



පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

නිල වාර්තාව

(අශෝධිත පිටපත)

අන්තර්ගත ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

නිවේදන :

යාපනය විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයේ උත්තර මණ්ඩලයට නම් කිරීම
කථානායකතුමාගේ සහතික

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු

පළමුවන වර කීයවන ලද පනත් කෙටුම්පත් :

ජාතික මිල කොමිෂන් සභා (සංශෝධන)

ස්ත්‍රීන්, තරුණ අය සහ ළමයින් සේවයෙහි යෙදවීම, කර්මාන්තශාලා සහ සාප්පු සහ
කාර්යාලය සේවක (සේවය සහ වෙනත් විධිමත් කිරීමේ) (සංශෝධන)

ශ්‍රී ලංකා වරායවල් පිළිබඳ අධිකාරිය (සංශෝධන)

පරිපූරක මූල :

ආවේක්ෂණ කටයුතු සඳහා තැව් මිලයට ගැනීම

නාවික හමුදා පනත : නියෝග

ඉෂා - අතුල් ඉස්ලාම් අනාථ නිවාසය (සංස්ථාගත කිරීමේ) පනත් කෙටුම්පත :
දෙවන වර කීයවා "බී" ස්ථාවර කාරක සභාවට පවරන ලදී.

ජේගු යෝජනාව :

ආනයන නිරූ ගාස්තු

සංචාරක සංවර්ධන පනත : නියෝග

විවාදය කල් තබන ලදී

ප්‍රශ්නවලට ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சார்ட்)

அதிகார அறிக்கை

(பிழை திருத்தப்படாதது)

பிரதான உள்வட்டக்கம்

அறிவிப்புகள் :

யாழ்ப்பாணப் பல்கலைக்கழக மன்றாளுக்கு நேமகம்

சபாநாயகரின் சான்றிதழ்கள்

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்ப்புல விடைகள்

முதன்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்ட சட்டமூலங்கள் :

தேசிய விலைகள் ஆணைக்குழு (திருத்தம்)

பெண்களையும் இளம் ஆட்களையும் பிள்ளைகளையும் ஊழியத்துக் கமர்த்தல், தொழிற்சாலைகள் கட்டளைச்சட்டம், கடை, அலுவலக ஊழியர்கள் (ஊழியத்தையும் ஊழியத்தையும் ஒழுங்கு படுத்தல்) (திருத்தம்)

இலங்கை துறைமுக அதிகாரசபை (திருத்தம்)

குறைநிரப்புத் தொகை: கண்காணிப்பிற்குக் கடற்படைக் கலன்கள் வாங்கல்

கடற்படைச் சட்டம்: ஒழுங்குவிதிகள்

இஷா-அதுல் இஸ்லாமிய இல்ல (கட்டிணைத்தல்) சட்டமூலம்:

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பிடப்பெற்று நிலைக்குழு "பி" க்குச் சாட்டப்பட்டது

சங்கத் தீர்மானம்: இறக்குமதித் தீர்வைகள்

உல்லாசப் பிரயாண அபிவிருத்திச் சட்டம்: ஒழுங்குவிதிகள்;

விவாதம் ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது

வினாக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள்

Volume 29

No. 8

Wednesday

4th July 1984

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Uncorrected)

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Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children, the Factories Ordinance, and the Shop and Office Employees (Regulation of Employment and Remuneration) (Amendment)
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Purchase of Naval Vessels for Surveillance

NAVY ACT: REGULATIONS

ISHA-ATHUL ISLAM HOME FOR THE ORPHANS (INCORPORATION) BILL:

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TOURIST DEVELOPMENT ACT: REGULATIONS:

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

புதிதான விவாதங்கள்

(HANSARD)

2 ஜூன் 1984

(பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டது)

1984 ஜூன் 2

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இலட்சம் இலட்சம்: ஆண்டுவிடம்

புதிதான விவாதங்கள்
புதிதான விவாதங்கள்
புதிதான விவாதங்கள்
புதிதான விவாதங்கள்
புதிதான விவாதங்கள்
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புதிதான விவாதங்கள்
புதிதான விவாதங்கள்
புதிதான விவாதங்கள்
புதிதான விவாதங்கள்

Wednesday
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No. 8

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Corrected)

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Doms adjusted
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CUSTOMS RESOLUTION IMPORT DUTIES
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Factories Ordinance and the Shop and Office Employees
(Regulation of Employment and Remuneration)
(Amendment)
St. Lucia Port Authority (Amendment)

පාර්ලිමේන්තුව

பாராளுமன்றம்

PARLIAMENT

1984 ජූලි 4 වන බදාදා

புதன்கிழமை, 4 ஜூலை 1984

Wednesday, 4th July 1984

අ. න. 3 වන පාර්ලිමේන්තුව රැස්වීමේ කථානායකතුමා [ඒ. එල්. සේනානායක මහතා] මූලසනායක විය.

பாராளுமன்றம், 4. 3 மணிக்குக் கூடியது. சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [சி. ந. ச. சிவ். சேனநாயக்க] தலைமை வகித்துள்ளார்.

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

නිවේදන

அறிவிப்புகள்

ANNOUNCEMENTS

I

සාපතය වීමට විදුහලයේ උත්තර මණ්ඩලයට නම් කිරීම
யாழ்ப்பாணப் பல்கலைக்கழக மன்றத்துக்கு தேர்தலும்
NOMINATION TO JAFFNA UNIVERSITY COURT

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

Mr. Dinesh Gunawardena, Member of Parliament has been nominated to the Court of the University of Jaffna.

As the only nomination received is that of Mr. Dinesh Gunawardena, I declare him duly elected to the Court of the University of Jaffna.

II

කථානායකතුමාගේ සහතික
சபாநாயகரது சான்றிதழ்கள்
SPEAKER'S CERTIFICATES

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

I wish to announce that I have under the provisions of Article 79 of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, endorsed the Certificate on the following Bills on June 27, 1984 :

- Sukhitha Subasadhaka Sangamaya (Incorporation)
- State Mortgage and Investment Bank (Amendment).

ලිපි ලේඛනාදිය පිළිගැන්වීම

சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பத்திரங்கள்

PAPERS PRESENTED

- (1) Reports of the Janatha Estates Development Boards Nos. I, II, III and IV for the period 1st January 1981 to 31st December, 1981.
- (2) Supplementary Estimate No. 8 of 1984. (Mr. M. Vincent Perera, on behalf of the Prime Minister and Minister of Local Government, Housing and Construction and Minister of Highways.)

- (1) 1969 සහ 1 දරන සාකච්ඡා සභාපන (පාලන) පනතේ 4 (3), 14 සහ 20 වැනි වගන්ති යටතේ සාදන ලද නියෝග පාලනවත්.
- (2) 1982 සඳහා ජාතික මල නොමිසමේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව.
- (3) 1982 සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකා සභාපන නියෝග පනතේ සඳහා වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව. [එම්. එස්. අමරසිරි මහතා]

- (1) Regulations made under Section 22 of the Tea Small Holdings Development Law, No. 35 of 1975.
- (2) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sri Lanka Cashew Corporation for 1981. (Mr. Montague Jayawickrema.)

- (1) Regulations made under Section 6 (2)(a) of the Food Control Act (Chapter 171).
- (2) An order made under Section 4 (1) of the Food Control Act (Chapter 171).

(3) Annual Report of the Paddy Marketing Board for 1980. (Mr. M. Vincent Perera, on behalf of the Minister of Agricultural Development and Research and Minister of Food and Co-operatives.)

Supplementary Estimate No. 5 of 1984. (Mr. S. Thondaman.)

Report of the Board of Directors of the Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau for the year ended 31st December, 1981. (Mr. M. Vincent Perera, on behalf of the Hon. Minister of Lands and Land Development and Minister of Mahaweli Development.)

A set of Regulations made under Section 33 read with Section 20 (11) of the Fisheries Ordinance (Chapter 212). (Mr. M. Vincent Perera, on behalf of the Hon. Minister of Fisheries.)

- (1) Supplementary Estimate No. 6 of 1984.
 - (2) Annual Report of the Ceylon Steel Corporation for 1980.
 - (3) Annual Report of the Ceylon Plywood Corporation for 1981.
 - (4) Annual Reports and Accounts of the Bureau of Ceylon Standards for 1980 and 1981. (Mr. M. Vincent Perera, on behalf of the Hon. Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs).
- Supplementary estimate No. 7 of 1984. (Mr. C. Rajadurai).

සභාමේසය මත තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.
சபாநிலத்தில் இருக்கக் கட்டளைபிட்டுப்பட்டது.
Ordered to lie upon the Table.

කථානායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

With the permission of the House, I wish to find out a certain matter from the Hon. Minister of Plantation Industries. On the Kandy-Nuwara Eliya road there are two factories that are selling tea to the public. Now I find that the sales are confined only to foreigners and the funny thing is that foreigners pay in local currency. I would like the Honourable Minister to look into it and allow our locals also to enjoy a good pound of tea. You can do this Hon. Minister. You can limit the purchases to one kilogram per person. There is something if the foreigners were paying in foreign currency. But here, they are allowed to pay in local currency. Why is it that you and I are not allowed to buy ?

மேன்மையான சமீபத்தில் மனது
 (திரு. மொண்டாஜு ஜயவிக்ரம)
 (Mr. Montague Jayawickrema)

All right Sir, I will look into it immediately and also let you know the decision.

கவனம் கவனம்
 (சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
 (Mr. Speaker)
 Thank you.

பிழைப்புகள் குறித்து

சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட அறிக்கைகள்
 REPORTS PRESENTED

மேலே கூறியவை, சமீபத்தில் மனது
 மார்ச் 1984 (சமீபத்தில்) பற்றி கவனம்

மேலே கூறியவை, சமீபத்தில் மனது
 மார்ச் 1984 (சமீபத்தில்) பற்றி கவனம்

SARVODAYA TRUST FUND FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF HUMANITY, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE (INCORPORATION) BILL

மேலே கூறியவை, சமீபத்தில் மனது
 (திரு. விஜயபால மெண்டிஸ் — புலனாய்வாளர் அமைச்சர்)
 (Mr. Wijayapala Mendis—Minister of Textile Industry)

On behalf of the Chairman of Standing Committee 'A', I present the Report of the Standing Committee "A" on the Sarvodaya Trust Fund for the Advancement of Humanity, Development and Peace (Incorporation) Bill together with the Minutes of Proceedings.

REPORT

The Committee have considered the Sarvodaya Trust Fund for the Advancement of Humanity, Development and Peace (Incorporation) Bill and have agreed to it without amendment.

மேலே கூறியவை, சமீபத்தில் மனது
 மார்ச் 1984 (சமீபத்தில்) பற்றி கவனம்

மேலே கூறியவை, சமீபத்தில் மனது
 மார்ச் 1984 (சமீபத்தில்) பற்றி கவனம்

Bill, as reported by Standing Committee "A", to be considered upon 5th July, 1984.

பேரறிக்கை

மனுக்கள்

PETITIONS

கவனம் கவனம்
 (சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
 (Mr. Speaker)

Hon. Member for Walapane. (Pause). Not here.

மேலே கூறியவை, சமீபத்தில் மனது
 (திரு. ரிச்சர்ட் பதிரானா — அமைச்சர்)
 (Mr. Richard Pathirana - Akmeemana)

மேலே கூறியவை, சமீபத்தில் மனது
 மார்ச் 1984 (சமீபத்தில்) பற்றி கவனம்

கவனம் கவனம்
 (சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
 (Mr. Speaker)

Hon. Member for Karadeniya. (Pause). Not here.

மேலே கூறியவை, சமீபத்தில் மனது (சமீபத்தில்)
 (திரு. அசோகா டபிள்யூ. சோமரத்னா — நகரம்)
 (Mr. Asoka W. Somaratne - Ratgama)

மேலே கூறியவை, சமீபத்தில் மனது
 மார்ச் 1984 (சமீபத்தில்) பற்றி கவனம்

மேலே கூறியவை, சமீபத்தில் மனது
 மார்ச் 1984 (சமீபத்தில்) பற்றி கவனம்

Petitions ordered to be referred to the Public Petitions Committee.

புலனாய்வாளர் குறித்து
 வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிப்பது

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

மே.மே. ரோசலின் மெண்டிஸ் : மருத்துவ வினாக்கள்

திருமதி கே. கே. ரோசலின் : விதவை ஓய்வூதியம்

MRS. K. K. ROSALIND : WIDOWS' PENSION

16/84

1. மருத்துவ வினாக்கள்
 (கலாநிதி டபிள்யூ. தஹநாயக்க — காலி)
 (Dr. W. Dahanayake-Galle)

மேலே கூறியவை, சமீபத்தில் மனது
 மார்ச் 1984 (சமீபத்தில்) பற்றி கவனம்

(அ) மருத்துவ வினாக்கள்
 மேலே கூறியவை, சமீபத்தில் மனது
 மார்ச் 1984 (சமீபத்தில்) பற்றி கவனம்

(ஆ) மேலே கூறியவை, சமீபத்தில் மனது
 மார்ச் 1984 (சமீபத்தில்) பற்றி கவனம்

(அ) மேலே கூறியவை, சமீபத்தில் மனது
 மார்ச் 1984 (சமீபத்தில்) பற்றி கவனம்

(ஆ) மேலே கூறியவை, சமீபத்தில் மனது
 மார்ச் 1984 (சமீபத்தில்) பற்றி கவனம்

(a) Will he please expedite the payment of widow's pension to Mrs. K. K. Rosalind of 21, Wekunagoda Road, Galle, whose husband, Mr. M. V. A. Seneviratne, died on 12th September, 1983, pension No. PN (O) 210885/P ?

(b) If not, why ?

மேலே கூறியவை, சமீபத்தில் மனது
 (திரு. ஹரிந்திர கோரியா — பொது நிர்வாகப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)
 (Mr. Harindra Corea - Deputy Minister of Public Administration)

(a) Award bearing No. W 101151 for the payment of the W. & O. P. pension to Mrs. K. K. Rosalind was issued and sent to G. A. Galle on 24th February, 1984.

(b) Does not arise.

வெள்ளை நிறத்தில் பதிக்கிற : ஈடுபாடு விவகார அலுவலகத்தில்
தகுதிவாய்ந்த அதிகாரிகள், குடிவரவு, குடியகல்வுத் திணைக்களம் :
நியமனம்.

APPOINTMENT OF AUTHORISED OFFICERS :
DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION
106/84

7. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி—திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க—
கலாநாயகர்—சார்பாக)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody—on behalf of Mr. Sarath
Muttetuwegama—Kalawana)

ஈடுபாடு விவகார அலுவலகத்தில் பதவிகளை நிரப்புவதற்காக
வெள்ளை நிறத்தில் பதிக்கிற : ஈடுபாடு விவகார அலுவலகத்தில்
தகுதிவாய்ந்த அதிகாரிகள், குடிவரவு, குடியகல்வுத் திணைக்களம் :
நியமனம்.

- (அ) ஈடுபாடு விவகார அலுவலகத்தில் வெள்ளை நிறத்தில் பதிக்கிற : ஈடுபாடு விவகார அலுவலகத்தில் தகுதிவாய்ந்த அதிகாரிகள், குடிவரவு, குடியகல்வுத் திணைக்களம் : நியமனம்.
- (ஆ) (i) ஈடுபாடு விவகார அலுவலகத்தில் வெள்ளை நிறத்தில் பதிக்கிற : ஈடுபாடு விவகார அலுவலகத்தில் தகுதிவாய்ந்த அதிகாரிகள், குடிவரவு, குடியகல்வுத் திணைக்களம் : நியமனம்.
- (ii) பதவிகளை நிரப்புவதற்காக வெள்ளை நிறத்தில் பதிக்கிற : ஈடுபாடு விவகார அலுவலகத்தில் தகுதிவாய்ந்த அதிகாரிகள், குடிவரவு, குடியகல்வுத் திணைக்களம் : நியமனம்.
- (iii) பதவிகளை நிரப்புவதற்காக வெள்ளை நிறத்தில் பதிக்கிற : ஈடுபாடு விவகார அலுவலகத்தில் தகுதிவாய்ந்த அதிகாரிகள், குடிவரவு, குடியகல்வுத் திணைக்களம் : நியமனம்.

பிரதம அமைச்சரும், உள்நாள் அமைச்சரும், விடமையு நிருமாண அமைச்சரும் பெருவிதிகள் அமைச்சரும் ஆனவரைக் கேட்ட வினா :

(அ) குடிவரவு குடியகல்வுத் திணைக்களத்தில் தகுதிவாய்ந்த அதிகாரிகளின் பதவிகளுக்கு 1982.12.03 ஆம் தேதி அரசாங்க வர்த்தமானப் பத்திரிகையில் விளம்பரம் பிரசுரிக்கப்பட்டதையும், 15 வெற்றிடங்கள் இருந்தமையால் இறுதி நேர்முகப் பரீட்சையில் 15 பேரைத் தெரிவுசெய்து அறிக்கை தருவிக்கப்பட்டதையும், 1984.01.02 தொடக்கம் இவர்களில் 5 பேருக்கு மாத்திரம் நியமனம் வழங்கப்பட்டதையும்;

- அவர் அறிவாரா?
- (ஆ) (i) இறுதி நேர்முகப் பரீட்சையில் தெரிவு செய்த 15 பேருடைய பெயர், முகவரி, இவர்கள் சேவை திணைக்களம் ஆகியவைகளைத் தனித்தனி சமர்ப்பிப்பாரா?
- (ii) இந்த 15 பேரில் 10 பேருக்கு நியமனம் வழங்குவதில்லை என்பதைத் தீர்மானித்ததற்குரிய காரணங்களை ஒவ்வொருவர் தொடர்பாகத் தனித்தனி கூறுவாரா?
- (இ) (i) இப்போது திணைக்களத்தில் வெற்றிடம் இருப்பதால் குறித்த 10 பேருக்கும் நியமனம் வழங்க அவர் வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பாரா?
- (ii) அவ்வாறெனில் எப்போது?
- (iii) இன்றேல், ஏன்?

asked the Prime Minister and Minister of Local Government, Housing and Construction and Minister of Highways :

- (a) Is he aware that advertisements for the Posts of Authorized Officers of the Department of Immigration and Emigration were published in the Gazette of 3.12.1982, and that, as there were 15 vacancies, 15 persons were selected at the final interview, and reports in regard to them were called but only 5 of them were given appointments with effect from 2.1.1984 ?
- (b) (i) Will he state the names and addresses of the 15 applicants selected at the final interview, and the respective departments they were attached to ?
- (ii) Will he state in regard to each of the other 10 persons, why it was decided not to give them appointments ?
- (c) (i) As vacancies still exist for these 10 persons in the department, will he take necessary steps to give them appointments ?
- (ii) If so, when ?
- (iii) If not, why ?

பத. பின்னரே பதிலளிப்பேன்
(திரு. எம். வினசன் பரேரா)
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Prime Minister and Minister of Local Government, Housing and Construction and Minister of Highways may I table the Answer, which is long ?

கலாநாயகர் அவர்கள்
(Mr. Speaker)
Yes.
வினாக்கள் மூலம் கேட்கப்பட்ட கேள்விகளுக்கு :
சபாநாயகரின் பதிலளிப்புகள் :
Answer tabled.

- (a) Applications for the posts of Authorized Officer, Department of Immigration and Emigration, were called for by notification in Government Gazette No. 222 of 31.12.82 and also through the Job Bank. Although there were 15 vacancies, only five candidates were selected. 15 candidates were not selected at the final interview.
- (b) (i) The names and addresses of the 5 candidates selected are –

Name	Private Address	Official Address
1. L. K. S. S. V. Perera	Wal Arambawatte Bungalawa Wattegama	Asst. Teacher Regional Education Office, Kandy.
2. T. M. Nandasiri	26/1, Kandewatte Battaramulla	Clerk, GCS II 'B' Dept. of Internal Trade Galle Face Court 2 Colombo 3

පරිපූරක මුදල : ආවේණික කටයුතු සඳහා නැව් මිලයට ගැනීම

குறைநிறப்புத் தொகை : கண்காணிப்புக்குக் கடற்படைக் கலங்கள் வாங்கல்

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY : PURCHASE OF NAVAL VESSELS FOR SURVEILLANCE

ප.ම. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා (පාර්ලිමේන්තු කටයුතු හා ක්‍රීඩා අමතිතුමා සහ ආණ්ඩු පාර්ශ්වයේ ප්‍රධාන සාධකයකුණා)

(திரு. எம். வினசன்ட் பெரேரா — பாராளுமன்ற அலுவல்கள், விளையாட்டுத்துறை அமைச்சரும் பிரதம அரசாங்கக் கொற்றடாவும்)

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

On behalf of the Prime Minister and Minister of Local Government, Housing and Construction and Minister of Highways,

I move,

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rupees One hundred and sixty eight million two hundred and nineteen thousand and five (Rs. 168,219,005) be payable out of the Consolidated Fund of the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, or any other fund or monies of, or at the disposal of, the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, or from the proceeds of any loans obtained by the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, for the service of the financial year beginning on 1st January 1984 and ending on 31st December 1984 and that the said sum may be expended as specified in the Schedule hereto :—

SCHEDULE

Head :41-Sri Lanka Navy	Rs.
Programme : 1 - Naval Operation and Support Services- Capital Expenditure	168,219,005."

The Sri Lanka Navy craft which are presently utilized as mother vessels for surveillance zone operations are inadequate. It has become extremely urgent to acquire suitable mother vessels to relieve the navy craft now being utilized and also to expand the surveillance zone operations to ensure overall adequacy and efficiency.

