

පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

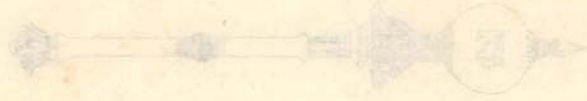
නිල වාර්තාව

(අශෝධිත පිටපත)

අන්තර්ගත ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

නිවේදනය :
රැස්වීම පැවැත්වීමේ කාලවේලාව
ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාර්ෂික පිළිතුරු

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1985 [පළමු වන වෙන් කළ දිනය] :
දෙවන වර කියවීම - විවාදය ඉදිරියට ගෙන යන ලදී.



മുദ്രിതം പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുന്നു

(പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണം)

മുദ്രിതം

(പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണം)

മുദ്രിതം പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുന്നു

1981

18

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

அதிகார அறிக்கை

(பிழை திருத்தப்படாதது)

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

அறிவிப்பு;

அமர்வு நேரங்கள்

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

ஒதுக்கீட்டுச் சட்டமூலம், 1985 [ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட முதலாம் நாள்]:

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பு—விவாதம் தொடர்கிறது

Volume 31
No. 2

Thursday
15th November 1984

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Uncorrected)

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

ANNOUNCEMENT :

Hours of Sitting

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1985 [First Allotted day] :

Second Reading – Debate Continued

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(continued)

Official Report

(continued)

Official Report

Official Report
Official Report
Official Report
Official Report
Official Report

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(continued)

OFFICIAL REPORT

(continued)

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

ANNOUNCEMENT
Hours of Sitting
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1985 [First Allotted day]
Second Reading - Debate Continued

[சுபாநாயகர் அலுவலர் மூலம்]

asked the Minister of Finance and Planning :

(a) Has he received a memorandum from the Association of Government Scientific Officers, calling for the immediate implementation of the recommendations of the Salaries Review Commission on Specialization ?

(b) Will he implement these recommendations ?

(c) If not, why ?

ஹரீந்த் கோரியா மஹா
(திரு. ஹரீந்திர கொறியா)
(Mr. Harindra Corea)

(a) Yes.

With regard to this, I can table* the Salaries Review Committee Report on Specialization. That is satisfactory to the hon. Member.

சுபாநாயகர் அலுவலர் மூலம்
(கலாநிதி டபிள்யூ. தஹநாயக்க)
(Dr. W. Dahanayake)

Thank you.

கட்சியினர்
(சுபாநாயகர் அலுவலர்)
(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 12

பிரிவுத்திட்டம் குறித்து (சுபாநாயகர் அலுவலர் மூலம்)
(திரு. வீரவாணி சமரவீர — கல்விப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)
(Mr. Weerawanni Samaraweera—Deputy Minister of Education)

இது குறித்து பரிசீலனை செய்து கொடுக்கப்படுமா?

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி (அத்தளக்கல்வி)
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி — அத்தளக்கல்வி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody—Attanagalla)

This is a question coming from 1983.

கட்சியினர்
(சுபாநாயகர் அலுவலர்)
(Mr. Speaker)

This is a rather tall order. He is asking for a lot of details.

சுபாநாயகர் அலுவலர் மூலம்
(திரு. வீரவாணி சமரவீர — கல்விப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)
(Mr. Weerawanni Samaraweera—Deputy Minister of Education)

கட்சியினர்
(சுபாநாயகர் அலுவலர்)
(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 1

பி.டி. தோண்டமான் மஹா (பிரதான கட்டுமானம் மற்றும் வசதி அமைச்சர்)
(திரு. எஸ். தோண்டமான் — கிராமிய கைத்தொழில் அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. S. Thondaman—Minister of Rural Industrial Development)

This question is asked to obtain information from July 1977. My ministry was not existing at that time. It was created in 1978. I ask for one week's time.

சுபாநாயகர் அலுவலர் மூலம்
(திரு. வீரவாணி சமரவீர — கல்விப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)
(Mr. Weerawanni Samaraweera—Deputy Minister of Education)

* பதிலளிப்பதற்காக இது இடம் பெற்றது.
Placed in the Library.

கட்சியினர்
(சுபாநாயகர் அலுவலர்)
(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 2

பிரிவுத்திட்டம் குறித்து (திரு. வீரவாணி சமரவீர)
(Mr. Weerawanni Samaraweera)

இது குறித்து பரிசீலனை செய்து கொடுக்கப்படுமா?

சுபாநாயகர் அலுவலர் மூலம்
(திரு. வீரவாணி சமரவீர — கல்விப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)
(Mr. Weerawanni Samaraweera—Deputy Minister of Education)

கட்சியினர்
(சுபாநாயகர் அலுவலர்)
(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 3

தமிழ் குடிமகனாக (சுபாநாயகர் அலுவலர் மூலம்)

(திரு. காமணி அத்துக்கோறல் — இளைஞர் அலுவலர்கள், தொழில் வாய்ப்புப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Gamini Atukorale—Deputy Minister of Youth Affairs & Employment)

இது குறித்து பரிசீலனை செய்து கொடுக்கப்படுமா?

சுபாநாயகர் அலுவலர் மூலம்
(திரு. வீரவாணி சமரவீர — கல்விப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)
(Mr. Weerawanni Samaraweera—Deputy Minister of Education)

கட்சியினர்
(சுபாநாயகர் அலுவலர்)
(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 4

பி.டி. தோண்டமான் மஹா (பிரதான கட்டுமானம் மற்றும் வசதி அமைச்சர்)

(திரு. எம். வினசன் பெரேரா — பாராளுமன்ற அலுவலர்கள், விளையாட்டுத்துறை அமைச்சரும் பிரதம அரசாங்கக் கொறடாவும்)

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

On behalf of the Minister of Regional Development, I ask for two month time to answer this Question.

சுபாநாயகர் அலுவலர் மூலம்
(திரு. வீரவாணி சமரவீர — கல்விப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)
(Mr. Weerawanni Samaraweera—Deputy Minister of Education)

சுபாநாயகர் அலுவலர் மூலம்
(திரு. வீரவாணி சமரவீர — கல்விப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)
(Mr. Weerawanni Samaraweera—Deputy Minister of Education)

5. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி (அதிர்வு) (திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி—அதிர்வு)

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி—திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ—மத்துகம — சார்பாக)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody - on behalf of Mr. Anil Moonasinghe - Matugama)

சுபாநாயகர் அலுவலர் மூலம்

(அ) 1977 டிசம்பர் மாதம் 1984 ஆண்டில் மது அளவாக்கம் குறித்து உடனடி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுமா?

(ஆ) உடனடி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுமா? உடனடி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுமா?

(இ) உடனடி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுமா? உடனடி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுமா?

இராஜாங்க அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா:

(அ) 1977, ஜூலை முதல் 1984, ஆகஸ்ட் முடிவுவரை அவரது அமைச்சகத்தைக் கொள்வனவு செய்யப்பட்ட சகல கார்களினதும் மொத்தப் பெறுமதியையும் ஒவ்வொரு காரினதும் இனம், மொடல், அவை கட்டளையின் பிரகாரம் செய்யப்பட்டனவா, இல்லையா, அவை உசல்/பெற்றோல் கலனொன்றுக்கு ஒடக்கூடிய மைல்கள் ஆகிய விபரங்களுடன் அவர் கூறுவாரா?

(ஆ) அவற்றின் கிரயம், காப்புறுதி, கேள்வுப் பெறுமதியையும் (C.I.F. Value) ஒவ்வொரு காருக்கும் செலுத்தப்பட்ட தீர்வையையும் அவர் கூறுவாரா?

(இ) ஒவ்வொரு காரும் யாருடைய பாவனைக்கு ஒதுக்கப் பட்டுள்ளதென்பதையும் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் எரிபொருள் எந்த வாக்குப்பணத்திலிருந்து பெறப்படுகின்றதென்பதையும் அவர் கூறுவாரா?

ஊதேசம் மெ தவத ரு சிடிதர் :
சுபாப்தத்தில் வைக்கப்பட்ட விடை:
Answer tabled.

(a) The following cars have been purchased for the Ministry of State from July 1977 to end of August 1984

Year of Purchase	No. of Cars	Make	Model	Whether made to order or not	Miles per Gallon of Diesel/Petrol	Value	
						Rs.	cts.
(i) 1979	03	Peugeot	504-531023	No	Petrol 25 mpg	330,523.37	
(ii) 1979	01	Peugeot	604	No	Petrol 18 mpg	179,289.88	
(iii) 1984	01	Mercedes Benz	280 S	No	Petrol 18-22 mpg	568,000.63	
						1,077,813.88	

(b) Breakdown of the CIF value, duty paid are as follows :

(i) C & F of 3 Peugeot 504 Cars purchased in 1979	Rs.	cts.
Insurance	302,798.01	
Rent and dues	11,724.94	
Port Charges	42.00	
Local Charges	958.42	
	15,000.00	
	330,523.37	
No customs duty has been paid.		
(ii) C & F value of Peugeot 604 car supplied by the Dept. of Govt. Supplies on 6.4.1979	Rs.	cts.
Insurance	172,422.28	
	6,867.60	
	179,289.88	
No customs duty has been paid.		
(iii) C & F value of Mercedes Benz 280 S supplied by the Dept. of Govt. Supplies on 26.5.1984	Rs.	cts.
Insurance	557,101.78	
	10,898.85	
	568,000.63	
No custom duty has been paid.		

- (c) (i) The three Peugeot 504 cars purchased in 1979 have been allocated to Deputy Minister, Secretary and Addl. Secretary.
(ii) The Peugeot 604 car supplied by the Govt. Dept. Supplies Dept. in 1979 is being used by the Ministry.
(iii) The Mercedes Benz car delivered by the Dept. of Govt. Supplies in May 1984 is being used by the Hon. Minister of State.

The fuel is charged to Object Code 03 (2) – Fuel and Lubricants of Head 155 – the votes of the Ministry of State.

asked the Minister of State :

(a) Will he state the total value paid for all cars purchased for his Ministry from July, 1977 to end of August, 1984 with their make, model, whether made to order or not, and miles per gallon of diesel/petrol ?

(b) Will he give a breakdown of the C.I.F. value and the duty paid for each of the cars ?

(c) Will he state for whose use the car is allocated and from what Vote is the fuel consumed drawn ?

சி. வி. வெந்தி பெரேரா மனை
(திரு. எம். வினசன்ட் பெரேரா)
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Minister of State,

I am tabling the Answer to Question No. 5.

විකුණු වෛද්‍ය උපද්‍රව්‍ය
 පිළිබඳ විස්තරයක් ලෙස:
 Answer tabled:

PARTICULARS OF CARS PURCHASED FOR THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH FROM JULY 1977 TO END OF AUGUST 1984

Vehicle No.	Make and model	Whether made to order	Kilo Meter per gallon of Petrol	C & F Rs. c.	Insurance Rs. c.	Duty	For whose use the car is allocated	Vote particulars of fuel consumed Hd. Prg. Pj.
01. 8 Sri 8521	Peugeot 104	NO.	55-60	65,135.65	2,573.72	Nil	M.S.G.H. Colombo	152-2-1
02. 8 Sri 8518	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Colombo Group of Hospitals	152-2-2
03. 8 Sri 8520	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Ministry of Ayurveda	154-1-1
04. 8 Sri 8519	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Ministry of Health	151-1-1
05. 8 Sri 1440	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	R.D.H.S. Puttalam	151-1-2
06. 8 Sri 1400	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	R.D.H.S. Kurunegala	151-1-2
07. 8 Sri 1397	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	R.D.H.S. Badulla	151-1-2
08. 8 Sri 1399	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	R.D.H.S. Marale	151-1-2
09. 8 Sri 1442	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	R.D.H.S. Nuwara-Eliya	151-1-2
10. 8 Sri 1433	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	R.D.H.S. Colombo South	151-1-2
11. 8 Sri 1398	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	R.D.H.S. Colombo North	151-1-1
12. 8 Sri 1435	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Ministry of Women's Affairs & Teaching Hospitals	152-1-1
13. 8 Sri 1470	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	152-1-1
14. 8 Sri 1443	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	R.D.H.S. Galle	151-1-2
15. 8 Sri 1224	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	National Blood Transfusion Service	152-2-8
16. 8 Sri 1423	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Asst. Director Health Education & Publicity	151-3-2
17. 8 Sri 1467	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	State Medical Stores	151-1-2
18. 8 Sri 1401	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	R.D.H.S. Kalutara	151-1-2
19. 8 Sri 1417	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	N.I.H.S. Kalutara	151-1-2
20. 8 Sri 1434	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	R.D.H.S. Kandy	151-1-2
21. 8 Sri 1425	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	R.D.H.S. Kegalle	151-1-2
22. 8 Sri 1439	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	R.D.H.S. Anuradhapura	151-1-2
23. 8 Sri 8323	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	R.D.H.S. Vavuniya	151-1-2
24. 8 Sri 1278	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	R.D.H.S. Matara	151-1-2
25. 8 Sri 1426	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	R.D.H.S. Jaffna	151-1-2
26. 8 Sri 1471	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	R.D.H.S. Ratnapura	151-1-2
27. 7 Sri 1673	Peugeot 504 GL	do.	20-24	90,784.78	3,520.83	do.	Ministry of Health	151-1-1
28. 8 Sri 1261	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Ministry of Health	151-1-1
29. 8 Sri 3290	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	D.G.H.S. Colombo	151-1-1
30. 8 Sri 3288	do.	do.	do.	83,068.01	3,145.69	do.	Ministry of Health (Co-ordinating Secy.)	151-1-1
31. 8 Sri 3311	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Secretary Health	151-1-1
32. 8 Sri 3310	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Ministry of Health	151-1-1
33. 8 Sri 1277	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Deputy Minister of Health	151-1-1
34. 8 Sri 1228	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Ministry of Health	151-1-1
35. 8 Sri 3309	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Ministry of Indigenous Medicine	153-1-1
36. 8 Sri 3300	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Ministry of Women's Affairs & Teaching Hospitals	152-1-1
37. 8 Sri 3298	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	E.M.E.	152-2-9
38. 13 Sri 464	Volvo	do.	24	249,875.50	do.	do.	Minister of Health	151-1-4
39. 8 Sri 2278	Peugeot 504 GL	do.	20-24	83,068.01	3,145.69	do.	Public Health Veterinary Surgeon, Colombo	151-3-1
40. 9 Sri 5036	Peugeot 104	do.	55-60	65,135.65	2,573.72	do.	Health Education, Colombo	151-3-2

Total Value paid for all cars - Rs. 3,321,530.62

STATEMENT "A"

(a)	305,976.00	- PEUGEOT 305
	170,622.67	- PEUGEOT 604
	100,000.00	- Micro Bus - VOLKSWAGEN
	158,776.98	- MITSUBISHI STATION WAGON
	164,874.62	- RENAULT 20
	15,850.00	- TOYOTA COROLLA
	156,749.99	- AUDI - 100
	<u>1,072,850.26</u>	- Total amount paid for all cars.

