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## பாராளூபன்ற விவாதட்கள்

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                            அमிகாォ அமிக்கை
                            ( ிழை திருத்தப்பட \(\pi\) ததi)
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                                    பதன்கிழுயை, 18 நொவம்ப்் 1981
                                    [вிळழ்ச்னித் தொட்்]
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शத்தியைப்புப் ดதேை\%

வியாபுக்லழுகைை， 19 நொவவ்பார் 1981
அறிவிப்ப ：

ฝி囚்்களுக்கு வாய்சூல விடைகள்



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
Addournment motion

Thursday，19th November 1981
ANNOUNCEMENT ：
Speaker＇s Certificate
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
APPROPRIATION BILL， 1982 ［Fourth Allotted Day］：
Second，Reading－Dghater bontinusdem Foundation．
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Lイாエாளூமன் றம்
Parliament

Чதன்கிழゅம， 18 Øெொவம்ப்் 1981
Wednesday，18th November 1981



 Фெெொட்்．］
［Continuation of Proctedings from Col． 882 of OFFICIAL REPORT for Wednes－ day，18th November 1981］

## 

## Рதுக்க்ட்（6ு்ச் சட்ட3லம்， 1982

## Appropriation Bill， 1982


 ゅゅp）
（Mr．K．P．Ratnam－Kayts）


 Сெரண்டிருக்க


 இப்போ का 52 பேர் அயை்்ச்ச்களாக இருத்்
 பொண்டி போகுவ்＂नண்று நான் குறிப்பட்













































































 களு்்கு அரு क्ర斤கை，ஒரு ஈழிவைக் கொகிக்க


நிir்याகத்கை
 என் தை எண்ணிஞல்，நாகு செழுக்க வேண்டி









 சூட்ட．மக்களூடைய வாழ்க்கைறルச் செம்












 யிலே，இன்றைய ஆூட்ச செம்மைப்பட வேண்（b）
 தொள்ள வேண்டிட்．ஆகவேொன் அタ இவ்

 Gெண் ：

## ＂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 politi－ cians give up unwarranted interference in the administration of the public ser－ vice 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 recruit－ ment started prior to the previous govern－ ment＇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 dis－ credit 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 con－ tinuously for more than a single term．
Why then should these politicians in－ teriere 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 Intelli－ gentsia 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．＂







 இருு்்ன் இ，









 வேண்டிட்．இரண்（6）வீक्षம்







 துக்கு வுண்பு ஓர் அஸ்பிிி் बில்ல 20 ச．

 குவ்னர் 30 சதடமாक बிம்கப்பட்ட鸟，இப்






 पெரகூள்களிவ் விடிகள் च
 கணேன்．







 யாளா் சண்க்் உருவாலியது．அந்குள்ள எவ







 வைகளாக，வருவாய் அற்றறவகளாக இருக்
 Сொடிக்கப்பட்ட 70 ரூபா சம்பள உயர்ウデL




 வரூவரயலலே இத்क் சட்பள உாi்ウவ்்




















 வறயைக் கோட்ட் எல்ன இப்பாாகூक 300


 बळyை एக்கள் வாழ வழி இல்லாமல் இரூ்்


 வருவாயி இi் பார்க்க்் குறைவாக இருக்ததது． 1978 ஆம்ம் ஆண்டில் வருவாய் 1,165 கோடி மூபா ；ஆஞன்，ப்்குக்குカை 729 Cோடி ரூபா． 1979 ஆம் ஆண்டில் வलூவाய் 1,239
 ரூபा． 1980 ஆம் ஆண்டில் வருவாய் 1,446
 बோடி ரூபா． 1981 ஆம் ஆண்டில் வருவாய்
 1,423 கோ14 ரூபா． 1982 कூம் ஆண்ாிலே வருவாய் 1,932 கோடி மூபாய்；ஆஞல்，


 வாय் இந்த காட்டல் மீளவரூஞ் செலவுக்கே

 ஆக்க அபிவிருக்த्र வேむைsள் எல்லாட் செய்


 கடன்பட வேண்டிய கின゙ல வருட்． 1980 ஆம் ஆூண்டிலே 879 बோடி．एூபாய் மேロ匆ெ டெロ
 ரூபாவாकப் பிவ்னர் कृடிய毋ை．அப்படியே 1981 ஆம் ஆண்டி－ல் 1,185 बேrாட ரூபா செல

 ஆம்் ஆண்டிற்கு மொத்த்் செலவாக இகுக்குப் 2，117 கோடி ரூபா வருடக் எआை சியில் 2，500 கோடி ரூபாவாக பாருடம் இருங்த
 வரூய்ன் $p$ ஆண்டி $\dot{p}$ குச் சேர்க்கப்பL வேண்டி
 कணித்த கணிப்றிலம் பார்க்க 879 கோடி 1，627 கோடியாகனுi் 1，185 கோィq．1，423


 Ler றப்． 1982 ஆம்் ஆண்டிக் கடைभிய்ல் இக்கத




 बி（bib．

இकையேயே 1980－81 ஆய் ஆண்டுப புஸ்ளி
 எ』வே，இப்பர்｜カூக்குஃpu9ல் கொஞ்சத்கை
 அவர்கள் எல்லா வரவ செலவு் क्रि亡ட உணை






 ளிரும்புலிறேவ்．






1980－26 बேтடி लुपन
1981－27 बேना夕－कुपा
1982－33 बோடி ரூபா


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1980-10 बேтடி लॉुपा } \\
& \text { 1981-12 बோடி ரூபा }
\end{aligned}
$$

பெтஷ่ஸ் ：－

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1982-42 கோடி ரூபா }
\end{aligned}
$$

 கொண்டே செல்லன்றது．இப் பா काकाப்பு்்
 ணம் எウ்னவெண் தொப் ดிர்．திக்க வேண்



 அய





 களூ்்துச் செவみ செய்ய வேண்டியபத இண்p？



 கு,






 இருக்க வேண் (Qiம்; அப்போடூதுதான் நொட்




 Mri :




 உண்டாகா த என்பதே அதன் கருத்து. இெொ





 மும் அயை


















 வத அவா்களூக்குப் பிட்க்ாதென்ஞலல் ெொ்்


 சொன்ஞ்்கள்.