As immediate acquisition may be possible, the Navy and the Government Engineer and Ships' Surveyor inspected the ships laid up in the Trincomalee Harbour. The three vessels found suitable, viz. m. v. CARINIA, DELICIA and FRANCESCA owned by Seacontainers Ltd. of UK, were purchased for US \$ 6.56 million after negotiations held by a team led by the Secretary, Ministry of Trade and Shipping, the Commander of the Navy, the Director of Marine Engineering of the Navy, the two Additional Secretaries of the Ministry of Trade and Shipping and the Government Engineer and Ships' Surveyor. In order to bring up the accommodation facilities in the vessels to the navy's requirement of 50 persons per ship, 15 portable container cabins were purchased from Singapore, after calling for quotations, at a price of US \$ 125,970. The total amount involved for the purchase is thus US \$ 6,685,970 which is equivalent to Rs. 168,219,005.

The Cabinet at its meeting of 13.6.84 approved the purchase and authorized the Minister of National Security and the Deputy Minister of Defence to present the relevant Supplementary Estimate in Parliament—the Cabinet Memorandum seeking approvals to present the Supplementary Estimate was sent on the 31st May 1984. Because of the extreme urgency to have the funds released. His Excellency the President, by his letter No. D 254/OPN/1 (A) of 14th June 1984, requested the Hon. Minister of Finance & Planning to release this sum of money concerned pending the passage of a Supplementary Estimate in Parliament. However, the Ministry of Finance and Planning has advised that there is no legal provision to do so. Hence this presentation of the Supplementary Estimate in Parliament as a matter of urgency.

In addition to these three vessels, three ships are being built by Colombo Dockyard Ltd. for the navy, to be utilized for mobile surveillance duties. More ships may be required to strengthen and expand the surveillance zone operations.

I understand that worldwide quotations have been called for the purchase of more ships.

ප්‍රශ්නය සහතික කරන ලදී.
வினா எந்நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டுள்ளது.

Question proposed.

ලක්ෂමත් ජයකොඩි මහතා (අන්තර්ගල්ල)
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயகொடிய — அத்தளக்கல்ல)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody-Attanagalla)

Mr. Speaker, we of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party would not oppose the country obtaining these vessels. Of course, we have our own reservations about the type of vessels that they are obtaining. But, in order to take safety measures in the situation that has arisen in this country, I think strengthening the armed services up to a particular level is extremely necessary.

It is not only to safeguard our territorial boundaries that it is necessary, but also to keep the peace and tranquillity which we enjoyed for years and years in this country which is now unfortunately going rapidly into the very realm of instability. And therefore I do not think we could oppose this. But, first and foremost, I would like to have more details of the particular type of ships that have been purchased. They were anchored in our port of Trincomalee and we do not know from which country they have purchased them, whether there have been go-between for this type of purchases, and also Sir, the make and the type of engines they have, whether they are efficient enough to serve our surveillance zone.

Sir, I must say that the surveillance zone which we supported is not so active today as it should be. There is a zone, but I wonder whether in heavy gales like what we are facing today this surveillance zone is of any use.

But, anyway, I would like to know the type of machinery, the type of equipment, mainly because when it comes to purchasing military equipment, it is big business. But at the same time it should be competent enough to face up to the various threats from whatever quarter it comes. Therefore, I would like the Hon. Minister for National Security to give us more details perhaps in his reply.

It is rather strange, Sir, that we had to go in for this type of vessel immediately and not keep to the tender procedures that we normally observe. At the same time, I appreciate the fact that there is an urgency, but why did we go in for these vessels that are here? I say this because the surveillance zone that we have is about 140 nautical miles and at the moment we have a very inadequate number of ships to survey this area. I do not know what type of planning they are hoping to have with these new ships that are coming. But just now, according to what the Cabinet had been informed about the supplementary estimate, apparently they are going to buy more and more ships in the near future. But I would like the Hon. Minister to kindly adhere to certain principles of purchase. I must say that he has not been very lucky in purchasing ships. Because we see that over some of the ships that he had purchased earlier he has got into hot water. Anyway, I hope he will come out of those difficulties he faced when he was in the shipping corporation at that time, perhaps with the new trends that are taking place in the merchant shipping area. But these are military ships which we have to be extra careful in purchasing because of the type of surveillance that we have to do in order to stop the menace that is facing this country not only illicit immigration but also people going to India and coming from India and posing various threats perhaps because of this factor.

Now, Sir, about the 140 nautical miles that we have to cover, if we are going to cover this entire area, if you keep at least say, 5 miles or 10 miles per ship, it should be about 14 ships, and the cost of keeping a ship afloat in the sea, specially when it is a naval ship, is very very high. You will realise, Sir, that even the second hand ships have cost us about Rs. 50 million each. It is quite a big sum. It is about six times the cost of an aircraft. Therefore Sir, I wonder who is giving advice to the Hon. Minister regarding these purchases. I am speaking about surveillance, not about combat operation. We know what happened. Even the helicopter we purchased some time ago, I am made to understand, cannot be commissioned for what it has been purchased. So, I wrote many letters, and perhaps I read out many documents about the tender procedure that was followed at that time, or the purchase that was made at that time. We find that even there we did not really purchase the exact type of aircraft that we should have. We purchased a beach craft, which we thought was for an executive to move about – an executive aircraft! But I am made to understand that a passenger cannot get

into this plane without bending in two – it is so difficult. Therefore, I think the Government should, when they ask for big sums of money, consider all these things!

And let it be mentioned here now that this is the start of a massive expenditure we are going to face for defence in the future. I do not know when it will end, because various foreign organizations are here. Everyone knows that the ossad is here, everyone knows that the SAS is here. What materials and equipment we have to purchase will depend on the type of information and advice they give us. So I do not know what the budgets are going to be in the futures. It may be that all our development programmes will have to be stopped because of the foreign intervention, in the sense of advising us in the wrong manner. There will be fraudulent deals, there will be illegal deals, and we will be pushed to purchase armaments at very exorbitant prices. Therefore, I think one has to be extra careful.

I would, therefore, like to know whether these ships actually have a good radar system. To my mind, the most important factor in a ship of this nature is a proper radar system. In our old ships at the moment, I suppose the systems are not so good. I wonder whether they can detect any of these fibre glass boats that are in the sea. We found difficulty even during the 1977 period when we wanted to expand our military for the defence of this country. We found that the radar did not detect any fibre glass boats. And some of the boats in the northern sea are fixed with three or four outboard motors, running up to even about 70 horse-power. I do not know whether these ships are going to counteract the speed of those fibre glass boats that are in the sea now. Therefore, I think we have to be extra careful to see that sophisticated radar equipment is fixed on to these ships and that we purchase the correct type of ships.

Now, Sir, going on to another matter, the communication angle of these ships, are these ships competent enough to communicate ground to ground? To my mind, the communication linkage is extremely poor. We were not communication minded for a long time. I recollect some time ago that when we had certain troubles and difficulties, we made use of the air where we had our defence plans worked out. So much so, if we spotted any ships that created any trouble, or some ships in trouble in the water, there was a very clear ground communication system. It is easy to spot out a ship or a threatening vehicle from the air rather than having the whole lot of ships right along which is very costly.

Therefore, I want to ask the Hon. Minister: please consider strengthening your Air Force. Your Aircraft which can be bought very much cheaper than ships, will be more useful for air to ground and ground to ground communication.

[சுரீலங்கை சபை]

I must also warn the Hon. Minister, as I said earlier, that this is the start. I know that the MOSSAD had made certain plans about Sri Lanka. We all know what type of organizational set-up they want us to have here. There were proposals at a certain stage—MOSSAD did not act here just now. They started about a year ago. They even informed us that we should at least spend about Rs. 20 million worth of US dollars to purchase our armaments and war material. At one stage they wanted us to buy about four frigates, four destroyers and four patrol boats. They even proposed to say that they were prepared to get it on foreign credit. They also proposed that if they consider certain diplomatic advantages, it was possible to give us outright grants. All these proposals were there.

But, I do not know why the Hon. Minister of National Security did not think of using the foreign military sales credit from the United States, which the Hon. Minister of Finance has already decided to get, a sum of US \$ 2 million is available there. I think we have used only a part of that amount. There is approximately a part of the US \$ 2 million which can be utilized

Then, Sir, we were told, I know, at one stage that the country has to spend Rs. 500 million on various other war material such as arms, ammunition, assault rifles, sniper rifles, machine guns and tear gas. All these arms and ammunition have been offered by those countries, that we should purchase from countries like the UK, US, South Korea, Singapore, Belgium and all the other armament producing countries.

Therefore, I think we are getting into a very serious situation about the militarization of this country. This is not going to be the militarization of this country. It is going to be the militarization of the entire region. This is what I am rather worried about. That is why I said at the beginning that we should not over militarize. There is a system where the entire region has to be militarized and there are systems coming from the so-called intelligence services that we have now taken upon us. Therefore, I think we are getting into a very serious era of our country and we have to be extra careful about the way how we spend our money. We have to be cautious, careful, and I must say I do not want to touch on what happened in India or on the trips that had been done by His Excellency the President, at this moment, mainly because we do not have the entire picture yet, and it is not advisable to say something which we do not know properly and thoroughly. But I must say one thing. There are certain countries in the world that wish to have this area completely militarized. We know that certain countries are increasing their rapid deployment force. I suppose the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs must be aware. A force which was about 225,000 is to be increased to about four lakhs of men. And therefore

the rapid deployment force has to find areas of operation. At the moment they have only places like Oman and Berbera, but very soon they will have to find a place. They will have to think of a place. If you see the pattern that had been working in this country from the day this Government came into power, starting from small things like the operation of Asia Foundation, the Peace Corps coming here, the Voice of America with all those powerful transmitters fixed here, then there was this famous Tank Farm deal, which is not yet completed and is in the draft form at the moment. All these have created the instability of Sri Lanka. It has not become stable. All these created a situation, where in the internal part of Sri Lanka, let it be the North, East, South or the West, there is a massive instability taking place in this country. This is not a good thing.

If you go through one little thing about the Tank Farm draft—you would recollect that we found and it was proved in this House that one company was a bogus company. One of those companies was where the directors were the husband, wife and the peon. We do not know about the other two organizations but yet they are here. They are operating now. And, I suppose, very soon they will come out with the draft. What I fear is this. With the Asia Foundation, the Peace Corps, VOA and the Tank Farm, the next would be RR facilities in Trincomalee. Let me once and for all say—some may say that we in the Opposition are assuming. We are not. From the historical perspective we have seen the build-up. His Excellency the President wanted Trincomalee to be a 100 per cent commercial organization but nothing has come of it yet. If it had started as a commercial venture immediately as it was decided upon something would have happened, but we now see the pattern of the rapid deployment force increasing in this area and the next step would be RR facilities in Trincomalee. I will not say that it is going to be a base. I do not think Trincomalee will be used as a base. I do not think so. But I would say that we are almost sure the next step would be the RR facilities. The other day I found in one of the newspapers a movement about which the Hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Anura Bandaranaike) had to question in this House, as to why the Indian Air Force was brought down to Trivendram.

சுரீலங்கை சபை
(சுரீலங்கை சபை)
(Mr. Speaker)

I should like to remind the Hon. Member that you are straying out of the subject.

[சுரீலங்கை சபை]
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

No Sir, I am trying to build up one case—

கட்பாட்டமைச்சர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

This is a vote for the purchase of certain ships and equipment.

உறுப்பினர் பதிலளிப்பது

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

I am not going out of point. I did not touch on the Indian issue.

கட்பாட்டமைச்சர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

I do not think you should go out of point.

உறுப்பினர் பதிலளிப்பது

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

I am not going out. But I want to say this.

கட்பாட்டமைச்சர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

Please confine yourself to the subject.

உறுப்பினர் பதிலளிப்பது

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

I am making this plea in this House for one good reason that Trincomalee must be always neutral. Let us not do anything with it.

கட்பாட்டமைச்சர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

We are not discussing Trincomalee, hon. Member.

உறுப்பினர் பதிலளிப்பது

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

But we are discussing the ships in Trincomalee. We are discussing ships and Trincomalee is one of our main harbours and that is one place -

கட்பாட்டமைச்சர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

Anyhow I should like you to confine yourself to the subject. There are so many other honourable members who would wish to contribute on this subject.

உறுப்பினர் பதிலளிப்பது

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

I have been extra careful Sir. I did not touch on one thing, which I could have easily touched. On what happened in all those trips of His Excellency the President and I could have posed certain questions to the Government, but I did not go so far. I do not want to go so far yet.

கட்பாட்டமைச்சர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

But I will not allow you to go so far. You must understand it.

உறுப்பினர் பதிலளிப்பது

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

I know that. That is why I did not want to go so far. Therefore, Sir, I am rather worried about this whole situation, because things in this country is not

கட்பாட்டமைச்சர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

You should worry if the Government is not taking any steps, but when the Government is taking meaningful steps hon. member for Attanagalla should not worry.

உறுப்பினர் பதிலளிப்பது

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(A Member)

He is worried about other countries.

உறுப்பினர் பதிலளிப்பது

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

Sir, I cannot argue with the Chair. I cannot debate with you. I appreciate -

உறுப்பினர் பதிலளிப்பது

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

You are more active today than a back bencher.

உறுப்பினர் பதிலளிப்பது

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

I am wondering why. Anyway, Sir, I want to make this remark mainly because there were certain doubts about the helicopter purchases and certain doubts about the ship purchases which might happen in time to come, not today, because the explanation given by the Hon. Minister was not quite clear as to the necessity of these type of ships that we have to purchase for a sum of Rs. 168 million. These are second-hand vessels. They have been used vessels. We have to re-orient the inside of those vessels. Therefore, Sir, I think greater care should have been taken in informing this House as to the type of vessel. I do not want to waste much more time. But I hope the Hon. Minister of National Security would explain to us in his reply, of course, without the military aspect, the effectiveness of the Surveillance Zone. I will not say it is a new concept, but it is a concept all right. But yet, how far have you been effective and for us to make that effective, how much of money will it cost? What is going to be your support to make it effective?

[ලක්ෂමන් ජයවර්ධන මහතා]

Because, up to this date we will not see anything dramatic about it. Certainly we see some advancement of the situation that was there sometime ago, just before he was appointed Minister of National Security. Certainly I would say that, because there was a person who is responsible to this House. We cannot even question these matters from His Excellency, but here is a gentleman whom we can ask questions, throw questions at least and get the basic facts that are necessary for us to argue. Therefore, Sir, I would like the Hon. Minister to let us know some answers for the small questions that I have asked.

කථානායකතුමා

(ආරාධනාකරු) (අයුරු)

(Mr. Speaker)

The Hon. Minister of Public Administration expressed a wish to speak.

මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්රම මහතා (ජාතික පරිපාලන ඇමතිතුමා සහ වැවිලි කරණන ඇමතිතුමා)

(ශ්‍රී. ජයවික්රම මහතා — පොදු නිர்වාක අමාත්‍යවරයා සහ වැවිලි කරණන ඇමතිතුමා)

(Mr. Montague Jayawickrema—Minister of Public Administration and Minister of Plantation Industries)

I think the Hon. Minister of National Security is here. After the Hon. Minister of National Security speaks, I like to make some comments because I am fairly aware of the problem, as I myself handled it many years ago.

අනිල් මුණිසිංහ මහතා

(ශ්‍රී. අනිල් මුණිසිංහ)

(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, It is not very often that we debate matters of military policy and military strategy in this House. Perhaps, once before in 1971 the views of this Hon. House were focussed on the defence of this country and on strategic matters. Therefore, it is an unusual occasion that, we on this side of the House have to concentrate on giving our views on the vote that is now before this House about the purchase of certain vessels. Now we are led to understand, Sir, that these vessels are mother vessels and are involved in giving protection and sustenance to the smaller vessels which are supposed to cover the Surveillance Zone.

Sir, first of all I want to make it categorically clear that, as far as the Sri Lanka Freedom Party is concerned, we support the Government in this matter of the purchase of these vessels, because basically the strategy of defence depends on the Government. And it is up to the Government to purchase its requirements, carry out its requirements and then it is up to us to see whether those requirements have been obtained in time, whether they are sufficient and whether the strategy is correct. Now we wish to state, Sir, that the purchase of these vessels for the strengthening of the Navy is rather

belated. Because, after all, we knew that there was an increase in terrorism from 1977 onwards. But you took no steps to see that the Naval arm of defence was strengthened. Over and over again, during the last budgets, we find that there is a stagnation in the development of the Navy and I think that was the basic error in the thinking of the strategists who were responsible for the defence of this country.

I do not know whether it is the Hon. Minister of National Security who has given a new dimension to the defence needs of this country, but certainly it is after he was appointed to that post that we have had a coherent strategy being developed in grappling with terrorism and also in grappling with the defence of the country. I would therefore like to put down these basic facts for the consideration of the Hon. Minister of National Security, the Hon. Prime Minister and the Government.

First of all, the area of surveillance, as given by my Friend the hon. Member for Attanagalla (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody), is about 140 to 150 nautical miles. That is the width that we have to cover. I do not know how far it is true that in some areas it is narrower than others, but roughly it is about 140 nautical miles. But, what is the length of the surveillance zone? I do not know how far they have designated the surveillance zone. It is possible that it stretches from Colombo on the one hand to the north-east towards Trincomalee and Batticaloa.

I notice that Trincomalee, although it was a naval base during British times, does not occupy the same importance for Sri Lanka in naval matters. In fact, recently when I went to Trincomalee I found that it was a dead town. I am sorry to say that it was very difficult to obtain bread there although the Prima mill is situated in Trincomalee. Prima mills also bakes bread but no Prima bread is available in Trincomalee. You may think that this is not part of defence, but I feel that feeding the navy is important. It was Napoleon who once said that the army marches on its stomach. Therefore the various aspects of defence have to be considered by the Hon. Minister of National Security and the defence forces.

The other point is that surveillance done by ships is effective only if there are enough vessels. Already we have about five vessels, and you are going to purchase three more vessels. I am told Colombo Dockyard is going to build a few more vessels. The Hon. Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs will be very happy to hear that. I was very happy to read his speech the other day. It was a complete criticism of the government's policies. He said he would be very happy to see Sri Lanka produce its own products as much as possible. As for the vessels manufactured by Colombo Dockyard and now used by the navy, the hon. Minister of National Security was very happy about the vessels when they were delivered to the navy.

Surveillance requires a number of vessels within ten nautical miles of each other; otherwise, to communicate and for radar detection purposes it is very difficult. I want to say that radar detection of small boats on the high seas, particularly during the monsoons, is a very difficult thing. Sometimes the waves are higher than the vessels, and radar detection is a very, very difficult problem and it is not so very effective. Hon. Members may know that sometimes planes, in order to evade radar detection, go down to almost sea level. They fly a little above sea or ground level so as to evade radar detection and to get to enemy sources.

I was wondering whether the navy alone can carry out this surveillance properly. I feel that the air force should be employed during the day to cover as large an area as possible with smaller aircraft like the Cessna. You do not need the Migs or planes of that type. You need surveillance aircraft to carry out this surveillance. I am made to understand that sometimes aircraft have pinpointed illicit vessels coming into the waters of Sri Lanka, but the naval ships have been unable to locate them because it is difficult to catch these small vessels which are so powerful. Some of these are fibre-glass boats fitted with three outboard motors developing a speed of about 75 horse-power which will drive the vessel at very high speeds. Even some of the fast ships which you purchased will not be able to keep up with some of these boats which are equipped in this way. Therefore I think the Hon. Minister of National Security and the defence forces of this country must try to think of a proper and integrated defence strategy in operating this surveillance zone.

Sir, the other problem is this. We know that the surveillance zone is not a completely sail-safe zone. The Hon. Minister of National Security himself thought at one time, when the American couple was kidnapped, that perhaps there were signs that they were taken to India. Now, if the surveillance zone is so effective that is not a possibility. But, as the Hon. Minister knows, no surveillance zone is completely sail-safe in that way. Therefore I was wondering, as far as the surveillance zone is concerned, whether you could not have aircraft and ships, that is, the ships doing night work and the aircraft working during the day, carrying out a complete cover of the surveillance zone. We know that recently Mrs. Nirmala Nithiyanthan was abducted. Is she in this country, in India or in America? Some people say that she is in the United States of America. If so, it shows that our surveillance zone is not completely under our control as we think.

The final point that I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to is that in all these things strategy is very important. I do not know whether the Hon. Minister is going to give us a view of the strategy that is

going to be employed. But one thing is clear. As Clouserwitz said and the Hon. Minister of Plantation Industries is well aware, you cannot fight an enemy on two fronts as easily as you would fight on one front. Therefore, starting from the military adage of Clouserwitz, I would say that the Government should concentrate on fighting one enemy and not fight two or three enemies. I think the Hon. Minister of National Security made that very clear. In one of his speeches he said, "Try to divide the enemy." Sir, I can go on to other military theorists but I do not want to make this House feel that we are discussing only military theory. What I say is, we must try to divide the enemy and not try to get them together. I saw that the Hon. Prime Minister's strategy was a little wrong there, because he was trying to lump all our enemies together. We must divide our enemies and thereby weaken them.

