the Hon. Minister of Finance for the vast amount of financial support extended to the Mahaweli Development Scheme, whereas in the case of some Members of the Opposition there was a questioning of the Mahaweli expenditure.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, as the Hon Minister of Trade and Shipping. speaking on this Budget, mentioned, no expenditure would be so productive for the future as the expenditure on any project that develops electric power. It is the white gold of our country. Any schemes where even the head-works are completed and where the flow of water is ensured to the turbines would by themselves be vital projects. Lake Chamoson in the Swiss Alps irrigates those fields. It is a vast concrete dam, but the hydroelectric generation potential was so significant in that economy that the Government did not grudge expenditure on a project of that nature. Even where only the head works are complete and the total distribution system is not undertaken, still intelligent here, though it appears appropriate people never question a project of

Many hon. Members of the Opposition, as of the Government, will remember how in the Elahera Scheme, due to the war, cement was not available and the Indian engineers could not construct the sluice. For many months the water flowed back into the river, the fields did not receive it. The fields were starved of water. From Diyabeduma onwards there was no water going, and it was the ingenuity and enterprise of Mr. C. P. de Silva that ensured that over three years the earth-work would be constructed and the water taken to Giritale. That is why I say that any amount of money spent on the headworks, on the impounding of water, and on getting that water into the turbines ought to receive the support of the entire nation. And once they are ready, it is inevitable that the distribution system shall be arranged and water will go to the parched fields or the new fields that are necessary.

But altogether a new policy is necessary to arrest the water wastage. In no country in Asia is there a wastage of valuable water as in Sri Lanka, not merely by the theft of water, but also by the unintelligent use of water by newer features entering and ruining of traditional operation of intelligent water use, as anyone who comes from the Wanni would readily admit.

Coming back to certain other aspects of this Budget, I draw the attention of this House again to the payment of the cost of living allowance. Wages Board awards and collective agreements presently cover over one million workers. The awards grant compensation on the movement of the cost of living index. Two years ago, Mr. Deputy Speaker, a collective agreement was concluded with the CMU for the payment of Rs. 2 for every point increasing in the index. This has been found to be acceptable to a union like the CMU led by a wellknown revolutionary Trotskyite Marxist who claims to be one of the few

who still adhere to the unadulterated doctrines of their founding fathers. The public servants are given the same rate of allowance, and the blue-collar workers are expected to reach agreement in the near future. As far as the estate workers are concerned, compensation was frozen when an increase of Rs. 55 was given. This is now to recommence, and they too should reeive compensation for increses in the cost of living index.

Inflation is a world-wide phenomenon. It is raging in the rich countries like the US and even in the oilexporting countries. Our Government has followed the strategy of adjusting the incomes of the workers and the farmers to soften the impact of rising

prices.

As far as the government servants are concerned, as I mentioned earlier, the benefits that are to flow to them are significant in that they had never been considered before and our attitude to them has been more generous. Even when there was a political strike, intelligent methods were sought to find a way for those who on their own gave up their jobs, for the Government does not recognize that the nature of the strike was anything but political. They were considered as having voluntarily given up their employment.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා (இரு. ஆனந்த தலநாயக்க)

(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

Not at all. They did not want it. They struck work.

නිශ්ශංක විජයරත් න මහතා

(திரு. நிசங்க விஜயரத்ன)

(Mr. Nissanka Wijeyeratne)

Sir, words of wisdom fall unqualified unsubstantiated, unproductive. I shall continue.

The generosity of this Government has ensured that many persons who voluntarily gave up their employment have been given the opportunity of being re-employed. This is much more than what your Minister of Finance

[නිශ්ශංක වීජයරත්න මහතා] did to the bank strikers in the City of Colombo. No Member of your party had the courage, not even your leader, to grant redress to those people. Your Government tolerated the brutal expulsion of the workers from the "Sun" group of newspapers. Your record in regard to labour management has been one of perfidious betrayal from the time of Independence in Sri Lanka. My harsh words are not necessarily the answer. The answer was given by the people of this country and the workers of this country to your then illustrious leader in the General Election of 1977. They hope, by means of their policies, to come back. At an international FAO Conference, talking of his mismanaged estates, of his rundown estates, Mr. Kobbekaduwa, the then Minister of Agriculture-

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා (திரு. ஆனந்த கழைாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

After running them for four years what has happened to your estate activities?

නිශ්ශංක විජියරන්න මහතා (කිලු. මිෂේක සිනුපාරුණක) (Mr. Nissanka Wijeyeratne)

They are infinitely better than the muck-heap that you left for this Government in 1977. You can ask the labour leaders. And today the only tragedy of this Government has been not to dismiss that army of dishonest persons that crept through the backdoor during the time of the SLFP, the United Left Front Government. The mas of personnel introduced—inefficient, unqualified, dishonest—are still fattening on the estates of Sri Lanka, and the day that muck-heap is cleared the estates can move faster towards their necessary regeneration.

(இரு. ஆனந்த தலநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake) You are talking through your ha. Hats are worn on heads and it is t difficult metaphor for you, for you do not possess one.

டிறை' டி டிவோவை இ**றை** (திரு. ஆனந்த தறைாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake) Do not get annoyed.

නිශ්ශංක විජයරත්ත මහතා (திரு. நிசங்க விஜயரத்ன) (Mr. Nissanka Wijeyeratne)

I am sorry, Sir. I should not get annoyed. I should have treated him with the levity that he deserves.

I would like also to draw your attention to some other aspects that were mentioned by way of criticism by the hon. Member for Attanagalla (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody). He spoke of the building programmes. Those were essential building programmes. Escalation of costs must necessarily slow them down.

He spoke of the tragedy of borrowing. In regard to that, may I mention-that applies also to the comments made by the hon. Member for Nallur—the SLFP government of 1974 which had brought in Dr. N. M. Perera and the LSSP as 'heir only partner in order to salvage their rather reducing popularity, to make up for their lack of intelligent thinking, after there was unseemly burlesque over the Budget and their inability to meet the needs of the country—at that time they brought in the LSSP. What did your then Minister of Finance say? He thanked on behalf of the government -that included both the LSSP and the SLFP-the various countries, international organisations various agencies for the economic and technical aid which they gave generously: Canada for Katunayake, Australia for the Rice Research Institute at Peradeniva, Britain for the Telecommunication facilities for Greater Colombo, China for the powerlooms railway stock and for the BMICH, for Czechoslavakia for the tile factory, France for the Kandy Water supply, FRG for cement, Poland for hardware, USSR for the Steel and Tyre Corporation. There

was no discrimination between capitalist and socialist countries. When their begging had begun they took it in full measure from all sides that were disposed to grant. But it was their misuse of that foreign aid that led them into a parlous position as one of the West Indian countries was placed in before the election.-[Interruption.] The identification is left to you. You are entitled to fit that into any group that you want. It was because of the haphazard, lop-sided pattern of their industrial development, described by their closest ally as "the seeni bola industries of the SLFP heyday" that they were unable to stimulate development, they were unable to fix the scheme of priorities. And they descended to misplaced levity when an expenditure necessary for the people of this country was concerned. Despite the Constitution of 1972, what did they say? Dr. Colvin R. de Silva described the controls on pilgrimages and said, "Find a local road to heaven!" He was cleverer than the Buddha who impressed on his followers at least to visit four places sacred for pilgrimages.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the basic thought behind the SLFP Finance Minister was that the country was fully capable of absorbing the taxes. But they also said, and this is very interesting to follow: "We will not pass on to the consumer in the form of higher prices, particularly in the case of cigarettes, or to the producer a low price, in the case of tobacco". Then they said, very strangely, the cigarette company attempted to pass this increase of duty to the consumer or the producer. The government will have no alternative, but to control the price of cigarettes. What did they mean by that?

You introduce a budget, you have the tax proposals, you anticipate a difficulty and you know well that till a difficulty arises you cannot act! But, here, before the problem has arisen you blame the government that the entirety of the burden will fall on the taxpayer. It must first fall on the taxpayer. If the mechanisms of government fail to save the taxpayer and the consumer from ill advised policies and devices, or the producers, then the next step comes. What steps did you take? And what did you contemplate? You said, we will have a new distribution system through the CWE. And what happened? You started queues unparalleled in the history of any under-developed country!

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the hon. Member for Attanagalla was very worried in his criticism about the possible silting of Kotmale. The Hon. Member for Kotmale laments the loss of Kotmale under the waters of the new lake. He was worried about its refilling by the silt from the hills. I do not know whether he has ever forgotten his close critical mentors. Member for Attanagalla, Isn't there mass silting in Chandrika Wewa? Every lake is faced with this problem. They said Galoya will not last ten years. These are risks and attendant risks you have to take when there has been denudation of the forests, where there has been rape of the earth on the hills. Are we to await the reafforestation and redevelopment of the land or are we to go ahead with both simultaneously? He was worried about Kotte. He does not remember that the problem of flooding in Colombo has been a long standing problem. When the water guage goes up in Nagalagam Street there are inevitable areas that get flooded. This can never be tackled until there is water control on the Kelani Ganga, and those are schemes are being planned by the government. But I do not think they are so high up in the priority list as the real development areas now undertaken, and I do hope when that comes, the waters will not be used to inundate the Dedigama electorate as was planned during the time of your government, and that they will flow through the electorate into Maha Oya and the Kurunegala District.

[නිශ්ශංක විජයරත්න මහතා]

He also talked about the ecological problem. It is so nice to find the hon. Member for Attanagalla interested in wild life. I know he was interested in wild life. I know he was interested the first time that I knew that he has a genuine concern for the ecological safety of areas proximate to the City of Colombo. And those who grow coconut and raped valuable virgin jungle for the descendants of those families should think twice before they show such concern for ecological safety.

He lamented the problem of handlooms. I would like, Mr. Deputy Speaker, for everyone to bear in mind that the age of handlooms is over, unless that can be balanced by a proper technical guidance plan. India is doing it. The time has come that, if we are to maintain our development and the resources available to us, we must do it in such a way that we deal in quality handloom production and not assume that mass handloom production can ever be a substitute for the factory produced goods which are required in large amounts by the people of this country.

නිශ්ශංක විජ්යරන්න මහනා (திரு. நிசங்க விஜயாத்ன) (Mr. Nissanka Wijeyaratne)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, in regard to employment. If you have a vast army of unemployed, merely because they have got out of some industry, that is a problem that we will have to face. But where are they? They have been absorbed elsewhere. This government has produced employment for nearly 500,000 people all

over the country and has stopped even the exodus to the Middle East without the restrictions that were imposed by your government, when even passports were denied to the people!

It was a lament that the UNP had no planning procedures. I not know whether they ever understand that even the budget planning device. Ten people getting into a room, putting up maps on the wall, collecting and collating statistics do not necessarily mean planning. England and America still do not have Planning Ministries as some of the under-developed countries have, but if plans can be evolved by utilisation of personnel, by institutional devices and the ultimate result is an intelligent plan, then you ought to be satisfied that the objectives are being achieved.

Before I conclude, there are two matters I must refer to. I regret very much the very unseemly reference to communal problems which my good Friends from the Opposition, the Member for Nallur and the Member for Kayts, were constrained to make at the commencement of their speeches on the Budget. Communal politics has nothing to do with the Budget. There was no communal orientation in the Budget unless it was the excuse to use the opportunity, like Cato did when he always talked in the Roman Senate, and said Carthago delenda est when finished his speech. If repetition is the only argument available, it is very unfortunate. But I must say that we the very greatful to the hon. Member for Kayts for having totally repudiated any connection between the political party to which he belongs and the extremist Tiger Movement that is operating in the Northern Peninsula. It is a great contribution towards understanding and removal misconstruction and misunderstanding. For that alone I pay my tribune to him.

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But I am very sorry that my dear friend from Nallur speaking most effectively in a stentorian voice tended to denigrate the entire political peace of this coutnry that is sought to be achieved by the President, by harking back to certain quotations from one of the more recent historians in Sri Lanka, Dr. K. M. de Silva.

Dr. K M de Silva had quoted in one of his books the prognostications of Mr H. A. P. Sandrasagara, K.C., distinguished lawyer, ardent politician nationalist and eminent member of the Tamil community who thought that the pre-1931 problems were ultimately going to create an Ulster. If that is true then the germs of separation based on communai grounds originated before the language isssue ever arose in Sri Lanka. It is quite often thought that communal tensions arose with the "Sinhala Only" Bill, but if reliance on that argument is correct then even one of your eminent members admit that in 1931 and before the glimmer of separation was there. You are investing Mr. Sandrasagara with a mantle not of Iqbal but of Jinnah in India.

ඒ. අම්ථිතලිංගම් මහතා (කිලු. ஏ. அமிர்தனிங்கம்) (Mr. A. Amirthalingam)

Mr. Ponnambalam Arunachalam said that in 1924.

නිශ්ශංක විජියරන්න මහතා (බැෆු. pී අත්ත ෙබ්නුපා දුරක) (Mr. Nissanka Wijeyaratne)

Mr. Sandrasagara as greater. Then it looks as if your disease if a very old diease, not of recent origin.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is a very unfortunate thing because the reference to Ulster brings us to the momory of Ireland and seems to reflect what another lawyer spoke of in stentorian terms in England F. E. Smith—Lord Birkenhead when he said, "Ulster will fight and Ulster is right." I do hope that that view will not prevail here and that there will never be the emergence of an IRA in any part of Sri Lanka.

In conclusion, I would like to say that any Government must through its Budget reflect its philosophy. The basis of all modern budgets is deficit financing. Mr. J. R. Jayewardane claimed to have originated it when he became the first Finance Minister of independent Sri Lanka. Mr. Felix R. D. Bandaranaike has been quoted earlier in the House when Dr. N. M. Finance Minister Perera was having talked about borrowing on scale without being perturbed over it. Even Mr. Peter Keunemar of the Communist Party admitted the fact that he was not scared of deficit financing in Budgets. In 1964 this is what Mr. Keuneman said :

"I am personally not so worried about Treasury Bill financing provided it does not become a permanent feature and does not exceed certain limits. It can be a perfectly legitimate way of dealing with financial problems from a short-term point of view."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, every government relies on deficit financing. It is only in a very, very rich country which suddenly finds that nature has been generous when oil springs up unlike in the visions of Mr. Subasinghe's days, when oil genuinly springs up from the soil of the earth or when gold is found or when gems are found and can be controlled in their export, that deficit financing may not be necessary. But the point is this: You too agree with deficit financing; but the only thing is, you want us to accept the limits and boundaries that you in defeat want us te accept. The people have chosen this Government and this Government relies on the Minister of Finance to prepare the Budget, and the limits of deficit financing within the framework of necessary control. If he fails no individual fails, but the Government itself fails. Therefore, in looking at this Budget, do not look at the individual Minister of Finance, look at the entirety of the Front Benchers and the Government as represented by the United National Party and by the Democratic Workers' Congress Ka. which jointed us years ago.

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ඒ. අම්ර්තලිංගම් මහතා ் (நிரு. ஏ. அயிர் தலிங்கம்) (Mr. A. Amirthalingam) Ceylon Workers' Congress.

නීශ්ශංක විජයරන්න මහනා

(இரு. நிசங்க விஜயரத்ன) (Mr. Nissanka Wijeyeratne)

Many years ago, it was pointed out by Dr. N. M. Perera, when he spoke of the amendment to the original policy of Lenin and of the need to accept a new economic policy in Russia, that they did not accept the new economic policy. There were amendments made in that country; but they were true to what they considered their ideal. We too consider that we are true to our ideal; and that ideal was clearly expressed in that criticism by the present Persident as the leader of the UNP from the Floor of this House, when he said, "We are against authoritarianism and controls" expressed through the budget of that year. We stand for a free economy, but an economy that will be adjusted where inevitable circumstances compel minor restrictions on unrestricted freedoms. Some hon. Members think that we have not taxed the capitalist class enough. One of our illustrious Members the Member from Kaduwela (Mr. M. D. H. Jayawardena) expressed that view. The Hon. Minister of Finance has done what he considers possible, and politics is the art of the possible. If he succeeds it is because we are true to our ideals, and true to the means by which we seek achieve them.

Mr. Bernard Soysa, a distinguished citizen of Sri Lanka, had expressed in a recent newspaper that the fifth Ronnie de Mel Budget has gone further towards burying a free economy. It cannot be a lament; it must be an expression of deep satisfaction. I think that if he had come to scoff at Mr. de Mel he must be now rmaining to pray, because Mr. de Mel, in his view, has now none what he wanted him to do. We do not believe in unrestrained, irresponsible capitalism that battens on the poor without a sense of responsi-

do not believe in monopoly capitalists who are defended by a permit system which enables them to play havoc with goods and who almost get charters for profit-making in Sri Lanka, as happened in the hey day of the SLFP Government.

The Hon. Minister of Finance has presented the true picture of the United National Party's policies. The Opposition might see him-as unintelligent people saw in England when they dubbed Castlereigh-as living death on the way. That is what they should have said to criticize the previous Government. We have ensured a new life to the economy. If we have not done better, or not gone far enough as some Members want us. let us hope that, with their support and with improving conditions, we do better in the coming year. That must remain the prayer of not only the Government but even the Opposition and all true citizens of Sri Lanka who value human liberty and respect the democratic processes.

I end and conclude with words of levity which I am compelled to do in view of the comments made by my dear Friend the hon. Member for Nallur when he tried to draw similarities in the two faces of the Minister of Finance, when he referred to the "Two Ronnies". May I say that I am strongly reminded of the three Sivas-one, artham Siva, the exemplar of bi-unity, an androgynous figure, who had two faces, the soft and the hard; Siva the destroyer of the three kings, who spares no one; and the eternal, dancing Siva, both of whose two faces are attractive.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Hon. Minister of Finance has been the recipient of intelligent and unintelligent criticisms, but like all Ministers of Finance, he is not impervious to good suggestions. May they come forth, and may the opportunity that is aforded bility and obligation to the marion webam in additional and budget criticism not be used for

personal abuse but for constructive criticism, for, in the achievements of this Government the benefits flow to every section of the people irrespective of the party to which some of them unfortunately belong.

Thank you.

இவேச்ப வல்லைக்கிலி (உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please! The Hon. Deputy Chairman of Cimmittees will now take the Chair.

අනතුරුව නියෝජන කථානායකතුමා මූලාසන යෙන් ඉවත් වූයෙන්, නියෝජන කාරක සභාපති තුමා [එඩ්මන් ඩි සමරවිතුම මහතා] මූලාසනාරුය විය.

அதன் பிறகு, உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள அக்டி சாசனத்தினின்று அகலவே, குழுக்களின் பிரதித் தவிசாளர் அவர்கள் [இரு. எட்டின் சமானிக்சடி] தலேமை வகித்தார்கள்

Whereupon Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair, and Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees [Mr. Edmund Samarawickrema] took the Chair.

ටී. සිවසිනම්පරම මහත, (වවුනියාව) (திரு. ரீ. சிவசிதம்பரம்—வவுனியா)

(Mr. T. Sivasithamparam-Vavuniya) கௌரவ உப தலேவர் அவர்களே, இந்த வரவு செலவுக் திட்ட விவாதத்தில் கௌரவ நீதியமைச்சரைத் தொடர்ந்து பேசுவதில் சந்தோஷப்படுகின்றேன். அதை விட ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்சி உறுப்பினரான கௌரவ கடு வெலேப் பாசாளுமன்ற அங்கத்தவர் எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன) அவர்களுடைய பேச்சை மிகக் கவனமாகக் கேட்டுளிட்டு அதன்பின்னர் பேசுவதிலே மீண்டும் மகிழ்ச்சி யடைகின்றேன். இந் நாட்டின் ஆளும் கட்டு யான ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்சியின் நிநி அமைச் சர் தமது ஐந்தாவது வரவு செலவுத் திட் டத்தை இந்தச் சபையிலே சமர்ப்பிக்க பொழுது அவருடைய நிலேயை நாம் பார்த்த நேரத்தில் அவருக்காகப் பரிதாபப்பட வேண் டிய நிலேயில் நாம் இருந்தோம்; இப்பொழுது இருக்கின்றேம்.

நிது அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தொடங்கி பிச்சைக்காரர்வரை இந்த நாட் டிலே வாழும் மக்களின் வாழ்க்கைத் தரத் தைப் பாதித்திருக்கிறுர். எங்கள் நாட்டிலே பொருளாதாரம் எவ்வளவு உருக்குலேந்த நிலே யில் இருக்கின்றது என்பதை வெளிநாடுகளில் மாத்திரமல்ல, பத்திரிகைகளில் மாத்திரமல்ல, இந்த அவையிலேகூட பல தடவைகள் அவரு டைய கட்சியைச் சார்ந்த—<u>அரசாங்கத்</u>தைச் சார்ந்த—அமைச்சர்கள் வெளிப்படையாகக் கூறியிருக்கிருர்கள். எதிர்க்கட்சியிலிருக்கும் நாங்கள் சொல்லக் கூடியதையும் கௌரவ அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் பேசியிருக்கிறுர்கள். இந் நாட்டின் பொருளாதாரம் மிகவும் பரிதாபகர மான நிலேயில் இருக்கிறது என்பதையும் பல தடவைகள் எடுத்துக் கூறியிருக்கிருர்கள். ஆதாயம் அற்ற செலவுகளே, விரயத்தை, பகட்டான செலவுகளே நாம் ஒதுக்கித் தள்ள வேண்டும், ஒழிக்க வேண்டும் என்று அவர்கள் கூறியிருக்கிருர்கள். எங்கள் நாட்டின் பொரு ளாதாரத்தைச் சிர்நிலேக்குக் கொ**ண்**டுவர வேண்டுமானுல், நாம் சிந்திப்பவர்களாக இருந் தால், இதைச் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று அவர் கூறியிருக்கிருர்.

இந்த முறை அவரால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட இந்த ஐந்தாவத் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம், அவ ருடைய மனச்சாட்சிக்கு, அவருடைய சிந் தீனத் தெளிவுக்கு, அவருடைய விருப்பத் துக்கு மாருகச் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு வரவு செலவுத் திட்டமாகும் என்பதை நான் முதற் கண் கூறிவைக்க விரும்புகின்றேன்

சன்க்கு முன் பேசிய கௌசவ நீதியமைச் சர் கௌசவ நீதியமைச் சர் கௌசவ நீதியமைச் சரைப் பாராட்டிப் பேசிஞர். ஒரு கிலர் எழுந்து அவரைப் பின்டும் மகிழ்ச்சி பாராட்டிவில்ஃயென்றுல் அவருடைய நீலே வீன் ஆளும் கட்டி மிகவும் பரிதாபகரமாக இருக்கும் என்பதை நாம் உணரக் கூடியதாக இருக்கின்றது. அத்த நாட்டிலே வாழும் மக்களேயும் இந்த நாட்டிலே வரிழம் மக்களேயும் இந்த நாட்டிலே வரிழம் மக்களேயும் இந்த நாட்டிலே வரிழம் பார்க்கும்பொழுது— நான் தமிழ் மக்களே மட்டுமோ சிங்கள மக்காயம் பார்க்கும்பொழுது— நால் தமிழ் மக்களே மட்டுமோ சிங்கள மக்காயம் போத்தில் வாழப் போகின்றவர்களேப் பிற நாடுகளுக்கு அடமானம் வைக்கும் வரவு Digitized by Noolaham சிசிலிலிக் திட்டமாக இந்த வரவு செலவுக் திட்

[ටී. සිවසිනම්පරම මහතා]

டம் அமைந்திருக்கின்ற தென்பதைச் சுட்டிக் காட்ட வேண்டியது எதிர்க் கட்சியிலுள்ள எங் களது கடமை. சரியைச் சரி என்று கூறக் கூடிய, பிழை என்று அறிந்ததைப் பிழை என்று கூறக்கூடிய சுதந்திரமுள்ள ஒரு எதிர்க் கட்சி உறுப்பினர்களாக நாங்கள் இருக்கின் ரேம். ஆகவே இவற்றைக் கூறுவது எங்கள் கடமை.

இந்த நாட்டிலே வாழுகின்ற மக்களே மாத் திரமல்ல, எதிர்காலத்தில் வரப்போகின்ற மக் களேயும் பிற நாடுகளுக்கு அடமானம் வைக் கின்ற ஒரு வரவுசெலவுக் திட்டமாகவே இது அமைகின்றது. இந்த நாட்டினுடைய வரு மானத்திற்குக் கூடுதலாகப் பிற நாடுகளிலி ருந்து கடன்பெற வேண்டிய நிலே இருக்கின்ற தென்பதை, இதுவரை காலமும் சமர்ப்பிக்கப் பட்ட வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டங்களிலும் பார்க்க இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம்தான் முதல் முத லாகத் தெளிவுபடுத்துகின்றது. விஷம் போல் ஏறுகின்ற நுகர் பொருள்களின் விலே உயர் வினுல் பளுவைத் தாங்க முடியாமல் வகைக் கப்பட்டுள்ள பொது மக்களுடைய எதிர்காலப் பொறுப்புக்களுக்கும் அவர்களுடைய அபி லாசைகளுக்கும் மேலும் மேலும் அவர்களு டைய தலேயின் மேல் சுமையையும் பளுவை யும் ஏற்றுகின்ற வாவுசெலவுத் திட்டமாக இது அமைந்துள்ளது. அதே வேளேயில் எமகு நிகி அமைச்சர் கடன் கேட்கும்பொழுது, கடன் படுகின்ற பிற நாடுகளின் கருத்துக்கேற்ப, உலக வங்கியினுடைய கருத்துக்கிணங்க, சர்வ தேச நாணயச் சபையினுடைய ஆலோசனே களுக்கிணங்க—கடன் தருபவர்களே த் திருப்திப் படுத்தும் முறையிலேயே தமது இந்த வரவு செலவுக்கிட்டத்தை வடிக்து வழங்கியிருக் **கின்ருர் என்பதை இங்கு நாம் கூறிவைக்க** Carain Bir.

இந்த வாவுசெலவுக் திட்டத்திலே விதிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கின்ற சில வரி வசூவிக்கும் முறை களே நாம் கவனமாகப் பார்த்தால் வாழ முடி யாது தவிக்கின்ற விவசாமிகள், கடற்ரெழி லாளர்கள், சுய தொழில் செய்கின்ற சாதாரண மக்கள்—பாட்டாளி மக்கள்—மேலும் மேலும் வகைக்கப்படுகின்ற ஒரு ரூழ்நிலேக்குக் தள் எப்பட்ட குப்பகைக் காணலாம். அகேக வேளே ஊழியர்கள் ஆகியோர் மீதும் மேலும் விற்பனே வரியைச் சுமத்தி, 130 கோடி ரூபாவை விற் பனே வரியாக அறவிட முயன்றுல் பல தொல்ல களில் மத்தியிலே இறக்கும் தறுவாயில் இருக் கின்ற இந்த மக்களுக்கு மேலும் பளுவைச் சுமத்துவதாகவே இந்த வரவுசெலவுத் திட் டம் அமையும். இன்று பணத்தை மிகவும் சுலபமாக ஈட்டுகின்ற ஒரு கிலருக்குக் குறிப் பிட்ட ஒரு விகிதத்துக்கு மேலும் பணம் ஈட்டு வதற்கு வழி செய்கின்றது இந்த வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டம் என்பதை நாங்கள் கவனிக்கக்கூடிய தாக இருக்கின்றது.

மிகவும் அதிக விலமிலே விற்கப்படுகின்ற நார்வு பொருள்களே வியாபாரிகள் இன்ன விலக்குத்தான் விற்க வேண்டும் என்று நிர் ணமிக்க இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் துணி வில்லே. இவற்றுக்கு உச்சவரம்பு விலேயை நிர்ணமிக்க ஏன் நீங்கள் தயங்குகின்றீர்கள்? இதனேக் கேட்க வேண்டியது எங்கிளுடைய கடமையாகும்.

உச்சவாப்பு விஃயை நிர்ணமித்தால் குறிப் பிட்ட தனவந்தர்களே உண்டாக்க வேண்டு மென்று நீங்கள் விரும்புகின்ற தனவந்தர் கொள்கையுள்ள உங்கள் அரசாங்கம் தனவந் தர்களால் வெறுக்கப்பட்டுவிடும் என்ற கார ணத்திருல் நீங்கள் விற்பணே வரியை விதித் திருக்கிறீர்கள்.

இன்று அழுந்துகின்ற பொதுமக்கள்மீது மேன்மேலும் வரிகளே விதிப்பதால் அவர்கள் தலேயில் பழுவைச் சுமத்துகிறீர்கள். ஆனுல் குறிப்பிட்ட சிலர் பணமீட்ட ஏதுவாக விலே உச்ச வரம்பை நாகர் பொருள்களின் விலேமீது விதிக்கத் தவறி விட்டீர்கள். இது தெரியாமல் கிட்ட நிகழ்ச்சியல்ல—Upper ceiling on prices of essential consumer articles-இதனேச் செய்வீர்களா? இதை ஏன் செய்யத் தவறுகின்றீர்கள் என்பதை நாமல்ல நாட்டிலே ஆட்சி நடத்தும் உங்கள் ஒவ்வொரு வரின் சிந்தனேயையும் ஒவ்வொரு நெகிழ்வை யும் அல்லல்களின் மத்தியில் வாழ்ந்து கொண் டிருக்கும் ஒவ்வொரு பொது மகனும் அவ தானமாகக் கவனிக்கிறுன் என்பதைச் சுட்டிக் காட்ட வேண்டியது எமது கடமையாகும்.

ளப்பட்டிருப்பதைக் காணலாம். நூலி தூலி இlahaற இணைவுக்கா தாங்க முடியாதவர்கள் தலேமேல் ngolaham.org | aavanaham.org யில் அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள், தனியார் துறை பளு சுமத்தப்படுகிறது. ஆணுல் ஒரு சிலருக் குப் பணம் ஈட்ட ஏதுவாகச் சட்ட நடை முறைகள் விதிக்கத் தவறுகின்றீர்கள். ஆகவே தான் இது குறிப்பிட்ட வர்க்கத்தினர் மேன் மேலும் பணமீட்ட ஏதுவாக அமைக்கப்பட்ட வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டமென்று சுறுகின்றேன்.

ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்சி அரசாங்கத்தின் ஐந் தாவது வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டமாகும் இது. இதை மிகவும் நுணுக்கமாகக் கவனித்தால் இது இந்த அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய இறுதி வரவு செலவுத் திட்டமாக அமைய இருக் கிறது. இதன்பிறகு அடுத்த ஆண்டு ஒரு வரவு செலவுத் நிட்டத்தைச் சமர்ப்பிக்க முடி யாத கடைசி எல்லேக் கோட்டில் நின்றுதான் கௌரவ நிதி அமைச்சர் இதைத் தயாரித்துச் சமர்ப்பிக்க நிர்ப்பந்திக்கப்பட்டுள்ளார். இந்த வரவு செலவுக் கிட்டம் நிறைவேற்றப்படும்: பெரும்பான்மை உங்களிடம் இருக்கிறது. இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்திலே விதிக்கப் பட்டுள்ள வரிகள் எல்லாம் அறவிடப்படும் இந்த அதிகாரம் உங்களிடம் இருக்கிறது. ஆட்சி அதிகாரத்தை என்றும் காணுத எதிர்க் கட்சியிலே எதிர் அணியில் இருக்கின்ற நாம் இந்த நாட்டில் வாழ்கின்ற சிறுபான்மை இனத்தின் பிரதிநிதிகளாக இருக்கும் எங்க ளுக்கு மக்களின் அவலக்குரல், மக்களின் உள் ளத் துடிப்பு, மக்களின் வேதனேகளே உணர முடிகின்றது. அதிகாரம் வந்துளிட்டால் அறி வுக் கண் முடப்படும் என்று அறிந்நிருக் கிரும். ஆகவே, உண்மையாக இந்த நாட்டு மக்களுடைய வேதனேயை உணர்ந்து இந்த நாட்டு மக்களுடைய கவலேயை உணர்த்து இருக்கும் கௌரவ நிதி அமைச்சர் தம்மு டைய விருப்பத்திற்கு மாறுக அரசாங்கம் எந் நடவடிக்கைகளே எடுக்கவேண்டு மென்று விரும்புகிறதோ அதற்கேற்ப இந்த வரவுசெலவுக் திட்டத்தை உருவாக்க நிர்ப்பந் திக்கப்பட்டுள்ளார்.

இந்த வரவு செலவுக் திட்டம் விவாதிக்கப் படும்பொழுது கடந்த இரண்டு, மூன்று தினங் களாக நாம் இச்சபையில் இருந்தோம். கௌ ரவ சாவகச்சேரி அங்கத்தவர் (திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்) பேசி முடித்தபின் பின் வரிசை மில் உள்ள அரசாங்கத்தரப்பு அங்கத்தவர் கன் பேசும் பொழுது கூறியவற்றிலிருந்து ஒரு கருத்தை நாம் மிகவும் நுணுக்கமாகக் கவனிக் கக் கூடியதாக இருந்தது. இந்த வாவு செல வுத் திட்டத்திலே இருக்கிற குறைபாடுகளேப் பற்றித் தாங்கள் பேச முடியாத நிலேயிலே இருக்கிற காரணத்தால், தாங்கள் ஆளும் கட்சி உறப்பினர்களாக இருக்கிற காரணத் தால், உள்ளதை உள்ளபடி எடுத்துக் கூறு கிற சுதந்திரம் இல்லாத காரணத்தால் எதிர்க் கட்சியிலுள்ள எங்களுடைய வாயினல் இந்த வாவு செலவுத் திட்டத்திலுள்ள குறைபாடுகள் பேசப்பட வேண்டும்; தாங்கள் அதையாவது கேட்க வேண்டும் என்று அவர்கள் ஆசைப் படுகிருர்கள், தன்னிச்சையாக இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்துக்கு வாக்களிக்க அரசாங் கத் தரப்பிலுள்ள—நகரங்களேப் பிரநிநிந்து வம் செய்கிறவர்களல்ல—என்னேப் போன்று, அத்தியாவசிய வசதிகள்கூட அற்ற பிரநேசங் களிலே வேதணேக்குள்ளும் சோதணேக்குள்ளும் வாழ்கிற ஏழை விவசாயிகள். கடற்றெழிலாளர்கள், பாட்டாளிகள் 218 யோரைப் பிரதிநிதித்துவம் செய்கிற ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்சி உறப்பினர்களுக்கு உரிமை கிடைத்தால் இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட் டத்தை எதிர்த்து அவர்கள் வாக்களிப்பார்கள் என்ற நம்பிக்கை எனக்குண்டு.

1983 ஆம் ஆண்டுதான் அடுத்த தேர்தல் நடைபெறுமெனக் குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தாலும் இன்றிருக்கிற பொருளாதார நிதி நெருக்கடி காரணமாக, மக்களே இனிமேலும் தாபரிக்க முடியாத பரிதாப நிலே காரணமாக, சிலவேள இந்த வரவு செலவுக் கிட்டமே இறுதியான வரவு செலவுத் திட்டமாகக் கருதப்பட்டு வரு கிற ஆண்டில் பொதுத் தேர்தலே நடாத்தவும் ஏற்படலாம். நான் இதற்கு முன் இருந்<mark>த அ</mark>ர சாங்கத்தின் குறைபாடுகளேப் பற்றிப் பேசவோ அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய குறைபாடு களேப் பற்றிப் பேசவோ வரவில்லே. இந்த நாட் டிலே வாழுகின்ற சிறுபான்மை இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்த எனக்குத் தனிப்பட்ட சில உள்ளக் குமுறல்களும் வேதனேகளும் உண்டு. இவற் றுக்கு ஏற்ற பரிகாரம் காண்பதற்கு என்றும் நாம் ஆயத்தமாக இருக்கிரேம்; எந்தச் சக்தி எம்மைத் தடுத்துவிட முடியாது. இந்த நாட்டில் பொருளாதாரத்திலே மறு மலர்ச்சியை உண்டாக்குவதற்காக இந்த நாட் டிலே உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிப்பதற்கு நாங்கள் என்றாம் பின் நிற்கவில்ல; ஒத்தாழைப்புத் தா மறுக்களில்லே. அபிவிருத்தி என்ற வகையிலே எதையெதைச் செய்ய வேண்டுமோ றைச் செய்ய வேண்டியது எமது கடமையாக இருக்கிறது. அதைச் செய்ய எந்தக் கட்டத்தி லும் நாம் தவற மாட்டோம்.

[ටී. සිවසිනම්පරම මහතෘ]

மாவட்ட அபிவிருத்திச் சபை, இன, மத, மொழிப் பாகுபாடற்ற முறையிலே இந்த நாட்டிலே எல்லாக் கோணங்களிலும் அபி விருத்தியை மேற்கொள்ளவிருக்கிறது என்ப தற்காக அதனே ஆதரித்தோம். உதட்டன விலே, ஏட்டளவிலே, அந்த அபிவிருத்திச் சபைச் சட்டத்திலே அதிகாரங்களேக் காணு கிரும். எத்தனேயோ மாதங்கள் சென்று விட் டன. 15 அதிகாரங்கள் மாவட்ட அபிவிருத் திச் சபைக்கு உண்டு ஏட்டளவிலே, பேச்சு வார்த்தைகளின் போது உதட்டளவிலே நடை முறைப்படுத்துகிறேம் என்ற வார்த்தையைப் பலமுறை கேட்டிருக்கிரேம். ஆகுல் உண்மை யில் பார்க்கும் பொழுது இந்த மாவட்ட அபி விருத்திச் சபைகள் வெறும் கண் துடைப் பாக, வெறும் காற்றடித்த பையாக, தற்காலிக மாக மக்களுடைய உள்ளக் குமுறலே அடக்கு வதற்காக அரசாங்கத்தால் உபயோகிக்கப் படும் ஆயுதமாக இருக்கிறது எனக் கருத வேண்டிய நிலேக்கு நாம் தள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளோம்.

அண்மையிலே காணிப் பங்கிடு சம்பந்த மாக, காணிக்கமிஷனிடத்திலிருந்து அரசாங்க அதிபர்களுக்கு அனப்பப்பட்ட ஒரு சுற்றறிக் கையை நான் காணக்கூடியதாக இருந்தது. மாவட்ட அபிவிருத்திச் சட்டம் வெறும் எட் டிலேதான் இருக்கின்றதென்பதை இதிலிருந்து நாம் அறிந்து கொள்ளலாம். மாவட்ட அபி விருத்திச் சபைச் சட்டத்தில், அந்த அந்த மாவட்டசபைப் பிரதேசங்களிலேயுள்ள காணி யைப் பங்கிடுகின்ற பொறுப்பு, காணியை உப யோகிக்கின்ற பொறுப்பு அந்த மாவட்ட சபைக்குத்தான் உரியது என்று இருக்கின் றது. ஆளுல் இரண்டு, மூன்று தினங்களுக்கு சுற்றறிக்கையிலே மன் அனுப்பப்பட்ட எதைக் காண்கிறேம்; ஆலோசனே கூறுகின்ற அதிகாரத்தைத்தான் காண்கிரேம். ஆலோ விருத்தி சபைக்கு இருக்கின்றது அது மாத் சனே கூறுகின்ற அதிகாரம்தான் மாவட்ட அபி திரமா? மாவட்ட அபிவிருத்திச் சபையுடன் நின்றுவிடவில்லே. கொமோதய அபினிருத்திச் சபைகளேயும் காண்கிறேம். இந்த நாட்டை அடிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்காக எத்திணயோ எத் தணேயோ சபைகள் எல்லாம் உருவாக்கப்பட் டிருக்கின்றன.

எனக்கு முன்பு பேசிய நீதி அமைச்சர், உயர்ச்சி அங்கு கௌசவ நல்லார் பாசாளுமன்ற அங்கத்தவர் ஏற்ற வேதனம் இனவா தத்தைக் கௌப்புகின்ற Digrip**e**னிறு**பிலே**laha<u>கூர்ட</u>ுடுகின்றது. noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

இனத்துவேஷப் பேச்சுக்களே இந்த வரவுசெல வுத்திட்ட விவாதத்திலே பேசியிருக்கின்மூர். எனத் கூறிஞர். அவருக்கு எது இனவா**தம்,** எது இனத் துவேஷம் என்பதைத் தெளிவு படுத்தவேண்டியது எங்கள் கடமையாக இரு**க்** கிறது.

" 免以" முறைகளே ஒழித்துவிட்டோம் என்று கூறிஞர்கள். இந்த நாட்டிலே சென்ற அரசாங்கம் இருந்த பொழுது நூற்றுக்கணக் கான, ஆயிரக் கணக்கான மக்கள் தங்களுக் குத் தேவையான பொருள்களே வாங்கு வதற்கு கியூவிலே மணித்தியாலக் கணக் கில் நிற்கவேண்டிய நிலேக்குத் தன்னப் பட்டார்கள் இன்று அந்த நிலேமையை ஒழித்துக்கட்டிகிட்டோம் என்று கூறுகிறுர் கள். நான் ஒன்றை மாத்திரம் கூறவிரும்பு கிறேன் ; தங்களுடைய தேவைக்கு வேண்டிய பொருள்களே வாங்கப் போதிய பணம் கையில் இவ்லாத காரணத்தால் கணிசமான அள**வு** மக்கள் கடைகளுக்குச் செல்லாமலும் கியூ விலே நில்லாமலும் இருக்கிருர்கள் என்பதை நீங்கள் உணர்கிறீர்களா? பாஸ்போட் காசியா லயத்திலே அதிசாலே தொடங்கி எத்தனேயோ ஆயிரக்கணக்கான இளம் வாலிபர்களும் யுவதிகளும் கியூ வரிசையிலே நிற்கின்ருர்கள். ஏன் நிற்கின்றுர்கள்? தாம் பிறந்த நாட்டி**ல்**, தாம் இறக்க இருக்கும் இந்த நாட்டில் தம் முடைய நாக என்று கூறுகின்ற இந்த நாட் டிலே தொடர்ந்து வாழ முடியாத நிலேயில் தான் வெளிநாடு செல்லக் கியூ வரிசை**யில்** அவர்கள் நிற்கிருர்கள். இந்த நாட்டில்தான் எண்ணெய் **ଜ୍ୟ**ଥିବ நுகர் பொருள்கள் விலே உயர்ச்சியா ? வாழ்க்கைச் மற்ற அதிகமா ? நாடுகளிலே 9000 இல்லேயா? கியூ வரிசையில் நின்று பாஸ் போட் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு செல்ல விரும்பும் அந்த நாகௌிலே இந்தப் பாச்சிணே இல் லேயா? இங்கு பிறந்தவர்கள் நூறு அல்ல, ஆயிரமல்ல இலட்சக்கணக்கான மக்கள் எங் கள் நாட்டைவிட்டு ஏன் வெளியேறகின்றுர் கள்? ஏன் கியூவரிசையில் நின்று பாஸ்போட் பெறுகிருர்கள் அங்கு எப்படி வாழ மூணகிருர் கள்? அங்கு தான் இருக்கிறது கருக்கு. விலே உயர்ச்சி அங்கும் உண்டு. வாழ்க்கைச் செலவு உயர்ச்சி அங்கும் உண்டு. ஆனுல், உழைப்புக்கு ஏற்ற வேதனம் அங்கு திருப்தியாகக் கொடுக்

எங்கள் நாட்டில் டாக்டர்களுக்கு ஏன் தட்டுப்பாடு ஏற்பட்டது. எத்தனே ஆயிரம் டாக்டர்கள் எங்கள் நாட்டில் வேலே செய் யாது பிற நாடுகளுக்குச் செல்கின்றுர்கள்? அவர்களுக்கு இங்கு ஏற்ற வேதனம் சம்பளம் கிடைப்பது இல்ஃ. ஆயிரக்கணக்கான விஞ் ஞான பட்டதாரி ஆசிரியர்களும் நாட்டை விட்டு வெளியேறுகின்றுர்கள், இன்று வடக்கு கிழக்கு, வடமத்திய மாகாணம் மாக்கிரமல்ல சகல மாகாணங்களிலும் தகுதிபடைக்க ஆசி ரியர்களுக்குப் பற்றுக்குறை இருக்கிறது. இதற்கு முக்கியமான காசணம் எங்களுடைய பாடசாலேகளின் கணித விஞ்ஞான ஆசிரியர் கள் எல்லாம் வெளிநாடு செல்கிருர்கள். இவர் கள் எதற்காகச் செல்கிறுர்கள் இந்த நாட்டில் மட்டுமல்ல வெளிநாடுகளிலும் பிரமிக்கும் அள வுக்கு வரிவிதிக்கப்படுகிறது. அப்படியானுல் வெளிநாடுகளுக்கு ஏன் இவர்கள் எல்லாம் செல்கிருர்கள்? அங்கே வாழக்கூடியதாக இருப்பதால் தான் இவர்கள் எல்லோரும் அங்கே செல்கிருர்கள்.

கடந்த சில காலமாக இன்னெரு கியூவும் எம்மைப் பீடித்து இருக்கிறது. கடன் கொடுக் கின்ற நாடுகளுக்கும் நிறுவனங்களுக்கும் எங் கள் நாட்டு நிதி அமைச்சர்களும் மற்றவர் களும் சென்று கியூ வரிசையில் நின்று இரந்து கடன் கேட்கும் நிலேயில் எங்கள் நாடு இருக் கின்றது. எத்தனே ஆண்டுகள் எங்களுடைய இனத்தையும் வருங்கால சந்தடுயினரையும் அடைமானம் வைத்து கடன்பெற்று வாழ முடியும்? இன்று கணக்கிட்டுப் பார்த்தால் 1977 ஆம் ஆண்டிலிருந்து கடன்தொகை 300 அதிகரித்து சதவிக்கம் ் இருக்கின்றது. இதற்கு வட்டி கட்டுவது இல்லேயா? இல நாடுகளில் பெற்ற கடன் தொகையை**வி**ட அந்த நாடுகளுக்குக் கட்டிய வட்டி கூடுதலாக இருக்கிறது என்பதை திறைசேரியிலிருந்து நாம் அறியக்கூடியதாக இருக்கிறறு. கியூ இல்லே என்று கூறுகின்றவர்களுக்கு இந்த விதமான கியூகளே நீங்கள் காணசில்லேயா? இதுபற்றி நீங்கள் சிந்திக்கவில்வேயா என்று கேட்கவேண்டியது எமது கடமை. நாடு மட்டுமல்ல; இந்தியாவை எடுங்கள் மற்ற நாடுகளே எடுங்கள். அபிவிருக்கி அடை WILD. நாடுகள் எல்லாம் உலக வங்கிரிட மிருந்து ஐ.எம்.எப். இடமிருந்து, வேறு "டொளுர்" நாடுகளிடமிருந்து கடன் பெறு கின்றன. எனவே, நாம் ஏன் கடன் பெறக்

கூடாது என்ற அசாரங்க தரப்புப் புரா**ரு** மன்ற அங்கத்தவர்கள் கேட்கின்றுர்கள். 🦡 பெரிய வித்தியாசம் எம்மைப் போ**றத்**த வரையில் இருக்கின்றது. இந்தியா வெளி நாடு களி பிருந்து கடன் பெறுகின்ற**து. பெறம்** கடன் மிக நிதானமாகச் சிந்**தித்து**, வி**ருப்** பும் பயன் தாக்கூடிய அபிவிருத்தியை அடை யக்கடிய, பலனே விரைவில் அறுவடை செ**ய்** யக்கூடிய விடயங்களுக்காகச் செலவழிக்கப் படுகின்றது. கடணேப் பெறப்போகு**்போத** இக்கடனே இத்தனே ஆண்டுகளில் **இத்தனே** வட்டியுடன் நீர்க்க முடியும் என்ற மன உறுதியுடன்தான் கடனேப் பெறுவின்முர்கள் மகாவலித் திட்டத்தை நாம் எதிர்க்கவில்கே மகாவலித் திட்டத்தை வரவேற்கிரேம். மகா வலிக் திட்டத்துக்காகச் செலவு செய்யப்படு கின்ற கோடிக் கணக்கான ஆபா, மகாவலித் திட்டத்துக்காக நாம் பெறும் கடன், அந்**தக்** கொடுக்கும் கூடனுக்காக நாம் *டீள்* செலுக்குவ தற்கு--ஒரு இவற்றை பகுதியைதேனும் மீளச் செலுக்குவகற்கு-செல்லம் எத்தனே ஆண்டுகள் எ த்தன் ஆண்டுகள் செல்லும், எத்தனே ஆண்டுகளில் மகாவலிக் திட்டக்தால் பிரயோசனம் கிடைக் கும் என்பதை நாம் சிந்திக்கர் தவறுகின் Comio.

நாம் எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருப்பவர்கள் என்ற காரணத்தால், இதனே உணர்கின்றேம் என்ட காரணத்தால், அடுத்து அடுத்து வந்த வாவு செலவுத் திட்டங்களிலும் **வேறு சந்தர்ப்பக்** களிலும் இதுபற்றிக் கூறினேம். அதே வேண் யில் இந்நாடு நெல் உற்ப**த்துமிலே** னிறைவு பெற வேண்டுபசனல் எங்கள். நாட் டின் உணவுத் தேவையை *ஓரளவாவது* நிறைவு செய்ய வேண்டுமா**ளுல் இந்நாட்டினே** இருக்கும் பெருக்கொகையான சிறிய நீர்ப் பாசனத் நிட்டங்களின்கிழ்—வட மாகாணத் மா,த்திரமல்ல, கௌரவ **மாவட்ட** அமைச்சர் கல்முனேப் பாராளுமன்ற அக் கத்தவர் (ஜனுப் அப்துல் றஸ்ஸாக் மன்ஸூர்) வகிக்கும் இழக்கு யாகாண த்திக் மாத்திரமல்ல, வட மத்திய மாகா**ணத்டி≱** மாத்திரமல்ல, ஆயிரக்கணக்கான சிறிய நீர்ப பாசனத் நிட்டங்களின் கேழ் விவசாயம் செய் யும் ஏழை விவசாயிகளின்—நீர்ப்பான வசத பே இறிவேகை⇔்கை இன்றை]
பேற்ற முறையில் வானம் பார்த்த பூடியாக மானுவாரி வேளாண்மையாக விவசாயம்
செய்து அவநிப்படுகின்ற, ஆண்டாண்டு
தோறும் நஷ்டம் அடைகின்ற விலசாயி
களின்—தேவைகளேப் பூர்த்திசெய்து
கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.

மகாவலிக் திட்டத்தின் கிழ் ஓர் எக்கருக்கு தீர்ப்பாசன வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க pro rata cost 87 ஆயிசம் ரூபா செலவாகின் **நது. பின்சக்தி உற்பத்தியை விடுங்கள். சிறிய** இரப்பாசனத் தெட்டங்களின் மேழ் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க ஓர் ஏக்கருக்குச் சேலவு 6 ஆயிரம் ரூபா மாத்திரந்தான். இந்த ஆண்டு 6 ஆயிசம் ரூபா செலவு செய்தால் அடுத்த ஆண்டில் அந்நிலங்கள் நீர்ப்பாசன **வசதியைப் பெறும்**. எங்களுக்குத் தேவை பான உணவு உற்பத்தியிற் பெரும் பகுதியை இந்நில்ங்களில் விவசாயம் செய்யும் எழை விவசாயிகள் எங்களுக்குப் பெற்றுத் கருவார் **கள். நாம் ப**லனேப் பெறுவோம். இத்தெட்டங் கள் மீது உண்மையான, உள்ளதை யுள்ளபடி **உணரும் அந்**த மன நிலேவயச் செலுத்திப் பார்த்தால், கடந்த நான்கு ஆண்டுகளில் எத் தனே செறிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களேப் புன மைக்க நீங்கள் கடன் கொடுத்திருக்கிறீர்கள் என்பது விளங்கும். தெய்வாதீனமாக வரண்ட வலயத்தில், வடக்கு, கிழக்கு மாகாணங்களில், வட மத்திய மாகாணத்தில்தான் தெல் உற் பத்**தி செய்யு**ம் இப்படியான நீர்ப்பாசனத் இட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஒரு சிறு உதார ணம் கூறிவைக்க விரும்புகிறேன் 560 சிறிய தீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களுள்ள வவுனியா ணவட்டத்திலே சிறிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங் களே புணாமைப்புச் செய்வதற்காக ஒதுக்கப் பட்ட பணம் 5 இலட்சம் ரூபா கௌரவ நிகி அமைச்சர் பேசும்பொழுது கூறிஞர். 450 கோடி ரூபா செறிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங் sணேப் புண்சமைப்பதற்காக இந்த வரவு செல அத் திட்டத்திலே ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று. அந்தப் பணம் எங்கே செலவிடப்பட் ்து என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்.

கௌாவ நீநி அமைச்சர் பேசும் பொழுது இன வாதத்தைத் தாண்டுகிற முறையிலே ஏதிர்க்கட்சியினர் பேசினர் என நாசூக்காகச் சாமஞர் கௌாவ நீதி அமைச்சர் உள்ளதை உள்ளபடி கறுகின்ற மஞேபாவம் படைத்த

வர். எதையும் தயங்காது இங்கு மாத்திர மல்ல, நாடெங்கணும் பேசக் கூடிய குணம் படைத்தவர். அவர் அரசாங்க சேவையின் இருந்த பொழுது இலங்கையிலே பல்வேறு போதேசங்களிலே வாழுகின்ற மக்களின் வாழ்க்கைத் தரக்தை, வாழ்க்கை நிலேயை, அவர்களது தேவைகளே நேரடியாகக் கண்ட றிந்தவர். ஒரு நாடு பொருவாதாரத்திலே முன்னேற வேண்டுமானல் அந்த நாட்டிலே வாழுகின்ற பல இன மக்களும் ஒன்றுபட்ட ஸ்திரமான ஒரு நிலே வேண்டும் என்று அவர் கமக பேச்சிலே மிகவும் அர்த்தபுஷ்டியுடனும் உறு தியுடனும் கூறிஞர். இந்த நாட்டில் வாழு கின்ற மக்களின் ஒன்றுபட்ட நிலேபிலேதான், கூட்டான முயற்கிலேதான் இந்த நாட்டின் பொருளாதார மஅமலர்ச்சி தங்கியிருக்கிறத என்றும் அவர் குறிப்பிட்டார். இது பிக மகிழ்ச்சிக்குரிய கிடயம்.

இந்த நாட்டிலே வாழுகிற மக்களே தொழில் ரீதியாக எடுத்துப் பிரித்தால் ஆறு பிரிவாகட் பிரிக்கலாம். விவசாயிகள், கோட்டக் தொழி லாளர்கள், அரசாங்க நிறுவன ஊழியர்கள், சுய தொழில் புரிபவர்கள், கடற்ிருழிலாளர் கள், தனியார் துறை ஊழியர்கள். இவர்களில் ளிவசாயிகளும் கோட்டத் தொழிலாளர்களும் கடற்றெழிலாளர்களும்தான் உற்பத்திக்காகப் பாடுபடுகிறுர்கள். அரசாங்கத்தின் உண்மை யான பொருளாதார உற்பத்திக்குப் பாடுபடு பவர்கள் இந்த முத்திறத்தார்களும்தான் விவ சாழிகளேப் பொறுத்த வரையிலே அவர்களுக் கென தொழிற்சங்கங்கள் இல்லே. தங்களு டைய குறைபாடுகளே, தங்களுடைய சேவை கீன அரசாங்கத்துக்கு எடுத்துக் கூறுவதற்கு அமைப்புள்ள தொழிற் சங்கங்கள் இல்லே. தமி ழர்கள் மத்தியில் மாத்திரமல்ல, சிங்களவர்கள் மத்தியிலும் இல்லே; முஸ்கிம்கள் மத்தியிலும் இல்லே. இத்த நாட்டிலே பரந்து செறிந்க வாழுகின்ற 40 வீதமான விவசாயிகளுக்கு இழைக்கப்படுகின்ற அநீதிகளே மாறி மாறி வருகின்ற அரசாங்கங்கள் எல்லாம் மறந்து விடுகின்றன. இந்த நாடு பொருளாதாரத்தில் முன்னேற வேண்டுமாக இருந்தால் தாடு பொருளாதாரத்தில் ஸ்திரமான இரத் தத்தையும் சிந்து இற வையையும் அடைய வேண்டுமாக இருந்தால் வெயர் பாடட்ாளிகளுடைய கைகளிலேதான் அது இருக்கிறது என்பதை மறந்துளிடக் கூடாது. உணவுக்காக உப

காக, பல்வேற நூகர் பொருள்களுக்காக வெளிநாடுகளில் விரயம் செய்யப்படுகின்ற மூலதனம் கட்டுப்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டுமாளுல் அது இந்த நாட்டிலே வெயர்வை சிந்தப்பாடு படுகின்ற விவசாயிகளினதும், தோட்டத் தொழிலாளர்களினதும் கடற்றெழிலாளர் களினதும் கைகளிலேதான் தங்கியிருக்கிறது என்பதை நாம் மறந்து விடக் கூடாது.

விவசாயத்தை ஊக்குவிப்பதே இந்த அர சாங்கத்தின் முதல் முயற்சியாக இருக்கிறது என்று கூறுகெறீர்கள். ஏழை விவசாயிகளின் விவசாயத் தேவைகளே எந்த அளவுக்கு நீங் கள் வழங்கியிருக்கின்றீர்கள்? அவர்களுக்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் வழங்கிய நிவாரணம் என்ன என்றுதான் கேட்கின்றேன். விவசாயிகளுக் சூத் தேவைப்படுகின்ற செயற்கை உரம், அதா வ து வீ. ஒன்று செயற்கை உரம்—1979 ஆம் ஆண்டிலே ஒரு மெற்றிக் தொன் 1,300 ரூபா வாக இருந்தது. விவசாயிகளுக்கு உற்சாகம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்பதற்காக மானிய அடிப்படையிலே இது அன்று வழங்கப்பட் டது. 1980 ஆம் ஆண்டிலே இந்த விலே மெற் நிக் தொன் ஒன்றுக்கு 2,235 ரூபாவாக அதி கரிக்கப்பட்டது. ஏறக்குறைய 128 சதவித மாக வில உயர்ந்தது. An increase of 128 per cent. Withdrawing part of the subsidy—அண்மையிலே, அதாவது 1981 ஆம் ஆண்டிலே 2,235 சூபாவாக இருந்த ஒரு மெற்றிக் தொன் பசளேயின் விலே 2,280 ரூபா வாக அதிகரித்தது; 193 சதவீதமாக அதி கரித்தது. 1979 ஆம் ஆண்டில் இருந்த வில போடு இதனே ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது 1981 அம் ண்டின் வீ. ஒன்று பசுளோயின் விலே 1981 ஆம் ஆண்டின் வீ . ஒன்று பசனாயின் விலே 193 சதவீ தமாக அதிகரித்துள்ளது. யூரியா உரமும் 193 சதவி தேம் விஃ உயர்ந்துள் துள்ளது. இதைப் பார்க்கின்றபொழுது இந்த உயர்ச்சி விதம் 186 சதவிதமாகும். எம். பி. கே. 130 சதவி தமாக விலே உயர்ந்துள்ளது. அதுபட்டுமல்ல விவசாயிகளுக்குத் தேவை யான கிருமிநாகினி, கணகோல்லி, விவசாயத் திற்கு வேண்டிய உபகரணங்கள், உழவு இயந் தொம் இவற்றேடு எண்ணே விலே, இவை அத் ஆளாகியிருக்கின்ற—இந்த நாட் டினுடைய உணவுக் தேவையிலே ஒரு பகு தியை உழைத்த இன்று உருக்குலேந்த நில

யிலே இருக்கின்ற இந்தப் பாட்டாளி மக்க ளுக்கு—எமது நாட்டின் பொருளாதாரச் சிற்பிகளுக்கு—நீங்கள் உங்கள் வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டீத்திலே என்னதான் கொடுத்திருக்கிறீர் கள்?

1977 ஆம் ஆண்டிலே ஆட்சிக்கு வந்ததும் தலேகால் அற்றமுறையிலே சட்டமுறைகள் அற்ற வகையிலே விவசாயிகளுக்கெல்லாம் விவசாயக் கடனே அள்ளிக் கொடுத்தீர்கள். Ja Li B maj + சங்கங்களேக்கூடக் விவசாயக் கலந்தாலோசிக்கவில்லே; விவசாயப் பெருக் கக்குழுக்களிடத்திற்குட இவர்கள் உண்மை யான விவசாயிகளா அல்லேயா என்பதை விசா ரித்து அறியாமல் கடனே வழங்கினீர்கள். ஆனுல் மிகவும் தூர்ப்பாக்கியநிலே என்னவென் ருவ், 1978 ஆம் ஆண்டிலே வசண்ட பிசதேசங் களான எங்கள் பிரதேசங்களிலே மழை இல் லாத காரணத்தால் விவசாயம் அழிந்தது. பணத்தை அறவிடமுடியாத ஒரு நிலே ஏற் பட்டுவிட்டது. மூடை மூடையாகத் தங்களு டைய வீட்டிலே நெல்லே—மற்றும் உப உண வுப் பொருள்களேக் குவித்து வைத்து நிம்மதி யாக வாழ்ந்த இந்தப் பாட்டாளி விவசாய மக்கள் இன்று வீதிகளிலே பஞ்ச நிவாரணத் தொழில் செய்கின்றுர்கள். நாளொன்றுக்கு ரூபா 3.50 இற்குத் தாமும், தனது மனேவி சூபா 2.80 இற்கும் வீதியிலே நின்று பொது வேலே—பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலே—செய்ய வேண் டிய நிலேக்கு இந்த விவசாயப் பெருமக்கள் இன்று தள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளார்கள்.