 மாருு். நூான் இப்படி்் சொல்இம்வொழுத

 வதற்காகச் சொ ல்லவில்னั.






 சூ $p$ விரும்புஇறென். Яல இढ̈ாசூர்கள் வழை






 வற்ற pக் கண்ட
 கீக்க Cுடியா 亚.


 கள் ப்்கூிொள்ளாாமல் இந்த்் சபையைப்







ぃாம்．எஈஆ பேச்சின் நொகூப்ளை＂மみப்


 லாட் எฝ்றி டொப்பால் குட்க்க வேண்டாம்＂
 ஆண்（4）தம்ப் மக்களுடைய ஆததவு இல்லா


 மக்களூக்காகவே அூタியல் அமைப்யை உ．ரு


 ஒரு பகூ
 கள்க்கு மேणir


 ம்்்களி்் உள்ள்்க шாக இருக்க்p

1972 कம்் ஆண்（b தேசிய அத夭ுப் பேォ๓ை

 சுத்தான் இது．








 நடா $\dot{\text { के }}$








 पொடூकெல்லாம் கதுப்பு்்ெொட ஆன்ப்பாட்




历ளை போடாLமல் கிாட் செண் து बொண்டிருக்க
 கொள்ள வேண்டிவெみ அப்போத துான்













 பम்pிய பேச்சே இல்லாத காणத்தலல，，நாவ்







அப்பொழுका நரங்கள் சமஷ்டி ஆட்சியை்்















1972 ஆ்்் ூண்டிலே，ஏ $\boldsymbol{் க ் க ு ゥ ற u ~ 『 ர ு ~}$






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noolaham．org｜aavanaham．org









 கி்றேன் ：

 போவைக்குப் போே வேண்டாட்．サ்்்து் சபை





 पும்．ஆஞல்，இட்ஞi்கள் बப்பட あடப்பார்கल்



 வகூட் எウ்பணைக் காட்டின．＂









 क5 றினேண் ：








 வது． 2，ந்த था



ஆகலோ
கோทியாவォேவேォ，
அயェ்ว


 கொள்ூூ囚்ேன்．＂

 ஊூைய இாேツர்களின் உணா்ச்சியை





 किறிமாவோ பண்டாォநநயய்் ஆட்சியேே







 （1） 19 घा का．
















 ；























 செய்கார்க்். அந்क இடத்தில் शன்பது பேர்


 (T)





















 அமியாயयान बी
 வேதுன் இல இாேூர்களுக்குப் டொவிசாfில்



 कளிம் உள்ாத்த்லே உண்டாக்ஷய पண் ணிலே, வெம்த புண்ணிலே வேல் பாப்ப்க்யது

























 बळ்刀




























































































 அடை,்த்கார்கள். எங்களு்்கெ.

ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்ச ஓர் உண்யைமயை


 ஊன்றேன்．அவர்களத தொள்ゥை ளி円க்கத் क्रலேபின்வருமr து கு，ிப்பிடி लுர் கள் ：













 து்கொண்டது．தேே்ர்தலக்கு முன்டும்，தேே் தஇஆ்்கூ வாக்குக் கெட்கும்டோ தூப் இக்，क உண்றைமைை बற்றுக்கொண்டார்கள்．அஞை அவ்்்ள் மதுக்க முடியா தை．



 வைக்தவேண்குட்．．＂

எゥ அவர்கள் பேஇப்் சூ，ゆிஞர்க்்．



 ゲ


 கஜேன்．











இவ்வி தம் धi pப்பட்டத．ஆஞல்，சர்வகட்タ


 கள் அ்்க அூிியல๓ைப்பு் சம்பந்தமாக

 கெர்தல் விஞ்ஞாபனந்क्रலே，இந்தப் பாエாளு







இப்பொழுது இத்த ，நாட்டின் பொ றுப்ப வரய்க்க சஞுிபி அவர்கள் कம்த் மக்களி
 களுக்கும் Яா்கள மக்களூக்கும் இைையே
 கானi் காணவேண்டிமானல் இதற்கொரு
 （Bi்．இப்பொடுத ஓா் அயைதியை பட்கு்்
 முடியா த．அரசியல் ஜீர்வு ஒன்று காணப்பா

 ．मतு































 அகில் नவ்ன சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்ல $p$ का ?












 எள்ன கல்திட $\dot{\infty}$ ?

 கோட்க்கற்கா



















 ஆதவே, இந்்க 100 தோட ரூபாவைச் செலவ
































 कன்றேன். எォவே, வடபகு委 4 рக்கணிக்கப்



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 ๓อొ؟)
 வெロ)
(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 cameapply 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, ad'verse 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."

## 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.


#### Abstract

"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.

[^0]
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 for 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 hon. 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 is still hanging, hanging soidargey Noo

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.

> (Mr. R. P. Wijesiri)
> You can go back again now.

## 


(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 UniversityI 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 noolanam.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 shortcomings, 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 in instalments-after the first three weeks, duties; after the 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 $\bar{J}$ sapporent
thing against the principles of the Budget, please do not think that I have come here to destroy the United National Party. For 33 jears 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 up-: held, but I am not going to run the risk of what happened in England happening here by saying the same-thingohere.

## 

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 filying 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 public 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 say,

 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 suggestions. Digitized by Noolaham houndfion
noolaham.org laavanshould 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 ?

## อรง క్రీอరఠcsm"

(அங்कத்தவர் ஒருவா்)
(A Member)
How many tigers do yeu want?

## 

(FLTநாயकர் அ山ா்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)
You must not hold the tiger by its tail!

## 


(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 23 rd of July, and this is what he said in reply :

[^1]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 to osea that they were erect because

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.

