

පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

නිල වාර්තාව

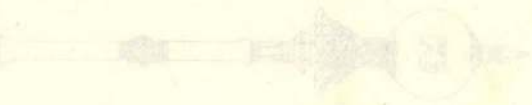
(අශෝධිත පිටපත)



අන්තර්ගත ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු
 සාප්පු සහ කාර්යාලීය සේවකයන් පිළිබඳ (සේවය හා වේගන විධිමත් කිරීමේ) (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත :
 පළමුවන වර කියවන ලදී.
 සූභිකාධාර (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත :
 පළමුවන වර කියවන ලදී.
 රේගු යෝජනා : පොල් නිෂ්පාදන අපනයන නිරූ බදු
 රේගු යෝජනා : ආනයන නිරූ බදු
 අලංකාර භාණ්ඩ පිළිබඳ පිරිවැටුම් බදු

හෝටල් සහ සමාන ව්‍යාපාර පිළිබඳ පිරිවැටුම් බදු බුදල බදු (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත :
 දෙවන වර හා තුන්වන වර කියවා සම්මත කරන ලදී.
 පරිපූරක මුදල : කම්කරු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ රැකියා සේවා පළබෝධ තායක පාලනය කිරීමේ පනත : නියෝග ආහාර පාලන නියමය
 ක්‍රීඩා පනත : නියෝග
 කල්තැබීමේ යෝජනාව
 ප්‍රශ්නවලට ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු



දැනට ලැබුණු පොත්

(විකල්ප)

වෙරළේ ඉති

(සරසවි පොත)



ප්‍රකාශන සඳහා

296 දිනට පෙර පොතක් ලබා
 ගන්නා පොත (විකල්ප) 296 දින
 296 දිනට පෙර පොතක් ලබා ගන්නා
 පොතක් ලබා ගන්නා පොතක් ලබා ගන්නා
 පොතක් ලබා ගන්නා පොතක් ලබා ගන්නා
 පොතක් ලබා ගන්නා පොතක් ලබා ගන්නා
 පොතක් ලබා ගන්නා පොතක් ලබා ගන්නා
 පොතක් ලබා ගන්නා පොතක් ලබා ගන්නා

296 දිනට පෙර පොතක් ලබා
 ගන්නා පොත (විකල්ප) 296 දින
 296 දිනට පෙර පොතක් ලබා ගන්නා
 පොතක් ලබා ගන්නා පොතක් ලබා ගන්නා
 පොතක් ලබා ගන්නා පොතක් ලබා ගන්නා
 පොතක් ලබා ගන්නා පොතක් ලබා ගන්නා
 පොතක් ලබා ගන්නා පොතක් ලබා ගන්නා
 පොතක් ලබා ගන්නා පොතක් ලබා ගන්නා

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

அதிகார அறிக்கை

(பிழை திருத்தப்படாதது)

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

கடை, அலுவலக ஊழியர் (ஊதியத்தையும் வேதனத்தையும் ஒழுங்கு
படுத்தல்) (திருத்தம்) சட்டமூலம் :

முதன்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்டது.

மகப்பேற்று நன்மைகள் (திருத்தம்) சட்டமூலம் :

முதன்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்டது.

சங்கத் தீர்மானங்கள் : தெங்குப்பொருள் ஏற்றுமதித் தீர்வை

சங்கத் தீர்மானம் : இறக்குமதித் தீர்வைகள்

அணிகலன்கள் மீது மொத்த விற்பனைவரி

ஹோட்டல்கள், அவைபோன்ற வியாபாரங்கள் மீது மொத்த விற்பனை
வரி

மரணச் சொத்துவரி (திருத்தம்) சட்டமூலம் :

இரண்டாம் மூன்றாம் மதிப்புக்களிடம்பெற்று நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது

குறைநிரப்புத் தொகை : தொழில் திணைக்களத் தொழில் சேவை

பீடை கொல்லிகள் கட்டுப்பாட்டுச் சட்டம் : ஒழுங்குவிதிகள்

உணவுக் கட்டுப்பாட்டுக் கட்டளை

விளையாட்டுக்கள் சட்டம் : ஒழுங்கு விதிகள்

ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணை

வினாக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள்

Volume 36
No. 11

Wednesday
9th October 1985

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Uncorrected)

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHOP AND OFFICE EMPLOYEES (REGULATION OF
EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION) (AMENDMENT)
BILL :

Read the First time

MATERNITY BENEFITS (AMENDMENT) BILL :

Read the First time

CUSTOMS RESOLUTIONS : EXPORT DUTY ON COCONUT
PRODUCTS

CUSTOMS RESOLUTIONS : IMPORT DUTIES

TURNOVER TAX ON ORNAMENTAL WARE

TURNOVER TAX ON HOTELS AND SIMILAR BUSINESSES

ESTATE DUTY (AMENDMENT) BILL :

Read a Second, and the Third time, and passed

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY : EMPLOYMENT SERVICES OF
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

CONTROL OF PESTICIDES ACT : REGULATIONS

FOOD CONTROL ORDER

SPORTS LAW : REGULATIONS

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पार्लियामेन्टरी डेबेट्स

(संख्या)

दिनांक

पृष्ठ संख्या

विषय

पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम	पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)
पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)	पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)
पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)	पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)
पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)	पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)
पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)	पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)
पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)	पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)
पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)	पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)
पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)	पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)
पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)	पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)
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पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)	पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(NUMBER)

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Continued)

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)
ADJOURNMENT MOTION	पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)
SPORTS LAW REGULATIONS	पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)
FOOD CONTROL ORDER	पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)
CONTROL OF PESTICIDES & PARACETAMOL	पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)
DEBATE ON PARLIAMENTARY SUPPLY	पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)
ESTATE DUTY (AMENDMENT) BILL	पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)
TURNOVER TAX ON HOTELS AND SIMILAR BUSINESS	पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)
DEBATE ON PARLIAMENTARY SUPPLY	पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)
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TURNOVER TAX ON HOTELS AND SIMILAR BUSINESS	पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम (संख्या २०१)

*மலையேசிய மத மதவ குடி பித்திரர் :
சபாபித்தத்தில் வைக்கப்பட்ட வினா :

Answer tabled:

(a) : Yes

- (b) (i) :
- | | | |
|------------------------|-----|---------------|
| 1. 28th August 1980 - | Rs. | 1,500,000 |
| 2. 23rd July 1981 - | Rs. | 500,000 |
| 3. 4th August 1981 - | Rs. | 500,000 |
| 4. 8th April 1983 - | Rs. | 1,500,000 |
| 5. 31st October 1983 - | Rs. | 5,000,000 |
| 6. During 1980 - | Rs. | 15,775,819.53 |

- (ii) :
1. Ceylon State Hardware Corporation.
 2. Jute Industries Corporation (National Packaging Material Corporation).
 3. Jute Industries Corporation (National Packaging Material Corporation).
 4. Ceylon State Hardware Corporation.
 5. Ceylon Steel Corporation.
 6. Self Employment Project Ltd.

- (iii) :
1. To tide over liquidity problems.
 2. -do-
 3. -do-
 4. To meet costs of balance work of mamoty plant.
 5. To settle arrears of electricity bill.
 6. To launch a trishaw passenger service.

- (iv) :
1. Yes, on 21.08.'80
 2. Yes, on 14.07.'81
 3. Yes, on 14.07.'81
 4. Yes, on 28.02.'83
 5. Yes, on 28.10.'83
 6. No application made.

- (v) :
1. The then Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs, Hon. C. Cyril Mathew, with approval from Hon. Minister of Finance & Planning.
 2. -do-
 3. -do-
 4. -do-
 5. The then Ministry of Industries and Scientific Affairs, Hon. C. Cyril Mathew, pending approval from Hon. Minister of Finance & Planning.
 6. No proper recommendation made.

- (vi) :
1. Mr. T. S. Weerakoon, Chairman, Ceylon State Hardware Corporation.
 2. Mr. B. Manukulasoorya, Chairman, Jute Industries Corporation.
 3. -do-
 4. Prof. P. A. de Silva, Chairman, Ceylon State Hardware Corporation.
 5. Mr. Somapala Gunadheera, Chairman, Ceylon Steel Corporation.
 6. Mr. Piyadasa Perera, Chairman, Self Employment Project Ltd.

- (vii) :
1. Repayment at Rs. 60,000 per month, commencing October 1980, at 15 % interest per annum.
 - 2-3. Repayment in 12 monthly instalments commencing from October 1981, at 15 % interest per annum
 4. Repayment in 6 monthly instalments commencing from January 1984 at 18 % interest per annum.

5. Repayment in 5 monthly instalments from November 1983 at 20 % interest per annum.
6. Repayment within 3 years at no interest, but net profits to be shared equally between Self Employment Project Ltd. and Sri Lanka Tobacco Industries Corporation.

- (viii) :
1. Has repaid Rs. 625,000 to date.
 - 2-3. Has repaid Rs. 125,000 to date.
 4. Has repaid Rs. 100,000 to date.
 5. Has repaid full amount.
 6. Rs. 13 million has been repaid.

(c) Does not arise.

Steps have been taken to take over Self Employment Project Ltd. by Government.

விட்டி வல னா வலயன்கி அமலாசாய டபனே அகி னாயன துன்
சூய/னாடார்
மின்சக்தி, எரிபொருள் அமைச்சின் கீழுள்ள நிறுவனங்கள் வழங்கிய
கடன்/உதவி

LOANS/ AID BY INSTITUTIONS UNDER MINISTRY OF
POWER & ENERGY 433/85

12. மெத்ரிபால டேனாயாசன மதனா (மூடவிரிவா)
(திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனநாயக்க - மதவாச்சி)
(Mr. Maithripala Senanayake-Medawachchiya)

கினேசா விட்டி வல னா வலயன்கி அமலாசாயனே அது ப்ரதயா :

- (அ) சமூலா டபனே அகி டேபார்மலேதனூ சாடா, சாதுகன மசேவில, மசேவில, ரகடப சபிராயன னாயன வலப டயன் மூடல வலின, டமீ கனாபசன் சம அமலாசாய டபனே னே வனன அமலாசாயன் டபனே அகி டேபார்மலேதனூவகப, சாடாபகப, சாதுகன மசேவிலகப, மசேவிலகப, ரகடப சபிராயன னாயனகப னே பனாடமலக சமலமகப சூய னே னாடார் வலயனே 1977 டனேடது மச சிப 1985 மூடி மச டகலா லமா டி கிவெ ?

(ஆ) சடே நமீ-

- (i) சூய னே னாடாரச லமா துன் டினச சன ப்ரமசூய :
 - (ii) லமா டி அனனே கினமீ னாயனகபகப ?
 - (iii) க்ருமன் சடனா ?
 - (iv) சம சூய னே னாடாரச லமா க்ரும சிசேய ஓலலூமீ கரன லடடே நமீ சீ கபடட ?
 - (v) சம சூய னே னாடாரச லமா டீச துது வலப கிரடேய கர அகி டயனே நமீ சன நனது ?
 - (vi) சூய னே னாடாரச லமா னன் னாயனகப சம லமா னனா பிப சிபி ப்ரடாகின, டயன்ச மசேவில னே டகிசிகரூவனனே நமீ சன லிசினயன் :
 - (vii) சூய னே னாடாரச லமா டீமே கிபிசூமீ :
 - (viii) சம சூய மூடல னே னாடாரச னாயன லாபி கிவெ டன கரூசூ சமூலா சடனன் கரனலா ?
- (அ) சடே னாவே நமீ சீ மன ?

மின்சக்தி, எரிபொருள் பிரதி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா :

(அ) அவரின் நிர்வாகத்தின் கீழுள்ள நினைக்களங்கள், கூட்டுத் தாபனங்கள், இணைக்கப்பட்ட சபைகள், சபைகள், அரசாங்கம் கையேற்ற நிறுவனங்கள் ஆகியவற்றிற்குரிய பணத்தில், ஏதாவ தொரு தொகை மேற்குறிப்பிட்ட அமைச்சரின் கீழ் அல்லது வேறு அமைச்சரின் கீழுள்ள நினைக்களத்திற்கு, கூட்டுத்தாபனத் திற்கு, இணைக்கப்பட்ட சபைக்கு, சபைக்கு, அரசாங்கம் கையேற்ற நிறுவனத்திற்கு அல்லது தனியார் கம்பெனிக்கு கடனாகவோ உதவி நன்கொடையாகவோ 1977 ஓகத்து தொடக்கம் 1985 மே மாதம் வரை பெற்றுக்கொடுக்கப் பட்டுள்ளதா ?

(ஈ) එසේ නම්—

- (i) ණය හෝ ආධාරය ලබා දුන් දිනය සහ ප්‍රමාණය ;
- (ii) ලබා දී ඇත්තේ කිනම් ආයතනයකටද ?
- (iii) කුමක් සඳහාද ;
- (iv) එම ණය හෝ ආධාරය ලබා ගැනීම පිණිස ඉල්ලුම් කරන ලද්දේ කම් ඒ කවදද ?
- (v) එම ණය හෝ ආධාරය ලබා දිය යුතු බවට නිර්දේශ කර ඇති අයගේ නම් සහ තනතුරු ;
- (vi) ණය හෝ ආධාරය ලබා ගත් ආයතනය එය ලබා ගන්නා විට එහි ප්‍රධානීන්, අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය හෝ අධිකාරීන්ගේ නම් සහ ලිපිනයන් ;
- (vii) ණය හෝ ආධාරය ලබා දීමේ ගිවිසුම් ;
- (viii) එම ණය මුදල හෝ ආධාරය ආපසු ලැබී තිබේද යන කරුණු එකමා සඳහන් කරනවාද ?

(ඈ) එසේ නොවේ නම් ඒ මන්ද ?

அரசு பெருந்தோட்டப் பிரதி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா :

(அ) அவரின் நிர்வாகத்தின் கீழுள்ள திணைக்களங்கள், கூட்டுத் தாபனங்கள், இணைக்கப்பட்ட சபைகள், சபைகள், அரசாங்கம் கையேற்ற நிறுவனங்கள் ஆகியவற்றிற்குரிய பணத்தில், ஏதாவது தொரு தொகை மேற்குறிப்பிட்ட அமைச்சின்கீழ் அல்லது வேறு அமைச்சின் கீழுள்ள திணைக்களத்திற்கு, கூட்டுத்தாபனத்திற்கு இணைக்கப்பட்ட சபைக்கு, சபைக்கு, அரசாங்கம் கையேற்ற நிறுவனத்திற்கு அல்லது தனியார் கம்பெனிக்கு கடனாகவோ உதவி நன்கொடையாகவோ 1977 ஓகத்து தொடக்கம் 1985 மே மாதம்வரை பெற்றுக்கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதா ?

(ஆ) அவ்வாறெனில்

- (i) கடன் அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெற்றுக்கொடுத்த தேதி, தொகை ;
- (ii) எந்த நிறுவனத்திற்கு பெற்றுக்கொடுக்கப்பட்டது ?
- (iii) எதற்காக ?
- (iv) குறித்த கடனை அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெறுவதற்காகக் கோரப்பட்டதா ? எப்போது ?
- (v) குறித்த கடனை அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெற்றுக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென சிபார்சு செய்திருப்பவர்களின் பெயர்களும், பதவிகளும் ;
- (vi) கடனை அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெற்றுக் கொண்ட நிறுவனத்தில் இதனைப் பெற்றுக்கொண்டபோது இருந்த முக்கிய அதிகாரிகள், பணிப்பாளர்சபை அல்லது உரிமையாளரின் பெயரும், முகவரியும் ;
- (vii) கடன் அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெற்றுக் கொண்டமை தொடர்பான உடன்படிக்கைகள் ;
- (viii) இக்கடன் அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடை மீள்பெறும்பட்டுள்ளதா என்ற விபரங்களை அவர் கூறுவாரா ?

(இ) இன்றேல், ஏன் ?

asked the Deputy Minister of State Plantations :

(a) Has any part of the funds of Departments, Corporations, Statutory Boards, Boards or Undertakings vested with the Government, under his Ministry been given as loans or aid to Department, Corporation, Statutory Board Board or an Undertaking vested with the Government or to a Private Company under either his Ministry or any other Ministry during the period August 1977 to May 1985 ?

(b) If so, will he state :

- (i) the date on which the loan or aid was given and the amount ;
- (ii) the institution to which it was given ;
- (iii) the purpose for which it was given ;
- (iv) whether such loan or aid was applied for, and if so when ;
- (v) the names and designations of those who recommended that the loan or aid be granted ;
- (vi) the names and addresses of Heads, Board of Directors, or owners of the institution at the time it obtained the loan or aid ;
- (vii) the loan or aid agreements ; and
- (viii) whether this loan or aid has been repaid ?

(c) If not, why ?

பி. பி. விஜேமான்ன மஹா (திரு. வீ. எல். விஜேமான்ன) (Mr. V. L. Wijemanne)

- (a) No.
- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Does not arise.