The second thing is, to fight a good war, a successful war, we must have a united nation. If hon. Members opposite and Hon. Ministers try to score debating points against us by saying that we are supporting India, we are supporting this country or the other, they are making one of the most fundamental errors in military strategy because they are trying to divide our nation instead of uniting it. Surely you can see, as far as the SLFP is concerned, that we are giving you maximum support in carrying out the military strategy in trying to defend the shores of this country and also to defeat terrorism. I would therefore urge hon. Members opposite to think of unity. In the Second World War, which Britain was fighting, those were the words used by Winston Churchill. As you know, very often he was antagonistic to the working people, the working class of that country, but during the course of the war he was able to get the support of the Labour Party in order to fight the war and he made Major Attlee, the Deputy Prime Minister of the war-time coalition in order to get maximum support for the war effort. So, in that way, instead of trying to divide, instead of trying to face another front here, the Government must consider that the best strategy is to unite the people of this country behind it. That is why I say, Sir, that the unfortunate happenings during the last few days, where we had shooting taking place in the South at which two students were shot dead and a number were injured, have alienated the student population. These are not good things in carrying on our fight against the terrorists in the North. These matters of strategy will surely have to be settled by the Government.

Therefore, while supporting the Government on this, I would like to say that this has come rather late. But it is better to be late than never! Secondly, you must try to develop your air force as far as surveillance is concerned. Give more money for that purpose, develop your pilots and your air and naval forces because they are the principal lines of defence of this country. An island people will always have to depend on the navy,

[අතිරේක ප්‍රශ්න-පිටුව]

and today on the air force, to defend themselves. The army becomes the third category. I hope that the Government has given thought to these changes in strategy in developing the defence of this country and its fight against terrorism.

අ. ක. 359

ජාතන්ද්‍ර දසනායක මහතා (සාකච්ඡාව)
(தி. ந. ஆனந்த சஸநாயக்க - கொத்தவை)
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake - Kottamale)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් වචන කිහිපයක් හෝ කථා කළ යුතුයි. අපි විශේෂයෙන්ම අපේ සතුටිය හිමි කරනවා, නාවික හමුදාව තර කීරීම ගැන. එය වෙනදටත් වඩා අද අත්‍යාවශ්‍ය සේවයක් බවට පත් වී තිබෙනවා. එය අපි පිළිගන්නවා. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම අපේ ප්‍රධාන පරමාර්ථය රට ආරක්ෂා කිරීමයි කියන එක ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂය පැහැදිලිවම කියනවා පමණක් නොවෙයි. අපි එයට සහයක් දෙන්නවා.

ඒ ඒ අවුරුදුවලදී නාවික හමුදාවේ කටයුතු සම්බන්ධයෙන් කර ඇති විසදුම් ගැන මම කොයා බැලුවා. 1982 අවුරුද්දේ දළ වශයෙන් රුපියල් එකොලොස් කෝටියක් වියදම් කර තිබෙනවා ; ඇස්තමේන්තු කර සම්මත කර තිබෙනවා. එය 1983 දී දහහතර කෝටියක් වී තිබෙනවා. 1984 දී එය දහතට කෝටිය දක්වා වැඩි වී තිබෙනවා. මේ කාලය තුළ කීරීමට ඇස්තමේන්තු කර තිබෙන වැඩ දෙස බලන විට මේ දහතට කෝටියෙන් වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක් වෙන් වී තිබෙන්නේ මූලධන කටයුතු සඳහා බව පෙනී යනවා. එයට ඇතුළත් වෙන්නේ ගොඩනැගිලි, උපකරණ, වාහන ආදී දේ සඳහා දරන වියදම්. එතෙක් එයින් වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක් අරගෙන තිබෙන්නේ අපට අවශ්‍ය වන නාවික ආම්පන්න නොවෙයි. වෙනත් දේවල් යයි මම කියන්න ඕනෑ. මේ කැරුණු සම්බන්ධව ගරු ජාතික ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් අපි දැනගන්නට කැමතියි : 1984 වර්ෂය වෙනුවෙන් වෙන් කර තිබෙන රුපියල් කෝටි දහතටයෙන් නාවික කටයුතු සඳහා කොපමණ වියදම් කර තිබෙනවාද, එසේ තුන්තම ඒ කටයුතු අවපණ වී තිබෙනවාද කියා. මෙය මුදල් වර්ෂයේ 7 වන මාසයයි. ඒ නිසා ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ඒ සම්බන්ධව විස්තරයක් කරනවා නම් එය ඉතා වැදගත් වෙනවා.

පසුගිය කාලයේ සිදු වූ කටයුතු මර්දනය කිරීම සඳහා රජය කෙතෙක් දුරට වියදම් කර තිබෙනවාදැයි අපි දැනගන්න කැමතියි. එය මහජනතායේ ප්‍රශ්නයක්. මහජනතා ඒ ප්‍රශ්නය අහනවා. වියදම් කරනවාට මහජනතා අකමැති වෙතරා නොවෙයි. එහෙත් මහජනතාගේ අභිලාෂය මේ සඳහා රටේ ධනය කොතරම් දුරට වියදම් වෙනවාද කියන එක දැනගැනීමයි. මෙය අත්‍යාවශ්‍ය දෙයක් හැටියට, මහජන මතයක් හැටියට, රටේ පවතින තත්ත්වයක්. අපි කොපමණ වියදම් කර තිබෙනවාද, වියදම් කර තිබෙන්නේ මොන මොන දේවලටද කියා අපි බලන්න ඕනෑ.

කලින් නම් සැහෙන තරම් වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක් නාවික හමුදාවට නොවූ නිසා රටේ ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනයට ආධාර දිය යුතු යයි ඇස්තමේන්තුවල විශේෂයෙන් සඳහන් කර තිබෙනවා. 1984 ජනවාරි සිට දෙසැම්බර් දක්වා මුදල් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ අපවැය ඇස්තමේන්තුවල පලමු වන කාණ්ඩයේ සි 44 වන පිටුවේ "41 වැනි ශීර්ෂය-අරමුණු, කාර්යයන් සහ සාමාන්‍ය වැඩ සටහන" යටතේ මෙතෙක් මෙතෙම සඳහන් වෙනවා.

(4) රජයේ හමුදා කාර්යය නොවන ව්‍යාපාරයන් හා කාර්යයන්ට, විශේෂයෙන් රටේ ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනයට සම්බන්ධ වූ කාර්යයන්ට සහභාගිවීම.

සුදු කටයුතුවලට අමතරව මෙයින් කියැවෙන කාර්යයන් කොතෙක් දුරට කෙරී තිබෙනවාද කියා අපි දැනගන්නට ඕනෑ. මේ ගරු සභාව දැනගන්නවා කියන්නේ මහජනතා දැනගැනීමයි. මේ සම්බන්ධව ගරු ඇමතිතුමා පැහැදිලි විස්තරයක් කරනවා නම් එය වැදගත් වෙනවා. ඇස්තමේන්තුවලට මේවා ඇතුළත් කළාට සමහර විට නාවික හමුදාවට කියා වෙන් වන මුදල්වලින් කොතෙක් දුරට ඒ කටයුතු කෙරී තිබෙනවාද, තුන්තම කරගෙන යනවාද, කොතරම් දුරට නිම කර තිබෙනවාද, ඒ යෝජනා මොනවාද කියන එක මහජනතා වෙනුවෙන් දැනගන්නට අපට අවශ්‍ය වෙනවා. ඒ නිසා මම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් දැන ගැනීමට කැමතියි, නාවික හමුදාව හමුදා කාර්යයන්ට අයිති නොවන කාර්යයන් කොතෙක් දුරට කර තිබෙනවාද, හමුදා කාර්යයන්ට අයිතිවන කොටස් කොතෙක් දුරට කර තිබෙනවාද කියා.

මූලධන යෝජනා ක්‍රම රාශියක් තිබෙනවා. ඒ රාශියට විශේෂයෙන්ම උපකරණ ගැනීම, ඒ වාගේම තැවී අරඹනවාදැයි කීරීම ආදී කටයුතු අයිති වෙනවා. අළුතින් තැවක් නො දෙකක් ගත්තද, ඒවා කොතරතා නම් නොගන්නේදැයි, ඒට හේතු මොනවාද ආදිය ගැන අපි දැන ගැනීමට කැමතියි. දැන් අනුමත කරන ලෙස ඉල්ලා තිබෙන්නේ උණ පුරුණ වැය ශීර්ෂයක්. ඒ කියන්නේ supplementary estimate එකක්. නාවික හමුදාවට මේ අවුරුදු සඳහා වෙන් වූණු රුපියල් දහතට කෝටියක මුදලක් තිබෙනවා. මෙම මුදල ඉවර වෙලාද, එහෙම තුන්තම මෙම මුදල තිබෙද්දී ඒට වැඩි මුදලක් අවශ්‍ය වී තිබෙනවාද, ඒ මුදල කොතෙක්ද, ඒ අඩුව පුරවා ගැනීමට මෙම මුදල අවශ්‍ය වෙනවාද එහෙම තුන්තම අලුතින් තැවී මිලදී ගැනීම සඳහා මේ මුදල් අවශ්‍ය වෙනවාද ආදී විස්තර අපි දැන ගැනීමට කැමතියි.

තැවී අවශ්‍යයි. ඒ ගැන අපේ කිසිම ප්‍රශ්නයක් තැබූ ඒ කියන්නේ නාවික හමුදාව තර කළ යුතුයි කියන එක මා හිතන්නේ මුළු විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයම පිළිගන්නවා. ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අපේ විරුද්ධත්වයක් තැබූ, නමුත් නාවික හමුදාව මෙතෙක් කර තිබෙන වැඩ කොපමණද? ඒ වාගේ "ඩිපෝනස් මිනිස්ට්‍රි" එක-ජාතික ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශය නම් පටන් ගත්තේ ලඟදී-කොතෙක් දුරට වැඩ කර තිබෙනවාද කියා අපි දැන ගැනීමට කැමතියි. අපි ඇමතිතුමා හෙරෙහි බලවත් විශ්වාසයක් තබා තිබෙනවා. ඒ විශ්වාසය තබා තිබෙන්නේ අපේ රට උපව්‍යවලින් බේරා ගැනීමටයි. එය එසේම ඉෂට වෙන්නට ඕනෑ. එම නිසා මේ වියදම් කර තිබෙන මුදල් මොන විධියට වියදම් කර තිබෙනවාද කියන එක ගැන අපේ ප්‍රශ්නයක් තැබූ. එය හරියටම ක්‍රියාත්මක වෙලා තිබෙනවා. නමුත් අපි මෙතෙක් ඇස්තමේන්තු සම්මත කරලා යනවා. අපට පෙනෙනවා, සමහර අමාත්‍යාංශවල, සමහර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවල ඒ ඒ කාර්යයන්ට වෙන් කරන මුදලින් සියයට විස්සක වැඩවත් අවුරුදු අත්තිම වනවිට වෙලා තැනී බව. එවිට මොනවිටද සේවා වියදම් වෙන්නේ? දැන් ඉල්ලා තිබෙන වැය ශීර්ෂය පිළිබඳ විස්තරයේ සඳහන් වෙන්නේ "නාවික මෙහෙයුම් කටයුතු සහ සහාය සේවාවන්-මූලධන වියදම් සඳහා රු. 16,82,19,005." කියායි. එම මුදල අවශ්‍ය වන්නේ තැව ගන්නය කියා මෙහි සඳහන් වී තිබෙන බවක් මට නම් පෙනෙන්නේ තැබූ. "නාවික මෙහෙයුම් කටයුතු සහ සහාය සේවාවන්-මූලධන වියදම" යනුවෙන් අදහස් කරන්නේ තැවී මිලදී ගැනීමක් නොවෙයි. නාවික සේවාවන් සඳහා වෙන් කර තිබෙන මුදල ඉවර නිසා තැවන මුදලක් අවශ්‍යයි කියන එකයි මේ වැය ශීර්ෂය සම්බන්ධ ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන යෝජනාවෙන් පෙනෙන්නේ. ගරු ඇමතිතුමා අපට පැහැදිලි විස්තරයක් කළේ නැහැ. අපේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ගරු ඇමතිතුමා මේ විධියේ එකක් තිබෙනවාය කියා අපට දළ වශයෙන් කියලා මෙයට අපේ සහාය ඉල්ලුවා. අපි සහාය දෙන්න සුදුසුම, මොනවිටද මෙම මුදල වියදම් කරන්න යන්නේ. දැනට කර තිබෙන වියදම් කොතෙක්ද ආදිය පිළිබඳව ජාතික ආරක්ෂාව පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමාගේ කථාවෙන් අපට පැහැදිලි විස්තරයක් අවශ්‍යයි.

"ඩිපෝනස් මිනිස්ට්‍රි" එකේ කටයුතුවලට එකම බලයක් තිබෙනවාද කියා තවම අපි දන්නේ නැහැ. එකම රාජ්‍ය ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශයට තිබෙන බලය ම තිබෙනවාද, එහෙම තුන්තම ජාතික ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශයට මොන මොන කොටස් සඳහා බලකල තිබෙනවාද කියා අපි දන්නේ නැහැ. මෙය අළුත් අමාත්‍යාංශයක් නිසා රාජ්‍ය ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශයට අයිති සියළුම බලතල නමුත්තාත්සේට පැවරී තිබෙනවාද කියා අපි දන්නේ නැහැ. ජාතික ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන්, රාජ්‍ය ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් යන දෙකෙහි තිබෙන පරස්පර විරෝධතා තවම මේ ගරු සභාවටත්, මහජනතාවටත් ප්‍රශ්නයක්. මොන මොන කොටස් ජාතික ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමාට හාරද කියා දැනගන්නොත් ඒ ඒ කොටස්වල කටයුතු පිළිබඳව එකමාගෙන් අපට අහන්න පුරුවන්.

නිකුත් කළ අර ගැසට් නිවේදනය මගින් ඒ කොටස් ජාතික ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශයට පවරා දී තිබෙනවාද කියා අප දන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ වගක් පෙනෙන්න නම් නැහැ. ඇත්තවශයෙන්ම තවමත් තිබෙන්නේ, පැවිලි සහගත තත්ත්වයකුයි. එම නිසා අප දැන ගන්න ඕනෑ, ජාතික ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශයට අයිති, ඒවායින් මොන කොටස්ද කියා, පාබල හමුදාව, නාවික හමුදාව, ගුවන් හමුදාව සහ පොලීස් හමුදාවන් කලින් අයිතීන් නිවුණේ ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශයටයි. ඒ කොටස් අතුරින් පොලීස් හමුදාව දැන් ජාතික ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශයට අයිති වී තිබෙනවාද? ගුවන් හමුදාව තුන්තම අසක් හමුදාව එම අලුත් අමාත්‍යාංශයට අයිති වී තිබෙනවාද? ඒ ඒ හමුදාවල පරිපාලනය පිළිබඳ සම්පූර්ණ වගකීම ජාතික ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශයට ලැබී

නිබන්ධාද ? ඒ ඒ හමුදාවල පරිපාලන බලතල සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ජාතික ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශයට ලැබෙන්නේ නැත්නම් ඒ ඇමතිතුමාගේ වගකීම හරියට ඉෂ්ට කරන්න අපහසු වෙනවා. ආණ්ඩුව වගේම මේ ගරු සභාවත් ජාතික ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමා කෙරෙහි සම්පූර්ණ විශ්වාසය තබන්න ඕනෑ. එතුමාට භාර වී තිබෙන වැඩය නියම විධියට ඉෂ්ට කරන්න නම් එතුමාගේ ශක්තිය—බලතල පිළිබඳ ශක්තිය—තහවුරු කරන්න ඕනෑ.

මේ රටේ හදිසි කලබලගැනියක් ඇති වුණු අවස්ථාවක ඊට මුහුණ දීම සඳහා එතුමාට පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ. එක්-එක් කොට කටා කරමින් ඉන්න. අවශ්‍ය පියවර වහාම ගැනීමට එතුමාට සිදු වෙනවා. එහෙම නම් එවැනි අවස්ථාවලට මුහුණ දීම සඳහා ජාතික ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමාට අවශ්‍ය පූර්ණ බලතල ලැබී තිබෙනවාද ? ඒ බලතල ලැබී තිබෙනවා නම් මේ ගරු සභාවේ දැන ගැනීම සඳහා ඒවා මොනවාදැයි පැහැදිලි කරන හැටියට අප ඉල්ලා සිටින්නවා. සමහරවිට එක්-එක් තැන්වල කටා වෙනම ඇති. "ලලිත් ඇතුළත්වුදී ඇමතිතුමාට ඒ තරම් බලතල නැහැ." කියා එතුමාට අවශ්‍ය ඒ බලතල සියල්ලක්ම ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශයට තිබුණු බව නම් අපි දන්නවා. [බඩා කීරීම] ජාතික ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශයත්, ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශයත් කියන්නේ දෙකක්. තමුත්තාත්සේලා දන්නේ නැත්නම් ටිකක් කරුණු හොයා බලා කටා කරන්න.

කථානායකතුමා
(*ආචාර්ය ආචාර්ය*)
(Mr. Speaker)
කොත්මලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාට (ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා) ටිකක් කලවම් බලා වගෙයි.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා
(*ශ්‍රී ලං. ආණ්ඪ. ත්‍යාගායක*)
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)
කථානායකතුමනි, ජාතික ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශයත්, ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශයත් කියන්නේ එකක්ද, දෙකක්ද ?

කථානායකතුමා
(*ආචාර්ය ආචාර්ය*)
(Mr. Speaker)
දෙකක්.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා
(*ශ්‍රී ලං. ආණ්ඪ. ත්‍යාගායක*)
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)
මමත් කියන්නෙ, ඒකම තමයි. මට පැවැලිලා නැහැ. පැවැලිලා තිබෙන්නේ වෙන අයටයි. ඒ අමාත්‍යාංශ දෙකෙන් කොයි අමාත්‍යාංශයට කොයි - කොයි කොටස සම්පූර්ණයෙන් අයිති වී තිබෙනවාද කියා-

කථානායකතුමා
(*ආචාර්ය ආචාර්ය*)
(Mr. Speaker)
ඒවා බෙරලා තමයි. ඒ පත්වීම කර තිබෙන්නේ. කරුණාකර මේ යෝජනාව ගැන කටා කරන්න.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා
(*ශ්‍රී ලං. ආණ්ඪ. ත්‍යාගායක*)
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)
කථානායකතුමනි, ඒවා බෙරුම් කිරීමේ වගකීම තමුත්තාත්සේට ඇත්තේ නැහැ. තමුත්තාත්සේට තිබෙන්නේ අප වැරදි කරනවා නම් අපට දඬුවම් දෙන්නයි.

ජාතික ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් මා දැන ගන්න ඕනෑ. එතුමාට ලැබී තිබෙන සම්පූර්ණ බලතල මොනවාද කියා. එතුමා කෙරෙහි සම්පූර්ණ විශ්වාසය තබන්න අපට පුළුවනි.

කථානායකතුමා
(*ආචාර්ය ආචාර්ය*)
(Mr. Speaker)
මය ප්‍රශ්නය ගැන දැන් දැන වාරයක් පමණ කියා තිබෙනවා. ඒ ප්‍රශ්නයට ඇමතිතුමා උත්තර දෙයි. දැන් මේ යෝජනාව ගැන කටා කර වාඩි වෙන්න. තවත් මන්ත්‍රීවරු කීප දෙනෙක්ම ඉන්නවා. කටා කරන්න.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා
(*ශ්‍රී ලං. ආණ්ඪ. ත්‍යාගායක*)
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)
සමාවන්න. තමුත්තාත්සේ සමඟ මම වාද කරන්නේ නැහැ. තාවකාලික හමුදාව ගැන කටා කරන්න අවුරුදු ගණනාවකින් අපට ලැබුණු පළමු වැනි අවස්ථාව තමයි. මේ එක ක්‍රියා තාවකාලික හමුදාව සම්බන්ධයෙන් තිබෙන අඩුපාඩු ආදිය ගැන අප කටාකරන්න ඕනෑ. අනෙක, ජාතික ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශය ඒයේ - පෙරේද ඇති වුණ එකක්. ඒ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ කටයුතු ගැන පැහැදිලි අවබෝධයක් අප කවුරුත් ඇති කර ගන්න ඕනෑ. සමහර මන්ත්‍රීවරුත් නම් ආණ්ඩුව සන්නේෂ කරන්න කටා කරනවා ඇති. තමුත් මේ අලුත් අමාත්‍යාංශය ගැන පැහැදිලි අවබෝධයක් නැහැ.

පොලීසිය පිළිබඳ බලතල නැතිව ජාතික ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමාට කටයුතු කරන්න පුළුවන්ද ? එතුමා තියෙන්න ආරක්ෂක ඇමති ධුරයක් දරන නිසා තියෙන්න ඇමති මට්ටමෙන් කටයුතු කරන්න නම් එතුමාට පුළුවනි. ලුහදී වැඩබලන ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමා වශයෙන් එතුමා කටයුතු කලා. අද තිබෙන අවදානම් අවස්ථාවේ හැටියට මේ රටේ තිබෙන අනෙක් හැම අමාත්‍යාංශයකටම වඩා තැනක් ජාතික ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශයට ලැබෙන්න ඕනෑ. අද රටේ පවතින තත්ත්වය අනුව ජාතික ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමාගේ ශක්තිය තහවුරු කරන්න ඕනෑ. මේ රටේ තිබෙන තුස්තවැදී තර්ජනයට පමණක් නොව විදේශීය තර්ජනයක් ආවොත් ඒටත් මුහුණ දීමට පවා පුළුවන් වන ආකාරයට ඒ ඇමතිතුමාට අවශ්‍ය ශක්තිය ලබා දෙන්න ඕනෑ. ජාතික ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමා ඒ විධියට ශක්තිමත් කළොත් - වටහවලින් නොව නිත්‍යානුකූලව දෙන බලතල මගින් - පමණයි. අද පවතින තත්ත්වයට මුහුණ දෙන්න එතුමාට පුළුවන්කම ලැබෙන්නේ.