[^2]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. Thatt
is our strength. We are willing to change,
to adapt ourselves according to the
circumstances of each particular situa-
tion."
I do not know what made anybody write this. I may not understand this English, but with the little that 1 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, thezzalue of our exports, is divided by the imports anahamething 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 can 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 !

 (Mrt. K. D. M. C. Bandara)

## 


(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.

[^3]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 inqiury.

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 Ind 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 socalled choice between growth and subsidies was quite unambiguous."

## Quite unambiguous!

[^4]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. Then 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.

## 

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 inter－ est．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 finance company，Castle，is 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 subs dy 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 1 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 manu－ facture 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．

Wりなncms ece
（சபா历ாயธர் அவா்கள்）
（Mr Speaker）
I am wondering whether the hon． Member is conducting a class．


（Mr．M．D．H．Jayewardena）
I have to conduct a class for people who do not understand．



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(Mr Speaker)
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I do not think the hon．Member has used the correct word．

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（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．Mem－ bers would have understood it．

## ตอง2nccmine

（சபாநாயகா் அவா்கள்）
（Mr Speaker）
The hon．Member is wasting time． I do not think I can give him any further time．Surely the hon．Mem－ bers have the common intelligence to understand．

 （Mr．M．D．H．Jayewardena）
They would not have understood what is meant by this term＂subsidy for tea＂．

Now I am going to read out some－ thing which is a very serious accusa－ toin against the Government．

 มౖู）
 2．்ரநாட்ட இவல்கள் பி 5 क्र அமைச்ச்்）
（Mr．Percy Samaraweera－Deputy Minister of Public Administration \＆Home Affairs）

What is wrong in giving that subsidy．

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena) }
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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．


（Mr．Percy Samaraweera）
I am asking you because I am also a small holder．

## 


（Mr．M．D．H．Jayawardena）
Wait，I will give you the facts and figures．

## 


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

 （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．

> (சபாमाரயகா் அவள்்ற்)
> (Mr. Speaker)

I think you are getting angry and I think something else also．Please carry on．
（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 manu－ facture 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．
（ क्रा5．பேர்ஸி சLロエぱ5）
（Mr．Percy Samaraweera）
He was removed．
 ( இ.
(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.
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)
To whom has he written the letter?

( இ.
(Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)
Direct to the "Tribune". He has said that he has written to the Minister of Finance on this subject.
(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.


(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.
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)
I have no factories, if he is referring to me.


(Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)
Not you.


(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.


(Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)
The Minister in charge of the Tea Board.


('Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)
Otherwise it looks as if you are accusing me.


(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 fron the Ministry-"
That is from the Plantation Ministry. I am making it quite clear.


(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)
You are making it clear now.


(Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)
I did not know that you were so dense.

（கு．ஆூர．ஜே．ஷ．क மெல்）
（Mr．R．J．G．de Mel）
I must always bow to the superior wisdom of my Friend from Kaduwela． I always do so．

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena) }
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He says that he has written to the Minister of Finance too on this sub－ jest．I am tabling this．

<br>（ ゆ．ூு．ஆri．ஜே．ஜீ．क्र पெல்）

（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．


（Mr．M．D．H．Jayewardena）
I am tabling it．

## wcoshacsinge


（Mr．Speaker）
The Minister has denied it．


（Mr．M．D｜H．Jayewardena）
I did not accuse him．

（சபாநாuக＇ர் அவ்்கள்）
（Mr．Speaker）
I do not think that I can allow that to be tabled．


（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．

## 

（சレாநாயயகள் அவi்கள்）
（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 some－ body has written and speak about the conduct of a Minister．

（余लு．எம்．๒．எ்்．ஜயவர் 占戸ब）
（Mr．M．D．H．Jayewardena）
Here，he has writetn a letter to the press saying that a certain Minister has sent instructions．


（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 In－ dustries．The Minister concerned is not here to explain or－

（ғபாநாயக்் அவள்கள்）
（Mr．Speaker）
I think you know your Standing Orders well．


（Mr．M．D．H．Jayewardena）
All right，please let me have that ＂Tribune＂．I will place it before His Excellency the President．

## 


（Mr．Speaker）
Yes，you can take it back．

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( Я.
(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.

## mornuivaries <br>  <br> (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.

## 


(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 indepandence, 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.


(Mr. R. P. Wijesiri)
One ill wbe openede at Anuradhapura.

## 


(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 197970 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.


(Mr. R. P. Wijesiri)
Where do you find sugar at Rs. 6.


(Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)
I have put the lowest price according to the newspaper advertisement.


(Mr. K. D. M. C. Bandara)
How about the earning capacity?


(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 !

## 


(Mr. Speaker)
You have taken one hour. You can हo 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.







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

##  



(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 able a document, and the Hon. Sipeaker 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.

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(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 vords 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.

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(Mr. Montague Jayawickrema)
Sir, I would like to crave your Indulgence to make a personal explanation-

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(Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)
That has been withdrawn.

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(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
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 was made. I support the decision made by the Secretaries concerned. because that was the only realistic decision to be made. Furthermore, 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.

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(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 ${ }^{\circ}$ 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 ${ }^{3}$ 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 $1 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 Mr. Dudley Senanayake had to raise the price of rice. During the last 18 months we have lost Rs. 4,000 million of our external assets. This was in 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 adandoned. This was said by no other person than the Chairman of the Development Finance Corporation of Sri Lanka in the middle of 1980. 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 of Rs. 51,000 million. DigTheny whatais
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". I 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 percent. 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. The 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 the "Tribune" of 22 nd August 1981:

[^5] noolaham.org | aavanaham.org
 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 S'ri 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:

[^6]Then he also states:

> "Under these circumstances, the IME 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 Government Parliamentary that according to the figures found $\mathrm{in}^{\text {aav }}$ 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.

[^7]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 develpment. There was undoubtedly a growth of 8.2 pe reent. 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, Septanemberd 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.

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Are you holding it upside down?


(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.

