

# පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

## නිල වාර්තාව

(අශෝධිත පිටපත)

### අන්තර්ගත ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

ස්ථාවර නියෝග පිළිබඳ කාරක සභාව :  
වාර්තාව

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු

ඇගයීමකොට මන්ත්‍රී ආචාර්ය විමල් වික්‍රමසිංහ මහතාගේ පොද්ගලික කරුණු පැහැදිලි කිරීම

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1985 [විසිවන වෙන් කළ දිනය] :

[ශීර්ෂ 97 - 100 (කර්මාන්ත හා විද්‍යා කටයුතු) : ශීර්ෂ 147 - 150 (නැවැල් හා විදුලි සංදේශ)] කාරක සභාවේදී සලකා බලන ලදී

පරිපූරක මුද්‍රණ :

මහාමාර්ග ආදිය වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම විදුලි සංදේශ සේවා

වාර්ෂික වාර්තා :

ලංකා රාජ්‍ය ලේඛන කාණ්ඩ සංස්ථාව  
ලංකා බහිර තෙල් නිතිගත සංස්ථාව  
ශ්‍රී ලංකා ටයර සංස්ථාව  
ජාතික කඩදසි සංස්ථාව



# දැනට ලබාදීමට

(විකල්ප)

විකල්ප

(විකල්ප)

දැනට ලබාදීමට

<p>විකල්ප</p> <p>විකල්ප</p> <p>විකල්ප</p> <p>විකල්ප</p>	<p>විකල්ප</p> <p>විකල්ප</p> <p>විකල්ප</p> <p>විකල්ප</p>
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## பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

அதிகார அறிக்கை

(பிழை திருத்தப்படாதது)

பிரதான உள்எடக்கம்

நிலைக்கட்டளைகள் குழு : அறிக்கை

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

எஹலியகொட அங்கத்தவர் கலாநிதி விமல் விக்ரமசிங்ஹவினது சொந்த விளக்கம்

ஒதுக்கீட்டுச் சட்டமூலம், 1985 [ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட இருபதாம் நாள்] :

குழுவில் ஆராயப்பட்டது [தலைப்புக்கள் 97-100 (கைத்தொழில், விஞ்ஞான அலுவல்கள்); தலைப்புக்கள் 147-150 (தொலைத் தாட்புகள்)]

குறைநிரப்புத் தொகை :

தெருக்கள் முதலியவற்றின் அபிவிருத்தி  
தொலைத் தொடர்புச் சேவைகள்

ஆண்டறிக்கைகள் :

அரசு உலோகக் கூட்டுத்தாபனம்

இலங்கைப் பெற்றோலியக் கூட்டுத்தாபனம்

இலங்கை டயர் கூட்டுத்தாபனம்

தேசியக் கடதாசிக் கூட்டுத்தாபனம்

Volume 32  
No. 13

Friday  
14th December 1984

## PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Uncorrected)

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PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY DR. WIMAL  
WICKRAMASINGHE, MEMBER FOR EHELIYAGODA

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1985 [Twentieth Allotted Day] :  
Considered in Committee [Heads 97-100 (Industries and  
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2 - A 080956 - 3,250 (84/12)

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY :

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ANNUAL REPORTS :

Ceylon State Hardware Corporation  
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(continued)

Report of the

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SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENTS

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Supplementary Statement

ANNALS REPORTS

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පාර්ලිමේන්තුව  
பாராளுமன்றம்  
PARLIAMENT

1984 දෙසැම්බර් 14 වන සිකුරාදා  
வெள்ளிக்கிழமை, 14 டிசம்பர் 1984  
Friday, 14th December, 1984

ප්‍ර. හා. 8.30 ට පාර්ලිමේන්තුව රැස් විය. නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා [නෝමන් වේද්‍යරත්න මහතා] මූලාසනාදායී විය.

பாராளுமன்றம் மு. ப. 8.30 மணிக்குக் கூடியது. பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [திரு. நேமன் வைத்தியரத்தன்] தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.

The Parliament met at 8.30 a.m. MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER (MR. NORMAN WAI DYARATNE) in the Chair.

ලිපි ලේඛනාදිය පිළිගැන්වීම  
சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பத்திரங்கள்  
PAPERS PRESENTED

Supplementary Estimate No. 43 of 1984. [Mr. M. Vincent Perera, on behalf of the Prime Minister and Minister of Local Government, Housing and Construction and Minister of Highways.]

Final Accounts of the Central Fund of the Department of Credit Councils for the year ended December 31, 1978 and Auditor General's Report thereon and Statistics furnished by the Director of Credit Councils. [Mr. M. Vincent Perera, on behalf of the Minister of Public Administration and Minister of Plantation Industries.]

Administration Report and Accounts of the Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka for the year ended 31st December, 1981. [Mr. M. Vincent Perera on behalf of the Minister of Lands and Land Development and Minister of Mahaweli Development.]

Annual Report of the Ceylon Hardware Corporation for 1980. [Mr. M. Vincent Perera on behalf of the Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs.]

සභාමේසය මත තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.  
சபாபீடத்தில் இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.  
Ordered to lie upon the Table.

ස්ථාවර නියෝග පිළිබඳ කාරක සභාව: වාර්තාව  
நிலைக் கட்டளைகள் குழு : அறிக்கை  
COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS:  
REPORT

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා  
(பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

On behalf of Mr. Speaker, Chairman of the Committee on Standing Orders, I present under Standing Order No. 123, the Report of the Committee on Standing Orders on addition of new Standing Orders Nos. 106B, 115A and 129 (h) and amendment of Standing Orders Nos. 7, 8, 17, 70, 78A (4), 78B (4), 106A, 115, 129 (c) and 129(d).

සභාමේසය මත තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.  
சபாபீடத்தில் இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.  
Ordered to lie upon the Table.

පෙත්සම්  
மனுக்கள்  
PETITIONS

එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා (නියෝජ්‍ය කර්මාන්ත හා විද්‍යා කටයුතු ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. என். டென்சில் பெர்னாண்டோ — கைத்தொழில், விஞ்ஞான அலுவல்கள் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)  
(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando—Deputy Minister of Industries & Scientific Affairs)

I present a petition from Mr. M. K. Upul Fernando of No. 160/1, Siriwardhana Place, Munnakare, Negombo.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා  
(பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Hon. Member for Wellawaya.—(Pause). Not here.  
Hon. Member for Panadura.—(Pause). Not here.

ද්විතීයිකව ප්‍රකාශ කළ පෙත්සම් මෙතර පෙත්සම් කාරක සභාවට පැවරිය යුතු යයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட மனு பொதுமனுக் குழுவிற்குச் சாட்டக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.  
Petition, ordered to be referred to the Public Petitions Committee.

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු  
வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்  
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

මතු පළවන ප්‍රශ්නය ඊළඟට න්‍යාය පත්‍රයෙහි තිබේ:  
அடுத்து, ஒழுங்குப்பத்திரத்தில் பின்வரும் வினா இருக்கிறது:  
The following question stood next on the Order Paper:

302/84

1. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

කර්මාන්ත හා විද්‍යා කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය :

(අ) රාජ්‍ය පොහොර නිපදවීමේ සංස්ථාවේ සහායක හා රාජ්‍ය පොහොර නිෂ්පාදන සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයේ වැඩ කළමණාකරුන්, එච්. එක්‍රම් මහතා (කෙලෝර්ස් ජාලයේ ව්‍යාපෘති කළමණාකාර) හා ඩබ්. ජේ. පීල්මර් (අධ්‍යක්ෂ එම්. ඩී. කෙලෝර්ස් සමාගම) යන අය අතර, 1982 මැයි මස 10 හා 11 වැනි දිනවල පැවති රැස්වීම් වලින් අනතුරුව, ඒ. මුණසිංහ හා එච්. එක්‍රම් යන අය විසින් අත්සන් තබන්නට යෙදුණු රාජ්‍ය පොහොර නිපදවීමේ සංස්ථාවේ හා සීස එම්. ඩී. කෙලෝර්ස් ඉන්ටර් නැෂනල් සමාගමද අතර ඇති කරගත්, 'ආ' උපදේශය යනුවෙන් හැඳින් වෙන ගිවිසුම කුමක්ද එකම සඳහන් කරන්නේද?

(ආ) එකම මෙම ලියවිල්ල විගණකාධිපතිවරයාට ලැබෙන්නට සලස්වන්නේද?

(ඇ) එසේ නොකරන්නේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

கைத்தொழில், விஞ்ஞான அலுவல்கள் அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா:

(அ) அரசு உரவுநிபந்தி கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தின் தலைவர், கட்டுவேலை முகாமை யாளர் ஆகியோருக்கும் கெலொக்சு நிறுவனத்தின் செய்திட்ட முகாமை யாளர் திரு. எச். என். பணிப்பாளர் டபிள்யூ. ஜே. பில்மர் ஆகியோருக்குமிடையே 1982 மே 10 ஆம் 11 ஆம் திகதிகளில் நிகழ்ந்த கூட்டங்களின் பின்னர், அரசு உரவுநிபந்தி கூட்டுத் தாபனத்துக்கும் M/S M. V. Kelloggs International நிறுவனத்துக்குமிடையே ஏற்பட்டதும் திரு. ஏ. முனசிங்காவினாலும் திரு. எச். என். பணிப்பாளர் ஒப்பமிடப்பட்டதுமான "B" பின்னிணைப்பு எனப்படும் உடன்படிக்கையைக் கூறுவாரா?





[ ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මතන ]

- (c) Will he take action to hand over that paddy land positively to Mr. Somapala Vidanapathirana ?
- (d) If not, why ?

එම්. එල්. එම්. අබුසාලි මතන (නියෝජ්‍ය මහවැලි සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමා)  
(ஜனப் எம். எல். எம். அபூசாலி — மகாவலி அபிவிருத்திப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)  
(Mr. M. L. M. Aboosally Deputy Minister of Mahaweli Development)

- (a) (i) Mr. Somapala Vidanapathirana of Chandrikawewa Colony has not been allocated 03 acres of paddy land in relation to Land No. 680.
- (ii) Does not arise in view of (i) above.
- (iii) Does not arise in view of (i) above.
- (b) (i) No such enjoining order has been made.
- (ii) Does not arise in view of (i) above.
- (iii) Does not arise in view of (i) above.

(c) It is not possible to hand over this land to Mr. Somapala Vidanapathirana.

(d) The land has been encroached upon by Mr. Somapala Vidanapathirana and is the one earmarked for practical agricultural work at Padalangala Jayanthi Maha Vidyalaya. It is necessary that this land be handed to the School for its needs.

**ඇහැලියගොඩ මන්ත්‍රී ආචාර්ය විමල් වික්‍රමසිංහ මහතාගේ පෞද්ගලික කරුණු පැහැදිලි කිරීම**

எஹலியகொட பாராளுமன்ற அங்கத்தவர் கலாநிதி விமல் விக்ரமசிங்ஹவினது சொந்த விளக்கம்

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY DR. WIMAL WICKREMASINGHE, MEMBER FOR EHELIYAGODA**

ආචාර්ය විමල් වික්‍රමසිංහ මතන (ඇහැලියගොඩ)  
(கலாநிதி விமல் விக்ரமசிங்ஹ—எஹலியகொட)  
(Dr. Wimal Wickremasinghe - Eheliyagoda)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I wish to make a clarification in regard to a news item which appears in "The Island" newspaper today, Friday 14th, December, 1984 under the caption "In Parliament Yesterday—Don't privatise Insurance Govt. MP tells Minister". The report which refers to my speech reads :

"He wanted the Minister to reconsider privatisation of insurance. If privatised results could be disastrous".

Actually, on this point the Hon. Deputy Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs also raised a question. I answered him because he did not understand what I meant and I would like to say something about it because this report is misleading.

එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මතන  
(திரு. என். டென்சில் பெர்னான்டோ)  
(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)

I would like to bring to your notice—

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා  
(பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please ! There cannot be debate. The Hon. Member can only explain that he did not mean it. That is about all.

ආචාර්ය විමල් වික්‍රමසිංහ මතන  
(கலாநிதி விமல் விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)  
(Dr. Wimal Wickremasinghe)

That is what I am trying to do. What I said in the House is—

එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මතන  
(திரு. என். டென்சில் பெர்னான்டோ)  
(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)

rose  
rose.

ආචාර්ය විමල් වික්‍රමසිංහ මතන  
(கலாநிதி விமல் விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)  
(Dr. Wimal Wickremasinghe)

You can answer if you want to later but do not disturb me at this time.

එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මතන  
(திரு. என். டென்சில் பெர்னான்டோ)  
(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)

I am not willing to take part in this debate. I only took part in the debate yesterday.

ආචාර්ය විමල් වික්‍රමසිංහ මතන  
(கலாநிதி விமல் விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)  
(Dr. Wimal Wickremasinghe)

But why do you have to disturb me ?

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා  
(பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please ! You cannot have a conversation, nor could you make the remark that the Hon. Deputy Minister could not understand.

ආචාර්ය විමල් වික්‍රමසිංහ මතන  
(கலாநிதி விமல் விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)  
(Dr. Wimal Wickremasinghe)

Sir, he did not !

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා  
(பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please ! what he did is not for you to say but all you can say is that that statement with regard to the publication is not what you intended.



ආචාර්ය විමල් වික්‍රමසිංහ මහතා  
(කලාත්‍රිති විමල් වික්‍රමසිංහ)  
(Dr. Wimal Wickremasinghe)

All right, I will get on to my point. Please ask him not to disturb me.

What I indicated was that there are arguments for and against the issue of privatization. I said there are some union, even ICSL, NIC and the All Ceylon Chamber of Commerce.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා  
(පිරිනිසි පාඨනායකර් අවර්ණන්)  
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

What you said will be in HANSARD. Please, briefly state that what is mentioned in the news item is not what you intended.

ආචාර්ය විමල් වික්‍රමසිංහ මහතා  
(කලාත්‍රිති විමල් වික්‍රමසිංහ)  
(Dr. Wimal Wickremasinghe)

What I intended is not reflected in the news item. Therefore, I must clarify my position that there are arguments for and against privatization and I did not take a stand. That is what I would like to mention here. Thank you.

**පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ කටයුතු**  
**පාරාණමන්‍ර අලුචල්**  
**BUSINESS OF THE PARLIAMENT**

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා (පාර්ලිමේන්තු කටයුතු හා ක්‍රීඩා ඇමතිතුමා සහ ආණ්ඩු පාර්ලිමේන්තු ප්‍රධාන සංවිධායකතුමා)

(ති. ආ. ආ. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා — පාරාණමන්‍ර අලුචල්, විනිසාලයේ ප්‍රධාන අමාත්‍යවරයා)  
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera Minister of Parliamentary Affairs & Sports and Chief Government Whip)

I move,

“That the proceedings on Items 2 and 3 of Public Business appearing on the Paper be exempted at this day’s sitting from the provisions of Standing Order No. 23.”

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහභාගී විය.  
චිත්‍ර විමසීමට අනුමැතිය ලැබුණි.  
Question put and agreed to.

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා  
(ති. ආ. ආ. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා)  
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

I move,

“That the proceedings on Items 2 to 8 of Public Business appearing on the Paper be exempted at this day’s sitting from the provisions of Standing Order No. 70 (3).”

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහභාගී විය.  
චිත්‍ර විමසීමට අනුමැතිය ලැබුණි.  
Question put and agreed to.

**විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1985**

**ඉතුරුකිරීම් සැලසුම, 1985**

**APPROPRIATION BILL, 1985**

කාරක සභාවෙහිදී තවදුරටත් සලකා බලන ලදී—(ප්‍රගතිය දෙසැම්බර් 13)  
[නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා මූලාසනාදී විය.]

ලැබුණු මෙහෙයුම් ආරාධනා පෙරුම—[දේශීය: 13]  
[පිරිනිසි පාඨනායකර් අවර්ණන් තීරණය වැඩිදුරටත්.]

Considered further in Committee.—(Progress: 13th December)  
(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.)

සභාපතිතුමා  
(දේශීය)  
(The Chairman)

Now we will take up Heads 97 to 100, Ministry of Industries and Scientific Affairs. The vote will be taken at 3 p.m.

97 වන ශීර්ෂය.— කර්මාන්ත හා විද්‍යා කටයුතු අමාත්‍යවරයා  
1 වන වැඩ සටහන.—කාරක පරිපාලනය සහ කාර්ය මණ්ඩල සේවා—පුනරාවර්තන  
වියදම, රු. 43,36,000

දේශීය 97.—කෙසේදැයි, විශ්ලේෂණය අලුචල් අමාත්‍යවරයා  
නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකර් අවර්ණන්.—පොදු නිලධාරීන් පවත්වාගැනීමේ  
සේවාව, රු. 43,36,000

HEAD 97.— MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Programme 1.— General Administration and Staff Services – Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 4,336,000

ප්‍ර. ස. 8.42

සරත් මුත්තේවුගේ මහතා (කලානායක)  
(ති. ආ. ආ. මුත්තේවුගේ මහතා — කලානායක)  
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama-Kalawana)

I move,

“That the Programme be reduced by Rs. 10.”

We are in a rather peculiar position when we discuss the Votes of the Ministry of Industries because the term “Ministry of Industries” in relation to this Ministry is somewhat misleading. This is really a Ministry of Public Corporations. This is not a Ministry that is in overall charge of industries because there are industries and even industrial coporations under other Ministries also. For example, the Sugar Factory is under another Ministry, some other corporations are under other Ministries, and the whole concept of private industrialization which this Government has embarked upon as part of its strategy for export-led growth does not come within the purview of the Ministry of Industries.

There also seems to be something of a conflict between the Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs and the rest of the Government thinking on the issue of protectionism in this country. The Minister of Industries has made statements from time to time which seem to be in favour of protection of certain basic items which are produced in Sri Lanka. But the Government, of course, with its free trade policy and its liberalization policies of import and export does not seem to have

[සරත් මුත්තේගුණසේන මහතා]

followed the advice or the arguments of the Hon. Minister of Industries, and therefore one finds from time to time different utterances being made by the Members of the Cabinet on the question of protectionism.

I would like to quote from the booklet entitled "Public Investment" which the Ministry of Finance and Planning has put out this year where the issue of protectionism is very cautiously and conservatively dealt with, as the hon. Member for Eheliyadoa (Dr. Wimal Wickremasinghe) did, without taking a stand on the issue. He also did not take a stand on the issue of privatization. This booklet also does not take a stand on the issue of protectionism. At page 77 of the booklet entitled "Public Investment" it says :

"A developing country"

I suppose we qualify to be called a developing country.

"With a limited technological base and inadequate industrial experience may not be able to reap the benefits of her comparative advantages immediately. This is the crux of the 'infant industry' argument for protection - the rationale of society being asked to bear the burden of a higher cost until such reasonable time has elapsed for the industry concerned to exploit fully the potential of the country's comparative cost advantages. The other argument for protection is the one against dumping, which many exporting countries practise in order to kill a growing domestic industry."

Now, Sir, we have the classic case of all these things happening in Sri Lanka. We have dumping on a very large scale. I referred to it in the speech I made in the Second Reading Debate on the Budget. All sorts of rubbishy things are being dumped here, and some of them are in direct competition with industries in the public sector under the Ministry of Industries. For example, take the question of tyres. We have a tyre factory under the Ministry of Industries. There is a certain potential in that tyre factory, and that potential depends entirely on protection. But what have we got? In the categories of tyres which our tyre factory itself can produce there are Korean tyres being imported of a very dubious quality, there are relatively cheap Japanese tyres being imported, and I say that some of these tyres are being imported at prices with which the Sri Lanka Tyre Corporation cannot compete and they are deliberately being sent in here at those prices in order to completely kill the tyre factory. I think as long as we have this situation where the Government allows this kind of competition with our own local industry, and a public sector industry at that, we will have the situation where the Ministry of Industries will come here annually and face a situation where these corporations are on the decline.

That is the record of the Ministry up to date. I do not want to go into all the other Central Bank Reports and the latest 1984 partial report - to half-yearly Central

Bank Statement of 1984 - but that is actually the position. Sir, without taking too much time I would deal with one or two specific examples to show what is happening in the Ministry of Industries.

First of all, speaking generally, you will see that the current transfers to public corporations which are by way of reimbursement for losses have tended to increase from 1978 - that is really the time you took control - up to 1984. These have increased in this way. In 1978, Sir, it was Rs. 1081.3 million. In 1980 it was Rs. 1583 million. In 1982 it had become Rs. 1697 million. In 1983 it was Rs. 1958 million and in 1984 up till a few months ago it was already Rs. 1426 million. That of course, is in respect of all corporations including others like the Milk Board, Shipping Corporation, etc., and not only the corporations coming under the Ministry of Industries. The point is this. It is not a question of this Ministry as such, but the public sector as such have lost viability. Generally speaking, it has lost viability, and the reason is not merely inefficiency or those things which are normally attributed to the public sector, but the fact that you are facing in the Sri Lankan market itself very serious competition from dumping which is being carried on as a result of the so-called liberalized trade policy of the Government.

Then, Sir, - this is a matter in respect of all public sector corporations - the amount of Treasury support that you get even for the corporations run by the Ministry of Industries is also rather alarming. Usually further sums of money are advanced to them as an advance and not reflected as expenditure in the accounts. They never get repaid and are brought to account only years later. These handouts, get as it were, from the Treasury to the corporations never get repaid and they are reflected in the accounts only very much later. Many of these amounts that are given as capital transfers and recorded as capital expenditure are given to cover up deficits of corporations by capitalizing them as equity contributions from the Treasury. So we are in a peculiar position. Really, from time to time when they table the statements of accounts of corporations these things are not reflected and the statements do not show the actual position on the expenditure side of the corporation. Sir, I will go into this when the Votes of the Ministry of Finance are taken up because really this does not refer only to corporations run by the Ministry of Industries but to all public sector corporations. But the argument generally holds for all these corporations.

What is the position, Sir, in regard to the Cement Corporation for example? Now, the Cement Corporation about a year or two ago was shown up as a big example of how this Government took over a corporation which was tottering and has rebuilt it and made it a profitable and viable concern. What is the actual position in regard to the Ceylon Cement

Corporation? The profitability position of the Cement Corporation has weakened during the last two years. The net profit before tax in rupees thousand is like this : 7,759 in 1979 ; in 1980 it was 134, 924. In 1981 it was 9,146. In 1983 it was 2,987. In Metric Tons the production figures also are very revealing, because in 1980 the production figure for the Cement Corporation in Metric Tons 623,000, in 1981 it went up to 706,000 and in 1982 it went down to 574,000 and in 1983 it has come down further to 507,000.

Now, Sir, at the Kankasanturai and Puttalam plants there had been certain production problems which are partly due to circumstances beyond the control of the Corporation, that is, the floods and the situation in the North and so on. But with the loss incurred, the Cement Corporation has not been able to service its foreign borrowings of US \$ 25 million and US \$ 16 million. They have not been able to service the debts. These are foreign loans I think which are guaranteed by the Government of Sri Lanka for the Cement Corporation. They have not been able to service those debts and that is a rather serious reflection on the work of the Cement Corporation. In 1983 and in 1984 the Treasury had to meet loan repayments of Rs. 143 million and a further sum of Rs. 328 million had to be given as a Treasury advance to meet the capital and interest payments of the two loans. That is the servicing part of those loans. The Treasury had to give you money for that. The loans were guaranteed by the Government and the Treasury had no choice in the matter. Because they were loans guaranteed by the Government the Treasury had to subsidise the Corporation, as it were, to service its debts.

එක්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා  
(ති. ඉ. ඒ. ඩෙන්සිල් පෙරේරා)  
(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)

At page 45 of this report, the returns on capital -

සරත් මුත්තේවෙගම මහතා  
(ති. ජාත් මුත්තේවෙගම)  
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Yes, yes. You can reply to me later. What I am saying is, this is a different matter. This is about servicing the debts. In the Cement Corporation there has been mismanagement which has played a large part in creating this situation. Financial planning or product evaluation has been done on a very small scale and it has not been sufficient to meet the expansion programme of the Corporation. Exchange rate depreciations and likely cost overruns have hardly or inadequately been provided for in the project estimates of the Corporation. These matters, Sir, reflect themselves in the annual report of the Corporation also. I think the Auditor-General only looks into the accounts side of the thing but in a policy aspect of the matter these are things that should be looked into in the case of the Cement Corporation.

These some projects which started as projects which have to be financed by the Corporation have ultimately to be financed by the Treasury.

Then there is the question of Lanka Cement. I think the best thing that the Cement Corporation can do is to capitalize the loans it negotiated in their entirety in the Lanka Cement. Some part of it can be considered as loan capital to Lanka Cement and the latter made to service the debts. It is clear as far as the Cement Corporation is concerned that it will have to take further and further loans to carry on work.

There is another Corporation which we can take. That is the State Hardware Corporation. I see that the latest Annual Report for 1980 has been tabled today. If the Hon. Minister is here we might agree to discuss the Annual Report also along with this and pass it at the end of the day because there is no point in having this lying for another day.

But with regard to the Hardware Corporation's position I just looked at the Board of Directors, I do not know whether they are the same people. None of them are known to me. I do not know whether they have changed since 1980 and I do not mean to reflect on them personally, but the situation in the State Hardware Corporation is also not a healthy situation. Although, Sir, last year the Hon. Minister brought mammoties into the House and showed the mammoties which the Hardware Corporation was making, I think the situation is not a very happy one in the State Hardware Corporation as it is. (*Interruption*). Mammoties have been there from the beginning of time, certainly since man took to cultivating from those types of tools. But the mammoties that were produced by the Hardware Corporation were brought here and shown as excellent mammoties.

සිරිල් මැතිව් මහතා (සර්මාන්ත හා විද්‍යා කටයුතු ඇමතිතුමා)  
(ති. ජි. ජි. මැතිව් - කෙත්තොම්බ, බිඳුලාභ අලාභයන්  
අනුමැතිය)

(Mr. Cyril Mathew - Minister of Industries & Scientific Affairs)

For 16 years it has been so.

සරත් මුත්තේවෙගම මහතා  
(ති. ජාත් මුත්තේවෙගම)  
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Last year you brought some mammoties here.

The net profit position of the Corporation has been poor, Sir, with losses increasing after its mammoty plant came into operation in 1983. These was a mammoty plant that came into operation last year. Those were the mammoties which you brought. Since that mammoty plant came into operation the losses have increased. This is not a matter where you need take all the blame. Since its inception, the State Hardware Corporation, except for one year, 1980, has been running at a loss.

[සරත් මුත්තේටුවෙගම මහතා]

These are the comparative figures. In 1980 there was a net loss of Rs. 2 million; in 1981 it went up to Rs. 3 million; in 1982 it went up to Rs. 9.5 million; and in 1983 it has gone up to Rs. 16.3 million. I am not asking for the liquidation of the State Industrial Sector, nor am I saying that it is because of corruption or inefficiency or anything like that. I am saying—you were not here when I said it earlier—that you seem to be in favour of some kind of element of protectionism but the government's policy is not in favour of that. You just cannot compete in a situation like in the State sector of Sri Lanka with the imports which are particularly aimed at closing down the public sector corporations. Certain imports which are sent here are deliberately priced in such a way that they are meant to hit the public sector corporations. Therefore Government has to take a policy decision and as long as you continue to be dictated by the World Bank about the so called concepts of liberalized trade policies and so on, you will find that you are presiding literally over the liquidation of the public sector corporations.

Accumulated losses amounted to Rs. 95 million by 1982 and has exceeded the contributed capital of the Corporation by Rs. 38 million. This is a very serious situation. The accumulated losses have exceeded the contributed capital of the Corporation by Rs. 38 million. I do not know how much longer this Corporation is going to last. That is the actual position. Very soon somebody who is not interested will say, "let us close that down." Little by little you will find a situation where you have to fight really with your back to the wall against the closure of Corporations, and you just cannot carry on like this. The Treasury, I am told, has reimbursed losses of the Corporation up to Rs. 81 million. Contributed capital in respect of the cast iron foundry has, in fact, exceeded its authorized capital. This shows the manner in which some of these things are being treated by the executive or the directorate of the Corporation. In respect of an earlier year the Auditor-General has pointed out deficiencies in systems and controls in this Corporation.

Another aspect of this Corporation work is its capacity utilization. How much of the total capacity that is available in the State Hardware Corporation is actually being utilized now? I think it would be interesting to have the figures. The figures it would be interesting to have the figures. The figures that I have now may not be quite accurate. (Interruption) You can reply please. The figures that I have are from an old report that is available. That is a 1980 report.

එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා  
(ති. ආ. ආ. දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව)  
(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)  
It is on your table.

සරත් මුත්තේටුවෙගම මහතා  
(ති. ආ. ආ. දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව)  
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

I know it is on my table, hon. Deputy Minister, but this refers to the year 1980.

එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා  
(ති. ආ. ආ. දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව)  
(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)

No, it is 1983 - 1984.

සරත් මුත්තේටුවෙගම මහතා  
(ති. ආ. ආ. දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව)  
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Which one?

එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා  
(ති. ආ. ආ. දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව)  
(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)

Review of Activities, 1983-1984.

සරත් මුත්තේටුවෙගම මහතා  
(ති. ආ. ආ. දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව)  
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

You are referring to the activities of the Corporation. I thought you were talking of the State Hardware Corporation Report.

එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා  
(ති. ආ. ආ. දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව)  
(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)

It is there at page 50. You find the full details of the State Hardware Corporation in page 50 of the report.

සිරිල් මැතිව මහතා  
(ති. ආ. ආ. දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

He does not read the book.

සරත් මුත්තේටුවෙගම මහතා  
(ති. ආ. ආ. දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව)  
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Naturally. You produced the book yesterday and expect us to read it in time for today!

සිරිල් මැතිව මහතා  
(ති. ආ. ආ. දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

Do not be in a hurry to rush to court. Wait till we reply.

සරත් මුත්තේටුවෙගම මහතා  
(ති. ආ. ආ. දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව)  
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Yes, we will be there when you reply. That is at 3 p.m.

සිරිල් මැතිව මහතා  
(ති. ආ. ආ. දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

You will be engaged otherwise at that time.

එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා  
(திரு. என். டென்சில் பெர்னாண்டோ)  
(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)

The whole thing is there. (*Interruption*).

සරත් මුත්තේවිට්‍ටෙම මහතා  
(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவேகம்)  
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

It is better than the figures that I have. It is better for my argument.

In 1983 the percentage capacity utilization was 28. In 1980 in regard to cast iron it was 37.9 per cent. The 1984 figures have not been given percentage-wise or quantity-wise. Here again it is a question of imports of mammoties. Although the mammoty plant came into production in 1983 it is interesting to get a breakdown of the figures of mammoties imported and their pricing and the pricing of the mammoties produced by the State Hardware Corporation.

I think it is utterly unfair for anybody to expect anything better in a situation where there are South Koreans and all sorts of people trying to get into this market; they will naturally price things cheaper and maybe some of them are able to produce something temporarily of a better quality, until you achieve those standards. But unless some measure of protection is given you will be in difficulty, the State Hardware Corporation will be in difficulty, and you will not be able to sell the entire output of mammoties you are capable of producing.

The other one is the Steel Corporation. In 1981 there was a loss of Rs. 5.5 million; in 1982, a loss of Rs. 24.6 million and in 1983, a loss of Rs. 62.9 million. The capacity utilization of the plant has also been very poor. The full utilization of capacity has not been made. In 1983 under Stage II there was only 14 per cent utilization of capacity. In regard to drawn wire, utilization of capacity was only 15 per cent.

The market share of the Corporation's products has also been gradually coming down. In regard to rolled products, in 1981 it was 53 per cent - Corporation's share. In 1982 it came down to 49 per cent. In 1983 it remained at 49 per cent. In regard to wire products, in 1981 it was 49 per cent and in 1983 it has come down to 24 per cent.

Stage II of the Steel Mill which was commissioned I believe in July 1982 had come up against various problems and had to be closed down because of heavy power consumption and arrears built up with the Electricity Board. They have arrears due to the Electricity Board which are quite staggering and as a result Stage II of the Steel Mill had to be closed down. The other reason was that the size of the billets required for the plant was not the commonly available size and the Corporation had been compelled to melt, incurring heavy power charges. The price of billets too was uneconomical, the cost of your billets at US \$ 244 being

slightly higher than the price of finished products, i.e. US \$ 242. You produce them at US \$ 242, whereas U.S. billets were available at US \$ 244.

එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා  
(திரு. என். டென்சில் பெர்னாண்டோ)  
(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)

This Mill was given by the Soviet Union.

සරත් මුත්තේවිට්‍ටෙම මහතා  
(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவேகம்)  
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Of course, it was given by the Soviet Union. But you are mismanaging it. You do not realize what is happening. The Mill may have been given by the Soviet Union but now it is running into losses because of "dumping" that is going on. That was not done by the Soviet Union. It was done by your Government, by opening the doors allowing anybody to import under the open general licence system. The hon. Deputy Minister can make facetious remarks but that does not mean that he is explaining the real problem that is being faced by the public sector production corporation in this country. You are faced with the situation where under the open general licence system any fool can import anything and make a quick buck. And your Corporation is running into losses and it cannot even pay the electricity bill.

එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා  
(திரு. என். டென்சில் பெர்னாண்டோ)  
(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)

Wait for our reply.

සරත් මුත්තේවිට්‍ටෙම මහතා  
(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவேகம்)  
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Another matter, Sir, which I would like to raise is about the State Mining and Mineral Development Corporation. It is a matter which I referred to last year also. Regarding the export market I do not know what the position is, but the figures that are available show that the State Mining and Mineral Corporation is also going to into some kind of difficulty for other reasons.

The production of the Corporation has been coming down steadily. In metric tons, it was 7,120 in 1980. It has now come down. The last figure available for 1983 is 5,530. The export quantities, in metric tons, have come down from 6,560 to 4,600 in 1983. I am told that it has gone up again in 1984 but it has not gone up to the 1980 figures. The income, in rupees, I shall not read out, because it is not very revealing. In spite of depreciation and devaluation, the income increase in rupee terms is nil. In fact, there is a decrease in income in rupee terms from 1980 to 1983. In spite of the depreciation of the rupee and in spite of the loss of value of the rupee, the earnings in rupee terms have come down.

