

පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

නිල වාර්තාව

(අශෝධිත පිටපත)

අන්තර්ගත ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු

බදුල්ල සුභසාධක සංගමය (සංස්ථාගත කිරීමේ) පනත් කෙටුම්පත :
සලකා බලා තුන්වන වර කියවා සංශෝධනාකාරයෙන් සම්මත කරන ලදී

සුබිත ශුභසාධක සංගමය (සංස්ථාගත කිරීමේ) පනත් කෙටුම්පත :
සලකා බලා තුන්වන වර කියවා සම්මත කරන ලදී

බලුමැත්තේ සංවර්ධන සමිතිය (සංස්ථාගත කිරීමේ) පනත් කෙටුම්පත :
සලකා බලා තුන්වන වර කියවා සංශෝධනාකාරයෙන් සම්මත කරන ලදී

පාර්ලිමේන්තු (බලතල සහ වරප්‍රසාද) (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත :
දෙවන වර හා තුන්වන වර කියවා සම්මත කරන ලදී

සුද්ධ හමුදා නියෝග

නාවික හමුදා නියෝග

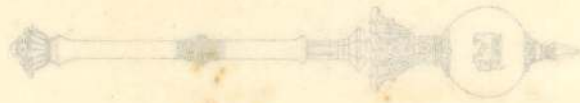
ගුවන් හමුදා නියෝග

රේගු යෝජනාව : අපනයන නිරු ගාස්තු

පරිපූරක මුදල

කල් තැබීමේ යෝජනාව

ප්‍රශ්නවලට ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු



දැරි ලිඛිතවර්ෂ

(විකල්ප)

වෙරැරි වර්ෂ

(සඟරි සඟරා)

පුද්ගල ලැබුණ සඟරා

සඟරි වර්ෂ 1891	දුප්පුරි සඟරි වර්ෂ 1891
සඟරි වර්ෂ 1892	සඟරි වර්ෂ 1893 (සඟරි සඟරා) සඟරා සඟරා වර්ෂ 1893
සඟරි වර්ෂ 1894	සඟරි වර්ෂ 1894 (සඟරි සඟරා) සඟරා සඟරා වර්ෂ 1894
සඟරි වර්ෂ 1895	සඟරි වර්ෂ 1895 (සඟරි සඟරා) සඟරා සඟරා වර්ෂ 1895
සඟරි වර්ෂ 1896	සඟරි වර්ෂ 1896 (සඟරි සඟරා) සඟරා සඟරා වර්ෂ 1896
සඟරි වර්ෂ 1897	සඟරි වර්ෂ 1897 (සඟරි සඟරා) සඟරා සඟරා වර්ෂ 1897
සඟරි වර්ෂ 1898	සඟරි වර්ෂ 1898 (සඟරි සඟරා) සඟරා සඟරා වර්ෂ 1898
සඟරි වර්ෂ 1899	සඟරි වර්ෂ 1899 (සඟරි සඟරා) සඟරා සඟරා වර්ෂ 1899
සඟරි වර්ෂ 1900	සඟරි වර්ෂ 1900 (සඟරි සඟරා) සඟරා සඟරා වර්ෂ 1900

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள் (ஹன்சர்ட்)

அதிகார அறிக்கை
(பிழை திருத்தப்படாதது)

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

பதுளை நலன்புரி சுழமை (கூட்டிணைத்தல்) சட்டமூலம் :

பரிசீலிக்கப்பட்டு, மூன்றாம்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்டு, திருத்தப்பட்ட
வாறு நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது

சுகித சுபசாதக சங்கமய (கூட்டிணைத்தல்) சட்டமூலம் :

பரிசீலிக்கப்பட்டு மூன்றாம்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்டு நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது

புளுமெண்டால் அபிவிருத்திச்சங்கம் (கூட்டிணைத்தல்) சட்டமூலம் :

பரிசீலிக்கப்பட்டு, மூன்றாம்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்டு, திருத்தப்பட்ட
வாறு நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது

பாராளுமன்ற (தத்துவங்களும் சிறப்புரிமைகளும்) (திருத்தம்) சட்ட
மூலம் :

இரண்டாம், மூன்றாம் மதிப்புக்கவீடும்பெற்று நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது

தரைப்படை ஒழுங்குவிதிகள்

கடற்படை ஒழுங்குவிதிகள்

வரன்படை ஒழுங்குவிதிகள்

சங்கத் தீர்மானம் : இறக்குமதி வரிகள்

குறைநீர்ப்புத் தொகை

ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணை

வினாக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள்

Volume 29
No. 4

Wednesday
6th June 1984

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES (HANSARD)

OFFICIAL REPORT
(Uncorrected)

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

BADULLA SUBHASADAKA SANGAMAYA (INCORPORATION) BILL :

Considered, read the Third time, and passed as amended

SUKHITHA SUBASADHAKA SANGAMAYA (INCORPORATION) BILL :

Considered, read the Third time, and passed

BLOEMENDHAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (INCORPORATION) BILL :

Considered, read the Third time, and passed as amended

PARLIAMENT (POWERS AND PRIVILEGES) (AMENDMENT) BILL :

Read a Second, and the Third time, and passed

ARMY REGULATION

NAVY REGULATION

AIR FORCE REGULATION

CUSTOMS RESOLUTION : IMPORT DUTIES

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

புத்தகத்தின் விவரம்

(தமிழ்)

தமிழ் மொழி

(தமிழ் மொழி)

தமிழ் மொழி

தமிழ் மொழி (தமிழ் மொழி) தமிழ் மொழி (தமிழ் மொழி) தமிழ் மொழி (தமிழ் மொழி) தமிழ் மொழி (தமிழ் மொழி) தமிழ் மொழி (தமிழ் மொழி) தமிழ் மொழி (தமிழ் மொழி) தமிழ் மொழி (தமிழ் மொழி) தமிழ் மொழி (தமிழ் மொழி) தமிழ் மொழி (தமிழ் மொழி)

தமிழ் மொழி (தமிழ் மொழி) தமிழ் மொழி (தமிழ் மொழி) தமிழ் மொழி (தமிழ் மொழி) தமிழ் மொழி (தமிழ் மொழி) தமிழ் மொழி (தமிழ் மொழி) தமிழ் மொழி (தமிழ் மொழி) தமிழ் மொழி (தமிழ் மொழி) தமிழ் மொழி (தமிழ் மொழி) தமிழ் மொழி (தமிழ் மொழி)

Wednesday
6th June 1981

Volume 29
No. 4

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(TAMIL)

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Unconnected)

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

PARLIAMENT POWERS AND PRIVILEGES (AMENDMENT) BILL
MOTION FOR THE REPEAL OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE
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MOTION FOR THE REPEAL OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE

OR A RETURN TO QUESTIONS
REPLY TO SUBSIDIARY QUESTIONS
REPLY TO SUBSIDIARY QUESTIONS
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பாராளுமன்றம்

PARLIAMENT

1984 ජූනි 6 වන බදාදා

புதன்கிழமை, 6 ஜூன் 1984

Wednesday, 6th June 1984

අ. ස. 3 ට පාර්ලිමේන්තුව රැස්විය. කථානායකතුමා [ඒ. එල්. සේනානායක මහතා] මූලාසනාදායී විය.

பாராளுமன்றம் பி. ப. 3 மணிக்குக் கூடியது. சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [திரு. எ. எஸ். சேனநாயக்க] தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.

The Parliament met at 3 p.m. MR. SPEAKER (MR. E. L. SENANAYAKE) in the Chair.

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்ப்புள்ள விடைகள்

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ගුරු විභාගය, 1982 පෙබරවාරි

ஆசிரியர் பரீட்சை, 1982 பெப்ரவரி

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY 1982

364/83

1. ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මහතා (ගාල්ල)

(கலாநிதி டபிள்யூ. தஹநாயக்க — காலி)

(Dr. W. Dahanayake - Galle)

යොවන කටයුතු හා රැකිරීමක ඇමතීමුම සහ අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතීමුමගේ ඇසු ප්‍රශ්නය :

1982 පෙබරවාරි මස ගුරු විභාගයට පෙනී සිටි අයදුම්කරුවන් කවර ජන්ද කොට්ඨාශවලට අයත් ද සහ සඳහන් කරමින් ඔවුන්ගේ නම් සහ ලිපිනයන්ද ඔවුන් එක් එක්කොට ලැබූ ලකුණුද ඔවුන් පාසල්වලට පත් කරනු ලැබී නම් ඒ ඒ පාසලේ නමද එතුමා සහගත කරන්නේද?

இளைஞர் அலுவல்கள், தொழில்வாய்ப்பு அமைச்சரும் கூடலி அமைச்சருமானவரைக் கேட்ட வினா: 1982, பெப்ரவரியில் நடைபெற்ற ஆசிரியர் பரீட்சைக்குத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட சார்த்திகளினதும் பெயரையும், முகவரியையும் தேர்தற் றெழுத்தியையும், ஒவ்வொருவரும் பெற்ற புள்ளிகளையும், இவர் களில் எவராவது நியமனம் பெற்றிருப்பின் நியமனம் பெற்ற பாடசாலைகள் பெயரையும் அவர் சமர்ப்பிப்பாரா?

asked the Minister of Youth Affairs and Employment and Minister of Education :

Will he table the names, addresses with their Electorates of all candidates who sat for the Teachers' Examination in February, 1982, together with the marks obtained by each of them, and to what schools, if any, each was appointed ?

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

(திரு. எம். வினசன்ந் 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 Minister of Youth Affairs and Employment and Minister of Education. I ask for three weeks' time.

ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මහතා (කලානිති ධර්මය, තහනායක) (Dr. W. Dahanayake)

I wish to bring to your kind notice that this Question was given notice of in February 1983, that is, 16 months ago. On the last occasion when this Question was asked, 6 months' time was asked.

Now, Sir, this Question was asked in February 1983 because some of the candidates told me that they had been unjustly treated. They had received high marks but not received appointments. Complaints came from all over the country. So I asked this Question.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Will the Hon. Minister answer that ?

ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මහතා

(கலாநிதி டபிள்யூ. தஹநாயக்க)

(Dr. W. Dahanayake)

If the question is not answered, we cannot find out what had happened.

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(திரு. எம். வினசன்ந் பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

A lot of information has to be collected before the Question is answered.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

What about the Deputy Minister of the Hon. Minister of Youth Affairs and Employment and of Education ?

The Hon. Chief Government Whip must know that I have brought this to the notice of His Excellency the President.

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(திரு. எம். வினசன்ந் பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

Then you can bring this to the notice of His Excellency the President again. I cannot say anything more than this !

ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මහතා

(கலாநிதி டபிள்யூ. தஹநாயக்க)

(Dr. W. Dahanayake)

I too cannot do anything more than this !

අනිල් මුණසිංහ මහතා (මතුමා)

(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ — மத்துகம்)

(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe - Matugama)

This is very unfortunate.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Very unsatisfactory !

එම. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා
(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா)
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

I am not responsible for this ?

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

No, no ; do not get upset. You were upset even on the last occasion when I made a genuine remark, that the Chief Government Whip must not be made a post-box—just to get up and say “I do not know”.

එම. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා
(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா)
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

Very good—I will be seated hereafter.

ඩී. டி. லியனே மஹை : வினா 622/83
திரு. டி. டி. லியனே : ஓய்வூதியம்
D. D. LIYANAGE : PENSION

622/83

2. ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මහතා
(கலாநிதி டபிள்யூ. தஹநாயக்க)
(Dr. W. Dahanayake)

රාජ පරිපාලන ඇමතිතුමා සහ වැවිලි කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය :

- (අ) විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් අංක පීඑන් (ඩී) 114949 අනුව ලැබිය යුතු ප්‍රමාණයට වඩා අඩු විශ්‍රාම වැටුපක් තමාට ලැබෙන බව හාල්ලේ ඩික්සන් පාරේ අංක 37, ඩී. ඩී. ලියනේ මහතා සඳහන් කරන බව එතුමා දන්නේද ?
(ආ) එතුමා විශ්‍රාම වැටුප අනුකූල ලෙස සකස් කරන්නේද ?

පොது நிர்வாக அமைச்சரும் தேய்தல் தொழில் அமைச்சரும்
சருமானவரைக் கேட்ட வினா :

(அ) காஸி, டிக்சன் ரோட், 37 ஆம் இலக்கத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவரும் பி. என். (டி) 114949 என்ற இலக்கத்துக் குரியவருமான திரு. டி. டி. லியனே தமக்குச் சொடுவண்டிய ஓய்வூதியத்தை விடக் குறைவான தொகையைப் பெறுவதாகக் கூறுவதை அவர் அறிவாரா ?

(ஆ) அதன்படி இத்தொகையைச் சீர்செய்வாரா ?

asked the Minister of Public Administration and Minister of Plantation Industries :

- (a) Is he aware that Mr. D. D. Liyanage, 37, Dickson Road, Galle, states that he receives as pension an amount less than his due, vide P.N. (D) 114949 ?
(b) Will he adjust the pension accordingly ?

හරිත ජොර්ජා මහතා (වැඩ බලන නියෝජ්‍ය රාජ පරිපාලන ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. ஹரிந்திர கோரியா—பொது நிர்வாகப் பதில் அமைச்சர்)
(Mr. Harindra Corea—Acting Minister of Public Administration)

- (a) No.
(b) Yes.

I would like to point out that the Department of Pensions up to the time this Question was asked was never informed by Mr. Liyanage that he had not received his due pension, but we will adjust it.

ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මහතා
(கலாநிதி டபிள்யூ. தஹநாயக்க)
(Dr. W. Dahanayake)

Thank you.

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 3. Hon. Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs.—(Pause)—Is his Deputy Minister present ? Sad state of affairs !

ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මහතා
(கலாநிதி டபிள்யூ. தஹநாயக்க)
(Dr. W. Dahanayake)

This Question was also asked in order to find out whether justice has been done. It appears, Sir, that the Department of Plan Implementation or whoever is responsible—

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

Hon. Member for Galle, I will get the Hon. Minister to answer this Question either by himself or through his Deputy. Will you leave it at that till I do that ?

ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මහතා
(கலாநிதி டபிள்யூ. தஹநாயக்க)
(Dr. W. Dahanayake)

Thank you very much, Sir.

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 4. Hon. Minister of State.—(Pause). Deputy Minister of State. Both are not present. This Question will stand down.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (අත්තනගල්ල)
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி — அத்தனகல்ல)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody—Attanagalla)

No, Sir, for tomorrow.

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

Yes, for tomorrow.

Government guarantees have been given to :-

1. Asian Hotels Corporation Ltd.
2. Hotel Services (Ceylon) Ltd.
3. Hotel Developers (Lanka) Ltd.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes. Dividends and interest received are as follows :-

Dividends. . Rs.

14,909,199.62

Interest . . Rs. 66,477,486.80

(d) Yes. The 1983 Balance Sheets of the following Companies are tabled :-

- (i) Asian Hotels Corporation Ltd.
- (ii) Pegasus Hotels of Ceylon Ltd.
- (iii) Hotel Services (Ceylon) Ltd.

The 1983 Balance Sheets of the following Hotel Companies have not yet been published :-

(i) Galle Face Hotels Ltd.

(ii) Kandy Hotels Ltd.

(iii) Ceylon Hotels Corporation.

Hotels managed by the following Companies have not yet been opened :-

(i) Hotel Developers (Lanka) Ltd.

(ii) Galadari Hotels (Lanka) Ltd.

(e) Does not arise.

HOTELS SERVICES (CEYLON) LTD.

BALANCE SHEET

for the Fiscal year ended 30th September 1983

FUNDS EMPLOYED

	Note	Fiscal year ended 30th September 1983	9 month period ended 30th September 1982
Authorised Capital	1	500,000,000	500,000,000
Shareholders' Funds			
Issued & Fully paid up Capital	2	60,000,000	57,549,760
General Reserve		57,000,000	48,000,000
Capital Reserve Account		124,375,502	124,375,502
Reserved for Increased Cost of Replacement of Fixed Assets		13,000,000	12,000,000
Unappropriated Profit		745,327	131,629
Long Term Liabilities	3	9,306,691	15,678,005
		<u>264,427,520</u>	<u>257,734,896</u>

EMPLOYMENT OF FUNDS

Fixed Assets	4	269,720,277	264,067,188
Current Assets	5	9,758,494	24,493,829
Less : Current Liabilities	6	15,051,251	30,948,116
Working Capital		(5,292,757)	(6,454,287)
Pre-Opening Expenses due from Hotel Ceylon Inter-Continental			121,995
		<u>264,427,520</u>	<u>257,734,896</u>

The accompanying summaries of Accounting Policies and Notes form part of and are to be read in conjunction with the Balance Sheet.

Report of the Auditors is on Page 12.

Vernon Peries
Chairman.

Cyril Gardiner
Deputy Chairman.

Dr. W. M. Tilakaratna
Director.

P. C. S. Fernando
Director.

ASIAN HOTELS CORPORATION LTD.