ජනතා වතු සංවර්ධන අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ ඇති ආයතන දුන් ණය/ආධාර

ஐனதா பெருந்தோட்ட அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சின் கீழுள்ள நிறுவனங்கள் வழங்கிய கடன்/உதவி

LOANS/AID BY INSTITUTIONS UNDER MINISTRY OF JANATA ESTATES DEVELOPMENT

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14. මෙමුපාල සේනානායක මහතා (திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனநாயக்க) (Mr. Maithripala Senanayake)

නියෝජ්‍ය ජනතා වතු සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය :

- (අ) එකමා යටතේ ඇති දෙපාර්තමේන්තු සංස්ථා, සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩල, මණ්ඩල රජයට පවරාගත් ආයතන වලට අයත් මුදල් වලින්, යම් කොටසක් එම අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ හෝ වෙනත් අමාත්‍යාංශයක් යටතේ ඇති දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවකට, සංස්ථාවකට, සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයකට, මණ්ඩලයකට, රජයට පවරාගත් ආයතනයකට හෝ පොද්ගලික සමාගමකට ණය හෝ ආධාර වශයෙන් 1977 අගෝස්තු මස සිට 1985 මැයි මස දක්වා ලබා දී තිබේද ?

(ආ) එසේ නම්—

- (i) ණය හෝ ආධාරය ලබා දුන් දිනය සහ ප්‍රමාණය ;
- (ii) ලබා දී ඇත්තේ කිනම් ආයතනයකටද ?
- (iii) කුමක් සඳහාද ;
- (iv) එම ණය හෝ ආධාරය ලබා ගැනීම පිණිස ඉල්ලුම් කරන ලද්දේ කම් ඒ කවදද ?
- (v) එම ණය හෝ ආධාරය ලබා දිය යුතු බවට නිර්දේශ කර ඇති අයගේ නම් සහ තනතුරු ;
- (vi) ණය හෝ ආධාරය ලබා ගත් ආයතනය එය ලබා ගන්නා විට එහි ප්‍රධානීන්, අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය හෝ අධිකාරීන්ගේ නම් සහ ලිපිනයන් ;
- (vii) ණය හෝ ආධාරය ලබා දීමේ ගිවිසුම් ;

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- (viii) එම ණය මුදල හෝ ආධාරය ආපසු ලැබී තිබේද යන කරුණු එතුමා සඳහන් කරනවාද ?
- (ix) එසේ නොවේ නම් ඒ මන්ද ?

ஜனதாப் பெருந்தோட்ட அபிவிருத்திப் பிரதி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா :

- (அ) அவரின் நிர்வாகத்தின்கீழுள்ள திணைக்களங்கள், கூட்டுத் தர்பனங்கள் இணைக்கப்பட்ட சபைகள், சபைகள், அரசாங்கம் கையேற்ற நிறுவனங்கள் ஆகியவற்றிற்குரிய பணத்தில், ஏதாவது தொரு தொகை மேற்குறிப்பிட்ட அமைச்சின்கீழ் அல்லது வேறு அமைச்சின் கீழுள்ள திணைக்களத்திற்கு, கூட்டுத்தர்பனத்திற்கு இணைக்கப்பட்ட சபைக்கு, சபைக்கு, அரசாங்கம் கையேற்ற நிறுவனத்திற்கு அல்லது தனியார் கம்பெனிக்கு கடனாகவோ உதவி நன்கொடையாகவோ 1977 ஓகத்து தொடக்கம் 1985 மே மாதம்வரை பெற்றுக்கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதா ?
- (ஆ) அவ்வாறெனில்
 - (i) கடன் அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெற்றுக்கொடுத்த தேதி, தொகை ;
 - (ii) எந்த நிறுவனத்திற்கு பெற்றுக்கொடுக்கப்பட்டது ?
 - (iii) எதற்காக ?
 - (iv) குறித்த கடனை அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெறுவதற்காகக் கோரப்பட்டதா ? எப்போது ?
 - (v) குறித்த கடனை அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெற்றுக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென சிபார்சு செய்திருப்பவர்களின் பெயர்களும், பதவிகளும் ;
 - (vi) கடனை அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெற்றுக் கொண்ட நிறுவனத்தில் இதனைப் பெற்றுக்கொண்டபோது இருந்த முக்கிய அதிகாரிகள், பணிப்பாளர்சபை அல்லது உரிமையாளரின் பெயரும், முகவரியும் ;
 - (vii) கடன் அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெற்றுக் கொண்டமை தொடர்பான உடன்படிக்கைகள் ;
 - (viii) இக்கடன் அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடை மீளப்பெறப்பட்டுள்ளதா என்ற விபரங்களை அவர் கூறுவாரா ?
- (இ) இன்றேல், ஏன் ?

asked the Deputy Minister of Janata Estates Development :

- (a) Has any part of the funds of Departments, Corporations, Statutory Boards, Boards or Undertakings vested with the Government, under his Ministry been given as loans or aid to Department, Corporation, Statutory Board Board or an Undertaking vested with the Government or to a Private Company under either his Ministry or any other Ministry during the period August 1977 to May 1985 ?
- (b) If so, will he state :
 - (i) the date on which the loan or aid was given and the amount ;
 - (ii) the institution to which it was given ;
 - (iii) the purpose for which it was given ;
 - (iv) whether such loan or aid was applied for, and if so when ;

- (v) the names and designations of those who recommended that the loan or aid be granted ;
 - (vi) the names and addresses of Heads, Board of Directors, or owners of the institution at the time it obtained the loan or aid ;
 - (vii) the loan or aid agreements ; and
 - (viii) whether this loan or aid has been repaid ?
- (c) If not, why ?

பார்லிமென்ட் மைய (தேர்தலுக்குப் பின்னர்) டி. ஹரால்ட் ஹேரத் — அமைச்சரும் ஜனதா தோட்ட அபிவிருத்திப் பிரதி அமைச்சரும்

- (Mr. Harold Herath Minister and Deputy Minister of Janata Estates Development)
- (a) No.
 - (b) Does not arise.
 - (c) Does not arise.

එ.වි. එම්. මැග්ගීනා මහත්මිය : කුඹුරු ආපසු ලබාදීම
 திருமதி எச். எம். மெகிநோ : நெற்காணி வழங்கல்
 MRS. H. M. MAGGIE NONA : RESTORATION OF PADDY LAND
 340/85

4. ඊට්ටි පඵරණ මහතා (අක්මහ—අමරසිරි දෙවත්තොඩ මහතා—බද්දේගම—වෙනුවට)

(திரு. ரிச்சட் பத்திரா — அக்மீமன — திரு. அமரசிரி தொடங் கொட — பத்தேகம — சார்பாக)

(Mr. Richard Pathirana - Akmeemana - on behalf of - Mr. Amarasiri Dodangoda - Baddegama)

ඉඩම් හා ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සහ මහවැලි සංවර්ධන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් දැනු ප්‍රශ්නය :

- (අ) (i) අසේකා ස්ටේට්ස් බැංකු, රාජගහ සංදිය, තඹුල්ලෙන්ම පදිංචි වැන්දඹු, එ.වි. එම්. මැග්ගීනා මහත්මියට අයත් සරුසාර ඉඩම සහ තිවස මහවැලි අධිකාරිය විසින් තඹුල්ලෙන්ම පොලීසිය සෑදීම සඳහා පවරා ගත් බවත්,
- (ii) ඉන්පසු ඇයගේ ඉල්ලීම පරිදි ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් අක්කර 2 ක ප්‍රමාණයේ භූමි භාගයක් මහවැලි අධිකාරිය විසින් ඇයට ලබා දී ඇති බවත්, එතුමා දන්වනවාද ?
- (ආ) (i) ගොවිතැනින් ලැබුණු ආදායම් අහිමි වූ තිසා මහවැලි අධිකාරියේ නිලධාරියන්ගේ අනුමැතියට යටත්ව කලාමය අසබඩ අංක 133 දරන ඉඩම් අස්වැද්ද කන්න තුනක්ම වැඩ කර 1984 ජූලි මාස කන්නය කරගෙන යද්දී එම පළාතේම පදිංචි අධිකාරිය විසින් තමාගේ භූමියක් විසින් ඇය එම කුඹුරෙන් බලගන්කාරයෙන් පන්නා දමා කුඹුරු අයත් කරගෙන ඇති බවත්,
- (ii) මෙම කාරණය ගැන මහවැලි අධිකාරියටත්, පොලීසියටත් ඇය පැමිණිලි කර ඇති බවත්,
- (iii) එම කුඹුරු අධිකාරිය විසින් පිට අයෙකුට බද්දට දී මහ විසින් එම කුඹුරු නැවත වරක් තවත් අයෙකුට බද්දට දී ඇති බවත් එතුමා දන්වනවාද ?
- (ඇ) මේ ගැන අපක්ෂපාතී පරීක්ෂණයක් පවත්වා එම කුඹුරු මැග්ගීනා මහත්මියට ආපසු ලබාදීමට එතුමා කටයුතු කරන්නේද ?

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

- (அ) (i) அசோகா ஸ்டோர்ஸ் மே/பா, இராஜாங்கன சந்தி, தம்புத் தேகம வாசியான விதவைப் பெண் எச். எம். மெகிநோனாவுக்குச் சொந்தமான செழிப்பு மிக்க விளைச்சல் காணியை, மகாவலி அதிகார சபை தம்புத்தேகம பொலிஸ் நிலையத்தை நிறுவ கையேற்றுள்ளது என்பதையும்,
- (ii) அதன் பின் அவருடைய வேண்டுகோளின்படி 2 ஏக்கர் மேட்டு நிலக் காணியை மகாவலி அதிகாரசபை அவருக்கு வழங்கியுள்ளது என்பதையும் அவர் அறிவாரா?
- (ஆ) (i) விவசாயத்தினால் கிடைத்துவந்த வருமானம் இல்லாது போனதால் மகாவலி அதிகாரசபையின் அதிகாரிகளுடைய அங்கீகாரத்துக்கு உட்பட்டு கலாஹயா கரையோர 133 ஆம் இலக்க காணியில் மூன்று போகங்கள் பயிர் செய்து 1984 இல் முதல் பெரும்போக பயிர்செய்கையில் ஈடுபடும்பொழுது அந்தப் பிரதேசத்திலேயே குடியிருக்கும் அயிரின் வசந்தி என்பவர் அவரை அந்த வயலில் இருந்து விரட்டிவிட்டு வயலை உரிமையாக்கிக் கொண்டார் என்பதையும்,
- (ii) இந்த விடயத்தைப் பற்றி மகாவலி அதிகார சபைக்கும் பொலிசுக்கும் முறைப்பாடு செய்துள்ளார் என்பதையும்,
- (iii) அந்த வயலை அயிரின் வசந்தி வேறு ஒருவருக்கு வாடகைக்கு கொடுத்துள்ளார் என்பதையும் அவர் அறிவாரா?
- (இ) இதைப்பற்றி பாரபட்சமற்ற விசாரணையொன்றை நடத்தி அந்த வயற் காணியை மெகிநோனாவிற்கு மீண்டும் பெற்றுத் தர அவர் ஆவன செய்வாரா?

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

- (a) Is he aware—
- (i) that fertile land and the house belonging to Mrs. H. M. Maggie Nona, widow, resident at c/o Asoka Stores, Rajangane Junction, Tambuttegama were acquired by the Mahaweli Authority to construct the Tambuttegama Police Station ; and
- (ii) that at her request she was given two acres of high land by the Mahaweli Authority ?
- (b) Is he aware—
- (i) that as she lost her income from cultivation, she aswedumized and worked three cultivation seasons on land No. 133 which is in close proximity to the Kalaoya and has irrigational facilities, with the approval of the officers of the Mahaweli Authority, and while she was working on the first Maha season in 1984 one Irine Vasanthi who resides in the same area has forcibly ejected her and taken possession of the paddy field ;
- (ii) that, she has complained about this matter to the Mahaweli Authority and the Police, and
- (iii) that Irine Vasanthi has leased this paddy land to one out-sider who has re-leased it to another ?

(c) Will he take action to hold an impartial inquiry and restore the paddy land to Mrs. Maggie Nona ?

பி. பி. பி. அபூசாலி மஹலி (தலைவர் மஹலி டெப்யூட்டி மினிஸ்டர்) (ஜனம் எம். எல். எம். அபூசாலி — மகாவலி அபிவிருத்திப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)
(Mr. M. L. M. Aboosally - Deputy Minister of Mahaweli Development)

- (a) (i) Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka has not acquired a land from Mrs. H. M. Maggie Nona, c/o Asoka Stores, Rajangana junction, Tambuttegama for construction of the Police Station, Tambuttegama.
- (ii) Mahaweli Authority has not alienated two acres of land to Mrs. H. M. Maggie Nona on her request.
- (b) (i) Mrs. H. M. Maggie Nona and two others have been encroaching on the paddy land No. 133 in extent Ac. 2-R. 2-P.O. in Block 405. Mahaweli Authority has gone into their individual qualifications and taken a decision to regularize that land to Mr. U. E. M. Fernando, who was found to be the most eligible. Consequently the said paddy land had been handed over to Mr. U. E. M. Fernando on 10.11.84.
- (ii) Mrs. H. M. Maggie Nona has not lodged a complaint with the Mahaweli Authority. It is not known whether she has complained to the Police.
- (iii) I do not know. There does not appear to have stable and acceptable evidence in support of this statement.
- (c) Mrs. H. M. Maggie Nona has been a recipient of LDO colony lands in the Rajangana Major Colonization Scheme the Lot No. is Lot 140 in ground No. 4 in extent 2 acres. Hence it is not possible to consider her for an additional parcel of land under Mahaweli.

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

Question No. 5.

பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர்
(திரு. வீரவள்ளி சமரவீர)
(Mr. Weerawanni Samaraweera)
தலைவர் அவர்களின் பதிலுரை.

முடிவை மீது நீண்ட ஓரேர்ப்பு கீழ்க்கேட்டு தலைவர் அவர்கள் பதிலுரை
வினாவுக்கு மத்தியில் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கூடாது
Question ordered to stand down.

(ඇ) රාජ්‍ය පරිපාලන හා වැවිලි කර්මාන්ත අමාත්‍යාංශ යටතේ සිටි සියළු වැඩ වර්ජකයින් 1985 ජූලි 02 සිට සේවයට කැඳවා ඇති පරිදි තම අමාත්‍යාංශ යටතේ ඇති සියළුම වැඩ වර්ජකයින් නොපමාවම සේවයට කැඳවීමට එතුමා අවශ්‍ය පියවර ගත්තවාද?

(ඈ) එසේ නම්, ඒ කවද සිටද?

(ඉ) නො එසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சரும், போக்குவரத்துச் சபைகள் அமைச்சரும், தனியார் பஸ் போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சரும், வர்த்தக, கைத்தொழில் நிறுவனங்கள் பாதுகாப்பு அமைச்சருமானவரைக் கேட்ட வினா :

(அ) 1980 ஜூலை வேலை நிறுத்தத்தில் கலந்துகொண்டமைக்காக இற்றைவரை வேலை இழந்திருக்கும் புகையிரதத் திணைக்கள ஊழியர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை எவ்வளவு என்பதை அவர் குறிப்பிடுவாரா ?

(ஆ) இவ்வேலைநிறுத்தத் செய்தவர்களின் பெயர், பதவி ஆகியவை பற்றிய பட்டியலொன்றை அவர் சமர்ப்பிப்பாரா ?

(இ) பொது நிர்வாக, தோட்டத்தொழில் அமைச்சரின் கீழிருந்த எல்லா வேலைநிறுத்தக்காரர்களும் 1985 ஜூலை 2 ஆம் தேதி முதல் சேவைக்கு அழைக்கப்பட்ட பிரகாரம், தமது அமைச்சரின் கீழுள்ள வேலைநிறுத்தக்காரர்கள் அனைவரையும் காலந்தாழ்த்தாமல் சேவைக்கு அழைக்க தேவையான நடவடிக்கைகளை அவர் மேற்கொள்வாரா ?

(ஈ) ஆமெனில், அது எப்போதிருந்து ?

(உ) இன்றேல், ஏன் ?

asked the Minister of Transport and Minister for Transport Boards and Minister for Private Omnibus Transport and Minister for Security of Commercial and Industrial Establishments :

(a) Will he state the number of employees in the Department of Railways who have so far been deprived of employment for having participated in the 1980 July strike ?

(b) Will he table a list of the names and posts held by the said strikers ?

(c) Will he take necessary steps to reinstate without delay all the strikers under his Ministry, in the way that all strikers in the Ministry of Public Administration and Plantation Industries have been reinstated from 2nd July, 1985 ?

(d) If so, from when ?

(e) If not, why ?

එච්. කුලරත්න මහතා

(திரு. எச். குலரத்ன)

(Mr. H. Kularatne)

(අ) සේවක සංඛ්‍යාව 805කි.

(ආ) නම් ඇතුළත් ලේඛනයක් යා කර ඇත.*

(ඇ) වැඩ වර්ජකයින්ට තැවන රැකියාව ලබාදීම පිළිබඳව වූ 1980.11.26 දිනැති අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල තීරණය ප්‍රකාර පුරප්පාඩු ඇතිවන අයුරින් මෙම සේවක කණ්ඩායමට තැවන රැකියාව ලබාදීමට කටයුතු කෙරෙමින් පවතී.

(ඈ) ඉහත සි (ඇ) අනුව පැන නොනගී.

(ඉ) ඉහත සි (ඇ) අනුව පැන නොනගී.

* ප්‍රස්තතාලයේ තබා ඇත.
 தூணியுத்தில் வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
 Placed in the Library.

රිචඩ් පතිරාණ මහතා

(திரு. ரிச்சட் பதிராண)

(Mr. Richard Pathirana)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමනි, වැඩ වර්ජකය ඇති වී දැන් අවුරුදු පහක් ගත වී තිබෙතැයි. එම නිසා ඉක්මනින් රැකියා ලබා දීමට ඔබතුමා කටයුතු කරනවාද?