[සරත් මුක්තවෙට්ටෙගම මහතා]

Then, Sir, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister about the difference in pricing of exports to different markets, because I am told that there is a British company called Arthur Bramwell and Company which is actually making some money. I speak subject to correction. There is a difference in the pricing of the State Mining and Mineral Corporation exports. For example, a ton in Dollers exported to England is 550; to United States and also to Japan it is 900; to Pakistan it is 460; to India it is 950. Arthur Bramwell and Company seem to be getting the profits from the favourable pricing for the British market. So, that is a matter the Hon. Minister should look into.

Then, Sir, in regard to the local market the prices in the local market compare very unfavourably with the prices of the export market. Some of the products from the State Mining and Mineral Corporation are required by the local industrialists. They have to pay a much higher price relatively than the person who is buying the exports of the State Mining and Mineral Corporation. There, again, I do not want to read out the figures. The figures are there. The profit and loss situation of the Corporation is also bad because there is an overall loss. Now for these nine months of 1984 the overall loss of the Corporation runs into about Rs. 3.3. million.

The Hon. Minister might also look into the question of the pulverizing machine which was installed at Dodangaslanda about which several queries are being raised. I have here something about pre-paid tickets from Japan for three officials to go there and bring a plant engineer and so on. Anyway, I do not want to raise it here, because it refers to some individuals. But the question of this pulverizing plant that was installed at Dodangaslanda is a matter that deserves looking into by the Hon. Minister.

Those were the matters which I wanted to raise. Really the principle involved is the import into Sri Lanka, of articles which are in competition with items manufactured by the State corporations and the resulting difficulties that arise for the industrial sector of these corporations. I think, without a reasonable and rational re-adjustment of the tariff, without a proper system of protectionism which everybody indulges in and is really not something that will run counter to your policies, you cannot survive and you will find these difficulties arising year in and year out. I only want to say that one has to take the advice of the World Bank in regard to these matters, the so-called liberalized economy, with a pinch of salt, because, after all, they are capitalist agencies and they do not want the Third World to be in the manufacturing business at all. They want us to be suppliers of raw material and buyers of their finished products. they do not want us to indulge in the manufacture of finished products, and that is a

matter which the Government has to resolve. I would strongly urge the Hon. Minister concerned to show that he cannot run these corporation if this policy continues unabated.

ප්‍ර. හ. 9.13

දයා සේපාලී සේනාධීර මහත්මිය (කරන්දෙණිය)  
(**ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් සේනාධීර — කාරන්දෙනියා**)  
(Mrs. Daya Sepali Senadheera - Karandeniya)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මට මේ අවස්ථාව ලබා දීම ගැන විශේෂයෙන්ම මා තමුත්තාත්සේට ස්තූතියක් වෙතවා. මේ රටේ වැදගත් වගකීම් භාරයක් උසුලන කර්මාන්ත අමාත්‍යාංශයේ වැය ශීර්ෂය සාකච්ඡා වෙත මේ අවස්ථාවේදී ඊට සහභාගී වීමට අවස්ථාව ලැබීම ගැන විශේෂයෙන්ම සතුටු වෙතවා. අද අපේ රටේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තු, සංස්ථා, මණ්ඩල විශාල ප්‍රමාණයක් රටේ සංවර්ධනයට හවුල් කරගනීම් විශාල ජාතික මෙහෙයක් ඉටු කරන අමාත්‍යාංශයක් ලෙස කර්මාන්ත හා විද්‍යා කටයුතු අමාත්‍යාංශය සලකන්න පුළුවන්. ඒ වගේම ලංකාවේ සාමාන්‍ය ජනතාවගේ ජීවිතයට හුඟක් බලපාන අමාත්‍යාංශයක් හැටියටත් මෙය අපට සලකන්න පුළුවන්.

1977 න් පසු වකවානුව දෙස බලන විට කර්මාන්ත ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ විශාල දියුණුවක් ඇතිව තිබෙන බව අපට පැහැදිලිවම පෙනෙතවා. කර්මාන්ත ක්ෂේත්‍රය ගැන කථා කරන විට මේ අවස්ථාවේදී ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ විශේෂ අවධානයට යොමු කරන්නේ පොදුගලික කර්මාන්ත ආරම්භ කිරීමට රජයේ අනුග්‍රහය දැක්විය යුතුය කියන කාරණයටයි. මා එසේ කියන්නේ ඇත්තවශයෙන්ම ආසන මට්ටමින් පොදුගලික කර්මාන්ත ආරම්භ කිරීමට ඒ විධියට කර්මාන්තකරුවන් උනන්දු කළොත්, ඒ වගේම රජයේ උපදෙස් දුන්නොත්, තාක්ෂණික දැනුම ලබා දුන්නොත් පොදුගලික අංශයේ ආසන මට්ටමෙන් යම් යම් සුළු සුළු කර්මාන්ත ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්නට පුළුවන් වෙත බව අපට කියන්න පුළුවන්. ඒ නිසා මම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට මේ අවස්ථාවේදී කියන්න කැමතියි. අත්හදාබැලීමක් වශයෙන් හෝ මිබිතුමා ඒ ගැන අවධානය යොමු කරවන්නට කියා.

ඒ වගේම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට මතක ඇති, මේ අවුරුද්දේ ජනවාරි මාසයේදී ශිෂ්‍යත්ව ප්‍රදාන උත්සවයකට සහභාගී වීම සඳහා කරන්දෙණිය ආසනයට එතුමා පැමිණියා. ඒ අවස්ථාවේදී අපි එතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටියා, කරන්දෙණිය මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශයට සුළු පර්මානයේ කර්මාන්තයක් ලබා දෙන්නට කියා ඇත්තවශයෙන්ම රබර්වලින් කරන කොහු මෙට්ට තිඡ්පාදනය කිරීමේ හෝ රබර් හාණ්ඩ තිඡ්පාදනය කිරීමේ කර්මාන්තයක් එහි ආරම්භ කරන්න පුළුවන්. මගේ මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශයේ ප්‍රධානතම පහසුකම් හා විදුලිය පහසුකම් තිබෙන නිසා පහසුවෙන්ම එවැනි කර්මාන්තයක් ඇති කරන්න පුළුවන්. මා ඇමතිතුමාට මතක් කරන්න කැමතියි, කරන්දෙණිය මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශයේ තාක්ෂණික දැනුම තිබෙන අය ඉන්නවා. ඒ වගේම රැකියා පහසුකම් හුඟක් අඩුයි. ඒ නිසා කර්මාන්ත ගාලාවක් ආරම්භ කළොත් මගේ මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශයේ රැකියා විරහිත ප්‍රශ්නය තරමක් දුරටවත් තැනි කර ගන්න පුළුවන් වෙතවා.

ඒ වගේම මා මතක් කරන්න කැමතියි, අපේ රටේ ඇති කරන්න පුළුවන් වන්නේ විශේෂයෙන්ම කෘෂිකර්මාන්තය පදනම් කරගත් කර්මාන්තයි. තමුත් එවැනි කර්මාන්තවලට අද තිබෙන වෙළඳ පොල ඉතාම සීමිතයි. උදාහරණයක් වශයෙන් ගත්තොත් ගාලු දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ කරන්දෙණිය, අම්බලන්ගොඩ, බෙන්තර-ඇල්පිටිය යන මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශවල විශාල ජනකායක් ජීවත්වන්නේ කුරුඳු කර්මාන්තය ජීවනෝපාය කරගෙනයි. ඇත්තවශයෙන්ම මේ කර්මාන්ත අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ තිබෙන කාර්මික සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලය මෙම කර්මාන්ත දියුණු කිරීමට නොයෙකුත් උත්සාහයක් දරුවා. තමුත් අපනයන වෙළඳ පොල සම්බන්ධයෙන් කාර්මික සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලයට කරන්න පුළුවන් ප්‍රමාණය ඉතාම සීමිතයි. අපනයන සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලයත්, කාර්මික සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලයත්, ජාතික සංවර්ධන බැංකුවත් යන තුනම එකතුවී මේ කටයුත්ත කළොත් මේ කර්මාන්තය නගා සිටුවන්න පුළුවන් වේය යනු මගේ විශ්වාසයයි. කුරුඳු තෙල් හා පැහිරි තෙල් පිටර්ට යැවෙන්නේ ඉතාම අඩු වශයෙන්. මෙයින් ලැබෙන්නේ ජාතික ආදායමෙන් ඉතාම සුළු ප්‍රමාණයක්.



[ ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මතන ]

This book, "Review of Activities 1983-1984" was given to us yesterday. Perhaps if it book was given to us a week ago, we might have been able to help the Hon. Minister in his thinking and his policies ; or rather the new thinking and his new policies. He has given up the policies of 1977. That has to be so. He has given up the so-called, liberalized open free economy. He is moving away from that. He is trying to safeguard the local industries, heavy as well as the light. At the same time he is focussing the attention of the Hon. Minister of Finance to very important matters about the situation in the industrial sphere of this country. The Hon. Minister has stated in this book two very important paragraphs which I would like to go into HANSARD. He has said this in his Foreword at page ii :

"State Corporations which operate in the open market in competition with private firms are required to do so on equal terms but unfortunately there are a number of statutory and administrative constraints under which these Corporations have to operate. Such constraints are not there for the private sector firms. It cannot therefore be said that the State Corporations are operating on equal terms with private firms".

Quite right. He continues :

"Constraints such as those imposed on State Corporations in Sri Lanka are non-existent on state Corporations in other countries".

I am very happy Sir, the Hon. Minister has now compared the State Corporations of our country with the State Corporations of other countries. He has got a companion between our State Corporations and the private sector. Now, the Hon. Minister must make a definite policy decision on this matter. It is worthless making a statement of this nature. I hope he would make a statement about future industrial policy as from 1985. Then, the Hon. Minister states :

"An impression has been created in the minds of the public--"

Not in our minds, Sir. I do not know which public he is thinking of. He continues :

"especially after the Paris Aid Group meeting in June 1984 that the corporations under the Ministry of Industries and Scientific Affairs are overdependent on the Treasury. This wrong impression has to be corrected".

Sir, this is a very serious statement to be made by a Minister pertaining to perhaps another ministry. Not only another ministry, but with a consortium of foreigners who have come here.

සිරිල් මැතිව් මතන  
(ති.රු. சிறில் மத்திய)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

I was thinking of the Paris Aid Group meeting and not talking of another ministry.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මතන  
(ති.රු. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Why not ? "Dependent on the Treasury" ? Obviously the Treasury comes under a Ministry.

සිරිල් මැතිව් මතන  
(ති.රු. சிறில் மத்திய)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

I was talking of the Paris Aid Group meeting--

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මතන  
(ති.රු. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I know. Please, you can answer me later. Therefore, if this wrong impression has been created it is going to be a very serious matter with regard to our State Corporations. I agree with him on what he has said that a wrong impression has been created about State Corporations. That wrong impression was created gradually from 1977 which all his speeches where he has said, bankruptcy has been there. This word he has used quite often, Sir, saying that 1977 was called a bankrupt year.

සිරිල් මැතිව් මතන  
(ති.රු. சிறில் மத்திய)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

To whom are you referring ?

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මතන  
(ති.රු. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

To you. I do not know whether you have signed this. Yes, you have signed, "C. Cyril Mathew".

සිරිල් මැතිව් මතන  
(ති.රු. சிறில் மத்திய)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

You are talking of bankruptcy ?

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මතන  
(ති.රු. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Oh Yes. I will show you where you have said that. You have said that you have taken over bankrupt industries.

සිරිල් මැතිව් මතන  
(ති.රු. சிறில் மத்திய)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

That is after you ran them down from 1970-77.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මතන  
(ති.රු. லக்ஷமன் ஜயக்கொடி)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

"When I assumed duties as Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs in 1977, I observed that most of the corporations were on the verge of bankruptcy".

So, that is what you have said.

සිරිල් මැතිව් මතන  
(ති.රු. சிறில் மத்திய)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

That is after your mal-administration.



ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Please do not get excited. Today we know that the APC is on and you are going to be sold out. Do not get excited here. That is a different matter.

The Hon. Minister has also gone on to say :

"It is admitted that a few Corporations, for example the Steel Corporation, the Hardware Corporation and the Fertilizer Manufacturing Corporation have been incurring annual losses. The Corporations themselves are not to be blamed wholly for the state of affairs."

Why not? Your board of directors have to answer that. Your board of directors, whoever who have been there, should answer that. The board of directors of the Cement Corporation should answer. Each member of the board of directors of the Cement Corporation should answer. Not only that, they must answer those charges in respect of every transaction that took place during that particular year. I think this is a charge that the Hon. Minister has made. I agree with most of the statements that have been made by him. He has quoted from so many "Newsweek" magazines. He has pinpointed that the losses incurred in this country are mainly because of the protectionism of the other countries and the dumping of all the unwanted third-class goods in this country. Your free economy has played havoc here.

I am also happy about your Secretary. He has made a very important review of the performance. He has been very forthright in what he has said. He does not just want to keep idle. He also has gone a step further - something we have always been saying is necessary for this country. While we should have the production angles going, he has stressed very keen by that we should have the development of the import substitution industries. Therefore I think you have now come back to the SLFP position.

සිරිල් මැතිව් මහතා  
(ති. ල. சிறில் மத்திவ்)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

We have not.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

The SLFP always had import substitution plus export development, and it was so. In the 1965 Government of yours it was so in the 1970 Government of ours it was so. From the time of Mr. D. S. Senanayake up to 1977 it had been so. You changed it. You have found out the difficulties now and you are going back. That is quite correct. You are going back like China.

සිරිල් මැතිව් මහතා  
(ති. ල. சிறில் மத்திவ்)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

That is a wrong analysis.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Well, I hope your analytical mind is clearer than mine. When you reply today please substantiate all what you have written down. -(Interruption). In 1980 he showed a growth. Since 1981 he has shown a decline. I am very sorry to say that in 1983 the industrial output index has dropped from 206 to 124. Therefore he cannot say that there has been growth in that sector. If he is going to say that there has been some growth in that sector, how does it drop from 206 to 124? It is a massive drop. Therefore, I think the Hon. Minister is answerable for this drop. He said that there had been indiscriminate tariff policies. He said that there are irregular trade practices of traders. He said that there is an enforcement competition by the private sector. He said that the fall in production is due to the ethnic trouble and drought. He always says that there is a fall in sales. I do not know how. He says that high electricity rates to organizations like the Paper, Mineral Sands, Cement, and Steel Corporations have caused the decline. He says that banks have refused to give money. He says that the banks have been more attracted towards the trading community rather than giving money to the manufacturing organizations.

එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා  
(ති. ල. என். டென்சில் பெர்னான்டோ)  
(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)

You are reading from some report. What is that report?

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

It is your book. This is a very valuable book.

එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා  
(ති. ල. என். டென்சில் பெர்னான்டோ)  
(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)

Secretary's report on performance?

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ති. ල. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Yes. I am very proud of that Secretary, because for the first time a Secretary has had the guts to come and say what is happening.

Then he has said that inferior products are being dumped into this country like steel and other goods that are being sent here. He has painted a very gloomy picture. At the same time it is rosy in one way - that at least some new vision can be brought about in the thinking of the Ministers - not only the Minister of Industries but all Ministers.

[ ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා ]

What does all this mean ? It means that you have to come back to the ideology of self-reliance. You have to think that we have no more friends in the world, there are no aid groups to come and dump money in this country, there will not be investors. Actually the investors are taking the money away from this country. Therefore I think it is better to know all this now rather than at a time when we really need money and our production has fallen. We know that foreign assistance is dwindling – that is what the Hon. Minister of Finance said – and to get loans locally is very difficult. I do not know what the cost of money is going to be for you. I know that in the private sector the cost of money is about 52 per cent. No organization in the private sector can run at a profit at such a high price. Therefore the Government must realize, if they are going to sustain these public sector corporations in a viable manner, that some action has to be taken in order to obtain enough finances for production.

Then, I do not know whether you have taken any steps to have protection as far as our market is concerned. I would like the Hon. Minister to let us know what action he has taken to protect our local industries, what action he has taken against imports and smuggling, what action he has taken to stop the money that is going out, and also what action he has taken against the banks taking the money earned through exports and pushing it into imports after a first cycling of it. All that has to be explained. Also how far has he has gone in supporting existing industries through ancillary industries ? What action has he taken in the current year ? We know that the LIAC, FIAC and GCEC organizations are there, but we do not know how far the Government has gone towards having more and more industries that will support the industries that have been given approval. We hear that many approvals have been given for industries. At the same time we also see that the agreements that have been signed are less, and moreover the construction of such organizations are less. Therefore I hope the Hon. Minister will give us a clearer picture of the matters that I have raised just now.

Now, I must tell you that there are liquidity problems in the Hardware, Steel and the State Fertilizer (Manufacturing) Corporations. There is dumping of raw materials where the Steel Corporation is concerned. So please see that all this is stopped. When we make a suggestion here we want action taken through you. It is useless just coming here and saying, “We will do this and we will do that”, when there is no action being taken. This is the unfortunate thing.

What are you going to do about the urea subsidy ? What are you going to do with the urea plant ? What are you going to do with the liberalization of all these

import commodities ? If there have been bad performances by all these corporations, what changes are you going to bring about ? For instance, I have noticed that some people on these boards are incompetent. If they are incompetent do not keep them. Do not fear, just change them. I must tell you that in that respect the private sector is doing better, mainly because of the fact that they change their directors and their management. They are inter-changed from one section to the other. They do not keep one person in one place. They do not create cartels, neither do they create empires around each person as in some of these corporations that we have.

Sir, I must say that the Petroleum Corporation, with all the racketeering that is going on, is doing well.

මන්මුරයෙන්

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(A Member)

What do you mean by “racketeering”?

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I will let you know.

Of course, the dollar rate has helped us in petroleum, and therefore they are doing well. Tobacco did very well some time ago. I do not know what is going to happen now. I suppose there is a lot of smuggling going on. Please see that the duty on the tobacco wrapper leaf is reduced. As the hon. Member for Kalawana just mentioned, there is a massive drop in the profit – a Rs. 64 million drop. That shows that there is some marketing problem. Ceramics did very well during the Sri Lanka Freedom Party Government and during the first two years under Mr. John Sebastian. I do not know who is there now. Mr. Sebastian is a very competent officer. I do not know whether he is there now. But the profitability has declined.

Now, to do all this there is a committee called the Financial Accountability Committee chaired by Mr. G. V. P. Samarasinghe. I think the Secretary to the Treasury and Mr. Esmond Wickremasinghe are the other members. These gentlemen have sat in that committee to see whether anything could be done for these “sick” corporations. They have commented on the Cement Corporation and made a very serious indictment. They have charged the Cement Corporation with putting up hotels. I do not think it is wrong to put up a quay for the transportation of cement. I do not think that is something that one could query. But certainly not hotels ! I know they have queried the Shipping Corporation, the Hardware Corporation and the Steel Corporation. They sent out a questionnaire, I think, to all the Development Secretaries to find out what has happened in their own areas, and ultimately

they themselves have found that no industry will thrive as long as this country is in a state of instability, a feeling of breakdown of democracy and the massive income gap between the haves and the have-nots. Therefore, Sir, I think the Hon. Minister should consider what he is going to do about these sick corporations. There are healthy ones and there are sick ones. I would suggest that the Hon. Minister appoints an Additional Secretary or have the present Secretary mainly look after them and to find out how he could bale out all these sick giant corporations. I think one should have a separate Ministry for this, but I do not want to go so far because the hon. Deputy Minister will turn round and say that is not my job but a job for His Excellency. But I would suggest to the Hon. Minister to please consider this. If you can identify the faults, then the problem is solved.

I am going to speak only on petroleum, as the Hon. Minister knows. The Hon. Minister is very keen, I am very proud to say, to put the Petroleum Corporation on its feet as well as to see that there is no hanky-panky taking place. That I know very well. I would suggest that he considers having a commission of inquiry, even a one-man commission of inquiry, into how to run the Petroleum Corporation and to find out whether there are any wrong deeds being done with regard to the various aspects of the Petroleum Corporation. He has very competent men to do that. (*Interruption*). I said rupee-wise they have to do well because of the dollar rate, but what is going on inside is something that the Hon. Minister should know.

සිරිල් මැතිව මතත  
(ති. ජි. මැතිව මතත)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

I asked you to give the allegations -

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකෝඩ් මතත  
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකෝඩ්)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I will give it to you. I gave you the first lot in this House. Of course I said I am giving that as a lead. Secondly, with regard to the performance in this particular year 1983 I raised certain questions so that he can find out. I am not going to be the judge. You must be the judge. I am not going to be a witness.

සිරිල් මැතිව මතත  
(ති. ජි. මැතිව මතත)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

If you will give way for a moment, I asked you to give me the specific names with specific allegations. You have not done that.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකෝඩ් මතත  
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකෝඩ්)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I am prepared to give the specific names in future, not in this House, but to the Hon. Minister I will give the names in writing.

සිරිල් මැතිව මතත  
(ති. ජි. මැතිව මතත)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)  
All right !

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකෝඩ් මතත  
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකෝඩ්)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

But I will route it through this House.

සිරිල් මැතිව මතත  
(ති. ජි. මැතිව මතත)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

When can you give it ?

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකෝඩ් මතත  
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකෝඩ්)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I have got the full documents with the names, but I am not going to read out the names. I will type it out and give it over to you tomorrow morning.

සිරිල් මැතිව මතත  
(ති. ජි. මැතිව මතත)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

Thank you !

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකෝඩ් මතත  
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකෝඩ්)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Anyway, on the 26th I made a submission on the Floor of this House giving the names of the officials. You cannot say, no.

සිරිල් මැතිව මතත  
(ති. ජි. මැතිව මතත)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

You merely mentioned some names and then you wanted me to conduct investigations.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකෝඩ් මතත  
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකෝඩ්)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Naturally !

සිරිල් මැතිව මතත  
(ති. ජි. මැතිව මතත)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

Make specific allegations. Just do not mention names only.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකෝඩ් මතත  
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකෝඩ්)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I will. Do not get excited. I know that you have already conducted a very preliminary inquiry. You have asked one or two people as to what should be done and I am very happy about it because I know that you are not a person who wants to hide anything. The way that you dealt with the Hydro-Cracker tender and closed it, we are proud of. We are proud of you for doing that.

[ ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා ]

Now on 26th September I made a submission on the Floor of this House giving the names of those officials. In future I am not going to give the names of the officials or anyone on the Floor of this House other than routing them to you by letter—only you will know the names and I will know the names and no one else will know the names—because I feel that it should be so. Because you pressurized me, you wanted my help, you wanted the names and you wanted the allegations to come out openly through this House I mentioned the names : if not I would not have done so.

සිරිල් මැතිව් මහතා  
(ශ්‍රී. ජි. මැතිව්)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

You merely mentioned names, but you did not make any allegations on which I could have started an inquiry.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ශ්‍රී. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයාචාර්ය)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I am prepared now to give you the names.

සිරිල් මැතිව් මහතා  
(ශ්‍රී. ජි. මැතිව්)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

All right !

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ශ්‍රී. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයාචාර්ය)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

By tomorrow morning I will give the names, not now. I will give you the names by letter.

Now, Sir, I gave the names of those in the Petroleum Corporation some time ago. I told you who are competent, who are incompetent, who are making money and who are not making money. Today we know that people do make money by obtaining secret documents of the Petroleum Corporation, and businessmen taking them over are making a very fast buck. I gave the basic lead to act, the facts about the tender specification which had reached the public illegally. I tabled the tender specifications here. This HANSARD has still not come out. You can find out as to how—

සිරිල් මැතිව් මහතා  
(ශ්‍රී. ජි. මැතිව්)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

You gave the specifications of the SPBM.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ශ්‍රී. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයාචාර්ය)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

The tender specifications that came out here.

සිරිල් මැතිව් මහතා  
(ශ්‍රී. ජි. මැතිව්)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

There is no secret in that. They have been given to pre-qualified tenderers.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා  
(ශ්‍රී. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයාචාර්ය)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I will tell you about the pre-qualification. I gave the basic lead. I informed you that these contracts are given by the Petroleum Corporation to second employers. I am informed that today that the officers that I mentioned have been allowed to carry on regardless of any inquiry whatsoever in respect of the allegations made in this House. I asked him to have the CID inquire into it immediately. I must say that the late Hon. Philip Gunawardena when he was Minister of Industries—no, rather when he was in charge of textiles, when we just mentioned that the Kumar Agency had a yarn deal,—I recollect that this happened in the 1965 Parliament—he immediately took down the name, wrote something on it and sent it to the Secretary. By 6 o'clock in the evening I was told that the CID had pounced on that agency. So, once we make an allegation here it must be immediately looked into and some action taken. There should at least be an inspection or they must be questioned. Nothing has happened in this case. In fact, despite my statement on the 26th in this House, the principal of one of the Singapore Companies that I mentioned, the OTEC, whose pre-qualifications were rejected by the Tender Board obtained the pre-qualification and upgraded and got the upgrading of those pre-qualifications, so that they may be able to get the SPBM tender. This, Sir, I am sure, is totally irregular and contrary to tender procedures, where it is specifically stated in the SPBM tender documents that all questions must be in writing with copy to Consultant in Texas. All crude oil tenders or the spot tenders have gone irrespective of the lowest bid, Sir. Check up on that. Find out whether that is correct. Another highly lubricating oil import was contracted outside any tender procedure for over 470,000 litres to British Petroleum. I will name the foreign company. These lubricants were given despite over 124 registered suppliers who pay an annual fee of hundreds of US Dollars and many other large purchasers.

The Trincomalee Tank Farm Agreement, as the Hon. Minister is aware, Sir, is at the moment in a very bad situation. We have now found that the advantage for this country is going to be only Rs. 4,000 per acre per year. This contract was signed in April this year and up to now nothing has occurred in developing the storage, nor any further action taken, because now we are told that the consortium itself is getting broken up.

Orelium of Singapore, as I questioned before on several occasions during the tank farm debate, has already pulled out, I am informed. Please check

whether that is so. We are also told that there is a lot of in-fighting going on about the people who have been involved in this consortium.

Now with regard to the very special one that the Hon. Minister said about the SPBM, could you kindly say whether the Principals of Comax of Singapore and OTEC are involved in this? There is a sum of about Rs. 2 million US Dollars as commission to anyone who handles that scheme. M/s OTEC, as I said before, was not pre-qualified, but there has been a sudden leak in one of the farm oil tanks and now he has lubricated so well to obtain the pre-qualification. There are other bidders, Sir, who have applied on very big grants within their group who have been constructing thousands of miles of pipeline with total capacity to execute the SPBM. Their documents have been suppressed by the officials in the CBC. I can submit those documents when you are having the inquiry. One could mislead the Cabinet Tender Board purposely and arbitrarily by giving low marks and disqualifying the participants. There are other companies, Sir, who can handle all these. I have read in various petroleum matters of very competitive companies who can handle and who have handled this type of structures being constructed. They have handled the North Sea oil area with massive cranes. They are competent in sub-sea pipelines and burying machines. There are so many companies. They have built 15,000 kilometers of pipelines. All these people are not pre-qualified. I told you that I am not going to mention the name; I cannot remember the name of the company but I could recollect that I read about it in a magazine. I think the correct name is Heerema Group. I am not interested in these companies. Up to this date they have not yet mentioned whether the tender has been accepted or not, even to make an appeal.

These are the things that are going on there. Please check whether there are any officials who are in the agencies of the SPBM here in this country. The present consultants of SPBM, project have highlighted major historical failures in the North Sea and Saudi Arabia by SPBM. I have information if you want about some of the photographs that have been taken of certain buoys of those companies which have been found to be sinking. Sir, I suppose the whole project is very important and will come up when I take up the Fisheries Vote next time. There is definitely a connivance on the part of certain members of the CPC to hand over a project to a particular party. And let us remember that all this is Government money. It is not money that belongs to individuals.

There is also the problem of the ecology when you put up this SPBM, I do not know whether you have already discussed this matter with the Ministry of Fisheries, because last time when we had this discussion on the

Ministry of Fisheries they were not aware that we were going to have a project of this nature. In the SPBM project the sea bed part of the survey was done by one Figuro who had approximately paid Rs. 190,000 to an officer in Singapore. Sir, check on this. This has been paid to a person in our own organization by a person named Mr. Kline and H. Yacher. (*Interruption*) that is why I say the CID could easily check on these names.

සිරිල් මැතිව මහතා  
(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

Is it being paid in our own organization?

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකෝඩි මහතා  
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I will let you know. I said that I will put it down in writing and give it to you.

සිරිල් මැතිව මහතා  
(திரு. சிறில் மத்திவ்)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

Tomorrow?

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකෝඩි මහතා  
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)  
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Yes, tomorrow morning. Immediately after this I will put down the name and give it to you, but I will route it through Parliament. I do not want to route anything outside Parliament because Parliament should know.

What I would suggest is this. Can we not have a committee including yourself or the Deputy Minister and two Members of the Government. We, in the Opposition, do not want to get involved. The Committee can find out about this tender and until that report is out I think it best that you suspend the SPBM immediately. We do not want any disqualified people to get a pre-qualification in the wrong way.

Now there is a case with regard to Shell International. They have got a contract with Shell International, U.K. bypassing all tender procedure. One should also remember that there is a 5 per cent commission on these contracts. Perhaps the Commercial Manager could inform the foreign registered principals to change their local agents here! This has happened. the Chairman also could look into this matter. In the final analysis I think it is better that we suspend all these tenders. Millions and millions of money go into these tenders. About Rs. 12,000 million worth of oil is being purchased every year. I hope you will take suitable action.

You have thought of people who should look into these shortcomings in the tender procedures. I am very happy that you have taken such a step. We are there to









සිරිල් මැතිව් මහතා  
(**শ্রী. சிறீல் மத்தியம்**)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)  
අර විධියට කියා තිබෙන්නේ පත්තරයේද, එහෙම තැත්තම අපේ සංස්ථාවෙන්ද ?

**එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා**  
(**শ্রী. என். டென்சிஸ் பெர்னாண்டோ**)  
(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)  
මය පොහොර කම්හල හැදුවේ කවිද කියා කියන්න. රටවල් හතරකින් ණය ලබාගෙනයි තමුන්තාත්සේලා මය කම්හල හැදුවේ. මා විපක්ෂයේ සිටිද්දී අවුරුදු හතක් තිස්සේම කීව්වා මය විධියට මය කම්හල තනන්න එපාය කියල. මේ හුලනේ තිබෙනවා සියයට හැත්තෑ හයක තයිටුරන්. එය පාවිච්චි කරන්නය කීව්වා. තමුන් ඒ අය එය කළේ තැහැ. ඉතින්, දැන් අපි මොකක්ද එයට කරන්නේ ?

**අමරසිරි දෙඩන්ගොඩ මහතා**  
(**শ্রী. அமரசிரி தொடங்கொட**)  
(Mr. Amarasiri Dodangoda)  
මා හිතන්නේ තමුන්තාත්සේලා ඒ ආණ්ඩුවේ වැරදි නිවැරදි කරන්නයි බලය ගන්නේ.

**එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා**  
(**শ্রী. என். டென்சிஸ் பெர்னாண்டோ**)  
(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)  
මැදවර්තීය ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (මෙමන්ත්‍රීපාල සේනානායක මහතා) කියන්න බලන්න මා කීව්වේ තුද්ද කියා පුළුවන්නම.

**සරත්චන්ද්‍ර රාජකරුණා මහතා** (නියෝජ්‍ය ආහාර හා සමුපකාර ඇමතිතුමා)  
(**শ্রী. சாத்சந்திர ராஜகருணா - உணவு, கூட்டுறவுப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்**)  
(Mr. Sarathchandra Rajakaruna-Deputy Minister of Food & Co-operatives)  
තමුන්තාත්සේලාගේ පව් අපි ගෙවන්නේ.

**අමරසිරි දෙඩන්ගොඩ මහතා**  
(**শ্রী. அமரசிரி தொடங்கொட**)  
(Mr. Amarasiri Dodangoda)  
තමුන්තාත්සේලාගේ පව් ගෙවන්නේ මීට පස්සේ.

**සරත්චන්ද්‍ර රාජකරුණා මහතා**  
(**শ্রী. சாத்சந்திர ராஜகருணா**)  
(Mr. Sarathchandra Rajakaruna)  
තමුන්තාත්සේලාට පව් නොවෙයි ගෙවන්න වෙන්නේ තමුන්තාත්සේලාට අපි කරන ඒවා බුක්ති විදින්න පුළුවන්.

**අමරසිරි දෙඩන්ගොඩ මහතා**  
(**শ্রী. அமரசிரி தொடங்கொட**)  
(Mr. Amarasiri Dodangoda)  
අපට ණය ගෙවන්නයි වෙන්නේ. ලෝකයේ සියලුම රටවල්වලට ණය ගෙවන්නයි වෙන්නේ. පව් නොවෙයි ගෙවන්න වෙන්නේ. පව් ගෙවන්න නියෙනවා නම් තව නොදයි.

**සරත්චන්ද්‍ර රාජකරුණා මහතා**  
(**শ্রী. சாத்சந்திர ராஜகருணா**)  
(Mr. Sarathchandra Rajakaruna)  
තමුන්තාත්සේලා එද හුඟක් ණය වූණ.

**අමරසිරි දෙඩන්ගොඩ මහතා**  
(**শ্রী. அமரசிரி தொடங்கொட**)  
(Mr. Amarasiri Dodangoda)  
මව්, මව්, අරගෙන බලන්න 77 දී තමුන්තාත්සේලා ආණ්ඩුව භාර ගන්න විට තිබුණු ණය ප්‍රමාණයයි දැන් තිබෙන ණය ප්‍රමාණයි. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමයි මේ කියන්නේ තමුන්තාත්සේලාට අතතුරු අඟවලා.

**සරත්චන්ද්‍ර රාජකරුණා මහතා**  
(**শ্রী. சாத்சந்திர ராஜகருணா**)  
(Mr. Sarathchandra-Rajakaruna)  
ඒ හැම ණයක්ම ගත්තේ සංවර්ධනය සඳහා.