Make	Model	Whether made to order	Miles per gallon	Diesel/Petrol	Price paid	Year of Purchase
I. Peugeot	305	No	26 Mls.	Petrol	F. Fr. 26840	1979
					Rs. 101,992.10	
Peugeot	305	No	48 k.m.	Petrol	- do -	1979
Peugeot	305	No	48 k.m.	Petrol	- do -	1979
Peugeot	604	No	20 k.m.	Petrol	Rs. 170,622.67	1979
Toyota	Corolla	No	50 k.m.	Petrol	Rs. 15,850.00	1979
Volkswagen	Microbus	No	20 Mls.	Petrol	Rs. 100,000.00	1980
	Brazillian Model					
Mitsubishi Station Wagon	J 36 R	No	33 Mls.	Diesel	Rs. 158,776.98	1980
Renault	20	No	20 Mls.	Petrol	Rs. 164,874.62	1980
* Audi	100	No	20 Mls.	Diesel	Rs. 156,749.99	1984

* duty payable Rs. 225,873

பார்லிமென்තු கட்டிவைக்கப்பட்ட கார்கள்
 கைத்தொழில் விஞ்ஞான அலுவலர்கள் அமைச்சு: கொள்வனவு
 செய்யப்பட்ட கார்கள்
 MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SPORTS :
 CARS PURCHASED

325/84

9. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி (திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க - சார்பாக)
 (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody on behalf of Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)
 பார்லிமென்තු கட்டிவைக்கப்பட்ட கார்களைப் பற்றி
 (a) 1977 ஆம் ஆண்டு முதல் 1984 ஆம் ஆண்டு வரையில் எவ்வளவு கார்கள்
 பார்லிமென்துக்கு வாகனமாகப் பெறப்பட்டன? அவற்றுள் எத்தனை கார்கள்
 உடனடியாகப் பெறப்பட்டன? அவற்றுள் எத்தனை கார்கள் பார்லிமென்துக்கு
 பெறப்பட்டன? அவற்றுள் எத்தனை கார்கள் உடனடியாகப் பெறப்பட்டன?
 (b) 1977 ஆம் ஆண்டு முதல் 1984 ஆம் ஆண்டு வரையில் எவ்வளவு கார்கள்
 பார்லிமென்துக்கு வாகனமாகப் பெறப்பட்டன? அவற்றுள் எத்தனை கார்கள்
 உடனடியாகப் பெறப்பட்டன? அவற்றுள் எத்தனை கார்கள் பார்லிமென்துக்கு
 பெறப்பட்டன? அவற்றுள் எத்தனை கார்கள் உடனடியாகப் பெறப்பட்டன?
 (c) 1977 ஆம் ஆண்டு முதல் 1984 ஆம் ஆண்டு வரையில் எவ்வளவு கார்கள்
 பார்லிமென்துக்கு வாகனமாகப் பெறப்பட்டன? அவற்றுள் எத்தனை கார்கள்
 உடனடியாகப் பெறப்பட்டன? அவற்றுள் எத்தனை கார்கள் பார்லிமென்துக்கு
 பெறப்பட்டன? அவற்றுள் எத்தனை கார்கள் உடனடியாகப் பெறப்பட்டன?
 (d) 1977 ஆம் ஆண்டு முதல் 1984 ஆம் ஆண்டு வரையில் எவ்வளவு கார்கள்
 பார்லிமென்துக்கு வாகனமாகப் பெறப்பட்டன? அவற்றுள் எத்தனை கார்கள்
 உடனடியாகப் பெறப்பட்டன? அவற்றுள் எத்தனை கார்கள் பார்லிமென்துக்கு
 பெறப்பட்டன? அவற்றுள் எத்தனை கார்கள் உடனடியாகப் பெறப்பட்டன?

கைத்தொழில், விஞ்ஞான அலுவலர்கள் அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா:

- (அ) 1977-ஆம் ஆண்டு முதல் 1984, ஆகஸ்ட் முடிவுவரை அவரது அமைச்சுக்களைக் கொள்வனவு செய்யப்பட்ட சகல கார்களினதும் மொத்தப் பெறுமதியையும் ஒவ்வொரு கார்களினதும் இனம், மொடல், அவை கட்டினாயின் பிரகாரம் செய்யப்பட்டனவா, இல்லையா, அவை டீசல்/பெட்ரோல் கலந்துள்ளதற்கு ஒவ்வொரு மைல் கால்கள் ஆகிய விவரங்களுடன் அவர் கூறுவாரா?
 (ஆ) அவற்றின் கிரயம், காப்புறுதி, கேள்வுப் பெறுமதியையும் (C. I. F. Value) ஒவ்வொரு காருக்கும் செலுத்தப்பட்ட தீர்வையையும் அவர் கூறுவாரா?

(இ) ஒவ்வொரு காருக்கும் யாருடைய பாவனைக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதென்பதையும் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் எரிபொருள் எந்த வாகனத்திலிருந்து பெறப்படுகின்றதென்பதையும் அவர் கூறுவாரா?

asked the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Sports, :

- (a) Will he state the total value paid for all cars purchased for his Ministry from 1977 to end of August 1984 with their make, the model, whether made to order or not, and miles per gallon of diesel/petrol ?
 (b) Will he give a breakdown of the C.I.F. value and the duty paid for each of the cars ?
 (c) Will he state for whose use the car is allocated and from what Vote is the fuel consumed drawn ?

பி. வினாக்கள் பதிலளிப்பது
 (திரு. எம். வினசன்ட் பெரேரா)
 (Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

I am tabling the Answer.

மறுமேலும் மெலிதான குடிசை:
 சபாபித்தத்தில் வைக்கப்பட்ட விடை:
 Answer tabled:

- (a) (i) The total value for all cars purchased by my Ministry from July 1977 to end of August, 1984 is Rs. 2,390,803/70.
 (ii) Peugeot 504, Model 1979, Peugeot 604, Model 1979, Peugeot 505, Model 1982 and Benz 280, Model 1983.
 (iii) Not made to order
 (iv) 22, 14, 20, 20 Miles per gallon of petrol respectively.

(b) The C.I.F. Value and duty paid for each car :

	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Peugeot 504 : 1; Sri 401		
Cost and Insurance	155,608.80	
Freight	5,655.55	
Duty Not Paid		161,264.35
(ii) Peugeot 604 : 9 Sri 5353		
Cost and Freight	163,074.95	
Insurance	6,731.05	
Duty Not Paid		169,806.00
(iii) Peugeot 505 : 12 Sri 3434		
Cost	188,291.50	
Freight	55,056.00	
Insurance	7,432.00	
Duty Not Paid		250,779.50
(iv) Benz 280 : Not registered		
Cost	484,922.00	
Insurance	11,406.05	
Freight	35,186.20	
Duty Not Paid	946,636.00	
		1,478,150.25

- (c) Peugeot 504 is used by the Additional Secretary
- Peugeot 604 was handed over to Government Stores
- Peugeot 505 is used by me
- Benz 280 was handed over to the national Lotteries Board.

The fuel consumed is drawn from Head 168 Program 1, Project 1-03-(2)

பார்லிமேன் துறை

பாராளுமன்ற அலுவல்

BUSINESS OF THE PARLIAMENT

பி. வி. வெங்கட்ராமன்
(திரு. எம். வினசன்ட் பெரேரா)
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

I move,

"That notwithstanding the Resolution of the Parliament agreed to at its sitting on Wednesday 7th November 1984 the Allotted Days for the consideration of the Appropriation Bill (1985) shall be Friday 16th November, Monday 19th November, Tuesday 20th November, Wednesday 21st November, Thursday 22nd November and Friday 23rd November, 1984; and that notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 70 (2) the hours of sitting on these days shall be 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 1.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. and at 6.00 p.m. paragraphs (5) and (b) of the Standing Order No. 7 shall operate; and at 6.30 p.m. Mr. Speaker shall adjourn the Parliament without Question put."

சபையின் உத்தரவு நடைபெற்று, அதை நிறைவேற்றியது.
வினா விடுக்கப்பெற்றது ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது.
Question put, and agreed to.

பார்லிமேன் துறை

பாராளுமன்ற அமர்வு

SITTINGS OF THE PARLIAMENT

கே. வி. வெங்கட்ராமன்
(திரு. கே. வினசன்ட் பெரேரா)
(Mr. K. Vincent Perera)

I move,

"That this Parliament at its rising this day do adjourn until 9.00 a.m. on Friday, 16th November, 1984."

சபையின் உத்தரவு நடைபெற்று, அதை நிறைவேற்றியது.
வினா விடுக்கப்பெற்றது ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது.
Question put, and agreed to.

பிடிச்செய்த பணம் கையாண்டு, 1985

ஒதுக்கீட்டுச் சட்டமூலம், 1985

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1985

சபை நடைபெறும் போது பிடிச்செய்த பணம் கையாண்டு, 1985 ஆம் ஆண்டு பிடிச்செய்த பணம் கையாண்டு, 1985

"பணம் கையாண்டு, 1985 ஆம் ஆண்டு பிடிச்செய்த பணம் கையாண்டு, 1985"

ஒதுக்கீட்டுச் சட்டமூலம் விவாதம் பின்பற்றப்படும்போது கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது.
வினா—[14 நவம்பர்]

"சட்டமூலம் இப்பொழுது இரண்டாம் முறை மதிப்பிடப்படுமா?" (திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. தி. மெல்)

Order read for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question—(14th November.)

"That the Bill be now read a Second time"—[Mr. R. J. G. de Mel] Question again proposed.

சூ. 10.10

சபையின் உத்தரவு நடைபெற்று, அதை நிறைவேற்றியது.
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that the Hon. Minister is not here. I must take this opportunity to congratulate him on the long period that he has served as Minister of Finance, namely, eight years, giving us his thinking and knowledge on financial matters and his administrative knowledge and capabilities acquired during the period he was in the Civil Service. But I must say, Sir, that I was one of those who went and suffered very badly during the election of 1967 with stones and things like that. When he started he came forward as an SLFP candidate. Then, of course, he was grilled in the SLFP oven but, unfortunately, he has gone to another party and batted—(Interruption). This is a budget debate. This is not a fish market.

Therefore, Sir, I expected from him a budget that would move away from normal tradition and something new to happen, mainly because we knew what he was going to say. We did not know his proposals. We knew his deficit. We also knew the thinking behind what he wanted to do because, a few days ago everyone knew that the World Bank and the IMF had given him certain instruction to follow – not him, I would not say him, but I would say his Secretary. We thought he would bring a budget that would be more conducive to this country, but unfortunately, Sir, I must say it is dead as a door nail and also it is empty like one of the woodapples after it is eaten by the elephant – the inside of it is empty. It is something like that. Therefore, in one way, I was shocked that he did not produce a budget that would move away from the normal traditional system, mainly because he was given new doses as to how he should perform henceforth.

This budget gives relief only to 45,000 income tax payers. There are no two words about it. But there are millions and millions of people in this country, the so-called common man, the ordinary folk who labour

[உணர்ச்சி சமையல் மொழி]

not only in the wet zone but also in the dry zone, who should have been thought about. Therefore, Sir, whenever we prepare a budget it should help the entire country, the entire populace. It should not be only for certain people—certain categories of people. We appreciate the amount of relief that is given to certain sections. But at the same time please consider the entire population. Even in the system of rationing, you must be knowing, Sir, it is the entire population that gets it. When you say “the entire population”, there is a system. But here the whole lot have been exempted, except one group of people. I need not say who they are but everyone knows that they are the income tax payers. Therefore, Sir, one has to view this Budget from the angle that the poor has not got relief. The middle class that is not paying income tax has not got relief and those who do not pay taxes have not got relief. Therefore, those who do not pay taxes—a few of them have not got relief. Therefore, Sir, I think he should reconsider this system. He has frozen even the Rs. 100 that he has given for one year. Next year, I think, he will come with another Rs. 100. The year after that also he will come with another Rs. 100. But the index will go up by Rs. 200 while he does out Rs. 100. At the end of five years what will happen is, the index will go up to where a wage earner has to be given Rs. 1,000 while he is getting only Rs. 500. Now, he has created a precedent. I hope he will not stick to this freeze. In the same way that he removed what is called the Rehabilitation Tax, I hope he will stop this by the end of this year and come back again to the system that we used to follow, namely to give relief according to the additional burden due to the rise in the cost of living index. I hope he will do that.

When I opened my remarks, Sir, you might recollect that I mentioned to you that he has been guided by the World Bank. I am very thankful to the “Lanka Guardian” paper of Mr. Mervyn de Silva. There is a very interesting article which I think hon. Members of Parliament should read. I will read the whole thing if I have the time.—(Interruption). It came only last week or the week before, and there is a letter by Mr. David Hopper. You must be knowing this gentleman, Sir. He is the one who used to come and meet you once a year at your *Wap Magul* ceremony. I can recollect he joined you also in ploughing. He used to wear a sarong and get into the paddy field and plough. Once he ploughed with the butcher’s plough in Anuradhapura. I can remember this.

கவர்ச்சி மொழி

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I beg your pardon? With what plough?

உணர்ச்சி சமையல் மொழி

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

A plough belonging to a butcher!

கவர்ச்சி மொழி

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Were you there?