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31st March 1983

	Note No.	31.3.83 (Rs. 000)	31.3.82 (Rs. 000)
CAPITAL EMPLOYED :			
Share Capital	1	78,381	78,381
Reserves	2	84,891	65,554
Shareholder's Interest		163,272	143,935
Preliminary and Deferred Expenditure		(592)	(1,185)
		162,680	142,750
Rehabilitation Account	3		792
		162,680	143,542
Long Term Loans	4	256,354	232,230
		419,034	375,772
EMPLOYMENT OF CAPITAL :			
Fixed Assets	5	170,609	153,717
Capital work in progress	6	230,498	168,547
Net Current Assets	7	2,301	37,882
Advance - Land Purchases	8	15,626	15,626
		419,034	375,772

Signed on behalf of the Board :

T. R. Wijemanne }
Ajit Jayaratne } *Directors*

Figures in brackets indicate deductions. The notes on pages 9 to 11 and the Statement of Source and Application of Funds page 14 form part of these accounts.

Statement of Accounting Policies on page 12.

Report of the Auditors on page 13.

PEGASUS HOTELS OF CEYLON LTD.

BALANCE SHEET

as at 31st March, 1983

		Note	
31.3.82			Rs.
Rs.			
73,857,616	Fixed Assets	2	79,965,353
16,773,670	Current Assets	3	16,730,367
50,631,286			96,695,720
FINANCED BY :			
10,581,290	Share Capital	4	10,558,210
1,861,550	Capital Redemption Reserve Fund	5	1,884,630
138,450	Preference Share Redemption Reserve	6	115,370
9,969,190	Capital Replacement Reserve	7	12,469,190
42,327,720	Capital Accretion Reserve		42,327,720
100,000	Reserve for Foreign Capital Repayment		100,000
320,010	Profit and Loss Account		302,126
8,099,423	Term Liabilities	8	9,203,922
664,930	Deferred Liabilities	9	548,657
1,150,000	Taxation		-
15,418,723	Current Liabilities	10	19,185,895
90,631,286			96,655,720

The notes on these accounts are annexed.

For and on behalf of the Board.

R. S. WIJEYESEKERA

B. R. JESUDASON

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF PEGASUS HOTELS OF CEYLON LIMITED

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 1983, of Pegasus Hotels of Ceylon Limited. Our examination was made in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards. We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for purposes of our audit.

In our opinion, so far as appears from our examination, proper books of accounts have been maintained by the Company and to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account which are in agreement therewith, together with the notes referred to therein provide the information required by the Companies Act No. 17, of 1982 and gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 1983, and of its profit for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

We further report that according to information available to us, no Director of the Company is directly or indirectly interested in a contract with the Company other than those disclosed in Note 14 to the Accounts.

FORD, RHODES, THORNTON AND COMPANY
Chartered Accountants.

Colombo, 1st February, 1984.

HOTEL SERVICES (CEYLON) LTD.

BALANCE SHEET
for 9 month period ended as 30th September

FUNDS EMPLOYED

	Note	9 month period ended 30th September 1982	31st December 1981
Authorised Capital	1	500,000,000	500,000,000
Shareholder's Funds :			
Issued & Fully paid up Capital	2	57,549,760	57,549,760
General Reserve		48,000,000	39,000,000
Capital Reserve Account		124,375,502	124,375,502
Reserve for Increased Cost of Replacement of Fixed Assets		12,000,000	11,000,000
Unappropriated Profit		131,629	521,867
Long Term Liabilities	3	15,678,005	19,216,344
		<u>257,734,896</u>	<u>251,663,473</u>
EMPLOYMENT OF FUNDS			
Fixed Assets	4	264,067,188	250,213,946
Current Assets	5	24,493,829	29,428,275
Less Current Liabilities	6	30,948,116	28,171,543
Working Capital		(6,454,287)	1,256,732
Pre-opening Expenses due from Hotel Ceylon Inter-Continental		121,995	192,795
		<u>257,734,896</u>	<u>251,663,473</u>

The accompanying summaries of Accounting Policies and Notes form part of and are to be read in conjunction with the Balance Sheet.

Report of the Auditors is on Page 12.

Vernon Peiris
Chairman.

Cyril Gardiner
Deputy Chairman.

Dr. W. M. Tilakaratna
Director.

P. C. S. Fernando
Director.

Colombo, 9th May, 1983.

ලංකා සම්භාණ්ඩ සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලය සතු වාහන සේවකයන්ගේ අවමංගලෝත්සවවලදී ලබා දීම

இலங்கைத் தோற்பொருட் கூட்டுத்தாபன ஊழியர் மாண்பு சடங்குகளுக்கு வாகன வசதி

USE OF LEATHER PRODUCTS CORPORATION VEHICLES TO ATTEND FUNERALS OF EMPLOYEES, ETC.

59/84

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

කර්මාන්ත හා විද්‍යා කටයුතු පිලිබඳ ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය :

(අ) ලංකා සම්භාණ්ඩ සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයේ සේවකයෙක් හෝ සේවකයෙකුගේ ලහම ඥාතියෙකු අභාවප්‍රාප්ත වූ විට සංස්ථාවේ සේවකයින්ට ඒ සඳහා සහභාගීවීමට එහි මරණාධාර සමිතියට වාහන පහසුකම් සපයන්නේදැයි එතුමා සඳහන් කරනවාද?

(ආ) එම සංස්ථාවේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ ඥාතිවරයකු හෝ නිලධාරීවරයෙකුගේ අවමංගල උත්සවවලට මේ දක්වා සංස්ථා වාහන ලබා දී ඇත්තම් ඒවා යොදවන ලද්දේ කිනම් නිලධාරියෙක් උදෙසාද, දිනය, ස්ථානය රථයේ අංකය සහ වැය කරන ලද ඉන්ධන ප්‍රමාණය එතුමා සඳහන් කරනවාද?

கைத்தொழில், விஞ்ஞான அலுவல்கள் அமைச்சரவை கேட்ட வினா :

(அ) இலங்கை தோற்பொருட் கூட்டுத்தாபன ஊழியர் அல்லது ஊழியரொருவரின் கிட்டிய உறவினர் இறக்குமிடத்து கூட்டுத்தாபன ஊழியர்கள் மாண்பு சடங்கில் பங்குபற்ற இறப்பு உதவிச் சங்கத்திற்கு வாகன வசதியளிக்கப்படுகின்றதா என்பதை அவர் குறிப்பிடுவாரா?

(ஆ) இக்கூட்டுத்தாபன நிர்வாக உத்தியோகத்தாரின் உறவினர் அல்லது நிர்வாக உத்தியோகத்தாரின் மாண்பு சடங்குகளுக்கு இதுவரை கூட்டுத்தாபன வாகனங்கள் பெற்றுக்கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பின், அவை எவ்வாறு உத்தியோகத்தாரின் சார்பாக உபயோகிக்கப்பட்டனவென்பதையும், உபயோகிக்கப்பட்ட தேதி, இடம், வாகன இலக்கம், செலவுறுக்கப்பட்ட எரி பொருளின் அளவு என்பனவற்றையும் அவர் குறிப்பிடுவாரா?

asked the Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs :

(a) Will he state whether transport facilities are provided for the Death Donation Society of the Leather Products Corporation, for the employees to attend a fellow employee's funeral or that of a close relative of his ?

(b) If Corporation vehicles have hitherto been given for funerals of an officer of the Corporation, or a relative of an officer of the Corporation, will he state on which officer's behalf the vehicles were so given, the date on which the vehicle was given the place, number of vehicle and quantity of fuel used.

සිරිල් මැතිවී මහතා (කර්මාන්ත හා විද්‍යා කටයුතු ඇමතිතුමා) (ති.ල. சிறில் மத்தியம் — கைத்தொழில், விஞ்ஞான அலுவல்கள் அமைச்சர்)

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

(a) Transport facilities will be provided if a vehicle is available.

(b) No vehicles have been provided.

Is it all right ? Anything else ?

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

You say, it is possible to provide in the first part of the answer, but it has not been provided according to the second part. That is what you say.

සිරිල් මැතිවී මහතා (ති.ල. சிறில் மத்தியம்) (Mr. Cyril Mathew)

Vehicles have not been provided.

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

If under (a) you say it has been provided. Under (b), for what have you provided?

සිරිල් මැතිවී මහතා (ති.ල. சிறில் மத்தியம்) (Mr. Cyril Mathew)

The answer is, no vehicles have been given.

කථානායකතුමා (சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker)

Will the Hon. Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs answer Question No. 3 asked by the hon. Member for Galle ?

සිරිල් මැතිවී මහතා (ති.ල. சிறில் மத்தியம்) (Mr. Cyril Mathew)

Yes.

තුනී ලෑලි සංස්ථාව : රැකියාපත් අනුව දෙන ලද පත්වීම්

ஒட்டுப்பலகைக் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் : வேலைவங்கிப் பதிலுபெற்றோரின் இருந்து நியமிக்கப்பட்டோர்

PLYWOOD CORPORATION : JOB CARD APPOINTEES

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3. ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මහතා

(கலாநிதி டபிள்யூ. தஹநாயக்க)

(Dr. W. Dahanayake)

කර්මාන්ත හා විද්‍යා කටයුතු පිලිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය :

(අ) තුනී ලෑලි සංස්ථාවේ සහපතිතුමා අංක පි/9/12/1 හා 1983 ජූලි 20 වැනි දින දරන ලිපිය මගින් අතීත කම්කරු පත්වීම් සඳහා සැම ජනද කොට්ඨාශයකින්ම රැකියා පත් සඳහා ලියාපදිංචි වූවන් අතරින් කම් දහය බැගින් කැඳවූ බව එතුමා දන්නේද?

[අවර්ජ වැඩිලී. දකෂණ මහන]

(අ) ලිපිය, රැකියා පත් ආයතන, පත්වීම් දී ඇත්තම් පත්වීමේ දිනය සහිතව ජනද කොට්ඨාසවලින් ලැබූ නම් ලැයිස්තුවක් එතුමා ලබා දෙන්නේද?

(ආ) එසේ නැතිනම්, ඒ මන්ද?

කෙසේත් නොමුළු, විඉරුණාන අලුත්වැස්සන් අමාත්‍යාංශයේ කෙටුම්පත්:

(අ) ඉටුපිටුවලකෙසේ කැඳවීමට පත්වීම් 1983 ජූලි 20 වන දිනේ පි/9/12/1 ඉලක්කයේ කුලකාරකයන් අමාත්‍යාංශයේ කොට්ඨාසවලින් නියමිතව පත්වීමට ඉටුපිටුවල කෙසේත් නොමුළු, විඉරුණාන අලුත්වැස්සන් අමාත්‍යාංශයේ කෙටුම්පත්:

(ආ) කෙසේත් නොමුළු, විඉරුණාන අලුත්වැස්සන් අමාත්‍යාංශයේ කෙටුම්පත්:

(ඇ) ඉටුපිටුවල, ඉන්?

asked the Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs :

(a) Is he aware that the Chairman, Plywood Corporation, by letter P/9/12/1 of 20th July, 1983, called for ten names from each electorate of Job Card registrants for appointees as casual labourers ?

(b) Will he please give a list of names received, electorate-wise, with addresses, Job Card numbers, and date of appointment, if appointment has been given ?

(c) If not, why ?

සිරිල් මැතිව මහතා

(සිරිල් මැතිව මහතා)

(Mr. Cyril Mathew)

(a) Yes. Lists have been called for from Galle, Bentara-Elpitiya and Balapitiya electorates. But lists were received from Galle and Bentara-Elpitiya only.

(b) Yes. Vide annexe "A" and "B" tabled.*

(c) Does not arise.

සකස් කළ මත කඩක් ලද ලිපිවලින් :

ප්‍රකාශිතව තබා ඇති ලිපිවලින් :

*Documents tabled :

Annexe "A"

LIST OF NAMES RECEIVED ELECTORATE-WISE

Name and Address	Electorate	Job Bank Registration No.
1. C. J. D. Nagahawatta, 179/1, Morris Road, Maitipe, Galle.	Galle	Galle/0668
2. U. K. de Silva, 7A, Alapalawa Lane 1, Galle.	Galle	Galle/0523

Name and Address	Electorate	Job Bank Registration No.
3. M. D. Dhanasiri, Kosgahawatta, Gintota.	Galle	Galle/0574
4. H. G. Kusumsiri, Medirigewatta, Bope Galle.	Galle	Galle/0610
5. H. B. Lester, Piyadigama, Gintota.	Galle	Galle/0814
6. A. A. Prasanna Jayasiri, 27, Lane No. 1, Kandewatte, Galle.	Galle	Galle/0836
7. W. V. Indratilleke, 161/3, Sri Punyasara Mawatha, Galle.	Galle	Galle/0242
8. P. M. B. Nihal Wijesoma, Kodikaragewatta, Piyadigama, Gintota.	Galle	Galle/0803
9. P. S. Wijenarayana, Elliot Road, 114/3 Galle.	Galle	Galle/0425
10. P. A. Gunasiri, Rajamaha Vihara Mawatha, Elpitiya.	Bentara-Elpitiya	0610/134
11. P. A. Wansapala Wijeratne, Polgaswatta, Elpitiya.	do.	/117
12. K. K. D. Ginaratne, Etawalawatta North, Induruwa.	do.	/732
13. N. P. Amaraweera, Galboda, Induruwa.	do.	/771
14. H. K. Winnie Jayasundera, Atorawa, Nawadagale.	do.	/700
15. D. Nandasena, 11th Mile Post, Elpitiya.	do.	/517
16. T. K. Ariyasena, Bodinagoda, Yalgama, Induruwa.	do.	/327
17. Premachandra Abeywickrema, Bellalagewatta, Haburugala.	do.	/640
18. G. D. Karunasena, Pahalagoda, Goluwamulla, Ganegoda.	do.	/220
19. Nandasena Wijewardene, Pinikahana, Kahaduwa.	do.	/153
20. A. P. Wijenayake, Tunende, Kahaduwa.	do.	/903

Annexe "B"

LIST OF APPOINTEES

Name and Address	Job Bank Card No.	Electorate	Date of Appointment
1. Mr. M. D. Dhanasiri, Kosgahawatta, Gintota.	0574	Galle	15.10.1983
1. Mr. H. G. Kusumasiri, Medirigewatta, Bope, Galle.	0610	Galle	15.10.1983
3. Mr. P. M. B. Nihal Wijesoma, Kodikaragewatta, Piyadigama, Gintota.	0803	Galle	15.10.1983
4. Mr. A. P. Wijenayake, Tunende, Kahaduwa.	0903	Bentara-Elpitiya	15.08.1983

කට්ඨාසකරු

(ප්‍රකාශකයා)

(Mr. Speaker)

Will the Hon. Minister of State answer Question No. 4 asked by the hon. Member for Attanagalla ?

අධ්‍යක්ෂ ජනරාල්ගේ ද අලේඛ මත
(කලාත්‍රිණි ආනන්දතිස්ස ද අල්විස්)
(Dr. Anandatissa de Alwis)

I have tabled it*. May I add one sentence to that? Perhaps the hon. Member will welcome that. Perhaps he will say that because I added the sentence, we can now debate it. The particular order he is seeking is here. It is written by the Secretary in the form of a letter with regard to a car in which he said "Do not give a car to Dr. Atapattu to go and treat the elephant."

I have a note from the Secretary that he now realizes that he was misled by Mr. Lyn de Alwis, who was head of the department at that time. I concur entirely with that judgment. Misled as he was, the Secretary made that order, which he subsequently amended and Dr. Atapattu continues to treat the tusker, Raja, which Mr. Lyn de Alwis can never do either in this life or the next.

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

Sir, in fairness to whoever it is, I got all this information from no other place than from the Library of Parliament. There, this particular letter written by the Mr. Douglas Liyanage to the Director of the Wild Life Conservation Department was there. That is why I asked this question.

කථනායකතුමා
(ආරාධනාකරු)
(Mr. Speaker)

Anyway, the Hon. Minister has now answered the question.

සාකච්ඡාව මත තබන ලද ලේඛණ :
පැවැත්වූ ලේඛණයන් :
* Documents tabled :

Minutes of the Meeting held at the Ministry of State on 30.9.82

Present : Mr. Douglas Liyanage -Secretary/State
Mr. Lyn de Alwis -Director/WLC
Dr. Shelton Atapattu -Dy. Director/WLC
Mr. M. Shanmugarajaha -Asst. Secretary/State

Subject : Treatment of Raja - the Maligawa Elephant

It was decided that Dr. Shelton Atapattu, Deputy Director (Veterinary & Research) should make two scheduled visits a month to the Dalada Maligawa, Kandy till Raja is completely cured. The Director/WLC should be informed in advance of these visits.

(ii) As the Diyawadane Nilame has agreed to provide transport for Dr. Atapattu to visit the Maligawa, the latter will not be provided with a departmental vehicle, unless he has to go suddenly for an emergency.

(iii) Dr. Atapattu has agreed that the above arrangements are satisfactory for the proper care of Raja.

(iv) Secretary/State observed that Dr. Atapattu has been making use of the treatment to subvert discipline at the Head Office of the Wildlife Department. He was asked to observe departmental regulations and to adhere to the provisions contained in the Establishment Code.

Secretary/State.