මේ බලතල අතුරින් තාවකාලික හමුදාව පිළිබඳ ඉතා වැදගත් තැනක් ගන්නවා. ලංකාව වටා ලංකාවට අයිති මුහුදු තීරයක් තිබෙනවා. ඒ කොටස භාර වන්නේ ජාතික ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමාටයි. ඒ කොටස තුළ මන් ද්‍රව්‍ය හොරෙන් ගෙන යෑම, ගෙන ඒම, හොරෙන් බඩු ගෙන ඒම සහ හොරෙන් බඩු ගෙන යෑම - "සමග්ලි" - ආදී ජාවාරම් තවමත් සිදු වෙනවා. ඒවා සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ඇණහිට තිබෙනවාය කියා අපට පැහැදිලි කියන්නට බැහැ. ඒ විධියේ දේවල් සම්බන්ධව, නොයෙකුත් වැට්ටන් සම්බන්ධ පත්තරවලින් අපට හැමදම වාගේ දැනගන්නට ලැබෙනවා. ඒ වාගේම අපේ රටින් මුදල් ගෙන යනවා. අපේ රත්තරම් ටික ගෙන යනවා. මේවා නොයෙක් ක්‍රමවලින් සිදුවෙනවා. ඒ හැම එකක්ම අපි තවත්වන්නට ඕනෑ. මේ රටෙන් එක ගනයක් හෝ විදේශයන්ට හොරෙන් ගෙන යන්නට ඉඩ නොදීම මේ රටේ ජීවත් වන හැම පුරවැසියෙකුගේම යුතුකමක්.

ඒ වාගේම අපේ රටේ උද්ධමනයට - 'ඉන්ෆ්ලේෂන්' එකට - බලපාන විධියට ද්‍රව්‍ය හොරෙන් ගෙන ඒමත්, මුදල් හොරෙන් ගෙන ඒමත් නොයෙක් ක්‍රමවලින් සිදු වෙනවා. විශේෂයෙන් රටක අභ්‍යන්තර වශයෙන් යුද්ධයක් එහෙම නැත්නම් කලබලගැනියක් තිබෙන අවස්ථාවකදී ඒ හැම එකකින්ම රට ආරක්ෂා කර ගන්නට ඕනෑ. එහෙම නොකළොත් කටදාවත් රටේ ස්ථාවරතාවය ආරක්ෂා කර ගන්නට බැරි වෙනවා වාගේම සවාධීනත්වයත් රැක ගන්නට අපට බැරි වෙනවා.

ඒ වාගේම තාවකාලික හමුදාව මෙන්න මේ විධියේ වැඩ කටයුතු කර තිබෙනවාය, මේ ලැබෙන රුපියල් දහසය කෝටියෙන් කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ මෙන්න මේවායි. ආණ්ඩුව මිලයට ගන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ මෙන්න මේවායි යනාදී වශයෙන් පැහැදිලි විස්තරයක් අපි මේ අවස්ථාවේදී ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන්නවා. මේ යටත් කරන මුදල්වලින් නැව් ගන්න යනවාද ? තාවකාලික උපකරණ ගෙන්වන්න යනවාද ? තාවකාලික හමුදාවට වුවමනා කරන යුද්ධායුධ ගෙන්වන්නට යනවාද ? මේ මුදල්වලින් කරන්නට යන්නේ මොනවාද කියා පැහැදිලි විස්තරයක් කරන ලෙස ඉල්ලමින් මගේ කටාව අවසාන කරනවා.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා (පිරිදිටි පාර්ශ්වයේ නායකතුමා)

(திரு. அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க — எதிர்க்கட்சி முதலவர்)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike (Leader of the Opposition))

Mr. Speaker, today the Government has come before this House to seek our consent to pass a supplementary sum of Rs. 168,219,005 for the Sri Lanka Navy. The position of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party has been clearly explained by the hon. Members who spoke before me, but I think it will be relevant to note the amounts that have been spent by this Government since it came to office in 1977 on the Sri Lanka Navy, and to compare it with the priority they have given to the combating of terrorism and the prevention of terrorists; arms and ammunition that have been flowing freely on the oceans of Sri Lanka. In 1977 when this Government came to office, in the first budget, they spent Rs. 13 million on the Sri Lanka Navy. In 1978 it went up to Rs. 14 million. In 1979 they spent Rs. 34 million on the Navy. In 1980 there was a substantial increase going up to Rs. 61 million. In 1981 the Rs. 61 million increased to Rs. 71 million and in 1982, for no explainable reason, the Rs. 71 million came down to Rs. 54 million, and in 1983 the Rs. 54 million came down to Rs. 53 million.

The point I wish to make Mr. Speaker is this. The question of terrorism has been increasing since 1977. It has been increasing year by year, and I think one of the fundamental problems has been the free flow of people, arms, ammunition and so on and so forth between North Sri Lanka and may be parts of South India. Now if this was the case, should you not have concentrated on developing your Navy, on equipping them properly, giving them the proper equipment and vessels to really stop any form of general commuting of arms and terrorists and so on, between South India and Sri Lanka. Therefore, I would like to ask, the Hon. Minister of National Security, why the Government in fact spent less in the years 1982 and 1983, when the terrorists problem was at a peak? The Rs. 71 million you sent in 1981 declined to Rs. 53 million in 1983, which is last year. Sir, if you were really serious in combating this terrorist problem, one of the first things you should have done was to have developed and strengthened your Navy. This is, of course, a logical and necessary aspect of your defence. But we fail to understand why, with the increase of terrorism in the North, the Government spent less money in 1982 and 1983.

Now taking the figures of last year, the last budget, in 1984 the Government spent Rs. 83 million which is a substantial increase over 1983. Now apart from the Rs. 83 million that was spent last year—and we are spending today on the last budget—you have come for a supplementary sum of Rs. 168,219,005 over and above the Rs. 83 million which the House passed during the last Budget. The point I wish to make is this. This country experienced a holocaust which was never experienced before in July 1983. The question of

terrorism increased since then. The jail breaks, the massacres in the jail, robberies, transport of cash, jewels and gold across the seas have been taking place at a great pace while the Government did not think of equipping the Navy last November. Why was this money not, in fact, passed in November 1983 when the Budget was presented in this House and why did you not fortify the Navy in November last year? May I make this very clear to the Hon. Minister and the Government: we are not opposing this, we are supporting the supplementary estimate fully, as explained by the hon. Member for Matugama, the hon. Member for Kotmale and the hon. Member for Attanagalla, but the complaint we have is this, and I feel it is a very valid complaint, that this is what you should have done in fact years and years ago, that these monies should have been passed years ago, the Navy should have been fully equipped to face the hazards they are facing and you have, in fact, been caught napping for all these years and you are taking a step in the right direction a little too late in the day.

I must compliment the Hon. Minister of National Security because since he became the Minister in charge of our defence, of our security, particularly in charge of the whole area of combating terrorism in the north and the east, he has taken a number of pragmatic, intelligent steps, in the right direction. But I may I tell the Hon. Minister that, if these steps had been taken a few more years ago when terrorism really reached a peak, a zenith, you would have had a less of a problem on your hands than you are facing today. It is a step in the right direction too late. It is, in fact, a closing of the stable doors once the horses have bolted.

Whilst complimenting the Hon. Minister on establishing a surveillance zone between the north of Sri Lanka and the south of India, which we at that point of time also commended him for, we fail to understand why the Government, which talks so much about combating terrorism, failed to do this years ago. One of the most logical things for the Government to have done was to have established this surveillance zone way back in the 1970s, 1978, 1979, or even the latest by 1980, 1981. Then you would have had much of a lesser problem on your hands that you are facing today. Now Sir, we are informed that the width of the surveillance zone is between 140 and 150 nautical miles. Now what I would like the Hon. Minister to explain to this House is whether we have the sufficient number of vessels or sailing crafts or boats to cover these 150 nautical miles which cover the surveillance zone. We believe that you have now seven or eight vessels covering this area, and with the three boats, which you hope to purchase with this Rs. 168 million we are passing today in the House, do you have a sufficient number of vessels to effectively carry out your surveillance in this zone?

Mr. Speaker, the other question I wish to ask the Hon. Minister and the Government is, how effective our radar system is; whether really the radar system which covers the surveillance zone is up to date, whether the equipment that you use for the radar is modern, whether the techniques which you adopt are up to the date: or whether you still use the radar system which we have been having for a long time, which is now outmoded and completely outdated. We are also informed that the fibre glass boats, which is the general mode of transport being used by terrorists and so on, can easily get through the radar. The fibre glass boats can easily get through the radar system and whether the Government has now thought of an alternate system whereby you can, in fact, see on your radar and report and record on your radar even boats made out of fibre glass.

Now Sir, I would also like to ask the Hon. Minister what horse-power the engines of the boats which he wishes to purchase with the money we are passing today would be. If the boats have less than 70 horse-power, the terrorists, who use small vessels to get through the surveillance zone, have only got to fix three outboard motors to their boats, and they can easily get past your boats and beat you on speed. Therefore, it is very important that you buy vessels with this money which, in fact, have more than 70 horse-power engines and which can catch up with the speed boats which are being used by the terrorists.

Now another matter, which was raised earlier in the course of another speech this evening, is that though you are concentrating on buying vessels for the navy, which we endorse and which we say should have been done a long time ago, you should seriously consider the surveillance of that area by air, because it is much more effective a method of surveying that area when you see it from the air. Of course, there is a disadvantage in the sense that once it is dark it is not as effective as a navy patrol boat to see what is going on in the ocean. But during the daytime, for more than 12 hours of the day with broad daylight, using of aircraft is a much more effective method of surveying this area. Now, Sir, you are spending roughly about Rs. 50 million per boat. You wish to buy three boats and you will roughly spend about Rs. 50 million or Rs. 55 million per boat. You can buy three to four twin-engine Cessnas for this Rs. 50 million. That is, for the Rs. 168 million you are passing today you can easily buy up to 15 twin engine Cessnas and they can cover seven times the area by air which you can cover by these vessels which are going to be operated by the Navy. If you buy twelve Cessna twin engine aircrafts they can cover a much wider zone, a much wider area and you can get much wider surveillance than what can be done by the Navy boats which you wish to purchase now.

There is another point which I wish to raise. I think the Hon. Minister must be aware of this. That is about the condition of the seas during the monsoon periods. During the monsoon periods the seas are very rough and very turbulent, and the surveillance force will find it very difficult to keep pace with the transport and traffic that is going on in that area. Therefore, I think it will be very useful if the Hon. Minister can give his mind to having more effective air surveillance by the Air Force. Give them the necessary aircraft and use them effectively for the purpose of surveillance.

කථනායකතුමා
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

If the hon. Leader of the Opposition is coming to a new point may I suggest that we now suspend the Sittings for tea.

The sitting is suspended till 5 p.m.

உயர்ப்படி சபை அனுமதி தடைசெய்தல் குறித்து, ச. ம. 5 மணிக்கு கிடைக்காத காலங்களில் [சபைத் தடைசெய்தல் மூலம்] காலநேரம் தடைசெய்தல் குறித்து.

அதன்படி, அமர்வு 17. ம. 5 மணிக்கு இடைநிறுத்தப்பட்டு மீண்டும் ஆரம்பமாகியிருக்கிறது. பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [திரு. நொர்மன் வைடியரத்னா] தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.
Sitting accordingly suspended till 5 p.m. and then resumed Mr. Deputy Speaker [Mr. Norman Waidyaratne] in the Chair.

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I was speaking on the effectiveness of the surveillance zone which could be monitored by air rather than by sea. I was in fact wondering why the Hon. Minister of National Security had not paid the same amount of attention and care to the development of the air force as he has done in regard to the navy. I think it would be wiser, Mr. Deputy Speaker, if the Government had in fact buttressed the air force with the necessary aircraft to help in the surveillance zone, and I only hope that we will not have another supplementary estimate in the weeks ahead or the months ahead for a large sum of money to enable the Sri Lanka Air Force to buy airplanes to assist in the surveillance zone. I hope that the Government will pay some attention to this matter.

Now, Sir, the other question that comes to one's mind when discussing the surveillance zone is, how effective is the surveillance zone? A matter of great concern and interest is, how effective has your surveillance zone been? I stated at the very outset, Sir, that we of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party welcome the surveillance zone as a step in the right direction, although a little too late in the day. However that may be, I think it is relevant to see how effective it has been in preventing the free flow of traffic between South India and the North of Sri Lanka.

[ප්‍රශ්න චක්‍රවාර්තාවක මගින්]

Last November there was a jail break in Batticaloa where 250 suspected terrorists walked out without much difficulty and without any hindrance at all. I believe that some of them had gone by sea across to South India.

Since then another disgraceful episode took place when another suspected terrorist, Mrs. Nithyananthan, walked out of the Batticaloa prison, which is I think one of the most telling indictments of the inefficiency of this Government in keeping in their custody the terrorists they arrested with so much difficulty.

One begins to wonder Mr. Deputy Speaker, when we keep asking the Indian Government to surrender all the so-called terrorists who are operating from bases in South India, whether we can keep them even if the Indian Government gives them to us! Even after 250 terrorists walked out of the Batticaloa prison you continued to keep important terrorists in that same prison. Mrs. Nirmala Nithyananthan has gone across. I believe she has been able to go right through the surveillance zone of this Government. *(Interruption.)* Well, if she is here it is worse for the Minister, because if she is in Sri Lanka you should have been able to find her by now. The only legitimate excuse that you have is that she has got across. Some say that she is in India. Some say that she is in the United States. But wherever she is, she has been able to go through the surveillance zone.

The Hon. Minister is aware that even the American couple who were kidnapped during the month of wesak *(Interruption)*. I am coming to that. The Government suspected wrongly that the Allens had been abducted across to India and later discovered, much to their amazement and shock, that they were only a few minutes away from Bishop's House which is in the very heart of the town of Jaffna. Now, if you yourselves suspected at that time that the Allen couple had been able to get through this surveillance zone, that itself is sufficient proof that the surveillance zone, in your own estimation, in your own view, is insufficient to prevent the free flow or transport of terrorists and ammunition and so on between the north of Sri Lanka and the south of India. Therefore what I say becomes more important. In the Hon. Minister's own estimation, the Allens may have got across to India. We had in fact requested the Indian Government to help to find the abducted Allens in South India, and the Government of Mrs. Gandhi went out of their way to help. They put vessels at our disposal to look for these terrorists; aircraft surveillance was done. In fact Mrs. Gandhi went out of her way in spite of all the attacks this Government had made against her and the Indian Government. The gracious lady that she is, she went out of her way to help Sri Lanka to find the abducted

Allens. And the terrorists have said categorically that they released Mr. and Mrs. Allen on the appeal made by the Prime Minister of India.

But let that be, Sir. The point I am trying to make is that when you suspected the Allens could have got through the surveillance zone you admitted the inherent weakness which you have seen yourselves in your surveillance zone. Therefore the point I have been trying to make to the Hon. Minister throughout my speech is that this is not sufficient. There must be air surveillance to support your naval effort. I hope the Government will pay sufficient attention to this fact.

The other point is, what precautions has the Government taken to prevent the flow of ammunition, which can reach ports of Sri Lanka which are not covered by the surveillance zone? Our country is an island. We have the sea right round us. We have vast stretches of beach and sea front which are uninhabited. We have vast areas which are not covered by any security. The Hon. Minister must explain to this House what action the Government intends to take against the possibility of entry and exit not only of human terrorists but also of weapons that the terrorists use to destroy life.

I am glad my Friend the Hon. Minister was away in New Delhi at the time the terrorists planted a very dangerous bomb in his office. Very fortunately he escaped. The Hon. Minister must inquire whether it was done by the Tamil terrorists or by some Sinhala opponents of his. That is something which I hope the Hon. Minister will be able to find out in good time.

However, Sir, the sphere of operation has moved from the North to our parts of the country. They are now concentrating on a classic terrorist model, which is, when you are under siege in your own area you move your sphere of operation to the capital, like what the IRA is doing in London. Last Christmas, as the Hon. Minister knows, one of the biggest departmental stores in London, Harrods of Knightsbridge, was subjected to an IRA bombing episode. I think a number of people were severely injured and half the shop was destroyed. Now, this kind of operation has moved here. That is very evident from what happened at the oberoi Hotel what nearly happened to the Hon. Minister's office, and what could very well happen to any one of us. Any Government building, even this very Parliament, is in grave danger. Therefore the sphere of operation has moved, and I am sure the Hon. Minister is well aware of this. I am also sure that he will take the necessary steps to deal with this situation that might come up. I know this is not, strictly speaking, covered by the subject we are discussing today.

Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like the Government to concentrate, apart from the surveillance zone itself which requires greater concentration both by

the navy and the air force, on the unprotected and uncovered vast regions of Sri Lanka where anything can happen.

I must also bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that I was in Trincomalee a few days ago and I was most dissatisfied with the naval cover for the area, because I managed to enter the harbour in a small boat without even being stopped. I came from Nilaveli and entered the harbour. Now, this is something which I think the Hon. Minister must be made aware of, namely that the navy is not as active as they should be, particularly as this is one of the most important harbours not only to Sri Lanka but in regard to other parts of the world. The naval protection and the naval cover for the harbour of Trincomalee is totally inadequate. I hope the Hon. Minister will check on this and find out why security there has lapsed.

The other point I wish to raise regarding this matter is the tender procedure that was adopted for the purchase of these three boats. I would like to know from where these boats are being purchased, whether these are the best boats that are available for this purpose, and whether in fact we have followed regular tender procedure in the purchase of these boats.

Finally, I would like to say this before I sit down, that I am happy that the Hon. Minister and, in particular, the President have taken a very pragmatic approach during their last visit to New Delhi. The President has categorically stated what we have been stating in this House time and time again namely that there is a clear distinction between the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Central Government of India, although some people have deliberately mixed up the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Central Government of India, going on a free-for-all rampage and attacking the Government of India and the Prime Minister of India. His Excellency the President very prudently and very wisely, even though rather late in the day, has come out heavily in favour of the arguments of the Hon. Minister of National Security, that is, do not mix this up with the activities of certain Tamil Nadu politicians. That is what the SLFP has been saying from July last year—do not mix up the temporary political opportunists in Tamil Nadu who are trying for an election victory there in the state elections, with the Central Government of India; do not mix up Karunanithi with Mrs. Indira Gandhi; do not mix up the politics of Tamil Nadu with the politics of the Central Government of India. This is the only way in which you can get the Central Government of India to co-operate with us—not by attacking them but by talking to them through normal quiet, diplomatic channels. This is what the Sri Lanka Freedom Party has been saying right along. This is the same view that was reciprocated by the Hon. Minister of National Security, and I am glad that the head of the

State, the Hon. Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, President of Sri Lanka, has in fact reiterated the same view by saying that he does not in any way blame the Central Government of India or Mrs. Indira Gandhi or the Tamil Nadu Government. He went to the extent of saying that he does not even blame the Government of Tamil Nadu. He only said, "I blame certain politicians in Tamil Nadu," which is exactly what the SLFP was saying and what the Hon. Minister of National Security has said time and time again. I am glad that wisdom has prevailed, and cheap political tricks which have been tried by certain politicians have failed. The President has taken a wise step in the right direction.

Therefore, may I conclude my speech with the remark that the Sri Lanka Freedom Party is in principle not opposed to this supplementary estimate but we will in fact keep a close scrutiny on the manner in which the money would be spent and the manner in which the boats will be utilized, because so far the manner in which the Government has set about combating terrorism has been extremely weak. It has approached the problem of terrorism from a defeatist point of view I am glad that the Hon. Minister of National Security has realized this weakness and is taking steps in the right direction even though the horse has bolted from the stable, because, Sir, all the terrorists who want to go from here have gone, all the terrorists who want to come back here have come – most of them – and the ammunition that has to be brought here has been brought. Therefore, the surveillance zone, though it is a step in the right direction, is too late. However, even though it is late, in principle the Sri Lanka Freedom Party is not opposed to the Government fortifying and buttressing the navy or any other arm of the services which we think should be used and will be used in preserving the unity and integrity of Sri Lanka and in a common effort to destroy terrorism in this land once and for all. With that, Sir, I thank you.

අ. න. 5.15

දිනේෂ ගුණවර්ධන මහතා (මහරගම)
(திரு. தினேஷ் குணவர்தன — மஹரகம)
(Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene - Maharagama)

ගරු තියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, නාවික හමුදාවට යම් යම් යාත්‍රාවන් මිලදී ගැනීම පිණිස අතිරේක ඇස්තමේන්තුවක් සඳහා අනුමතිය ලබා ගැනීමට ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන මේ අවස්ථාවේදී නාවික හමුදාව කෙරෙහි ජාතික ආරක්ෂාව පිළිබඳ ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය මම යොමු කරන්නට කැමතියි.