**සිරිල් මැතිව් මහතා**  
(**শ্রী. சிறீல் மத்தியம்**)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)  
සංස්ථාවෙන් ප්‍රකාශ කර තැහැ යුරියා පිටරට යවනවාය කියා. කවිද එහෙම කියල තිබෙන්නේ.

**අමරසිරි දෙඩන්ගොඩ මහතා**  
(**শ্রী. அமரசிரி தொடங்கொட**)  
(Mr. Amarasiri Dodangoda)  
පත්තරයේ තිබුණ පුවතක්.

**සිරිල් මැතිව් මහතා**  
(**শ্রী. சிறீல் மத்தியம்**)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)  
ඒවා අපට භාර ගන්න බැහැ.

**අමරසිරි දෙඩන්ගොඩ මහතා**  
(**শ্রী. அமரசிரி தொடங்கொட**)  
(Mr. Amarasiri Dodangoda)  
මේ පත්තරයේ එහෙම තිබෙනවා. මට එය කියවන්න පුළුවන්. තමුන් මා කැමති තැහැ වේලාව ගන්න.

**සභාපතිතුමා**  
(**தலைவர்**)  
(The Chairman)  
තවත් කථා කරන්න මන්ත්‍රීවරු නම් දී තිබෙනවා.

**අමරසිරි දෙඩන්ගොඩ මහතා**  
(**শ্রী. அமரசிரி தொடங்கொட**)  
(Mr. Amarasiri Dodangoda)  
ඒ අය මේ අවස්ථාවේදී උත්තර දෙනවානේ.

**සභාපතිතුමා**  
(**தலைவர்**)  
(The Chairman)  
ඒවාට ඇහුම්කන් දෙන්න යන්න එපා.

**අමරසිරි දෙඩන්ගොඩ මහතා**  
(**শ্রী. அமரசிரி தொடங்கொட**)  
(Mr. Amarasiri Dodangoda)  
ඒවා අහන්න තරම් දෙවලුන් නොවෙයි.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මා විශේෂයෙන්ම ගරු කරමාන්න ඇමතිතුමාට මතක් කළේ පොහොර නිෂ්පාදන සංස්ථාව තුළ තිබෙන දුෂණ, වැරදි හා අඩුපාඩුකම් පිළිබඳවයි. ඒවා පිළිබඳව අවස්ථා කිහිපයක අත්තනගල්ල ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාත් (ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා) එක් අවස්ථාවක මමත් ප්‍රකාශ කර තිබෙනවා. මේ ප්‍රශ්නවලින් අපට පෙනෙන්නේ තැහැ මේ සංස්ථාවේ ක්‍රියාදාමයන් පිළිබඳව වැඩි උනන්දුවක් තවමත් අරගෙන තිබෙන බව. එම නිසා මා මතක් කරනවා ඒ අවශ්‍ය සියලුම -

**සිරිල් මැතිව් මහතා**  
(**শ্রী. சிறீல் மத்தியம்**)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)  
සෑම පියවරක්ම අරගෙන තිබෙනවා. ඒ සල්ලි භාරකම් කළ තැනැත්තා දැන් ඉන්දියාවට පැනලා ගිහිනි. ඒ තැනැත්තා දැන් අතුරු දහන්වෙලා.

**අමරසිරි දෙඩන්ගොඩ මහතා**  
(**শ্রী. அமரசிரி தொடங்கொட**)  
(Mr. Amarasiri Dodangoda)  
එයා කොට්ඨාසයට බැදිල. ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට මේ තත්වයක් ගැන තේරුමක් තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසාම තමයි මේක කැබිනට් මණ්ඩලයට ඉදිරිපත් කළේ. මා වැඩිදුර කථා කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන්නේ තැහැ.







Now Mr. Speaker, the hon. Member for Attanagalla, I think has one of the most dramatic styles of oratory. That one could see in this House. When he comes here, I have seen him speaking very often, particularly on the Ministry of Industrie's Votes or any other Vote. He would start saying all kinds of things. He will say, "Cement Corporation, Paranthan Chemicals Corporation, Hardware Corporation, Steel manufacture, drop in production, increase in production, international corporation and rackets and commission and 2 per cent." Sir, this has a fantastic effect on the House. He would first rumble away a jumble of words, he would talk of all kinds of things disconnected, he would continue to say all this until all the people have lost their power of concentration, all the people have decided to think of other things than what he is talking about, and then when he had lulled all the people into a complacency, he would suddenly come up with "commission, 2 per cent and a racket". And then, Sir, you will suddenly find everybody awaking, themselves and throwing open their ears in the direction of the hon. Member for Attanagalla to listen to this "racket, commission and 2 per cent." Then he would start on his journey again, "Cement Corporation, Steel Corporation, increase in production, drop in production, Bermuda Coastal Corporation, London, Rome, New York and internationals, multinationals, Sri Lanka, India, USA and America" and then he will again throw in the word, "Sir, I know I can show it," and he would say, "Shall I show it now ?, Shall I show it later ?, I will give it to you tomorrow morning", Ultimately, Sir, when he shows it everybody sees that he has shown a "*pus wedilla*". We have heard this many times on the Floor of this House. He comes here and says "I have got it here, it is a big document, can you see the size of it ? Everything is contained in this wonderful report and I will show it to the Hon, Minister, I will tell him at the end of this session." Sir, all this time, with all these years of talking he has failed to give one knock-out punch on the Government on any matter, because all these were bordering on a beautiful empty can.

Now, Sir, today he was talking about the Lanka Cement Corporation. He said, "Why did the Cement Corporation go and put up hotels ? Do you think it is correct ? What are you doing about these things ?" Sir, I have also seen, during the short time I have been in this House, that the hon. Member for Attanagalla has a habit of looking at the problem from the wrong side. More often he looks at a problem from the rear side of the problem.

Sir, you would see when he wants to attack Lanka Cement Ltd he would keep looking at the Cement Corporation or he will keep looking at the wrong object, on the wrong side of the problem. He will with all intensity and concentration that he could find start charging towards the object, firing with all his might,

and then suddenly at the end of it he realises that he had been firing at wrong object and from the wrong direction.

On the question of the hotel, this hotel was not put up by the Cement Corporation. It was put up by a concern called Lanka Cement Ltd. It is a public limited liability company. Its nature, its object, its style of management, its powers, its authority are totally different from the Cement Corporation.

Why cannot Lanka Cement Ltd put up a hotel ? We did not hide it from the public. We did not surreptitiously try to misuse some rules and regulations and put up the hotel. There was a prospectus that it was issued, the public was told about the matter, and shares were invited from the people. There was a memorandum of articles like any other public limited liability company, in it people were told that there will be a hotel, what its potential was, how it will be run, and having disclosed all that, having told the people in this country, the shareholders, that it will be a public limited liability company, the hotel was launched.

If you look at the feasibility of that, you would find that it was decided to set it up in an area where there were no hotels in the vicinity, where a big Port would be constructed, and many ships would call and, therefore, there might be a fair amount of traffic. And at that time there were signs that there would be an upsurge in tourism in the northern peninsula. Taking all those factors together it was decided to construct this hotel.

The hon. Member for Attanagalla was not speaking on that aspect. He was only speaking as if there had been a violation of some statutory rules and laws that were laid down.

In this connection, I wish to say that he is really mistaken on this question. There are two concerns which are quite different from one another. Lanka Cement Ltd is a public limited liability quoted company like any other company in this country. It is like Aitken Spence, Millers, Cargills or it is like Air Lanka, or any other similar concern.

Therefore, in terms of the memorandum of articles of that company, it could be well within the laws and the rules that are set out to set up this hotel.

I was not here in the morning when my learned Friend the hon. Member got Kalawana was talking about the Cement Corporation or the Lanka Cement Ltd. Apparently he has said that its viability was doubted. I do not know who has given him the report. I was not here at that time to listen to him. But his main argument was that the Treasury today is putting equity into Lanka Cement Ltd, and, therefore, that we should

[අනෙක් ඩිබේට්. සෝමරත්න මහතා]

not have gone into that venture. On that question I must say that as far as I know, up to now the Treasury has not put one cent as equity into the Corporation. I know the Petroleum Corporation has put an equity. Of course, the Petroleum Corporation is free to do that.

Now on this question, look at any country in the world. Look at the Ford Company in America. Has not the American Government come to rescue the Ford Company when it was in trouble? Look at the Renault Company in France. Did not the Government of France pump in millions and millions of francs to rescue that company? What is wrong in rescuing a national venture? Any industrial venture could find itself in difficulty of various reasons. Is not the American Government not talking to Japan to rescue the motor car company in America to give some sort of protection, to help them, to nurture, to develop. That is a necessary thing. Any Company can have bad patch of time.

Now look at the problems that the Lanka Cement Ltd is immediately facing at this time. You would find frequently that the supplies to Jaffna are cut off. Today train travels to the Jaffna peninsula. Tomorrow you will find in the newspaper that they are decided to go only up to Kilinochchi. Today I find in the newspapers the fact that Yal Devi which was going to Jaffna is now to stop at Kilinochchi.

Now, Sir, you might suddenly find that you cannot take your supplies there. You also might find a situation where you cannot take your finished products out. Suddenly you might find that there is a 24 our curfew. Then you may also find a new situation by the dislocation of trained Sinhalese employees who are working there and who have got displaced for some reason or other. Could anyone have predicted this situation about one and a half years ago – not one and a half years ago, but even six months back? Six months back, could anyone in this country have predicted this predicament? That is a question we have to ask ourselves. Therefore, one has to view these matters in that light. No one could have predicted that situation. Therefore, what one has to examine in this context is whether at the time it was decided to put up this plant, any man exercising reasonable diligence could have prudently foreseen any problem that you are talking about today on the Floor of this House. That is a matter that one has to look into.

Sir, I also find that my Friend, the hon. Member for Baddegama (Mr. Amarasiri Dodangoda) has been talking about industries, the open economy and the problems that we are facing with regard to the open economy.

Now, Sir, you would see in the Budget this time that we have clearly shown that this is not a Government that is going to imprison itself in dogmas, this is not a

Government that is going to be imprisoned in theories. If we find that we have to change our steps, if we find that there is a necessity to change our economic policy for the betterment of this country, this Government is willing to do that.

For the past six years we have had the concept of the open economy. There were many criticisms from the Members of the Opposition that the local industries are getting affected, that the tariff is not quite the way that it should be, that local industry is not getting the support and protection. Now, in this Budget we have introduced a new system of tariff. I mentioned about this during the Debate on the Second Reading also. Under this system of tariff, effective protection is given after a careful consideration of each industry to find out what is the net return that any particular industry is giving the country, what is the net value or what is the net advantage that one gains from that industry. That has to be done.

Sir, you can say, "There is the local industry. Oh! We must support the local industry". Now what do you mean saying that we must support the local industry? We import the raw materials from outside. Ninety per cent of the raw materials we bring into this country and try to support that industry. Now, if you take 1974 figures in the Central Bank Report – it was during the period of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party Government – you would see that 45 per cent of the raw material requirements of the industries were met by imports. What is the value of it? Rs. 600 billion worth of raw materials were imported to support the industries. Now, Sir, look at this figure. If you look at that figure, you will see that though they were saying that they were protecting the local industries, what they were doing really in return was they held a captive market for a few groups of families to enrich themselves using the governmental authority of the country. Look at the figures. Earlier also I quoted these figures in this House. You would see that only 24 major companies ruled this country. They shared nearly 80 per cent of the industries production of this country. But this is what they say, "Oh! now there is inequitable distribution of wealth. Look at the harm that this Government has done. Look at all these things." If you really look into those figures, you will see that they are talking of things that were not in existence.

Now, Sir, on the question of effective rate of protection, you would find what we are doing now. We analyse it – take the industry of paper or take the industries of cement – how much of raw materials are being imported into Sri Lanka for cement production; how much of material in terms of the value of the end-product; what is the value of the raw material that is being imported into this country; what percentage does that constitute; in terms of import substitution what is the net saving to the country; how much of

employment does it generate in terms of capital employed. Looking at all these factors, they have evaluated a formula on which you find an approximately good tariff system – not a tariff system without reason, not a tariff system without thinking. We have got a tariff system which has been genuinely worked out to support industries that need to be supported and to discourage industries that should be discouraged.

I also wish to make a few observations on the speech made by my good Friend, the hon. Member for Wattala (Mr. John Amaratunga) on the Floor of this House. I can remember, in 1977 the Hon. Minister of Industries appointed me as Chairman of the Cement Corporation and my good Friend, the hon. Member for Wattala, as Chairman of the Leather Corporation. It was a wonderful experience. I have no grouse against my good Friend. He is still a very good and dear friend of mine. We all worked together as chairman of corporations. We all faced the same problems, situations, difficulties, and excitements of all types.

I was a little saddened when I read the speech the hon. Member for Wattala has made during the Second Reading of the appropriation Bill. Sir, to be exact, I would like to quote his speech from the HANSARD of 19.11.1984 at column 491, in fairness to many chairmen of corporations in this country who are shouldering a big load of the country's economic responsibility. I, as one who held such a position for six years, thought that it is my duty to speak on behalf of them.

The hon. Member says in this particular speech :

"It is not necessary that I should go into all of them. But I would like to mention that we find that from time to time certain chairmen, directors, working directors and top management personnel have suddenly left the services of these organizations and gone away. After these people leave when an audit is carried out and an audit report presented and taken up for discussion, it is realized that there are serious shortcomings. . . ."

He states that they have even sometimes left the country. Then he says, Sir :

"But from what I could find in the Finance Act, the maximum penalty in the case of corporation chairmen, directors and working directors could be a fine of Rs. 100 for not complying with some of the provisions in the Act. Well, so far I have yet to see anyone of these management personnel being punished. Even that provision is not enforced. We have realized that millions of rupees have been wasted, millions have been misappropriated and the culprits have run away. The stables are often closed after the horses have bolted ! This is a very serious situation. We have to provide for some legislation. Some sort of responsibility must be fixed or some sort of security must be extracted from these people who are put into these responsible positions."

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(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(A Member)

He is telling the truth.

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(திரு. அசோக டபிள்யூ. சோமரத்ன)  
(Mr. Asoka W. Somaratne)

I will explain what he says there. His basic contention is that the fine of Rs. 100 and all those things are not necessary. I will come to that point.

While reading his speech, it came to my mind the little words said by Julius Caesar at the time of his assassination. When he was fallen on the ground, when his enemies were chopping and cutting him, suddenly he saw Brutus also lifting his sword and giving him a cut. Caesar looking hard on the face of Brutus said, "Et tu Brute, that was the unkindest cut of all". He said Oh Brutus, I could endure any kind of cruelty but that was the unkindest cut of all.

I know, having been a Chairman, what tremendous difficulties and problems I had to face while being seated on that chair.

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(தலைவர்)

(The Chairman)

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

අනතුරුව සභාපතිතුමා මූලාසනයෙන් ඉවත් වූයෙන්, තිවේණි කාරක සභාපතිතුමා [ඊඩ්මන්ඩ් සමරවික්‍රම මහතා] මූලාසනාරුව විය.

அதன் பிறகு, சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் அக்கிரமனத்தினின்று அகலவே, குழுப் பிரதித் தலைவர் அவர்கள் [திரு. எட்மண்ட் சமரவிக்ரம] தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.

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

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(திரு. அசோக டபிள்யூ. சோமரத்ன)  
(Mr. Asoka W. Somaratne)

You will find that when you are a chairman – in terms of the structure that is there at the moment in this country – you must be an expert on financial matters, you must be an expert on technical matters, you must be a union leader to see that the union unrest's kept at bay ; you are the chief public relations man in the corporation and you have to give at least 35 per cent of your time each morning to meet all manner of people who walk into your office every day ; you have to attend Parliamentary meetings in the House, you have to attend meetings of the COPE and the PAC, you have to attend ministerial conferences on performance, you have to answer queries and questions raised in the press, sometimes fairly sometimes unfairly.

I remember an incident when I was chairman. One morning when I looked at the papers there was a news item about a tender ; that in some tenders in the Cement Corporation one tender was not in the tender box and there was a big *Ho-ha* about it and objections were raised. When I saw this splashed in the papers and people were talking about it, early in the morning even without having my breakfast I telephoned the people

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but could not contact them on the phone. I got into my car and drove to their houses and asked them, "What is the problem? Who is the tenderer? What is the tender about?" Anybody reading that news item would think that something has gone wrong, Asoka Somaratne is the man, and this, that and the other. When I asked them about it, I found that the tender had come by post, addressed to the Chairman. In the normal course of business they had opened the letter and found that it was a matter to be attended to by the Supplies Department and they sent it to the Supplies Department just like normal letters and documents that are dealt with – and in this case there was a lot of literature as well. These people did not know that it was a tender because there was notice of it and there was no mention that it was a tender. It was only later that they found that it was a tender and that it was not there. These are the problems that a Chairman is faced with day in and day out.

This is why I say that in the present context it is unfair to think that the success of a corporation lies through its chairman. I say that we are labouring under a fallacy and that we are on a wild goose chase if we think we can find better men than the men we have put in these places. If you think you can tell them that you will sentence them to death and get them to perform better, then I say you are on the wrong footing and that you are on a wild goose chase. I have seen chairmen in many parts of the world and they are not any different from the men who are running our concerns. Where lies the fault then? Where is the problem? We are not looking at the structural changes that one has to bring about. Here you have a central pivot, a big cloumn, and you have put all the load on the chairman.

Let us look at the position in the USA, Germany or Japan. In view of the statements that have been made, I thought I should explain how they function in those countries. In Germany the main or signficiant board is called the Supervisory Board. That is the main board in any concern and that is the effective board. Then, below that board is an Acting Board. The Supervisory Board is a board that meets once in three months and they decide on policy. They sit with the Acting Board and discuss all matters concerning the future, and all accounts are presented to them. In my view, this is a very good thing for Sri Lanka. In countries like Germany, even wrokers are represented on the Supervisory Board because then you are getting people who represent the workers not only to talk, on the day to day affairs of the concern but also to be involved in policy matters and policy changes in the company. They have been brought into the Supervisory Board.

In the Acting Board, each of the directors has a specific function. You find one director in charge of finance. You would find a director for technical affairs,

a director handling man management and a director handling marketing. Then in the centre you would find the Chairman. Now, if you have such a structure even in this country you would find that you will not try to nail a chairman of a 'corproation for some financial mismanagement. He is not Almighty God or in Sinhala terms he is not the *ආලු දේවේන්ද්‍රයා* to keep his eyes and ears glued on everything in a concern. In many concerns I have heard somebody coming and saying, "50 Bulbs are stolen. What has the chairman got to say about the matter?" In a concern which has a turnover of 500 million rupees how can you ever ask chairman about the stealing of 50 bulbs! It is ridiculous. There should be somebody who is answerable to that. Now this is why I say, "Exposure to the public eye". Now for instance, if you have a director in charge of financial matters then he will be answerable to the Parliamentary Committee, he will come before the COPE, he will go to the Ministry and say, "Look these are matters on which I am answerable and I will answer to them". Likewise you should have a director in charge of technical affairs. Then you will relieve the pressure that a chairman is going through everyday by facing all thes problems. Therefore, I personally think that this remark is not really a remark that should have been made. Afterall, one has to understand that all of them are functioning under enormous difficulties, problems, and an enormous degree of politics that grows in these organisations. I have faced all of them. That is why I thought I should mention these things, because day in and day out you would find some one saying, "Chairmen must be fined, their property must be confiscated, they must be jailed, their civil rights must be taken away, they must be hanged by the lamp-post". Sir, I would go to the extent of saying, "Even if you pass death sentence on the chairman for some fault of theirs", I would say, "Still there would not be one decimal point of an improvement from what you have got, unless and until yuou make a structural alternation of the public sector concerns to see that the load on the charimen is been reduced, with a view to some equitable distribution of work being worked out. Sir, I do not want to speak anymore about this matter.

Once again I wish to say that the Hon. Minister of Industries must be congratulated for the enormous degree of success he has achieved during the past one year with all manner of constraints that face this economy and the international world. If you look at this country you would see that it has got drifted into a serious problem during the last one year. For instance, look at the case of the Paranthan Chemicals Corporation, the Cement Corporation that is functioning in Jaffna and a concern like the Pulmoddai Mineral Sands Corporation. Today, all these concerns have to think in a new way, as to how they can be effective and how they can be successful in this new environment that has grown.

















[පාඨකයා විමසූ විකුමසිංහ මහතා]

Lanka against many odds that have come up, I wish to make a few remarks on the present industrial policy as well as the liberalized economic policy.

After the introduction of the present liberalized economic policy, it is true that the Ministry of Industries and Scientific Affairs has had to face a formidable task. Even the work of the corporations under the ministry and elsewhere have been called upon to take up a big challenge in the face of the liberalized trade policy in Sri Lanka. Earlier, there was a protection umbrella which really gave shelter to the industries. Therefore, the industries that operated prior to the introduction of a liberal trade policy were able to exploit a captive market that existed at that time. Earlier the industries had to face several constraints, one of which was the small size of the local market, then the low quality due to lack of adequate competition, heavy and continuing protection to local industries and a widespread system of licensing and controls. Since the liberalization, of course, the corporations have had to face competition not only from the private sector but also from foreign goods. Still, there are constraints in the management of corporations in Sri Lanka. I am inclined to agree with the hon. Member for Ratgama (Mr. Asoka Somaratne) that the corporation chairman have been under strain when they are called upon to perform certain tasks. I myself was a chairman of a corporation and we all know that it has a two sided story. On the one hand, there is criticism from Members of Parliament that the corporations are not managed well. On the other hand, the chairmen of corporations are also on pins when they have to do their onerous tasks. There are many constraints, one of which is the operational problem in the field of organization and management. There are also specific and sometimes irrelevant directives issued by the Ministries. If so, the board of management cannot be held accountable for the success of the enterprise. The pricing policy also militates against the profitability of corporations. There are also non statutory controls that operate in the field of corporations. I remember the Senate Committee of the United Kingdom in 1963 referred to such controls as "shadow areas". In fact, there is also political influence. Perhaps, the pressure groups and the trade unions also mar the progress of some corporations. In fact Corporations are also called upon to seek government approval in regard to maximum limits for incurring capital expenditure and borrowings, issue and increase of capital, declaration of dividends, appointments, takeover and even creation of subsidiaries.

Therefore, there is the problem of autonomy, There must be a balance between autonomy and flexibility. I have had the occasion to interview many chairmen of corporations especially under the Ministry of

Industries. In fact, I had the opportunity to interview the hon. Member for Ratgama when he was Chairman of the Cement Corporation and many Chairmen indicated to us that the Treasury is an inhibiting factor to the development of Corporations and that even the tender procedure that has been devised is also not helping the Corporations to work smoothly. Some of the officials indicated to us that the Treasury lacks both time and the entrepreneurial perspective to decide on some investment projects. That is one of the things that I would like to mention.

Of course, there is another constraint to the smooth progress of Corporations, that is, continuity. Obviously, as you are all aware, there is distribution the political patronage and the Corporations have become a convenient place for dumping political persons and, therefore, qualified and professional men find it difficult to takeover management, as a result of which there are many other side effects, some of which are over-employment, partisan approach to work, management rivalry, divided loyalty, discouragement of initiatives demoralization of skilled managerial cadre and finally the exodus of such people for employment in the private sector and abroad. Therefore, it is necessary that some autonomy is an expedient required for good and efficient management of Corporations. I think there should not be a conflict between the maximum flexibility and maximum accountability. This is something that I would wish to stress here and, of course, there should be a clear statement of objectives in relation to business enterprises. Sometimes the Government or the Ministry should not interfere too much with the management of corporations. Of course, the Corporations can be controlled to some extent by issuing relevant directives or even approving capital budgets and even reviewing the progress of the Corporations but many Chairmen have generally complained that they find it difficult to maintain some sense of autonomy in the management of Corporations. I would wish to mention at this point that the Krishna Menon Committee of the Indian Parliament while indicating that they are no hard and fast rules in relation to autonomy and the management of corporations, suggested delegation authority and freedom must be left to those who have to produce results. Therefore it is necessary that the heads of public sector corporations be invested with fairly wide powers of discretion in order to achieve objectives for which the Corporations have been established.

I have indicated earlier in this House, that it may be advisable for the Government to think of a Secretariat or even a Ministry for the Management of public corporations. In 1974, the Government of Malaysia established a Ministry for public corporations and it was subsequently designated as the Ministry of Public Enterprises. The idea of creating a separate



organization in Sri Lanka could also be considered, as in Malaysia. As you are all aware, the employment procedure of the Government in public enterprises is also considered to be another development handicap and sometimes many public corporations and statutory Boards are free to make their own rules and regulations. I have gone through some of the Acts which have created public corporations, I have come across that the corporations make rules in respect of some matters but these corporations must obtain the approval of the Minister concerned and notification of such approval should be published in the Gazette. If, I am to say something personally, on this matter when the draft Bill for the establishment of the Sri Lanexport Credit Insurance Corporation came up before the House, I indicated to the former Hon. Minister of Trade and Shipping Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali that if he took over the rule making power from the Corporations they may find it difficult to act smoothly. Therefore, I personally requested him to withdraw this rule making power that had been assigned to the Hon. Minister. He understood the position and at the Third Reading of the Bill moved another amendment withdrawing the rule making power.

I would earnestly suggest here that there are some procedural matters as well as regulations that inhibit the progress of corporations and such things may be considered later. Even appointment of personnel at executive level in public enterprise is a very important area of personnel management and, in fact, on this point I have seen an article in one of the Indian Magazines "Lok Udyog" the titled of which is the "Role of Government in selecting Top Executives in Public Sector". It says :

Professionalism in management embodies the practice of management through correct, deliberate and objective application of knowledge, skills and experience towards accomplishment of a study of objectives. In substance it demands three conditions: The right attitude and approach to management, the systematic evaluation of the objectives for the organisations based on perspective of the society; and the application of proper methods for achieving the objectives. It is also imperative on the part of the Government to put at the helm of affairs in the public sector managers who can provide dynamic leadership and also take initiative in carrying out gigantic programmes of public sectors which would enable the public sector to reach the commanding heights of economy as envisaged by the Government."

In August 1974, the Indian Government set up the Public Enterprises Selection Board to select the right type of persons to the right job and to recommend suitable persons to the Government for appointment to the top level posts in the public enterprises. Recently, the Bureau of Public Enterprises canvassed the idea of building up effective managerial succession systems in the public enterprises. The need for setting up a national academy for public sector enterprises has also been emphasized. Therefore since cadre development and managerial succession planning is a pre-requisite for efficient and satisfactory management of public

corporations, it is suggested that the Government should establish a Management Service like the Sri Lanka Administrative Service, the members of which could be made eligible for appointment as Chairmen, Managing Directors, Directors and other top executives.

නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා

(සුලු පිරිසිදු තලවරුණු)

(The Deputy Chairman of Committees)

You will have to wind up in two minutes.

ආචාර්ය විමල් වික්‍රමසිංහ මහතා

(කලාතිඨි විමල් වික්‍රමසිංහ)

(Dr. Wimal Wickremasinghe)

Yes, Sir.

Therefore, it is suggested that the Government should give careful consideration to this issue and make suitable arrangements to equip the public corporations with efficient and dynamic management personnel.

Finally, I wish to say a few words about the work of the Presidential Tariff Commission and the industrial policy of Sri Lanka. Apparently, there is no understanding or there is a lack of understanding between the Ministry of Industries and the Tariff Commission. Despite the fact that there is a representative on the Commission, the work of the Commission, as indicated earlier by me, has been *ad hoc* and even changes have been only on requests or under pressure.

When I go through the "Review of the Activities 1983/1984," the Secretary to the Ministry of Industries and Scientific Affairs has stated as follows :

"Some private sector industries have made representations that the recommendations made by the Tariff Commission are not effective. The commission is apparently more academic than practical in pursuing solutions to problems of industrialists and also no priority programme of action is initiated for the promotion of domestic industries."

Therefore, I would finally suggest that there must be liaison between the Ministry of Industries and Scientific Affairs and the Presidential Tariff Commission because if you are to have a tug-of-war on the matter of selecting products in terms of tariff, which is based on the effective rate of protection, I think, it may not be good. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister to have liaison between the two.

සිරිල් මැතිව් මහතා

(සිරිල් මැතිව් මහතා)

(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

We want adequate protection based on each product. Effective protection is a conception of the World Bank and the IMF. We are opposed to that.

ආචාර්ය විමල් වික්‍රමසිංහ මහතා  
(කොළඹ විශ්වවිද්‍යාලයේ)  
(Dr. Wimal Wickremasinghe)

I certainly agree with the Hon. Minister on that.

නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා  
(රාජ්‍ය පිරිනිසුණේ)  
(The Deputy Chairman of Committees)

The Sitting is suspended till 1.30 p.m.

රැස්වීම ඊට අනුකූලව නවකාලීනව අත්හැර දැමීමට ලැදී, අ. හා. 2. 30 ට නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාවේ සභාපතිවරයෙක් නැවත පවත්වන ලදී.

අනුරාධපුර මහලයේ, 1.30 පමණකට මුහුණදීමට, පසුව මහලයේ අවසන් කටයුතු සිදු කිරීමට.

Sitting accordingly suspended till 1.30 p.m. and then resumed MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා (කොත්මලේ)  
(නිරතු. මහලයේ සභාපතිවරයෙක් - කොත්මලේ)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake Kotmale)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, කර්මාන්ත හා විද්‍යා කටයුතු අමාත්‍යාංශය ගැන හුඟක් ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් කථා කර තිබෙන නිසා මම බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ ගැන කථා කරන්න. නමුත් ඒ අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ එන විද්‍යා පරීක්ෂණ අංශය ගැන කථා කරන්න මම බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන්නවා. එය කොතෙක් දුරට දියුණු වෙන්නවා? ඒ සම්බන්ධව අප්‍රේම ගත යුතු පියවරවල් මොනවාද? "Review of Activities 1983-84, Ministry of Industries and Scientific Affairs." කියන පොත මම බැලුවා. එහි බොහෝම නොදුටු ඒ දේවල් විග්‍රහ කර තිබෙනවා. හුඟක් පරීක්ෂණ කර තිබෙනවා. නමුත් ඒ ප්‍රතිඵල ආශ්‍රයෙන් කල වැඩ කටයුතු මොනවාද කියන එක එහි සඳහන් කර නැහැ.

"Department of Geological Survey : The Geological Survey Department has played a major role in the industrial development of the country. Its principal functions are :

(a) Geological mapping, preparation and publication of Geological maps. Economic Bulletins, Professional Papers, Memoirs and Annual Administration Reports".

මම දන්නේ නැහැ මේවා කොපමණ දුරට කෙටි තිබෙනවාද කියා. අපට නම් වාර්තාවක් දෙකක් හැරෙන්නට වෙන කිසිවක් දැනගන්නට ලැබී නැහැ. මේ පරීක්ෂණ පවත්වන්නේ රටේ අනාගත කර්මාන්ත මොන විධියට ආරම්භ කළ යුතුද, ඒවා කොයි කොයි ස්ථානවල ස්ථාපිත කළ යුතුද, ඒවා සඳහා අමු ද්‍රව්‍ය තිබෙනවාද ආදී කරුණුයි. නමුත් ඒ සඳහා වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් සකස් කර නැහැ. ඒකයි මට ඕනෑ කරන්නේ.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, පිරිසිදු පරිසරයක් එකොට අමාත්‍යාංශයට උපදෙස් දෙන්න ඕනෑ මොනවාද කරන්න ඕනෑ කියා. අමාත්‍යාංශයට හෝ තැන්තම ඒ සම්බන්ධව වගකිවයුතු තිලධාරීන්ට ඒවා ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා උපදෙස් දෙන්නට ඕනෑ. ඒ විධියේ දේවල් සිදු වී තිබෙනවාද කියා අපි දන්නේ නැහැ. මෙහි තිබෙනවා හුඟක් පරීක්ෂණ පවත්වා තිබෙනවා කියා. ඒ ගැන අපි බොහෝම සන්නේෂ වෙන්නවා. ඒ පරීක්ෂණ සඳහා බොහෝම මහත්සි වෙලා තිබෙනවා. ඒ පරීක්ෂණ සඳහා විද්‍යාඥයන්, මහාචාර්යවරුන් ආදීන් පිරිසිදුවලින් පවා ගෙන්වා තිබෙනවා :

ඊළඟට මෙහි තිබෙනවා :

"(b) Mineral prospecting, exploration and appraisal of the Island's Mineral Resources.

මෙන්න මේවා කොයි තරම් දුරට 'explore' කර තිබෙනවාද? හාරල තිබෙනවාද? සොයල තිබෙනවාද? අරගෙන තිබෙනවාද? ඒවායින් අපට කෙතෙක් දුරට ප්‍රයෝජන ලැබී තිබෙනවාද? රැකියා සැපයීමට හෝ ආදායම් ඉපයීමේ මාර්ගයකට ඒවා පරිවර්තනය කර තිබෙනවාද? අන්න ඒ වික අපි දැනගන්න ඕනෑ.

(c) Engineering Geology and Hydrogeological studies".

මෙය ඉතාම වැදගත් එකක්. විශේෂයෙන්ම කඳුකර ප්‍රදේශයේ මේ සම්බන්ධ පරීක්ෂණ පවත්වන්න ඕනෑ. මම අවුරුදු කීපයක්ම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට මේ ගැන කියල තිබෙනවා. නුවරඑළිය ප්‍රදේශය විශේෂයෙන්ම වතුකරයෙන් වැහිල තිබෙනවා. බ්‍රිතාන්‍ය අධිරාජ්‍යවාදීන්ගේ කාලයේදී වතුකරයට කිසිම කෙනෙකුට අත තියන්න දුන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ අය වතුවලින් අපට තිබෙන සම්පත්—resources—වගගෙන හිටියා. ලංකාවේ වැදගත්ම සම්පත ඒ කියන්නේ බහිර සම්පත තිබෙන්නේ කඳුකර ප්‍රදේශයේය. කියන එක දත් පැහැදිලිව තිබෙනවා. මම ඒ ගැන පස්සේ කියවන්නම්. අමාත්‍යාංශයටත්, විද්‍යාඥයින්ටත් ඒ වගේම ඒ පරීක්ෂණ ආදිය කරන අයටත් උදව් කිරීමක් හැටියටයි. මම ඒවා කියන්නේ. එහෙම නැතිව විවේචනයක් කිරීමට නොවෙයි. ඇමතිතුමාටත්, අමාත්‍යාංශයටත්, දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවටත් හැම කෙනෙකුටම උදව් කිරීමේ අදහසිනුයි, මම කියන්නේ.