உணர்ச்சி சமையல் மொழி

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

No, Sir, but it was in the news papers.

கவர்ச்சி மொழி

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Anyway do not make incorrect statements in this House.

உணர்ச்சி சமையல் மொழி

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Anyway, Sir, this was in the papers.—(Interruption). There was a famous butcher, Sir.

கவர்ச்சி மொழி

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

We have Muslim farmers, we have Tamil farmers, we have Sinhalese farmers. “Butcher’s plough” is wrong.

உணர்ச்சி சமையல் மொழி

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I was told that it was a butcher who had given the plough to the hand of Mr. David Hopper. If it is wrong I think you have corrected me.—(Interruption). Sir, he was like an albino water buffalo! He is just like a water buffalo when he gets into the water. But anyway, Sir, Mr. David Hopper has written to the Secretary of the Hon. Minister and he said certain things after the Aid Group Meeting and it has been given in the “Lanka Guardian” of 15th October 1984, volume 7, column 17, page 10, and also in the “Lanka Guardian” of 1st November 1984, volume 7, No. 19, pages 7 and 8. Now I think, Sir, this is a very revealing document which all Ministers must listen to. After I listened to the Budget speech yesterday there was nothing for me to prepare as such. I was even prepared to debate it yesterday because I knew what was coming. And, therefore, I would like to read this so that it will not only get into HANSARD but also show the people how much we are being entrenched in the IMF and World Bank operations in this country.

Mr. Hopper writes:

“Mr. Secretary, my colleagues have done the usual number jugglery. For those of you that keep the record, last year we announced a total of \$ 543 million including a \$ 70 million structural adjustment IBRD loan which we were then actively negotiating with the Sri Lankan authorities. The precondition for all Bank structural

adjustment activities is an agreement with the International Monetary Fund and this time last year there were discussions taking place between the authorities of Sri Lanka and the IMF. Subsequent to our meeting, the Sri Lankan Government undertook further discussions with the IMF on the conditions for a Fund standby. They had met most of the conditions previously discussed, but the ones covering budget and borrowing ceilings had to be resolved with Cabinet concurrence. Internal discussions within Sri Lanka made it clear that the uncertainties of domestic and international political and economic circumstances might militate against the Government's ability to fulfill the proposed agreed conditions. Therefore, discussions with the Fund were suspended, and our talks on a structural adjustment loan were also put into abeyance. If we deduct the \$ 70 million for the SAL Structural Adjustment Loan from last year's indications figure, the amount would be \$ 473 million. The amount indicated this year excluding a structural adjustment loan is \$ 541 million, up from \$ 473 million last year, and increase of 14.4 percent. The non-Mahaweli project indications went from \$ 318 million in 1983 to \$ 373 million today, a rise of 17.3 percent."

I want to read a very important part.

"Dr. Tilakaratna, my closing remarks are going to dwell on issues that I know you and your Minister are well aware of. I realize that nothing I will say to you will be new, nor will what I say surprise you. I know that in these remarks I am talking to the converted, but I hope that you can carry what I say to your Minister and, through him, to the Cabinet of your Government. I know the problems that you and your Minister have, and the frustrations that you both experience, in dealing with the many expenditure Ministries that can and do claim larger and larger shares of the budget's limited resources. Indeed, all of us around this table appreciated very much the scope and vision that was embraced in the Minister's statement this morning and in your remarks this afternoon. But once more at a *Sri Lanka Aid Group meeting*" -

(*Interruption*). That morning meeting that you had. This was written to the Secretary in the afternoon after the Aid Group Meeting in Paris.

"my remarks must play again on the sombre notes of the gap between intent and practice, between thought and action. We have played this theme too often."

It goes on like that and it says :

"It is true that somehow or other the economy manages to make it through each year on an uncertain path and with the aid of unexpected windfalls. But the structural problems persist to plague our discussions this year and, I fear, next year as well. I think we have to recognize that this group is not a political body nor one with the power to elect, and that, while we give your Minister good marks for the past, our concerns are not founded upon the record, but upon our deep disquiet about the outlook for the economic future of your country. It is important, I think, to distinguish between what we are concerned with here and the political record. We certainly appreciate very much the management that the present Government has given the Sri Lankan economy. But this management has not been without serious uncertainty and concern to your partners. While we have not hesitated to express this concern, we have not found it answered either by the presentations today, or by the actions of the past. In reviewing the past, it is true that events have often worked to Sri Lanka's favour. Certainly the outcome has been better than the predictions of most of us here, but we are all fearful that unless the structural aspects of the nation's economy are attacked forcefully, the present gains will evaporate, and the growth momentum that all of us have striven for will be lost to the tyranny of external debt service, rising budget deficits and inflation. Should this be the outcome, I think there is little doubt that this Group would feel that the partnership has substantially failed, and the partners, while unlikely to abandon further help, would certainly reduce significantly the resources they are willing to commit to future endeavours."

Then, Sir, he goes on to speak about the Mahaweli. He is not very happy about the Mahaweli.

"We are unanimous in our belief that these reforms should be launched within this year. The outcomes of this year's accounts and the budget for next year will be watched closely by all of us for signs of a strong and determined Government, willing to make the effort to bring the economy into line with long-term growth requirements. I do not think I am wrong when I say that if changes are not soon to take place, donor confidence will be under-mined and the aid indications of the future will not continue on the scale of the past few years. I hope you will pass this most serious warning to your Minister, and through him to his colleagues in Cabinet."

This is one thing that we have to say "no" to. During the last Government we did have connections with the World Bank. I think the World Bank connection started with the present President when he was the Finance Minister in 1952. In the 1950-51 Debate, if you see what your President had to say about the World Bank-

ඊ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා (විදේශ කටයුතු ඇමතිතුමා)
(ஜனப் ஏ. சி. எஸ். ஹமீத் — வெளிநாட்டுலாவகள் அமைச்சர்)
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed - Minister of Foreign Affairs)

That was in 1952, but the first time you sought aid was in 1963.

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

No. He did seek aid at that time.-I am sorry Sir, I did not bring the papers. I hope the photostat copy will be brought. There it gives everything your President said. It goes on to say :

"I will not go into substantial detail of the economic issues that need to be net and taken in hand by the Government. You have touched on these in your remarks this afternoon and they were mentioned by your Minister in his opening statement this morning."

Further down he says :-

"...an exchange rate policy that insures the rupee being held at levels that will give Sri Lankan exporters the assurance they need to make longer...."

When I read this I knew the export sector is going to be looked into.

"Government policies for the support of a massive revitalization of Sri Lanka's traditional export sectors and an improvement in the management of these sectors; in short a recasting of the pattern of economic reward accruing to participants in a revitalized national economy. One has only to examine Sri Lanka's recent experience in the agricultural sector to realize how responsive the economy can be to a proper incentive package".

It goes on :

"In fact, the legacy inherited by the present Government is the need to rectify those mistakes."

He state the mistakes, and he says the legacy is to rectify these mistakes.

"But using past errors to excuse inaction now is not an acceptable Government policy. We anticipate that action on a suitable incentive framework for economic growth will be effectively pursued before our next meeting."

[ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මතත]

Then he talks about the public sector enterprises, where he says that there has to be a complete shake-up.

"The last question is very significant. Sri Lanka must reduce its commercial borrowings..."

This is exactly what he said.

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

And you have said it.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මතත
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Of course I have said it, and I will say it today. I give specific reasons also as to why it should not be done. This is also there in the speech of His Excellency the President when he was Minister of Finance.

Then about public debt :

"The burden of debt service will eventually force a retrenchment of economic activity to the level of the national means. All of us here are apprehensive that Sri Lanka is close, too close to that line. What is needed is a careful analysis of the patterns of public spending to find areas where reductions can be made".

ආර්. ඩේ. ජී. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා
(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Well, I said that about two years ago.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මතත
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

You said it in the House. He is writing to you and he is forcing you to tell it.

ආර්. ඩේ. ජී. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා
(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I said we are approaching the danger signal, the red light. I said that two years ago.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මතත
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

These are matters where an outside force, an outside body, is interfering with the financial affairs of our country. We, in a situation like this, cannot claim that we are independent. We cannot claim that we are sovereign. We try to claim that we are sovereign and independent, but are we ?

ආර්. ඩේ. ජී. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා
(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Will the hon. Member please give way for a minute ? To make a long argument short, shall I tell the hon. Member for Attanagalla that 147 countries in the world

are members of the IMF and the World Bank. Every one of them, including the so-called top-notches, the wealthiest countries in the world, the United States of America, Germany, Japan and so on and so forth, have subscribed to the Articles of Agreement of the IMF and the World Bank. The only countries who have not so subscribed are the Soviet Union and a couple of Socialist countries – not all the socialist countries. Romania, Yugoslavia, China and Hungary have subscribed. Poland has applied but has not been taken in yet. So all of them are members who have subscribed to these Articles of Agreement. Under the Articles of Agreement to which we also subscribed immediately we were independent in 1947, every country is subject to surveillance by the IMF and the World Bank.

There is an IMF and World Bank mission sent to every country including the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan, the United States, and so on and so forth, and the World Bank and the IMF have a right to keep a surveillance over the economies of all these countries. That is the international economic system and the international monetary system, and they do so and they write to every country in the world. They did so right throughout the period of the SLFP Government.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මතත
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I am very happy the Hon. Minister mentioned what we are trying to do, but what we see is that you are doing exactly what they want you to do. During the last eight years you spoke of – I must congratulate you on that – they asked us to remove all the subsidies and we did remove subsidies and we are still, gradually, removing them. They have also mentioned—

ආර්. ඩේ. ජී. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා
(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Does the hon. Member know that we have not removed the subsidy on fertilizer ?

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මතත
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Of course !

ආර්. ඩේ. ජී. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා
(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

We have increased the subsidy on fertilizer from your level. We give a 75 per cent subsidy on fertilizer.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මතත
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

In 1977, as you know, urea was only Rs. 28.

ආර්. ඩේ. ජී. ඊ මැල් මහතා
(ති.රු. ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ජ මෙම්)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Surely there must be a difference in the price.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(ති.රු. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයාකොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Yet the rate of subsidy on the fertilizer should remain if you are giving a subsidy to the farmer. It should remain so that the purchasing value of the fertilizer is there and the farmer has money to pay. But what has happened ? He has no money to pay for that.

ගාමනී ජයසූරිය මහතා (කෘෂිකාර්මික සංවර්ධනය හා පර්යේෂණ පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා)

(ති.රු. ගාමනී ජයසූරිය — ව්‍යවසාය අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයා, ජාතික ජනප්‍රිය අධ්‍යයන මධ්‍යස්ථානය)
(Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya—Minister of Agricultural Development & Research)

More fertilizer is used today than during your period.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(ති.රු. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයාකොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Hon. Minister, you can reply later. Secondly, they asked for a higher turnover in taxes and essential goods. They even asked us to increase the content of local production. Another request was made regarding soap. Soap – through whom ? Soap through some of the multi-nationals operating in the country. You know the price of soap today. This is what is happening with the astronomical devaluation taking place in the country. It is just crawling along without our knowledge.

It was only yesterday that the Budget was presented, and yesterday the US dollar went up by three cents. I think it is about Rs. 26.425 today. By the end of the year, I think you have a certain arrangement with them or have informed them, that it will hit a particular mark. I have asked the Hon Minister to table in this House the formula we operate on with regard to foreign exchange, but he has not done so. Therefore, I feel very strongly that he has been asked to do certain things by the IMF and he is doing just that.

ආර්. ඩේ. ජී. ඊ මැල් මහතා
(ති.රු. ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ජ මෙම්)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Will the hon. Member give way for a minute ? You are talking about the structural adjustment loan of US Dollars 400 million or US Dollars 320 million. If I had agreed to all these conditions I should have got the loan. I have not got this loan.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(ති.රු. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයාකොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

You got this letter only recently. I do not think you had time even to consider it.

ආර්. ඩේ. ජී. ඊ මැල් මහතා
(ති.රු. ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ජ මෙම්)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

A structural adjustment loan has never been given to a Sri Lanka Government yet.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(ති.රු. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයාකොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

But anyway they are forcing you to do so. Even hitting the poor. The Food Stamp matter was brought up by the Hon. Minister of Indigenous Medicine within the Group. But what does this man want us to do ? He asks.

I would suggest that these issues long with the issues of subsidies to the transport sector, to the food stamp program, to public sector corporations and so on, be examined closely by the Government with a ruthless eye”-

ඒ. ජී. මු. ලොකුබණ්ඩාර මහතා (ඇමතිතුමා)
(ති.රු. ඒ. ජී. මු. ලොකුබණ්ඩාර — අගමැතිතුමා)
(Mr. W. J. M. Lokubandara—Minister)

ගරු කථානායකතුමා, අත්තනාගල්ලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා මම කි දෙයක් ගැන කැණී සඳහන් කලා.

කථානායකතුමා
(ආරාධනාකරු අයුරු)
(Mr. Speaker)

මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කැණකර වාඩි වෙන්න.

ඒ. ජී. මු. ලොකුබණ්ඩාර මහතා
(ති.රු. ඒ. ජී. මු. ලොකුබණ්ඩාර)
(Mr. W. J. M. Lokubandara)

ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා අවදානමක් කනාටේ කියා තිබෙන්නේ මම සඳහන් කල ඒ කාරණයට කිසිදේ වීරුද්ධ දෙයක් නොවෙයි. එතුමා කියා තිබෙන්නේ අපි ඉල්ලූ දේම නෙමි.

කථානායකතුමා
(ආරාධනාකරු අයුරු)
(Mr. Speaker)

වාඩි වෙන්න.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(ති.රු. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයාකොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

“be examined closely by the Government with a ruthless eye for what is necessary to retain and what can be dropped for the overall benefit of national development. for example, when the present government adopted the food stamp plan, the hope was expressed at this table that there would be a progressive reduction in the number of people benefiting from the plan. that has not occurred. In fact, the only erosion that has taken place has been in the real value of the stamps – an erosion that has had distressing consequences for the poorest groups in the nation whose levels of living the scheme was originally designed to protect.”

