

17 වන කාණ්ඩය  
8 වන කලාපය  
(I වන කොටස)

අභහරුවාදි  
1981 නොවැම්බර් 24



# පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

(නිල වාර්තාව)

(අශෝධිත පිටපත)

අන්තර්ගත ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

1981 නොවැම්බර් 23 වන සඳුදා

[වැඩ කටයුතු ඉදිරියට ගෙන යෑම]

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1982 [හයවන වෙන් කළ දිනය] :

දෙවන වර කියවීම—විවාදය කල් තබන ලදී

කල් තැබීමේ යෝජනාව

1981 නොවැම්බර් 24 වන අභහරුවාදි

වරප්‍රසාද : 1981. 11. 22 දින “දී, අයිලන්ඩ්” හා “දිවයින” පුවත්

පත් වාර්තා

මුදල් හා ක්‍රම සම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමාගේ ප්‍රකාශය :.

ඉන්ඩි සෙන්ට්‍රල් ආදිය පිළිබඳ ලිපි ලේඛන

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1982 [හත්වන වෙන් කළ දිනය] :

දෙවන වර කියවීම—විවාදය ඉදිරියට ගෙන යන ලදී



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11/11

# பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

அதிகார அறிக்கை

(பிழை திருத்தப்படாதது)

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

திங்கட்கிழமை, 23 நொவம்பர் 1981

[நிகழ்ச்சித் தொடர்]

ஒதுக்கீட்டுச் சட்டமூலம், 1982 [ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட ஆறாம் நாள்]:

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பு—விவாதம் ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது

ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணை

செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை, 24 நொவம்பர் 1981

சிறப்புரிமை: 22.11.81 “ஐலண்ட்”, “திவயின” அறிக்கைகள்

நிதி, அமைப்புத்திட்ட அமைச்சரது அறிக்கை: கிராண்ட் சென்றல் முதலியன பற்றிய பத்திரங்கள்

ஒதுக்கீட்டுச் சட்டமூலம், 1982 [ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட ஏழாம் நாள்]:

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பு—விவாதம் தொடர்கிறது

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Tuesday  
24th November 1981

## PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Uncorrected)

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Second Reading—Debate adjourned

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

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RE GRAND CENTRAL, ETC.

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1982 [Seventh Allotted Day]:

Second Reading—Debate continued



## பார்லிமேன்

பாராளுமன்றம்

PARLIAMENT

1981 நவம்பர் 23 வன ஸ்டூடி

திங்கட்கிழமை, 23 நவம்பர் 1981

Monday, 23rd November 1981

[1981 நவம்பர் 23 வன ஸ்டூடி 1478 வன டிபுலி கிள் ஓர்டர் லி கிள்]

[1981 நவம்பர் 23, திங்கட்கிழமை அதிகார அறிக்கை பத்தி 1478 இலிருந்து நிகழ்ச்சித் தொடர்.]

[Continuation of Proceedings from Col. 1478 of OFFICIAL REPORT for Monday, 23rd November 1981]

## பிளாட் பிளாட் கிள், 1982

ஒதுக்கீட்டுச் சட்டமூலம், 1982

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1982

பி. பி. அலாசுந்தரம் (கோப்பா)

(திரு. ஏ. எம். ஆலாசுந்தரம்—கோப்பா)

(Mr. A. M. Allalasundaram—Kopay)

கௌரவ சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் முதன்முறையாகக் கலந்துகொண்டு உரையாற்றுவதற்கான வாய்ப்புக் கிடைத்ததையிட்டு மகிழ்ச்சியடைகின்றேன். இந்த நாட்டில் வாழும் தமிழினத்தின் ஏகப் பிரதிநிதியாகிய தமிழர் விடுதலைக் கூட்டணியைச் சேர்ந்தவன் நான். இந்த நாடு விடுதலை பெற்ற 1948 ஆம் ஆண்டிலிருந்து மாறி மாறி ஆட்சி பீடத்துக்கு வந்த அரசாங்கங்கள் படிப்படியாகத் தமிழ் மக்களுடைய உரிமைகளைப் பறித்து வந்துள்ள கதை இச்சபையிற் பல தடவைகள் கூறப்பட்ட கதை. 1972 ஆம் ஆண்டுக்கு முன்பு பல்வேறு அரசியற் கட்சிகளாகப் பிரிந்திருந்த தமிழினம் கட்சி பேதத்தை மறந்து தமிழர் விடுதலைக் கூட்டணி என்ற அமைப்பில் ஓர் அணியாகச் செயல்பட ஆரம்பித்ததை இந்த நாடு அறியும். தமிழ் மக்கள் மத்தியில் என்ருமில்லாத ஓர் ஒற்றுமையை உருவாக்கிய காரணதிகள் பற்றி தந்தை செல்வா முதல் இன்றைய தலைவர்கள் வரை பல தடவைகள் இந்தச் சபையிலே

எடுத்துச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். கூறுபட்டிருந்த தமிழினத்துக்கு இழைக்கப்பட்ட பல கொடுமைகள் அவர்கள் தம் மத்தியில் உள்ள பகைமையை மறந்து ஓர் அணியின் கீழ் ஒரு கொடியின் கீழ் திரளுகின்ற ஒரு சூழ்நிலையை உருவாக்கியது. அந்த ஒற்றுமை ஏற்பட்டு தமிழர் விடுதலைக் கூட்டணி உருவாகிய நேரத்தில் இந்த அரசின் தமிழமைச்சர்கள் மூவரும் தமது ஒத்துழைப்பையும் நல்லாசியையும் தமிழர் விடுதலைக் கூட்டணிக்கு வழங்கியதையும் நிச்சயமாக நான் இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்திலே நினைவூட்ட விரும்புகின்றேன்.

தமிழர்கள் தங்களைத் தாங்களே ஆள வேண்டுமென்ற இலட்சியத்தின் அடிப்படையில் தந்தை செல்வா, அமரர் வன்னியசிங்கம், டாக்டர் நாகநாதன் போன்றவர்கள் தமிழரசுக் கட்சியை ஆரம்பித்த நாளிலிருந்து அந்த இயக்கத்தோடு ஒன்றுபட்டு அவர்களுடைய தலைமையின் கீழ் செயற்பட்டவன் நான். நேர்மை, சேவை, அகிம்சை ஆகிய தாரக மந்திரங்களைத் தந்தை செல்வாவிடம் பயிலும் வாய்ப்பினைப் பெற்றவன் நான். நான் பிரதிநிதித்துவம் செய்யும் கோப்பாய்த் தொகுதி, அமரர் வன்னியசிங்கம், அமரர் கதிரவேலுப் பிள்ளை போன்ற சிந்தனை சிற்பிகளின் சேவையைப் பெற்ற தொகுதி. அவர்கள் கடைப்பிடித்த மரபு நெறி தவறாமல் மக்களின் ஆணைக்கமைய, கட்சியின் கட்டுப்பாட்டுக் கிணங்க எனது கடமையை நிறைவேற்றுவேன் என்று நிச்சயமாக நான் நம்புகிறேன்.

பாராளுமன்றப் பாரம்பரியங்களுக்கமைய ஒவ்வோர் அரசியற் கட்சியும் மக்களிடம் ஓர் ஆணையைப் பெற்றுத்தான் இச்சபைக்குத் தெரிவு செய்யப்படுகின்றது. எனது கட்சியும் தமிழ் மக்களிடமிருந்து ஓர் ஆணையைப் பெற்றுத்தான் இங்கே வந்திருக்கின்றது. மக்களின் ஆணையைப் பாதியில் கைவிடுவது சனநாயக மரபுக்கு மாறானது. பண்புள்ள எந்தவோர் அரசியற் கட்சியும் மக்களின் ஆணையை மீறி ஒருபோதும் செயற்படாது. ஆகவே, தமிழ் மக்கள் எமக்கிட்ட ஆணையை மறந்து செயற்பட எம்மால் முடியாது. தமிழ் மக்கள் எமக்களித்த ஆணை என்ன? தமிழ் மக்கள் போர்த்துக்கீசரிடம் இழந்த இறைமையை மீண்டும் பெறுவதும் தமிழினம் தன்னைத் தானே ஆள வேண்டும் என்பவையே அது. அந்த ஆணையை ஏற்று அது ஈடேற உழைப்பது எமது தலையாய கடமையாகும். இந்தக் கடமையை

[பீ. பி. சாஸ்திரி 1948] உரை]

நிறைவேற்றும் பணியினை இந்த இயக்கத்தின் மூத்த தலைவர்கள் பலரும் பல காலகட்டங்களில் மேற்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கின்றனர்.

தமிழர்களுக்கிருக்கும் பிரச்சினைகளுக்குத் தீர்வுகாண ஒவ்வொரு காலகட்டத்திலும் அரசாங்கமும் அமைச்சர்களும் பிரதமர்களும் முயற்சிகள் மேற்கொண்ட நேரங்களிலே எமது தலைவர்கள் அவற்றைப் புறக்கணித்து விடாமல் ஒப்பந்தங்களானாலும் சரி, பேச்சுவார்த்தைகளானாலும் சரி, தீர்வுக்கான இடைக்கால முயற்சிகளானாலும் சரி எல்லாவற்றிலும் பங்குகொண்டு அப்பிரச்சினைகளுக்கான தீர்வைக் காண வேண்டும் என்பதில் கண்ணாக விருந்தார்கள். ஆனால், துரதிஷ்டவசமாக அம்முயற்சிகளெல்லாம் பெரும் ஏமாற்றத்தைத்தான் தந்தன. 1948 முதல் 1972 வரையான காலநூற்றாண்டு கால அவல நிலையின் கசப்பான அனுபவம் தமிழ் மக்களுடைய சிந்தனையில் புதியதோர் திருப்பத்தை உருவாக்கியது. அந்தச் சிந்தனைத் திருப்பத்தின் அடிப்படையில் உருவானதுதான் தமிழினம் மீண்டும் இழந்த இறைமை மீட்டு தன்னைத் தானே ஆளவேண்டும் என்கிற ஒரு தத்துவம். இந்தப் புதிய சிந்தனை உருப்பெற்ற நாளிலிருந்து இந்நாட்டில் பல்வேறு சம்பவங்கள் இடம்பெற்று அதனால் அமைதியின்மை ஏற்பட்டு வருவதை நாமும் அறிவோம்; இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்களும் அறிவார்கள்; இந்தச் சபையிலுள்ள நீங்களும் அறிவீர்கள். ஒரு தேசிய இனத்தின் சுயநிர்ணய உரிமையை மறுக்கும் செயற்பாடுகள் எந்த நாளில் ஆரம்பமாகுகின்றனவோ அந்த ஆரம்பிக்கும் நாட்டில் நிச்சயமாக அமைதியின்மையும் ஒற்றுமையின்மையும் தான் ஏற்படும். இதே கருத்தை—அதாவது ஒரு நாட்டில் அமைதியும் ஒற்றுமையும் இல்லாவிட்டால் அங்கே பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சிக்கு இடமே இல்லை எனும் கருத்தை இங்கே வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைச் சமர்ப்பித்து உரையாற்றிய கௌரவ நிதி அமைச்சர் மிகவும் தெளிவாக எடுத்துக்கூறியிருக்கிறார். அவருடைய கூற்று மிகவும் ஆழ்ந்த கருத்துடன் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்ட ஒன்றாகும். இந்தக் கூற்றை அவர் ஆறே ஆறு வார்த்தைகளில் கூறியிருந்தால் அந்தக் கூற்றை நிச்சயமாகக் சிந்திக்க வைக்குமென

தாலும் அவ்வார்த்தைகளில் அடங்கி இருக்கின்ற பல உண்மைகளை—அரசாங்கத் தரப்பு அங்கத்தவர்களில் ஒரு சிலர் தெரிந்துகொண்டாலுங்கூட நிச்சயமாகப் பலர் புரிந்து கொள்ளவில்லை என்பது தெரிகிறது.

எனக்கு முன் பேசிய கல்விப் பிரதி அமைச்சரும், நிதி அமைச்சரவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்ட வாறு “நாட்டில் ஒற்றுமையும் அமைதியும் நிலவாத பட்சத்தில் நிச்சயமாகப் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியைப் பற்றி நாம் சிந்திக்க முடியாது” என்ற உண்மையை அடிப்படையாக வைத்து ஒருசில கருத்துக்களைக் கூறினார். கௌரவ நிதி அமைச்சர் இக் கூற்றைக் கூறுவதற்கான காரணம், சமீப காலத்திலே இந்த நாட்டிலே நடைபெற்ற சம்பவங்கள் எவ்வளவு தூரம் தேசிய செல்வத்துக்கு நட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறது, எவ்வளவு தூரம் தேசிய செல்வம் விரயமாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்பதை முழுக்க முழுக்க அறிந்துகொள்ளக்கூடிய வாய்ப்பு மற்றெல்லா அமைச்சர்களையும் விட அவருக்குக் கூடுதலாயிருப்பதுதான். அனைத்து அமைச்சர்களினதும் விரயங்களை, சேதங்களை அறிகின்ற வாய்ப்புள்ளவராக இருப்பவர் கௌரவ நிதி அமைச்சர்தான். இதன் காரணமாகவே நிதி அமைச்சர் தமது ஆரம்ப உரையிலேயே நாட்டில் அமைதியும் சமாதானமும் நிலவ வேண்டியதன் அவசியத்தை எடுத்துரைத்தார். கௌரவ நிதி அமைச்சர் இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைச் சமர்ப்பித்த பொழுது இந்நாட்டின் பொருளாதாரம் மிகவும் சிக்கலாகவும் இருள் சூழ்ந்த நிலையிலும் இருக்கிறதெனக் கூறி, அதற்குரிய காரணங்களையும் எடுத்துச் சொன்னார். அவருடைய இந்த ஒப்புதற் கூற்று, இந்நாட்டிலேயுள்ள தமிழ்பேசும் மக்களின் பிரச்சினைகளைத் தீர்க்காதவரையில் இந்நாட்டில் அமைதியும் ஒற்றுமையும் ஏற்படாத வரையில்—எல்லோரும் எதிர்பார்க்கின்ற பொருளாதார சுபீட்சத்தை நாம் காணமுடியாது என்பதை எடுத்துக் காட்டுகின்றது. அமைச்சரும் அதை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டுள்ளார். நான் சில நிமிடங்களாக இங்கு எடுத்துக் கூறுகின்ற அந்தக் கருத்தை நிதி அமைச்சர் தமது ஆரம்ப உரையிலே ஆறு வார்த்தைகளிலே மிகவும் சுருக்கமாக, மிக அர்த்தபுஷ்டியாக எடுத்துக் கூறியிருக்கின்றார். இக்கூற்று எதிர்க்கட்சியிலேயிருக்கின்ற எம்மைத் தலைவர அரசாங்க தரப்பிலேயிருக்கின்ற அங்கத்தவர் அங்கத்தவர்களைக் சிந்திக்க வைக்குமென

நான் எண்ணுகிறேன். நாட்டில் ஒன்றுமைய ஏற்படுத்துவதில் அவர்களின் பங்கு எந்த அளவுக்கு இருக்க வேண்டுமென்பதைச் சிந்திக்கவைக்கக்கூடியதாக நிதி அமைச்சரின் இந்தக் கூற்று அமைந்துள்ளது.

நிதி அமைச்சரவர்களின் உரையில், தவிர்க்கப்படவேண்டிய வீண் செலவினங்கள், வீண் விரயங்கள் பற்றிக்குறிப்பிடப்படாவிட்டாலுங்கூட, இவ்விரயத்திலே உரையாற்றிய பலரும் இவற்றை இங்கு எடுத்துக் கூறினார்கள். வீண் விரயத்தைத் தவிர்த்தலும் சேமிப்பும் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சிக்கு மிகவும் அவசியம். வருவாய் இல்லாமலிருந்தாலுங் கூடப் பறவாயில்லை; உள்ளதோடு ஏதோ ஒருமாதிரிச் சமாளித்துக்கொள்ளலாம். ஆனால், அழிவும் சேதமும் இருந்தால் இருக்கின்ற முதலே அழிந்து ஈற்றில் எதுவுமே மிஞ்சாது போய்விடும். இதனை எடுத்துக் கூறுவது எங்கள் முக்கிய கடமையாகும், கௌரவ காணீ அமைச்சர் பேசுகின்ற பொழுது திட்டங்களைச் செயற்படுத்துகின்ற வேளை வீண் விரயங்கள் தவிர்க்க முடியாதவையாக இருக்கின்றன என்று கூறினார், ஆனால், எங்கள் தொகுதிகளிலே ஏற்படுகின்ற நிகழ்ச்சிகளைக் காணுகின்றபொழுது இவற்றையெல்லாம் சுட்டிக் காட்டுவது எமது முக்கிய பொறுப்பாகும், வரியிறுப்பாளரின் பணத்தைக் கொண்டு தமது ஊதியத்தைப் பெறுகின்ற. தேசிய சொத்தைப் பாதுகாக்க வேண்டிய கடமைப்பாட்டுன் நியமிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள நகரப் பாதுகாவலரும் இராணுவத்தினரும் தேசிய செல்வத்தை இந்நாட்டின் செல்வத்தின் ஒரு பகுதியை சீரழித்து, தீ வைத்துக் கொளுத்தி ஏற்படுத்திய நஷ்டமும், விரயமும் நிச்சயமாக இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் கண்ணைத் திறக்க வேண்டும். நிர்வாக இயந்திரத்தின் இயக்க வேகம் குறைந்ந் காரணத்தால் எதற்கும் அமைச்சர்களுையோ அதிகாரிகளையோ குற்றஞ் சொல்வதிற்பயனில்லை. கட்டவிழ்ந்து விடப்பட்ட எந்த விதமான கட்டுப்பாடுமில்லாத முறையில், தங்கள் கடமைகளுக்கு மாறாகச் சிலர் சில செயல்களைச் செய்தால் பல கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்க்களை அண்மையில் இந்நாடு இழந்தது என்பதை எவரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. அப்படியான சேதத்துக்குள்ளான வற்றில் யாழ்ப்பாணப் பாராளுமன்ற அங்கத்தவர் (திரு. யோகேஸ்வரன்) அவர்களின்

வீடும் சொத்தும் ஒன்று. அத்துடன் தூற்றூண்டு 'காலமாகத் தேடியெடுக்கப்பட்ட பழையகாலச் கையெழுத்துப் பிரதிகள், ஏடுகள் ஆகியவற்றைக் கொண்ட — தமிழ் மொழியிலானதோ சிங்கள மொழியிலானதோ, எதுவாக இருந்தாலும் சரி—அரிய தூல்கள் அடங்கிய பொக்கிஷமான மாபெரும் தூல் நிலையம் மற்றொன்று இந்நூல் நிலையமும் சாம்பலாக்கப்பட்டது.

ஹந் நிகழ்ச்சிகளுக்காகக் கவலை தெரிவிக்கப்படுகின்றது. நஷ்ட ஈடு வழங்கும் முயற்சிகள் எடுக்கப்புகின்றன, வரவேற்கிறோம் ஆனால், இந்த நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டது யாரால்? அரசாங்கம் நஷ்ட ஈடு வழங்கினாலுங்கூட, அந்த நஷ்டம் யாருக்கு மக்களுக்குத் தான். இந்த மாதிரியான வீண் விரயங்களைத் தடுப்பதற்கு நிச்சயமாக நிதி அமைச்சரால் மட்டும் முடியாது. எல்லோரும் அவருக்கு ஒத்துழைப்பைக் கொடுத்தாலன்றி நிச்சமாக வீண் விரயத்தைத் தடுக்க முடியாது. அவர் குறிப்பிட்டது போல, இந்நாட்டில் அமைதியும் ஒற்றுமையும் நிலவாத வரையில், அரசியல் சௌஜன்யம் ஏற்படாத வரையில் முன்னேற்றம் ஏற்படாது. எனது அனுபவத்தின் மூலம் இதற்கு இரண்டு உதாரணங்களை நான் கூற முடியும்.

அண்மையில் நான் வெளிநாடு சென்றிருந்த பொழுது இந்நாட்டின் பிரஜையாக இருந்த கோன் என்பவரைச் சந்தித்தேன். அவர் இப்பொழுது 'சூடீயர் ரயர் கம்பனி' பிரதிநிதியாக இருக்கிறார். அவர் மிகப் பெரும் தொழிற்சாலையொன்றைக் கொழும்புக் கண்மையில் நிறுவும் முயற்சியொன்றை மேற்கொண்டார். அத் தொழில் நிறுவனத்துக்கு பல்வேறு நாடுகளிற் கிளைகள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்நாட்டில் அரசியற் சூழ்நிலை சாதகமான ஒன்றல்ல, இங்குள்ள அமைதியின்மை அவர்கள் நிறுவ இருக்கின்ற தொழிலுக்குப் பாதகமாக அமையும்; எனவே அந்தத் தொழிற்சாலையை இங்கு நிறுவுவது புத்திசாலித் தனமல்ல' என்று அவர்களுக்கு விதந்துரைக்கப்பட்டதன் அடிப்படையில் அந்தத் தொழிற்சாலை இங்கு ஆரம்பிக்கப்படவில்லை. ஆரம்ப முயற்சியின் பாதியில் அதைக் கைவிட்டுவிட்டு, இப்போது சென்னைக் கண்மை

[ஸ். சி. ஸ்ரீராமன் டீரல் உரை]  
யில் அத் தொழிற்சாலையை ஆரம்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஐந்து, ஆராயிரம் பேருக்கு வேலை வாய்ப்பு கொடுக்கக் கூடிய, இந்நாட்டின் மூல உற்பத்திப் பொருளான இறப்பரை உபயோகிக்கக்கூடிய அந்தத் தொழிற்சாலை, தூர திஷ்ட வசமாக இந் நாட்டுக்கு வராது போய் விட்டது. இதற்கான காரணத்தை ஒவ்வொருவரும் தம் மனச்சாட்சியைத் தட்டிக் கேட்க வேண்டும்.

இது போன்று பல தொழிற்சாலைகள் இங்கு நிறுவப்படாது போனது பற்றி நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தமது உரையிலே ஒப்புக் கொண்டார்கள். சுதந்திர வர்த்தக வலயத்தில் எல்லா வசதிகளையும் செய்து கொடுத்தும் தொழிலதிபர்களிடமிருந்து கிடைத்த ஒத்துழைப்போ அல்லது அவர்களின் வருகையோ மிகக் குறைவாக இருக்கின்றது என்பதை அவர் மிகத் தெளிவாகக் கூறியிருக்கிறார் ஆகவே, நான் அனுபவத்தில் கண்டதும் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களின் கூற்றும் எந்த விதத்திலும் மாறுபடவில்லை. இந்நாட்டின் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியிலே அக்கறை கொண்டு, சுதந்திர வர்த்தக வலயத்தில் இந்நாட்டின் மூல வளங்களைக் கொண்டு தொழிற்சாலைகளை ஆரம்பித்து, அதன் மூலம் பல லட்சக்கணக்கானவர்களுக்குத் தொழில் வாய்ப்புப் பெற்றுக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்துடனேயே சுதந்திர வர்த்தக வலயம் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டது. மக்களுக்கு வேலை வாய்ப்பு கிடைக்க வேண்டுமானால் இந்நாட்டிலே ஒற்றுமையும் அமைமையும் அரசியல் சௌஜன்யமும் நிலவ வேண்டும். இந்நிலை ஏற்படாத வரையில், அந்த அரசியல் மாற்றம் ஏற்படாத வரையில், அமைதி ஏற்படாத வரையில் நாம் எதிர்பார்க்கும் வெளிநாட்டு மூலதனம் கிடைக்கப் போவதில்லை. அதோடு எங்கள் மக்கள் எதிர்பார்க்கும் பொருளாதார சுபிட்சமும் எமக்குக் கிடைக்கப் போவதில்லை.

இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்திலே கௌரவ நிதி அமைச்சர் உள் அடக்கி இருக்கும் வரிகள் எவ்வளவு தூரம், எந்தெந்த வகுப்பினரைப் பாதிக்கின்றன, எவர் எவருக்கு எல்லாம் அதிக சமையாக இருக்கின்றன என்பதுபற்றி இங்கே பார் ஏடுத்துக்

கூறி இருக்கிறார்கள். பொதுவான கணக்கின் படி சாதாரண மத்தியதர மக்களும் அதற்குக் கீழானவர்களும் நேரடியாக ஒருதாக்கத்தையும் இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தின் மூலம் பெற விட்டாலும் மறைமுகமான வரிகளின் சுமை அவர்களின் மீது சுமத்தப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது என்பதை எவரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களுக்கு ஊதியம் வழங்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது கூடுதலாக ஆனால், அவர்களை விட அடிப்படைச் சம்பளம் குறைவாகப் பெறும் கூட்டுத்தாபன ஊழியர்களும் 'கூட்டுறவுத் துறையிலுள்ள ஊழியர்களும் நிலை என்ன என்பதையும் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தமது உரையில் எடுத்திருக்க வேண்டும். அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள் பெறும் பல சலுகைகள் கூட்டுத்தாபன ஊழியர்களுக்கும் கூட்டுறவுத் துறையிலுள்ள ஊழியர்களுக்கும் கிடைப்பதில்லை. வருடாந்த இலவச பிரயாண வசதியோ ஓய்வகால இளைப்பாற்றுச் சம்பள வசதியோ அவர்களுக்கு இல்லை. மறைமுகமாக விதிக்கப்படுகின்ற வியாபார மொத்த விற்பனை வரிச் சுமை அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள் மீது விழுகின்றது என்ற காரணத்திற்காக அவர்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது 107 ரூபா கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றது.

சுரேஷ்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Speaker)

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

உள்ளே 30 மணிக்கு உடைக்கலை தீர்மானம்  
உள்ளே 4.30 மணிக்கு உடைக்கலை உத்தேசம்

அதன்படி அமர்வு பி. ப. 4.30 மணிவரை  
இடை நிறுத்தப்பட்டு, மீண்டும் ஆரம்பமாயிற்று.

Sitting accordingly suspended till

4.30 p.m. and then resumed.



වරප්‍රසාද: 1981 නොවැම්බර 22 වන  
'දි අයිලන්ඩ්' හා 'දිවයින' පුවත්  
පත් වාර්තාව

සිහිප්පුරිමය : 1981 නොවැම්බර 22 "ඔලන්ඩ්",  
"තිවයින්" පත්තිරිකைකලින් සෙය්තිකල්

PRIVILEGE: "THE ISLAND" AND  
"DIVAINA" REPORTS OF  
NOVEMBER 1981

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(ති.ආ. ආම්. ඩින්සන්ඞ් පෙරේරා)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to your notice a case of an alleged Breach of Privilege, viz. a misrepresentation in "THE ISLAND" and "DIVAINA" newspapers of Sunday, 22 November, 1981, of an answer given by the Hon. Prime Minister in reply to a question raised by the Member for Attanagalla on 5th November.

The Member for Attanagalla in his question on the Prime Minister's official visit to the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand in April this year, has asked for information about the cost of air tickets, foreign exchange spent, subsistence allowances given, and other expenditure incurred by the officials connected with this visit.

The Hon. Prime Minister answered the question in full and indicated the amount spent in Sri Lanka rupees for the cost of air tickets, for subsistence allowances and for other expences. Since the question had also asked for the foreign exchange spent the Prime Minister indicated the extent of the foreign exchange incurred.

"THE ISLAND" and the "DIVAINA" newspapers have printed using large and bold headlines, a figure which is untrue, and which is a gross misrepresentation of the information given in Parliament by the Hon. Prime Minister. What these

newspapers have done is to deliberately—so as to mislead the public—add to the rupee cost, the value of the foreign exchange as well. I don't think the Editors and Publishers of "THE ISLAND" and "DIVAINA" are unaware of the difference between foreign exchange and local cost. In this instance, there has been a deliberate misrepresentation or distortion of the facts and the headline is totally misleading and incorrect. Obviously, the foreign exchange incurred would have come out of the subsistence allowances and other expenses such as for the receptions held abroad for and on behalf of the Sri Lanka Government. But "THE ISLAND" and "DIVAINA" have, I presume, on purpose added the quantum of the foreign exchange given in the answer as a further rupee cost. They have, therefore, been guilty of distortion of an answer given in Parliament and of misleading the public.

I would request you, Mr. Speaker, to inquire into this matter and take necessary steps to prevent this kind of irresponsible and mischievous reporting.

අ.ඊ. පී. විජේසිරි මහතා

(ති.ආ. ආම්. ඒ. ඩිඞ්ජෙසිරි)

(Mr. R. P. Wijesiri)

කවිද් අයිතිකාරයා, ඔය 'දිවයින'?

කමානායකතුමා

(ආපාරාජායකර් අචාර්කල්)

(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please! I shall certainly look into this mater and if there is a a Breach of Privilege take appropriate action.

## பிசர்சன் பைன் வெஜிபை, 1982

ஒதுக்கீட்டுச் சட்டமூலம், 1982

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1982

ஜி. எம். அல்லாசுந்தரம்

(திரு. ஏ. எம். ஆலாலசந்தரம்)

(Mr. A. M. Allalasundram)

கௌரவ சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கௌரவ நிதி அமைச்சர் அளித்த சம்பள உயர்வினால் எந்தப் பகுதி மக்களுடைய பளு குறைந்திருக்கின்றது என்பதை தேநீர் இடைவேளைக்கு முன்பு சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருந்தேன். இந்தச் சம்பள உயர்வு அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களுக்கு மட்டும்தான் வழங்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. கூட்டுத் தாபன ஊழியர்களுக்கோ கூட்டுறவுச் சங்க ஊழியர்களுக்கோ இது வழங்கப்படவில்லை. அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள் கூட்டுத்தாபன, கூட்டுறவு ஊழியர்களைவிட மேலும் பல சலுகைகளை அனுபவிப்பவர்கள். உதாரணமாக இலவசப் பிரயாண வசதி, ஓய்வூதிய வசதிகளை அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள் அனுபவிக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், கூட்டுத்தாபன, கூட்டுறவு ஊழியர்கள் அத்தகைய சலுகைகளைப் பெறாதவர்கள். அவர்களுக்கு இந்தச் சம்பள உயர்வை வழங்கக்கூடிய நிலையில் எமது நாட்டு கூட்டுத்தாபனங்களின் பொருளாதார நிலை இல்லை. கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களின் நிலை அதைவிட மோசம். உணவு முத்திரைத் திட்டம் அமுலாக்கப்பட்டதன் பின்னர் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களின் வியாபாரத்தில் பெரும் வீழ்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. அதனால் வருடாவருடம் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் தொடர்ந்து நடத்தத்தில் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் நிலை அனேகமாக இலங்கையின் எல்லாப் பகுதிகளிலும் உண்டு. இந்த நிலையில் அரசாங்கத்தின் திறந்த வியாபாரக் கொள்கையாலும் ஏற்றுமதி இறக்குமதிக் கொள்கையாலும் ஏற்பட்ட மாற்றமும் தனியார் துறைக்கு அளிக்கப்பட்ட ஊக்குவிப்பும் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களின் வியாபாரத்தைப் பாதித்து இருக்கின்றன. இந்த இரு காரணத்தினால் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் இயங்க முடியாது ஒரு நிலைக்குக் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இதோடு கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களுக்கான வருமான வரியும், இந்த வருடம் கௌரவ நிதி அமைச்சர் தீர்மானித்து இருக்கும் surcharge—மேலதிக வரியும் நிச்சயமாகக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களை மூடுவதற்கான நல்ல நாளை நிர்ணயிக்க வேண்டிய சந்தர்ப்பத்தை உருவாக்கி இருக்கின்றன.

கௌரவ நிதி அமைச்சர் கடந்த ஆண்டு கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களின் தேசிய கூட்டுச் சபை அவரிடம் விடுத்த முறைப்பாட்டின் பேரில் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களுக்கு 35 வீதமாக விருந்த வருமான வரியை 20 வீதமாகக் குறைத்தார். அப்படி குறைக்கப்பட்டதன் பலபலனை அனுபவிப்பதற்கு மூன்று மாத காலம்கூடக் கொடுக்காமல் இந்த ஆண்டிலிருந்து 20 வீத வரியோடு மேலதிகமாக வரியை அறவிடுவதாக இருந்தால் நிச்சயமாகக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் 35 வீத வரியைச் செலுத்தியே செளகரியமாக இருந்திருக்கலாம். ஆகவே, கூட்டுறவு ஊழியர்களைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் எந்தக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கமும் அவர்களுக்கு அந்த ஊதியத்தை வழங்கக்கூடிய பொருளாதார நிலையில் நிச்சயமாக இருக்க முடியாது.

இவ்வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் மறைமுகமாக விதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற வியாபார மொத்த வரியின் தாக்கம் ஏழை மக்கள் அன்றாடம் உபயோகப்படுத்தும் அத்தியாவசிய பாவனைப் பொருள்களின் விலையேற்றம் மூலம் அவர்களுக்கு மேலதிகமான பளுவை ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறது என்பதை ஓரளவுக்கு நாம் அன்றாடம் காலையிலிருந்து இரவு தூங்கச் செல்லும் வரை உபயோகப்படுத்துகின்ற பொருள்கள் சிலவற்றைக் கணக்கெடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் தெரியும். குழந்தைகளுக்குரிய பால் மாவையும் ஒரு சில உணவுப் பொருள்களையும் தவிர, மிகுதியான பொருள்கள் மூலமாக மொத்த விற்பனைவரி மக்கள்மீது மறைமுகமாகச் சுமத்தப்படுகிற பொழுதெல்லாம் ஏழைமக்கள் நாளாந்த சம்பளத்தில் சிவிப்பவர்கள் நிச்சயமாக காலந்தள்ள முடியாத ஒரு நெருக்கடியான பொருளாதார நிலைக்குக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, இந்தச் சம்பள உயர்வு நிச்சயமாக, அரசு ஊழியர்களுக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டதைப் போல மற்றைய துறையினருக்கும் வழங்குவதற்கான வழியை நிதி அமைச்சரவர்கள் நிச்சயமாகச் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

கௌரவ நிதி அமைச்சர் உள்ளூராட்சிமன்ற ஊழியர்களைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் அவர்களுக்கு நிச்சயமாகச் சம்பள உயர்வு கொடுக்கப்படுமென்று கூறியிருக்கிறார். கூட்டுத்தாபன ஊழியர்களுக்கும், கூட்டுறவுத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் தோட்டத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் இதேமாதிரியான சலுகையை வழங்க நிதி அமைச்சர் முன்வர வேண்டும். இல்லையெல்

நிச்சயமாக அன்றாட வாழ்க்கைச் செலவின் சமை தாங்க முடியாமல் அவர்கள் இந்த நாட்டிலே பஞ்சம், பட்டினியாக வாழ்ந்து அதன்மூலம் இந்த நாட்டிலே கொலையும் களவும் தாங்க முடியாத குழப்பமும் ஏற்பட்டு, கௌரவ நிதி அமைச்சர் இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட உரையின் ஆரம்பத்தில் கூறியதைப் போல இந்த நாட்டில் அமைதியும் ஒற்றுமையும் சௌஜன்யமும் குன்றி நாட்டின் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சி முற்றாகத் தடைப்பட்டு விடும்.

இந்த நாட்டில் பல ஆண்டுகளாக நடைமுறையில் இருந்துவரும் மானியமுறை பற்றி நான் சில கருத்துக்களைக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். தேயிலை, இறப்பர், தென்னை போன்ற உற்பத்திப் பொருள்களின் மானியங்கள் பலதரப்பட்ட நிலைகளில் பல்வேறு வகைகளில் வழங்கப்படுகின்றன. ஆனால், இதைப்போல நாட்டின் பல பகுதிகளிலும் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுகிற பல பொருள்களுக்கு மானியம் நேரடியாகவோ அன்றேல் அவர்கள் உபயோகப்படுத்துகின்ற மூலப் பொருள்கள் மூலமாகவோ, அன்றேல் பசுனைகள் மூலமாகவோ அளிக்கப்படுகிற வீதாசாரம் மிகக் குறைவாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக, சிறு தானிய உற்பத்தியாளர்கள் தம்முடைய உற்பத்தியை நிரந்தரமாக வருடாவருடம் மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டுமானால் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு மானிய முறையை அரசாங்கம் நிச்சயமாகச் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்யாதவரை சிறு தானிய உற்பத்தியை ஒருபோதும் நிரந்தரமாக எதிர்பார்க்க முடியாது.

சில தினங்களுக்கு முன் கௌரவ வர்த்தக, கப்பற்றுறை அமைச்சர், வெங்காயம் என்ன விலை என்று எங்களுடைய தலைவர் நல்லூர்த் தொகுதி அங்கத்தவரைப் பார்த்துக் கேட்டார். இந்த வருடம், இந்த மாதம் வெங்காயத்தின் விலை இருக்கும் மட்டத்திற்கு யார் காரணம் என்பதை நாம் மறந்து விடக் கூடாது. கடந்த வருடம் ஏறத்தாழ யாழ்ப்பாண மாவட்டத்தில் விளைகின்ற வெங்காயத்தில் 60 வீதத்துக்கு மேலாக எனது தொகுதியில் விளைவிக்கப்பட்டது. கடந்த வருடம் அரசாங்கம் வெங்காயத்தை இறக்குமதி செய்த காரணத்தினால் ஒரு இறுத்தலை 25 சதம், 30 சதத்துக்குக் கூட விற்க முடியாமல் அழுகிக் கொட்ட வேண்டிய நிலை ஏற்பட்டது. அதனால் விவசாயிகள் இந்த ஆண்டு ஆயிரக்

கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலத்தை வெங்காயச் செய்கைக்கு உட்படுத்தாமல் விட்டு விட்டார்கள். கடந்த வருடம் அரசாங்கம் மேற்கொண்ட இறக்குமதிக் கொள்கை ராரணமாகத்தான் இந்தப் பற்றாக்குறை இந்த ஆண்டு ஏற்பட்டது. யாழ்ப்பாண விவசாயிகளின் நன்மை கருதியோ அல்லது அரசாங்கத்தின் நிதி நிலை சரி இல்லாத காரணத்தினாலேயோ இந்த வருடம் வெங்காயம் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்படவில்லை என நான் நினைக்கிறேன். எதுவாயினும், இறக்குமதிக் கொள்கையைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் இந் நாட்டின் உற்பத்திப் பொருள்களைக் கணக்கிற் கொண்டு அவற்றை எப்படியெப்படியெல்லாம் பகிர்ந்தளிக்கமுடியும் என்ற ஓர் அமைப்பு முறையை ஏற்படுத்தினால், நிச்சயமாக வெங்காயம் போன்ற பொருள்களை எந்தக் காலத்திலும் மக்கள் பெறக் கூடிய நிலை ஏற்படும்.