අපේ රටේ මුහුදු තීරය ආරක්ෂා කිරීම සඳහා වූ කර්තව්‍යයෙහි නාවික හමුදාව යෙදී සිටින බව අපි දන්නවා. අපේ රට වැනි රටකට යාත්‍රාවන් හෝ අවි ආයුධ මිලට ගැනීමේදී එම තීරණයන් ගැනීමට තිබෙන අවස්ථාව බොහෝවිට අඩුපාඩු සහතික තත්ත්වයකයි තිබෙන්නේ. මම විශේෂයෙන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය මේ කාරණය කෙරෙහි යොමුකරවන්නේ එම තිසයි. මේ කටයුතුවලදී අපි විශාල සමාගම් ගණනාවක තරගයකට ගොදුරුවෙනවා පමණක් නොවෙයි. ඔවුන්ගේ බලපෑම්වලටත් ලක් වෙනවා. පසුගිය කාලයේදී අපේ හමුදාවලට ගත් හානිය දෙස බලනවිට වෙනත් රටවල් අවුරුදු ගණනාවක් පාවිච්චි කළ වාහන සහ වෙනත් දේවල් ගෙන තිබෙන බව පෙනෙනවා. ඒ ගත් සමහර වාහන අතරමගදී කැටකුණාම වේගවත්

[රැකුණු ගණපාලන මහතා]

ගම්නාගමනයට වඩා හමුදා හටයන්ට බැහැරා ඒවා නල්ල කර නැවත එම වාහන ක්‍රියාකාරී තත්වයට පත් කරගෙන යන්නටයි. බොහෝවිට සිදුවී තිබෙන්නේ. මෙම වාහන මිලදී ගැනීමේ කාර්යභාරයට අවනිතරණ විමේදී මෙන්ම මේ සම්ප්‍රදයට ගොදුරුවන්නට එපාය කියන එක සඳහන් කරන්නටයි. මම මේ කාරණය ගැන ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානයට යොමු කළේ, පසුගිය කාලයේ යුද්ධයායුධ යාත්‍රා සහ වාහන මිලදී ගැනීම පිළිබඳව ඔබතුමා දැඩිලෙස සොයා බැලුවොහිත් මේ පිළිබඳ තත්වය ඔබතුමාට දැනගන්නට ලැබේවි. එමනිසා මිලදී ගැනීමට බලාපොරොත්තුවන එවැනි දේ මගින් හෝ ගන්නට බලාපොරොත්තුවන වෙනත් යම් යම් ක්‍රියා මාර්ග මගින් හෝ නාවික හමුදාව ශක්තිමත් කිරීම අති වැදගත්.

යුද්ධමය අවස්ථාවලදී පමණක් නොවෙයි, නාවික හමුදාවකින් ප්‍රයෝජනය සැලසෙන්නේ. නාවික හමුදාවකින් රටකට ඉෂ්ඨ කරන්නට පුළුවන් කාර්යභාරය ඊට වඩා පුළුල් බව කියන්නට ඕනෑ. අපේ රටේ ධීවරයන්ගේ ආරක්ෂාව සඳහා මෙන්ම ඇත මුහුදේ සලසා ගන්නට තිබෙන යම් යම් වෙනත් ආරක්ෂාවක් සඳහා නාවික හමුදාව අවශ්‍ය වෙනවා. වෙනත් රටවල සාම තත්වයන් පවත්වාගෙන යාම සඳහාත් නාවික හමුදාව දියුණු මට්ටමින් පවත්වාගෙන යනවා. යුද්ධමය තත්වයකදී අපේ නාවික හමුදාවට කොතෙක් දුරට ඒ කාර්යභාරය ඉෂ්ට කරන්නට පුළුවන්ද කියන එක ගැන සොයා බලා අපේ නාවික හමුදාවට ඒ කාර්ය භාරය ඉෂ්ඨ කිරීමට හැකිවන අන්දමින් එය ගොඩනැගීම අපට අයත් වශයෙන් කාර්යභාරයක් කියන එකත් අපට අමතක කරන්නට බැහැ.

පසුගිය අවස්ථාවක නාවික හමුදාවේ සහ යුද හමුදාවේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ නිවාඩු පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නය ඉදිරිපත්වූ වෙලාවේ අන්තහමල්ල ගැන මන්ත්‍රිතුමා (ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා) සහ මමත් මතක් කලා වගේ අදත් මේ කාරණය ගැන කියන්නට ඕනෑ. නාවික යාත්‍රා මගින් අපේ වෙරළ ආරක්ෂා කිරීමත් සමගම ඒ සඳහා වෙනමම වැඩපිළිවෙලක්ද අතිවාර්යයෙන්ම අපි ගොඩ නැගිය යුතුමයි. මේ රටේ ධීවරයන් සම්බන්ධ කරගත් වැඩපිළිවෙලක් මගින් පමණයි. අපට ඒ සඳහා යන වියදම් අඩු කර ගන්නට පුළුවන් වන්නේ. පැරැව් ගොඩට ගෙන ඒමේ හා නාවික යාත්‍රාවලට ඒවා ලබාදීමේ වැඩකටයුතු ධාර්මික කර ගන්නට පුළුවන් වන්නේ එවිටයි. ලෝකයේ වෙනත් රටවල කරන ලද එවැනි උත්සාහයන් ධාර්මික වී තිබෙන්නේ ඒ අන්දමට ක්‍රියා කිරීමෙනි. ඒවාගේම වෙරළාසන්න ගම්මානවල ජීවත්වන ජනතාව, අතිවාර්යයෙන්ම වෙරළ ආරක්ෂා කිරීමේ කටයුතුවලට සහ ඊට ඔබ්බෙහි පවතින තත්වයන් ආරක්ෂා කිරීමේ කටයුතුවලට යොදාගත යුතුමයි. මෙන්ම මේ වැඩපිළිවෙල ගැන වෙනදට වඩා ඔබතුමා අවධානය යොමු කරන්නට ඕනෑය කියන වික මම මේ වේලාවේදී විශේෂයෙන් මතක් කරන්නට ඕනෑ.

ඒවාගේම නාවික හමුදාවේ පුහුණුව පිළිබඳව නැවතත් කීවයුතුයි. නාවික හමුදාවේ හටයන් රටේ ආරක්ෂාව සඳහා යම් යම් ආකාරයෙන් හැසුරුණය කියලා නාවික හමුදාවේ හිටපු හොඳ හටයන් අත්අඩංගුවට ගත්තා. මම මේ කාරණය නැවත මතක් කරන්නේ ප්‍රශ්නයක් ඇති කරන්නට නොවෙයි. නාවික හමුදාවේ යම් යම් බලකායයන්වල තිබුණු ආත්මයක්තිය සහ දඩ දේශප්‍රේමීත්වය සම්බන්ධ හැඟීම් ගිය අවුරුද්දේ මොට කර දමීමා. එය සිදුවූණේ ඔබතුමා ගේ නිල කාලය යටතේ නොවන්නට පුළුවන්. තමුත් මේ තත්වය ඇතිවුණා. නාවික හමුදාවේ හොඳ හටයන් ගණනාවකට නමක්ගේ සේවය අප්‍රිය වුණා. පසු ගිය අවුරුද්ද කාලය ඇතුළත නාවික හමුදාවේ හුඟ දෙනෙක් නාවික හමුදාව අතහැර ගොස් තිබෙනවා. නාවික හමුදාවත්, යුද හමුදාවේ කොටසුන් විශ්වාසයට ගන්නේ නැවු අපි මොන ආකාරයේ යන්නට යුතු ගොනවත් අපේ රටේ ආරක්ෂාව පිළිබඳ මේ කටයුත්ත කරන්න නොහැකියයි මම මේ අවස්ථාවේදී ඔබතුමාට මතක් කරන අතර ඒ නිසා ඒ ගැන විශේෂ අවධානයක් යොමු කරන්නටය කියන විකත් මම කියනවා.

මේ නාවික හමුදාවේ සුපරීක්ෂාකාරීත්වයට යටත් වන ප්‍රදේශ ගැන නොයෙක් ආකාරයේ මත මෙතැන ප්‍රකාශ වුණා. නාවික ක්ෂේත්‍රයෙන් වෙනත් යුද්ධමය ආරක්ෂක ක්ෂේත්‍රවලත් යන්නට යුතු අපි කොතරම් දුරට අපේ ආරක්ෂාව සඳහා ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගන්නවාද කියන ප්‍රශ්නය මත තමයි. ඒ මත සියල්ලක්ම රඳා පවතින්නේ. ඒ කාර්ය භාරයේ දී නාවික හමුදාවේ පුහුණු කිරීම් මෙයට වඩා ක්‍රමවත්ව සහ මෙයට වඩා දැඩි ලෙස ඉක්මන් කරවීමේ අවශ්‍යතාවය දැන් පැන නැගී තිබෙනවාය කියන එකත් මම කියන්නට ඕනෑ.

මේ සියල්ලටම අමතරව ඔබතුමාට නැවත වරක් විශේෂයෙන්ම මතක් කරන්න කැමතියි. අපේ රටේ ජනතාව විශ්වාසයට ගැනීමේ ඇති අත්‍යවශ්‍යතාවය ගැන. කුමන ආකාරයේ සිද්ධියක් ඇතිවුණත් මේ රටේ ජනතාවට විරුද්ධ ඒ සිද්ධිය පරිවර්තනය කිරීමෙන් වර්තමානයේ පවතින රට බේදීමේ තර්ජනය වැනි ව්‍යාපාරයකට විදේශයකින් හෝ රට තුළින්ම හෝ පැනනගින තර්ජනයකට මුහුණ දීමට ඒක උදව්වක් වෙන්නේ නැහැ. මෙය ජාතික ආරක්ෂාව පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමාගේ බල ප්‍රදේශයට අයිති නිසා මේ ගැන කියන්නට ඕනෑ. පසුගිය දිනවල ඇතිවූ සිද්ධියෙන් පසුව, කොළඹ තරගයේත් වෙනත් තරග ගණනාවකත් පාරවල් අයිතේ පෝස්ටර් ගහලා තිබුණා. මෙක වාමාශික ත්‍රස්තවාදී කුමන්ත්‍රණයක් කියා. කවිද මේවා අලවන්නට ඉඩ දුන්නේ? ඇයි මේවා දේවල් ඇති කරන්නේ? මුළු මගත් වාමාශික අදහස් දරන සියලුදෙනා ඇවිස්සීම සඳහා අතවශ්‍ය අවුලකට ඒ අය යොමුකර ගැනීම සඳහා කවිද මේවා නි පෝස්ටර්ස් ගහලා තිබෙන්නේ කියන එක ඔබතුමා සොයා බැලීම වටිනවා. ජාතික ආරක්ෂාවට ඇති විදේශ තර්ජනයන් ගැන කථා කරනවා නම්. එය ඉතාම වැදගත්. මන්ද, අප අතරේම ඉන්නට පුළුවන්. අප අතර මත හේද වපුරන්නට උත්සාහ කරන කොටස්. ඒ නිසා මේ ගැන සොයා බලන්න කියා මම ඉතා ඕනෑකමින් ඔබතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ඔබතුමා විශේෂයෙන් ප්‍රකාශයක් කර තිබුණා උතුරේ තත්වයන් දකුණේ ශිෂ්‍යයන් අතර ඇතිවූ තත්වයන් අතර සම්බන්ධතාවයක් තිබෙනවාය කියා විශ්වාස කරන්නෙ නැත කියා. ඒ ප්‍රකාශය ඉතාමත්ම වැදගත්. මොකද, සමහර අය මේ වාගේ තත්වයක් පිළිබඳව නිර්මාණ ඇතිකර තමයි. මේ දැන්මීම් ඇලවීමේ ව්‍යාපාරය ගෙන ගිහින් තිබෙන්නෙ. මේවා නි දැන්මීම් ගණනාවක් අලවා තිබුණා.

එදා ඔබතුමා මේ ගැන සඟවේදී ප්‍රකාශ කලා. ශිෂ්‍යයන් අත්අඩංගුවට අරගෙන පොලීසිය විසින් කැඳවාගෙන ඇවිත් ගෙවල්වලට යවනවා කියා. තමුත් මේ වන විටත් එසේ කැඳවාගෙන ගිය ශිෂ්‍යයින්ගෙන් ගෙදර යැවීමේ නැති කොටසක් සිටිනවා. මම මේ අවස්ථාවේ ඒ අයගේ කාම ලේඛන ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන්නෙ නැහැ. ඒ අයගෙන් ප්‍රකාශ අරගෙන තිබෙනවා නම් ඒ අය නිදහස් කර ගෙදර යැවීම අප කාගේත් යුතුකමක්. බරපතල අපරාධකරුවන් සමග මේ තරුණ ලමයින් රඳවා තැබීම යෝග්‍ය නැහැ. ඒක අපි කවුරුත් පිළිගන්නට ඕනෑ. මාතර, ගාල්ල සහ වෙනත් පොලීසි ගණනාවකත් කොළඹ වරාය පොලීසිය, පිටකොටුව පොලීසිය, කොටුව පොලීසිය ආදී පොලීසිවලත් රඳවාගෙන සිටින අය ගැනයි මම විශේෂයෙන්ම ඔබතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටින්නේ. ඒ අයට අපරාධකරුවන් සමග සම්බන්ධවීමට ඉඩ තොතබා මේ ශිෂ්‍යයන් ගෙදර යැවීමට ජාතික ආරක්ෂාව පිළිබඳ ඇමතිවරයා හැටියට මේ වෙලාවේ ක්‍රියා කරන ලෙස මම ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

මේ රටේ තරුණයන්ගේ ශිෂ්‍යයන්ගේ අතිකුන් සියලුදෙනාගේත් උදව්වෙන් තමයි. අපේරට ආරක්ෂා කරගත හැකි වෙන්නේ. විදේශිකයන්ගේ උදව්වෙන් පමණක් මේ රට ආරක්ෂා කරගන්නට පුළුවන් කියන විශ්වාසයක් අපි ඇතිකර ගත යුතු නැහැ. මේ රටේ ජනතාවත් ඔවුන්ගේ දරුවනුත් තමයි. මේ රට ආරක්ෂා කරගන්නට ඉන්නේ. ඒ නිසා මේ අත්අඩංගුවට ගෙන සිටින ශිෂ්‍යයින් ගැන ඔබතුමාගේ බලය හා නිර්දේශයන් පැවිවීම කොට නැවත ඔවුන්ගේ දෙමව්පියන් වෙතට හා අධ්‍යාපන ආයතනවලට යන්නට ඔවුන්ට අවස්ථාව සලසා දෙන්න කියන වික ඉල්ලමින් මම තවතිනවා.

ලලිත් ඇතුළත් මුදලි මහතා (ජාතික ආරක්ෂාව පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා හා නියෝජ්‍ය රාජ්‍ය ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමා)
(*திரு. லலித் அதுலாத் முதலி—தேசிய பாதுகாப்பு அமைச்சரும் பிரதீப் பாதுகாப்பு அமைச்சரும்*)

(Mr. Lalith Atulath Mudali—Minister of National Security and Deputy Minister of Defence)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I first deal with some of the matters that have been raised. The Opposition raised a number of points. A few of those are valuable and they will naturally be looked into. Many of those were not really very valuable, but I do not find fault with hon. Members for raising them, because it may be that sometimes they have not read what we have put out.

I do not know whether I heard the hon. Member for Matugama (Mr. Anil Moonesinghe) correctly. According to my note here, he said he does not know the limits of the length of the surveillance zone. I want to say that when the surveillance zone was put out in the second week of April we did publish a Gazette notification where we have set out very clearly the limits of the surveillance zone at the present time, so that we make no mistake. I want to say that the surveillance zone starts near Talaimannar, goes one mile east of Kachchativu, and then goes over the North-western side, and, on the Northern coast, it goes up to Point Pedro, and then turns southwards for a certain distance which does not go beyond the boundaries of the Jaffna District. You may very well ask me then, "Why do you not take it as far as Batticaloa on the Eastern side and Puttalam on the Western side?" The answer is that we have to proceed step by step and declare a surveillance zone to the extent we can manage it. It would have been very easy for me to declare a surveillance zone round the whole country and then not have any ships to do it. We have only taken that part which was immediately necessary and in keeping with the number of ships that we have.

Then, Sir, the second point which was raised again appeared in the newspapers when I declared the surveillance zone, which is, "Why do you not have air cover?". The fact is that we do have air cover, and on the day I declared the surveillance zone we did announce that we were taking steps for air cover. And air cover is taking place at the present time. But all these things depend on the man-power and on the equipment that you have. What we do not lack today is the will at all levels. I must say the navy and the air force who are directly involved do not lack the will to work very hard.

When the surveillance zone was thought of – and I want to remind the hon. Member for Attanagalla that this is not due to any foreign advice; it was a Sri Lankan who thought about it; I think his name need not be mentioned – when the surveillance zone was proposed, all the advice was that it cannot be done. And some very valid reasons were put out. Then we took the decision that whether it could be done or not we are going to do it. And we set up a surveillance zone. Then all our detractors, insular and foreign, said, "They will never be able to maintain it." Now we have maintained it for nearly three months and we are going to maintain it. It may be necessary to maintain it for 10-15 years, but, we are going to maintain it. We are going to expand it. This is only a first step.

Then the next thing is very nice. It is very interesting. I am not talking of the Opposition here. I am talking of people who talk irresponsibly. They ask the question, how effective is the surveillance zone? Whenever that

question is asked I have one simple reply. Why do you not test it? The effectiveness will be brought home then, or you will be able to persuade me. If you have any doubts, ask the fishermen of Jaffna. They met me specially the other day in Jaffna, pleaded with me and said, "Please, your surveillance zone is so effective that we are losing our livelihood". And, at their special plea, I have decided to move the surveillance zone two miles north to give them seven miles of fishing. We are bringing in certain rules about registration, permission, departure, arrival and all those things to regulate the movement of fishermen, but at their request, because this Government is not keen on putting people out of their livelihood, we are allowing them to do that by moving the surveillance zone two miles north. That will also be done by Gazette notification in the next few weeks. So, please look out for the Gazette for what is being done.

Then the question is raised – I think the hon. Leader of the Opposition said that – we ourselves doubted our own surveillance zone by saying that the Allens had gone. If you read carefully, this is what I said, "The evidence available to me at the present time is supportive of the theory that they have left our shores". I said, "is supportive of the theory". All that we had was a van parked by a beach, and the dogs that were used went to the water. That was all the evidence available at that time. What is wrong in saying that? You, of course, jumped to the conclusion and said, "That means you admit that the surveillance zone was ineffective."

I am telling you that it is the terrorists who want to create the propaganda that the zone is ineffective hoping that we will withdraw it. There are terrorist agents in Colombo who are part of their disinformation service who go on saying this. I am not saying that you did for that reason.

சென்ற சென்னை தலைவர்
(திரு. அனுரா பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

That is the very reason why you must make it more effective. That should be an impetus for you to make it effective.

சென்ற சென்னை தலைவர்
(திரு. லலித் அத்துலத் முதலி)
(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

I know how effective it is and how non-effective it is. But I am talking of the disinformation service of the terrorists who operate in Colombo also and love to spread this and say, "Why are you spending so much money? Withdraw it". But my good authority that it is reasonably effective is Mr. M. G. Ramachandran himself, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, who said at a May meeting which he had organized of all the terrorist groups who meet in Tamil Nadu, that some of them could not come over because of the surveillance zone. He says that.

[ලලීන් ඇතුලත් මුදලි මහතා]

Having said all that, there is no question about a surveillance zone being one hundred per cent effective. Even a barbed-wire fence on land is not one hundred per cent effective. I mean, dogs creep through the barbed wire.

මන්මුච්චරයෙක්

(අங்கඡත්තවර් ඉරුවර්)

(A Member)

The Berlin wall.

ලලීන් ඇතුලත් මුදලි මහතා

(තිරු. ලවිත් අත්තූලත්මුතව්)

(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

The Berlin wall is not one hundred per cent effective. They have put two walls and it is not effective. If you want a 100 per cent fool proof kind of thing, then go to some other area of speculation.

මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්රම මහතා

(තිරු. මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්රම)

(Mr. Montague Jayawickrema)

The Great Wall of China.

ලලීන් ඇතුලත් මුදලි මහතා

(තිරු. ලවිත් අත්තූලත්මුතව්)

(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

Even the Great Wall of China was not fool proof and not 100 per cent effective. We are trying to get to that point as far as we can. That is why we want this. You say we did not spend enough. That is one of the criticisms. " You are spending money now but you did not spend it earlier." I can tell you that if we asked for the money earlier you would have said, " Why are you putting money into arms and not putting money into development ?" I mean this is the kind of six-of-one and half-a-dozen-of-another kind of argument that you put forward. I have always said this is "එක් - චුත්" type of argument.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(තිරු. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I cannot understand that.

ලලීන් ඇතුලත් මුදලි මහතා

(තිරු. ලවිත් අත්තූලත්මුතව්)

(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

Well, I am very sorry that the hon. Member for Attanagalla has lost his undoubtedly great knowledge of Sinhala colloquialisms of the past.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(තිරු. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Honestly I cannot. I have never heard it. I suspect even the Chinese "chung".

ලලීන් ඇතුලත් මුදලි මහතා

(තිරු. ලවිත් අත්තූලත්මුතව්)

(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

If you have not heard about a "එක් - චුත් තර්කය" then you better learn it now.

We are trying to make this more effective. We are trying to make this more extensive. We are taking steps forward. If you want the statistics, I will tell you that. After the zone was established forty people have died or have been captured trying to cross the zone. - (Interruption). How many of them are innocent ? Well, that is also a typical terrorist tactic. According to the terrorists, anybody who is caught is innocent, anybody who is not caught is not innocent. - (Interruption). No, that is the technique. Please do not give in to that kind of tactic ! How many were innocent ? How many were guilty ? Everybody trying to cross the zone is guilty because that is an offence. - (Interruption). If they were innocent they should never have been there.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(තිරු. අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

No, that is not an argument, surely.