Copy to : Secretary to H.E. the President -f.i.
Director/WLC - for information and necessary action
Deputy Director (Veterinary & Research) - for necessary action.

8th September, 1982

The Director,
Department of Wild Life Conservation,
P.O.Box 06
Anagarika Dharmapala Mawatha,
Dehiwela.

Treatment of Sri Dalada Maligawa Tusker "Rajah "

I refer to your letter of the 28th August 1982 forwarding a letter from Deputy Director, Dr. S. Atapattu.

It seems quite clear to me from my discussions both with H.E. the President and with Hon. Nissanka Wijeyeratna, Diyawadana Nilame that certain services were requested of Dr. Atapattu earlier this year and that Dr. Atapattu has shown no hesitation in taking advantage of these requests to secure some degree of independence from his normal functions as your Deputy.

I have placed this particular assignment of treating "Rajah " at a formal level by seeking the advice of the Diyawadana Nilame, and as stated in the Acting DN's letter of 19.8.82 " if the occasion arises for the administration of certain injections ", you may release Dr. Atapattu from his other duties to attend to such needs. Dr. Atapattu must be clearly informed that any request made to him must be brought to your notice and due authority obtained for his involvement in this activity. If in addition to complying with such requests, Dr. Atapattu is of the view that the animal's condition requires his attention, he may be allowed to visit the animal.

Douglas Liyanage,
Secretary/State

My No. W.D. 04/"æ"
Yr. No.

21st July, 1982

Director,
W.L.C.

"Raja " - Dalada Maligawa Tusker

Reference your letter of 14.7.82.

Please inform Dr. Atapattu that he has commendably responded to H.E. the President's request to save Raja's life.

There is no request from H.E. to continue to attend to the Maligawa Tusker. Dr. Atapattu's offer to do so must be considered to have been made at his own time and at his own expense.

Asst. Secretary.

Sgd : Douglas Liyanage
Secretary

**பார்லிமென்තු (பலனல ஷத வரபுஷா) (ஃஷேஷத)
பதன கெபுஷபத**

பாசாளுமன்ற (தத்துவங்களும் சிறப்புரிமைகளும்) (திருத்தும்)
சட்டமூலம்

**PARLIAMENT (POWERS AND PRIVILEGES)
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

கல் தவத டுர விவாடத தவி டுரவத பவதவது பிஷித திஷேதத கிஷவத டுர. ௪௦
௧௧௧ புவதத [1984 பூதி 5]

"கெபுஷபத பதன டுர துரவத வர கிஷவிஷ டுரதத." —[டுர. ப்ரேமடாஸ தததத.]

புவதத ஃகித ததததிஷுத கரத டுர.

ஔத்திப்பபாடப்பட்ட ஷிவாததம். மிஷத்திதாடங் துதற்கான கட்டண
வாசிக்கப்பட்டது. ஷித—[5 ஜூன் 1984]

"சட்ட மூலம் இப்பொழுது இரண்டாம் முறை மதிப்பிடப்படு
தாத" [திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாஸ]

ஷித, மிஷ்டித எதித்தியம்பப்பட்டது.

Order read for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question—15th
June, 1984)

"That the Bill be now read a Second time"—(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Question again proposed.

ததித்த ஷேரதத தததத (புவி பலன டுரத பரிபாலன டுரததிஷுத)

(திரு. ஹரிந்திர கோரேஷ—பொது நிர்வாகப் பதிஷ் அஷததததத)

(Mr. Harindra Corea Acting Minister of Public Administration)

Yesterday when I rose to make a few short comments, the adjournment was moved. I would not speak very long today, because I made my points yesterday. The matter really as far as I see it is that there are two issues involved. One is what powers the Parliament has, and I made the point that Parliament should have and must have the power and privilege to see that any document,— the question in issue was the Order Paper—like the Order Paper, which is presented in this House that a newspaper has a right or any media has a right to publish that document without being liable in law. That is what this Amendment Bill is about. The second issue is that the Press must be able to publish whatever is said in this House by way of a speech by a Member or by way of a document without being liable to any kind of legal action and this is what is achieved by this Bill. Before I conclude, I would like to ask the hon. Member for Kalawana,—because he has dragged in two cases into this matter or a case into this matter— what he would have said if nothing like that had happened. He has said that we are doing this, because Mr. Manik de Silva had reported the proceedings with regard to the Select Committee that was appointed and that it was only because of that the Government is amending this law. But, the position would be different, I am sure, if nothing like that had happened. Then he would not have been able to say that. I would like him to consider that this Amendment should be considered on its merits without dragging in other matters, like the cases which were heard, and I would like the

Opposition to consider this on its merits that we have the right to speak freely here and we must also have the right to see that what is spoken here or what is considered here, and as the Order Paper is a very important document, that could be published without any legal liability. Thank you.

டுரதிர இஷ்டித தததத (தருதரு)

(திரு. அனிஷ் முஷசிஷ்ஷ — மத்துகம)

(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe—Matugama)

I would like to state here and now that as a general principle I am in agreement with the Hon. Acting Minister of Public Administration. It has a long history. This issue was fought out both here in this Parliament as well as in the British House of Commons. The right of Parliament to determine its privileges is all important. Now, after saying that, Sir, I must say that there are exceptions which we should in practice try to conform to. One is that if the Order paper carries a Motion about a Member of the Judiciary, I think that the publication of that *prima facie* should not be encouraged. I will tell you why. If you criticise a judge—Now, I see that there has been a Select Committee appointed about the conduct of two judges. That Select Committee has still not determined the issues. Now it has taken a long long time. I think it is nearly eight months or so. What happens to the judges? You have made serious accusations. Here we have in the "Daily News", Sir, this item, "Select Committee Probe of Mr. K. C. E. de Alwis's Representations".

"FDB's pleadings prepared in judges chambers?"

Now, consider the way it is put there. I can understand if it is merely a publication of the Order Paper. But the way it is put there, with a question mark, no doubt makes it very difficult for a judge to come to court that morning and continue to hear cases. That is way I think the Government should seriously reconsider how in practice we should preserve our privileges.

As I have urged here before, under the Indian Constitution, as soon as an allegation is made against a member of the upper judiciary the question is remitted to a committee consisting of the Chief Justice of a state court and a jurist; then after the investigation if it is found to be true the motion is discussed in Parliament. Therefore there is a certain protection. That is what I wish to urge on the Government in this matter. The hon. Member for Kalawana was trying to express that, perhaps not in the way that I am trying to., While quite agreeing with all what the Hon. Prime Minister and the Hon. Acting Minister have said—I agree that Parliament should be supreme—we must act in such a way that the judiciary is not brought into contempt.

I would like to read an order made by Mr. Justice Rodrigo. He said :

"The press should voluntarily observe as the voice of the community silence when confronted with matters of this nature and the publication of which, it is self-evident, is not productive of any public benefit but, on the contrary destructive beyond remedy of an almost religious faith that the community holds in the integrity of this Institution and its capacity to grant relief."

So, the Hon. Prime Minister will see that in practice what I am saying is a very reasonable thing. If you were seated here you will say the same thing. That is what I want to urge on the Government.

ආචාර්ය ආනන්දතිස්ස ද අල්විස් මහතා (ද්‍රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා)
(கலாநிதி ஆனந்ததிஸ்ஸ த அல்விஸ் — இரசாங்க அமைச்சர்)
(Dr. Anandatissa de Alwis—Minister of State)

Mr. Speaker, the proposition of the hon. Member for Matugama (Mr. Anil Moonesinghe) really deserves our most serious consideration. I believe this is one of the rare occasions on which he was genuinely trying to help the Government to come to a correct decision on this matter. But, Sir, there are some complex issues, and I hope the Opposition will bring their minds to bear upon them.

One is this. We have their own declaration the declaration of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, the LSSP and the Communist Party Government, that the people are sovereign. That was the great boast for the amendment of the Constitution, which they considered the last word in constitution-making at that time. And it was Dr. Colvin R. de Silva, in his very eloquent and beautiful language, who gave expression to the sovereignty of the people as exercised through Parliament. Now, if we examine our own Constitution we tend to believe—

කථනායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please! When the Hon. Minister is on his feet I do not want any disturbance from the back-benchers. it is not fair, because there are so many people who want to listen to the Hon. Minister.

ආචාර්ය ආනන්දතිස්ස ද අල්විස් මහතා
(கலாநிதி ஆனந்ததிஸ்ஸ த அல்விஸ்)
(Dr. Anandatissa de Alwis)

I beg your pardon, Sir, for having given cause, by my inability to be eloquent, to draw that remark to my colleagues from the Chair.

In our own way we consider, as they did, that the people are sovereign, by which we say that even this Parliament is not sovereign over the people. There are the arms of this Parliament, like the executive the public service and the judiciary, which we appoint to sit in judgment upon the laws we discuss and pass. We

take up that position in regard to the judiciary. His Excellency the President appoints the Chief Justice and the High Court judges. In certain circumstances this House can remove them, but they cannot remove us. Sovereignty is established there.

Only the people can remove us. In those circumstances there is an intrinsic privilege attached to every document that you, Sir as Mr. Speaker, authorized shall be printed as part of the official documentation of this House for purposes of its debates. There is a presumption, therefore, that it is the people's privilege that you are exercising when you choose to order that such publications be made. And when you have done so the matter ends. With all humility I would urge that it be not allowed to be suspected that there should be a tribunal other than this, as we have abolished what they called the Senate, to sit in judgment upon the rights and privileges and the legislation of this House.

May I recall to the laywer Member of this House the fact that, even before these principles were enunciated in the days of the old State Council, constantly in the judgments of the Supreme Court of that time there occurred the phrase, "What did the legislature intend?" It was the intention of the legislature that determined many judgments delivered by the highest courts of our country and sometimes even by the Privy Council. The supremacy of the legislature up to now has not been questioned by a court of law.

And upon that presumption the editor of the "Daily News" proceeds to publish the Order Paper. He does so in the total confidence and belief that it is a privileged document for which he cannot be impugned and asked to show cause why he should not be punished for publishing it. But the courts of our country thought it fit to summon and to question him, his authority. By doing so they presumed that this House has certain documents which are not privileged. Tomorrow these papers may publish what we have said today—What the hon. Member for Matugama said, what I said and what other Members are going to say, and it may be seized upon by an eminence on the bench and said that this particular paragraph has brought or is likely to bring justice into ridicule, that this paragraph, this sentence, should not have been uttered on the Floor of this House. Look at the position. May I plead with the hon. Member for Matugama to consider our predicament in such a situation, where our speeches are going to be subject to an opinion expressed upon them after we have spoken, and therefore their publication followed by penalties which they choose to impose. The sovereignty of Parliament thereby becomes more than slightly affected. Therefore, it is incumbent upon us to make it clear.

[සචාරය ආකන්දකීයය ද අලේඛ මතය]

I am with the hon. Member for Matugama in taking up the position that except on a substantive Motion it is absolutely unfair for this House to indulge in remarks about the system of justice and the judges of the Supreme Court, because we would be destructive of our own arm of the law which we ourselves have created. And if we erode the authority we ourselves have given, then we erode the authority that we may possess ourselves. Therefore I agree that we should be circumspect in the language we use in regard to the judges and the way in which we approach debates on a tiny little motion or amendment such as the one before the House at present. But we have a responsibility. The people have placed us in this position because they cannot exercise their sovereignty. It is they who are sovereign, Mr. Speaker, Sir. We are their voice, and you are the custodian of the rights and privileges of the Constitution of the people and of ourselves in regard to our relations with external bodies, peoples and opinions. Therefore, we have to make clear, if it is not already crystal clear, that a document of the House, approved by Mr. Speaker as a document of this House and issued under his authority, has total and complete privilege and may be published.

The opinion of Mr. Justice Rodrigo is to be respected. He is a judge held in the highest regard and respect by the bench, the bar, the Parliament and the people. Far be it from me, Sir, to cast an aspersion upon this learned judgment. But you will see, Sir, he is not making an order. He is making a suggestion. Quite rightly, he is suggesting, he is advising that when it comes to a question of judgment and justice, the bench and the law, it would be better if the newspapers chose sometimes to be silent. That is what Mr. Justice Rodrigo is trying to say, and with that we have no quarrel. He is not for a moment saying, "Parliament has no business to talk like this". He is not for a moment trying to choose between the Opposition and the Government. He is not for a moment imputing motives for or against the bench or justice or anybody. He is merely pointing out that if every newspaper took upon itself to publish in a particular way the presentation of a piece of news and prejudice persons against the fairness of the bench, it would do irreparable harm to the cause of justice itself. With that view, Sir, we can have no quarrel. With that view, Sir, we must be strengthened in our resolve to make it clear and find, perhaps, some unwritten manner in which Mr. Speaker, perhaps, could meet the hon. Member for Matugama's uneasiness, which I share. Perhaps Mr. Speaker himself may, if a special occasion demands, say from the Chair that it would be advisable if the media withhold publication on this matter till the debate has been concluded. I presume that such a situation may not arise more than once or twice in the entire life of a Parliament.

So, Sir, with all due respect to you and great obedience, if Mr. Speaker takes it upon himself to be a one-man censor of the press, we should be in greater trouble than we would be if we had an external censor. It would also be an unfair burden to cast upon anybody who is in that Chair. I know what cares and burdens that office carries with it. But on very special occasions, perhaps concerning the judges and the judiciary, it may be possible, not by writing it into the Constitution, not by a resolution by Parliament, but by the establishment of a convention that all of us will accept without dispute. If it is disputed they must abandon it on sight, because conventions should not be established by larger numbers voting for them. Conventions are customs like our bowing to the Mace and to you Sir, and obeying your commands, which all sides of the House accept without demur.

So may I therefore plead with the Opposition to look at this problem from that point of view. That is the only motivation that impelled the Cabinet to prepare this amendment to our Standing Orders. There was no desire to bring Their Lordships into discomfort, leave alone disarray or criticism. We continue to have the greatest regard and admiration for those who sit in the highest courts of law that we ourselves have created.

කථනායකතුමා
(පාඨනායක අයුරු)
(Mr. Speaker)

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

අනතුරුව කීයේරා කථනායකතුමා මුලාසනයේ ඉවත් වූයේ, කීයේරා තරඟ කොටසකින් [එවිටින්දී සමරවිතම මතය] මුලාසනාරුදි විය.

අදහස් පිරිසි, පිරිසි පාඨනායක අයුරු අක්කිරාසනක්ඛි වරින්දු අකව්, ලුඹුප් පිරිසි ත්වේවර අයුරු [මුලු. ආඨමණ් සමරවිතම] ත්වේවර වකිත්තාරු.

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

ජ. පී. පේරේ මහතා (කඩුවෙල)
(මුලු. ආ. පී. පොල් පෙරේරා — කඩුවෙල)
(Mr. E. P. Paul Perera-Kaduvela)

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I have listened to the position taken up by the Opposition with regard to the proposed amendment to the Parliament (Powers and Privileges) Act, presented by the Hon. Prime Minister.

Sir, this is merely an amendment which seeks to provide for immunity from legal proceedings in respect of the following publications :—

- (a) copies of, or extracts or abstracts from any report, paper, minute, votes, or proceedings, published by or under the authority of Parliament ; and
- (b) fair and accurate reports of any proceedings of Parliament.

This is, in other words, to consolidate the authority of Parliament as laid down in the Parliamentary (Powers and Privileges) Act.

Before we go into the substance of the Amendment, Sir, it would be relevant to examine the criticism of hon. Members of the Opposition. One of the main criticisms, if I understood it, was to the effect that under the guise of this amendment which was supposed to give more freedom to the press, what the Government actually intended was to nullify the judgment of the Supreme Court. The second criticism, which the hon. Member for Matugama made, was that while he agrees in principle with what the Government has stated, he says that we should be circumspect in exercising this privilege of immunity as far as the judiciary is concerned.

I do not think we have any quarrel over that, but I would like to place before this House certain views concerning this matter.

Firstly, Sir, a question arose and it has been referred to in the opinion of His Lordship Mr. Justice Rodrigo in the case which I think hon. Members of the Opposition referred to as the case of Hewamanne v. Manik de Silva and the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon which was argued before the Supreme Court. I have got all the five judgments before me, and I would state to this House that, while three members of the Supreme Court took one view, two other members of the same Supreme Court took an entirely different view. The minority view, if I may express it in that way, was by Mr. Justice Ranasinghe and Mr. Justice Victor Perera. They took up the position which we are taking up today. In other words, they have said that one has to respect any publication of any report of any proceeding that has taken place in the House of Parliament."

Now, the first thing is, this is not the first occasion where this type of criticism has been levelled. I would place before this House a reference to the Interpretation (Amendment) Bill that was presented in Parliament on 5th September, 1974. On that occasion the House discussed the judgments of nine judges of the Supreme Court. I would draw the attention of the House to a statement made by the Hon. Gamini Dissanayake on that occasion appearing at column 1756 of HANSARD where he said :

"ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, මේ පනත ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන්නේ ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණ තීන්දුව අතෝසිකර දැමීමටයි. ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණය විසින් දෙන ලද තීන්දුවේ එක පිටපතක් ඇටර්නි ජනරාල්තුමා ලඟින් අනෙක් සියල්ලම අධිකරණ ඇමතිතුමා ලඟින් නියාගෙන සිටින බව අපිට ආර්ථියි. අඩු ගණනේ ඒවා කියවා බැලීමටත් අපට ලබාදෙන ලෙස අපි ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා."