பத்து வருடங்களுக்குமுன் வட பகுதியில் NDAB. அதாவது வட பகுதி விவசாய உற்பத்திச் சங்கம் என்ற ஒரு சங்கம் அங்கு உற்பத்தியாகும் வெங்காயம் அனைத்தையும் வாங்கி, காற்றோட்டமுள்ள பைகளில் அடைத்து, மாதக் கணக்கிற்கூட வைத்து தென்னிலங்கையில் காலத்துக்குக் காலம் தேவைப்படும் போதெல்லாம் அதனை வழங்கி வந்தார்கள். துரதிஷ்டவசமாக சென்ற அரசாங்க காலத்தில் அந்த அமைப்பு மாற்றப்பட்டு விட்டது. அது ஓர் அரசாங்க முகவர் நிலையமாக மாற்றப்பட்டது. அந்த இயக்கத்தை மீண்டும் இயங்கச் செய்யுமாறு கௌரவ கூட்டுறவு அமைச்சரைப் பல தடவை கேட்டோம். அதை அவர் கொள்கையளவில் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டார். ஆனால் அது நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்படவில்லை.

சிறு தானியப் பொருள்களுக்கு, குறிப்பிட்ட உத்தரவாத விலை இருக்குமானால் அவற்றின் உற்பத்தியை மக்கள் பயழில்லாமல் மேற்கொள்வார்கள். இப்போதைய நிலையில் கூடிய அளவான உற்பத்தி ஏற்படும் காலங்களில் விவசாயிகள் அவற்றை உற்பத்தி விலையில் பாதி விலைக்கு விற்க வேண்டிய நிர்ப்பந்தத்துக்குள்ளாகிறார்கள். விவசாயிகள் லட்சக் கணக்கான பணத்தைக் கையில் வைத்துக்

[ஈ. ஸ்ரீ. ஶ்ரீமதே ௨௨௦ மூலம்]

கொண்டு பயிர்ச் செய்கையில் ஈடுபடவில்லை. மிகக் குறைந்த தொகையையே மூலதனமாகக் கொண்டு அவர்கள் பயிர்ச் செய்கையை மேற் கொள்கிறார்கள். பயிர் அறுவடையானதும், அதனைச் சந்தைப் படுத்தி, அதன் மூலம் பணத்தைத் தேடவேண்டிய நிலையில் அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு நிரந்தர உத்தரவாத விலையில் அவ்விறைபொருள்களைக் கொள்வனவு செய்ய, விற்பனவுத் திணைக்களமோ வேறு திணைக்களங்களோ முன்வராவிட்டால், அவர்கள் காலம் பூராவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டு உழைத்த உழைப்பை, அவர்களின் அவசரத் தேவைகளுக்காக மிகக் குறைந்த விலைக்கு விற்க வேண்டிய நிர்ப்பந்தத்துக்குள்ளாவார்கள். இதனால் இவர்கள் உற்பத்திசெய்யும் வெங்காயம், பயறு, குரக்கன், எள்ளு போன்ற வற்றை மிகக் குறைந்த விலைக்கு வாங்கி ஐந்தாறு மடங்கு அதிக விலையில் விற்கும் வியாபாரிகள்தான் பயனடைகிறார்கள். இப்பொருள்களுக்கு ஓர் உத்தரவாத விலை இருந்தாலும் அது, நான்கு, ஐந்து, ஆறு ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன் இருந்த விலை. அந்த விலைக்கு இப்போது எவரும் விற்கவோ, வாங்கவோ முடியாது. இது விவசாயிகளின் அன்றாட பிரச்சினை, அவர்களைப் பாதிக்கும் பெரிய ஒரு பிரச்சினை. எனவே, மிக விரைவில் சிறிய தானியங்களுக்கு உத்தரவாத விலை நியமிக்கப்படாவிட்டால், அவற்றைத் தொடர்ச்சியாக, நிரந்தரமாக ஒருபோதும் உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியாது.

எனக்கு முன் பேசிய கல்விப் பிரதி அமைச்சர் ஓர் அறிக்கையிலிருந்து யாழ்ப்பாண மாவட்டத்துக்குப் பெருந் தொகையான பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதைச் சுட்டிக் காட்டினார். யாழ்ப்பாணம் புறக்கணிக்கப்படவில்லை என்றும் அவர் சொன்னார். இங்கிருக்கும் சில கௌரவ அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு சில நிலபரங்கள் தெளிவாகப் புரியவில்லை என நினைக்கின்றேன். யாழ்ப்பாணமும் இந்நாட்டின் ஒரு பகுதிதான். ஆகவே, யாழ்ப்பாண அபிவிருத்தி வேலைகளுக்குப் பணம் கொடுப்பது தர்மத்துக்காகவோ, நன்கொடையாகவோ அல்ல. இது எதைச் சுட்டிக் காட்டுகிறதென்றால் யாழ்ப்பாணம் அல்லது தமிழ்ப்பகுதி இந்நாட்டின் ஒரு பகுதி அல்ல எனும் மனோபாவம் அவர்கள் மத்தியில் இருக்கின்றது என்பதைத் தான், இதனை அவர்கள் ஏற்றுக் கொள்கிறார்கள் என்பதைத்தான் இது எடுத்துக்காட்டுகிறது.

யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் உள்ளவர்களும் வரிகட்டுகிறார்கள்; அவர்களும் இந்நாட்டில் ஓர் அங்கம் தான். ஆனால், இந்தச் சபையில் ஓர் அறிக்கையைக் கொண்டு வந்து யாழ்ப்பாண மாவட்டத்தில் பாதுகாப்புக்காக இத்தனை இலட்சம், உணவுக்காக இத்தனை இலட்சம், நீதித்துறைக்காக இத்தனை இலட்சம் என்று நீங்கள் கணக்குக் காட்டுகிறீர்கள். தயவு செய்து யாழ்ப்பாண மாவட்டத்துக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட தொகையையும், ஏனைய மாவட்டங்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட தொகையையும் ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்த்து உங்கள் மனச்சாட்சியைத் தொட்டுக் கேளுங்கள். யாழ்ப்பாணத்துக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட தொகை நியாயமானதா என்று பாருங்கள். நாங்கள் இங்கு வந்து நியாயமற்ற கோரிக்கைகளை உங்கள் முன் வைக்கவில்லை. அரசியல் கோரிக்கையாயினும் சரி, அபிவிருத்திக் கோரிக்கையாயினும் சரி, எங்களுக்கு இலங்கையில் வேறெங்கும் இல்லாத ஒரு தொழிற்சாலையைக் கட்டித் தாரார்கள் என்று நாங்கள் கேட்கவில்லை. எங்கே மூலவளம் இருக்கின்றதோ அந்த மூலவளத்தைப் பயன்படுத்தித்தான் தொழிற்சாலைகளை ஆரம்பியுங்கள் என்று நாங்கள் கேட்கின்றோம்.

பலகோடி ரூபா பணத்தைச் செலவழித்து காங்கேசன்துறைச் சீமெந்துத் தொழிற்சாலையையும் காங்கேசன்துறைக் கப்பற்றுறை முகத்தையும் கட்டுவதாக கௌரவ கைத் தொழில் அமைச்சர் இங்கே மிகவும் பெருந்தன்மையோடு கூறினார். எத்தனையோ கோடி ரூபாக்களைக் கொண்டு சீமெந்துத் தொழிற்சாலை விஸ்தரிக்கப்படுவதானாலும் அது காங்கேசன்துறையிலே விஸ்தரிக்கப்படவேண்டுமேயல்லாமல் இலங்கையின் வேறு எங்கும் அதனை விஸ்தரிக்க முடியாது. அதற்கான மூலப்பொருள் அங்கேதான் இருக்கின்றது. முருங்கனில் அல்லது காங்கேசன்துறையில்தான் அந்த மூலப்பொருள் இருக்கிறது. களனியிலோ கோமும்பிலோ சீமெந்துத் தொழிற்சாலையை அமைப்பதற்கு கைத்தொழில் அமைச்சராலும் முடியாது; கடவுளாலும் முடியாது. ஆகவே, யாழ்ப்பாணத்துக்கு

ஏதோ நன்கொடையாக இதனைத் தூக்கித் தருகிறோம் என்று நீங்கள் கருதக்கூடாது. கைத்தொழில் அமைச்சரவர்களின் கீழுள்ள இந்தச் சீமெந்துத் தொழிற்சாலைக்கு கோடிக்கணக்காகப் பணத்தைச் செலவு செய்தாலுங் கூட இன்று நாம் சீமெந்தை வெளிநாட்டிலிருந்து இறக்குமதி செய்கின்றோம். யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் இன்று சீமெந்து ரூபா 85, ரூபா 90 க்கு கள்ளச்சந்தையிலே விற்கப்படுகின்ற தென்றால் கொழும்பில் நிச்சயமாக இதற்கும் அதிகமாகத்தான் விற்பார்கள் என்று நான் நினைக்கின்றேன். எனவே காங்கேசன்துறைச் சீமெந்துத் தொழிற்சாலைக்குப் பணம் ஒதுக்குவது எமக்குச் செய்கின்ற பெரும் நன்மை என்று நீங்கள் கருத வேண்டாம்.

அதைப் போல, காங்கேசன்துறைத் துறைமுகத்தின் அபிவிருத்திக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணம் எங்களுக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது அல்ல. பாக்குநீரிணைத் தொடரால் வெளிநாட்டுக் கப்பல்கள் போக்குவரத்தை மேற்கொள்ளும் பொழுது நிச்சயமாக எண்ணெய், மற்றும் வசதிகளுக்கு ஏதாவது ஒரு துறைமுகத்திலே தங்கும் வாய்ப்பு வேண்டும். எனவே காங்கேசன்துறைத் துறைமுகத்தைத் திருத்தாவிட்டால் நிச்சயமாகத் தென் இந்தியக் கரையிலே உள்ள ஒரு துறைமுகத்தில் இக்கப்பல்கள் தங்கினால் அதனால் மெருமளவுக்கு இலங்கை தனது வருமானத்தை இழக்க நேரிடும். அதனால்தான் காங்கேசன்துறைத் துறைமுகத்தைத் திருத்தும் திட்டத்தை அரசாங்கம் செயற்படுத்துகின்றது. நல்லறிஞர்களுடைய அறிவுரையோடு நாட்டின் பொருளாதாரத்தை ஸ்திரப்படுத்துகின்ற நோக்கோடுதான் இதைச் செய்கின்றார்கள். தமிழ்மக்கள் மீது கொண்ட அன்பினால்—அல்லது அவர்களுக்கு நன்மை வரப்போகிறதென்ற காரணத்தினால் அவர்கள் இதைச் செய்யவில்லை. எனது நண்பர்களின் சிலர் இங்கே கூறினார்கள், அந்தத் துறைமுகத்தைக் கட்டுவதனால் எங்களுக்கு ஏதோ கஷ்டகாலம் விரைவில் வரப்போகிறது; எங்களைத் தென் இந்தியாவுக்கு அனுப்புவதற்குச் சலபமாக அண்மையில் உள்ள ஒரு துறைமுகத்தைத் திருத்துவதற்காகத்தான் இதைச் செய்கின்றார்கள் என்று. ஆகவே இவை எல்லாம் தமிழ் மக்களுக்காகத்தான் செய்யப்படுகின்றன என்றால் அதில் உண்மை எதுவுமில்லை என்று

அடுத்ததாக, மாவட்ட அபிவிருத்திச் சபைகளைப் பற்றிச் சில குறிப்புகள் கூறவேண்டும். இந்நாட்டில் அதிகாரங்கள் ஓரிடத்தில் குவிந்து கிடக்காமல் பரவலாக்கப்பட்டு அதன் மூலம் அந்த அந்த மாவட்டங்களிலேயுள்ள மக்கள் தங்கள் அலுவல்களையும் அபிவிருத்தி நடவடிக்கைகளையும் தாங்களாகவே செய்து கொள்ளக்கூடிய ஒரு வாய்ப்பினை அபிவிருத்திச் சபைகள் கொடுக்கின்றன. அத்துடன் தமிழ் மக்களின் சில பிரச்சினைகள் உடனடியாகத் தீர்க்கப்படக்கூடும் என்ற நோக்கில் இவை நிறுவப்பட்டன. ஆனால் இந்த மாவட்ட அபிவிருத்திச் சபைகளுக்கான நிதி ஒதுக்கீடுகள் பற்றி தமது உரையிலே எந்த ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பத்திலும் நிதி அமைச்சரவர்கள் குறிப்பிடவில்லை. மாவட்ட அபிவிருத்திச் சபைகள் சட்டபூர்வமாக நிறுவப்பட்ட போதிலும் எந்த அதிகாரமும்—சிறப்பாக எந்த ஒரு வேலையையும் செய்யக்கூடிய அதிகாரமும்—வழங்கப்படவில்லை. எனவேதான் நிதி அமைச்சரும் இந்த நிலைமையை உணர்ந்து பண ஒதுக்கீடு செய்யவில்லைப் போலும். ஆனால், கடந்த வாரம் இதே பிரச்சினையை எனது நண்பன் திரிகோணமலைப் பாராளுமன்ற அங்கத்தவர் கிளப்பிய பின் அந்த அமர்வு முடிந்து சபைக்கு வெளியே நாங்கள் செல்கின்ற நேரத்திலே, அபிவிருத்திச் சபைகளுக்கான நிதி ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்றும் தமது இறுதியுரையிலே இதுபற்றித் தாம் தெரிவிப்பதாகவும் நிதி அமைச்சர் எனக்கும் மானிப்பாய் பாராளுமன்ற அங்கத்தவர் அவர்களுக்கும் கூறினார். எனவே எந்தத் தலைப்பின் கீழ், எவ்வளவு தொகை மாவட்ட அபிவிருத்திச் சபைகளுக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதென்பதை நிதி அமைச்சர் தமது பதில் உரையிற் கூறுவார் என்ற பரிபூரணமான நம்பிக்கை எமக்கிருக்கிறது.

மாவட்ட சபைகள் மூலம் பலனிதமான நன்மைகளைச் செய்யக்கூடிய வாய்ப்பும் வகையும் இருக்கின்றன. அதைச் செயற்படுத்தும் சந்தர்ப்பம் நிச்சயமாக அரசாங்கத் தரப்பின்கைகளிலேயே தங்கி இருக்கின்றது. அதன் மூலம் ஒரு சௌஜன்யத்தை உருவாக்க முடியும். இந்த நாட்டு ஜனாதிபதி அவர்களும் பிரதமர் அவர்களும் இந்த விடயத்திற் கூடிய அக்கறை கொண்டவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நான் எண்ணுகிறேன். அவர்கள்

[சீ. சீ. ஜெ. ஜெ. ஜெ.]

மாவட்ட சபைகளை நடைமுறைப்படுத்த மேற்கொள்ளும் முயற்சிகள் முழுமையாக மற்றைய அரசாங்க அங்கத்தினர்களால் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டு செயற்படுத்தப்படுமானால் நிச்சயமாக, இந்த இரவு செலவுத் திட்ட உரையில் கௌரவ நீதி அமைச்சர் கூறியதுபோல, இந்த நாட்டிற்கு வேண்டிய அமைதியும் ஒற்றுமையும் ஏற்படுவதற்கு முதல்படியாக அது அமையும். மாவட்ட அபிவிருத்திச் சபைகளை உருவாக்கிய நாங்கள் அதை அழியவிட மாட்டோம் என்று இந்தச் சபையில் பேசிய வர்த்தக கப்பற்றுறை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கூறினார்கள். அவர் தமது கூற்றைக் காப்பாற்றுவதாக இருந்தால்—அரசு செய்த செயலை அவர் காப்பாற்றுவதாக இருந்தால்—மாவட்ட சபைகள் மூலம் நன்மைகளை மக்கள் பெறக்கூடிய வழிவகைகளை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்குப் பொறுப்பான அமைச்சர்கள் முன்வர வேண்டும். இல்லையேல் நிச்சயமாக தமிழ் மக்களைப் பொறுத்த அளவில், நான் அரம்பத்தில் கூறியதுபோல கால் நூற்றாண்டு காலமாக நாம் அனுப்பவித்த அவல நிலையும் அச்சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் காலத்துக்குக் காலம் நடைபெற்ற பேச்சு வார்த்தைகள், எழுதப்பட்ட ஒப்பந்தங்கள் இடைக்காலத் தீர்வுக்கான முயற்சிகள் எல்லாம் ஏமாற்றத்தில் முடிந்த வரிசையில் மாவட்ட சபையும் சேரும். அந்த நிலை ஏற்பட்டால் நிச்சயமாக—ஒரு பழமொழி இருக்கிறது, “சாது மிரண்டால் காடு கொள்ளாது” என்ற நிலை ஏற்படும். அந்த நிலைக்கு—நீங்கள் தமிழ் மக்களை ஆளாக்க வேண்டாம் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

வழக்கமாக இந்த நாட்டில் ஆட்சிப் பீடத்திற்கு வந்த ஒவ்வொரு அரசாங்கமும் தமிழர் விடுதலைக் கூட்டணிக்கும், அதற்கு முன்பு தமிழ் அரசுக் கட்சிக்கும், தமிழ்க் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சிக்கும் அவர்களுடைய அரசில் சேரும்படி அழைப்பு விடுவார்கள். அப்போதெல்லாம் சில கோரிக்கைகளை நாம் முன் வைப்போம்; ஒப்பந்தங்கள் எழுவோம். அச் சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் எல்லாம் நாம் ஒத்துழைக்க மறுத்தாலோ பத்திரிகைகளும் பொறுப்பான அமைச்சர்களும் you missed the bus—நீங்கள் பஸ்சைத் தவறவிட்டு விட்டீர்கள் என்று கூறுவார்கள்; பத்திரிகைகளிலும் எழுதுவார்கள். நான் நினைக்கிறேன். இந்த முறை பஸ்சைத் தவறவிடும் நிலையில் அரசாங்கம் இருக்கக் கூடாது என்று.

மாவட்ட சபைகள் அமைப்பு மூலம் இந்த நாட்டிற்கு வேண்டிய பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியைத் தரக்கூடிய சூழ்நிலையை—அமைதியையும் ஒற்றுமையையும் தரக்கூடிய வாய்ப்பை—நிச்சயம் அரசாங்கம் தவறவிடக்கூடாது. இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தைப் பயன்படுத்தி நிச்சயம் இந்த நாட்டின் எதிர்கால சந்ததிக்கு நல்வாழ்வு பெற்றுக் கொடுப்பதற்கான வாய்ப்பை நீங்கள் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

அரசாங்கத்தின் பல்வேறு அமைச்சுக்களும் ஒரே தன்மையாக இயங்கும் சூழ்நிலை இல்லாதிருப்பது இன்று மிகப் பெரிய குறையாகும். அண்மையில் நடந்த வேலை நிறுத்தத்தில் பல்லாயிரக்கணக்கானவர்கள் பங்கு பற்றித் தங்கள் வேலையை இழந்தார்கள். சில அமைச்சுக்கள் வேலை இழந்தவர்களை முற்றும் முழுமையாக வேலைக்கு அமர்த்தி இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால், சில அமைச்சுக்கள் இந்த விடயத்தில் பராமுகமாக இருக்கின்றன. இதைப்போல, சிங்களத் தகைமை இன்மையால் வேலை இழந்தவர்களை மீண்டும் வேலைக்குச் சேர்ப்பதிலும் கூட சில அமைச்சுக்கள் நியாயமான முறையிற் பலருக்கு வேலை வழங்கி இருக்கின்றன. சில அமைச்சுக்கள் அது சம்பந்தமாகப் பிறப்பிக்கப்பட்ட சுற்றுநிருபங்களைக் குப்பைத் தொட்டியிற் போட்டு விட்டுப் பேசாமல் இருக்கின்றன. அரசாங்கம் ஒரு கொள்கை அடிப்படையில் எடுக்கும் தீர்மானங்களை விருப்பு வெறுப்பின்றி நிச்சயமாக எல்லா அமைச்சுக்களும் செயற்படுத்த வேண்டியது அவற்றின் கடமை. எந்த ஒரு காரணத்தைக் கொண்டும் அரசாங்கம் எடுக்கும் முடிவை எவரும் அமூல் நடத்தாமல் தடை செய்தால் அதனால் அரசாங்கத்தின் மீது மக்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை இல்லாத நிலையை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு வழி வகுப்பதாக முடியும்.

எமது பகுதியிலே இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் பெயரை—அரசாங்கக் கட்சியின் பெயரை—உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொண்டு ஒருபுது மாதிரியான அரசியல் வியாபாரம் செய்கின்ற ஒரு புதிய சமுதாயம் உருவாகிக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றது. இங்கேயிருந்து அமைச்சர்கள் அங்கே வரும் போதெல்லாம் அவர்களுக்கு வரவேற்பளிப்பவர்களும் அவர்களுக்குச் சில வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுப்பவர்களும் ஐம்பது

வருட காலமாக நான் ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்சி அமைப்பாளனாக இருக்கிறேன் என்று கூறும் கடந்த ஆறு வருட காலமும் ஸ்ரீ லங்கா சுதந்திரக் கட்சி அமைப்பாளராக இருந்தவர்களுமாக இப்படிப் பலர் அங்கே இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கட்சிப் பணியும் தொண்டும் பிரசாரமும் செய்பவர்களாக இல்லை. அவர்கள் எங்கள் இளைஞர்களுக்கு வேலை வாய்ப்புப் பெற்றுக் கொடுக்கிற முகவர்களாகத்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். எனக்கு முன்னர் இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட விவாதத்தில் கலந்து கொண்ட கௌரவ வவுனியா அங்கத்தவர் (திரு. ரி. சிவசிதம்பரம்) குறிப்பிட்டதைப் போல 8 ஸ்ரீ, 9 ஸ்ரீ, 10 ஸ்ரீ, 11 ஸ்ரீ ஆசிரியர்கள் அநேகர் யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள். சிலருக்கு கல்வித் தகுதியே இல்லாமல் நியமனம் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது. ஒரு பாடசாலைக்கு ஆசிரியராக நியமிக்கப்பட்டவர் அந்தப் பாடசாலைக்குச் சென்றதும் அவரது தகைமைப் பத்திரத்தைப் பார்த்த தலைமையாசிரியர் புளகாங்கித மடைந்தார். “எனது பாடசாலையில் கணிதம் கற்பிக்க இரண்டு வருடங்களாக ஆசிரியர்கள் இல்லாமலிருந்து; நல்ல வேலை நீங்கள் வந்து விட்டீர்கள். கணித வகுப்புக்களை ஆரம்பித்து நடத்துங்கள்” என்று சொன்னார். அன்றிலிருந்து புதிதாக நியமனம் பெற்ற அந்த ஆசிரியர் பாடசாலைக்கு வரவேயில்லை. காரணம், அவருக்குக் கணிதமே தெரியாது. அவர் கையிலே வைத்திருந்தது ஒரு சதாரண பத்திரம்தான். இந்தமாதிரியான நியமனங்கள் ஐக்கிய தேசியக் கட்சி அமைப்பாளர்கள் என்ற போர்வையில் இருப்பவர்களால் எமது பகுதியில் மிகச் சாதாரணமாக நடைபெற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றது.

இதனால் யாருக்கு அவமானம்? தமிழர் விடுதலைக் கூட்டணிக்கு அல்ல. யாருக்கு அவமானம் என்று உங்களுக்கே தெரியும். இந்த மாதிரி நெறி கெட்டுப் போன முறையிலே நடப்பவர்களைத் தூர வையுங்கள். அவர்கள் கொள்கைப் பிடிப்பாலும் மக்கள் சேவை நோக்கிலும் வரவில்லை. அவர்கள் தாங்கள் பிழைக்க உங்களைப் பயன்படுத்துகிறார்கள். தகுதியின் அடிப்படையில் உத்தியோகங்களை வழங்க வேண்டும். சில தினங்களுக்கு முன் இந்தச் சபையிலே பேசிய சாவகச்சேரி அங்கத்தவர் (திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்) அவர்கள் இது நாள் வரை இந்த அரசாங்கம் எடுத்த நடவடிக்கைகளில் பாராட்டிக்

கூடிய ஒரு நடவடிக்கை இந்த மாதம் 20 ஆம் தேதி அரசாங்க வர்த்தமானி மூலம் தொகுதி அடிப்படையில் ஆசிரியர் தெரிவுக்கென விண்ணப்பங்கள் கோரப்படவிருப்பது தான் எனக் குறிப்பிட்டார். அது போல ஒவ்வொரு துறையிலும் நியமனங்களைத் தகுதியின் அடிப்படையிற் செய்ய வேண்டும். இந்தச் சபையிலே அரசு தரப்பு அங்கத்தினர்களும் தங்களுக்குத் தரப்பட்ட நியமனங்கள் பற்றிய குறைகளைக் கூறியதைக் கேட்கக் கூடியதாக இருந்தது. இந்த நிலை இல்லாமல் நீதியாகவும் நியாயமாகவும் நியமனங்களைச் செய்தால் யாரும் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளக் கூடிய நிலையை உருவாக்க முடியும்.

இந்தவரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் கௌரவ நிதி அமைச்சரவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டவாறு இருள் சூழ்ந்த ஒரு பொருளாதார சூழ்நிலையில் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தாலும் அவர் அவருக்குத் தரப்பட்ட ஒரு கடமையை அவர் இயன்ற அளவிற்கு செய்து முடித்திருக்கிறார். ஆனால், இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தினால் நிச்சயமாக சாதாரண மக்களுக்கு ஏற்படுகிற பளுவைத் தீர்க்க முடியாது. எமது நாட்டிலிருக்கிற பலதரப்பட்ட ஊழியர்களுக்குச் சம்பள உயர்வு அளிக்காமல் அவர்களுடைய பளு கூட்டப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அத்தோடு மறை முகமாக வியாபார மொத்த வரி சகல மக்கள் மீதும் ஒரு சுமையைச் சுமத்தியிருக்கிறது. எனவே, இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் நாம் எதிர்பார்த்ததைப் போல, மக்களுக்கு முழுப் பலனையும் அளிக்கக் கூடிய ஒரு வரவு செலவுத் திட்டமாக இல்லை எனக் கூறி எனது உரையை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

டி. ஊ. 5

හරින්ද කොරියා මහතා (නියෝජ්‍ය පරිපාලන අමාත්‍යවරයා)

(திரு. ஹரீந்திர கொறியா—பொது நிர்வாகப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

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

Mr. Speaker, the hon. Member who preceded me spoke about the Government missing the bus. I think it is not the Government but the Opposition that has missed the bus. The Government has caught the bus and is proceeding towards the promised land about which the hon. Member for Kalawana (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama) spoke.

[சுரீலங்கை கௌன்சில்]

I say they have missed the bus because I think they did not expect the Budget that was announced by the Hon. Minister of Finance. Before the Estimates were presented to this House they expected the Hon. Minister of Finance to make a lot of cuts. They thought that this was going to be a cutting Budget. In view of the statements and reports made by the World Bank and the IMF, they thought that the Hon. Minister would come to this House and say that he was sorry but many of the things that had been done over the last year in regard to spending would have to be cut; that we would have to cut the expenditure on Mahaweli and all kinds of projects that had been started; that we did not have the money and would not be able to proceed as far in development as the Budget shows we have done.

சுரீலங்கை கௌன்சில்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please! The Hon. Deputy Speaker will now take the Chair.

சுரீலங்கை கௌன்சில் இலங்கையின் ஒவ்வொரு பகுதியிலும், நினைவுகூர் கௌன்சில் [சுரீலங்கை கௌன்சில்] இலங்கையின் பின்பு.

அதன் பிறகு, சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் அக்கிராசனத்தினின்று நீங்கவே, உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [சுரீலங்கை கௌன்சில்] தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.

Whereupon MR. SPEAKER left the Chair and MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER [MR. NORMAN WAIDYARATNA] took the Chair.

சுரீலங்கை கௌன்சில்

(சுரீலங்கை கௌன்சில்)

(Mr. Harindra Corea)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, what has happened? Last year the capital expenditure announced by the Hon. Minister of Finance was Rs. 11 billion, this year it is Rs. 19 billion. There is no question of cutting, no question of reducing, no question of delaying the development struggle. Hon. Members of the Opposition should take note of the fact that,

despite the difficulties, despite the conditions prevailing in the world, this Government has chosen what economists have called, a reflationary policy. We can see the consequence of an alternative economic policy, when we consider what has happened in Great Britain under the Margaret Thatcher Government. That Government, in order to get rid of the economic difficulties that country faced when they came into power, chose to adopt a deflationary policy as compared with our reflationary policy. We see the consequences of that policy. If the hon. Members of the Opposition look at the conditions that exist in Great Britain today, they will realize the difficulties the Government there has got into because they chose to cut back, they chose to restrict the money supply, they chose to cut their public expenditure. And they have got into difficulties.

May I read to you an extract from a report appearing in the "Daily News" of the 21st of September which sets out some thoughts expressed by Members of the Conservative Party in that country. It says:

"Some of the back-benchers have called for Government funded capital projects to reduce unemployment and save businesses facing bankruptcy. The nation needs to get back to work. These were some of the views expressed by the Conservative back-benchers who asked for more and more money to fight inflation and to expand the expenditure of the Government."

We have done that. We have based our policy on massive public expenditure on capital account. If hon. Members look at the Budget they will see that the Hon. Minister of Finance would have had no difficulty in balancing the Budget if he had confined himself to the current account deficits alone. If he had just added a few billion rupees, as the last Government used to do, to capital expenditure he would have had no difficulty.



But consider the task he has performed. There is a total expenditure of Rs. 40 billion—Rs. 21 billion on the current account and Rs. 19 billion on capital account. If he had to bridge the deficit, which on the current account was only Rs. 5 billion—that is the deficit between Rs. 16 billion on revenue and Rs. 21 billion expended on the current account—it would have been simple. Even if he had added Rs. 7 billion on to capital expenditure he would have had to bridge a deficit of only Rs. 12 billion. But he has done more than that. He has bridged a deficit of Rs. 21 billion on Rs. 22 billion, and he has about Rs. 2 billion left over. So, everything has been done. The so-called economic crisis exists because this Government has decided on its development strategy. If we do not spend on roads, on bridges, on factories, on the so-called lead projects, and other things that hon. Members of this House and the people of the country require of a Government, then how can these things be done? This is the crisis. If it is a crisis, it has arisen because we want to develop this country and give the people what they need. My good Friends always speak about the poor people.

The hon. Member for Kalawana today seems to be obsessed by bathroom fittings and toilets. He spoke about the rich people who buy bathroom fittings. He is not here, but I would like to ask him about the ballet dancers of certain Communist countries, about the sportsmen and sports women, about the Olympics, about their film stars. We know there are certain film personalities in this country who are achieving fame. They are trying to obtain power. They have large earnings and a lot of wealth. Who in this country would say to Vijaya Kumaranatunga that he should not earn from appearing in films? He is a rich man, he can buy bathroom fittings. If anybody can say, "Vijaya Kumaranatunga can appear in all the films he wants in a year, but he can only get a thousand rupees," if we restrict income, then there will

be no question about bathroom fittings. As a country develops, if people of enterprise can earn their money or they are given an opportunity to earn their money and they buy bathroom fittings which only form a very minimal part of what we bring from other countries, that is something we should not stop. But, these ballet dancers are given grand apartment houses. I have not been to see a ballet star in one of the Communist countries. Perhaps, my good Friend from Kalawana has, but will he say about the way they live and the way the peasants live in those countries, how the poor people in those countries, the working class, live and how the party functionaries, the politicians, the officials and the favoured people, the elite of those countries live. He cannot come and try to deceive the people by this kind of distinction between the poor and the rich because, I think, the people of this country understand what has been going on in those countries and what is going on here.

Hon. Members spoke a great deal about foreign aid. They also talked about the IMF and the World Bank. They do not understand that we are a member of the IMF and from the day of joined we have to stick to certain rules and agreements. Much of the money we get from the IMF is automatic; much of it is without any condition or with very small conditions, but we as a member of the IMF collectively, with other nations, agreed to certain rules and conditions. There is what is called conditionality. Under that rule, before any country gets a balance of payments loan from the IMF to adjust the balance of payments, it has to agree to certain conditions. The IMF or the economists in the IMF have certain views and attitudes towards a country's economic programme. My good Friends actually contradict themselves because they come here

[සරිත් ද කෙරෙහි මහතා]

and say, do not spend too much. The IMF also says, do not spend too much. There is a tolerable deficit, there is a tolerable expenditure which any economist—there may be disputes—will permit, but economists generally have an idea as they lay down those rules. But, when my good Friends blame us for these things, they forget that there is tradition, in developing a poor country, to borrowing a tremendous amount of money from international institutions and banks. India is an example; not only India, but Britain, Italy, France, to a certain extent the United States, have had deficit budgets and they have covered their deficit, their trade gap, by borrowing. May I illustrate by showing what India has done. My hon. Friend says India is a socialist country. India has been under the Nehru influence. Almost since independence, there has been Nehru or Nehru's daughter who has ruled that country. They have had plans. No one can say that they had veered towards capitalism or that India is an over capitalism state. But, look at the record of India, where the financing of the trade gap, and therefore of the budget, has been solely or to a very great extent by foreign aid. For example, the gap between imports and exports was financed as much as 34 per cent in the first plan period in India. In the second plan period it was 79.2 per cent; in the third plan period, 117.4 per cent. That is, the Indian imports amounted to Rs. 6,204 crores, their exports amounted to Rs. 3,761 crores and the gap was Rs. 2,443 crores. The difference was financed by foreign aid. In the 1969-1970 period, the gap was 506 per cent. The total gap was 506 per cent between imports and exports was financed by aid. In 1971 and 1972, the gap was 719 per cent and 646 per cent respectively; in the subsequent year, 231 per cent, and so on.

So India has done this. In other words, with all the manufacturing that India has done, with all its exports, with its policy of having Indian units manufacturing goods in

India—I am not saying luxury imports or consumer imports have had to be financed to that extent—a 200, 300 or 400 per cent gap has had to be financed. We have not done so; but India has done so.

Then Sir, there is this problem of the cost of living. I am thankful to the Hon. Member for Kalawana, because he has made a distinction in this House between money incomes and real incomes. People get confused. It is easy to take political advantage by pointing to the prices in a shop. Prices go up; but what is important is your purchasing power. If I had got Rs. 4 yesterday after working the whole day and I had gone to the shop and bought four items for a rupee each, well, that is what I can tolerate on my income. Today I work; I go to the shops, the prices of the same items have doubled and I have to spend Rs. 8. If I do not have this Rs. 8, then I am suffering; but if my income has gone up by the same amount, if my daily wage has gone up to Rs. 8, then I am in the same position. If my wage has gone up to Rs. 10, then I am in a better position, my purchasing power has increased and, I am better off. This has happened in this country, despite what my good Friend says; they are blind to this.

I will show you, Sir, from this document which has been produced by the Ministry of Plan Implementation. They have said that the cost of living or the cost of living index had increased from 203.8 in June 1977 to 354.05 in March, 1981. This represents an increase of 74 per cent.

Now let us see how wages have increased in certain sectors to meet these increase in prices. Again, I am reading from the same document. Let us take the daily-paid wage-earners under the JEDB who comprise a large section, a very important section of our population. According to this Report, Table A-6, male worker on the tea plantations, a daily paid

labourer, received a daily wage of Rs. 6.60 in June, 1977; in March, 1981 it was Rs. 14—an increase of 110 per cent. In the case of a female labourer, it increased from Rs. 5 to Rs. 11.70—130 per cent increase. A child was paid Rs. 4.55; it was increased to Rs. 11.10—an increase of 142 per cent. Similarly, the increase was over 100 per cent in the rubber plantations and coconut plantations. So, if there is an increase in the cost of living index by 79 per cent and if your daily wages have gone up by this amount, then surely you can meet the increased cost of the particular articles you buy. Every Member of this House knows what you have to pay for pluckers in coconut areas, what you have to pay for masons, carpenters and skilled and semi-skilled people of that sort. This is also the case in other fields. For example, as far as the public sector is concerned, certain people have improved their performance a great deal. For unskilled labour doing construction in government departments there has been an 85 per cent increase; corporations 95 per cent; Plantations 110 per cent; banking 205 per cent; there have been similar increase for skilled labour and so forth. Certain of the clerical staff also have increased their incomes on this basis, and, therefore, they have got a net income gain during the period of this Government.

My good Friends must also have regard for the fact that this Government has given a salary increase of Rs. 225 since it came to power. Now, if you look at the wage indices up to December, 1980, you will find that the workers in industry and commerce have got an increase in wages. They have got an agreement. The real wages rate moved up from 140.7 in 1976 to 157.5 in December 1980. So that is an increase in real wages, in real income. When the purchasing power goes up the standard of living also increased. This has happened in many sectors. Take one of the most important sectors where you have well over one

million people—well over three to four million if you count their dependents and families—namely, the paddy sector. People talk of inflation. Inflation is not cost of living. Inflation comes in this way. Where the money, the income in people's hands has gone up, but goods and services have not gone up equally, because of that there is pressure on goods and services and prices go up, and wages have to meet that.

Take the paddy sector. In 1977, the paddy sector produced 60 million bushels. There was a floor price on a guaranteed price of Rs. 32.50 per bushel. Now, 50 per cent. of the paddy produced in that year was sold to the Paddy Marketing Board. If you want to calculate the income of the paddy sector you will have to multiply 25 million bushels by Rs. 32.50 and the remaining 30 million bushels, by let us say, the market price of Rs. 40 or Rs. 45 or whatever it is, and reduce what the paddy farmers get for their own consumption. Today, it comes to about 2,000 million rupees. Of 106.1 bushels only 10 per cent is sold to the Paddy Marketing Board. If you want the verdict of the farmers on that policy, that is the verdict that the farmers have given to that policy, because they have delivered only 10 per cent of their output to the Paddy Marketing Board. They are selling 65 per cent in the open market and the earnings of the paddy community on that basis will be over Rs. 6,000 million. That is a threefold increase. Is there any hon. Member of the Opposition here in this House who will get up and say that in the rural areas the prices have not trebled also taking the goods and services together. In the coconut sector, the paddy sector—in so many sectors—and in the minor exports the rural income has doubled and trebled by increased production. So, I think, these people have beaten inflation or the cost of living barrier.

[සමස්ත කොටස මෙහි]

I have just four or five minutes more, but I want to deal with the question of taxation, because hon. Members of the Opposition have spoken at great length on taxation. I think they have forgotten that the turnover tax and other taxes imposed by us were imposed by them first. The difference in the percentages quoted by the hon. Member for Kalawana (Mr. Sarath Muttettuwagama) is very minute. What is two or three per cent in terms of the gross national product? What actually are the taxes imposed? The hon. Members of the Opposition who criticized that kind of policy do not realize the economic system we have built up in this country. It is my own personal feeling that there is no other alternative economic policy to replace the policy that we have carried out. I challenge them to find an alternative economic policy which will safeguard the interests of the people of this country. If the SLFP had been in power after 1977 there would have been a revolution within a year or two then the oil prices doubled and trebled. They would not have been able to meet the commitments on the ration book scheme, the oil purchases and the other imports into this country. If they ever wish to capture power in 1983, then, I say to them, the greatest mistake they will be making is trying to capture power, because if they come into power there will be a revolution within three to four months of their coming to power, because they cannot do it. We have, on the one hand built up a structure with massive capital expenditure. On the other hand we are meeting the import needs of that capital expenditure and the needs of the people by massive borrowing and aid from abroad. We have interlocked the whole structure with these projects, particularly the exports. So if they touch the value of the rupee, then the work export structure will collapse. Textile will collapse. Tourism to will not be so beneficial to us.