[^8]I am borne out ; kindly listen to this :

[^9]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. 8hey 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 economicsI 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-
[ e .
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,
 whcsoอ". "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 blecause, 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 $u_{s}$ 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,
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.

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(Mr. Deputy Speaker)
Order, please! How long will you be going on ?

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(Mr. M. D. H. Jayawardena)
About half an hour, Sir. I have not come to the important point yet.

> (உப சபாதாயகர் அவா்கள்)
> (Mr. Deputy Speaker)

There are 15 other hon. Members ex-Members of Parliamenigitiodhey Usanam wouting to speak. Carry on.


(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.

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(Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)
Some of these matters you could have taken up during the Committee stage.

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 (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.




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

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(Mr. R. P. Wijesiri-Second Harispattuwa)
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(タிரு. செक் முத்்ெட்லவெகம)
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(Mr. A. M. R. B. Attanayake)

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(Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)
-It has got a relieving feature as well as a distressing feature. The 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

Admin'stration 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? What 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 mv 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.

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(Mr. Nissanka Wijeyearatna)
It is rather an unusual term. Will he explain what goes on in those houses.

##   (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 prizes for exports. Prizes are to be
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. In a 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 increastaken seriously the question of increasing the exports That is not all. The sliding duty for coconut 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 JFiDB 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 !

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 (Mr. Deputy Speaker)
Order, please. Try to wind up in five minutes' time.

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(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 99 -year lease. They said, "The 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.

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(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 detaiis. 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?

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(Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)
Thank you, Sir. Not five minutes ; I will only go by the points.

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(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,

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(Mr. Montague Jayawickrema)
Permit me to say this. Now he is referring to the Tea Centre and finding fault with the Hon. Minister of Finance.


(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 Budgeta courageous step which nobody else would 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 provide the insurance to the farmer against unpredictable rains, in achieving higher agricultural output. We cannot develop agriculturally unless we get effective control over water. Contray 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 this great scheme of Mahaweli.

Though my Friend the hon. Deputy Minister of Agriculcure 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 ion agricuicure is as high as is possilbe. 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.

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(Mr. Deputy Speaker)
Order, please! Make this the last points more.

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(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 peopie 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 exponditure is 43 , and so the Budget deficit is 23 . Therefore they say, vou can collect much more revenue if vou can get the Inland Reenue Department to dolita

Then you have stated that you have no revenue. I am suggesting somethings, but you need not do it in this Budget; you may th nk 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 comm ttee 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:

[^10]Are you having conscious policy to reduce tax?

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(Mr. Deputy Speaker)
Order, please! How long will the hon. Member take?

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(Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)
Sir, just permit me only to read this. He said in his 1977 Budget speech:
"We are raising income tax because we are not a capitalist party but we are nalmaringlist party."

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

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, lovising 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, sacrificed his pension, sacrificed 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 socia'ist society-then after 1990 Sri Lanka should be a very different country to live in. The people of this country vill then be eternally gratef 1 l 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 sacres 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
And the Solace gleams oncen move | aavanahathank you very much.


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(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 influericed strongly by his scheol itself, and we heard him with great gusto reciting the poems of Rev. W. S. 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 " बoos c̨ c̨ Cot ęe ej อొฝิజి." I think he should als realize that discussions in this House, however interspersed they are with levity, must build up a conerent picture, whether Viey 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 coinmencement 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 Naticnal 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 industry. I am happy, DMred Deputy

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 'nad 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 statistics; 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 connection, since he has lapsed into poetry, quate a few lines besed on a paroay 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 amprinditheader of the Opposition will
[ STM Cow remember how many years ago-l 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 leve lof 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:

[^11]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 seek; to brin s 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 equityoolatizo theavabyathegHon. Minister of Finance.

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 M: nister of Finance in any Government in any country would have suffered from.

In this connection I woud 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 cr:ticism 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, $n$ the case of India, on a small cron 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'ty had no ${ }^{+}$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 insuffic'ency of goods for trading, foreign exchange difficulties, the question of textile inadequacies-all those and more are the running burd $\urcorner$, the running theme in the romnlaint and lamentation of any Minister of Finance :n any country. They wore true of all the previous Financo Ministors. They are still true of this Finance Minister and will be true of oll Finance Ministers in the future unt 1 such time, in perhaps a distant future, when we can catch up with the more iadvantaged
countries of the world who through privilege, power and position-be they of the Eastern or the Western blockeep 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 inverted commas-someone who 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 and domestic price stabil ty. He pleaded for increase investment. I must refer to 1964 because that is the benchmark as far as the critics of this Government are concerned in the 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.
He admitted, however, that the increase demand in the context of restricted imports, and an inevitable time-lag between setting up an industry and relization of the product,
 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 stimulat on 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.

Mr. 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 in the Government Service shoulditzemb by
ber the large number of impoverished government servants, partciularly 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 a regeneration, 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 maae 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 aaveraticism of the Finance Minister.

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 not deserve assistance．Whoever the 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 under－ serving people can be eliminated from the benefits of the supports that the Government extends，it would definitely be possible to enhance the assistance for the poorer sections of the community．The Budget has how－ ever 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，Vita－ milk 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

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（Mr．R．P．Wijesiri）
You are wrong．It was opened by the late Hon．M．D．Banda．

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（Mr．Nissanka Wijeyeratne）
Excuse me；long before Mr．Banda came there the Thamankaduwa Project was there as the hon．Mem－ ber for Medawachchiya（Mr．Maithri－ pala 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 so 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 Goone－ wardene in the first MEP Govern－ ment 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 allo－ cated under the decentralized budget to meet capital expenditure of a local nature．These monies could be utiliz－ ed for repairs of small tanks．Besides， the Budget has also provided a sum Ean ratio 543 million in 1982 for repairs
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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 basea 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 vaiuable 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 oporation.

But there is one thing we must all bear in mind. All of us are able to infiuence 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 $\Rightarrow$ dmit 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 electo-rate-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 here, though it appears appropriate for the Estimates debate of the partiavar that 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 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 bluecollar 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 rceive 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.