நாட்டின் பொருளாதாரத் எங்குளையைய தைப் பற்றி மற்றைய நாடுகளும் நீங்களும் நாங்களும் பொது மக்களும் அறிய வேண்டு மென்பதற்காக ஓர் உண்மையை நான் இங்கு கூறிவைக்கக் கடமைப்பட்டுள்ளேன். சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன் என்னுடைய நண்பர் வவுனியா மாவட்ட அமைச்சர் எதிர் ஆசனத் தில் இங்கு இருப்பதை பற்றி. பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேட dishes relief work செய்க கணக்கான மக்களுக்கு ரூபா எண்பத்தைந்து சதம் வீதம் ஆகஸ்ட். செப்செம்பர் மா தங்களுக்கான இன்றும் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லே

[ටී. සිවසිනම්පරම මහතෘ]

Payment for thousands of workers, farmers and peasants who had done distress relief work during the months of August and September has not been made as yet.

கேட்டால் நிதி இல்லே என்று கூறுகின்றுர் கள். கௌரவ சமூக சேகை அமைச்சரைக் கண்டு கேட்டோம். நிதி ஒதுக்கீட்டிற்கு அமைச்சாவை அங்கோரம் தந்திருக்கிறது; விரைவில் அனுப்பி வைப்போம் என்று அவர் கூறிஞர். நாகரிகம் படைத்த நாடுகள், பொரு ளாதாரத்தைப் பற்றிப் பேசும் விற்பன்னர் கள் அசசாங்கத்தை ஆதரிக்கும் பாராளு மன்ற அங்கத்தவர்கள் வெட்கப்பட்டுத் தலே குனிய வேண்டிய செய்தி இது. இதுதான் எங்கள் நிலே. ஆனுல், வவுனியா மாவட்டத் தைத் தவிர்ந்த மற்ற மற்ற மாவட்டங்களில் எல்லாம் வேலே செய்தவர்களுக்கு ஆகஸ்ட், செப்**ரெம்**பர் மாதச் சம்பளம் கொடுத்தாகி விட்டது. தொடர்த்தம் வேலேயும் கொடுக்கப் படுகின்றது. In all other districts payment has been made for the work done in August and September and distress relief work is continuing this month

இதைக் கூறினுல் இனவாகம். கௌசவ நல் அர்ச் தொகுகிப் பாசாளுமன்ற அங்கத்தவர் வேலே வாய்ப்புச் சம்பந்தமாக, கல்வி சம் பந்தமாக, அடிவிருத்தி சம்பந்தமாக எங்களு டைய பிசதேசங்கள் புறக்கணிக்கப்படுகின் றன என்று கூறினுல் அது இனவாதம். புறக் கணிப்புச் செய்தது இனவாதம் அல்ல. அதைச் செய்கின்றீர்கள் என்று சொல்வது இனவாதமாம். இது ஒரு புதிய அரசியல் சித்தாந்தம்!

அன்மையில் கிளிநொச்சியில் வங்கி கொள்ளோயடிக்கப்பட்டது. இதற்கு அடுத்த தினம் வவுனியா வங்கியில் நகை அடை மானம் பிடிப்பதில்லே என்று மக்களேத் திருப்பி விட்டார்கள் வங்கி முகாமையாளர் கள். 1977 ஆம் ஆண்டில் விவசாயக் கடன் பெற்றவர்கள் அதைத் திருப்பிக் கொடுக்க முடியாததால் திரும்பவும் கடன்பெற முடியாததிலே. இந்த நிலேயில் இப்பொழுது பயிர் அழிவு. வானம் வரண்டுவிட்டது. வாழ்வு வரண்டுவிட்டது. விதியில் இன்று சகாயலேலே

செய்கிருன் விவசாரி. தங்களுடைய பெண் சாடுகளின் தாலியை அறுத்தாவது அடை மானம் வைத்தாவத; விவசாயம் செய்யலா மென்றுல் வங்கிகளில் அடைமானப் பணம் எடுக்க முடியவில்லே. "ஆகாசக் கப்பலில் ' அலாம் செக்னல் '—alarm signal வருகின் றது, அதுவந்து பொருத்தப்பட்ட பிறகுதான் அடைமானம் பிடிக்கப்படும்." என்கிரூர்கள் வங்கியினர். அந்த 'அலாம் சிக்னல்' பொழுது வரும்? எப்பொழுது வங்கிகளுக்கு அவை இணேக்கப்படும்? எப்பொழுது இந்த விவசாயிக்கு அடைமானப் பணம் கிடைக் கும்? தாலியை அறுத்து அடைமானம் வைத் தாவது விவசாயம் செய்யவிழையும் விவ சாயிக்கு எப்பொழுது பணம் அடைமானத் துக்கு வழங்கப்படும்? இவை பற்றிக் கேட் டால் அது இனவாதம்!

கல்ளியைப் பொறுத்த வரையில், அல்லது வேறு துறைகளில் நாம் எந்த அபிவிருத்தி யைக் சண்டிருக்கிரும்? மற்றைய நாடுகளில், எங்கள் நாடு கற்ற ஒரு சமூகம் வாழும் நாடு கருதுகிருர்கள்; கூறுகிருர்கள் ஆனுல் கல்வியைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் எவ் வளவு தாரம் நாம் பாதிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறேம், எத்தனே ஆண்டுகளாகக் கல்வியானது அர சாங்கத்தின் ஏகபோகச் சொத்தாக இருந்து வந்துள்ளது என்பதை நாம் அறிவோம். It is the monopoly of the government. 110 பாடசாலேகள் உள்ள என்றுடைய மாவட் டத்தில், உப தலேவர் அவர்களே இதை உதா ரணத்துக்காகக் கூறுகிறேன், 325 ஆசிரியர்கள் பற்றுக்குறையாக இருக்கிறுர்கள். அண்மை யில் நடைபெற்ற உயர்தா கல்வித் தராதரப் பத்தொப் பரீட்சையில் வட மாகாணத்தில் மாணவர்கள் பெற்ற பொதுப் பெறுபேறு பரி தாடத்துக் குரியது. ஏன்? ஆகிரியர்கள் இவ்வே இத்தனே ஆண்டு காலமாக கல்வி வா லாற்றிலே இல்லாதவாறு ஏழைக் கள் பரீட்சையிலே சித்திபெறத் தவறியிருக் கிருர்கள், வேதனேப்படுகிறேன். எங்களுக்கு ஆசெரியர்களே நியமித்துத் தாருங்கள் என்று கேட்டால் நிறி இல்லே என்று உரிய அமைச் சர்கள் கூகூறுகின்றுர்கள்.

இந்த அவையில் ஊர்காவற்றுறைப் பாராளு மன்ற அங்கத்தவர் (திரு. கா. பொ. இரத்தி னம்) அவர்கள் கேட்ட ஒரு கேள்ளிக்கு, அதா வது 1981 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஆனி மாதம்வரை நிய மிக்கப்பட்ட ஆசிரியர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை m Foundation.

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என்ன, அவர்களில் எத்தனே பேர் தமிழ் பேசும் பிரதேசங்களுக்கு நியமிக்கப்பட்டார் கள் என்று கேட்ட கேள்விக்குக் கொடுக்கப் பட்ட பதிலேப் பலர் அறிந்திருக்க மாட்டார் கள். 1981 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஆனி மாதம் வரை 27,000 ஆசிரியர்கள் நியமிக்கப்பட்டார்கள். அவர்களில் 1,600 பேர் மாத்திரந்தான் தமிழ் ஆசிரியர்கள். இந்த ஆசிரியர்கள் எந்த வித மாக நியமிக்கப்பட்டார்கள் என்பது வேறு கதை. எத்தனே ஆயிசம் ரூபா கொடுத்து அந் நியமனத்தைப் பெற்றுர்கள் என்பது வேறு சரித்திசம். ஆஞல் எண்ணிக்கை 1600 மாத்தி ரந்தான். முஸ்லிம்களாக இருந்தாலென்ன, தமிழர்களாக இருந்தாலென்ன, 14 தொகுதி கள் அடங்கிய வட மாகாணத்திலே நியமிக்கப் பட்ட ஆசிரியர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 754 பேர். 14 தொகுதிகள் அடங்கிய வட மாகாணத் திலே நியமிக்கப்பட்ட ஆசிரியர்கள் சாதாரண ஆசிரியர்கள். 7, 8, 9, 10ஸ்ரீ, எட்டு, ஒன்பது, பத்தாயிரம் ரூபா என்று கொடுத்து—கை லஞ் சம் கொடுத்து—அல்லது எந்த அமைச்ச ரையோ, அவருடைய பெண்சாதியையோ சிபார்சு செய்யச் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட நியமனம் ஆக 754.

අබ්දුල් රසාක් මන් සූර් මහතා (දිස් නික් ඇමනිතුමා, මූලනිව්)

(ஜனுப் அப்துல் றஸ்ஸாக் மன்ஸூர்—முல் லேத்தீவு மாவட்ட அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Abdul Razak Munsoor-District Minister, Mullaitivu)

உங்கள் சுபார்சு?

වී. සිවසිනම්පරම් මහතා

(திரு. ரீ. சிவசிதம்பரம்)

(Mr. T. Sivasithamparam)

ஆகப் பதினுன்கு பேர்தான் ஐயா. அதுவும் 1977 இல். டெடிகமைத் தொகுதியில் 869 ஆசி ரியர்கள் நியமிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிருர்கள். இதைக் கூறினுல் இனவாதம். வெலிகமைத் தொகுதியில் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட ஆசிரியர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 567. இதைக் கூறினுல் இன வாதம். ஹாரிஸ்பத்துவத் தொகுதியில் 614. இதை நாம் கூறக் கூடாது. வெளிமடையில் 445 பேருக்கு நியமனம்; கூறினுல் தவறு; சனநாயகத்துக்கு விரோதம். மற்றைய 25 தொகுதிகளிலும் ஒவ்வொரு தொகுதிக்கும் 200 க்கு மேற்பட்டவர்கள் ஆகிரியர்களாக நிய மிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிருர்கள். எங்களுடைய சூழந்தைகளும் கற்க வேண்டும்; இந்தக் குழந்தைகளினுடைய கல்விக்கும் ஆசிரியர்

கள் தேவை; இதிலே பாரபட்சம் காட்டுகிறீர் கள் என்று கூறிஞல் இனவாதம். இதுதான் இதற்குக் கிடைக்கின்ற பதில். இதைக் கூற வேண்டிய இடம் இந்தச் சபைதான். கூற வேண்டிய வேளே நிதி ஒதுக்கீடு செய்யப்படு கின்ற வேளேதான்.

கௌரவ நிதி அமைச்சருடைய உள்ளத் திலே எவ்வளவு வேதனே ஏற்படுகிறது என் பது எனக்குத் தெரியும். நிதி அமைச்சரவர்க ளுடைய தந்தையை, அவருடைய குடும் பத்தை, அவருடைய சரித்திரத்தை நாங்கள் அறிவோம். நீதிக்கும் நியாயத்துக்கும் கட்டுப் பட்டு நடக்கின்ற சுபாவம் படைத்தவர் அவர். ஆனுல், நிர்ப்பந்திக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிருர். இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்திலே கல்விக்காக ஒதுக் கிய பணம் எவ்வளவு? இதை நாம் அறிய வேண்டும். அண்ணன் வரும் வரையும் அமா வாசை காத்திருக்காது. நீங்கள் இரங்கி, நீங் கள் பரிந்து எப்பொழுதாவது ஏற்ற ஆசிரியர் களே இப்பிரதேசத்துக்குத் தரும்வரை இந்த எழைக் குழந்தைகளின் கல்வி வளர்ச்சி பொறுத்து இருக்க முடியாது. இக்குழந்தை கள் தமிழ்த் தாயின் வயிற்றிலே நிணேத்துப் பிறக்களில்லே. ஏதோ பிறந்து விட்டார்கள். பிறந்ததன் பின் அவர்கள் கற்கத்தான் வேண் டும். கற்ற பின் அரசாங்க சேவை கிட்டினுல் என்ன, கிட்டாவிட்டால் என்ன, அது வேறு விடயம். கற்ற சமூகமாக மற்ற நாடுக<mark>ளால</mark>் போற்றப்படுகிற நாடாக எங்கள் இருந்து வந்திருக்கிறது. ஆணல் இங்கு இந்த இதமான பாகுபாடுகளே நாங்கள் கிறேம்.

வீடமைப்பு சம்பந்தமாகவும் மாதிரிக் இரா மங்கள் சம்பந்தமாகவும் எனதை கருத்துக்கள் கிலவற்றைத் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டியவஞ்சு இருக் கிறேன். கௌரவ பிரதம அமைச்சர் வீட மைப்பு விடயத்திலே, மாதிரிக் கிராமங்களே உருவாக்குவதிலே விரைவான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து வருகிருர். முழு யாழ்ப்பாண மாவட் டத்திலும், 11 பாராளுமன்ற அங்கத்தினர் களேக்கொண்ட யாழ்ப்பாண மாவட்டத்திலே ஒரேயொரு மாதிரிக் கிராமம்! முல்லேத்தீஷ் மாவட்ட அமைச்சர் இங்கே இருக்கிருர். அவர் மிக நல்ல குணம் படைத்தவர். எப்பொழுதும் கிரித்த முகம் உள்ளவர். உள்ளதை உள்ளபடி கூறுபவர். அநீதியை அநீசி என்ற கூறினுல் [ට්. සිවසිතම්පරම මහතෘ]

ஏற்றுக் கொள்பவர். அவர் மாவட்ட அமைச்ச ராக இருக்கும் முல்லேத்தீவு மாவட்டத்திலும் ஒரேயொரு மாதிரிக் பொமம். வவுனியாவிலே, மன்ஞெரிலே ஒரேயோரு மாதிரிக் தொமம். யாப்பஹூவத் தொகுதியில் மூன்று மாதிரிக் தொமங்கள். அனுராதபுரத் தொகுதியில் மூன்று மாதிரிக் கிராமங்கள் நிறைவு பெற் நிருக்கின்றன. பண்டாரவளேத் தொகுதியில் not district, but electorate இங்கே 4 மாதிரிக் கிராமங்கள்.

இவற்றைவிட அனுராகபுர மாவட்டத்திலே 17 மாதிரிக் கொமங்கள், குருநாகல் மாவட்டத் திலே 17 மாதிரிக் கிராமங்கள் பதுளே மாவட் டத்திலே 13 மாதிரிக் கொமங்கள், அம்பாந் தோட்டை மாவட்டத்இலே 10 மாதிரிக் கொ மங்கள் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆனுல், எங்கள் மாவட்டத்திலே ஒரேயொரு மாதிரிக் தொமம்தான் அங்குரார்ப்பணம் செய்யப்பட் டது. அந்த மாதிரிக் கிராமமும் அந்தத் தொகு தியின் பாராளுமன்ற அங்கத்தவரின் சிபார் சுடன் நடைபெறவில்லே. இதைக் கூறிஞல் இவற்றைக் இனத்துவேஷம் என்கிறீர்கள். கூறுகின்றபொழுது இன ஒற்றுமைக்குப் பங் கம் விளேவிக்கின்ற நடவடிக்கைகளேச் செய்ய மூனேயா தீர்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறீகள். ஏன், இந்த நாட்டின் நீதி அமைச்சர்—நீதிக்குப் பொறுப்பாக இருக்கின்ற அமைச்சர் எனது நன்பன் கௌரவ நல்லூர்ப் பிரதிநிதியைப் பார்த்து, "அவர் இனவாதம் பேசுகிருர்" என்று கூறுகிருர். அதுவும் நல்லூர் என்ற பெயர் பெற்ற ஒரு தொகுதியின் அங்கத்தவ ரைப் பார்த்து, நீதி அமைச்சர் " நீர் இனவா தம் பேசுகிறீர்" என்று கூறுகிருர். இனவாதம் பேச நாங்கள் இங்கு வரவில்லே. இனவாதம் பேச நாங்கள் முனேயவில்லே.

உப தல்வசவர்களே, இந்த ஒருங்கின் ந்த அபினிருத்தித் கிட்டத்தை நாம் நோக்கு வோம் — Integrated development programmes. Intergrated national development programmes of this country financed by foreign countries— எத்தினயோ கோடி ரூபா செலவு செய்து இந் தத் கிட்டம் செயற்படுத்தப்படுகின்றது. குரு நாகலில் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட இந்த ஒருங் கிணந்த அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டத்திற்காக 46½ கோடி ரூபா செலவாகியது. ஹம்பாந்தோட் டையில் செயற்படுத்தப்பட்ட இந்தத் திட்டத் திற்கு பத்தரைக் கோடி ரூபா செலவு உண்டா கியது. மாத்தறையில் ஐந்தரைக் கோடி ரூபா செலவாகியது. நுவசெலியாளில் இந்த ஒருங் கிணந்த திட்டத்திற்காக 15 கோடி ரூபா. மாத்தனேயில் 33.8 கோடி ரூபா. புத்தளத்தில் 39.8 கோடி ரூபா. ஆறு மாவட்டங்களில் ஒருங் கிணேந்த அபினிருத்தித் திட்டங்கள் செயற் படுத்தப்பட்டன.

In six districts the integrated development programmes were inaugurated and completed at the cost of Rs. 1,510 million. ஏறக்குறைய 150 கோடி ரூபா இந்தத் கிட்டங்களுக்காகச் செலவிடப் பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆணுல் வடக்கு, கிழக்கிலே வாழுகின்ற தமிழ் பேசும் மக்களின் பிரதேசங் களேப் பொறுத்தவரையிலே—சிறப்பாக வவு னியா மாவட்டத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் யிலே எவ்வளவு செலவிடப்பட்டது. வவு னியா மாவட்டம், முன்பு மூன்றுவது இடத்திற்குத் தள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. கேட் டால் பொறுப்பு வாய்ந்தவர்கள் கூறுகிருர் கள் வவுனியா ஒருங்கிணேந்த அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டத்தின் செயற்பாடு 1983 ஆம் ஆண்டிலே நடைபெறும் என்று. இவற்றைக் கூறினுல் இனத்துவேஷம் என்கிறுர்கள். நாம் இதைக் கூறுமல் இருக்க முடியுமா என்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

இந்த நாட்டின் வருமானத்தில் 60 சதவிதத் தைத் தேடிக்கொடுக்கின்ற தோட்டத் தொழி லாளி இன்று ஏமாற்றப்படுகிறுன். உழைத்து உருக்குலேந்த இவனுக்கு சம்பள உயர்வு இல்லே. இந்நாட்டின் உணவு உற்பத்தியை— இந்நாட்டின் உணவுக் தேவையின் ஒரு பகு தியை—நிறைவேற்றுகின்ற விவசாயிக்கு விமோசனம் இல்லே. இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட் டத்திலே அவர்களுக்கு எத்தவித மன ஆறுத அம் இல்லே. கடல் சூழ்ந்த எமது இலங்கை யிலே கடற்*ரெ*ழிலில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ள குறைய ஒன்பது சதவிகிதமான கடற்ெருழி லாளர்களுக்கு விடோசனம் இல்லே. சமனும் சாடினும் கப்பல் கப்பலாக மற்றைய நாடுகளி விருந்து வரவழைக்கப்படுகின்றன. Salmon and sardine are imported in ship

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loads. ஆண் கடஸ்ச் சூழ்த்த இந்தச் சிறிய தீவிலே வாழுகின்ற—கடற்றெழிலேயே நம்பி வாழுகின்ற—கடற்றெழிலாளருக்கு தவின முறைகள் கூறப்படவில்ஃ—நவின முறைகள் அவரவர்களின் அன்றுடத் தொழிலிலே புகுத் தப்படவில்ஃ, வேண்டிய நவின வசதிகள் கொடுக்கப்படவில்ஃ.

உப தலேவர் அவர்களே, நான் நினேக்கி றேன், நீங்கள் கடல் தொழிலேப் பற்றி அதி கம் அறிய மாட்டீர்கள். தன்னுடைய உழி ரைப் பணயம் வைத்து கடலில் சென்று இன் றைக்கும் பண்டைய பழைய நோவா முறை யிலேயே தொழில் செய்கிருன் கடத்றெழி லாளி. இந்த நாட்டின் தேவையை மாத்திர மல்ல ஏற்றுமதி செய்யக் கூடிய தொகையை யும் எமது நாட்டிற்குத் தருகின்ற ஆற்றல் எந்த தமிழ்க் கடற்றெழிலாளிக்கும் சிங்கள கடற்றெழிலாளிக்கும் உண்டு. ஆனுல் நவின சாதன முறைகள் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப் படுகின்றனவா? அபினிருத்தி பற்றிப் பேசு கென்ரேம். அவர்களுக்கு அபிளிருக்கி செய்கின்ருமா? கல்விக்கு 219 விருத்தி இல்லே. விவசாயத்திற்கு அபிவிருத்தி இல்லே. விவசாயிகளுக்கு அபிவிருக்கி இல்லே. அபிவிருத்தி ඉන්ක. கடல் தொழிலுக்கு தோட்டத் தொழிலாளிக்கு வாழ்வு இல்ஃ. மற்ற நாடுகளேப் போல நாங்களும் பிற நாடு களில் இருந்து, வங்கியில் இருந்து நிதி பெறு கடன் பெறுகின்றேம். கின்றேம், கொள்ளா தீர்கள் என்ற 月五 அலட்டிக் அமைச்சர் போன்ற பெரியார்கள் உபதேசம் செய்கிருர்கள்.

இவை பற்றி எல்லாம் கூறவேண்டியத எமது கடமை. ஆனுல் எம்மைப் பொறுத்த தனிப்பட்ட எங்களுக்குள்ள எங்களுக் வேதனே, தனிப்பட்ட குறைபாடு குள்ள தனிப்பட்ட தேவைகள், உரியைகள், இவற்றைப்பெறும் நோக்கத்கோடு சக்தி தடுத்தாலும் நில்லாமல் முன்னேறிச் சென்று அவற்றைப் பெறுவதோடு நாட்டின் அபிவிருத்திக்கூக எங்கீயபும் எங் கள் இயக்கத்தையும் பொறுத்த அளவில் எது வும் செய்ய ஆயத்தமாக இருக்கிறேம், எதை யும் செய்யத் துணிந்தோம். ஆகுல், உகட்டி Drainzed by Noolaham

அம் எட்டிஅம்தான் இன்று அபினிருத்தி யைக் காண்கிரும். நடைமுறையில் அபி விருத்தியைக் காணவில்லே என்று கூறி எனது உரையை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்

අ. භා. 7.45

එක්. ඩබ්ලිව්. අලවතුවල මහතා (මැඩ බලන පුාදේ ශීය සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. எஸ். டபிள்யு. அலவத்துவல—பதில் பிரதேச அபிளிருத்தி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. S. W. Alawathuwala—Acting Minister of Regional Development)

ගුරු නියෝජාා සහාපතිතුමනි, මේ රජ්යේ පස්වැනි අයවැය ලේඛනය ඉදිරිපත් වී තිබෙන අවස් ථාවේදී ඒ ගැන වචන ස් වල් පයක් කතා කරන්නට අවස්ථාව ලැබීම ගැනු මම සන් නෝෂ වෙනවා. මම සඳහන් කරනන්ට කැමනියි, මේ පස්වැනි අයවැය ලේඛනයත්, එක දෙක තුන හා හතර ඉදිරිපත් කළ මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාමයි, cදිරී පත් කළේ. මේ පාලන කාලයේදී, අඛණ්ඩ වම, එකම මුදල් ඇමතිවරයෙකුට පස්වැනී අයවැය ලේඛනයක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නව පුළුවන් වීම ගැන මම පළමුවෙන්ම සන් තෝෂ වෙනවා. මම එසේ සඳහන් කරන් නේ, එක් පාලන කාලයක් තුළදී මුදල් ඇමතිවරු විශාල සංඛනවක්—හය හත් දෙනෙක් – අයවැය ලේඛන ඉදිරිපත් කර නවා මීට කලින් වකවානුවලදී අප දැක නිබෙන නිසයි. නමුත් භාගායෙට මෙන් අපේ වර්තමාන රජයේ ගරු මුදල් ඇමති තුමා පස්වැනි අයවැය ලේඛනයන් ඉදිරි පත් කළා. ඒවාගේම හය වැනි අයවැය. ලේ ඛනයත් 'එතුමාට ඉදිරිපත් ' කරන් නව වාසනාව ල බේවායි අපි පුර්ථනා කරනවා.

මේ අයවැය ලේඛනය ගැන සඳහන් කරන විට අනීතය ගැනත් මම ටිකක් සඳ හන් කරන්නට ඕනෑ. මේ රජය බලයට පත් වූ මුල් අවස්ථාවේදීම බංකොලොත් වූ ආර්ථිකයක් සමගයි රජය හාර ගත්තේ. බංකොලොත් ආර්ථිකයක් මබායේ රජය හාර ගත් මුල් අවස්ථාවේදීම ස්වභාවික වූත් අස්වාභාවික වූත්, බාඛක රාශියක් එල්ල වුණා. ජාවාදී අරගලයක් 1977 නො වැම්බර් සමයේදී ඇති වුණා. එය මේ රජ යට මුහුණ දෙන්න තිබුණු බාඛකයක්. ඊ ළඟට ස්වභාවික වූ සිද්ධියකට—විශාල සුළි

[එස්. ඩබ්ලිව්, අලවතුවල මහතා] සුළගකට මුහුණ දෙන්න සිදු වුණ. ඒ කෙන් නැගෙනහිර පුදේ ශයම විනාශ වී ගියා. ඊළඟට කිරිපිටි කම්හල ගිනි තැබීම වගේ අස්වාභාවික, හිතාමාතා කරන ලද කඩාකප්පල්කාරී කියාවන්ට මේ රජයට මුහුණ දෙන්න සිදු වුණා.

මේ සියල් ලකටම මුහුණ දී, අර බංකො ලොත් භාවයෙන් මිදී, මේ රටේ කිසිම ජන කොටසකට විශාල හානියකට පත් වෙන් නට ඉඩ නොදී, නිරාහාරව ඉන්න ඉඩ නොදී, අසවල් දෙයින් අප විනාශයට පත් වුණාය සාගින්නේ සිටියාය කියන්න ඉඩ නොදී, රජය භාර ගත් නා මුල් අවස්ථා වේදී තිබුණු බංකොලොත් භාවය අමතක වී යන තරම් තත්ත්වයකට පසුගිය අවුරුදු හතරහමාර තුළම මේ රට ගෙන එන් නට මේ රජයට පුළුවන් වුණා.

එදා මේ රටේ තිබුණු ආර්පික අමාරුව නිසා, රටේ ජනතාවට වුවමනා කරන ආශාර පෘත සපයන් නව බැරිකම නිසා, මේ රවේ පුධාන ආහාරය වූ බත් කැම සතියකට දවස් දෙකක් නහනම කළා. සතියකට දවස් පහක් පමණයි, බත් කන්න නියම කර තිබුණේ, එපමණක් නෙවෙයි. ඒ කාල යේ දී මේ රවේ ජනතාවට අවශා පිටි ටික. පාන් ටික ගෙන්වා ගන්න වුවමනා කරන විදේ ශ විනිමය නැතිකම නි;ා පිටි සීමා කර තිබුණා. පිටි කාලයි, දුන්තේ. පාන් සීමා කර තිබුණා. කාඩ් එකකට පාන් රාත් නල් දෙකයි, දුන්නේ. ගෙදර කී දෙනෙක් සිටි යත් පාන් රාත්තල් දෙකයි, දුනනේ. මේ පාත් රාත්තල් දෙක ගන්නත් රානී 12 ව පමණ ගිහින්, එළිවන තුරු ගිනි හුලකුත් පත් තු කරගෙන පෝලිමේ ඉන් න සිදු වුණා. ඒ තරම් අමාරුකම්වලට මුහුණ පැ, රටේ ජනතාවට ආහාර පාත සපයන්නට පවා මුදල් නැති බංකොළොත් තත්ත්වයකට පත් වූ රජයක් භාර අරගෙන බාධක රාශි යකට මුහුණ දී අද මේ වර්තමාන තත්ත් වය වන විට ඒ බාඛක සියල්ලෙන්ම මිදී පසුගිය ආණ්ඩුව යටතේ පැවති ඒ අනාගා සම්පන්න කාලය අමතක වන තරම් තත් ත්ත්වයකට පැමිණෙන් නට අපේ රජයට

එපමණක් නොවෙයි. අද මේ රටේ සං වර්ධනය ගැන කල්පනා කර බලන විට, වෙන කිසිම පාලන සමයකදී කළාට වඩා විශාල සංවර්ඛන වැඩ රාශියක් අපේ රජ යට කරන්නට පුළුවන් වී තිබෙනවා**. ඒ** ඒ පුදේශ භාරව කටයුතු කරන මන්නී වරු සහ දිසා ඇමතිවරු දක්ෂ කොයි පමා ණයටද, වැඩ කරන් නට ආශාවක් දක් වන්නේ කොයි පුමාණයටද ඒ පුමාණයට වැඩ කළ හැකි විවෘත තුත්ත්වයක් මෙම රජ්ය ඇති කර තිබෙනවා.

නියෝජා සභාපතිතුමනි. ගරු මාතාකමගේ නව සංකල්පයක් අනුව ආරම්භ කළ නිවාස ඉදි කිරීමේ යෝජනා කුමය උතුරු පුදේශයේ කියාත්මක වුණා අඩය කියා මට පෙර—ඇත් මොහොතකට පෙර—කථා කළ වවුනියාව ගරු මන් නීතුමා කිව්වා. ඒ ගැන මා වචනයක් සඳහන් කළ යුතුයි. තම තමන් නියෝජනය කරන කොට්ඨාශවල නිවාස ඉදි කරන්නට අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා නම්, ඒ සඳහා අපේ ආශාවක තිබෙනවා නම් ඒ ආශාවේ පුමාණයේ හැටියට අවශානාවයේ හැටියට වවමනා පමණ නිවාස ඉදි කළ හැකි විවෘත කුමයක් ගරු අගුමාතානුමා සකස් කර දී තිබෙනවා. උතුරු පළාත, උතුරු මැද, පළාත, න ශෙනහිර පළාත, වයඹ පළාත ආදී වශයෙන් මේ කටයුතුවලදී වෙනසක් ඇති වන්නේ නැහැ. මා මේ අවස්ථාවේදී බොහොම සතුවුයි කියන්නට, වයඹ ප ළාතේ මන් නීවරු තරඟකාරීව තම තමන් ගේ ආසනවල නිවාස යෝජනා කුම එකක් නොවෙයි, දෙකක් නොවෙයි, තුන හතර ආරම්භ කර නිම කර තිබෙනවා.

තම තමන්ගේ පුදේ,ශවල නිවාස ඉදි කරන් නට දක්වන ආශාව හා තම තමන් ගේ ආකල් පය උඩ තමන් ට වුවමනා පුමා ණයක් නිවාස ඉදිකරන්නට අවස්ථාව තිබියදී සමහර මන් තීවරු මේ කටයුතුවල තිරත වන්නේ නැතිව, අසනයට ඔහින් මහජනතාවගේ අවශාතාවයන් පිළිබඳව සොයා බලා මහජනතාවගේ ශක්තියත් නැතමහත් ශුමයත් එකතු කරගෙන ඒවා කරන්නේ නැතිව, මේ උත්තරීතර සභා වට ඇවිත් කැකෝ ගැසු තරමින් තමන්ගේ ආසනවල වැඩ සියල්ලම සම්පූර්ණ වෙන් නට ඕනෑය කියන බලාපොරොත්තුවෙන් Digitized by Noolaham Foundation බව අපට <mark>අප</mark>නෙනවා.