Those who are in the Middle East, who are expected in a year or so to bring Rs. 4,500 million to this country, will not find an incentive.

My good Friends, Sir I must add, have gone round this country criticizing us for what has happened to industry because of our import policy. They have said that our local industries have been ruined, that people are buying only foreign goods, that they do not go in for our manufactures. I am not going to talk about the public corporations. I think the public corporation performances have increased tremendously over the last three or four years. I think the return on capital has increased from about 0.5 per cent or nil to about 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent. The figures are in the Budget. They are known. But let us take the private industries. These are the figures. The value of industrial production between 1971 and 1980 is in the Central Bank Report. In 1977 the total value of industrial production in this country, with 510 firms reporting, was Rs. 7 billion. In 1980 it had increased to Rs. 17 billion, more than 2 1/2 times. Food, beverages and tobacco increased from Rs. 1.7 billion to Rs. 3.2 billion. So, where and how is our import policy crippling private industry? The value of textiles has increased from Rs. 698 million to Rs. 1.8 billion. Food and food products, paper and paper products, chemicals, basic metal products, fabricated metal products all have increased, have doubled. So where has the effect of our import policy, of the devaluation of the rupee and of allowing foreign imported goods to come and compete with our local industrialists—where has that policy affected local industries? It has not. That is a myth.

Now, in conclusion, Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is easy to speak about poverty. Every Member of this House knows about the poverty in his area. But every Member of this House also knows and every citizen who is

hopeful for a future also knows that poverty can only be met by concrete action. Concrete action means expenditure. Expenditure means that if we do not have the resources in this country, we must obtain resources from abroad. Are we going to tell our people to wait because all these economic theoreticians in the Opposition want us to watch our spending, because they say we cannot spend beyond that amount? Are we to wait? If we want roads, have we to wait 10 years or 15 years? If we want water for our irrigation, have we to wait 5 to 10 years because we do not have the resources? And they tell us, do not go beyond your resources, do not borrow so much from the IMF and the World Bank. So, if you want to eradicate poverty in this country quicker than could have been done by the policies effected up to 1977, you have got to spend. It is in fact a hallmark of Western socialism, of the British Westminster model socialism, of the Labour Party socialism, that there should be public spending. We have chosen that path of public spending and encouraging private investment and the private sector in this country. There is no other alternative, And I say that the policies which have been followed by the Hon Minister of Finance, inspired by His Excellency the President, are the only policies that suit this country. I go beyond that. I say they are the only policies that will protect the people of this country from revolution, from plunder and from the wrath of the dissatisfied people of this country.

අ. හා. 5.25

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා (කොත් මලේ)

(திரு. ஆனந்த தசநாயகம் - கோதமலை)

(Mr. Ananda Dasanayake—Kotmale)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ 5 වැනි අයවැය ලේඛනය ගැන ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක් වශයෙන් මා විසින් සාධකයක් ලෙසින් යමක් කිය යුතුයි කියා මා හිතනවා. ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ආත්ත වශයෙන්ම බොහෝම

මහත්සි වෙලයි, අයවැය පරතරය පියවා ගන්නට උස්සාහ කර තිබෙන්නේ. එමෙන්ම සහන දෙන්න පුළුවන්ද කියන එක ඉඟියක් කරමින් බලා තිබෙනවා.

බදු සහන වශයෙන් සුළු පිරිසකට සහන දීලා තිබෙනවා කියන එක අපට පෙනෙනවා. ඒ සමගම බදු නොගත යුතු ස්ථාන වලින් බදු අය කර තිබෙනවා. එසේ කර තිබෙන්නේ ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට ඒ ගැන නොපෙනීමක්ද වැරදීමක්ද නැත්නම් බදු අය නොකර ඉන්නට බැරි නිසාද කියන එක අපට ප්‍රශ්නයක් වෙලා තිබෙනවා.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, කුඩා ළමයින් වෙනුවෙන් දෙමව්පියන් බැංකු වල තැන්පත් කලා, යම්කිසි මුදලක්. මහජන බැංකුව ලංකා බැංකුව ආදී බැංකු යම්කිසි අලුත් ක්‍රමයක් සකස් කලා, ඒ අයගේ බිස්නස් ව්‍යාපාර දියුණු කරන්නට. ඒ ක්‍රමය යටතේ ළමයා වෙනුවෙන් බැංකුවේ තැන්පත් කරන මුදල අවුරුදු 20 ක පමණ කාලයක් ගතවීමෙන් පසුව කීප ගුණයකින් වැඩි වී විශාල මුදලක් ලබා ගන්නට පුළුවන් වෙනවා. එහෙත් ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා කිසිම අනුකම්පාවක් නැතුවා වගෙයි පෙනෙන්නේ, ඒ ළමයින් වෙනුවෙන් තැන්පත් කර තිබෙන මුදලට ලබන පොලියෙන් සියයට 15 ක් ගැනීමට යෝජනා කර තිබෙනවා. මෙය නම් ඒ තරම් සතුටුදායක පියවරක් හැටියට මට හිතන්නට බැහැ ඒවා ළමයින්ගේ මුදල්. ළමයා අතට සල්ලි දෙන්න බැරි නිසා බැංකුවේ තැන්පත් කරනවා. සමහර අය සේවිංග්ස් බැංකුවේ නැත්නම් තැපැල් කන්තෝරු ඉතිරිකිරීමේ බැංකුවේ තැන්පත් කර තිබුණු මුදල් පවා මේ ක්‍රමය යටතේ තැන්පත් කර තිබෙනවා. එයට තවත් සුළු මුදලක් එකතු කරලා. ඒ මගින් දුප්පත් දෙමව්පියන් බලාපොරොත්තු වුණේ අවුරුදු 20 ක් පමණ ගියාට පසුව ඒ ළමයාගේ ආරක්ෂාව සඳහා ඒ ළමයාගේ අධ්‍යාපනය සඳහා නැත්නම් ඒ ළමයා විවාහ ජීවිතයට ඇතුළත් වන විට යම් ඉඩමක් ගැනීමට හෝ ගෙයක් හදා ගැනීමට යම්කිසි මුදලක් ඉතිරි කර ගැනීම සඳහා මෙය ප්‍රයෝජන වූවා වෙයි කියන එකයි. එහෙත් එයට ලා

[ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා]  
 බෙන පොලියෙහුත් යම්කිසි බද්දක් අය කර තිබෙනවා. මා විශේෂයෙන්ම ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට කියනවා, ඒ බද්ද අත් හරින්නට පුළුවන නම් එය ඉතා වැදගත් ය කියා. ඒ කියන්නේ පුංචි ළමයින් වෙනුවෙන් ; දුප්පත් ළමයින් වෙනුවෙන්. මේ ක්‍රමය යටතේ මුදල් තැන්පත් කර ඇති බහුපති අයත් සිටිනවා. එහෙත් මා හිතනවා සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන මගින් ඒවා සොයා ගන්නට පුළුවන් වෙයි කියා, එසේ කළොත් සැහෙන වැදගත්කමක් තිබෙනවා කියා මා හිතනවා.

අපේ ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා බොහොම අමාරුවෙන් අයවැය සකස් කර මුදල් සොයා ගන්නට අතපත ගාලා නොයෙක් විධියේ උපක්‍රම යොදා—

**මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්**

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)  
 (A Member)

අතපත ගාන්නේ නැහැ.

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**

(திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)  
 (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

මිය කියන්නේ ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා අතපත ගාන්නේ නැහැ කියන එකද?

**මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්**

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)  
 (A Member)

බව.

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**

(திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)  
 (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

ඒ ගැන මට ප්‍රශ්නයක් නැහැ. මා කිවේ මුදල් සෙවීමක් කර තිබෙනවා කියන එකයි.

ඒ අතරතුර ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා මේ වර තම අයවැය ලේඛනය සකස් කිරීමේදී එක පත්තක් පමණක් බලා ඇති කාරණයකුත් තිබෙනවා. උපයෝ සේවකයන් පමණක් ආරක්ෂා කරන්නට ඕනෑය කියන හැඟීමක් එතුමා ඇති කරගෙන තිබෙනවා.

එතුමාගේ පළමුවන, දෙවන, තෙවන, සිවුවන අයවැය ලේඛනවලින් රාජ්‍ය අංශය, පෞද්ගලික අංශය, සමුපකාර අංශය ආදී සෑම අංශයකටම එකම හැන්දෙන් එකම විධියක බෙදුවා. මේ වතාවේ කෙලින්ම උපයෝ සේවකයන්ට පමණක් පඩි වැඩි කර, වැඩිවන ජීවන අංකයකට රු. 2 බැගින් දීම නාවක් ගෙවන්නටත් තීරණය කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ මන්ද කියා මා ප්‍රශ්න කරනවා. එතැන ලොකු අඩුපාඩුවක් තිබෙනවා.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා 1981 ප්‍රාග්ධන වියද මෙන් දස ලක්ෂ 2,722 ක් කපා හැරියා ඒ ඒ අමාත්‍යාංශවල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවල ඉල්ලීම අනුව සකස් කළ අයවැය—ඇස්තමේන්තු කර තිබුණු අයවැය—කපා හැරියා. එබඳු තත්ත්වයක් තිබියදී එතුමා මේ වාරයේත් දස ලක්ෂ 2,970 ක් නොපියවා හිඟ කියලා. මේ අවුරුද්දෙන් එහෙමයි. මේ වර නව බදු යෝජනා සියල්ලෙන්ම ලබන අතිරේක අදායම දස ලක්ෂ 1,970 යි. නොපියවා තිබෙන දස ලක්ෂ 2,970—කෝටි නම් 297 ක්—මොන විධියට පියවා ගන්නවාද කියන එක පැහැදිලි කර නැහැ. ඒ සමගම විශේෂයෙන් පෙන්වා දිය යුතු තවත් කාරණයක් තිබෙනවා.

මේ අයවැය ලේඛනය අනුමත වෙන් තත් ඉස්සෙල්ලා එතුමා ඉඟියක් කරනවා මේ ඉදිරි දින දෙක තුන ආතුලත දස ලක්ෂ 5,000 ක් නැත්නම් කෝටි 500 ක් සොයා ගන්නට ඕනෑය කියා.

**ආර්. පී. විජේසිරි මහතා**

(திரு. ஆர். பி. விஜேசிரி)  
 (Mr. R. P. Wijesiri)

හෙට වැඩේ දෙනව ඒකට.

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**

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 (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

මෙයින් පෙනෙනවා උපයෝ මුදල් තත් වය. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට අපි මේ දෝෂරෝපනයක් කරනවා නොවෙයි. අපි අයවැය ලේඛනය ගැන කථා කරන විට විවේචනය කිරීම හරි නැත කියා එක

නියෝජ්‍ය ඇමතිවරයෙක් කිව්වා. අයවැය ලේඛනයක් ඉදිරිපත් කළාම කිසිම විවේචනයක් නැතිව දෙගොල්ලම 'හා' කියා එක අනුමත කරන ක්‍රමයක් තිබෙනවාද කියා මම දන්නෙ නැහැ. අපි මේ එක එක්කෙනාට විරුද්ධව කළා කරනවා නොවෙයි. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා නිර්දේශ ලෙස විවේචනයට ලක් කරන්නටවත් එතුමාගේ වර්තමාන සාමාන්‍ය කරන්නටවත් අපි සූදානම් නැහැ. අපි මේ කරන්නේ ලබන අවුරුද්ද තුළ හෝ ඊළඟ වාරයේ දී මේ වැරදි හරිගස්සා ගැනීමට එතුමාට උදව් වක් දීමයි.

මේ කෝටි 500 ට හාණ්ඩාගාර බිල්පත් ගහන්න වෙයිද කියන එකයි ප්‍රශ්නය. හාටිස්පත්තුවේ දෙවන මන්ත්‍රිතුමා කියනවා එවා හෙට ගහනවාය කියලා. ඒ ගැන මා දන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ මොනවා වුණත් නොවැම්බර් මාසයේ ඉතිරි දවස් ගණනත් දෙසැම්බර් මාසයත් ගත කරන්නට කෝටි 500 ක මුදලක් සොයා ගන්නට ඕනෑ. එක්කෝ ණයක් ගන්නට ඕනෑ. නැත්නම් හාණ්ඩාගාර බිල්පත් ගහන්න ඕනෑ. මේ අයවැය ලේඛනය පටන් ගන්නෙම ණය කින්. ගිය අවුරුද්දේ අයවැය ලේඛන විවාදයේදී අපි සඳහන් කළා මේ දස ලක්ෂ 2,970 හේ හිඟය මගහරවා ගන්නට, පියවා ගන්නට ක්‍රමයක් නැති බව. අපි දන්නවා හාණ්ඩාගාර බිල්පත් ගහලා ඒ මගින් පියවනවා. මේක ඊළඟ අවුරුද්දට හිඟ හිටිනවා. හාමදාම අපි කියනවා මේක. ඊළඟට එකතු වෙනවා ඒ අවුරුද්දේ හිඟයත්, මේ අවුරුද්දේ හිඟයත්. දිගින් දිගට එකතු වෙන ඉදිරියට යනවා. එවිට අයවැය පරතරය එන්න එන්නම වැඩි වෙනවා. ආදායම අඩු වෙනවා. අයවැය පරතරය වැඩි වෙනවා. මේක මා හිතන හැටියට—අපට කියන්න බැහැ—එතකොට කෝටි 2,116 ක සමස්ත අයවැය හිඟයක් ඇති වෙනවා. පොඩි එකක් නොවෙයි. අපේ ආදායම කෝටි 1,800 ක් වෙනවා අති, මා හිතන හැටියට. දැන් බැලුවම අයවැය හිඟය තිබෙනවා, කෝටි 2,116 ක්. මා හිතනවා ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා අත්ත වශයෙන්ම මේ පියවර ගන්නා කොටත්, ඒ ගන්නා එහිතර කමට අපි සූදානම් කරන්න බලයක් නැහැ.

වෙනවා. මොන විධියෙන් මේක එකට එකතු කරලා හිඟය —ගැප් එක—සමස්ත කට ගන්න පුළුවන් වෙයිද කියන එක ලොකු ගැටළුවක්.

ආර්ථික විශේෂඥතාවයක් එතුමාට තිබෙනවා. අපි නැතැයි කියන්නෙ නැහැ. ඒ මොකද, මම දන්නවා විශ්ව විද්‍යාල උපාධිය තිබෙනවා. ඒ වාගේම එංගලන්තයට ගිහිල්ලා උපාධි අරඳගෙන තිබෙනවා. ආර්ථික විශේෂඥතාවයක් තිබෙනවා. දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවල කටයුතු කරලා පළපුරුද්දක් තියෙනවා. අපි, නැහැ කියන්නෙ නැහැ. නමුත් මෙතන තිබෙන ප්‍රශ්නය මේකයි. රජයේ ප්‍රතිපත්තියයි, මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ ප්‍රතිපත්තියයි දෙකක්. සමහර විට මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය වෙන එකක් වෙන්න පුළුවන්. නමුත් රජයේ එකීය වගකීම පිට—කලෙක්ටිව් රෙස්පොන්සිබිලිටි එක උඩ—සමහර විට එතුමාට එයින් බැහැර වෙන්න බැහැ. මේ අයවැය සමහර විට එතුමාගේ හද පත් ලෙන නැගෙන එකක් නොවෙන්න පුළුවන්. නමුත් රජයේ වගකීම අනුව, කැබිනට් එකේ වගකීම අනුව, තමන්ගේ වගකීම ඒ අයගේ මතය පිට එන්න ඕනෑ.

අ.ර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා  
(ති.රු. ඡා. ශ්‍රී. ශ්‍රී. ජ. ගැ.බ.)  
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

කොහොම හරි මුදල් සොයා ගැනීමයි, මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ වගකීම.

අ.නන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(ති.රු. ඡා. ශ්‍රී. ශ්‍රී. ජ. ගැ.බ.)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

ඒ වාගේම මුදල් පාලනය කරන්නත් ඕනෑ. සොයා ගැනීම, ක්‍රමානුකූලව බෙදා දීම, පාලනය කිරීම—

අ.ර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා  
(ති.රු. ඡා. ශ්‍රී. ශ්‍රී. ජ. ගැ.බ.)  
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

බෙදා දුන්නායින් පස්සෙ මට පාලනය





**ஈ. ப்ரேமதாச மஹா**  
(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)  
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

கிண்பிழைப்பு திட்டம், மொத்த கலா  
கூறு.

**ஈ. அனந்த தஸநாயக்க மஹா**  
(திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

".....பின்னர் அதே சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் ஈ. அனந்த தஸநாயக்க  
ம. அனந்த தஸநாயக்க மஹா அவர்கள் அவர்கள் அவர்கள் அவர்கள்  
கிண்பிழைப்பு திட்டம், மொத்த கலா கூறு.

**கே. டி. எம். சி. பண்டார மஹா**  
(நியோජ්ஜ கிராமிய வள மேம்பாட்டு மற்றும் ஆய்வு மற்றும்  
பராமரிப்பு திணைக்களம்)

(திரு. கே. டி. எம். சி. பண்டார - விவசாய  
அபிவிருத்தி, ஆராய்ச்சி பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. K. D. M. C. Bandara—Deputy  
Minihster of Agricultural Development &  
Research)

செய்து கொடுக்க, அது, நன்றி கிண்பிழைப்பு  
தெரு.

**ஈ. அனந்த தஸநாயக்க மஹா**  
(திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

"...கிண்பிழைப்பு திட்டம், மொத்த கலா கூறு.  
கிண்பிழைப்பு திட்டம், மொத்த கலா கூறு.  
கிண்பிழைப்பு திட்டம், மொத்த கலா கூறு.

மேலும் குறிப்பிட்டு வந்தால்.

**கே. டி. எம். சி. பண்டார மஹா**  
(திரு. கே. டி. எம். சி. பண்டார)  
(Mr. K. D. M. C. Bandara)

பாடல்களில் குறிப்பிட்டு வந்தால், செய்து கொடுக்க, அது, நன்றி  
கிண்பிழைப்பு திட்டம், மொத்த கலா கூறு.

**ஈ. அனந்த தஸநாயக்க மஹா**  
(திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)  
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தமிழ்நாடு வள மேம்பாட்டு மற்றும் ஆய்வு மற்றும்  
பராமரிப்பு திணைக்களம்.

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பராமரிப்பு திணைக்களம்.

**கே. டி. எம். சி. பண்டார மஹா**  
(திரு. கே. டி. எம். சி. பண்டார)  
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மொத்த கலா கூறு, கிண்பிழைப்பு திட்டம், மொத்த கலா  
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மொத்த கலா கூறு, கிண்பிழைப்பு திட்டம், மொத்த கலா  
கூறு. 1983 டி, மொத்த கலா கூறு, கிண்பிழைப்பு திட்டம், மொத்த கலா  
கூறு.

**கே. டி. எம். சி. பண்டார மஹா**  
(திரு. கே. டி. எம். சி. பண்டார)  
(Mr. K. D. M. C. Bandara)

ஈ. அனந்த தஸநாயக்க மஹா, கிண்பிழைப்பு திட்டம், மொத்த கலா  
கூறு.

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கூறு.

"கிண்பிழைப்பு திட்டம், மொத்த கலா கூறு, கிண்பிழைப்பு திட்டம், மொத்த கலா  
கூறு. 10 கிண்பிழைப்பு திட்டம், மொத்த கலா கூறு, கிண்பிழைப்பு திட்டம், மொத்த கலா  
கூறு. 10 கிண்பிழைப்பு திட்டம், மொத்த கலா கூறு, கிண்பிழைப்பு திட்டம், மொத்த கலா  
கூறு.

[ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා]  
 කර පාරිභෝගිකයන්ටද, ශ්‍රී සහනයක් ලබා දීමට  
 අදහස් කරමි... විශේෂයෙන් දැනට 15% ක හා  
 25% ක බදුවලට යටත් වී ඇති සියලුම වර්ගවල  
 ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍ය සඳහා බදු 1% දක්වා අඩු කරමි.  
 මෙම මිල අඩු කිරීමට වාසිය කෙළින්ම පාරිභෝගික  
 යාට ලබාදීමට නිෂ්පාදකයින් හා සිල්ලර වෙළෙන්  
 දන් විසින් කටයුතු කරනු ඇතැයි බලාපොරොත්තු  
 වෙමි."

මේක ඉතාම වැදගත් අංශයක් හැටිය  
 ටයි, එදා සැලකුවේ. එදා තමුත්තාත්සේ  
 කිව්වා, මේක වැරදියි කියා. තමුත්තාත්සේ  
 මෙවර අයවැය ලේඛනයේදී කියනවා,  
 මේක වැරදි වුණත අය නොකර බ.හැ,  
 කියා. ආර්ථික අපහසුතාව පැහැදිලිව එයින්  
 පෙනෙනවා. නරක දේ වුණත්—තමුත්  
 තාත්සේ මේකට කැමති නැහැ—ඒක අය  
 නොකරම බැරි තැනට රටේ ආර්ථිකය වැටී  
 තිබෙන බව, එයින් පෙනෙන නේ. දැන්  
 මේ පිරිවැටුම් බද්ද නිසා අයවැයට වෙනම  
 ආදායම් ම රීග වුවමනා නැහැ. මෙවර අය  
 වැය කළාවෙදී තමුත්තාත්සේ කිව්වා, රුපියල්  
 කෝටි 340 ක් පමණ මම මේ පිරි  
 යැටුම් බද්ද මගින් අයකර ගන්න බලා  
 පොරොත්තු වෙනවා, කියා. රුපියල් කෝටි  
 340 ක් මේ බද්දෙන් අය කර ගන්නවාය  
 කියන්නේ, මේ රටේ එක් කෝටි පණසි  
 ලක්ෂයක තරම ජනතාවගෙන් එක්  
 කෙනෙකු රු. 230 ක් පමණ ගෙවන්න  
 ඕනෑ ඔය කාලය තුළ [බාධා කිරීමක්]

**ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා**  
 (ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ජී. ද මෙල්)  
 (Mr R. J. G. de Mel)

පොඩි නිවැරදි කිරීමක් කරන්න ඕනෑ.  
 මේ පර පිරිවැටුම් බද්දෙන් අපි බලා  
 පොරොත්තු වෙන්නේ රුපියල් දශ ලක්ෂ  
 1,200 යි. කෝටි 120 යි.

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**  
 (ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මෙල්)  
 (Mr Ananda Dassanayake)

අයවැය කළාවේ තියෙනව, රුපියල්  
 කෝටි 340ක් කියා. ඒක වැරදීමක් වෙන්න  
 ඇති.

**ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා**  
 (ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මෙල්)  
 (Mr R. J. G. de Mel)

ඒ පරණ ඒවක් එක්ක. තමුත්තාත්සේ  
 ලාගේ පරණ පවිත් එක්ක.

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**  
 (ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මෙල්)  
 (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

ඔහොම තමයි, කවුරුත් කියන්නේ. සම  
 හර විට තමන්ගේ දුර්වලතම මගහරින්න  
 'දෙමව්පියන් හරියට අපට කටයුතු කළේ  
 නැහැ' කියනවා.

**ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා**  
 (ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මෙල්)  
 (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂය තමයි මට  
 ඉගැන්නුවේ, පිරිවැටුම් බදු දාන්න.

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**  
 (ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මෙල්)  
 (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

ඒක හරි. අපි පිළිගන්නවා, ඒ කාලයේදී  
 පිරිවැටුම් බදු ඇති කළා. ඒක නැහැයි,  
 කියන්නේ නැහැ. කවුරු කොහොම ඇති  
 කළත්, ඒකෙන් වෙන්වෙ පාරිභෝගිකයා  
 උඩ ඒ බදු පැටවීමයි. වෙළෙඳුන් තියෙන  
 බඩුවල මිලත් මේ නියම කරන බදු ප්‍රමා  
 ණය අනුව වැඩි කරනවා.

වි නිපදවන කෙනෙක් වි බුසල් ලක්ෂ  
 යක් වික්කොත් ඔහු පිරිවැටුම් බද්ද ඒ  
 වි මිලදී ගන්න පුද්ගලයාගෙන් ලබා ගත්  
 තවා. ඊළඟට ඒක ගන්න පුද්ගලයා තවත්  
 තියෝජිත වෙළෙන්දෙකුට ඒ වි තොගය  
 වික්කොත්, ඔහුත් අනික් තොග වෙළෙන්  
 දාගෙන් පිරිවැටුම් බද්ද අය කර ගත්  
 තවා. ඒ තොග වෙළෙන්දා සිල්ලර  
 වෙළෙන්දාට ඒ වි විකුණන විට ඔහුගෙන්  
 පිරිවැටුම් බද්ද අය කර ගන්නවා. සිල්ලර  
 වෙළෙන්දා ගිහිත් පාරිභෝගිකයාට විකු  
 ණන විට පාරිභෝගිකයාගෙනුත් සිල්ලර  
 වෙළෙන්දා ඒ ගණන අල්ලා ගන්නවා.  
 මේක ගිහිත් කෙළවර වෙන්නේ කොහෙන්  
 ද? පාරිභෝගිකයාගෙන්. පාරිභෝගිකයා  
 මිලදී ගන්නා හාල් සේරුවෙන් අන්තිමේ  
 දී පිරිවැටුම් බද්ද අල්ලනවා. ඔහු ගන්න  
 සිති විකෙනුත් පිරිවැටුම් බද්ද අල්ල ගත්  
 තවා. කරවල කාලක්, බාගයක් ගත්තත්  
 පිරිවැටුම් බද්ද ගෙවන්න ඕනෑ. වෙළෙඳුන්  
 ගෙන් කිසි කෙනෙකුට මේකෙන් හානි  
 යක් වෙන්නේ නැහැ. මෙයින් වෙළෙ

සංභවිතයටම ලාභයක් මිස හානියක් වෙන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ ගොල්ල මේ මුව වෙන් ආණ්ඩුවට බැණල එහෙම කියනවා, ආණ්ඩුව බද්දක් අය කරල තියෙනව; අපට කරන්න දෙයක් නැහැ; අපි ඒක තමුත් තාත්තේ ලාගෙන් අය කරනව' කියල. වෙළෙන්දෝ නිදහස් වෙයි. අපි කොයි කාගෙන්ම පාරිභෝගිකයාගෙන් තමයි, මේක අය කරන්නෙ. වරද තිබෙන්නෙ මෙතැනයි. මේ අනුව ජීවන වියදම තවත් අංශක ගණනකින් වැඩි වෙනවා. ඒක තවත් වන්නට කිසිම විධියකින් බැහැ. අපේ පරමාර්ථය, ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා ගේ පරමාර්ථය ජීවන වියදම බැස්සීමයි. ජීවන වියදම බස්සවන්නට යාමේදී, එය තවතවත් නගින්නට මාර්ග යෙදෙනවා. මේ උද්ධමනය ගැන කවුරුත් කථා කර නවා. මම හිතන භාටියට නූතන ලෝකයේ කිසිම රටක් මේ උද්ධමනය තාත්තම් 'Inflation' එක—

කේ. ඩී. එම්. සී. බණ්ඩාර මහතා (වැඩ බලන කෘෂිකාර්මික සංවර්ධනය හා පර්යේෂණ පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා)  
(ශ්‍රී ලං. කේ. ඩී. එම්. සී. බණ්ඩාර)—விவசாய அபிவிருத்தி, ஆராய்ச்சி பதில் அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. K. D. M. C. Bandara—Acting Minister of Agricultural Development & Research)

උද්ධමනය කියන්නේ මොකකටද?

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(ශ්‍රී ලං. ஆனந்த தலநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

උද්ධමනය කියන්නේ තමුත්තාත්තේ උද්ධමනය ඉහළින් ඉන්න ඇමතිතුමාටයි; ඇයි, හොඳට මහතට ඉන්නවා නේ!

කේ. ඩී. එම්. සී. බණ්ඩාර මහතා  
(ශ්‍රී ලං. කේ. ඩී. එම්. සී. බණ්ඩාර)  
(Mr. K. D. M. C. Bandara)

එහෙම නම් තමුත්තාත්තේගේ උද්ධමනය මැනීමේයයි. තමුත්තාත්තේට ඉහළින් ඉන්නේ මැනීමේය නේ

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(ශ්‍රී ලං. ஆனந்த தலநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

ද්‍රව්‍යවල මිල ප්‍රසාරණය වන විට, ජීවන වියදම ඉහළ යන විට මිනිසුන්ගේ ජීවත් වීමේ පහසුකම් අඩු වෙනවා, නැති වෙනවා. මෙය හැම රටකටම බලපාන දෙයක්. අපට අනෙක් රටවල් ගැන කල්පනා කරන්න ඕනෑ නැහැ. එම නිසා අපේ රට ගනිමු. මේ ජීවන වියදම ඉහළ යාම කෙරෙහි උද්ධමනය කොයි තරම් දුරට බල පා තිබෙනවාද? ඒ උද්ධමනය අඩු කිරීමට පියවර ගන්නේ තාත්තම් කවද වත්ම පුළුවන් කමක් ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ, ජීවන වියදම අඩු කරන්න. මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා දන්නවා, දැන් ඉන්ටරස්ට් රේට්—Interest rate—එක 25% දක්වා ඉහළ නැග තිබෙන බව. යම්කිසි සංවර්ධන කටයුත්තක් සඳහා මුදලක් ණයට ගන්නවා නම් ඒ විධියට විශාල පොලියක් ගෙවන්න සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. අපි හිතමු, කුඹුරු අක්කරයක වැඩ කිරීම සඳහා කෙනෙක් රු. 5,000 ක ණය මුදලක් ගත්තාය කියා. එවිට ඔහුට සිදු වෙනවා, සියයට 15-18-20 ආදී වශයෙන් ඒ සඳහා ඉහළ පොලියක් ගෙවන්න. ඔහු ගෙවන ඒ පොලියත් එකතු වෙනවා, නිෂ්පාදන වියදමට. ඔහු පාඩුවක් කර ගන්න කැමති නැහැ. එම නිසා, තමා විකුණන ද්‍රව්‍යවල මිලට අර පොලියත් එකතු කර නවා. පොල් ගෙඩියක් ගැන බැලුවත් තත්ත්වය ඒකයි. පොල් ගෙඩියේ මිලට අර ඉන්ටරස්ට්—interest—එකත් එකතු වෙනවා. එම නිසා ජීවන වියදම වැඩි වෙනවා මිසක් අඩු වන්නේ නැහැ. උද්ධමනය මැඩපවත්වන්න පියවර ගන්නේ තාත්තම් කවදාවත් ජීවන වියදම අඩු කරන්න පුළුවන්කම ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. ඉන්ටරස්ට්—interest—එක වැඩි කිරීම ගැන මම පසුගිය වතාවේදීත් විරුද්ධත්වය පළ කළා. ඒ විධියට පොලී මුදල වැඩි වන කොට බිස්නස් ලයින්—business line—එකේ වැඩ කරන්න වුණත් අමාරු වෙනවා. ඒ කොහොම වුණත් බිස්නස් කාර්යාල තාත්තම් ව්‍යාපාරිකයා කවදාවත් කැමැති වන්නේ නැහැ, පාඩු විඳින්න. එම නිසා ඔහුත් අර පොලිය එකතු කරනවා, තමා විකුණන බඩුවල මිලට. මේ විධියට කොස්ට් ඔෆ් ප්‍රොඩක්ෂන්—cost of

[ආනයන් ද දසනායක මහතා]

production—එක තැන්‍නම් නිෂ්පාදන වියදම ක්‍රමයෙන් ඉහළ යනවා. එය කවදා වත් අඩු වන්නේ නැහැ. එම නිසා ද්‍රව්‍ය වල මිල ප්‍රසාරණයක් ඇති වෙනවා. එම නිසා තමයි, පිටරටින් ගෙන්වන දේවල් පමණක් නොව මේ රටේ නිපදවන දේවල පවා මිල ඉහළ ගිහින් තිබෙන්නේ.

මම මේවා කියමින් මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට උගන්වන්න යනවා නොවෙයි. එතුමා හොඳ දක්ෂතම ආර්ථික විශේෂඥයෙක්. මම කියන්නේ, ද්‍රව්‍යවල මිල බස්සන්න නම්, ජීවන වියදම අඩු කරන්න නම් ක්‍රමානුකූලව යම්කිසි වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් සකස් කළ යුතුය කියයි.

එහෙම තැන්‍නම් මොකක්ද වෙන්නේ? මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාත් පිළිගන්නවා ඇති, අද හුණ දෙනෙක් ගොවිතැන් කටයුතු සඳහා මුදල් යෙදවීම අඩු කර තිබෙන බව, වැවිලි කටයුතු සඳහා මුදල් යෙදවීම අඩු කර තිබෙන බව, කර්මාන්තවලට මුදල් යෙදවීම අඩු කර තිබෙන බව. ඒ, ඇයි? හුණ දෙනෙක් දැන් බැංකුවල මුදල් තැන්පත් කර ලොකු පොලියක් ලබා ගන්නවා, කිසි කරදරයක් නැතිව.

කේ. ඩී. එම්. සී. බණ්ඩාර මහතා

(திரு. கே. டி. எம். ஸி. பண்டார)

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

සෙන්ට්‍රල් බැංකු රිපෝට්ස්—Central Bank Reports— කියවල බලන්න.

ආනයන් ද දසනායක මහතා

(திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)

(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

තමුත් තැන්සේයි, ඇමතිතුමායි දෙන් නම ඉන්නො, තවතිසා දිව්‍ය ලෝකෙ නේ! දෙන්නම එක බර ඇති. ඒ නිසා හොඳට —බැලන්ස් balance— වෙනව. එම නිසා තමුත් තැන්සේ ලාට කිසි ප්‍රශ්නයක් නැහැ.

ආර්. පී. විජේසිරි මහතා (හාරිස්පත්තුව දෙවන)

(திரு. ஆர். பி. விஜேசிறி—ஹாரிஸ்பத்தவ இரண்டாம் அங்கத்தவர்)

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

ඇමතිතුමාට එන්න බැරි වෙන්න වෙලා පවුරු බදිනවා.

ආනයන් ද දසනායක මහතා

(திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)

(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

මම අහු වෙන්න නැහැ, ඒවට. වැඩ බලන කෘෂිකර්ම ඇමතිතුමා මගේ හොඳ මිත්‍රයෙක්. මම එතුමාට බොහොම සලකනවා. එතුමා බුද්ධිමත් කෙනෙක්. එතුමා විවේචනයක් කළත් මම ඒ පස්සෙන් යන්නේ නැහැ. මම අර වචන දෙක—තුන කිව්වෙන් විහිච්චයි.

මේ මිල ප්‍රසාරණය තැන්‍නම් බඩු මිල ඉහළ යෑම අඩු කිරීමට අපි ගත යුතු පියවර මොකක්ද? ඉම්පෝට්ට්ස්, කස්ටම්ස් ඩියුටි—Impor tax, Customs duty— හුණක් දුරට අඩු කරන්න මිනෑ. එතකොට “කස්ටම් ඩියුටි” තැන්‍නම් තීරු ගාස්තු වැඩි වීම සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ජීවන වියද මට එකතු වෙනවා. ‘කස්ටම් ඩියුටි’ වැඩි කරන විට එය මොන ක්‍රමයෙන් හරි වියද මක් වශයෙන් ජීවන රටාවට එකතු වෙන බව ‘ප්‍රිමන්’ නමැත්තා විසින් කියා තිබෙනවා. වරායේදී අය කරන තීරු ගාස්තු ව අපට පෙනෙන්නේ නැහැ. එය ‘ඉන් ඩිරෙක්ට්ලි’ අප පිට පැටවෙනවා. එතැනදී තීරු ගාස්තුව සියයට 40 ක්, 20 ක්, 10 ක් තැන්‍නම් 5 ක් අය කරන්න පුළුවන්. ඒ ප්‍රමාණය අපි ගන්නා රෙදි යාචයට, අපි ගන්නා කම්සයට, අපි ගන්නා සරමට එකතු වෙනවා. ඒවා පිටරටින් ගෙන්වන ඒවා නම්. තීරු ගාස්තු අය කිරීමෙන් රට සංවර්ධනය කර, ගෙන යන්න බැරි බව ආර්ථික විශේෂඥයෝ පැහැදිලි කර තිබෙනවා.

එහෙම නම්—තීරු ගාස්තු අය කිරීමෙන් ජීවන වියදම වැඩි වෙනවා නම්—‘ඉන්ටරස්ට්’ තැන්‍නම් පොලිය අධිකව අය කිරීමෙන් ජීවන වියදම වැඩි වෙනවා නම්, ද්‍රව්‍ය මිල වැඩි වෙනවා නම්, ඒ වාගේම ‘ට්‍රාන්ස්පෝට්’ වියදම මේ සෑම එකකටම බලපානවා නම් දම්වැලක පුරුක් වගේ මේ සෑම දෙයක්ම එකිනෙකට සම්බන්ධ බව කියන්නට පුළුවනි. ‘ඉන්ටරස්ට්’ තැන්‍නම් පොලියත් ‘ට්‍රාන්ස්පෝට්’ එකට බල පානවා. ඒ අය බැංකුවලින් ණය අරගෙනයි මේවා කරන්නේ. ඒ අය පොලිය ගෙවන්න මිනෑ. ඒ පොලිය වැඩි කරන

විට මගින්ගෙන් අය කරන ගාස්තුවත් වැඩි වෙනවා. මේවායේ සම්බන්ධකම එකින් එකට එනවා. වරායේදී කළාය කියා, වරායේදී අය කරන ඒ ගාස්තුව අපට බල පාත්තේ තැන්තේ තැන. බඩු පැටවීම බැම පම, විම උඩ අය කරන ගාස්තු තිබෙනවා. ඒක වැටෙන්නේත් ජනතාව මතයි. ඒ සඳහා කෝටි ගණන් ගෙවන්නට වෙනවා.

**නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා**

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

තව කොපමණ වේලා ගන්නවාද?

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**

(திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

මම කතා කළේ මිනිත්තු 15 යි.

**නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා**

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

දැන් විනාඩි 30 ක් අරගෙන තිබෙනවා.

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**

(திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

තව විනාඩි 10 ක් දෙන්න.

**ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා (විදේශ කටයුතු ඇමතිතුමා)**

(ஜனாப் ஏ. சி. எஸ். ஹமீத்—வெளி நாட்டலுவல்கள் அமைச்சர்)

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

He is making a very important speech ; he must be given more time.