(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)
Not at all. They did not want it. They struck work.

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(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

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 perfi－ dious betrayal from the time of Inde－ pendence 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 inter－ national FAO Conference，talking of his mismanaged estates，of his run－ down estates，Mr．Kobbekaduwa，the then Minister of Agriculture－

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（Mr．Ananda Dassanayake）
After running them for four years what has happened to your estate activities？

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（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 back－ door during the time of the SLFP，the United Left Front Government．The mas of personnel introduced－ineffi－ cient，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．

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（Mr．Ananda Dassanayake）
You are talking through your ha．
difficult metaphor for you，for you do not possess one．

> (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)
> Do not get annoyed.

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（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 Jayaikody）．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 bor－ rowing．In regard to that，may I men－ tion－that applies also to the com－ ments made by the hon．Member for Nallur－the SLFP government of 1974 which had brought in Dr．N．M． Perera and the LSSP as their only partner in order to salvage their rather reducing popularity，to make up for their lack of intelligent thinking，after there was an 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 and various agencies for the economic and technical aid which they gave gene－ rously ：Canada for Katunayake，Aus－ tralia for the Rice Research Institute at Peradeniva，Britain for the Teie－ communication facilities for Greater Colombo，China for the powerlooms and 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 and it is $t$ Steel and Tyre Corporation．There noolaham．org｜aavanaham．org
was no discrimination between capi－ talist 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 develop． ment，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 coun－ try was concerned．Despite the Cons－ titution 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 pilgri－ mages．
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 con－ trol 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 tax－ payer 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 happen－ ed？Ynu started queues unparalleled in the history of any under－devaloped 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 flood－ ing 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 that 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．
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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.

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(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)
That is why we have closed down our handloom factories!


(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 nave to face. But where are they? They have been absorbed elsewhere. This government has produced employment for nearly 500,000 people all
over th e 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 do not know whether they ever understand that even the budget is a planning device. Ten people getting into a room, putting up maps on the wall, collecting ard 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 he 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 of misconstruction and misunderstanding. For that alone I pay my tribune to him.

But I am very sorry that my dear friend from Nallur speaking most effectively in a stentorian voice tended to denigrate the entire poli－ tical peace of this coutnry that is sought to be achieved by the Presi－ dent，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 communal grounds originated before the langu－ age 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 invest－ ing Mr．Sandrasagara with a mantle not of Iqbal but of Jinnah in India．

> 5. દृపణ

（Mr．A．Amirthalingam）
Mr．Ponnambalam Arunachalam said that in 1924.

Sisincos exacoision Cosm

（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 refer－ ence 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 U＇ster 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 $\mathbf{R}$ D．Bandaranaike has been quoted ear－ lier in the House when Dr．N．M． Perera was Finance Minister of having talked about borrowing an scale without being perturbed over it． Even MIr．Peter Keunemar of the Communist Party admitted the fact that he was not scared of deficit fin－ ancing 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．If
can be a perfectly legitimate way of
dealing with financial problems from ：
short－term point of view．＂

Mr．Deputy Speaker，every govern－ ment 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．Suba－ singhe＇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 is their export，that deficit financing may not be necessary．But the poini is this：You too agree with deficit financing ；but the only thing is，you want us to accept the limits and boun－ daries that you in defeat want us to 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 frame－ work of necessary control．If he fails no individual fails，but the Govern－ ment itself fails．Therefore，in look－ ing 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 which jointed us years ago．


（Mr．A．Amirthalingam）
Ceylon Workers＇Congress．

## 


（Mir．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 ac－ cept a new economic policy in Russia， that they did not accept the new eco－ nomic policy．There were amend－ ments 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＂as expressed through the budget of that year．We stand for a free economy， but an economy that will be adjusted where inevitable circumstances com－ pel minor restrictions on unrestricted freedoms．Some hon．Members think that we have not taxed the capitalist class enough．One of our illustrious Membersithe Member from Kaduwela （Mr．M．D．H．Jayawardena）expres－ sed 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 to 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 fur－ ther 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，ir－ responsible capitalism that battens on the poor without a sense of responsi－ bility and obligation to theifiration Nawe
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 char－ ters 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 unin－ telligent people saw in England when they dubbed Castlereigh－as living death on the way．That is what they should have said to criticize the pre－ vious 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 a few 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．

Mir．Deputy Speaker，the Hon．Min－ ister of Finance has been the reci－ pient 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 Finuddeivaget 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 irrespec－ tive of the party to whih some of them unfortunately belong．

## Thank you．

## Sowiss messocsense


（Mr．Deputy Speaker）
Order，please！The Hon．Deputy Chairman of Cimmittees will now take the Chair．
ఠิc．





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

## 


（Mr．T．Sivasithamparam－Vavuniya）















 （15ு்்ா்்ேேும்．







凸ை कட் Яியை சாウ்；方，































 காலத்தில் வாழு் போக்ன்pவ்்களப் 19，



## 







 கடமை．
 ，करण

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 வேண்கு்．















 சுலபயாக ஈட்டிகி் $p$ ஒரு Яலருக்குக் குறிப்




## 






















 prices of essential consumer articles－































 ஞ்்்து ம்்களி்் भவலக்குエவ், மக்களிற் $\geq \dot{~ ள ் ~}$










 क्रक்கட்பபட்டிள்ாr்்.