පුළුවන් කම ලැබුණා.

නමුත් මම සදහන් කරන්න කැමතියි, ගරු මුදල් ඇමනිතුමාගේ අයවැය අනුව මේ රටේ දේශීය සම්පත්වලට, දේශීය ශක් තියට විශාල තැනක් ලැබී තිබෙනවාය කියා.

මේ සතායෙ නිසා මහජනතාව එදාට වඩා හොද තත්ත්වයකින් අද ජීවත් වෙනවා; එදාට වඩා පුළුල් ආකාරයකින් අද සංවර් බන කටයුතුවල නිරත වී සිටිනවා. ඒ අනුව අපට පේ නවා මේ රට ආහ රයෙන් ස් වයම් පෝෂිත වීමේ දිනය ඈත නොව ඉතාමත් ක්ට්ටු වී තිබෙනවාය කියා. මේ වැඩපිළි වෙළවල් සියල්ලටම හේතු වුණේ ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුම ගේ ආර්වික පුතිපත ති යයි කියා මම සඳහන් කරන්න කැමතියි. අද අපේ රවේ තිබෙන ඉඩකඩම්වල වටිනාකම එදා තිබුණු තත්ත්වයට වඩා බොහෝ සෙයින් වෙනස්. පොල් අක්කර ය්ක වටින කම එදා රු. 3,000 නම් අද එහි වට්නාකම රු. 30,000 ක් වෙලා. සමහර දෙනෙක් කල්පනා කරාවි 'ඒ වට්නා කමෙන් තමන්ට ඇති වැඩේ මොකක්ද කියා. නමුත් අපි හරිහැටි විශුහ කර බැල වොත් අප සියලු දෙනාවම විශාල සෙතක් සිදු වී තිබෙනුවා. අපට තිබෙන අක්කර කාලෙ බාගෙ අපි වගා කර තිබෙන කරාබු ගම්ම්රිස් කෝපි ආදී දේ ශීය දුවාගත් ගේ මිල විශාල වශයෙන් ඉහළ නැත තිබෙනවා. කරාබු කිලෝවක් අද රු. 400 ට නැගලා. ඒ වාගේම අප සතු ශුම ශක්තියේ වටිනා කම් එදාට වඩා ඉහළ ගොස් තිබෙනවා. එදා තිබුණ පඩිය නොවෙයි. මේසන් වැඩ දන්න නෛකුට අද ලැබෙන්නෙ. තිබුණ පඩිය නෙ වෙයි. පස්' කපන සෙනෙ කුට අද ලැබෙන්නෙ. ඊට වඩා විශාල මුද ලක් ලැබෙන පරිදි එය අගය කර තිබෙ නවා.

අප සතු ශුම ශක්තීයේ වටිනාකම අද වැඩි වෙලා, අපේ පොළවේ තිබෙන සාර වතු' ඉතියේ වටිනාකම අද ් වැඩි වෙලා. අපි නිෂ්පාදන කරන දේවල තිබෙන වරි නාකම තක්සේරු කර බැලුවෙත් අපි පිටරවින් ගෙනෙන බඩුවල තක්සේ රුවට වඩා සිය දහස් ගුණයකින් අපේ දේවල වටිනාකම වැඩි වී තිබෙනවා. අපට තිබෙන ශක් තිය, අපේ ඉඩකඩම්වල තිබෙන දේ වල වටිනාකම අගය කරන් නෙ නැතිව, එයින් ලැබෙන වාසිය ගැන කල්පනා කරන්නෙ නැතිව බොහෝ දෙනෙක් නිතරම කියන්නේ මොකක්ද? "අපි පරිහරණය කරන බඩුවල මිල ඉහළ නැගල, කෝ මේ අයවැයෙන් මහජනයාට සැලසු සෙත ? " යනාදි කථායි. එසේ කථා කිරීම ඉතාමත් පහසු කාරියක්. අසාගෙන සිටින ජනතාව සතුවු කරන්නු ලෙකු ලෙකු වචන කතා කිරීම ඉතාම පහසු දෙයක්. බඩ මිල අඩු කළ ය, දුහි දුප් පත් ප්නතාවට සුබස ධන සලසා දුන් නාය, ආදී වශයෙන් කතා කරන්නු පුළුවන්. නමුත් මේ අයවැය විගුහ කර බලන විට <mark>ඊ</mark>ට ව**ඩා** වැදගත් දෙයක් අපට පෙතෙනවා.

පුදේ ශවල සිටින ජනතාවගේ අපෙ ශක් තීත් නියම විධියට මිල කර ඒ පුදේ ශවල තිබෙන නිෂ්පාදනවලට නියම වටිනා කමක් දෙන අයවැය ලේඛනයක් ශරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා විසින් මේ වතා**වේ ඉ**දිරි පත් කර තිබෙන බව, පිවිසරබද ආසනයක මන් නීවරයකු වශයෙන් මම කරන්න කැමතියි. මේ ගමන සාමේදී මේ රට බංකොලෙ ත් භාවයෙන් මිදී, මේ <mark>රටේ</mark> ජනතාවට කෙලින් සිටින්නට පු**ළුව**න් දුව සක් ඉතාම කිර්වුව උදා වන බව ්මේ රටේ මේ කෙටි කාලය තුළදී ක<mark>රගෙන ගොස්</mark> තිබෙන සංවර්ධන වැඩ ගැන කල්පනා අපට කර බලන විව පෙනෙනවා. ඉතාම හෙමින හෙමින් කෙරුණු ුන් පියවරෙන් පියවරට ඉතා කෙරීගෙන යනවා.

පුරාණ කලය ගැන කල්පතා කර බැලු වොත් මේ රවේ ඉතාම සුමෘද්'ධිමත් සම යක් ඇති කළ රජතුමා හැටියට පුසිද්ධ වී ඇත්තේ මහා පරාකුමබාහු රජනුමායි. ඒ Digitized by Noolaham Foundation. වුවත් වැව් එක් තරා පුමාණයක්

[එස්. ඩබ්ලිව්, අලවතුවල මහතා] පමණයි, ඉදි කළේ. මහසෙන් රජ්තුමා වුවත් වැව් එක්තර, පුමාණයක් පමණයි, ඉදි කළ බව සදහන් වී ඇත්තේ. නමුත්, ලංකාවේ නොයෙක් නොයෙක් රාජා සම යවලදී ඉදි කරන ලද විශාල වාරිම ර්ග කුම, විශාල වැව් සියල්ලක්ම පුතිසංස්කරණය කිරීමට පමණක් නොව, අවුරුදු 30 ක් වැනි දීර්ඝ කාලයකින් කරන්නට තිවුණු මහවැලි යෝජනා කුමය අවුරුදු 6 ක පමණ කෙට් කලයකින් සම්පර්ණ කොට මේ රටේ සාමයක්, සංවර්ඛනයක් ඇති කිරීමේ පියවරවල් වර්තමාන රජය විසින් ගෙන තිබෙනවා. මීට ඉස්සර අවුරුදු ගත අටක, දහයක පමණ කාල පරිච්ඡේ දයක් නිස් සෝ කාරන ලද වැඩ රාශියවීම වැඩි වැඩ කොටසක් මේ අවුරුදු හනරේ කෙට් කාලය තුළ කර තිබෙනවා. මේ අනුව, ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන අයවැය ලේ බනය දෙස බලන විට අපට පැහැදිලිව පේ නවා, ඉදිරි වර්ෂ දෙක ඇතුළතදී අප බලාපොරොත්තු වන වැඩ පිළිවෙල අවසාන කර, මේ රටේ ජන තාව බලාපොරොත්තු වන සංවර්ඛනයේ උසස්ම අවස්ථාවට පැමිණෙන්නට අපට පුළුවන් බව.

මම තවදුර කතා කරන්න බල පො රොත්තු වන්නේ නැහැ. මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මම මේ අශ්වාය ලේඛනය ඉදිරිපත් කළ ගරු මුදල් ඇම තුමාටත් වර්තමාන රජය ටත් සෞභාගාය පු ර්ථනා කරමින් මගේ වචන ස්වල්පය අවසාන කරනවා.

එකල්හි වේලාව ද. හා. 8 වූයෙන් කටයුතු අන්සිටුවා විවාදය කල් තබන ලදී.

එතැන් සිට විවාදය 1981 නොවැම්බර් 19 වන බුහස්පතින්ද පවත්වනු ලැබේ.

அப்போது பி. ப. 8 மணியாகிவிடவே அலுவல் கள் இடை நிறுத்தப்பட்டு, விவாதம் ஒத்திப் போடப்பட்டது.

விவாதம் 1981 தொவம்பர் 19, வியாழக்கிழமை மீளத் தொடங்கும்.

It being 8 P.M., Business was interrupted, and the Debate stood adjourned. කල්තැබිම ඉ*ந்ඹ*කෝப්பு Adjournment

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහනා (திரு. எம். வின்சன்ற் பெரோர) (Mr. M. Vincent Perera) I move,

"That the Parliament do now adjourn." පුශ්නය සභාතිමුඛ කරන ලදී.

வினு எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது. Question proposed.

අබදුල් රසාක් මන්සූර් මහනා (කල්මුනේ)

(ஜனுப் அப்**தா**ல் றஸ்™ாக் மன்ணூர்—கல் முனே)

(Mr. Abdul Razak Munsoor-Kalmunai)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have addresesd a question to the Hon. Minister of Education regarding the closure of the Addallaichenai Training College. The addellaichenai Training College is the oldest Muslim teachers training college in the Island and there are I believe over 1,000 teacher For some time there had trainees. been unrest in the school and we thought the authorities would settle the differences and the classes would go on, but it appears from today's papers that the institution had been closed and the trainees had been sent home. I would like to ask the Hon-Minister of Education what steps he proposes to take to open the school, bring back the students and maintain discipline.

අ. භා. 8.3

වීරවන්නි සමරවීර මහතා (වැඩබලන අධනපන ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. வீரவன்னி சமாவீர—பதில் கல்விப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Weerawanni Samaraweera—Acting Minister of Education)

ගරු නියෝජන සභාපතිතුමනි, ගුරු විදාහලය පිළිබඳව ලබාගත් තොරතුරු මෙසේයි: 1981 තොවැම්බර් 17 වන දින

Debate to be resumed on Thursday Nte harm sundation විදහාලය වසා ඇත. මෙම ශූරා 19th November, 1981. noolaham.org | aavanaham.org විදු කලය වසා තිබෙන්නේ බලධාරීන්ට කිසිම දැන්වීමක් . නොකර 1981. 11. 12 වැනි දින ඉරු ශිෂායින් පන්නි වර්ජනය කිරීම නිසයි. මෙය ඇඩි දෙපාර්තනේ තු රෙගුලාසි උල් ලංඝනය කිරී මකි. ගුරු විදහලය වසා දැමීමට තීරණය කරන ලද්දේ එහෙයිනි. 1981. 11. 12 වැනිදා විදුහල් පතිවරයා ටෙලිපෝන් පණි වුඩයක් දෙමින්, ගුරු ශිෂායින් පන්ති වර්ජනයක යෙදී ඇතැයිද, එය සමථයකට පත් කිරීමට තමා ගත් උත්සාහය වෘවර්ථ වී ඇතැයිද, වර්ජකයින් රජයේ වලට හානි කරනු ඇතැයි තමාට සිතෙන බවද දැන්වීය. අම්පාර පුළේශීය අධාාපන අධාන් ෂවරයාට, මේ පිළිබඳව පරීක් ෂණ යක් පවත්වන ලෙස උපදෙස් දෙන ලදුව 1981. 11. 14 වැනිදා පරීක් ෂණයක් පවත් වන ලදී. ඉන්පසු ඇති වූ නත්ත්වයන් ගැන ඔහු නිතිපතා දෙපාර්තමේන් තුරෙිව් නිලධාරීන්ට වාර්තා කර ඇත. 1981.11.16 වැනිදා ශිෂා සංගමයේ නායකයන් හමු වූ දෙපාර්තමේන්තු නිලධාරීන්, පුාදේශීය අධාක් ෂවරයා හෝ ඔහුගේ අධාහපන නියෝජිතයාගෙනුත්, විදුහල් පතිවරයාගෙ නුත්, දෙපාර්තමේන්තු පරීක්ෂණයක් පැවැත් වෙද් දී වර්ජනයේ ලෙදීම සමාව ඉල් ලීමටත්, ඒ අනුව චර්ජකයින්ට පන් නිවලට සහභාගි වීමට අවසර දීමටත් සම්මුතියකට එළඹ තිබේ. ඒ අනුව අම්පාර පුඛාන අධාාපන නිලඛාරියා 1981. 11. 17 වැනිදා පෙරවරු 9 ව ආයතනයට ගොස් **ඈත. පස්වරු 2 ව සම**ාව ඉල්ලීමට ඉදිරි පත් වන බව ශිෂා සංගමය දැන්වූ නමුත් පසුව එළඹි තීරණයක් අනුව එසේ සමාව ඉල්ලීම පුතික්ෂේප කරන බව පස්වරු 3 ව ඔවුන් දන්වා සිටි බව පුධාන අධාන පත නිලධාරී අමාතෲංශයට වාර්තා කරන ලදී. ශිෂායින් වැඩ වර්ජනය කිරීමට දැඩි ලෙස තීරණය කර තිබු නිසාත්, එසේ කළ

නිසාත් ආයතනයේ ඒ අවස්ථාවේ පැමිණ සිටි පුාදේශීය අඛතපත අඛාක්ෂයේ නියෝජිතයින් සමග සාකච්ඡා කිරීමෙන් පසු, ආයතනය තාවකාලිකව වසන ලදී.

1981. 11. 30 වැනි දින පැවැත්වෙන අවසාන වාර්ෂික පරීක් ෂණයට පෙනී සිටී මට සිටින ශිෂායින්ට විභාගයට පෙනී සිටි මට අවසර දෙන් නැයි දැනටමත් දන්වා යවා ඇත. විහාගය මාස 6 කින් කල් දමන් ලේ ලීමට ඉඩ දිය නාස කරන ලද නොහැක් කේ මෙම විභාගය දිවයිනේ සිය එම පුහුණුවන ගුරුවරුන් විසින් සිටින විභාගයක් බැවිනි. මූලික පරීක්ෂණ යේ දී එලිදරව් වන කරුණු ගැන වාර්තාවක් නොබෝ දිනකින් පාදේශීය අඛාහපන අධායක් ෂවරුං විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ඇත. ඔහුගේ නිරීක්ෂණ හා සෝජනාත්, විග ණනයෝ දී එලිදුරව් වී ඇති අනෙකුත් කරු ණුත් සැලකිල්ලට ගෙන අවශා පියවර ගැනීමටත්, හැකි තරම් ඉක්මනින් ආයත නය විවෘතු කිරීමටත් අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

ඒ. සී. එස්. හම්ඩ් මහතා (විදේශීය කට යුතු ඇමතිතුමා)

(ஜனுப் ஏ. வி. எஸ். ஹமீத்—வெளிநாட் டலுவல்கள் அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed—Minister of Foreign Affairs)

I just want to add a word. I am fully aware of this whole question. I might mention to the Acting Minister that the trainee-teachers did not refuse to apologize. They were prepared to apologize to the Director of Education. The only position that they took up was that since all the charges were against the principal they were not prepared to apologize to the principal, that they were fully prepared to apologize to the Director of Education. That, I think, in fairness,

[ඒ. සී. එස්. හම්ඩ් මහතා] I must mention because I met the student leaders. I was the education student leaders. I was in fact in touch with the Ministry officials. I was in touch with the education authorities in Amparai yesterday till negotiations broke down finally at 3 p.m. I was in touch with all of them. So, I think, it is nothing but fair that I must tell this House the absolute truth. The student trainees did not refuse. It would be unfair to say that they refused to apologize. They were prepared to apologize to the Director of Education but they were not prepared to apologize to the principal of that institution.

වීරවන් නි සමරවීර මහනා (நிரு. வீரவன்னி சமரவீர) (Mr. Weeramanni Samaraweera)

නියෝජන සභාපතිතුමනි, මම තටදුර ටත් ඒ තත්ත්වය විස්තර කරන්න කැම මේ ශිෂා නායකයන්, නියෝජන මහතුන් මාවත් හම්බ වුණා. මම ඒ ගොල්ලන්ට දැනුම් දුන්නා, 'ඔයගොල්ල විදුහල්පති තුමාට කනගාටුව පුකාශ කරන්න කෑමැති නැත්නම් පාදේශීය අධාාපන අධාාක්ෂ තුමාට කනගාටුව පුකාශ කරන්න, නමුත් විදුහල්පතිතුමාත් ඒ අවස්ථාවේ එතැන සිටිය යුතුයි' කියා.

' විදුහල් පතිතුමා අස් කරන්න ඔනැ, එහෙම නැතිව විදහලයට යන්න බෑ, අපි කනගාටුව පුකාශ කරන්නේ පුාදේ ශිය අධහාපන අධාක්ෂතුමාට පමණයි' යනාදී වශයන් ශිෂායන් කියන විට අපි ඒ කීම ටම ඇහුම්කන් දුන්නොත්, මේ තත්ත්වය ලංකාවේ හැම ගුරු විදහලයකටම පැතිරෙන්න පුළුවනි. විනය ආරක්ෂා කර න්න ඕනෑ නිසයි, අපි අර තීරණය ගත්තේ. ශිෂායන් දැනුම් දුන්නා, විභාගයට වාඩි වන්නේ නැහැ කියා. ඔවුන් විභාගයට වාඩි වුණේ නැත්නම් ඒ විභාගයට වාඩි වන්න ඔවුන්ට නැවතත් අවස්ථාවක් දෙන්න විධියක් නැහැ. මේක, ලංකාවේ හැම නැනම එක හා සමාන තත්ත්වයකින් පවත්වන විභාගයක්. එම නිසා ඒ ශිෂායන් කියන විධියටම වැඩ කරන්න පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ.

ඒ වගේම, විදුහල් පතිතුමා යම්කිසි වර දක් කර තිබෙනවා නම්, ඔහුට විරුද්ධව නම් ඒ සම්බන්ධ චෝදනා තිබෙනවා යෙනුත් සර්ව සම්පූර්ණ පරික් ෂණයක්. සාධාරණ පරීක් ෂණයක් ව්නයානකුල පවත්වා ඒ අනුව තීරණයක් ගන්නත් අපි සුදුනම්. ඒ පිළිබද සම්පූර්ණ විස් තර අපි ශිෂායන්ට දැනුම් දී තිබෙනවා. දැනට අපට වාර්තා වී තිබෙන්නේ, මේ ශිෂාගන් ගුරු විදුසාලය තුළදී පුාදේශීය අඛසාපන අධාක් ෂතුමා ඉදිරියේ සමාව ඉල්ලන්න බෑ කී බවයි. ඉදිරිපත් කළ ඒ වාර්තාව සතාසය යන හැකීමෙහි මා තවමත් එල්බ සිටිනවා.

ஒன்ன இல்களை ஒர்குன், கரை கேல்களை இவ. விறை விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. Question put, and agreed to.

> පැර්ලිමේන්තුව ඊට අනුකුළව අ. හා. 8,08 ට 1981 නොවැම්බර් 12 වන දින සභා සම්මනිය අනුව 1981 නොවැම්බර් 19 වන බුහස්පතින්ද පූ. හා. 10 වන තෙක් කල් හිසේ යු.

அதன்படி, பி. ப. 8.08 மணிக்கு பாரளுமன்றம், அதனது 1981 தொவம்பர் 12 ஆம் தேதிய தீர்மானத் திற்கிணங்க 1981 தொவம்பர் 19, வியாழுக்கிழமை மு. ப. 10 மணி வரை ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது.

Adjourned accordingly at 8.08 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Thursday, 19th November 1981. Pursuant to the Resolution of the Parliament of 12th November, 1931.

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පාර්ලිමේන්තුව

பாசாளுமன்றம்

PARLIAMENT

1981 නොවැම්බර් 19 වන බුහස්පනින්ද

வியாழக்கிழமை, 19 தொவம்பர் 1981 Thursday, 19th November 1981

පූ. හා. 10 ව පාර්ලිමේන් තුව රැස් විය. කථානායක කථානායකතුමා [අල් හාජ් එම්. ඒ. බාකීර් මාකාර්] මූලාසනාරුඛ විය.

பாராளுமன்றம் மு. ப. 10 மணிக்குக் கூடியது. சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [அல்ஹாஜ் எம். ஏ. பாகீர் மாகார்] தீலமை வடுத்தார்கள்.

The House met at 10 A.M. MR. SPEAKER [AL HAJ M. A. BAKEER MARKER] in the Chair

නිවේදනය

அறிவிப்பு

ANNOUNCEMENT

කථානායකතුමාගේ සහතිකය

சபாநாயகாது சான்றிதழ் SPEAKER'S CERTIFICATE

කථා නායකනුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker)

I wish to announce that I have, under the provisions of Article 79 of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, endorsed the Certificate on the following Bill on November 18, 1981:

Judicature (Amendment).

ලිපි ලේඛනාදිය පිළිගැන්වීම சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பத்திரங்கள்

PAPERS PRESENTED

Supplementary Estimate No. 21 of 1981—(Mr. M. Vincent Perera, on behalf of the Prime Minister and Minister of Lical Government, Housing and Construction and Minister of Highways.)

Annual Reports and Statements of Accounts of the Sri Lanka State Trading (Consolidated Exports) Corporation for

1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1978— (Mr. M. Vincent Perera, on behalf of the Minister of Trade and Shipping.)

- (1) Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of the River Valleys Development Board for 1978.
- (2) Addendum to the Annual Report of the River Valleys Development Board for 1978.
- (3) Supplementary Estimate No. 22 of 1981.

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera, on behalf of the Minister of Lands and Land Development and Minister of Mahaweli Development.)

Supplementary Estimate No. 23 of 1981 — (Mr. E. L. B. Hurulle.)

கங்கை®க்க இன் விவின் மூறுன்ன வின்ன வின்ன கூற்ன ஒசு சபாபிடத்தில் இருக்க கட்டி‱மிடப்பட்டது. Ordered to lie upon the Table.

පුශ්තාවලට වාවික පිළිතුරු ක්කුස්සභුස්ප කාස්පුන ක්කෙසක් Oral Answers to Questions

විදේශීය දූත මණ් බල : හමුද, සම්බන් ඛතා නිලබාරිහු ආරකෘක පරිවාරකයෝ

வெளிநாட்டுத் தூதாண்மை நிலேயங்கள் : இராணுவ இணப்பு/பாதுகாப்பு ஒட்டு உத்தியோகத்தர்

MISSIONS ABROAD: MILITARY LIAISON OFFICERS/DEFENCE ATTACHES

507/81

1. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (අන්තන ගල්ල)

(திரு. லஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி—அத்தனகல்ல<mark>)</mark> (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody—Attanagalla)

ඇමතිතුමා සහ රාජ්‍ය ආරක්ෂක නියෝජා ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ් නය: (අ) (i) 1981 ජූලි 31 වැනි දිනට අපේ විදේශීය දූත මණේ බලවලට සන් නද්ධ සේටාවන්ගෙන් පත්කරනු ලැබූ හමුදා සම්බන්ධතා නිලධාරීන්ගේ හෝ ආරක්ෂක පරිවායකයින්ගේ හෝ අනෙක් අයගේ සංඛාාව එතුමා පුක්

(ii) නොකරන්නෙ නම් ඒ මන්ද? (ආ)

(Consolidated Exports) Corporation Nforham (i) පුකුතු කරන්නේ නම්, ඒ අයගේ

[ලක් පමන් ජයකොඩි මහතෘ] නම්, වෘත්තීය සුදුසුකම්, මාණ්ඩලික විදහාලසීය හා සමාන පුහුණුව, ඔවුන්ගේ රාජකාරි ඉවුකිරීමට ඔවුන්ට දී ඇති පදවි හා ඔවුන්ට දූත මණි ඩලයේ දී වෙනයම් තත්ත්වයකින් දී ඇති වෙනත් පදවි මොනවා දැයි එතුමා සඳහන් කරන්නේද? (ii) නොකරන්නේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද? (ඉ) (i) එවැනි පත්කිරීම් කළ යුතු යැයි නිර්දේශ කළ සේවා අණදෙන නිලබා රීන්ගේ නම හෝ සම්මුඛ පරික්ෂණ මණ් ඩලයේ සාමාජිකයින්ගේ නම් එනමා පුකාශ කරන්නේද? (ii) නොකරන්නේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද? (ඊ) (i) තේරීම් මණ්ඩ ලයේ කාර්ය සටහන් එතුමා සභාගත කරන්නේද? (ii) නොකරන්නේ ඒ මන්ද?

அமைச்சரும் பிரதிப் பாதுகாப்பு அமைச்ச ரும் ஆனவரைக் கேட்டவினு: (அ) (i) 1981 ஜுலே 31 இல் உள்ளவாறு வெளிநாடுகளி அள்ள எமது தாதாண்மை நிலேயங்களுக்கு நியமித்த இராணுவ இணேப்பு உத்தியோகத் தர்கள் அல்லது பாதுகாப்புத் தூதாண்டை ஒட்டு அதிகாரிகள் அல்லது படைப்பிரிவுகளி விருந்து நியமித்த வேறு எவரினதாவது எண்ணிக்கையைக் கூறுவாரா? (ii) இல்லே யேஸ் என்? (ஆ) (i) அவ்வாருயின் அவர் களது பெயர் உயர்தொழிற்றகைமைகள் பதவிநிலக் கல்லூரியினதையொத்த பயிற்கி தாதாண்மையில் தம்து கடமைகளே ஆற்று வதற்குரிய பதவிபெயர் அல்லது வேறேதும் திறத்தில் வழங்கிய வேறு பதவிப்பெயர் என் பன என்னென்ன? (ii) இல்ஃபெல் ஏன்? (இ) (i) இத்தயை நியமனங்களே விதந் துரைத்த படைமுனேஞர்களது பெயர்களே அல்லது நேர்முகப்பரீட்சைச் சபை உறுப் பினரின் பெயர்களேக் கூறுவாரா? (ii) இல்லே யேல் ஏன்? (ஈ) (i) இந்நியமனங்கள் மீதான தெரிவுச் சபை நிகழ்ச்சிகளேச் சமர்ப்பிப் பாரா (ii) இல்ஃபெல் ஏன்?

asked the Minister, and Deputy Minister of Defence: (a) (i) Will he state the number of Military Liaison Officers or Defence Attaches or anyone appointed from the services to our Missions abroad as on 31st July, 1981? (ii) If not, why? (b) (i) If so, what are their names,

professional

college similar training, their designations to perform their duties and any other designation given in any other capacity in the Mission? (ii) (ii) If not, why? (c) (i) Will he state the names of the service commanders who recommended such appointments or the names of the members of the interview board? (ii) If not, why? (d) (i) Will he table the proceedings of the selection board? (ii) If not, why?

වී. බී. වේරපිටිය මහතා (ඇමතිතුමා සහ රාජ්‍ය ආරක්ෂක නියෝජ්‍ය ඇමනිතුමා)

(திரு. ரீ. பி. வேசபிற்றிய—அமைச்சரும் பாதுகாப்புப் பிரதி அமைச்சரும்)

(Mr. T. B. Werapitiya-Minister and Deputy Minister of Defence)

(a) (i) One. (ii) Does not arise.(b) (i) Major P. B. C. Dharmapala, SLCMP BA (Ceylon). Provost Officers Course No. 128 in 1967, Royal Military Police Training Depot. UK, Senior Staff Tactice Course, Army Training Centre, Diyatalawa—1973, Services Attache in USA. (ii) Does not arise. (c) (i) Major P. B. C. Dharmapala was appointed as Services Attache in USA (Washington) by His Excellency the President & the Minister of Defence. (ii) Does not arise. (d) (i) Does not arise (ii) Does not arise.

> පෞද්ගලික බස් ධාවනකරුවෝ தனியார் ஒம்னிபஸ் இயக்குநர் PRIVATE OMNIBUS OPERATORS

> > 508/81

2. ලක්ජ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி) (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

පුවාහන කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා සහ ගමනා ගමන මණ්ඩල පිළිබද ඇමනි තුමා සහ පුද් ගලික බස් පුවාහනය පිළිබඳ ආමතිතුම ගෙන් ඈසූ පුශ්නය: (අ) (i) පුද් ගලික බස් ධාවනකරුවන්ට ආයෝජන සහන සලසා ඔවුන්ගේ කටයුතු පාලනය qualifications, m.org staffinah මිනාව විධිමත් කිරීම සදහා කුම උපකුම පරීක්ෂාකර බැලූ පුවාහණ, මුදල් හා කුම සම්පාදන සහ කර්මාන්ත හා විදාහ කට යුතු අමාතාවරුන්ගෙන් සමන්විත කාරක සභාවේ වාර්තාව එතුමා සභාගත කරන් නේද? (ii) නොකරන්නේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද? (අා) (i) බාවන මාර්ග වෙන්කර දෙනු ලැබූ සියලුම පුද්ගලික බස් බාවන කරුවන්ගේ ලැයිස්තුවක් එතුමා සභාගත කරන්නේද? (ii) නොකරන්නේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சரும் போக்குவரக் துச்சபைகள் அமைச்சரும் தனியார் அமைச்சரும் ஆனவரைக் போக்குவரத்து கேட்ட விரை: (அ)(i) தனியார் ஒம்னி பஸ் இயக்குனருக்கு முதலீட்டு நிவாசணம் வழங்கு அவர்களது நடவடிக்கைகளேக் வதற்கும், **கொமமாக்குவதற்கு** கட்டுப்படுத்துவதற்கும் மான வழிவகைகளேப் பரிசிலிப்பதற்கெனப் போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சரையும் நிதி, அமைப் அமைச்சரையும் கை,க்தொழில், புத் திட்ட அமைச்சரையும் விஞ்ஞான அலுவல்கள் கொண்டு அமைக்கப்பட்ட குழுவினது அறிக் கையைச் சமர்ப்பிப்பாரா? (ii) இல்லேயேல் ஏன்? (ஆ)(i) வசுப் பாதைகள் குறித்தொ துக்கப்பட்ட தனியார் வசு இயக்குநர் அனேவ ரிதும் பெயர்களேக் கொண்ட நிரல் ஒன்றைச் சமர்ப்டுப்பாரா? (ii) இல்லேயேல் ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Transport and Minister for Transport Boards and Minister for Private Omnibus Transport: (a) (i) Will he table the Report from the Committee consisting of Ministers of Transport, Finance and Planning and Industries and Scientific Affairs which examined the ways and means to give investment relief, control and regularise the activities of the Private Omnibus Operators? (ii) If not, why? (b) (i) Will he table a list of all Private Omnibus Operators who have been allocated routes? (ii) If not, why?