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**

(திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

Thank you very much. You have listened to me only today. You were away ; a very rare bird !

**ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා**

(ஜனாப் ஏ. சி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)  
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

I have come purposely to see you.

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**

(திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, මේ පඩි වැඩිවීම පිළිබඳව මම පොඩි ඉගියක් දෙන්න ඕනෑ. පඩි කොමිසම පත් කළේ ඇයි? 1978 ජූනි මාසයේදී අපේ හිටපු අග්‍ර විනිශ්චයකර විකට්ටු තෙන්නකෝන් මහතා වැටුප් කොමිසමට පත් කළේ ඇයි? ඊට කලින් රජයේ සේවකයන්ගේ ඉල්ලීම් තිබුණා. ඒකට හේතුව ජීවන වියදම ක්‍රමයෙන් වැඩි වීගෙන යාමයි. 1951 දෙසැම්බර් මාසයේ ආර්. එස්. වි. ජයලියර් මහතා වැටුප් කොමිසමට පත් කරන විට ජීවන වියදම් අංකය 100 යි. අද ගැන සිතා බලන්න. එදාට වඩා 160 ක් වැඩියි. වැඩ කරන ජනතාව ජීවන වියදම 160 කින් තැංගා කියා කැ ගැසුවා. මේ රජයේ ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා එය පිළි ගන්නවා. ප්‍රති පත්තියක් වශයෙන් එය පිළිගෙන තිබෙනවා. මේ සැරේ එය පැහැදිලිව කියා තිබෙනවා. මේ පඩි වැඩිවීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් තිබෙන පරතරය මෙයයි. වැඩි වන එක් එක් අංකයට රුපියල් 2 බැගින් වැඩි වුණේත් අංක 160 ට රු. 320 ක් දෙන්න ඕනෑ. මේ ජීවන වියදම අනුව වැඩි වීම දීමෙන් 1978 රජයේ සේවකයන්ගේ ඉල්ලීම සියයට සියයක්ම හරිය කියන එක ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා පිළිගෙන තිබෙන බවයි එතැනින් පෙනෙන්නේ. රුපියල් දෙක ගණනේ දෙන්නට තීරණය කර තිබුණත් මේ අය ලේලිමේ වැඩි වන එක ජීවන අංකයට රුපියල් පහ බැගිනුයි. ඒ පිළිබඳව විස්තර හුඟක් කියන්නට තිබුණත් වෙලාව මද නිසා මම ඒ ගැන තව දුරටත් කියන්න යන්නේ නැහැ.

මේ පඩි වැඩි වීමේ විශේෂ දෙය නම් පුංචි අයට, කම්කරුවාට, රුපියල් හතළිස් පහ කිනුයි වැඩි වන්නේ. එතකොට ජීවන වියදම වශයෙන් ජීවන අංකයේ මේ අවුරුද්ද දක්වා වැඩි වුණ ගණනට රු. 2 බැගින් වැඩි වෙනවා. එතකොට ලැබෙන වැඩි මුදල රු. 107 ක් ය කියනවා. මේ විකට්ටු තෙන්නකෝන් පඩි කොමිසමෙන් ඒ තරම් ලොකු සහනයක් සැලසී නැහැ. නමුත් මේ වැඩි කළ මුදල ඒකාබද්ධ වැටුපට එකතු

[ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා]  
 කර තිබෙනවා. එය වැදගත් කොට සලකන්න ඕනෑ. මෙකද? ඒකාබද්ධ වැටුපක් හැටියට ගණන් ගන්න විට විශ්‍රාම වැටුපට බලපාන නිසා. මෙතෙක් කෙරුණේ දීමනා වශයෙන් එකතු කිරීමයි. ඒවා විශ්‍රාම වැටුපට බලපෑවේ නැහැ. මෙම වැඩි විම විශ්‍රාම වැටුපට බලපෑම වැදගත් හැටියට සලකන්න, මේ කෙ මිසමේ යෝජනා අනුව කෙරෙන පඩි වැඩි වීම් ගැන බැලීමේ දී රු. 1,500 ක් පඩි ලබන කෙනෙකුට රුපියල් හත් අට සියක වැඩි වීමක් වෙනවා. නමුත් කම්කරුවෙකුට වැඩි වන්නේ රු. 45 යි. මම මේ පිළිබඳව බොහෝ දෙනෙක් සමග සාකච්ඡා කළා. ඒ අය පෙන්වා දුන්නා, මේ වැටුප් කෙ මිසම සාර්ථක එකක් නොවන බව. මෙයින් රජයේ සාමාන්‍ය සේවකයාට විශේෂ අනුග්‍රහයක් ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ නිසා මම හිතනවා, ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා ඒ සම්බන්ධව සලකා බලා වි කියා.

එතකොට මම කලින් කිව්වා වාගේ සමුපකාර සේවකයාටත් මෙය බල පවත්වන්න ඕනෑ. පෞද්ගලික අංශයට මම හිතන්නේ නැහැ පුළුවන් වේවිය කියා. නමුත් සමුපකාරය රජයේ ආයතනයක්. ඒවාගේම වතු කම්කරුවන්ටත් බලපාන්න ඕනෑ. දැන් වතු සහෙන සංඛ්‍යාවක් රජයේ පාලනය යටතේ තිබෙන නිසා සියයට 75 ක් පමණ රජයේ සේවකයන් හැටියටයි ඉන්නේ. මේ උදවියට පසුගිය වර රු. 70 දුන්නේ නැහැ. එසේ නම් 1980 නොවැම්බර් මස සිට හිඟ මුදල් ලැබිය යුතුයි. මම දන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ කම්කරුවන් ගැන රජය ගන්න පියවර මොකක්ද කියා. රජයේ සේවකයන්ට පඩි වැඩි වෙනවා නම් මේ කම්කරු පිරිසට පඩි වැඩි නොවන්නේ ඇයි කියන එක වැදගත් ප්‍රශ්නයක්.

කේ. ඩී. එම්. සී. බණ්ඩාර මහතා  
 (කි.රු. කේ. ඩී. ඒම්. ජී. පණ්ඩාරා)  
 (Mr. K. D. M. C. Bandara)  
 කොළේ වහලයි, ගහන්නේ.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
 (කි.රු. ආනන්ද ත්‍යාගායක)  
 (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)  
 වැඩ බලන කාර්මික ඇමතිතුමා කියනවා, කොළේ වහල ගහනවා කියා.

කේ. ඩී. එම්. සී. බණ්ඩාර මහතා  
 (කි.රු. කේ. ඩී. ඒම්. ජී. පණ්ඩාරා)  
 (Mr. K. D. M. C. Bandara)  
 නමුත් නාන්සේ දැන දැනම අපට කොළේ වහල ගහනවා.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
 (කි.රු. ආනන්ද ත්‍යාගායක)  
 (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)  
 පසුගිය වතාවේ රු. 70 දෙනන් පොරොන්දු වුණා. ඇයි ආණ්ඩුව ඒ ගැන නිශ්චලව ඉන්නේ? ඇයි ඒ ගැන වචන යක්වත් කලා කරන්නේ නැත්තේ. ඒකු කම්කරුවන් ගැන ඒ තරම් කැක්කුමක් තිබෙනවා නම්, ඒ අය රටේ අර්ථිකයේ හවුල්කාරයෝ නම් ඒ අයට ඒ පඩිය වැඩි නොවන්නේ ඇයි? වැවිලි කර්මාන්ත අංශයේ ජේ. ඊ. ඩී. බී., එස්. පී. සී. අදී වශයෙන් අංශ ගණනාවක් තිබෙනවා. රජයේ සේවකයන්ට පමණක් පඩි වැඩි කිරීමෙන් මේ පිරිසට තිබෙන ජීවන වියදම පිරිමැහෙන්නේ නැහැ. එම නිසා ඒ අයට ඒ අවස්ථාව ලබා දෙන්න ඕනෑ.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කලානායකතුමනි. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා 1978 අයවැය කලාවේදී හොඳ අදහසක් ගෙනහැර දක්වා තිබෙනවා. මොකක්ද?

"පාලකයාගේ යුතුකම ඔවුන්ගේ රටවැසියන් ආරක්ෂා කිරීමයි. ඔවුන් මහජනයාගේ දෙමවුපියන් වන අතර ඔවුන් නමන්ගේ ගිනි පිනි මගින් රටවැසියා ආරක්ෂා කරයි. දෙමවුපියන් දරුවන් හදා පෝෂණය කරන පරිද්දෙන් පාලකයා නම මහජනතාව පෝෂණය කළ යුතු වන්නේය. දරුවන් අඹන්නට පෙර ඔවුන්ගේ හෙන රෙදි වෙනුවට පිරිසිදු පිලි අන්දවා දෙමවුපියන් දරුවන් සනසන්නාක් මෙන් පාලකයා ජනතාවගෙන් මැසිවිලි හඬ නැගෙන්නට පෙර ඔවුන්ගේ සියළුම දුක් දොම්නස් නිසි කලට නිසි අයුරු ඉවත් කර ඔවුන්ව සුබිත වූ දින කලාවකට පුළුල් කළ යුතු වන්නේය."

අ. ජී. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා  
 (කි.රු. ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ත්‍යාගායක)  
 (Mr. R. J. G. de Me1)

ඒකට පඩි පාලක සහා තිබෙනවා. වාගේ නිය සමිති නායකයෙක් ඒක දැනගන්න ඕනෑ.

වචන වික නම් ඉතාම වැදගත්. ඒ නිසා මම ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට කියනවා, මේ වචන විකේ අර්ථය ක්‍රියාත්මක කර, එකී පිරිස අඛණ්ඩව ඉස්සර වෙලා ඔවුන්ගේ දුක්ගැනවිලි විසඳන්න කියා.

මේ අය වැය ගැන මිට වඩා කතා කරන්න කරුණු රාශියක් මට තිබුණා. නමුත් මම අන්තිම වශයෙන් තව එක ප්‍රශ්නයක් පමණක් මතු කරනවා. භාරිස්පත්තුවේ ගරු දෙවැනි මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ආර්. පී. විජේසිරි මහතා), ජී. සී. ඊ. සී. එකේ සහායකතුමා ගැන එදා ප්‍රශ්නයක් මතු කළා. ඔහු රජයේ සේවකයෙක්. මහ කොළඹ ආර්ථික කොමිසමේ සභාපති. ඒ වගේම, ලංකාවේ ආර්ථික විශේෂඥයන් අතරින් තෝරා බේරා ගෙන, ගරු ජනාධිපති උතුමාණන් විසින් පත් කරන ලද කෙනෙක්. එතුමා ගැන ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා මේ ගරු සභාවේදී පැහැදිලි විස්තරයක් කළා. එදාම හවස ගරු ජනාධිපතිතුමාත්, උපාලි විජේවර්ධන මහතාත්, ගරු ගාමිණී දිසානායක ඇමති තුමාත් තුන් දෙනා එක වේදිකාවක උන්න පින්තුරයක් ඉරිදා 'අයිලන්ඩ්' පත්තරයේ පළ වී තිබෙන බව අපට පෙනී ගියා. මේක හරි පුදුම රහසක්. දොන් නම් දොන්, සයිමන් නම් සයිමන්.

**ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා**  
(ති.රු. ආර්. පිරොමතාස)  
(Mr. R. Premadasa)  
සිමන්, සිමන්.

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**  
(ති.රු. ආනන්ද ත්‍යාගායක)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)  
සිමන්, සයිමන් දෙකම එකයි. මේ දෙකක් බැහැ. හැංගි හොරා එකකුත්—  
[බාධා කිරීම]

**මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්**  
(අඟුණකන්ද ඉරුවර)  
(A Member)  
අපේ හැංගි හොරා මොකවත් නැහැ.

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**  
(ති.රු. ආනන්ද ත්‍යාගායක)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)  
තමුත්තාන්සේ නම් හැම දේම ඒලියෙ තමයි. [බාධා කිරීම] අපට කමක් නැහැ, ඔහු විධියක්.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, මම ඉදිරිපත් කළේ මහජනයා අහන ප්‍රශ්නයක්. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාත් ඒ වගේම රජයත් වගකිව යුතු දෙයක්. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ආණ්ඩුව ගන්නා පියවරක් පැහැදිලිව ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න ඕනෑ. ඔහු ජී. සී. ඊ. සී. එකේ වෙසාමත්. එක් පැත්තකින් ඔහු තරකයි කියනවා...

**මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්**  
(අඟුණකන්ද ඉරුවර)  
(A Member)  
යාළුවෙක් ද ?

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**  
(ති.රු. ආනන්ද ත්‍යාගායක)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)  
මම හිතන හැටියට, රුපියල් ලක්ෂයක් තියෙන එකම යාළුවෙක්වත් මට නැහැ.

**ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා**  
(ති.රු. ආර්. පිරොමතාස)  
(Mr. R. Premadasa)  
ඇයි, නායිකාව? කෝට්ටිපතිණියක්.

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**  
(ති.රු. ආනන්ද ත්‍යාගායක)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)  
එතුමිය යාළුවෙක් නෙමෙයි. මම දේශපාලන පක්ෂයක සාමාජිකයෙක්—

**ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා**  
(ති.රු. ආර්. පිරොමතාස)  
(Mr. R. Premadasa)  
තමුත්තාන්සේ දවසක් දැක්කනේ, යකඩ සේප්පුව. [බාධා කිරීම]

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**  
(ති.රු. ආනන්ද ත්‍යාගායක)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)  
දේශපාලන පක්ෂය මොකක් වුණත් මම මේ ප්‍රශ්නය අහන්නේ විශේෂයෙන්ම

[ආනයන් ද දසනායක මහතා]  
 ප්‍රතිපත්ති උඩයි. මේ ගැන ආණ්ඩුව ගන්න  
 පියවර මොකක්ද කියා මේ රටේ මහජන  
 තාව බලා සිටිනවා. තෙරවන් සරණින්—

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා  
 (තිரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)  
 (Mr. R. Premadasa)  
 දෙව් පිහිටෙන්.

ආනයන් ද දසනායක මහතා  
 (තිரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)  
 (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)  
 අතකට පයකට අත්තරායක් නොවී,  
 1982 මුදල් වර්ෂය සඳහා මුදල් සොයා  
 ගැනීමේදී මහජනතාව තලන්තේ  
 පෙළන්නේ නැතිව කටයුතු කරන්නට ගරු  
 මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට ශක්තිය ලැබේවායි ප්‍රාර්  
 ථනා කරමින් මගේ වචන ස්වල්පය  
 මෙයින් අවසාන කරනවා.

අ. හා. 6.9

ඊ. එල්. බී. හුරුල්ලේ මහතා (සංස්  
 කෘතික කටයුතු ඇමතිතුමා)

(තිரு. ஈ. எல். பி. ஹுருள்ளே—கலாசார  
 அலுவல்கள் அமைச்சர்)  
 (Mr. E. L. B. Hurulle—Minister of  
 Cultural Affairs)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I thank you  
 for having given me an opportunity  
 to speak on this Budget. In fact, I  
 did not want to make my contribu-  
 tion, because we have got so many  
 eloquent and wise speakers. When  
 the Estimates were tabled in Parlia-  
 ment, I was wondering how our  
 Finance Minister was going to bridge  
 the enormous gap between revenue  
 and expenditure. After listening to  
 his speech, I thought it my duty that  
 I should make a contribution in what-  
 ever way I could, and that is why  
 I rise today to speak a few words.

I must first take your minds back  
 to the year 1956. That was a time  
 when the United National Party had  
 been defeated badly and I was one  
 of the 8 Members who won his seat.  
 Having won the election, after re-  
 ceiving a huge mandate, the MEP

government of the time, the Minis-  
 ters and even the Prime Minister at  
 the time, the late Mr. S. W. R. D.  
 Bandaranaike, went round the coun-  
 try saying that the UNP government  
 had left a bankrupt Treasury. There-  
 fore, I raised several questions in  
 Parliament to find out the actual  
 financial position that we left behind.  
 I would like to recall the questions  
 that I asked and the answers I re-  
 ceived from the late Hon. Stanley  
 de Zoysa, who was the Finance Minis-  
 ter at the time. In Volume 24 of  
 Hansard dated 7.6.59, Columns 911  
 and 912, you will see that I raised  
 several questions with regard to our  
 financial position.

“167/56. Mr. Hurulle asked the Minis-  
 ter of Finance: What was the amount in  
 the Consolidated Fund (a) when the  
 first Parliament assumed office; (b)  
 When the Second Parliament assumed  
 office; (c) when an election contest was  
 pending for a Third Parliament on 7th  
 April, 1956 ?

And was the reply given by the  
 Hon. Stanley de Zoysa—

“The amounts in the Consolidated  
 Fund according to the published accounts  
 were: (a) Rs. 56 909 234.53 in October,  
 1947, and (b) Rs. 278,917,152.37 in June,  
 1952. (c) Treasury books which have been  
 posted up to the end of February, 1956  
 disclose an amount of Rs. 730,404,623.21  
 in the Consolidated Fund at that date.”

Then there was another question  
 No. 168/56, asked by me from the  
 Minister of Finance about Govern-  
 ment's cash and bank balances etc.—

“What was the position as at 7th April,  
 1956, in regard to (a) Government's cash  
 and bank balances; (b) Government's  
 balance with the Crown Agents; (c)  
 amount due to Ceylon from China on the  
 Rubber-Rice deal. (d) amount lying to  
 Ceylon's credit from the advance to  
 Burma; (e) the amount due to the  
 Consolidated Fund from the Rubber  
 Commissioner; (f) amounts due to  
 Government from other sources ?”



This was the Answer I got :

“The position as at 7th April 1956 was as follows :

	Rs.	c.
(a) Government's cash and bank balances .. .. .	154,325,873	11
(b) Government's balance with the Crown Agents .. .. .	55,025,000	0
(c) Amount due to Ceylon from China on the Rubber-Rice deal .. .. .	56,658,133	71
(d) Amount lying to Ceylon's credit on the advance to Burma .. .. .	21,980,028	44
(e) Amount due to the Consolidated Fund from the Rubber Commissioner .. .. .	32,841,100	12
(f) Amounts due to Government from other sources .. .. .	117,389,416	0

[OFFICIAL REPORT, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 7th June 1956; Vol. 24, C. 911.]

The next is Question No. 169|56 about external assets. These were my questions :

“What were our external assets (a) when the first Parliament assumed office: (b) when the Second Parliament assumed office: (c) when the Third Parliament assumed office?”

The Answer given by the Hon. Stanley de Zoysa was :

“The external assets of Ceylon at the end of the month immediately previous to the month in which 23.11.81 6.13.18 PT from S.F.

(a) The First Parliament assumed office were Rs. 1004.1 million (as at 30.09.1947).

(b) The Second Parliament assumed office were Rs. 1047.1 million (as at 31.05.1952).

(c) The Third Parliament assumed office were Rs. 1177.1 million (as at 31.03.1956) ”.

[OFFICIAL REPORT, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 7th June 1956; Vol. 24, C. 911.]

After these replies, Mr. Deputy Speaker, this talk about the UNP Government having left empty coffers was no more.

The Hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike, in his Budget speech in 1960-61 blamed the UNP Government for having such resources. You will remember Mr. Deputy Speaker, that up to 1956, when there was a UNP Government in power, there were no shortages, no

controls, and anything could be imported. All our shops and boutiques, even in the villages, were fully stocked with millions of rupees worth of foreign goods. But what did the Finance Minister of the SLFP say in his Budget speech of 1960-61 reported at Volume 40, Columns 1555-1556. I will read that because the then Finance Minister, Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike, thought that foreign assets were there just to be frittered away on *seeni-bola* industries and other industries, which I will refer to later. He says :

“The hon. Leader of the Opposition” —that is the late Sir John Kotelawala,

—“would have us believe that he did this country a service by accumulating a nice fat sterling balance in order to make this country prosperous. But what did he do with it? Is it not a stern indictment of the United National Party that wealth in their hands amounted to nothing more than an accumulation of money in foreign banks ?

Is it not a fact that money was lent to Great Britain by the Government of Ceylon for purposes of enabling them to solve their dollar crisis?”

Sir, we should be proud that Sri Lanka at that time was able to go to the rescue of a more industrialized country, a more developed country like Great Britain and help in their dollar crisis with the money of Sri Lanka.

This is what he says :

“Is it not a fact that money was lent to Great Britain by the Government of Ceylon for purposes of enabling them to solve their dollar crisis? Is that the method in which the U.N.P. Government wants us to make use of the wealth of this country or is it legitimate to use that money for the betterment of our own people?”—[OFFICIAL REPORT, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 14th October 1960; Vol. 40, c-1555.]

Now, this is where he went wrong. Having said this, he started drawing on our reserves, starting unless industries when there were more valuable industries to be started: and ultimately it was he who was compelled, due to lack of foreign assets for our

[ඊ. එල්. ඩී. හුරුල්ලේ මහතා]  
 essential imports—industrial imports,  
 agricultural imports—to start con-  
 trols. Import control was introduced  
 by the Hon. Felix Dias Bandaranaike,  
 who has now come back to politics,  
 a man who once said, having resign-  
 ed his portfolio as Finance Minister,  
 “I will not come back even to plant  
 grass”. Now he is back again, and I  
 think this time—

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා

(සී. ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මෙල්)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

He is planting grass in the back  
 compound of Rosmead Place!

ඊ. ආල්. ඩී. රුල්ලේ මහතා

(සී. ආර්. ආ. එල්. ඩී. ආරුල්ලේ)

(Mr. E. L. B. Hurulle)

My Hon. Friend the Minister of  
 Finance says he is planting grass in  
 the back compound of their leader.

At the same column he says :

“But I do say this that, if the idea that  
 they have of fostering wealth is to cre-  
 ate sterling balances to be held in foreign  
 banks to be used by some other nation for  
 its own benefit, then, all I can say is that  
 I am thankful that our economics are  
 comple'ely different from those of the  
 United National Party.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker, there is one  
 fact that the whole country knows,  
 that up to 1956, when UNP Govern-  
 ments were ruling this country, there  
 were no shortages and everything was  
 imported without any controls. In  
 spite of that the UNP Government  
 was able to have in reserve all the  
 amounts that I just mentioned.

At column 1556 he says this :

“All I can say is the people will never  
 want a repetition of that situation. We  
 do not want s'erving assets abroad. We  
 want national development here at home  
 and we mean to have it. And as far as I  
 can see this entire argument of sterling  
 assets was tying our country to a parti-  
 cular group of countries. If one is willing  
 to look further and trade with other  
 countries where perhaps sterling assets  
 are not so important one does not always  
 have to balance one's trade upon the state  
 of one's sterling assets.”

I would like to ask, especially the  
 Members of the SLFP now divided  
 into two, M & B—I do not know  
 whether it is come to M & B pills—  
 whether they did not go in search of  
 foreign assets having said all this,  
 having imposed import control. Did  
 not the Finance Minister of the SLFP  
 Government, the Finance Minister of  
 the MEP Government and the Finance  
 Minister with the golden brains in the  
 Coalition Government of 1970 go with  
 the begging bowl to the World Bank?  
 Today they do not want us to go to the  
 IMF and the World Bank I would like  
 to know from the Opposition whether  
 countries like the USSR, Poland and  
 other socialist countries and democra-  
 tic countries do not take loans from  
 the World Bank and the IMF? Are  
 they also not members of those two  
 organizations?

That is nothing to be ashamed of.  
 We have a duty to perform by our  
 people. Our people gave us a mandate  
 with an overwhelming majority. We  
 have a clear-cut policy. Our policy is  
 not like that of the last Government  
 where everything was taken over to  
 the State. Controls were imposed, per-  
 mits were issued to their favourites  
 although they were not agriculturists  
 nor were they industrialists. These  
 permits were sold to bona fide indus-  
 trialists, but that also to a very  
 favoured few who were close to  
 those in power. That is why the era  
 of queues started. Prior to that there  
 were no queues in this country ex-  
 cept during the war whn we were  
 under foreign rule. Queues started,  
 everything was in the blackmarket,  
 people could not afford to buy these  
 things. If anyone had access to the  
 powers that be, well, he was fortu-  
 nate to get something. That is why,  
 after the misrule of Sirima Dias Ban-  
 daranaike, the people wanted a  
 change. They wanted the UNP to save  
 them from this satastrophe, and they  
 voted us into power in 1965.

During the period of that Government, 1965 to 1970, we were able to put an end to queues, goods were available, production increased agriculturally and industrially. That was a time when the agriculturists got all the help from the Government, and had we been able to carry on beyond 1970 I am sure we would have reached self-sufficiency within a few years.

Having done that, our people forget the past. They wanted a change again. They were duped by the false promises made in 1970. The youth especially, thought that they would get rice from the moon or their unemployment problem would be solved, and the youth rallied round the parties that combined together in the 1970 election—the SLFP, the Communist Party and the LSSP. What happened? In 1970 when our Government gave up the reins of office the number of registered unemployed was only 300,000. After 7 years of rule—two years without the will of the people, six years under Emergency—what was the result when we took over in 1977? The 300,000 unemployed had risen to 1,200,000. Mind you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, this was in spite of the fact that over 10,000 youths—the cream of the youth of our country—were erased from the face of the earth during the 1971 insurrection. These are people who are now shouting.

When they are on that side they sing a different tune.

The people of this country know that the UNP has clear-cut policies. We believe in a mixed economy. We believe that the private sector and the Government sector must compete. If there is competition only will the consumer benefit. In 1977, when we took over, our Government decided on a clear-cut policy because we realized that from 1947 to 1977—

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please! Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees will now take the Chair.

දනතුරුව නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා මූලාසන  
යෙන් ඉවත් වූයෙන්, නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා  
[එඩ්මන්ඩ් සමරවික්‍රම මහතා] මූලාසනාරුවට විය.

அதன் பிறகு, பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்  
அக்கிராசனத்தினின்றும் அகலவே, குழுக்களின்  
பிரதித் தவிசாளர் அவர்கள் [திரு. எட்மன்  
சமரவிக்ரம] தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.

Whereupon MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER left the Chair, and MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES [MR. EDMUND SAMARAWICKREMA] took the Chair.

ජී. එල්. බී. හුරුල්ලේ මහතා

(திரு. ஈ. எல். பி. ஹுரூள்ளே)

(Mr. E. L. B. Hurulle)

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am very happy that I am able to address you. I have known you since our school days.

Before you took the Chair, Mr. Deputy Chairman, \$ was referring to the unemployed figures. When our Government took over the unemployment figure had risen to 1.2 million from 3 lakhs in 1970 in spite of the fact that over 10,000 youths had been sent to the other world.

What is the position today! We are proud to boast that, due to our policies, we have been able to make an impact on the unemployment problem. Our Government decided in 1977 that what all Governments since 1947 had done up to 1977, for 30 years, was not the way to solve the problems of this country. Every Government from 1947 to 1977 had been thinking of how to come to power at the next election. What did they do? They imported goods at high prices, subsidized those commodities with whatever we were able to earn in our country, and gave them to the people. Industry suffered. Development suffered. So we made a firm decision in

[**ඊ. එල්. බී. හුරුල්ලේ මහතා**]  
1977; forget the 1983 election; we have to put this country right; we have to think of the future generation. We might become unpouular, but ultimately the people will realize that we have taken the correct path. That is why we have cut down our subsidies and put colossal sums of money into development. That is how we have and unemployment in this country.

Since 1977 we have been able to reduce the registered unemployed figure from 1.2 million to about 6 1/2 lakhs. This is only in regard to thos who have been registered. But take the numbers that have been able to get self-employment. I will quote you an example so that everyone will understand how we have made an impact on the unemployment problem. Motor vehicles, jeeps, tractors and lorries were in short supply. We have allowed them to come in in thousands, and thousands have come into this country. Every lorry requires two employees--- a driver and a cleaner. Some have engaged two drivers and two cleaners because they work overtime. A jeep requires a driver. Every motor vehicle requires a driver. So in that way an impact has been made on the unemployment problem.

We are spending millions of rupees on construction. The Mahaweli Development Project, irrigation works, housing programmes, private house—buildings—all these require sand, all these require bricks, all these require timber. If one reckoned the number of those who have been employed as a result, one can confidently say that in this sector alone, among those who have not been registered as unemployed, we have been able to provide self-employment for over a million people during the last four years.

I would like to ask a question from the Opposition, particularly of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party. Under Mr. Bandaranaike and Mrs. Bandaranaike this country has been governed for 20

years. I would like to ask them whether they made such an impact on reducing unemployment in such a large measure. I can boast that in my electorate alone we have been able to provide employment within the last four years for about 5,000 youth. In every electorate it is so. In every electorate more than a thousand jobs have been provided. Can the Sri Lanka Freedom Party boast of such a record? That is why we have decided to continue that policy.

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**

(**திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க**)

(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

The Central Bank Report says otherwise.

**ඊ. එල්. බී. හුරුල්ලේ මහතා**

(**திரு. ஈ. எல். பி. ஹுரூள்ளே**)

(Mr. E. L. B. Hurulle)

It gives the figure as 18,000 from the registered unemployed, but they have forgotton the self-employed people who are employed, to whom I referred.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, talking of foreign aid, I would like to ask, especially of the hon. Member for Kalawana (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama), whether the socialist countries he looks up to do not obtain World Bank loans and aid. I would like to ask him about what is happening in Poland, a so-called socialist country. Are they not short of food, are they not fighting for trade union rights are they not being suppressed? What happened in Hungary? What is happening in other countries? It was only a day or two ago that the leader of the USSR said that crops were a failure and they would have to look outside the country in the future for their food. Seeking foreign aid is not a queer phenomenon. If there is a drought, if crops fail, well, they would have to go for aid. They have to ask other countries for aid. But the hon. Member for Kalawana (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama) and the Opposition feel that taking a loan from a foriegn country is anathema.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I must refer to the speech of the hon Member for Medawachchiya (Mr. Maithripala Senanayake). He seemed to be greatly worried about the cost of living and the high prices. We remember that in 1953 he resigned from the post of Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Home Affairs because the leader, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, put up the price of rice by 15 cent a measure. I would like to ask him whether he has forgotten the period 1970 to 1977. Did not the Government then withdraw the one measure of free rice the UNP Government had issued? During that period were there no shortages? Was milk food freely available? Was bread freely available? available? Why was the hon. Member not worried about the poor man during period 1970 to 1977. He supposed to have registered in 1953 on the rice issue. But I would like to ask him why he did not resign during the period 1970 to 1977. He supposed to have resigned in 1953 on the vice issue. But I would like to ask him why he did not resign during the period 1970 to 1977 when the prices of a large number of commodities went up and there were scarcities, when people had to queue up, when people were not allowed to carry more than two measures of rice, when barriers were put across roads, and when cultivators got desperate and cultivation suffered. I know of several parents in my electorate who had children in hostels in schools in Kandy and other places. They found it difficult to send rice to their children. And thanks to the United National Party—because we as a party threatened to break the ban—the ban was lifted.

They are worried about the high prices. What about the import of red chillies from China at 99 cents per lb., and sale to the consumer at Rs. 40 a lb. by the last Government? Have you forgotten all that?—[*Interruption.*] People do not have short memories like you.

அனந்த டசனாயக்கே

(திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)

(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

The Hon. Minister has memorised.

ஈ. லீ. பி. ஹுரூல்

(திரு. ஈ. எல். பி. ஹுரூல்)

(Mr. E. L. B. Hurulle)

People do not have short memories like you. They are educated, thanks to free education, and that is why our Government—for the first time in power—after three years of rule was able to win the local elections except in the North: and that is why after four years of rule this Government, the United National Party Government, was able to win the D.C. elections except in Ja.na.

We admit that there is inflation not only in Sri Lanka, but in other countries also. We cannot control the prices at which foreign people sell their goods. There are certain countries that try to tackle inflation in a different way. One country thought it must cut down development. What was the result? The unemployed figure that was 1 million last year has risen to 3 million this year. And what happened? Local elections went against them. Parliamentary elections went against them. That was the result of their thinking of tackling inflation by not spending on development. That is why our Government has decided that we must follow the policy that we started in 1977, namely development and development. That is the only salvation for our country, for our youth. That is why I rose to speak, because people are apt to forget the past, especially the politicians on the other side. I know my friend, the hon. Second Member, for Harispattuwa—he too was a fighter with us and now against the Government—and the Member for Kotmale, during the period 1970-1977, criticised our policies. We all got together and opposed your oppressive policies, your postponing elections by two years, ruling under Emergency for six years. There was no freedom of speech, no freedom of association.

[**கே. சி. வி. இராமச்சந்திரன்**]

The Opposition was treated like outcasts. People were condemned. We could not voice public opinion. We could not hold public meetings. Our meetings were stopped and people were beaten up. By-elections were mini-wars. Have I got to remind the—the M.P. for Kotmale and all others?

**அனந்த தஸநாயக்க**

(**திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க**)

(**Mr. Ananda Dassanayake**)

You are doing the same things.

**கே. சி. வி. இராமச்சந்திரன்**

(**திரு. எ. லி. பி. ஹுரூல்**)

(**Mr. E. L. B. Hurulle**)

No. We have seen to it in our Constitution—We have seen to it that we do not misuse emergency powers. We do not declare an emergency at our will and pleasure. We declare an emergency only when the necessity arises in order to see that essential supplies are not disrupted, that there is peace and harmony. Wherever we have declared an emergency; we have done that with great reluctance. We have provided safeguards in our Constitution of 1978. Did you ever bring your emergency laws to Parliament for debate during your six years of rule?

**அனந்த தஸநாயக்க**

(**திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க**)

(**Mr. Ananda Dassanayake**)

That is the excuse?

**கே. சி. வி. இராமச்சந்திரன்**

(**திரு. எ. லி. பி. ஹுரூல்**)

(**Mr. E. L. B. Hurulle**)

But we have provided safeguards. Within ten days of the promulgation of an emergency, that notification has to be placed before Parliament and approved. If it is to be extended for over three months, we have to bring it before Parliament and get a two-thirds majority, not of those present in the House, but of the entire membership of the House. Those are safeguards we have provided against the misuse of emergency. But you thought it fit to continue the emergency. Cannot you remember the

rallies, the eleven rallies held in the capitals of the eleven districts, where you forced public servants, corporation employees, co-operative employees, to bring school children in government vehicles, co-operative vehicles and vehicles of the corporations? The public servants had to come for these rallies and mark their attendance. If they did not come they were penalized.

**அனந்த தஸநாயக்க**

(**திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க**)

(**Mr. Ananda Dassanayake**)

Even today it is practised.

**கே. சி. வி. இராமச்சந்திரன்**

(**திரு. எ. லி. பி. ஹுரூல்**)

(**Mr. E. L. B. Hurulle**)

Wait, why are you getting upset? I will tell you more.

Then people were not allowed to approach the gracious lady who was ruling. There were barbed wire fences separating the masses from the high-ups in that Government. We have broken all those barbed wire barriers. Our President, our Prime Minister and our Ministers go with the people; the people are allowed to approach the stage. Our President, our Prime Minister and our Members go with the crowd. We are not frightened of them because we are doing a sincere job and the people realize it. What did your people do at the rallies? They brought school children, boys and girls. At the Anuradhapura Rally they gave the school children orange barley mixed with arrack. Sir, these are the crimes that they perpetrated on our children. Girls were behaving in disorderly manner because they were given arrack in orange barley.

**கே. பி. விஜேசிரி**

(**திரு. ஆர். பி. விஜேசிரி**)

(**Mr. R. P. Wijesiri**)

Where was Mashoor Moulana?

**கே. சி. வி. இராமச்சந்திரன்**

(**திரு. எ. லி. பி. ஹுரூல்**)

(**Mr. E. L. B. Hurulle**)

They were given arrack in orange barley. It is a crime.

**வி. டர்மலிங்கம்**

(திரு. வி. தர்மலிங்கம்)

(Mr. V. Dharmalingam)

Is it not a good shandy ?

**கே. ஏ. லி. ஹுரூல்**

(திரு. எ. எல். பி. ஹுரூல்)

(Mr. E. L. B. Hurulle)

Well, I do not know. I think the hon. Member might know. These, Sir, were things that existed during their time. The Members of the Opposition, especially of the SLFP., talk with their tongues in their cheek.—[*Interruption.*] They are acting not double Ronnies; they are acting double Anandas.

**கே. பி. விஜேசிரி**

(திரு. ஆர். பி. விஜேசிரி)

(Mr. R. P. Wijesiri)

அதற்கு, டீயர், அதுவே சரியான பதிலா?

**கே. ஏ. லி. ஹுரூல்**

(திரு. எ. எல். பி. ஹுரூல்)

(Mr. E. L. B. Hurulle)

That is what I want to say.

**கே. பி. விஜேசிரி**

(திரு. ஆர். பி. விஜேசிரி)

(Mr. R. P. Wijesiri)

அதுவே சரியான பதிலா?

**கே. ஏ. லி. ஹுரூல்**

(திரு. எ. எல். பி. ஹுரூல்)

(Mr. E. L. B. Hurulle)

In spite of these odds, we are pursuing the same policies that we started in 1977. Mashoor Moulana was not my friend but your friend.

**கே. பி. விஜேசிரி**

(திரு. ஆர். பி. விஜேசிரி)

(Mr. R. P. Wijesiri)

To which party does he belong ?

**அனாந்த டாசனாயக்க**

(திரு. அனந்த டாசனாயக்க)

(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

A former UNP Senator.

**கே. ஏ. லி. ஹுரூல்**

(திரு. எ. எல். பி. ஹுரூல்)

(Mr. E. L. B. Hurulle)

Our policies have never changed. We have decided to pursue the same policies that we started in 1977. Whatever the people might say, development and development alone will save this country from ruin, will save this country for future generations. I can speak very much more on this subject but I must now congratulate the Hon. Minister of Finance for producing a Budget, which I thought at first was a difficult Budget. It was difficult to bridge a gap of Rs. 23,000 million, the highest ever recorded in the history of this country. But he has been able to produce a budget. There are certain hardships that everyone has to bear. No country can develop if only a certain section bears the burden. All must join together if we want to put this country on the correct path. The BTT was imposed by your government, too. Did you tell the people, "Here we are imposing BTT. Only those big people who are dealing in big business must absorb the BTT. Do not pass it down to the consumer." Did you say that? At that time too when the BTT was imposed it went down to the consumer. But I would finally make an appeal to our big businessmen, to our traders to be considerate. When an election comes many of these people want the UNP to come to power because they feel that private enterprise is safe.

**கே. பி. விஜேசிரி**

(திரு. ஆர். பி. விஜேசிரி)

(Mr. R. P. Wijesiri)

கொடுக்கலாம்.

**ඊ. එල්. බී. හුරුල්ලේ මහතා**  
(*ශ්‍රී ලංකා ස. ආ. පි. ආ. ආයතනයේ*)  
(Mr. E. L. B. Hurulle)

If they give our party one lakh of rupees the SLFP will get ten lakhs of rupees. The reason is this.