 क्राல், உள்ளळை உள்ளபட எ(6) $\dot{\text { ம் }}$















































 मாாட்டிலே எல்லாக் கோணங்களி இப்் அப





 क्र்ं சயைக்கு உண்(b) बட்டளஆலே, பேச்ச

 பலடுறை கேட்டிருக்குேேுட், ஆஞல் உண்ゅை



































 டாக்ட்ர்க் எங்கள் ぁாட்டில் வேக゙ செய்





































































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 - Wr Chis அमेक











































இ. ஷis























 ๓ை๗ையு இए




















 அூண்டிலே ஒரு पெ，ற்றிக் Qெெक் 1,300 மூபா
 கெரடிக்க வேண்டிய் என்புதற்காக பானிய




 per cent．Withdrawing part of the subsidy－அண்றைையிலே，அஜ゙வை ஆூ 1981




















யலலே இருக்க்் $p$ இக்த்் பாட்டாளி $\omega க ் க ~$


 கள் ？


























 தாウ்களும் டொ का மக்களூம் அறிய வேண்ட（b）




 Сோேー dishes relief work செйத $น ல ் ~$


 இன் துப் கொக்க்கப்பட かில்రి．

## 

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．


 அயை宇四 அங்






 ぁைத்


 படிळ் $p$ का．In all other districts pay－ ment has been made for the work done in August and September and distress relief work is continuing this month






 அதைத் செய்ய்ஷ்றீர்कவ் என்ற சொல்வத இள๑ா कடாம்．இத：शரு पक्षिய அォभயல் Я．क்का ந்क்ட் ！















 ＇அலாட் சிக்னல்＇－alarm signal வलூक்ன









 ムாذ் அक இனவाぁட்！




 ஆஞல் கல்லிணைப் பொ ツுத்த வைைリி்் எவ்




It is the monopoly of the government． 110 பாடசாఠిகள் உள்ள என்ஞடைய LDTゥル டத்கல்，உய தరిவர் அவர்களே，இゅை உ．தூா

《่ல் ，நடைபெ
 மா円வम்கவ் பெர்p पொ துப் पெ円பேツ பfி








 เロカ் அம்）அவள்்ள் बேட்ட ஒரூ कேள்बி்்கூ，भकா
















 LL்亡 ஆुசியிர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 754 Lேम்．









##  




## （Mr．Abdul Razak Munsoor－District Minister，Mullaitivu） <br> உ亩கள் Яபாा்சு ？

##  <br> 

## （Mr．T．Sivasithamparam）

 1977 இல்．டெ டゅைம்் क्रெत सु，தியில் 869 कஆ










 எங்களூூைய










 ツூைய து




 இu பணம் எவ்வளவ？இळை நூம் अறிய



 बழை்் एுழு்ゥெ









 ЯСㅜㅏㄴ．
 ப்்கள் ச்்பந்ம்மாாகவு்் नみकு கருக்க்க்கள்









 இிிி்க்，क முக்் உள்ளவர்．உள்ளறை உள்आபடி






 இெォ

 not district，but electorate இウ்கே 4



























 Sanis－Integrated development pro－ grammes．Intergrated national deve－ lopment programmes of this country financed by foreign countries－












 ப（b）क்தப்பட்，அ．

In six districts the integrated deve－ lopment programmes were inaugu－ rated and completed at the cost of





 แケேே எவ்வளவ नெロウிட ப்பட்டத．มவு







 बுருப்பு














 and sardine are imported in ship

















































## \＆．23． 7.45






## （Mr．S．W．Alawathuwala－Acting

 Minister of Regional Development）

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 ยูงอః ลอ.
(e) mอక్ర wn wbris 2c๔e















It being 8 P.M., Business was interrupted, and the Debate stood adjourned. Debate to be resumed on Mbursdgy the 19th November, 1981. noolaham.org | avana anam. ऊ̛̃ $^{2}$






(Mr. Weerawanni SamaraweeraActing Minister of Education)











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 ¢Qిsuss గిత్ర"తో






























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 ๓อรอน.

##  

 ட ஆவல்கள் அமைச்ச்்)
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed-Minister of Foreign Affairs)

I just want to add a word. I am fully aware of this whole question. 1 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,

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.

## 


(Mr. Weeramanni Samaraweera)


















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yor so bews ciss, wn, weem Sw.
 Question put, and agreed to.












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

## ఆరఁ్రితతిశ్మృ


Parliament


Thursday，19th November 1981

 இcsessuba




The House met at 10 a．m．Nir．Speaker ［Al Haj M．A．Bakeer Marker］in the Chair

## ऊెఠరిఁૃయ

भที่ดี่ப

## Announcement

20920 csm 2ne
 SPEAKER＇S CERTIFICATE

## Wめ゙ラacserse


（Mir．Speaker）
I wish to announce that I have， under the provisions of Article 79 of the Constifution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka， endorsed the Certificate on the follow－ ing Bill on November 18， 1981 ：

Judicature（Amendment）．

##  

## 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 Construc－ tion and Minister of Highways．）
Annual Reports and Statements of Accounts of the Sri Lanka State Trading （Consolidated Exports）Cozporzation Nf

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 Develop－ ment 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 Develop－ ment and Minister of Mahaweli Develop－ ment．）

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

 Ordered to lie upon the Table．

<br>

Oral Answers to Questions





> 2.த்த®ur

MISSIONS ABROAD：IVILITARY LIAISON OFTICERS／DEFENCE ATTACHES
$507 / 81$
 ตย゚（）

（Mr．Lakshman Jayakody－Attana－ galla）









（i）















 E゚ (-25 $\varepsilon^{\circ}$ ?























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,
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 seiection board ? (ii) If not, why?

##  



(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.

##  <br>  <br> private omnibus operators

508/81

## 

 (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)





 professional qualifications, m. org staftinahempe








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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?




(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.

## 

(
(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?

## 


(Mr. H. Kularatne)
It will take three months' time.

## 


(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)
You want three months' time for that?

## 


(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.