එච්. කුලරන්න මහතා (පුවාහන නියෝජා ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. எச். குலாத்ன—போக்குவரத்து பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. H. Kularatne—Deputy Minister of Transport)

(a) (i) There is no such report, but on a recommendation made to the Cabinet approval was granted for the reduction of customs duty from 25 per cent to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on all passenger vehicles with a seating capacity of 15 or more. (ii) Does not arise. (b) (i) A list of private omnibus operators to whom route permits have been issued since the inception of the scheme is being compiled and will be tabled in due course. (ii) Does not arise.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி) (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Will the Deputy Minister see to it that this list is available to the House before the Committee stage of the Budget?

එව්. කුලරන්න මහතා

(திரு. எச். குலரத்ன)

(Mr. H. Kularatne)

It will take three months' time.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

You want three months' time for that?

එච්. කුලරත්න මහතා

(திரு. எச். குலரத்ன)

(Mr. H. Kularatne)

This was done by the Transport Board earlier. We can give you the list of those people who have been allocated permits after the Ministry was formed. But the larger list is with the C. T. B. About 2,200 permits have been issued by the Transport Board.

958

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி) (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Will the Deputy Minister obtain a list from the Transport Board which is tabulated and available there and table it before the House for us to discuss it during the Committee stage?

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

That is a double question. The first one is whether the list is available there. You can first ask whether the list is available there.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(இரு. லஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி) (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody) It should be available there.

එච්. කුලරත්න මහතා

(திரு. எச். குலாத்ன) (Mr. H. Kularatne)

I do not know. If it is available I will table it in the House. But they have told me that it will take three months' time.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி) (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Does it take three months' time for what is available in the Transport Board office at Kirula Road to come here?

එව්. කුලරත්න මහතා

(திரு. எச். குலாத்ன)

(Mr. H. Kularatne)

If it is there we can table it here.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி) (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Does it take such a long time for this list to come from the CTB office to Your Honour's desk?

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker)

Order, please! What the Deputy Minister says is that if the list is available he will have it tabled here.

එච්. කුලරන්න මහතා

(திரு. எச். குலாத்ன) (Mr. H. Kularatne)

He says it is available there.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please! There is a big 'IF'. He does not say it is available. If it is available he says he will have it tabled.

එච්. කුලරන්න මහතා

(திரு. எச். குலாத்ன) (Mr. H. Kularatne)

If it is available we can comply with the request. But if it is not available we want three months' time.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லஷ்மன் ஐயக்கொடி) (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody) It has to be available.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I am unable to accede to that.

එව්. කුලරන්න මහතා

(திரு. எச். குலாத்ன)

(Mr. H. Kularatne)

The hon. Member seems to know more about the Transport Board than I.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Sir, I do not want to waste the time of the House. Will the Hon. Deputy Minister please take some initiative

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in regard to this matter and see that this list is brought before this House for us to discuss it during the Committee stage?

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker)

If the list available. I take it that the Deputy M.nister stated that if the list is available he will expeditiously try to inform the House. Is that correct?

එවි. කුලරන්න මහතා (ඉිලු. ඉச். ලුනෑණුන) (Mr. H. Kularatne) Yes.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி) (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

There is another reason why it is not available.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker)

Otherwise, it will take three months' time?

එච්. කුලරන්නු මහතා (පිලු. எச். ලබෑ ඉන්න) (Mr. H. Kularatne) Yes.

විදේශීය දුන මණ් බල : හමුද, සම්බින් ඛනා නිලඛාරීහු/ආරකෘක පරිචාරකයෝ : වෛදා වාර්තා

வெளிநாட்டுத் தூதான்மை நிலேயங்கள் : இராணுவ இணப்பு/பாதுகாப்பு ஒட்டு உத்தயோ கத்தர் வைத்திய அறிக்கை

MISSIONS ABROAD: MILITARY LIASION OFFICERS/DEFENCE ATTACHES: MEDICAL REPORTS

509/81

3. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩ මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி) (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

අමතිතුමා සහ රාජා ආරක්ෂක නියෝජා ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසු පුශ් නය: (අ) (i) සන්නද්ධ සේවාවන්ගෙන්

දූත මණ් ඩලවලට පත් වූ හමුදා සම්බන් ධතා නිලධාරීන් හෝ ආරක්ෂක පරිචාරක යින් හෝ වෙනයම් කෙනකු හෝ එම <mark>පත්</mark> වීම් හාර ගැනීමට පෙර වෛදාා පරීකෳණය කට පෙනී සිියේද යන වග එතුමා පුකාශ කරන්නේද? (ii) නෙකරන්නේ නම්. ඒ මන්ද? (ආ) (i) පුකාශ කරන්නේ නම්, දැනට විදේශීය දුන මණ් බලවලට අනුයක් තව සිටින නිලධාරීන් ගේ වෛදා වාර්තා එතුමා සභාගත කරන්නේද? (ii) නොකුරන්නේ නම්, ඒ (ඇ) (i) වෛදා පරීක් ෂණයකට නය නොකරන ලද්දේ නම්, පත් වීම් දීමට පෙරාතව වෛදා පරීක්ෂණ පවත්වා නොමැත්තේ මන්දැයි එතුමා තරන්නේද? (ii) පකාශ නොකරන්නේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

அமைச்சரும், பாதுகாப்பு பிரதி அமைச் சரும் ஆனவரைக் கேட்டவினு: (அ) (i) இராணுவ இணேப்பு உத்தியோகத்தர்கள் அல் லது பாதுகாப்புக் தூதாண்மை ஒட்டு அதி காரிகள் அல்லது யுத்தப்படைப் பிரிவுசனி கிருந்து தியமிக்கப்படும் எவரேனும் ஆட்கள் நில்யர் அக்கு எதேனும் தூ தாண்மை நியமிக்கப்படுமுன் வைத்தியப் சைக்கு உட்படுகின்றனரா என்பதைக் கூறு வாரா? (ii) இல்லேயேல் என்? (அ) (i) அவ்வாறுயின் தற்சோது வெளிநாடுகளிறுள்ள தாதாண்மை நிஃயங்களில் கடமையாற்றும் உத்தியோகத்தினரின் வைத்திய அறிக்கை களேச் சமர்ப்பிப்பாரா? (ii) இல்ஃயெல் ஏன்? (இ) (i) இல்லேயேல் நியமனங்கள் செய்யமுன்னர் வைத்தியப் பரிசோதனேகளே என் நடாத்தவில்லே என்பதைக் கூறுவாரா? (ii) இல்ஃபையல் என்?

asked the Minister, and Deputy Minister of Defence: (a) (i) Will he state whether the Military Liaison Officers or Defence Attaches or anyone appointed from the services undergo a medical test before such appointments to any Mission? (ii) If not, why? (b) (i) If so, will he table the medical reports of the officers presently attached to foreign Missions abroad? (ii) If not, why? (c) (i) If not, will he state as to why no medical tests were held prior to appointments? (ii) If not, why?

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වී. බී. වේරපිටිය මහතා

(திரு. ரீ. பீ. வேரப்பிற்றிய) (Mr. T. B. Werapitiya)

(a) (i) All officers in the Armed Services undergo routine medical checks to determine their fitness to serve in the Forces. The necessity to undergo special medical tests for military appointments do not arise. (ii) Does not arise. (b) (i) Does not arise. (c) (i) Does not arise. (ii) Does not arise. (c) (ii) Does not arise.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහනා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி) (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

As far as I am aware and the Deputy Minister is aware for every appointmnt in the Services a special medical test is a must. Therefore why is it that this gentleman who has been appointd to a Mission abroad was not tested?

පී. බී. වේරපිටිය මහතා

(இரு. ரீ. பி. வேரப்பிற்றிய) (Mr. T. B. Werapitiya)

I have already replied to that. The necessity to undergo special medical tests for military appointment do not arise.

ලක්ජ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஐயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Will he table in this House, not a special medical certificate, but an ordinary medical certificate that he was fit to be appointed?

ආර්. පී. විජේසිරි මහතා (හාරිස් පත්තුව දෙවන)

(திரு. ஆர். பி. விஜேசிறி—ஹாரிஸ்பத் தோப இரண்டாவது அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. R. P. Wijesiri—Second Haris pattuwa)

ආර්. පුෝමදුස මහතා (අශුාමාතෳතුමා, පළාත් පාලන, නිවාස හා ඉදිකිරීම් ඇමති තුමා, මහාමාර්ග කටයුතු පිළිබද ඇමතිතුමා සහ පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ සභානායකතුමා)

(திரு. ஆர். பிசேமதாச—பிசதம் அமைச் சரும் உள்ளூராட்சி, விடமைப்பு, திர்மாண அமைச்சரும் நெடுஞ்சாஃகள் அமைச்சரும் பாராளுமன்றச் சபை முதல்வரும்)

(Mr. R. Premadasa—Prime Minister, Minister of Local Government, Housing & Construction, Minister of Highways and Leader of the House of Parliament)

He must be in a very good health.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Is he aware that this gentleman has gone there not for work but to obtain medical treatment?

ටී. බී. වේරපිටිය මහතා

(திரு. ரீ. பி. வேரப்பிற்றிய)

(Mr. T. B. Werapitiya)

That is not correct. He is doing a very good job of work.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I asked that question because-

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

The Deputy Minister has denied that.

ආර්. පුේමදුස මහතා

(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)

(Mr. R. Premadasa)

A person can fall sick when he is away.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

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කථානායකනුමා (சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 41. The hon. Member for Habaraduwa is not here

පහළයාගොඩ ගල්වැඩපොළ, ගම්පහ : වැඩ කරන අය

பஹலயாகொட கல்லுடைக்கும் வேலேத் தலம், கம்பஹ : ஊழியர்

PAHALA YAGODA METAL BREAKING SITE, GAMPAHA: WORKERS

489/81

5. එස්. a. බණ්ඩාරනායක මහනා (ගම්පහ)

(திரு. எஸ். டி. பண்டாரநாயக்க—கம்பஹ) (Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake-Gampaha) අගුමාතානුමා සහ පළාත් නිවාස හා ඉදිකිරීම් ඇමතිතුමා සහ මහා ම.ර්ග කටයුතු පිළිබද ආමතිතුමාගෙන් ආසූ පුශ්නය : (අ) (i) ගම්පහ කොට්ඨා ශයට අයිති පහළයාගොඩ ගල්වැඩ පළෙගි මිනිස් ශුමය පදනම් කරගෙන සැහෙන වැඩ කොටසක් ගෙන ගිය බවත්, (ii) දැනට එම ස්ථානයට යන්නුයක් ගෙනැ විත් එම වැඩ කිරීමෙන් එහි සේවය කළ සේවකයින් ඉතා අසීරු තත් ත් වයකට පත් වී තිබෙන බවත්, (iii) දිනපතා සේවය කළ සේවකයිනට දැනට සේවය කිරීමට ලැබෙන්තේ සඬින් කඩ දින 15 ක් පමණක් බවත් එතුමා දන්නේන්ද් ? (ආ) (i) යන්තුය නිසා එහි සේවය කළ සේවකයින්ගෙන් 75% ක් පමණ අස්කර තීබෙන බව එතුමා දන්නේද? (ii) මෙම සේවකයින් පිළිබඳව එතුමා කුමන පිය ගන්නට බලාපෙරොත්තු වන් තේද? (iii) එසේ පියවරක් නොගන් තේ නම්, ඒ කුමන හේතු නිසා ද?

பிரதம அமைச்சரும், உள்ளூராட்சி, வீட மைப்பு, நிர்மாண அமைச்சரும், பெருவீதி அமைச்சருமானவரைக் கேட்ட வினு: (அ) (i) கம்பஹா தொகுதியைச் சேர்ந்த யாகொட கல்லுடைக்கும் வேஃத் தலத்தில் மனித சிரம அடிப்படையில் குறிப் படத்தக்க வேலே நடைபெற்று வந்ததென்ப

திற்கு இயந்திரமொன்று கொண்டுவரப்பட்டு வேலேக்கு உபயோகப்படுக் தப்படுவதால், ஊழியர்கள் பா இக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதையும் ; (iii) தினந்தோறும் வேலேசெய்துவந்த ஊழி யர்கள் தற்பொழுது அவ்வப்பொழுது வேலே செய்வதன்மூலம் 15 நாட்களே வேலே செய் கின்றன சென்பதையும் அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) (i) இயந்திரம் காரணமாக கடமை பார்த்த ஊழியர்களில் சுமார் 75 சத மானேர் வேஃநீக்கஞ் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளார்க ளென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ii) இவ்வூழி யர்கள் சம்பந்தமாக அவர் என்ன வடிக்கை எடுக்கவிருக்கிறுர்? (iii) அவ்வி தம் நடவடிக்கைபெடுக்காவிடில் அது என்?

asked the Prime Minister and Minister of Local Government, Housing and Construction and Minister of (a) Is he aware--(i) Highways: that a considerable amount of work was done at the Pahala Yagoda metal breaking site in the Gampaha electorate using manual labour; (ii) that as a result of the introduction of a machine to this work site the workers are now in dire circumstances; (iii) that the workers who originally had work daily are now allowed only 15 days of work off and on? (b) (i) Is he aware that 75% of this work force has been laid off as a result of the introduction of the machine? (ii) What step does he intend to take in regard to these workers? (iii) If no such steps are to be taken, why?

එම්. වින් සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා (පාර්ලි මේන්තු කටයුතු හා කීඩා ඇමතිතුමා සහ ආණ් ඩූ පක්ෂයේ පුධාන සංවිධායකතුමා.

(கிரு. எம். வின்சன்ற் பெரோ—பாராளு மன்ற அலுவல்கள், விளேயாட்த்துறை அமைச் சரும் பிரதம அரசாங்கக் கொறடாவும்)

(Mr. M. Viocent Perera-Minister of Parliamentary Affairs & Sports and Chief Government Whip)

(a) (i) Yes. (ii) No. It is not due to introduction of the machine. (iii) Yes. (b) (i) No. The laying off of workers is not on account of the introduction of the machine. It is due தையும்; (ii) தற்பொழுது அவ்வேலேத்தலத் to the funds for road works in the

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[එම්, වින සන්ව පෙරේරු මහතා] area being reduced. (ii) More work could be given when the position of funds improves. (iii) Does not arise in view of (b) (ii) above.

කථානායකනුමා (சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker) Question No. 9.

එම්. වින සන්ට පෙරේර, මහනා திரு. எம். வின்சன்ற் பெரோர்) (Mr. Vincent Perera)

behalf of the Minister of Labour, I ask for two week's time to answer this question.

පුශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිහිමට නිසෝග කරන ලදී.

வினைவ மற்றுரு தினத்திற் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்டனோபிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

අබ්දුල් වඩුඩ් මොහමඩ් අරුක් මහතා : හැඳුනුම් පන

ஜனுப் அப்துல் வதூத் முஹம்மத் அறுஸ்: அடையாள அட்டை

MR. ABDUL WADOOD MOHAMED AROOS: IDENTITY CARD

550/81

10. ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක (ගල්ල) (கலாநிதி டபின்யு, தறைராயக்க—காலி) (Dr. W. Dahanayake-Galle)

ඇමතිතුමා -සහ රාජ්‍ය ආරක්ෂක නියෝජා ඇමතිතුම ගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ්නය: (අ) (i) 1981 අපේල් 0 වැනි දින අංක _ බී. 135525 දරන කුවිතාන්සිය මත උලු විටකෝ නාවින්නේ පදිංචි අබ්දුල් වඩුඩි මොහමඩ අරුස් මහතාට හිමි හැදුනුම් පන නිකුත් කර නොමැති බවත් ; (ii) අරාස් මහතා කෙළඹ පිහිටි පුඩාන කාර්යාලයට තෙවරක්ම ගිය විට ඔහු ශාල්ලේ දිසාපති වෙත අපසු යෙමු කරනු ලැබූ බවත් ; (iii) ශාල්ලේ දිසාපති විසින් තෙවරක්ම

කරනු ලැබූ බවත් ; එතුමා දහු තේ ද (ආ) ඔහු '' රස්තියාදු කරවනු' ලැබුයේ මන්ද? ඔහුට හැඳුනුම් පත නිකුත් කරන්නේ කව ese ?

அமைச்சரும், பிசநிப் பாதுகாப்பு அமைச் சருமானவரைக் கேட்ட வினு: (அ) (i) நாவின்ன உழுவிற்றிகேயைச் சேர்ந்த ஜனுப் அப்துல் வதாத் முஹம்மத் அருஸ் என்பவ ரின், 1981 ஏப்ரல் 9 ஆம் தேதியிட்ட சட்டு இலக்கம் பி 135525 ன்படி உள்ள அடையாள அட்டை கொடுபடவில்லே என்பதையும்; (ii) கொழும்பிலுள்ள தஃமைக் காரியாலயத் நிற்கு ஐனப் அகுஸ் மும்முறை சென்றதும் அவர் காலி அரசாங்க அதிபரிடம் திருப்பு அனுப்பப்பட்டார் என்பதையும், (iii) காலி அரசாங்க அதிபர் மும்முறையும் திரும்பவும் தலேமைக் காரியாலயத்திற்கு அவரை அனுப்பிருர் என்பதையும் அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இவ்வாறு இவர் ஏன் அங்கும் இங்கும் அலேக்கழிக்கப்படுகிறூர்? அடையாள அட்டை எப்போது இவருக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும்?

asked the Minister, and Deputy Minister of Defence: (a) Is he aware-(i) that identity card on receipt No. B 135525 of 9th April, 1981 belonging to Mr. Abdul Wadood Mohamed Aroos of Navinna, Uluwitake has not been issued; (ii) that Mr. Aroos has gone to the Head Office in Colombo thrice and was referred back to the Government Agent, Galle; (iii) that the Government Agent, Galle, referred him back thrice to the Head Office? (b) Why has he been driven from "pillar to post" and when will the Identity Card be issued to him?

වී. බී. වේරපිටිය මහතා

(திரு. ரீ. பீ. வேரப்பிற்றிய) (Mr T. B. Werapitiya)

(a) (i) Identity Card No. 562862315 V had been issued to Mr. A. W. M. Aroos of Navinna, Uluwitake, Galle. (ii) Not aware. (iii) Not aware. (b) Mr. A. W. M. Aroos's application had been received by the Grama Seva Niladari on 09.04.81. On 24.07.81 the latter had recommended priority consideration of this application and ඔහු අපසු පුධාන කාර්යාලයාකුණා ලොමුlahah is un kad been endorsed by the Divisional Assistant Government Agent, Labuduwa. The administrative officer in-charge of the Registration of Persons Division in the Galle Kachcheri had processed the application on 27.07.1981 and despatched it to the head office in Colombo where it was received on 04.08.81. The identity card had been prepared and despatched to the applicant under registered cover on 25.08.81.

අභාවපාප්ත එන්. ජී. එල්. සෑමුවල් මහතා : පාරිතෝෂික සහ වන්දි මුදල්

காலஞ்சென்ற திரு. என். ஜி. எல். சாமுவேல் : பணிக்கொடை : நட்டஈடு

LATE MR. N. G. L. SAMUEL: GRATUITY AND COMPENSATION

598/81

11. ආචාර්ය බබිලිට්. දහනායක (கலாநிதி டபின்யு. தஹநாயக்க) (Dr. W. Dahanayake)

වෙළඳ හා නාවුක කටයුතු පිළිබද ඇමනි තුමාගෙන් ඇසු පුශ්නය: (අ) 1978 අපේල් 24 වැනි දින රුජකාරියේ යෙදී සිටියදී මියගිය වරාය අධිකාරියේ අංක 16134 හිමි මුරකරු එන්. ජි. එල්. සැමු වල්ගේ වැන්දඹව වන හබරාදුවේ, පිට් දීවේ, අංක 323 දරන " පිරිනිවයේ" පදිංචි එන්. වී. ජොහානා මහත්මියට පහන දැක් වෙන පතිලාහ, එනම්: (i) අවුරුදු 19 සේවා කාලය සඳහා පාරිතෝහිකයක් වශ සේවා කාලය සඳහා පාරිතෝහිකයක් වශ යෙන් හිමිවිය යුතු මුදල; (ii) රාජකාරියේ යෙදී සිටියදී ඔහු මියගිය බැවින් වන්දී මුදල්; ගෙවීමේ අරමුණින් ඔහු පිළිබඳ කරුණු එතුම නැවන සලකා බලන්නේදී

வர்த்தக கப்பற்போக்குவரக்கு அமைச்சு ரைக்கேட்ட விஞ: (அ) துறைமுக அதிகார சபையில் கடமை புரியும்போது 24.4.1979 ல் மாணமடைந்த 16134 ம் இலக்கக் காவலாளி என். ஜி. எல். சாமுவேல் என்பவரின் விதவை யான, ஹபராதுவ, 323, டிற்றிதுவ "சிறி நிவரச" வைச் சேர்ந்த திருமதி என். பி. ஜோஹன என்பவருக்குப் பின்வரும் நயங் களே வழங்குவது சம்பந்தமாக மறுபரிசீலளே செய்வரரா? (i) 19 வருட சேவைக்கான பணிக்கொடைப் பணம்? (ii) கடமை நோத் கில் இறந்தமைக்கான நட்டபீடு? (ஆ) இப் படியான நிவாரணத்தை வழங்க முடியா விடிவ், இவ்விதவைக்கு உரிய நிவாரணத்தை வழங்குவதற்காகப் பாராளுமன்றத்தில் ஒரு பிரோணேயைச் சமர்ப்பிக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பாரா? (இ) இல்ஃயேல், என்?

asked the Minister of Trade and Shipping: (a) Will he re-consider the case of the late N. G. L. Samuel, Watcher No. 16134 of the Ports Authority, who died on 24th April, 1978, while on duty, with a view to awarding his widow, Mrs. N. P. Johana, of "Sirinivasa", 323, Pitiduwa, Habaraduwa, the following benefits: (i) a sum due as gratuity for the 19 years of service; (ii) compensation as he died while on duty?

464

එම්. එස්. අමරසිරි මහතා (නියෝජා වෙළඳ හා නාවුක කටයුතු පිළිබද ඇමණ තුමා)

(திரு. எம். எஸ். அமசசிறி—வர்த்தக, கப் பற் போக்குவரத்துப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. M. S. Amarasiri—Deputy Minister of Trade and Shipping)

(අ) එස්. පී. එල්. සැමුවල් මහතං--සේවා අංක 16134—වරාය කොම්ෂන් සභං වේ (ශාල්ල) II වෑනි ශේණියේ කම්කරු වකු වශයෙන් සේවයෙහි නියක්තුව සිටි යෝය. ඔහු විශාම වැටුප් හිමි සේවකයෙකු නොවූ අතර රාජ්ා සේවා අර්ථ සාධක අර මුදලේ දයකයෙකු විය. ඔහු 78.04.24 දින මධාාම රානුයේ දී රාජකාරියෙහි යෙදී සිටියදී ස්වාභාවික හේතුන් උඩ මිය හියේය. (i) සැමුවල් මහතාගේ විශාම වැටුප් හිමි නොවූ සේවය වෙනුවෙන් සැමුවල් මහතාගේ යැපෙන්නන් වෙත පාරිතෝෂික දීමනා වක් වශයෙන් රු. 380 ක මුදලක් විශුාම වැටුප් අධාාකෘ විසින් අනුමත කොට ඇත. රාජා සේවා අර්ථ සාධක අරමුදලෙන් ලැබිය යුතු මුදල් වශයෙන් සැමුවල් මහත ගේ යැපෙන්නන් වෙත පහත දක්වෙන

[එම්. එස්. අමරසිරි මහතා] ගෙවීම් කිරීමට ද කටයුතු කොට ඇත: එන්. පී. ජොහාන මහත්මිය (භාර්යාව) රු. 1,441.43, එන්. පී. එල්. සෝමරත්න මහතා (පුතා) රු. 720.70, එන්. පී. එල්. විජේරත් න මහතා (පුතා) රු. 720.70. (ii) සේවකයා ස්වාභාවික හේතුන් උඩ මියගිය හෙයින් වන්දි මුදල් ගෙවිය යුතු නොවිය. (ආ) පැන නොනහී. (ඉ) පැන නොනහී.

ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක

(கலாநிதி டபிள்யு. தஹநாயக்க) (Dr. W. Dahanayake)

තමන්ගේ රාජකාරියේ යෙදෙන අවස් ථාවේ දී මිය යන කම්කරුවකුට වන් දියක් ගෙවන්නෙ නැද්ද? විශේෂ වන්දියක්.

එම්. එස්. අමරසිරි මහතා

(திரு. எம். எஸ். அமாகிறி) (Mr. M. S. Amarasiri)

රුජකාරි වෙලාවේ මීය යෑම පිළිබඳව සට හත් වී තිබෙන්නේ, "ස්වාභාවික හේතුන් උඩ මිය ගියේය" කියායි. මේ මම තව දුරට්ත් සොයා බලා පිළිතුරක් මන් තීතුමාට එවීමට කටයුතු කරන් නම්.

ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක

(கலாநிதி டபிள்யு. தறைராயக்க) (Dr. W. Dahanayake)

" ස් වාභාවික හේ තු " කියන දේ වෛදා මතයක්. මොන විධ්යට මරණය සිද්ධ වනත් ස්වාභාවික හේතුන් උඩය කියන්න ඒක යුක්ති සහගත නමුත් ඇමතිතුමා පිළිගත් න තොවන බව ගරු වාද ?

එම්. එස්. අමරසිරි මහතා

(திரு. எம். எஸ். அமாசிறி)

(Mr. M. S. Amarasiri)

මම ඒ ගැන සොයා බලා ගරු මන්නී තුමාට පිළිතුරක් එවන්නම්. යුක්ති සහ කෝම්බල-මායෘකඩුම්—පවුසිහේ න පාර கோம்பல-மாயாக'ம்/பௌசின்ஹேன விதி KOMBOLA-MAYAKADUM-POWSAMIIENA ROAD

464/91

4. යසපාල හේ රත් මහතු (නැගෙනහිර අනුරාධපුර) (පී. සුමතිරත්න මහතා— හබරාදුව වෙනුවට).

(திரு. யசபால ஹோத்—அலுராதபுரம் கிழக்கு—திரு. பி. சுமதிரத்ன—ஹபருதுவ---சார்பாக)

(Mr. Yasapala Herath-Anuradhapura East-on behalf of Mr. P. Sumathiratne —Habaraduwa)

අගුමාතානුමා සහ පළාත් පාලන, නිවාස හා ඉදිකිරීම් ඇමතිතුමා සහ මහා මාර්ග කටයුතු පිළිබද ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් අස පුශ්නය: (අ) (i) කෝම්බල-මායා කඩුම්—පවුසින්හේන පාරේ, පවුසින් හේන කෙළවරේ සිට සැතපුම් අටෙන් එකෙන් අවෙන් එකට පාරේ නත්ත්ව යත්, (ii) පවුසින්සේන කෙළවරේ සිට සැතපුම් අටෙන් එකෙන් අටෙන් එකට පාර දෙපැත්තේ ඇති කාණුවල තත්ත්ව යත් කෙසේ දැයි එතුමා සඳහන් කරන වාද? (ආ) පාරේ නත්ත්වය සතුවුදාය කද ? (ඉ) කාණුවල තත්ත්වය සතුටුදුය කද? (ඊ) ඉහත සදහන් පාරේ සහ කණු වල තුත්ත්වය අසතුවුදුයක නම් එම පාර වල්වල සහ කාණුවල නත්ත්වය සතුවුද යක තත්ත්වයකට පත් කිරීමට එතුමා කුියා කරන්නේද? එසේ නම් දැනට කර ඇති වැඩ හෝ කිරීමට අදහස් කරන වැඩ ගැන හෝ විස්තරයක් සහ දැනට යම්කිසි වැඩ පුමාණයක් කර ඇත්තම් එය කරන් නට යෙදුණේ කවදාද යන්නන් එතුමා සඳහන් කරනවාද?

பிரதம அமைச்சரும், உள்ளூராட்சு, மைப்பு நிருமாண அமைச்சரும் பெருவீ கிகள் அமைச்சரும் ஆனவரைக் கேட்ட விரை: (அ) (i) பௌசின்ஹேனே அந்தக்கிலிருந்து ஆரம்பித்து 1/8 மைல் இடைவெளியாகக் கோம்பலே—மயாக்கடும்/பௌசின்ஹேஃச வீ தி யின் முழு நீளமும் இன்றிருக்கும் நிலேமையை யும்; (ii) பௌசின்ஹேனே அந்தத்திலிருந்து ஆரம்பித்து 1/8 மைல் இடைவெளிகளாக ගතව කටයුතු කිරීමට නියා කුරුන් නම් Noolahar அதன்ன atite ருவியிருக்கும் வடி காலின து நிலே noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

மையையும்; இச்சபைக்குத் தெரிவிப்பாரா? (ஆ) இவ்வீதியின் நிலேமை திருப்திகா மானதா? (இ) வடிகாலின் நிகேமை திருப்தி கரமானதா? (ஈ) மேற்கூறிய வகையில் வீதி யினதும் வடிகாலினதும் நிலேமை திருப்திகா மற்றதாயிருப்பின் அவற்றைத் திருத்திகா மான நிலேமைக்குக் கொண்டுவரக் தேவை யான, நடவடிக்கையை மேற்கொள்வாரா? அவ்வாருயின் செய்துமுடித்த அவ்வது செய்ய விருக்கும் வேலேயின் விவரங் கூறுவாரா? வேலே செய்திருப்பின் அது நிகழ்ந்த திகதி களேக் கூறுக?

464/81

asked the Prime Minister and Minister of Local Government, Housing and Construction and Minister of Highways: (a) Will he inform this House (i) the condition of the entire Kombala-Mayakadum/Powsinhena Road at & mile intervals commencing from the Powsinhena; (ii) the condition of the side drains at intervals of a miles commencing from the Powsinhena end? the condition of the road satisfactory? (c) Is the condition of the drains satisfactory? (d) If the condition of the road and drains as aforesaid is not satisfactory will he take the necessary steps to bring the roads and drains to a satisfactory condition and if so, will he enumerate the work done or to be done and if work has been done on what dates the work had been done?

එම්. චින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ற் பெரோரு) (Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

I am tabling * the answer on behalf of the Prime Minister and Minister of Local Govrnment, Housing and Construction and Minister of Highways.

සභාමේසය මන නබන ලද පිළිතුර :

சபாபீடத்தில் வைக்கப்பட்ட விடை:

Answer tabled:

(අ) (i) සැතපුම් 4ක් වන මෙම පෘථ සැහෙන තරම දුරට සතුවුදායක තත් ත් වයකින් පවතී. (ii) පැති කාණු කැපීම පුළුල් වශයෙන් කිරීම අවශායි. (ආ) සුළු මාර්ගයක් වශයෙන් සැසෙන තරම් දුරට සතුවුදාශක තත් තු වශක පවතී. (ඉ) නැත. (ඊ) දැනට පවතින පුතිපත් තිය අනුව සුළු මාර්ග වැඩි Foundation No. 7.

දිහුණු කිරීම පිණිස අවශා අරමුදල් විමධාගත අය වැයෙන් මුදාහැරිය යුතුය. අවශා මුදල් මුදාහරින් නේ නම් මාර්ග සහ කාණු මහා මාර්ග දෙපාර්ත මේන් තුව මගින් සතුටුදායක තත් ත් වශ්ව ගෙන ආ හැකිය.