That was a case where the Interpretation Act was amended by Parliament but did not achieve the objectives of the Government because the Supreme

Court held against it. This is not such a case. Sir, when we talk very often of Members of the judiciary or their judgments, I think we are not paying due heed to the judgments delivered in the courts of other democratic countries like England, America or India.

As an example, Sir, I would cite an interesting case which is reported in the 1914 All India Reports at page 116. This too was a case where an editor was charged for contempt for criticizing a District Magistrate of Burma at that time. This is really a Privy Council judgment where Their Lordships said :

"It is a dangerous doctrine that some privilege or protection attaches to the public acts of a judge which exempts him in regard to these from free and adverse comment. He is not above criticism. His conduct and utterances may demand criticism. Freedom would be seriously impaired if judicial tribunals were outside the range of such criticism."

This is as early as 1914 in the Privy Council.

In the 1968 All England Law Reports there is a second example at page 319. Now this was a motion by one Mr. Blackburn :

"By notice dated 21st February 1968 to the Court of Appeal for an order that the Right Honourable Quintin Hogg, P.C., Q.C., M.P. was guilty of contempt of court in that he published in the issue of 'Punch' dated 14th February 1968 an article which brought or sought to bring the Court of Appeal into ridicule or to lower its authority."

This is very interesting ; it is a long judgment but I will briefly refer to it. Lord Justice Salmon said :

"The authority and reputation of our courts are not so frail that their judgments need to be shielded from criticism, even from the criticism of Mr. Quintin Hogg. Their judgments, which can, I think, safely be left to take care of themselves, are often of considerable public importance. It is the inalienable right of everyone to comment fairly on any matter of public importance. The right is one of the pillars of individual liberty freedom of speech, which our courts have already always unfailingly upheld. It follows that no criticism of a judgment, however vigorous, can amount to contempt of court, provided it keeps within the limits of reasonable courtesy and good faith."

And then they went on to acquit Mr. Quintin Hogg.

Similarly, Sir, there are a number of cases. But I will just refer to only one or two which might help the House to decide on this proposed Amendment. I must say, Sir, there was the case which has been cited - there are hundreds of cases - by his Lordship Justice Ranasinghe on why the publications in the press of any proceedings of the House relating to the judiciary are immune from legal proceedings. In fact, quoted the case of Wason vs Walter, which is a Queen's Bench Division case, and the passage that Mr. Justice Ranasinghe has quoted is very revealing to this House. He says :

"It seems to us impossible to doubt that it is of paramount public and national importance that the proceedings of the House of Parliament shall be communicated to the public, who have the deepest interest in knowing what passes within their walls, seeing

[**சு. சி. லேட் டெரேர் மஹா**]

that on what is there said and done, the welfare of the community depends. Where would be our confidence in the government of the country or in the legislature by which our laws are framed, and to whose charge the great interests of the country are committed—where would be our attachment to the Constitution if the great council of the realm were shrouded in secrecy and concealed from the knowledge of the nation? How could the communication between the representatives of the people and their Constitution, which are so essential to the working of the representative system, be usefully carried on, if the constituencies were kept in ignorance of what their representatives are doing? What would become of the right of petitioning on all measures pending in Parliament, the undoubted right of the subject, if the people are kept in ignorance of what is passing in either House? Can any man bring himself to doubt that the publicity given in modern times to what passes in Parliament is essential to the maintenance of the relation subsisting between the government, the legislature and the country at large?"

This is a passage that has been cited by Mr. Justice Ranasinghe in his dissenting judgment in the "Daily News" case. Then he goes on to cite the next case, Sir, which I also refer this House to, which is a very recent case, the Attorney-General vs the Times Newspapers Ltd., reported in 1973 All England Law Reports at page 818.

"as soon as matters are discussed in Parliament they can be, and are, reported at large in the newspaper. The publication in the newspapers is protected by the law. Whatever comments are made in Parliament, they can be repeated in the newspapers without any fear of an action for libel or proceedings for contempt of court. If it is no contempt for a newspaper to publish the comments made in Parliament, it should be no contempt to publish the self-same comments made outside Parliament."

Now, Sir, that is the English view. For a moment I would ask your indulgence to refer to the American view. And this is what Their Lordships of the American Supreme Court have said :

"The whole gamut of public affairs including administration of justice is the domain for critical comment. At the core of our problem is a proper balance between two basic conditions of our constitutional democracy – freedom of utterance and impartial justice. (Pages 1305-1314).

A free Press is not to be preferred to an independent judiciary, nor an independent judiciary to a free Press. Neither has primacy over the other. Both are indispensable to a free society. And one of the means for assuring judges their independence is a free Press. The scope and nature of constitutional protection of freedom of speech must be viewed in that light, and in that light applied. The independence of the judiciary is no less a means to the end of a free society and the proper functioning of an independent judiciary puts the freedom of the Press in its proper perspective."

That is the view of His Lordship Justice Frankfurter in the case reported in Volume 328, U.S. Reports at page 331.

Similarly, in the second case, it is stated :

"The assumption that respect for the judiciary can be won by shielding Judges from published criticism wrongly appraises the character of American public opinion. For it is a prized American

privilege to speak one's mind on all public institutions. And enforced silence solely in the name of preserving the dignity of the court would engender resentment, suspicion and contempt much more than it would enhance respect."

Both sides of the Atlantic therefore are now agreed, and the more modern view is that the judiciary can be criticised both in Parliament and outside within limits.

Now, Sir, the other aspect of this criticism I think can be set aside when one examines the Articles of our constitution.

Article 4, states :

"The Sovereignty of the People shall be exercised and enjoyed in the following manner

Sub-paragraph (c) of Article 4 says :

"The judicial power of the People shall be exercised by Parliament through courts, tribunals and institutions created and established, or recognized, by the Constitution, or created and established by law, except in regard to matters relating to the privileges, immunities and powers of Parliament and of its Members, wherein the judicial power of the People may be exercised directly by Parliament according to law."

சு. ன. 3.50

தினேசர் காரை வகாபகிஷு
(சூழ் உப தலைவர்)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

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

சுனகூரூப தினேசர் காரை வகாபகிஷு இலாபகசை ஓபித் திசைத், தினேசர் வகாபகிஷு [சைமீத் டேபூசர்தன் மஹா] இலாபகாரூபி விட.

அதன் பின்பு, சூழ்ப் பிரதித் தலைவர் அக்கிராசனத்தினின்று அகலவே, பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [திரு. நோமன் வைத்யா சக்ஷ] தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.

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

சு. சி. லேட் டெரேர் மஹா
(திரு. எ. பி. போல் பெரேரா)

(Mr. E. P. Paul Perera)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I was referring to Article 4 (c) of the Constitution where there is specific provision that the judicial power of the people shall be exercised by Parliament through courts set up by law. But it says in (c) :

"except in regard to matters relating to the privileges, immunities and powers of Parliament and of its Members wherein the judicial power of the People may be exercised directly by Parliament according to law."

The proposed Amendment relates to the powers and privileges of this House and I do not see any limitations cast upon this House to spell out the powers and privileges it shall have. One view of this judgment, I believe, is, "Well, newspapers cannot report proceedings concerning the judiciary" or words to that effect. The other view is that if you do impose this restraint, then the powers and privileges of this House are restricted.

Article 4 (c) of the Constitution says that judicial power relating to the powers and privileges of this House shall be exercised directly by Parliament. So, in addition to its legislative power, it has also judicial power with regard to the powers and privileges of this House. If there is any restraining influence, then it has to be removed; otherwise, as was enunciated in those English judgments as well as American judgments, the representatives in this House will not be able to do their job freely, free of restraint, free of compulsion and free of imposition, particularly if the Fourth Estate or the Press are unable to report what happens inside the House so that the sovereign will know exactly what its representatives are doing.

Let me put the argument in a different way. The courts in this country, rightly or wrongly, according to the Constitution are the delegate of judicial power. The repository, according to the Constitution, is Parliament. Parliament delegates judicial power, reserving to itself judicial power relating to its privileges. Can the delegate at any time impose a restraint on the repository with regard to its privileges? This is the problem that has arisen today, and the courts, both in England and America, have answered in favour of the position taken in this Amendment. And I can do no better than quote a judgment of the Privy Council in the 1936 Appeal Cases, at page 322. I will not worry the House with the facts though they are very interesting. The judgment says:

"It is the right of every man in Parliament or in the Press or over the broadcast to make a fair comment, even outspoken comment, on matters of public interest. Those who comment can deal faithfully with all that is done in a court of justice. Lord Aitken stated that justice is not a cloistered virtue, she must be allowed to suffer the scrutiny and respectful, even though outspoken, comments of ordinary men."

With those comments, I thank you for giving me this time.

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා (අග්‍රාමාත්‍යතුමා, පළාත් පාලන, නිවාස හා ඉදිකිරීම් අමතීතුමා, මහාමාර්ග කටයුතු පිළිබඳ අමතීතුමා සහ පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ සභානායකතුමා)

(ශ්‍රී. ආර්. பிரமதாசு — பிரதம அமைச்சரும் உள்ளூராட்சி, வீடமைப்பு, நிர்மாண அமைச்சரும் நெடுஞ்சாலைகள் அமைச்சரும் பாராளுமன்றச் சபை முதலவரும்)

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am thankful to my Colleagues who have spoken on behalf of the Government in regard to this amending Bill. I think the Acting Minister of Public Administration, the Minister of State and the hon. Member for Kaduwela (Mr. Paul Perera) have answered the various questions posed by the speakers of the Opposition in regard to this matter. When you take the sum total of the objections of the Opposition in regard to this

particular piece of legislation, this amending Bill, I get the feeling that they are not against preserving the rights and privileges of this House.

The point that was made by the hon. Member for Matugama (Mr. Anil Moonesinghe) was very ably answered by the Hon. Minister of State. I do not want to repeat that, but in regard to the hon. Member for Kalawana (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama), if I am right his objection was to the sequence to this legislation. I do not think he is against the people coming to know the Business of this House. But, of course, he qualified it by saying that we must not bring the judges and the courts into contempt. With that, I also agree. Otherwise, his argument was mainly on the sequence - what made this Government to bring in this amending legislation. In introducing the amendments I gave the sequence. I had to do so because it is as a result of that determination that we were compelled to bring in this amending legislation, but not to nullify that decision. I think in a subtle way the hon. Member for Kalawana, as usual, from the Opposition Benches tried to make out, "Now, look! what are you trying to do? You are trying to upset the judgement." At that point I think I interrupted him and mentioned that it is not so and he agreed with me. We are not going to upset that judgment. It may be that he had in mind what the former Minister of Justice, Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike, did when he was a member of that Government, which we were reminded of by the hon. Member for Kaduwela, where a nine-member Bench, nine judges, gave a judgment in regard to a land acquisition by the Government and, even before that judgment came to be known, the Government, of which the hon. Member for Kalawana was a member, moved an amending Bill in Parliament and he himself supported it to upset that judgment! I think, he must have had that at the back of his mind he was trying to accuse us of upsetting this judgment. That is not what we are attempting to do. I will show, Sir, the reason why we have been compelled to bring in this amending Bill.

The hon. Member for Matugama made a very important point. He said that there is no harm in publicizing the proceedings of this House, the Order Paper or any other document but that it must be done in such a manner that it will not harm the people concerned and it should apply not only to the judges but others also. Until some finality is reached in regard to any inquiry, investigation or proceedings, it is not fair to give the impression that the people involved are guilty. That is an accepted rule, and that all of us must follow. Even in framing a Motion we have to be very careful in its formulation so as not to give any impression to the people that the person concerned has been found guilty of any such offences. We always say it is an "allegation". It is the responsibility of the Secretariat of Parliament, which

[ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා]

services the Hon. Speaker, to ensure that those norms are followed. And the Hon. Speaker has a discretion even in the matter of allowing questions. If any questions are raised involving anybody, may be judges, Ministers, MPs, public servants or any ordinary citizen, let it be the humblest citizen, we have to see that what we are trying to achieve is not to defame any person but to bring out the facts and get them examined and, until a correct determination is made, that such references will not affect them. That is very important. But I want to point out to this House that according to this judgment, even if it is published in that manner, still the determination is that you cannot do that! So it has to be corrected. Now, Sir, the Supreme Court has determined in Manik de Silva's case that—

“An accurate report of a parliamentary Order Paper can amount to contempt of court even if it is published bona fide.”

So are you going to say that we should not correct that position? You cannot blame the court. They are there to interpret the law. They may not have accepted the various findings of various judges, lords and others. That is quite right. Our judges can determine according to their own convictions. They have that right. They may not accept earlier decisions.

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(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(A Member)

English law.

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මහතා

(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச)

(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Let it be English law, Indian law, any other law or any decided case. They may not accept it. That is their right. We uphold that judgment. But what is the intention of Parliament? The Hon. Minister of State quite rightly said, “I have read a number of judgments where the counts always considered the intention of Parliament. The intention of Parliament means the wish of the people. The courts have in very many cases said, “The intention of Parliament may be this, but we regret that in this instance we have to hold otherwise, because that intention is not reflected in the legislation concerned.” So Parliament takes suitable action, and in this matter also, even if this Order Paper had been published in the manner that you are suggesting, according to this judgment the judges have taken offence. That is, the Supreme Court has determined in Manik de Silva's case—

“That an accurate report of a parliamentary Order Paper can amount to contempt of court even if it is published bona fide. If this be so, it is a substantial restriction of the freedom of speech and expression by existing unwritten law. Parliament is however competent to alter existing laws.”

I fully agree that we must not act in any way to bring any organ of Government or any individual, whoever he may be, into contempt. That must be accepted not only in regard to judges. Surely Members of Parliament here can bring in a motion of no confidence on anyone or a motion of expulsion.

As you know, under the Constitution even in regard to the removal of judges and others of that category the Hon. Speaker has a function to perform. May I point out that in the Constitution of Sri Lanka, especially in regard to the independence of the judiciary, when you are going to impeach a judge or move for the removal of a judge by way of an address, it is provided that—

“No resolution for the presentation of such an address shall be entertained by the Speaker or placed on the Order Paper of Parliament, unless notice of such resolution is signed by not less than one-third of the total number of Members of Parliament and sets out full particulars of the alleged misbehaviour or incapacity.”

So the Speaker has a determination to make, if he does not get the full particulars of the alleged misbehaviour. These things cannot be taken as contempt of court. Then what happens? Then this Parliament will be ineffective. Which is the organ of government that has been vested with the important function of determining policy through legislation and other means? It is this Parliament and this Parliament alone. Even if the judges are of the same opinion as ours in regard to the question that the people should know what is happening in Parliament, and come to know the business of the Parliament through the Order Paper, even if they are in favour of it — I have no doubt that they may have the same intention—they cannot amend the law. They are only vested with the power to determine according to the existing law, to interpret the law. That is the function of the judiciary. The judiciary is not empowered to change or amend the law or to introduce new laws. It is our function. So when we discover that in a determination or in an interpretation the wish of the people or the will of Parliament, and its intention has been questioned or has been frustrated, that it is pointed out by court that the intention of Parliament is not reflected in the existing law and therefore they cannot uphold a certain position, then it is our duty to take suitable action.

I do not want to repeat the various arguments that have been brought before this House by my Colleagues. I only want to clear this situation, that this is not to nullify any judgment of court; this is only to strengthen the will of Parliament. If this ruling stands, what happens? The people will not come to know what is programmed for discussion and decision by Parliament. It is their inherent right to know what is going to be debated in Parliament. It is only then that

they can express their wish. Otherwise, how will they come to know that particular Motion is coming before Parliament ?

From the Government we introduce legislation. When Cabinet approves certain courses of action we submit them to this House. Presentation of Bills, introduction of motions, regulations and various matters—they all come on the Order Paper. When the Order Paper is published by the media then the people come to know of it. Then they can express their views either for or against. If it is prevented as a result of this judgment you are depriving the real rulers of this country from knowing what we, the servants of the people who are entrusted with the task of formulating policy for and on behalf of them are doing. You are keeping them completely in the dark. By this amending legislation we are trying to preserve that inherent right.

I commend the Bill to the House.

முதலாம் பரிசீலனை செய்தல்.

பணம் கையாண்டு சட்டம் அறிவிப்பது பற்றி உரையாற்றுவது.

வினா விடைகொடுப்பது, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி, சட்டமன்றம் இரண்டாம் முறையாக மதிப்பீடு செய்தது

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a Second time.

இது பற்றி உரையாற்றுவது பற்றி :

“பணம் கையாண்டு சட்டம் பற்றி உரையாற்றுவது பற்றி உரையாற்றுவது.”—
[மு. பி. சேனாநாயகர்.]

இரண்டாம் பரிசீலனை.

“சட்டமன்றம் முழுப் பாராளுமன்றக் குழுவுக்குச் சாட்டப்படுமா.” [திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச.]