You will see that they have even gone into the operation of the food stamp scheme, and however much we shout from here about how much we want to give the poor, it is useless. It can never happen as long as you are in the clutches of these people.

He has also spoken about our social structure. I hope you have read this. He spoke about terrorism. I am sure the Hon. Minister of National Security must be

[ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා]

knowing this subject more than I do and more than David Hopper knows. Here he says that in Sri Lanka there is a breeding ground. He says –

“I fully agree with him that terrorism arises from some kind of ‘breeding ground’. I would like to know more about the ‘breeding ground’ in Sri Lanka and what, if anything – and there very well may be nothing that this Group can do in its support of the development partnership with Sri Lanka to reduce or eliminate the ‘breeding ground’.”

I think you should read both these documents because they are very interesting. He has also spoken on why there should be no new projects. He has also spoken about the administrative machinery in this country and I will read that. He says –

“Specifically there is mention in the bank report of re-examining the responsibilities, jurisdiction and powers of various ministries of the government. I am not suggesting the elimination of Ministries. That is always very difficult in democratic countries. I think there is much hope for administrative rationalisation of the present structure of ministerial portfolios” –

He has even interfered with the ministerial portfolios of this country. Beware, the Front Bench !

“... that offer the government significant opportunities for enhanced efficiency and greatest cost-effectiveness in dealing with the nation’s needs. What is needed is an addition of substantially more guidance reports to both donors and government ministries on how planned investments are going to be phased out and how they are going to interact with each other and how the competing demands for resources for those investments, both domestic and foreign, are going to be reconciled. In essence these discussions have been about the mobilisation of domestic resources, mobilisation that we hope will aid the closure of the savings investment gap discussed here this morning, but I find little in the present planning exercise that focusses on the issues of what must be done if domestic resources are to be garnered for the national investment plan. From whence will come the resources ?”

Just imagine ! He has even asked from where the resources will come ! He also spoke about the public investment programme which we are following, He gives instructions about our public investment programme and even spoke about ASEAN. He says :

“The programme document distributed to us was excellent as far as it went.”

This is the public investment programme, 1984-88.

“The project outlines the principle of project assesment and the priorities of project selection and were most welcome but a resource-oriented framework is a necessary addition if the medium-term plan is to be taken seriously by the nation’s developing partners. This is emphatically not to ask for another South Asian type plan that locks the country into an inflexible frame for 5 years.”

In other words, he has interfered with some of our foreign policies. We have a South Asian Plan. We know what we are aiming at in the South Asian plan. The

Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs knows it very well. – (*Interruption*) – He has even suggested something like that.

“I welcome the suggestion that Sri Lanka use a rolling plan. But, that said, the Government and this Aid Group need a better understanding how development projects embraced in the plan are to be carried through to completion, in what order.”

He even wants to interfere with our plans and how we are going to expedite those plans !

“with what resources and perhaps, most important of all, with what effectiveness and efficiency external resources and assistance will be used.”

He also says “there should be collective responsibility in every thing.

He warns the Government !

“An early Cabinet involvement with the planning process should do much to unify the broadened political support for the product of the planning exercise.”

So like this it goes on. It is very interesting reading and ultimately he is saying about Mahaweli :

“But there was a suggestion made by one of the delegates that in moving to future large projects the national plan very carefully especially with projects that have long gestation periods.”

In other words, some of the donors have come there and said, “Do not go for these long gestation projects.” But what have we done ? We have stopped the quick-yielding projects. We jumped into the idea of the Mahaweli Project thinking that it would be quick-yielding, and I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, whether we have earned anything much from Mahaweli ? I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what we have earned up to date from the Mahaweli ? I would like to ask him that because this is a very important subject and also because we have put in money for various other complexes. Now, take for instance this Parliamentary Complex. How much of money have we put into this Complex ? What is the advantage in terms of rupees ? There is an advantage I would say. The only advantage that you would say is, in another couple of years’ time it would cost very much more. I agree with you. But what is the urgency for that ? That is the important point.

Now, the Hon. Minister is very happy that we are self-sufficient in rice. That is true. Why are we self-sufficient ? It is not because of this present accelerated Mahaweli Scheme. It is not that. It is because of the Polgolla Scheme. The Polgolla Scheme has given us the rice. I can say that up to this date the Maduruoya Scheme has not given us a single grain of rice. Nor have the Victoria and Kothmale Schemes given us a single grain of rice up to this date. But what made us self-sufficient ? It was the Polgolla Scheme. So every time do not say that it was the famous Mahaweli Scheme that made us self-sufficient in rice.

Now, take for instance the open economy. Who has received the advantage of the open economy? Are the poor getting it? No. It is the rich that are getting it. The Hon. Minister says that we have no free economy or open economy, but that we have a liberalized economy.

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

Yes, I have always said that.

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

Who is getting the advantage of the liberalized economy? It is the person who can throw money into the economy that is getting it. It is not the poor. It is not the ordinary person. It is the rich. Therefore, Sir, I would ask the Hon. Minister who has gained by this?

Now, Sir, the Government says that there is a malnutrition sector in this country – that is a very strong saying – and that has increased and the infant mortality rate has gone up. Both the price of powdered milk and the price of fresh milk have gone up and they have no food. He also said that the food-stamp scheme has become a mockery. Since 1977 Sir, the prices have gone up more than ten times or a thousand percent, but the value of the food-stamp remain the same. The total food stamps cost about Rs. 1,750 million – (Interruption) – Yes, one-eight is the correct amount – whilst the Kothmale contractor has been swindling the Government left and right and he has been given a further bonus of Rs. 180 million. Why? He is being given one-tenth of the food stamp value. The Kothmale contractor is given a bonus which is equivalent to one-tenth of what we pay the poor people of this country. Why is the Government giving away money like this? What is the haste in finishing these large Projects? I want to know this. Acceleration and bonuses have become he high price the people have to pay for these essential goods. The Finance Minister says that he has no funds for subsidies and to meet the higher salaries for the people. But you have money to pay the contractors.

Then, take for instance the UNP Budgets. He is talking of giving money, of large payments to foreign contractors. Now, Sir, the Hon. Minister should look into this matter. There are so many large businessmen who when they go to the West they first go to Zurich. They first go to Switzerland, and I am informed that money is going there. He must open his eyes to see whether these people have Swiss bank accounts now.

There is a certain trend in this country, Sir. There is in his own Ministry, I want to bring to his notice, wasteful and extravagant expenditure. The Central Bank is going to put up a building which is going to cost

about Rs. 100 million. What is this? The Central Bank is going to put up a building costing Rs. 100 million but for consultancy services Rs. 15 million have been given to a foreign firm. These are not the architectural fees, but this is only the cost of advancing to the architects and engineers who are going to benefit from this. Please let us know who has got the cut from this. Normally, the architects' and consultancy fees are 8 per cent of the total cost. In this case, the consultancy alone is costing 15 per cent, the architectural and other fees are costing 8 to 10 per cent, making a total consultancy fee of 21 to 25 per cent which is a record fee for any building. – (Interruption). No. You have to look into it. The local consultants were left out. That I can say. Therefore, Sir, I am bringing an illustration, of how much money is being wasted. – (Interruption).

I do not want to come out with the names, because it is not fair. But I would like to ask him to look into this consultancy, and also to go into these: whether for the Air Ports Authority building money has been paid for consultancy; the CEB Headquarters buildings have not come up yet, but money has been paid; for a thousand bed-room military hospital the consultants have been paid, but the buildings have come up. There is a Stace Road housing project; then Queen's Hotel, Kandy. We have all been to Kandy recently. Is there a building there? But consultancy fees for a 400-room hotel project have been paid already. For the Colombo University Dental School project the money has been paid. Could you please check to see who are the architects and whether the architects and the owner are connected. – when I say the "owner", I mean whether the person who is giving this out is connected – and whether these buildings have been put up. This is the point.

There is so much of wastage in this country and so much of corruption in this country that even Ministers of Finance will never be able to interfere because there are very powerful people who have gone into contractual work – commission agents and contact men.

Thirdly, there is the devaluation factor. As I mentioned, Sir, gradually devaluation is coming and this has caused a very serious situation in this country. Devaluation has been the main factor responsible for the abominable plight of the poor man. Why have we devalued? Is it to toe the line laid down by the IMF? When ever the Minister of Finance speaks, all his words and ideas come straight from the IMF and World Bank Reports. That is what I feel. He is totally incapable of independent thought and action. Can you remember those words he has used – "thought and action"? These are the words that David Hopper used. Two years ago he had to pay about Rs. 15 million to a firm called Wardleys for advice as to what we should do on this business of devaluation.

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා
(ஜனாப் ஏ. எஸ். ஹமீத்)
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

Have you not got a view as a political party ?

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

I say, do not devalue.

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා
(ஜனாப் ஏ. எஸ். ஹமீத்)
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

Do you suggest any alternative ?

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

I will suggest to you certain things that should not be done, and that is our policy. Take this Budget or all the former budgets. By getting into the vorters of this IMF and the World Bank we have suffered a lot. Just look at the suffering we have undergone. Of course, the Minister will say that if we did not get into the World Bank we could suffer more. That is what his argument would be. But we have lost this thing called self-reliance, the urgency and necessity for self-reliance because now we feel, "whatever the problems are going to be, we will carry on without any worry. We do not worry as to what is happening.

Let us carry on in the same old way that we are expected to carry on and as we did last year." But, every day we are getting into serious difficulties. We know that the World Bank wanted us to raise consumer prices. They wanted us to cut subsidies. Now you are starting to close down a lot of corporations and hand them over to the private sector—privatization. I am told that the latest one that might go is the State Printing Corporation. That is what I heard. All the others have gone. Some of them have completely vanished. They have also told us to conserve energy, which means raising the prices of kerosene and diesel which are essential for the welfare of the common man ; promote new exports at any cost even over the dead bodies of the poor ; forget about the welfare of the poor.

ආර්. ජේ. ඒ. ජී. ජී. මෙල් මහතා
(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த் மெல்)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Whose report is that ? Which Hopper is that ?

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

This is what Hopper has said.

ආර්. ජේ. ඒ. ජී. ජී. මෙල් මහතා
(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த் மெல்)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Over the dead bodies of the poor ?

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

Of course ! What has he said in that report ?—
(Interruption).

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා
(ஜனாப் ஏ. எஸ். ஹமீத்)
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

Grasshopper !

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

Anyway, that is why I say that we are in a sad plight.

Sometime ago the Government thought of having a committee to check waste and corruption. This Committee on Waste and Corruption, I think, was headed by Mr. Esmond Wickremasinghe, and there was Dr. Tilakaratra and also Mr. G. V. P. Samarasinghe in that committee. I am wondering what happened to the report of this committee ; that has been shelved. There, everything that is very important has been mentioned. I am sure that the Hon. Minister is very keen on checking corruption, but especially because the Hon. Minister of National Security mentioned that the SLFP has no plan and wanted to know what it would do, I would like to educate him on this little matter as to what I would have done or the SLFP would have done. I am sorry that I used the word 'I', but I would tell him what the SLFP would have done.

Those of us who have been in the accounting sector of the Government—in the various committees and Consultative Committees—now realise the importance of a very rigid financial control. Until you do that, whatever happens, there are hawks in this country, in your own party—I would say it many times—who will be robbing this country, pilfering our own wealth and taking of across from this country. You have to be very sharp with them. There are contractors. In every corporation you get people of this nature, and I will let you know what to do with them and show you how to deal with them.

I think the Hon. Minister was quite correct when he pointed out that you should make these corporations most efficient. I quite agree. He has also rightly pointed out that the private sector has no magic either and it does not have the capacity or the will to undertake the type of activities done by the public enterprises. I think he also focussed attention on the main weakness of public enterprises, namely, bad management. He said : Management covers a large area. However, it is rightly accepted that the main problem in the public sector is that the right man is rarely in the right place and the good cannot be rewarded nor the bad punished, that wrong men are in the right place, more and more bureaucratic controls have to be made forming a vicious circle.

with a Chairman like that ? What can we do with the directors who are there ? What are we to do with them ? The main reason for this is that the instructions were not followed. They just do not care. I think the Government must define the role of the Chairmen who are appointed to all these corporations.

I think you should have a public finance administrative Act like what is found in Canada and UK or have an audit Act. I think you should have an audit Act too, because there are audit Acts available in Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Singapore and India. Everywhere you get audit Acts. You have not done that. The Audit in Egypt and I think in the UAE could even freeze bank accounts. You can see the amount of authority that has given the Auditor-General of those countries in order to control finances—UAE and Egypt, the two Arab countries. (Interruption) Rank of the Deputy Prime Minister. And I think the resource control systems now introduced to overcome the backlog of all the accounts, and we find that the Corporations are not geared to, mainly because they have not kept their accounts up to a proper mark. Once the economic sectoral classification is done, the job of planning is also done. Therefore, I think we have to strengthen them and that is one way—I would like to tell the Hon. Minister of National Security that if the SLFP comes to power we will certainly take such action.

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

What is the action you will take ?

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මතන
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

We will implement all what we are going to say—not only that—

ලලීන් ඇතුලත් මුදලි මතන
(திரு. லலித் அத்துலத் முதலி)
(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

You mean you will create the legislation for that ?

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මතන
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Yes. (Interruption)

I would like to remind him, he mentioned last year (Interruption). In his budget speech he came out and said that there were certain monies that he wanted to check with regard to the supplementary estimates that came during the last budget. This time that quantum of supplementary estimates went higher. Last time it was 1,050, and this time it is more than that. I have not got the full budget amount. I am sure it is very much more, because in the case of Mahaweli alone it was 1,200.

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ජී. මෙල් මතන
(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

It is foreign aid. Bringing foreign aid to account. (Interruption)

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මතන
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

But anyway he had to bring the supplementary estimates for more than 1,050. In other words, the financial discipline that you brought into the budget has not been looked into by the others. That is not a good performance as far as the Ministry of Finance is concerned.