(அ) (i) 4 மைல்கள் கொண்ட இவ் வீதியின் நிலேமை ஓரளவு திருப்பிகரமாக உள்ளது. (ii) வடிகால் வெட்டுகல் அவசியமானது. (ஆ) சிறிய வீதி எறுமிடத்து ஓசளவு திருப்**திகரமானதே**. (இ) இல்லே. (ஈ) தற்போதைய கொள்கையின் படி செறிய வீறிகளின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கான நிதி பன்முகப்படுத்தப்பட்ட வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத் திலிருந்*து* விடுவிக்கப்படும். நி.கி விடுவிக்கப்பட்ட தும் பெருவீதிகள் திணேக்களம் வீதிகளேயும். வடிகால்களேயும் திருப்திகரமான நிலேமைக்குக் கொண்டுவரும்.

(a) (i) This road of 4 miles is in a fairly satisfactory condition. (ii) Extensive cutting of side drains is required, (b) Fairly satisfactory as a minor road. (c) No. (d) The present policy for improvements to minor roads are that funds should be released from Decentralised Budget. If funds released, the Department of Highways will bring the roads and drains up to a satisfactory condition.

කථානායකනුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker) Question No. 6.

ටී. බී. වේරපිටිය මහතා

(திரு. ரீ. பி. வேசபிற்றிய) (Mr. T. B. Werapitiya)

I ask for two weeks' time to answer this question.

පුශ් නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපන් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

ளிபிவை மற்றுரு தினத்திற் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட் டீன்பிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down. කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

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කේ. ඩබ්ලිඩ. දේවනායගම මහතා (ස්වදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබද ඇමනිතුමා)

(திரு. கே. டப்ளியு. கேவநாயகம்—உள் நாட்டலுவல்கள் அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. K. W. Devanayagam—Minister of Home Affairs)

I ask for a month's time to answer this question.

පුශ්ණය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත' කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

விணுவை மற்டுறுரு இனத்திற் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட் டூளமிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

නීති විරෝධිව ශස් කැපීම සහසම්ම ගෞර්මකාර්ථම ILLICIT FELLING OF TIMBER

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8. සරත් මුත්තෙව්ටුවෙගම මහතා (இரு. சாத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம்) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama—Kala-

wana) ඇමනිතුම සහ රාජ්ත සාරක් ෂක තීයෝජ්න ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ්නය: (අ) (i) කට්ට් අංක එල්. එල් 637 දරන ඉඩමේ බලහත් කාරයෙන් නීති විරෝධීව කරන ලබන ගස් කැපීම් පිළිබඳව අගල වත්තේ කෙලින්කන්දේ පී. වී. කුලතුංග නමැත්තා 1981.05.01 වැනි දින බදුරැලියේ පොලීසියට පැමිණිල්ලක් කළ බවත් ; (ii) ඒ පැමිණිැල්ල උඩ කිුයා කළ පොලි සිය 1981.05.02 වැනි දින කිහිප දෙනක අත් අඩංගුවට ගත් බවත් ; (iii) මේ ඉඩමේ නිති විරෝධි ලෙසට ගස් කැපීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් 1981.06.11 වැනි දින ද බදුරැලියේ පොලීසිය කිහිපදෙනකු අත් අඩංගුවට ගත් බවත් ; (iv) ඉන් පසුව බදුරැලිය පෙ ලීසිය කිසිම පියවරක් ගෙන නොමැති බවත් ; එතුමා දනනේද? (ආ) (i) වරදකරුවන්ට විරුල්ධව නඩු පැවරී මට නියා කරන්නේද? (ii) එසේ නම්, ඒ කවදාද? (iii) කියා නොකරන්නේ Digitized by Noolahar

அமைச்சரும் பாதுகாப்பு பிரதி அமைச் சருமானவரைக் கேட்ட விரை: (அ) (i) அகலவத்தை கெலின்கந்தவைச் சேர்ந்த பி. வி. குலதுங்க என்பவர் எல் எல் 637 ம் இலக் கக் காணியில் களவாகவும் பலாத்காரமாக வும் மாம் வெட்டுவதாக 1.5.81 ல் பதுரெலிய பொளிசில் முறைப்பாடு செய்தார் என்பதை யும்; (ii) முறைப்பாட்டின் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்த பொலிசார் 2.5.81 ல் சில நபர்களேக் கைது செய்தார்கள் என்பதையும்; (iii) 11.6.81 அம் பதுரெலிய பொலிசார் இதே காணியில் களவாக மாம் வெட்டியதற்காக சில நபர்களேக் கைது செய்தார்கள் என்பதை யும்; (iv) பதுசெலிய பொலிசாரால் அதன் பிறகு எவ்வித நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்பட வில்லே என்பதையும் அவர் அறிவரா? (ஆ) (i) குற்றமிழைத்தவர்களுக்கு எதிராக வழக் குத் தொடர நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுமா? (ii) அப்படியானுல் எப்போது? (ii) இல்லே பேல் என்?

asked the Minister, and Deputy Minister of Defence: (a) Is he aware that-(i) one P. V. Kulatunga of Kelinkanda, Agalawatta, made a complaint at the Badureliya Police on 1.05.81 regarding the forcible and illicit felling of timber on land No. LL 637; (ii) the police acting on the complaint arrested some persons on 2.05.81; (iii) on 11.6.81 also the Badureliya Police arrested some persons for illicit felling in this land; (iv) no action has been taken thereafter by the Badureliya Police? (b) (i) Will action be taken to prosecute the offenders? (ii) If so, when? (iii) If not, why?

ටි. බී. වේරපිටිය ම**න**ා (இரு. ரீ. பி. வேசபிற்றிய) (Mr. T_. B. Werapi(iya)

අඩංගුවට ගත් බවත් ; (iv) ඉන් පසුව (a) (i) Yes. (ii) No. No persons were arrested on 2.5.81. (iii) On 11.6.81 the Badureliya Police arrested four persons and later released them. (iv) විරදකරුවන්ට විරුද්ධව නඩු පැවරී විරුද්ධව විරුද්ධව නඩු පැවරී විරුද්ධව නඩු පැවර

tara District the dispute with regard to the felling of the trees was settled by the G.A. No action was taken by the Police. (b) (i) Does not arise. (ii) Does not arise. (iii) Does iot arise.

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1982

ஒதுக்கிட்டுச் சட்டமூலம், 1982 Appropriation Bill, 1982

කල් තමන ලද විබාදය නව දුරවන්' පවන වනු පිණිස නියෝශය කියවන ලදි. ඊට අදාළ පුශ්නය [නොවැම්බර් 12]

" පනත් කෙටුම්පත දන් දෙවන වර නිශවිය යතුය."—[ආර්. ජේ. ජ. ද මැල් මහතා]

පුශ් නස සමුත් සභාගමුඛ කරන ලදී.

இத்திப்போடப்பட்ட விவாதம் மீளத் தொடங்கு தற்கான கட்டன் வாசிக்கப்பட்டது. விஞ—[13 தொமைப்பர்]

"சட்டமூலம் இப்பொழுது இசண்டாம் முறை மதிப்பேடப்படுமாக' [திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. கு மெல்] விரை மீண்டும் எடுத்தியம்பப்பட்டது.

Order read for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question—[12th November.]

"That the Bill be now read a Second time."—[Mr. R. J. G. de Mel.]

Question again proposed.

කථානායකතුමා 📉 📠

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker)

I would like the House to give me its co-operation in regard to the time taken for speeches. The time available for the Government was 15 hours and 42 minutes. The time already taken up is 15 hours and 18 minutes. So, I think it will be very necessary for the Government to see that the allocated time is used proportionately every day as otherwise they will find that they are in some difficulty.

The time allotted to the Opposition was 18 hours. Out of this, five hours and 13 minutes have been exhausted and 12 hours and 20 minutes are available.

There is also a note from the Chief Government Whip stating that a time limit has been placed on speeches by Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Members of Parliament. According to the note, the time allotted will be as follows: Hon. Ministers—30 minutes each; Deputy Ministers and District Ministers—20 minutes each; and

Members of Parliament—15 minutes each.

I hope that all these time limits will be observed by the Government. Please do not make me have to look at the time and ask a Member to stop. I find that 12 Members have had no opportunity to speak the previous day. Today there are 15 Members of the Government Group down to speak.

ලයනල් ස්යනිලක මහතා

(திரு. லயனல் ஜயதிலக்க) (Mr. Lionel Jayatilleke)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, නමුන්නා<mark>න්</mark> සේට මම ස්තුතීවන්න වෙනවා, ස්වල්ප වේලාවක් හරි මට ලබා දීම ගැන.

ක්ථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker)

I hae recognized you as a special case. Your name is not on today's list.

ලයනල් ජයතිලක මහතා (නිල. හඩගත් සුඩනික්ස) (Mr. Lionel Jayatilleke) Thank you.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, මෙම අයවැය ව්වාදය ආරම්භ කළ දුවිඩ එක් සත් වීමුක් ති පෙරමුණේ නියෝජ්ා නල් ලුර් ශරු මන් නීතුමා (එම්. සිවසිතම් පරම් මහතා) පුකාශ කළා, එතුමන් ලාගේ පක් ෂයේ පරමාර්ථ ගැන. ඒ වා ගෝ ම කයිට්ස්හි ගරු මන් නීතුමා (කා. ජො. ඉරත් තිනම් මහතෘ) සැහෙන වේලාවක් ඒ සම්බන් ධයෙන් ගත්තා. මා ආරාඛනා කැමතියි—දුවීඩ එක් සත්

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[ලයනල් ජයතිලක මහතා] මෙතන බිමුක් ති පෙරමුණේ නායකතුමා මන් නී පක් ෂයේ ගරු සිටිනවා. ඒ තුමන් ලා ඉන් නවා—මේ ගැන අමුතුවෙන් සලකා බලන්නවය කියා.

ලක් ෂ්මන් ප්යකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி) (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

On a point of Order; I want to know whether the hon. Member for Panadura has been alloted Opposition tion time or Government time.

ආර්. පේ මදාස මහතා

(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச) (Mr. R. Premadasa)

We like to share him with you.

ලක් ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி) (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody) He is non-aligned.

් කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker)

We will have to look into itwhether he should be given Opposition time or Goernment time.

He is independent now.

ලයනල් ජයතිලක මහතා

(திரு. வயனவ் ஜயதிலக்க) (Mr. Lionel Jayatilleke)

කසිට්ස්හි ගරු මන් නීතුමා ඒ වාගේ ම පුකාශ කළා, වෙළඳ ඇමතිතුමාගෙ පුකාශය කට විරුද් ධව, කන් කසන් තුරේ සිමෙන් ති පැක්ටරියට අයවැය ලේඛනවලින් වියදම් කළ විශාල මුදල එක පුදේ ශයකට කළ සේවයක් හැටියට එතුමා සලකන්නෙ න හැ කියා. මා ළඟ තිබෙනවා, ගරු අගමැතිතුමා යාපනයට ගිය වෙලාවෙදී, විස් තර එතුමා ඒ පුදේ ශයෙදී කළ පිළිබඳව, එතුමාගෙ කතාවල් සහ දුවිඩ එක් සත් විමුක් ති පෙරමුණේ ගරු මන් නී වරුන්ගේ කතාවල් සහිතව ඉදිරිපත් කළ

පොතේ සඳහන් වී තිබෙනවා, යාපනයෙ පුදේ ශයට කර තිබෙන සේ වාවන් ගැන විස් තරයක්. ඉංගුීසි පිටපතේ මෙහෙම සඳහන් වෙනවා :

(a) Housing Projects:

- 1. Navathkuli Housing Scheme Stages I & II 298 units
- 2. Gurunagur Housing Scheme Stages I & II 280 units
- 385 3. Electorate Housing Schemes units
- 4. Pommaveli Aided Self-Help Housing Scheme 32 units
- 5. Thopakadu Aided Self-Help Housing Scheme 45 units
- 6. Rajagramam Model Village 85 units
- (b) Water Supply Projects Vaddukoddai Water Supply Scheme Venai Water Supply Scheme Watharawatte Water Supply Scheme Kampola Water Supply Scheme Araly South Water Supply Scheme Araly North Water Supply Scheme Kampola Surface Drainage Scheme

(c) Other Projects

Delft

Fisheries Harbour, Myliddy Carpentry Project, Atchuvely Kannapuram Shanty Re-location Project Post Office and Postmaster's Quarters. Chullipuram

Hospital—Sewerage Scheme, Stage II and Stage III Ayurvedic Hospital, Jaffna A. M. P.'s Quarters, Velanai Siddha Vidyalaya, Jaffna Control Tower, Airport, Jaffna Repeater Station, Killinochchi Natural Science Block, Jaffna O. I. C. Quarters, Point Pedro 28 Singlemen's Barracks, Point Pedro A. G. A.'s Office, Pallai Arts Block, Jaffna Campus Post Office and A. M. P's Quarters.

Dental Clinic, Delft Hostel and Kitchen, Jaffna Campus Bachelors Barracks, Karainagar Bachelors Barracks, Karainage Married Quarters, Karainagar Medical Officer's Quarters, Analaitivu Town

Dental Clinic, Pungudutivu Rest House—Kayts Milk Collecting Centre, Tirinelvely මී. ආනන්දසන් ශරී මහතා (කිලි නොච්චි)

(திரு. வீ. ஆனந்தசங்கரி)

(Mr. V. Anandasangary-Kilinochchi)

All these were caried out from decentralized budget allocations.

ලයනල් ජයනිලක මහතා

(திரு. வயனல் ஜயதிலக்க)

(Mr. Lionel Jayatilleke)

Whatever it is, these have been done.

To continue:

Keerimalai Tank Renovations

- 4 Nos. Grade V Quarters for Magistrates
- 6 Nos. Grade 3A Quarters for Government Officers
- 3 Nos. Grade 5 Quarters for Justice Ministry

Auto Exchange, Kilinochchi Buildings at TAFFI, Palaly

(1) Housing Projects. Work in progress

Tarakulam 39 units Kannapuram 75 units

Public Servants
Quarters 99 units

Electorate Houses 330 units

11 Aided Self-Help Housing Schemes consisting of 441 units are in various stages of progress. Another 11 Aided Self-Help Housing Schemes are in the planning stage.

- (2) Water Supply Schemes
 - (1) Jaffna Water Supply Augmentation
 - (2) Kilinochchi Water Supply Scheme
 - (3) Chunnakam Water Supply Scheme
 - (4) Velvettiturai Water Supply
 - (5) Kaladdy Water Supply Scheme
 - Three U. S. Aided Water Supply Projects have been identified for commencement in August, 1981. They are—
 - (1) Master Plan Studies for Development and Management of Water Resources for the Jaffna Peninsula

- (2) Point Pedro Water Supply Scheme
- (3) Chavakachcheri Water Supply Scheme
- (3) Other Projects

Police Station, Jaffna

Magistrate's Court, Kilinochchi

Sewerage Scheme and Treatment Plant, General Hospital, Point Pedro

Magistrate's Bungalow, Point Pedro

Telecommunication Department O.C. D.D.S. Project

Hostel for 90 Bachelor's Quarters for Jaffina

2 Storeyed Flats, Tarakulam

Low Cost Flats, Gurunagar

Chullipuram Market

Water Surface—Tirunevely

Sewerage Treatment Plant, Base Hospital, Point Pedro

High Court and District Court, Jaffna

The Department of Local Government has allocated Rs. 4.8m. to the various Local Authorities in respect of the following items of work:—Slum clearance, playgrounds, cemeteries, markets, wells, and water supply schemes, roads, culverts, bridges and buildings.

The Common Amenities Board has provided common amenities by way of constructing water sealed latrines in Pommaveli Housing Schemes.

Value of work done by this Ministry on the above projects amounts to over Rs. 100m. since July 1977.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, මේ ටික කිවිවේ කයිට්ස් මන්තීතුමා (කා. පො. ඉරත්තිනම් මහතා) කී අන්දමට ඒ අතිත්කිසිම අසාධාරණයක් වී නැති බව පෙන්නුම් කරන්නටයි. මේ ඇති වී තිබෙන පුශ්න ගැන විරුද්ධ පක්ෂගේ නායකතුමා අපේ ශීමත් ජනාධිපතිතුමා සමගසුගද සාකච්ඡා කරගෙන ගෑම ගැන අපි —මේ රටේ සෑම කෙනෙකුම—සතුටු වෙනවා. අපි කියන්නෝ කරුණාකර තවදුර ටත් ඒවා ඉදිරියට ගෙන යන්නය කිය ලයි. ගෙන ගෙස් තිරණා කර අප කාටත්සතුටු විය හැකි තීරණ ගත්න.

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ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, ඇත'න වශ යෙන්ම මේනැන පුශ්නයක් නැහැ. පාත දුරේ ගරු මන්නීතුමා (වෛදසාචාර්ය තෙවිල් පුනාන්දු) පුකාශ කළා එතුමාගේ ගෙදරට දෙපැත්තෙම ඉන්නේ ගිතවත් දුවිඩ පවුල් ය කියා. ඒ අය සහෝදරයින් හැටියට ජීවත් වෙනවා. අපි අතරහ් එහෙ මයි. අපි ඕනෑම අවස්ථාවක සූදනම්න් ඉන්නවා තමුන්නාන්සේලාගේ පුශ්න විසඳන්නට. ආසන මට්ටමින්, ඕනෑම පුශ්නයක් – නිරාකරණය කර ගග් හට බැරි පුශ්නයක්—තිබෙනවා නම් කරුණා කර අපව දන්වන්න. අපි ඕනෑම අවස් ථාවක ලැස්තියි පෞද්ගලිකව සරි මන්තුි වරයකු හැටියට හරි ඒ සෑම දෙයක්ම විසඳන් නව. එහෙම කරන් නට අකැමති වන කිසිම කෙතෙක් නැහැ. මෙපමණ

කල් අපි එහෙම කළා. පසුගිය අවස්ථා

ගැන කථා කරන්නව මුවමනාවක් නැහැ.

ඒ අවස්ථාවල අපේ ආසනවල අපිත' දිව්වා. දුව පැන බලා ගත්තා. ළඟදී නො

වෙයි, 1958 දීත් අපි බලා ගත්තා. චර්ග

මාන රජ්ය සට්තේ හදිසි අවස්ථාවක්

මතු වූ එක් අවස්ථාවක මා සිටියේ අස

නීපයෙන් කොළඹ මහාරෝගාශාලාවේ.

ඒ අවස්ථාවේදී වෛදා උපදේශවත් සල

කන්නේ නැතිව බලහත්කාරයෙන්ම මා

රෝහලින් පිටවී ගිහින් යාපනේ සහෝ

දර දුවිඩ මහත්වරුන්ගේ අවශාතාවන්

හැම එකක්ම ඉවු කරවා ුන්නා. සෑම

විටම අපි ඒ වාගේ කටයුතු කරන්නව

සුදුනම්.

[ලයනල් ජයනිලක මහතා]

ඊසේ පෙරේදා ගරු අශුාමාතා තුමා මොරවුවේ සර්වෝදය මූලස්ථානයට ශියා ඒ වනපාරසේ නායකතුමාගේ 50 වැනි ජන්ම දිනය වෙනුවෙන්. එතැන උත් සව යක් පැවැත්වුණේ නැහැ. සර්වෝදය නායකතුමා ඉතාම වැදගත් වැඩක් කළා. උතුරේ තරුණයින් විශාල පිරිසක් සර් වෝදය මූලස්ථානයට ගෙනැවිත් සිපියා. එක් තරා කාල සීමාවක් තුළ ඒ උතුරේ තරුණයින් දකුණේ තරුණයින් සමග ජීවත් කරවන්නට එතුමා බලාපොරොත් රොත්තු වෙනවා. ඒවාගේම දකුණේ තරුණයින් උතුරේ ගෙවල්වලට යවන්

රේත් දකුණේත් ජනතාව සහෝදරත්ව යෙන් ජීවත් වෙන්නට එතුමා අඑත් වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් ආරම්භකර තිබෙනවා. ගරු අගු ම තාගතුමා ඒ වැඩ පිළිළෙට ආශීර්වාද කර ආවා. අපි තමුන් නාන් සේ ලාගෙන් ඉල් ලන් නෙත් ඒ පිළිවෙළව කටයතු කරන ලෙසයි. තමත් නාන් සේ ලාගේ පුදේ ශවල මෙ කක් හරි පුශ්නයක් නිබෙනවා නම ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලෙස අපි තමුත්තාත්සේලාව ආද රයෙන් ආරාධනා කරනවා. ඒවාශේම යාපනේ ජීවත වූ දකුණේ කවුරු **සරි** ඉන්නවා නම්, ඔහු යළිත් යාපනයට නොපැමිණු සිටිනවා නම් තමුන්නාන්**සේ** ලාම ඒ උදවියට අඩගසන්න. "ආපසු එන්න, අපි තමන්නාන්සේලාගේ වාා පාර බල ගන්නම්, නැති වී ගිය අවස්ථා තිබෙනවා නම් අපි ඒවා යළිත් ලබා දෙන් නම් " ය කියා ඒ උදවියට යාපන යට එන ලෙස ආරාධනා කරන්න.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, පාර්ලිමේන්තු කණිඩායමක° සමග මා රුසියාවට ගියා. ඒ කණ්ඩායම්ව නල්ලර්හි ගරු මන්නී තුම ත් (එම්. සිවසිතම්පරම් මහතා) ඇතු ලත් වුණා. ඒ දින කීපය ඇතුළත නල් ලුර්හි ගරු මන් නීතුමා මොන තරම් හොඳ මහත්මයෙක්දැයි මට පෙනී ගියා. අප දෙදෙනා අතර පුදුම විධියේ සම්බන්ධ කමක් ඇති වුණා. ඒවාශේම සමහර දුවිඩ පවල්වලට සිංහල කාන්තාවත් බැදී ඉත් නවා. සිංහල පචල් වලට දුම්බ කාන් තාවත් බැදී ඉත්තවා. ඒ සම්බන්ධව මේ සහ වේ අප අතරිනත් උදාහරණ පෙන් නුම් කරන්නට පුළුවනි. එහෙම නම් මේ තත්ත්වය ගැන අමතුවෙන් කල්පනා කළයනු අවස්ථාව එළැඹ තිබෙනවා. අයර් ලන් නගටත් කැන ඩාවටත් පාඩමක් උගන්වන්නට මේ පුංචි ලංකාවට බැරිද? මින් ඉදිරියට ලංකාවේ එහෙම තත්ත්ව යක් ඇති කර ගන්නට කවයනු කරන මෙන් මා තමුන්නාන්සේලාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ප්වත් කරවන්නට එතුමා බලාපොරොත් ගල්ලේ මන්තීතුමා (ලක්ෂ්මන් ජය රොත්තු වෙනවා. ඒවාගේම දකුණේ කොඩි මහතා) කථා කළා. ජාතෳන්තර තරුණයින් උතුරේ ගෙවල්වලට යවන් මුලා අරමුදල ගැනත් දේශීය හා විදේ නට එතුමා කටයුතු කර නිමුණුවා ලිකුහි කියි. මහතා ගැනත් අන්තර් ජාතික

වෙළදාම ගැනත් එතුමා මහ බැංකුවේ අධි පති වර්ණසේ න රාසපුතුම් වැනි උදවිය ටත් වඩා අවබෝධයකින් යුක්තුව මෙන් **ඊයේ** කථා කළා. එනුමා අපට ඊයේ කිවී වා ණය සම්බන්ධයෙන්. අපේ මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට ඉස්සරහට ගෙවන් නට නිබෙ න ණය. මේ ඔක්කොම සම්බන්ධයෙන් කථා කර කිව්වා, වෙළඳ අවාසිය ගැන කථා කර කිව්වා, අනාගතයක් පෙනෙන් නට නැහැ කියා. අපි එතුමාගෙන් අහන් නට ඕනෑ එතුමාගේ ආණ්ඩුව කාලයේ අවුරුදු 7 ක් තිස්සේ එතුමගේ මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට මේ කරුණ ඉදිරිපත් කරන් නට කටයුතු කළේ නැත්තේ ඇයි කියා. එදත් අදත් අතර තිබෙන වෙනස ගැන කල්පනා කළොත් අපේ මුදල් ඇමති තුමා පස් වැනි වරවත් ඉදිරිපත් කළ අය වැය පිළිබඳව අපට බොහොම සන්නෝෂ වෙන්න පුළුවන් කියා අවංකවම අපට මේ ගරු සභාවේදී පුකාශ කරන්නට පුඑ වන්.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, එදා නිබුණු තත් ත්වය මොකක් ද ? අපේ මුලික ආහා රය—සහල්—ගැන කල්පනා කරම. අද සහල් මිල නැග තිබෙනවා කියා අපට කිය නවා. අපිත් දන්නවා. මා පත්තරයකින් කපාගෙන ආවා—' දවස ' පනුයෙන්—අද පිටකොටුවේ මහ වෙළද පොළේ සහල් මිල. මෙරට හාල් තම්බපුවා කිලෝ එකක් රු. 0.25 සිට රු. 7.50 දක'වා. මෙරට කැකුළු නිවුඩු සහිත රු. 6.75 සිට රු. 7 දක්වා. අද තොවෙයි, මෙය ඊයේ මිල. අද පතුයෙහි පළ වී තිබෙන්නෙ. හොදම සම්බා හාල් සේරුව රු. 6.75 සිට රු. 9 දක්වා. අන්තීම ඉහළ මිල කිලෝවක් රු. 9 බව සදහන් වී තිබෙනවා. සාමානා මිල අපට හිතන්න පුළුවන් රූ. 7 ක් කියා.

රුපියලේ වටිනාකම ගැනත් කථා කළා, විරුද්ධ පක්ෂගේ ගරු මන්තී තුමන්ලා, රුපියලේ වටිනාකම ඉන්දියන් රුපියලත් සමග සසදා බලන කළ අපේ රුපියල් 2.2 ක් ගෙවන්න ඕනෑ ඉන්දි යන් රුපියල් ලබා ගන්නට, අද විනි මය තත්ත්වය ගැන කල්පනා කර බලන විට. එහෙම නම් මේ මිල අනුව ඉන්දියන් රුපියලකට අපි රුපියල් දෙකයි දශම

දෙකක් ගෙවන්න ඕනැ නම්, අපි හිතමු රුපියල් දෙකක් ගෙවන්න ඕනෑ කියා— අපේ රටේ රුවියල් හතුනින් හාල් සේරු වක් මේ වර්තමාන රුපියලෙන් ගෙවා ගනිද්දී ඉන්දියානු රුපියලේ මීල අපේ රුපියල මෙන් දෙගුණයක් වටිනා නිසා ඒ රටේ හාල් මිල රු. 3.50 ක් වන්නට ඕනෑ. එහෙත් ඉන්දියාවේ හාල් මිල ඊට වඩා බොහොම වැඩියි කියා කෙතෙක්ම දන්නවා. එහෙනම සතුටු වෙන්න පුළුවන් රුපියල් හයටත් රුපියල් නවයටත් අතර මිලකට අද විවෘත වෙළඳ පොළේ ඕනෑම තැනකින් සහල් ගන්නව පුළුවන්ය කියා. මෙයට හේතුව මොකක්ද? ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම විරුද්ධ පක්ෂය බලාපොරොත්තු නට ඈති හාල් මිල රුපියල් නවය දහය දක්වා නහියි කියා. හුත දෙනෙක් පොරොත්තුව සිටියා. එයට මෙකත්ද? මේ පසහිය අවුරුදු ඉදිරිපත් කළ අයවැය ලේඛන එයට හේතු වී තිබෙන්නේ. ලෝකයේ අනික් රටවල වෙළඳ මිළ අනුව ගැන කල්පනා කරන විට සහල් මිල මේ තත්ත්වයට, මේ තරමට සාධාරණ මිල කට තිබෙන්නේ ඇයි කියා මම පුකාශ කරන්න කැමතියි.

අද වී මෝල් ගැන කල්පනා කරමු. විවෘත ආර්ථික පුනිපත්තිය නිසා—ශීමත් ජනාධිපති ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ඛන ණුන්ගේ මේ රජයේ වර්තමාන පුතිපත් තිය නිසා—අවුරුදු පහක අයවැය ලේඛන ඉදිරිපත් කරන මේ වෙලාවේ අපට සත් තෝෂයෙන් කියන්න පුළුවන් අපේ ආර් විකය සැහෙන දුරට ඒ නිසාම දියුණු වෙනවා කියා. හාල් ගැනම වී මෝල් ගැනම, කල්පතා කර බලමු. ශුී ලංකා නිද හස් පක්ෂයේ ඒ පසුගිය ආණ්ඩුව කාල අයගේ හත් අවුරුද්දේ—අලු තෙන් වී මෝල් එකක්වත් විවෘත කරන් න අවස් ථාවක් තිබුණේ නැහැ. තමුන් නාන්සේලා දන්නවා වී මෝලක් ජනසතු කරන විට වී මෝලට අල්ලපු ගෙදරත් සමගයි ජනසතු කළේ. සමහර කෙනෙ කුට උත් හිටිතැත් තැතිව ගියා. වී මෝල් ආණ්ඩුවට ගත්තා. එහෙත් අපි වී මෝල්

[අගහල් ජයතිලක මහතා]
දාත්ත පුළුවන් තරම් ආධාර කළා.
බැංකු ණය ලබා දී තිබෙනවා ඒ ඒ ආසන
වලට. අද හැම ආසනයකම අඩු ගණනේ
වී මෝල් සියයක්වත් විවෘත වුණේ
නැද්ද කියා මා තමුන්නාන්සේලාගෙන් අහනවා. විවෘත වෙලා තිබෙනවා. එම නිසා වී වෙළිදාම ජනතාව අතරට ගියා, දාණේ ඩුවේ නැත්තම වී අලෙවි මණ්ඩලයේ ඒකාධිකාරයක් බවට පත් වී නැහැ.

වී තිබෙන කමතටම ගොස් ආණ්ඩුවේ තිබෙන සම්මත මිලට වඩා වැඩි මිලක් ගොවි මහත්වරුන්ට ගෙවා වී අරගෙන වී තම්බලා, ඒ අලුතෙන් ආරම්භ කළ මෝල්වලින් කොටා, මේ ආණ්ඩුවේ පති පත්තිය නිසා ගෙනා වාහනවලින් හාල් නැති පුදේශවලට ගෙනගොස්, තරගකාරී මිලකට හාල් විකුණන නිසයි, මේ හාල් සාමානා ජනතාවට ගන්නට පුථවන් මිල කට අද වෙළද පොළේ තිබෙන්නේ කියා අපි තමුන්නාන්සේට මතක් කරන්න මිනෑ.