**ආර්. පී. විජේසිරි මහතා**  
(*ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජ. ප. වි. ආයතනයේ*)  
(Mr. R. P. Wijesiri)  
How do you know ?

වලව් දෙක අතරේ මොනවා හරි සම්බන්ධයක් තිබේ නිබෙනවා ඒ කාලයේ. වලව් දෙක අතරේ කුමක් තුණයක් තිබේ නිබෙනවා.

**ඊ. එල්. බී. හුරුල්ලේ මහතා**  
(*ශ්‍රී ලංකා ස. ආ. පි. ආ. ආයතනයේ*)  
(Mr. E. L. B. Hurulle)  
The reason is this.

**මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්**  
(*අභ්‍යන්තර මන්ත්‍රීවරයා*)  
(A Member)  
Which SLFP ?

**ඊ. එල්. බී. හුරුල්ලේ මහතා**  
(*ශ්‍රී ලංකා ස. ආ. පි. ආ. ආයතනයේ*)  
(Mr. E. L. B. Hurulle)

They were joined at the time. Now they are split apart. They will give rupees one million to the SLFP. The reason is this. They know if the UNP comes to power private enterprise will be allowed to flourish, they are allowed to compete with the public sector. So they are not worried and they give just a paltry sum to the UNP election campaign. They give more to the other side because they know that if by any chance the other side, the SLFP, comes to power they will be victimized, they will be ruined for ever, their properties will be confiscated, their business establishments will be taken over. They have taken this cue from a few individuals who were beneficiaries under the last Government. They were protected. So that is the difference.

I would appeal especially to the trading circles of this country, "Please be considerate to our poor people, absorb the BTT because you have made enough money during the last four years. If you think that you want to carry on, that there should be freedom in this country, that private enterprises should be allowed to compete with the public sector, then please give thought to what I have said." I must thank the Hon. Minister of Finance for having produced a budget against very difficult odds. He had to go a-begging to various countries.

**ආර්. පී. විජේසිරි මහතා**  
(*ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජ. ප. වි. ආයතනයේ*)  
(Mr. R. P. Wijesiri)

ත්‍රිකෝණය ගැනත් විකක් කියා වාසි වෙන්න.

**ඊ. එල්. බී. හුරුල්ලේ මහතා**  
(*ශ්‍රී ලංකා ස. ආ. පි. ආ. ආයතනයේ*)  
(Mr. E. L. B. Hurulle)

I am sure no Finance Minister would like to go a-begging. But he was compelled to do so in order to see that the projects which we have started, development works which we have started, would not be interrupted and that they would bring benefits to our people.

In conclusion, I must thank you, Sir, for having given me a patient hearing. I am sure you will give the same patient hearing to other speakers as well who will follow me.

අ. හා. 6.51

**ඩබ්ලිව්. පී. බී. දිසානායක මහතා** (මහ නුවර දිසා ඇමතිතුමා)

(*ශ්‍රී ලංකා උ. පි. ආ. පි. ආයතනයේ*)  
(*ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජ. ප. වි. ආයතනයේ*)  
(*කර්ම මාලා ආයතනයේ*)  
(*කර්ම මාලා ආයතනයේ*)

(Mr. W. P. B. Dissanayake—District Minister, Kandy)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සහායකතුමනි, මා හිත නවා, මගේ ජීවිතයේදී මට ලැබුණු විශේෂම, වාසනාවන්තම අවස්ථාවක් කියා, මට මීට ඉස්සර අවස්ථාවක් ලැබිණි.



නැහැ, නමුත් නාත්තේ ඔය පුවුවේ ඉන් දැද්දී කපා කරන්න. මම දීර්ඝ කපාවක් කරන්න හිටියත්, ඒ කපාව ඉතාමත්ම කෙටියෙන් කරන්නේ නමුත් නාත්තේට මගේ තිබෙන විශේෂ ගෞරවය තිසයි.

අයවැය විවාදයේ මේ මූලික අවස්ථාවේදී කරන ලද කපා රාශියක් මා අහගෙන සිටියා. විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ,—දුවිඩ විමුක්ති පෙරමුණේ, ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂයේ, ලංකා කොමියුනිස්ට් පක්ෂයේ—කපා මා අහගෙන සිටියා. මට සැහෙන් න කල්පනා කරන්න සිද්ධ වුණා අපි පාර්ලිමේන්තු වෙන්තේ කියා. මට සැහෙන් න කල්පනා කරන්න සිද්ධ වුණා අපි පාර්ලිමේන්තු වෙද, එහෙම නැත්නම්, දේශපාලන වේදී කාචල 1977, 1970 කාලේ කළ කපාද මේ කරන්නේ කියා.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, අවුරුදු හතරක් ආණ්ඩුව බලයේ ඉඳලා, පස්වැනි අවුරුද්දට පා තබන මේ මොහොතේ ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන මුදල් යෝජනා පිළිබඳව අපි සලකා බැලිය යුත්තේ පසුගිය අවුරුදු හතර ඇතුළත වර්තමාන රජයෙන් මේ රටේ ජන ජීවිතයට බලපාන අන්දමේ කටයුතු වශයෙන් කර තිබෙන්නේ මොනවාද කියා සොයා බලන්නටයි. මා අහගෙන සිටියා මහ බැංකුවේ වාර්තා, ලෝක බැංකුවේ වාර්තා, ඇමෙරිකාවේ මහත්වරුන්ගේ වාර්තා, අපි දන්නේ නැති භාෂාවලින් ගහලා තිබෙන සඟරාවල එක එක කැලි. මා හිතන හැටියට, ලංකාවේ ඉන්නා ජනගහනයෙන් සියයට දෙකක්වත් මේ සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන ගැන උනන්දුවක් දක්වයි කියලා මම විශ්වාස කරන්නේ නැහැ.

පසුගිය අවුරුදු හතර ඇතුළත දී මේ රටේ සංවර්ධනයක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවාද, නැද්ද කියන එක ගැන පමණයි මේ අවස්ථාවේදී අපි සලකා බැලිය යුතුව තිබෙන්නේ. පසුගිය අවුරුදු හතර ඇතුළත මේ ආණ්ඩුවෙන් කළ වැඩ ගැන කතා කරනවා නම්, මා හිතන විධියට, එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය වෙනුවෙන් මේ පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ

ඉන්න සෑම මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙකුටම දවස් ගණනක් වුණත් කතා කරන්න පුළුවන් විධියට සංවර්ධනයක් මේ රටට ඇති කර තිබෙන බව ආඩම්බරයෙන් මතක් කරන්න ඕනෑ. මම සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන විශ්වාස කරන මිනිහෙක් නොවෙයි, සාමාන්‍ය ගොවි පවුලක ඉපදී, ගොවි පවුලක හැදිල වැඩිල දැනේ මහත්සියෙන් ගොවිතැන් වැඩ කරන පුද්ගලයෙක් හැටියට මට සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන ගැන අවබෝධයක් නැහැ. මම අර්ථශාස්ත්‍රඥයෙක් නොවෙයි. මට මුදල් පිළිබඳ දැනීමක් නැහැ. සාමාන්‍ය රුපියල් ශත ගැන මම ටිකක් දන්නවා. ලැබෙන මුදලෙන් බඩු ගන්නවා. බඩු ගත්තම සල්ලි ඉවර වෙනවා. මේ තත්ත්වය යටතේ සාමාන්‍ය මිනිහෙක් බලන විධියට කල්පනා කරලයි, මම මේ විවාදයට සහභාගි වෙමින් කතා කරන්නේ.

අපේ ආණ්ඩුව බලයට පැමිණි පසු, අපේ පක්ෂයේ, ආණ්ඩුවේ දර්ශනය මත නොයෙක් විධියට ගරු ජනාධිපතිතුමාත්, ගරු අගමැතිතුමාත්, කැබිනට් මණ්ඩලයේ මැති ඇමතිවරුන් කතා කරන හැම විටකම කිව්වේ, මනුෂ්‍යයා තරම් වටිනා වස්තුවක් මේ රටේ නැහැයි කියලයි. මේ රටේ තිබෙන විශාලම සම්පත මිනිස් වර්ගයා බව මමත් පිළිගන්නවා. එහෙම නම්, ඒ මිනිස්සු නම් මේ ආණ්ඩු පත් කරන්නේ, ඒ මිනිස්සු නම් මේ ආණ්ඩු පෙරළන්නේ, මේ රටේ මිනිසුන්ට වඩා වටිනා වස්තුවක් තවත් නැත්නම්, ඒ මිනිසුන්ට මේ රටේ වැඩි සැපවත් ජීවිතයක් ගත කිරීමට, ඒ මිනිසුන්ගේ ජන ජීවිතය සැපවත් කිරීමට පසුගිය අවුරුදු හතරක කාලය තුළ මේ ආණ්ඩු වෙන් යම්කිසි පියවරක් ගෙන තිබෙනවාද යන්නයි අපි සොයා බැලිය යුතුව තිබෙන්නේ මහ බැංකුවේ තිබෙන සල්ලි ගැන වත්, එංගලන්තයේ තැවර් මහත්මියගේ ආණ්ඩුවේ ආර්ථික සැලැස්ම ගැනවත්, රේගන් පාලනය යටතේ ඇති කරගෙන තිබෙන ආර්ථික සීමා බන්ධන ගැනවත්, සිංගප්පූරුව ගැනවත්, එහෙම නැත්නම් පුද්ගලයෙක් ගැනවත් අපට අවශ්‍ය නැහැ.

[බලිලිව. පී. බී. දිසානායක මහතා]

අද ගමකට යන්න පාරක් දිගේ ගියාම, නගරයකින් නගරයකට යන විට, දකින්න ලැබෙන්නේ මොනවාද? චල් බිහිවී තිබුණු ඉඩම් අද කුම කුමයෙන් ඵලිවේගෙන ගොස්, නැවත වරක් ගස්වල කොළ පාට දකින්න ලැබෙනවා. කාලයක් තිස්සේ කැලෑ බවට පත්ව තිබුණු සරු සාර ගොවි ඉඩම් නැවත වරක් සරු සාර කෙත්වතු බවට පරිවර්තනය වීගෙන යනවා. දැනට මත් ඒවායේ ප්‍රයෝජන ලැබීගෙන යනවා. පාරවල් අයිතෝ අපට දකින්න ලැබෙන්නේ මොනවාද? කොළඹ නගරයේ පමණක් නොව, කොළඹ සිට නුවරට යන තුරුත්, නුවර සිට ගම්පොලට, නුවරඑළියට යන තුරුත් පාර දෙපැත්තේ ගෙවල් ඉදි වෙන්නේ දස දහස් ගණනින් නොව ලක්ෂ ගණනින්. පාර අයිතෝ අපට පෙනෙනවා. වැව් අමුණු බැඳෙනවා. පාර පාර අයිතෝ අපට පෙනෙනවා. කර්මාන්ත ආරම්භ කර, දස දහස් ගණනින් අපේ තරුණ තරුණියන්. සහෝදරයන් ඒවායේ වැඩ කරනවා. මෙය සංවර්ධනයක් නොවෙයිද?

අවුරුදු හතරක් තුළදී, මේ වෙනස මේ රටේ ඇති කළේ අපේ ආණ්ඩුව විසින්. මම හිතන්නේ ඇස් ඇති කාටත් පෙනෙන විධියට, කන් ඇති කාටත් ඇහෙන විධියට, ශබ්ද නගා කියන්න පුළුවන් තරමට, පසුගිය අවුරුදු හතර ඇතුළත මේ රටේ ජන ජීවිතයේ විශාල වෙනසක් ඇති කර තිබෙන බව අපි ආඩම්බරයෙන් කිව යුතුව තිබෙනවා. ඒ අපේ රජයේ ආර්ථික ප්‍රති පත්ති නිසයි.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි,—

**නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා**  
(சுழு உப தலைவர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)  
ගරු කථානායකතුමා නොවෙයි, කාරක සභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා.

**බලිලිව. පී. බී. දිසානායක මහතා**  
(திரு. டபிள்யு. பி. பி. திஸாநாயக்க)  
(Mr. W. P. B. Dissanayake)

තමන් නාන්සේ කථානායක තනතුරට චුණත් වටිනවා. ඊටත් වඩා දුසස් තනතුර කට චුණත් වටිනවා.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, මනුෂ්‍යයා ගේ ජීවත් විමට කැම බීම, ඉඳුම් හිටුම්, ඇඳුම් පැළඳුම් යනාදිය අවශ්‍යයි. අපට අවශ්‍ය නැහැ, සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන. අපට අවශ්‍ය නැහැ, ඩොලර් එකේ මිල. අපට අවශ්‍ය නැහැ, කාගේවත් රටවල්වල මුදල් ප්‍රශ්න. කැම බීමවල හිඟයක් අද මේ රටේ නැහැ. මනුෂ්‍යයාගේ පැවැත්මට වුවමනා එයයි. අද කැම බීමවල හිඟයක් නැහැ. ඕනෑම දෙයක් ඕනෑම කෙනෙකුට ඕනෑම තැනකින් ගන්න පුළුවන්කම තිබෙනවා. අද අදින්න හිඟයක් නැහැ.

මම දන්නවා, මගේ ආසනයේ තිබුණු තත්ත්වය. අපේ කොත්මලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රී තුමා, කොත්මලේ මන්ත්‍රී චුණත් එතුමා ඉන්නේ ගම්පොලයි. එතුමාත් මා සමග එකඟ වෙයි. ගම්පොල සමහර මිනිසුන් පඩංගු ඇදගෙන පේවිමන්ටි එකේ හිටියා. මම කියන්නේ නැහැ කොයි කාලයේදීද කියල. මේ මැරිවිච මිනිස්සු ගැන නැවත වරක් “ඉන්ක්වෙස්ට්” විභාගයක් තබන්න අපට අවශ්‍ය නැහැ. ඒ මිනිසුන් ගෙ ඇට කටුත් දිරල අවසානයයි.

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**  
(திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)  
ඒ කාලෙ පාරවල්වල මාළත් ඉන්නවාය කිව්වා.

**බලිලිව. පී. බී. දිසානායක මහතා**  
(திரு. டபிள்யு. பி. பி. திஸாநாயக்க)  
(Mr. W. P. B. Dissanayake)

පාරවල්වල මාළ නොවෙයි. මිනිස්සු රෙදි තැනිව පාරවල්වල වළවල්වල වැටිල හිටිය මාළවො වගෙ.

He and I are good friends. Once in a way we have a small argument. He is my cousin. I love him. He is from my electorate. Although he belongs to a different party. I hope he will vote for us this time.

අද ආහාර ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳී තිබෙනවා. ඇඳුම් ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳී තිබෙනවා. කොත් මලේ මත් ක්‍රීඩාමත් එක්ක මා ඇඳුම් ගැන කතා කරන්නේ නැහැ. අපි දෙන්නගෙන් කවුරු ඇඳුම් නැතිව යයිද දන්නේ නැහැ, මා ඇඳුම් ගැන කතා කළොත්.

කැම බිම ඇඳුම් පැළඳුම් ගැන පමණක් නොවෙයි, ලෝකයටම ආදර්ශයක් දෙන්න පුළුවන් විධියට අපේ ගරු අග්‍රාමාත්‍යතුමා එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ මණ්ඩලයටත් ගිහින් මිනිසුන්ට නිවාස ඉදි කරන්නට ඕනෑ, මේක නිවාස ඉදිකිරීමේ වර්ෂයක් කරමුය කිව්වා. මේ රටේ නිවාස ලක්ෂයක් හදන්නට ගරු අගමැතිතුමා කටයුතු සංවිධානය කළා. මා මතක් කරන්න සතුටුයි, ගම් පොල නිවාස 2,200 ක් සාදා අවසන් කර 1983 මහා මැතිවරණයට පෙර ඒවායේ මිනිසුන් පදිංචි කරවන්නට අප බලාපොරොත්තු වන බව. අගමැතිතුමාගේ නිවාස යෝජනා ක්‍රම යටතේත් කෘෂිකාර්මික සංවර්ධනය හා පර්යේෂණ ඇමතිතුමා යටතේ තිබෙන අංශ යටතේත් දැනට ගෙවල් එක් දහස් ගණනක් සාදා අවසානයයි.

We have provided for the people food, clothing and shelter. What more can a Government do? What is the duty of any Government that comes into power? Its paramount duty is to enable the people to lead a contented life. What is most important for the people? Food, clothing and shelter. Our Government has provided for them better than any other Government did, whatever party ruled this country. We can speak with pride, and we do speak with pride in this House, that during the last four years that we have governed this country we have not failed in that duty. We have not let down the people who sent us here and we have been very fair by them. The Opposition can say anything. We are not concerned with their criticism for the simple reason that the country as a whole has not recognized them. Just a few of them have come here, not on the merit of their political party but on their own merit. So, we do not attach much importance to them.

එපමණක් නොවෙයි, අද මේ රටේ සාමය තිබෙනවා. අද මේ රටේ නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක වෙනවා. මේ රටේ ඕනෑම පුරවැසියකුට පොලීසියට ගිහින් පැමිණිල්ලක් කර, උසාවියට ගිහින් ඉල්ලීමක් කර—ඕනෑම බලවතෙකුට ඕනෑම ජගතෙකුට විරුද්ධව පැමිණිල්ලක් කර—සාධාරණ අත්දැමට, මේ රටේ බලපාන නීතියෙන්, සහනයක් ලබා ගැනීමේ වරප්‍රසාදය අද මේ ආණ්ඩුව යටතේ සැලසී තිබෙනවා. මේවා නැහැ කියන්නට බැහැ. සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන අවශ්‍ය කරන්නේ නැහැ. මම ඉස්සෙල්ලන් කිව්වා, මම සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන විශ්වාස කරන්නේ නැහැ කියලා.

Statistics Sir, is like a bikini suit which hides the most important and the most vital thing and shows what is not very relevant. So, I do not pay much attention to statistics. I just do not want to touch on the subject of statistics.

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

You are not interested in reading any books?

බබ්ලිච්. ඩී. බී. දිසානායක මහතා  
(*திரு. டபிள்யூ. பி. பி. திஸாநாயக்க*)  
(Mr. W. P. B. Dissanayake)

Well, I read only books which I want to read—not all books that you read. That is the whole trouble with you. Sir, he read books that should not be read. I read books which should be read by all, and I have no problem, Sir. The books that I take I read in the presence of my wife and children. I do not have to hide them when I read. Probably that is the trouble with my Friend.

නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, කවුරු කොහොම කිව්වත් පසුගිය අවුරුදු හතර ඇතුළත අපේ ආණ්ඩුව යටතේ මේ රටේ ඇති වී තිබෙන ප්‍රගතිය—සංවර්ධනය—අති විශාලයි. මහනුවර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ගම් පොල ආසනය ගැන මට කියන්නට

[බලලියා පී. බී. දිසානායක මහතා]

පුළුවනි. ඒ මා නියෝජනය කරන කොට්ඨාසය ප්‍රමාණයක් නොවෙයි ලංකාවේ වෙනම කොට්ඨාසයක් අරගෙන බලන්න. අද ඉස්කෝල ගොඩනැගිලි කීයක් හදා තියෙනවාද? වුවමනා නම් කාරක සභා අවස්ථාවේදී සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛනවලින් අපට ඒවා පෙන්වුම් කරන්නට පුළුවනි.

මේ රටට නිදහස් ආණ්ඩුවක් ලැබුණාට පසුව, ගම්වලට විදුලි බලය ලබා දුන් ප්‍රමාණයට වැඩිය, පසුගිය අවුරුදු හතර ඇතුළතදී මේ ආණ්ඩුවෙන් ලබා දී තිබෙනවාය කියා අඩම්බරයෙන් අපට මතක් කරන්න පුළුවනි. ඒ වගේම නිදහස් ආණ්ඩුවක් ලැබුණාට පසු මොන රජයකින්වත් නොකෙරුණු විධියෙන් මහා මාර්ග ඉදි කර, දියුණු කර තිබෙනවාය කියා අද අපට ආඩම්බරයෙන් කියන්න පුළුවන් කමක් තිබෙනවා. ආරෝග්‍යශාලාවල පහසුකම් ද ඒ අන්දමටමයි. දොස්තරවරුන්ගේ හිඟයක් තිබුණා. නමුත් දොස්තරවරුන් පවා පිටරටවලින් ගෙන්වා ගෙන, මේ රටේ ජන ජීවිතය සැපවත් කිරීමට මේ ආණ්ඩුව කටයුතු කර තිබෙනවාය කියා මම ආඩම්බරයෙන් මතක් කරනවා.

එපමණක් නොවෙයි, ආර්ථික වශයෙන් මේ රටේ ජනතාවට සහන සලසා දෙන ගමන් පසුගිය අවුරුදු හතර තුළදී අපේ ආණ්ඩුව තවත් පියවරක් අරගෙන තිබෙනවා. අධ්‍යාත්මික ගුණවගාවන් වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා රටේ ජනතාවගේ ජීවිතයට බලපාන විධියට අපේ ආණ්ඩුව බෞද්ධ සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳව දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවක්, ගරු සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා යටතේ පිහිටුවා දැන් ක්‍රියාත්මක වෙනවා. අල්ප ආණ්ඩුව මුස්ලිම් බැතිමතුන්ගේ යහ සිද්ධිය සඳහා, මුස්ලිම් බැතිමතුන්ගේ සංස්කෘතිය ආරක්ෂා කිරීම සඳහා මුස්ලිම් හක් නිකයන් වෙනුවෙන් වෙනම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවක් ඇති කර, ප්‍රවාහන ඇමතිතුමා යටතේ දැන් එය ක්‍රියාත්මක වී තිබෙනවා. එපමණක් නොවෙයි, අපේ ආණ්ඩුව බෞද්ධ සංස්කෘතියටත් වඩා පැරණි ඉතිහාසයක් ඇති හින්දු සංස්කෘතිය ආරක්ෂා

කිරීම සඳහා, හින්දු භාෂාව ආරක්ෂා කිරීම සඳහා වෙනමම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවක් ඇති කර ප්‍රාදේශීය සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමා යටතේ දැන් එහි වැඩ කටයුතු ක්‍රියාත්මක වෙගෙන් යනවා. එපමණක් නොවෙයි, දහම් පාසල් පොත් නොමිලයේ ලබා දීමට දැන් රජය කල්පනා කර ගෙන යනවා. මම හිතන්නේ ලගදීම ඒකත් ලැබෙයි කියලයි. මේ අන්දමින් බලන කොට මිනිසුන්ගේ එදිනෙදා ජීවිතයට බලපාන කරුණු සම්බන්ධයෙන් පමණක් නොවෙයි අධ්‍යාත්මික ගුණවගාවන් වැඩි දියුණු කර ලීම සඳහාත් පසුගිය අවුරුදු හතර තුළදී මේ රජයෙන් කටයුතු කර තිබෙනවාය කියා ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරයකු හැටියට මම ආඩම්බරයෙන් කියනවා.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, පසුගිය අවුරුදු හතරක කාලය තුළදී අප කෘෂි කාර්මික අංශයෙන් ලබා ඇති දියුණුව ඉතා අල්පය කියා විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරු කියනවා. මම අහගෙන සිටියා. මහ පොළොව නුහුලන තරමේ මේ විධියේ සාපරාධි ප්‍රකාශයක් මේ ගරු සභාවේ කරන්නේ මොකද කියා මම දන්නේ නැහැ. සංඛ්‍යාලේඛන විශ්වාස කරන මිනිසුන්ට මම කියන්න කැමතියි—මම නම් සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන ඒ තරම් විශ්වාස කරන්නේ නැහැ—මහ බැංකුවේ පොත් අරගෙන බලන්න, 1977 න් මෙහා ගැනයි මම කතා කරන්නේ—1977 ඉදලා 1981 වන විට මේ රටේ විවශාව කොයි තරම් සිඟ විධියට දියුණු වී තිබෙනවාද කියා. එක අවදියක් තිබුණා මේ රටේ අස්වැන්න වැඩි වීම නිසා වී ගබඩා කරන්නට ස්ථාන නැතුව පිටරට වලට දුවල ගිනිත් ආධාර ඉල්ලා සිටියා, මේ රටේම ‘සයිලෝස්’ කියන ඒවා හදන්න.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(ශ්‍රී. ශ්‍රී. ආනන්ද ත්‍යාගාචාර්ය)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)  
ආල නැවත පිටරට යව්වා.

බබ්ලිවි. පී. බී. දිසානායක මහතා  
(ශ්‍රී ලං. උපාය. පී. පී. ත්‍රිලාභායක)  
(Mr. W. P. B. Dissanayake)

හාල් නැවක් නොවෙයි. අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා, 1985 වන කොට හාල් නැව සිය දහස් ගණනක් කොළඹින්, ත්‍රිකුණාමලයෙන් වෙනත් රටවලට යවන්න. [බාධා කිරීමක්] අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා, 1985 වන කොට හාල් නැව යවන්න. එතකොට අපේ කොත් මලේ මන්ත්‍රිතුමාවත් පටවලා යවනවා, රවුමක් ගිහින් බලා ගෙනම එන්න.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, කෘෂි කර්මයේ ප්‍රතිඵල වහාම දකින්නට පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ. සිංහල රජ කාලයට පස්සේ අපේ ජාතියේ පියා හැටියට හැම දාම සලකන, එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය කවදාවත් අමතක කරන්නේ නැති අයුරු ප්‍රථම අග්‍රාමාත්‍යතුමා වන සී. එස්. සේනානායක අගමැතිතුමාගේ කාලයේ කෘෂි කර්මයට නිවුණු සැලැකිලිලි ඊට පසුව පැවති ආණ්ඩුවලින් තෙකඩවා ලැබුණා නම්, ඒ කාලයේත් පසුව කැඩුණු වැව් අමුණු බැන්දා නම් මෙලෙකටත් අපි ස්වයංපෝෂිත වෙලා හමාරයි. කෘෂිකර්ම හා ඉඩම් කියන අංශ දෙකම නිවුණේ එක අමතරාංශයක් යටතේ. ඉඩම් පිස්සුව හැදී වැඩ කළ සමහර ඇමතිවරු කෘෂිකර්ම යට තුට්ටු දෙකකටවත් සැලැකිලිලික් දැක්කුවේ නැති නිසා මේ රටේ ජනතාව බඩගින්නේ මැරුණා. මේ ආණ්ඩුව බලයට පත් වුණාට පස්සේ කෘෂිකර්මයට නැවතත් ප්‍රමුඛස්ථානයක් දී ප්‍රධාන විධිවිධාන ආරම්භ කර—මම ඉතා ආඩම්බරයෙන් කියනවා—මේ වන විට කන්ද ලඩ රට අක්කර විසි හයදහසක හෝග විවිධාංගි කවදාවත් අමතක කරන්නේ නැති අපේ කරණය කරගෙන යනවා. කොත්මලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රිතුමා දන්නවා කරාඩු ගම්මිරිස්, කෝපි, එනසල් මේ ආදී වශයෙන්—non-traditional crops, minor export crops—නොයෙක් නොයෙක් වචනවලින් හඳුන්වන ඒ බෝග අපි සිග්‍රයෙන් විවිධාංගකරණය කර ගෙන යනවා. ඒ සඳහා අපි පර්යේෂණ මධ්‍යස්ථාන ආරම්භ කර තිබෙනවා. දැන් ඒ පැළ සිටවා ඒ පැළ අති ගණනක් පොළොවෙන් උඩට නැගලත් තිබෙනවා.

ආනන්ද දිසානායක මහතා  
(ශ්‍රී ලං. ආනන්ද ත්‍රිලාභායක)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

1977 ද ආරම්භ කළේ ?

[බබ්. පී. බී. දිසානායක මහතා]  
(ශ්‍රී ලං. උපාය. පී. පී. ත්‍රිලාභායක — අනුප්‍ර.  
(Mr. W. P. B. Dissanayake)

1977 යි, ආරම්භ කළේ කියා මා නිර්භයව කියනවා. ගරු මන්ත්‍රිතුමා ඇසූ නිසා මා එයටත් උත්තරයක් දෙන්න ඕනි. ඒ සඳහා ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, තමුන් නාත්සේ ගේ අවසරය ඕනි.

1977 මා මන්ත්‍රිවරයෙක් වශයෙන් පත් වුණාට පසුව මම මහනුවර සිට ගම්පොලට මගේ පෞද්ගලික රථයෙන් යන අවස්ථාවේ රජයේ ගොඩනැගිල්ලකට මා ඇතුළු වුණා. ගැටඹේ කාර්යාලයක් තිබෙනවා, බෝධිරාජයාණන් වහන්සේට පහළින්. අන්න ඒ කාර්යාලයටයි, දොරක් ඇරල තිබුණු නිසාත් රජයේ ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් නිසාත් මා ඇතුළු වුණේ. මොකක්ද කියා බලන්නට. එහි එකම එක සුදු මහන්මයෙක් සිටියා, පැන් එකත් දමා ගෙන. මා ඇසුවා ඒ සුදු මහන්මයාගෙන් ඔහු කවුද කියා. එවිට එය මගෙන් ඇසුවා මම කවුද කියා. මම කිව්වා “මම ආණ්ඩුවේ මන්ත්‍රිවරයෙක්” කියා. ඊට පසුව ඔහු කවුද කියා ඇසූ විට ඔහු කිව්වා “මම ලෝක බැංකුවේ නියෝජිතයෙක්, ලංකාණ්ඩුවට අපි මේ තරම් මුදලක් දෙන්න ලැහැස්තියි තමුසලාගේ රට දියුණු කර ගන්නට, නමුත් ආණ්ඩුව කිසිම පියවරක් ගත්තේ නැහැ, ලැහැස්ති වෙනවා, අපි මේ දැන් කඩදාසි අපි දැන් කාර්යාලය වහලා යන්න ලැහැස්ති කරනවා, පටවාගෙන යන්න” කියා. එසේ කීවේ කොත්මලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රිතුමාලාගේ ආණ්ඩුව ගැනයි. අපේ ආණ්ඩුව ගැන නොවෙයි.

මන්ත්‍රිවරයෙක්  
(අනුප්‍ර. ක්‍ර. ඉලාහරාමි)  
(A Member)

කොත්මලේ ආණ්ඩුව.

බබ්ලිවි. පී. බී. දිසානායක මහතා  
(ශ්‍රී ලං. උපාය. පී. පී. ත්‍රිලාභායක)  
(Mr. W. P. B. Dissanayake)

කොත්මලේ නොවෙයි, ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂයේ ආණ්ඩුව. මම ඒ වචනයෙන් ආණ්ඩුව කළේ නැහැ. මා කිව්වා, 1977 දී

[බබ. පී. බී. දිසානායක මහතා]

මැරී වැළඳු මිනිසුන් ගැන අධිකාර කටු දිරා තිබියදීත් නැවත මොනවාද අපි ඉන්කි වෙස්ට් විභාග තබන්නේ, ඒ වචනයවත් මම පාවිච්චි කරන්නේ නැහැ කියා. එහෙත් ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා මගෙන් ඇසූ නිසයි, මා මෙය කිව්වේ. තැත්නම් මට අවශ්‍ය නැහැ ඉන්කි වෙස්ට් විභාග තබන්නට, මැරීවිච් මිනිස්සු වෙනුවෙන්.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, ඉන්පසුව ඊ. එල්. සේනානායක ඇමතිතුමා සමග අපි සාකච්ඡාවක් කර නැවත වරක් ඒ සුදු මහත්මයා ගෙන්වා ගෙන එතුමා කැමති කරවා ගන්නා, වාර්තාවක් හදා අපේ ආණ්ඩුවට කියා අනුමත කරවා ගෙන එය ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්නට. අපි නොවෙයි පටන් ගත්තේ. තමුත්තාත්සේලාගේ කාලයෙයි, ආරම්භ කළේ. එහෙත් එදා සිටි ඇමතිතුමාට ඉඩම් පිස්සුව ගැන කටයුතු කරන්නට තිබුණු නිසා කෘෂිකර්මය ගැන හිතන්න වෙලාවක් තිබුණේ නැහැ. එයාට එදා තිබුණේ වෙන කටයුත්තක්. එයාට එදා තිබුණේ ඉඩම්, ඉඩම්, ඉඩම්.

**මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්**  
(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)  
(A Member)  
ඉඩම් කොල්ලකැවා.

**බබ්ලිට්. පී. බී. දිසානායක මහතා**  
(திரு. டபிள்யு. பி. பி. திஸாநாயக்க)  
(Mr. W. P. B. Dissanayake)

මම කියන්නේ නැහැ, කොල්ලකැවා කියා. ඉඩම් ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය, ඉඩම් අත් පත් කර ගැනීම, ඉඩම් ප්‍රදානය කිරීම, ඉඩම් බෙදීම, ඉඩම් බෙදීම කෙරුණේ කොහොමද කියා තමුත්තාත්සේත් දන්නවා; මගේ මිත්‍ර හාරිස්පත්තුවේ දෙවැනි ගරු මන්ත්‍රී තුමාත් (ආර්. පී. විජේසිරි මහතා) දන් නවා. එදා එතුමාට තිබුණු පිස්සුව ඒකයි. අන්න ඒ වගේ ඉතාම පහත් මට්ටමකට බැස තිබුණු කෘෂිකර්මය මේ ආණ්ඩුව යටතේ ගිලා දියුණුවක් ලබා තිබෙනවා කියා මා තමුත්තාත්සේට මතක් කරන්න කැමතියි.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, තත්ත්වය මේක නම් කොහේවත් නැති සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන, එක එක මිනිහාගේ වාර්තා, එක එක ආණ්ඩුවලින් අරගෙන යන ආර්ථික ප්‍රතිපත්ති, එක එක ලෝක බැංකු කරයෝ කියන ඒවා, මේ රටේ පොදු මහජනතාවට අවශ්‍ය නැහැ. අපේ ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ට නොවෙයි විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ට ම, නිර්භයව අභියෝග කරනවා, යන්න ඇත එපිට පිටිසර ගමකට, ගිහින් අහන්න 1977 ජූනි මාසයේ ඒ ගමට පිටින් කොච්චර මුදල් ආවාද. අද ඒ මිනිසුන්ට කොච්චර මුදල් එනවද කියා.

ජීවන වියදම් ප්‍රශ්නය තව එකක්. ඒක ගැන මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට කපා කරන්න ඉතිරි කරනව, මම ඒ ගැන කපා කරන්න යන්නේ නැහැ. මම මූලිත්ම කිව්ව, මම කපා කරන්නේ ඇත පිටිසර ගම්මානයක පිදුරු වහපු ගෙයක, ගොම මැටි ගාපු පොළ වක ඉපදිල හැදිල වැඩිල, කොල්ලෙක් හැටියට ගොවිතැනින් ජීවත්වුණු මිනිහෙක් හැටියට බව.

**ආනන්ද දිසානායක මහතා**  
(திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)  
ගෙයි පිදුරු නම් වහළ නැහැ.

**නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා)**  
(குழு உப தலைவர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)  
Order please! The hon. Member should address the Chair.

**බබ්ලිට්. පී. බී. දිසානායක මහතා**  
(திரு. டபிள்யு. பி. பி. திஸாநாயக்க)  
(Mr. W. P. B. Dissanayake)

ගරු කාරක සභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපති තුමනි, මම කොත්මලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කියන ඒවා ඒ හැටි ගණන් ගන්නේ නැහැ. පොඩි කාලෙ ඉදල එයාගේ හැටි මම දන්නවා.

අද ගමකට ගිහින් වැඩිහිටියෙකුගෙන් ඇහුවොත්, උඹේ කොල්ල නැත්නම් කෙල්ල මොකද කරන්නෙ කියා, කොහේ හරි වැඩකට යන බව කියනවා. අද කරන්න වැඩ තියෙනවා. ගිය අවුරුද්දේ ආණ්ඩුවෙන් රක්ෂා දුන්නේ 18,000 කට යයි කිව්වා. මේ ආණ්ඩුවේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය මේ රටේ ජනතාව වහලුන් වශයෙන්, තවත් කෙනෙක් යටතේ බැලූ මෙහෙවර කරන තත්ත්වයට පත්කර මාසේ අත්තිමට අත දික් කර හිඟමනක් ලබා ගන්න පිරිසක් බවට පත් කිරීම නොවෙයි. අපේ ආණ්ඩුවට, අපේ උතුමාණන් වහන්සේට, අපේ ගරු අගමැතිතුමාට අවශ්‍ය කරන්නේ මේ රටේ ස්වෛරී ස්වාධීන නිදහස් ජාතියක් බිහි කරන්නයි. ස්වෛත්සාහය කෙරේ, තමන්ගේ දහඩිය මහන්සිය කෙරේ, තමන්ගේ හැකියාව කෙරේ විශ්වාසය තබා තමන්ගේම කියා යම්කිසි ජීවනෝපායක් ඇති කරගෙන ජීවත්වන නිදහස් නිවහල් පුර වැසියන් මේ රටේ බිහි කිරීමයි, අපේ රජයේ අරමුණ, ස්වයං රැකියා මාර්ග මේ රටේ ශීග්‍රයෙන් දියුණු වී තිබෙනවා. ගොඩනැගිලි අංශයේ වඩු කාර්මිකයන් ගෙදර ඉදගෙන උළු අහු, ජනෙල් හදනවා. තවත් මිනිසුන් කොටසක් ගඩොල් කපනවා. තවත් සමහරු වුක්ටර්වලින් ගඩොල්, වැලි ආදිය පටවාගෙන ගිහින් විකුණනවා.

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

අළුතෙන්ම ඇති වූ සංවර්ධනයක් ?

**ඩබ්ලිව්. පී. බී. දිසානායක මහතා**  
(*திரு. டபிள்யூ. பி. பி. திஸாநாயக்க*)  
(Mr. W. P. B. Dissanayake)

අළුතෙන්ම ඇති වූ සංකල්පනයක් යයි අපි කියන්නෙ ඇයි? තමුත්තාන්සේලාගේ ආණ්ඩුව ගැන මම කියන්න යන්නෙ නැහැ කියා, කලින් කිව්වත් දැන් කියන්න ඕනෑ. තමුත්තාන්සේට ආඩම්බරයෙන් කියන්න පුළුවන්ද, තමුත්තාන්සේගේ ආණ්ඩු කාලයේ එහෙම තිබුණු කියා. මම කිව්ව, ගෙවල් 2,500 ක් ගම්පොළ ආසනයේ 1983 වන විට බෙදා දීලයි කියා මම මිනිසුන්ට බැරිවට අපි මොකද කරන්නෙ?

ජන්දයට ඉදිරිපත් වෙන්නෙ. ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂයේ ආණ්ඩුව තියෙද්දී ගම්පොළ හරි කොත්මලේ හරි ගෙවල් කියක් හදුවාදැයි තමුත්තාන්සේට කියන්න පුළුවන්ද? කොත්මලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා) ඊයේ-පෙරේද, අපේ අග මැතිතුමා එක් කරගෙන ගිහින් හෙල්සිපි ගමයි, කොත්මල්ගමයි, කියා ගම් දෙකක් විවෘත කළා. තමුත්තාන්සේලාගේ ආණ්ඩුවෙන් එක ගෙයක් හදල දුන්නද, කොත්මලේට. නැහැ. ඒකයි, අපි කිව්වෙ මේක අළුත් සංකල්පයක්, අළුත් දර්ශනයක් කියා. තත්ත්වය මෙහෙම තිසා අපටයි ආඩම්බරයෙන් කථා කරන්න පුළුවන්කම තියෙන්නෙ.

**නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා**  
(*குழு உப தலைவர் அவர்கள்*)  
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)  
How long will you take ?

**ඩබ්ලිව්. පී. බී. දිසානායක මහතා**  
(*திரு. டபிள்யூ. பி. பி. திஸாநாயக்க*)  
(Mr. W. P. B. Dissanayake)

I will not take more than five minutes.

**නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා**  
(*குழு உப தலைவர் அவர்கள்*)  
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)  
You are given three minutes.

**ඩබ්ලිව්. පී. බී. දිසානායක මහතා**  
(*திரு. டபிள்யூ. பி. பி. திஸாநாயக்க*)  
(Mr. W. P. B. Dissanayake)

ගරු කාරක සභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, ඊළඟට කියවුණා, කර්මාන්ත අංශයෙන් අපි දියුණුවක් ලබා නැහැපි, කියා. මා ඒ කියන විටම කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමා සභාවට එන බව පෙනෙනවා. 1977 වන විට මේ රටේ සිති බෝල කර්මාන්ත නම් තිබුණා. ඒ වුණත් අද ඕනෑම කෙනෙකුට කර්මාන්තයක් ආරම්භ කරන්නට අවස්ථාව විවෘතව තිබෙනවා. ඕනෑම කර්මාන්තයක් සඳහා අවශ්‍ය අමු ද්‍රව්‍ය මේ රටට ගෙනෙන්න ඉඩ තියෙනව. පුළුවන් මිනිසුන්ට කරන්න ඉඩ තියෙනව; කම්මැලි මිනිසුන්ට බැරිවට අපි මොකද කරන්නෙ?





ගැනීම අහක් කර, සහනාධාර මගින් මේ රටේ හිඟන්නන් බෝ වෙමින් තිබුණු ක්‍රමය ඉවත් කර සත්‍ය මිල තත්ත්වය ජනතාවට දැන ගන්න අවස්ථාව සලස්වා, වැඩි වන ජීවන වියදම අනුව වැඩි-වැඩි යෙන් මුදල් අතට එන්න වැඩ පිළිවෙළ සකස් කර, පාරිභෝගිකයාට කරදරයක් නොවන විධියට ඕනෑම තැනකින් පහසු වෙන් බඩු ලබා ගන්න පුළුවන් ක්‍රමයක්—විවෘත ක්‍රමයක්—මේ රටේ ඇති කොට, ඒ විධියේ අයවැය ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න පුළුවන් කම තිබෙන්නේ එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ රජයකට පමණක් බව පෙන්වූ දෙන්න. කොපමණ අමාරුකම් මධ්‍යයේ අපි කොයි තරම් වැඩ කළත් විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ උදවිය අපෙන් අහනවා, 'තමන් තාන්සේලා මොනවාද කළේ?' කියා. ඒ තිසයි, මම මේ සිංගත් කිව්වේ.

අවසාන වශයෙන්, ගරු මුදල් ඇමති තුමාටත්, අති ගරු ජනාධිපතිතුමාටත්, ගරු ඇමතිතුමාටත්, කැබිනට් මිණිඩලයේ සියලුම ඇමතිවරුන්ටත් අපේ ස්තූතිය ප්‍රකාශ කරනවා, මෙවැනි අයවැය ලේඛනයක් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම ගැන. මේ අයවැය ලේඛනය නිසා අපට ගමට යන්න බැරි තත්ත්වයක් ඇති වුණේ නැහැ. මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා අයවැය ලේඛනය ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමෙන් පසුව ගමට යන්න බැරි නිසා ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් සතියක් පමණ කොළඹ තනර වි සිට ගමට ගිය කාලත් තිබුණා. එවැනි මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් අපේ හිතවත් මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් අතර ඉන්නවා. අපට නම් එහෙම ප්‍රශ්නයක් නැහැ. අයවැය ඉදිරිපත් කළ දවසේම අපට ගෙදර යන්න පුළුවන් වුණා. විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ටත් ඒ විධියමයි. එදා වගේ අතරමග ගස් කපා දමන්න කවුරුවත් හිටියේ නැහැ.

මා මීට වඩා කපා කරන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ නැහැ. පසුගිය අවුරුදු හතර තුළ කරගෙන ගිය සංවර්ධන වැඩ කටයුතු ඉදිරියටත් කරගෙන යන්න සියලු දෙනාගේම සහයෝගය මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාටත්, රජයටත් ලැබේවා කියා ආශීර්වාද කරන අතර, මම මහනුවරින් එන තිසා

දළදා හාමුදුරුවන්ගේත්, හතර දේවාලයේ දෙවිවරුන්ගේත් පිහිට මේ ආණ්ඩුව ඇතුළු සියලු දෙනාටම ලැබේවායි ප්‍රාර්ථනා කරන අතර ගරු කථානායකතුමාටත් දෙසියන්ගේ පිහිට ප්‍රාර්ථනා කරමින් මගේ වචන ස්වල්පය අවසාන කරනවා.

අ. හා. 7.22

කේ. බබිලිවි. දේවනායගම් මහතා (ස්වදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. கே. டபிள்யூ. தேவநாயகம்—உள்நாட்டுலுவல்கள் அமைச்சர்)

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

Mr. Speaker, this is the fifth Budget of the United National Party Government presented by the Hon. Minister of Finance which is under review today. This Budget is not a mere balancing of figures of income and expenditure of this country but an overall plan for revolutionizing its economy. The Hon. Minister must be congratulated because under very, very difficult circumstances—I think under financial circumstances never known in the history of any Government—he has been alled upon to balance a Budget with a record deficit. Although my friends of the SLFP say that he has balanced it with borrowed capital, when we consider the dire state of the economy during the 1970-77 period, we realize that it is that one stark reality that has prompted the Government to embark upon these massive development measures. When we look at the increase of population in this country by nearly 388,000 per annum, we realize that it is necessary for the Government to provide the ordinary requirements, the elementary needs of the people, namely, food, clothing and shelter.

As far as food is concerned, we are not yet producing sufficiently to feed all our people although we have improved the position very greatly. We have reduced the import of rice from 580,000 tons to 80,000 tons. That is a remarkable achievement. But in spite

[கேள். ஐ. வி. வி. தேவநாயகம்] of that, the increase of population is a frightful picture for any Government to conceive. In three or four years' time, we will have another 10 million mouths to feed. At the moment we are not producing sufficiently. Therefore our first aim should be, whether we have the finances or not, to provide the elementary needs of the people. It is for that reason that the Government has placed a definite emphasis on certain aspects of the development of this country.

As far as agriculture is concerned, the accelerated development of Mahaweli is a special feature in the overall development of this country. During the SLFP time, the Mahaweli development programme was phased out for over 35 years—

ஈ. பி. விஜேசிரி மஹா

(திரு. ஆர். பி. விஜேசிரி)

(Mr. R. P. Wijesiri)

Not only during the SLFP time but even during the UNP time.

கேள். ஐ. வி. வி. தேவநாயகம்

(திரு. கே. டபிள்யூ. தேவநாயகம்)

(Mr. K. W. Devanayagam)

But you endorsed it.

When this Government came into power, His Excellency decided that it should be done within the time of this Government or the shortest period possible because of the growing demand of the population, the mouths to feed, the school-going children, those who come out of school looking for jobs and the students who come out of the university. When these young people come out of school and find that their realisations are not fulfilled, it could be the greatest crime that any Government would have to face. It is for this reason that the Government has embarked upon this massive development programme—to provide food, clothing, shelter and

solve the unemployment problem. Under the Mahaweli development programme this Government hopes to produce all the food that the country requires. Already the Agricultural Department has made vast strides in the production of paddy. For this, the agricultural Department must be congratulated. It has galvanized all its departments. They have organized research stations, they have produced varieties of paddy and also the most high-yielding variety of paddy. Our paddy 94-1 has a record in the world as the highest yielding variety and the Chinese have purchased that and also other varieties from Sri Lanka.

Today, paddy production is a useful exercise because of the high yield. Otherwise, the cost of production is so great that it would not be possible for any farmer to produce paddy with any profit. Today, thanks to the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture, this is possible. Not only that, their extension services are very efficient; they have appointed Agricultural Managers and Field Officers who give advice on agriculture, which is so important for the production of paddy. Furthermore, I think the Ministry is gearing its activities to make this country self-sufficient in a short time, perhaps in a couple of years and thereafter to produce paddy for export. Sir, we have always been an agricultural country. Tea and rubber have been our foreign exchange earning commodities, but rice too is an exportable commodity. Therefore, today, the Ministry has established up-to-date, modern milling complexes where this rice that is meant for export can be milled. I say so because I come from a paddy-growing area. We produce one-third of the paddy of this country and perhaps it is we who earned a name for Ceylon as the Granary of the East. Also, with the accelerated Development Programme of the Mahaweli and the Agricultural Department's programme, I am sure the needs of the country will be fully satisfied.

Not only that, Mr. Speaker; there is the production of subsidiary food crops. In this respect, too, I must say that considerable advance has been made. In our areas, up-country vegetables are grown because the farmers have been taught when and how to grow them. There are seven varieties of crops and they have been given guaranteed prices, so that there is no uncertainty of a collapsing market which will render any grower of subsidiary food crops bankrupt. In fact, Mr. Speaker, there is a Sinhalese lady teacher in my electorate who grows subsidiary food crops. One day she had an exhibition where we saw the most luxuriant subsidiary food crops grown. Her husband is a driver. Out of the income from these subsidiary food crops she has purchase a mini-van for him. Now it plies from Colombo to Batticaloa. That is the story of how the scientific and methodical cultivation of even subsidiary food crops, under the guidance of the Agricultural Department, can bring an income to the people of this country.

Mr. Speaker, as I said earlier, the massive development programme was necessitated by the miserable performance and the utter economic bankruptcy of the last Government. The Finance Minister had to act in contradiction to all other Finance Ministers who balanced their budgets according to the levels of the income of their own economy, and thereby curtailing, bringing restrictions on, foreign exchange and all the controls, which in turn necessitated shortages. And this was the plight of the last Government. There is a very interesting story related of those days when mid-night queues were the order of the day.

ஈ. பி. விசேசிரி மஹா

(திரு. ஆர். பி. விஜேசிறி)

(Mr. R. P. Wijesiri)

Till dawn!

சென். கிளிவி. தேவநாயகம் மஹா

(திரு. கே. டபிள்யூ. தேவநாயகம்)

(Mr. K. W. Devanayagam)

Yes, that is better. There was a queue and an old woman was standing at the head of the queue and when she was about to get pound of bread to take home, a man came and snatched it and ran away. The policeman who was there chased behind and he followed him to the dark lanes of Slave Island, saw him enter a hut and placing the bread he had before two half-starved children in swaddling clothes: when the policeman arrested him, he said, "Sir, for God's sake let me give this bread to the two children and thereafter you can do anything you like with me." The policeman felt so sorry that he gave him Rs. 2 and went back and bought a pound of bread for the old woman also. This was the state of the life of the ordinary citizen during the 1970-1977 period. Now when we state these facts, the SLFP thinks that it is a political slogan. It is not so, it was the reality, the stark reality of the utter economic bankruptcy of those days. So, from that time up to now, this Government having profited by the lessons of the 1970-1977 period, the Finance Minister has emphasised development, and for the development of this country that is envisaged by the accelerated Mahaweli Programme, the finances of this country are not enough. Therefore, it has necessitated the Finance Minister to go and borrow from all the world institutions. The Hon. Member for Attanagalla asks "Why are you borrowing?" They are asking why is the Finance Minister borrowing?" But is it for himself or is it for the United National Party that he is borrowing? No, it is for every citizen of this country, for his welfare. And why are we able to get such an amount of finance, a sum total of loans and grants that no other third world Government has ever got? It is because of the confidence that the foreign Governments have in the

[කේ. ඩබ්ලිව්. දේවනායක මහතා]

leadership of our President Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, one who has had 40 years of political experience. He has held high office in every circumstance. He is one who has eschewed what politics can provide for any man. The really has an international political stature of any politician in this country. It is because of that confidence that we are able to get all the finances and grants we want, Mr. Speaker. A donation or grant is given for love and affection, except when you give a grant *donatis mortis causa*, that is, in expectation of death; otherwise it is for a affection and love.

I say that this is the result of the admiration that these leaders have for our President for the stand he has taken at home and abroad, in every political situation, in our policy of non-alignment without any deviation from the middle path, on the Kampuchean question, in the Afghanistan matter. In all these matters our country has taken a consistent stand. Sri Lanka is a small country, but the Political attitude our President has taken in these matters is the real and responsible attitude that any country can take. It is because of the confidence these leaders have in our President that the Hon. Minister of Finance has been able to persuade all these institutions in these four years to fund our projects in the manner they have done.

Mr. Speaker, at certain time it has been said that these difficulties that we are facing have arisen because we have bitten off more than we can chew. It had even been suggested that we should proceed with only half of the proposed accelerated programme of the development of the Mahaweli. But the President was determined to go through the whole programme. Anybody who analyzes the matter will agree that the most vital question for our country is the matter of food and energy. Every country, whether it has oil resources or not, is searching for alternative

sources of energy. The day before yesterday it was reported that Bermany had entered into a billion dollar contract with Russia to get gas from Siberia.

So far as Sri Lanka is concerned, our energy sources are stagnant, but our consumption goes up and up, beyond all proportion. With the newly established industries both in the public and private sectors, with the house construction programme growing pace, with the building of more and more hotels, more and more energy is needed. Every additional house means an increase in the use of electricity, every electrical gadget bought means the use of more electricity—cookers, refrigerators, air-conditioners and so on—all these consume energy. If we delay in providing energy to fill the gap in all these sectors, the entirety of the industrial development of this country will be left in chaos. That is the reason why His Excellency the President insisted that we should go ahead with the entire Mahaweli Accelerated Programme whatever the difficulties we face. the consequences of not going ahead with the whole programme the chaos and difficulties that would be created would be far greater than if the programme was reduced.

There is no doubt that the production of more and more energy is vital. There is no other alternative but to produce more energy. In 1981 the Maduru Oya Project will be functioning, but only a small quantity of electrical power will be available. But in the year following, we hope with the completion of other dams, the long-felt needs of the country in all its energy requirements for all its development programmes, will be met.

Mr. Speaker, the ordinary elementary needs of our country are food, clothing and shelter. This aspect of shelter is one which no other Government has seriously laid emphasis on addressed its mind to. But as a result

of the drive and energy of the Hon. Prime Minister a gigantic housing programme is under way today, a housing programme that this country has never seen before—the 10-houses programme, the 20-houses programme, the 30-houses programme, the self-aided houses and the model houses. This country is going through development and it is being brought into the ordinary life of the citizen. An ordinary poor man who could never have in all his life-time dreamt of a brick-built, cement floored, tile-roofed house, is able to get one now.

During the SLFP government Mr. Speaker, they built some flats in the towns; but today the Hon. Prime Minister has brought this blessing to the peasants of this country. Eighty per cent of the population of this country are poor peasants, and they could not have had the luxury of a house; but today, year by year, various sections of the population of this country are getting the benefit of a shelter.

In the overall picture of development, the Finance Minister has provided very carefully for every sector. Even the private sector has been given ample scope for development. One of the main features of this government's development programme is the extension of the co-operation to the private sector; and to that extent, the Hon. Prime Minister has given ample scope, so that not only the government sector, but the private sector also will expand simultaneously hand-in-hand. For we must admit, once and for all, its expertise, its efficiency, and careful management. One must always follow the private sector, because they have a stake in management and in the interests and in the production of their manufactures.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to refer to a portion of this programme. It is true that many a speaker has stressed the fact that the correct climate for the development of this country depends on peace and amity. Mr. Speaker, the individual is a component part of the whole society; and society, for its own regulations, for its liberties and freedom of its own individuals, has got certain institutions. In 1947 when we came into power, we were under the Soulbury Constitution. The Soulbury Constitution, Mr. Speaker, had one salient feature, and that is that it had section 29, which guaranteed freedom—liberty of the minorities; but in 1956 the SLFP government brought in the Language Act and reduced the minorities to slavery.

In 1972 the SLFP Government was again in power, and they introduced a Constitution. That Constitution did away with Article 29, which was the safeguard of the minorities. I say this because in this country for two centuries the different communities had lived in peace and amity, and this peace and amity was destroyed by the SLFP Government. I also say that for all the miseries and hardships that we are undergoing no other Government other than the SLFP Government is responsible.

Then, in 1968 when we tried to bring the Regulations under the Tamil Language (Special Provisions) Act, they tried to prevent that, and a Buddhist priest lost his life. At every stage, after having been the cause of bringing about disunity by taking away certain liberties, they have been the stumbling block whenever an attempt was made to restore peace and amity among the communities. From 1956, whenever we have had the atmosphere and the political climate, His Excellency J. R. Jayewardene has tried to restore the position.

[කේ. ඩබ්ලිව්. දේවනායක මහතා]

Then we introduced the 1978 Constitution. Mr. Speaker, the constitution is the bible of a country. Under very difficult circumstances we have tried our level best to restore the rights so that everyone will be able to say that he is a partner in the affairs of this country, that he has the right and the liberty of negotiation and whatever other rights there are. In this difficult situation, where the conditions are so very hard and problems have escalated, this Government is making a genuine effort to restore the amity and goodwill that prevailed among the communities in this country. In these circumstances, a great deal of restraint and, I may say, silence—silence is golden in these circumstances—is necessary, because sometimes we say things we do not intend saying, and by doing so we hinder progress and undermine the confidence and goodwill that flow from the efforts that are being made.

I do not want to take much of the time of the House, but I must congratulate the Hon. Minister of Finance on presenting his Budget in very, very difficult circumstances. He has confidence that we will go along and that in the progress so made the happiness and future of every citizen will be secured.

Thank you.

අ. භා. 7.50

ජේ. ඒ. ඊ. අමරතුංග මහතා (වත්තල)  
(திரு. ஜே. ஏ. ஈ. அமரதுங்க -வத்தலா)  
(Mr. J. A. E. Amaratunga—Wattala)

ගරු කළානායකතුමනි, අවසාන මොහොතේ හෝ මෙම පස් වැනි අයවැය විවාදයට සහභාගි වී අදහස් කීපයක් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට අවස්ථාවක් ලැබීම භාග්‍යයක් කොට මම සලකනවා. මා හිතන හැටියට මේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ගොඩනැගිල්ලේ පවත්වන අවසාන අයවැය විවාදය මෙය වෙන් වන පුළුවනි. එම නිසා මා විශේෂයෙන් කනගාටු වෙනවා.

කනගාටු වන අතර, අතික් අතින් සන්තෝෂ වෙනවා, සෑම පහසුකමක්ම ඇති නව පාර්ලිමේන්තු ගොඩනැගිල්ලේදී ලබාලෙන වැඩිම අයවැය විවාදයට සහභාගි වෙන්වන පුළුවන් වීම ගැන.

සම්ප්‍රදායක් වශයෙන්, ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කරන අපේ ආණ්ඩුවේ අයවැය පිළිබඳව අපේ ප්‍රසාදය පළමු කොටම පළ කරන්නට කැමතියි. මුළු ලෝකයේම ආර්ථික අහෝනියක්, අර්බුදයක් පවතින අවස්ථාවකදී ජනතාව මත වැඩිපුර බදු බර පටවන්නේ නැතිව, දැනට කරගෙන යන සංවර්ධන වැඩ අඩාල කරන්නේ නැතිව, සංවර්ධනයට වුවමනා කරන මුදල් විදේශ ආයෝජන වලින්ද දෛනික වියදමට වුවමනා කරන මුදල් මේ රටේ සිටින පොහොසත් මිනිසුන්ගෙන්ද, ලබාගෙන මෙවර අයවැය පියවන්නට එතුමා අරගෙන තිබෙන උත්සාහය ගැන, මා දන්නා තරමට, මේ රටේ සිටින සෑම පුරවැසියෙක්ම අද සැහීමට පත් වී තිබෙනවා.

මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ මෙවර අයවැයේ විශේෂ ලක්ෂණයක් වන්නේ කෘෂිකර්ම රටක් වන ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ කෘෂිකර්මාන්තය නැවත වරක් නගා සිටුවන්නට මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන යෝජනා රාශියයි. විශේෂයෙන්, තිරු බදු අඩු කර දැමීම, නැවත වගා කිරීමට ඒ වගාකරුවන්ට සහනාධාර සලසා තිබීම ආදිය මෙවැනි අවස්ථාවකදී ඉතාමත් වැදගත් කොට සලකන්න පුළුවන් බව මා අමුතුවෙන් මතක් කළ යුතු නැහැ.

1977 දක්වා විනාශ වී තිබුණු මේ රටේ වගා කර්මාන්තය මේ රජය නැවත වරක් නගා සිටුවා දියුණු කරන්නට සූදානම් වන අවස්ථාවේදී අවසානවට වාගේ අපේ අපනයන බෝගවල මිල අඩු වීමක් සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. එය ඉතාමත් අවාසනාවන්ත සිද්ධියක් හැටියට මට සලකන්න පුළුවන්. කලින් තිබුණු නාස්තිය මග හරවා ගෙන අද අනුක්‍රමයෙන් වතු වල කෘෂිකර්ම කටයුතු දියුණු කරගෙන වඩා හොඳ පාලන ක්‍රමයක් යටතේ කටයුතු කර ගෙන යන අවස්ථාවේදී ඒවාට නියම මිලක් ගන්නට නොහැකි වීම ගැන අප විශේෂයෙන් කනගාටු වෙනවා.

ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා යෝජනා කළා වාගේ අපේ විදේශ ඇමතිතුමා තේ රබර් නිපදවන රටවල සිටින නිෂ්පාදක නියෝජිතයන්ගෙන් සමන්විත නිෂ්පාදකයන්ගේ සංගමයක් පිහිටුවා ඒ ද්‍රව්‍යවලට නියම මිලක් ලබාගන්නට උත්සාහ කරන්නේ නම් මේ අවස්ථාවේ හැටියට එය ඉතාමත් අගේ කොට සලකන්න පුළුවන්. එතුමාගේ කථාවේදී එතුමා ඒ පිළිබඳව විස්තර කර දුන්නා. ඒ වාගේම රජයේ සේවකයන්ට සෑහෙන ප්‍රමාණයක පඩි වැඩි කිරීමක් ලබා දී තිබෙනවා. විශේෂයෙන් මා නියෝජනය කරන වත්තල ආසනයේ රජයේ සහ පෞද්ගලික අංශයේ විශාල පිරිසක් සේවය කරන නිසා එම පඩි වැඩි කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාටත් කැබිනට් මණ්ඩලයටත් මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මගේ ප්‍රසාදය පල කරනවා.

විරුද්ධ පක්ෂය මේ අයවැය පිළිබඳව නොයෙක් විධියේ විවේචනාත්මක කතා මේ ගරු සභාවේ තැබුවා. නමුත් මට තේරෙන හැටියට මම කියන්නට කැමතියි, ඒ එකම කතාවකින්වත් ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන මේ යෝජනාවල අසාර්ථකත්වය පෙන්වුම් කරන්නට ඒ අයට බැරුව ගියා. එදා, 1977 දී මේ රජය ප්‍රතිපත්තිමය ප්‍රකාශයක් කළ අවස්ථාවේදී මේ අය යම් විවේචනයක් කළා නම් ඒ විවේචනයම තමයි, හැම අයවැය විවාදයකදීම මේ අය ඉදිරිපත් කළේ.

කලවාන ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා පමණක් (සරත් මුත්තේවට්ටවෙගම මහතා) සංඛ්‍යාලේඛන කීපයක් ඉදිරිපත් කරමින්, මේ රජය විදේශීය රටවලින්, විදේශීය ආයතනයන්ගෙන් කෝටි ගණන් මුදල් අරගෙන නාස්ති කර දමන බව පෙන්වන්නට උත්සාහ කළා. එය සම්පූර්ණ අසත්‍යයක් බව මම පෙන්වා දෙන්නට කැමතියි. අපේ රජය ගත් සෑම මුදලක්ම යෙදෙව්වේ සංවර්ධන වැඩ කටයුතුවලටයි. විදේශීය රටවල්, විදේශීය ආයතන එහෙම නාත්නම් ලෝක බැංකුව අපේ රටට මුදල් ආධාර දෙන්නේ අපි අනුගමනය

කරන ප්‍රතිපත්ති සාර්ථකව ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනවා නම් පමණයි. ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂ රජය ඒ කාලයේ දී මෙම ආයතන වලින් ණය ගන්න උත්සාහ කළා. නමුත් ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂය අනුගමනය කළ ප්‍රතිපත්ති නිසා, ඒවා අසාර්ථක ඒවා වූ නිසා, ඒ අයට වුවමනා කළ ණය මුදල් ලබා ගන්නට බැරිව ගියා. අද ශ්‍රීමත් ජනාධිපතිතුමාගේ එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂ රජය අනුගමනය කරන දේශපාලන සහ ආර්ථික ප්‍රතිපත්ති නිසා, ඒවා සාර්ථක බවට හැරෙන ලකුණු පෙනෙන්නට තිබෙන නිසා ඒ රටවලින් අපට පුදුම විධියට ආධාර ලැබෙනවා. නමුත් ඇතැම් අවස්ථාවලදී අපේ රටේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ දුර්වලකම් නිසා යම් යම් මුදල් නාස්තීන් තිබෙනවා. කෙසේ වෙතත්, අපේ ගරු ඇමතිවරු ඒවා මැඩ පවත්වා ඒ ලැබෙන මුදල්වල උපරිම ප්‍රයෝජනය මේ රටට ලබා දෙන්න පුළුවන් තරම් උත්සාහ කරන බව, මහත්සි ගන්නා බව මම දන්නවා.

**කථානායකතුමා**

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please ! ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාට තව විනාඩි පහක් කතා කරන්න දෙන්න පුළුවන්. ඒ විනාඩි පහ හෙට උදේ කතා කරන ලෙස මම දැනුම් දෙනවා.

එකල්හි වෙලාව අ. හා හා. 8 වූයෙන් කටයුතු අත්සිටුවා විවාදය කල් තබන ලදී.

එතැන් සිට විවාදය 1981 නොවැම්බර් 24 වන අඟහරුවාදා පවත්වනු ලැබේ.

அப்போது பி. ப. 8 மணியாகிவிடவே அலுவல்கள் இடை நிறுத்தப்பட்டு, விவாதம் ஒத்திப்போடப்பட்டது.

விவாதம் 1981 நொவம்பர் 24, செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை மீளத் தொடங்கும்.

It being 8 P.M., Business was interrupted, and the Debate stood adjourned.

Debate to be resumed on Tuesday, 24th November, 1981.

### කල් තැබීම

ஒத்திவைப்பு

ADJOURNMENT

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

I move,

“ That the Parliament do now adjourn. ”

ප්‍රශ්නය සහතික කරන ලදී.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

කළානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

The hon. Member for Panadura (Dr. Neville Fernando) and the hon. Second Member for Harispattuwa (Mr. R. P. Wijesiri) have given notice that they would be raising certain questions.

වෛද්‍යවාරිය නෙවිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා (පානදුර)

(டாக்டர் நெவில் பெர்னாண்டோ—பாணந் துறை)

(Dr. Neville Fernando—Panadura)

ගරු කළානායකතුමනි, මේ ප්‍රශ්නය මම අහන්නේ ස්වදේශ කටයුතු හාර ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙනුයි. පසුගිය දස්වචල මඩකල පුවේ හිටපු දිසාපතිවරයාව මාරු කර යවා, ඒ වාගේම උතුරේ සිටි පොලිස් නිලධාරීන් රාශියක්ම මාරු කර යවා, දැන් පොතුවිල් වල සිටින සිංහල උපදිසාපතිවරයාවන් පොතුවිල්වලින් මාරු කරන්නට තීරණයක් අරගෙන තිබෙනවාය කියා අපට ආරංචියි. පොතුවිල්හි දැන් සිටින උපදිසාපතිවරයාට විරුද්ධව යම්කිසි චෝදනාවක් තිබෙනවා නම් ඒ මොනවාද කියන්න මා දන්නේ නැහැ. එහෙම චෝදනා තිබෙනවා නම් ඒ තැනැත්තා මාරු කළාට අපේ කිසිම විරුද්ධත්වයක් නැහැ. නමුත් ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් වශයෙන් උතුරු නැගෙනහිර ප්‍රදේශවල සිටින සිංහල නිලධාරීන් මාරු කර ඒ වෙනුවට ද්‍රවිඩ තැන්නම් වෙනත් අය අය පත් කරනවාද කියා මම මේ රජයෙන් අසන්නට කැමතියි.

ඒ වාගේම මම මතක් කරන්නට සතුටුයි පොතුවිල් ප්‍රදේශය අවුරුදු ගණනාවක් තිස්සේ සිංහලයාට විශේෂ තැනක් තිබුණු ස්ථානයක්. විහාරමහා දේවිය ගොඩබැස්සේ පොතුවිලටය කියා අද හුඟ දෙනෙකුගේ පිළිගැනීමක් තියෙනවා. ඒට සාධක වශයෙන් එතැන ‘මුදු මහා විහාරය’ නමින් පැරණි සිද්ධස්ථානයකුත් තිබෙනවා. ඒ තිසා, ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් වශයෙන් සිංහල නිලධාරීන් උතුරෙන්, නැගෙනහිරින් වෙනත් ප්‍රදේශවලට මාරු කරනවාද? ඒ තැන්වලට යවන්නේ කවුද? සිංහල නිලධාරීන් යවනවාද? යන ප්‍රශ්න මම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් අහන්න කැමතියි.

ආර්. පී. විජේසිරි මහතා (හාරිස්පත්තුව දෙවන)

(திரு. ஆர். பி. விஜேசிரி—ஹாரிஸ்பத்துவ இரண்டாம் அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. R. P. Wijesiri—Second Harispattuwa)

ගරු කළානායකතුමනි, පාර්ලිමේන්තුව විසිර යන අවස්ථාවේදී ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසීමට මම ප්‍රශ්නයක් කල් දන්නා. ප්‍රශ්නය මේකයි. 1981. 11. 20 වැනි දින—සිකුරාදා—පාර්ලිමේන්තු රැස්වීම ආරම්භ කළ අවස්ථාවේදී ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා විසින් විස්තර කරන ලද ප්‍රකාශයෙන් ග්‍රැන්ඩ් සෙන්ට්‍රල් වතු යය පිළිබඳවත් එම වතු යයට වන්දි මුදල් ගෙවීම පිළිබඳවත් ඉතාම වැදගත් කරුණු රාශියක් අනාවරණය විය. ඒ ප්‍රකාශයේදී හෙලි වූ කරුණු අතර, උපාලි විජේවර්ධන මහතා විසින් ඉඩම් ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ නීතිවලින් බේරීමට යොදන ලද උපක්‍රමයක්ද හෙලි විය. එහිදී ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද ඉතා වැදගත් කරුණක් වූයේ උපාලි විජේවර්ධන මහතා එම වතුයාය සඳහා අක්කරයකට රු. 600 බැගින් වන්දි මුදලක් ලබා ගැනීමට ලිපියක් ඉදිරිපත් කළ බවට කරන ලද ප්‍රකාශනයකි. පාර්ලිමේන්තුව මගින් ලක්වැසි ජනතාවගේ දැනගැනීම පිණිස යළෝක්ත ලිපිය සහාගත කරන ලෙස මම ගරු මුදල් හා ක්‍රම සම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.



கலிநாயகநிலை

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

The Hon. Minister of Home Affairs.

கே. வெலிவி. தேவநாயகம்

(திரு. கே. டபிள்யூ. தேவநாயகம்)

(Mr. K. W. Devanayagam)

With regard to the question raised by the hon. Member for Panadura (Dr. Neville Fernando), the Pottuvil Electorate is composed of 65 per cent Muslims, 30 per cent Tamils and 5 per cent Sinhalese. In the last budget debate, all the Members of the Amparai District, barring the District Minister, raised this question of having Tamil-speaking officers so that it would be convenient for the public to transact their business. We have been trying to get Tamil-speaking officers but it has been difficult to do so. Subsequently, we found a Tamil-speaking officer and sent him there because of the request of the two Members of the Pottuvil Electorate. I do not know whether the hon. Member for Panadura would like it, if there were 95 per cent Sinhalese, and I sent a Tamil-speaking officer there. This has been done for the convenience of the public and there is a Constitutional right as well. This is what Section 22 (2) (a) states :

“ to receive communications from, and to communicate and transact business with, any official in his official capacity, in either of the National Languages ;”

So there is provision laid down in the Constitution. Therefore, it is not a question of whether you are Sinhalese, Tamil or Muslim but whether you are Tamil-speaking—[Interruption.] If it is a Sinhalese who can speak Tamil, most certainly. There are in the Mutur Electorate two Sinhalese A.G.A.s who are Tamil-speaking and they converse very well. It is, after all, the people who are concerned. If the administration is for the people of that District, there is no alternative but to satisfy the people as in any other part of the Island and it is on that principle that the transfer has been made.

ஃர். சே. சீ. டி. மெல் மெல் (மேலர் ஸா  
கூடு சமீபமாக அமைந்தது)

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த. மெல்—நிதி, அமைப்பு  
புத்திட்ட அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel—Minister of  
Finance & Planning)

ஹாஸ்பீசன் துவை ஸ்டு டெலிவி மெட்ரி  
தூலா மை ப்ரீசன் ஓடிசன் கலே ரிகக்  
புலாடி வெலாஹி. சீ நிகா மை ஹெ சீ ரீச  
இக்கோம ஸகாஹா கர்நலா. நிரென்  
சீக ரீசியக் ஹாவேஹி, டேகக் துநக்  
நிரெநலா. ஸூன் சி ஸென்ட்ரல் வது ஸா  
ஹென் ஹென் சீக ரீசியக் நிரெநலா.  
ஃலிமீசீசிக் சீலாந் வெசன் ஹென் ஹெ  
யென் நல ரீசியக் நிரெநலா. சீ இக்  
கோம ரீசிய விசேவரீடா மஹம்மடா ஃன்  
ஹெ கல ரீசிய. மை சீலா ஹெ ஓடிசன்  
கர்நலா.

ஃர். சி. விசேசிரி மெல்

(திரு. ஆர். பி. விஜேசிரி)

(Mr. R. P. Wijesiri)

ஹெ ரீசிய?

ஃர். சே. சீ. டி. மெல் மெல்

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த. மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

ஹெ ரீசிய ஹெ, மெல் கஹாவேஹி ஹெ  
ஓடிசன் கர்நலா.

புலிய விசேசிரி, ஹெஹெஹெ விச.

வினா விடுக்கப்பெற்று ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

ஹெலிமீசீசிக் ரீச ஃன் ஹெ  
8.07 ல 1981 நோவம்பர் 12 வந  
ஃன் ஹெஹெஹெ ஃன் 1981 நோவம்  
பர் 24 வந ஃன் ஹெஹெஹெ ஃன் 10  
வந ஹெஹெ ஹெ ஹெஹெ.

அதன்படி பி. ப. 8.7 மணிக்கு  
பாராளுமன்றம், அதனது 1981  
நொவம்பர் 12 ஆம் தேதிய தீர்மா  
னத்திற்கிணங்க, 1981 நொவம்பர் 24  
செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை மு. ப. 10 மணி  
வரை ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது.

Adjourned accordingly at  
8.07 p.m. until 10 a.m. on  
Tuesday, 24th November,  
1981, pursuant to the Resolu-  
tion of Parliament of 12th  
November, 1981.

## பார்லிமென்තු

பாராளுமன்றம்

PARLIAMENT

1981 நொவம்பர் 24 வන அனெர்வாடி

செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை, 24 நொவம்பர் 1981

Tuesday, 24th November 1981

பூ. கா. 10 ஁ பார்லிமென்துவ ஁க் விச. கலாநிசக  
துல [஁ல் ஁சீ ஁தி. ஁. ஁கிர் ஁காசீ] இலசனா  
஁ச விச.

பாராளுமன்றம் மு. ப. 10 மணிக்குக் கூடியது.  
சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [அல்ஹாஜ் எம். ஏ. பாகிர்  
மாகார்] தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.

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

## பிசு லேவாடீச பிசுலுந்விச

சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பத்திரங்கள்

## PAPERS PRESENTED

Supplementary Estimates Nos. 24 and  
25 of 1981—[Mr. M. Vincent Perera, on  
behalf of the Prime Minister and Minister  
of Local Government, Housing and Con-  
struction and Minister of Highways.]

(1) Report of the Board of Directors of  
the Bank of Ceylon for the year  
ended 31st December 1979.

(2) Annual Report and Accounts of  
the Development Finance Corpo-  
ration of Ceylon for the year  
ended 31st March 1980—[Mr. M.  
Vincent Perera, on behalf of the  
Minister of Finance and Plan-  
ning.]

Supplementary Estimate No. 26 of  
1981—[Mr. M. Vincent Perera, on behalf  
of the Minister of Agricultural Develop-  
ment and Research.]

஁ஸலே஁ச ஁ந நிநிச ஁து஁சி நி஁஁஁ கர்ந லே.  
சபாபீடத்தில் இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Ordered to lie upon the Table.

## பார்லிமென்துவீ கடு஁து

பாராளுமன்ற அலுவல்

BUSINESS OF THE PARLIAMENT

஁தி. விந்஁ந்வி பேரேர் ஁஁னா (பார்லி  
மென்து கடு஁து ஁ கி஁லா ஁மெநிதுல ஁஁  
஁஁஁ ஁ ப஁஁஁஁ ஁ு஁஁ ஁஁஁஁஁஁஁஁஁)

(திரு. எம். விந்஁ந்஁ பெரேரா—பாராளு  
மன்ற அலுவல்கள், விளையாட்டுக்கள் அமைச்  
சரும் பிரதம அரசாங்கக் கொறடாவும்)

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

On behalf of the Prime Minister  
and Leader of the House of Parlia-  
ment, I move :

“That Monday, 30th November; Tues-  
day, 1st December; Wednesday, 2nd  
December; Thursday, 3rd December;  
Friday, 4th December; Monday, 7th  
December; Tuesday, 8th December;  
Wednesday, 9th December; and Friday,  
11th December 1981, be allotted days for  
the consideration of the Appropriation  
Bill 1982; that notwithstanding the pro-  
visions of Standing Order 70 (2) the  
hours of sitting those days except Fridays  
shall be 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; 2 p.m.  
to 4 p.m.; and 4.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. and  
at 8 p.m. paragraphs (5) and (6) of  
Standing Order No. 7 shall operate; and  
at 8.30 p.m. Mr. Speaker shall adjourn  
the Parliament without Question put.”