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(තිරු. ලවිත් අත්තූලත්මුතව්)

(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

This is an absurd argument which I have heard. Any person who is caught is innocent. Any person who is dead is innocent. Only those who are not caught and who are not dead but who are doing activities are not innocent ! I have heard this. We had this argument even about the April incident where about 40 to 50 people died. I got hold of a friend of mine and said, " All right, you say they are innocent. You produce the names of all those people who died with their addresses ". What happened ? Fifty seven people were reported to have died according to him. He was only able to produce 26 names. Thirty one people, he says, he cannot find out. Now, are they innocent or are they not ? Are the popele whose names have been given innocent, or are they not ? The simple fact that we must get into our heads is, in this game it does happen. It is unfortunate that people who are not directly involved also get caught. If you ask the armed forces when they are acting, who is innocent, who is guilty, all that I can tell you is, in the heat of the moment you cannot do that. But if there is any possibility, I would like the Opposition Members to come along with the armed forces so they can point out the innocent and point out the police and the army when they act. - (Interruption). Nobody asked whether Rochelle Wallace was innocent, says the Minister of Education. Nobody asked whether Rochelle Wallace was innocent when she was killed !

மன்றத்தினர்

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(A Member)

Nobody asked whether Premawathie Manamperi was guilty ?

சீன சர்க்கார் மூலம்

(திரு. லலித் அத்துலத்முதலி)

(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

But you are endorsing it. When you asked this question, "How many were innocent," you are unwittingly seeking to demoralize the security forces of this country.

சீன சர்க்கார் மூலம்

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Forty have been killed. How many of them were terrorists ?

சீன சர்க்கார் மூலம்

(திரு. லலித் அத்துலத்முதலி)

(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

No, I said 40 have been killed or captured. Please follow my words.

சீன சர்க்கார் மூலம்

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

How many of them were terrorists ?

சீன சர்க்கார் மூலம்

(திரு. லலித் அத்துலத்முதலி)

(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

All I can say is, those who were going outside the surveillance zone were breaking the law and they were told categorically, "If you break the law, you will be dealt with". Some who could be captured were captured. Some who could not be captured were killed. Very interesting, is it ? When I give the figure you ask, how many were innocent, how many terrorists ? Before I gave the figure all you asked was, is it effective ? I mean, this is one way. You cannot get out of this. You are trying to put me inside the surveillance zone from which I cannot go anyhow.

Then, Sir, the next thing was this reference to what we are trying to do. Ships can spend only a limited time at sea. So you have to keep on replacing them. You have to send others. Some have to go for repairs. That is why you require far more ships than you would have places fixed for them. The surveillance zone works on this one principle. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you will excuse me if I do not give all the details. But I want to say, if any hon. Member, even of the Opposition, wishes to have any details from me, that I will tell you and take you to the Naval Headquarters. But I think you will appreciate the reason why I cannot give all details here, because what I say here will be read and analysed

elsewhere. So the basic principle of the surveillance zone is, you have some ships which are not moving about too much in which you have certain things which are necessary for other ships which keep moving about. So we have what is called a basic concept called mother ships and daughter ships. In naval language, the mother ships do not move about much but it is the daughter ships that frolic about in the water. They do not talk about sons, unfortunately, in naval language. Anyway, that is how it works. We have certain places where these ships do not move about too much, but they also can move. The number of ships we have to cover the area is still not sufficient ; so we are steadily increasing our fleet.

When we moved into the area in early April to set up the surveillance zone when everybody else said do not, we knew that in about six to eight weeks time we would get into trouble, but we decided to improvise on the one hand, build ships on the other hand and also to try to buy some ships. We called for international quotations, and I want to say that we had to adopt a special urgent tender procedure for this. For that purpose His Excellency the President appointed a tender board consisting of the following persons : the Secretary to the Ministry of Trade and Shipping, the Commander of the Navy, the Director of Marine Engineering of the Navy, the two Additional Secretaries of the Ministry of Trade and Shipping and the Government Engineer and Ships Surveyor – a very high-powered tender board, if I may say so ! They called for international quotations and they are continuing to evaluate them and are taking certain steps, but they found, to our good fortune, that of the ships tied up in Trincomalee in our lay-by, there were three ships which were ideally suited for this type of exercise. Because it was urgent – otherwise the surveillance zone would have ended – they decided to recommend the purchase of these three ships as a first step. If we get these three ships through this Supplementary Estimate, then we will have more time to buy the other things we want. This is purely to get over the initial period. – (Interruption) Pardon ?

சீன சர்க்கார் மூலம்

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Now you are bridging finance by bridging the surveillance zone :

சீன சர்க்கார் மூலம்

(திரு. லலித் அத்துலத்முதலி)

(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

We have got these ships reasonably cheap and they are now available and are actually being converted at Colombo Dockyard for our use. As soon as this estimate is passed, in two or three weeks' time the ships will actually be there, suitably modified for our purposes. (Interruption). These are sea containers. They were container vessels, but they had to be modified. We have

[ලලිත් ඇතුළත් මුදල මගනා]

found that modifying the ships is cheaper and quicker than ordering new ships which would come only eight or nine months from now. At Colombo Dockyard, one ship has been built and the others will take some time. What I want to impress upon this House is that this is an urgent matter. We could not have escaped it. If we followed the ordinary procedures it would have taken a long time and by now I would have been in a difficulty about maintaining the zone. So purely because of the urgency of the situation a special procedure authorised by His Excellency the President has been adopted. But this is not the end of the exercise. So many things have to be done. As the hon. Member for Attanagalla (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody) quite rightly said, this is the beginning of other expenditure. Yes, one has to be truthful about it.

I think it was the hon. Member for Matugama (Mr. Anil Moonesinghe) who said maybe I got it wrong; but someone said – that we did not spend this money earlier when we could have spent it. All I can say is that this Government was loath to have to spend money on things like this. We always thought that money should be spent on direct development. We gave priority to that, and therefore military expenditure was kept to the minimum. If you think it is a mistake we have made, all I can say is that it is a mistake that we have made in the best faith possible. Even now we are very unhappy about having to do that, but we have to defend our country and its security.

අතිල මුණසිංහ මහතා
(ශ්‍රී. ආනිල් මුණසිංහ)
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

All we said was that, while terrorist activity was increasing, your expenditure on the navy decreased in gross proportion.

ලලිත් ඇතුළත් මුදල මගනා
(ශ්‍රී. ලලිත් අත්තුලත් මුදලි)
(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

I do not think it is correct to draw that kind of inference from that. All I can say is that it depended on the wants as it went up and down. In 1984 for instance it has gone up a great deal. Capital expenditure is Rs. 85 million and recurrent expenditure is Rs. 103 million in 1984.

I want to make it clear to the hon. Member for Kotmale (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake) that this is not for general expenditure. He said :

"මොකටද මේවා ගන්නේ? හරියට අවට විස්තර කියල තැනෑ. "නමුත් මෙකෙ විස්තරාත්මකව ලියා තිබෙනවා. " මෙම මුදල් අවශ්‍ය ආරක්ෂක වලල්ලට තැවී තුනක් ගැනීමට පමණයි " කියල.

Then, the question was raised about radar. I want to say that we have radar but we do not say that we are totally satisfied with the radar we have. We are trying

to get better radar as we go along. I like the very interesting argument that flat-bottomed dinghies are so close to the water that when they go in the heavy seas our radar will not be able to find them. It may be so, because in very heavy seas flat-bottomed dinghies are very difficult to find above the water because they sink. I hope I am wrong, because I do not want them to sink!

Then, I think we had the hon. Member for Attanagalla (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody) commending the Hon. Minister of Industries for locally produced goods. I want to say that we are not only building boats, fast boats, through Colombo Dockyard for the navy, we are also building what are called armed personnel carriers for the army which are far more effective than the imported variety and cost about 40 per cent of the imported price.—(Interruption). We went into that because where it is possible we are going to do that. I had the privilege of riding in one two weeks ago, and I must say that I felt that it was a great triumph for Sri Lankan workmanship—(Interruption).

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(ශ්‍රී. අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

What does the hon. Member mean by "you all"? He is day-dreaming, Sir. He does not know what he is talking about!

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(ශ්‍රී. ලලිත් අත්තුලත් මුදලි)
(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

Then, to go back to the other problems that have been outlined, there was some talk about Mossad. You know, Mossad is a lovely flag word! There is no Mossad here. There is a group of people who are coming and conducting courses and classes on certain specific investigative procedures and methods. I want to say that as far as operations are concerned they are all Sri Lankans, and I do not intend to hand over any operations to a foreigner. The Sri Lankans can manage it. Why we have used this consultancy service is because we have not concentrated on this kind of thing then. If we had concentrated on this kind of thing at that time people would have made all sorts of allegations against us. So once faced with the situation of intelligence we need to get people to help us. You say those people are the best in the world. So why create a row about our getting the best in the world? Why do we want to stab ourselves in the back? This is for a limited purpose. It has not changed our external political policy—(Interruption). Well, you may call them terrorists, and then next you will say, "Set a thief to catch a thief". In fact, His Excellency the President has said categorically that it does not mean that we will change our external political policy in any way as far as the Arab question and the Palestine people are concerned. If there are any doubts about that, please

wait until the next vote is taken in the United Nations on that question and you will see that Sri Lanka stands by the policy that she has followed up to now.

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

Hon. Minister, may I interrupt you, if you do not mind, to say that the Government of Saudi Arabia has requested Sri Lanka not to send an ambassador.

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

That is not true.

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

I am telling you that it is true.

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

I am saying that it is not true.

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

Then why have we not sent an ambassador to Saudi Arabia ?

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

We have to fill ambassadors' vacancies as and when we get people. We have to select a person. Now, I am sorry that the hon. Leader of the Opposition is forgetting our own procedures. A person has to be found, he has to be selected, and then the matter has to go before the Select Committee of this House.

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

May I say this again ? You might find a person, you might select a person, but that person will not be accepted at Riyadh. You know that.

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(திரு. லலித் அத்துலத்முதலி)
(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

Yes, we may select a person whom Saudi Arabia might find *persona non grata*. For example, if we select somebody from the Opposition, definitely Saudi Arabia would find that person *persona non grata*.

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

It may be that you might have to select somebody from the Opposition like Mr. Kalugalla whom you sent to Ottawa.

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

Now I find that the Opposition is volunteering for our ambassadorial appointments. That I understand, because of the present predicament in some of the Opposition political parties where they are so badly split. I mean, some might seek to get in touch again by getting an ambassadorial appointment. If that is the position, we will take that also into account in making our appointments.

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

You might like to score debating points or make your elegant Oxford cracks across the Floor of this House, but may I inform you that even if you select a person as ambassador the Government of Saudi Arabia will not accept an ambassador from Sri Lanka. They have said so categorically.

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

That is not true. But I am amazed that the hon. Leader of the Opposition can represent Saudi Arabia on the Floor of this House.

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

I am not representing. I am telling you that they have informed us. They have informed your Government.

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

Now you have moved from India to Saudi Arabia.

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

You and I both must be Indian representatives !

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

Nobody has made an allegation against me.—(Interruption).

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

Why not ? I will tell you. When they want to make an allegation against you they attack us.

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

They say, "සමහරු කියනවා"

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

They were at the Fort Police Station and you suddenly shifted them to the Panagoda Camp.

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

Please do not read anything sinister in that. That is purely for convenience, because in the Fort Police Station there was no room to keep them. I can assure you that there is no intention to keep them.

Once those two categories are dealt with – I hope we can finish that process in the next few days – the next question is the opening of the universities. We have to discuss that fully with the university authorities. What we want to do is to reopen the universities as quickly as we can. We want to explore the possibilities of allowing them to come according to the year – allowing the third year students to come first, followed by the second year students, followed by the first year students – to see that at the reopening stage there is no problem.

There has been some kind of discussion which has taken place about the siting of the police post. I want to say that as far as the Government is concerned what it wants to achieve is the position by which the police of the country can discharge their duties in relation to the universities in the same way that they discharge their duties in relation to any other citizen's home or any other place to which the public have access. The idea that if there is a criminal offence or some kind of offence against law and order taking place within a university area the police cannot enter creates problems by itself. I am not saying that the police should just simply look to enter. The idea that the police shall not enter is something which is very difficult to maintain in the present law and order situation. In other universities all over the world there is no rule that the police shall not enter. There is a practice that the police generally does not enter unless there is a very serious situation that has developed. If you look at it that way and ensure that the university is available for the security authorities for maintaining law and order if there is a breakdown of that situation, then the question of the siting of the police in relation to the university becomes a relatively less important question which can be dealt with. – (Interruption).

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

We have urged – (Interruption). What you say is quite correct. Therefore the matter of the police post being inside the university should be of minor importance. (Interruption).

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

You talk to the President if you want to talk to him. Do not go and talk to messengers.

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

What I am saying is, the Government's position is what I emphasize. If the students are emphasizing something else, then you can see that that is so important to the Government as the general principle which I worked out. I think we can resolve this problem without any difficulty about creating a second front. Do not have any fears about a second front. I would not come here and ask for any equipment or a supplementary estimate to deal with that problem. I can assure you of that. We will peacefully deal with the problem, and we hope this kind of situation would not arise. That is all I wish to say.

I thank hon. Members of the House for supporting this, because I emphasize again that we cannot divide our house. We have to unite our house if you are dealing with terrorists. One of the reasons why I cannot give all the details I would like to give is because whatever we say is analysed by the terrorist groups. I want to repeat to the Members of this House that if there is any matter which they would like to raise with me, any detail that they would like to know as representatives of the people, I am prepared to disclose it to you. I am prepared to show you some of the new things that we have started. Please let me know and I will take you to the relevant places and show you what we are doing.

Thank you very much.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත් යන සමීපත විය.
வினா விடுதல் සම්බන්ධව අනුමතයක් සම්පාදනය වූයේ.
Question put, and agreed to.

නාවික හමුදා පනත : නියෝග
கடற்படைச்சட்டம் : ஒழுங்குவிதிகள்
NAVY ACT : REGULATIONS

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා
(திரு. எம். வினசன்ட் பெரேரா)
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Local Government, Housing & Construction and Minister of Highways, I move,

“ That the Navy Detention Regulations, 1983, 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. 263/24 of September 23, 1983, which were presented on 21.06.1984.”

[එම්. වික්‍රමට ප්‍රචාරය කෙරුණු පිටපත]

Personnel of the Sri Lanka Navy who are summarily tried and punished for any non-capital offence are, on award of a punishment of detention, committed to the Welikada Prisons to serve their imprisonment as the Navy does not have its own detention quarters.

Therefore this practice has been considered detrimental to service life. This regulation i.e. The Navy Detention Regulations, 1983 is to enable the serving of imprisonment by Navy personnel in Air Force Detention Barracks.

ප්‍රශ්නය සහතික කරන ලදී.
මේ ඉතිරි ක්‍රියා සම්බන්ධව ප්‍රශ්න කළේ,
Question proposed.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(ශ්‍රී ලංකා ඝනකාන්ත ඉගැන්වීමේ කොමිෂන් සභා සාමාජිකයෙකු)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I am going to oppose this. It is a very minor matter. I would like to bring another matter to the notice of the Hon. Minister of National Security.

I am made to understand that ex-officers are to be taken back for work. I suppose this is a laudable step which he is taking because he is short of staff and trained personnel. But at the same time, I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that at a time like this there is a certain amount of injustice - I would not say that there were "political" discharges done in the navy or any other service - but I have noticed with a little sadness that competent naval personnel are charged with offences that may have been committed in the past, in the July disturbances, or subsequently. Those people who have been extra loyal to their race or creed, perhaps may have spoken out of turn or done something out of turn. But one should realize where service personnel are concerned that the punishment of discharge is something very serious.

Sir, I can remember the time in 1971 when there was a heavy strain on the service personnel. They do have their own difficulties, they do have their own political thinking in the sense that they may have an extraordinary love for their race, creed and perhaps even the nation. One has to look at these things a bit sympathetically in a situation like this. I have been raising this matter at various fora, and I have been made to understand that the offences that have been committed do not warrant a discharge. Once a person gets out of the service, especially if he belongs to the service personnel, we should not put that man against the State, against the Government, against the establishment, or against the democratic rules that we have to follow. We do not want such people to go directly to totalitarian activities or any other activities of that nature. Therefore in order to stop that I have brought this to the notice of the Navy Commander -

perhaps he has a good reason for doing this, but yet I want to plead on behalf of these five persons who have been asked to leave the navy saying that they have broken certain rules during that period.

Secondly, I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that, if these old personnel come back, their seniority should not be affected. I say this because I have noticed that in most of these services when a person comes back he finds his junior has already become a senior and he has to work under that junior. And sometimes it so happens that he does not fall in line with the new set-up that he is in, in the new environment that he is in, and so he may not sometimes take orders from that junior who has become a senior.

Now these are the hazards that are there, and I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister these two small factors, mainly because we would like to see a satisfied service. Situations come, situations go; but to keep the service satisfied right through is something that we must aim at. I hope the Hon. Minister will discuss this matter with the Navy Commander and bring redress to those persons who are very badly pressed especially during a time like this when there is an economic crisis.

අ. න. 6.05

දිනේෂ ගුණවර්ධන මහතා (මහරගම)
(ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් ඉගැන්වීමේ කොමිෂන් සභා සාමාජිකයෙකු)
(Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene - Maharagama)

රජයට ගැනීමේ කියෝග පිළිබඳ මේ සාකච්චාවට අමතරව මා විශේෂයෙන් කරුණක් සඳහන් කරන්නට ඕනෑ මහජන එක්සත් පෙරමුණේ ශ්‍රී ලංකා කොමියුනිස්ට් පක්ෂයේත් ලංකා සමසමාජ පක්ෂයේත් ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහජන පක්ෂයේත් කියෝජිත පිරිසක් මේ රටේ ඇති වුණු තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳව ගරු අගමැතිතුමාගෙන් සාකච්චාවක් ඉල්ලුවා. ඒ අවස්ථාවේදී ගරු අගමැතිතුමා කැමතුව මණ්ඩලයේ ප්‍රධානත්වය දරා කිසි ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමාට අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රධාන ඇමතිවරුන් සියලු දෙනාත් සහභාගී කරවා ගන්නට කියා අපි අගමැතිතුමාගෙන් ඒ සාකච්චාව ඉල්ලුවා. අපි ඒ සාකච්චාව ඉල්ලුවේ පියත් කෙනෙකුගෙන්වත් සපත්තු පිගඳන මනුෂ්‍යයෙකුගෙන්වත් නොවෙයි. රජයෙන්ම දිරවන්නේ නැති දේවල්. මේ රටේ ජනතාවගේ දරුවෝ අමාරුවේ වැටී ඉන්දුදේ අපි පක්ෂ ගතරක් නැවියට අනුරාධපුරයට ගියේ ජනතාවගේ දරුවන් වෙනුවෙන්. රටේ ප්‍රධානියා රටේ නැති කොට, ජාතික ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිවරයා රටේ නැති කොට, ඇවිත් කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලෙස කැමතුව මණ්ඩලයේ සභාපති නැවියට ඉන්න පුද්ගලයා අපට කී කියා අපි ඒ දරුවන් වෙනුවෙන් කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට ගියා. මම එය විශේෂයෙන් මතක් කරන්න ඕනෑ. තුන්වැනි මෙතැන වැරදි මතයක් ඇති වෙන්න පුළුවනි.

වීරසිංහ මල්ලිමාරවට්ටි මහතා (කොළඹ දිසා ඇමතිතුමා)
(ශ්‍රී ලංකා විප්ලවකාන්ත මල්ලිමාරවට්ටි - කොළඹ දිසා මහලයේ මහලයා)
(Mr. Weerasinghe Mallimaratchi - District Minister, Colombo)
රජයෙන්ම ඒවා තේරෙන්නේ නැහැ.

දිනේෂ ගුණවර්ධන මහතා
(ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් ඉගැන්වීමේ කොමිෂන් සභා සාමාජිකයෙකු)
(Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene)

අගමැතිවරයා සමග අප කල සාකච්චාව පියත් කෙනෙක් එක් කල සාකච්චාවකට සම කරන්න උත්සාහ දැරීම ගැන මම කතාගා වෙනවා. ජනාධිපතිතුමා රටේ සිටියා නම් එතුමා ලඟට යන්න අපි ලැස්සිමු. එතුමා රටේ සිටියා නම් අපි සාකච්චාව ඉල්ලන්නේ එතුමා සමගයි. මේ පක්ෂ ගතර නැවියට අපි ඒ පිරිණය ගත් බව කියන්න ඕනෑ. මේ ගැන වැරදි මතයක් ඇති වෙන්න ඉඩ තිබෙන කියා. රජයෙන්ම මාත්තයට මේ රටේ පොදු ජනතාව

පසින් ගසා දැන් අවුරුදු ගණනාවක් ඉවරයි. මේ රටේ පොදු ජනතාව නැවත රදලයන් අතට ගමන් කරන්න ඉඩ තියන්නේ නෑ නිසා මේ දවස මේ වේලාවේදී මතක් කරන්න මිනි. සතුකිසි.

අ. හා. 6.08

රජිල් වික්‍රමසිංහ මහතා (සෞචන කටයුතු හා රැකියා සහ අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. ரணில் விக்ரமசிங்ஹ — இளைஞர் அலுவல்கள், தொழில் வாய்ப்பு அமைச்சரும் கல்வி அமைச்சரும்)
(Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe Minister of Youth Affairs & Employment and Minister of Education)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා, මමත් මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මේ තත්වය ගැන විවිධ ස්වල්පයක් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න මිනි. විශේෂයෙන්ම (බාධා කිරීමක්)

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

Order, please !

විරසිංහ මල්ලිමාරච්චි මහතා
(திரு. வீரசிங்ஹ மல்லிமாரச்சி)
(Mr. Weerasinghe Mallimarachchi)

රදලයන්ට මීටා තේරෙන්නේ නෑගෑ.....

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

විරසිංහ මල්ලිමාරච්චි මහතා
(திரு. வீரசிங்ஹ மல்லிமாரச்சி)
(Mr. Weerasinghe Mallimarachchi)

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

Order, please. Hon. Leader of the Opposition, please sit down. Both hon. Members, please sit down.