Resolved :

“That the Bill be referred to a Committee of the whole Parliament.”—[Mr. R. Premadasa.]

பணம் கையாண்டு சட்டம் பற்றி உரையாற்றுவது பற்றி.

[பி. சேனாநாயகர் உரையாற்றுவது பற்றி.]

குழுவில் ஆராயப்பட்டது.

[பிரதீப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.]

Considered in Committee.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

1 வது 2 வது பரிசீலனை பணம் கையாண்டு சட்டம் பற்றி உரையாற்றுவது பற்றி உரையாற்றுவது பற்றி.

முதலாம் பரிசீலனை பணம் கையாண்டு சட்டம் பற்றி உரையாற்றுவது பற்றி உரையாற்றுவது பற்றி உரையாற்றுவது பற்றி.

பணம் கையாண்டு சட்டம் பற்றி உரையாற்றுவது பற்றி உரையாற்றுவது பற்றி உரையாற்றுவது பற்றி.

1 ஆம் 2 ஆம் வாசகங்கள் சட்டமன்றத்தின் பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

சட்டமன்றம் வாசகமும் தலைப்பும் சட்டமன்றத்தின் பகுதியாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

சட்டமன்றம் திருத்தமின்றி அறிக்கை செய்யப்பட்டது.

Clauses 1 and 2 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Enacting Clause and Title ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without Amendment.

மு. பி. சேனாநாயகர்
(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச.)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

I move,

“That the Bill be now read the Third time”.

முதலாம் பரிசீலனை செய்தல்.

பணம் கையாண்டு சட்டம் அறிவிப்பது பற்றி உரையாற்றுவது.

வினா விடைகொடுப்பது, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி, சட்டமன்றம் மூன்றாம் முறையாக மதிப்பீடு செய்தது. நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the Third time, and passed.

மு. பி. சேனாநாயகர்
(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச.)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

Unanimous. Thank you.

இரண்டாம் பரிசீலனை தரைப்படை ஒழுங்குவிதி ARMY REGULATION

மு. பி. சேனாநாயகர்
(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாச.)
(Mr. R. Premadasa)

I move,

“That the Regulation amending the Army Leave and Holiday Warrants Regulations 1957, made by the President under section 155 of the Army Act (Chapter 357) read with Article 44(2) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 276/28 of December 20, 1983, which was presented on 25.05.1984, be approved.”

Sir, the explanation I am now giving relates to items 5, 6 and 7. Item 6 is in regard to the Navy. Item 7 is in regard to the Air Force. I would like to give some information to the House in regard to certain facilities that we have provided to the Services, because they are doing a very risky and important service to the country and it is our duty to see that they are looked after and provided with all the facilities and safeguards, especially in regard to their surviving families when they have to sacrifice themselves in the cause of the country.

[கா. சேவாசிரமம்]

According to the present Leave & Holiday Warrant Regulations, the class of travel for both officers and other ranks is determined on the basis of the consolidated salary drawn. Serious anomalies have arisen under this system. Certain categories of officers are eligible for Second Class travel while certain categories of other ranks are entitled to First Class travel. This situation is not conducive to discipline and the dignity of rank.

On representations made to the Armed Services Pay Committee the committee recommended that the class of travel should be determined as indicated below—

Officers (including Cadets)	First Class
Warrant Officers & Non-Commissioned Officers	Second Class
Other Ranks	Third Class

This recommendation was accepted by the Cabinet, and the present amendment is to implement the recommendation of the committee.

This Government has been always considerate about the travails that the armed forces had to undergo in the course of their duties.

Several measures have been implemented to improve their conditions from time to time.

The salaries and allowances to service personnel were revised with effect from 1.9.81. A further revision was made from 1.1.82 based on the recommendations of the Victor Tennakoon Salaries Review Committee.

Service personnel who meet with their death or are injured and displaced as a result of operations against terrorist activities are now benefitted by a generous compensation scheme.

The disabled officer is entitled to receive the normal pension or gratuity together with a monthly disability pension and the full salary and the allowances he was drawing at the time he was disabled until he reaches the age of 55 years. He is also entitled to an increase in pay and allowances that would accrue to him from time to time if he was in service.

Widows are entitled to a death gratuity of one year's salary plus Widow's and Orphans' Pension equivalent to the service personnel's pension plus a monthly dependants' award. This award is payable to parents, brothers or sisters in the case of bachelors. All these payments are made together with the full salary.

The Government also had introduced a scheme of compensation to next of kin of service personnel of all ranks killed in extraordinary circumstances in the

performance of duty. This has been approved by the Deputy Secretary to the Treasury on 28.2.84. Under this scheme the next of kin of such service personnel will be paid compensation or a maximum of Rs. 150,000 to be distributed as follows :

- (i) Wife Rs. 75,000.
- (ii) Children—
 - (a) 10 years and below Rs. 18,750.
 - (b) Over 10 years and below 15 years Rs. 14,065.
 - (c) Over 15 years and below 18 years Rs. 9,375.
- (iii) If the wife is dead, the children will be paid on the following basis :
 - (a) 10 years and below Rs. 37,500.
 - (b) Over 10 years and below 15 years Rs. 28,125.
 - (c) Over 15 years below 18 years Rs. 18,750.

The total number of beneficiaries under (ii) and (iii) will be four. If the number of children exceeds four, the amount will be pro-rated among all children.

- (iv) In the case of bachelors, a sum of Rs. 75,000 (wife's share) will be paid to the parents of the deceased officer if they were dependent on him. If only one parent is living, the full amount would be paid to that surviving parent.

This scheme is effective from 1st January 1983 and will be operated as an ex-gratia scheme.

புலனாய்வு அமைச்சர் கீழ்க்கண்ட கேள்விக்கான பதிலைக் கேள்வி.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

புலனாய்வு அமைச்சர் கீழ்க்கண்ட கேள்விக்கான பதிலைக் கேள்வி (அந்தமணிக்கு)
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயகோபால் — அத்தனாகல்ல)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody—Attanagalla)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not wish to take long in making some comments. This particular system of warrants being issued to army officers may be a very minute problem, a small thing, but I must say that it is time we thought afresh about the commissions that we have appointed in order to revise the salary scales of personnel in the Army, the Navy, the Air Force as well as the Police.

First and foremost, I feel that there have been three stages in our defence matters. When we started the army it was then more a peace-keeping force. It changed into a defence operation somewhere in 1971 and certain changes had to be done then. But now it is not only defence but also a situation where we have to fight an organization that is threatening this country. I do not wish to deal with that in the course of my submissions here.

We were told that this new system has been formulated because the old system of consolidated salary has been changed in terms of an inquiry that had been held. But I find that the method in which this has been done will bring about less dignity and less discipline because we have not changed the structure that has been existing where we categorized three groups in the army, the navy and the air force by issuing first, second and third class warrants.

Now, Sir I quite appreciate that there should be a separation to keep discipline, but at the same time we have to consider whether we are maintaining the dignity of the office that a person holds and whether one action can reduce that dignity. So much so that in countries like China you cannot say who the commander is and who the private is. But I do not want to go so far, mainly because it is not an opportune time. Our men have been trained under certain disciplines. However it is high time that we divided the army and the navy not into three categories but into two categories. We can divide them into commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers. I am very happy that the hon. Deputy Minister of Defence, Minister of National Security, is here. I would like to ask him whether he would consider changing this at an appropriate time to two tiers, namely, commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers.

Coming to this Motion, Sir, I will take only one regulation, the one concerning the army. Officers and Officer cadets are in one category. Warrant officers and non-commissioned officers including those above the rank of corporal and bombardier are in the second category. Then in the last category are those who get third class warrants, the lance corporal, the lance bombardier and those below, namely the privates. We know that, even in the mess you might find these differences. Yet, I do not think there is such a big difference between the warrant officers and the non-commissioned officers when you include the corporal and the bombardier with the other ranks, namely lance corporal and lance bombardier. Therefore, Sir, I would like to suggest to the Hon. Minister that this be considered at the appropriate time. I am not asking him to withdraw this Motion at this time. That is not my intention, but please do demarcate it so that there is not a big gap and the army would not be divided into three groups. This is one area where demoralization can be caused in the army, the navy and the air force.

We are very happy, in one way, that the Victor Tennekoon Commission Report has been accepted, and we must congratulate the Government for giving higher salaries to these people. There have been two salary increases, and they needed them. Therefore we are with the Government when it comes to looking after the army.

Now, Sir, I would like to bring to your notice certain other matters which are not of a controversial nature. One is with regard to the rent that has to be paid by government servants. As you are aware, Sir, there has been a rent increase of 25 per cent payable by all government servants. This, Sir, I feel is a bit too much. I wonder whether it applies to the services and the police too? I would like the Hon. Minister to reconsider this if it applies, because at a time like this I think we should not burden the services, who are called upon to do so much, with additional financial strains. Therefore, Sir, I would like him not to implement it.

I am also made to understand that we are going to get the help of retired naval officers to man some of our installations in the services. I would like to know what their status is. Are they volunteers? They are people who have gone on pension. How are their salaries going to be paid? On what format are the salaries going to be paid? I ask this because sometimes a problem may arise where you might for instance find that a leading seaman who has worked for 22 years comes back and finds a low ranker with whom he had worked, in the position of a petty officer and that he has to take orders from that petty officer, and there may be in some areas a difference of opinion. Army, navy and air force personnel have been very strictly disciplined according to seniority, competence and experience.

தலைவர் கவனத்தை
(பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

The hon. Member can continue after tea. The sitting is suspended for half an hour.

பேரவை சபை அனுரூப வைகாசி மீது அறிவிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ச. ம. 5 மணிக்கு மீண்டும் ஆரம்பமாகும். சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் தலைமை வகிப்பார்கள்.

அதன்படி அமர்வு மீ. ப. 5 மணி வரை இடைநிறுத்தப்பட்டு, மீண்டும் ஆரம்பமாகும். சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் தலைமை வகிப்பார்கள்.

Sitting according suspended till 5 p.m. and then resumed. Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair.

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

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we adjourned for tea I was on the subject of recruitment of navy personnel who are retired and their terms and conditions of service. Now, Sir, I must say once again that our army has changed into a combat army now. At first it was a peace-keeping organization, then it was a defence organization, and since this Government took over and since the troubles that took place in the North, the tactics of the army have changed a lot and therefore it has become a combat unit.

[ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා]

I would also like to find out from the Hon. Minister whether he wishes to take in army as well as air force retired personnel into this scheme. I find that those who have been in the army have gained so much of experience that they could impart a certain amount of the discipline they have observed specially under the very senior officers through whose hands they had gone. It would be a good thing for the new recruits that are coming in. I would also like to bring to his notice that there are trainees not only in this country but there are foreign trainees. I would not wish to mention where they are being trained because it might be another problem for the Hon. Minister at this moment, but we all know where they are being trained and we all know in which countries they are being trained. But all that I would like to say is that whom ever you are going to train for the army, please do not take anyone from outside. Every army trainee has been trained especially for combat operation. Please do not train in our country or out of our country those who are not in the forces, because I am made to understand that there are certain officers to be taken in who may not work in the forces. Probably they may be a separate unit all together in order to gather intelligence. Well, that is a different matter. What I say is, where combat troops are concerned let them be trained from the personnel who are in the army and not from outside.

I would also like to tell the Hon. Minister about private armies that can be trained in the guise of security organizations. We know that in this country there are security organizations cropping up like mushrooms. Obviously they become mushroom organizations. Once a person puts on a uniform, he gets a certain amount of pride and authority and some of these people who are in these security organizations can be utilized for other operations as well. I say this because this country is going through a very difficult period and there should not be parallel armies or security organizations running counter to the defence forces under the control of the Government.

We know that his Government has been elected to run this country and there should not be another security organisation running parallel to the normal forces. We are made to understand through the newspapers—though it may be in a lesser form—that 2,500 youths are to be trained for a security organization. This is something one has to take note of. We do not have a massive army. Our army is not as big as those of other countries, so we have to be careful of such organizations. I know the Hon. Minister is a competent person who can handle this type of thing and we hope he will work out a plan or system to combat this type of operation.

I would also like to ask the Hon. Minister about the Batticaloa helicopter disaster. That was a very unfortunate thing. These young men, good officers, have died. If the Hon. Minister does not want to reveal all the details in this House, I can appreciate that. At the same time, let not news items that appear in the newspapers go without a thorough investigation. There are a lot of things that come into the press. In a situation like today's, there are certain things which appear in the press and certain things which do not appear in the press. But it is only about what is reported in the press that we can talk in this House, but that does not mean that we must cut off the rest of the population from knowing what is happening in the country.

At one stage, we knew that north of Vavuniya there was no government. That was true and everyone knew about it. No one dared go that way, but I must say that today there is a certain amount of authority and there is a government functioning there. Even in the east the Government is functioning. In the north—it may be that they are not following all the laws of the Government—but yet there is a Government functioning. I am happy that that situation has come about, but that does not mean that we can be complacent about the situation in the country.

There is one other matter on which I wish to plead with the Hon. Minister. This country has had historical friends and traditional friends. We have had the Chinese who have been our historical and traditional friends. There are the Indians who have been our historical and traditional friends, and also the Arabs who have been our historical and traditional friends. Now, we have lost two of them and have only one left. I hope the Hon. Minister will have the power to bring them back to us and work with them because we cannot lose not only our internal friends but also our external friends either.

Lastly, I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister the attempts to divide the army structure. Let it be divided only into two classes; one for commissioned officers and the other for non-commissioned officers. Now, we have divided it into three classes—the first, second and third class. No army officer or person in uniform should be put into a railway carriage unless he can get into the second class or above. Let there be that rule in this country. I am sure no civilian will oppose that. No one is going to grudge that. After all, they will be going with their families and children. Therefore, let us do away with this Class Three and confine it only to Class One and Class Two. I hope one day it will ultimately be classless.

[අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා]

to the Government in power. This, I think, is a very necessary and very important aspect of the functioning of Parliamentary democracy.

When we look at our neighbours, particularly in South Asia, excepting for India every other country in South Asia has had military coups. In Pakistan, I think, the working of democracy was limited to a very short and brief period before the Generals took over. The same situation is arising in Bangladesh. If you move out of the South Asian Region you get some of the other South East Asian countries where there is hardly any Parliamentary democracy functioning. Therefore I think it is a tribute to our armed services that they have carried on during difficult periods of time like the 1971 insurrection and in the situation the Government is facing today in the North particularly with the fight against terrorism. The armed services have stood very loyal by the Government and they have discharged their function, I think, Sir, with great impartiality.

Therefore I think it is the duty of all Governments to ensure that the armed services are well looked after.

I am also very glad, whatever political differences we may have had, that the Hon. Minister has been appointed to the office of Minister of National Security. In fact, I have been one of his sharpest critics in this House on State policy. I have locked horns with him on many occasions on many matters, which I am sure would continue in the years to come. But I have always held the view that is a sensible, practical, intelligent person who when entrusted with a job would do his duty with a great sense of responsibility. He is not a person who would indulge in "kaiwarufying", as he himself had said recently. He talks very little but does a lot, unlike some of his other erstwhile colleagues. Mr. Speaker, I am glad that I called him the Messiah of the United National Party on an earlier occasion. At that time I did not really mean it when I said it, but now I am more and more convinced that he is in fact the Messiah of the United National Party! He has been chosen by His Excellency the President to act for him in his absence as acting Minister of Defence which, I think, is an extremely wise choice, one of the wisest choices he has made since he became President. I am glad that you are on the ascent though a number of people are determined to pull you down from your ascendancy. I wish you will climb higher and higher, and I hope your enemies and opponents will go lower and lower! Anyway, Mr. Speaker, that is neither here nor there.

I was dealing with the army for the simple reason that I think it is the duty of the Government as well as the Opposition to see that the army is happy because

the Government, in the months and years to come in their fight against terrorism will have to depend increasingly on the army. Therefore, it is your duty as well as our duty in this House to ensure that the armed services function without any major grievances or complaints. When the Government, particularly in the North, has to continue to depend on the army, the Sinhala and other army officers who are functioning in the North have a number of genuine complaints. I raised this matter with the Hon. Minister on the last occasion we debated the Emergency, and I mentioned to him that in fact there were a number of grievances of the lower ranks of the army officers who are serving in Jaffna. In fact, their sleeping accommodation is extremely bad, some of them have to sleep on newspapers. The food arrangements there, Mr. Speaker, are extremely poor. Most of them do not have water for days to even wash their faces. The transport accommodation is not very good. These are the basic day to day difficulties which the lower ranks of the army have while they are functioning in the North, while a certain section of the army, Sir, the higher echelons of the army, are enjoying every privilege that they can enjoy. While they enjoy there, the lower ranks of the army who have in fact to do all the difficult tasks like carrying out the orders of the Generals and the Colonels and who have to face the bullets which terrorists fire at them.— their grievances have been up to date I think not looked into properly. When I raised this last time, the Hon. Minister of National Security in fact said that he would go into this matter. I also said that day that I am not sure whether these are correct. But these are the reports that we are getting from the army, and I hope he would go into this matter and do what he can to correct the grievances which exist in the army there.