එච්. කුලරත්න මහතා

(திரு. எச். குலரத்ன)

(Mr. H. Kularatne)

පුරප්පාඩු තිබෙන විදියට ඒ අය ගැන සලකනවා.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Question No. 9

වීරවන්ති සමරවීර මහතා

(திரு. வீரவள்ளி சமரவீர)

(Mr. Weerawanni Samaraweera)

මාසයක් කල් අවශ්‍යයි.

ප්‍රශ්නය ඔබ දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට තීරණය කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்தில் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

පනත් කෙටුම්පත් පිළිගැන්වීම

சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட சட்டமூலங்கள்

BILLS PRESENTED

සාප්ත සහ කාර්යාලීය සේවකයන් පිළිබඳ (සේවය හා වේතන විධිමත් කිරීමේ) (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

கடை அலுவலக ஊழியர் (ஊதியத்தையும் வேதனத்தையும் ஒழுங்குபடுத்துதல்) (திருத்தம்) சட்டமூலம்

SHOP AND OFFICE EMPLOYEES (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND REMUNERATION) (AMENDMENT) BILL

"to amend the Shop and Office Employees (Regulation of Employment and Remuneration) Act."

පිළිගන්නට ලද්දේ කමිකරු ඇමතිතුමා වෙනුවට එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා විසිනි.

1985 මකේබර 24 වන මුහසපතින්ද දෙවන වර කියවීම යුතුයයිද, එය මුද්‍රණය කළ යුතුයයිද තීරණය කරන ලදී.

தொழில் அமைச்சர் சார்பாக திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா அவர்களால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டது. 1985 ஒக்டோபர் 24, வியாழக்கிழமை இரண்டாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்பட வேண்டுமெனவும் அச்சிடப்பட வேண்டுமெனவும் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Presented by Mr. M. Vincent Perera, on behalf of the Minister of Labour; to be be read a Second time upon Thursday 24th October 1985 and to be printed.

සුභිකාධාර (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

மகப்பேற்று நன்மைகள் (திருத்தம்) சட்டமூலம்

MATERNITY BENEFITS (AMENDMENT) BILL

"to amend the Maternity Benefits Ordinance."

පිළිගන්නට ලද්දේ කමිකරු ඇමතිතුමා වෙනුවට එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා විසිනි.

1985 මකේබර 24 වන මුහසපතින්ද දෙවන වර කියවීම යුතුයයිද, එය මුද්‍රණය කළ යුතුයයිද තීරණය කරන ලදී.

தொழில் அமைச்சர் சார்பாக திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா அவர்களால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டது. 1985 ஒக்டோபர் 24, வியாழக்கிழமை இரண்டாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்பட வேண்டுமெனவும் அச்சிடப்பட வேண்டுமெனவும் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Presented by Mr. M. Vincent Perera, on behalf of the Minister of Labour; to be be read a Second time upon Thursday 24th October 1985 and to be printed.

exported mainly to Pakistan and the Middle East, commands a premium price and there is no reason why the minimum export duty on this product should be reduced. The minimum export duty on copra has therefore, been retained at its previous level, and the export duty collected on exports of milling grade copra will be refunded.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

What is the export duty on copra today ?

එම්. එච්. එම්. නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා

(ஜனப் எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்கார்)

(Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar)

I think it is Rs. 72.50. Will you kindly listen to me ?

I expect to collect an additional sum of Rs. 40 million from the increase of duty on desiccated coconut even after allowing for the drop in revenue due to the abolition of the export duty on poonac and the minimum export duty on fresh nuts. The additional revenue will be ploughed back into the coconut industry through the Coconut Products Stabilisation Fund.

The Government has also liberalized the trade in coconut products through the abolition of all quotas for milling and floor prices for the export of coconut products. I trust the steps we have taken to liberalize the trade and restructure the duties on coconut products would be of assistance to the coconut producer.

I commend this Resolution to the House.

ප්‍රශ්නය සඟරීමුව කරන ලදී.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (අත්තනගල්ල)

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி — அத்தனாகல்லை)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody-Attanagalla)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to make a few comments on this Resolution because of the parlous situation the producer is facing today. I do not wish to go into the mechanics of the intricate tax structure you have adopted. The Government must now decide on some policy as to how they are going to play the market with the various types of products that are produced now.

The main thinking and main policy – I am sure the Hon. Minister and the Government will agree with me – is to give a fair price to the producer, because the day the producer is unable to give the required number of nuts the mills will close down and there will be no coconut oil, no copra and no desiccated coconut produced. The main duty of the Coconut Development

Authority should be, apart from the fact that when there is excess production of coconuts they can play the market – to give a fair price to the producer.

Taking grade by grade, what the Hon. Minister has done now is to say that for coconut oil prices below Rs. 20,000 there will be no duty. The price today is around Rs. 10,000. So obviously there is no duty. With regard to the export of copra, the Hon. Minister is going to charge Rs. 7,250, but that was only up to 13th September. I do not know whether he has done anything else after that. – (Interruption). It has been extended ? I was made to understand that the extension was not for Rs. 7,250 but that it will be brought down to Rs. 3,000. – (Interruption). Rs. 4,250/– ? The figure we are passing today is for a period before 13th September, which is Rs. 7,250. What we have to discuss now is the new figure of Rs. 4,250. In other words, the Hon. Minister has brought down the duty by Rs. 3,000. There has been a further reduction. We are to-day passing a Resolution in respect of Rs. 7,250. So your Gazette notification is archaic ; it is history. We must get to the reality of today. Today we are not paying Rs. 7,250 for copra ; we are paying only Rs. 4,250 ; but here we are trying to pass this figure of Rs. 7,250. There is something wrong. But the duty is to continue. That I appreciate. – (Interruption). Then what is the correct figure ? Even the Hon. Minister does not know!

එම්. එච්. එම්. නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා

(ஜனப் எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்கார்)

(Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar)

I know. It is Rs. 4,250.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

But you are going to pass Rs. 7,250 for that period. If you read your Gazette notification you will see that we are discussing the duty of Rs. 7,250 and not Rs. 4,250. You should have immediately come out with a Gazette notification today. Of course, we are ratifying what happened before 13th September. That is what we are trying to do. But this only shows how the CDA operates. Apart from the CDA, it also shows how your Customs operates. We are now trying to pass something which has passed into history, something which is archaic, something over which I think there has been a delay even in discussing it. Anyway, I would like to comment on one statement that the Hon. Minister made.

He said that copra should be exported. On one hand, it is a tricky problem. Copra should really be exported where it is the edible quality. Do not disturb it. Let it go to Pakistan. We are getting a premium price. But I must also emphasize the fact that copra should not be exported mainly because we have to run our oil mills. Therefore a duty there is reasonable. The fact is that the figures that are given here are not all that correct.

the CDA. But I know, Sir, the infighting that is going on in the CDA how difficult it is to get an export licence. If a small person wants to export little oil, to get an export licence there are procedures that he has to go through; he has to go to various people. It is a terrific thing. So, I would like the Hon. Minister to give this organization of the CDA to some people who are more competent, who know the subject. Not that I say that there are no people there who do know. There are people who know. But that particular section of licensing must be given to an honourable person.

I do not wish to speak at length, Sir, on this subject, because we have been speaking on this every time, but the only thing is, please look after the coconut industry, viewing it through the eye of the producer. He is the hub of everything. The day the producer collapses, the entire industry collapses, and I know the Coconut Ministry also will collapse. Your Authority and your main concern should be – I am very happy to say that he is thinking on these lines – to produce nuts, not only to increase the quantity of the nuts, but also to improve the quality of the nuts. In the good old days, Sir, in the Divuluapitiya area the average, everyone will say, was a thousand nuts per Candy, but there were estates that gave 800 nuts per candy. There were estates in the Bingiriya area which gave 2,000 nuts per day candy. You can remember there was a land called Deekirigedera long ago which gave 2,000 nuts per candy. Though the nuts were small they were of high quality, heavy, good nuts with more meat, milk and a lot of oil. If we can have nuts like that we can face the price of fertilizer which is going up. The only way to bring down the cost of production is to produce a better nut that will give us a better price. If that happens we can face any type of competition in regard to cost of production.

கொழும்பு மன்றத் தலைவர் (கருவிகுறை) ஊழல்கள் குறைக்கப் பணியை மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று கோரியது.

(திரு. ஹரால்ட் ஹேரத் — அமைச்சரும் ஜனநாயகத் தோட்ட அபிவிருத்திப் பிரதி அமைச்சரும்)

(Mr. Harold Herath—Minister and Deputy Minister of Janata Estates Development)

Sir, though the Resolution is only about customs duty on coconut products I wish to add a few words on this subject especially because my hon. Friend, the Member of Parliament for Attanagalla, made certain suggestions. Not only did he make suggestions but he even made certain predictions as well. I hope those predictions will not come true because we are going into all those aspects which the hon. Member just now enumerated. We are not only concerned with the quantity of nuts produced in this country but we are also going into the aspect of producing a better quality of coconut. This matter has been taken up by the Coconut Research Institute and the work is progressing. The main reason why these adjustments had to be made on duty in regard to coconut products is the high

production of coconut in this country. In the first six months of this year the production has increased by 55 per cent. This is the trend not only in this country but in most other coconut producing countries, and as a result there had been a glut of coconut oil in the world market.

In addition to that the world market has been flooded with vegetable oils like palm oil, palm kernel oil and ground nut oil. These oils also have come into the world market in excess quantities and, very unfortunately for the coconut producing countries, coconut oil took a very steep decline in the world market. In fact, in the Philippines, which is the biggest coconut producer in the world – unlike other countries which have other resources their entire economy is based on coconut – a farmer gets a price of about 00 pesos, which is about Rs. 900 or Rs. 950 per 1,000 coconuts, which is very low. At the moment we are fairly fortunate in having a price of about Rs. 1,000 per 1,000 coconuts. But I do not think this situation could have been helped by any mechanism because the price of coconuts is linked to the world market price of oil. Oil prices determine coconut prices. Where DC is concerned we export only a very small quantity, which is about 10 per cent of our total production.

My good Friend, the hon. Member for Attanagalla, made some remarks regarding the Coconut Development Authority. I should like to say that the Coconut Development Authority is composed of very honourable men. Because of the drop in coconut prices many expect the Coconut Development Authority to do wonders. No country or any government can control articles which are exported to the world market. We have done all we could and we thought of export duty because of the glut of coconuts which has to be siphoned out this country, and the Minister of Finance has been very helpful. In fact, he has removed the duty on most of the coconut products except desiccated coconut and the edible grade of copra.

As far as the milling grade is concerned we made a request that the duty be removed entirely and up to the end of September there was a complete rebate. Then I requested an extension of this because this glut is going to continue. We find that we do not have sharp drops as usual in our coconut crops. One crop is not second to the other. As I expected the high production to continue, I requested the Minister of Finance to continue with the rebate for milling grade from 1st of October. Now he informs me that the rebate is only Rs. 4,250. That means there will be a duty of Rs. 3,000 – (Interruption) – from 1st October. That was the request. There is no complete removal on the milling grade. On the edible grade of copra there is a duty which continues and I agree with my Friend for Attanagalla, Sir, that we have a very strong market for the edible grade. But even where the edible grade is

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concerned my request went to the Ministry of Finance that considering the situation that we must siphon our our excess production, the duty be removed. That is also under consideration.

Where DC is concerned, Sir, the duty on DC was raised from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,500 in consultation with the trade, the millers and President of the Millers' Association, because we feel that from any reduction or removal of duty on desiccated coconut the benefit will accrue to the overseas buyer and not to the industry. Hence, we are continuing with the export duty on desiccated coconut, and if necessary at the appropriate time I will make the necessary recommendations to the Ministry of Finance.

I am very thankful, Sir, to the Hon. Minister of Finance because when difficult situations do arise as regards duty he is considerate. As the hon. Member said, Sir, the export duty on coconut products should be relaxed as far as possible, because this is a small man's industry and the rural economy in our country depends largely on the farm gate price of coconuts. I am very thankful to the Hon. Minister, Sir, for considering at least these reductions.

I should also like, Sir, to bring to the notice of the House that the exports of coconut products this year have beaten even 1983. 1983 was supposed to be a very high year of exports. 1984 of course, has been very low in the production of coconuts. Though the increase of coconut production in the total coconut area was 55 per cent there has been a tremendous increase in exports. Where foreign exchange is concerned I think we have topped all the years, calculating only up to the end of September.

As regards coconut oil, Sir, in 1983, from January to September, we exported only 40,413 metric tons. In 1984, we exported 4,417 tons. In 1985, we have exported 41,387 tons of coconut oil. The percentage increase in 1985 over 1983 is 36.61. Over 1984 it is 836.99 per cent. Desiccated coconut, in 1983 we exported 31,238 metric tons. In 1984 it was 17,345 tons and in 1985, up to the end of September, it was 38,176 tons. The percentage increase over 1983 was 22.21 per cent and over 1984 the increase was 120.09 per cent.

Copra, we exported in 1983, 3,070 tons. In 1984 we exported 1,373 tons. In 1985, 3,981 tons – an increase of 29.67 over 1983 and 189.95 over 1984. In 1983 we have exported 4,583,525 fresh nuts, in 1984 2,559,096 nuts and in 1985 6,021,650 nuts – an increase of 31.38 – (Interruption) – only fresh coconuts. So, why are you singling out – (Interruption). 6 million is a fantastic amount compared to all the other years. We have not exported fresh nuts in such large quantities. By the end of the year it may be 10 million.

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(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயகோடிய)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

So remove those export duties ; it is absurd !

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(திரு. ஹரால்ட் ஹேரத்)

(Mr. Harold Herath)

Hon. Member for Attanagalla out of 2,700 million, in nut form, the nut equivalent of exports up to end of September is 793 million. That is the nut equivalent. It is an increase of 256 per cent over 1983 and 30 per cent over 1984. So I think hon. Members of the House also – most of them are coconut land owners – are very worried about the coconut price.

The hon. Member also spoke about the BCC. Now the BBC has also entered the market for the purchase of copra. The problem with the BCC was liquidity because they did not have the money. The BBC own the largest oil mill in Sri Lanka. To operate that mill they have to buy a very large quantity of copra. So we thought that at this juncture the Coconut Development Authority should assist the BCC regarding the money problem, because, otherwise, the private trade sits on the copra price though we have the auctions.

We gave a loan of Rs. 10 million to the BCC for the purchase of copra. They have entered the market, they have entered the auctions, and I found thereafter the market becoming stronger. In sympathy with the copra price we find the desiccated coconut market is fairly strong, not as weak as it was. I do hope, Sir, with the fairly strengthening position of the oil market in the world – it is fairly strong now – and with the desiccated coconut prices, the coconut producer should get a better price than what he got during the last few months.

In the first six months of 1985, I should inform this House, the coconut land owners, with the very high production they had, had a fair price. Up to the end of June, the average for coconut was Rs. 1,928 for a thousand nuts. Then we had a short decline because there was pressure from various circles, specially the trade, that the quota system, floor prices, should all be dismantled. after dismantling all these constraints, as they called, we found that there was a decline in prices.

There is a free flow of exports today and it is up to the trade today to get the best markets. There are markets, Sir. Today we are trading with the Middle East, the East European bloc, the United Kingdom. Some are exporting coconut products even to the United States, Australia, Pakistan and Bangladesh. But the only point is, the stiff competition all coconut products are facing specially oil, from other vegetable oils which are cheaper, and the competition we face from producers like the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia. We have

twenty odd countries which are producing coconut products. At the moment, we are considering what is happening in the world market, in getting a fair price.

Then with regard to the question of getting export licences there have been no complaints made to me so far by the public that there are delays in the issue of export licences. If any complaints are made, I will make very prompt enquiries and see that it is rectified.

பே. பி. பி. திணை மரிகார் மறை
(ஜனப் எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்கார்)
(Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar)

After a very prolonged and full explanation, I think the hon. Member for Attanagalla should be satisfied. I see him shaking his head every time some thing is announced.

This is a market where we have to keep a constant watch. Our interest, as far as the Ministry of Finance and also the Ministry of Coconut Industries are concerned, is to see that the producer gets the maximum price. How do we do it? That is the real crux of the problem. The Ministry of Finance, in consultation with the Ministry of Industries and others, works it out. It may not satisfy everybody, but we have to work out a pragmatic formula under which there is a fair distribution of the benefits in the industry.

I am very grateful to the Hon. Minister of Coconut Industries for making a very clear statement on this issue.

முன்வைக்கப்பட்ட கேள்வி, மறுபதிலளித்தல்.
வினா விடுக்கப்பெற்றது ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது.
Question put, and agreed to.

பே. பி. பி. திணை மரிகார் மறை
(ஜனப் எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்கார்)
(Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar)

I move,

"That this Parliament resolves under section 10 of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235) that with effect from the date on which this resolution is notified in the Gazette the Export Duty under the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235) shall be levied and paid on the article specified in the Schedule hereto at the rate set out in the Schedule and that the duty so demanded and levied shall be in addition to any export duties leviable and payable on the article specified in that Schedule hereto under any other written law other than the customs ordinance.

SCHEDULE

No export duty be levied on coconut expeller Poonac from the midnight of 17/18th June, 1985."

முன்வைக்கப்பட்ட கேள்வி, மறுபதிலளித்தல்.
வினா விடுக்கப்பெற்றது ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது.
Question put, and agreed to.