"Research in the earth sciences and mineral raw materials for industry".

මේ පරීක්ෂණ කර තිබෙනවා. ඊළඟට :

"1983 Departmental Field Programme :

1. Surveys for Determinations of Uranium Mineralisations Phase 1-2.

As part of Nuclear Raw Materials Survey, collection of Drainage Soil Samples and Panned Concentrates was carried out in Polonnaruwa, Dambulla, Vakaneri, Rukman, Kaudulla and Kandy."

දත් මේවාට සැහෙන විෂයයක් කර තිබෙනවා. එහෙම නම් මෙහි සම්බන්ධ ප්‍රතිඵලයක් තිබෙන්න ඕනෑ. මෙහි ප්‍රතිඵලයක් වශයෙන් කොතෙක් දුරට අපේ රටේ සම්පත්වලට එකතු කර තිබෙනවාද? විදේශ විකිමය සෙවීමේ මාර්ගයක් ඒ මගින් සැකසී තිබෙනවාද? රටේ සම්බන්ධ පිරිසකට රැකියා ලබා දීම සඳහා ඒ මගින් සම්බන්ධ කර්මාන්තයක් ආරම්භ කර තිබෙනවාද? අන්න ඒ වික මේ වාර්තාවේ සඳහන් වන්නේ නැහැ. එය මෙහි තිබෙන අඩුපාඩුවක්.

"Total of about 300 samples collected during the two fields seasons of the year. These samples are being tested in Department Laboratories for Ur, Cu, Pb, Ni, Cr, etc. Dr. A. Y. Smith and IAEA. Expert visited the Department during the year to guide the Departmental personnel in planning out the survey."

එකකොට හැරෙන පරීක්ෂණය, බණිප් සම්පත් සෙවීම සම්බන්ධව මහත්සියයේ වෙලා තිබෙනවා. මෙහි දිගින් දිගි දිගටම කියල තිබෙනවා.

"Clay investigation - Dediya-wela - Waskaduwa."

මේ ස්ථානවල පරීක්ෂණ කරල තිබෙනවයි කියල කියනවා. එකකොට ඒ ස්ථාන හාරල තිබෙනවාද ?

"33 augar holes were done in an area of 17 acres and the samples collected were handed over to the Ceylon Ceramics Corporation for testing and evaluation".

ඒට පස්සේ ප්‍රතිඵල නැහැ. [බැටා කිරීමක්]

It is not that I am blaming them. I only want to praise them. They have done some work. I would not say that they have not done any work. But the question is, what are the results? You found some resources. The question is whether you have utilized it or not. There should be some report from the Department of Scientific Affairs and that should be published. That is my opinion.

ඊළඟට :

"Geological Mapping and Integrated Geochemical and Geophysical Survey".

හුඟක් විස්තර මෙහි තිබෙනවා. ඒවා මා කියවන්න යන්නේ නැහැ. මම මේ පොතේ වටිනාකමයි පෙන්වුවේ. මේ වාර්තාව ඉතාමත් වැදගත් එකක්. මෙය හුඟ දෙනෙක් කියවන්නේ නැහැ. සම්බන්ධව විද්‍යාව ඉගෙන ගන්න අයට, කර්මාන්ත ඉගෙන ගන්න අයට, අපේ රටේ සම්පත් ගැන ඉගෙන ගන්න අයට මෙය වැදගත් වෙනවා. ඒ නිසයි මා මෙය කියවුවේ. මා ඉස්සෙල්ලා කිරිවා

වෑනේ වතු කරය සුදු මහත්වරු ඇල්ලා ගත්ත අවධියේ ඉඳලා ඒ ආණ්ඩුකාරවරුන් ඒ වෑනේම ඒ කාලයේ සිට ඒජන්තවරුන් ඒ ප්‍රදේශවල යම්කිසි වැඩක් කර තිබෙනවා. පරීක්ෂණ කර තිබෙනවා. මා හිතන්නේ අපට වඩා ඒ අය වැඩ කර තිබෙනවා.

“Manual of the Nuwara Eliya District – C. J. R. Le Mesurier – 1893 – Library House of Representatives.”

මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්  
(අங்கජිත්තවරු ඉරුවරු)  
(A Member)  
පුස්තකාල සොතක්.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(ති.රු. ආනන්ද තසනායක)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

මා හිතනවා තමුත්තාත්තේලා අපට කාටත් පුස්තකාල සොත් තමයි. ලැබෙන්නේ. හොඳ සොත් ලැබෙන්නේ තැනැ. මෙය කියවා තියෙනවාද කියන්න මා දන්නේ තැනැ. විද්‍යාඥයින් නම් නොකියෙව්වාය කියන්න බැහැ. මේ සොත් 13 වෙනි පිටුවේ නුවරඑළිය දිස්ත්‍රික්කය ගැන සඳහන් වෙනවා. “Chapter 3 – Geology in Nuwara Eliya District” නුවර එළිය දිස්ත්‍රික්කය සම්පූර්ණයෙන් වතුවලින් පිරිල තිබෙන්නේ. සුද්දන්ගේ කාලයේදී, මූතාන්‍ය අධිරාජ්‍යවරුන්ගේ කාලයේදී ඒජන්තවරුන් වශයෙන් පත් වූ අය විශේෂයෙන්ම හෙවිචේ මේ රටේන ඒ අයට ගෙන යන්න පුළුවන් මොනවාද කියලයි. එයට උඳහරණයක් තමයි. මෙහි තිබෙන්නේ. මෙහි “ලැමසියර්” කියන්නේ ඒ ඒ ට වෙන්න ඇති. මා ඒවා කියවන්න යන්නේ තැනැ. ඕනෑම කෙනෙකුට මේ සොත අරගෙන කියවන්න පුළුවන්.

Chapter III – Geology by the late A. M. Ferguson, M.C.B.R.A.S. etc.

“The geology and mineralogy of the District of Nuwara Eliya are, like those of the Island generally, simple. From the summit of the culminating height of our mountain system, Pidurutalagala, (8,296 ft. altitude), which rises over Nuwara Eliya plains, down to sea-level and far below it, the backbone of our rock structures is bedded and foliated gneiss”-

“gneiss” කියන්නේ ජර්මන් වචනයක්.

–“Metamorphic in character and truly protean in features and colour, varying from the consistency and hue of bluish-gray steel,”

1893 දී මේ ඊට පෙර කොපමණ පරීක්ෂණ කර තිබෙනවාද.

“sometimes converted to rich purple by the preponderance of garnet crystals over the all-prevalent mica specks, to the softness and red tints of ferruginous clay. The difficulty often is to trace the dividing line between foliated gneiss and interpolated masses of regularly crystallised granite, ordinary and graphic; and again to distinguish gneiss which is merely decaying under the influences of heat, moisture, and carbonic acid, and the same rock entering into new combinations and metamorphosed into a very distinct formation. . . .”

සභාපතිතුමා  
(තුමා)  
(The Chairman)

Order, please !

සිරිල් මැතිව් මහතා  
(ති.රු. සිරිල් මැතිව්)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

ඕක සභාගත කරන්න.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(ති.රු. ආනන්ද තසනායක)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

I will be finishing now. I do not want to speak much longer.

සභාපතිතුමා  
(තුමා)  
(The Chairman)

Thank you very much.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(ති.රු. ආනන්ද තසනායක)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

It is very important. It is in my district.

සභාපතිතුමා  
(තුමා)  
(The Chairman)

Certainly !

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(ති.රු. ආනන්ද තසනායක)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

I want the Department to find out the resources.

එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා  
(ති.රු. එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු)  
(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)

That is right. Iron and mica are available.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(ති.රු. ආනන්ද තසනායක)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

Not only mica, even coal is there.

එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා  
(ති.රු. එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු)  
(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)

The passage you read means that iron and mica are available. That is all.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා  
(ති.රු. ආනන්ද තසනායක)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

Coal is there. You know why it is called “ආකරපතන” within the estate area. Agrapatna” means “ ආ කර ප ත න ” you find coal, gems and even mica within that area. They were neglected because of the British rule.

මේ වාර්තාවේ තිබෙන වටිනා දේවල් ගැන සොයන්න කියන එකයි. මගේ ඉල්ලීම.

All the resouces are there. Do some research. We are not utilizing these resources. That is what I am saying. You must go into these estate areas. We should intervene and do something. Our resources are there. We must utilize them. These are very valuable resources, they are our wealth, they are our assets. We must harness these resources. That is my view.

ලෝකයේ කොතැනකටත් තැනි වටිනා පිහත් වූවේ කොත්මලේ ප්‍රදේශයේ තිබෙනවාය කියා මේකේ සඳහන් කර තිබෙනවා. එද සුදු විද්‍යාඥයන් මේවා එංගලන්තයට ගෙනවා ගෙන පර්යේෂණ කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ වූවි ඉතාම පිරිසිදුය. කිසිම වරදක් නැත කියා වර්ණනා කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ වූවි එංගලන්තයට ගෙනවා ගෙන පිහත් කෝපල සාද පරීක්ෂණ කර තිබෙනවා.

[අතන්ද දසකාසක මහතා]

අපට සම්පත් තිබෙනවා. අපි ඒට අගය කරන්නේ නැහැ. අපේ සම්පත් පොළොව යට එහෙමම තබා ගෙන ඉන්නවා. සමහර විට ඒවා මේ විධියට තබා ගෙන ඉන්නේ තොත්තිමත් ඇමතිතුමාගේ ප්‍රයෝජනයට දෙන්නදැයි මා දන්නේ නැහැ. අපට වුවමනා කරන්නේ ඒ ප්‍රදේශය භාරා ඒ වස්තුව එළියට ගෙන ඒ අමු ද්‍රව්‍ය උපයෝගී කරගෙන භාණ්ඩයන් නිෂ්පාදනය කරන කර්මාන්ත පුරයක් ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ ඇති කරන්නයි. එසේ කරන ලෙස මා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලීමක් කරනවා. මේ අපේ රටේම වස්තුවයි. පිටින් ගොනු දෙයක් නොවෙයි. ඉන්දියාවෙන් හෝ බ්‍රිතාන්‍යයෙන් ගොනු දෙයක් නොවෙයි. අපේ වස්තුව මතු කර ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ කර්මාන්ත පුරයක් ඇති කරන්නට තමුත්තාත්සේට පුළුවනි. ඉදිරි වර්ෂය තුළ ඒ සම්බන්ධව පර්යේෂණ පැවැත්වීමට තමුත්තාත්සේ නිලධාරීන් එවනු ඇතැයි මා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙමිනවා. ඒ කරන පරීක්ෂණවලට මගේ සම්පූර්ණ ආධාරය දෙනවා. මට පුළුවනි, ඒ උදවිය එක්ක කරන කටයුතුවලට උදව් දෙන්න.

අ. හ. 1. 49

අතිල් මුණසිංහ මහතා (මතුගම)  
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ — மதுகம)  
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe—Matugama)

Sir, I fell very sorry is a way for the Hon. Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs because he is a real Sinha Putra, Lanka Putra, champion of the development of the resources of this country. When you read the speeches made by the Hon. Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs during the last year we are reminded of the fact that he is harking back towards the policy of import substitution, really harking back towards the policy that was carried out by the Sri Lanka Freedom Party and Coalition Governments which preceded this Government—(Interruption). I know you will not do it because you are not allowed to do it. That is the trouble. In fact, you have not understood the speech made by your Minister, where he constantly complains about the open economy. Moreover, if the Hon. Minister changes his Deputy he might get a little more help because he is a stone around his neck.

සිරිල් මැතිව් මහතා  
(திரு. சிறீவ் மத்திவ்)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

We want a controlled open economy.

අතිල් මුණසිංහ මහතා  
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)  
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

There is no such thing as a controlled open economy. There is an open economy at one end, and there is a closed economy at the other end. In between there is an economy which must be developed according to the needs of the country. The Hon. Minister has given us data in his document entitled "Review of Activities". In the United States of America, the greatest capitalist country in the world, they have so many controls. Garments cannot come in. Cheap steel cannot come in from Europe. Cars cannot come in. Various other industrial imports cannot come in.

You look at the European Common Market. What is the situation there? There, too, they are blocking the

imports from Japan, and even from the less industrialized countries like India, Sri Lanka, Korea, and so on.

So everywhere all these countries have been protecting their nascent industries, and protecting industries which have grown old. For instance, we know that there is a shift in the world today of industries from the more developed countries like Britain, France, Germany, Poland, USA, reagrding steel, ship building etc. These are all going towards Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Brazil. Brazil today is one of the biggest manufacturers of arms. So there is a shift. These European countries are resisting this shift.

Today in America they have achieved up to recently a growth rate of nearly 3 1/2 to 4 per cent. The growth has been not in these heavy industries, not in the blue-collar industry, but in the service industries. So, that we must take advantage of this situation to make our industries grow using the factors, which are in usage, that are to our advantage, namely, the cost advantages.

But what has happened? You have said that tyre production has gone up from 114,200 in 1977 to 194,860. I think it is a disgrace, the amount of tyres that are imported into this country from Yokohama, Bridgestone, Pirelli and so on. Why should we have these tyres? Surely during the last seven years you should have built up the tyre industry on the basis of protection to be one of the biggest industrial bases of this country. You have failed to do that, Hon. Minister, not because of your fault—you have urged this—but because of the fault of your Government which allowed these things to come in. I can go on like this. It is a great shame that you have allowed the seven years to pass where you had the advantage of a lot of aid and foreign exchange availability. You have allowed that money to be wasted by allowing people to import these goods.

Your Government has really built up a new type of capitalist class, the import-export capitalist class—more imports than exports. They had made a lot of money by importing a lot of things and selling them here—some of them trash.

While you look on—I am sorry, I know that you did not want to look on. You have become a prisoner of this Government. That is why you are feeling so frustrated. Your place should have been really strengthened if the economy was controlled to the extent of having the tariffs arranged in such a way as to benefit your industries. But this has not happened. You have lost a great opportunity, you have lost an opportunity for Sri Lanka to develop an industrial base.

Now let us look at the Hon. Minister's "Forward." It is an indictment of this Government. You say that the banking system is not helping you, the Tariff

Commission is not helping you, the open economy is not helping you. And it is true. Why should a man go into industries today when he can earn 18 per cent without any difficulty, by lending his money to some institution? Why should they go and have the trouble of developing an industry?

They you also have the Jathika Sevaka Sangamaya which is creating a lot of trouble for you. The other day I read a report that some people were assaulted in the Ceramic Corporation, and I notice that the Hon. Minister was going to carry out an investigation into this and I hope he will do so. So, you must have the banks come forward to help the industries. Take the small industries. Have the banks helped them to develop at all? I would like to advise the Hon. Minister that he should go to India to see the development of small industries there. There the Government intervenes. The State Government and the Central Government intervene, and they set up industrial estates with certain technological help at the centre. They give small factory space with electricity, water other facilities like banking, and so on and as a result they have developed. Say for instance, a town like Bangalore has expanded five times within the last ten years. New small industries are coming up.

We do not have that type of industrial development in our country. We must not go in for very big projects. I agree with you. We must go in for the more small labour intensive items. But there also you must give the entrepreneurs and the industrialists – some help, and in order to help them you must first of all establish industrial estates where you can rent out buildings cheaply. They must have water, three-phase electricity and other service and technical aid. If you start doing this, then we will have people taking to industry in this country. The Hon. Minister knows that we have people who are very talented. We are one of the most talented people in Asia. Next to the Japanese I think we are the most talented people. Why do you not use that talent? But you must give them the infrastructure. So, in that way if you analyse the development of industry in this country, Sir, I think it has been a failure considering the opportunities available for development.

Even employment, from the industrial point of view, has been disappointing. Very few industries have been set up. Most of the employment has come from trading, import of goods, shops being set up. Thousands of shops are being set up. But the real strength of the country comes from industrialization, industrialization based on export. We have been a failure there. Therefore, I think the Hon. Minister must fight for the cause that we have been fighting and we want to help him. —(Interruption). Quite so. That is why I said, “You start off with import substitution in the first instance and then get on to export”. But there are some where you can do export

also. Take rubber, for instance. Rubber is an area where you can have a value-added industry. This is a particular field where we can do something. The consumption of rubber in our country has been static. We should really now go in –

ප්‍ර. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා  
(ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ඩෙන්සිල් පෙරේරා)  
(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)  
For industrial purposes.

අතිරේක මුණසිංහ මහතා  
(ශ්‍රී. අනිල් මුණසිංහ)  
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

For industrial purposes. The use of rubber has been stable. It has not been increased. So, we must try to develop the rubber product industry. The Industrial Development Board has set up a rubber centre.

ප්‍ර. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා  
(ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ඩෙන්සිල් පෙරේරා)  
(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)  
A rubber centre at Peliyagoda.

අතිරේක මුණසිංහ මහතා  
(ශ්‍රී. අනිල් මුණසිංහ)  
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

But I think it is a wrong area. My opinion is that it should be much more either in the Avissawella area or in the Kalutara area or in the Galle area, because rubber latex and so on are available in those areas. So, the entrepreneurs are in the rubber producing areas themselves. I made this recommendation to the Hon. Minister of Rural Industrial Development. We must try to help in the development of these small industries in those areas and establish small industrial estates with a certain amount of expertise from the government and allow small industrialists to expend their activities.

සභාපතිතුමා  
(ජේ. ජයවර්ධන)  
(The Chairman)

We have only one hour more.

ප්‍ර. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා  
(ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ඩෙන්සිල් පෙරේරා)  
(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)  
It is 2 O' clock now.

අතිරේක මුණසිංහ මහතා  
(ශ්‍රී. අනිල් මුණසිංහ)  
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

I am just finishing, Sir. The hon. Deputy Minister is always worried about the time. I would like to say that you had the greatest amount of time, seven years, to develop these industries and you have not taken advantage of that but you are worried about the five minutes now. This is the sort of thinking that the hon. Deputy Minister must get rid of and I would advise the Hon. Minister to get rid of his Deputy if he wants to improve his Ministry.

එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා  
(திரு. என். டென்சில் பெர்னாண்டோ)  
(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)  
Thank you for the compliment.

සභාපතිතුමා  
(தலைவர்)  
(The Chairman)

The Deputy Minister will be followed by the Hon. Minister. We have only one hour.

එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා  
(திரு. என். டென்சில் பெர்னாண்டோ)  
(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)

In fact I was planning to give the Hon. Minister 1 1/2 hours because he has to come out with the statistics. I am not going to touch on that. I do not want to make any inroads into his section.

I will start with the Member of the Opposition who spoke last. He wanted to get rid of me. I hope that will happen soon. But I will not go out of Parliament.

අනිල් මුණසිංහ මහතා  
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)  
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

I said that in joking.

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(திரு. என். டென்சில் பெர்னாண்டோ)  
(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)

That is all right. I was also joking. Do not worry.

The hon. Member said that the industrialization of rubber production has come to a standstill. It is not so. That is why we have opened a centre now at Peliyagoda, where we will try to produce everything in rubber. We are on that. We are willing to get consultants and experts and then show our people how to do it and tell them, "Now take this up and do it". This is going to be the base. So do not say that we are not doing anything. You say that the amount of rubber used for industries is static; it is about 6 to 8 per cent of the rubber produced. That is why we have opened this centre at Peliyagoda. We have brought in a lot of machinery there. We will be telling our entrepreneurs, the Ceylonese entrepreneur, "Do this, here are the machines, this is being produced, take this and do it". That is why we have opened this. We have not forgotten that aspect. We have given it a start with a consultancy and the IDB is handling that centre. We hope that very soon there will be a lot of good things coming out of it.

Another hon. Member, speaking about the IDB said that it has not done very much. In fact, in my view, one of the best boards that we have is the IDB. It has done everything possible to help the entrepreneur - the small, the smaller and the smallest I should say. It does not very much look after the rich man. Of course if the rich

man wants help, there is the LIAC to help him. The LIAC, of which very humbly I will tell you that I am the Chairman for the last seven years, not only approves the industry but also follows it up up to the time of production. In some cases, within three months if the industrialist does not take any steps, we see that the approval is cancelled. He must take at least some tangible steps so as to be able to carry on. Sometimes, all of a sudden the banks do not give the money. But if we know that he has taken some tangible steps we extend the period. Otherwise within the first three months we cancel the approval. So we are following up.

Industrialization is not something that can be achieved by holding an Aladdin's lamp. Hon. Minister and I do not have it, nor has the Government. Industrialisation will take a lot of time and a lot of money is also required. The complaint of the Hon. Minister and mine is that there is a very high rate of interest charged on the loans given to our entrepreneurs. The interest rate is as high as 20 per cent and the poor man who gets a loan to start an industry must make something in the region of 30 per cent so that he can have a five per cent profit at least.

Moreover, the banks do not give him the full amount. They only go up to 80 per cent of the outlay and he has to find the balance 20 per cent. So, what is his return for that 20 per cent? To make that 20 per cent and play the interest is a very difficult job. There is no doubt about that.

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(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)  
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

I do not want to disturb the hon. Deputy Minister but I do not think there is any other under-developed country in the world that has the high rates that we have. This is a disincentive to the development of industry.

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(திரு. என். டென்சில் பெர்னாண்டோ)  
(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)

I do not like to give way because I have to stop at 2.15. I would like to have about two hours to speak but I cannot have that time. I want to finish as soon as possible. Since Independence, ours has been a closed economy and we found queues even to buy a quarter pound of bread. Even to buy a quarter pound of bread there was a queue! Today you do not find any queue anywhere. Why! This is because of our open economy.

The Government has also provided a lot of jobs. Look at the Free Trade Zone! Some say that about 45,000 people are employed there. I say the number should be 45,000 into five. I have seen middle-aged women bringing lunch parcels here and sometimes each carries

about 50 parcels. They make Rs. 2 on each parcel and on 50 parcels it means Rs. 100 a day. Not only do they make Rs. 100 but they also cover the cost of their lunch and dinner. For a poor household, Rs. 100 a day is a big thing. That sort of indirect employment does not come within this figure of 45,000.

What about the boutiques that have come up? All These 45,000 people, do not travel from their homes. They put up in various houses. What about that employment? What about their tea? How many boutiques have come up there? 45,000 into five should be the figure. This is what the people do not realize.

At the time His Excellency the President started the open economy there were 15 lakhs of people unemployed. We had to give them some form of employment. What about the graduates? How many of them were unemployed from 1970 to 1977? Now there is hardly a graduate who is unemployed. If your Government were in power during this period, there would have been a second riot as there was in 1971-72. Today the young man is given some sort of employment and that is why -

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(திரு. அனில் முனிசிங்கம்)

(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

Then why have you banned the JVP?

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(திரு. என். டென்சில் பெர்னாண்டோ)

(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)

If the hon. Member gives me an hour to talk, I will answer the question but I do not have the time. I want to give the Hon. Minister at least 45 minutes to reply. Give me an hour and I will answer your question.

If not for the employment given today, there would have been trouble in the country. Today everybody is satisfied. There is not a single family today who do not have their lunch and dinner. They do not go to the drains to pick up their food. Everybody has something to eat. - (Interruption). I do not want to use the term *kunu baaldhi*. They have something to eat and everybody has a job. Just look at the number of jobs created, not only by these new industries but also in the Free Trade Zone that has come up in addition to the employment that is given by the Government itself. Now, there is a new Free Trade Zone coming up at Biyagama where thousands will be employed. Take, for instance, the plantation sector, and see the amount of money that has gone into it. It is true that tea has become gold if I may say so. But anyhow, hon. Member for Matugama, we have taken the correct step and we are on the road to industrialization of this country. There is no doubt about that.

Now, all the hon. Members spoke about liberalization. But I think there is nothing for me to reply to them, because the Hon. Minister will give the statistics. So I am not going into that aspect. In fact, every hon. Member was speaking about liberalization. There are certain good points and bad points in it. We do not deny that. Especially our Ministry, the Ministry of Industries and Scientific Affairs has suffered a lot. There is no doubt about it. But let us take it as whole and see whether the liberalization of trade has not done good to the country. That is how we should assess the situation, instead of pinpointing one bad thing and forgetting the rest of it. It is a combination of rights and duties. When he introduced liberalization, His Excellency knew that dumping of goods will start, but today the Presidential Commission is there for that. Not only that, about a month ago His Excellency explained that there are certain bad effects in liberalization and said that he is looking into it. So what more do you want? His Excellency himself has realized that. There is no in-between. You must either a fully open the economy or close it completely.

Sir, for 33 years we ave practically been a closed economy. We had been where we were at the time of Independence. In 1977 when we took over it was just where we were in 1948 and nothing more. There was no employment and no development. But, is the Government of His Excellency J. R. Jayewardene going to close its eyes and wait and see? Are we going to keep the economy closed? No, we have opened it. There may be certain bad effects. Now, take for instance trade. How many ships have we brought? Who brought all those ships? It is His Excellency's Government. If not for the open economy where are they going to find the money for all that? Then, take the case of Air Lanka. With all the bad things that have been said about it, today it is an independent company. It is doing a very good service to the country.

Then, Sir, they go into the statistics of most of the Corporations that we have and say, there is so much of profit and so much of loss. But what about the service that the corporations are doing to the country? What about the employment? Most probably if one person is doing a job in a private corporation we may have about two or three to do the same job. But that is a service to the country. So if you take away the two in excess we would have three times the profit. There is no doubt about it. But then are we going to live on profits alone? This country is the profit of the people. This country is made for the people, and as such the government in existence must consider the people and nothing else: - not to make unconscionable profits but a small sum has to be made.

If you go into this book, "The Review of Activities 1983/1984" you will find that certain corporations are not making any profits. But they must exist because

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they are doing a service to the country; the service to the country costs everything. That is why His Excellency is now thinking of giving most of the industries that are in the public sector either to work in collaboration with somebody or even to the private sector. This is because he feels that now the time has come to open the economy further? Nobody from the Opposition said that our industrialization policy is wrong, they merely took up this book and said, "Some are not making profits, but some are making."

Now, the hon. Member for Kalawana spoke about protectionism. That is a part of the liberalization policy. There can be no doubt about it. When you liberalize there will be dumping, but we are going to take certain steps. That is what I said to one of the hon. Members who was speaking about the Fertilizer Manufacturing Corporation—

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(தலைவர்)

(The Chairman)

Order, please! You have come to the end of your time.

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(திரு. என். டென்சிள் பெர்னான்டோ)

(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)

Yes, Sir, I am going to wind up.

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(தலைவர்)

(The Chairman)

The Hon. Minister needs the time.

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(திரு. என். டென்சிள் பெர்னான்டோ)

(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)

Regarding the manufacture of fertilizer, if you take the HANSARD between 1970 and 1977 you will find that every year I have been asking the Corporation not to start that factory with Naptha. I always said get air based because there is 76 per cent of nitrogen in the air and we had so much of electricity at that time, you wanted to give electricity to South India also. Now we are hard up for hard pressed for electricity. Why? Electricity is not consumed by Cabinet Ministers! It is consumed as a result of the industrialization of this country. Today the electricity produced is about five times that of 1977. We are producing five times that amount of electricity that you all produced in 1977. But even today we are hard pressed for it. That is the index for industrialization of the country. Do not forget about that. You wanted to give it to South India when we are struggling to increase the output. It was only last Saturday that His Excellency the President opened another 70 megawatt thermal plant at Sapugaskanda

which is about five miles from here. This is what we want. My Hon. Minister has also to speak. Therefore I cannot hold on and I am winding up.

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(திரு. சிறில் மத்திள் — கைத்தொழில், விஞ்ஞான அலுவலர்கள் அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Cyril Mathew - Minister of Industries & Scientific Affairs)

Mr. Chairman, I must first thank all the Members who took part in this Debate, those who criticized us and those who praised us. We have the same amount of thanks for both groups because both groups are very essential for the advancement of industry in this country. You will pardon me that there are three documents\* which I wanted to read out but because there is hardly any time, please allow me the permission to include this in Hansard and take it as read.

Then, Sir, I have so much to reply regarding the criticisms of the hon. Members. I have no time to go into the details. I will table them to be included in Hansard. The hon. Member for Kesbewa (Mr. Gamini Lokuge) complained that he had written to my Secretary asking some information regarding the Ceramics Corporation.

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(தலைவர்)

(The Chairman)

Order, please! May I have those documents?

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(திரு. சிறில் மத்திள்)

(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

Yes, Sir, I am handing over all this to you so that it can go into Hansard.

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(தலைவர்)

(The Chairman)

I can look at it and then decide.

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(திரு. சிறில் மத்திள்)

(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

I am tabling that letter and the reply.\* I do not think he realized that the proper procedure was for him to address a letter to the Hon. Minister because the Secretary has no right to give any information without reference to the Hon. Minister under whom the Corporation works.

Some hon. Members thought that we were going back to the Sri Lanka Freedom Party days of a closed economy. I am sorry to disappoint them but really we do not believe in that closed economy of theirs, where a

\* කපාටි අවසානයේ පළ කර ඇත.

உணர்வுகளில் தரப்பட்டுள்ளது.

Produced at end of speech.



man who had to buy a new bicycle tyre had to carry his old bicycle tyre on his shoulders or where they rationed cloth to two yards for each woman and a woman who clothed herself below the naval found the body above the naval bare of any covering! In the same vice versa, if she covered herself above the naval than there was nothing to cover herself below the naval! There was a time like that too. We certainly are not thinking of going back to that era and at the same time I must tell you we do not believe in the freedom of the wild ass. We believe in an open economy but an open economy which will protect our local industry. We must also talk of liberal economy of a free economy like the developed countries. Just like the developed countries, which protect their own industries, we too must protect our industries but it must be not the effective protection of the IMF or the World Bank. What we advocate is that there must be adequate protection for each product that we manufacture in this country according to the quality, quantity and the price. That has been our view for a long time. But, please do not think that we have turned back, done a right about turn, and that we are going back to the 1970/1977 days. I think the whole country has had enough of that.

The hon. Member for Attanagalla (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody) made various complaints. Sir, on 26th November he made some wild allegations. Earlier also he had made some wild allegations and then I challenged him. I told him "Please make specific allegations against specific people in the Petroleum Corporation and I shall certainly inquire into them". He came to this House on 26th November - that was the day the Presidents Votes were discussed - and again started to make wild allegations, threw mud at everyone in the Petroleum Corporation, and he said that he was tabling a document and wanted me to interdict certain officers, inform the CID and inform the Auditor-General. I would like to remind him that I have informed the Auditor-General. I have written to the Auditor-General asking him to conduct investigations, but I certainly cannot get a hold anywhere on the information that he has given me on the 26th to conduct an investigation at all. There was another series of mud slinging and I cannot find anything from where I can start. He made allegations even today. Sir, I have analysed his speech on the 26th, sentence by sentence, but unfortunately I do not have the time to go through this. I wonder whether you will help me by considering it as having being read to get into the Hansard.

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(தலைவர்)

(The Chairman)

Can specific passages be marked ?

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(திரு. சிறில் மத்திய)

(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

I have marked the passages and my reply to them.

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(தலைவர்)

(The Chairman)

Only those will get in.

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(திரு. சிறில் மத்திய)

(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

The passages were taken from the HANSARD of the 26th ; columns are mentioned and my remarks are also mentioned at the bottom.\* If I go to read all that I will have hardly any time left.

Then, Sir, today again he came back to the Petroleum Corporation. He referred to the SPBM tender. This is what he said as far as I can remember. "OTEC not pre-qualified but later pre-qualified." Now the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation recommended the first 13, including the OTEC to the Tender Board. That is for the on-shore work. The Technical Committee recommended the first 10 in order of merit. The Tender Board Pre-qualified the first 12. Even at that point the OTEC was out of it. Then the OTEC appealed to the Tender Board and OTEC, which was the thirteenth in order of merit was included by the Tender Board. There you will see that, in the first instance, the Petroleum Corporation recommended all 13 tenders and OTEC was included. It was the Technical Committee that recommended only 10 out of that and OTEC was left out. Even the Tender Board pre-qualified only the first 12. At that stage even the OTEC was left out. Then they appealed to the Tender Board and OTEC was included. Now, the Petroleum Corporation had nothing to do with the Technical Committee nor did it have anything to do with the Tender Board. Then, again he mentioned about Heerema. He said that this is for off-shore work, and that they were not pre-qualified for off-shore work. Heerema was the nineteenth in order of merit. The Tender Board pre-qualified only the first ten. The Tender Board is quite apart from the Petroleum Corporation.

Then, again he mentioned about the SPBM contract and said that the Ministry of Fisheries was not aware of it. He comes into this House and makes some wild allegations and at every instance he can get hold of. He should understand that the SPBM project came to the Cabinet. It was a Cabinet approved project where all the Ministers are involved. A Cabinet Paper was circulated to all the Ministries. They all agreed to that, including the Fisheries Ministry. Their officials even have gone further. The officials in the Ministry of Fisheries have been associated with the project, they have approved the project and it is going to be implemented. Then, he again mentioned about M/s. FIGURO. He said that the FIGURO officials have

\* කටාව අවසානයේ පළ කර ඇත.

\* உரையின் முடியில் தரப்பட்டுள்ளது.

Produced at the end of speech.

[සිවල් මැතිර මහතා]

been paid commissions in Singapore. M/s. FIGURO Limited did the geotechnical surveys of the SPBM project.

A funny thing happened today, Mr. Chairman. Immediately after the speech of the hon. Member for Attanagalla a telex was received at the Head Office of the Petroleum Corporation. The message read as follows :

"To Mr. S. Sivasunderam. Your commission of Rs. 190,000 was duly paid by FIGURO. SPBM Incorporated, has paid all your wife's hotel bills in Singapore amounting to Singapore dollars 3,000. We need to know urgently how much is the balance money due to you, Regards, H. A. Tagher, 21534, Arafat GEO".