Now, Sir, today and on a number of occasions earlier, we have heard the Government appealing to us to help them to fight terrorism. We have always unequivocally stated that as far as the fight against terrorism is concerned, the Sri Lanka Freedom Party would give whatever government that is in power our unstinted co-operation to fight terrorism. While saying this, may I say that in the recruitment to the army and the police there is no fair yardstick that is used. In fact, I have heard from some of our newly elected Members of Parliament that the lists for approval for recruitment to the army and the police are sent to the defeated United National Party candidates. If you do expect the co-operation of all the Opposition I think it is fair that whenever the qualifications are there, whenever the person concerned who has applied has the necessary qualifications, outside of his political leanings the person should be taken. I am not only blaming your government, it was done by previous governments as well, I must be fair. And this kind of situation must be changed because you have to recruit

the best irrespective of politics. I have heard the Hon. Minister saying on the Floor of this House that they are seeking assistance from the Israelis because they are the best. Similarly, if you use the same argument vis-a-vis your own countrymen, you must recruit the best outside of politics. This is something that is essential - (Interruption) - Yes, you are giving them all the co-operation. So why not recruit their officers as well? They are carrying on entirely thank to your aegis! So there is no harm at all recruiting from the SLFP or any "p" - (Interruption) - Yes, yes, I know that. I am not talking about any parties. What I am saying is, irrespective of all political parties, you should recruit the best. That is the submission that I would like to make particularly on behalf of the people who do not represent your way of thinking.

Now, Mr. Speaker, one final point I would like to make about the matter which is before the House today. It is about the railway warrants. This is really not a very important matter on which a lot of us should spend much time, but there is an important distinction here. You are in fact scheduling three categories and three classe of travel for the various officers - first-class travel, second-class travel and third-class travel. I would like to re-echo the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member for Attanagalla and the hon. Member for Matugama that we should do away with third-class travel altogether for all ranks of officers, bring them to second-class travel at the moment and try and elevate them all to one-class travel. This kind of class distinction in the army is extremely unhealthy. This, in fact, ties up with the arguments that were extended before about the complaints that are coming from Jaffna about various benefits enjoyed by certain ranks of the army while the lower ranks are neglected. Some sort of distinction is being introduced unfortunately by these different categories of travel. Therefore, I appeal to the Hon. Minister to do away with all forms of third-class travel, bring them up to second-class travel at the moment and before long - you cannot do it immediately - bring them all to one standard of travel. This is very important. I know it is very difficult to come into a classless society under your great socialist government. But try and reduce this kind of distinction in travel as much as you possibly can, because when these army officers have to go to the North and face the bullets of these terrorists there is no rank. Bullets do not strike only one rank and not strike another rank. When the terrorists shoot, they shoot at all ranks in the army. Therefore, most of the people who face the bullets are officers in the lower ranks of the army. Higher ranks in the army give the orders and stay in their barracks, but it is the lower rank officers who have to go and face the enemy and face their bullets. Therefore, I appeal to the Hon. Minister to do away with third-class travel, elevate it

to second-class and as soon as possible bring them all up to one class of travel. I do not want to speak much longer on this matter. This is all I wish to say on it.

There is one other matter I wish to raise. Today there is the compulsory retirement of a number of army officers - not after you took over but just before you took over I think - on matters which I think concern their politics. Now, this I think is a very unhealthy sign because if politics have not been introduced into the army, if they are carrying on and functioning as efficient, loyal army officers, there is no reason to send them on compulsory retirement. If they have brought politics into the army, if they are carrying on politics inside the army, by all means do that - no government can tolerate that kind of situation - but as long as they are loyal and efficient officers I appeal to the Hon. Minister not to send them on compulsory retirement. That is all I wish to say.

එ. ඩී. ජී. නෙල්සන් මහතා (ත්‍රිකුණාමලය දිසා ඇමතිතුමා)
 (திரு. எச். ஜி. பி. நெல்சன் - திருகோணமலை மாவட்ட அமைச்சர்)
 (Mr. H. G. P. Nelson - District Minister, Trincomalee)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, ත්‍රිවිධ හමුදා නියෝග සම්බන්ධයෙන් පැවැත්වෙන මෙම සාකච්ඡාවේ දී මමත් වචන ස්වල්පයක් කථා කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙතවා. ත්‍රිකුණාමලය ප්‍රදේශයේ සිටින ත්‍රිවිධ හමුදාව මේ රටේ ආරක්ෂාව පිළිබඳව ඉතාම උනන්දුවෙන් කටයුතු කරන බව මා විශේෂයෙන් දැනු කාරණයක්. ඒ අයට අපි විශේෂයෙන් සතුතිවත්ත වෙන්න ඕනෑ. පසුගිය කාලයේදී ඇති වූ කරදරවලදී මේ රටේ ජනතාවත්, ජනතාවගේ දෙපොලත්, රජයේ දෙපොලත් ආරක්ෂා කිරීමට ත්‍රිවිධ හමුදාවේ හැම හටයෙක්ම විශේෂ උනන්දුවකින් කටයුතු කළා. ඒ නිසා විශේෂයෙන්ම ත්‍රිවිධ හමුදාවට අපේ ගෞරවය හිමිවෙන්න ඕනෑ.

ඒ වගේම ගරු ජනාධිපතිතුමා විසින් ඒ කටයුතු සම්බන්ධයෙන් වැඩ කිරීමට ඉතාමත් දක්ෂ ඇමතිවරයෙකු පත් කර තිබෙනවා. එතුමා ඉතාමත් සාර්ථකව ඒ වැඩකටයුතු කරගෙන යනවා. මා දැනු කාරණය පසුගිය වකවානුවේදී - පසුගිය රජය කාලයේදී - ත්‍රිවිධ හමුදාවේ සිටින හටයන්ට අවශ්‍ය පහසුකම් සලසා දීම පිළිබඳව කිසිම දෙයක් කෙළේ නැහැ. අද ඒ උදවිය නොයෙක් නොයෙක් කාරණා මතු කළත් ඒ උදවියගේ කාලයේ එම පහසුකම් සලසා දීම ගැන කල්පනා කළේ නැහැ. මේ රජය තරම් ත්‍රිවිධ හමුදාවට සහයෝගය දුන්, ත්‍රිවිධ හමුදාවට පහසුකම් සලසා දුන් තවත් රජයක් ඇතැයි මා සිතන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ වගේම ත්‍රිවිධ හමුදාවත් මේ රටේ ජනතාව ආරක්ෂා කිරීම සඳහා ජීවිත පරිත්‍යාගයෙන් සටන් කළා; සටන් කරනවා. සමීකීසි කරදරයක් ඇති වූ සෑම අවස්ථාවකදීම කිසිම පැකිලීමක් නැතිව ත්‍රිකුණාමලය ප්‍රදේශයේ සිටින ත්‍රිවිධ හමුදා හටයන් කණ්ඩායම් වශයෙන් ගොස් නොයෙක් නොයෙක් ස්ථාන පරීක්ෂා කරමින් මේ රටේ ආරක්ෂාව පිළිබඳව විශේෂ උනන්දුවකින් කටයුතු කළා.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, මේ ඊයේ පෙරේද ත්‍රිකුණාමලයට කිවුටු මුලතිව් ප්‍රදේශයේ පොලිස් නිලධාරීන් තුන් දෙනෙකු අභානුෂික අත්දැමින් වෙඩි තබා මරා දමා තිබෙනවා. ඒ අයගේ දුරදැරවත් ජීවත් කරවීම සඳහා, ඒ අයගේ අනාගතය සඳහා සමීකීසි කටයුත්තක් කිරීමට අපේ රජය දැනටමත් කල්පනා කර තිබෙනවා. අභිගරු ජනාධිපතිතුමාත්, ජාතික ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමාත් ඒ අයට වන්දි මුදලක් ලබා දීමට කටයුතු කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ අයට වන්දි මුදලක් ලබා දීමෙන් පමණක් අපට සැහීමට පත්වෙන්න බැහැ. බ්‍රිතාන්‍ය ආණ්ඩු කාලයේදී යුද්ධයට ගිය විශාල පිරිසක් වෙනුවෙන් පොලොන්නරුව වගේ ප්‍රදේශවල "එක්ස් - ස්ට්‍රිප්මන් කොලනි" ඇති කර තිබෙනවා. යුද්ධයට ගිය උදවියට මඩින් අක්කර පහ බැගිනුත් ගොඩින් අක්කර තුන බැගිනුත් ඉඩම් ලබා දී තිබෙන්නේ ඒ උදවිය කළ වැඩකටයුතුවලට පරිත්‍යාග කිරීමක් වශයෙනුයි. ඒ වගේම මට ජාතික ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමාගේ විශේෂ ඉල්ලීමක් කරන්න තියෙනවා. ත්‍රිවිධ හමුදාවේ සේවය කර විශ්‍රාම යන අයටත්, සමීකීසි

[ඊ. ඩී. ඩී. කෙල්සන් මහතා]

ආපදාවකින් මරණයට පත්වුණ උදවියගේ දරු පවුල්වලටත් ජීවත් වීමට නිවසක් ඉඩමක් ලබා දීමට පියවර ගන්නය කියා මම ඉල්ලා සිටින්න කැමතියි.

ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම ත්‍රිවිධ හමුදාවේ හටගත් කොයෙක් පහසුකම් ලබා දීමට අපේ රජය කටයුතු කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ අයගේ ගමන් පහසුව සඳහා ජීප් රථ ඉතාමත් අවශ්‍යයි. ත්‍රිකුණාමලය ප්‍රදේශයේ සිටින හමුදා හටගත් හදිසි අවස්ථාවක ඇති වූණ විට ගමන් කිරීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය තරම් ජීප් රථ නැත. ජීප් රථවල හිඟයක් තිබෙනවා. ඒ පිළිබඳව ජාතික ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමාට මම දකුණු දි තිබෙනවා. ජීප් රථ සැහොන ප්‍රමාණයක් ත්‍රිකුණාමලය ප්‍රදේශයට අවශ්‍යයි. අද ත්‍රිකුණාමලය ප්‍රදේශයේ බොහොම සත්යයන් තත්වයෙන් වැඩකටයුතු කරගෙන යනවා. ත්‍රිවිධ හමුදාවේත්, ඒ වාගේම සිංහල ද්‍රවිඩ ජනතාවගේත් සහයෝගය තුළින් යාපනය ප්‍රදේශයට වඩා ඉතාමත් සාමකාමීව ත්‍රිකුණාමලය ප්‍රදේශයේ අද වැඩ කටයුතු කරගෙන යනවා. ඒ නිසා ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ත්‍රිවිධ හමුදාවට අපි විශේෂයෙන්ම සතුතිවන්න වෙන්න ඕනෑ. ඒ වාගේම ත්‍රිවිධ හමුදාවට පහසුකම් ලබා දීමට ගනුයුතු සෑම පියවරක්ම ගන්නා මෙන් ජාතික ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටීමේන් මා තිහඩ වෙනවා.

ලලීන් ඇතුළත් මුදලි මහතා (ජාතික ආරක්ෂාව පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා හා නියෝජ්‍ය රාජ්‍ය ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමා)
(*திரு. லலித் அத்துலத் முதலி—தேசிய பாதுகாப்பு அமைச்சரும் பிரதீப் பாதுகாப்பு அமைச்சரும்*)
(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali - Minister of National Security and Deputy Minister of Defence)

I would like to thank all the members for the suggestions they have made, and without going in at this hour to answer all those detailed matters, I will give them an assurance that all those matters will be looked into and I shall have a copy of the HANSARD taken and examined by the Ministry. There are only a few matters to which I would like to draw attention in reply.

There was some suggestion of wishing my opponent ill. The only opponents that I have in this are the terrorists. So if one is wishing the terrorists ill, I hope that wish will come true (*Interruption*). Anybody who takes to violence in an organized form is a terrorist.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා
(*திரு. அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க*)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)
In word or deed.

ලලීන් ඇතුළත් මුදලි මහතා
(*திரு. லலித் அத்துலத் முதலி*)
(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

The next matter, Sir, relates to methods of recruitment. The method of recruitment to the Armed Services and the Police that is followed now is that all the relevant matters are taken into account including cadeting and after the selection is made, only at that point, is it referred to the Member of Parliament. And what happens is that he sends in his observations. Now, I think one of the members opposite conceded that a practice somewhat stronger than this was in operation even prior to 1977. We must come to some understanding on this. It is not possible to ask the Government to follow a practice which was not

followed by the previous administration. If you want to ensure a non-political form of recruitment, that can only be done by the general agreement of all the political parties in this country. That is why it is a pity that some of the political parties are not at the All-Party Conference. One of the matters that are being discussed relates to equalization of opportunities in employment. So, if you want to de-politicalize employment, then you must participate and work out a formula which would be binding on all parties and all Governments. It is not possible to keep preaching to the Government when you are in opposition and then try to follow what the government is doing when you are in Government. This is the problem. I concede I do not think anybody can be happy if any individual having been selected on merit is rejected on some other grounds. I think I can say that members of Parliament, the government party at the moment, I find almost all of them are loathsome to cut out the name of a person who has been selected. In fact, I find that when we reject Members of Parliament are at us saying, "Well, you know there are so many extenuating circumstances a man should be appointed". I can certainly say that in my constituency nobody will be able to say that his name has been cut off. But, the system has to be changed if you want to do this. Otherwise the criticism is of no value.

The third matter, Sir, relates to the compensation paid. Everybody very nicely said, Sir, that we should do more. I agree, we should do more, but that has to be done step by step. But there seems to be one bit of confusion on how compensation is paid. That was what can the wife or the family do with Rs. 75,000 or Rs. 150,000. But what I want to stress is that it is compensation. That is in addition to the full salary which will continue to be paid. That is, if any person in injured or dies, it is considered like a non-event. His salary continues to be paid till he is 55 to his family or to him if he is only disabled. The compensation factor is the extra amount.

The hon. Member for Kalawana wanted to know whether there was a disparity in this matter between the police and the armed services. I thought I clarified that a long time ago, about a year ago. When I was speaking in the Emergency debate, I read out all the figures. Now speaking from memory, my recollection is that there is no disparity at all because I have also received no complaints on that. If there is any, I shall look into it. But my recollection is that there is no real disparity to worry about, apart from, may be, in small computations. But the principle of paying right up to the age of 55, the principle of paying compensation and paying it in substantial amounts when you compare it with other types of compensation, have been accepted and implemented.

Of course when one is facing an emergency situation, everything is not perfect. And I think the members of the armed forces recognize that. I have gone and seen their living conditions. I have spoken to them and I have told them that I know that everything is not perfect. But here I want to say that I am satisfied that all the members of the armed forces, that is inclusive of the police, are working with a great sense of commitment. None of us, that includes myself, is doing this job on the basis of our personal fate. Our personal fate may be anything. I am personally aware of the dangers that one faces in trying to do the kind of job I am doing. But more than the personal fate of any individual, it is the collective fate of this country and this nation. And that is clearly conceded and accepted by all ranks of the armed forces.

I think some issue was raised about classes. But I want to draw your attention to this. What we are doing is, continuing the earlier system which you had, which had been there from 1947, and we are now implementing only a matter which arose out of a complaint made to the Armed Services Pay Committee. If you look at this note, there was no complaint about the system of three classes. The complaint was that in the implementing of the three classes, the people were in the wrong slots (*Interruption*). No, I am saying that the issue arose not on that basis. Nobody made an application to the Armed Services Pay Committee and said, abolish the classes. What they did say was, the wrong people are in the wrong slots, please correct the anomaly. So this is only concerned with correcting the anomalies which existed—(*Interruption*). Look at the note and see.

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

I know. what I say is there are three Classes.

ලලීන් ඇතුලත් මුදලි මහතා
(திரு. லலித் அத்துலத்முதலி)
(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

Always there were three Classes—(*Interruption*). I am saying that that question has not been gone into yet. The Government is only implementing a recommendation of the Armed Services Pay Committee.

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

Okay. But does the Hon. Minister concede that this should be changed ?

ලලීන් ඇතුලත් මුදලි මහතා
(திரு. லலித் அத்துலத்முதலி)
(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

I do not know about that. I must ask the Army about that.

4 A 077362 (84/06)

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

Yes, you ask them or ask anybody you like but correct it.

ලලීන් ඇතුලත් මුදලි මහතා
(திரு. லலித் அத்துலத்முதலி)
(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

But the simpler way is to ask the Railway to abolish the classes.

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

No. The Railway has no classes. The Railway has only two classes. The Third Class was abolished.

ලලීන් ඇතුලත් මුදලි මහතා
(திரு. லலித் அத்துலத்முதலி)
(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

No. the Railway has not only two classes. The Railway has also the First Class and Members of Parliament travel in the First Class most of the time. This class structure of train travel is found not only in the armed services, but right through. There are Holiday Warrants and a variety of other things for Government officers. If you are suggesting an abolition of that, then like in the buses the problem can go on. What I am saying is that this proposal at the moment is not trying to make any judgment on that. This is only seeking to correct the anomaly of something that existed—(*Interruption*). You cannot. One has to go into that question separately when one has to think in terms of the different types of warrants for even public servants.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහායමිමත විය.
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டது ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put and agreed to.