பேரரசு தீர்மானம் : அபிவிருத்தி தீர்மானம்

சங்கத் தீர்மானம் : இறக்குமதித் தீர்மானம்

CUSTOMS RESOLUTION : IMPORT DUTIES

பே. பி. பி. திணை மரிகார் மறை
(ஜனப் எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்கார்)
(Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar)

I move,

"That the Resolution under section 10 of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235) relating to Import Duties which was presented on 19.09.1985 be approved."

This refers to the Gazette Notification No. 356/13 relating to import duties which was presented on 19th September 1985. This requires a little explanation and I shall make it as short as possible.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Revenue Protection Order No. 85/01 was published on the 4th July 1985, giving effect to the decision of the Government to implement certain recommendations relating to the import tariff made by the Presidential Tariff Commission.

For example, import duty on polyamide chips which was 5 per cent was removed and permitted to be imported duty free since it is an essential raw material for the manufacture of nylon yarn used in making fishing nets.

The duty has also been removed on the import of fauna by adding it to the list of exemptions in order to assist the Department of Zoological Gardens. This Department imports animals, birds, reptiles from its counterparts for exhibition and for reproduction, and thereafter re-exports. But under the law duty was payable.

The duty on carbon arc lamps used by the film industry has also been reduced from 45 per cent to 5 per cent to assist the industry which is in difficulties. Similarly, duty on electrical switches used in machines and other appliances has been reduced from 50 per cent to 25 per cent.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, on representation made by the Ministry of Sports, the import duty on cricket balls has been reduced from 60 per cent to 5 per cent. There is a reason for that. There are no domestic manufacturers who could manufacture cricket balls at acceptable standard and therefore a protective duty at 60 per cent is not warranted. The rate of duty applicable on all sports goods is 5 per cent.

பேரரசு தீர்மானம் : அபிவிருத்தி தீர்மானம்
(திரு. திணைவு குணவர்த்தன)
(Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene)

Leather balls or tennis balls ?

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(ஜனாப் எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்காரர்)
(Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar)

Leather balls.

The import duty on sweetened condensed milk was 45 per cent or Rs. 6 per can, whichever is higher. In the recent past, producer countries have increased their subsidies on dairy products as well as on sugar, particularly in the EEC countries. This has created a situation where it is possible to import a can of sweetened condensed milk at around Rs. 6 whereas the local cost of producing a can is around Rs. 16. Therefore, the protective duty of Rs. 6 per can has become inadequate to protect the local industry.

The condensery at Polonnaruwa can easily meet our entire demand and there is no need to import this item at subsidised prices and ruin our dairy farmers. Therefore, the specific duty was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per can of 400 gms. in order to halt the dumping of subsidised products in the local market. There is no change, however, in the ad valorem duty of 45 per cent.

Now the import duty on ball point pens, barrels and refills was also increased from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per item in view of the dumping of these products at very low prices from countries such as Taiwan. There are established manufacturers of ball point pens, refills and barrels and they have to be protected.

The import of printed cheque books was permitted free of customs duty. Local printers of cheque books made representations that they were getting affected as a result of duty free importation of cheque leaves. A duty of ten cents per leaf was imposed to protect the local printers.

Now, these are the items that we have picked up. There is a Tariff Commission to review the duty imposed on certain items of goods with a view to protecting the local industry in the first place and, secondly, to see that the consumer is also benefited. It is from that point of view that this Gazette notification with a long list of duties has been published. I commend this resolution to the hon. Members of this House.

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නිල ආරක්ෂක ප්‍රශ්න.
Question proposed.

දිනේෂ් ගුණවර්ධන මහතා (මහරගම)
(திரு. தினேஷ் குணவர்த்தன — மஹரகம)
(Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene-Maharagama)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, මෙම නිරූපණය ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට හේතු වන්නේ ගරු වැඩබලන මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ ප්‍රකාශයෙන් කියවුණේ, විශේෂයෙන් මේ උතුරු කිරි සම්බන්ධ කාරණය ගැන මේ සභාවේ කීප වාරයක් අපි ප්‍රශ්න කර තිබෙනවා. එනම් අද ඇමතිතුමාගේ ප්‍රකාශනයේ කියවුණේ, "ජාතික කර්මාන්තයක් ආරක්ෂා කිරීමේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය යටතේ" කියලා. මෙතෙක් එවැනි ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් තිබුණද කියන එකයි පළමුකොට අපි ප්‍රශ්න කරන්නට ඕනෑ. තමුත්තාත්තේදෝගේ නිරූපණය ප්‍රතිපත්තිය යටතේ ජාතික කර්මාන්ත ආරක්ෂා කිරීමට පෙරාතුව, ජාතික කර්මාන්ත විනාශ

කිරීමට නිරූපණය වෙනස් කලා. ජාතික කර්මාන්තයක් හැටියට කිරි කර්මාන්තය මේ රටේ කාලයක් ගොඩ නැගිලා උතුරු කිරි කම්හල පොලොන්නරුවේ පවතිනදී, ඔහු ජාතික සමාගමක් වන තෙක්ලේ සමාගමට එම කර්මාන්ත ගාලාව සහ උතුරු කිරි කර්මාන්තය පවරාදීමේ තත්ත්වයකට ගෙන ආවාට පසු ජාතික කර්මාන්තයක් හැටියට අද ආරක්ෂාව ලබන්නේ ඔහු ජාතික තෙක්ලේ කර්මාන්තයයි. මෙතන තමයි තමුත්තාත්තේදෝගේ කරන ප්‍රකාශයත්, එහි අර්ථයත් අතර තිබෙන විශාල වෙනස. ඔහු ජාතික සමාගමක් වූ තෙක්ලේ කර්මාන්තයට කිරි මණ්ඩලයේ සියලු නිෂ්පාදන ඒකකයක් පැවරුවාට පසු, අපි මේ ප්‍රශ්නය ගිය අවුරුද්දේ මතු වූ වේලාවේදී ප්‍රශ්න කල විට, තමුත්තාත්තේදෝගේ මෙවැනි ආරක්ෂිත ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් අනුගමනය කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු නොවෙනවා කීවා. තමුත්තාත්තේදෝගේ සමාගම ඒකාධිකාරයක් හැටියට අද මේ කර්මාන්තය පාලනය කරන කොට ගසට ආරක්ෂිත තත්ත්වයක් දෙන්න මේ සමාගමේ නිෂ්පාදනවල මිල ඉහල දැමුණි - දැමුණි ඊට ආරක්ෂාව ඇති වන ලෙස පිටරටින් මෙරටට උතුරු කිරි ගෙන්වීම නිරූපණය වූ මගින් පාලනය කලා. අතර එයයි මා විශේෂයෙන් තහනම් බලාපොරොත්තු වූණේ. ඇත්තවශයෙන්ම මේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය තුළ ආරක්ෂා කරන්නේ ජාතික කර්මාන්තයක් ලෙස පෙනී සිටීමත්, ජාතික කර්මාන්තයක් ගිල ගන්න ඔහු ජාතික සමාගමක අවශ්‍යතාවයක් කියන විකසි කියන්නට තිබෙන්නේ. ඒ නිසා මෙතෙක් තමුත්තාත්තේදෝගේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිවල පරාජයක් පෙනුවා. ජාතික වූ කර්මාන්ත ආරක්ෂා කරන්නට ඕනෑ කියන ප්‍රතිපත්තිය, නිරූපණය ගාස්තු පිළිබඳ සමහර ඒවා වෙනස් කිරීමේදී තමුත්තාත්තේදෝගේ කියනවා. තමුත්තාත්තේදෝගේ ජාතික කර්මාන්ත වසා දැමිය යුතුය කියා සමහර අමාත්‍යවරුන් කටයුතු කරගෙන යනවා. මොකක්ද මෙහි ඇති වෙනස කියන එක මම අහනවා.

විශේෂයෙන් මම කැවතත් ප්‍රශ්න කරන්නට කැමතියි ඇමතිතුමාගෙන්. මේ ශීර්ෂය යටතට සම්බන්ධ නොවුණත්, තුනී ලැලි සංස්ථාව අද වසන්නට වෙලා තිබෙන්නේ ඇයි කියා. තමුත්තාත්තේදෝගේ ඔය අනුගමනය කරන නිරූපණය ගාස්තු ප්‍රතිපත්තිය, තුනී ලැලි ආනයනය කිරීමට සම්බන්ධයෙන් අනුගමනය කරනවා නම් තුනී ලැලි ඇත්ටර වහන්නට සිදුවී තුන්දහකට වැඩි සේවක පිරිසක් අද මහ පාරේ බඩගින්නේ සිටින ගොඩට එකතු වෙන්නේ නැහැ. කිරි මණ්ඩලයේ 1,500 ක් පමණ ඒ මණ්ඩලයෙන් අයිත්ත කර, එය පොද්ගලික සමාගමකට පැවරුවා. මේ නිසා තමුත්තාත්තේදෝගේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය ජාතික කර්මාන්ත විනාශ කිරීමේ ප්‍රතිපත්තියක්. ඒ කර්මාන්ත විනාශ වූණට පස්සේ ඔහු ජාතික සමාගමක් හෝ විදේශීය සමාගමක් ඒ කර්මාන්තය ගත් පසු ඒ විදේශීය සමාගම් සහ ඔහු ජාතික සමාගම්වලට ආරක්ෂාව දෙන නිරූපණය තමයි ඇති කරන්නේ. ඒ නිසා තමුත්තාත්තේදෝගේ කල ප්‍රකාශයේ වැරද්තාවය මේ වේලාවේදී පෙන්නුම් කරමින්, ඒ තුළින් තමුත්තාත්තේදෝගේ ආරක්ෂා කරන්නේ සැබවින්ම ජාතික වූ කර්මාන්තයක් නොවෙයි කියන වික විශේෂයෙන්ම මතක් කරනවා.

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Hon. Minister mentioned in this House that these are proposals that have been recommended by the Presidential Tariff Commission. Now, who are members of this Commission? I would like to know this from the Hon. Minister, because they use the name of the President. For anything they say it is the Presidential Commission. Presidential Tariff Commission or the President said this and the President said that, but no one can approach the President. He cannot be questioned, but they are selling his name down the line. I know that because every one of them is doing it. Therefore I would like to know the members of the Presidential Tariff Commission so as to find out whether any of those people who are in that Commission have any connections with big business.

I endorse everything what the hon Member for Maharagama said, because there is not wastage, but utter corruption in this country. Today honesty is a

premium in this country! We are shocked at the way things are being done as regards purchases, sales and so on and as for the people who are involved. I never expected people of that calibre, status, quality and background to do such things.

එම්. එච්. එම් නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා
(ஜனப் எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்காரர்)
(Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar)

He is making vague accusations. He must be specific.

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

I am not making vague accusations. I am coming out with specific reasons. Now, arising from the very fact that certain duties are to be raised and certain duties are to be removed, I would like to know from him why he is removing duty limits on airport equipment in Sri Lanka in connection with the establishment and maintenance of an International Air Service? Why are you doing that? It is a GCEC organization which has been given all the preferential tariffs that they wanted. All tariffs have gone but there you are permitting duty free imports to an international Air Service. What is this International Air Service? The list shown in page 4A of Gazette Extraordinary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka dated 4.7.85 the rate of duty is free in respect of:

"Ground equipment and technical supplies which are, shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for use within the limits of an Airport in Sri Lanka in connection with the establishment and maintenance of an International Air Service?"

Now, this is a company which has taken all this. Who are the local agents here? Why did not the Presidential Tariff Commission look into that fact and see whether those people would put the money into their pockets? That is what I am asking. Then, Sir, the gazette states -

"Goods imported for display or use at Exhibitions, Fairs, Meetings or similar events, approved by the Minister of Finance and Planning and subject to the conditions laid down by him"

will be duty free.

Why? Now, goods exported for display, gems and things like that, we know how we control them by way of cost, value and so on. That is goods exported, but goods imported are also going to be free of duty. I do not know what they will do with these goods that are being imported here. They will be hawking those goods and keep the money with them and use it on the next trip. That is why I say that there is a lot of racketeering going on in these things. I will show this in respect of every item. For instance,

"Such Machinery excluding spare parts as determined by the Principal Collector of Customs and certified by the Chairman of the Sri Lanka Export Development Board/FIAC as having been imported for use in an Industry which exports at least 50% of output" is duty free.

That is for the FIAC. The GCEC is doing the whole thing every day and by doing that you have now pushed in the FIAC also into the same category as the GCEC. Firstly, I agree that the FIAC should be given all the impetus. But that does not mean permitting the FIAC also to do the wrong things that the GCEC is doing.

The hon. Acting Minister was talking of Protectionism. That is the biggest joke. Why do you not protect our cement industry by stopping the cement that is being brought in? Why do you not protect the Kankasanturai cement industry? Why do you not protect the Galle cement industry? Especially you yourself, why do you not protect the cement industry in Puttalam? The cement factory in Puttalam is running at a loss and will crash one of these days because of the way in which cement is being imported into this country. Your Tokyo cement that has been established in Trincomalee will have to close down very soon or the way things are going on the border will come on the other side very soon.

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(ஜனப் எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்காரர்)
(Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar)

It is already closed down.

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

It is already closed down according to the Hon. Acting Minister.

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(ஜனப் எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்காரர்)
(Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar)

Do you know why? It is because of the terrorist movement.

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

Precisely. That is exactly what I am saying, Sir. Why do you not protect that? Why do you not stop the import of cement and build your own cement industry in this country? Why do you not help in the expansion of the Puttalam cement factory? You know there is a variety of rock which you find right along the Wanathavilu area. The hon. Acting Minister knows that a railroad was laid right through his electorate extending to a place in Wanathawilu. [Interruption] I do not know which village it is. Why do you not protect the cement industry?

Secondly there is the steel industry. Why do you not give any protection and allow all the steel to be dumped into this country? Our Steel Corporation is going through a very hard period. Not only that! I know there is another new steel factory by some young Sri Lankan entrepreneurs in the Ja-ela area coming up. Why do you not help them? You allow all the scrap to be taken

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away and ultimately what happens is that we have no scrap for the steel industry here! That is what has happened. Why do you not protect the steel industry ?

I am made to understand that we do not have even Rs. 4 million to run the steel industry today. Why do you not protect it ? Why do you not stop the dumping of steel from South Africa and all the muck steel coming in from elsewhere. This is why I say that there is a contradiction. This is why I say I want to know what this Tariff Commission is doing.

Your Hardware Corporation is the same. If not for the mammoty plant that has been just fixed to produce about 200,000 mammoties which we need today, all the other productions of the Hardware Corporation factory has come to a stop. Why ? You allow any Dick, Tom and Harry to import all the products that the Hardware Corporation produces in this country like the pick axes, crow bars and various other items. What happened even to the barbed wire produced by the Steel Corporation ? We had barbed wire for Rs. 80 per hundredweight in this country during the time of the SLFP. It shot up to Rs. 200 and then to Rs. 300. Today you cannot buy barbed wire for less than Rs. 800 or Rs. 900 per hundredweight.

A bag of cement from Puttalam was Rs. 28. Today it has shot up to Rs. 130. This is what is happening. Why do you not protect them ? This is why I am very sorry. All right, you can sell it even for world market prices in rupees. But for God's sake sell our produce ; let us sell our stuff at world market prices. I am prepared to pay. There is nothing wrong with it. If we can produce it we can pay for it in rupees and conserve our foreign exchange. You allow our exchange to get drained out of this country. Sometimes we feel ashamed that some people have given these orders for this type of tariff protection. You should go into the background of these people. I do not want to name them but you must look into this. This is where Third World countries must look sharp. This is exactly what Dr. Gamini Corea has been saying all the time. I am very grateful to people of that calibre who get up in the midst of businessmen from big countries and stand up to them. Make use of people like Gamini Corea. They are still living in this country. The Government has no men. They do not know how to use the correct men in the correct place. That is what has happened.

Look what happened to your handlooms. See what is going to happen to your sugar. It will come up here very soon. During the time of the last government we new how to play with the market. You may scold anyone who imported sugar at that time but we knew how to play the market and that is why the poor had to pay 72 cents for a pound of sugar and the rich had to pay Rs. 5 for a pound of sugar. Today every one has to pay Rs. 13

for a pound. Not only that, Pelawatte must be paid Rs. 15 for every pound of sugar that is going to be produced from March next year. Where is the rupee content ? From where are you going to get the money to pay for all this ? Pelawatte sugar is going to get Rs. 15 per pound and we have to pay that. Please let us know what the basis and your policy is.

Sometimes we feel very hurt and feel sorry at the plight our industries have come to. Almost every industry is crashing. There is not a single industry that has not crashed. It may be an agricultural or manufacturing industry, an agro-based industry or the tea industry, the coconut industry or the rubber industry. Why are they going through all this ? Who are our buyers ? From where are you going to purchase this ? What are the countries that are going to earn foreign exchange from these imports ? Take milk foods. What are the countries that will earn foreign exchange ? It will be New Zealand, Australia or Britain. What are these countires ? Find out how much they buy from us. Find out who the big buyers of our tea are today. It will be either Pakistan, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran or Britain. Those are the countries.

Take the case of rubber. Our entire rubber production is now going to East European countries like Poland, via London. Take our coconut products, which is of a very small quantity. They are shipped either to Pakistan, Bangladesh or some other country. Our exports are being purchased by those people but from where are we getting money when we give these Customs tarrifs ? Who is giving us all these polypropylene polyester goods ? From where are we buying them ? Are we lying them from those who buy our stuff as from othes. Take electrical fittings. From whom are we buying them ? Look at the way we have succumbed to Japanese goods today. This is where you must stand up. We must fight them. They may be very big but we must fight for truth and the correctness of our position. In business you have to fight with big countries and even though we may be small we have to put the facts forward.