This was the telex message received a few minutes after the hon. Member for Attanagalla mentioned this in the House. They made inquiries as to where this telex message came from, to find that, immediately after the speech of the hon. Member for Attanagalla, on the one hand, the telex has been sent from an address in Colombo 364, Galle Road, Colombo. 3. What the connection is between the remarks made by the hon. Member for Attanagalla and this telex message, I still cannot understand, but there seems to be some connection. He makes a comment in this House that an officer in the Petroleum Corporation has been paid a commission. Hardly had the words left his mouth, a telex is received at the Petroleum Corporation office informing Mr. S. Sivasunderam that Rs. 190,000 have been paid by FIGURO, that his wife's hotel bills have been paid in Singapore and wants to know how much more he wants to finish the job! But the telex message is sent from a Colombo address, 364, Galle Road. I believe that is almost opposite the American Embassy. There is a telex machine operated somewhere at that point. Now we have informed the CID to investigate, to find out the name of this mischief maker who originated this telex message. These are the actual facts. You are making such a song and dance about this. Actually, the Petroleum Corporation has not made the decision. The tender board for the SPBM was a Cabinet appointed tender board. The people on the board were the Secretary to the Ministry of Industries, the Secretary to the Ministry of Trade and Shipping, the Director-General of National Planning and the Chief Accountant of the Food Department. The following were appointed to the tender board for the SPBM project. The names are as follows: Mr. Justin Dias, Chairman, Secretary, Ministry of Industries; Mr. V. S. Mahadeva, Director-General, National Planning, Ministry of Finance; Mr. W. L. P. de Mel, Secretary, Ministry of Trade and Shipping; and Mr. P. H. Gunasena, Chief Accountant, Department of Food.

Now you will see that the Petroleum Corporation officials – the Petroleum Corporation is an organization – had nothing to do with the decision – making in this project. It was put up before a Cabinet appointed tender board.

Then let us take the technical committee. Even in the technical committee I do not find anyone from the Petroleum Corporation. The technical committee was appointed by the Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs and consisted of the following members: Mr. Ramanayake, Chief Manager, Planning and Research, Ports Authority; Mr. D. Godage, Deputy Chief Engineer, Ports Authority; Mr. K. V. H. Premachandra, General Manager, Cement Corporation – he is an engineer – and Mr. B. S. Kahawita, Chief Engineer, Coast Conservation Department; and Mr. G. V. Perera, Chief Engineer, Salt Corporation. Now these were the gentlemen who were on the technical committee. You will see that there was not one single member from the Petroleum Corporation on the technical committee. The Board of the Petroleum Corporation appointed certain officers of the Petroleum Corporation to assist in this project, but the decision-making was not theirs. It was entirely by an Independent Cabinet-appointed tender board. The technical committee also consisted of engineers from various corporations.

It is true that the Petroleum Corporation did appoint a board to assist in this project. They consisted of Mr. Hamsa, General Manager; Mr. D. Chandrasekera, Refinery Manager; Mr. Sivasunderam, Deputy General Manager, Planning and Development; Mr. A. Abeygunawardena, Manager, Development; and Mr. K. Sivam, Chief Legal Officer. None of these people who were there to assist in this project who are from the Petroleum Corporation had any authority or anything to do with the making of decisions or the granting of the tenders, which was done entirely by people from outside.

The tender board which considered the SPBM Project had four meetings before it finalized these tenders in 1984. These are the steps followed by the tender board before the selection of the pre-qualified tenderers: (a) the consideration of the consultants – William Brothers of USA; (b) the appointment of a technical committee from corporations other than the CPC and Government departments in order to study the report and make independent recommendations to the tender board.

I just mentioned the details of the technical committee. The technical committee, it is stated had about 18 meetings before they decided on the pre-qualified tenderers.

Then the tender board after considering the consultants' report and the technical committee report, decided on pre-qualified tenderers for (1) the bouy design; (2) the off-shore pipeline; and (3) the inshore pipeline and the storage tank. Then to avoid problems on technical specifications the tender board decided to get the observations of the pre-qualified tenderers on

the technical specifications before the tenders were called for final evaluation. They put all these specifications before those who had pre-qualified so that they could see them and make their own observations. It was to avoid problems on technical specifications that the tender board decided to get the observations of the pre-qualified tenderers. So there is nothing secret about that. The pre-qualified tenderers were selected by a Cabinet-appointed tender board.

The hon. Member for Attanagalla (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody), in his usual slanderous fashion, just mentioned certain names and made some very vague insinuations and wanted me to conduct an inquiry on those wild allegations. Unfortunately, I must tell him I am not in a position to do that. I have told him to give me specific names and make specific charges. It is only then that I can conduct an inquiry or interdict an officer before such inquiry begins.

He mentioned that the Auditor-General should be called in. I have promptly written to the Auditor-General and told him that on such-and-such a date in such-and-such a HANSARD he would find the speech of the hon. Member for Attanagalla and requested him to please conduct an inquiry. If the Auditor-General can do it I will be very happy. But I personally cannot initiate an inquiry on these wild allegations he made in the House.

Sir, there are many other matters I wish to point out. I have taken the speech of the hon. Member for Attanagalla made on the 26th November and gone through it line by line and prepared certain comments. Sir, I hope you will include these comments in HANSARD because there is hardly any time for me to read the whole thing.\*

There were allegations made about the Mining Corporation. I think it was the hon. Member for Attanagalla who made certain comments about this Corporation. He referred to the prices in UK. I believe all the figures he quoted were in dollars. These are the actual facts.

Prices in the UK are quoted in pounds sterling. In 1983 the price for 97-99 per cent carbon was 493 pounds sterling. In 1984 for 97-99 per cent carbon the price was 450 pounds sterling. To the USA and Japan we quote in dollars. In 1983 the price for 97-99 per cent carbon was 1,035 US dollars. In 1984 the price was 900 dollars.

I believe, as far as I can remember, the hon. Member made the charge: for the UK you are charging 450 - I believe he said dollars - and for the USA and Japan you

are charging 900 dollars. He failed to realize that when we quote to UK purchasers we quote in pounds sterling and to the Japanese and US customers we quote in US dollars.

To India we quote in Indian rupees. For 97-99 per cent carbon in 1983 it was 8,730 Indian rupees. In 1984 in Indian rupees the price was 8,730.

For local sales we quote in Sri Lanka rupees. In 1983 for 97-99 per cent carbon the price was Rs. 11,260. Up to 20.08.1984 the price was Rs. 11,260. From 20.08.1984 the price was increased to Rs. 15,000.

Those are the prices we are selling at. There too, you would recollect, I drew your attention to the fact that the hon. Member was making a mistake and trying to suggest that to the UK we quoted 450 dollars and to the USA we quoted 900 dollars.

I would like him to understand that when we sell to the UK we quote in pounds sterling, when we sell to the USA and Japan we quote in US dollars, and when we sell to India we quote in Indian rupees. When we sell in Sri Lanka we quote in Sri Lanka rupees.

Then there was the hon. Member for Maharagama who made some remarks about the Plywoods Corporation - the Kosgama Salawa Complex. He said there is an engineer who is presently working at Salawa who has indicated that he is willing to take charge and run Salawa better than it is run today. Unfortunately he did not mention the name. If he did so, I would have been very happy to meet this gentleman and see what his capabilities are. I hope he is not referring to one Mr. Boniface perera. He was a gentleman who brought some logs from some foreign country and sawed them in two and produced double the quantity of logs.

In fact there is no suitably qualified engineer presently working at Salawa who is capable of managing Salawa. The present manager is a science graduate and a former Deputy General Manager of the Ceramics Corporation who has over fifteen years' experience in factory management. He is doing, I believe, a fairly good job of work at present.

Now, the value of the finished goods is taken at cost or market price, whichever is lower, according to accepted accounting practices. As such, there is no jacking up of prices. As we know, and he is also aware, there is a very grave shortage of timber. Therefore, there cannot be any wastage, because we make use of every bit that is available. Every bit is being utilized, including the wood chips and the dust which are utilized at the Chip Board Plant.

Then, Sir, he referred to a petrol shortage. But there he had got mixed up about the location of the petrol shortage. There was a petrol shortage, but it was

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உணர்வின்மீறலில் தரப்பட்டுள்ளது.

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certainly not at Salawa. If there is a petrol fraud at Salawa, I would like him to give me that information, so that I can proceed with the inquiry immediately. But we discovered that there was some petrol fraud at the headquarters and the matter has been handed over to the CID and one man has been interdicted.

Then he came back to his trade union at Salawa. Unfortunately, he is not here. He was saying that his trade union was not invited to any meeting. I was not aware that he had any trade union. As far as I was aware, there was only one union and that is the Jathika Sevaka Sangamaya. But, when I asked the particulars from the Chairman, he said as a matter of fact, there are about 150 members of the union of the hon. Member for Maharagama. I forget the name of that union. But if we look at it from any standard, the normal practice is that at least you must have a 40 per cent of the membership for a union to be recognized. He has got only 150 members. The JSS has got 1,324 and they hold regular meetings with the JSS and they get all the advice from their members. But I can certainly concede one thing to him. If his membership of 150 has any suggestions to make regarding the better management, better utilization of timber, cutting down of cost or any matter at all, I would certainly consider a written submission by his trade union and we shall give due consideration, and if there is any lapse on our part, I shall certainly make good that lapse. Therefore, I would like him to consult his membership of 150 which is hardly recognizable as a union, and send me a report on how we can cut down our cost and improve the production and I shall certainly give very careful consideration to all their suggestions.

Then, Sir, the hon. Member for Tangalle complained about the pollution by the Embilipitiya Paper Mill. Really, I must confess that we are having a problem with effluent at the Embilipitiya Mill.

We used straw as raw material and as a result we have to use a large amount of caustic soda and chemicals. Now there are two types of effluents. There is the effluent that comes after the washing of the straw. That is called the "waste water". We have proposals to control that solution and clarifiers will be erected to control and for the disposal of this effluent. Grave danger is caused by the black liquor. That is the affluent that comes after the chemicals have been added to it.

When this factory was designed - it was designed and erected during the SLFP regime - a chemical recovery system to abate pollution was installed on the basis of a contract signed with BKMI of West Germany in 1975. That was during the term of the SLFP government. When they installed the factory, they also installed a chemical recovery system. On the terms of this contract

30 per cent of the cost was paid in the signing of the contract and 70 per cent on the arrival of the equipment in Colombo. This is what the SLFP government accepted at that time and signed the contract and paid the money. They had to pay 30 per cent of the cost when they signed the contract and 70 per cent when the equipment arrived in Colombo. Now the chemical recovery system has not met the requirements of the contract. It cannot recover the chemicals out of that black liquor, but we have paid all the money. The SLFP government has paid all the money. Now we are saddled with this factory which is working all right but the chemical recovery system is a hopeless failure. We have no way of recovering the money also.

The German government financed this and they appointed consultants at a cost to report on the performance. The German government appointment consultants to report on the performance of this. The report states that there is a major design fault. People who gave the money, who financed it appointed consultants to go into this chemical recovery system and those consultants said that there is a major design fault. I will read to you the report itself :

"Investment foreseen by BKMI is in the order of Deutsche Marks 2 million to which local expenses have to be added. HRAG considers this investment not justified. The past history has amply shown that by patching up the CRS it will not be freed from its inherently faulty design. Any money to be allocated to the Embilipitiya Mill should be directed towards measures proposed in the Project status review report."

This is the report of the consultants appointed by the German government who funded this project. So now we are saddled with this faulty chemical recovery system which does not recover any chemicals at all, which faulty design was contracted for by the SLFP government. I hope the hon. Member for Kotmale heard what I said.

Now, Sir, negotiations are proceeding with a view to recovering the money spent from the contractor. I wonder how much we can recover. I wonder whether we can get anything back. We have to spend more on the lawyers and in the end we will get nothing. The lawyers will collect the money and we will be left with this defective chemical recovery system.

Then, the hon. Member for Maharagama mentioned about the IDB. The IDB operates in the following industrial estates: Ekala, Pallekelle, Atchuvely, Lunuwila, Horana and Pannala. The first three estates, Ekala, Pallekelle and Atchuvely are fully occupied. The rest are new estates with an occupancy rate of 50 per cent. Boossa had a very poor response from the industrialists and we have closed it. No funds have been coming to the IDB for the setting up of industrial estates this year. I believe even last year we did not get any funds. If, however, Government funds are made available, the IDB can consider the setting up of further estates.

The hon. Member for Baddegama mentioned about tyres. He said that we should use more rubber in the manufacture of tyres. In the tyre industry for car tyres we use more synthetic rubber than natural rubber. It is only in the field of truck tyres that we use a large quantity of natural rubber.

Regarding the Paranthan Chemical Corporation, there was a recent tender for 200 tons of caustic soda flakes and not for solid caustic soda in drums. This tender was floated because of the special requirements of the Petroleum Corporation and the State Fertilizer Manufacturing Corporation. The CPC normally uses liquid caustic soda manufactured at the Paranthan Chemical Factory. But due to the present situation in the Northern region the corporation finds it difficult to transport the product. Therefore, in anticipation of the problems, the Paranthan Chemical Corporation has floated the tender for caustic soda flakes which is the material preferred over the caustic soda solid. The former can be used more efficiently and readily. This new tender had been floated to satisfy the special requirements of the CPC.

The hon. Member for Baddegama asked, "You have already the requirements for two or three months. Therefore, why did you float the tender". I have already explained the reasons. He also said that we have to pay interest on the capital that we have blocked and asked the reasons for the necessity to float another tender.

The State Fertilizer Manufacturing Corporation uses only caustic soda flakes for water treatment. They cannot use imported solid caustic soda or the caustic soda manufactured at the Paranthan Factory because of the presence of small quantities of impurities. Since the stocks of caustic soda flakes are running out, the corporation has taken steps in time to obtain the special grade of caustic soda in order to avoid problems in the near future.

There was also much criticism of the Cement Corporation. The Cement Corporation is running into great difficulty, particularly at the Kankesanturai Factory due to the present terrorist problem. We find it difficult to send our oil there and we also find it difficult to get our finished products out from Kankesanturai. Everytime we delay to send raw materials or oil, we have to stop production. Production is also held up due to the curfew and we cannot get on with the work. We have to stop early. All these problems have to be faced by the Cement Corporation.

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(தலைவர்)

(The Chairman)

Order, please! Hon. Minister, it is now 3 p.m. How much longer will you be taking?

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(சிரி. சிறித மத்தியம்)  
(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

I will take only one or two minutes. BTT on cement was increased in 1980 from one per cent to 10 per cent and the corporation absorbed this and did not pass it on to the consumer. This had to be absorbed by the corporation. The total amount absorbed during the last four years was Rs. 104.4 million. We were not allowed to pass this on to the consumer so we had to absorb this ourselves. Normally, any increase in BTT is promptly passed on to the consumer but here we were giving a gift to the Government.

During this same period, Rs. 63.7 million was absorbed by the corporation on account of the Ceylon Electricity Board's surcharges. This also we could pass on to the consumer. The National Prices Commission directed us not to pass this on to the consumer. These are some of the difficulties that the Kankesanturai Factory has been going through.

There is much more to say but there is hardly any time. Sir, I thank you for your indulgence and also thank hon. members for the advice and suggestions made.—(Interruption) If you give me the book I will read it and do something about it. They might want to uproot all the tea and go for the minerals in the soil. Thank you.

#### PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC SECTOR CORPORATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES & SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS.

It will be observed from the Estimates that are before you that the total provision for the Ministry of Industries & Scientific Affairs and the Corporations and Departments under that Ministry for 1985 is Rs. 119,807,000/- compared with the provision of Rs. 113,098,000/- for 1984, Rs. 72,378,000/- for 1983, Rs. 104,342,000/- for 1982, Rs. 126,215,760/- for 1981 and Rs. 741,696,925/- for 1980. The reduction in the Estimates annually from 1980 to 1983 had been mainly due to reduction in the provision for capital expenditure of State Corporations.

The increase in the provision of Rs. 113,098,000/- for 1984 over the provision of Rs. 72,378,000/- for 1983 was mainly due to the foreign aid of Rs. 32,695,000/- provided in 1984 which comprised Rs. 2,695,000/- aid from the USSR to the Ceylon Steel Corporation for payment of emoluments of the Soviet specialists working in Stage II of the steel factory that produces billets locally and Rs. 30,000,000/- aid from KFW of West Germany to the National Paper Corporation for an effluent treatment system at the Valaichenai Paper Mill.

The increase in the provision of Rs. 119,807,000/- for 1985 over the provision of Rs. 113,098,000/- for 1984 was because the provision that had been made in the previous years under the Treasury for subsidy to the National paper Corporation has for the first time been included in 1985 under the Ministry of Industries & Scientific Affairs. The provision made for subsidy to the National paper Corporation in the 1985 Estimates is Rs. 27,061,000/.

Before 1977 the National Paper Corporation had to pay FEEDS to the government on the instalments of foreign loans withdrawn out of the aid provided by KFW of West Germany to the Paper Board Mill at Valaichennai and the Embilipitiya Paper Mill Project. In April



of which were being dumped into our country. Further, in certain cases the duty on imported raw materials required for production of goods locally was higher than the duty on imported finished goods.

The honourable Member for Wattala also alleged that millions of rupees had been wasted by Chairmen, Directors and top management personnel of Corporations, that millions of rupees had been misappropriated by them, that wrong decisions had been willfully taken with the intention of ruining the organisation and that after having done all these they had left the Corporations before the irregularities were detected in audit.

I wish the honourable Member had been more specific in his allegations and specified the Corporations where such irregularities had occurred and named the persons responsible, at least, by their office. His failure to do so has brought all Corporations, the Chairmen, Directors and the top personnel of the Corporations under a cloud.

If the honourable Member for Wattala had continued to be the Chairman of a Corporation, I am sure he would not have liked such a general statement as he did make being made, tarring all the Chairmen of Corporations including himself with the same brush.

I should, therefore, take this opportunity to state that such things as the honourable Member had referred to had not occurred at any time in any of the Corporations under the Ministry of Industries & Scientific Affairs.

I am glad that the Honourable Minister of Finance & Planning in his budget speech has promised to institute strong action against dumping. I have been clamouring for such action during the past seven years and in my foreword to the "Review of Activities for 1983" which has been distributed to honourable Members I have referred to the action taken by even developed countries to protect their local industries.

The Honourable Minister of Finance & Planning has also stated that the Presidential Tariff Commission, at his request to prepare an entirely new scheme of Customs duties designed to provide adequate protection for domestic industries, has done so. According to the Honourable Minister the new scheme will provide protective duties ranging from 60 percent to 100 percent for the majority of locally produced agricultural and industrial products. I have throughout been advocating adequate protection for local industries on a case by case basis, rather than on the basis of concepts.

I am also happy that the Honourable Minister of Finance & Planning has accepted the proposal that I have been making since 1978 that incentives be given for dispersal of industries to high unemployment areas. He has stated in his budget speech that investment relief up to 1/3 of the assessable income of the investment will be granted for approved investments in labour intensive industries in districts outside Colombo.

The Honourable Minister of Finance & planning referred to the failure on the part of the Cement Corporation to repay the loan obtained on Treasury guarantee as and when the repayment instalments fell due, with the result the Treasury had to settle the repayment instalments. He also referred to an advance of Rs. 245 million given to the State Fertilizer Manufacturing Corporation to enable that Corporation to continue in production.

The loan referred to by the Honourable Minister of Finance & Planning totalling US \$ 41 million was obtained by the Sri Lanka Cement Corporation with Treasury approval for purchase of machinery and equipment for the Lanka Cement Ltd., work on which commenced in January 1981. Repayment of the loan fell due in 1983, The Cement Corporation, owing to reasons beyond its control, for example, ethnic disturbances in 1983, spasmodic terrorist

activities thereafter in the Jaffna District and adverse weather, had not been able to earn sufficient revenue to repay the instalments of loan. In the circumstances the matter was brought to the notice of the Cabinet which approved the Treasury repaying the instalments of loan.

Rs. 245 million was given to the Sri Lanka State Fertilizer Manufacturing Corporation as working capital as that corporation did not have enough funds for production of urea owing to the following reasons :-

- (a) Levy of BTT on Naphtha.
- (b) Devaluation of the rupee.
- (c) Reduction of the ex-factory price of urea from Rs. 6,200 to Rs. 6,000 per metric ton out of which Rs. 90 is payable by the Corporation as BTT.
- (d) The increase of Naphtha price due to depreciation of the rupee notwithstanding drop in the world market price of urea.

The monies given by the Treasury to the Cement Corporation and the State Fertilizer Manufacturing Corporation will be repaid in due course.

The honourable Second Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Jabir A. Cader) complained about the increased price of LP gas. The honourable Member is aware that all petroleum products have gone up in price. The price of kerosene has risen to Rs. 6.58 per litre or Rs. 29.94 per gallon. On the basis of the comparative thermal values of kerosene and LP gas (13 kilo LP Gas is equal to 5.47 gallons of kerosene), the current selling price of Rs. 145 per cylinder of 13 kilo is cheaper than kerosene of equivalent thermal value the price of which would be Rs. 164. At the present selling price of LP gas, the Gas Company is losing 28 cts. on every cylinder of 13 kilos sold. Profits are being made on sale of appliances.

The honourable Member for Divulapitiya (Mr. Ariyaratne Jayatilleke) at the Second reading of the Appropriation Bill on 15th November 1984 stated that Chairmen, Working directors and Senior Executives of Corporations were political appointees. I admit that Chairmen and Directors are political appointees. Under the previous Government too those appointments were political but the difference is we have appointed competent and qualified persons unlike the previous Government. I must, however, emphatically deny that we have appointed Senior Executives on political grounds. That may have been the practice under the previous Government.

The honourable Member expressed concern that assets of Corporations handed over to the private sector have been under-valued and stated that the Plywoods Corporation was to be handed over to the private sector.

None of the Corporations under the Ministry of Industries and Scientific Affairs has so far been handed over to the private sector. There is a proposal under consideration for the Salawa Complex of the Plywoods Corporation to be run with foreign collaboration but not to be handed over to any party. If and when the collaboration proposal is accepted, I can assure the honourable Member that the assets will be correctly valued.

The honourable Member also spoke about what the previous Government did for the industry on a self reliant basis. We know how they got down out-dated technology and shoddy goods to a captive market under a state monopoly! We however, are building our own industrial strength in competition with others.

The honourable Member for Matugama (Mr. Anil Moonesighe) on 20th November 1984 expressed views similar to those of the Member for Divulapitiya.





Industry especially in the lesser developed areas had to be so designed that it would be attractive and stimulating enough to counter the attraction of higher rates of return from savings and merchandising.

Due recognition was also given to the other problems that this sector faced today. In addition to the problems of ready access to credit and well organised institutional support, it also has to face stiff competition from imports as well as from the indigenous large scale manufacturing sector. In the present context of such dual competition it is only a matter of time before the Small and Medium Scale manufacturing sector begins to feel the full impact of the situation which it is now exposed to unless it is placed on an equally competitive footing through incentives and institutional support. Thus, the broad objectives of this scheme are :

1. to promote and encourage a rapid growth of Small and Medium Scale Industry ;
2. to attract such industries into backward or under developed areas away from congested urban centres.

These objectives will be sought through a package of incentives and assistance comprising of fiscal measures supported by institutional aids. In this scheme Small and Medium Scale Industries are defined as those undertakings in which the investment in fixed assets in plant and machinery does not exceed Rs. 2 million.

The proposed fiscal measures would consist mainly of :

- (a) Exemption from income tax on profits for a period of 5 to 10 years depending on the location of the undertaking -
- (b) Lump sum depreciation on fixed assets-
- (c) Exemption from the payment of Business Turnover Tax depending on the location of the undertaking.

These measures will be so designed to give most favoured treatment to Small and Medium Scale Industry located in, under developed or developing areas while giving lesser relief to those located in developed and/or congested areas.

In a selective programme of this nature demarcation of areas for purposes of eligibility become a pre-requisite. I am of the opinion that the criteria for such a demarcation should be as follows :

- (1) Present distribution of industry in the area-
- (2) State of development of the area-
- (3) Population density-
- (4) Incidence of unemployment-

In such a demarcation it is necessary to exclude areas which come under the Greater Colombo Economic Commission, Archaeological reserves and any other reservations from the scope of this scheme so that the legal objectives of such reservations are left intact.

Based on the above criteria it is proposed to group the administrative districts and certain local authority areas into 4 broad categories as follows :-

1. Category A - Under developed areas
2. Category B - Developing areas
3. Category C - Intermediate areas
4. Category D - Developed and/or congested areas

In this classification Category 'A' receives most favoured treatment and Category 'D' the least. Demarcation of areas will be made by the Minister in charge of the subject of Industries with the concurrence of the Minister in charge of the subject of Finance and such demarcations will be published in the Sri Lanka Gazette. A possible demarcation based on the criteria given above is furnished in *Annex 'A'*.

#### *Fiscal Incentives*

The recommended fiscal incentives are as follows :-

They will be applicable to all Small and Medium Scale Industries which commenced production on or after 01.04.77 in the specified areas-

#### *Category 'A' :*

1. 10 year tax holiday on profits.
2. 100% Lump sum depreciation on plant and machinery purchased and used after 01.04.77 and 50% lump sum depreciation on factory and welfare buildings constructed and used after 01.04.77.
3. Exemption from Business Turnover Tax.
4. Exemption of skilled personnel from payment of income tax.

#### *Category 'B' :*

1. 5 year tax holiday on profits.
2. 100% lump sum depreciation on plant and machinery purchased and used after 01.04.77 and 50% lump sum depreciation on factory and welfare buildings constructed and used after 01.04.77.
3. Exemption from Business Turnover Tax.
4. Exemption of skilled personnel from payment of income tax.

#### *Category 'C' :*

1. 5 year tax holiday on profits.
2. 100% Lump sum depreciation on plant and machinery purchased and used after 01.04.77 and 50% lump sum depreciation on factory and welfare buildings constructed and used after 01.04.77.
3. Exemption from Business Turnover Tax upto annual turnover of Rs. 5 lakhs.

#### *Category 'D' :*

1. 5 year tax holiday on profits.
2. 100% Lump sum depreciation on plant and machinery purchased and used after 01.04.77 and 50% Lump sum depreciation on factory and welfare buildings constructed and used after 01.04.77.
3. Exemption from Business Turnover Tax upto annual turnover of Rs. 100,000.

*Institutional Aid : Financial.*-It is now recognised that ready availability of credit is a "sine qua non" for the development of this sector and I recommend that all lending agencies including the Development Finance Corporation of Ceylon be required to adopt uniform procedures in granting loans to the is sector in the following manner :-

1. The grace period for capital repayment be extended to 3 years ;
2. At present a loan sanctioned does not exceed 75% of the cost of plant and machinery equipment. It is proposed that the amount sanctioned be raised to 85% in respect of industries in Category 'A' and 'B'.
3. Dispense with service charges on all industries within this sector ;
4. Adjust pay back period to 10 years in the case of loans taken under the new Credit Guarantee Scheme for industries in Category 'A' and 'B'.

*Oerl Assistance : Reserved Industries.*-It is proposed to reserve certain industries exclusively to this sector. Recommendation will be placed before the Cabinet from time to time for this purpose.

*Preferential Purchases by Government Department and Corporations.*-It is recommended that all Government Departments and Corporations purchase their requirements from the Small and Medium Scale Sector provided that the price quoted does not exceed 15% of the price quoted by other large units.

#### *Technical & Managerial Assistance :*

1. The National Apprenticeship Bord will increase the number of training courses and also the intake for training in order to meet the demand that would arise from this sector.

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2. The National Institute of Management whilst increasing training schemes for staff grades will not levy fees for training courses in respect of industries falling under Categories 'A' and 'B'.
3. The present fees which are charged by the Ceylon Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research will be so adjusted to serve Categories 'A' and 'B' free of charge and others in this sector at a nominal charge.
4. The National Engineering Research and Development Centre will undertake studies involving in designs in equipment for this sector, taking into account the scale of operation and appropriate technology.

**Industrial Development Board.**—The Industrial Development Board under my Ministry will be the principal organisation that will be responsible for the development of this sector. This organisation would need considerable strengthening in the Districts if the proposed incentives are to have a meaningful impact. A programme for development of infra-structural and institutional facilities at the district level under the above Board has already been formulated and incorporated in the draft Five Year Plan. These proposals have been formulated so as to cater for all the requirements of Small and Medium Scale Industries in each District. In formulating this programme the Board also had in mind the role it will have to play under the proposed District Ministries.

(i) **Industrial Estates.**—At present the Board has four Industrial Estates located at Ekala, Pallekelle, Atchuvely and Boossa. This will be expanded and improved to cater to existing demands. It is also proposed to set up Mini Industrial Estates in each District. In the case of the Mini Industrial Estates in each District. In the case of the Mini Industrial Estates only infra-structure will be provided by the Board. The land will be leased out or sold to prospective investors who are prepared to construct buildings at their own cost. They will be provided with infra-structural facilities like roads, electricity, water supply and the cost of such facilities will be borne by the Board

(ii) **Common Service Centres.**—It is proposed to set up 30 Common Service Centres to service the needs of Small Scale Industrialists. These centres will provide the necessary common service facilities in the regions to Small Scale Industrialists. They will be dispersed in the districts and attached to the Industrial Estates. Six such centres have been gifted by the Indian Government to the Ministry of Planning & Economic Affairs and at their request the Board has decided to take over these centres.

(iii) **Trade Information Centre:** It is also proposed to have Trade Information Centres in Districts whereby locally manufactured products will be displayed and information will be made available so that prospective buyer would know readily the source of supply of industrial products which they are interested in.

(iv) **Industrial Laboratory:** The setting up of development and experimental projects require the setting up of an industrial laboratory with certain basic equipment. At present all tests are being carried through the CISIR or the Universities. Since certain difficulties have been experienced in carrying out such tests, a laboratory to provide for certain basic testing facilities will be set up by the I.D.B.

(v) **Research & Development:** The programme for entrepreneur development requires that sufficient projects be developed by the Board to be offered to prospective industrialists. A number of Model Projects have already been prepared to be made available to such prospective industrialists. The development and experimentation of new projects envisages a capital investment in research and development for the setting up and the development of such projects.

(vi) **Specialised Services to Small Scale Industry:** The Board is at present engaged in providing certain specialised services to Small Scale Industrialists in keeping with their needs which they are unable to obtain due to financial and other reasons. Some of the specialised

services envisaged in the current years programme include heat treatment of metals, die and tool making, testing facilities for the foundry industry, sale of rubber compound and sale of centrifuged latex. The setting up of a glass sand processing unit to provide high quality silica sand processed and purified is also under consideration.

The expansion of these services to small scale industry also envisage an annual investment in the provision and expansion of these facilities. Part of the expenditure incurred on these services will however be recovered from the charges made from the industrialists.

(vii) **Expansion of the Regional Offices:** The proposals enumerated above will require a strong supporting staff both at the centre and in the regions. At present the extension services of the Board is carried out mainly through the nine regional offices. Each of these regional offices cover to two or three districts. It is necessary that fully fledged offices in the districts be set up. These offices will be manned by a Regional Manager and a minimum of two Development Officers with the other supporting clerical and other staff. Provision will have to be made therefore for the revision of the cadre to provide for this increase in staff. The setting up of Mini Estates for each region will also require the necessary supporting staff. This will include Superintendents for each Estate and other supporting staff. Provision will therefore be required for staff for 13 additional regional offices. The staff requirements for the Estate will however be phased out during the next few years depending on the programme for each year. Apart from expansion of staff it is also necessary that each office should be provided with one vehicle. On this basis a minimum of 15 additional vehicles will be required for this expansion programme.

**Required Investments:** As the success of this entire scheme depends on the strengthening and expansion of the Industrial Development Board, I wish to reiterate here the proposed investment programme which has been already incorporated in the Draft Five Year Plan. The proposed investment in the Industrial Development Board are as follows:—

	In Rs. '000		
	1978	1979	1980-82
1. Expansion and improvement of the existing Industrial Estates (Ekala, Atchuvely, Pallekelle, Boossa)	300	2,500	7,500
2. Setting up of thirty (30) Mini Industrial Estates (3 Nos.)	3,150 (3 Nos.)	9,000 (6 Nos.)	31,500 (21 Nos.)
3. Setting up of thirty (30) common services centres (3 Nos.)	4,500 (3 Nos.)	9,000 (6 Nos.)	31,500 (21 Nos.)
4. Setting up of three (3) Trade Information Centres	—	50 (1 No.)	100 (2 Nos.)
5. Setting up of an Industrial Laboratory	—	900	500
6. Research and Development	54	1,000	3,000
7. Provisions of specialised services	1,500	1,500	4,500
8. Purchase of machinery and plant	50	500	1,500
9. Purchase of additional vehicles (10 Nos.)	1,060 (10 Nos.)	212 (2 Nos.)	318 (3 Nos.)
10. Construction of additional administrative buildings	—	200	600
11. Payment of Salaries, Wages, etc. (recurrent expenditure due to regional expansion)	710	11,267	44,919
	11,324	36,129	125,937

## ANNEX 'A'

## CLASSIFICATION OF AREAS FOR PURPOSES OF SPECIAL INCENTIVES TO SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES

1. In this demarcation special areas of interest such as sanctuaries forest reserves, alrchaological reserves, tourist reserves and declared sacred areas have not been taken into consideration on the basis that the respective departments under whose purview they come and protect those interests.
2. The Greater colombo Economic Commission area has been left out.
3. Pockets of development such as Municipal and Urban Copuncil areas have been left out in certain districts.
4. A balance has been sought to be achieved of the following factors :
  - (i) Present distribution of industries ;
  - (ii) Relative development of specific areas ;
  - (iii) Distribution of population ;
  - (iv) Prevailing unemployment.
5. Accordingly, the classification suggested is shown below :

Note.—Class A attracts the greatest amount of incentives and Class D, the least.