Then I would say that I feel very sorry that the Ministry of Planning is just nothing—useless. I am sorry, the Planning sector or the Plan Implementation sector (Interruption). I have always been urging that Planning and Plan Implementation must go together, because even in planning I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister—I have not seen the plan being worked out with the potential and the actual achievements. Work out the plan on potential and actual achievements, and you will find how much the poor farmer in the dry-zone is affected. I think we should work out a plan in this country where we have to work out a system where you have the dry-zone and the wet zone. I say this because of one thing. Yesterday the Hon. Minister turned round and said that as far as employment figures were concerned that Matara is very bad, Kalutara is very bad, Galle is bad, and Gampaha is also bad. Gampaha is fourth. (Interruption).

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ජී. මෙල් මතන
(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I think fourth. First Matara : Kalutara and Galle equal and Gampaha fourth.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මතන
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Work is out in the same way where poverty is concerned. Where poverty is concerned, have you got the exact breakdown ? In the dry-zone we all know that poverty is endemic. No two words about it. And with or without Mahaweli in the dry-zone, poverty might become epidemic in a very short time if you do not look sharp. And in the wet-zone unemployment is high, as I said.

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ජී. මෙල් මතන
(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

How do you account for Minneriya in the dry zone ?

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මතන
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Please, Mr. Minister, we know how you carry on with elections.

[ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා]

some time ago to have a commercial court in this country. There are so many robberies that are taking place, so many wrong things are being done—overloading, over-invoicing and under-invoicing. All this is happening.

අතිරි මුණසිංහ මහතා
(ති. අනිල් මුණසිංහ)
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

Private insurance companies.

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

I think you should have a commercial court. Finally, I want to say something about the Duty Free Shop. I do not agree with you on the 10 per cent levy imposed. That is a wrong approach. If you impose a duty then it does not become a duty free shop at all. I will oppose that. I will say that I oppose it. If you want to make a change because the place is not good, then take it away from Kollupitiya and have it within a bonded area. That is a different matter. Have it at Katunayake or even in the Colombo Customs area, but do not have a 10 per cent duty as the Duty Free Shop. You will then not be using it as a duty free shop. In fact, I have been one person who has been agitating and explaining to the Minister of Trade not to have it there. Now I am also against your 10 per cent levy at the Duty Free Shop because it loses its value. Therefore, I hope the Hon. Minister will take it out of its present place.—(Interruption). No, this is not capitalism, please. You get a duty free shop even in the Soviet Union. You get a duty free shop even in China. It has nothing to do with capitalism.

ආර්. ජේ. ඩී. ජී. මැලි මහතා
(ති. ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ජී. මෙල්)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

There the State owns it, not private people.

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

Oh, I see! You have some other meaning. Why do you not start one? Then you can do the duty part as well as the shopping part. You start one, and let there be competition between the private sector and the state, and let us see who the victor is, who the competent person is. I am very happy that he made that suggestion, Sir. It is very good idea. Both of you can start it inside a bonded warehouse, and ultimately when we check you will be a bigger wrong-doer than any other person. Yet, I think it is a good suggestion. I do not know whether it will work.

Anyway, to do all this in this country there are three important factors to which I think the government should give thought. The first is stability in the country. For a country where there is no stability, where even democracy is paralysed, where in the income

distribution there is a massive gap, this is not the type of Budget. This is not a Budget for a country where there is instability, especially where we have severe ethnic trouble and other conspiracies that are going on. where democracy is for a few while others live in fear, where the haves enjoy and the have-nots are thrust into starvation level. This is not the Budget for them because this Budget will fail when you try to implement it. The SLFP will vote against the Budget because it is not a salutary proposition.

ලලිත් ඇතුලත් මුදලි මහතා (ජාතික ආරක්ෂාව පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා සහ නියෝජ්‍ය රාජ්‍ය ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමා)

(ති. ලලිත් ඇතුලත් මුදලි—දේශීය பாதுகாப்பு அமைச்சரும் பிரதிப் பாதுகாப்பு அமைச்சரும்)

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I commence by congratulating the Minister of Finance and Planning for presenting a Budget once again. I think he has not only established a Sri Lanka record, but he is well on the way to getting into the Guinness Book of Records as perhaps the Minister Finance presenting the largest number of Budgets in his political career continuously.

I find that every year the Opposition's criticisms of the budget are getting more and more stilted, more and more muted and more and more difficult. The great vitriolic Oppositions that we had in 1977 when the new path was selected we do not have. We have a little reference here and there: "Out with the World Bank! Do not have anything to do with the IMF" But as the speech goes on we get more meat, more detail and more or less the same thing. I find hon. Member for Attanagalla's speeches on the budget can be divided into three parts. The first part is repeating the old slogan. I will come to it in detail. Second, the very good businessman that he is, talks a great of sense about managerial matters. Then third, because he has to oppose the budget whatever we do, there is a last beautiful paragraph which ends up saying, "Well, we are voting against the budget." So, today he ran true to form. But I find a very interesting development today. The Hon. Leader of the Opposition was listening to the hon. Member for Attanagalle from a second row asat normally reserved for a UNP member. It is not the place where he sat that intrigued me— [Interruption]

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා
(ති. අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

I did not want to obstruct his movement: I wanted to keep the area entirely free.

ලලිත් ඇතුලත් මුදලි මහතා
(ති. ලලිත් ඇතුලත් මුදලි)
(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

That is exactly what I noticed. What I am going to say was the Hon. Leader of the Opposition wanted to give the hon. Member for Attanagalle full-play, and, I

think he played it quick well because of think he is showing that one day - I cannot say when, unfortunately, knowing the parlous state of the SLFP politics, but, if, you come to power, I think, the hon. Member for Attanagalle is developing as a kind of Finance Minister for the SLFP- [*Interruption*] The Hon. Leader of the Opposition is nodding. And he showed his skill also in trying to resist the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs' rather penetrating questions about the World Bank and the IMF. Because the Minister of Foreign Affairs said, "Right ! What are you going to do with the World Bank and the IMF?" and he avoided saying anything about it. That shows that he has a great deal of skill in future dealings with the IMF and the World Bank.-[*Interruption*] The general pattern in developing countries not only here, at least in those developing countries that have Parliaments like us, is that if you are in the Opposition you are vitriolic about the World Bank and the IMF. And you say that you are being dictated to by the World Bank and the IMF. But when you are in government you explain the logical position and say, "Well, everybody is a member of the World Bank and the IMF," and even those who would have stayed out of the World Bank and the IMF ultimately come to work with them. So let us get away from this kind of fixed position that we have had. The fact is, whether you like it or not, the developing countries are members of the World Bank and the IMF. And any government, having weighed the pros and cons, will ultimately say, "Well there are some things bad in it, some things good in it" but we have to live with it". And if you had any doubts about it there is an increasing number of Socialist countries in Eastern Europe who are joining the IMF and the World Bank. So, surely the question of membership of these international financial institutions is beyond debate in our country today. It is a common factor. If you were to come into power and if you did not want to commit suicide, you will continue with some arrangements with the IMF and the World Bank, because ultimately that arrangement is a question of arithmetic. If you want cash to run, you have to go outside your own country. Now the hon. Member for Attanagalle used that lovely slogan which is very emotive - "self-reliance" : We all like to be self reliant. But let us be honest about it. There are certain areas where we can move forward on that. There are certain areas which are desirable to be self-reliant. A good example is the rice production in this country. But there is no individual, there is no family, there is no community, there is no country which is not interdependent with others. That is the truth of it. Then it is a question of degree. What are those areas where you can rely on yourself more than on others ? And I will point out to you later in my speech how this Government has actually pushed ahead on matters where self reliance is possible. We have to accept that we are living in a world which is interdependent. It is not a

slogan. It is in fact so. The question then is, in an interdependent world which is competitive, how do we survive and how do we improve ? So let us please get away with this thing about the World Bank.

Let me first deal with the slogan part of the Hon. Member for Attanagalla's speech. The first was this kind of almost a congenital reaction against the World Bank and the IMF. This country has moved away from these slogans. This was nice when we became independent. We did not have great experience in world affairs. We went on berating these institutions but went on being with them and clinging to them. What more do you want than Dr. N. M. Perera who spent his entire political life in Opposition in criticising the World Bank and the IMF, and spent his entire life in Government embracing them closer and closer. He did not do that because he was a political charlaten. He did that because that was what he had to do. There was no alternative to that.

Then we have this other slogan of the SLFP argument all the time, "we are with the poor, the UNP is with the rich. The UNP budgets are always for the rich and against the poor". We have heard this so long and the poor people of this country have rejected your argument repeatedly. Why go on *ad nauseum* saying something which you know is not true ? Surely, you know the election results in this country. That argument "We are with the poor, the UNP is with the rich" has been belied by the people of this country. If you want to move forward politically get out of that fixed attitude and approach. Surely, we also depend on the votes of the people just as much as you do. There are well to do people supporting the Opposition just as much as there are well to do people supporting the government. So do you think in that reality of politics that a Government is going to be against the poor and for the rich ? Unless of course the rich are the majority of the country. If that is so, you are saying that during the last seven years an increasing number of people have become rich under this government.

தமிழ் இளைஞர் மன்றம்

(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்கம்)

(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

The rich have become richer.

சீமன் சேனாரத்ன இளைஞர் மன்றம்

(திரு. லலித் அத்தலத்முதலி)

(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

And the poor also have become richer.

தமிழ் இளைஞர் மன்றம்

(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்கம்)

(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

The poor have become poorer.

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

I think your resistance will break down.

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

Yours is a crawling devaluation (*Interruption*). Of course I congratulated him. My last speech was a congratulation on this.

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

Now let me get this clear. We want some clear thinking. Are you saying that the Hon. Minister of Finance is dictated to by the World Bank or he is resisting the World Bank ?

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

He is. He is trying his best to resist.

මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්
(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(A Member)

But he is giving in.

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

That is the SLFP part of the hon. Minister of Finance—the resistance.

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

But this Front Row is not giving him any support !

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

That is the point !

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

You say the hon. Minister of Finance is dictated to by the World Bank but also is resisting the World Bank. That must be the kind of SLFP grammar. And also influenced by the SLFP ! (*Interruption*).

I know that the SLFP is dying to get some kind of vicarious pleasure out of the Hon. Finance Minister's successes. (*Interruption*)

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

You can have Bulathsinhala or Devinuwara or you can have both if you like !

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

And you will be nominated !

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

But if he were to get back, at least he would give you the benefit of some new thinking of what can be done. (*Interruption*) At least to raise you up from that age to this age. This is again a kind of contradiction you get into. You get into this contradiction of saying that on the one hand we are being dictated to by the World Bank and on the other hand that we are resisting it. I think you are going to hand over the SLMP to the hon. Minister who is the Member for Katana. He is the only one who can control them. I can assure you that.

Then, with regard to this devaluation exercise, the hon. Member for Attanagalla was at least firm on that. He said, "Stop it". I can tell you that you are like King Canute ! Nobody has stopped these things, because these are not things like that. Devaluation or revaluation of a currency depends on supply and demand, just like anything else. People can say, we are stopping it. All right, let us forget about developing countries. How have the developed countries been able to stop it ? Has the Bank of Japan been able to stop the devaluation of the Japanese yen against the dollar in the recent past ? Has the Swiss franc been able to resist against the American Dollar ? This idea that Governments can stop devaluation is again another mirage which we must stop pursuing. It is lovely to say that this is like moving a lever. The fact is, if governments try to do that they can do it for a short time. They can adjust something. They can hold on in a grave crisis, but in the long run if they place their currency in an artificial way they will suffer the consequences of it. Nobody likes to depreciate their currency. No one who depends on the votes of the people would like to do it, because you are concerned with the short-term price levels for consumers. But if you think that you can go on doing it for a longer period of time without suffering any evil consequences, then again you have not learnt the lesson that you ought to have learnt during the last 25 years.

Sir there is a school of thought which says that for developing countries what you should really have is a slightly under-valued currency ; then your new exports can move forward. I would not have agreed to that theory at all when we had no exports which could pick up fast. When you have purely agricultural commodities which take a long time to increase their productivity, like tea which will take five years or rubber which will take five years, then even by adjusting your rate of exchange you cannot get quick benefits out of it. But this country is quietly developing an industrial sector. For example, the garment exports

[ලලිස් ඇතුළත්වූදී මතක]

will definitely go up much further if there is a more favourable rate of exchange. Against that you have to balance the fact that your consumers will have to pay higher prices for certain items. Here, again, we are in a better position now than we were before, because the rice price in this country does not depend now on a rate of exchange. The rice price can be dealt with within our own internal financial structure. I think soon sugar will enter that point.

The next question that was asked by the hon. Member for Attanagalla in the first part of his speech was : "What is all this haste about the Mahaveli ? What is all the haste for all this development ?" You asked, "What is the haste for this ?" Then you went further and said that the present irrigation channels in the Mahaveli, by and large, not altogether - I will say where you are wrong - were influenced by the Polgolla Scheme, and the System 'H' Kalawewa, has been developed by that. Please do not think that I am going to make a great political point about it. But, what happened when Mr. Dudley Senanayake moved about Pologolla before 1970 ? He was denounced by the Sri Lanka Freedom Party - he laid the foundation stone just before the dissolution - on the so-called water tax problem. So, let us not take credit as to which party built the Pologolla dam. It was part of the general development programme of Sri Lanka. But, to say that the rice production has been uninfluenced by any new development is not correct. For example, the Minipe Trans-Basin Right Bank Channel is already changing the face of the eastern part of the Mahiyangane Electorate. That is all work done under this Administration. But I will tell you what is the haste for.

The haste, as we said earlier, was not concerned only with rice production. We knew that we could become self-sufficient in rice without necessarily depending on Mahaweli. I think the Minister of Agriculture has said it on a number of occasions. When the Hon. Speaker was the Minister of Agriculture he said it too. But the reason why the haste of Mahaweli is important is because of the energy factor. You know how much we are spending on energy. You know that when the reservoirs in Norton Bridge area went dry because of the bad weather situation in 1983, I believe we spent Rs. 1 billion on thermal energy. I cannot remember the exact figure, but it is some fantastic figure. This year, because the rains have improved, the amount spent on thermal energy has gone down by about 70 per cent.