I think the entire policy is wrong. The entire protectionist policy is wrong. That is why you are getting into a massive debt situation. According to the Hon. Minister, it is going to be minus Rs. 34,000 million by the end of this year.

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(ஜனப் எம். எச். எம். நயினு மரிக்காரர்)
(Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the hon. Member for Maharagama [Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene] referred to the Nestle Condensery at Polonnaruwa. I think that is one of his pet subjects. He said that we are even protecting the multinationals. Well, the Hon. Minister

of Rural Industrial Development is really in charge of that. I think on this particular subject the Hon. Minister gave an answer at the time the matter was raised on the floor of this House. I am not in a position now to refer to it.

There are situations in which we have got to invite multinationals to come in and develop our country. It is true that in the process our industries suffer, but we have to take that choice, that option. On the one hand, we have what is known as freedom for anybody to come and do trade in this country, but subject to the needs and the protection of the local industries. On the other hand, when the multinationals come they are a source of financial danger. But we have taken every protection to see that they do not interfere or destroy our economic set-up. So I think the hon. Member for Maharagama was a little too boisterous and unrestrained when he made those strong criticisms about Nestles.

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(திரு. திணைவு குணவர்தன)
(Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene)

What I said was that you should have given some protection to the Milk Board. The protection you are now giving to Nestles should have been given to the Milk Board. That is what I said.

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(ஜனப் எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்காரர்)
(Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar)

I am not in a position to answer that question now because that matter really comes under the purview of the Hon. Minister of Rural Industrial Development.

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(திரு. சரத் முத்தேவடுவெகாம)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

What is your policy ?

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(ஜனப் எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்காரர்)
(Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar)

About our policy, that is a different matter.

I think the hon. Member for Attanagalla (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody) passed some strictures on the Tariff Commission members. What he said is not true. I will give you the names of the members of the Tariff Commission - Mr. Kumaranatunga, who is now the Deputy Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Gilbert Jayasooriya, Mr. Ediriweera who is representing the industries, Mr. Akbar from the private sector, Mr. Elmo de Silva from the Customs, Dr. Fernando, Chairman, Bank of Ceylon and Mr. K. Shanmugalingam, Director of Fiscal Policy.

I do not think it is fair for the hon. Member for Attanagalla to say that they are trying to sell the name of His Excellency in whatever they do. They are doing

an honest job of work. They have got to evaluate every measure that is presented to them. Some may not like it at all. They may come to a conclusion which may be adverse to certain parties. But we have to rely on their *bona fides*, and they are competent to do that work. So I do not think it is fair for the hon. Member to cast any sort of innuendoes on their honesty and so on.

The hon. Member for Attanagalla also raised certain questions about imports for use at the airport by airlines. This is allowed free because there is an international convention governing such imports. Therefore we allow them free. Then, goods for exhibition purposes are also allowed free, but they should be re-exported. That is the condition under which they are allowed. After exhibition if they are sold locally a duty is payable.

Then, on the question of cement, there is a protective duty of 25 per cent on imported cement. Earlier the duty was five per cent.

Then there is protection given at Rs. 1,250 on steel put out by the Corporation. This works out to a 100 per cent *ad valorem* duty. The difficulty is that you cannot rationalize on this vast area and there are bound to be gaps, there are bound to be items which can be criticized.

Therefore the allegation that we do not have a protective policy is wrong because, right through, the various line industries stay alert. Wherever they want protection whenever they want the duties raised, they present their case to the Cabinet and it is vetted by the Tariff Commission and then we arrive at a conclusion. So you have to work *ad hoc*, you cannot work totally, because we are now in a stage of getting things done in various ways. On the one hand there are no restrictions, no licences the way that we used to have then during the time of the last Government. Therefore we have to consider *ad hoc*, pragmatically, the various tariffs, the various duties that we have to impose. Sometimes, of course, it may not work to our benefit temporarily.

In the case of Puttalam cement, I know what the problem is. There is a lot of absenteeism there and also there is a difficulty in excavating the raw material. They find it in small quantities. Transport by lorries and by rail is becoming more and more difficult. This is why production has gone down a bit. Also there is the question of the ethnic disturbances. All these things pile up to our difficulties. That is why we allowed cement to be imported. Gnanam Products in Trincomalee also produces cement. It is very necessary that we should have cement for our construction purposes. Without cement we will go dry.

Although it may not be satisfactory altogether, I agree, this is an area where we have got to work according to the needs and according to the situations

[ச.சி. சி.சி. கமிட்டி மெம்பர் மஹா]

we have to face. Therefore you can pick holes here and there, but when you look at it totally broadly, I think we are going on the right lines trying to give as much support as possible to local industry and help people who want to start industries on their own. Therefore the charge that we have no policy of our own is wrong, and I think it is in that light that we should look at this Motion.

Thank you.

சுயமக விமேசன ருநீ, மஹா கமிட்டி மெம்பர்.
வினா விடுக்கப்பெற்று ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது.
Question put, and agreed to.

தீயேர்சர் கபாநாயகனது
(பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

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

சுயமக விமேசன ருநீ, மஹா கமிட்டி மெம்பர்.
வினா விடுக்கப்பெற்று ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

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

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

சுயமக விமேசன ருநீ, மஹா கமிட்டி மெம்பர்

TURNOVER TAX ON ORNAMENTAL WARE

ச.சி. சி.சி. கமிட்டி மெம்பர் மஹா
(ஜனாப் எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்கார்)
(Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar)

I move,

“That the Order made by the Minister of Finance and Planning under Section 7 of the Turnover Tax Act, No. 69 of 1981, published in the Gazette Extraordinary No. 359/2A of 22nd July 1985 and set out in the Schedule hereto be approved :

SCHEDULE

TURNOVER TAX ACT, No. 69 OF 1981

Order under Section 7

By virtue of the powers vested in me under Section 7 of the Turnover Tax Act, No. 69 of 1981, I, Ronald Joseph Godfrey de Mel, Minister of Finance and Planning, do by this Order specify that, with effect from July 19, 1985, the Turnover Tax to be paid in respect of the business specified in Column I of of the Schedule hereto shall be at the rate prescribed in the corresponding entry in Column II of the Schedule hereto.

RONNIE DE MEL,
Minister of Finance and Planning

Colombo 1,
19th July, 1985.

SCHEDULE

COLUMN I

The business of selling ornamental ware (including statuary and curios) other than jewellery

COLUMN II

One per centum

This is a Turnover Tax Order under Section 7 of the Turnover Tax Act, No. 69 of 1981, dealing with the business of selling ornamental ware including statutory and curios other than jewellery. We have reduced it to 1 per cent. I believe nobody objects to it.

I move that this be accepted.

சுயமக விமேசன ருநீ, மஹா கமிட்டி மெம்பர்.
வினா விடுக்கப்பெற்று ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது.
Question put, and agreed to.

ஹோட்டல் ஸ்பா வணிக வியாபாரங்கள் மீது மொத்த விற்பனை வரி

ஹோட்டல்கள், அவைபோன்ற வியாபாரங்கள் மீது மொத்த விற்பனை வரி

TURNOVER TAX ON HOTELS AND SIMILAR BUSINESSES

ச.சி. சி.சி. கமிட்டி மெம்பர் மஹா
(ஜனாப் எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்கார்)
(Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar)

I move,

“That the Order made by the Minister of Finance and Planning under Section 7 of the Turnover Tax Act, No. 69 of 1981, published in the Gazette Extraordinary No. 360/8 of 30th July 1985 and set out in the Schedule hereto be approved :

SCHEDULE

TURNOVER TAX ACT, No. 69 OF 1981

Order under Section 7

By virtue of the powers vested in me under Section 7 of the Turnover Tax Act, No. 69 of 1981, I, Ronald Joseph Godfrey de Mel, Minister of Finance and Planning, do by this Order specify that, with effect from midnight of 30th July 1985 the Turnover Tax to be paid in respect of the business specified in Column I of of the Schedule hereto shall be at the rate prescribed in the corresponding entry in Column II of the Schedule hereto.

RONNIE DE MEL,
Minister of Finance and Planning

Colombo 1,
30th July, 1985.

SCHEDULE

COLUMN I

The business of running a hotel, guest house, restaurant or other similar business.

COLUMN II

One per centum

This Order relates to the running of hotels, guest houses, restaurants and other similar business. We have reduced the Turnover Tax to one per cent because of the difficulties these hotels, guest houses and restaurants are facing.

சுயமக விமேசன ருநீ, மஹா கமிட்டி மெம்பர்.
வினா மீண்டும் எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.
Question proposed.

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(ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී පක්ෂය)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

I want to make some observations which I have been repeatedly making in this House in regard to the business of hotels, restaurants and other such places. Of course, they have come by difficult times, both as a result of world recession and as a result of the Sri Lankan situation. But, as I have said, there are many matters quite outside that which could have been regulated and brought under control which have been allowed to run haywire, resulting in the complete collapse of the hotel industry and, as a matter of fact, the entire tourist trade. In Bangkok and Thailand they did this.

During the time when the Americans were coming there for rest and recreation they thought that everything would be good for ever and ever and allowed the hotel people to do as they wanted. The moment the rest and recreation people stopped coming after the Vietnam war, they found that the tourist industry and the hotel industry were without a single customer.

Now, this is what has happened here. I have been saying, Sir, that these people are not coming and investing in Sri Lanka and building hotels here – not all of them; some of them may be – but all of them are not coming here because they find the climate conducive or because they find that this is a good place in which to invest hotel-wise. Some of them are loss-makers. They come here for income tax purposes. To show losses elsewhere they build here. And it is also a matter of prestige to have a large number of hotels when you have a chain of hotels. So do not think, because Sheraton is coming or Taj is opening or something like that, that everything is good in the eyes of the people who are appraising the hotel and tourist industry in Sri Lanka.

Now, what has really happened? I have brought this matter up in this House, and I am doing so again because I think it is an urgent matter where the Government has to bring regulations with regard to hotel prices, both with regard to room prices, that is rental prices and food prices. The other day somebody brought to my notice the fact that a pint of imported canned beer was being sold in a hotel in Colombo for Rs. 70. It is about Rs. 16 in the shop. Everybody in the world knows the price of a can of beer. All the tourists know it. It is about 50 American cents anywhere. You are allowing people here to sell it at Rs. 70 plus ten per cent. So do you think that people are going to come here. Why should they? People are bypassing Sri Lanka. I am sorry the Hon. Minister of State is not here. Take the advertisements in Europe of these package holidays. Sri Lanka is left out. The Maldives is in the package of holidays.

Now you are giving some Turnover Tax. What is this Turnover Tax? Do you know what some of these tourist hotels were doing, particularly the Hotels Corporation? They used to take the ten per cent that was due to the workers as service charges and pay it as part of the Turnover Tax. The hon. Member for Habaraduwa knows that in those areas along the Southern coast, if you go into a Hotel Corporation place, the Weligama Resthouse for instance and ask those workers, they will tell you. I do not want to mention names, because ultimately the workers might get into trouble. What I am saying is, you go into any of the Hotel Corporation places and you will see that for a long time the service charges were being used to pay the Turnover Tax. It is utter brigandage. These workers were entitled to the service charge. The hotel used to take a portion of that to pay the Turnover Tax. There are many such things.

So simply giving these concessions will not do. You have this so-called philosophy of a free economy without control and letting the market find its own level. Today what is happening? People in the hotel industry – canvassers – are coming from one big hotel and approaching the residents who are living in another hotel and telling them, “How much are you paying? Sixty dollars! We will give at 40 dollars a room.” This is touting, touting people who are already in a hotel. Package tours are offered with one week’s free residence. It has come to that pathetic state. The hotel industry is crashing.

The last item – Item No. 4 relating ornaments – to whom are you going to sell the ornaments? We will all become ornaments at this rate. This is really a pathetic state of affairs. The government should at all levels step in and impose controls from the Fort of Colombo down to Galle Road. There are big hotels and small hotels. There are good hotels and sleazy hotels. There are doss houses and hotels. Not a single one of them is controlled. You just allow them to carry on as they want. Now when they are really in a bad way you come here and say that you will exempt them from turnover tax. This is utterly unfair. Why should I pay turnover tax in my profession? Why should somebody else pay turnover tax if these big people are given the years’ tax holiday? On top of that they are exempted from turnover tax as well. Even if you give them an eternal tax holiday the position will be the same. Nobody who is having his holiday will come here to spend his holiday in those hotels. It will only be a permanent tax holiday. I say that the government is barking up the wrong tree and they will never succeed in saving the hotel industry by this kind of patch work. They have bled you dry and they will continue to do so as long as you allow them.

මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්රම මහතා (ජාතික පරිපාලන ඇමතිතුමා සහ වැවිලි කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමා)
 (ශ්‍රී. මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්රම — පොත් නිර්මාණ අමාත්‍යවරයා සහ පොළු හිමිකරුවන්ගේ අමාත්‍යවරයා)
 (Mr. Montague Jayawickrema—Minister of Public Administration and Minister of Plantation Industries)

Sir, I will be as brief as I can. I must congratulate the Hon. Minister for taking this step, for as my good Friend, the hon. Member for Kalawana mentioned, the hotel industry in Sri Lanka is so vital for the economy of this country. We have some very fine people working in these hotels. Take the waiters. If you go to any of the hotels in Colombo like the Oberoi, the Hotel Inter-continental, the Galadari and the like you will find that all the waiters are public school boys. I have questioned most of them whenever I had the opportunity and I found they are all educated youths from schools such as Ananda, Nalanda, Royal College, St. Thomas' and St. Benedicts and so on unlike waiters in other countries. Even in Great Britain where the hotel industry is flourishing because if the American influx — and American dollars are spent in such large quantities — the waiters are not educated like the waiters of Sri Lanka.

I agree wholeheartedly with the hon. Member for Kalawana that some contracts must be brought in. I am sure Hon. Minister of State is going to contemplate that. I hope he would. A can of beer in these hotels cost Rs. 70. A bottle of wine which can be purchased for Rs. 180 in the open market is sold for Rs. 600 in some of these hotels. A medium quality bottle of wine, whether it is Australian made, French made or American made, costs you Rs. 600 in these hotels. We have been victims ourselves at various times because we had to throw official parties at these hotels and our Ministries had to foot the bills. I have not the slightest doubt that the Hon. Minister of State who is taking a keen interest in regard to the hotel industry will take steps to have some controls because I think it is totally scandalous that the charges are so heavy. No average person can have a meal in some of these big hotels. One fish stake or one slice of seer is sold at Rs. 150. I think these hotels must also cater for the local inhabitants of this country. I do not think it is fair by these people to charge exorbitant rates quite out of proportion to the prices. I have not the slightest doubt that the Hon. Minister of State will take action in regard to this matter. In fact, I asked my good friend, the Hon. Acting Minister of Finance, whether I should make some contribution. I am making this contribution in the public interest. I am certain the government will take action in this matter. I am going to urge Hon. Minister of State to examine the tariffs of all these hotels and do something about it. Something has to be done urgently; otherwise many of these hotels will have to be closed down, and closure of these hotels will only mean that our people will lose employment.

ජී. ඩී. එස්. ජයවර්ධන මහතා (කරාදව)
 (ශ්‍රී. ජී. ඩී. එස්. ජයවර්ධන — කුරුමා)
 (Mr. G. V. S. de Silva — Habaraduwa)

I would like to thank the Hon. Minister for taking steps to reduce this Turnover Tax. Because there are a large number of hotels in my electorate — some are large and some are small — and they are going through a very bad time. In fact some of them have discontinued about 200 employees who were in my electorate. They are not having money even to do the maintenance. So this is a matter I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister.

I too confirm what the hon. Member for Kalawana said. I had a friend of mine from England the other day. I was taking him around. He was very fond of pineapple, and was very impressed with the pineapple in Sri Lanka. I brought him a pineapple, and I said "When you get back to the hotel get it cut." Then he said, "No, I do not want to do that, because when I take it to the hotel they charge me Rs. 15 for cutting it". Can you beat that? They charge Rs. 15 for cutting the pineapple and serving it in the room!

Now this is what I think the Hon. Minister of Public Administration also mentioned, that there must be some control by the department, by whoever is concerned under this division. As the hon. Member for Kalawana said, we will not be getting people coming out here. This is a matter the Hon. Minister of Finance and also the Hon. Minister of State should take notice of.

වසන්ත උදයරත්න මහතා (අරායක)
 (ශ්‍රී. වසන්ත උදයරත්න — ආරායක)
 (Mr. Wasantha Udayaratna—Aranayaka)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, අපි බොහෝම අවස්ථාවල කලවානේ ගරු මන්දිරය (සරත් මුත්තේටුවේගම මහතා) කියන අදහස්වලට එකඟ වන්නේ නැහැ. නමුත් අද කලවානේ ගරු මන්දිරය දක්වූ අදහස්වලට බොහෝම සන්තෝෂයෙන් අපි එකඟ වෙමු.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, නිදහස කියන එකට අපි කවුරුත් සතුටුයි. ඒවගේම නිදහස් ආර්ථිකයට අපි ඒ වටා සතුටුයි. නමුත්, මෙම ගරු සභාවේදී මම නිදහස් ආර්ථිකයේ නිබන්ධන අඩුපාඩුකම් දක්වූ අවස්ථා බොහෝම නිබන්ධන. මේ ගැන මම හොඳ නිදර්ශනයක් දක්වන්නම්. මම ඒයේ මගේ මේ පැනට පාකර "රිපිල්" එකක් ගන්න ගියා. මය "රිපිල්" එකක් රුපියල් හිස්පනයි. නැත්නම් හතළිහයි. ඒයේ මගේ රුපියල් පහක් අටක් ගන්නා. මම ඇහුවා ඒ වෙලාවේදී, මේකේ සීමාවක් කොහේවත් නැද්ද කියලා. ඒවගේම මේ ගැන මම මේ ගරු සභාවේ කථා කරන්නට මිනි, අදහස් දක්වන්නට මිනි, මේ විවෘත ආර්ථිකයේ සීමාවක් නිබන්ධනට මිනි කියලා මම ඒ වෙලාවේදී කීවා. මේ හෝටල් ගැන කථා කළත් ඒ විකසි කියන්න නියෝගයක්. වෙන දේවල් ගැන කථා කළත් ඒ විකසි කියන්න නියෝගයක්. කවියකට සාප්පුවකට ගියොත් මේ විවෘත ආර්ථිකය කියා — මම විවෘත ආර්ථිකයට විරුද්ධත්වය දක්වනවා කොටුවේ. —

සරත් මුත්තේටුවේගම මහතා
 (ශ්‍රී. සරත් මුත්තේටුවේගම)
 (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)
 නැහැ. කමක් නැහැ.