஁஁஁஁ வி஁஁஁ லே஁஁, ஁஁ ஁஁஁஁ விச.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

஁தி. விந்஁ந்வி பேரேர் ஁஁னா

(திரு. எம். விந்஁ந்஁ பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Prime Minister  
and Leader of the House of Parlia-  
ment, I move :

“That the proceedings on item 2 of  
Public Business appearing on the Paper  
be exempted at this day's sitting from the  
Provisions of Standing Order No. 23.”

஁஁஁஁ வி஁஁஁ லே஁஁, ஁஁ ஁஁஁஁ விச.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

பார்லிமேன்තුවේ රැස්වීම

பாராளுமன்ற அமர்வு

SITTINGS OF THE PARLIAMENT

එම්. ඩින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Prime Minister and Leader of the House of Parliament, I move :

“That this Parliament at its rising this day do adjourn until 3 p.m. on Wednesday, 25th November 1981.”

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහ සම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

වරප්‍රසාද : පාර්ලිමේන්තු සම්ප්‍රදායට  
නොගැලපෙන භාෂාව සහ රේඛය  
තුළ පාවිච්චි කිරීම

சிறப்புரிமை : பாராளுமன்ற நடைமுறைக்கு

ஒவ்வாத சொற்களைச் சபாமன்றம்

பாவித்தல்

PRIVILEGE : USE OF UNPARLIAMENTARY  
LANGUAGE IN THE CHAMBER

එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා (කඩුවෙල)

(திரு. எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன—கடுவெல்)

(Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena—Kaduwela)

I rise to a point of Order regarding a matter of breach of the Privileges, of this House. I do not want to make a very long speech. In a very short speech I will explain to you, Sir, what my point is.

Sir, I speak with a great deal of sorrow. Last Thursday and Friday—unfortunately some of us were not here during that time—words had been used in this House which bring the House into great disrepute. We are all conscious of the dignity and honour of this House, and when such words are bandied, even in a moment of heat, it brings this House into ridicule, disrepute and shame. I do not

want to read it, but if it is necessary I have with me the two HANSARDS containing the offending passages. I will only mention, Sir, some of the things, which had been said.

A Director of a government corporation had been called—on that a point of Order was raised by the hon. Member for Panadura also—a swindler. There were words used to indicate that he was a sodomite, an Oscar Wilde, a rogue, and a pick-pocket. These words have been used, and convenient interruptions have been made to make the speaker go on in that strain.

Then, Sir, on the following day—I do not know under what procedure ; the Hon. Minister should have replied only at the end, after all the speeches of the Government and the Opposition had been made—the Hon. Minister had been given an opportunity to make a statement, and in the heat of the moment he had used certain words, which I have quoted in today’s “Sun”. I had written a letter to the “Sun”, and where certain words had been used I was, on legal advice, told kindly repeat the words because the letter I had written to the “Sun” also may be a breach of privilege because these words had been used. That is why I am going to repeat the words. Otherwise I would not have repeated the words. The words referred to are *hora balla, para balla*. These words had been used in this very House, bringing this House into disrepute.

It has been a proud privilege in the past also to raise these matters. I am not going to take your time and the time of the House in citing all the previous examples, but I will bring to your notice two earlier cases.

On 30th August 1962 Mr. Leslie Goonewardene, the then Member for Panadura, said this :

[එම. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා]

“Mr. Speaker, before proceeding to Public Business there is a matter of privilege I wish to raise. I think it would be generally agreed that the behaviour of hon. Members of this House in this very Chamber has recently been reaching a new low, if I may put it that way. Not only the words that are used but the gestures and threats that are made in this Chamber have, I think, come close to bringing the proceedings of this House to a force.”

The rest is unnecessary, but I will read the Hon. Speaker's Ruling :

“I am thankful to the hon. Member for Panadura for bringing this matter to my notice. I believe only a few hours earlier hon. Members would have heard me appealing to Members to behave and to refrain from casting personal remarks at other Members.”—[OFFICIAL REPORT, House of Representatives, 30th August 1962; Vol. 48, cc. 605-608.]

Then again, Sir, on 7th August 1959, the Hon. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike and Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena had a row. I am reading only the two terms used. Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena said, “You damnable liar, despicable scoundrel.” The Hon. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike said, “You son of a” and stopped. Then, Sir, Mr. Speaker suspended the Sitting, and when the House resumed Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena was gracious enough to apologize and say :

“I apologize to the House for the very unfortunate incident. I withdraw the words used—‘despicable scoundrel’—in relation to the Hon. Prime Minister. I thought at the time that they were rather apt but now—”

Then we have :

“Mr. Speaker : Order, please ! The hon. Member cannot make any qualifications.

Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardena : I withdraw those words.

The Hon. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike : May I say, before the House goes into Committee, that we very much appreciate the statement which you have made. As far as the Government Benches are concerned we will do all in our power to collaborate with you in preserving those conventions and traditions of Parliamentary conduct and Parliamentary procedure which alone will make Parliamentary government possible.

Dr. N. M. Perera : I associate myself with the remarks made and say that, so far as the Opposition is concerned, we will give you every co-operation to maintain order and discipline in this House.”

Sir, I wish to say that we are as anxious as our predecessors were to maintain the dignity and honour of this House, though sometimes even Ministers transgress the law.

I may be pardoned if I say, so, Sir, but in the good old days nobody could produce a person's income tax file. Now the law has been amended so that the Minister could call for an income tax file, but I have never heard of any country where the return of an income-tax payer, which is a secret document, could be produced to the whole world. That is what happens when it is produced in this Chamber.

I do not wish to say anything more. I appeal to my good Friend, Sir, that at this stage he should apologize to the House even if in the heat of anger he used those words against any person, whether he is a Member of this House or not.

Now, Sir, under the amended Standing Order 77, Your Honour has been given very wide power.

කළානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

You are still maintaining the court—house practice.

එම. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා

(திரு. எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன)

(Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

This is what you and I have got used to in court, Sir.

Under Standing Order 77, any member who has used objectionable words in debate which are improper or unparliamentary or has stated in debate anything in contravention of Standing Order No. 78—

ආනන්දතිස්ස ද අල්විස් මහතා (රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. ஆனந்ததிஸ்ஸ த அல்விஸ்—இரா சாங்க அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis—Minister of State)

Sir, I rise to a point of Order. No speech can be permitted on a point of Privilege. You raise it, and if the Hon. Speaker decides that he will hold an inquiry, all you have to say can be said at that inquiry, not here. Now you are reading into HANSARD under privilege, irrelevant material which is not allowed by the Standing Orders.

එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා

(திரு. எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன)

(Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

I can quote the precedent.

ආනන්දතිස්ස ද අල්විස් මහතා

(திரு. ஆனந்ததிஸ்ஸ த அல்விஸ்)

(Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis)

That you can quote. The Speaker can overrule you.

එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා

(திரு. எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன)

(Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

I am only pointing out how you can take action under Standing Order 77 in the way you think it is necessary. That is all that I am saying. You, Sir, will have to take such action to maintain the dignity and honour of this House.

කළානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

I am grateful to you for having raised this point. I will have it looked into. I am only wondering whether you have committed any breach of Privilege by having got my permission yesterday to raise this point on the floor of this House and then having a letter published in the papers giving out all that information. The matter will be consideral.

Now we will go on to the next item, Appropriation Bill. The hon. Member for Wattala has, I think, five minutes more.

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1982

ஒதுக்கீட்டுச் சட்டமூலம், 1982

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1982

කල් තබන දේ විවාදය තව දුරටත් පවත්වනු පිණිස නියෝගය කියවන දේ. ඊට අදාළ ප්‍රශ්නය [නොවැම්බර් 12]

“කෙටුම්පත් පනත දැන් දෙවන වර කියවිය යුතුය.”—[ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා.]

ප්‍රශ්නය යළිත් සහානම්බ කරන දේ.

ஒத்திப்போடப்பட்ட விவாதம் மீளத் தொடங்கு தற்கான கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது. வினா— [12, நொவம்பர்]

மதிப்பிடப்படுமாக” [திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்.]

வினா, மீண்டும் எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

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.

ප්‍ර. හා. 10.13

ජේ. ඒ. ඊ. අමරතුංග මහතා (වත්තල)

(திரு. ஜே. ஏ. ஈ. அமரதுங்க—வத்தளை)

(Mr. J. A. E. Amaratunga—Wattala)

ගරු කළානායකතුමනි, ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ අයවැය යෝජනාවලින් විශාල මුදලක් කෘෂිකර්මය නැත්නම් වගාව වෙනුවෙන් වෙන් කර තිබෙන මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මම එක්තරා අදහසක් ඉදිරි පත් කරන්න කැමතියි. මේ රටේ පුද්ගලික ඉඩම් හිමියන් පිරිසක් ඉන්නවා. එයින් සමහර දෙනෙක් ඔවුන්ට අයිති ඉඩම් වගා කරන්නේ නැහැ. තවත් සමහර දෙනෙක් ඒ ඉඩම්වල තිබෙන වගාවලට නිසි පොහොර ආදිය යොදන්නේ නැතිව මුඩු බිම් බවට පත් වෙන්නට ඉඩ හැර ඒ වගේ අයිතිවාසිකම් භුක්ති විඳිමින් ඉන්නවා. මේ වගේ උදවියට, මේ වගේ ඉඩම් හිමි යන්ට යම්කිසි බලකිරීමක් කළ යුතුය කියා මම හිතනවා. ඒ ඉඩම් වගා කරන්නේ නැතනම්, ඒ ඉඩම්වල අතුරු හෝග වගා කරන්න පුළුවන්කම තිබිය දීත් ඒ අතුරු හෝග වගා කරන්නේ නැත්නම්, වගා කරන්න පුළුවන් අයට ඒ ඉඩම් වගා කරන්නට පවරා දීමේ නීති මැලාවක් මේ ආණ්ඩුව විසින්—අප විසින්—සකස් කළ යුතුයි. මේ තිබෙන තත්ත්ව

[පේ. ඒ. ඊ. අමරතුංග මහතා]

වය බොහොම අසාධාරණයි. ඉඩම් වවත්තෝ නැතිව ඒ ඉඩම්වල අයිතිය පමණක් තමන් යටතේ තබාගෙන ඉන්න උත්සාහ කරනවා නම් එය අසාධාරණයි. ඒ නිසා මේ රටේ කෘෂිකාර්මික ව්‍යාපාරය සාර්ථක කර ගන්න නම්, යුද්ධයක් තිබෙන අවස්ථාවකදී අපි ආහාර නිෂ්පාදනය කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන්නේ යම්කිසි ආකාරයකටද අන්න ඒ ආකාරයෙන්ම මේ අවුරුදු දෙකේ සීමාව තුළදී කටයුතු කරන්නට වුවමනා කරන තීරී රීති මාලාවක් සකස් කළ යුතුය කියා මා අදහස් කරනවා.

ඊළඟට අපි සෑම වර්ෂයක් අවසානයේ දීම, සෑම ආණ්ඩු කාල සීමාවක් අවස්තයේදීම බලන්න ඕනෑ, ඒ කාල සීමාව තුළදී මේ රටේ ජනතාවගේ ජීවන තත්ත්වය උසස් වී තිබෙනවාද කියා. අද අප අවට ජීවත් වන ජනතාව දිනා බලන විට අපට පෙනෙනවා, සෑහෙන තරම් දුරට ඔවුන්ගේ ජීවන තත්ත්වය උසස් වී තිබෙන බව. විශේෂයෙන්ම, මා නියෝජනය කරන පළාතේ ජනතාවගේ ජීවන තත්ත්වය 1970-77 කාල සීමාවට වඩා උසස් වී තිබෙන බව මතක් කරන්නේ, ඉතාමත් සන්තෝෂයෙන්.

ඊට හේතුවක් අපිට පැහැදිලිවම පෙනෙන්න තිබෙනවා. අද හොඳට අදින්න තිබෙනවා, ජනතාවට වුවමනා කරන දේවල් පහසුවෙන් ගන්න පුළුවන්කම තිබෙනවා; ජනතාවගේ ආදායම් තත්ත්වය වැඩි වී තිබෙනවා; මුදල් රැස් කර ගැනීම සඳහා එදා සවල්ප පිරිසකට පමණක් අත් වී තිබුණු භාග්‍යය අද විශාල පිරිසකට ලැබී තිබෙනවා; රක්ෂාවල් සුලබ වී තිබෙනවා; ගමනාගමන පහසුකම් වැඩි වී තිබෙනවා; අධ්‍යාපන පහසුකම් දියුණු වී තිබෙනවා. මේ ආදී වශයෙන් බලන විට අපට නිසැකවම පෙනෙනවා, අද ජනතාවගේ ජීවන තත්ත්වය උසස් වී තිබෙන බව. එහෙම නම් අපට බය නැතිව කියන්න පුළුවන්, එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂ රජයේ ප්‍රතිපත්ති අනුව ආරම්භ කරන ලද සංවර්ධන යෝජනා ක්‍රම සියල්ලක්ම සර්වප්‍රකාරයෙන් සාර්ථක වී තිබෙන වය කියා.

අපේ ගරු ජනාධිපතිතුමාත්, අගමැති තුමාත්, කැබිනට් මණ්ඩලයන් කොසි තරම් මහන්සි වී මේ රටට වුවමනා කරන සංවර්ධන යෝජනා ක්‍රම ඇති කළත්, ඒවා සඳහා මුදල් හොයා ගන්නත්, ඒ මහන්සි යෙන් නියම ප්‍රයෝජන ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ; මේ රටේ ජනතාව එය තේරුම් ගෙන දේශප්‍රේමී හැඟීමෙන් යුතුව, තමන්ගේ රට ගැන ඇල්මක් ඇතිව, ඒ වැඩ කටයුතුවලට සම්පූර්ණ සහයෝගය නොදෙනවා නම්. ඒ වාගේම, රජයේ නොයෙකුත් නිලතල දරන නිලධාරී මහ තුන් තමන්ගේ රාජකාරිය, යුතුකම් කොටස හරියාකාරව ඉෂ්ට කරන්නේ නැත්නම්, රජය දරන ඒ උත්සාහයෙන් නියම ප්‍රතිඵල ලබා ගන්න පුළුවන් වේය කියා මම හිතන්නේ නැහැ. එම නිසා, මම මේ රටේ ඉන්න සෑම පුරවැසියකු ගෙන්ම කරුණාවෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. රජය දරන මේ උත්සාහයෙන් සාර්ථක ප්‍රතිඵල ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා ඒ අයගේ සම්පූර්ණ සහයෝගය දෙන්නය කියා.

ඒ සමගම මේ අවස්ථාවේදී විශේෂ ඉල්ලීමක් කරන්න තිබෙනවා, මේ ගරු සභාවේ ඉන්න විරුද්ධ පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ගෙන්, ඒ අය, නොයෙකුත් යෝජනා සහ මේ රජයේ තිබෙනවාය කියන දුර්වලකම් ඉදිරිපත් කරන අතර ඉදිරි කාල සීමාව තුළදී මේ රටේ සාමකාමී භාවය ඇති වන පිළිවෙලට කටයුතු කරනවා නම්, එය ඔවුන් විසින් නියෝජනය කරනු ලබන පිරිස්වලට කරන විශාල සේවයක් හැටියට සලකන්න පුළුවන්යයි මම විශ්වාස කරනවා.

අවසාන වශයෙන්, මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා ගෙන් ඉල්ලීමක්-දෙකක් කරන්න කැමතියි. එතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ යෝජනා අනුව, මේ රටේ කුඩා ඩිප්ලෝමා ව්‍යාපන අයිතිකරුවන්ටත් බර ටිකක් පැටවී තිබෙනවා. වාර්ෂික බද්ද සම්බන්ධයෙන්. එම නිසා, පුළුවන්කමක් තිබෙනවා නම් ඔවුන්ට සහනයක් ලබා දෙන හැටියට මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ඊළඟට මතක් කරන්න කැමතියි, හෝටල් අයිතිකරුවන්ට පැවැත්වූ පිරිවැටුම් බද්ද සම්බන්ධයෙන්. විශාල හෝටල් අයිතිකරුවන්ටත්, කුඩා හෝටල් අයිතිකරුවන්ටත් එක හා සමාන පිරිවැටුම් බද්දක් පැනවීම ඒ තරම් සාධාරණයි මට හිතෙන්නේ නැහැ. එම නිසා, කාමර විශාල සංඛ්‍යාවක් ඇති හෝටල් අයිතිකරුවන්ට විශාල පිරිවැටුම් බද්දකුත්, කාමර කුඩා සංඛ්‍යාවක් ඇති හෝටල් අයිතිකරුවන්ට අර අනුපාතය අනුව අඩු පිරිවැටුම් බද්දකුත් ඇති කළොත්, එය කුඩා හෝටල් අයිතිකරුවන්ට තමන්ගේ ව්‍යාපාරය දියුණු කර ගැනීම සඳහා සලසන සහනයක් හැටියට හඳුන්වන්න පුළුවනි.

අවසාන වශයෙන් මතක් කරන්න කැමතියි, මත් ද්‍රව්‍ය සම්බන්ධයෙන්. විශේෂයෙන්, අරක්කු මිල නැවත වරක් වැඩි කර තිබෙන අතර සීනි මිල අඩු වී තිබෙනවා. සීනි මිල අඩු වෙද්දී අරක්කු මිල වැඩි කිරීමෙන් සමහර විට බලාපොරොත්තු වන ආදායම නැතිව යන්නට පුළුවනි. විශේෂයෙන්ම කසිප්පු ව්‍යාපාරය දියුණු වෙන්නට ඉඩ තිබෙනවා. එවැනි තර්ජනයක් ඇති වෙන්නට ඉඩ තිබෙනවා. ඒ ගැන අවධානය යොමු කරවන අතර මට මේ අවස්ථාව ලබා දීම ගැන තමුන් තාන්සේට කෘතඥතාවය පළ කර මින් මගේ වචන ස්වල්පය මෙයින් අවසාන කරනවා.

**මුදල් හා ක්‍රමසම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමාගේ ප්‍රකාශය; ග්‍රැන්ඩ් සෙන්ට්‍රල් ආදිය පිළිබඳ ලේඛන**

நிதி, அமைப்புத்திட்ட அமைச்சரது அறிக்கை : கிருண்டி சென்றல் முதலிய பற்றிய பத்திரங்கள்

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER OF FINANCE AND PLANNING : DOCUMENTS RE GRAND CENTRAL, ETC.**

පූ. හා. 10.20

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා (මුදල් හා ක්‍රම සම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමා)

(තිரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்—நிதி, அமைப்புத்திட்ட அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel—Minister of Finance & Planning)

Sir, yesterday I promised to table in this House certain documents in

reply to a question by my hon. Friend, the Second Member for Harispattuwa (Mr. R. P. Wijesiri). I did not have the documents with me then, but now I have brought the file—the original—along with photostats of all the documents which I will now proceed to table in this House.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Speaker)

Yes, you can have them tabled.

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)  
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I will read the documents—

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Speaker)

Not necessary.

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)  
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I will take only two minutes.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Speaker)

No, no.

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)  
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I will only give the heading, Sir.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Speaker)

I think my permission was obtained by you—

ஈர். சீ. சீ. டி. டி. டி. மெல்  
(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த. மெல்)  
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

With due respect, Sir, there are four letters. I must say, "Letter dated so and so from so and so, letter dated so and so from so and so." That is the correct procedure.

கலிமாசுகெதும  
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Speaker)

That is all—not to read the letters.

ஈர். சீ. சீ. டி. டி. டி. மெல்  
(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த. மெல்)  
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I am not reading the letters.

First, I table letter dated 22nd November 1976 addressed to H. A. de S. Gunasekera Esq., Secretary, Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, P. O. Box 898, Colombo 1, written and signed by Mr. P. U. Wijewardene, Director, Grand Central, Ltd. of 223, Bloemendhal Road, Colombo 13, Sri Lanka. Cables: Grandcent, Colombo, P. O. Box 421, Colombo, Telephone 25536.

Then I also table letter dated 22nd November 1976, addressed to H. A. de S. Gunasekera, Esq., Secretary, Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, P. O. Box 898, Colombo 1, written by Mr. P. U. Wijewardene, Director, signed by him, from Adam's Peak Plantations, Ltd., 223, Bloemendhal Road, Colombo 13, Sri Lanka.

Then, I am also tabling two letters, one, dated 30th September 1976, written by Mr. H. A. de S. Gunasekera, Secretary, Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, to Mr. P. U. Wijewardene, Director, Grand Central, Ltd., 223, Bloemendhal Road, Colombo 13.

Another letter dated 30th September 1976, written by H. A. de S. Gunasekera, Esquire, Secretary, Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, P. O. Box 898, Colombo 1, addressed to P. U. Wijewardene, Director, Adam's Peak Plantations, Ltd., 223, Bloemendhal Road, Colombo 13.

One is addressed to the Director, Grand Central, Ltd., the other addressed to the Director, Adam's Peak Plantations, Ltd.

I am tabling all four letters to be put into HANSARD.

கலிமாசுகெதும  
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Speaker)

Those documents will be in the custody of the Secretary-General of Parliament.

ஈர். சீ. சீ. டி. டி. டி. மெல்  
(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த. மெல்)  
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)  
They must go into HANSARD.

கலிமாசுகெதும  
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Speaker)  
No, Sorry.

ஈர். சீ. சீ. டி. டி. டி. மெல்  
(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த. மெல்)  
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

With due respect to you, Sir, if a Minister tables a letter of this importance, it must go into HANSARD. I would like to know under what Standing Order you are not putting this into HANSARD.

கலிமாசுகெதும  
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Speaker)

That is where the discretion of the Chair is concerned.





[අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක බහන]

House dancing about, hitting us below the belt; in 1978 we saw a heavier footed Mohamed Ali; in 1979 and 1980 this Mohamed Ali was positively dragging his feet and positively less confident than he was in 1977.

I think my Friend will recall that when I spoke on the Budget last year, when I opened the Budget Debate for the SLFP in 1980. I warned him that there was a new challenger in the ring, not in the form of inflation or cost of living, but in the form of Mr. P. Upali Wijewardane. I warned him then, Sir, and that prophecy has come true one year later. This Budget debate has not been a discussion on the economic policies of the UNP Government but strategically it has been a right royal mud slinging match between Ronnie de Mel and Upali Wijewardane. I shall deal with that later because I have my own comments to make on that.

Sir, unfortunately, my time is limited today and this restriction I did not have last time because I had the privilege of opening the debate for the SLFP, where I had enough time to bat right round the wicket. But this time, Sir, I am more like a batsman playing in a limited-over match.

Mr. Speaker, the Minister of Finance, at the commencement of his Budget Speech, tried to pass off the economic problems of this country rather easily as caused by factors which cannot be controlled by him or by his Government. It is something very easy for Ministers of Finance in trouble—and there were several today in the world—to pass off economic problems on outside factors.

When I was in London recently I had the privilege of listening to a debate in the House of Commons on the British economy. Your Colleague, Mr. Jeffrey Howes, the Chancellor of the British Exchequer, made the

identical excuse in England; but there the economy is worse off than our economy by following the same type of extreme right wing economic policies. Sir, it is very easy to palm off all these on outside forces, but in this short time allocated to me, I shall try to show this House and my Friend, the Hon. Minister of Finance, that the ills of the economy of Sri Lanka are not entirely the fault of outside problems. They are mainly and chiefly due to the inflationary economic policies followed by the UNP Government.

Mr. Speaker, the Hon. Minister of Finance said in the course of his speech that the growth of revenue, however serious, lagged behind the growth of expenditure. Now, Sir, I would like to ask my friend how the growth of revenue has decreased in the past years partly due to factors that they cannot control but not wholly due to factors that they cannot be controlled. Furthermore, the price of rubber and production of rubber, of tea, of coconut have drastically decreased in the last four years of the UNP Government. If I have time during the course of my speech I shall refer to some of these figures.

He says it is a deliberate and conscious policy. I am so glad that my UNP friend from Kaduwela is assisting me in my speech, because, having been a Minister of Finance, he knows best about these things.—  
[Interruption.]

Mr. Speaker, the Hon. Minister of Finance is seriously telling us that the growth of expenditure has gone beyond all reasonable expectations. So, why is it so? Who controls the growth of expenditure? Does the World Bank control the growth of expenditure? Do outside forces control the growth of expenditure? Your government must control the growth of expenditure. If your government is living beyond its means, if your government is spending more than it can afford, then who should

take the responsibility, except the government, and in particular the Minister of Finance? Surely, Sir, as an intelligent man, as a man who has several years of experience as Minister of Finance, and as a Member of this House, he cannot expect any Member of this House or any member of the public to accept that the government cannot cut down and tailor its expenditure.

Now, Sir, I am glad in fact—I must compliment my hon. Friend, it is one of the few compliments I shall pay him in my speech—for having realised, even though very late in the day, that expenditure has to be curtailed and cut. He is making attempts to do so. I know that, in spite of many ministerial protestations, the Hon. Minister of Finance is seriously trying to curtail ministerial expenditure—apart from fighting with Mr. Upali Wijewardane.

Now Sir, I know recently, or even last year, he made every attempt at the last minute to curtail ministerial expenditure. Even this time, Sir, we hear—I am not referring to anything which comes under your earlier Ruling, Sir—that even the Hon. Prime Minister has protested loudly at the cut on the budget of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. He has, in fact, I hear,—I do not know how far it is true—threatened to resign and walked out of the Cabinet and the Hon. Member for Weligama had gently coaxed him back to the Cabinet room.

Now Sir, these are the problems that arise from trying to do things at the last minute. What I am saying is that this government should have consciously, as a deliberate part of its policy, controlled expenditure from the very beginning rather than let it go off at a canter and get out of control, without, through sheer desperation, at the last minute, cutting down ministerial expenditure. I can very well understand the Hon. Prime Minister's predicament. He has to pay

his staff. He has to fulfil his commitments in his electorate, however long they may take. He has to fulfil his commitments to Members of Parliament. He has to function as a reliable Minister of Housing. So has the Minister of Finance. Once you have given some grand promises which you intend to keep, but you cannot afford, you try to cut down at the last minute. This is always what happens.

Now, Sir, this is too little and too late; and that is the whole problem of this government's economic policy. Now Sir, what is the crux of this problem? What is the cause of this problem?

Now, when you read the speeches of senior Ministers—I shall deal with the whole thing later on—you get the impression that this U.N.P. government is looking on helplessly, like a babe, like a new-born child alive, while outside forces and puppeteers are controlling our economy. That is in fact the case; but he has no right to palm off the blame and absolve himself from it.

Now, Sir, what is the cause of this problem? Why are we in this economic mess? It is because of the unprecedented foreign aid that the government has borrowed in the last 4½ years. These debts have to be paid. I have told this, Sir, on a number of occasions, year after year; and in my speeches I have been telling the Members of this House that the government is committing the future, unborn, generations, to a life of total destitution. Because, Sir, when you take loans, you must be able to pay them back, which is the fundamental principle of the man who gives the loan and the man who takes the loan. And I am totally convinced that by the economic policies that you are pursuing under the J. R. Jayewardene administration you will not be able to pay back these debts, and in fact the future governments, whatever those governments may be, are going to find this country totally ungovernable.

[அதிகார வார்த்தைகள்]

Now, Sir, I would like to remind my Friend the Minister of Finance of this. I am sure he has read this, a remark that his namesake Mr. Ronald Reagan has made at the Cancun Summit. This is not the *kankung* that is available at the Borella Market. This is a little holiday resort in Mexico. He has said something very interesting. He has said:

“Unless a nation puts its own finances and economic house in order no amount of aid will produce progress.”

Now, this is the statement made by the grandfather of capitalism. You are only the grandson of the capitalist system. Sir, when the grandfather says this.—[*Interruption.*] Now, Sir, if the grandfather of capitalism says it, it is correct. He is absolutely right. This is one of the few right things he has said in his whole life: that no amount of foreign aid is going to solve your problems unless you put your economy in order. Let us see whether this Government has tried to put its economy in order. How does it bridge the ever increasing, ever widening, ever burgeoning Budget deficit which has reached—in your own words—staggering proportions?

Mr. Speaker, the 1980 Budget deficit went up from Rs. 8,791 million to Rs. 16,724 million—it is exactly a hundred per cent increase. How do you meet this Budget deficit? How do you bridge it? You borrowed Rs. 6,700 million by foreign aid and from non-banking sources Rs. 2,700 million, and from other banks Rs. 7,000 million. In other words, the 1980 Budget deficit was completely covered entirely by borrowing.

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(திரு. எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன)

(Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena)

By Treasury Bills also.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

I am coming to that. I am ever grateful to my hon. Friend's able assistance. Now, what happened in

1981? In 1981, the original Budget deficit was Rs. 11,000 million, but the revised estimate went up to Rs. 14,000 million in spite of all your cuts and your curtailing ministerial expenditure. Fifty per cent of this is going to be met by foreign aid and borrowing. Now, let us see the 1982 Budget. The overall deficit is Rs. 21,000 million. Now, these are figures though my Friend the Minister of Shipping and Trade has said that statistics and figures lie. I am sorry he is not here because I am going to concentrate on another thing he has said. This is staggering. These figures are not only staggering but frightening. This is exactly why we are totally opposed to these economic policies and the Budget. Rs. 14,000 million out of this Rs. 21,000 million is going to be met by foreign aid. Nearly two-thirds of the present deficit is going to be met by foreign aid. How long are you going to do this? How long are you going on without producing more, without making projects pay? I shall deal with that later. Why are you borrowing like this? Because of your own folly the budget gap is widening. Every time it widens you resort to foreign aid and local banking to finance the Budget. This is terrible. I do not think even the Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Jeffrey Howes would ever do a thing like this.

I will now deal with the Treasury Bills. You propose to raise Rs. 4,000 million through Treasury Bills. Today when I walked into this House, I saw on the Order Paper that the Minister of Finance is going to ask us to pass Rs. 5,000 million in addition to this.

කමාන්තයකුම

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

No comment on it.

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(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

I saw it on the Order Paper. I will deal with the matter when it comes up. What I am saying is that through Treasury Bills you are printing money.



inclusive of the Rs. 4,000 million of Rs. 5,000 million you are going to pass shortly. That is an increase of Rs. 7,250 million just in a matter of 12 months. Now, as the Minister of Finance knows well, perhaps better than all of us, this type of financing leads to galloping inflation, and galloping inflation leads to ever rising cost of living. I do not want to labour this point because many members of this House, including myself, have spoken on a number of occasions on the dangers and evils of inflation. In this budget—it is not even a complete budget it is a half finished budget—there is an unfinanced gap of Rs. 2,970 million. You have not told us how you are going to finance this gap.

சார். ஜே. சி. டி. டி. மெல்

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த. மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Shall I tell you. It is with these Treasury Bills that I am introducing today. That is why I wanted both to be taken up together. [interruption]

அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Quite right. This is the only course open to a person who is determined to perform hara-kiri in public. Sir, the Japanese, whom you emulate so much, find the most noble way of committing suicide. They dress in white, sharpen an age-old knife, stick it in their belly and they turn it around until the bowels jump out. This is exactly what the Ministry of Finance is doing with the economy of this country. This vicious circle of ever getting into debt, trying to cover those debts by borrowing more and more, is a vicious circle, and I call it a never ending merry-go-round of economic chaos, a thing that goes round and round.

There is no end if you start this process. Let us look at the foreign debt and domestic debt. I would very briefly quote from some of the notes I have made about the public

debt. When we talk of the public debt, there are two types of debt, the external or the foreign debt, and the domestic debt. The foreign debt of the country has increased from Rs. 4,411.7 million at the end of June 1977 to Rs. 22,391.6 million as at the end of March, 1981. In less than four years our net external debts have increased to more than five times. The net domestic debt has increased during the corresponding period from Rs. 15,000 million to Rs. 50,000 million, a threefold increase. From the above, it is very clear that we are not only mortgaging ourselves, we have mortgaged many more generations to come.

Since I returned on Sunday I have been reading many of the Budget speeches that have been made in this House, particularly the ones that have been made from the United National Party Benches. I tried to find a speech that was worth replying to. I tried to find a speech that at least talked of the Budget and not of Mr. Upali Wijewardene. The only speech I found that talked of the Budget was that of the Hon. Minister of Trade. He was the only person who at least attempted, though the attempt was very poor, to defend the economic record of this Government and not talk of Upali Wijewardene, of this Wijewardene and that Wijewardene. Therefore, I shall confine my remarks and replies to the only speech that is worth replying to, which was made by the Hon. Minister of Trade. The other speeches can be treated with the contempt they deserve.

Sir, what did the Hon. Minister of Trade say? He tried to argue, as effectively as he always does, that the trade deficit of this year, which is a staggering figure of over Rs. 16 billion, can be dismissed with a wave of the hand. He argued that that the trade deficit of England was much, that the United States of America has such a large trade deficit, that West

Germany has a large trade deficit, that France has a large trade deficit, and he tried to minimize our trade deficit by trying to quote figures from countries like the ones I have just mentioned.

I am sure that was only a vain and foolish attempt made to pooh-pooh the dangers of our staggering trade deficit. I will answer the Hon. Minister of Trade. If a man earns Rs. 10,000 a month and overspends his income by Rs. 100, that is only a 1 per cent overspending. If a man who earns Rs. 400 a month—as the vast majority in this country do—and overspends by Rs. 100, that is 25 per cent of his income. That ever a little schoolboy, knowing the fundamentals of arithmetic and mathematics will agree with. Now, what did the Hon. Minister of Trade try to do? He tried to say, “Oh, these countries are having trade deficits; what is the harm in our having trade deficits?” There is a big difference in that. The trade deficit of the United States is an infinitesimal amount compared to the national income. The trade deficits of West Germany, Sweden and Japan are nothing—I will not say nothing; I will say they are very small—compared to the earnings those countries make. Of course, the British economy is not worth commenting on. Now, how can you compare an economy like ours, a small country like Sri Lanka, with those economies? Our production is decreasing, our income is decreasing, day by day. Those are the faults of the Government, and you are trying to compare our trade deficit with those of other countries. This is ridiculous. I am only sorry that my Friend is not here, Sir.

**உள்நிலைச்சேனை**

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(A Member)

He is in China.

**அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க**

(திரு. அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

I hope he comes back a little enlightened by the wizards of Chinese socialism. I am sure the hon. Member for Gampaha (Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake), agrees with that point of view. These countries have invisible earnings. Countries like Britain, the United States, France and Germany earn substantial amounts from airlines, shipping, dividends from foreign investments, insurance like Lloyds, and these go a long way to meet this deficit. So how can you compare such a situation with ours? The Hon. Minister did not speak of national income in comparison to trade deficit, he did not speak of exports in comparison to trade deficit, he did not talk of invisible earnings. That is the point I have to make regarding his argument.

Now, Sir, I do not think I should speak on two other matters which I noted down, namely, balance of payments and production, but I think it is important, when you speak on a Budget, to refer to them. The balance of payments at the end of 1977 when we left office had a surplus of Rs. 508.6 million. Today, in 1982, we have a trade deficit of nearly Rs. 16,000 million. From a surplus of Rs. 508.6 million we now have a deficit of Rs. 16,000 million. This is the extent of the balance of payments deficit which we are facing now.

**அனந்ததிஸ்ஸ தே அல்விஸ்** (உறுப்பினர்)

(திரு. அனந்ததிஸ்ஸ தே அல்விஸ் — இராஜாங்க அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis—Minister of State)

Surplus in what year?

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(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

1977. I will not talk about production because the last time I talked about production the Hon. Minister of Agriculture ended up by talking about production of children. In this I know, he is a past-master.

Sir, regarding the production of rubber, coconut and other commodities, I do not wish to speak now because we will be getting an opportunity to refer to those matters when the estimates of the individual Ministeries are taken up later. Let me get on to the next point that I want to discuss, a thing that affects all of us, every single person in this country, except a few persons like Mr. Upali Wijewardene, Mr. Gnanam, Maharajas and Dasas—a handful of people. The vast majority of the people in this country are burdened with the increasing cost of living. The effect of your policies is to lead us to an ever-increasing cost of living. I know that you cannot control the price of oil. I am not blaming you for that. I do not know what appened to those 200,000 signatures which you collected and sent to Saudi Arabia. Nothing has happened. I do not know whether you have even had an acknowledgement of those signatures.

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(திரு. ஆர். பி. விஜேசிறி)  
(Mr. R. P. Wijesiri)  
Was it sent at all? f

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(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

My hon. Friend from Harispattuwa is quite right in asking whether they were sent at all. Even if they were sent, they must have ended up in the dust-bin.

Those are things you cannot control—nobody can control them—but the cost of the average items can be controlled. The cost of living is galloping faster than Upali's ponies, much faster than his horses. And there is absolutely no control. There is no jockey on the pony! I do not know whether Upali will name his next horse "Ronnie".

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මෙල් මහතා  
(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)  
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)  
He has named a dog.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා  
(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

I do not know about that, but if he does name his horse "Ronnie", I suggest that he gets on to the horse and holds him firmly by the reins. Otherwise, this will be like a mad-hatters' party.

Now, Sir, a lot of things have been said about the cost of living. I do not want to labour the point over and over again, but I must say one thing, that the Government has an incredible sense of humour, because with the ever-increasing cost of living, with the crushing burden placed on the people of this country, they gave Her Majesty the Queen of England a grand reception. Sir, we all know that it takes a considerable period of time to recover from a hangover—the hangover of 150 years of colonialism—but this attempt to recover from the hangover, apart from costing a tidy sum of money, is, I think, a rather poor joke in the year when you have not only disfranchised your main political opponent but you have also unemployed nearly one hundred thousand people who had been employed—in this fiftieth year of adult franchise.

Sir, the cost of living has soared solely due to the economic policies of this Government. I am sure the Hon. Minister of Finance would have



read what the person who was in charge of budget went in the United States, Mr. David Schockman, who is the chief architect of Reagan's economies, taking America down the hill day by day, has publicly admitted in a magazine, namely that kind of economic policy simply will not work. He has admitted that, and he has been taken to task and given a lecture, and probably will be rehabilitated.

එම්. ඩී. එම්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා

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

He has not resigned ?

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(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

No, he has not resigned, Ministers will not resign except a person like you.

I have brought for the information of this House the names of some imported items from a certain supermarket in Colombo. Cadburys Nuts Rs. 375, Springles Potato Chips Rs. 73. You can get potato chips for about Rs. 3 here, but Springles Potato Chips cost Rs. 73! For whom are you bringing these?

அரியாசன் ஜயதிலக மஹா (தீவிர

பிவி)

(திரு. ஆரியாசன் ஜயதிலக—திவிலப்பிட  
டிய)

(Mr. Ariyadasa Jayatillake—Divulapitiya)

For you.