Now, do you want us to delay all these things and go on paying for petroleum imports, go on paying for thermal power ? You say, avoid these things and do not have this haste. I am saying that we have to be hasty about these things, because if we did not do it in haste, you would never have done it at all. The prices would

have escalated so much. For example, we know that the climate for international assistance today is not what it was in 1977. The Minister of Finance has said so repeatedly. The world recession in the late 1970s and the early 1980s made it much more difficult to get money. In 1977, 1978 and 1979 we got that assistance just at the right time. If we had listened to your theory of no haste, we would have repented at leisure. In fact, your argument against the Mahaweli on this occasion is typical of the present attitude of the bulk of the Opposition, of nothing new, nothing innovative, no restraint, everything negative, everything critical, and you just sit by doing nothing.-(*Interruption*). There is an element of risk in everything in the world. But not to have done it, would have been worse. You just cannot do it today. Ask the simple question : even from the British Government, could you have got a hundred odd million pounds' gift in today's circumstances ? You could not have. They just cannot do it. They do not have that kind of money to give. The world's aid climate is not what it was then, and we, due to the policies of the Government presided over by His Excellency, President J. R. Jayewardene, were able to convince the world and get all this assistance on very very concessional terms. I think, frankly, the Opposition, if ever they come into power, will thank us for doing this to help them along to run the Government.

Then, may I take this argument about self-reliance ? Here again we have a peculiar contradiction in the Opposition's argument. Self-reliance is possible in some things. Where it is possible, they are doing it. A good example was rice. The second example we are taking is sugar. There are differences in the strategies employed. You will say, rice was done entirely by locals. You will say, in sugar you have done something with locals ; why are you going with foreigners ? That is a different argument which can be dealt with at the right time. The fact is that we are attempting to become self-reliant in sugar, because we think the system will work well for us. We are trying to do that in milk production. We think that over the long run, our sugar, our milk, our rice will be able to be produced at reasonable prices and in a future war situation if the supplies are cut off we can still be quite happy that rice, sugar and milk foods would be available without dependence from abroad. So, self-reliance cannot be an all pervasive slogan; self-reliance must be in relation to specified areas in specified projects where you have evaluated the same.

The hon. Member for Attanagalla talked quite relevantly about consultants. I think there is room for looking at all our people of professional skill and bringing them into every project in a joint or partnership effort with foreigners, if you need the foreigner. I do not think that we should always think that a foreigner is somehow superior or better. We must resist that attitude. You get that in all strata of society quite often - of thinking that a foreigner is better than a

local. We should resist that. We must decide about the competence of a foreigner or the competence of a local after asking some serious questions. Those are areas we can improve on self-reliance. In all those areas this government is doing what it has got to do.

Then the hon. Member for Attanagalla talked about the S.L.F.P. Plan. I remember the S.L.F.P. Plan. I remember the number of stickers on cars, buses and various places about the S.L.F.P. Plan. That Plan came out in 1973—somewhere in June, I think, or at the end of 1973 (*Interruption*). No, no, this was a great plan.

மன்றியினர்
(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(A Member)

They had a crash plan !

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

That came later. That crashed fast. Crash Plan means that it is going to crash ! But they had a plan, I remember. Professor H. A. de S. Gunasekera produced that plan. He took three years to produce that plan and thereafter the plan was forgotten. Nothing was done. There was a lot of great theory, a lot of wonderful things. In fact I was reading that from time to time. There were a lot of good ideas. Pardon me, I do not intend to ridicule the Professor's efforts, but that plan showed that the people who planned it did not have any practical programmes in mind. If you said about the so-called South-Asian Plan, I do not know about the South-Asian Plan, but there were a lot of ple-in-the-sky plans.

Listening to the Opposition today—and in the country, for example, I saw the S.L.F.P. had put out a statement saying that our elections are like Filipino elections—I did not know that there were elections in the Philippines. I thought that the complaint was that there were no elections. You all came here and said, "Come to the by-elections, we challenge you all. We will deal with you all at the by-elections." We decide to have the by-elections. Then you lose and you do not have the good grace even to accept it properly. If there is any kind of election impropriety, please file an election petition. There is still time. Do not issue statements. File an election petition.

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

You want to give work for lawyers ?

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

No, I want to prove that your allegations are false because I know your allegations are false. You are talking about Filipino elections.

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

But this was done by hook or by crook.

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

Not Philippines !

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

There is no crook that hooked !

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

So you say that you were defeated by the hook or by the crook ? (*Interruption*) You mean the hook is the UNP and the crook is the S.L.F.P.—(*Interruption*). I was also tempted to ask the question that the Hon. Minister of Finance asked, but I thought that it would not be quite proper ? Anyway, I think the Opposition also learnt to take defeat in good grace. The thing is, it does not matter whether you win or lose, but how you play the game. When you get defeated, accept it and ask why.

අනිල් மூனேசிங்க மஹதா
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

You are not playing the game. That is the trouble.

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

We are playing the game. You think we did not play the game at Minneriya ?

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

Not like the game we played at Royal !

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

We played the game at Minneriya but you all could not score any runs. What can I do ? Win or lose, accept it !

What I am saying is quite seriously. Even on this Budget, I have only heard the hon. Member for Attanagalla, one of the most—

ඒ. සී. එස්. හමීඩ් මහතා
(ஜனாப் ஏ. சி. எஸ். ஹமீத்)
(Mr. A. C. S. Hameed)

Shadow Minister of Finance.

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

Well, I can call him the shadow Finance Minister, but he is one of the most knowledgeable in matters of trade, commerce and finance. But even he, except for the last few sentences which he threw in, was really re-echoing all sorts of old things. We have to get away from all those things. Next year also you will come and talk about the World Bank and the IMF, and even if you have a by-election in between and if we manage to defeat you, you will say the same thing. You know the people of this country are fed up with that kind of argument. They want to know how to do these things.

Now, the hon. Member for Attanagalla talked about increasing savings. How do we do that? Those are the kind of things the people are interested in. Those are the kind of things, maybe, we might learn from what you say. But, this waving of slogans is a meaningless exercise.

Today, our Budget had some practical programmes. One example which I shall come to later but I will mention now before we take the adjournment is the Stabilization Fund for export products. That was not in any slogan books. That was worked on a practical programme and I will predict that that will become one of the cornerstones of Sri Lanka's plantation agriculture in the future. That is one of the great steps forward in Sri Lanka's agricultural and plantation development.

செய்திர கவர்னாவகவும
(பிரதிக் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please! The sitting is suspended till 2 p.m.

உடலிம சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் சந்திப்புக்கு இடைநிறுத்தப்பட்டு, மீண்டும் தொடங்கப்படும்.

Sitting accordingly suspended till 2 p.m. and then resumed.

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think you will recall that when the budget debate took place in November, 1983, what a pall of gloom there was in the discussions about the state of the economy. I think many speakers rightly expressed their great fears about the consequences of the incidents of July, 1983: So much had been destroyed, so many factories had been destroyed, so many people have gone out of employment, so many businesses have been disrupted. Everybody said Sri Lanka was doomed. The world press said that Sri Lanka will not recover. In July itself they said that we would have food shortages. We avoided it at that time.

But I would like to ask one question. If one surveys the economy today, could anybody have predicted that we would have come out of this crises so well? Look at

the examples of the remarkable recovery the economy has made since the crisis of July, 1983. I have with me the document given by the Central Bank called the "Economic Performance in the First Half of 1984." If you run your eye through that, you will get a good indication of what is happening. I will just itemize a few. 1984 will have a higher growth rate than 1983. Tea prices are up. Rubber manufactured and manufactured consumer goods export prices are up. Tea and rubber production is up and, despite what the hon. Member for Attanagalla said about fertilizer prices, fertilizer used is also up. So farmers can well afford to pay these prices which are, in fact, subsidized by the Government. Government revenue collection is up and there is better financial discipline in budget administration. Industrial output is up. I am told that the industrial output is up by 21 per cent during the first half of 1984. If you look at the remarkable growth of the garment industry, everybody said that the garment industry was ruined and so much of industrial capacity in the garment industry was ruined. But in the first half of 1984 textile and garment exports have gone up by 60 per cent.

අනිල් මුණසිංහ මහතා
(திரு. அனில் முனசிங்கம்)
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)
Over what?

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

Over 1983. Even over 1982. I will give you the figures of 1982, if you like. It is remarkably up. (Interruption) yes. I will give you the figures. 1983 was above 1982. 1983 was not less than 1982. If you give me a moment I will give you the figures. (Interruption). The exports in that sector during 1983 was Rs. 5,136 million. In 1982 it was Rs. 3,863 million. I thought it was not disputed. That is why I did not want to take it at great length. I will read out to you what the Central Bank says.

It says –

"In fact, the textile and garments sector, which was the worst affected, recorded the highest level of growth during the first six months of 1984".

I will give you the comparative figures between January/June 1983, that is before the incidents, and January/June 1984, on the pure index basis. On index basis 1977 being taken as 100, 1983 June was 149. January/June 1984 was 156. Then the GCEC exports in the first half of this year was 1,714 million. GCEC employment, which you all decried when we wanted to set it up – and some of you are still saying it is not a success (Interruption). When the figures do not agree with you, I know, you can say it is fictitious. But the ascertained figure at the end of June 1984 is 33,017 people. We all know that it means if one person is actually employed in a factory at least two other jobs are created outside. So our original idea of creating at least 100,000 jobs directly by the GCEC has been more or less realised.

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

No.

ලලිත් ඇතුලත් මුදල මහතා
(ශ්‍රී. ලලිත් අත්තුලත්මුදලි)
(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

No, we said 100,000 direct jobs. 33,017 direct jobs is a very good record for any Free Trade Zone. (*Interruption*). The Deputy Minister of Labour is pointing out that this relates only to the FTZ area. In the GCEC area, which covers his electorate as well there are a large number of new factories that have come up. Then in the LIAC areas there has been movement forward. In the FIAC areas there has been movement forward. I do not want to bore you with all the statistics. But the simple fact remains that in all these areas there has been movement forward. The transport sector has expanded and surprisingly, mainly because of better financial discipline, the price increase rate which was 19 per cent during the same period - last year, has decelerated to 3 per cent in the first half of this year.

Overall payments position has improved from a situation of minus 1,500 million to a position of plus 3,722 million. Export earnings are 81 per cent up in SDR terms. Industrial exports are now 40 per cent, despite the fact that the tea boom is going on. Increases in imports. An interesting thing about the increase in imports is that they had been largely in the investment goods area and in the inter-mediate sector area. There has not been a remarkable increase in the consumer goods imports in the first half of 1984.

Then, there were lot of great speeches about the remittances drying up. When the oil situation got bad in the Arab countries all of you got up and said, "this is temporary. Nothing will happen. Everything will be over." When the Israeli question came up you all said "Everything will be over. Everything will be finished". But instead private transfers, mainly from the Arab countries, have gone up by 400 million in the first half of this year and it is going to go up more in this year as the later figures will emerge.

Then the hon. Member for Attanagalla talked about the debt service ratio. Well, the debt service ratio has at the moment fallen from 15.7 per cent to 13.3 per cent. The overall budget deficit has declined.

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

Those were not the figures given by the Hon. Minister of Finance. (*Interruption*)

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

It all depends on the format.

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

That is right. We are going on your format.

ලලිත් ඇතුලත් මුදල මහතා
(ශ්‍රී. ලලිත් අත්තුලත්මුදලි)
(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

I am going on the figures given by the Central Bank of Ceylon. He must be giving the figures as at November, but I am giving the figures which are set out in the "Economic Performance. In The First Half of 1984" and all I am trying to prove is a simple point that this economy has resilience and capability of growth even in crises. All of you made gloomy predictions in 1983 and said "The country is finished". Not only you some of our terrorist friends in Madras even now publish stories saying that our economy is finished! Some of the foreign press that do not follow these things carefully also made some prediction. All I am trying to show is that in the last 12 months this country and its government has shown a tremendous capability of pulling this country economically out of the crisis created in July 1983. In fact, I do not know what those figures are, but my figures relate to the first half of 1984 (*Interruption*). It is before you, you can read it. (*Interruption*).

Now, in all this, of course, there is an exception and I must, in all fairness, place that exception. The exception into the recovery has been in the tourist industry. That in the first half of 1984, we are still about 20 per cent below what we should have been before the crisis of July 1983. But the latest position in October and November suggest that even that is beginning to catch up. So you will ask, Why has this happened? It happened, of course, to some extent due to international factors. Quite often we take the brunt of an international disadvantage. Here we have an occasion where a certain international advantage or disadvantage of other countries has worked in our favour. That is one of the reasons why the tea prices have gone up. But it is not simply international factors that have helped us to restore a kind of confidence and the kind of movement in the economy. It has happened because of the system we created, which was open free and able to create transactions and improve on production quickly. I want to ask one question: If the kind of controls we had in the economy prior to 1977 had been in existence during the period of the crisis, do you really believe that you could have performed what we are doing now? It is the very essence of the system that we have created which makes people make up their minds quickly, enables them to invest money and take on risks that has contributed to the remarkable turnaround in the economy in the first half of 1984.

[ලලිත් ඇතුලත් මුදල මගන]

Secondly, what is it that we can learn from the last seven years? I think, Sir, I will take an example, one for agriculture and one for industry of what we can do in the future. Drawing from the experience of what we have done in the past. As for agriculture I would say, let us take the case of what has happened in the case of paddy. In paddy, I will just read out the statistical position of what has been achieved in paddy, taking 1976 which is the last full year of the United Front Government and 1983 which is the last available figure I have. In 1976, the amount of paddy that was, *asweddumized* was 636,000 hectares. In 1983 this had gone up to 724,000 hectares. Taking into account that there are two seasons, the area sown in 1976 was 726,000 hectares. The area sown in 1983 was 825,000 hectares. The area harvested in 1976 was 541,000 hectares. In 1983, the area harvested was 689,000 hectares. Paddy production in 1976 was 1,253,000 metric tons. In 1983 it was 2,477,000 metric tons. If you look at the productivity per hectare it is remarkable. In 1976, in this country we produced only 2,315 kilograms per hectare. In 1983 we produced 3,591 kilograms per hectare. The rice equivalent is 876,000 tons in 1976 and 1,734,000 tons in 1983. Imports in 1976 were 419,000 tons. Really the imports were half of local production. That is one-third of the total consumption came from abroad. In 1983 only 123,000 tons were imported, and in 1984 it is virtually zero.