වසන්ත උදයරත්න මහතා
 (ශ්‍රී. වසන්ත උදයරත්න)
 (Mr. Wasantha Udayaratna)
 නමුත් මේකේ සීමාවක් කොහේ හරි නිබන්ධනට මිනි.

මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්
(අර්ථසන්නායක ඉලක්කම්)
 (A Member)
 ඒක කොටසේ ප්‍රශ්නය. නීතිඥවරයෙක් වින්තිය දැන්වනවා. ඒකයි. [බාධා කිරීම]

වසන්ත උදයරත්න මහතා
(නි.ව. වෘත්ත උදයරත්න)
 (Mr. Wasantha Udayaratna)
 අපි කොහේ හරි ඉරක් ගන්න ඕනෑ මේකට. අපි හැම අවස්ථාවේම කියන්නේ - අපි නිදහස් ආර්ථිකයකට සතුටුයි. අපි එහි ප්‍රතිඵල විඳිනවා. ඊටත් ඊට සතුටුයි. ජනතාවත් ඊට සතුටුයි. සමහරවිට තමුන්තාන්සේලා ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් වශයෙන් ඊට විරුද්ධ වූණේ. දැන් ජනතාව පුරුදුවෙලා තිබෙනවා නිදහස් ආර්ථික ක්‍රමයට. ඒකට හැඩ ගැහිලා තිබෙනවා. නමුත් අපේ මුදලාලිලා නම් ඒ විධියට හැඩ ගැසෙන්නේ නැහැ. කඩවල් දහයකට ගියොත් - පුළුබ්බටත් හරි ලොකු බඩුවක් හරි, කාර් එකක් ගන්නට ගියත් මේවායේ මිල ගණන් අහසට පොළොව වගේ වෙනස් වෙනවා. මේ හෝටල් පිළිබඳව කථා කරන කොට, මට බොහෝම විදේශීය සංචාරකයෝ - සුදු මහත්වරු වුණේ හමු වූ වේවිට වෙලාවලදී කියා තිබෙනවා, හෝටල්වල මිල ගණන් මේ තරම් වෙනස් ඊටත් ලෝකයේ කොහේවත් නැහැ කියා.

මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්
(අර්ථසන්නායක ඉලක්කම්)
 (A Member)
 තවදුරටත් අසුවුණ මිනිස්සු - [බාධා කිරීම]

වසන්ත උදයරත්න මහතා
(නි.ව. වෘත්ත උදයරත්න)
 (Mr. Wasantha Udayaratna)
 අපි කවදවත් ඒ වැඩේ කරන්නේ නැහැ. නීතිඥවරු එක්තරා සාධාරණ ක්‍රමයකින් ඒ වැඩේ කරන්නේ. මේ හෝටල්වල මධ්‍ය පොළ කැල්ලේ, අන්තරාසි කැල්ලේ පමණක් නොවෙයි නේ කෝප්පයේ සිට කැම වෙලා දක්වා හැම දෙයකම මිල ගණන් සකස් කර තිබෙන්නේ අහස පොළොව වගේ වෙනස් කම් ඇති විධියටයි. එම නිසා විදේශීය සංචාරකයින්ට මේ රටේ හෝටල් එපා වි තිබෙනවා. ගරු ඇමතිතුමා සමහරවිට සඳහන් කරනවා. - අපි සඳහන් කරනවා - උතුරේ ත්‍රස්තවාදය නිසා තමයි මේ "චුර්චර්ච" ලා එන්නේ නැත්තේ කියා. නමුත් ඊට වඩා ලොකු ත්‍රස්තවාදීන් තමයි මේ හෝටල්කාරයෝ. ඒ අයගේ ත්‍රස්තවාදය නිසා තමයි අද බොහෝම උදවිය කොළඹ වගේ නැත්වලටවත් එන්නේ නැත්තේ. ගරු ඇමතිතුමා මේ හෝටල්කාරයන්ට කැඳවා කීව්වොත්, "මේ දේවලට මිල ගණන් සකස් කරන කොට තමුසෙලා එක්තරා ක්‍රමයකට මීට වඩා විකල්ප සාධාරණ වෙනවා" කියා මේ වැඩේ මීට වඩා හොඳ අතට හැරේවි. උතුරේ ත්‍රස්තවාදයට බැණ-බැණ ඒ නිසා තමයි මේ "චුර්චර්ච" ලා එන්නේ නැත්තේ කියා කියන එක වැරදියි. මම හිතන විධියට, "චුර්චර්ච" ලා එන්නේ නැත්තේ වැඩියෙන්ම මේ හෝටල්වල මිල සාධාරණත්වයක් තැනීමට තිබෙයි.

දෙවන කාරණය, මේ "ගයිඩ්ස්" ලා කියා කොටසක් ඉන්නවා. [බාධා කිරීම] තමුන්තාන්සේ ඒ හරිය හොඳට දැන්වනවා. මම දන්නේ නැහැ තමුන්තාන්සේ ඒ ව්‍යාපාරයක් එහෙම කරගෙන යනවාද කියලා. [බාධා කිරීම] තමුන්තාන්සේ එහෙමත් "චුර්චර්ච" ලාට අහුවෙලා ඇති. අපේ සංචාරක අමාත්‍යවරයාගේ මේ "ගයිඩ්ස්" ලාව සංචාර කර ගන්නට ඕනෑ. මේ උදවිය විකල්ප පදම් කර ගන්නට ඕනෑ. මේ වැඩේ මීට වඩා හොඳට කරන්නවා. මේ "ගයිඩ්ස්" ලාව සංචාරයක් ඇතිව නීති ගරුකව මේ රටේ සංස්කෘතිය විනාශ නොකර ඇත්ත කියා, මේ සංචාරකයින් මේ රටෙන් යවන්නට ඕනෑය කියා උපදෙස් දෙන්නට ඕනෑ. මේ විධියට ඒ උදවියත් කාබාසිතියා වෙලා ඉන්නවා. මේ විධියේ වැරදි නිසා තමයි අද සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය විනාශ වෙලා තිබෙන්නේ. මේ උදවිය සංචාරකයන්ට මාවතැල්ලේ පාලම ලඟ වටුලො පෙන්වන්නට කරන විකාරය මම දකිනවා. මේ වගේ අමාත්‍යවරයා දේවල් දකලා සමහර සංචාරකයන්ට දැන් එපා වෙලා. අපේ සමාජයේ සමහර අයින්ත ඒ තරම් දුරට සංචාරකයන් ගසාගෙන, විනාශ කරන විධියට හැඩගැසී තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා මානුෂික පදනමක් යටතේ මේ සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය මේ ඊට තුළ දියුණු කරන්න යම් වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් සකස් කළොත් මීට වඩා හොඳ බවට මගේ අදහස් දක්වමින් මම නවතිනවා.

පු. හ. 11.41
ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(නි.ව. වෘත්ත උදයරත්න)
 (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)
 නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමනි, ලැබෙන කන්ත පුළුවන් එකම නැත අපේ පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ හෝටලයයි. ඒ නිසා ලංකාවේ හෝටල් විකල්පයේ හරි දෙන්න ඕනෑ, කථානායකතුමාට. එකකොට ඒවාත් බොහෝම අඩු මිලට කන්ත පුළුවන් නැත් වෙයි.

මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්
(අර්ථසන්නායක ඉලක්කම්)
 (A Member)
 Here it is subsidised.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(නි.ව. වෘත්ත උදයරත්න)
 (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)
 එක අතකින් ඒ "subsidised" කියන වචනය කියවුණු එකක් බොහෝම හොඳයි. කලාවෙන් ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (සරත් මුත්තේටුවේගම මහතා) ඒ නිසා තමයි කීවේ, හෝටල් ව්‍යාපාරයක් සෑහෙන දුරට "subsidised" කර තිබෙනවාය කියා. අඩු පොළියට බැංකු ණය සපයා දීම හා තවත් නොයෙකුත් විවිධ ක්‍රම මාර්ගයන් අපි මුදල් සම්භාරයක් ලබා දී තිබෙනවා, මධ්‍ය හැම හෝටලයකටම වාගේ.

තමුත් ඒ අතර දැනට ලාබ ලැබෙන්නේ 1976 ට ඉස්සෙල්ලා හැදූ හෝටල්වලින් බව කියන්න ඕනෑ. ඒට පස්සේ හැදූ හෝටල් ගෙන යන්නේ පාඩුවටයි. ඒට හේතුව වෙත මොකවත් නොවෙයි. 1976 ට පස්සේ හෝටල් හැදීම සඳහා බැංකුවලින් ගත් ණය මුදල් සඳහා අධික පොළී ගාස්තු ගෙවන්න සිදු වි තිබීමයි -

ආර්. පී. විජේසිරි මහතා (කුණ්ඩියාලේ)
(නි.ව. ආර්. පී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ජයසේනා—කුණ්ඩියාලේ)
 (Mr. R. P. Wijesiri - Kundasale)
 "මමෙහා ඉන්" එක හැදුවේ කොයි කාලයේදීද "

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා
(නි.ව. වෘත්ත උදයරත්න)
 (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

මම දන්නේ නැහැ. අපට සම්බන්ධයක් නැහැ. - ඒ නිසා 1976 ට කලින් හැදූ හෝටල්වලින්, 1976 ට පස්සේ හැදූ හෝටල්වලින් කාමර ගාස්තු අතර ව්‍යාල වෙනසක් තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා තමයි, යම්කිසි හෝටලයක කාමරවලින් සියයට 40 ක් වත් පාරිච්චි කෙරුණේ නැත්නම් එක කාමරයකට රුපියල් එක්දස ගණනක මුදලක් ගෙවීම සඳහා පසුගිය මාසයේදී පමණක් රුපියල් කෝටි 4 ක පරිපූරක අස්තමේන්තුවක් මේ ගරු සභාවෙන් අනුමත කර ගත්තේ. නමුත් අද වනතුරුත් ඒ සහනය හෝටල්වලට ලැබී නැහැ. සංචාරකයන් නොපැමිණීම නිසා දැනට වහන්ත සිදු වි තිබෙන හෝටල්වලට මේ සහනාධාරය ලැබෙන්නේ නැත්නම් ඒවායේ වැඩ කරන කාටන් රැකියාවක් තැනී වි යන එකක් ඇත්ත.

ඒ නිසා හෝටල් ගාස්තු අධික වීමට හේතුව මොකක්ද කියාත් අපි බලන්න ඕනෑ. 1977 කොවුම්බර් මාසයේදී රුපියලේ අගය පහත ගෙලීම හේතුවෙන් ගෙන එක හෝටල් කාමරයක් ගදන්න යන විසඳුම වූණේ විශාල වශයෙන් වැඩි වෙනවා. "මිබරෝයි" මට්ටමේ එක හෝටල් කාමරයක් සඳහා රුපියල් ලක්ෂ 20 ක් විතර විසඳුම් වෙනවා. එහෙම නම් කාමර 100 ක් සඳහා සඳහා රුපියල් කෝටි 20 ක් විසඳුම් කරන්න සිද්ධ වෙනවා. මේ සඳහා බැංකුවලින් ගෙන තිබෙන ණය මුදල් වෙනුවෙන් ගෙවන්න තිබෙන්නාවූ පොළීය ගෙවන්නේ කොහොමද කියන ප්‍රශ්නයක් ඒ නිසාම පැන නැගී තිබෙනවා. ඒ විධියට බැංකුවලට අධික පොළීයක් ගෙවන්න සිදු වි තිබෙන නිසාත්, හෝටල් පවත්වාගෙන යාම සඳහා දරන්න සිදු වි තිබෙන විසඳුම් අධික වි තිබෙන නිසාත්, හෝටල් කාමරයක තතර වන කෙනෙකුගෙන් විශාල ගාස්තුවක් අය කර ගන්න සිදු වි තිබෙනවා. තත්ත්වය මේක නම් මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අපට මොනවාද, කරන්න තිබෙන්නේ ?

[එම්. චන්දනටි පෙරේරා මහතා]

Finance for this supplementary provision of Rs. 1,873 million was given by special warrant No. 38 of 1984 on the 21st December 1984. Due to very short length of time available before the end of the financial year 1984 that amount could not be utilized fully in 1984, and a sum of Rs. 1,731 million remains unspent in the Treasury Deposit Account.

It is proposed to utilize these funds for the procurement of equipment to be purchased locally for the Institute. The items required are fire fighting and personal protective equipment gas welding and vehicle servicing equipment (for training purposes), watchmen's clocks, exhaust fans for workshops and canteen. Kitchen equipment, and air-conditioners which are very essential for the safety of electronic equipment where a constant temperature must be maintained.

I commend this Motion to the House.

ප්‍රශ්න සහතික කළු කළු.
විභාග ආරක්ෂක නිලධාරීන්ගේ.
Question proposed.

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

I do not think we are opposed to the Supplementary Estimate. But I only want to bring to the notice of the House or rather the Minister of Finance as well as the other Minister, that this should be included in the budget Estimates. These are counterpart sums which they envisaged would come in 1985 because this particular decision was made in 1984. Surely, they could have included it in the Budget Estimates. I cannot understand why you are keeping these things going on like this. We all know that there was a huge building put up at Narahenpita. It is obvious that they must have this money included in the Budget. If that was so, you do not need this Supplementary Estimate at all.

Therefore, I want to remind the Hon. Minister to tell his colleague that this type of Supplementary Estimate would not be necessary if they foresee all these problems.

එම්. චන්දනටි පෙරේරා මහතා
(ති. ල. ආර්. චන්දනටි පෙරේරා)
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

He is a senior Minister.

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

Yes, he is more senior than any one of us. I am sure he must be senior than you and I. Therefore, I think he should be told that he must include all such matters at the appropriate time.

We are not opposed to this but there are one or two important matters which I want to take up with him pertaining to the foreign employment sector because I am made to understand that the foremen who are being trained in this Vocational Training Centre are to be utilized to train carpenters, masons and various other trades like welders, electricians and so on for the foreign employment market. I think it is a good thing for the simple reason that at the moment in the Vocational Training Centre there are not many people who are well versed in those trades. In fact, we have brought this to the notice of the House and the Hon. Minister. In other words, there is no staff as well as equipment. I think he is correct in what he wishes to do.

I am very happy that in this Foreign Employment Section he has started he has at long last started taxing the agencies and is collecting some money. From Rs. 1,000 he has now gone up to Rs. 10,000. I would suggest that he should go up to Rs. 25,000 for the simple reason that I still notice there are rackets in 95 per cent of these licensed and unlicensed organisations for foreign employment. The Hon. Minister has still not been able to eradicate the rackets that are taking place. Therefore, I would urge the Hon. Minister to see that as fast as possible this type of thing does not happen.

Secondly, the new regulations introduced provide that you have to pay Rs. 2,700 to the Bureau. I met a person yesterday who had sent 60 people out for employment without that payment being made. There must be something wrong somewhere. I am against this payment but yet as it is the law today I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister an instance where I stressed this during the debate and said that they will evade and avoid payment. There are people still going out for employment abroad and I want to bring to his notice as to how he can monitor it. If any one person is going out from this country for employment you can monitor it at the Airport. You can have one police officer, one officer from the Labour Department and one from the Department of Emigration to check on the receipt where he has paid Rs. 2,700 to the Bureau. That is the only place where you can do it and therefore I hope he will have a monitoring unit at the Airport. Just an ordinary approval would not do. At the moment what does the Bureau does is to collect the fee and tell the person to go away with the receipt. Now that receipt is not checked subsequently. If that is checked subsequently I can understand but it is not checked at all. The only place you can check it is the point of departure. Therefore I would urge the Government to look into that aspect.

Now, I do not know for what the sum of Rs. 2,700 collected is going to be utilized. I think the best he could do is to have a trade testing service for the foreign employment agencies and charge a fee from the foreign

employment agencies for doing so and give a certificate. Let that certificate from the Government be the certificate from the Bureau and let that be forwarded to the employer who employs the person. In other words, the Government is going to guarantee, going to train a person and then send him away.