（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 dis－ cuss it during the Committee stage ？

## 20ッ凹ucsmize

（சபாநாயकウ் அவI்கள்）
（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．

## 


（Mr．Lakshman Jayakody）
It should be available there．

## 


（Mr．H．Kularatne）
I do not know．If it is available 1 will table it in the House．But they have told me that it will take three months＇time．

## cぶ


（Mr．Lakshman Jayakody）
Does it take three months＇time for what is available in the Transport Board office at Kirula Road to come here？

## 

（BCு．எச்．©ு৯ரத்ळ）
（Mr．H．Kularatne）
If it is there we can table it here．

## 

（
（Mr．Lakshman Jayakody）
Does it take such a long time for this list to come from the CTB office to Your Honour＇s desk？
（2）

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

## 


（Mr．H．Kularatne）
He says it is available there．

## ตఆM


（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．

## อย．ncease ons

（ Я．
（Mr．H．Kularatne）
If it is available we can comply with the request．But if it is not available we want three months＇ time．


（Mr．Lakshman Jayakody）
It has to be available．
\＆）Ocsucsmage
（சレாநாயकां थவ்க்ள்）
（Mr．Speaker）
I am unable to accede to that．


（Mr．H．Kularatne）
The hon．Member seems to know more about the Transport Board than I．

## 


（Mr．Lakshman Jayakody）
Sir，I do not want to waste the time of the House．Will the Hon．Deputy Minister please take some initiative
in regard to this matter and see hat this list is brought before this House for us to discuss it during the Committee stage ？

## 


（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？

##  <br>  <br> （Mir．H．Kularatne）

Yes．


（Mr．Lakshman Jayakody）
There is another reason why it is not available．

## 


（Mr．Speaker）
Otherwise，it will take three months＇time？

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& \text { 85. nccoin own }
\end{aligned}
$$

> (Mr. H. Kularatne)
> Yes.



MISSIONS ABROAD ：MILITARY LIASION OFFICERS／DEFENCE ATTACHES：
medical reports
$509 / 81$

## 


（Mr．Lakshman Jayakody）
 BิఠcృT



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asked the Minister，and Deputy Minister of Defence：（a）（i）Will he state whether the Military Liaison Officers or Defence Attaches or any－ one 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 offi－ cers 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？
8. ติ. ฮอิరญชิต อฺรง
(
(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. (ii) Does not arise. (c) (i) Does not arise. (ii) Does not arise.

(இு. ఎங்ஷமண் ஜயக்فொடி)
(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?

## 


(Mr. т. 3. Werapitiya)
I have already replied to that. The necessity to undergo special medical tests for military appointment do not arise.

## 


(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?
 ๔ఁ̨อమ)


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

From a vedamahathaya. Digitized by Noolaham








(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.

## 


(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)
Is he aware that this gentleman has gone there not for work but to obtain medical treatment?


(Mr. T. B Werapitiya)
That is not correct. He is doing a very gond job of work.


(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)
I asked that question because--

## 


(Mr. Speaker)
The Deputy Minister has denied that.


(Mr. R. Premadasa)
A person can fall sick when he is away.

## 


(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

##  <br> （சபா历ாயக்் அவா்கள்） <br> （Mr．Speaker） <br> Question No．41．The hon．Member for Habaraduwa is not here <br>  

 ธம்பロツ ：๕ழியா்

PAHALA YAGODA METAL BREAKING STTE， GAMPAHA：WORKERS

489／81
 （50 eems）
 （Mr．S．D．Bandaranayake－Gampaha）


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 ぁள் அமைச்சருLாみவサைக் बேட்ட விறワ：
 பゆல யாகொட கல் அடை












 जெञ்பक क्र அவா் அpிவாエா？（ii）இவ்லூழு



asked the Prime Minister and Minis－ ter of Local Government，Housing and Construction and Minister of Highways：（a）Is he aware－－（i） that a considerable amount of work was done at the Pahala Yagoda metal breaking site in the Gampaha electo－ rate using manual labour；（ii）that as a result of the introduction of a machine to this work site the work－ ers 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？






（Mr．M．Vincent 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 to the funds for road works in the noolaham．org｜aavanaham．org

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.

20 cis)<br><br>(Mr. Speaker)<br>Question No. 9.

## 


(Mr. Vincent Perera)
On behalf of the Minister of Labour, I ask for two week's time to answer this question.




Question ordered to stand doun.




MR. ABDUL WADOOD MOHAMED Aroos : TDENTITY CARD
$550 / 81$


(Dr. W. Dahanayake-Galle)














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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 ?

## 8. สิ. ศలిరత్రై ఏosm


(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 noolaham.org aavanaham.org

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 .

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598/81


(Dr. W. Dahanayake)
बอC\&






























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?
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(Mr. M. S. Amarasiri--Deputy Minister of Trade and Shipping)
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## 


(Dr. W. Dahanayake)





(Mr. M. S. Amarasiri)






## 

(ぁலா, कि, Li
(Dr. W. Dahanayake)




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## 


(Mr. M. S. Amarasiri)
















464／81
asked the Prime Minister and Minis－ ter of Local Government，Housing and Construction and Minister of Highways：（a）Will he inform this House（i）the condition of the entire Kombala－Mayakadum／Powsin－ hena Road at $\frac{1}{8}$ mile intervals com－ mencing from the Powsinhena；（ii） the condition of the side drains at intervals of $\frac{1}{8}$ miles commencing from the Powsinhena end？（b）Is the condition of the road satisfac－ tory？（c）Is the condition of the drains satisfactory？（d）If the con－ dition 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 enume－ rate the work done or to be done and if work has been done on what dates the work had been done？


（Mr．M．Vincent Perera）
I am tabling＊the answer on behalf of the Prime Minister and Minister of Local Govrnment，Housing and Cons－ truction and Minister of Highways．

##  <br> 

Answer tabled：
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（श）（i） 4 மைல்கள் पொண்ர இவ் बிசியின்








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（a）（i）This road of 4 miles is in a fairly satisfactory condition．（ii）Exten－ sive 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 the Decentralised Budget．If funds are released，the Department of Highways will bring the roads and drains up to a satisfactory condition．


（Mr．Speaker）
Question No． 6.

## 

（．ிுு．ff．ப．வேナツற்றிய）
（Mr．T．B．Werapitiya）
I ask for two weeks＇time to answer this question．




Question ordered to stand down．
ตCossummen

（Mr．Speaker）
Question No． 7.




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

I ask for a month's time to answer this question.
 = $\rightarrow$ An C ?
 *orust ப்பட亡 気.
Question ordered to stand down.