## Class 'A'

1. Hambantota District
2. Matale Distict
3. Monaragala District
4. Polonnaruwa District
5. Batticaloa District Excluding Batticaloa MC
6. N'Eliya District Excluding N'Eliya MC
7. Badulla District Excluding Badulla MC
8. Ratnapura District Excluding Ratnapura MC
9. Anuradhapura District Excluding Anuradhapura MC
10. Trincomalee District Excluding Trincoamalee UC
11. Kandy District Excluding Kandy MC

## Class 'B'

1. Amparai District
2. Puttalam District
3. Galle District Excluding Galle MC
4. Ratanapura MC
5. N'Eliya MC
6. Badulla UC
7. Kegalle District Excluding Kegalle UC
8. Kurunegala District Excluding Kurunegala UC
9. Kalutara District Excluding Kalutara UC
10. Matara Distict Excluding Matara UC
11. Anuradhapura UC
12. Batticaloa UC
13. Trincomalee UC

## Class 'C'

1. Galle MC
2. Kandy MC
3. Kegalle UC
4. Kurunegala UC
5. Kalutara UC
6. Matara UC
7. Vavuniya District
8. Mannar District
9. Jaffna District Excluding Jaffna MC
10. Colombo District Excluding (i) Colombo MC area ;  
(ii) Dehiwela Mt. Lavinia Municipal area.
11. Industrial Areas reserved under Colombo Master Plan.

## Class 'D'

1. Colombo Municipal Area
2. Dehiwela-Mount Lavinia Municipal Area
3. Jaffna MC

## DISTRICTWISE STATISTICS

District	Population '000	unemployment '000	Total No. of Industries
Colombo	2,891	331.3	10,152
Kalutara	789	88.8	1,630
Kandy	1,283	103.7	1,484
Matale	341	15.5	496
Nuwaraeliya	487	27.1	185
Galle	795	87.6	2,355
Matara	635	53.5	1,519
Hambantota	368	21.6	677
Jaffna	759	30.3	1,764
Mannar	84	1.7	46
Vavuniya	103	2.1	46
Batticaloa	278	8.1	345
Amparai	295	11.1	1,362
Trincomalee	204	8.3	236
Kurunegala	1,110	64.1	2,415
Puttalam	404	24.0	1,308
Anuradhapura	421	13.3	633
Polonnaruwa	177	8.6	149
Badulla	666	41.5	871
Moneragala	209	8.2	316
Ratnapura	716	54.8	631
Kegalle	706	67.0	2,546

## Sources :

Population	—	Dept. of Census & Statistics
		Ministry of Finance and Planning
Unemployment	—	Ministry of Industries and S.A.
Industries	—	

## POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS - 1976

Town	Population '000'	Local Authority
Colombo	607	MC
Dehiwela	166	MC
Jaffna	117	MC
Moratuwa	103	UC
Kotte	100	UC
Kandy	101	MC
Galle	78	MC
Negombo	62	MC
Trincomalee	45	UC
Matara	40	UC
Anuradhapura	38	UC
Badulla	37	MC
Kalutara	32	UC
Batticaloa	39	MC
Matale	33	MC
Ratnapura	31	MC
Kurunegala	27	MC
Nuwara Eliya	18	MC
Chilaw	19	UC
Puttalam	13	UC
Kegalle	12	UC
Mannar	19	TC
Vavuniya	17	UC
Hambantota	07	UC

Source : Statistical Pocket  
Bank of Sri Lanka 1977



The Member for Attanagalla says at Column 14 of Hnasard of 26th November 1984 :

"The Ceylon Petroleum Corporation not only makes good profits but it provides many avenues to top officials to get profitable deals for themselves with foreign suppliers and their local agents. This fact is well known in the trade, though the Hon. Minister may be unaware of the irregular deals of corrupt officials. *Millions of rupees worth of contracts are signed without any tender. For example the Shell tender. Corruption is rampant in the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation.* It has reached the level of even recent recruits at the lowest level appointed by the officials, *while the top officials, specialists in the blind leading the blind are receiving salaries, etc, from a second employer.* This is the latest ruse in some of these corporations. You are a person in a corporation but you are also kept by another man, a second employer—(Interruption)."

Contracts for sales, purchases and projects are not awarded without calling for tenders. Tenders may or may not be called for provision of *consultancy services* depending on the nature of the work involved.

The reference to the Shell Tender is presumably regarding the Technical Services Agreement with Shell for the preparation of a project study on development of airport facilities at Katunayake International Airport and preparation of final design specifications.

The facts of this matter are as follows :

Shell had already an ongoing contract service agreement with the Corp. to cover supply of fuel for aviation operations in Sri Lanka and this additional study was entrusted to them in view of their vast experience in this field of activity.

Supply of fuel for aviation is a highly specialised field of activity and constitutes a risky operation. It has to be conducted by trained personnel and airlines operating through Sri Lanka need to be satisfied that correct procedures are followed and adequate safety precautions are observed before they patronise Sri Lanka as an aviation refuelling point on a regular basis. The very fact that a company with the vast experience and specialised knowledge backed by sophisticated research facilities on aviation fuel supply arrangements like Shell, is tendering technical services and that operating procedures of Shell are being adopted and observed in Sri Lanka would by itself help the building of international confidence on the aviation fuel supply arrangements at Katunayake Airport. For these reasons, Shell was selected for the rendering of technical services to the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation without tenders being called. Price is not the only criterion on matters of this nature.

There is nothing improper in this.

The rest of this statement consists of broad allegations and does not mention any specific matters which can be examined in detail.

If the Hon. Member is aware of any contracts which have been improperly awarded without following normal procedures, he should give specific details so that necessary action can be taken.

The Member for Attanagalla says at Column 15 :

"These specialists in the blind leading the blind are receiving salaries, etc, from a second employer. *The employees are robbing petroleum products and collecting money from dealers and service station owners.*"

Certain cases have been detected. Disciplinary action has been taken and cases filed in Court against employees who have siphoned petroleum products from carrier tanks and running tanks of bowsers.

If the Hon. Member is aware of other cases which have not been detected, he should give specific details, at least confidentially, so that suitable action can be taken.

The Member for Attanagalla says on Column 15 :

"Some of the corrupt officials are connected with their kith and kin in other private sector organizations in business.

Planning and development is so effective that *one top executive has made an application to migrate to Australia on basis of discrimination of the minorities.* You can ask the Australian Embassy whether an application has been made, *service certificate has been issued to him dated 6th September 1983 by the Chairman of the Petroleum Corporation, Mr. D. Wimalasena.*"

It is correct that shortly after the disturbances in July 1983, Mr. S. Sivasunderam, Deputy General Manager, Planning & Development, did apply to migrate to Australia and that a service certificate was issued to him by Chairman, Ceylon Petroleum Corporation.

There is nothing improper in this.

The Member for Attanagalla says at Columns 15 and 16 :

"*This gentleman is the main link to the Maharajah Organization, a business house in Sri Lanka and the business operation of Mr. T. Jayalingam, 16, Albert Crescent, Colombo 7, who received telex copies of the Tank Farm deal in Trincomalee. Mr. Somasunderam Sivasunderam is the wizard of all the planning and development work for Maharajahs and Mr. T. Jayalingam. No appointments are necessary for Mr. Nimal Cooke of Maharajah's and Mr. Jayalingam to walk into the high offices of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation and to the room of Mr. Sivasunderam. All development plans, budgets, tender specifications reach Maharajah's and Jayalingam even before the authorities see them. Maharajah's are assisted in securing principals for projects of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation, and the specifications are made to suit the principals of the Maharajah Organizations.*"

The Hon. Member keeps making general allegations and does not provide any specific point for investigation.

As far as the SPBM and the Airport Development Projects which figure prominently in the Hon. Members speech are concerned, the specifications are based on the recommendations of *qualified foreign consultants,*

[සිරිල් මැතිව මහතා]

Proposed specifications are studied by C.P.C. officials and Technical Committees appointed by the Minister of Industries & Scientific Affairs consisting of non-CPC specialist officers. Their recommendations are submitted for consideration of Cabinet appointed Tender Boards (which consist of very senior public servants and not CPC personnel), for decision.

The purpose of determining specifications is to ensure that the Corporation obtains the products or services required to best suit the conditions that prevail. As a result, some prospective bidders whose products or services are not suited to our environment may get excluded.

The specifications for the SPBM have been finalised. As a further precaution, prospective bidders have been given time to study and seek clarification on these specifications so that no allegations can be made that they are tailor-made to suit a particular bidder, or, to maliciously exclude other bidders.

The specifications for the Airport Development Project have not yet been finalised.

It is irresponsible to make general allegations which cannot be investigated. If the Hon. Member is aware of cases where specifications have been specially designed to suit particular bidders, he should give full details of these so that full investigations can be made.

Foreign consultants for the SPBM Project were William Brothers of U.S.A. These consultants were selected after tenders were called and the decision to award the contract to William Brothers was made by a Cabinet appointed Tender Board chaired by Additional Secretary, Ministry of Industries & Scientific Affairs.

*Tender Board (1981):* A. T. J. Madugalle Addl. Sec.  
K. S. de Fonseka Managing  
Director, Ports Authority.  
D. S. H. Abeywickrema,  
Director, Project Evaluation  
T. Ratnasabapathy, Director  
Finance.

The Member for Attanagalla says at Column 16 :

*"Mr. S. Sivasunderam, a Chemical Engineer, is the key man and projects leader of sophisticated projects like S.P.B.M. and Aviation Hydrant Refuelling System, where his knowledge and experience are either nil or marginal. His service for his second employer are very great. The Spencer Report and vital specifications of the S.P.B.M. Bouy were with Maharajah's and Mitsubishi Liaison Office, Colombo, even before the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Chairman received them. Copy is annexed. Copy is courtesy of the Maharajah Organization.*

Mr. S. Sivasunderam is a Chemical Engineer who has risen on merit to hold the post of Deputy General Manager (Planning & Development). He has an

unblemished record of 15 years service in the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation. He is fully qualified to function as the Head of teams for Project Development.

The first study prepared by Mr. D. R. Spencer of Shell International Trading Company on the Katunayake International Airport Development Scheme in 1982 only spelled out proposals for development and the projection on future requirements. This study was made for the purpose of evaluation of the project and is not the specifications for the project. It was not treated as a highly confidential document and copies were made available to several persons. Similarly the first draft technical report on the SPBM project prepared by Messrs. William Brothers of U.S.A., Consultants to C.P.C., was also not treated as a confidential document and copies have been given to several persons.

Access to these documents does not afford an insuperable advantage to a prospective bidder.

The Member for Attanagalla says at Column 16 :

*"Minutes, contracts and confidential documents of the Petroleum Corporation were available to Mr. Jayalingam, Mr. Maharaja and Mr. Sivayogapathi of the Mitsui office in Colombo, through the courtesy of the chief legal officer of the Corporation, Mr. K. Sivam. Mr. Rajeswaram, the commercial manager is also competent to assess tenders and shippers so that favourites secure the business. Mr. S Sivapothinathan of Allied Shipping Limited controls the bunkering business. Tenders for crude oil and lubricants too are awarded to favourites, Coastal Bermuda British Petroleum and Housing Corporation of South Korea. Mr. Rajendra has manoeuvred well to become the manager of marine aviation functions so that he can get bunkering benefits. Excess demurrage payments are also a very profitable line of Mr. Rajendra. These controllers of the Corporation are selling the Corporation and the country.*

I hope to submit another report leisurely but once this inquiry commences, please see that these officers are on leave. I am tabling this document for the information of the Hon. Minister. This also speaks of the Katunayake International Airport (Colombo) aviation fuel facilities and future requirements in May 1982.

Mr. K. S. Sivam is not on a single tender board of the CPC. His services are generally called in for drafting on a contract only after a decision has been made to award the contract. His only association with tenders is regarding the SPBM project where the CPC Board appointed him as a member of the Corporation Committee to assist the tender board appointed for that purpose by the Cabinet. His main concern on this project were the general conditions of tender and conditions of contract. The price schedules and technical documentation was not his forte.

The other allegation is that Mr. Rajeswaran, Commercial Manager, is assisting his favourites to get tenders. Mr. Rajeswaran is only a member of the CPC Tender Board which makes submissions to the Cabinet appointed tender board. Tenders for crude oil are decided by the *Cabinet appointed Tender Board*. It is not possible for a single individual to manipulate

awards to his favourites. In the case of tenders which are handled by the CPC tender board, Mr. Rajeswaran is only a member of such a tender board and here again, it is not possible for him to manipulate awards to his favourites or make any decisions unilaterally as these decisions are made by the Corporations tender board as a whole.

Bunker nominations are accepted by the Commercial Function of the CPC and not by Mr. Rajendra, the Operations Manager. Deliveries to vessels are made according to the serial numbers of the nominations fixed by the Commercial Function. Mr. Rajendra as Operations Manager, has necessarily to follow the order of deliveries and he cannot derive any financial benefits on this account. There are hardly any demurrage payments made at present and in any case, demurrage claims are handled by the Commercial Function of the CPC and Mr. Rajendra, O.M. has no role to play in the determination of demurrage payments.

The Hon. Member is merely hurling allegations at individuals without furnishing any specific grounds in support. This is most irresponsible and has highly demoralising effect on the employees concerned. The hon. Member must take care that he is not misled by other scheming persons or unsuccessful tenderers. If he provides reasonably specific information, full investigations will be made irrespective of the position of the persons concerned.

It is not possible to even consider sending any officers on leave since no worthwhile information has been furnished. Such action if taken would completely demoralise the employees of the Corporation.

The petroleum Corporation has considerable international business in respect of imports, exports and capital projects. Vague and general allegations of this nature can severely damage the reputation and credibility of the Corporation and cause serious adverse effects to its operations.

Within the limit of Rs. 2 million which the Corporation is authorised to purchase on its own authority, the Board of Directors of C. P. C. has approved the following scheme of delegation.

**Purchase of Petroleum Products/Agro Chemicals.**—Rs. 200,000 and under—to be authorised jointly by the General Manager, Commercial Manager and Finance Manager.

Rs. 200,000–500,000 per order—Corporation Tender Boards chaired by General Manager.

Rs. 500,000–1 million—Chairman on recommendation of Corporation Tender Board.

Rs. 1 million to 2 million per order—Board of Directors on recommendation of Corporation Tender Board.

**Head Office Purchases.**—Under 25,00—Manager Stores & Supplies.

Rs. 25,000–100,000—Jointly by Manager S & S and Finance Manager, and General Manager.

Rs. 200,000–400,000—Corporation Tender Board, Chaired by General Manager.

Rs. 400,000–750,000—Chairman on recommendation of Corporation Tender Board.

Rs. 750,000–2 million—Board of Directors on recommendation of Corporation Tender Board.

These rules apply to normal conditions. Under emergency conditions the Chairman is authorized to make decisions irrespective of limits delegated above, but he is required to report to the Board at the very next meeting giving full reasons.

Purchases over Rs. 2 million and less than Rs. 5 million are dealt with by the Ministry Tender Board. Purchases over Rs. 5 million are dealt with by Cabinet appointed Tender Boards.

Purchases of bulk products, *crude oil, aviation turbine* and other refinery products, as well as export of refined products for example naphtha, fuel oil, are handled directly by *special Government Tender Board* chaired by Mr. G. V. P. Samarasinghe, Secretary to the Cabinet. The other members of this Board are Gen. D. S. Attygalle, Secretary Defence and Treasury representative and Chairman, C. P. C.

“97 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, පුනරාවර්තන වියදම රු. 43,36,000 ක මුදල උපලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය” යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී. සහායමිමත විය.

97 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, පුනරාවර්තන වියදම උපලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තීරණය කළ යුතුයයි තීරණය කරන ලදී.

“தலைப்பு 97, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுமருளுள் செலவுக்கான ரூபா 43,36,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 97, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுமருளுள் செலவு அட்டவணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 4,336,000 for Head 97, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule” put and agreed to.

Head 97, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

1 වන වැඩ සටහන.—සාමාන්‍ය පරිපාලනය සහ කාර්ය මණ්ඩල සේවා—මූලධන වියදම, රු. 1,00,000

නිකුත් කිරීමේ තிட்டයේ 1. පොදු நிලව්‍යායය පදවිනිසර් ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨවරුන්ගේ සේවාවන් සඳහා, රු. 1,00,000

Programme 1—General Administration and Staff Services—Capital Expenditure, Rs. 100,000

“97 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, මූලධන වියදම සඳහා රු. 1,00,000 ක මුදල උපලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය” යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී. සහායමිමත විය.

97 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, මූලධන වියදම උපලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තීරණය කළ යුතුයයි තීරණය කරන ලදී.

"தலைப்பு 97, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவுக்கான ரூபா 1,00,000 அட்டவணை யிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 97, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு அட்டவணையின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 100,000 for Head 97, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule" put and agreed to.

Head 97, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

2 වන වැඩ සටහන.—ප්‍රතිපත්ති සම්පාදනය සහ ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම, රාජ්‍ය අංශයේ නිෂ්පාදන සංස්ථා, රජයට අත්පත් කරගත් ව්‍යාපාර, පර්යේෂණ හා විද්‍යාත්මක ආයතන පාලනය කිරීම, ව්‍යාපෘති, අග්‍රාධිපති, අපනයන සේවා, ජාත්‍යන්තර නියෝජිතායතන සහ දත්ත බැංකුව සහ ආයෝජන දිරිගැන්වීම—පුනරාවර්තන වියදම, රු. 7,44,49,000

நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 2—கொள்கைகளின் ஆக்கமும் செயற்படுத்தலும் அரசாங்க உற்பத்தித்துறைக் கூட்டுத்தாபனங்கள், அரசாங்கத்தினால் கொள்ளப்பட்ட தொழில் முயற்சிகள், ஆராய்ச்சி, விஞ்ஞானக் கழகங்கள், கருத் திட்ட மதிப்பீடு, ஏற்றுமதிச் சேவை, அனைத்துலக முகவர்கள், தரவு வங்கி ஆய்வியற்றின் முகாணமும் முதலீட்டு மேம்பாடும்மீண்டுமவருக்கு செலவு, ரூபா 7,44,49,000

Programme 2.—Policy Formulation and Implementation, Management of Public Sector Manufacturing Corporations, Government acquired Business Undertakings, Research and Scientific Institutions, Project Evaluation, Servicing of Exports, International Agencies and Data Bank and Investment Promotion Recurrent Expenditure Rs. 74,449,000.

"97 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 2 වන වැඩ සටහන, පුනරාවර්තන වියදම සඳහා රු. 7,44,49,000 ක මුදල උපලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය" යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහසම්මත විය.

97 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 2 වන වැඩ සටහන, පුනරාවර්තන වියදම උපලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තීරණය කළ යුතුයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

"தலைப்பு 97, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 2, மீண்டுமவருக்கு செலவுக்கான ரூபா 7,44,49,000 அட்டவணை யிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 97, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 2, மீண்டுமவருக்கு செலவு அட்டவணையின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 74,449,000 for Head 97, Programme 2, Recurrent Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule" put and agreed to.

Head 97, Programme 2, Recurrent Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

2 වන වැඩ සටහන.—ප්‍රතිපත්ති සම්පාදනය සහ ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම, රාජ්‍ය අංශයේ නිෂ්පාදන සංස්ථා, රජයට අත්පත් කරගත් ව්‍යාපාර, පර්යේෂණ හා විද්‍යාත්මක ආයතන පාලනය කිරීම, ව්‍යාපෘති, අග්‍රාධිපති, අපනයන සේවා, ජාත්‍යන්තර නියෝජිතායතන සහ දත්ත බැංකුව සහ ආයෝජන දිරිගැන්වීම—මුලධන වියදම, රු. 2,62,00,000

நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 2.கொள்கைகளின் ஆக்கமும் செயற்படுத்தலும் அரசாங்க உற்பத்தித்துறைக் கூட்டுத்தாபனங்கள், அரசாங்கத்தினால் கொள்ளப்பட்ட தொழில் முயற்சிகள், ஆராய்ச்சி, விஞ்ஞானக் கழகங்கள், கருத் திட்ட மதிப்பீடு, ஏற்றுமதிச் சேவை, அனைத்துலக முகவர்கள், தரவு வங்கி ஆய்வியற்றின் முகாணமும் முதலீட்டு மேம்பாடும்ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு, ரூபா 2,62,00,000

Programme 2.—Policy Formulation and Implementation, Management of Public Sector Manufacturing Corporations, Government acquired Business Undertakings, Research and Scientific Institutions, Project Evaluation, Servicing of Exports, International Agencies and Data Bank and Investment Promotion Capital Expenditure, Rs. 26,200,000

"97 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 2 වන වැඩ සටහන, මුලධන වියදම සඳහා රු. 2,62,00,000 ක මුදල උපලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය" යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහසම්මත විය.

97 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 2 වන වැඩ සටහන, මුලධන වියදම උපලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තීරණය කළ යුතුයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

"தலைப்பு 97, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 2, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவுக்கான ரூபா 2,62,00,000 அட்டவணை யிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 97, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 2, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு அட்டவணையின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 26,200,000 for Head 97, Programme 2, Capital Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule" put and agreed to.

Head 97, Programme 2, Capital Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

98 වන ශීර්ෂය.—භූ විද්‍යා සමීක්ෂණ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව  
1 වන වැඩ සටහන.—භූ විද්‍යා සමීක්ෂණය, ඛනිජ ගවේෂණය සහ සමාන සේවා— පුනරාවර්තන වියදම, රු. 43,02,000

தலைப்பு 98.புவியியல் அளவைத் திணைக்களம் நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1.—புவியியல் அளவையும் கனிப்பொருள் அகழ்வும் சார்ந்த சேவைகளும் மீண்டுமவருக்கு செலவு, ரூபா 43,02,000

HEAD 98.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT  
Programme 1.— Geological Survey, Mineral Exploration and Allied Services—Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 4,302,000

"98 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, පුනරාවර්තන වියදම සඳහා රු. 43,02,000 ක මුදල උපලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය" යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහසම්මත විය.

98 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, පුනරාවර්තන වියදම උපලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තීරණය කළ යුතුයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

"தலைப்பு 98, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுமவருக்கு செலவுக்கான ரூபா 43,02,000 அட்டவணை யிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 98, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுமவருக்கு செலவு அட்டவணையின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 4,302,000, for Head 98, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule" put and agreed to.

Head 98, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

1 වන වැඩ සටහන.—භූ විද්‍යා සමීක්ෂණය, ඛනිජ ගවේෂණය සහ සමාන සේවා— මුලධන වියදම, රු. 16,30,000

நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1.—புவியியல் அளவையும் கனிப்பொருள் அகழ்வும் சார்ந்த சேவைகளும் ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு, ரூபா 16,30,000

Programme 1.— Geological Survey, Mineral Exploration and Allied Services—Capital Expenditure Rs. 1,630,000

"98 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, මුලධන වියදම සඳහා රු. 16,30,000 ක මුදල උපලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය" යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහසම්මත විය.

98 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, මුලධන වියදම උපලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තීරණය කළ යුතුයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

"தலைப்பு 98, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவுக்கான ரூபா 16,30,000 அட்டவணை யிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 98, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு அட்டவணையின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 1,630,000 for Head 98, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule" put and agreed to.

Head 98, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.



99 වන ශීර්ෂය.—ලුණු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව

1 වන වැඩ සටහන.—ලුණු ආදායන පරිපාලනය කීරීම—පුනරාවර්ත වියදම, රු.5,000

தலைப்பு 99.உப்புத் திணைக்களம்

நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1.உப்புக் கட்டளைச் சட்டத்தின் நிர்வாகம்மீள்வருத் செலவு, ரூபா 5,000

HEAD 99.-SALT DEPARTMENT

Programme 1-Administration of the Salt Ordinance-Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 5,000

"99 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, පුනරාවර්ත වියදම සඳහා රු. 5,000 ක මුදල උපලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය" යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සභාපතිවරයා විසින් පිළිතුරු දුන් බව පෙනේ.

99 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, පුනරාවර්ත වියදම උපලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට එවීමට තීරණය කළ බව කියවීමට හැකිවේ.

"தலைப்பு 99, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, மீள்வருத் செலவுக்கான ரூபா 5,000 அட்டவீணையிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 99, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, மீள்வருத் செலவு அட்டவீணையின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 5,000, for Head 99, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule" put and agreed to.

Head 99, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

100 වන ශීර්ෂය.—කාලගුණ විද්‍යා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව

1 වන වැඩ සටහන.—කාලගුණ පෝකිරි විද්‍යා, වේලාව, වුම්බකත්ව ඉවලන හා කෘෂි කාලගුණ විද්‍යා සේවය—පුනරාවර්ත වියදම, රු. 84,33,000

தலைப்பு 100.வளிமண்டலவியல் திணைக்களம்

நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1.காலநிலை, வானியல், நேரம், காந்தவியல், பூமிநடுக்கம், விவசாய வளிமண்டலவியல் சேவைமீள்வருத் செலவு, ரூபா 84,33,000

HEAD 100.-DEPARTMENT OF METEOROLOGY

Programme 1.- Weather, Astronomical, Time, Magnetic, Seismological and Agro-Meteorological Service-Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 8,433,000

"100 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, පුනරාවර්ත වියදම සඳහා රු. 84,33,000 ක මුදල උපලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය" යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සභාපතිවරයා විසින් පිළිතුරු දුන් බව පෙනේ.

100 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, පුනරාවර්ත වියදම උපලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට එවීමට තීරණය කළ බව කියවීමට හැකිවේ.

"தலைப்பு 100, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, மீள்வருத் செலவுக்கான ரூபா 84,33,000 அட்டவீணையிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 100, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, மீள்வருத் செலவு அட்டவீணையின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 8,433,000, for Head 100, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule" put and agreed to.

Head 100, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

1 වන වැඩ සටහන.—කාලගුණ පෝකිරි විද්‍යා, වේලාව, වුම්බකත්ව ඉවලන හා කෘෂි කාලගුණ විද්‍යා සේවය—මුලධන වියදම, රු. 3,52,000

நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1.காலநிலை, வானியல், நேரம், காந்தவியல், பூமிநடுக்கம், விவசாய வளிமண்டலவியல் சேவைஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு, ரூபா 3,52,000

Programme 1.- Weather, Astronomical, Time, Magnetic, Seismological and Agro-Meteorological Service-Capital Expenditure, Rs. 352,000

"100 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, මූලධන වියදම සඳහා රු. 3,52,000 ක මුදල උපලේඛනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය" යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සභාපතිවරයා විසින් පිළිතුරු දුන් බව පෙනේ.

100 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, මූලධන වියදම උපලේඛනයෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට එවීමට තීරණය කළ බව කියවීමට හැකිවේ.

"தலைப்பு 100, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவுக்கான ரூபா 3,52,000 அட்டவீணையிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 100, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு அட்டவீணையின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, "at the sum of Rs. 352,000, for Head 100, Programme 1, Capital Recurrent Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule" put and agreed to.

Head 100, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

සභාපතිතුමා (தலைவர்) (The Chairman)

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

අනතුරුව නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා මූලාසනයේ ඉවත් වූයෙන්, නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා [එඩ්මන්ඩ් සමරවික්‍රම මහතා] මූලාසනා රඳවා ගත්හ.

அதன் பிறகு, பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் அக்கிரமத்தின்மீது அகலவே, குழுப் பிரதித் தலைவர் 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.

147 වන ශීර්ෂය.—තැපැල් හා විදුලි සන්නිවේදන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව

1 වන වැඩ සටහන.—සාමාන්‍ය පරිපාලනය හා කාර්ය මණ්ඩල සේවා—පුනරාවර්ත වියදම, රු. 15,40,000

தலைப்பு 147.—அஞ்சல், தொலை தொடர்ப்பு அமைச்சர்

நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1.—பொது நிர்வாகமும் பதவியினர் சேவைகளும்—மீள்வருத் செலவு, ரூபா 15,40,000

HEAD 147.- MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Programme 1 - General Administration and Staff Services Recurrent Expenditure Rs. 1,540,000

අ. හා. 305

රිචඩ් පතිරාන මහතා (අක්මීමන) (திரு. ரிச்சட் பத்திரன — அக்மீமன) (Mr. Richard Pathirana-Akmeemana)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා, "තැපැල් හා විදුලි සන්නිවේදන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ 1 වන වැඩ සටහනේ රු. 10 ක් කපා හළ යුතුය" යන යෝජනා කරන අතර මම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ නියෝජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානයට ලක්විය යුතු කරුණු කීපයක් සඳහන් කරන්න කැමතියි.

පළමුවෙන්ම මගේ යුතුකමක් තිබෙනවා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට ස්තූතියක් දෙනවා අක්මීමන මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශයේ උප තැපැල් කාර්යාල දෙකකට එනම්, මීටාල සහ හියාලේ තැපැල් කාර්යාල උප තැපැල් කාර්යාල දෙකට ඉවත් වීදුලි දුරකථන පහේවූවු ක්‍රමයක් ලබාදීම ගැන. විශේෂයෙන් හියාලේ තැපැල් කාර්යාල ඉහළින් දුර බැහැර පිටසර ගම්මානයක්. ඒ ගම්මානයට මේ අතින් කිසිම පහසුකමක් ලැබී තිබුණේ නැහැ. එමනිසා ඒ පළාතේ මන්ත්‍රීවරයා හැටියට මම කැවතක් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට ස්තූතියක් දෙනවා.

ඒ වාගේම මගේ මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශයේ තවත් අඩුපාඩු කම් කීපයක් ගැන ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ කාරුණික අවධානය යොමු කරන්න කැමතියි. අක්මීමන ආසනයේ තිබෙන විශාලතම තැපැල් කාර්යාලය අක්මීමන තැපැල් කාර්යාලයයි. එය පවත්වාගෙන යන්නේ ඉහළින් පැරණි අලුත් ගොඩනැගිල්ලකයි. එහි සේවය කරන නිලධාරීන්ට කාර්ය මණ්ඩලයට—කිසිම පහසුකමක් නැහැ. එම නිසා එම තැපැල් කාර්යාලයට පහසුකම් සහිත නව ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් ලබා දෙන ලෙස මම ඉල්ලන්න කැමතියි.

මම පසුගිය අය වැය සාකච්චාවේදී අක්මීමන කොට්ඨාශයේ වට්ටාල තැපැල් කාර්යාලය උසස් තත්වයකට පත් කරන්න කියා ඉල්ලීමක් කළා. එය දැනටමත් උප තැපැල් කාර්යාලයක් හැටියට පත් කළා. මෙය ඉහළින්





















අ. ම. 4.28

එම්. එල්. එම්. අබුසාලි මහතා (නියෝජ්‍ය මහලේඛක ආමතීය) (අනුරාධ ප්‍ර. සේ. සේ. අයු. — මහාවනි අවිච්චිතීර්ණ පිරිනිවරණය)

(Mr. M. L. M. Aboosally—Deputy Minister of Mahaweli Development)

Thank you, Sir, for recognizing me. I have to speak to empty Opposition Benches. I think this is not the first time we have had to do that. Anyway, I have to say a few words about my electorate. I do not like to say anything harsh looking at the genial and always smiling face of the Hon. Minister and the equally genial Deputy Minister, but what has to be said has to be said.

For the infrastructure, roads, telecommunications and electricity are absolutely essential. Of course, we have electricity in plenty. I understand the World Bank is going to give us Rs. 5,000 million for the rehabilitation of the roads. That is a good sign. I hope before long our roads will be in good order. But the most important aspect of this infrastructure for the development of a country, especially for business, is telecommunications.

Regarding telecommunications, we have been at it for some time, but I must say in all honesty that it is not up to standard. We have a long way to go. The telexes are sometimes not working. I hear last week the telexes could not contact even India. So also the telephone system. I must thank the Hon. Minister for giving me a radio link but the telephones in Balangoda, my electorate, are invariably not working. My own telephone, No. 541, at my house, is invariably out of order. So are the telephones in the Balangoda Electorate. This is the complaint I have had from my voters year in and year out. I have tried to contact as many officials as possible, but I think this is something beyond them. Something has to be done. The Hon. Minister is taking action to install a direct dialing system in my area. They are working for the last two or three months, and a tower has been erected on Pettiyagla Estate. I hope before long this perennial problem of complaints about telephones not working will be over once and for all. I hope so; I am still keeping my fingers crossed. I do not know whether after this direct dialing system is installed the large number of people who are on the waiting list for telephones will get their telephones. If they do get, I think one more problem that has been haunting us for a long time will be solved.

At the moment it is impossible to contact both my AGAs' offices. One AGA's office is at Imbulpe, which is five miles from Balangoda. I do not think the telephone in that office has ever worked. As a result, it is very difficult to get anything done in that AGA's area. I had brought this matter to the notice of the department some time ago. I understand that this is due

to some system that you have in the department. The employees who are there to repair these lines have been allowed to go only up to 3 1/2 miles from their station. So they repair the lines if they are broken up to a distance of 3 1/2 miles. The Imbulpe AGA's office is five miles from the Balangoda town where these employees are stationed. Therefore any line broken at the 4th or 5th milepost is not repaired. They do the same thing on the Balangoda-Ratnapura section. If this is so, I would request the Hon. Minister to look into it and pay these people subsistence, mileage, travelling or whatever it is and get the telephone lines repaired. Though the telephone charges are high, the yearly charges are high, yet the people pay them. If they cannot get the service they blame the Government, the Members of Parliament, the Hon. Minister and everybody. I think in the long run it is a disservice to the Minister and the Government if we do not say the truth. It is only if we tell the Hon. Minister the truth that he can look into these matters and put them right. I know many a time when the bureaucrats also tried to show a rosy picture. But that is not exactly what the people think. We are here to tell you exactly what the people think.

I know as regards telecommunications that you are doing your best. As District Minister I remember that in your presence the President told us that by August 1982 the Ratnapura District would have a direct-dialling system. We are now past August 1984. So I hope this promise will be fulfilled at least by August 1985, because this is a matter that is very important from every aspect of the country, especially in respect of business.

Sir, we have many gem merchants in the Ratnapura District who are bringing in foreign exchange for the country. There are complaints that these gem merchants have two or three cars. In fact, I have asked them, "Why do you have these cars?" They have told me pointblank, "Sir, we have to have these cars for our business, because your telephones are not working. We have to contact Colombo; we have to contact our business people. We can do business faster and better by having these cars and sending messages to Colombo rather than sending them through your telephones". So this is the position that faces the Ratnapura business people. These people do bring in foreign exchange, as I told you. Gems are big business in Ratnapura, and that is why a good, proper telephone service is absolutely essential from the point of view of the country. Therefore, I am sure by 1985 the Hon. Minister will give the Rtnapura District a good telephone service. I hope I will not have to repeat this in the 1985 Budget speech. I have said this before too. In 1979 I had occasion to mention that the telephone service in the Ratnapura District was the worst in the world! It is better now. But it has still a long way to go.