නාවික හමුදා නියෝග

கடற்படை ஒழுங்குவிதிகள்

NAVY REGULATIONS

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

I move,

"That the Regulation, amending the Navy Leave and Holiday Warrants Regulations 1957, made by the President under section 161 of the Navy Act (Chapter 358) read with Article 44 (2) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 276/28 of December 20, 1983, which was presented on 25.05.1984, be approved".

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහායමිමත විය.
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டது ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put and agreed to.

ලුවන් හමුදා නියෝග
வான் படை ஒழுங்குவிதிகள்
AIR FORCE REGULATIONS

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

I move,

"That the Regulation, amending the Air Force Leave and Holiday Warrants Regulations 1957, made by the President under section 155 of the Air Force Act (Chapter 359) read with Article 44 (2) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 276/28 of December 20, 1983, which was presented on 25.05.1984, be approved".

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහායමිත විය.
 வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put and agreed to.

අ. හ. 6.20

කථනායකතුමා
 (சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
 (Mr. Speaker)

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

අනතුරුව කථනායකතුමා මූලාසනයෙන් ඉවත් වූයෙන්, නියෝජ්‍ය කථනායකතුමා [නෝමන් වොයිදාරත්න මහතා] මූලාසනාරූඪ විය.

அதன் பிறகு, சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் அக்கிரமமாகத் திரைப்படம் நீங்கவே, பின்னர் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [திரு. நோர்மன் வைடியரத்நா] தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.

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

රේලු යෝජනාව : ආනයන තීරු ගාස්තු

சங்கத் தீர்மானம் : இறக்குமதித் தீர்வைகள்

CUSTOMS RESOLUTION : IMPORT DUTIES

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ජී. ජී. මහතා (මුදල් හා ත්‍රම සම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමා)
 (திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த. மெல் — நிதி, அமைப்புத்திட்ட அமைச்சர்)
 (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel—Minister of Finance and Planning)

I move,

"That this Parliament resolves under section 10 of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235), that, with effect from the date on which this resolution is notified in the Gazette import duties under the Customs Ordinance shall be levied and paid on the articles specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto at the general rates set out in the corresponding entries in column 4 of that Schedule, or where preferential rates are leviable and payable under the provisions of Schedule "A" to the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235) at the preferential rates set out in the corresponding entries in column 3 of that Schedule.

Schedule

Tariff Heading No.	Description	RATE OF DUTY					Remarks
		Preferential	General	S.I.T.C. (Revised) No.	Unit of Quantity		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
85.01	Electrical goods of the following descriptions : generators, motors, converters (rotary or static), transformers, rectifiers and rectifying apparatus, inductors—						
	A. D. C. Motors and generators—						
	(i) D.C. Motors	—	7 1/2%	716.1.1	Number	—	
	(ii) D.C. Generators	—	5%	716.1.9	Number	—	
	B. Other motors, including universal (A.C./D.C.) motors—						
	(i) Induction motors 200/250v single phase or 350/450v 3 phase exceeding 0.1.85 kilowatt but not exceeding 25 kilowatts and exceeding 750 R.P.M.	—	60%	716.21.1	Number	—	
	(ii) Other	—	7 1/2 %	716.21.9	Number	—	
	C. A. C. Generators	—	5%	716.22	Number	—	
	D. Generating sets with internal combustion piston engines	—	5%	716.23	Number	—	
	E. Rotary converters	—	7 1/2 %	716.3	Number	—	
	F. Parts of the goods of sub-headings A to E	—	7 1/2 %	716.9	Number	—	
	G. Liquid dielectric transformers	—	7 1/2 %	771.11	Number	—	

Tariff Heading No.	Description	RATE OF DUTY		S.I.T.C. (Revised) No.	Unit of Quantity	Remarks
		Preferential	General			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
H. Other transformers						
	(i). Not exceeding 5 K V A	-	60% or Rs.2 per unit	771.18.1	Number	-
	(ii) Other	-	7 1/2%	771.18.9	Number	-
	I. Static converters, rectifiers and rectifying apparatus	-	7 1/2%	771.21	Number	-
	J. Inductors	-	5%	771.22	Number	-
	K. Parts of the goods of sub-headings G to	-	7 1/2%	771.29	Number	-
85.19	Electrical apparatus for making and breaking electrical circuits, for the protection of electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in electrical circuits (for example switches, relays, fuses, lightning arresters, surge suppressors, plugs, lamp holders and junction boxes); resistors, fixed or variable (including potentiometers), other than heating resistors; printed circuits; switchboards (other than telephone switchboards) and control panels-					
	A. Electrical apparatus and parts thereof for making and breaking for protecting or for making connections to or in electrical circuits; switchboards and control panels and parts thereof-					
	(i) Starters for fluorescent lamps	-	5%	772.1.1	Number	-
	(ii) Relays	-	15%	772.1.2	Number	-
	(iii) Circuit breakers including air oil or moulded case types having ratings 40 amps or more	-	15%	772.1.3.	Number	-
	(iv) Earth leakage circuit breakers and moulded case circuit breakers incorporating overload protection having ratings 20 amps or more	-	15%	772.1.4.	Number	-
	(v) Ceramic and metallic parts excluding base, cover and housing	-	7 1/2%	772.1.5.	Number	-
	(vi) Lamp holders for fluorescent lamps	-	5%	772.1.6	Number	-
	(vii) Other	-	60%	772.1.9	Number	-
	B. Printed circuits and parts thereof	-	35%	772.2	Number	-
	C. Resistors, fixed or variable (including potentiometers), other than heating resistors, and parts thereof	-	7 1/2%	772.3	Number	-

Tariff Heading No.	Description	RATE OF DUTY		S.I.T.C. (Revised) No.	Unit of Quantity	Remarks
		Preferential	General			
		3	4			
85.20	Electric filament lamps and electric discharge lamps (including infra-red and ultra-violet lamps); arc-lamps					
	A. Filament lamps other than infra red or ultraviolet lamps—					
	(i) Cinematographic bulbs	—	7 1/2%	778.21.1	Number	—
	(ii) Other filament lamps over 200 volts but not exceeding 200 watts	—	60% or Rs. 2/50 per unit	778.21.2	Number	—
	(iii) Other	—	35%	778.21.9	Number	—
	B. Discharge lamps, other than ultra-violet lamps					
	(i) Fluorescent lamps	—	5%	778.22.1	Number	—
	(ii) Other	—	15%	778.22.9	Number	—
	C. (Deleted)					
	D. Infra-red lamps, ultra-violet lamps and arc-lamps	—	7 1/2%	778.24	Number	—
	E. Parts	—	7 1/2%	778.29	Number	—

This is a Resolution under the Customs Ordinance to reduce the duties on fluorescent lighting and all apparatus connected with fluorescent lighting. This is an attempt to reduce the energy consumption and also to reduce the electricity bills of the consumer because fluorescent lighting is much cheaper than our present system of lighting. I think, it is completely non-controversial.

ප්‍රශ්න සහතික කරන ලදී.
 வினா எழுத்தியப்பெற்றது.
 Question proposed.

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is something not controversial at all, but at the same time I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister a few matters pertaining to import duties.

I notice one thing that in our country we have a system of import duties being levied and we have sometimes asked the Hon. Minister to reconsider the levy of import duties. Because of that perhaps, he had spoken to the energy department and they have found out that it is much cheaper for us to use fluorescent tubing. At the same time, one must take up the position that while a fluorescent tubing is cheaper in the long run, one has to incur a heavy expense at the

beginning in order to purchase it, as against the ordinary conventional electric bulb. On the other hand, when the people get used to fluorescent tubing, there are the conventional bulb manufacturing companies in the country who might suddenly feel the pinch like the Cement Corporation which really amassed massive profits of Rs. 130 million in one year, which profits came down to Rs. 4 million in the following year. Like that it can happen. It can cut both ways.

Then, Sir, I want to make a suggestion regarding the cargo that is being brought in containers where you are asked to pay import duties—I am sorry the Hon. Minister of Trade and Shipping is not here. That is something one has to be careful about because wherever you go in the City, in every nook and corner, you find containers and one gets baffled by what they are doing at these places. Sometimes, it so happens, that they may be unloading at their own manufacturing site, the factory, but all over the place you get these import cargo containers and it not only creates problems for the Hon. Prime Minister who is in charge of the roads, but apart from that, the revenue—

கார். டி. சி. டி. மெல் மஹா
 (திரு. ஆர். ஜி. ஜி. த. மெல்)
 (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Most of the smuggling is done through the containers.

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

There you are ; you are coming out with it. I did not want to say it but it is such a well known thing in this country, that all smuggling is done by the import containers because they go into these various places in the City. They are not confined only to the City. Suddenly, I found a container fifty miles away, and they were doing customing in that corner of a rural area.

So, what I thought was, how could we end this ? Sir, you must have an adequate customs area where you could have an import container booth. You bring all the import containers into the customs area. The customs officials will come and examine them and permit them to go out. The import container booth is one thing. All the customs officers can go to that spot, inquire, open the container, close it and see that the container leaves the customs area ; often it goes to the factory. That is one suggestion. Have a yard, have a booth in the customs area. I think this type of system operates even in London, India, France, where you get these import container booths.

Secondly, I do not know how customs officers are called upon to perform their duties specially when you have these in god-forsaken places ; it becomes a very ineffective and cumbersome operation for customs officers to go there. You have to go through the same customs procedures as if they are within the customs area. I am not saying that you must stop containerization of cargo. I think you have done the correct thing by going in for containerization. We must buy our ships accordingly ; I do not know. Perhaps, the purchase of ships is a differnt matter. But I suppose containerization is a modern, sophisticated method of transport and it should be easier and cheaper also. Therefore, Sir, I think it will help even the customs officers who have to travel all over the place. Just imagine the expense where the government is concerned. I think that is another matter.

Thirdly, this operation within the GCEC area and the non-GCEC areas is the biggest headache that we have to bear. You have to find out and collect data and intelligence with regard to the operations of the GCEC. I know the GCEC is so sacrosanct, and they have got such a closed unit there in the GCEC, that even the customs officers get baffled and cannot do their proper work because of the GCEC laws that are there. In certain fields, I know specially in the cloth field, where imports of clothing are concerned, a lot of hanky-panky and robberies go on mainly through the GCEC area. Therefore, Sir, I think one has to be very careful.

Now with regard to exports—this is slightly off the subject—I find that tea bags get an advantage over export of bulk tea. Sometimes, we have found that bulk tea is being sent as tea bags under containerization.—(Interruption). That is what I say. So let all export cargo go to the wharf as usual ; then let the supervision, examination and inspection be done there and the cargo put into the ship.—(Interruption.) One can go and collect it from outside. It is just the reverse of importation. Now this is what is happening.

Therefore I am not trying to stop containerization, I am not trying to stop the system but let there be one place where you can go and do the supervision and the inspection. Thereby I think you might be able to stop a lot of hanky-panky that is taking place in this field. Specially you may be able to get a bigger revenue if you follow a system of containeriation within the Fort area, where supervision and inspection takes place within that area.

சுந்தர் சிங்கன் மலர்
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

I want to say that this is an extremely good move by the Hon. Minister of Finance. Today, everybody knows that fluorescent tubes are energy saving and also very cheap. Most of the villge houses go in for fluorescent tubes. I think the Hon. Prime Minister will consider that, instead of having the bulbs that we have on the streets of some of our small towns, he could replace them with fluorescent tubes. You can have them either double or single and hang them from the sme lamps. It will be very much cheaper.

Then the other thing is about starters for fluorescent lamps, relays and so on. We can start manufacturing them. These rates of 7 1/2 per cent and 5 per cent will not give that amount of protection.—(Interruption). That is what I want to say. Already some people have started doing this.

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs to this matter. Now we are having fluorescent tubes here and once they are burnt out we throw them away. But we can start refilling them. It is a matter of using the same glass and refilling them so that we can have an ancillary industry for this purpose. That is something the Hon. Minister can go into.

With regard to the Customs, whatever you may do, there is a lot of hanky-panky going on in the Customs. One way of overcoming this problem is to have a flying squad in your Ministry under your direction. Then you can suddenly send them on a raid about which nobody will know except you and somebody to whom you can

[தகிலத் துண்கிண மணல]

delegate authority. This will put people on the alert, because they will not know when the flying squad would come. Of course, you must have honest and handpicked men for that.

தா. டே. டீ. டு மூலத் மணல
(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜீ. த மெல்)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I am thankful for the suggestions made by the hon. Member for Attanagalla (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody) and the hon. Member for Matugama (Mr. Anil Moonesinghe).

As regards containers, I have told this House that containerization is the most modern method of transporting bulk cargo all over the world. So, Sri Lanka cannot fall behind in containerization as far as shipping is concerned. Therefore we have taken to containerization in a big way in keeping with modern trends. We in the Ministry of Finance could have preferred if there was a single container terminal inside the port. We asked for it so that supervision would have been much easier. There would have been no leakage to places outside the port and there would have been less abuse, corruption and smuggling if we had a single container terminal inside the port premises. This is what we were always fighting for but, unfortunately, where the Colombo port is concerned, they did not have sufficient room for a single large import container terminal and an export container terminal. As a result, container yards have been authorized to be set up at various places in this country. This makes it an extremely difficult task, as you said, for the Customs Department, and this leads to tremendous abuse. In fact, a large amount of the smuggling that is now taking place in the country goes through the container system because there are terminals at places like Wattala and Hendala. I think the hon. Member for Maharagama (Mr. Dinesh Gunawardena) said that he saw some containers going in the direction of Maharagama too. Even if Customs people were honest it is impossible for them to monitor and supervise this, and it also leads to corruption. By the time they go to the yard, on the way you do not know what has happened!

மண்குறிமலக
(அங்ககத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(A Member)

Most of the roads are occupied by containers.

தா. டே. டீ. டு மூலத் மணல
(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜீ. த மெல்)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

In the reorganization of the port, we will be very happy if arrangements are made for a single central container terminal.

தா. டே. டீ. டு மூலத் மணல
(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜீ. த மெல்)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Are you making arrangements?

தா. டே. டீ. டு மூலத் மணல
(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜீ. த மெல்)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

We are trying to, but I do not know whether there is enough room.

It is going to be a problem. There is also another matter raised by the hon. Member for Matugama. What is it you referred to?

தகிலத் துண்கிண மணல
(திரு. அனில் முண்கிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

About protection which should be given later.

தா. டே. டீ. டு மூலத் மணல
(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜீ. த மெல்)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Certainly. When our local people start manufacturing some of these components we will increase the duty to afford them adequate protection.

தமலல விமலல துதித் தமலலமலல விமலல.
விமலல விமலலமலல துதித் தமலலமலலமலல.

Question put and agreed to.

திமலலமலல தமலலமலலமலல
(பிரதித் தமலலமலலமலல அமலலமலல)
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Item 9.

தா. டே. டீ. டு மூலத் மணல
(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜீ. த மெல்)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Sir, I would like this item to stand down for tomorrow. It can be taken up as Item 1 on tomorrow's Order Paper.

பரிசுரக துதிதல : தமலலமலல தா துதித் து திதலல தமலலமலல
ரமலல தமலலமலலமலல திதல

தமலலமலல தமலலமலலமலல : தமலல தமலலமலலமலலமலலமலல தமலலமலலமலல
திதலல திதலல தமலலமலலமலல தமலலமலலமலலமலல தமலலமலலமலல

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY : AIR
CONDITIONING OF THE ART GALLERY AND
THE JOHN DE SILVA MEMORIAL THEATRE

த. த. த. த. துதிதலத் தமலல (தமலலமலல தமலலமலல தமலலமலல)
(திரு. த. த. த. த. தமலலமலலமலல — தமலலமலல அமலலமலலமலல அமலலமலல)
(Mr. E. L. B. Hurulle—Minister of Cultural Affairs)

I move,

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rupees Seven hundred and sixty seven thousand four hundred and seven (Rs. 767,407) be payable out of the Consolidated Fund of the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka or any other funds or moneys of or at the disposal of the Government

[තුර්ලඩි හේරත් මහතා]

The position with regard to this matter is as follow :-

Mr. D. B. Wijekoon, who was Finance Manager of the GOBU of British Ceylon Corporation Ltd., and who was still on probation, was discontinued from service by the Competent Authority on 27.4.1984. This was due to gross misconduct and insubordination. Further, the Competent Authority had found Mr. Wijekoon's performance during his period of probation as unsatisfactory. The question of a formal inquiry did not arise as the officer was still on probation and the action taken was strictly within the terms of his letter of appointment.

Sir, I should also bring to the notice of the House and my good Friend the hon. Member for Attanagalla, that there is this latest decision by the Court of Appeal in the case of Jayaratne vs. Richard Pieris & Co., Volume 1 Sri Krishna Law Reports, where it was held that the probationer's employment could be terminated without a formal inquiry, without assigning any reasons for such termination.