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

Bloody despicable.....

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

Order, please ! I shall order both Members to be sent out of this Assembly.

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

Sir, this is the kind of man that has come into Parliament. What is the meaning of this ?

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

Order, please ! There has been an exhibition of I think the most disgraceful conduct by the two hon. Members.

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

The first provocation was given by him. I apologize for what I said.

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

I thought the dignity of this House has to be maintained by the hon. Member, and I think this is the most disgraceful exhibition of the lowest type of language that has ever been spoken in this House. Please take your seats.

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

He started this filth, Sir. He called me.

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

The important thing is, I do not think any of the hon. Members are used to this language, and they have not heard what you have said, because they do not understand the type of language that you have used. (Interruption)

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

Shut your bloody mouth.

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

I shall order both out of this House. —(Interruption)

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

Shut your bloody mouth.

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

Order, please !

රජිල් වික්‍රමසිංහ මහතා
(திரு. ரணில் விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe)

Shall we adjourn for five minutes, Sir.

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

I will teach you a bloody lesson.

result that all our efforts to increase sugar production in this country and also the investment programmes that we have had will be very gravely affected. People engaged in jaggery production will also be affected. Therefore, we have raised the price to keep it at the level of nearly about Rs. 4,500 per metric ton. When we work it out it comes to about Rs. 12.50 per kg. That is the prevailing price. If this is not done what will happen is that the price of sugar will be low and all these schemes which we have had will end in disruption. That is the reason why we have done this and we propose to keep a constant review of the sugar price so that the price will never go below Rs. 12 or Rs. 12.50 per kilogram. If the world market price goes up then there will be a sliding scale to keep it at that level, because I think it is very necessary that we should have a stabilized price in order to achieve what we have now ventured out.

சுழை வகைகளில் வரலாறு
வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.
Question proposed.

உதவித் தலைவர் அவர்கள்
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

This is a customs duty which we thought of debating for the simple reason that the Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation produces 25,000 tons of sugar in this country out of a 300,000 tons that are necessary. The Sugar Corporation came to an agreement with the sugar importers that the total amount of 25,000 tons be taken over by the sugar importers and absorbed. Ultimately, the sugar importers did not agree to that and they did not buy anything, except for one person, I am told, who bought a very small tonnage of 750. There are stacks and stacks of sugar hoarded up at the Sugar Corporation stores, so much so that there is a massive liquidity problem in the corporation.

We all agree that there should be a stabilized price for sugar, and especially when it comes to the local product we have to think in two ways. Firstly, can we give a subsidy to the consumer? Secondly, how are we to work out a subsidy to the producer? These are the two ideas that we have to think of.

Instead, now there are others whom we are trying to attract to this country, like I am happy the Hon. Minister is here—the Pelawatta Sugar Company Ltd., the Moneragala Sugar Company Ltd. and the Nakkala Sugar Company Ltd. These are foreign organizations that are coming here to produce sugar. You have guaranteed in the Pelawatta agreement that they will be paid Rs. 15 per pound of sugar. That is in your agreement. They are also not to be charged BTT and they are going to get a ten-year tax rebate. That is for the Pelawatta Sugar Company Ltd. Now, if you take the Nakkala Sugar Company Ltd., it is the same. There, of course, I think the agreement is for Rs. 11.65

or something like that. About the Moneragala Sugar Company Ltd. we do not know. I have always in this House been asking that these agreements be tabled, but unfortunately the Government is not prepared to do so. None of these companies are paying BTT while the Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation is asked to pay BTT. Why are you doing that? You have forced the Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation into a liquidity position because you are levying BTT from them while the various foreign companies who are operating in this country have been given freedom from BTT. Why is that? This is where I challenge you to remove that BTT. If you remove the BTT of the Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation everything will fall in line.

Now, take the sugar cane produced. When it comes to the Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation, they purchase at Rs. 450. When it comes to Pelawatta Sugar Company Ltd., they purchase at the rate of Rs. 400. You have given that benefit also to them. In other words, you are throttling the local industry, Mr. Minister of Industries.

I am very happy that the Hon Minister of Industries, at an opening ceremony at some place, has said: "An open economy does not mean that it should be free for all. An open economy does not mean that we should not protect our own industries". That is exactly the Sri Lanka Freedom Party system. You will remember, during that time the poor man used to get his sugar at 72 cents a pound while the rich paid Rs. 5. I will tell you this. Let the rich pay Rs. 15, but give it to the poor man at Rs. 5. I am not going to stick to the old amount because we know that there are difficulties—the prices have changed.

This is the problem, Sir. They are not working out the consumer subsidy. They are not working out the producer subsidy. You have to work it out. If not, you can never solve this problem. I quite appreciate one thing. You cannot have condition purchases. Therefore I think the Hon. Minister must reconsider and support the sugar industry in that way. Now, take for instance the position in the United States of America. Do you know that there is a support price in the United States of America? The United States of America is supposed to be one of the richest countries. They have a support price for sugar and they have efficient producers also. Why can we not have it here? Therefore, Sir, what I say is, we must work out something. There is a stabilized price in the USA. There is a support price. Therefore I think the Hon. Minister must consider this support price or a consumer subsidy and a producer subsidy and have a stable price for sugar.

Finally I want to say that it is only through modernization, effective management and capacity utilization that you can develop this industry, and to do that you need money. For you to get money you must

[ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා]

not burden them. You will have to remove the BTT. The only way out is the removal of the BTT and by giving the benefits you have given to the other companies that are operating here to the Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation also. If that happens you do not need to bring any price hike of sugar.

අතිරේක මුහුදුම් මහතා (මතුරම)

(திரு. அனில் முனிசிங்கம் — மதுசகம்)

(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe-Matugama)

Sir, I am very happy to support the Hon. Acting Minister's proposal. I think it is excellent because we feel that the Government is now veering its course towards the viamedia, and that means, very colse to the policies of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party - very close and very realistic policies.

Hon. Members will remember that at the very beginning, as soon as this Government came in, they thought of the open economy as an "open sesame" for everything. We heard the speeches you made of products coming in. You said: "Singapore umbrellas are better than our umbrellas and they should be brought. Why should the consumer be held to ransom?" So we had the situation where the argument of the Government was that the earlier Government had allowed local industries to carry on without any competition from abroad and that a fresh wind of competition was necessary.

Those arguments are completely out now. What you are saying now is, we must help the local producer so that he is not affected by dumping. The Hon. Minister of Industries made a very important and interesting speech at the exhibition held by Lanka Ashok Leyland Limited and the Industrial Development Board. I want to say that the Hon. Minister is carrying out the exact policies that I did when I was there as Chirman, CTB. I too said that instead of manufacturing vehicles, which we cannot, Let us start manufacturing certain intems of those vehicles which we can very well do, and that was the policy that we encouraged. But once you started importing all sorts of automotive products - (Interruption). Yes, I did. We manufactured certain nuts and bolts, axle joints and king-pins and a number of items which I cannot remember off-hand. We certainly manufactured a number of those things. I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that we produced brake drums, which is a very heavy item. Break drums were produced here instead of being brought from abroad. So we were trying to do this job. Unfortunately that was stopped.

What you are following now is an excellent policy. I commend the Hon. Minister of Industries for having made that speech. I commend the Hon. Acting Minister of Finance for bringing these measures.

The Hon. Minister of Finance quoted the example of France, a country with a more open economy than you find anywhere in the world. He quoted the example of the Japanese video decks. What the French did was to open up at Poitiers an inspection unit, and these Japanese video decks started piling up. So the Japanese had to come to terms with the French. Now we have that happening in a lot of countries with the open economy. Even in the home of free enterprise, America, there are a number of items which are completely protected, including steel. Steel is protected in the United States of America. Only in our country we do not have protection.

So the open economy must be understood as a help to our economy, not as part of a system which dissipates our economy. The Hon. Minister of Textile Industries is aware of that. I agree with what you have done. You have brought in new management techniques. I only do not agree that you should keep on firing workers as you are doing. But you have brought in new management techinques, and some of the fabrics that you produce are excellent although people in our country still do like to get the foreign article because they think it is better.

Therefore, to a certain degree it is necessary to develop the economy, and you have our full support in doing that.

When our Government was there we made a mistake. The mistake was this. We gave protection but did not have a system of quality control and accounts control. We allowed them to carry on regardless of all that. What I am trying to say is that we made a mistake in not having proper quality control. For that the Ministry of Industries must have the infra-structure. The best example, Sir, is Japan. Japanese industry is constantly monitored by a Japanese Government department. Constantly they are on the alert. Now, we did not do that. We gave permits to various people and said, "Well, you produce", and after that we forgot about it.

So even regarding sugar, I want to say, our manufacturing cost of sugar is rather high. We must bring it down. And then the full benefit of this will go to the consumer. So your sliding scale must be a variable one. When you gradually make the sugar industry in this country a viable one and cut out some of the bureaucracy, the expenditure which is unnecessary, the waste and so on you will be able to approximate to the world market price. For that this must be constantly monitored. That is what I say, Sir, with the result that the surplus sugar is sold at prices lower than at which they are normally sold. For instance, sugar which costs US Dollars 180 a ton works out to 4.50 a kilo. During this time we had about 50,000 tons of sugar, either in the harbour or in ships coming in or committed for import under letters of credit.

At this time the importers represented matters to the Treasury and obtained a waiver of Re. 1 - I hope my figure is correct - in return for the undertaking that they would buy all the sugar from the Sugar Corporation, but out of the 20,000 tons which they promised to buy, they bought only 1,000 tons. They went back on their word. We must congratulate the Hon. Acting Minister for taking action in this matter.

The cost of production of sugar in Sri Lanka is Rs. 10 per kilo and the Sugar Corporation is losing 65 cents on every kilo. I must mention that they also pay 15 per cent as BTT and 77.5 per cent as income tax - which I think is far too much. I would like the Hon. Acting Minister to see if there is a possibility of reducing the BTT. This would also encourage the corporation to increase their production. We know that they produce only 25,000 tons of the 250,000 tons of sugar needed annually. On behalf of the Sugar Corporation I would ask the Hon. Acting Minister to consider the reduction of this BTT of 15 per cent. The corporation owes the Bank of America about Rs. 55 million and they are about Rs. 121 million in debt, and unless you help them in some way, they might go out of production.

එම්. එච්. එම් නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා
(ආර්. ආර්. ආර්. නයිනා මරිකාර්)
(Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not think the hon. Member and I are at cross-purposes. The whole purpose of this RPO is to see that prices are stabilized and that sugar which is produced at lower prices is not dumped here, generally to protect our own industries and also to encourage investors to come here and invest in this project.

As far as the BTT is concerned, there seems to be rationale behind this. It is a matter that has to be looked into. If they have been subjected to a loss, I think they must be given sufficient protection so that they will not suffer this loss.

As far as the advice of the hon. Member for Matugama is concerned, I think it is a misconception to say that an open economy is what you can do. It has never been so. Right throughout the period of this Government, we have carefully watched over the various imports and moved in to protect the local manufacturer. We have always revised our duties so as to give them sufficient protection but not over-protection.

We have now reached a stage where we can take a more - shall we say - parochial view of our own industries. The Hon. Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs has stressed that as far as possible we should maintain our local industries by giving them sufficient protection in the form of duties. Open

economy does not necessarily mean no duties or the imposition of duties which allows anyone to come here. Really, we are at one on this matter. And this particular RPO, I think is a very necessary and sound one because we have been complimented by the hon. Member for Matugama who knows all about French industry and all that sort of thing. Therefore, I think this is done purely to protect our local industry, to encourage people to come and invest in our country and to enable us to produce more sugar, so that we can be as far as possible self-sufficient in sugar. It is for that reason that this RPO was introduced in March 1984.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, යනා සම්මත විය.
ඛිත්‍රා ඛිඳුකප්පෙත්තු ආත්තුකකොණ්ණප්පද්දා,
Question put, and agreed to.

සංචාරක සංවර්ධන පනත: නියෝග
உல்லாசப் பிரயாண அபிவிருத்திச்சட்டம்: ஒழுங்குவிதிகள்
TOURIST DEVELOPMENT ACT:
REGULATIONS

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

I move,

"That the regulations made by the Ceylon Tourist Board with the concurrence of the Minister of State under section 80 and 96 of the Tourist Development Act, No. 14 of 1968 and published on 12.05.1984, in Gazette No. 296/23 of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, which were presented on 08.06.1984, be approved".

ප්‍රශ්නය සභාසභාව කෙරෙහි ලදී.
ඛිත්‍රා ආඳුත්තියාම්ප්පෙත්තු,
Question proposed.

අමරසිරි දොඳාගොඩ මහතා (බද්දේගම)
(திரு. அமரசிரி தொடங்கொட — பத்தேகம)
(Mr. Amarasiri Dodangoda - Baddegama)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථාකායකතුමනි, සංචාරක සංවර්ධන පනත යටතේ ඉදිරිපත් කරන නියෝග සම්බන්ධයෙන් මේ අවස්ථාවේදී වටහා කීපයක් කථා කරන්නට මා අදහස් කරනවා. මේ රෙගුලාසිවලට අප එකඟ වෙත බව සඳහන් කරන අතරම කරුණු කීපයක් කෙරෙහි මෙම සභාවේ අවධානය යොමු කරන හේතු මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. මන්ද? සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය අද සැහෙන පිරිසකගේ ජීවත්වීමේ මගක් බවට පත්ව තිබෙනවා. පසුගිය කාලයේ සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරයට නිබුණ තත්ත්වය අද වෙනස් වී ගොස් අවාසනාවන්ත තත්ත්වයක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. සංචාරකයින්ගේ පැමිණීම අඩුවීම නිසා හෝ එහෙම තැත්තම් සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරයේ අවිච්චිත බව නිසා හෝ වෙනත් පුළුල්ව, සැහෙන දුරට එම හේටල්, එම ව්‍යාපාර මධ්‍යස්ථාන වැසි යෑම නිසා ඒවායේ මුදල් යෙදවූ අයටත්, විශේෂයෙන්ම සේවක පිරිස්වලටත් අද ප්‍රශ්නයක් මතු වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා මා මේ අවස්ථාවේදී එක් ඉල්ලීමක් කරනවා. මෙම නියෝග සඳහන් වෙත ගැසට් පත්‍රයේ 5 ඒ පිටුවේ 13 වැනි වගන්තිය යටතේ දැක්වෙන ජේදයට තවත් කොටසක් ඇතුළත් කරන්න මිතු.

"13 (1) නිසි බලධරයා විසින්, පනත දැක්වෙන ලේඛන මේ සංග්‍රහයේ විවිධිකවලට අනුකූලව පවත්වාගෙන යා යුතුය:-"

මෙම වගන්තිය යටතේ ඇති ලේඛන අතරට, -ඒ පවත්වාගෙන යා යුතු ලේඛන අතරට - ආයතනයේ සේවය කරන පිරිසගේ නම් ලැයිස්තුවකුත් ඇතුළත් කරන ලෙස මා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලීමක් කරනවා. සේවක පිරිසගේ නම් ලැයිස්තුවකුත් පවත්වාගෙන යා යුතු බව නියෝගවලට ඇතුළත් කරන්නය නිසා මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ප්‍රශ්නවලට ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු
வினாக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள்
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

පී. ජී. රොමියෙල් මහතා : විශ්‍රාම වැටුප්
திரு. பி. ஜி. ரெமியல் : ஓய்வூதியம்
MR. P. G. ROMIEL : PENSION

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ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මහතා (ගාල්ල)
 (கலாநிதி டபிள்யூ. தஹநாயக்க — காலி)
 (Dr. W. Dahanayake - Galle)

සෞඛ්‍ය කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය :

(අ) 1983.12.7 වැනි දින අංක 451/83 දරන ප්‍රශ්නයට දුන් පිළිතුරට යොමුව, පී. ජී. රොමියෙල් මහතාගේ ඉල්ලුම්පත සම්බන්ධයෙන් 1972 ඔක්තෝබර් සිට 1977 දෙසැම්බර් දක්වා ලැබිය යුතු මුදල් ප්‍රමාණය කර නොමැති බැව් රාජ්‍ය සේවා අර්ථසාධක අරමුදලේ ලේකම් පවසා ඇති බව එතුමා දන්නේද?

(ආ) සම්පූර්ණ මුදල වහාම ගෙවීමට එතුමා කටයුතු සලසන්නේද?

(ඇ) කො එස් නම්. ඒ මතද?

சுகாதார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா

(அ) 07.12.1983 ஆம் தேதிய 451/83 ஆம் இலக்க வினாவின் விடை தொடர்பாக, திரு. பி. ஜி. ரெமியலின் கோரிக்கை சம்பந்தமாக 1972 அக்டோபர் முதல் 1977 திசம்பர் வரையிலான அறவிடுகள் அனுப்பி வைக்கப்படவில்லை எனப் பொதுச் சேவைச் சகாய நிதியச் செயலாளர் கூறியுள்ளார் என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா?

(ஆ) முழுக் கொடுப்பனவும் உடனடியாக கிடைக்கும்படி அவர் வகை செய்வாரா?

(இ) இல்லையெல் ஏன்?

Asked the Minister of Health :

(a) With reference, to the reply to question No. 451/83 of 07.12.83 is he aware that the Secretary, Public Service Provident Fund has stated that the dues from October, 1972, to December, 1977, have not been remitted on account of the claim of Mr. P. G. Romiel?

(b) Will he cause full payment to be made at once?

(c) If not, why?

වෛද්‍යආචාර්ය රංජිත් අතපත්තු මහතා (සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා)
 (டாக்டர் ரஞ்சித் அத்தபத்து — சுகாதார அமைச்சர்)
 (Dr. Ranjith Atapattu - Minister of Health)

(අ) නැත.

(ආ) පී. ජී. රොමියෙල් මහතාට ලැබිය යුතු මුදල්වලින් 85% ක් 1983.11.17 දින ගෙවා ඇත. මෙම කරුණ සම්බන්ධ ලියකියවිලි රාජ්‍ය සේවා අර්ථසාධක අරමුදලේ ලේකම් වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති අතර, ඉතිරි 15% ගෙවීම සඳහා ඔහුගේ අනුමතිය ලැබූ විට එය ගෙවනු ලැබේ.

(ඇ) ජැන නොතේ.

(a) No.

(b) 85% of the dues have been paid to Mr. P. G. Romiel on 17.11.1983. The balance 15% will be paid when such payment is authorised by the

Secretary, Public Service Provident Fund to whom the papers have been referred.

(c) Does not arise.

කේ. කේ. පොඩිඅප්පුහාමි මහතා : විශ්‍රාම ප්‍රතිලාභ

திரு. கே. கே. பொடிஅப்புஹாமி : ஓய்வூதிய நன்மை

MR. K. K. PODIAPPUHAMY : RETIREMENT BENEFITS

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

ඉඩම් හා ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමා සහ මහවැලි සංවර්ධනය පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය :

(අ) වාර්ෂික දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ කම්කරුවකු වූ අක්මන ගන්නොඩි දුවේවත්තේ කේ. කේ. පොඩිඅප්පුහාමි මහතා අවුරුදු 14 ක සේවය කින් පසුව 1981.7.28 වන දින විශ්‍රාම ගිය තමුත් ඔහුට පාරිභෝගිකයන් හෝ අර්ථසාධක අරමුදලක් නවම ලැබී නොමැති බැව් එතුමා දන්නේද?

(ආ) 1978 මාර්තු සිට 1981 ජූලි දක්වා වූ ඔහුගේ අර්ථසාධක අරමුදලේ තිසි බලධාරීන් වෙත ගොඩ නොමැති බැව් එතුමා දන්නේද?

(ඇ) පොඩිඅප්පුහාමි මහතාට ලැබිය යුතු සියලු මුදල් ගෙවන ලෙස එතුමා තීරණය කරන්නේද?

(ඈ) තීරණය නොකරන්නේ නම්, ඒ මතද?

காணி, காணி அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சரும், மகாவலி அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சருமானவரைக் கேட்ட வினா :

(அ) அக்டோபர், கனேகொட, தூவாவத்தை ஐயச் சேர்ந்த திரு. கே. கே. பொடி அப்புஹாமி, நிப்பராசனத் திணைக்களத்தில் 14 வருட சேவைக்குப்பின் 28.07.81 இல் ஓய்வுபெற்றபோதிலும், இதுவரை, பணிக் கொடையையோ அல்லது சேமலாபநிதியையோ பெறவில்லை என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா?

(ஆ) 1978 மார்ச் மாதக்கிளி ருந்து 1981 யூலை மாதம் வரையிலான சேமலாபநிதி உதவுதொகை, உரிய இடத்துக்கு இதுவரை செலுத்தப்படவில்லை என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா?

(இ) திரு. பொடி அப்புஹாமிக்குச் சேரவேண்டிய முழுத் தொகையும் செலுத்தப்படவேண்டுமென்ப பணிப்பாரா?

(ஈ) இல்லையெல், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Lands and Land Development and Minister of Mahaweli Development :

(a) Is he aware that Mr. K. K. Podiappuhamy of Duwawatte, Ganegoda, Akmeemana, labourer in the Irrigation Department, retired on 28.07.81, after 14 years of service, but has received neither gratuity nor provident fund yet?

(b) Is he aware that his provident fund from march, 1978, to July, 1981, has not been paid to the proper authority yet?

(c) Will he order that Mr. Podiappuhamy be paid his full dues?

(d) If not, why?

- (b) Will he give a list of the contributors with their designations, and the amount each of them has lost ?
- (c) What action does he propose to take to grant the contributors redress ?