[එම. පල. එම. බලකාලි මහතා]

I must also tell him that we in the Balangoda Electorate need sub-post offices. Year before last we did not have any, last year we did not have any and this year too we have not had any. I am told that next year also there is no money to give any. Sir, I must tell you that there are villagers in the Balangoda Electorate who have to walk as much as six, seven or eight miles to come to the nearest sub-post office. We are living in a modern world, and it is strange to find that people have to walk such long distances if they want to post a letter or buy a stamp. I can tell you what those places are. One is Megodawalegoda. The nearest post office is at Pinnawela. They have to walk six or seven miles to get to that. Then there are two areas called Mahawela and Damana. These areas need sub-post offices. I have been asking for sub-post offices for two or three areas. I hope you will get the money or find the money or get a loan from the World Bank or any other bank and help them to have these sub-post offices.

Next, I know that you have been raising the charges for stamps. I remember the time when we had to pay only 60 cents for a registered letter. Today we pay Rs. 4.60. Again, I remember the time we paid only Re. 1 for an airmail letter to England. Today we pay Rs. 7. Your Ministry is one of those Ministries that are bringing a large sum of money into the coffers of this country. I am aware that you are not getting as much money as you want. But though I am not blaming you directly. I would like you to ask the Hon. Finance Minister to give you at least part of the money that you are bringing into the coffers to help the people in the rural areas. In the towns you have so many agency post offices and what-not, but in the rural areas, in places like Balangoda, where there are no roads, postal facilities are absolutely essential. In these modern times we must have at least a sub-post office where people can go and post a letter, buy a stamp, get a money order, deposit their money and so on. As I mentioned earlier the question of finances is there, but you have a case because you are bringing in so much of money. People are paying for their letters without grumbling. The least they expect from you are services of this nature, and I am sure you will try to get those services for us.

I must also thank you, Sir, for giving us a radio link to the Hatharabage Sub-Post Office. This is also a village that has developed very fast. It is about seven to eight miles from Balangoda. This radio link has been very useful to the people. Due to this radio link we have saved at least three or four lives. I thank you on behalf of all the villagers of Hatharabage.

There is another village called Kaltota 20 miles from Balangoda. There is no electricity there. There is an old hospital. There is no doctor. There is only an AMP. There is a broken down ambulance which for about 20 days in the month is not working. There are patients

who have to be brought to the hospital, and patients who have to be sent to the Balangoda Hospital from Kaltota. They have to come by bus, or they have to come by some other means like the bicycle to Balangoda to get a hiring car. It is to places like this that a radio link telephone is absolutely essential. I would like you to consider Kaltota. It is a large, isolated colony. It has a population of over 7,000 people. The furthest end from the Balangoda Post Office to this Kaltota area, where you yourself were present one day to open the bridge at Welioya, is about 35 miles. It is to areas like this that a radio link is absolutely essential. I hope Sir, that the very next radio link you give in Sri Lanka you will give to Kaltota, because, as I told you, not only it is useful for the people, it will save lives, as it has done at Hatharabage. I therefore request you not only to give us sub post offices but to have this in mind.

Finally, Sir, you have A Grade post offices in Balangoda, Pinnawala, Belihuloya and Kaltota. All these post offices do not have buildings. I have found the land. Balangoda is so backward. Although it produced the first Lady Prime Minister, and the Sri Lanka Freedom Party held that seat for over 25 years, it is a badly neglected electorate. Therefore every cent that I receive has to go towards roads or irrigation services or school buildings. Therefore, I would like you to consider giving at least one post office building either to Pinnawela, Belihuloya or Kaltota.

Thank you very much for all that you have done for Balangoda. I hope you will take the criticisms that I have made on behalf of the people of Balangoda in the spirit in which I made them.

අ. න. 4.43

අබ්දුල් රසාක් මන්සූර් මහතා (මූලතීවි දිසා ඇමතිතුමා)  
(இரூப் அப்துல் ரஸ்ஸாக் மன்ஸூர் — முல்லைத்தீவு மாவட்ட அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Abdul Razaak Munsoor—District Minister, Mullaitivu)

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for permitting me to say a few words on the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. Sir, the hon. Deputy Minister of Mahaweli Development has been talking of the various needs of his electorate and generally commenting on the performance of the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications. Whatever view one may have about the working of the Postal Department, everyone will admit that for the first time during the last seven years or so the people of this country have been given some sort of importance with regard to the development of the posts and telecommunications services only during the period of the present Minister. There was a time when expenditure on telecommunications and postal services was considered less important in priority and thus Governments have not been allocating sufficient funds to improve the telecommunication service. I think for the first time it is during the tenure

of office of the present Minister that this Government has allocated sufficient funds to improve and modernize the telecommunication service.

Today, the people of this country are living in fear, and particularly in the North and the East we are all concerned about what is happening around and we like to know every hour the incidents that are taking place. I must say that if not for the timely action taken by the Postal Department and the Telecommunications Department we would not have known what was happening in certain parts of our country. Therefore, I wish to thank the Hon. Minister and his officials for the service that his Ministry had done in providing direct telecommunications service for the North and the East. We all know how the Eastern coast was devastated by the 1978 cyclone. The officials of the Ministry worked very hard to restore the telecommunication service that was disrupted, and today we have perhaps the best service in that part of Sri Lanka. We are very grateful to the Hon. Minister and the officials for this.

Now, coming to my electorate, I want to say that I have been making requests more than once to open a few sub-post offices in certain parts of my electorate and also to upgrade the sub-post office in one of the largest Muslim villages in my electorate, namely Sainthamaruthu. You have been kind enough to allocate funds to improve the post offices in the adjoining electorates, particularly Potuvil and Sammanturai, but you have not done anything in my electorate for the last six years. The Deputy Minister is aware of the conditions in which the people of Sainthamaruthu are living. It is a highly populated village, but the sub-post office is operating in a very undersirable place and people are complaining every day that the service rendered by this sub-post office must be improved. As far as funds are concerned, I wish to remind this House that the people working the Middle East from that part of Sri Lanka are bringing in a lot of foreign exchange. Therefore I think the government should be very happy to improve the postal and telecommunication service in that part of our country. I earnestly hope that the Hon. Minister, his amiable Deputy Minister and the officials will take my request very seriously and provide the necessary improvement to the postal service particularly in the village of Sainthamaruthu.

අ. න. 447

ආර්. එම්. පුංචි බණ්ඩාර මහතා (මොණරාගල)  
(திரு. ஆர். எம். புஞ்சி பண்டார — மொணராகல)  
(Mr. R. M. Punchi Bandara - Monaragala)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මොණරාගල ජනතාවට ලෝකයන් සමග සම්බන්ධ වෙලා කථා කරන්නට දුරකථන පහසුකම් ලබා දීමට කටයුතු කිරීම පිළිබඳව ගරු ඇමතිතුමාටත් අමාත්‍යාංශයේ නිලධාරී මහත්වරුන්ටත් මම පලමුවෙන්ම සතුකිවන්න වෙතවා. ඒ මොකද, මොණරාගල ජනතාව මේ වන තෙක්ම දුරකථන පහසුකම් අතින් ඉතාමත් දුර්වල තත්ත්වයක සිටියේ. අපට මාසෙකට දවසක් දෙකක්වත් හදිසි වුවමනාවක් සඳහා අඩු ගණනේ

බදුල්ලටත් දුරකථන ඇමතුමක් ගන්න බැරි තත්ත්වයක සි තිබුණේ. ඒ අවශ්‍යතාව සලකා බලා කෙළින්ම අංක කරකවා ලෝකයේ ජනතාව සමග සම්බන්ධ වෙන්න, අදහස් හුවමාරුකර ගන්න අවස්ථාව සලසා දීමට කටයුතු කිරීම ගැන මම තැවත වරක් සතුකිවන්න වෙතවා.

ගත වූ අවුරුදු කීපය තුළ තැපැල් සේවාව අතින් අළු විශාල දියුණුවක් ලබා තිබෙනවා. මගේ ආසනයේ ගම්මාන සියයට 80 ක් පමණම තැපැල් පහසුකම් තැනිවිසි තිබුණේ. එද සතියකට දෙකකට වරක් ගැර ලියුම් ලැබීමේ ක්‍රමයක් තිබුණේ නැහැ. ඒ තත්ත්වය බොහෝ දුරට මහත්වරු දැන් අපට උපතැපැල් කාර්යාල කීපයක්ම ලබා දී තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා අප මහජනතාවට විශාල සේවයක් සිදු වූණය කියා අපට ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න පුළුවන්.

මම මෙහිදී තවදුරටත් මතක් කරන්න ඕනෑ, මගේ ආසනය තුළ සමහර ගම්මානවල ජනතාව නම් තැපැල් පහසුකම් තැනිවි තවම ඉතාම කරදර මධ්‍යයේ ජීවත් වන බව. ඒ අයට විදුලි පණිවුඩයක් ආවත් ඒ පණිවුඩය මොන විධියකින්වත් තමන්ගේ ගෙදරට ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. තැනැත්ම ගතක් අවක් දහයක් දෙළහක් දුර තැපැල් කාර්යාල පිහිටා තිබෙන්නේ. ඒ ස්ථානයේ සිට විදුලි පණිවුඩ බෙදන්නේ නැහැ. ලියුම් බේදීමත් එමෙයයි. මුද්දරයක් ගන්න ඕනෑ වුණොත් අදත් ඒ ජනතාව තැපැල් කාර්යාලයක් යොදාගෙන නැතැත්ම දහයක් දෙළහක් ඇත යන්න ඕනෑ.

විශේෂයෙන් මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මම ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානයක් සමගම යොමු කරවනවා. මගේ ආසනයට තව උප තැපැල් කාර්යාල කීපයක් අවශ්‍යතාව ගැන. විශේෂයෙන් මඩුකොටත්අරාව, කටුගහගල්ගේ ජනපදය, ලුණුගල ජනපදය, කොලොන්නිත්ත, හැඩවිල, කොඩියාන ආදී ප්‍රදේශ ගණනාවකට තැපැල් පහසුකම් ලබා තොදන්නොත් ඒ ජනතාවට අපහසුකම් මධ්‍යයේ කොන්වේච්ච ජනතාවක් හැටියට සි තවදුරටත් ජීවත්වෙන්න සිද්ධ වෙන්නේ. එමනිසා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ විශේෂ අවධානය යොමු කොට මේ සඳහන් කළ තැපැල් පහසුකම් ලබාදෙන හැටියට මම ඉල්ලීමක් කරනවා.

මොනරාගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ දුරකථන පහසුකම් ගැන යොයා බලන්න. ඒ ගැන කටයුතු කරන්න විදුලි සන්දේශ ඉංජිනේරු මහත්මයාණන් නැහැ. මොනරාගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ මේ පිළිබඳව කටයුතු තවමත් යොයා බලන්නේ බණ්ඩාරවෙලින්. මෙය ඉතාමත් අපහසුදායක සහ පාඩුදායක ක්‍රියාවක්. බණ්ඩාරවෙල සිට මොනරාගලට නිලධාරීන් පැමිණෙන්නට ඒ නිලධාරීන්ට ගමන් ගාස්තු හා වෙනත් දීමනා වෙනුවෙන් විශාල වියදමක් දරන්න සිද්ධ වෙනවා. මා දන්න හැටියට ලංකාවේ අතින් සෑම දිස්ත්‍රික්කයකම විදුලි සංදේශ ඉංජිනේරු මහත්මයාණන් බැගින් පත් වී සිටිනවා. මොණරාගලට තවමත් ඒ අවස්ථාව ලබා දී නැහැ. එම නිසා මොණරාගලට විදුලි ඉංජිනේරු මහත්මයාණනු පත් කිරීම කෙරෙහි ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ විශේෂ අවධානය යොමු කරන ලෙස මම මේ අවස්ථාවේදී ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. තමුත්තාත්සේ කෙළින්ම අංක කරකවා කථා කළ හැකි වන පරිදි දුරකථන පහසුකම් ලබා දීමට කටයුතු කළත් විදුලි ඉංජිනේරු මහත්මයාණනු පත් නොකළොත් අපට ඒවා නිසියාකාර පවත්වාගෙන යාමට පුළුවන්කමක් ඇති වෙන්නේ නැහැ. එයින් නිසි ප්‍රයෝජනයක් ලබා ගැනීමට පුළුවන්කමක් ඇති වෙන්නේ නැහැ.

ඊළඟට මොණරාගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයටම අධිශ්‍රේණියේ තැපැල් කාර්යාලයක් තැනී බව මතක් කළ යුතුව තිබෙනවා. මොණරාගල තැපැල් කාර්යාලය අධිශ්‍රේණියට උසස් කිරීම අවශ්‍ය බව මම තමුත්තාත්සේට දන්වා එවා තිබෙනවා. එය ඉතා ඉක්මණින්ම කරන්නට ඕනෑ දෙයක්. දිනෙන් දින දියුණු වේගය යන, සංවර්ධනය කරා ගමන් කරන මොණරාගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ප්‍රධාන නගරය වූ මොණරාගල පිහිටි තැපැල් කාර්යාලය අධිශ්‍රේණිගත කිරීම ඉතාමත්ම අවශ්‍යයි. එම නිසා ඒ පිළිබඳව ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය මම මේ අවස්ථාවේදී යොමු කරනවා.

ගරු ඇමතිතුමනි, බඩල්ලුරු තැපැල් කාර්යාලය කුලියට ගත් ගොඩනැගිල්ලක සි අද පවත්වාගෙන යන්නේ. මෙම කාර්යාලයේ ඒ අවශ්‍ය පොත්පත් විකවත් හරියට තබා ගන්නට බැරි තත්ත්වයක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. වැසි දවස්වලදී මෙම තැපැල් කාර්යාලයේ කටයුතු කරන්නට බැරි තත්ත්වයකුයි, ඇති වී තිබෙන්නේ. ගෙවල් හිමියා ඒ ගොඩනැගිල්ල තඩත්තු කරන්නේ නැහැ. ඔහු එම ගොඩනැගිල්ල තඩත්තු නොකරන්නේ අඩු ගෙවල් කුලියක් ලැබෙන නිසයි. මෙය තඩත්තු කරන්නට බැහැ, අලුත්වැඩියා කළ යුතු තැන් හුනක් තිබෙනවා, ඒවා අලුත්වැඩියා කරන්නට නම් ගොඩනැගිල්ල



ගන්නට පුළුවන් වෙයි. තමුත් ගාණ්ඩාගාරය හරස් වෙත නිසාම එය එකමාට අපහසු වෙයි. මේ කාරණය ගැන ඇමතිතුමාගේ දැඩි අවධානයට යොමු කරවා, අතික් කැමිනට ඇමතිවරුන්ගේ දැඩි අවධානයට යොමු කරවා, ගාණ්ඩාගාරයේ යම්කිසි නිලධාරියෙක් මේ වගේ දැඩි හිතුවක්කාර නිරණ ගන්නවා නම් ඒවාට විරුද්ධව සටන් කිරීමට හෝ පියවර ගැනීම සුදුසු බව මා විශේෂයෙන් මතක් කරන්න ඕනෑ. අපේ වගේ දුෂ්කර ප්‍රදේශයකට යම්කිසි මුදලක් ලබා ගන්නට උත්සාහ කරන විට මේ වගේ දේවල්—"රෙඩි වෙප්" කියන ඒවා—දීම සුදුසු නැහැ. අපි මේ මුදල් ඉල්ලන්නේ ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම අපේ ප්‍රදේශ දියුණුකර ගන්න උවමනා නිසයි. අපේ ප්‍රදේශ සංවර්ධනය කරගන්න වුවමනා නිසයි. ඒ නිසා මා ඉල්ලා සිටින්නේ මේ විධියට අපේ ඉදිරි ගමන වලක්වන—සංවර්ධනය කර යන ගමන, වෙගයෙන් කරගෙන යන ගමන, විකක් පමා කරවන්නට උත්සාහ කරන—අයට විරුද්ධව කටයුතු කරන්න කියයි.

මා හිතන්නේ මම ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාගේ කාලයෙහුත් කොටසක් අරගෙන තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා මගේ කට්ටි දීර්ඝ කරන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන්නේ නැහැ. විශේෂයෙන්ම මට මේ කාලවේලාව ලබා දීම ගැන මා සතුහිවන්න වෙනවා. අවසාන වශයෙන් අපේ දුෂ්කර මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශවලට ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් සේවයක් ලබා ගැනීමට ගැකිවේවා කියා ප්‍රාර්ථනය කරමින් මගේ කට්ටි අවසන් කරනවා.

අ. හ. 5.04

එම්. ඒ. අබ්දුල් මජීඩ් මහතා (නියෝජ්‍ය තැපැල් හා විදුලි සංදේශ ඇමතිතුමා)

(ඉනුප් ආ. ආ. අ. අ. ප්‍ර. ම. ම. — තපාල්, තත්තිප් පොස්ට්වරුන්ගේ පිරිසිදු ආහාරාලය)

Mr. M. A. Abdul Majeed—Deputy Minister of Posts and Telecommunications)

Mr. Chairman, may I take this opportunity to thank all hon. Members who contributed to the discussion on the Votes of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. I think it was a case of bouquets all round and that was due not merely to the work done by the Ministry but also, I believe, largely to the way in which the Hon. Minister conducts his activities.

මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්  
(අங்கත්තවාර් ඉරුවාර්)  
(A Member)

The charm ! The charm !

සභාපතිතුමා  
(නිලවරු)  
(The Chairman)

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

අනතුරුව නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා මූලාසනයෙන් ඉවත් වූයෙන්, නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා [එඩ්මන්ඩ් සමරවික්‍රම මහතා] මූලාසනා රැඳී වි. ය.

அதன் பிறகு, பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் அக்கிராசனத்தினின்று அகலவே, குழுப் பிரதித் தலைவர் அவர்கள் [திரு. எட்மண்ட் சமரவிக்ரம] தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.

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

එම්. ඒ. අබ්දුල් මජීඩ් මහතා  
(ඉනුප් ආ. ආ. අ. අ. ප්‍ර. ම. ම. — තපාල් සභාපතිතුමා)  
(Mr. M. A. Abdul Majeed)

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I was just saying that right round it was a case of bouquets and that this was due, not merely to the output of work but also the way in which the work was done. It is a pleasure to work with

the Hon. Minister who is accessible to everybody, especially to the people's representatives. So are the staff in the Ministry, from the Secretary downwards. I want to thank all of them for the good work they have done. I would request them to continue with the good work so that we will continue to get bouquets during Budget Debates.

I would first like to make some remarks regarding the Postal Department. The two departments we have are revenue earning departments. All that we earn goes to the Treasury. I am very happy about the activities of the Postal Department. I should be especially grateful to the Hon. Minister for the things he has done with regard to Sub-Postmasters and others. They are really the backbone of the postal service, at least as far as the rural areas of the country are concerned.

From the time this Government came into power in 1977 we have taken several steps to help the Sub-Postmasters. We have provided them with a provident fund in place of the gratuity the monthly allowance paid to all Sub-Postmasters has been increased from a minimum of Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 per month according to the volume of work done ; their office allowance has been increased ; their leave encashment has been increased from 24 to 28 days ; a payment by way of an oil allowance too we have given. We have given all these to the Sub-Postmasters. This was never done before.

They were also eligible for promotion to the posts of Postmaster and Signaller if they sat for a limited competitive examination and passed it. Earlier, the practice was that they could sit and get through but all of them did not get promoted. This is the first time in the history of the Postal Service that Sub-postmasters have got all these benefits.

I would like to give you the comparative figures so that you will see the rapid growth in the postal service from 1977 to 1984. The number of post offices opened (inclusive of upgrading of sub-post offices) from 1970 to 1977 was only 55 whereas from 1977 to 1984 it was 114 ; the number of sub-post offices opened from 1970 to 1977 was 384 whereas from 1977 to 1984 the number was 694.

Many hon. Members have asked for new sub-post offices to be opened in their areas. As the Hon. District Minister for Nuwara Eliya said, when things are not done nobody asks for anything but when things are done everybody wants things. 694 new sub-post offices have been opened and the Hon. Minister's plan is to give every village that needs it a sub-post office. One constraint, if ever there is anything, is money and the Treasury would have to provide it. We have made a request. If money is given, I assure all Members that all their requests for Sub-Post Offices in places in which they need them will be considered by my Minister

[ඇම්. ඒ. අබේදුල් මජීඩ් මහතා]

Upgrading of post offices to supra grade post offices in 1970-77 is nil. In 1977-1984 it was 46. Opening of Agency Post Offices during the period 1970-77 was nil. from 1977-84 it was 14. Opening of New Divisional Superintendents Post Offices during 1970-77 was 9; during 1977-84 it was 6. Opening of new Provincial Mail Exchanges during the former period was nil. In 1977-84 the number was 9. Opening of Motor Mail Services during the period 1970-77 was 183; 1977-84, it was 157. Additional letter boxes provided were 1,240 during 1970-84. In 1977-84 the number was 1,885. Additional delivery beasts provided just to cover the areas that were not covered for delivery of letters were 745 during the period 1970-77. During our period the number was 1,164. New Post Office buildings put up between 1970-77 were 41. During 1977-84 the number of buildings was 52.

Many requests for buildings have been made. We have provided wherever the Treasury had given money. My Minister has a plan to give at least 100 new postal buildings, but the problem is money. We have asked the Treasury for money. Otherwise, I am afraid the hon. Members will have to set apart money from the Decentralized Budget. We would ensure that these buildings for post offices will come up and function well.

A word must be said about the International Mail service. A rapid growth in the International Mail Service is also shown during this period. Direct air mail closings have been introduced to 18 more countries. Especially the mail services to Middle East countries have been considerably improved. The Middle East has become very important. We get tens of thousands of our people working there.

Sri Lanka has been appointed to the Consultative Committee on Postal Studies of the Universal Postal union for the next five years.

As a result of a proposal put forward by Sri Lanka in 1979 by a majority vote to increase the terminal dues on foreign mails, the revenue to Sri Lanka had increased by about Rs. 40 million a year. I must say a big thank you to the officer who represented Sri Lanka and fought out this case.

Further, resulting from another proposal put forward by Sri Lanka this year, which was also adopted by a majority vote, the terminal dues to Sri Lanka will increase by a further 45 per cent every year beginning from 1986.

Terminal dues receipts in foreign exchange since 1976 are as follows: In 1976 it was Rs. 2,692,832; in 1977 it was Rs. 11,094,094; in 1978 the amount was Rs. 10,796,983; in 1979 it was Rs. 3,020,708; in 1980

it was Rs. 22,850,790; in 1981 the amount was Rs. 22,812,157 in 1982 the amount was Rs. 36,682,038 and in 1983 it was Rs. 51,582,400. We earned all these in foreign exchange. The Postal Service earned a good amount of money. That money is also remitted to revenue.

Sir, coming to the Telecommunications Department, though nobody has mentioned about it today in this House, people do make grouses especially in the Colombo city saying that telephones go out of order. When rains come, maybe the farmers will welcome it, but we in the Postal Ministry are in jitters. That is, because of the dilapidated condition of the cable network in the Colombo city. In the Colombo city the cable network is a museum piece or even worse. It was laid by Cable and wireless. They are more than 40 years old and had completely corroded. So when the rains come and water gets in maybe even thousands of lines go out of order. My Minister has taken action to improve the service. To ensure that these faults do not occur the way that they occur now, is to replace the cable systems. It is a fairly massive job. The cost, I believe, is nearly Rs. 2.5 billion, that is, Rs. 2,500 million in cash is needed for this job. My Minister has already found about Rs. 1,500 billion in foreign aid. We have to give about 20 per cent, counter part funds in rupee exchange. The work has been taken in hand and staggered over a four year period. This could be done and, I believe, once that work is done, Colombo, too can expect a good service as the rural areas get.

Sir, right along in the activities of the Ministries and Departments normally they first give preference to the urban cities. They completely forget the rural areas which is the backbone of the country and where about 75 per cent of the people still live. I am very thankful to the Hon. Minister because this is the first time that districts like Ampara and Polonnaruwa, which are the areas producing the food we eat in the towns, were given these facilities. It is not merely the city man who needs telephones. Today Rs. 7,500 million is brought into this country not by the city dwellers but by the rural folk who have gone to the Middle East and to African countries. Maybe they are doing lowly paid jobs as housemaids or drivers but they send a massive amount of foreign exchange to this country. They need to contact their kith and kin in various villages and we have provided services for them.

The hon. Member for Balangoda (Mr. M. L. M. Aboosally) is the only Member who spoke about the unsatisfactory conditions of telephones in Balangoda. The Balangoda exchange is very old and a museum piece. We have taken action to replact it. Work is underway and I can assure the hon. Member that once the work is complete, maybe in 4 or 5 months time, Balangoda and its gem merchants will have an adequate telephone service.





[ඩී. ඩී. විජේතුංග මහතා]

කැගල්ල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ වැඩ දැක් කරගෙන යනවා. ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ගෙන් අළු සමාජ ඉල්ලුමට පමණක් වුවද හය මාසයක් ප්‍රමාද වී තිබෙනවා. 1985 ජනවාරි මාසයේ පලමුවන දින සිට ඒ ක්‍රමය ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්නටයි අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වුණේ. නමුත් නොසෙකුත් බාධක තිසා කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරුවන්ගේ ප්‍රමාද නිසා වර්ෂාපතනය සහ වෙනත් බාධක නිසා ඒක ප්‍රමාද වුණේ. ලබන අප්‍රේල් මාසය වන විට මුළු කැගල්ල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයම එක එල්ලේ අංක කරකවා කපා කිරීමට පුළුවන් වීයයි සකස් වෙයි. එතකොට මේක ශ්‍රී ලංකාවම වැදගත් සේවයක්. මුළු ලංකාවේම එක එල්ලේ අංක කරකවා කපා කරන්නට පුළුවන් සේවයක් ඇති වෙනවා.

ඉදලා හිටලා කොළඹ නගරයේ දුරකථන එකක් දෙකක් එහා මෙහා වෙනවා. පැමිණිලි ලැබෙන්නේ කොළඹ නගරයෙන් තමයි. දුරකථන එකක් දෙකක් ක්‍රියා විරහිත වුණාම මෙන්න දුරකථන සේවය අබලන් වී තිබෙනවාය කියා නොසෙකුත් විධියේ ලියුම් පත්‍රවලට ලියනවා. නමුත්තාත්සේලා පුදුම වෙයි අහන්නට, 1977 දී අපේ ශ්‍රීමත් ජනාධිපතිතුමා ආණ්ඩුව ගාර ගන්නට කලින් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ තිබුණේ දුරකථන 50,000 යි. පසුගිය අවුරුදු හතරක පහක කාලය තුළ අපි ඒක වැඩි කර තිබෙනවා 1,06,000 කට. එයින් අපට පෙනෙනවා කොයි තරම් මහත්සියකින් විදුලි සංදේශ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මේ කටයුත්ත කරනවාද කියලා. නමුත් මේ 1,06,000 ක් දුරකථනවල ක්‍රියා විරහිතවීම සියයට කීයද? දිනකට සියයට 2 යි. ඉතාම දියුණු රටවලත් සමහර විට දිනකට දුරකථන සියයට 1 ක් ක්‍රියා විරහිත වෙනවා. අපේ ක්‍රියා විරහිතවීම දිනකට සියයට 2 යි. සමහර කාලවල වැඩිම ගණන සියයට 3 යි. නමුත් සාමාන්‍ය ගණන සියයට 2 යි. ඒක ලොකු ගණනක් නොවෙයි. සියයට 98 ක් දුරකථන වැඩ කරනවා.

නමුත්තාත්සේලා පුදුමවෙයි උදේ 8 සිට හැන්දැවේ 4 දක්වා කොළඹ කොටුවෙන් පමණක් දිනකට දුරකථන ඇමතිම කීයක් ගන්නවාදයි ඇහුවොත්. Two million calls between the hours of 8 a. m. and 4 a. m. in Fort area only. නමුත්තාත්සේලාට මා තවත් තොරතුරු කීපයක් දෙන්නට කැමතියි. 1977 දී අපි ආණ්ඩුව ගාර ගන්න කොට ලංකාවේ ටෙලෙක්ස් ග්‍රාහකයන් සිටියේ 200 යි. අද ඉන්නවා 1,004 ක්. ජාත්‍යන්තර ඇමතිම ලබා ගන්නා දුරකථන " International direct dialling all phones " 1977 වන විට මේ රටේ එකක්වත් තිබුණේ නැහැ. දැන් තිබෙනවා 2,000 ක්. 1977 දී විදුලි සංදේශ සේවාවේ ජාත්‍යන්තර අංශයේ ආදායම දශ ලක්ෂ 50 යි. දැන් ආදායම දශ ලක්ෂ 400 යි. 50 million increased to 400 million per year.

පාදුක්කේ සැටලයිට් මධ්‍යස්ථානය නමුත්තාත්සේලා දන්නවා. ඒ වෙනුවට වෛකල්පික වශයෙන් පාවිච්චි කරන්නට පුළුවන් මුහුදු යටින් කේබල් එකක් දැන් දමාගෙන යනවා. ඒ වැඩ කොටස ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට යන විටදම ඩොලර් දශ ලක්ෂ 408 යි. අපේ කොටස ඩොලර් දශ ලක්ෂ 16 යි. අපි ඒ මුදල බැඳ තිබෙනවා. දැන් ඒ වැඩ කරගෙන යනවා. 1985 අත්තිම වන විට මේ මුහුදු යටින් යන කේබල් එක ක්‍රියාත්මක වන විට පාදුක්කේ සැටලයිට් මධ්‍යස්ථානය ක්‍රියා විරහිත වුණත් කිසිම කරදරයක් නැතිව අපට ජාත්‍යන්තර ඇමතිම ලබා ගන්නට පුළුවන් වෙනවා. ස්වාභාවික හෝ වේවා අස්වාභාවික හෝ වේවා කුමන හේතුවක් උඩවත් පාදුක්කේ සැටලයිට් මධ්‍යස්ථානය ක්‍රියා විරහිත වුණොත් ඒ වෙනුවට මේ මුහුදු යටින් යන කේබල් එක අපට පාවිච්චි කරන්න පුළුවනි. අද මේ වැඩ කරගෙන යනවා. ඒ අනුව විදුලි සංදේශ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව පසුගිය අවුරුද්ද තුළ විශාල වැඩ කොටසක් කර තිබෙනවා.

කොළඹ හැර අලුතින් කටයුතු කළ දිස්ත්‍රික්කවල විශේෂයෙන්ම පොළොන්නරුව, මඩකලපුව, ත්‍රිකුණාමලය, අම්පාර යනාදී අලුතෙන් සන්ධාන නැතහොත් කේබල් වැලඳු දිස්ත්‍රික්කවල කිසිම ක්‍රියා විරහිත ගාවයක් නැතිව අද දුරකථන සේවය පාවිච්චි කරනවා. කොළඹ පමණක් සමහර විට රජයේ කාර්යාලවල දුරකථන, ඇමතිවරුන්ගේ සහ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ගේ දුරකථන ක්‍රියා විරහිත වන අවස්ථා තිබෙනවා. මේවා අලුතෙන් හොදමන්තේ මන්ද කියා අපෙන් අහනවා. නමුත්තාත්සේලා දන්නවා අපේ සේවකයන් තාක්ෂණික දැනුම ඇති සේවකයන් බොහෝ දෙනෙක් මුදල් සෙවීම සඳහා ලංකාව අත්හැර වෙනත් රටවලට යන බව. ඔවුන් මැද පෙරදිග ආදී රටවලට යනවා. ඒ වෙනුවට අලුතෙන් සේවකයින් ගන්නට අපට බැහැ. ඒ සේවකයින් අවුරුදු ගණනාවක් තිස්සේ හොද පලපුරුද්දක් ලබා තිබෙන අයයි. ඒ ඉංජිනේරු මහත්වරු මොරටුව විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයේ අවුරුදු 4 ක් ඉගෙන ගෙන පුහුණුව ලැබූ අයයි. මුලිකව ඒ අය සේවයට බැඳෙන්නේ

එක්. ඩී. වි. ඩීප්ලෝමා සහතිකය ලබා ගෙන පරීක්ෂකවරුන් හැටියටයි. ඒ හැර ඒ තාක්ෂණික දැනුම ඇති අය වෙනත් ක්‍රමයකින් යොදා ගන්නට අපට අමාරුයි. එංගලන්තයේ පැවැත්වෙන " City and Guilds Certificate " විභාගය සම්පූර්ණයෙන් සමත්ව ඩීප්ලෝමා ලබා ගත් අය අද ලංකාවේ නැහැ. පොහොසත් පාඩම් කර එවැනි තාක්ෂණික දැනුමක් ලබා ගන්නට කිසි කෙනෙක් මහත්සිය වෙන්නේ නැහැ.

අපේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම තාක්ෂණික දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවකි. කම්කරුවාගේ සිට ඉංජිනේරු මහත්මයා තැන්නම් අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයා දක්වා සිටින සියලු දෙනාම තාක්ෂණික දැනුමක් ලබා ගත් අයයි. එයින් කොටසක් පිටරට ගියොත් ඇතිවන තත්ත්වය මොකක්ද? අපේ ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ ඉංජිනේරු මහත්වරු 20 ක් පමණ අපට අඩුයි. තාක්ෂණික දැනුමක් ඇති නිලධාරීන්, දිනපතා මාස්පතා, අවුරුදු පහා රැකියාවල් සොයාගෙන පිටරට යනවා. වරප්‍රසාදයක් වශයෙන් අවුරුදු 2 ක් පඩි රහිත නිවාඩු දීමට ආණ්ඩුව සූදනමින් සිටිනවා. යුතුකමක් හැටියට ආණ්ඩුව එය කරනවා. එයට අපත් සහගාමී විය යුතුයි. ඒ නිසා යම් යම් අඩුපාඩු පවතිනවා. අපි විදුලි සන්දේශ සේවය දියුණු කරන අතර අපේ සේවාවන් නියම විධියට පවත්වා ගෙන යෑම සඳහා වුවමනා කරන පිරිස් අපට තැනිවන අවස්ථා තිබෙනවා. කොළඹ දුරකථන සේවා සියයට දෙකේ ක්‍රියා විරහිතවීම - කොළඹ දුරකථන සේවා වැඩි නිසා - හොදට පෙනෙනවා. ඒ නිසා සමහර විට ඒ ගැන පුළුල්පත්වල වාර්තා පළ වෙනවා. ඒ වාර්තා දක අපි උදසින වන්නට ඕනෑ නැහැ. අපේ කටයුතු අපි සාධාරණව කරගෙන යනවා.