## 

 illicit felling of timber

569/81


(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama-Kalawana)







 (ii) ei visherc co wus we बe,












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.

## 

 Appropriation Bill, 1982
we wax ce उexç wo tcon voner
 [coseliens 12]









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.


(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 difficully.

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 Pariiament- -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.

## ense யursm oun


(Mr. Lionel Jayatilleke)




Wionsumm

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

## easy zanicw eeson


(N/r. Lionel Jayatilleke)
Thank you.


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[Cwsod Bussem उonn]
(1)




## 

( कரு. லண்ஷமவ் ஜயக்கொட4.)
(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.

## 


(Mr. R. Premadasa)
We like to share him with you.

## 


(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)
He is non-aligned.

##  <br>  <br> (Mr. Speaker)

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

He is independent now.

## 


(Mr. Lionel Jayatilleke)
















(a) Housing Projects :

1. Navathkuli Housing Scheme Stages I \& II 298 units
2. Gurunagar Housing Scheme Stages I \& II 280 units
3. Electorate Housing Schemes 385 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

Fisheries Harbour, Myliddy
Carpentry Project, Atchuvely
Kannapuram Shanty Re-location Project
Post Office and Postmaster's Quarters, Chullipuram
Jaffna Hospital-Sewerage Scheme, Stage II and Stage III
Ayurvedic Hospital, Jaffina
A. M. P.'s Quarters, Velanai

Siddha Vidyalaya, Jaffnta
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, Delft
Dental Clinic, Delft
Hostel and Kitchen, Jaffina Campus
Bachelors Barracks, Karainagar
Married Quarters, Karainagar
Medical Officer's Quarters, Analaitivu Town
Dental Clinic, Pungudutivu
Rest House-Kayts
Milk Collecting Centre, Tirinelvely
Stables for Milk Collecting Centre
 © 250 อิరె)

(Mr. V. Anandasangary-Kilinochchi)
All these were caried out from decentralized budget allocations.


(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 <br> Public Servants <br> Quarters | 75 units |
| Electorate Houses | 99 units |
| 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 |

(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, Foint Pedro
Magistrate's Bungalow, Point Pedro
Telecommunication Department O.C. D.D.S. Project

Hostel for 90 Bachelor's Quarters for Jafina

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, 4.8 m . 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. 100 m . since July 1977.






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<br><br>（Mr．R．P．Wijesiri）<br>¢̨̨ Wીcce ？

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（サウ்கぁ் क्रவi் 『ருவர்）
（A Member）

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（Mr．Lionel Jayatilleke）






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（Mr．R．P．Wijesiri）


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（Mr．Lionel Jayatilleke）


## 


（A Member）
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（Mr．Harish Wanigasekera－Deputy Minister of Ruarl Development）


## 


（Mr．Lionel Jayatilleke）











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(Mr. R. P. Wijesiri)



Cwnct ※ccrex eosm;

(Mr. Lionel Jayatilleke)



> (
> (Mr. R. Premadasa)


(Mr. Lionel Jayatieke)













## 

( প্রন. ஆri. ப9ரேயேதாச)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

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(Mr. Lionel Jayatieke)












## 


(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)
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(Mr. Lionel Jayatieke)

 "Gents polyaster trousers from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100."
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(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)
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## 


(Mr. Lionel Jayatilleke)



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（Mr．R．P．Wijesiri）
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（Mr．Lionel Jayatieke）

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（Mr．Ananda Dassanayake）
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（Mr．R．Premadasa）


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（Mr．Ananda Dassanayake）


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（Mr．R．P．Wijesiri）


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（Mr．Lionel Jayatilleke）








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（Mr．Ananda Dassanayake）


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（Mr．Lionel Jayatilleke）




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（Mr．Maithripala Senanayeke－Meda－ wachchiya）

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（Mr．Lionel Jayatilleke）
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## 


(Mr. Maithripala Senanayeke)


## cunce scosem exan


(Mr. Lionel Jayatilleke)









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（Mrs．Wimala Kannangara－Minister of Rural Development）





## 20 Onsucmize

（சபாநாயஈकர் அவா்கள்）
（Mr．Speaker）
I have more speakers on the Government side．
 ๔と̨巳る）


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

How do you balance？


 Ч官化亡்ட அயை
（Mir．R．J．G．de Mel－Minister of Finance \＆Planning）

By weight！


（Mrs．Wimala Kannangara）
I have to re start．


（Mr．R．P．Wijesiri）
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（Mrs．Wimala Kannangara）




























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<br><br>(Mr. R. P. Wijesiri)




(Mrs. Wimala Kannangara)







































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[For continuation of Proceedings, see Offictal Report for Friday, 20th November 1981.]
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## \&. 8.





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## NOTE

Corrections which Members suggest for the Firal Print should be clearly marked in this Report and the copy containing the corrections must reach the Editor of Hansapd,
not later than
Thursday, 3rd December 1981
$\qquad$




[^0]:    "-as one of the most hard pressed Ministers of Finance in the world. It is a most exhilarating and rearding experience-compelling ," unique feat of

[^1]:    "The SLFP 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 infletion 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."-[Offictal Report, 23rd July 1981; Vol. 15, Col. 1066.]

[^2]:    "The strength of our philosophy is that we are wedded to no philosophy."

[^3]:    " 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. How-ever"-

    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 "-

[^4]:    "We made our decision. We crossed the Rubicon."

[^5]:    "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 'decele-

[^6]:    "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 success of the Government's development strategy." [Official Report col. 1067 \& 68 ; 23.7.1981.]

[^7]:    "On the basis of the above developments, GDF is now forecast to expand between 4-5 per cent during 1981."

[^8]:    "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"-

[^9]:    " where the Minister himself blamed the two officials in his Ministry for not having done their homework."

[^10]:    "Yet, we are having a conscious policy to reduce tax."

[^11]:    "The age of miracles had passed. In the field of political economy there were no miracles. We have, therefore, to take certain timely action."