කිරීපිව්වල තත්ත්වය මොකක්ද? මම මේ සභාවේදීම මීට කලින් කියා තියෙනවා, එදා අපේ පුදේ ශවල කිරි පිට්වල තිබුණු තත්ත්වය. පුංචි දරුවන්ට අවශා ළඳරු කිරි පිට් වික ගත්න බැරිව කොයි තරම් වෙහෙසුනාද, ඒ කාලෙ දෙමව්පියො? කොයි තරම දරුවන් බඩගින්නේ හැඩු කඳුළින් හිටියද? ඒ වෙලාවට කොත්තමල්ලි ටික ක්වත් දෙන්න කොත්තමල්ලි ටිකක්වත් සොයා ගන්න බැරි වූ අවස්ථා ඒ කාලෙ කොයි තරම් තිබුණුද?

ආර්. පී. විජේඩරි මහතා (කිලු. ஆர். ජී. ශ්රීතුතිව) (Mr. R. P. Wijesiri) අද කියද?

මන් නීවරයෙක් (அත්සේ නොත් ඉලැබේ) (A Member) කීය වුණන්, නියෙනව. ලසනල් ජසතිලක මහතා (නිලා. හළුගත් සූසුනිහේස) (Mr. Lionel Jayatilleke) කෙ න්තමල් ලී ගැන, සුදු ලුනු ගැන එදා අපට වේදිකාවල කථා කරන්න සිද්ධ වුණා. එදා මොකවත් හරිහැටි තිබුණෙ නැහැ.

පුංචි ළමයින්ව, අනික් ළමයින්ව අව ශා ලක්ස්පුේ වැනි කිරි පිරි අද කොයි තරම් තියෙනවද කියනව නම්, ඒවා විකුණ ශන්න අද පුවෘත්ති පතුවල දැන්වීම් පළ කරන්නට සිද්ද වෙලා තියෙනව.

ආර්. පී. විජේසිට වෙනා (කිලා. ஆர். පී. ක්රිනුහිති) (Mr. R. P. Wijesiri) මිනිස්සු අනේ සල්ලි නැසා. රු. 6 ව තිබණු එක රු. 12 සි.

ලශනල් ජයතිලක මහතා (නිලු. බවුන්ම ඉවතිමස්ස) (Mr. Lionel Jayatilleke) රු. 12 නොවෙයි රු. 13 යි.

මන් නීවරයෙන් (அங்கத்தவர் ඉருவர்) (A Member) සල්ලි නියෙනවා.

නරිෂ් වනිගසෝ කර මනතා (නියෝ**රා2** ඉාම සංවර්ධනය පිළිබඳව ඇමතිතුමා) (නිලු. නොතින් කාන්සරිපේසන—සිහෙය **අයි** ක්ලුස්තිට පිහිමි அமைச்சர்) (Mr. Harish Wanigasekera—Depu**ty** Minister of Ruarl Development) පුවක් 100 ක් රා. 25 සි.

ලයනල් ජයනිලක මහනා (නිලු. බඩහා නුඩනින්සේ) (Mr. Lionel Jayatilleke) ගරු කථානංසකතුමනි, ළදරු කිරි පිටි හිහයක් අද නැහැ. ලක්සී පේ ප විච්චි කර න්න කියා අද පතුවල දැන්වීම් ජළ කර නවා පමණක් නොවෙයි, රුපවාහිනියෙ නුත් පුචාරය කරනවා. අද නරගකාරී මිළ Digitized by Noolaham Eungagon පිට ලබා දීම ගැන විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ ගරු මන්තීතුමන්ලා මෙ න අදහස් දරනවාදැයිම දන්නේ තැහැ. අපේ ජනතාවට අපි ආහර දෙන්න ඕනෑ. හාල්, ළදරු කිරි පිටි, ඒ සියල්ලම අ ගාර.

ඊළඟට ෙදිපිළි . රෙදිපිළි සම්බන් ි ි යනේ විරුද්ධ පර්ශ්වය කියන්නේ මොකක දැයි අපි අහනවා.

ආර්. පී. විජේසිට මහතා (කිල. ஆர். යී. ක්රිනුති වේ) (Mr. R. P. Wijesiri)

ඒ කාලෙ ඇන්දෙ නැහැනෙ, තමුන නාන්සේලා

ලයනල් ජයතිලක මහතා (කිලු. ගළුගේ හූළුතිහේස) (Mr. Lionel Jayatilleke) ඒ කාලෙ ඇන්ද. ඇඳපු සටි තමුන්නා න්සේලාම දන්නවා, අපට වැඩිය.

ආර්. පුේමදාස මහතා (තිලු. ஆர். යිරී711257 අ) (Mr. R. Premadasa) එලෙව—මෙලෙල.—

ලයනල් ජයතිලක මහතා (திரு. லயனல் ஜயதிலக்க) (Mr. Lionel Jayatieke)

'එලොව—මොලොව පෙනෙන රෙදි' කියා අපේ අහාර හා සමුපකාර ඇමනිතුමාට, එදා හිරියාලේ මන්තුතුමා සාටියට රට පුරා ගිහින් කියන්ට තත්ත්වයක් තමුන් නාන්සේලා ඇති කර දී තිබුණා. තමුන් නාන්සේලාගේ අණිඩු කලයේදී තරණ යෙකුට කලිසමකට වුවමනා රෙද'දක් ලබා න්න සමුපකාරයේ කී දවසක් පෝලි මේ ඉන්න සිද්ධ වුණාද, යන්න තමුන් නාන්සේලාවම දැන් අමතක වී තිබීම ගැන මා කනගාටු වෙනවා. එහෙම ඉදලත් රෙදී කැල්ලක් ගන්න ලැබුණේ නැහැ.

අ ර්. පුේමදාස මහතා (කිල. ஆர். හිරීගෙයනෙ අ) (Mr. R. Premadasa) ඒ කාලෙ ඒ මන් නීතුමා අපේ පැත්තෙ හිටියෙ. ලයනල් ජයතිලන මහතා (මිලු. බහුගේ හුළුමිබස්ස) (Mr. Lionel Jayatieke)

ඒ කලෙ එතුමා අපේ පැත්තෙ හිටිය තිසා වෙන්න අති, හරිස පත්තුවේ ශරු මන්තුිතුමාට (ආර්. පි. විජේසිරි මහතා) කුණි බසලෙ හිටපු කලෙ ඒවා අමතක වෙලා තියෙන්නෙ. අමතක කිරීම හොඳයි, ඔහෙ ඉන්නවා නම්.

අද කොහොමද? රු. 300 ක' නැනිව හොඳ රෙද්දක් අරන් කලිසමක් මහ ගන්න එදා පුළුවන්කමක් තිබුණෙ නැහැ. පොඩ්ඩක් අවුරුද 4 කට එහා ගැන කල් පනා කර බලන්න

දානන් ද දසන යක මහතා (කිලා. ஆனத்த தஸதாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake) අද රා. 600 කින් අඩුව සූව එකක් මහ ගන්න බැහැ.

ලයනල් ජයනිලක මහතා (කිලු. හළුගත් හුළුඹිගේස්ස) (Mr. Lionel Jayatieke) කොහෙද ඒ ? ගිය සඳුදා "ඩේලි නිවුස් " අතුයේ මේ විසියේ දැන්ටීමක් නියෙනවා : "Gents polyaster trousers from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100."

රු. 25 කට කලිසමක් ඕනෑ නම් කරුණා කර එනානට යන්න.

අනත්ත දසනායක මහතා (මිල. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake) 'බේල්' නියෙනවා.

ලයනල් ජයතිලක මහතා
(කිල. හළුගේ හුළුතිහරය)
(Mr. Lionel Jayatilleke)
'බේල්' නොවෙයි. මේවා හෙ දට මහල විකුණන්න තිහෙන කලිසමී. කොත්මලේ' මන්තුීතුමා (ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා) අදල තියෙන කලිසම කීයද කියා මම දන්නෙ නැහැ. ආර්. පී. විජේසිරි මහත<u>ා</u> (திரு. ஆர். பீ. விஜேசிறி) (Mr. R. P. Wijesiri) මෙකක ද, සාප්පුව?

ලයනල් ජයනිලක මහතා (திரு. லயனல் ஜயதிலக்க) (Mr. Lionel Jayatieke)

දැන් වීම නියෙනව, අ විල්ල බලා ගන්න. සාප්පුවල නම් මේ සභාවේ කියන්න මම කාමනි නැහැ.

විදෙ ශීය වත් කම් ග න, වෙළඳ අවාසිය ගැන, මේ හැම එකක් ගැනම අපි කථා කරනවා. පසගිය ඇණිඩු කාලයේ මේ රටේ සංවර්ධනයට නමන්නාන්සෙලා මොනුවද කළේ කියා මම අහනව.

ඊයේ අපේ අධිකරණ ඇමතිතුමාගේ කථාවේදී කියා සිටියා, අපේ ව.වී ඔක් කොම දැන් හදා ඉවර වේගන එනවා කියා. සම්පුර්ණ ඇතු ත.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා (திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

ඇයි, එදා පෙ ල්ගොල්ල බැන්දෙ මෛනී සේ නානායක අමතිතුමානෙ? එකෙන් ගන්න වතුරෙන්නෙ ගොවිතැන් කරන් නෙ.

ආර්. පෙම් ආස මහතා (திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச) (Mr. R. Premadasa) ඇයි, එතුමා එළවන්නෙ? ආනුන්ද දසනායක මහතා (திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake) ඒක අපි බලා ගන්නම්.

ආර්. පි. දිජේසිරි මහතා (திரு. ஆர். பீ. விஜேசிறி) (Mr. R. P. Wijesiri) වතුර දුන් න නිසා.

ලයනල් ජයතිලක මහතා (திரு. லயனல் ஐயதிலக்க) (Mr. Lionel Jayatilleke)

කලාවැව අතුරු ඡන් දයට අපි ගියා ඒ කාලෙ. තමන් නාත සේලාන් හියා. මැද

සේ නානායකු මහතා) තමයි. එදා තමුන් නාන් සෙ ලාගේ පැන්න මෙහෙයෙව්වෙ එතුමාට, නුවරඑළිය-මස්කෙළිගේ දෙවන මන් නිතුම (අනුර බණ් ඩාරනාශක මහතා) ඒ කාලෙ නම් පවබැන් ද හැටී මට මතකයි. හරකෙකුගේ පින්තුරයක් එහෙම ආල පනුයක් පවා අව්වූ ගහල බෙදා හැරිය මට් මතකයි.

කලාවැට අතුරු මැතිවරණය වෙලාවේ අපි මොනවද ද ක්කෙ? වනුර හිදී තිබුණු වැව්වල නෙඑම් අල හාරන්න ශිහින්, හාරන්න බැරි නරමට පස තද වී තිබුණු නිස යකඩ මුල් වූ අර්ගෙන හිනින් හාරලා තමයි, ඒ දවස්වල ජනතාව නෙළුම් අල සොයාගෙන කැවේ.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා (கிரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake) නෙඑම අල, හොද කැමක්.

ලයනල් ජයනිලක මහතා (திரு. லயனல் ஐயதிலக்க) (Mr. Lionel Jayatilleke)

වන් නිගෙ මිනිස් සු හැටියට අපි දන නවා, නොඑම් අල හොඳ කැමක් බව. එද ඒ ජනතාව නෙඑම් අල කැවෙ, කන්න වෙන දෙයක් තිබුණේ නැති නිසයි. නෙඑම අල කෑම ග න එතුමා එහෙම කිය නවා නම් අඹ ඇට හතරට පල<mark>ුර මුට්ටියේ</mark> දමල තම්බල ලණු ඉහගෙන කෑම ගැන එතුමා මොකක්ද, කියන්නේ ? මේවා, අපි අ.හැව දැක්ක දේවල්.

මෛතීපාල සේ නානායක මහතා (මැද වච්චිය)

மைத்திரிபால சேஞநாயக்க--மத (A)(15. வாச்சி

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayeke-Medawachchiya)

ඒ, දොළුදකට !

ලයනල් ජයනිලක මහනා (திரு. லயனல் ஜயதிலக்க) (Mr. Lionel Jayatilleke)

එද ජනතාවට මුහුණ පාන්න තිබුණු ආහාර පුශ්නයේ උගුකම නිසා වච්චියේ ගරු මන් නිුතුමා DigNig ලේ පල් han සිමාණ ශිෂය න නුහුරු දේ වල් කැ noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

<mark>ගැන කියන</mark> විට, 'ඒ, දොළදකට කැ දේවල්' කියා අද තමුන්නාන'සේලා විනෝද වෙනව.

අපි කලාව.ව අතුරු මැතිවරණ යනාලයෙ නියා, මහඉලුප් පල් ලම ගොවිපොළව. මහ ඉලුප් පල් ලම ගොවිපොළේ වැඩ කෙර පඩි ගත් ගොවි ජනතාව පවා, අපි එදා අතුරු මැතිවරණයේ දී ඡන් දය ඉල් ලන් න යන කෙ.ව කකා හිටියේ මොනවාද? අපි ඡන් දය ඉල් ලන්න ගෙදරකට යන කොට තාත් තයි. දවයි සුදු බන්, මැටි කෝප් ප වලට අමගෙන කකා හිටියා. අපි ඒ ගෙද රට ගිය වෙලාවෙ තාත් තා, තමා කකා හිටි විධියටම බත් කෑවා. නමුත් අප දැක කැම දුවට ලස් ජා හිතුණා. එම නිසා ඒ අනියෙක තරුණිය ඈ කකා හිටිය බත් පත ඇද යටට කළා, අපි දකියි කියා. එවැනි තත් ත්වයකුයි, ඒ කාලයේ තිබුණේ.

අද කොහොමද, කලාවැව ළදේ ශය? මා විරුද්ධ පර්ශ්වගේ තමුත් තාන් සේලාව ආරාධනා කරනව, කරුණ කර හිතීන් බලන්න කියා. මැදවවිමිගේ මන්තීතුමා (මෛතීපාල සේ නානායක මහතා) හොඳට දන්නවා, ඒ පුදේ ශය ගැන. මහවැලි වහපරයේ එක කොටසක වැඩ අවසන් වී ඇති නිසා, කන්න දෙකම වැඩ කරගෙන වාසනාවන්ත ජීවිත ගත කරන පිරිසක් එහේ ඉන්නවා.

නල් ලූර්හි ගරු මන් නිතුමා (එම. සිව සිතුම්පරම් මහතා) කිවා. එතුමාව ' සල් ස් ඩොප් ' වල ඉඳල මේ ගරු සභාවට වාහන ගෙන් එන්න මිනිත්තු 20 ක් ගත කරන්න වුණය කියා, අලුත්ත් ඇමිත් තිබෙන මිනි වාහන නිසා. මේ ඇණ් වුම ඒ විධියට මඟි වාහන ගෙන් වංගන්න අවස්ථාව දීම නිසා, අද මේ රටේ ජනතාව කරදරයක් නැතිව එහාට-මෙහාට යැම ගැන එතුමන්ලා සතුවු වන්නේ නැද් ද? අපි නම් සතුවු වෙනවා. ඒ වාහන නිසා අද ජනතාව මහ මහ රස්තියාදු වන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ වාහන ගෙන් වීමෙන් කිසි කෙනකුට කරදරයක් වී නැහැ.

පසුගිය ආණ්ඩුව කලයේදී වෙලක් හා ගන්න ප්රාක්වරයක් නිමුණේ නැහැ අපේ මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා විසින් අයවැය ලේඛන හතරක්—පහක් ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලැබුවාට පත්සේ, ඒ අනුව කුමයෙන් මේ රටේ අ.ති වුණු දියුණු තත්ත්වය නිසා, අද කිසි කොනකුට වුවමනා වන්තේ නැහැ, පසුගිය අණේඩු කාලයේ ව.ගේ වීරැක්කර් හොයාගෙන හැම හැනම දුවන්න. අද බොහොම ලස්සණට අපේ ගොවි ජනතාව, කත්ත දෙකෝම ගොවි තැන් කටයුතු කරගෙන යනවා. ඒ මහින් ඔවුන් හොද ආදායමක් ලබාගෙන බොහෝම සන්තෝම සෙත්ම සන්තේ

විරැද්ධ පාර්ශ්වගේ උදවිශ විදේශ විනි මය ගැන කථා කරනවා. පසුගිය ආණ්ඩු කාලයේ බාගෙට වසා නිබුණු කර්මාන්ත ශාලා—රජයේ කර්මාන්තශාලා පවා—අද බොහොම හොඳට නිෂ්පාදන කරයුතුවල යෙදෙනවා. ඕනෑ නම් මින් හෝරියට ගිහින් බලන්න. එහෙම නැත්නම් කටුගම් පොළ ජන්ද කොට්ඨාශයේ තිබෙන ජෙදි කර්මාන්තශලාවට ගිහින් බලන්න. ඒවායේ පැය 24 ම වාගේ වැඩ කරපාවා. ඉතාම හොඳ වර්ගයේ රෙදිපිළි නිපද වෙනවා.

මෛලීපාල සේ නානාශක මහතා (කිලු. ගෙයුම්බ්ඩිධාන ජෙනුගුගෙය්ය) (Mr. Maithripala Senanayeke) කොයි කාලයේද, ඒවා හැදුවේ?

ලයනල් ජයතිලක මහතා (திரு. வயனல் ஜயதிலக்க) (Mr. Lionel Jayatilleke)

තමුන් නාන් සේ ලාගේ කාලයේ හැදූ ඒ වාත් තිබෙනවා, අපේ එක් සත් ජාතික පක්ෂ ආණ්ඩු කාලයේ හැදූ ඒ වාත් තිබෙ නවා. එහෙත් දැනුයි, ඒ වායේ බොහොම හොඳට, ලස් සනට වැඩ කෙරෙන් නේ: ඒ අනුව ඒ වායේ සේ වකයන් ට හොඳ පඩි නඩි ලබා ගන්න අවස් ථාවක් ලැබී තිබෙන්නේ. ඒ වායේ නිෂ්පාදනය කෙරෙන රෙදි දැන් පිටරට පවා යවනවා.

එපමණක් නොවෙයි. ඊශේ පුවෘත්ති පතුයක 'Big demand for our colour TV Receivers' යනුවෙන් පළ වී තිබුණු im Foundation.

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[ලයනල් ජයතිලක මහතා] බව මම දැක්කා. අපේ රටේ කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවක හදන 'ටී. වී.' ලබා ගන්න පිට රටක් විශේෂ ඉල්ලීමක් කර තිබෙනවා. එය අපේ ්රවට විදේ ශ විනිමය ඉපයෙන මාර්ගයක් වී තිබෙනවා.

ශීමත් ජනංධිපතිතුමා, ලබන 21 වැනිද නිදහස් වෙළෙඳ කලාපයේ පාවහන් කර්මාත් තශාලාවක් විවෘත කරනවා. එය මේ ළහදී ගොඩනැඟු එකක්. මේ කර්මාන්ත **ශාලාවේ** රක්ෂා ලැබෙනවා, අපේ තරුණ-තරුණියන් 1,000 කට පමණ. ඒ පාවහන් නිෂ්පාදනය කෙරෙන්නේ පිටරට යැදීම සඳහායි; විදේශ විනිමය ලබා ගැනීම සඳහායි.

අපි නිදහස් වෙළෙඳ කලාපය ආරම්භ කරන විට, 'කවදාවත් ඕක හරියන්නේ නැහැ' කියා කැ ගැසූ විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ උදවියට ලොකු වේදනාවක් ඇති වෙනවා, මේවා දකින විට. නිදහස් වෙළෙඳ කලාපය නිසා ලැබී ඈති රැකීරක් ෂා පුමාණය ගැන කල්පතා කරන විට, ලැබෙන විදේශ විනි මය පුමාණය ගැන කල්පනා කරන විට, එදා අපේ රට වැටී තිබුණු පුපාතයෙන් ගොඩයන් න එමහින් ලැබෙන උපකාරය ගැන හිතා අපට සන්තෝෂ වන්න පළුවනි.

මට නියමිත කාලය අවසන් නිසා මා මීට වඩා කථා කරන්න බලාපොරොන්නු කඩුවෙල මන් නී නමා වත්තේ තැහැ. (එම්. ඩී. එව්. ජයවර්ඛන මහතා) එක විධි යක පුෘථ්ථනාවක් කළා, අපේ මුදල් ඇමනි තුමාට. මම පුංර්ථනා කරන්නේ එහෙම නොවෙයි. ඉස්සරහට ඒ තරම් කල් පනා කරන් න ඕනෑ නැහැ. එතුමා කියා තිබෙන් තේ 1990 වන විට මේ රටේ ජනතාවට මේ කරපු වැඩ දිහා බලා, මේ රටේ තත්ත්වය ගැන සතුවු වෙන්න අවස්ථාවක් ලැබෙයි කියලයි. මගේ පුාර්ථාව මෙයයි. තෙරුවන් සරණින්, දෙවියන්ගේ පිහිටෙන් අපේ මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ ඒ පුංර්ථනාව සර්ව පුකාරයෙන් ම ඉෂ්ඨ වෙන් නට වාසනාව ලැබේවායි පුංර්ථනා කරමින් මගේ වචන දෙක තුන මෙයින් අවසනිල්කරනවා olaham Foleck නා සිටියෙ නැති නිසා. noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

වීමලා කන්නන්තර මහත්නම්ය (ශුාම සංවර්ඛනය පිළිබද ඇමනිතුම්ය)

(திருமதி விமலா கன்னங்கா—கிராம அபி விருத்தி அமைச்சர்)

(Mrs. Wimala Kannangara—Minister of Rural Development)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, අනිගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන අපේ ජනාධිපතිතුමාගේ සමාජවාදී පූජාතන්තුවාදී ජනරජයේ— [බාධා කිරීම්]

කථානායකතුමා (சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I have more speakers on the Government side.

ආ.ර්. පී. විජේසිරි මහතා (හාරිස් පත්තුව දෙවන)

(திரு. ஆர். பீ. விஜேசிறி—ஹாரிஸ்பத்துவ இரண்டாம் அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. R. P. Wijesiri-Second Haris pattuwa)

How do you balance?

ආර්. ජේ. ජි. ද මැල් මහතැ (මුදල් **හා** කුම සම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜீ. த மெல்—நிதி, அமைப் புத்திட்ட அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel-Minister of Finance & Planning)

By weight!

වීමලා කන්නන්ගර මහත්මිය (திருமதி விமலா கன்னங்கா) (Mrs. Wimala Kannangara) I have to re start.

ආර්. පී. විජේසිරි මහතා (கிரு. ஆர். பீ. விஜேசிறி) (Mr. R. P. Wijesiri) අමතක වුණා.

වීමලා කන්නන්ගර මහත්මිය (திருமதி விமலாகண்ணங்கா) (Mrs. Wimala Kannangara) අමතක වුණේ නැහැ. කියපු එක මුල සිට කියන්න වුණා, ඔයගොල්ලො අහ

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, අතිගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ඛන ජනාධිපතිතුමාගේ පුජා තත් තුවාදී සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ පස්වැනි අයවැය ලේඛනය විවාද වන අවස්ථාවේදී ඔබතුමා විසින්, මට ද එයට සහභාගි වීමට අවස්ථාව දීම ගැන පුථමයෙන්ම මම ස්තූති කරනවා. ඇත්තෙන්ම පසුගිය හත් අවුරුද්ද දෙස බලන විට ඒ හත් අවුරුද්ද තුළදී මේ රටේ ජාතික ධනය ඉතාමත්ම පහතු මට්ටමකට වැටුණා. ඒ හත් අවුරුද්දේම ආර්ථිකයේ සංවර්ධන වේගය වැඩි වුණේ සියයට එකකින් නැත් නම් දෙකකින්. නමුත් මේ තුන් අවුරුද්ද ඇතුළත දී ශරු මුදල් ඇමතිනිමා දක්ෂ ලෙස අයවැය ලේඛන ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම නිසා ඒ ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන වේගය සියයට 6.6 ක් දක්වා වැඩි වී තිබෙන බව මධාම බැංකු වාර්තාවලින් හෙළි වෙනවා. මේ පස්වැනි අයවැය ලේඛනයේදීත් කිසිම වෙනසක් නොකොට, පුතිපත් තියක් වශ යෙන් රජය ගෙන යන සැලැස්ම ඒ රාමුව තුළම සකස් කිරීමෙන් මේ අයවැය ලේඛ නය ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙනවා.

මේ පස් වැනි අයවැය ලේඛනය ඉදිරි පත් කරන අවස් ථාවේදී, මේ රටේ දුප් පත් පොහොසත් කොයි ජනතාව තුළත් කොයි **ආගමක්** අදහන වණත් ආත්දෝලන ලෞක තුළ යක් තිබණා, අතේ මේ ඇමතිතුමා කෙ හොමද මේ අයවැය පරතරය පියවා ගත්තේ කියා. මෙවැනි අයවැය ලේ ඛනයක් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම ගැන අපේ රජය වෙනුවෙන් එතුමාට මම ගරු කර නවා. හත් අවුරුදු රජයේ මහා ඥුනවත්ත මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා අයවැය ලේඛනයක් හදා ගන්න බැරුව තණකොල වවන්නවත් එන්නෙ නැහැ කියා පැනලා ගියා. අපේ ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා, මහජනතාවට දක් වේදනා නොදී, නිර්භීතව ඉතා වට්නා අය වැය ලේඛනයක් මේ පස්වැනි අවුරුද්දේ දීත් ඉදිරිපත් කළා. හයවැනි අවුරුද්දේත් එතුමාම අයවැය ලේ ඛනය ඉදිරිපත් කරන බව නිසැකවම පුකාශ කරන් නට පුළුවන්. එහෙමනම් ආර්ථික සංවර්ඛන වේගය සිය යට 6.6 ක් වීම නිසා මොනවාද මේ රටට වුණ වාසි ? අපි බලමු. පළමුවෙන්ම අපට පෙනෙනවා, රක්ෂා හිතය අඩු වුණා. රක්ෂා නීතය අඩු වුණා පමණක් නොවෙයි. අපට

පෙනෙන් නව තිබෙන කාරණයක් තමයි, දුප් පත් පොදු මහජනතාවගේ — ශාමීය ජනතාවගේ — ආදායම් තත් ත්වය වැඩි වී තිබෙනවා. කිසිම කෙතෙකුට නැහැයි කියන් න බැහැ. මිරිස්, එළවළු ආදී වගා වන්ගෙන්, කුකුළන් ඇති කිරීම ආදියෙන් ආදායම වැඩි වී තිබෙන හැටි මම පසුව ගණන් හිලුව් ඇතිව පෙන් වන් නම්.

එපමණක් නොවෙයි, අපි මැතිවරණ සම **යේ දී කිය කියා හියා, "අපට ද්න්දය දෙන්** න. ඔය තුන් හවුල් හත් හවුල් ආණිඩු වගේ නොවෙයි, මුළු ලෝකයේම ' ඩිවලොප්ඩ් කත් වුස්, රිච් කත් වුස් '—ඒ' ආධාර දෙන රටවල්—ඒ තිබුණු ආණ්ඩවට අපට නොදුන් නත් නම් ලෙන වා ඒ කාන් තයි " කියා. එමනිසා අද ලෝකයේ දියුණු වන රටවල උදවිය තමන් ඒ රටවල රැස්කරගත් බනය අපේ රටව ගෙනැවිත් බැංකු විවෘත කිරීමෙන්, කාර්මික දියණු වක් අති කිරීමෙන් අළ්ත් කමාන්ත අංශ ඇති කිරීමෙන් මුදල් ආයෝජනය කරන්නේ අපේ මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා කෙරෙහින්, ජනාධි පතිතුමා කෙරෙහින් රජය කෙරෙහි තිබෙන විශ්වාසය නිසා නෙ වේද කියා මම පශ්න කරනවා. නිදහස් වෙළඳ කලාපයේත් පමණක් නොව වෙනත් නොයෙක් වනපාර සඳහා ඒ උදවිය මේ ධන සම්භා රය අපේ රටේ තැන්පත් කරන්නේ. ඉරු ජනාධිපතිතුමාත් ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාත් ඇතුළු මේ රජය ගැන තිබෙන විශ්වාසය නිසා නේද කියා මම අහනවා. පුද්ගලික සමාගම් විතරද අපට ආධාර දෙන්නේ ? විදේ ශ රටවලින් අපට ඕනෑ තරම් ආධාර දෙයි කියා අපි කිව්වා. අපි ඒ ආධාර ලබා ගෙන මහවැලි වාහපාරය වාගේ යෝධ වනපාර ඇති කිරීමටත් විශාල ඉස්පිරිතාල ආදී නොයෙකුත් දේ ඇති කිරීමටත් ඒවා යොදා තිබෙනවා. අපි කියන්නේ නැහැ ඒවා නොමිලයේය කියා. විශේෂයෙන් විරුද්ධ පක්ෂය මේ දවස් ටිකේම කිව්වේ එකයි. මේ ආධාර ගැන විවේචනය කළා. හත් මුතු ආධාර පරම්පරාවකට ගෙවන්න වෙයි කිව්වා. ඒ විදේශ ණය පොලියත් එක්ක ගෙවන්න වුණත්, දුන් අපි ඒවා පාවිච්චි කර, අපි හිගන්නන් නොවී, දිළිඳු නොවී, අපේ ආදායම හොඳ ගැනීමට වැඩ කරනවා.

[වීමලා කන් නන් ශර මහත් මිය] පක්ෂය අපට කියන්නේ, ඒ සියලු ආධාර යොදා මහවැලි වනාපාරය වැනි වනපාර ඇති නොකර, සහනාධාර දීමට ඒ ණය පාවිච්චි කරන්නද? පිට් ටික නිකං දෙන්නලු, සී නිටික නිකං දෙන්නලු.

ගුංමීය සංවර්ධන ඇමතිනිය වශයෙන් රටේ හැම තැනම යන නිසා අපේ ආසන වල සිටින තරුණ තරුණියන් කියන්නේ මොකක් ද කියා මම දන් නවා. " අපට ගැම දාම නිතා කන්න බැහැ, යුද්දෙව මුහුණ පාපු තුන්වැනි ලෝකයේ රටවල් අද ඔසවා ස් වාධීනත් වය ලබාගෙන හිස තමන්ගේ මහපොළවේ නිෂ්පාදනය කරන පුඛාන අංහාර අනුභව කරනවා, අපිත් ඒවාගේ නැගී සිටින්න ඔනෑය" කියා ඔවුන් කියනවා. අධිරාජාවාදීන් විසින් අප වාලුන් කිරීමට කළ උපකුමයක් වශයෙන් රජරට අපේ වැව් අමුණු නැති කොට, අපේ සෞභාගාමත් හාල් නිෂ්පාදනය නැති කොට, පිටරටින් ශත 6 ට හාල් ගෙනවා.