Particularly because the hon. Member for Attanagalla talked about the rural poor, I want to show you the amount of rice that was available to the country. In 1976, for a slightly lower population you had 1,197,000 tons of rice available for the people of this country. Even making allowance for the growth in population from about 13.7 million to 14.9 million between 1976 and 1983, the availability of rice for the people in 1983 is a remarkable increase. While in 1976 it was 1,197,000 tons of rice for the people, in 1983 there was 1,627,000 tons of rice available in this country. Are you saying the rich ate that much more?

ලක්ෂමත් ජයකොඩි මගන

(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Why should the prices go up if there is more paddy available?

ලලිත් ඇතුලත් මුදල මගන

(ති. ලලිත් අත්තුලත් මුදල)

(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

Prices go up depending on money supply. Surely you know that?

ලක්ෂමත් ජයකොඩි මගන

(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

It has gone up from Rs. 1.90 to about Rs. 10 now.

ලලිත් ඇතුලත් මුදල මගන

(ති. ලලිත් අත්තුලත් මුදල)

(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

Yes, it simply goes up on the simple point, production against money supply. You know that. You can raise production twice, and if you raise the money supply ten times the price must go up. It has to be.

ලක්ෂමත් ජයකොඩි මගන

(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

In 1977 it was Rs. 1.90 in Marandagahamula but today it is Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 (*Interruption*). How much?

ලලිත් ඇතුලත් මුදල මගන

(ති. ලලිත් අත්තුලත් මුදල)

(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

More than 250 per cent.

ලක්ෂමත් ජයකොඩි මගන

(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

It was Rs. 1.90.

ලලිත් ඇතුලත් මුදල මගන

(ති. ලලිත් අත්තුලත් මුදල)

(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

But the interesting thing is that even at this higher price the people consume these extra quantities. My simple question is, with this extra amount which is about a 35 per cent greater availability of rice per capita in this country during the period of the UNP Government, are you saying that only the rich ate that? You know that there are limits to the eating of rice.

ලක්ෂමත් ජයකොඩි මගන

(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

If you are talking rupees and cents let us talk rupees and cents.

ලලිත් ඇතුලත් මුදල මගන

(ති. ලලිත් අත්තුලත් මුදල)

(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

I am taking this as an example of what we have done.

ලක්ෂමත් ජයකොඩි මගන

(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Find out the breakdown. Why has it gone up from Rs. 1.90 to Rs. 5.

ලලිත් ඇතුලත් මුදල මගන

(ති. ලලිත් අත්තුලත් මුදල)

(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

I am very sorry, if you are a shadow Finance Minister, if you do not understand that.

ලක්ෂමත් ජයකොඩි මගන

(ති. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොඩි)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I am not that. You bestowed that on me.

மந்திரிபரமேஸ்வரன்
(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(A Member)

Felix will come back and cut your throat.

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

You are doing the same thing that he did.

மந்திரிபரமேஸ்வரன்
(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(A Member)

You are forgetting the farmer. He is getting benefited more and more.

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

All that is true. I am not saying no.

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

Thank you for admitting that to be true. At least I am happy that the hon. member for Attanagalla is beginning to realize what happened in Minneriya and Kundasale. It is because people benefited that they voted for the UNP.

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

That is by hook or by crook (*Interruption*).

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

I know that in the thinking of the SLFP the crook is the SLMP and the hook is the UNP.

I want to make a more serious point. What we have done in paddy is a success story by any standard. May I give one more fact? I wonder how many people in this country are aware—(*Interruption*). The success story accelerated under this Government.

ஏனில் மூனேசிங்கே
(திரு. அனில் முனேசிங்கே)
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

No, the success story started in Mr. D. S. Senanayake's time.

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

I agree. That was the time when Mr. D. S. Senanayake was preaching these things and the leaders of the LSSP were saying that Mr. D. S. Senanayake was wrong (*Interruption*). சமீபத்தில் நமது கிராமத்தில் "மீனேசிங்கே பரமேஸ்வரன்" க்கு. கருவியை வளைத்து மீனேசிங்கே க்கு. Anyway, I am very glad that you have redeemed that by admitting that Mr. D. S. Senanayake was right.

ஏனில் மூனேசிங்கே
(திரு. அனில் முனேசிங்கே)
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

That was something on which we were wrong and you were right. We must also learn.

மந்திரிபரமேஸ்வரன்
(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(A Member)

Too late!

ஏனில் மூனேசிங்கே
(திரு. அனில் முனேசிங்கே)
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

There is no time which is wrong to learn. You can learn even when you are very old.

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

I am sure the hon. Member for Matugama has one more step to take in his political life.

ஏனில் மூனேசிங்கே
(திரு. அனில் முனேசிங்கே)
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

I know, to come on to that side when you are here.

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

Now, one of the most important things we must remember, Sir, is how far our success story in paddy has worked. I wonder how many people in this country are aware that our yield in terms of kilograms per hectare is higher than that of a number of well-known rice-exporting countries? It is higher than that of the Philippines, higher than Thailand, higher than Burma, higher than India. That is what has happened in the last seven years. We always looked up to Burma, Thailand and the Philippines. The Philippines is the country of miracle rice, where the Ford Foundation has spent money on research. Without any of those things, with our own scientists in Bathalagoda, Mahalluppalam and Bombuwela, we have produced this great revolution in this country. This happened because this government followed certain fundamentally correct principles in relation to rice production. It raised the guaranteed price of rice. It worked it not as a compulsory purchase price, which is what it was prior to 1976. There was no compulsory purchase price. There was no ceiling on the price of rice. There was a support price. The government came in and said, "If the prices fall below this we will buy." So the price emerged. We made everything available freely. What the farmer required was not restricted. To take just one interesting example to illustrate the difference, prior to 1977 I think you brought about 90 tractors. I got the exact figures here, which I can give you in a moment. In 1980 we brought 8,000 tractors. Then all the insecticide and pesticide was made available. Nothing was in short supply. We

[ලලිත් ඇතුලත් මුදල මගනා]
gave the farmer everything that he wanted. We provided fertilizer at a subsidized price. Then what he produced he was free to sell. There were no restrictions, no constraints, and he was not subject to bureaucratic control.

ඩබ්ලිව්. පී. බී. දිසානායක මහතා
(කි.ප්‍ර. උ.පී.ඒ. පී. ඩී. තිලාආචාර්යයා)
(Mr. W. P. B. Dissanayake)

There was no *polla*.

ලලිත් ඇතුලත් මුදල මගනා
(කි.ප්‍ර. ලලිත් අභුලාචාර්යයා)
(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

The Hon. District Minister for Kandy says that there was no *polla*.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(කි.ප්‍ර. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

පොල්ල තිබෙන කාලයේ 1.90 ඩී. පොල්ල අසින් කලාට පස්සේ කීද ?

විජයාල මෙන්ඩිස් මහතා (පේෂකර්ම ඇමරිකා)
(කි.ප්‍ර. විජයාල මෙන්ඩිස් — පුනඤ්ඤයාගේ නිලධාරී)
(Mr. Wijayapala Mendis—Minister of Textile Industry)

පොල්ල තිබෙන විට වි මුදලක් රු. රු. 100 ඩී.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(කි.ප්‍ර. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

It is very strange.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා
(නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා)
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please !

ලලිත් ඇතුලත් මුදල මගනා
(කි.ප්‍ර. ලලිත් අභුලාචාර්යයා)
(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

Whenever we give the proper statistics hon. Members of the Opposition go into a state of disturbance. Please do not get disturbed. These are facts. They are unpalatable facts, but if you learn them you will improve.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(කි.ප්‍ර. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

It is because you talked about a *polla*.

ඩබ්ලිව්. පී. බී. දිසානායක මහතා
(කි.ප්‍ර. උ.පී.ඒ. පී. ඩී. තිලාආචාර්යයා)
(Mr. W. P. B. Dissanayake)

I will speak about the *polla* when I speak.

ලලිත් ඇතුලත් මුදල මගනා
(කි.ප්‍ර. ලලිත් අභුලාචාර්යයා)
(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

What I want to show is what we have done in the paddy sector as an example of what we have to do in regard to the rest of agriculture. We have to apply those same techniques to get the same kind of progress in all the other agricultural areas.

You laughed at us and said that we were doing something wrong when we imported chillies in 1977. We said "There are only controlled imports ; this is only to protect the consumer against sudden price hikes, sudden shortages ; but we are proceeding with a programme to increase production." Today what has happened ? Today we are exporting chillies from this country. We are exporting more chillies than you could have ever dreamt of. We do not need imports, though we still say that if there is a sudden shortage we will stand by the consumer and see that he does not go without it. On the other hand, the policies that we have followed have resulted in a great increase in the production of chillies, and today we are on the threshold of exporting.

We are today trying to do the same thing in relation to sugar, and you are howling in protest. All you can see in sugar is this : you are saying that multi-national companies are being brought in. What we are saying is. "If the companies are given the nucleus—not the whole land, only a small viable unit—they will have a number of farmers around them and the Government will be standing there to see that the farmers get a fair price. In that way we can have a quicker increase in sugar production. If there is a better way, please tell us, a way without having to use our own money from the Budget, depriving other sectors ; where without all that, if we can get any foreign investment and the best technology, we can put our small farmers together with them under the guidance of the Government in order to increase production and increase farmer incomes. I will make a prediction. Despite all the fancy stories that the Opposition is now spreading about sugar that is going to be grown in Welassa, when the 1989 election comes there will be hundreds and hundreds of thriving sugar farmers in Welassa and you will not win the Moneragala District. I make that prediction because you all are still hamstrung by old theories. If you see a foreign multi-national you go crazy, just as you did when the Free Trade Zone was mentioned. What was the great slogan ? " සිංහල වර්ධනය ". That was the great flag that was waved. You could not see the advantages. Today when somebody comes and says " සිංහල වර්ධනය " in the Free Trade Zone, I say " මක්කොම හරි, මම පිළිගන්නම්. දර්ශනිකව එහෙම කියන්න පුළුවන්. නමුත් දැන් එතන දේවය කරන 33,017 ට රු.කි.යා ඩො.යා දෙන්නේ කොහොමද කැරුණකර මට කිය දෙන්න "

That is the difference. Many members of the Opposition are hamstrung by theory. The people of this country have long left theory behind and gone into practical programmes. So long as you remain in that hamstrung theory, in an election the people of this country will continue to reject you. The people of the country have gone beyond the stage of slogans and theory. They are in the stage of practical programmes.

Now, let us go to another industry. Always their great complaint was that we came and opened out the economy, liberalized imports, and the industries went to pot. That is what was said. Yes, some industries which could not stand the cheaper imports went down, but by and large industrial production improved. It may not be, as much as we would have liked, it may be that we have to do much more. But let us take one example, the garment industry. After all, that was an industry that was supposed to have died in July 1983. But let us look at the situation in the garment industry. In 1976, which was the last year of the ULF Government, total garment exports was 8 million dollars. I am not quoting in rupees now because they will say the exchange rate has changed. It was 8 million dollars in 1976. Then this industry grow under the able guidance of the Hon. Minister of Textile Industry. You all in the Opposition were saying, "Oh, it is a useless industry." "වෙලර් ෂොප් කිසිවක් කිරීමේ? මට. වෙලර් ෂොප් කිසිවක් කිරීමේ." That was the kind of Opposition criticism. "What is this tailor shop?" Today what has happened? Despite the quotas, despite the restrictions, in 1983 the exports of garments alone was 201 million dollars, and in 1984 it will end up very much more than that. In 1983 despite the burnt factories it was 201 million dollars. Garment exports in this country in value have gone up twenty five times since you left office. And all of you said "Tailor Shop". You said that the garment industry had no future. Why? you said that there were going to be many restrictions by the United States and Western Europe. Despite restrictions the Sri Lanka garment industry has gone forward. Despite quotas they have gone on non-quota items. What I am trying to illustrate is that the Sri Lanka garment industry has shown resilience. It can cope with quotas. Whenever there is a quota they go on non-quota items; whenever they have quotas they go to a higher quality product. We have shown that the system that we have created in this country can face obstacles, natural calamities, riots, international pressures.

Another criticism of the garment industry was that we were importing raw material from abroad. But of recent times the local component in the garment industry has been gradually increasing. Right through this phenomenal increase, when the garment industry increased its value twenty-five times, Sri Lanka's Opposition has distinguished itself by being pessimistic about its future. What I am saying is that what we have done in the garment industry is an example of what this country can do in the realm of industry, where an open system, whether you call it open or liberalized system, helps people to put machines together and men behind them producing it. I think nearly one hundred thousand people are now directly or indirectly employed in the garment industry. I must congratulate the hon. Member for Attanagalla for, even in a very short part of

his speech, he did say what the SLFP Government would like to do.

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

I read in the papers that you had criticized it sometime ago.

ලලීත් ඇතුලත් මුදලි මහතා
(ශ්‍රී. ලලීත් අත්තුලත්මුදලි)
(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

I have said that he had no alternative. I am still going to say that. Because from the few sentences that you said about increased savings, better management and getting tough on the Corporations and having properly qualified people with good managerial expertise and all that, I still that say that you have no alternative. That paragraph demonstrated to me that the SLFP had no alternative. But it showed that if you came and sat where the Minister of Finance and Planning is, you would have presented exactly the same Budget. (Interruption) Ofcourse, that is the issue, Ofcourse that is what it is. If you are talking of management, production or better public control of public finances, then that is what it is. That moment you stopped sloganizing. You realized that it is dead. You realized that the people in this country wanted practical results. If you are a party wanting political power you must be in a position to show practical results to the people. The people want detailed programmes. They do not want a simple set of slogans. For example, somebody said that they can solve the terrorist problem in 6 months. That was dismissed out of hand because the country knows better than that. We are having a far more educated population. But even your very erudite speech convinced me that you had no alternative to what we are doing.