ගම්බඳ ජනතාවට දුර්වලත්ත සේවා දියුණු කරන්නට අපි කටයුතු කරගෙන යන්නේ උප තැපැල් කාර්යාල මාරුගෙනුයි. අපේ ආණ්ඩුව - ගරු ජනාධිපතිතුමාගේ ආණ්ඩුව - බාර ගන්නා විට දුරකථන පහසුකම් තිබුණේ උප තැපැල් කාර්යාල 1,000 කට පමණයි. අද අපි එය තවත් 1,000 කින් වැඩි කර තිබෙනවා. අපේ බලාපොරොත්තුව තවත් අවුරුදු දෙක තුනක් යන විට බහු ප්‍රවේශ මාරු ක්‍රමය - මල්වි එක්සත් ක්‍රමය - ඔස්සේ කම්බි තැනීම මයික්‍රෝ වේව්ස් මගින් එක මධ්‍යස්ථානයකින් ආරම්භ කර ගැම තැපැල් කාර්යාලයකටම දුරකථන පහසුකම් දෙන්නයි. අපි එය කරගෙන යනවා. එය ප්‍රමාද වන්නේ ඇයි කියා නමුත්තාත්සේලා ඇසුවොත් මට පුළුවන් එයට පිලිතුරු දෙන්නට.

ඒ කාර්යය කරන්නට පුළුවන් ශක්තිය ලබා ගත් පුහුණු කණ්ඩායම් දෙකයි. ලංකාවේ ඉන්නේ. අපට ඒ සඳහා නිලධාරීන් පාවිච්චි කරන්න අමාරුයි. ඒ ක්‍රමය සකස් කරන්නට විශේෂ පුහුණුවක් තිබෙන්නට ඕනෑ. දැනට සිටින කණ්ඩායම් දෙක ලංකාවේ හැම තැනකටම දුටුවනවා. හබරාදුව ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා හදිසි දුරකථන සේවයක් ඉල්ලා තිබෙන නිසා එතැනට යන්නැයි අපි කිව්වොත් ඔවුන් එතැනට දුටුවනවා. නියෝජ්‍ය මහවැලි සංවර්ධනය පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා ඉල්ලුවොත් එතැනට දුටුවනවා. ඒ අන්දමේ හදිසි කටයුතු ඇති වෙනවා. හදිසියේ පොලිස් ස්ථානවලට ඉල්ලුවොත් ඒක කරන්න වෙනවා. එවැනි බහු ප්‍රවේශ මාරු ඔස්සේ දුරකථන සේවයක් ඒසේ පෙරේද කල්පිටියට වුවමනා කලා. එය ලබා දෙන්නට අවශ්‍ය වුණේ. එමෙන්ම ගරු ජනාධිපතිතුමාගේ ඉල්ලීම අනුව පුත්තලම පොලිසියටත් හදිසියේ එවැනි දුරකථන සේවයක් අවශ්‍ය වුණේ. එවැනි හදිසි වැඩවලට මේ කණ්ඩායම් එහාට මෙහාට යෑම නිසා මේ වැඩ පිළිවෙල අඩුල් වී තිබෙනවා. අපට එය වලක්වන්නට බැහැ. කාලයේ තිබෙන විෂමතාවල හැටියට, කාලයේ තිබෙන අඩුල්වල හැටියට හා කාලයේ තිබෙන බාධකවල හැටියට දුරකථන සේවය සකස් කළ යුතුයි. ඒ නිසා නමුත්තාත්සේලා අපි ගැන ඉවසන්න ඕනෑ. උප තැපැල් කාර්යාල කීපයකට ඉක්මණින් ඒ ක්‍රමය සකස් කර දෙන්නැයි හබරාදුව ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කීවා. අපි එය සකස් කරන්නට ලැහැස්තියි. වැඩ කරගෙන යනවා. ඒ සඳහා කණ්ඩායම වැඩි කලොත් වෙත වැඩවලට පාවිච්චි කරන නිලධාරීන් ඒ සඳහා පාවිච්චි කරන්න වෙනවා. එවිට වෙත වැඩ අඩපණ වෙනවා. අපේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ ඉන්නේ සීමාසහිත පිරිසක්. අපේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ආණ්ඩුවේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවකි.

අපේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විශාල මුදලක් උපයනවා යයි මහවැලි සංවර්ධනය පිළිබඳ නියෝජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා කීවා. එය ඇත්ත. නැපැල් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විශාල මුදලක් උපයා ගාණ්ඩාගාරයට දෙනවා. විදුලි සන්දේශ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව අවුරුද්දකට දශ ලක්ෂ 1,000 ක් පමණ ගාණ්ඩාගාරයට උපයා දෙනවා. නමුත් අපට එයින් එක සහයක්වත් පාවිච්චි කරන්න බැහැ. මටවත් මගේ ලේකම්තුමාටවත් මගේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවක නිලධාරී මහතෙකුටවත් ගාණ්ඩාගාරයෙන් වෙන් කරන මුදලක් හැර එක

සහයක්වත් පාවිච්චි කරන්නට බැහැ. හාණ්ඩාගාරයෙන් මුදල් වෙන් කරන විට මේ පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේදී එය තමුන්තාත්සේලාගේ සාකච්ඡාවට භාජනය කළ යුතුයි. ඒ නිසා අපට අර මුදල්වලින් එක සහයක්වත් පාවිච්චි කරන්නට බැහැ.

හාණ්ඩාගාරයට අමාරුකම් තිබෙනවා. අග්නන්තර මුදල් හුවමාරුව පිළිබඳවත් හාණ්ඩාගාරයට අමාරුකම් තිබෙනවා. ඒ ඔක්කොම බාධක මධ්‍යයේ අපි මේ වැඩ පිළිවෙල ක්‍රියාත්මක කරගෙන යන්නේ සාධාරණ අත්දැමටයි. ඒ නිසා යම්-යම් අඩුපාඩු තිබුණත් තමුන්තාත්සේලා අපට සමාව දෙනවා ඇතැයි මම විශ්වාස කරනවා.

විදුලි සන්දේශ සේවාව ග්‍රාමීය කොට්ඨාශවලට අපි ගෙන යන්නේ උප තැපැල් කාර්යාල මගින් පමණක්ම නොවෙයි. විදුලි සන්දේශ සේවාව බලාපොරොත්තු වන ග්‍රාමීය ග්‍රාහකයන් සංඛ්‍යාවත් දැන් වැඩි වී තිබෙනවා. විශේෂයෙන් පුජනීය සිද්ධිස්ථානවලින් අපට දැඩි ඉල්ලීමක් තිබෙනවා. ඒවාට දුරකථන පහසුකම් ලබා දෙන්නය කියා. අපි ඒ ඉල්ලීම් ඉටු කරන්න ඕනෑ.

දැන් ගමන් ගාස්තු වැඩි වී තිබෙනවා. සමහර අංශවලට ඒ ගමන් ගාස්තු දරන්න බැරි තරම් වැඩි වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා ඒ අංශවල හුන දෙනෙක් කල්පනා කරනවා. දුරකථන සේවාවේත් ප්‍රයෝජන ලබා ගෙන ඒ ගාස්තු අඩු කර ගන්න. එය සාධාරණ හැඟීමක්. ඒ නිසා අපේ යුතුකමක් තිබෙනවා. විදුලි සන්දේශ සේවාව පුළුල් කරන්න. දුරකථන ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා අද ගම්බඳ ප්‍රදේශවලින් ඉල්ලීම් රාශියක් ලැබෙනවා. මහනුවර ප්‍රදේශයෙන් එවැනි ඉල්ලීම් 700 ක් පමණ ලැබී තිබෙනවා. දැන් ඒ අය පොරොත්තු ලේඛනයේ ඉන්නවා. ඒ අතර දුරකථන බලාපොරොත්තුවෙන් කොළඹ හා තදසන්න ප්‍රදේශවල පොරොත්තු ලේඛනයේ රු. ෫ සිටින සංඛ්‍යාව 25,000 ක් පමණ වෙනවා. ඒ විධියට දැන් දුරකථන බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නන්ගේ ලැයිස්තුවේ - පොරොත්තු ලේඛනයේ - ඉන්නවා. අති විශාල සංඛ්‍යාවක්. ඒ සියලු දෙනාටම අපි දුරකථන සේවා ලබා දිය යුතුයි. ඒ නිසා දුරකථන සේවාව දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා අපි දැන් කටයුතු කරගෙන යනවා. තමුන් එය එක වර කරන්න බැහැ.

දුරකථන සේවාව ආරම්භ කොට අවුරුදු 100 ක් ගිය තැන තිබුණේ දුරකථන 50,000 ක් තම්. ඒ අවුරුදු 100 පැහැලා යම් තම් තව අවුරුදු 6 ක් යන විට දුරකථන සංඛ්‍යාව 1,06,000 ක් දක්වා වැඩි කරන්න අපට පුළුවන්කම ලැබුණා තම් එය මොන තරම් වේගයකින් කෙරුණු වැඩිවීමක්ද. ඒ වැඩිවීමේ ප්‍රතිඵලය කියාද කියා තමුන්තාත්සේලාට තේරෙනවා ඇති. රු - දවල් දෙකේ වැඩ කළත් ඒ වැඩ කොටස ඉවර කර ගන්න බැරි වන තත්ත්වයකයි. එය තිබුණේ. තමුන් ඒ වැඩ කොටස ඉෂ්ට කර ගන්න මට පුළුවන්කම ලැබුණේ හැම දෙනාගෙන්ම මට ලැබුණු සහයෝගය නිසයි. ඒ නිසා මේ අවස්ථාවේදී විශේෂයෙන් මගේ නියෝජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාටත්, අමාත්‍යායයේ ලේකම්තුමා ඇතුළු නිලධාරී මහතුවට හා මහත්මීන්ටත්, තැපැල්පතිතුමා සහ එතුමාගේ සහ ඵලාගේ සහ එතුමාට මහතුවට හා මහත්මීන්ටත් විදුලි සන්දේශ අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයාට සහ එතුමාට යටතේ සිටින නිලධාරී මහතුවට හා මහත්මීන්ටත් උඩරට ගැමි පුහුණුස්ථාපන කොමසාරිස්තුමාට සහ අනෙකුත් නිලධාරී මහතුවට හා මහත්මීන්ටත් කොටින්ම උසස් නිලධාරීන්ගේ සිට අත්තිම පහල ශ්‍රේණියේ සේවක මහතා තැත්තම් මහත්මිය දක්වා සියලු දෙනාටත් මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මගේ කෘතඥතාව පල කරනවා. ගත වුණු අවුරුද්ද තුළ ඉමහත් පරිශ්‍රමයක් දරා මේ විධිමත් වැඩ පිළිවෙල හොඳින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්න මට දුන් නොමසුරු සහයෝගය ගැන.

විශේෂයෙන් තැපැල් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ කටයුතු කිරීමේදී අපට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. බොහෝම ඉවසීමෙන් ක්‍රියා කරන්න. එය සාමාන්‍ය මහජනතාවත් සමග පවත්වාගෙන යන සේවාවක්. ලංකාවේ හැම ගමකම, හැම ගෙදරකටම වාගේ හැම දමත් යන කෙනෙක් ඉන්නවා තම්. ඒ තමයි තැපැල්පතිතුමාගේ නියෝජිතයා. සාමාන්‍යයෙන් දවසේ පැය විසිහතර තුළ එක වරක් හෝ සෑම ගෙදරකටම පාහේ සෑම ඒ නියෝජිතයාගේ රාජකාරියක් වී තිබෙනවා. එය ඉතා වැදගත් වැඩක්. වෙන කිසි කෙනෙකුට ඒ වැඩ ස කරන්න බැහැ. තමුන් දැනට සකස් වී තිබෙන ක්‍රමය අනුව, ඒ වැඩ පිළිවෙල දිනටම ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමත් අප පිට පැවරී තිබෙන වගකීමක්. උදේ හතක්, හැක්දවේ හයත් අතර ඒ විධියට තැපැල්පතිතුමාගේ නියෝජිතයෙක් - 'පියුක්' මහත්මයාගේ වේවා, 'රනර්' කෙනෙක් වේවා, 'මැසෙත්ජර්' කෙනෙක් වේවා - යම්කිසි ලියුමක් හෝ පණිවුඩයක් අරගෙන හැම ගෙදරකටම පාහේ යනවා. මේ තත්ත්වය ගැන කල්පනා කරන විට තමුන්තාත්සේලාට පෙනෙයි. එහි තිබෙන හාරදුරකම, තමුන් ඒ කටයුත්තන් සර්ව සාධාරණව කෙරෙනවා.

අක්මන ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (රිට්ටි පතිරණ මහතා) මුද්දර වංචාවක් ගැන මගෙන් ප්‍රශ්නයක් ඇහුවා. ඒ ප්‍රශ්නය ඇසීම ගැන මම සන්නේෂයි. මම දැන් කැමැතියි, ඒ ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු දෙන්න. අපේ ප්‍රධාන තැපැල් කාර්යාලයේ මුද්දර වංචාවක් සිද්ධ වුණා. ඒ වංචාව සිදු වුණ වහාම අපි ඒ බව සොයා ගත්තා. ඒ අනුව ඊට අදාළ නිලධාරී මහතන් කීප දෙනෙකුගේ වැඩ තහනම් කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ තැනිවුණු මුද්දර නොගයෙන් විශාල ප්‍රමාණයක් ආපසු සොයා ගන්න අපට පුළුවන් වුණා. මිල වැඩි රු. 1,000, රු. 500, රු. 100 යන මුද්දර වර්ග තමයි, අපට ආපසු හොයා ගන්න බැරි වුණේ. ඒ නිසා අපි ඒ මුද්දර අවලංගු කලා. ඒ අවලංගු කළ මුද්දර වෙත පාටකින් තැවතන් අවිටු ගැනුවා. දැන් ඒ අලුත් මුද්දර භාවිත කරනවා. කලින් බලාපොරොත්තු වුණු පරිදි රුපියල් ලක්ෂ 40 ක පාඩුවක් රජයට වුණේ නැහැ. ඒ මුද්දර හොරකම් කළ උද්චය ක්‍රියාත්මක වන්න බැරි වුණු නිසා. අපි වහාම ඒ මුද්දර වංචාව ගැන ක්‍රියාත්මක වුණු නිසා රජයට සිදු වුණේ බොහෝම සුළු පාඩුවක් පමණයි. ඒ වංචාව සම්බන්ධයෙන් සැක කරන නිලධාරී මහතුවට විරුද්ධව දැනටමත් කටයුතු කරගෙන යනවා. රහස් පොලීසිය දැන් ඒ පිළිබඳව පරීක්ෂණ කටයුතු කරගෙන යනවා. ඒ රහස් පොලීසි පරීක්ෂණවලින් පසුව අපට ස්ථිර වශයෙන් දැන ගන්න පුළුවන් වෙයි. ඒ වංචාවට සම්බන්ධ අය කඩදා කියා.

බහු ප්‍රවේශ 'multi excess' ක්‍රමයට එක එල්ලේම අංක කරකවා ඇමතුම් ලබා ගත හැකි දුරකථන සඳහා දැන් හැම තැනකින්ම ඉල්ලීම් ලැබෙනවා. නියෝජ්‍ය මහවැලි සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමා කීවා, බලන්ගොඩ ප්‍රදේශයේ දුරකථන සේවාව බොහෝම අබලන් කියා. ඒක ඇත්තක්. බලාගොඩ විනිමය යන්ත්‍රවල - එක්ස්වෙන්ජ් එක් - කැලි කඩා වැටෙනවා. ඒවා කොයිතරම් අලුත් වැඩියා කළත් දැන් පාවිච්චි කරන්නට බැරි තත්ත්වයකයි තිබෙන්නේ. ඒවා නිෂ්පාදනය කළ කොමිටිවලින් දැන් ලෝකයේ ඇත්තෙන් නැහැ. එමනිසා එම යන්ත්‍ර වෙනුවට අලුත් යන්ත්‍ර යම්කරන්නට කටයුතු කරගෙන යනවා. ඇත්තෙන්ම තැනිතම් පණිවුඩ සැවීමේ විශාල කුරුණු සවි කර ඇති අතර අවශ්‍ය ගොඩනැගිලිද දැන් තනා අවසන් කර තිබෙනවා. යන්ත්‍ර පෙට්ටි ඇවිත් තිබෙනවා. මේවා සවි කරන්නට ඕනෑ. තමුන් සමහර තැන්වල විදුලිය තැහැ. මේ ක්‍රමයට විදුලිය අවශ්‍යයි. විදුලිය ඇති තැන්වල පමණයි. මේවා සවි කරන්නට පුළුවන්කම තිබෙන්නේ ඇහැම් උප තැපැල් කාර්යාල ඇති ප්‍රදේශවල විදුලිය තැහැ. මෙවැනි බාධා මධ්‍යයේයි. අපි කටයුතු කර ගෙන යන්නේ.

නියෝජ්‍ය පාර්ලිමේන්තු කටයුතු හා ක්‍රීඩා ඇමතිතුමා ඉල්ලා සිටියා, විශේෂයෙන්ම අවිස්සාවේලු කොට්ඨාශයේ, තැපැල් කාර්යාලවලට, උපදිසාපතිවරුන්ගේ කාර්යාලවලට, පොලීසිවලට බහු ප්‍රවේශ ක්‍රමය අනුව දුරකථන පහසුකම් ඉතා ඉක්මනින් ලබා දීමට ක්‍රියා කරන ලෙස. අපි ලැහැස්තියි ඒ පහසුකම් ලබා දෙන්නට. දැනට කණ්ඩායම් යොදවා මේ කටයුතු ඉක්මනින් කර ගෙන යන්නට වැඩ පිළිවෙල සකස් කර තිබෙනවා. තමුන් අපේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් පුදුම වෙයි. අවුරුද්දක් තුළ කොයි තරම් දින සංඛ්‍යාවක්ද මෙම වැඩවල නිරත වෙන්නට කාලය තිබෙන්නේ කියන කාරණය ගැන පෙන්වා දුන්නාම. අවුරුද්දක් ඇති දින 365 න් හරි අඩක් පමණයි වැඩ කරන්නට පුළුවන් වෙන්නේ. විශේෂයෙන්ම රාත්‍රී කාලයේ මේ වැඩ කරන්නට බැහැ. ඒ අනුව දින 365 දෙකට බෙදුවාම, වැඩ කරන්නට ඇත්තේ දින 180 ක කාලයක් පමණයි. ඉතින් ආණ්ඩුවේ නිවාඩු දවස් කොයි තරම් තිබෙනවාද ? ඒවායිනුත් හරි අඩක් විතර ආණ්ඩුවේ නිවාඩු දිනයක්. එහෙම නම් වැඩ කරන්නට ඇත්තේ ඉතාමත්ම සුළු දින ගණනක් බව මෙයින් පැහැදිලියි. ඉතාමත්ම සුළු දින ගණනක් වැඩ කර මෙතරම් දියුණුවක් ලබා ගන්නට අපේ නිලධාරී මහතුවට පුළුවන් වීම ගැන අප ඒ නිලධාරී මහතුවට ප්‍රශංසා කළ යුතුයි. ඇත්තෙන්ම එතරම් නිවාඩු දින සංඛ්‍යාවක් තිබෙද්දී මෙතරම් වැඩ කොටසක් කරන්නේ කොහොමදයි මට සිතෙනවා.

අපේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ ඉවසීම අප්‍රමාණයි. මා කලින් සඳහන් කළ අත්දැමට දින 365 දෙකට බෙදුවාම - රාත්‍රී කාලය ගියාම - වැඩ කරන්නට ඇති දින 180 න් සෙහසුරුද සහ ඉරිද දින 104 සහ අතිකුත් නිවාඩු දින ආදිය ඉවත් වුණොම වැඩ කරන්නට දවස් කීපද ඉතුරු වෙන්නේ ? ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, අතිකාල දීමනා ගෙවන්නටයයි කියනවා. තමුන් ඒ නිවාඩු දවස්වලට අතිකාල දීමනා ගෙවන්නට ගියොත් ආණ්ඩුව බංකොලොත් වෙයි. එම නිසා අතිකාල දීමනා ගෙවීමත් එක්තරා සීමාවකට දෙන්නට ඕනෑ. සමහර විට අති කාල දීමනා ලබා දෙන්නට ගියොත් නියම කාලය තුළ වැඩ කොකර, අතිකාල දීමනා බලාපොරොත්තුවෙන් කාලය ඉක්මවා වැඩ කරන්නට උත්සාහ දරාපි. එහෙමනම් ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමන්ලාට පෙනේවි, කොයි තරම් අමාරුකම් මධ්‍යයේ අපි දුර කථන සේවා නඩත්තු කර



"தலைப்பு 149, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவுக்கான ரூபா 59,03,00,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 149, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு அட்டவணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 590,300,000 for Head 149, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule" put and agreed to.

Head 149, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

150 වන ශීර්ෂය.—උඩට ගැමි පුනරුත්ථාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව

1 වන වැඩ සටහන.—උඩට ගැමි පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවාවන්—පුනරාවර්තන වියදම, රු. 5,47,000

தலைப்பு 150.—கண்டி சிறுநிலக் கமக்காரர் மறுசீரமைப்புத் திட்டக்களம்

நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1.—கண்டி சிறுநிலக் கமக்காரர் மறுசீரமைப்புச் சேவைகள்—மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவு, ரூபா 5,47,000

HEAD 150. - DEPARTMENT OF KANDYAN PEASANTRY REHABILITATION

Programme 1 - Kandyan Peasantry Rehabilitation Services-Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 547,000

"150 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, පුනරාවර්තන වියදම සඳහා රු. 5,47,000 ක මුදල උපදේශනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය" යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහසම්මත විය.

150 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, පුනරාවර්තන වියදම උපදේශනයෙහි නොවසන් හැටියට තීරණය කළයුතුය යන ප්‍රශ්නයට සහසම්මත කරන ලදී.

"தலைப்பு 150, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவுக்கான ரூபா 5,47,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 150, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, மீண்டுவருஞ் செலவு அட்டவணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 547,000, for Head 150, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule" put and agreed to.

Head 150, Programme 1, Recurrent Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

1 වන වැඩ සටහන.—උඩට ගැමි පුනරුත්ථාපන සේවාවන්—මූලධන වියදම, රු. 1,20,00,000

நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1.—கண்டி சிறுநிலக் கமக்காரர் மறுசீரமைப்புச் சேவைகள்—ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு, ரூபா 1,20,00,000

Programme 1.- Kandyan Peasantry Rehabilitation Services - Capital Expenditure, Rs. 12,000,000

"150 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, මූලධන වියදම සඳහා රු. 1,20,00,000 ක මුදල උපදේශනයට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය" යන ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහසම්මත විය.

150 වන ශීර්ෂයෙහි 1 වන වැඩ සටහන, මූලධන වියදම උපදේශනයෙහි නොවසන් හැටියට තීරණය කළයුතුය යන ප්‍රශ්නයට සහසම්මත කරන ලදී.

"தலைப்பு 150, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவுக்கான ரூபா 1,20,00,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டது.

தலைப்பு 150, நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் 1, ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு அட்டவணியின் பகுதியாக இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 12,000,000, for Head 150, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure, be inserted in the Schedule" put and agreed to.

Head 150, Programme 1, Capital Expenditure, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

අ. හා. 5.45 ට පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට ප්‍රශ්නය වාර්තා කරනු පිණිස සහාපතිතුමා මූලාසනයෙන් ඉවත් විය.

සාරක සහාපතිතුමා වාර්තා කරයි : නැවත රැස්වීම 1984 දෙසැම්බර් 17 වන සදහ.

தேரம் பி. ப. 5.45 மணியாகிவிட்டவே குழுவினர் பரிசீலனை பற்றி அறிவிக்கும் பொருட்டு தலைவர் அக்கிராசனத்திலிருந்து நீங்கினார்.

குழுவினரது பரிசீலனை அறிவிக்கப்பட்டது ; மீண்டும் கூடுவது நிச்சயிதம, 17 டிசம்பர் 1984

டி.சம்பர் 1984

At 5.45 p.m., the Chairman left the Chair to report Progress.

Committee report Progress; to sit again on Monday, 17th December 1984.

පරිපූරක මුදල : මහාමාරග ආදිය වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම

குறைநிரப்புத் தொகை : தெருக்கள் முதலியனவற்றின்

අඩවිලුරුத்தி

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY : IMPROVEMENTS TO ROADS, ETC.

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා (පාර්ලිමේන්තු කටයුතු හා ක්‍රීඩා ඇමතිතුමා සහ ආණ්ඩු පාර්ශ්වයේ ප්‍රධාන සාධකයකු)

(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா - பாராளுமன்ற அலுவல்கள், விளையாட்டுத்துறை அமைச்சரும் பிரதம அரசாங்கக் கொறடாவும்)

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

On behalf of the Prime Minister and Minister of Local Government and Housing and Construction and Minister of Highways moved,

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rupees Seventy five million six hundred thousand (75,600,000) be payable out of the Consolidated Fund of the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka or any other fund or monies of, or at the disposal of, the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka or from the proceeds of any loans obtained by the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, for the service of the financial year beginning on 1st January, 1984, and ending on 31st December, 1984 and that the said sum may be expended as specified in the schedule hereto :-

Schedule	Rs.
Head : 183 - Department of Highways	
Programme : 2 - Construction of and Improvements to Roads, Bridges, Culverts Causeways and Airfields	75,600,000"

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහසම්මත විය. வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put and agreed to.

ලංකා රාජ්‍ය ලෝහ භාණ්ඩ සංස්ථාව : වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව

அரச உலோகக் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் : ஆண்டறிக்கை

CEYLON STATE HARDWARE CORPORATION : ANNUAL REPORT

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා (திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs. I move,

"That in terms of section 30 (2) of the State Industrial Corporation Act, No. 49 of 1957 and section 14 (3) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971, the Annual Report of the Ceylon State Hardware Corporation being report incorporating the Auditor-General's observations for the year ended 31.12.1980, which was presented on 14.12.1984, be approved."

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහසම්මත විය. வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put and agreed to.

**ලංකා ඛනිජතෙල් නීතිගත සංස්ථාව :  
වාර්ෂික වාර්තා**

**இலங்கை பெற்றோலியக் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் : ஆண்டறிக்கைகள்  
CEYLON PETROLEUM CORPORATION :  
ANNUAL REPORTS**

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා  
(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா)  
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs, I move,

“That in terms of section 32 (3) of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Act, No. 28 of 1961 and section 14 (3) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971, the Annual Report of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation being report incorporating the Auditor-General’s observations for the year ended 31.12.1980, which was presented on 06.11.1984, be approved.”

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීන්, සහායමිමත විය.  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.  
Question put and agreed to.

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා  
(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா)  
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs, I move,

“That in terms of section 32 (3) of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Act, No. 28 of 1961 and section 14 (3) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971, the Annual Report of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation being report incorporating the Auditor-General’s observations for the year ended 31.12.1981, which was presented on 06.11.1984, be approved.”

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීන්, සහායමිමත විය.  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.  
Question put and agreed to.

**ශ්‍රී ලංකා ටයර් සංස්ථාව : වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව  
இலங்கை டயர் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் : ஆண்டறிக்கை  
SRI LANKA TYRE CORPORATION : ANNUAL  
REPORT**

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා  
(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா)  
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs, I move,

“That in terms of section 30 (2) of the State Industrial Corporation Act, No. 49 of 1957 and section 14 (3) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971, the Annual Report of the Sri Lanka Tyre Corporation being report incorporating the Auditor-General’s observations for the year ended 31.12.1981, which was presented on 26.11.1984, be approved.”

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීන්, සහායමිමත විය.  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.  
Question put and agreed to.

**ජාතික කඩදැසි සංස්ථාව : වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව  
தேசிய கட்டாசிக் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் : ஆண்டறிக்கை  
NATIONAL PAPER CORPORATION : ANNUAL  
REPORT**

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා  
(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா)  
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs, I move,

“That in terms of section 30 (2) of the State Industrial Corporation Act, No. 49 of 1957 and section 14 (3) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of

1971, the Annual Report of the National Paper Corporation being report incorporating the Auditor-General’s observations for the year ended 31.12.1981, which was presented on 03.12.1984, be approved.”

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීන්, සහායමිමත විය.  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.  
Question put and agreed to.

**පරිපූරක මුදල : විදුලි සංදේශ සේවා  
குறைநிரப்புத் தொகை : தொலைத் தொடர்புச் சேவைகள்  
SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY :  
TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICE**

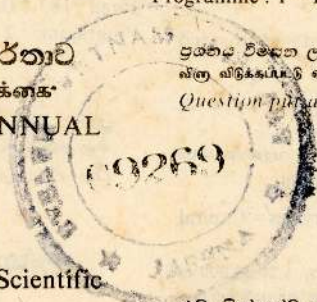
එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා  
(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா)  
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs, I move,

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rupees Three hundred and thirty four million one hundred and ten thousand (Rs. 334,110,000) be payable out of the Consolidated Fund of the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, or any other fund or moneys of, or at the disposal of, the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka or from the proceeds of any loans obtained by the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka for the service of the financial year beginning on 1st January, 1984, and ending on 31st December, 1984 and that the said sum may be expended as specified in the Schedule hereto :—

Schedule	
Head : 149 – Department of Telecommunications	Rs.
Programme : 1 – Telecommunication Services	334,110,000”

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීන්, සහායමිමත විය.  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.  
Question put and agreed to.



**කල්තැබීම  
ஒத்திவைப்பு  
ADJOURNMENT**

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා  
(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா)  
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

I move,

“That the Parliament do now adjourn.”

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීන්, සහායමිමත විය.  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.  
Question put and agreed to.

පාර්ලිමේන්තුව ජව අනුකූලව අ. ප. 5.46 ට, 1984 දෙසැම්බර් 10 වන දින සහායමිමත වූ අනුව, 1984 දෙසැම්බර් 17 වන සඳුදා පෙ. ව. 8.30 වන තෙක් කල් ගියේය.

அதன்படி, பி. ப. 5.46 மணிக்கு பாராளுமன்றம், அதனது டிசம்பர் 10 ஆம் தேதிய தீர்மானத்திற்கிணங்க, 1984 டிசம்பர் 17, திங்கட்கிழமை மு. ப. 8.30 மணி வரை ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது.

Adjourned accordingly at 5.46 p.m. until 8.30 a.m. on Monday, 17th December, 1984, pursuant to the Resolution of Parliament of 10th December, 1984.

உ. ஐ.

மேல புகாவே டபயான லுடனேய டடகா டயகிய கபபல சிபுரீ கல டுது துந் டக்பனு ரகி ஡ந்தித் தீந் சிபபநத் தை சகி சபா  
சுதூரீலிப டக்பல சப சிபபந துநடாபி டடகாரக லெந

1984 டேசுதீபர் 28 லந டி஡ுராட

தேஔநதலா லுலெநடே சலீய டுதுடி.

குறிப்பு

அங்கத்தவர்கள் இறுதிப் பதிப்பிற் செய்யவிரும்பும் பிழை திருத்தங்களை அறிக்கையிற்றெளிவாகக் குறித்து  
பிழை திருத்தங்களைக் கொண்ட பிரதியை ஹன்சாட் பதிப்பாசிரியருக்கு

1984 டிசம்பர் 28, வெள்ளிக்கிழமைக்குப் பிந்தாமந்

கிடைக்கக்கூடியதாக அனுப்புதல் வேண்டும்.

NOTE

Corrections which Members suggest for the Final Print should be clearly marked in this Report and the copy containing  
the corrections must reach the Editor of HANSARD

not later than

Friday, 28th December 1984

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Contents of Proceedings	:	From 8.30 a.m. to 5.46 p.m. on 14.12.1984
Final set of manuscripts received from Parliament	:	6.35 p.m. on 17.12.1984
Printed copies despatched	:	18.12.1984 morning

B

**දයක මුදල් :** පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද වාර්තාවල වාර්ෂික දයක මිල රු. 200/- කි. (අශෝඛිත පිටපත් සඳහා නම් රු. 175/- කි). පිටපතක් ගෙන්වා ගැනීම අවශ්‍ය නම් ගාස්තුව රු. 2.50 කි. කැපැල් ගාස්තුව ගත 90 කි. කොළඹ 1, නා. පෙ. 500, රජයේ ප්‍රකාශන කාර්යාංශයේ අධිකාරී වෙත සෑම වර්ෂයකම නොවැම්බර් 30 දාට ප්‍රථම දයක මුදල් ගෙවා ඉදිරි වර්ෂයේ දයකත්වය ලබාගෙන විවාද වාර්තා ලබාගත හැකිය. නියමිත දිනෙන් පසුව එවනු ලබන දයක ඉල්ලුම්පත් භාරගනු නොලැබේ.

**சந்தா :** ஹன்சார்ட் அதிகார அறிக்கையின் வருடாந்த சந்தா ரூபா 200/- (திருத்தப்படாத பிரதிகள் ரூபா 175/-) ஹன்சார்ட் தனிப்பிரதி ரூபா 2.50. தபாற் செலவு 90 சதம். வருடாந்த சந்தா முற்பணமாக அத்தியட்சர், அரசாங்க வெளியிட்டலுவலகம், த. பெ. இல. 500, கொழும்பு 1 என்ற விவரத்திற்கு அனுப்பி பிரதிகளைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம். ஒவ்வொரண்டும் நவம்பர் 30 ன் தேதிக்குமுன் சந்தாப் பணம் அனுப்பப்படவேண்டும். பிந்திக் கிடைக்கும் சந்தா விண்ணப்பங்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்படமாட்டா.

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