Then, Sir, there is also a new thing. All the labour that we have in this country must be categorized. Up to this point we have not categorise our labour at all. The competent labour or in other words what they call the skilled labour, the carpenters, the masons, welders, electricians, housemaids, the domestic aids have not been categorized. Then, there are also so many other groups which you can categorize for foreign employment. The only thing you can do is to computerrize them. Then whatever category you want, say welders, you have just to get the computer to give you the best welder that is available in the country. Like that you can computerize them, but you cannot have politics involved in this. Please do not get politics into this, because you want the competence of a person. So if you go for competence and the ability of the person you cannot go wrong. I know the labour Department last time lost a big market for this country mainly because they selected people to go abroad on a political level. But if you go on a computerized level, on the ability or the competence of a person, you will not have this difficulty, because you feed the computer not saying that you are SLFP or UNP, but with all the data that is necessary. [Interruption]- I agree. I would follow the Hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and Sports because he has no SLFP or UNP after the elections, nor Christianity or Buddhism after the elections. He is the Chief Dayakaya of our temple. What else can you want ? When the Mahanayaka passed away he was the person who was at the beside and helped all of us to get things done.

So in that way leave politics aside, but if you allow politics to get involved in this job system, then what happened to the Job Bank, where you are still trying to give some jobs to people whose names were submitted and who were without jobs, will happen here. Those are the people who come to your houses 200 to 300 a day. This will never happen. Therefore I would urge him to start this computerized organization without haveing any politics, because the Labour Department lost so much of money last time.

Sir, the the other day I saw in the press that a Pakistani kwho had come to this country had with him about 200 passports collected and that she police had caught him. I do not know where, but I think it was somewhere in Pettah. We must congratualte the police for doing such a thing. That is the type of thing that should be done. But the best is, I am made to

understand that this Bureau is going to teach karate to the housemaids that are going out! I do not know why they are trying to teach karate to the females who are going out and I was told that most of them are from the Eastern Province. The Hon. Member is here and I want to find out why ? They say that in lthe Middle East all the ladies who have come from the Philippines and Pakistan have been taught karate so that if any employer tries to be funny with them they could use a couple of shots and then down the fellow ! That is the main idea behind that. I do not know whether we are competent to do that. India tried this same karate system and lost the battle! What happened was that ultimately India decided not to send any females to the Middle East. That is what India decided. I know karate is being taught in Pakistan as well as in the Philippines. They are all Muslim areas. That would be all right, but I do not know whether you can teach karate to our ladies. I am sorry the Hon. Minister is not here. [Interruption] - Karate ? Please do not think it is going to be so. India tried and they failed. I do not know whether we are going to succeed. Therefore, I request that you do not waste time on this type of thing but utilize this money that is being collected for something useful. I was against this money being collected. I am still against it. That is a different matter. But as it has now been decided by the Government to utilize this money, utilize it for something useful.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහ සම්මත විය.
 வினா விடுக்கப்பெற்ற ஏற்றக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.
 Question put, and agreed to.

පළිබෝධ නාශක පාලනය කිරීමේ පනත : නියෝග

பேடை கொல்லிகள் கட்டுப்பாட்டுச் சட்டம் : ஒழுங்குவிதிகள்

**CONTROL OF PESTICIDES ACT :
 GULATIONS**

ගමනී ජයසූරිය මහතා (කෘෂිකාර්මික සංවර්ධන හා පර්යේෂණ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ සහ ආහාර හා සමුපකාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ)
 (திரு. காமனி ஜயசூரியா—விவசாய அபிவிருத்தி, ஆராய்ச்சி அமைச்சரும் உணவு, கூட்டுறவு அமைச்சரும்)

(Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya - Minister of Agricultural Development & Research and Minister of Food and Co-operatives)

I move,

"That the Regulations made by the Minister of Agricultural Development and Research under Section 26 of the Control of Pesticides Act, No. 33 of 1980, published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 347/7 of 2nd May 1985 and presented on 23.08.1985 be approved.

This is a very formal item. This is to ensure that the users of pesticides will be able to understand the dangers that they undergo when using them. The Regulations themselves are self-explanatory. They read thus :

"1. The label which shall be affixed on every container of a pesticide shall be stamped with the shelf life or expiry date, the batch number and the date of the pesticide formulation.

[ගාමනී ජයසූරිය මහතා]

2. The particulars printed on the label of a container of a pesticide, other than the common names of the active ingredients of the pesticide as provided for in Section 8 (1) (b) of the Act, shall be in characters not smaller in size than 6 point.

3. If the use of a pesticide is restricted the word "RESTRICTED" shall be stamped across the label and the restriction shall be stated on the label in brief.

4. Every pesticide, the use of which is restricted, shall only be sold by a dealer who is authorized by the Authorized Officer and such dealer shall be required to keep a list of pesticides sold together with the names and addresses of the purchasers.

5. In these regulations - "Act" means the Control of Pesticides Act, No. 33 of 1980."

That is the purpose of these Regulations. I am sure hon. Members would accept these Regulations and approve this Motion.

ප්‍රශ්නය සභානායකවරයාගේ මගින් ඉදිරිපත් කළේය.
வினா எழுத்தியல்புப்பெற்றது.
Question proposed.

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

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, කෘෂි තාගක හා වල් තාගක පිළිබඳ පාලන නීති රෙගුලාසි කීපයක් සම්මත කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වන මේ අවස්ථාවේදී ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානයට යොමු කරන්නට කැමතියි. කෘෂි තාගක පිළිබඳව සටහන් වී ඇති ලේඛනය පමණක් මේ තත්ත්වයට විසඳුමක් වන එකක් නැත කියා. මේ ලේඛනයේ මෙහි හයානක කම ගැන ලියැවී තිබුණත් ඒවායින් සිදුවන හයානක ප්‍රතිඵල නැත්නම් එල්ලිපාක ඇති වන්නේ ඒවායේ සීමාවන් පිළිබඳව තැන්පත් ඒවා පාවිච්චි කරන ආකාරය පිළිබඳව හරියාකර අවබෝධයක් නොමැතිවීම නිසයි. මෙය කෙලින්ම මනුෂ්‍ය ජීවිතවලට බලපෑමේ ප්‍රශ්නයට කලින් මම කියන්න කැමතියි. මේවා හරියාකර ජලය සමඟ මිශ්‍ර නොකළොත් - ඒවායේ දැර අඩු කිරීම සඳහා ජලය සමඟ හරියාකර මිශ්‍රණය නොකළොත් - ඒවායින් සිදු වන විනාශයන් ඉතා විශාල බව. ඒ නිසාම තමයි, අද වෙළඳපොළේ පවතින හෝඟ වර්ග ගණනාවකම මේ කෘෂි තාගකයන්ගේ ඉතිරියක් පවතින්නේ. ඒ බව දැන් සොයාගෙන තිබෙනවා. මම හිතන විධියට ඒ ගැන ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානයට යොමු වී තිබෙනවා. කොළඹ තගරයේ බැඳුවත් කංකුන්, බණ්ඩක්කා වැනි දේවල පවතිනවා, අප්‍රතින් අපේ ගොවීන්ට පුරුදු කරන ඒ තාගකවල ඉතිරියක්. ගෝවා දෙස බැඳුවත් එහෙමයි. ඒවා වෙළඳ පොළට ගෙන ඒම සඳහා කල් තබා ගැනීම පිණිස මේවා පාවිච්චි කරනවා. ඒ නිසා මේවායේ භාවිතාව පිළිබඳ පාලනය මේ නීති රෙගුලාසිවලින් හරියාකර කෙරෙන්නේ නැහැ.

අද බොහෝ ලෙඩ රෝග ඇති වන්නේ මේ නිසයි කියන එකක් බොහෝ පර්යේෂණවලින් ඔප්පු වී තිබෙනවා. මම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් අහන්නේ මෙයයි. අද අපේ වෙළඳ පොළෙන් මේ කෘෂි තාගක මිලදී ගැනීම ඕනෑම කෙනෙකුට කරන්නට පුළුවන්. පොඩි ලුමයෙකුට වුණත් ලබා ගන්නට පුළුවන්. අද ගම්වලත් නගරවලත් තේ විකුණන තැන්, ආහාර විකුණන තැන් ආදියේ පවා මේ ද්‍රව්‍යයන් විකුණනු ලබනවා.

මේ රෙගුලාසිවල 4 වන වගන්තිය යටතේ " බලයලත් නිලධාරියා විසින් බලය පවරනු ලැබූ වෙළෙන්දකු " කියන නැත වගා නිලධාරියා හෝ ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ ගොවිජන සේවා මධ්‍යස්ථානවල නිලධාරීන් වැනි අය පමණක් නොවෙයි, ඒ ගණයට වැටෙන්නේ. ඕනෑම වෙළෙන්දෙක් ඒ ගණයට වැටෙනවා.

වෙළඳාම පිළිබඳව ඔබතුමාටත් අපි කටවත් පාලනය කර ගන්නට බැරි වූ විශාල බලපෑමක් තිබෙනවා. " හේලිස් " " ලංකෙම් " " ඇන්ග්ලෝ ජීසියන් " ආදිය ලංකාවේ තිබෙන ලොකුම සමාගම් කීපයක්. මේ " ඇන්ග්ලෝ ජීසියන් "

කියන සමාගම ලඟදී පටන්ගත් එකක්. මේවායේ බලපෑම කොයි තරම් දුරට තිබෙනවාදැයි අපි දන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ අය තමයි ලංකාවේ දැන්වීම් පිළිබඳව කටයුතු කරන්නේ. රුපවාහිනිය ගන්නත්, ගුවන් විදුලිය ගන්නත්, ප්‍රධානති පත්‍ර ගන්නත් ඒ අය තමයි මේ ආයතන අද තබන්න කෙරෙන්නේ. ප්‍රචාරක මාධ්‍යය සඳහා විශාල මුදලක් වැය කරනවා. බහුජාතික සමාගම් කීපයක් විසින් සපයන මේ මුදලින් විශාල විනාශයක් සිදුවෙගෙන යනවා.

ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට මා මේ අවස්ථාවේ කියන්නේ මේවා පාලනය කරන්නට ඕනෑ කියන එකයි. මේවායේ භාවිතයට හරියාකාරව කෙරෙන පරිදි ඒවායේ පාලනයක් ඇති නොකළොත් සිදු වන අනිටු ව්‍යාක මීට වඩා වැඩි වෙනවා. ලෝකයේ අතිකුත් රටවලත් මෙය සිදුවී තිබෙනවා. අපි විශේෂයෙන් ඒවායේ අත්දැකීම් ලබා ගන්නට ඕනෑ. මම එක උදහරණයක් කියන්නම්. පසුගිය කාලයේ - දැනට අවුරුදු කීපයකට පෙර - ගෝල්ඩන් කියා මහත්මයෙක් ඇවිත් පුරුදු කළ ද්‍රව්‍යයක් තමයි " පිරිඩන් " කියන කෘෂි තාගකය. අද එය ගැමු පැලයකටම පාවිච්චි කරනවා. එය පැලයකට විදදට පසුව දින 35 ක් පමණ ඒ ද්‍රව්‍යය එහි පවතිනවා. එවැනි විෂ ද්‍රව්‍යයක් දවස් 35 ක් පමණ පවතින විට ඒවායේ එල්ලිපාක කොතරම් දුරට සිදු වන්නට පුළුවන්දැයි තමුත්තාත්තේ දන්නවා. මේ නිලධාරියාගේ බලපෑමට යටත්වූ අය හුණක් සිටිනවා.

අද මේ කෘෂි තාගක හා වල් තාගක ද්‍රව්‍යයන් විකුණන සමාගම්වල බොහෝ සෙයින් සේවය කරන්නේ කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ හිටපු නිලධාරීන්. ඒ ගැන අපට පාලනයක් කරන්නට බැහැ. වැඩි වැඩුපට ඒ අයගේ දැනුම අර ගන්නවා. තමුත් ඒ අය මේ රටේ කෘෂිකර්ම ක්ෂේත්‍රයට මේවා ඕනෑවට වැඩියෙන් භාවිතා කෙරෙනවාය කියන සැකයක් ගැනයි මම මේ වෙලාවේ මෙම ප්‍රශ්නය නැගුවේ. අද සිය දිවි තසා ගැනීම දිනා බැඳුවොත් සිය දිවි තසා ගැනීමවල අනුපාතය ඉහල ගොස් තිබෙනවා. බොහෝම දේශෙසියෝන් කඩයකින් ගන්නට පුළුවන් පොලිඩෝල් වැනි විවිධ වර්ග රාශියක් තිබෙනවා.

ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට මම තවත් කාරණයක් කියන්නට කැමතියි. සංවර්ධිත රටවල තහනම් කර තිබෙන කෘෂි රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍ය අපේ රටේ අලෙවි කරමින් පවතිනවා. ඇල්බීරින් තමින් වර්ගයක් තිබෙනවා. අපේ රටේ එය විකුණන්නේ ඇල්බේරන්, ඇල්බීරින්, ඇල්ට්මුල්, පී. එච්. ඩී., ඇල්බීරිට් යන නම්වලින්. මනුෂ්‍යයකුගේ ජීවිතයක් හැනි කරන්නට මෙයින් මේ හැත්දක ප්‍රමාණයක් ඇති. ඔී. එච්. ඩී. තමින් වර්ගයක් ලංකාවේ පාවිච්චි කරනවා. එය පිටරටවල ආරම්භක රටවල තහනම් කළ වර්ගයක්. විලිබෙන්, පැරතියෝන්, ප්‍රෙමකිරින්, මැකමඩන්පාස් යන නම්වලින් වර්ග ගණනාවක් පාවිච්චි වෙනවා. මේ නිසා අපි අද ඔබතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලන්නේ මේ රෙගුලාසියට තව සංශෝධන කීපයක් ගෙනෙන්නට කියලයි. වෙළඳාමේ ද මේවායේ පාලනයක් තිබෙන්නට ඕනෑ. ඒවාගේම අද මේවායේ විකිණීම ගැන පමණයි බොහෝවිට සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වන්නේ. විකිණීම සඳහා තිබෙන උනන්දුව වගේම විකිණීම සඳහා කෙරෙන ප්‍රචාරක දැන්වීම්වල මේවායේ හයානකත්වයන් අඩංගු කිරීම යෝග්‍යයයි කියන එකයි මම තම හිතන්නේ. දැන් සිගරට සම්බන්ධයෙන් එහෙම තිබෙනවා. ඒකේ හයානකත්වය සඳහන් වෙනවා. ඒවාගේම මේවායේ හයානකත්වයන් රුපවාහිනිය, ගුවන්විදුලිය සහ ප්‍රධානති පත්‍රවල පළ කරන දැන්වීම්වල සඳහන් කිරීම අනිවාර්ය කරනවා නම් කුඩා දරුවන් වුවත් මේවා භාවිතයේදී ප්‍රවේශම් වෙනවා.

ඒ විතරක් නොවෙයි, මම නොකීව්වාට ඔබතුමා මේ කාරණය දන්නවා. ඔබතුමාගේ ආසනයේ බ්‍රාන්ච්මහගම කෘෂි තාගක නිෂ්පාදනය කරන ' හේලිස් ' සමාගම අවට ස්වාභාවික ගස් මැරී යන හැටි ඕනෑම කෙනෙකුට පෙනෙනවා. එය ඒවායේ දරුණුකම කොයිතරම්ද කියන එක පෙන්වන හොඳම නිදර්ශනයක්. හේලිස් සමාගමේ මේ කෘෂිතාගක නිෂ්පාදන කරන ප්‍රදේශයේ ගස්කොළත් වියළී, මැරී යනවා. මේ තාගකයන් පාවිච්චි කළොත් ඒවායේ අතිරික්තයන් ගලන වතුරට එකතු වී අපේ ගම්බද ජනතාව බිමට ජලය ගන්නා තැන්වලට පවා එකතු වෙනවා. තුමට ජලය ගන්නා තැන්වලටත් එකතු වෙනවා. මේ ජලය පාවිච්චි කළොත් ඒවා ශරීරගත වෙනවා. දීර්ඝ කාලයක් තිස්සේ හොයා ගන්නට බැරි අලුත් ලෙඩරෝග ඇති වෙමින් පවතිනවා. ඒ නිසා මේවායේ භාවිතය පිළිබඳව මීට වඩා යම්කිසි අලුත් වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් ඇති කිරීම අනිවාර්ය කළ යුතුයි කියා මම හිතනවා. විශේෂයෙන් කෘෂිතාගක අලෙවි කරන විට ඒ බෝතල් සමඟ ඒවායේ භාවිතය පිළිබඳව පත්‍රිකාවක් සැපයීම අනිවාර්ය කරනවා නම් හොඳයි. දැන් බෙහෙත් වර්ග සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඒ ක්‍රමය තිබෙනවා. බෙහෙත් අලෙවි කරන විට එය භාවිතා

කරන ක්‍රමය හා එහි මේ මේ ඵලවිපාක තිබෙනවාය කියා සඳහන් කර තිබෙනවා. මේක කුඩා ලේබලයකින් දුන්නට මදි. මේ පිළිබඳව වෙනම පත්‍රිකාවක් දුන්නොත් ඒ පත්‍රිකාව මොකක්ද කියන එක කියවා තේරුම් ගැනීමට උත්සාහයක් දරයි. මම මේ වික විශේෂයෙන් කියන්නේ කෘෂිකාරකවලින් අතිශය ප්‍රයෝජන ලබන්නට යෑමෙන් හයානක තර්ජනයක් ඇති වෙමින් පවතින තියයි. ඒ වාගේම මේ නිසා අපේ පසේ සමහර සංයෝග විනාශ වී යනවා. දරුණු කෘෂි නාශකයක් පාවිච්චි කළො පසුව ස්වාභාවිකව පසේ තිබිය යුතු උදවු වන කෘෂිත් පවා නැති වී යනවා. මේ විධියට ගිණිහිත් අපේ රටේ සමහර ගෝග වර්ග සකස් කර ගැනීමට බැරී තත්ත්වයකුත් උද වෙන්න පුළුවන්. උදහරණයක් වශයෙනුයි ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට මේ වෙලාවේ මම මේ කාරණය කියන්නේ. සිංහල වෛද්‍ය ක්‍රමයේ හැටියට පමණක් නොවෙයි. පිටගැස්මට මාෂෙයක් වශයෙන් අපි කවුරුත් පිළිගන්නා වෙනිවැල්ගැටවල ගත්තිය අද බොහෝදුරට මැරී ගොස් තිබෙනවා. කෘෂි ශාෂක, පැලෑටි නාශක විෂ ස්වභාවිකව එකතු වීම නිසා මේ පැලෑටිවල ගත්තිය අඩු වෙන්නට පටන් ගෙන තිබෙන බව එයට හේතුව හැටියට අද නොයාගෙන තිබෙනවා. මෙයත් අපි කල්පනා කළ යුතු දෙයක්.