එදා අපේ නායකයෝ ගල්ඔය වනපාරය ඇති කරන කොට, කම්කරු නායක තුමන්ලා කිව්වේ මොකද? "ඕවායේ කාක් කො වාගෙ මහා මදුරුවො ඉන් නවා, ඕවායේ ගොවිතැන් කරන්න යන්න එපා " කිව්වා. ඒ ගොවිතැන් නැත්නම් අපට අද බඩගින්නේ මැරෙන්න වෙනවා. පුංචි කතාවක් මතක් වෙනවා. අනාගතයේ දී ණය ගෙවන් න කාන් තාවෝ පෙළකුත් මගේ පේනවා. අපි පුංචි ළමයින් නළවන්න කියාපු දරු නැළවිල්ලක් වාගේ කතාවක් තිබෙනවා. "මේකා"—මහපට ඇඟිල්ල— කියනවා, "බඩගිනියි, බඩගිනියි" කියල. " කන් න කියනවා, කන්න නෑ" කියලා. අනික, කියනවා, "ණයට ගනිං ණයට ගනිං" කියලා, අනිකා කියනවා "ණයට අරං ගෙවන්නේ කොහොමද, ගෙවන්නේ කොහොමද" කියලා, එතකොට, අලුත උපන් දරවන් වාගේ ඉන්න පුංචිම ඇතිල්ල කියනවා, " පුංචි වුනත්, දිකිරි වුනත් මම නොවෙ ඇසි ගෙවන්නේ" කියා. ඒවාගේ, මහ වැලිය ව නි වැඩ නිසා 1982, 1983 වන විට හාලින් ස්වම්පෝෂිත වන විවල අසෝy අනාෲhanකාඛාර හෝ ඒ ආත්ම ගෞරවය ආරක්ෂා noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

ගත එඩිතර, දේ ශපුේමී, දේ ශ අ.ල්ම ඇති තරුණ කැළ, දැන් සිටින තරුණ තරුණියන් එඩිතරව කියයි, 'ණය වෙලා හරි වටිනා දෙයක් අපට කළා, ' කියා. අධි රාජාගංදීන් විසින් නැති කළ අපේ මවු බිමේ, මහපොළවේ සරුසාරකම නැවන ඇති කරන්නට, නැවත ඔප්නංවා තුබන් න්ට, සේවය කිරීම ගැන අපේ ගරු ජනාධී පතිතුමා, අගමැතිතුමා ඇතුළු මැති ඇමති වරුන් සියලු දෙනාවම අපේ තරුණු තරුණියන් පුකාශ කරනවා ඒකාන තයි. අපේ යගය රන් අකරෙන් ලියවෙයි. ඉදිරි හත් මුතු පරම්පරාව, තුන් සිංහලයම සිං හල හාලේ බත් කන විට, අපි කන්නේ පකිස් තාන් හාල් නෙමෙයි, ඉන් දියා හාල් නෙමෙයි, බුරුම සාල් නෙමෙයි, චීන සාල් නෙමෙයි, අපේ ලක් මාතාවගේ පොළවේ හටගන්නා සරුසාර හාල් ටිකය කියා අපේ තරුණ තරුණියන් අභිමානයෙන් කියයි.

මහවැලි පූච්චානම කියමින් ශී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂය ෙගන යන වැඩ පිළිවෙළ පිළිකල් ; නින්දිතයි. මහජනය, හිනා වෙනවා. අම්මා එක සැරයක් හඳෙන් හාල් ගෙනාවා දැන් පුනා යනවා වීසි කළ හාල් පොතු තව සැරයක් දෙනවලු. ඔය වීසි කළ හාල් පොතු අපි පයින් ගහලයි වීසි කෙළේ සදහටම. අපි කාගෙන්වත් එන හාල් නැතිව අපේ සිංහල මහ පොළවේ, අපේ ලක්දිවේ තිබෙන හාල් වික කමු. ඒ නිසා මේ ණය, ණය බරක් නොව අනා ගතු කාලය සඳහා කළ සුරක්ෂිත ආශෝ ජනයක්" බව අපි පිළිගන්න ඕනෑ. මේ ණය අරගෙන අපේ මැති අමතිවරු රට කරන විට එයින් ඇති වන පුතිපල ගැන බුද්ධිමත්ව කල්පතා කරන්න ඕනෑ. දැන් විශාල සංවර්ධන යෝජනා කුම ගොඩ නගාගෙන යනවා, එයින් ආතිවන වාසිය කුමක් ද, ගුාමීය කෘෂිකර්ම අංශයේ අද දියණුවක් ඇති වේගෙන යනවා, එයින් අ.ති වන පුතිඵලය කුමක් ද කියා බුද් ධිමත්ව කල් පනා කර බලන් න ඕනෑ. 1982, 1983 කාලය වන දීට ස්වෘධිනත්ව යක ඇති වටිනා ජාතියක් හ ටියට අපරි ඔඑව උස් සන් න පුළුවත් වේවි. අපට ආත්ම ගෞරවයක් තිබෙන්න ඕනෑ. හිගා

කර ගත්ත ඕනෑ. හිතා කාලා ගෙනෙන සල්ලි අරගෙන තුට්ටු දෙකට හාල් දී, කඩ ශක් කඩශක් ග.නෙ කසිප්පු ගගහ බොරුවෙන් ජීවත් වන කාලකත්නි පර පුරක් ඇති කරගන්න අපට වුවමනා නැහැ.

අද නිෂ්පාදන තත්ත්වය බලන්න. වී වගාව සියයට 11 කීන් වැඩි වී තිබෙනවා. සීනි නිෂ්පාදනය සියයට 43 කින් වැඩි වී තිබෙනවා. මාළු ඇල්ලීම සියයට 10 කින් වැඩි වී තිබෙනවා. කිරි නිෂ්පාදනය සියයට 9 කින් වැඩි වී තිබෙ නවා. බිත් තර නිෂ්පාදනය සියයට 9 කින් වැඩි වී තිබෙනවා. ඉන්ධන මිළ තදින්ම වැඩි වී තිබියදීත් මේ සංවර්ඛන කටයුතු කියාත්මක වෙමින් පවතිනවා. උඩරව පුදේ ශවල පස් අවුරුදු වයස් ළමයි මන්ද පෝෂණයෙන් පෙළෙමින් සිටින මේ වෙලාවෙ මේ විධියේ සංවර්ධනයක් ඇනි නොවුණොත් අපේ අනංගන පරපුරට **ඊ**ටත් වඩා දක්බර ජීවිත ගනු කරන්න මාථ්ගය පැදෙනවාට කිසිම අනුමානයක් නැහැ. ඒ නිසා මේ යන දියුණුව ගැන අපි පුශංසා කරන්න ඕනෑ. අපි සමගි වෙමු. දියණුවට යනවා නම් අපි අත්වැල් බැඳ ගෙන දියුණුවේ පුගතිය දකිමු.

ු අපේ ර්ටේ කාර්මික දියුණුව ගැන මට කලින් කථා කළ ගරු ඇමතිතුමා කරුණු දැක් කුවා. එතුමා කිව්වා, නිදහස් වෙළද කලාපය සාථ්ථක ලෙස දියණු කරගෙන යන්වාය කියා. එපමණක් නොවෙයි, ආනව කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමා අලුත් වකපෘති දෙදාහක් පමණ ඇති කර තිබෙනවා. ළහදී ඒවායින් 65 ක් පමණ විවෘත වෙනවා. එයින් ඇති වන පුතිඵලය කුමක්ද? රැකී රක්ෂා පුශ්නය විසදීමයි. තමුන්නාන් සේට මතක ඇති ගලිගමුව ආසනයේ පසු හිය ආණ්ඩුවේ අවුර දු හත ඇතුළත තරුණ තරුණියන් දහස් ගණනකගේ ජීවිත නැති වී ගිය බව. මොකක් ද හේ තුව? කුසු ගින්නේ ඉන්න බැහැ, රක්ෂ, දෙන් නය කිය කියා ආණ්ඩව පෙරළන්න ආණ් <u>බවට විරුද්ධව සිවිල් යුද්ධයක් අති</u> කළා. එහෙම නම් අද අපි මේ පුශ් නය විස **ලනවාද? ඔව්. විසඳන**ිං. යාපතේ වසා සිමෙන් හි කර්මාන් න ශාලාව තිබණ විශාල සංඛාශවකට අ.රීමෙන් නැවත

රක්ෂා ලැබෙනවා. දෙවනි සිමෙන්නි කර් මාන්ත ශාලාවකුත් පටන් ගෙන තිබෙ නවා. වරායක් පටන් ගෙන තිබෙනවා. මේ සියල්ලම රැකී රක්ෂා මාර්ග. මේ අලුත් වාසපෘති සඳහා විදේශ ණය ලබා ගෙන ඒ විදේශිකයන් අපේ රටේ කර් මාන්ත ඇති කළාම ලක්ෂ සංඛනත පිරිස කට රක්ෂා ලැබෙනවා. මහවැලිය, කොත් මලේ, මාදුරුඹය වාසපාරවල 1985-90 වන විට ලක්ෂ ගණන් පවුල් පදිංචි වී ඉඩම සහ වතුර ලබිමේ වරපුසාදය ලබමින් ඒ පවුල්වලට තම ජීවනෝපාය සලසා ගැනී මේ අවස්ථාව ලැබෙනවා ඇති.

මම මේ සම්බන් ධයෙන් අපේ ආසන යෙන් අත් දැකපු කථාවක් කියන්නම්. ඒ ආසනයේ රජයේ රබර් වන්නක ඇබැර්තු 10 ක් ඇති වුණා. ඒ ඇබැර්තු පිර වීම සඳහා නම් 50 ක් ඇවා. මට මේක බෙදන් න අමාරුයි. ඒ නිසා මම ඒ ගොල් ලත් සමග රැස්වීමක් තිබ්බා. ඒ තරුණි යන් මට කිව්වා, මෙන්න මේ අහවල් ළමයි 10 දෙනාගේ පවුල්වල කෙනෙක් රක්ෂාවක යෙදී නැහැ, ඒ ගොල්ලන්ට දෙන්න කියා. ඔය අනික් තර,ණියෙන්ට මොකද කරන්නෙ කියා අසුවාම ඒ තරුණියන් කියනවා, "අපි බය නැහැ, අපට හොඳට සවි ශක්තිය තිබෙන් වා, මාදුර ඔය වැනි පුදේ ශවල අපට ඉඩම් දෙන්න, අපි 500 ක් ගිහින් වැඩ කරන් නම්, අපේ ඇඟේ ලේ තිබෙනවා, අපට ශක් තිය තිබෙනවා, අපට ස්වාධීනත් ව යක් තිබෙනවා මහ පොළවේ අපට ගොඩ මඩ ඉඩම් සහ ජලය දෙන්න, අර ගල් ඔය ගිය මිනිස් ස දියණ වුණා වාගේ එනකොට අපටත් දියණු වෙත්ත පළුවන්. දෙන්න අපට එහේ යන්න ඉඩම්" කියා. මේ හඬ තමයි අපේ ගෞවි ජනතාවගෙන් උන් එන එකම හඩ. එනම් ගොවිතැන් කිරීමට වතුර සහ ඉඩම් දෙන්න කියන හඬයි. එහෙම නම් අපි ගෙන යන වකපාරය හරි. අපේ රට ගොවි රටක් : කෘෂිකාර්මික රටක්. ඒ නිත තමයි, මේ ශරු සභාව තුළ දී කතා කළ හැම අයව ය ලේඛන විවාදය කදීම මම කිව්වේ කෘෂිකර්මයට අවස් ථාව සලස, දීම තමයි මේ රටට කරන ලොකුම සේ වය කියා.

[වීමලා කන්නන්ගර හෙත්මිය]

ඒ නිසා දැන් අපි මොකද කළ යුත්තෙ? අපි හැම දෙනාම සමගි සම්පන්න ෙන්න ඕනෑ. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට ඒ වගෙම මුළු රවටම බලාපොරොතු තු නොවූ කරදර රාශියකට මුහුණ පාන්න සිදු වුණා. අපේ රට ඇතුළතම සිදු වුණ කරදරවලට මුහුණ පාන්න සිදු වුණා. සුළි සළඟක් අති වුණා. එයින් විශාල ධනයක් නැති වුණා ; පෙල් ගස් නැති වුණා. පොඩි පොඩි කල කෝලා හල, අසමගිකම් ඇති වුණා. ඒ ඔක්කොම අපේ ධනය කාබාසිනියා කරන දේවල්. අභාන් තරව එවැනි තත්ත් වයක් තිබිය දී පිටස් තරව ඉන් ධන මිළ, පැට්රල් මිළ වැඩි වුණා. මුළු ලෝකයේ ම—හ ම රටකම —සංචාරය කර_න විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ නායකතුමා දන්නවා අ.ති, ඒ වගේම අතික් මැති ඇමතිවරුත් දන්නවා අති, අද මළු ලෝකයේම රටවල් ජීවන වියදම විශාල වශයෙන් ඉහළ යාමේ ළශ්නයව මුහුණ දෙමින් සිටින බව. මේ ඉහළ යන ජීවල වියදම කුමන රජයක් ආවත් ඉතර කරන්න බැහැ. දුප්පත්කම ඇති රවවල තමයි. වඩි වැඩියෙන්ම ලාභයට බඩු ෙත් නෙ. ඉතා දියුණ රටවල බඩමිළ නො ම වාසියි. නමත් ඒ රටවල ආදාසමත්. වැටප් ගෙවීමත් ව ඩියි. ඒ තිස, ඒ දෙකේ පරතරය නැති වෙ~වා. එහෙම නම් අපි කළ යන්නේ මොකක්ද? අපේ අමාතනං ශවලව සම් මුදල් පුමාණයක් දෙනවා. මුලබන වියදම්—capital expenditure— කියල දශ ලක්ෂී දහ නවයකුත් පණරා වර්තන විශදුම්—recurrent expenditure —කියල දශ ලක්ෂ ද**හ** නවයකුත් දෙනවා කියමු. එතකොට සම්පූර්ණ එක තුව දශ ලක්ෂ 38 ක් වෙනවා. හිතමු, දශ ලක්ෂ 40 යි කියල. œ8 කෙනෙක් ම, හැ ම රජයේ හැම සේ වකයෙක් ම. වැඩ කරන හැම කෙනෙක්ම කල්පතු කර බලා එයින් සිය යට 10 ක් ඉතුරු කර ගන්න බලමු. එහෙම කළොත් අපේ මේ අයවැය තරය තවත් හුගක් අඩු කරගෙනු අපේ වැඩ කිුයාත්මක කරගෙන යන්න වන්.

මට නියමිත කංලය දැන් අවසන් වී ගෙන යන නිසා විරුද*්*ඩ පක්ෂය විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද තර්ක ගැනත් යමක් කිව යුතුව තිබෙනවා. කම්මැළි ලෙස කට යුතු කරමින්, නොයෙකුත් දේශපාලන හේ ද, ජාති හේ ද, කෝලාහල කරමින් කොයිම රටක්වත් දිහුණු වුණේ නැහැ. දැන් සමහිව රට එක්සත් කරගෙන හොද නායකත්වයක් ඇතිව කටයුතු කරන්න ලැබීම නිසා අපි වාසනාවන්තයෝය කියන්න පුළුවන්. හත් අවුරුද්දක් තිස්සේ වැරදි නායකත්වයක් ගොස්, අඳුරු යුගයක් බිහි කොට, බං කොලොත් කොට තිබුණු භාණ්ඩාගාරයක් තමයි, අපට ලැබුණේ. නමුත් මේ අවුරුදු හතර පහ ඇතුළත නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩි කරන් නව රැකීරක්ෂා වැඩි කරන්නට, හලින් රට ස්වයංපෝෂිත කරන්නට පුළුවන් තත්ත්වයක් ඇති කර තිබෙනවා. මිරිස් ටික තිබෙනවා. මේ වගේ තොයෙ කුත් දේවල් කරන්නට සියලු දෙනාගේම සහයෝගය අතාවශා බව අපට පේ නවා.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, ජපන් රට පම ණක් නොව, සුද්ධයට මුහුණ පෑ ජර් මනිය, ඒ වගෙම නොයෙකුත් කරදර තිබුණ සිංගප්පූරුව, මැලේසියාව, දකුණු කොරිය ව ආදී රටවල්, යද්ධවලට හා නොයෙකුත් කරදරවලව මුහුණ පාමින් අවුරුදු 20 කට පමණ පස ලෝකයේ ඇති දියුණු රටවල් වශයෙන්, සංවර්ධනය වූ රටවල් වශයෙන් නැගිවිත් තිබෙනවා. ඒ රවවල් එවැනි තත්ත්වයට පත් වුණේ කොහොමද? ඒ රටවල ජනතාව සමගි සම්පත් නව, දූෂණය නැති කොට, අල්ලස් නැති කොට, ඉතාම දක්ෂ ලෙස, බොහොම වෙහෙස මහන්සියෙන් යුතුව, "මගේ වැටිච්ච රට ගෙ ඩනැගීමයි, මගේ පරමාර් ථය" යන අධිෂ්ඨානයෙන් යනුව ජාතික ඇල්මෙන් කුියා කළ නිසයි. අද ඒ රටවල් ඇල්මෙන් කිුයා කළ නිසයි. අද ඒ රටවල් මෙවැනි රවවලවත්—සුද්ධ නැතිව කරදර නැතිව තිබුණා, හාල් පොතක් දමාගෙන දගලපු මේ රටටත්—සහයෝගය දීමට ඉදිරිපත් වෙනවා. ඒ අයගේ රටවල ධනය උපදවා ගෙන අපි වැනි දුප්පත් රවවල කරන්න ඒ අය ටත් උදව්

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, සමාජවාදය ගැනත් ඊළහට යමක් කියන්න ඕනෑ. මම කිව්වා අපේ රට සමාජවාදී, පුජාතන්නුවාදී රටක් කියා. Welfare state—Welfare— කියන එක අපේ රජය අකුරටම ගෙන යනවා. මම 27 වැනි පෞදු රාජා මණිඩල සමුළුවට ගිය අවස්ථාවේදී අපේ රටේ තොරතුරු ගැන ඇසු අය පුදුම වණා. අපේ රටේ හෝඩියේ 80 විශ් වවිදකලය 🐪 දක්වා අධනපනය දෙනවා. බෙහෙත් තොමිලේ දෙනවා. ඉස් පිරිතාල ඇතුළෙදිත් හැම රෝගියෙකුටම -to all hospitalized patients-®o# ගණනක් වුනත් කෑම බීම රෙදිපිළි සියල් ලම නොමිලේ දෙනවා. ඒ ඔක්කොම දී තිබෙනවා. කිරි පිටි වැනි දුවාවල මිළ අපි වැඩි කර නැහැ. දුප්පත් අසරණ උදවියට නොමිලේ හාල්, පිටි, සීනි යනාදිය ලබා දීම සඳහා ආහාර මුද්දර නිකුත් කර තිබෙනවා. මෙවැනි දේවල් වෙන කුමන රජයකින්ද තැනට, දුප්පතාට, අපි කළේ ? ඕනැ සහනාඛාර දෙනවා. ඒවාගේම ගොවියාටත් පොල් වගා කරන්නාටත් රබර් වගා කරන් නාටත් අපි සහනාධාර දෙනවා. සංවර් ඛනය වැඩි කර නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩි කර එම තින් උද්ධමනය අඩු කරන්න— inflation—අපි කුියා මාර්ග අරගෙන තිබෙනවා. එහෙනම් අපේ රටේ අපි ගෙන යන කුියා මාර්ගය හරි. එසේ නම් තමුන් නාන්සේලාත් ඒකට උදව් කරන්නට @ 20%.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, සමාජ සේවය සඳහා දස ලක්ෂ 50 ක් වෙන් කිරීම ගැන අපි මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට ස්තූතිවන්ත වෙන් නට ඕනෑ. අපි මන් නීවරුන් වශයෙන්, මහජනතාවගේ නියෝජිතයන් වශයෙන්. බොහොම දුකකින් හිටිය කරුණක් ඒක. අපේ ආසනවල අසරණයෙක් පිං පඩියක්,

මොකද කියන්න වෙන්නෙ? පිං පඩියට දුන්නෙ රු. 15 යි. දැන් තිබෙන වියදමේ හැටියට මං හිතන්නෙ නැහැ, බුලත් විට කටවත්, කෝපි එකකටවත්, තේ කෝප් පයකටවත් ඒක ඇති කියල. අතේ මේකවත් දෙන්න විදියක් නැහැ. හරි මැරෙන කල් ඉන්න ඕනැ ලැයිස්තු වට නම දාගන්න. දැන් වැඩිය සල්ලි දීපු නිසා අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා, අපි ඉල්ලුම් කරනවා, ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් රුපියල් 50 සිට 100 අතර මුදලක්වත් ඒ අයට මාස්පතා දෙන්න කියල. නත්තල් කාලයේ දී නන්තල් සීයා වගෙ සේවා කටයුතුවලට සල්ලි දීල තියෙනවා. නත් තල ඉවර වුණාම සමාජ සේවා ඇමතී තුමාට නත්තල් පප්පගෙ බැග් එක ඇරල ඕනැ හැටියට සල්ලි දෙන්නට පුළුවනි.

මේ වර්ෂය ආබාධිතයන්ගේ වර්ෂය. ඒ කියන්නෙ ගොළුවන්, බිහිරන්, කොරුන් ආදීන්ට ආධාර දෙන වර්ෂය. සමාජ සේවා දෙපාර්තමේන් තුවෙන් ඒ සෑම කටයුත් තක්ම කරනවා. අන් බයින්ගේ පුශ්නයක් ගැන අපි පනුවලින් කියෙව්වා. 1982 අවු රුද්ද අද ගොළු බිහිරන් ටත් ලංකාවේ සෙසු ජනතාවටත් සුබ අවුරුද්දක් වන බව මට කියන් නට පුළුවනි. එසේ නම් මොකක්ද මේ නහන සෝෂාව? අත්තනගල්ලේ මන් නිතුමාගේ කථාවට මා සවන් දී ගෙන හිටියා. පත්තරෙනුත් කියෙව්වා. එතු**මා** කිව්වේ මොනවාද ? හාල් ටික ලාබෙට සාධාරණ මිලට දී නැතිලු. පිටිවලට සහන යක් දී නැතිලු. සීනිවලට සහනයක් දී නැතිලු. ඒ ඔක්කොම දෙන්නලු. **අද එක්** පැත්තකින් කැගහනව පොලිත් එක්ක ණයට අරං සංවර්ධනයට යට කරල රට ස් වයං පෝෂිත කරන එක නරකය කියා. අනික් පැත්තෙන් කැගහනව විදේශාඛාර ටික ඔක් කොම අරගෙන බෙදන් නය කියල. අසරණාධාරයක් ඉල්ලා ගෙන ආවේතත් වීදේශ ආධාර අරගෙන හාල්, පිටි, සිනී noolaham.org | aavanaham.org

[වීමලා කන්නන්ගර මහත්මය] ආදිය නිකම් දෙන්නලු. කොයි දේත් නිකම් දෙන්නලු. එහෙම කළොත් ඒක හිඟන්නන් බෝ කිරීමක් වෙනවා. මුඑ රටම බංකොළොත් වන වැඩක් ඒක.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, ශුී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂයේ මැදවච්චියේ මන්නීතුමා ඇතුළු පාර්ලිමේන් තු කණ්ඩායමක් සමන අපි **fපීජි** දූපත්වලට ගියා. දුව්ඩ එක් සත් මන් නී විමුක්ති පෙරමණේ කෝප යි තුමාත් පාර්ලිමේන් තුවේ මහ ලේකම් තුමාත් ඒ කණිඩායමට ඇතුළත් වුණා. ඒක බොහොම පොඩි රටක්. ලක්ෂ හය හමාරයි, ජනගහණය. නමුත් ඒ රටේ තත්ත්වය දැකල අපි පුදුමයට පත් වුණා. ඒ රට සීනිවලින් ස්වයංපෝෂිත වී තිබෙ නවා. දැන් අපි හාල්වලින් ස්වයංපෝෂිත නම් ඇයි ඊළඟට අවශා අනෙකුත් දුවා වලිනුත් ස්වයංපෝෂිත වෙන්නට බැරි? එක මාසයක සීනි මිල වැඩි වුණාල. මාසයක සීනි මිල අඩු වුණාල. එක එක දව සට එක එක කියනව, මේ විකාර නොකර **ශා**මීය මට්ටමෙන් වහාම ව**නපාරයක්** පටන් ගන්නට අපට බැරිද? උක් වගා කරන ඒ රටවල ස්පූර්ණයෙන්ම යොද වන්නේ මිනිස් ශුමය. ටුැක්ටර් වැනි යන්නු සූතු පෘවිච්චි කරන්නේ නැහැ. අපේ කුඹුරු හානව වාගෙ හරක් ලව්ව ඒව කරවන් නෙ. කරත්තවලට ගස් ටිකු කපල පටවන්නෙ. කපන උක් ගස් පුංචි රේල්ලු වලින් මෝල්වලට ගෙන යනවා. ඒ මෝල් වලට පෙට්රල් වුවමනා නැහැ. උක් ගස් විලින්ම උක් දුඩුවලින්ම එන බලවේගය සීනි නිෂ්පාදනයට පාවිච්චි කරනව. එපම ණක් නොව වැසිපුර තිබෙන බලවේගය fපීජි රටේ විදුලි බල මණ්ඩලයට විකුණනවා. ජීවිතයක් ගත කරනවා. එහෙම නම්, වසාම අපේ රටෙත් සීනි වැඩි කළා, අඩු කළා, කියන නාඩගම නතර කරළා—අපි කළ නාඩගම් ඇති—අපි දැන් ස්වයංපෝ ජීත වෙන්න ඕනෑ. සාල් වලින් (ස්වයං සෝජිතයි.) සීනිවලිනුත් ස්වයංපෝෂිත කරන්න. ඒ සඳහා වහාම මෝල් දාලා වසාපාර ආරම්භ කරනවා ඇතැයි ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

මම මීට වඩා කාලය ගන්න යන්නෙ නැහැ. මම, අවසාන කරන්න කියනකන් ඉන්නෙ නැහැ. ඒ නිසා අපි ගත වූ හතර අවුරුද්දට කර තිබෙන දස්කම් දැක්කම, දුටුගැමුණු රජ්ජුරුවො දශ මහ යෝධයන් එක්කහු කරගෙන කළාව වඩා යෝධ වැඩ අපි මේ එකසිය—

අාර්. පී. විජේසියි මහතා (කිලැ. ஆர். ජි. ක්රීහූ ආඛ) (Mr. R. P. Wijesiri) විහාර මහා දේ වි කතා කරන්නෙ. විමලා කන්නන් ශර මහත්මිය (කිලෑයකි කියාගෑ සන්නතිය) (Mrs. Wimala Kannangara) මම විහාර මහා දේ වී නොවෙයි.

අපි එකසිය හතලිස් තුන්දෙනා මේ යුත සේ ඉන්න දශු මහ සෝඩසො. මේ දශ මහ සෝඩසො, හත් අවුරුද්දක අඳුරු යුත සක් විනාශ කොට, රන් අකුරෙන් ලිශැ වෙන රමණිය යුගයක් බිහි කළ සෝධ පැටව් කියල තුන් සිංහලයේ සදා කාල යේම—අපි ජිවතුන් අතර සිටියත් නැති වුණත්—අනුස්මරණය කරනවා ඇතී.

විලින්ම උක් දඹුවලින්ම එන බලවේගය ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, ඒ සමගම මම සීනි නිෂ්පාදනයට පාවිච්චි කරනව. එපම කියන් නට ඕනෑ. මම දෙවි නුවරට නිතර යන කෙනෙක්. මම විෂ්ණු දෙවියන් එක කක් නියෙන්ම අදහන කෙනෙක්. ජීපීජි රටේ විදුලි බල මණ්ඩලයට විකුණනවා. ඒ මිනිස් සු බොහොම ලස් සුකුඩු සැසුවක්ක ලශ්යදීංලංකා දීපයේ බුද් ධ ශාසනය පිරිසි

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දුව පවතිනවා කියා ශී විෂ්ණ දෙවියන් වයි, භාර දුන්නෙ. මට මතකයි, මේ ඡන්දෙව ඉස් සර, මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ මැතිණියටත් කියල අතේ අපි දෙන්න මේ දේවාලේ අළුත්වැඩියා ඕනෑම තැනක් කරන් න හිතුවා. විදේශීන් විසින් මේ දේ වංල කුඩලා ඒ විෂ්ණු දෙවියන්ගේ රුපෙ අර ගෙන යන විට ඒ නැවත් ගිළුණා කියලා කියනවා. බලන්න, ලංකාවෙ තිබෙන මේ ළධාන ස්ථානයේ තත්ත්වය කියලා අපි **පාකාරයකුත්** භාරයකත් වෙලා, බෝධි බිඳින්න පොරොන්දු වුණා.

අපි ඒවා ලැස්ති කරන්න යනකොට කීව්වා, "නෑ නෑ, ඕවා දැන් කරන්න බැහැ; අපේ දෙවිනුවර මන්තීතුමා මේක පූජනීය නගරයක් ලෙස දියුණු කරනවා" කීයා. ඊට පසු අවස්ථාවක මම කුඹුරුගමු වේ රෝහලක් විවෘත කිරීමේ උත්සවයකට සහභාගි වී රෑ අවට නවයට පමණ දෙවි නුවර ගිහින් ඒ දේවාලේ වදින කොට අර පරණි රජ කාලේ ඒ දොරවූ ඇරලා, දුන් ඒවා හදාගෙන යනවා දැක්කා, කර්මයා වාගේ, මේ පින ඇති අපේ මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට උපදින උපදින ආත් මයේ දිවා ලෝකයේම උපදින්න. විෂ්ණු දෙවී යන් ලඟටම යයි, කෙළින්ම. ඒ නිසා ලංකාව ආරක්ෂා කරන විෂ්ණු, කතරගම දෙවී පිහිටෙන්, තුිවිධ රත් නයේ පිහිටෙන් අපේ රජයටත්, අපේ මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා වත්, අපේ විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයවත්, ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයටත්, සියලු දෙනාවමත් කිරියෙන් පැණියෙන් ඉතිරිරෙන යගයක් උදා වේවා කියා පුංර්ථනා කරමින් මගේ විචන ස්වල්පය මෙයින් අවසාන කරනවා.

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[ஒகில் நிற கூடியு கூடிய 1981 கோடிக்கில் 20 நிற கிருப்பு கிற நிற்று கெறுவ்.]
[இதழ்ச்சித் தொடரை, 1981 தொடைப்பர் 20, வெள்ளிக்கிழமைய அதிகார அறிக்கையிற் பார்க்க.]
[For continuation of Proceedings, see Official Report for Friday, 20th November 1981.]

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> 1981 දෙසැම්බර් 3 වන බුහස්පනින්ද<mark>,</mark> නොඉක්`මවා ලැබෙන සේ` එවිය යුනුය.

குவிப்பு

அங்கத்தவர்கள் இறுதிப் பதிப்பிற் செய்ய விரும்பும் பிழை திருத்தங்களே அறிக்கை பிற் ஹெனிவாகக் குறித்து பிழை இருத்தங்களேக் கொண்ட பிரதியை ஊன்சாட் பதிப்பாகிரியருக்கு

> 1981 டிசம்பர் 3, வியாழக்கிழமைக்குப் பிந்தாமற் இடைக்கக்கூடியதாக அனுப்புதல் வேண்டும்.

NOTE

Corrections which Members suggest for the Final Print should be clearly marked in this Report and the copy containing the corrections must reach the Editor of HANSARD,

not later than

Thursday, 3rd December 1931

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