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(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Thank you very much. I shall take him on that and I shall go to Cornel's Supermarket, buy it and send him the bill. That is what I am going to do.

Jasmine Tea Rs. 80. We are one of the best tea producers in the world. We produce some of the finest tea, but we import Jasmine Tea at Rs. 80?

Like this, there are various items. When one goes through this one really begins to wonder whether this is some kind of big joke, because when the people of this country do not have enough money to buy basic essentials you are flooding supermarkets with these items to cater to a few, to a handful of people. What is the percentage of people in Sri Lanka who can buy these things? I am glad the Minister of Finance has realized it and is at least making an attempt to curtail the unnecessary import of these luxury items.

Let us have a brief glance at real wages. While we concede that the wages of agricultural workers and industrial workers have substantially increased—we are not denying that; we shall admit that—where the wages of technical and clerical employees are concerned it has decreased from 103.0 in 1977 to 88.0 by July this year. What is the position of these people? The salary increase you are giving is like a sneeze in a whirlwind. It has no impact at all. It is like a drop in the ocean. Look at the income of minor employees. It stood at 131.0 in 1977 when we left office. Today it has decreased to a 125.4. What a decrease! How are they going to live? The cost of living at that time was nothing like what it is today. Take the figures. The index of real wages of all Central Government employees has decreased from 118.3 to 108.4. Government school-teachers are the worst affected. There are several teachers who have come into this House; there are several who hold high office today. Look at the wages of teachers. They have decreased from 90.9 in 1977 to 74.1, a decrease of nearly 15 per cent. I quoted some of the figures to show that, while certain sectors have substantially been given an increase of salaries, these fixed income wage earners have suffered the worst due to the policies of the Minister of Finance.

I am really sorry that the Hon. Minister of Trade is not here. He has said that I am against nationalization. May

I say this quite categorically. Nationalization as a policy is something which is magnificent, because the concept of nationalization is to take away from the few who exploit the many, who make staggering profits, to take into the hands of the Central Government and reduce the burdens on the people, and to divert from private bank accounts to national coffers all that money. That is fundamentally the theory of nationalization—to eliminate exploitation. But unfortunately in this country, as happened in England and many other countries, nationalization has not served that purpose. I think the Sri Lanka Freedom Party and the United National Party must both equally share the blame for the total failure of the nationalized sector, except for a very few undertakings. That does not mean, as the Minister of Trade tried to imply, that nationalization is bad. The policy is good, but the implementation was bad!

Therefor, Sir, what I said was that if we are going to make nationalisation meaningful, we will look into it once again. How are we going to make it work? How are we going to streamline it? How are we going to rid it of ministerial relatives and catchers of Memers of Parliament? It can be done. Both parties are responsible for it equally. I am not blaming you all entirely. We are also responsible for it. Let us save ourselves from these outmoded concepts of policy and economic policy-making. Let us genuinely try to put matters right, irrespective of politics, by people who can run it. I am sure my Friend here will agree with me.

சுரீ. ஜே. ஜி. டி. மெல்

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த. மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I fully agree.

அனுர பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. அனுர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

We cannot go on like this, Sir, whether you are in power or we are in power, whoever is in power. Take the Transport Board, for instance; they just carry on saying that things will go on, provided they are made to work.

Now, Sir, the Hon. Minister of Trade also challenged us, and I am sorry he went unchallenged. He challenged us to disclose our economic policy. May I remind the Minister of Trade that we will disclose our policies at the right time to the right people, not at the behest or request of a single Minister. He is not the one who will decide on our policies; it is people of this country. They can accept them or reject them. That is a part of the democratic process, but we are carrying on the process of formulating a strategic economic policy to take this country out of the economic straits which it is in, and we shall reveal it at the right time to the right people. I should remind the Minister of Trade that when the President of this country at election time promised to give his legendary eight pounds of grain, we asked him how he was going to give it. He said, I am not going to tell you now. Give me the reins of power and I shall show you." From where are you going to give the eight pounds we asked.

சுரீ. ஜே. ஜி. டி. மெல்

(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)

(Mr. R. Premadasa)

During your time—you forget these things very soon—a family of five got only two pounds of bread on a card for whole week but now you can get any number of loaves.

அனுர பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. அனுர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

No, I have not forgotten. That is not the question.

**ஈர். ப்ரேமதாச மஹா**

(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)

(Mr. R. Premadasa)

You go into any boutique, any shop, any store, you can buy any amount of bread.

**ஈழர் லக்ஷ்மிநாயக மஹா**

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Any amount, we know that—but you did not say that. The impression you gave this country was that you would give it free or at a *sadarana mila*.

**ஈர். ப்ரேமதாச மஹா**

(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)

(Mr. R. Premadasa)

No, no. I deny that because I was there when His Excellency the President as Leader of the Opposition, made that statement. He never spoke of prices. He said we will make available—

**ஈழர் லக்ஷ்மிநாயக மஹா**

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

No! No;

**ஈர். ப்ரேமதாச மஹா**

(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)

(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Height pounds of grain. Surely, surely, now you have any amount of grain! How can I control prices?

**ஈழர் லக்ஷ்மிநாயக மஹா**

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

No, Sir that is not correct. All right, we will leave all that aside.

The Minister of Trade challenged my Friend, the Member for Gampaha, as he started his speech, and said 'Declare your policy on the Mahaweli, declare your policy on the Free Trade Zone; declare your policy on Kotte, Jayawardenapura; declare your policy on Housing! I shall do

so now. The Minister of Trade thinks that we are an irresponsible Opposition that comes here, citizens and goes away. That was what you were doing during the seven years you were in the opposition. We are in the process of trying to find answers to some of these economic problems which have been created by these grandiose schemes. [Interruption.] I will not tell you what we are going to do.

**ஈர். ப்ரேமதாச மஹா**

(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)

(Mr. R. Premadasa)

I think it is too early.

**ஈழர் லக்ஷ்மிநாயக மஹா**

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

No, no, we want to know what you all are going to do.

**ஈர். ப்ரேமதாச மஹா**

(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)

(Mr. R. Premadasa)

It is too early to formulate policies because you have not yet formed yourself—

**ஈழர் லக்ஷ்மிநாயக மஹா**

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Sir, the Prime Minister is trying to divert this debate, like diverting the Mahaweli. I am too seasoned a Parliamentarian—though not as much as you are—to be diverted. I will not be diverted.

**ஈர். ப்ரேமதாச மஹா**

(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)

(Mr. R. Premadasa)

I am happy to hear that.

**ஈழர் லக்ஷ்மிநாயக மஹா**

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Now, Sir he has asked me about Mahaweli. The UNP has undertaken long extension projects causing

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domestic resources and foreign aid to be strained to the maximum. You have projected for the Mahaweli for 5 years and estimated an amount of Rs. 10,000 million.

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(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Much more. It is going to be Rs. 7.4 billion.

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(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Much more. The result of this vast and unprecedented expenditure are going to take years and years.

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(திரு. மைத்திரிபால் சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayake)

Forty per cent waste.

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(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Quite so. Having spent so much money on your grand Mahaweli Scheme, you have not irrigated one acre of extra land in the last 4½ years.—[Interruption.] Where? You have been irrigating everything with the water diverted by the SLFP and my hon. Friend, the hon. Member for Medawachchiya (Mr. Maithripala Senanayake).—[Interruption.] Kalawewa? You will be able to deal with that more efficiently than I could. You have not produced one kilowatt hour of electricity by dumping so much scarce funds into the Mahaweli Scheme. We will have to rethink the whole Mahaweli Scheme; we will have to rearrange the whole project, reorient it and thin it down to manageable proportions.

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(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

How can you do it when contracts are signed?

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(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

We will think of it afterwards. We shall not follow the kind of Mahaweli development you are following. We are ourselves very concerned with the Mahaweli Scheme because we have also contributed to it to a great extent.

Then consider the Free Trade Zone. In the SLFP there are two views in regard to this matter. One is, scrap the whole thing. Another view is, streamline it and make it more akin to our national interest. Our position has been that the kind of concessions you have conceded to foreigners in the Free Trade Zone are totally against our national interest.

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(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)

(Mr. R. Premadasa)

So, you will withdraw those concessions?

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(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

We will withdraw some of them, not all. We are in the process of deciding which of these alternatives is best. But your original estimate of providing 50,000 jobs in the Free Trade Zone has buckled down, has been restricted and brought down to 15,000, and it has struck there for some time.—[Interruption.] The hon. Member for Kaduwela (Mr. M. D. H. Jayawardene) is most irrepressible, Sir.

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(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I thought you wanted his advice at the start.

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(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

At the time I want it and not when he wants to give it.

Anyway, even if we decide to abandon the Free Trade Zone, there are 15,000 people who have to be found employment.

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(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)

(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Nineteen thousand.

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(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

All right—nineteen thousand or, say, even 20,000.—[Interruption.] It may be nothing for you, but we will certainly find them employment. You have unemployed workers who have asked for higher salaries. Because they could not live on the present wages and asked for higher wages, you have turned out of employment 100,000 workers. Surely, you do not make a fuss if 10,000 lose their jobs. But we will not allow it to happen, I assure you.

Consider the textile workers. Your great economic mentor, Mr. Esmond Wickremasinghe, the man who shapes the economic policy of this Government, scrams his head off at parties, when he has had one too many, “Two hundred thousand workers in the handloom industry have been thrown out of employment.”

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(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. து மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Should not these people who scream at parties wear handlooms before they scheme?

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(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Quite so.

But even if we decide to do away with the Free trade Zone, we assure the House that we will not unemploy the 15,000 workers.

We all know that the Free Trade Zone has been a dumping ground. Our textile quotas have been grabbed by Taiwan and other countries. I will not go into all that now because I do not have time.

I refer to the housing projects, Rural housing is something that was started long before this Government came into power. It started with Mr. D. S. Senanayake, continued under Mr. Dudley Senanayake, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike and all the SLFP Governments thereafter as well as the Dudley Senanayake Government. Along with the colonisation schemes and the village expansion scheme, rural housing is also something that had been going on. In regard to this matter I must say—and I am not shy or embarrassed to say it—this Government has certainly made a dent in rural housing. There is no question about it. I have said this before—although we have sharp differences on many matters and we have said sharp things before, we have said horrible things against each other, now we do not, and I am happy about it—that this Government has made a dent in rural housing. But we will have, once again, to take a fresh look at the entire housing programme because, apart from only the periphery of the housing problem having been touched, we will have to stop these millions and millions of rupees going to United National Party contractors who build these houses in the electorates, the wastage and corruption which is inevitable in things like this. We have to take a fresh look at it. Whether we are going to devote a large part of our budget for rural housing is something we have to look into again.

[අනුර බන්ධාරනායක මහතා]

Take urban housing. It is a matter on which we are in sharp disagreement with the Minister. Take buildings; look at the Liberty complex here.

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(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)

(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Very few luxury flats.

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(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

They have all come to a standstill. Look at the large housing scheme near the Majestic Cinema, near the Liberty Cinema. All the walls of Liberty Cinema are dirty all the time. They are complaining.

This kind of vast expenditure on urban housing for the handful, super-rich is something that we should certainly stop. I think the Minister of Finance will agree that we cannot afford to do this kind of thing at this stage and it is too grand for a country like Sri Lanka. Singapore can afford it. Their economy is in a far better position than ours. Theirs is a cite state. Ours is an agricultural economy. Therefore that is something we have to look at once again.

Now, Sir, take Kotte, Jayawardenepura. There is nothing that we can do about it because by the time the next elections come around, you would have completed the Parliament. When it is completed, we shall be moving next year. The only thing that we of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party can do is to jump out of the Parliament before it sinks. That is the only thing that we can do because it is on marshy land and the foundations are going to sink. As far as the SLFP is concerned, we shall flee from that building at the very sign of its going down.

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(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)

(Mr. R. Premadasa)

You need not worry.

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(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Can you swim?

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(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

You and I swam together at the Galle Face Pool.

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(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I forgot. You were not a very good swimmer then.

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(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

I am not a good swimmer even now, but both of us will swim together. If you go to Oxford, I can even save you; if you get into hot water, I can even save you.

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(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

You have got a way to say it.

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(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Quite so.

We have again to look into whether we are going to subsidise essential consumer items like flour, sugar, kerosene and make them available at reasonable prices to certain income groups. It is absolutely imperative in regard to the rice ration books. We will certainly look at it afresh.

சுரீ. சே'மேச மென

(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)

(Mr. R. Premadasa)

We are doing it.

சுரீ. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

நீயேனே மீதிசுரீ'மே' தேனீ'மே.

We are looking at it once again. You are saying it is too early for us?

சுரீ. சே'மேச மென

(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)

(Mr. R. Premadasa)

You are touching on that.

சுரீ. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Then even on the question of milk foods, we may have to consider giving them free to certain income groups, children of certain ages.

சுரீ. சே. ஜி. டி. மெல்

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த. மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Are you going to give rice ration books back to the people?

ஊல் சே'மே'டே, ஊல் சே'மே'டே?

சுரீ. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

No. You are pruning on the word 'books'. Even this whole policy of subsidies cannot go on. We are looking at the question of subsidising.

I shall come to the final part of my speech which is what the budget discussion has been—about Mr. Upali Wijewardene.

Mr. Speaker, may I say one thing and may I say it with all the emphasis that I can gather, that this House, as all Houses of Parliament are is sacred. We as Members elected by

the people must keep it sacred. Everything we say in this House must be something that will enhance the people's belief that we really are what we are supposed to be. Now I must say during the course of my speech in this debate that on both sides of the House, lot of accusations have been made, and I believe that a man is innocent until he is found guilty. This is something I believe as a human being. Whether Mr. Upali Wijewardene is guilty or not is not a matter for me to decide. Like appointing other committees, do what you like. As far as the Members of this House are concerned, I say categorically that I deplore any attempt to hide behind parliamentary privileges, be it anybody, and make accusations against their political opponents.

I agree with the Member for Kaduwela (Mr. M. D. H. Jayawardena) on that matter. Further more, Sir, if any Member wants to make a charge against Mr. Upali Wijewardene, or Andiris Appu of Wellawaya—I am not talking about a policy or principle—he must have the courage to go outside and say it; stand the risk of being sued, and in the process of being sued, prove it. That is when I really will have an admiration for that on. Member if he has to make allegations, however true or false they may be, Sir, in this House against someone who is not here, instead of taking cover behind Parliamentary privilege.

Furthermore, I am sorry that my Friend, the Hon. Minister of Finance, has used words such as "fraud", "crook", "smuggler", "cheat", and the like—I just jotted down a few. I am very sorry, Sir, that he used them for the sake of expedience.

சுரீ. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க

(சுபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Not only the Hon. Minister of Finance, but even some hon. Members of your side as well.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

I know, Sir, from both sides of the House.

කළානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I tried to stop it; but you wanted the Debate to go on.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Both sides of the House should have maintained a sense of dignity. So let all of us together try to maintain the dignity of this House, and not make this a platform to sling mud at one's opponents.

Furthermore, Sir, the next day we saw the Hon. Minister of Finance come to this House and make a statement—[*Interruption*]. I was not here—that was subsequently—and he said that he wanted to unleash the Interpol—he used those words—against Mr. Wijewardane. But what was happening that very morning at the Free Trade Zone? Look at this photograph, Sir. See who is with Mr. Upali Wijewardane in the Free Trade Zone? [*Interruption*]. But who is in the picture? Please look at it! What is this nonsense they are talking? Sir, who is this beautiful, handsome man, finding his way through the gathering? It is our President. [*Interruption*.]

කළානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

((Mr. Speaker)

Order, please!

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

And who is with him? Mr. Wijewardane. Sir, the very day that the Hon. Minister of Finance comes here and accuses Mr. Wijewardane and says subsequently that Interpol would be unleashed against him, that very afternoon both the President and Mr. Wijewardane travel in the same car to the Free Trade Zone. Look at this picture! Sir, can I have your permission to have this entered in HANSARD with the photograph? [*Interruption*]. Sir, please use your discretion. This photograph must be in HANSARD because it speaks volumes.

කළානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

((Mr. Speaker)

I do not want to set a precedent.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Sir, in fairness to the President, I must say that this is one of his finest photographs. Sir, I appeal to your better judgment. If some arrangement can be made to have this photograph printed and incorporated in HANSARD, it will speak volumes, because this photograph is a reply to all that my good Friend, the Minister of Finance, said in this House.

Sir, look at this picture. What does it mean? [*Interruption*]. The Minister of Finance may be right. I am not making any accusation. I will not be unkind. He may have said it in all sincerity. I am not denying that. He is privileged to say it. There is no doubt about his sincerity. But, Sir, on the very day these things are said in the House, the President appears in a photograph with Mr. Wijewardane in the Free Trade Zone, with a Minister looking back. What does it mean Sir? It means that the President has the highest confidence in Mr. Wijewardane. That is all that can be made of this.



மேல்நிலைமையினர்

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(A Member)

The Minister must resign!

அனுர பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. அனுர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

If he really believes, if he sincerely believes that Mr. Wijewardane is what he says he is—let us say that he is hundred per cent right—then what does this picture mean? It means that the President, his leader, the head of his government, the head of this country, the executive head, has the highest confidence in this man. So how can he work in a Cabinet headed by the President? This photograph speaks volumes. And now the Prime Minister who headed the committee—no less a person than the Prime Minister himself—and the Leader of the Opposition who was there in the Committee my good friend Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis, who was also there—they were all of the view or had their own view that Wijewardane should resign immediately from the G.C.E.C. But the President has done nothing about it. So what did the President do?

மேல்நிலைமையினர்

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(A Member)

Mr. Wijewardane is unsuitable to hold the post.

அனுர பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. அனுர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

He does nothing about it because he does not accept any of your views or recommendations. Therefore, how can the Hon. Minister of Finance work in his Cabinet? If he could not work with my mother, how can he work with him?

அர். ப்ரேமதாச

(திரு. ஆர். ப்ரேமதாச)

(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Are you working with your mother now?

அனுர பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. அனுர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Any day I am prepared to work with her. If she accept the principle of basic democracy. But, personally, our relations are very good. I bade good-bye to her when I left. I brought her a present when I came. I kept it at her feet. We have the best personal relations. We will leave that aside.

அர். ப்ரேமதாச

(திரு. ஆர். ப்ரேமதாச)

(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Is she your leader still?

அனுர பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. அனுர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Now, again he is—

அர். ப்ரேமதாச

(திரு. ஆர். ப்ரேமதாச)

(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Is she your leader?

பேரவைத்தலைவர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please! The hon. Member has only five minutes more.

அர். ப்ரேமதாச

(திரு. ஆர். ப்ரேமதாச)

(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Who is your leader? Very conveniently he is avoiding it.

அனுர பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. அனுர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

You know the answer, so why are you asking me?

அர். ப்ரேமதாச

(திரு. ஆர். ப்ரேமதாச)

(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Since your return we do not know.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා  
(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

The Hon. Prime Minister seems to be badly informed.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I want to say one thing. This is a matter which I find very difficult to understand. My good Friend the hon. Second Member for Harispattuwa (Mr. R. P. Wijesiri) has said certain things which I would like to clarify during the course of the speech. I am quoting from the HANSARD of 20th November 1981—it is at Column 1205. The Hon. Minister of Finance said :

“This came only yesterday after the disclosures of the hon. Second Member for Harispattuwa (Mr. R. P. Wijesiri) yesterday. Anyway, he has gone, as the hon. Member stated. The report does not state why that happened. I will get that information also and let the hon. Member know. Even if I do not make a statement here, I will let him know privately why Mr. Upali Wijewardene was allowed to go.—”

Why cannot he make a statement? You are very good at making statements at the drop of a hat. Why cannot you make a statement? Whom are you trying to cover up? Is there anybody whose name you are shy to mention? He says :

“I will let him know privately why Mr. Upali Wijewardene was allowed to go.”—

Why cannot he tell this House who allowed Mr. Wijewardene to go? Was it any other Minister, or was it the Prime Minister, was it somebody above all of them who let Mr. Wijewardene go? Please have the courage of your conviction to tell this House who is protecting him. Let him say that he is protected. I do not believe that. I do not want to cast aspersions on people who hold high office, but it is unfair to leave this House in total suspense. Then he goes on to say :

“This report does not say why he was allowed to go. I think the Commissioner of Inland Revenue is a little shy to say why he was allowed to go.”  
minutes more and I must say that I

The Commissioner of Inland Revenue is shy! Is he a girl? Why is he shy to say who let him go? For God's sake, get up and say who let him go. I challenge the Minister to get up or in the course of his speech to reveal to this House who let him go. Whom is he insinuating at? Who is the person he is referring to? Who allowed him to go? Is it the Prime Minister? Is it anybody else whose name he is deliberately avoiding? This kind of thing is not good. Whom is he insinuating at? He says further :

“Maybe he does not like to put it on paper.”

The Commissioner of Inland Revenue may be shy to put it on paper. On this remark the only conclusion I can come to is that he is.—[Interruption.]

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා  
(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)  
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

You are also doing the same thing. You have still not told us who your leader is.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා  
(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

No, Sir. It is a serious charge. At least you will admit this.—[Interruption.] I thought you were his proctor but on second thoughts I knew that it was not you.

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා  
(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)  
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

You are also doing the same thing. You are also avoiding the question.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා  
(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

When I saw the headline on Sunday I knew that it was not you who is protecting him. I have only a few



[අනුර. බන් ඩාරනායක බහන]

Sir, we as the Opposition say emphatically and wholeheartedly that we shall oppose this Government's policies in this House, shall oppose their policies in the country and seek a mandate, when the mandate is going to be sought, to present to this country a viable alternative, a positive alternative, a democratic alternative and further more, an alternative that will alleviate and remove once and for all the economic burdens placed on the people by this Government.

අ. ආ. 11.27

ආනන්දත්නිස්ස ද අල්විස් මහතා (රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. ஆனந்தநிஸ்ஸ த அல்விஸ்—இராஜாங்க அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis—Minister of State)

Mr. Speaker, may I paint to you a picture somewhat different from that the great artists of debate and oratory had tried to paint in this House. During the days of Mr. Dudley Senanayake's Government the then Minister of State, Mr. J. R. Jayewardene presented an economic plan which he called a package deal. Some of the fundamental things in that plan, Mr. Speaker, were the removal of exchange and import control, the removal of the restriction to travel, the freeing of the economy in order to get the economy moving again. The advice that Mr. Dudley Senanayake and the financial wizards of that time gave that government was that the Jayewardene plan would end in disaster. They preferred the advice given at that time to tread the path of import substitution, of planned economic development, planned from the centre, a policy of a green revolution, creating in this country self-sufficiency. And they tread that path with confidence and in some areas with remarkable success.

Then the Government fell. The hon. Leader of the Opposition, Dr. N. M. Perera, with some degree of authority as a political scientist, if not

an economist, had for many years taken the Dudley Senanayake Government to pieces on this so-called economic revolution. Soon after, the Sri Lanka Freedom Party in its campaign said that the Green Revolution was one big farce, and the first Minister in charge of Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation said, with great glee, that paddy only grew in the transmitters of the Broadcasting Corporation.

Weeks after that, Mr. Speaker, this great Dr. N. M. Perera went to Copenhagen, to a meeting where the World Bank sat to ask him questions as to why the bank should continue to aid this country. The greatest justification of the Green Revolution ever made was not made by Mr. Dudley Senanayake, it was made by the late Dr. N. M. Perera to the World Bank. The whole crux of this argument before that bank was that the country was well on the road to self-sufficiency in food, a policy that they had denied ever existed and a hope they had thought would never ever be achieved.

So we have a kind of feeling now that this plan is destined to failure or has already failed. May I say that it is in the essence of things that when we are at war with overwhelming forces that war would be beset by many defeats, many retreats, battles that we lose, mistakes that we make. Why, Sir, the great British victory over Rommel was preceded by the most abject humiliation. Why? You have to examine the reasons. Those humiliations were cast upon the British forces because they had insufficient power, insufficient armour, insufficient logistics, insufficient men, constraints, before they went into battle. This plan is the only plan, this Jayewardene plan, for the recovery of this country. It is the only plan with the remotest possibility of success. Any other alternative to it will mean misery, total abject misery for 14 million people. It is easy enough, Mr. Speaker, to say,

“We will plan this, we will offer an alternative, we will offer a viable alternative”. Such words come easy when you have not the problems and the constraints with which you have to work. My hon. Friend, my young, romantic Friend, used the analogy of love. When you love, Mr. Speaker, how golden a vision there is. When you get married, the problems begin.

කලානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Are you warning him?

ආනන්දතිස්ස ද අල්විස් මහතා

(திரு. ஆனந்ததிஸ்ஸ த அல்விஸ்)

(Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis)

I warn him, Sir, but I want him to join that great and noble group that are already married. It is a state that can be full of bliss. Do not run away from it, young man.

Mr. Speaker, for many years economists have argued all over the world about systems of control, of decontrol, of free economies. One thing we have to accept and remember as a premise is that no one is omniscient. Keynes, Galbraith, Friedman, Thilakarathne, Rasaputram, Gamani Corea—

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

De Mel?

ආනන්දතිස්ස ද අල්විස් මහතා

(திரு. ஆனந்ததிஸ்ஸ த அல்விஸ்)

(Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis)

I am talking of economists. I do not wish to involve Ministers in this. Nobody is omniscient for the good and sufficient reason, Mr. Speaker, that economics do not stand still. To use the phrase rendered immortal by the father of the Second Member for Nuwara Eliya-Maskeliya, “You cannot step into the same river twice”. Every economic step that you take in

a country changes that economy. It is not the same two months running. When you have introduced one particular economic measure, you are then dealing with a different economy, not the one which you dealt with in the first place. And no country today can plan its economy sitting in an ivory tower all by itself and imagining that it can control its growth rate, that it can control what it will pay for its imports and what it can get as prices for its exports. No country in the world, however big it may be, can do that.

A comparison with the Soviet Union is hardly a comparison. One sixth of the world's surface is Soviet Union and yet, Mr. Speaker, some years ago they had borrowed grain on loan from the United States of America. That is not a condemnation. It was the era of Comrade Khrushchev. It is not a condemnation of the capacity of the Soviet people. It is not a condemnation of their method of government. There are forces of weather and other forces that have to be reckoned with by every country, however big they may be.

Therefore, Sir, look at a little island like ours. With all good intentions you plan that you will tread a particular path, and as you go along that path you find that there are people and forces deflecting you from that path, obstacles which you could not anticipate, which it is so easy to see with hindsight after you have passed that obstacle. So, Sir, nobody ever said that this country would emerge out of that morass in which it was in two or three years or five or six years. Look at the state in which we were, Mr. Speaker.

I have never spoken one word in this House or outside casting any blame on the policies of a previous Government. I do not propose to begin now. I do not propose to do it ever because we are all part of one system of government, and at one time or another all of us believed in

[අනන්‍යතාවය ද අල්ලා මගහැරීම]

the theory of import substitution—the SLFP, the LSSP, the UNP, the Communist Party and the TULF, all in their different transformations and names and at different times. We all common by believed in the principle of import substitution. We were all at one time or another dedicated to the principle of exchange control, and we have all been proved to be failures. You failed and so did we. You failed so much that in 1971, with nearly two million unemployed, an explosion took place in this country unparalleled in its 2500 years old history, an explosion that would have come in any case, whether it was an SLFP Government or a UNP Government in 1971. The explosion would have come because there was no answer to the rising demands for some small method of existence and survival in a population in which 35 per cent was under 25 years of age and you had nearly two million young people educated in various degrees with nowhere to go, no hope in sight, no one to succour them. What could they do, except to rise up with whatever weapons they could lay their hands upon and believe that this whole capitalist structure must be broken, destroyed and battered, that those who opposed them and still wanted to defend capitalism must be destroyed, and that they must take over and create a new society. Why did that happen? There is a common phrase that you can be driven to the wall, and when you are driven to the wall and your back is to the wall nothing matters except to die fighting. That is what the youth of this country thought, and some of them still think in the North of this country. So, if you do not give hope and growth and opportunity to a nation, its economic theories, however right they are, will explode in your face. We could not have gone on in the same way.

Does anybody seriously in this House today recommend that we go back to exchange control, that we deliberately go back to import con-

trol, that we go back to import substitution and licensing of industry? Look at the situation in your own Government during those seven years. There was a master plan for five years, produced by no less a person than the then Professor of Economics of the University of Sri Lanka, the late Dr. Gunasekera, in which fifty per cent of the contribution to the economic development of this land was to come from the private sector. And you had then a totally contradictory policy of the Minister of Finance at that time imposing upon that same private sector, which was going to generate Rs. 6,000 million, if I remember right, out of a total of Rs. 11,000 million—small sums in those days—every conceivable shackle which would have prevented that private sector from functioning at all.

What was the picture of the businessman at that time? The great men of industry, the tycoons, what did they do? They spent their time in the waiting halls and the verandahs of public officials. Hat in hand, they waited upon an MP to take them to a Deputy Minister, the Deputy Minister to take them to a Minister. For what? To get a licence to import a spare part for his machine. And then the Minister, with lordly condescension, kept him waiting for an hour, granted audience as the great ones do, and passed him on to a bureaucrat, who exercised even more lordly condescension than the Minister, kept the man for three hours, and gave him half what he asked, with which he could not import the machine at all. And industry languished, industry broke down. He went to the bank. The bank said, "What is your profit figure, how can we lend you money?" So he had no capital. And the tax man came along and said, "You have to pay your back taxes or we will take you to court."

His time was not spent upon what the management books say a leader of the economy must do, the leader of a company or corporation ought

to be doing—planning for the future, planning growth, examining places where modernization must take place, training his young people to take the place of those who have to leave, thinking of new technology that is to come, replacing machinery which is old. He had no time to do any of those things. And we expected fifty per cent of the contribution to the growth of the economy from such people.

The Ceylon Tobacco Company was told, by a gentleman now working in the Treasury who was then in the Ministry of Industries, that there was no need to print in colour on packets of cigarettes. They were told, "Why do you not simply say 'cigarettes'; you can save half a million rupees in printing ink! That is the state to which we had come in 1976, not very long ago and we would have gone further. There was a person in the Ministry of Industries, a bureaucrat, who said "Why do you want to pack soap? Why? Why don't you put all the soap in a barrel and leave it in a shop? People know it is soap anyhow," These are the great economic pandits that the bureaucracy pawned as a result of the closure of the economy. Its two hands got on the throat of the economy, gradually, little by little, inch by inch, minute by minute choking the life out of the economy. Are you suggesting that we abandon this plan and go back to that state? The Second Member for Nuwara Eliya-Maskeliya—I always think of him as Member for Attanagalla, I do not know why; it may be that one day he will come back as such—said, "No Sir" I am glad, because what is our interest? Are we not going to learn from the lessons of history? Will you break this plan to pieces and go back to that stage or recognise the fundamental goodness of it? Well that is the only way that is open to us.

Look at the results of this open economy. When the last Government went out of office, our lorries could

be heard from one mile away. There was no need for horns or policemen. You heard them rattling down the streets. In the last few years, we have imported 18,000. What does that mean? The cost of transportation, the efficiency of transportation of this country—is not that economic value in a nation when you calculate the growth of a country? What is the use of saying that we have 5,000 railway carriages, when they are 50, 70 or 80 years old and should have been set on fire? What is the efficiency of the plan with which we are trying to recover from the economic problems we have had? Look at the employment that the 18,000 lorries have generated. Look at the 100,000 or 150,000 small people—entrepreneurs—when you talk of the private sector, when you talk of entrepreneurs, you think only of Dasa Mudalali or somebody big like that or the current gentleman whom we are attacking morning, noon and night, but we forget that the private sector also means those people who are standing outside on the road, on the Galle Face Green, selling pineapples. That is also the private sector. The Government is not paying them. The *kadale* man is also the private sector. The man who pumps petrol into your car and may be running a small boutique on the side—that is also the private sector. There are 150,000 registered recognised shops, of varying degrees and varying sizes in this country, employing people, not depending on Government for pensions, for pay for any economic resource, except the freedom to run their lives, the freedom to trade. Are you going to deny them that? Put everything to the Co-op channels. You and I know what happened when we did that. It created a total captive consumer, in a totally corrupt system of distribution and a totally negative and dying private sector distribution system.

We are educating our people. Turning them out by the thousand in our schools. What do you want to

[ආනන්දනිස්ස ද අල්විස් මහතා]

turn them into? All into small petty Government bureaucrats, clerks Stenographers, receptionists, typists?

What about their entrepreneurial talent and ability? When will they floax? To do that, dramatic, drastic changes in the economic structure of this country are necessary and the Jayawardena plan was bold enough to take those steps.

True enough, when we have a large amount of money suddenly thrust into the economy there are bound to be problems. You have problems when you do not have money, you have more problems when you have money. But we must recognize and accept this: all of us who are old enough to have known the last war still remember the war-millionaires, the people who made money on building contracts not only here but all over the world including Britain—the blackmarketeers and so on. The war spawned so many of them. It is inevitable. When we have to get a job done, and done fast, and time is running out for an economy, we have to work fast. In such situations waste is inevitable, corruption is inevitable. Flies will settle on a honey jar only when it is full. Have you ever seen flies settle on a honey jar that has been washed? There are some flies who settled on a honey jar that had no honey some years ago, but they were at the commanding heights of the economy.

Mr. Speaker, I am not for a moment condoning the inefficiency of the Government. It is the responsibility of the Government, totally and fully, to supervise and control the method and manner in which it is spending its money. It is intolerable that a Government should turn a blind eye to deliberate waste if any such is found anywhere in the Island. We accept that responsibility. I am not for a moment saying, "Let us spend the thousands and thousands

and billions; if there is waste, then we cannot help it." I do not wish my words to be interpreted like that. But reality also must be accepted. Because of the existence of that, because it may cause escalation in prices more than can be justified, if it causes rising prices in the marketplace more than it should happen, then we have to correct that. We have to correct those things that we can control by increased production, by more efficient methods of marketing. Constant vigilance has to be exercised over the distribution and expenditure of our money and resources. But we will abandon the broad plan of our economy for this country only at our peril, not only of us on this side of the House, on the Government Benches. If you do not develop this economy to satisfy the millions of people you are training, and to give them hope of employment, hope of reward, either self-employment or government employment, if you do not generate an active and growing economy, the revolution that will come in the next few years will be worse than the one we had in 1971. None of us who wish to take our places will live long enough to exercise power.

Therefore, whether you do it or we do it, we have to accept that we are a little country, and we will have to export more. Can we forget that the tea industry which generated in 1965 500 million pounds net weight of export, which at that time brought Rs. 7,000 million into the economy as foreign exchange, declined in production rapidly with the years? And when we came in, production was less than 350 million pounds of tea. And why? Sad to say, we were dividing the cake before we had even made it! We went into land reform in a reckless fashion, destroying an industry which was called black gold. I am not holding a belief. I have never owned one inch of rubber or tea or coconut;





[ஊழல்களில் டி டிவிஷன் மெம்பர்]

rate the savings of a group of people and lend it to those in need so that they will create wealth, pay back the bank with interest and ultimately its capital. That is simple. One does not have to be a Ph.D. in economics to understand that. Sir, the banks are there and the? whole system of the world economy is based upon that and so we borrow. The fact that we can borrow is in itself a tribute to this Government for the confidence that the world banking authorities have in this Government. Many governments cannot borrow even if they wish to because the banking system has no confidence in them.

கலாநாயகர் அவர்கள்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please! Do you wish to continue your speech after lunch?

ஊழல்களில் டி டிவிஷன் மெம்பர்

(திரு. ஆனந்ததிஸ்ஸ த அல்விஸ்)

(Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis)

May I finish it in five minutes?

...

கலாநாயகர் அவர்கள்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Does the House agree?

உறுப்பினர்

(அங்கத்தினர்)

(Members)

Aye!

ஊழல்களில் டி டிவிஷன் மெம்பர்

(திரு. ஆனந்ததிஸ்ஸ த அல்விஸ்)

(Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis)

Mr. Speaker, may I plead with this House to remember that we are carrying out all these exercises because we have, solid as a rock, the courage, the wisdom and the vision of our Leader who remains unshaken against the barrage of problems that this Government, this Cabinet, and he have had to face—not only lack

of money, but the constraint of talent. You can give the Prime Minister Rs. 5000 million but if you cannot give him the men, the machines, with which that money can be correctly spent, he is helpless as anybody else. There are the constraints in the public service—managerial talent is at naught because we had restricted the economy and it was not necessary for anybody to learn these new skills that are in demand in a growing and dynamic economy.

We have had the constraint that we had no internal peace; we had the problem with our brothers in the North and the TULF. Nowhere in the world has a Government, faced with such a situation, handled it with restraint, affection, fair-play and a sense of justice. This Government sat down and talked with people on that side of the House.

Throughout this economic crisis the President had to deal with this problem and he dealt with it with reason, with patience, with understanding and with a vision that he sees in the future what he wants to achieve, which is a very simple fact—that economy and money and budgets are not the only things that build nations; otherwise, the greatest nations on earth must be people in Monaco which earn their money from gambling or in Macao which is an Island off Hongkong. Las Vegas will be the finest city to be born in again, the Hon. Prime Minister reminds me. So, money is not the criterion of the greatness of a nation. We understand that so long as a single brother or sister in this country feels a sense of grievance we have not governed well and there is no peace. Where there is no peace, there is no growth, and where there is no peace. Where there is no peace, will be distress. So, it is essential that this great nation, the Tamil nation and our brothers, must reconcile the problems we have from time

to time. We had to do that. We also had to do justice to everyone in this country regardless of whatever political ideologies they may have.

So Sir, I ask this country and this House to have faith and courage in the vision with which this Government has launched these projects and the economic policy under the guidance of President Jayewardene, who has taken this country to those great heights from which we can see a time, when after long hard work, arduous efforts, many mistakes and tears, to realize the triumph of the total will of the people, to make of this country a little place of security, so

that the common man may walk this country in dignity, in majesty, and in peace.

கலாநாயகருக்கு

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Sitting is suspended till 2 p.m.

உள்நிலை 2 மணிக்கு நிறுத்திவைக்கப்பட்டு  
பின்னர், கா. கா. 2 மணிக்கு மீண்டும் தொடங்கப்படும்.

அதன்படி அமர்வு பி. ப. 2 மணிவரை இடைநிறுத்தப்பட்டு, மீண்டும் ஆரம்பமாயிற்று.

Sitting accordingly suspended till 2 P.M. and then resumed.

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[ஒளிர்வு இடைநிறுத்தப்பட்டு 1981 நவம்பர் 24 வது அமர்வுக்கான நிலை உத்தரவி II வது காலம் தொடங்கும்.]

[நிகழ்ச்சித் தொடரை, 1981 நவம்பர் 24, செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை அறிக்கை பகுதி II இல் பார்க்க.]

[For continuation of Proceedings see Part II of OFFICIAL REPORT for Tuesday, 24th November 1981.]





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කොළඹ රජයේ ප්‍රකාශන කාර්යාංශයෙන් මිලදී ලබාගත හැක.