At the time of terminating Mr. Wijekoon's services neither the Competent Authority nor my Ministry was aware of any action initiated by him on irregularities. The only instance where Mr. Wijekoon had mentioned about a transaction which he was investigating was when a fellow Accountant (one Mr. Rayen) had asked for no-pay leave to take up an appointment abroad. On Mr. Wijekoon's recommendation, this leave was disallowed. However, after Mr. Wijekoon's services were terminated he took up the position that he was, in fact, investigating transactions and contracts which have caused the Undertaking a loss of about Rs. 20 Million.

Similarly, the Trade Unions at the GOBU of BCC Ltd., also took up the same position and demanded that Mr. Wijekoon should be reinstated to proceed with these investigations and assists the authorities in bringing the culprits to book. Further, they on their own that is the Trade Unions, fixed additional padlocks to the doors of the Finance Manager's Office to prevent any-one from having access to that office.

The Secretary to my Ministry, at a discussion held with the Trade Unions on 7th May, 1984, told them that in view of the allegations made by Mr. Wijekoon, the Ministry will arrange to have an inquiry held by a suitable person outside the BCC and the Ministry. In order to facilitate the work of such an inquiry, he requested both Mr. Wijekoon and the Trade Union representatives to place before the Ministry any irregularities which they are aware of. The Secretary, however, said that the Ministry will not interfere in the termination of services of Mr. Wijekoon.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාක්කොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I am worried about the money. Rs. 57,000 million-

තුර්ලඩි හේරත් මහතා
(ති. හාරෝල් හේරාත්)
(Mr. Harold Herath)

We are more worried because we are in the Government-(Interruption) Please listen to me. I will carry on whether you like it or not.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාක්කොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

කොහෙද යන්නේ මල්ලේ පොල් වගේ කතාවක් නෙ.

තුර්ලඩි හේරත් මහතා
(ති. හාරෝල් හේරාත්)
(Mr. Harold Herath)

තමුත්තාත්තයෙහි පොල් තියෙන්නේ මල්ලේ, වෙනත් කොහේද කියන්න මම දන්නේ නැහැ.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාක්කොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

පොල්ද තියෙන්නේ, තෙල්ද තියෙන්නේ කියල ආපි දන්නේ නැහැ.

තුර්ලඩි හේරත් මහතා
(ති. හාරෝල් හේරාත්)
(Mr. Harold Herath)

තමුත්තාත්තයෙහි මල්ලෙන් තියෙන්නේ, මගේ මල්ලෙන් තියෙන්නේ තමුත්තාත්තයේට කියන්න බැහැ. පොල් තැහැයි කියල.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාක්කොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

දෙතොල්ලත්තම මදුවල තියෙන ඒවා ගැන කියන්න ගියොත්... [බාධා කිරීම]

නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා
(ශ්‍රේ. උප නිලධාරී)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

පොල් මලු පැත්තකින් තියල දත් ප්‍රශ්නයට උත්තර දෙන්න.

තුර්ලඩි හේරත් මහතා
(ති. හාරෝල් හේරාත්)
(Mr. Harold Herath)

එක වෙනසයි තියෙන්නේ. මෙයාගේ පොල් කුඩායි. මගේ පොල් ලොකුයි.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාක්කොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

දත් හිඳිලා වෙන්න ඇති.

Subsequently, the Competent Authority has received a communication from some of the trade unions that participated at the earlier discussion alleging certain irregularities at the GOBU of BCC Ltd. Annexed to this communication was a note setting out six transactions which, according to this note have resulted in a loss of over Rs. 37 million to the undertaking. My Ministry also received a copy of this communication.

On 9th May 1984 the Competent Authority, after consulting the Ministry, wrote to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in charge of the Criminal

Investigation Department requesting that this matter be investigated. This action was taken due to two reasons :

- (i) Mr. Wijekoon and the trade unions have alleged frauds which could be best investigated by an agency such as the CID.
- (ii) The trade unions have fixed additional padlocks to the doors of the Finance Manager's office and any investigation will require the opening of this office for the purpose. In fact, apart from the investigation, even the day to day work of the undertaking was affected by this action on the part of the trade unions.

The CID has accordingly taken over the investigation, opened the Finance Manager's office and removed some of the documents which they considered necessary for the investigation.

It will be seen from what I have stated that the question of my agreeing to an inquiry into this matter does not arise. Investigation has already been initiated and is proceeding. If, however, after the police investigations, a further inquiry becomes necessary into matters which are not covered by the CID but which require attention, I shall most certainly institute such an inquiry. Similarly, after these investigations if anyone is found responsible for any frauds or losses which are outside normal business activities, then the maximum punishment possible will be meted out—(Interruption).

I really do not know what I look like because I am not talking to a mirror ; I am talking to you !

I wish to assure the hon. Member that I shall not allow any fraud or malpractice pertaining to the GOBU of BCC Ltd. or any institution coming under my charge to be left uninvestigated or people responsible unpunished.

Thank You.

සුනේත්‍රා රණසිංහ මහත්මිය (වහින කටයුතු හා ශික්ෂණ රෝහල් පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා)

(திருமதி சுனேத்ரா ரணசிங்ஹம்—மாதுர் அலுவல்கள், போது வவந்தியசாலைகள் அமைச்சர்) (Mrs. Sunethra Ranasinghe—Minister of Women's Affairs and Teaching Hospitals)

මහරගම ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (දිනේෂ් ගුණවර්ධන මහතා) ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර රෝහල සම්බන්ධයෙන් තනතුරු ලද ප්‍රශ්න සම්බන්ධව මට කියන්නට තිබෙන්නේ මෙයයි. පළමුවන ප්‍රශ්නයට අදාල කරුණ දැනට ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර රෝහල් මණ්ඩලයේ සැලකිල්ලට භාජන වෙමින් පවතිනවා. නමුත් මෙය මේ විටදී දෙයක් කරන්නට කල්පනා කර තිබෙන පළමුවන වතාව නොවෙයි. පෙරාදාහේදී ඉගෙනුම් රෝහලේ ආරක්ෂක අංශයේ පොදුගලික සමාගමක් මගිනුයි කරගෙන යන්නේ. ජොබ්ස් අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ තිබෙන "ඉලෙක්ට්‍රෝ මේඩිකල්" අංශයේ ආරක්ෂක සේවයේ පොදුගලික සමාගමක් මගින් කරගෙන යනවා. දෙවන ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු වශයෙන් කියන්නට තිබෙන්නේ "කිසිවක් නැහැ" කියලයි. තුන්වන ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුර "නැහැ" යන්නයි. හතරවන ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු වශයෙන් අවශ්‍ය අවස්ථාවලදී ප්‍රතිපත්තිමය වෙනසක් කිරීම ගැන සලකා බලන බව කියන්නට මිනි.

පරිපාලනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් මතු විධියට ක්‍රියා කරන්න "බෝඩ්" එකට බලතල තිබෙන බව එතුමා කීවා.

දිනේෂ් ගුණවර්ධන මහතා (திரு. தினேஷ் குணவர்த்தன) (Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene)

බදු දෙපතටත් බලතල තිබෙන බව මම පිළිගන්නවා. ඒකත් වගන්තියක්. අපි එද ඒ ගැන ප්‍රශ්න කලා. මුළු රෝහලම වුණත් බදු දෙපතට බලතල තිබෙන වගන්තියක් තිබෙනවා.

සුනේත්‍රා රණසිංහ මහත්මිය (திருமதி சுனேத்ரா ரணசிங்ஹம்) (Mrs. Sunethra Ranasinghe) නමුත් ඒ වගන්ති තිබුණොට ඒවා—

දිනේෂ් ගුණවර්ධන මහතා (திரு. தினேஷ் குணவர்த்தன) (Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene)

ඇමතිතුමියගේ අවසරය ලැබලා තිබෙනවාද කියන එකයි. අපි අහන්නේ. රෝහලට සේවකයන් බඳවාගෙන කරන්න බැරිද කියන එකයි. ප්‍රශ්නයට තිබෙන්නේ.

සුනේත්‍රා රණසිංහ මහත්මිය (திருமதி சுனேத்ரா ரணசிங்ஹம்) (Mrs. Sunethra Ranasinghe)

මේ ගැන තවම තීරණයක් කර නැහැ. මෙම කටයුත්ත 'බෝඩ්' එකේ සැලකිල්ලට භාජනය කර තිබෙනවා.

විජයපාල මෙන්ඩිස් මහතා (පේෂකරුව ඇමතිතුමා) (திரு. விஜயபால மெண்டிஸ் — புனைபவத் தொழில் அமைச்சர்) (Mr. Wijayapala Mendis, Minister of Textile Industry)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, කොත්මලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා) ඒයේ දැනුම් දුන් ප්‍රශ්නයේ සඳහන් වෙනවා '1983 දෙසැම්බර් මස 23 වන දින පේෂකර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමාගේ පොදුගලික ලේකම් මහතා විසින් පේෂකර්මාන්ත අධ්‍යක්ෂකතුමා වෙත ලිපියක් යවමින් වාර්තාවක් ඉල්ලා ඇත' කියා. මේ ප්‍රශ්නයට අදාල වූ වයි. සුසීලා පදමනි මහත්මිය මේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ නොවෙයි, සේවය කර තිබෙන්නේ. එහෙත් දැන් තමුත්තාත්තේදේ කථාවෙනුයි මපපු වුණේ, ඇය වේයන්ගොඩ සේවය කර තිබෙන බව. ඇය 1980 වර්ෂයේදී රක්ෂාව අත්හැර ගිය නැතැත්තියක්. ලඝුලේඛකාවක්. වේයන්ගොඩ ඇබැරිතුවක් ඇතිවු අවස්ථාවක ඇයට නැවත රක්ෂාව ලබා දීමට අපි සලකා බලන්නම් කියන එක මන්ත්‍රීතුමාට කියන්නට කැමතියි. ඇය රක්ෂාව අත්හැර ගිය නැතැත්තියක්.

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

ආණ්ඩුවට හෝ ඇමතිවරුන්ට ඒක කරන්න පුළුවන්. අපි කියන්නේ දැන් රක්ෂාව නැතුව ඉන්න එක්කොට රක්ෂාව දෙන්න කියලයි. තමුත්තාත්තේදේ නියෝගයක් කලා. නමුත් ඒක ක්‍රියාත්මක වුණේ නැහැ. ඒකයි මම කීවේ ඒක ඉතා ඉක්මන් කරන්න කියලා.

විජයපාල මෙන්ඩිස් මහතා (திரு. விஜயபால மெண்டிஸ்) (Mr. Wijayapala Mendis)

ඇබැරිතුවක් ඇතිවුණු අවස්ථාවක කැඳවන්නම්.

නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා (சுரு உப தலைவர்) (The Deputy Chairman of Committees)

The Deputy Minister of State Plantations.

විරයපාල මෙන්ඩිස් මහතා
(ශ්‍රී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩබ්ලිව්. මෙන්ඩිස්)
(Mr. Wijayapala Mendis)

I will bring that matter to his notice. I do not know whether notice was given to him in time.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සභාසමිත විය.
විභාග කිරීමට එකඟ විය.
Question put and agreed to.

පාර්ලිමේන්තුව ෮෨ අනුකූලව අ. ආ. 7.50 ට 1984, ජූනි 07 වන මුහුණතේදී අ. ආ. 3 වන තෙක් කල රීයේ ය.

අ. ආ. 7.50 පැවැත්වූ පාර්ලිමේන්තුව, 1984 ජූනි 7, බිහිවීමේදී මහලයේ ප. ප. 3 පැවැත්වූ පාර්ලිමේන්තුව.

Adjourned accordingly at 7.50 p.m. until 3 p.m. on Thursday, 7th June 1984.

(ii) The trade unions have fixed additional padlocks to the doors of the Finance Manager's office and any investigation will require the opening of this office for the purpose. In fact apart from the investigation even the day to day work of the undertaking was affected by this action on the part of the trade unions.

The CID has accordingly taken over the investigation, opened the Finance Manager's office and removed some of the documents which they considered necessary for the investigation.

It will be seen from what I have stated that the question of my agreeing to an inquiry into this matter does not arise. Investigation has already been initiated and is proceeding. It is however, after the police investigations a further inquiry becomes necessary into matters which are not covered by the CID but which require attention. I shall most certainly institute such an inquiry. Similarly, after these investigations if anyone is found responsible for any funds or losses which are outside normal business activities then the maximum punishment possible will be meted out (investigation).

I really do not know what I look like because I am not talking to a mirror; I am talking to you!

I wish to assure the hon. Member that I shall not allow any fund or malpractice pertaining to the GOBL of BCC Ltd or any institution coming under my charge to be left uninvestigated or people responsible unpunished.

Thank You

මහලයේ ප. ප. 3 පැවැත්වූ පාර්ලිමේන්තුව.

මහලයේ ප. ප. 3 පැවැත්වූ පාර්ලිමේන්තුව.

මහලයේ ප. ප. 3 පැවැත්වූ පාර්ලිමේන්තුව.

[පවර්තන බිලිටි. දකෂිණ මතක]
 விவசாய அபிவிருத்தி ஆராய்ச்சி அமைச்சரும் உணவு, கூட்டுறவு அமைச்சருமானவரைக் கேட்ட வினா:

(அ) 1983 டிசம்பர் 21 ஆம் தேதிய கிராமசேவகரின் அறிக்கைப்படி, கொடகந்த, ஜன்டின்கந்தியில் வசிக்கும் திருமதி கே. கே. வீரமன் என்பவருக்கு உணவு முந்திரை வழங்கும்படி அவர் உத்தரவிடுவாரா?

(ஆ) இல்லையெல், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Agricultural Development and Research and Minister of Food and Co-operatives :

(a) Will he order that Mrs. K. K. Weeraman of Justinkanda, Godakanda, Galle, be issued with Food Stamps, in lieu of the Gramasevaka report of 21st December, 1983?

(b) If not, why?

මමති ජයසූරිය මහතා (කෘෂිකාර්මික සංවර්ධන හා පර්යේෂණ පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා සහ ආහාර හා සමූපකාර ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. காமணி ஜயசூரிய — விவசாய அபிவிருத்தி, ஆராய்ச்சி அமைச்சரும் உணவு, கூட்டுறவு அமைச்சரும்)

(Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya—Minister of Agricultural Development and Minister of Food & Co-opertives)

(අ) ගාල්ලේ, ගොඩකන්දේ, ජයටිත්තන්දේ, කේ. කේ. වීරමන් මහත්මියට 1983.12.01 දින ආරම්භ වූ 12 වැනි වරයේ සිට නැවත ආහාර මුද්දර නිකුත් කර ඇත.

(ආ) නොයෙදේ.

(a) Mrs. K. K. Weeraman of Justinkanda, Godakanda, Galle has been re-issued with Food Stamps of the 12th series which commenced on 01.12.83.

(b) Does not arise.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ප්‍රකාශන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් ප්‍රකාශ කළ ලේඛන සහ පොත පත් පිළිබඳව විකුණු ලේඛන පොතේ මෙම පිටුවේ සඳහන් කර ඇත.

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සිංහල සහ දෙමළ භාෂාවලින්

දායක මුදල් : පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද වාර්තාවල වාර්ෂික දායක මිල රු. 200/- කි. (අශෝචිත පිටපත් සඳහා නම් රු. 175/- කි). පිටපතක් ගෙන්වා ගැනීම අවශ්‍ය නම් ගාස්තුව රු. 2.50 කි. තැපැල් ගාස්තුව 90 කි. කොළඹ 1, තැ. පෙ. 500, රජයේ ප්‍රකාශන කාර්යාංශයේ අධිකාරී වෙත සෑම වර්ෂයකම නොවැම්බර් 30 දාට ප්‍රථම දායක මුදල් ගෙවා ඉදිරි වර්ෂයේ දායකත්වය ලබාගෙන විවාද වාර්තා ලබාගත හැකිය. නියමිත දිනෙන් පසුව එවනු ලබන දායක ඉල්ලුම්පත් භාරගනු නොලැබේ.

සන්නා: ඉන්දියාවේ අධිකාර අලිඛකයින් වැරදි වාර්තා සන්නා රුපා 200/- (තිරුත්තப்படாத பிரதிகள் ரூபா 175/-) ඉන්දියාවේ තනිපිටපත රුපා 2.50. තපාත් සෙලවු 90 සතුම. වැරදි වාර්තා සන්නා මුද්‍රණයකට අත්තිපාය, අරසාහික වොඩියිල්ලවලකම. ත. පෙ: ඉබ්. 500, කොදුමුදු 1 ආදිය නිලාසත්තිරු අනුපිටපි පිලිකිකිප් පෙරුණකොල්ලාලාම. ඉව්ලොරාණමිඳු නවෙම්පාර් 30 න් තේතිකුමුණ සන්නාප් පණම අනුප්පව්වෙණිමි. පිත්තිකි කිටෙකුම සන්නා නිණ්ණප්පහිකිණ් ආරුකකොල්ලාලාමාද්දා.

NOTE

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Wednesday, 20th June 1984

442.00 p.m. on 06.06.84	:	Content of Proceedings
7.50 p.m. on 06.06.84	:	
4.17 p.m. on 07.06.1984	:	Printed set of manuscripts received from Parliament
02.06.1984 morning	:	Printed copies despatched