There is also another debate going on in this country about the public sector and the private sector. As far as the government is concerned we do not have a doctrinaire position. We ask ourselves the question, in this particular matter, which system or organization, public or private, can do better. If you convince me that the public sector can do better, we can have that, but on the other hand if the private sector can do it better, we can have it that way. But it is not based on a doctrine. It is based on getting the maximum production had the maximum employment in Sri Lanka. One of the studies which, I think is relevant to decide this question of private sector and public sector is a report I am going to refer to still there is a lot of hangovers about that. Some people are anti-private sector some people are anti-public sector; it is almost kind of emotional but reaction; I think we have to get out of that and look at the facts.

It is a study that was done by the Ministry of Plan Implementation, Department of Census and Statistics, in 1979—Report on a survey of manufacturing industries

[சீலீன் ஈவுலுள்முடலி மலல]

in Sri Lanka. I have only the 1979 report. I guess the basic point is accurate even in 1984, the survey of characteristics of public and private sector industries in 1979.

In the factories there were 83,316 persons employed in the public sector and 77,000 employed in the private sector. The important thing is this : the capital to labour ratio in the public sector was Rs. 34,400 whilst in the private sector it was Rs. 18,000. In other words, the fixed capital employed to get one person employed in the public sector was Rs. 34,000 while in the private sector it was Rs. 18,000.

ஈதிரல் இலுஈஈல மலல
(சீரு. அனில் முனசிங்ஈ)
(Mr. Anil Moonesinghe)

It depends on the

சீலீன் ஈவுலுள் முடலி மலல
(சீரு. லலித் அத்துலத்முதலி)
(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

Presumably this is a fair enough way of comparing industries.

லுன்ஈமென் ஈலலலலலி மலல
(சீரு. லக்ஷமன் ஈயக்லலாடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

The state has more heavy industries.

சீலீன் ஈவுலுள் முடலி மலல
(சீரு. லலித் அத்துலத்முதலி)
(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

These are factory industries. You can raise points about heavy industries and light industries but these are the findings of the survey done by an independent body, the Department of Census and Statistics. Then, net labour productivity is very interesting. Even taking your point about heavy industries and small industries, that argument does not hold water in this. You may have a point where heavy industry is concerned but in net labour productivity that argument is not so strong.

This is what worries me. As I said, I am neutral on this issue. I am only on what produces more jobs and what produces more goods and what sells better. Net labour productivity in the public sector was Rs. 17,180 while in private sector industry it was Rs. 35,560. So, we had situation where productivity in private sector industry was double that per worker in the public sector (*Interruption*). They do have the JSS in the private sector and they are advancing in the private sector.

லுன்ஈமென் ஈலலலலலி மலல
(சீரு. லக்ஷமன் ஈயக்லலாடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Very few !

சீலீன் ஈவுலுள் முடலி மலல
(சீரு. லலித் அத்துலத்முதலி)
(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

Who said so ? How do you know ? You are nothing in any sector. The SLFP trade unions are now bystander trade unions. The hon. Member for Kalawana will corroborate me on that.

லுன்ஈமென் ஈலலலலலி மலல
(சீரு. லக்ஷமன் ஈயக்லலாடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Not only that, also the management.

சீலீன் ஈவுலுள் முடலி மலல
(சீரு. லலித் அத்துலத்முதலி)
(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

I agree that one of the points is management. By and large in private sector businesses – I do not say all private sector businesses – because the management has to be responsible to its owners, it is cautious and gets greater productivity.

லுன்ஈமென் ஈலலலலலி மலல
(சீரு. லக்ஷமன் ஈயக்லலாடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

There is less robbery.

ஈரன் இன்லெலிடுலெலல மலல (ஈலலலல)
(சீரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுலெலலல — கலலலல)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama – Kalawana)

They have no working directors in the private sector.

சீலீன் ஈவுலுள் முடலி மலல
(சீரு. லலித் அத்துலத்முதலி)
(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

The private sector has no working directors ? If you say you do not want working directors – I am very glad that the member from the Communist Party is making this admission in this way –

ஈரன் இன்லெலிடுலெலல மலல
(சீரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுலெலலல)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

No worker directors. Working directors you have.

சீலீன் ஈவுலுள் முடலி மலல
(சீரு. லலித் அத்துலத்முதலி)
(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

Working directors were there even before.

ஈரன் இன்லெலிடுலெலல மலல
(சீரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுலெலலல)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

At all times they were directors but were doing no work. They were directing their own work.

சீலீன் ஈவுலுள் முடலி மலல
(சீரு. லலித் அத்துலத்முதலி)
(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

I am surprised that the hon. Member for Kalawana is condemning public sector industry.

ஈரன் இன்லெலிடுலெலல மலல
(சீரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுலெலலல)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Not at all.

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

The serious point is this: for this country to move forward we do not have abundant resources. As the Hon. Member for Attanagalla said, we cannot waste. We have to minimize corruption and waste and go on fighting it at all levels and points. Therefore this country in going forward must look for a system in any specific industry which is advantageous to the country from the point of view of labour productivity and employment. That is what we must do. What I am arguing for is, do not have ideological hang-ups about public sector and private sector industry. Ask yourselves the question; what is more advantageous in this instance? You may, of course, have some industry which the private sector cannot handle because it is too small. You may have some industries which, for security considerations, should be in public hands.

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

Like NASA.

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

Yes, like NASA. Then you are giving a reason why it should be in public hands and why it should be in private hands. Let us move this country's arguments about who owns industries to that level of sophistication. For far too long have we been saying "We do not like private business" or "We hate the public sector, the public sector is inefficient, the private sector is fine, the private sector exploits the worker, the public sector does not exploit the worker." That kind of simplistic argument has been the plague of this country for decade after decade and must be firmly left behind. The Hon. Minister of Finance's Budget Speech indicates what the country is feeling, which is an empirical approach to the ownership of industry in this country. While the economic indicators have been reasonably optimistic we as a whole and particularly as a Government, must by no means be complacent. It will be the wrong thing to say that everything is fine.

I know that some people expect the tea boom to last for 15 years.

மன்றியினர்
(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(A Member)

The Hon. Minister of Plantation Industries.

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

I hope and pray that he is right. He may be right, but I do not think any Government can go on that basis.

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

Quite right! You are right there!

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

If we do get that 15 years of tea boom, what a wonderful place this will be. If we have that continuously, you will still be sitting in those seats, not here.

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

It will be like *thusitha bhavana*.

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

Let us use the good position that we have now. It is much better than we imagined it would be after July 1983.

We have, in this Budget, taken a lot of steps forward in financial discipline. We have even more sharply accepted priorities. Earlier there was a phase when everything was development, everything that was visual was development. Today we have moved further than that. We know that the development programme needs very strong priorities. In addition to agriculture and industry, which is the base upon which everything hangs, the Hon. Minister of Finance last year and this year – this year presented an advance over last year – has given export top priority. All what we have now will be frittered, will be lost if we do not have financial discipline and, secondly, a rise in exports.

We must not think that everything is simple. I want to remind this House that between the elections of December 1982 and the next in 1988-89, about 1.6 million people will be coming out for jobs. The exact statistics are 824,000 men and 784,000 women. When I say this on election platforms, women smile because they are fewer in number and therefore, obviously, their marriage prospects are much better on a simple supply and demand principle. But there will be 1.6 million people in the next 5 or 6 years, roughly 250,000, coming to the labour market annually. Setting aside 100,000 to 125,000 through retirements, deaths, illnesses and things like that, we still have to produce about 1 million jobs between 1982 and 1988. It is a colossal task and that, in my view, can only be done by an empirical approach to the problem. Where the public sector can do it more efficiently, let it go ahead. Where the private sector can do it more efficiently, please give them a free hand. Do not have blinkers on.

Also, make sure that you do not over-burden the Budget with public sector investment because if you do that, ultimately everybody pays for it. There used to be

[ලලිස් ඇතලක්මුදලි මහතා]

a kind of thinking that we could put everything on the Budget and that everybody would be all right. Now I think we are all a little wiser. If you do that, the Budget will have a boomerang effect on you. You cannot get a free lunch in this game. You cannot put it into the Budget and collect your lunch. Whatever you burden the Budget with, ultimately it will come back on the people. Therefore, allow the private sector to move forward, push it forward. Make the public sector more efficient, push it and pull it into position. There are large numbers coming on to the job market and remember that those who are coming onto the labour market are those born before family planning became an acceptable thing. The next five or six years will be crucial. We should use every possible means, private investment, government investment, foreign private investment, foreign government assistance to invest in such a way that our people have jobs. This Government's record on jobs is remarkable. Between 1977 and 1983, the percentage of unemployed has fallen dramatically. But we must not be complacent. We must not say, "Oh, our system is so good that everything will be all right." I believe that the system is good, basically sound. There are changes here and there, which always have to be made in matters of detail. I think there is no alternative system to what we are operating, and I think the hon. Member for Attanagalla's speech was in a sense a tacit admission of that: that this system is the only one which will be accepted by the people. Some hon. Members of the Opposition seem to have woken. Some people in the Opposition have their heads in the clouds. But those who have their heads in the clouds are those who cannot see because the clouds are there. I would say that there are others in the Opposition who have no heads in the clouds, but who like ostriches have buried their heads in the sand and do not want to see. Those who have their

heads in the clouds are those who cannot see. The ostriches burying their heads in the sand are those who could see but do not want to see.

So I would like the hon. Members of the Opposition to wake up and raise their heads which are buried in the sand. This country has moved forward from all your old slogans. And, then, once you have come out of that, you could make meaningful criticism, look into matters of detail, ask what is the degree of savings, what is the amount of investment, what is it that we should allow the foreign private investor, how far should we allow things things, how do we create jobs for our people? That is the crucial question. The Opposition must not remain negative because sloganizing is negative. The country has moved away from that negtive approach. The country is on a positive way of thinking: what are the practical programmes? Where can we increase jobs? What is it that we can do in this competitive struggle in the world to increase our position? That is how we are surviving.

Our garment industry is a good example. It is fighting with the world. It is not being molly-coddled. It is competing with Honk Kong, it is competing with Singapore, but still it is moving forward and strengthening itself. That is what I think this country can do. And you in the Opposition, if you move from sloganizing into practical programmes, then you would help the entire country to go forward to a community which is economically active, which is economically oriented and which is prepared to make the sacrifices and take the risks to succeed, to become a country where incomes can increase rapidly from year by year. I think this Budget shows most clearly the path ahead for us and that is why Sir, I would like to commend this Bill to the House.

Thank you.

[ඉතිරි වැඩ කටයුතු සඳහා 1984 නොවැම්බර් 16 වන සිකුරාදා දිල වාර්තාව බලන්න.]

[මුහුණත බලන්න, 1984 නොවැම්බර් 16 බලන්නීසිසුභයා අලියා අලිසකසාහිල් පාඪස.]

[For continuation of Proceedings see OFFICIAL REPORT for Friday, 16th November, 1984.]

சு. சூ.

மேல வாகை அபிமான மூலகம் கருவா கிவகிய கல்வல் கிவர்டி கல் சூவ வுன் டகவ்று ரீகி மக்திவ் மீவ் பிபவகவ் கைவ் பகி பவ
புலுடீலிவ டகவ் பவ பிபவ கவ் கவகி கவகவரக வவ

1984 நவம்பர் 29 வக மவகபகிவ்

கைவ்வவ்வு லுவவ கவ் பவீவ சூவகி

சூறிப்பு

அங்கத்தவர்கள் இவகிப்ப பகிப்பிற் கெய்வகிவ்வும் பிழை திருத்தங்ககை அறிக்கையிற் றெளிவாகக் சூறித்து
பிழை திருத்தங்ககைக் ககண்ட பிரகிவய ஹன்சாட் பகிப்பாகிவியருக்கு

1984 நவம்பர் 29, வியாழக்கிழமைக்குப் பிந்தாமற்

கிடைக்கக்கூடியதாக அனுப்புதல் வேண்டும்.

NOTE

Corrections which Members suggest for the Final Print should be clearly marked in this Report and the copy containing
the corrections must reach the Editor of HANSARD

not later than

Thursday, 29th November 1984

Contents of Proceedings	:	From 10.00 a.m. to 2.50 p.m. on 15.11.1984
Final set of manuscripts received from Parliament	:	08.40 p.m. on 15.11.1984 :
Printed copies despatched	:	16.11.1984 afternoon :

சென்னை அரசாங்கப் பதிவுகளைக் கட்டுவதற்கான திட்டம் 1984

சென்னை அரசாங்கப் பதிவுகளைக் கட்டுவதற்கான திட்டம் 1984

சென்னை அரசாங்கப் பதிவுகளைக் கட்டுவதற்கான திட்டம் 1984

දයක මුදල් : පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද වාර්තාවල වාර්ෂික 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 දව ප්‍රථම දයක මුදල් ගෙවා ඉදිරි වර්ෂයේ දයකත්වය ලබාගෙන විවාද වාර්තා ලබාගත හැකිය. නිශ්චිත දිනෙන් පසුව එවනු ලබන දයක ඉල්ලුම්පත් භාරගනු නොලැබේ.

சந்தா : ஹன்சாட் அதிகார அறிக்கையின் வருடாந்த சந்தா ரூபா 200/- (திருத்தப்படாத பிரதிகள் ரூபா 175/-) ஹன்சாட் 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. ஒவ்வொராண்டும் நவம்பர் 30 ந் தேதிக்குமுன் சந்தாப் பணம் அனுப்பப்படவேண்டும். பிந்திக் கடைக்கும் சந்தா விண்ணப்பங்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்படமாட்டா.

Subscriptions : The annual subscription for Official Report of Hansard is Rs. 200/- (For uncorrected copies Rs. 175/-). A single copy of Hansard is available for Rs. 2.50. (Postage 90 cts.) Copies can be obtained by remitting in advance an annual subscription fee to the SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS BUREAU, P. O. Box, 500 Colombo 1. The fee should reach him on or before November 30 each year. Late applications for subscription will not be accepted.

சென்னை அரசாங்கப் பதிவுகளைக் கட்டுவதற்கான திட்டம் 1984

Printed copies deposited : 18.11.1984
received from Parliament : 18.11.1984
Final set of manuscripts : 18.11.1984
Contents of Proceedings : 18.11.1984