ගාමනී ජයසූරිය මහතා
(ශ්‍රී. ගාමනී ජයසූරිය)
(Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya)
(අ) මැරී.

- (ආ) ලැයිස්තුව අමුණා ඇත. පොලිය ගැන ගතවූ බලා පුද්ගලික ගිණුම්වලට මග බැංකුව විසින් බැර කරන ලද හෙයින් අහිමි වූ පොලී පිළිබඳ ලැයිස්තුවේ දැක්වීමට නොහැකිය.
- (ඇ) කෘෂිකාර්මික පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ ආයතනය ජා.අ.අ. බලධාරීන් හා දතටමත් මේ ගැන ක්‍රියා කරගෙන යයි.

අබේරත්න, එස්. ඩී.	155-පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ කිලෝමීටර
ප්‍රේමතිලක, ආර්. පී. ජී.	158-ලිපිකරු
සෝමරත්න, ජේ. අයි.	161-ලිපිකරු
දේවේන්ද්‍ර, අයි.	162-කාර්යාලීය ලේකම්
වානගුරු, පී.	163-කාර්යාල වතු කම්කරු
ධර්මසේන, එච්. ජය.	169-අතිරේක විමර්ශක
ජයසූරිය, එන්. ජේ. ජ. එල්.	213-සංඛ්‍යාත සහකාර
කරුණාරත්න, ඩී. ජී.	216-සංඛ්‍යාත සහකාර
අල්විස්, එස්. එම්.	218-ලිපිකරු
ප්‍රනාන්දු, එස්. සී.	219-ලිපිකරු
රණතුංග, ජී. එස්. ඩී.	222-සංඛ්‍යාත සහකාර
ඇපාකන්ද, එන්. එස්. එන්.	225-සංඛ්‍යාත සහකාර
අමරකෝන්, ආර්.	226-වැඩ සටහන් විශ්ලේෂණ
රත්බණ්ඩා, එච්. ජී.	231-පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ කිලෝමීටර
ගමගේ, ඩී.	236-පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ කිලෝමීටර
වන්දුසිරි, එල්. ආර්. ජී.	237-නියෝජ්‍ය අධ්‍යක්ෂ
සේනාල, ජී. සී. කේ.	238-පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ කිලෝමීටර
බාචා, එන්. එන්.	240-කාර්යාලීය ලේකම්
ප්‍රනාන්දු, ඩී. එල්. ජී. ජී. ජී.	241-අතුරු ලේඛක
විලියම්ස්, එස්.	296-නිවාස පාලකා
පියසේන, ඩබ්ලිව්.	300-ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ
ජයවර්ධන, එච්. එම්. ඩී. එන්.	302-ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ
එච්.වික්ටෝරියෝ, ඩබ්ලිව්.	303-ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ
ඥාණසේන, කේ.	322-කාර්යාල වතු කම්කරු
සුරසේන, එම්.	328-ආරක්ෂක නියාමක
රුපසේන, එල්. පී.	333-පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ කිලෝමීටර
සිරිපාල, ඩබ්ලිව්.	336-කාර්යාල වතු කම්කරු
සේනපාල, කේ. ජී. ජේ.	337-අගනගර විගණක
විජේවර්ධන, ඩබ්ලිව්. පී. එස්.	342-ලඟු/අතුරු ලේඛක
ද සිල්වා, එස්. බී. ඩී.	343-නියෝජ්‍ය අධ්‍යක්ෂ
විනිගරත්න, ආර්. ඩී.	360-පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ කිලෝමීටර
සුමනදස, එම්.	362-ගොවි සංවිධායක
අනුලාඛිනී, ජී. එම්.	367-ගොවි සංවිධායක
බණ්ඩාර, එස්. ආර්.	381-පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ කිලෝමීටර
අල්ගම, එම්. එම්. සී. පී.	403-ලඟු/අතුරු ලේඛක
නානාසේකර, ජී. සී.	404-ලඟු/අතුරු ලේඛක
වික්‍රමසේකර, ජී. කේ.	405-අතුරු ලේඛක
නේතනකෝන්, පී.	423-සංඛ්‍යාත සහකාර
රාජි, එම්. එස්. එම්.	425-ලිපිකරු
රණසිංහ, එම්. පී. එස්. බී.	426-ලිපිකරු
ද කොස්සා, එන්. සී. ඩී.	427-ලිපිකරු
පෙරේරා, එම්. ජී. සී. පී.	431-පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ කිලෝමීටර
ජයනේතම්, සී. එම්.	447-කාර්යාල ලේකම්, ලඟු/අතුරු ලේඛක
නවරත්න, එන්. එස්. ඩබ්ලිව්.	472-අතිරේක විමර්ශක
සිරිමති, බී. එල්. සී.	475-අතිරේක විමර්ශක
රත්නසිරි, ජී. එම්.	477-ගොවි සංවිධායක
පෙරේරා, සු. කේ.	478-ගොවි සංවිධායක
රාමේෂ්වරන්, එස්.	482-ප්‍රවෘත්ති හා ප්‍රකාශන කිලෝමීටර
රාජරත්නම්, වි.	485-අතිරේක විමර්ශක
මුසාපිඊ, එන්. එල්. එම්.	486- එම
ලීලාරත්න, ජී. ඩී.	493-ලිපිකරු
තන්දසිරි, ඩබ්. එල්. ඩී.	495-ලිපිකරු/මුද්‍රණ භාණ්ඩ
ජයරත්න, ඩබ්. එල්.	496-පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ කිලෝමීටර
ජෝසප්, එච්. එල්. ජී.	501-ආරක්ෂක නියාමක
සුබසිංහ, වි. බී.	503-අධ්‍යක්ෂ

සිරිවර්ධන, කේ. ඩී.	06-කාර්මික යන්ත්‍ර ක්‍රියාකරු
ඥාණතුංග, සී.	07-පුස්තකාල සහකාර
අබේසේකර, ඩබ්. ජී. වි.	09-පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ කිලෝමීටර
වික්‍රමරත්න, එම්. ජේ.	26-රෝගියෝ යන්ත්‍ර ක්‍රියාකරු
ආර්යසිංහ, කේ. ඩී. එස්.	30-සංඛ්‍යාත සහකාර
දයානන්ද, කේ. ජී. එස්.	32-ප්‍රවෘත්ති හා ප්‍රකාශන කිලෝමීටර
ජයසිංහ, පී.	34-ලිපිකරු
දිසානායක, ජී. එච්.	35-ලේඛකාධිකාරී
රණසිංහ, ඩබ්ලිව්.	36-පුස්තකාලාධිකාරී
නේමුගම, වි.	37-නියෝජ්‍ය අධ්‍යක්ෂ
කුලතුංග, පී.	38-පරිපාලන කිලෝමීටර
ජීවඩි, එස්. ජී.	40-ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ
ඥාණරත්න, සු. ජී.	41-පොත් බඳින්නා
ප්‍රනාන්දු, ජී. එන්. ආර්.	44-දත්ත විශ්ලේෂක
පෙරේරා, සු. එල්. ජේ. ජේ.	50 - නියෝජ්‍ය අධ්‍යක්ෂ
ද සිල්වා, එන්. එන්. ජී.	54-සංඛ්‍යාත සහකාර
රුපසිංහ, ඩී. ජේ. ජී. වි.	56-අනුකාරී කාර්මික ශිල්පී
කුසුමාවතී, ඩබ්. ජී.	57-ලඟු/අතුරු ලේඛක
සුමනසිරි, ජී. පී.	61-ප්‍රධාන කාර්යාල වතු කම්කරු
වනසිංහ, ජී.	67-පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ කිලෝමීටර
සමරතුංග, ජී. ඩී.	68-ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ
ඥාණවර්ධන, එම්. ජී.	70-සංඛ්‍යාත සහකාර
ද සිල්වා, ජේ. එම්.	71-වැඩ සටහන් විශ්ලේෂක
පියරත්න, පී.	73-සංඛ්‍යාත සහකාර
අබේරත්න, ආර්. ජී.	76-ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ
වික්‍රමසිංහ, ජී.	79-පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ කිලෝමීටර
විජයරත්න, සී. එම්.	88-පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ කිලෝමීටර
විනානගේ, එන්.	89-නියෝජ්‍ය අධ්‍යක්ෂ
සමාධි, එම්.	90-පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ කිලෝමීටර
අබේරත්න, එස්. ජී. ද එස්. එම්.	91-නියෝජ්‍ය අධ්‍යක්ෂ
විජේනායක, ජී.	94-කාර්යාල වතු කම්කරු
ආර්යවංශ, එච්. එම්.	95-පුස්තකාල සේවක
අන්ද්‍රයාස්, ජී.	108-දුරකථන ක්‍රියා කරවන්නා
ජයවර්ධන, සී. වි.	113-කාර්යාල වතු කම්කරු
නිකන්ද්‍ර, එස්. බී. ආර්.	116-පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ කිලෝමීටර
සිරිවර්ධන, එච්. ජී.	118-ප්‍රකාශන අංශ ප්‍රධාන
ඉනාන් ලෙබෙඩ්, එම්. සු.	119-පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ කිලෝමීටර
නිලේසිනාදන්, කේ.	129-ප්‍රවෘත්ති හා ප්‍රකාශන කිලෝමීටර
ඩේවිඩ්, ජී. ජී.	151-පණිවුඩකරු
ඉපිලාදන්, එම්. ආර්. එස්.	152-ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ

[ගාමනී සංග්‍රහය මගනා]

විමලසේන, ඩබ්. ඩී.	504-ආරක්ෂක/තව්නු නිලධාරී	කිලකසිරි, ආර.	723-අභියාචනා විමර්ශන
විජේගුණවර්ධන, ඩී. ඩී. ඩී. එස්.	505-ගබඩාගාරකරු/ලිපිකරු	ප්‍රනාන්දු, ඩී. එම්.	728-කාර්යාල වතු කම්කරු
සිල්වා, කේ. කේ. එස්.	511-අභියාචනා විමර්ශන	මහකපෙරුම, එල්. ජේ.	730-යතුරු ලේඛිකා
දිසානායක, ආර්. ඩී. ඩී. ඩබ්.	519-අභියාචනා විමර්ශන	විදානපතිරන, ජ. එස්.	731-පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ නිලධාරී
උපවික්‍රම, එස්. ඩී. ජී.	520-ලිපිකරු	කපිලරත්න බණ්ඩාර, එස්. ඩී.	732-ප්‍රවෘත්ති හා ප්‍රකාශන නිලධාරී
උපතිස්ස, ඩු. ඩී. ජී.	521-කාර්යාල වතු කම්කරු	මුල්ලේගම, ජ. ජී.	733-රැකියා
සිරිවර්ධන, ඩී. ඩබ්. ඩී.	522-ලිපිකරු	සේනාරත්න, එස්. ජී.	740-අභියාචනා විමර්ශන
කරුණාරත්න, එන්. ජී. කේ. එච්. එස්. එස්.	545-පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ නිලධාරී	කුරුච්චි, ඩී. එම්.	742-ලිපිකරු
ජයසේන, ඩබ්. ඩී.	546-පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ නිලධාරී	දිලක්ඛි, ජී. කේ.	744-යතුරු ලේඛිකා
පරනවිතාන, කේ.	549-ලක්ෂ්‍ය/යතුරු ලේඛක	ජනනායක, ආර්. ඩී.	745-අභියාචනා විමර්ශන
රණතුංග, ආර්. ජී. එන්. ජේ.	550-කාර්යාල ලේකම්	සෝමරත්න, ටී. ජී.	747 එම
වෝල්ටර්, ජී. ආර්.	558-කාර්යාල ලේකම්	විමලකාශ්, එම්.	749 එම
ද සිල්වා, ආර්.	559-සහකාර ලේඛකාධිකාරී (වැඩසටහන)	මොහොමඩ්, ජී. ඩී. ජී.	750 එම
වාක්කිට්, ටී. ඩබ්.	566-සහකාර ලේඛකාධිකාරී (පරිපාලන)	ලියනගේ, එම්. එච්.	751 එම
රණසිංහ, පෙරේරා අධී.	572-පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ නිලධාරී	ද සිල්වා, එම්. එම්. එච්.	752 එම
		රාජකී, එම්. කේ.	756-ගොවි සංවිධායක
		ගෞරවපතිරන, එච්. එස්.	759-අභියාචනා විමර්ශන
රණසිංහ, ඩී. එස්.	575-ගොවි සංවිධායක	සෝමරත්න, ආර්. ජී.	762 එම
ඩී. එම්. කිරිබණ්ඩා	580-ගොවි සංවිධායක	කීන්සිරි පුස්තකෝච්චි	763 එම
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ඉලක්කම්, ඩබ්.	849	එම	ගුණවර්ධන, එස්. එස්. ආර්.	923	එම
දායක, පී. ජී.	850	එම	ජයසේන, ජ. ජී.	924	අභියාචිත විමර්ශන
විජේරත්න, පී. ජී.	851	එම	සුමනසේන, ජී. පී.	925	අභියාචිත විමර්ශන
විද්‍යානන්ත, ආර්. ජී. කේ. පී. ඩබ්.	855	එම	වික්‍රමරත්න, එම්. කේ. ජී.	926	එම
වන්දනා, එම්.	858	කාර්යාල වතු කම්කරු	පෙරේරා, ආර්. එච්. ජේ.	927	එම
ධර්මරත්න, වි. ජී.	859	පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ කිලියාර්	ජයසේන, එන්. පී.	928	එම
	860	අභියාචිත විමර්ශන	පද්මවතී, ආර්. ජී.	929	එම
සිරිසේන, ජී. ජී.	861	කාර්යාල වතු කම්කරු	තවරත්නම්, වි.	932	සම්පාදකයන්ගේ කම්කරු
පෙරේරා, එම්. ජී.	862	අභියාචිත විමර්ශන	තිරිචන්, ජී. බී. එන්. ඩී.	933	ලඝු යතුරු ලේඛන
කර්විපල්, ජී. ජී. එම්.	863	එම	ජයසේන, කේ. ජී. අයි. එම්.	934	එම
මාර්කාර්, යූ. එල්. එස්.	864	එම	ප්‍රියානී, ඩබ්. ඩී. ජී.	935	එම
නිල් කුසුම්සිරි, අයි. ඩී.	865	එම	දිසානායක, පී. එම්.	936	අභියාචිත විමර්ශන
ජයතිලක, ආර්. කේ. එම්.	866	එම	ගල්කේත, ජී. පී.	937	සහකාර ගණකාධිකාරී
උදේතිස්, කේ.	867	එම	ගුණවර්ධන, පී.	938	අභියාචිත විමර්ශන
රත්නායක, ඩී. කේ. කේ.	868	ගොවි සංවිධායක	පත්තින, පී. එස්.	939	එම
මුතුලිංගම්, පී.	869	එම	ජයසේන, ඩබ්. පී.	940	එම
සුමර්කරාජම්, ආර්.	871	එම	ගුණතිලක, ආර්. එම්.	941	එම
කුමාරදරම් පිල්ලෙයි, ජී.	872	එම	ජයසේන, එම්. එම්.	942	එම
අබ්බකර, අයි. එල්. එම්.	873	එම	නේමවික්‍රම, එම්. කේ.	943	ජයසේන
අබ්දුල් හමීඩ්, එම්.	874	එම	ධර්මලිංගම්, එස්.	964	පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ කිලියාර්
චාරුක, කේ. පී. පී.	875	එම		968	එම
රාමක, එස්. එම්.	876	එම	කාර්යවර්ධන, වි. පී.	969	එම
මුසාමිල්, ජී. එම්.	877	එම	බණ්ඩාර, ආර්. එම්. ආර්.	970	එම
සෝමසුන්දරම්, එස්.	878	අභියාචිත විමර්ශන	වන්දනා, ජේ. කේ. එම්. ඩී.	971	එම
රාජි, එම්. ආර්. එම්. එම්.	879	එම	රංජනී, ජී.	972	එම
විජේරත්න බණ්ඩාර, ජී. ආර්.	880	එම	සර්වභූෂා, ඔ. වි. එච්.	973	එම
කරුණානන්ද ද සිල්වා, ඩී. කේ.	881	එම	කුමාර, ජී. ජී. කේ. කේ.	974	සහකාර පුස්තකාලාධිකාරී
රාමනායක, ජී. ආර්.	884	යතුරු ලේඛන	කරුණාරත්න, ජී. එච්.	977	පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ කිලියාර්
සර්වභූෂා, ජේ. ජී.	885	ව්‍යාපෘති ලේඛන	බාලකුමාර, එස්.	978	වැඩසටහන් පුහුණු
සිවකාන්ත, වයි.	886	අභියාචිත විමර්ශන		988	පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ කිලියාර්
කරුණාරත්න, ජී. බී. පී.	887	අභියාචිත විමර්ශන	පෙරේරා, කේ. ඩී. එස්.	988	පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ කිලියාර්
දයානන්ද, බී. පී.	888	ලඝු යතුරු ලේඛන	ගුණවර්ධන, ජී. පී.	14	සර්ව විමර්ශන
රත්නප්‍රවෘතී, වි.	889	ගොවි සංවිධායක		21	පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ කිලියාර්
නේවාච්චාරන, එස්.	890	එම		27	ආරක්‍ෂක නියාමන
විල්සන්, පී. එච්.	891	එම	පෙරේරා, එම්. පී. එච්.	33	පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ කිලියාර්
කාර්යප්‍රවේශම්, පී.	893	එම	සේනානායක, එස්. එම්. වි.	39	ජයසේන
ජයතිලක, බී.	894	එම		42	එම
සෝමාවතී, කේ. ජී.	895	එම		47	එම
ආර්යලතා, කේ. පී. ඩී.	896	එම	ඩී.හීරි බණ්ඩාර, අයි. ජී.	62	දායකධාරී කාර්මික ශිල්පී
ජයසේන, ජී. එච්. වයි.	897	එම	රත්නායක, ජී. එස්.	63	සියලුම අධ්‍යයන
දිසානායක, එච්. එම්. එච්.	898	එම	රත්නායක, ජී. එස්.	64	පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ කිලියාර්
විජේරත්න, එච්. කේ. ජී.	899	එම		69	කාර්යාල කම්කරු
විකිර්බණ්ඩාර, වයි. එම්.	900	එම	විරකෝන්, එස්. බී.	72	සර්ව විමර්ශන
පොඩිමුණිකා, ටී. එම්.	902	එම	සුභද්‍රා, බී. ජී. ජී.	87	එම
විමලාවතී, ඩී. ජී.	903	එම	ප්‍රනාන්දු, කේ. ඩබ්.	112	කාර්යාල වතු කම්කරු
ජයසේන, එම්. ජී.	904	එම	විරසීන, එම්. පී. එස්.	123	සහකාර ලේඛකාධිකාරී (පරිපාලන)
තන්දවතී, පී. ඩී.	905	එම	ගුණවර්ධන, පී. ජී.	142	තනතුරු හා ආරක්‍ෂක කිලියාර්
අනුර ජයමලාල්, ඩී. කේ.	906	එම	පෙරේරා, එම්. කේ.	150	කාර්යාල වතු කම්කරු
වන්දනාවතී, ඩී. ජී.	907	එම		159	පර්යේෂණ හා පුහුණු කිරීමේ කිලියාර්
ආර්යපාල, ඩබ්. එම්. ඩී.	908	එම	කරුණාරත්න, වි. එස්.	172	සර්ව විමර්ශන
නේමවර් සෝමවර, එච්. ජී.	909	එම	සිරිසේන, එම්.	199	කාර්යාල වතු කම්කරු
ගුණවතී, බී. ඩී.	910	එම	දිසානායක, පී. වි.	202	
සෝමවතී, අයි. ජී.	911	අභියාචිත විමර්ශන	පෙරේරා, ජී. එච්.	209	විමර්ශන අභියාචිත
සිල්වා, එස්. එස්. එන්. ජී.	912	එම	විරකෝන්, එච්. බී.	210	එම
සමරදිවාකර, එන්. එන්.	913	එම	ජයසේන, යූ. ඩී.	214	සර්ව විමර්ශන
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சு. சூ.

மேல வாகைப் பிடிக்க உடனடி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டுகோள்
புத்தகப்பதிவுக் கமிட்டி உடனடி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டுகோள்

1984 ஜூலை 18 வது நாள்

தொழில்நுட்ப அலுவலர் அலுவலகம்

குறிப்பு

அங்கத்தினர் இயற்றிய பத்திரிகைச் செய்திகளும் பிறவற்றும் திருத்தங்களை அறிக்கைப் பிற்பகுதியிலாகக் குறித்து
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1984 ஜூலை 18, புதன்கிழமைக்குப் பிந்தாமல்

கடைக்கக்கூடியதாக அனுப்புவதில் வேண்டும்.

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

சந்தா : ஹன்சார்ட் அதிகார அறிக்கையின் வருடாந்த சந்தா ரூபா 200/- (திருத்தப்படாத பிரதிகள் ரூபா 175/-) ஹன்சார்ட் தனிப்பிரதி ரூபா 2.50. தபாற் செலவு 90 சதம். வருடாந்த சந்தா முற்பணமாக அத்தியட்சர், அரசாங்க வெளியிட்டலுவலகம், த. பெ. இல. 500, கொழும்பு 1 என்ற விலாசத்திற்கு அனுப்பி பிரதிகளைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம். ஒவ்வொரண்டும் நவம்பர் 30 ந் தேதிக்குமுன் சந்தாப் பணம் அனுப்பப்படவேண்டும். பிற்கிக் கடைக்கும் சந்தா விண்ணப்பங்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்படமாட்டா.

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