ඒ වාගේම පසුගිය අසවය විවාදය අවස්ථාවේදීත් මම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලීමක් කළා. මම හිතන විධියට 1951 අංක අංක 25 දරන පස සංරක්ෂණ ආඥාපනත නැවත වරක් සංශෝධනය කරන්නට යෝජනා ඉදිරිපත් වී තිබෙනවා. එම යෝජනා අඩංගු කර ආඥාපනත නැවත සංශෝධනය කර ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කරන ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. එසේ සකස් කර ගත්තොත් ඉදිරි කාලයේදී පොළොවේ ආරක්ෂාව සඳහා සමහර විට කෘෂි නාශක ද්‍රව්‍යයන් භාවිතා කිරීම පාලනය කරන්නට අපට පුළුවන් වෙයි. ඒ වාගේම ගොවියන් එකතු වී වගාවත් පිළිබඳ කාල තියම කරන කමිටු ඇති සකස් කර ගැනීමද අමතරවද අනුදැනීම යටතේ වගා ක්‍රමය සැලසුම්ගතව සකස් කර ගැනීමට යොමු වී තිබෙනවා. එම වැඩ පිළිවෙල වඩාත් ක්‍රමවත්ව සකස් කර ගැනීමට පුළුවන් වුණොත්, කෘෂි නාශක භාවිතයෙන් පැල විනාශ කිරීමට දරන උත්සාහය පාලනය කර ගැනීමටත් පුළුවන් වෙයි. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අප දන්නා හැටියට ඉන්දියාවේ බෝපාල් නුවර කෘෂිනාශක නිෂ්පාදනාගාරයේ විෂමායුධ කාන්දුවීමෙන් ඇතිවුණු විනාශය හොඳම උදහරණයක් හැටියට පෙන්වා දෙන්නට පුළුවනි. විශේෂයෙන් දැරුවන්ගේ අංග විකල භාවයට මෙම කෘෂි නාශක දරුණු ලෙස බලපානවා. එම නිසා මෙය ජාතියට බලපාන හයානක ප්‍රශ්නයක් හැටියටත් එක පැත්තකින් අපට සලකන්නට වෙනවා. මේ හේතුව නිසා අපේ ගොවීන්ට කෘෂි නාශක පුරුදු කරනවා වාගේම එයින් ඇති වන හයානක තත්ත්වය වටහාගෙන කිසියම් පාලනයක් ඇති කරන්නට මිනැ. මේ අනුව අද කොළඹ වෙදදපොළේ අපට ලක්ෂණව පෙනෙන සෑම එළවළු වර්ගයක්ම මෙම කෘෂි නාශක බෙහෙත් ද්‍රව්‍ය ඉසින ලද ඒවා හැටියටයි. අපට තීරණය කරන්නට පුළුවන් වෙන්නේ. එම නිසා, විශේෂයෙන් වතුර බැස යන තැන්වල පැතිරෙන මෙම හයානකත්වය පිළිබඳව පාලන වගන්ති කීපයක් ඇතුළත් කරනවා නම් එය ඉතා හොඳය කියන කාරණයට ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරනවා.

වත්ද රණතුංග මහතා (මාවතැල්ල)
 (ශ්‍රී. ජන්තිරා ගුණානුරාද — මාවතැල්ල)
 (Mr. Chandra Ranatunga - Mawanella)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, මේ කාරණය ගැන දීර්ඝ වශයෙන් මා කථා කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන්නේ නැහැ. පලිබෝධ නාශක පාලනය කිරීම සඳහා ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති රෙගුලාසි ගැන සාකච්ඡා කරන මේ අවස්ථාවේදී, දැනට අපේ කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වාගේම සුළු අපනයන ගෝග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් සකස් කර ඇති වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් ගැන සන්නෝෂයෙන් මතක් කරන්නට කැමතියි. මේ අනුව කෘෂි නාශක පාවිච්චි නොකර සාමාන්‍ය අන්දමට කෘෂිත් විනාශ කිරීමේ ක්‍රම ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගැනීමේ ව්‍යාපාරයක් අපේ කොට්ඨාශවල ගොවි ජනතාව අනුගමනය කර ගෙන යනවා. ඒ කියන්නේ කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් අපේ ගොවීන් එක් රැස් කර ඒ අයට පලිබෝධ ස්වාභාවික අන්දමට නාශනය කිරීමේ ක්‍රම කියා දෙමින්, ඒ අය එම ක්‍රමවලට යොමු කිරීමට කටයුතු කර තිබෙනවා.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, මෙම පලිබෝධ නාශක ද්‍රව්‍යවලින් වන හානිය ගැන අපේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් කීප දෙනෙකුම අද කථා කරන්නට යෙදුණා. ඇත්තවශයෙන්ම මෙම පලිබෝධ නාශකවලින් අපේ රටට, අපේ ගොවියාට වාසි සැලසෙනවා වාගේම එයින් හයානක උවදුරු ඇති වන බවත් අප කවුරුත් පිළිගත යුතුව තිබෙනවා. එම නිසා පලිබෝධ නාශක පාවිච්චි

නොකර ස්වාභාවික අන්දමින් පලිබෝධකයන් විනාශ කර ගන්නා ක්‍රියා මාර්ගයන් අපට අනුගමනය කරන්නට පුළුවන්කමක් තිබෙනවා නම්, මේ ප්‍රශ්න දෙකටම ඉතා සාර්ථක පිළිතුරක් එයින් සැපයෙන බව මා හිතනවා.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, මීට අවුරුදු හිත - හතළිහකට පෙර පැවති අපේ කෘෂිකර්මය ගැන අපි කල්පනා කළොත්, පලිබෝධ නැසීමට මේ තරම් ද්‍රව්‍යයන් පාවිච්චි කරන්නට සිදු වුණේ නැති බව කියන්නට මිනැ. එද අපේ ගොවීන්, සමහර විට කුරුල්ලන්ගේ මාර්ගයෙන්, එසේ නැතිනම් කුඹුරුවල සිටින වෙනත් කෘෂිත්ගේ මාර්ගයෙන් පලිබෝධ නැසීම ගැන සිත යොමු කළා. ඒ වාගේම පලිබෝධ තසන කෘෂි වර්ග වැඩෙන ආකාරයට ඒ අය කටයුතු කළ බවත් අප දන්නවා. ඒ කාරණය ගැන කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව දැනට අවධානය යොමු කර කටයුතු කර ගෙන යන බව අපට ඉතා සන්නෝෂයෙන් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නට පුළුවනි. කෙසේ වුණත්, මේ කාරණය ගැන අප අද සිත් යොමු කර ඇති ප්‍රමාණය මදි බව කියන්නට මිනැ.

අද අපේ ගොවීන් කරන්නේ මොකක්ද ? කඩයකට ගිහින් කෘෂි නාශක ද්‍රව්‍ය විකක් ගෙනැවිත්, ඒවා පාවිච්චි කරන පිළිවෙලටත් හරියාකාරව දන්නේ නැතුව, කුඹුරුවලට හා වෙනත් ගෝගවලට බොහොම ලෙනෙයි පහසුවෙන් ඉසින පුරුද්දක් අද ඒ ගොවීන් ඇති කර ගෙන තිබෙනවා. අපේ ගොවීන්ට හරියාකාරව මේ කාරණය පිළිබඳව අවබෝධයක් ඇති කළොත්, කෘෂි නාශක උපයෝගී කරගෙන, කෘෂිත් තසන්නේ නැතිව, ස්වාභාවික අන්දමට, සමහරවිට අපේ අත්තලා මුත්තලා කළ ආකාරයට ඒවා කරන්නට අපට මේ අවස්ථාවේදී වුනත් අවකාශ තිබෙන බව පෙන්වා දී ඒ මාර්ගයට ගොවීන් යොමු කරන්න පුළුවන් වුනොත්, මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අපි වියදම් කරන මුදල් සැහෙන දුරට ඉතිරි කර ගැනීමට පුළුවන් වනවා පමණක් කොට, මෙම කෘෂිනාශක වලින් අද අපේ රටට, අපේ මහජනතාවට බලපා ඇති අහිතකර ප්‍රතිඵල මගහරවා ගන්නත් පුළුවන් වෙනවා.

මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මම විශේෂයෙන් කියන්නට සතුටුයි. අපේ ගරු ඇමතිතුමා මේ කාරණය ගැන අවධානයක් යොමු කර තිබෙන නිසා කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවත් සුළු අපනයන ගෝග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවත් විකක් දුරට හරි අපේ ගම්වලට ඇවිල්ලා, අපේ ගොවි ජනතාවට ස්වාභාවික ක්‍රම මගින් කෘෂිත් නැසීම ගැන කැණී කියන්නට ඉදිරිපත් වෙලා තිබෙන බව, තමුත් මේ කාරණය ගැන දක්වන උනන්දුව මදි බව මම කියන්නට මිනැ. කෘෂි නාශකයන් ගැන අපි අපේ අවධානය යොමු කරන තරමටම ස්වාභාවික ක්‍රම මගින් කෘෂිත් නැසීම ගැනත් අවධානය යොමු කළොත් මේ ක්‍රමය ව්‍යාප්ත කරගන්නට අපට පුළුවන් වෙනවා. ස්වාභාවික අන්දමින් කෘෂිත් තසන ක්‍රම ගැන උනන්දුව කටයුතු කරන ලෙසට ගරු ඇමතිතුමා අදද කිලිධාරීන්ට ප්‍රභවය දෙනවා නම්, ඒ කිලිධාරීන්ගෙන් දැනට වඩා ප්‍රතිඵල ලබා ගැනීමට පුළුවන් වන බව ප්‍රකාශ කරන අතරම අද ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන යෝජනාව අනුමත කළ යුතුයයි කියමින් මා නිශ්ශබ්ද වෙනවා.

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker, when this Bill was passed earlier I think the Hon. Minister received the complete support of the Opposition. I would, however, like to make a few comments on these Regulations. First and foremost, the Hon. Minister wants to educate the user on the various types of chemicals in the pesticides he wishes to use. In doing so, he said he wants to put on the label the date of expiry of the pesticide, the batch number, the date of formulation, and so on. That is one aspect of the matter but I think it is also useful if he could get the various companies to put the chemical compositions on the label itself. It is very important because the other day I saw - it was not a pesticide but a drug that is used in the Ayurvedic system, Siddhalepa - that they had set out very clearly methyl salicylate සියයට මෙව්වරයි, කුරුදු තෙල් සියයට මෙව්වරයි.

[ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා]

the whole formula was given. Likewise, we would like the Hon. Minister to get the chemical name of each ingredient. That is very important.

It is very important because if a person takes an extra dose of a variety or even has eaten something, a vegetable which contains some chemical composition, the doctor treating the patient will be able to find out what that person had eaten. Earlier it was mostly Folidol or Aldrex but that is not enough. I would like the Hon. Minister to consider putting the chemical composition also on the label.

Then, the physical descriptions of the pesticides must also be given because through that you can find out what you are going to use. In most of these places when a man takes some liquor and wants an extra drink, he takes the wrong bottle and drinks some dangerous pesticide and ultimately dies. But if there is a particular colour like orange or something like that, then people will be a little more careful.

There are a number of other measures the Hon. Minister had to regulate under this Act, namely, which pesticides are useful for the soil and which pesticides are useful for agricultural and farming purposes and also for food purposes. One has to be extra careful that pesticides are not used for food.

In areas like Attanagalla where there is the Attanagallu Oya scheme, which is a major scheme, mosquito control pesticides are used. There are also pesticides like anti-sewerage pesticides. I think educating people is one of the most important functions under these Regulations. I do not know what the Hon. Minister is going to do in this matter but I would ask him to consider the question of educating the people on the proper use of pesticides and fungicides by spending a little more money on educational purposes. That is very important. People should be taught how carefully they should use it, how it should be sprayed, how it should be handled and so on. All these things have to be taught. I would like the Hon. Minister to consider these suggestions.

ගෘහි ජයසූරිය මහතා

(ශ්‍රී. කාමනී ඉයාසූරිය)

(Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I thank the hon. Members for the very valuable advice they have given me on the use of pesticides and what action I should take to safeguard our people from the ill-effects of pesticides. We are doing our level best to do most of the things that have been mentioned by the hon. Members, but we are not going to stop at that. We have to go on trying to improve a method to ensure that our people are safe when handling pesticides.

For the information of hon. Members, I want to give in more detail what is being done. The number of persons admitted to hospitals and the number of deaths caused as a result of pesticides in the years 1978, 1979 and 1980 is as follows: In 1978, admissions 14,699 and deaths 982. In 1979, admissions 11,372 and deaths 1,045. In the year 1980 admissions 11,911 and deaths 1,112. Sir, you would notice that the number of deaths caused as a result of pesticides is also increasing. According to the statistics maintained by the Department of Health 75 to 80 per cent of these deaths are due to suicides with the use of pesticides. Of course, if a person wants to commit suicide, it is difficult for us to prevent that. But that is not what will be guiding us.—(Interruption) No, these are due to suicides. This 75 to 80 per cent is a large number in Sri Lanka. It may be for various reasons, but the suicide rate in Sri Lanka by taking pesticides has been between 75 to 80 per cent.

The Department of Agriculture has made arrangements to train officers and farmers on safe methods of handling pesticides. The education and training division of the Department has so far held training classes at Gannoruwa, Bombuwella and Maha-Illuppallama for subject matter specialists in plant protection, and the Agricultural Instructors. In addition to this talks have been given on this subject at all pre-seasonal training classes in every district. The subject matter specialists in turn train the KVS, at the fortnightly classes held at the office of the Assistant Director Agriculture in each district. The KVS have organized training classes at the village level in their respective areas. For the year 1985 over 5,000 such classes have been held. At these classes they have been made aware of the fact that all pesticides are poisonous and they should be handled with the utmost care. This type of training classes for officers as well as farmers will be continued in the future. In Yala 1985 special training classes were conducted in Hambantota district, since this district had a very bad attack of brown plant hopper during the previous Maha season.

In addition to that we go on the radio and the television educating our farmers and cautioning them on the safe and proper methods of handling pesticides.

The farmers generally — this is the other aspect which we also have to look into — do not stock agro-chemicals in anticipation of any pest or disease. A farmer will think of buying the insecticides or the fungicide only when the attack is visible. Once an attack is noticed immediate action has to be taken to control it. If he is expected to obtain a permit from any officer for the purchase of the products he needs, it may be too late to take any action to control the disease.

Any system of control in the sale of anything will lead to various types of malpractices.

Agricultural inputs like fertilizer and pesticides should be available to the farmer at the time he requires at the village level.

To prevent accidents of this nature, the most important thing is to educate the farmers and the retailers. Accidents of this type occur due to carelessness or ignorance. Some farmers knowing very well that all pesticides are poisonous do not adopt suitable measures to prevent the chemicals coming into contact with the body and inhalation.

The Health Department has now given adequate instructions to all hospitals in treatment of patients who get poisoned due to the use of pesticides. The import of highly hazardous products is under control and their use is also under control.

The manner in which agro-chemicals are stored at some of the retail points like co-operatives societies has been criticized. In the Pesticides Act, it is stated categorically that these products should be stored away from items of food in such a manner as to prevent any contamination with items of food. It has been found that most retailers are now adhering to these requirements. In the past there have been a few cases where deaths have occurred due to the consumption of contaminated food.

According to the Act, the label to be fixed to a bottle or a packet of any product should contain certain particulars like the name of manufacturer, composition, expiry date etc. At present a retailer will not market any product unless these particulars are found on the label. Similarly a farmer also will not buy a pack without a label containing all the information. If a complaint is received, the manufacturer can be easily traced from the label. It has been observed that after the Act came into force, manufacturers and retailers exercise much more care in the sale of all the products. During the recent past we have not received any complaints regarding substandard products or unsuitable mixtures.

Sometimes farmers spray a good product with correct specifications and complain that the results are poor. This type of complaint has been investigated and we have found that the spraying has not been done properly. This happens fairly often when a hired operator is employed for the job of spraying. For example, to control 'Chilly Leaf Curl' about 40 gallons of the mixture have to be sprayed to one acre. Sometimes hired operators complete the job with only 20 gallons. In this case we cannot expect to get good results, that is, from the harvest. In order to control the various pests, diseases and weeds the use of pesticides should continue with all these precautions and more precautions that we could take. According to a survey done by the FAO 33.8 per cent of the total anticipated

yield of all crops is lost due to insects, diseases and weeds. In Asia this percentage is as high as 43.3 per cent. This shows the importance of adopting control measures.

A number of steps have been taken to minimize the hazards that take place due to the use of pesticides. Agro-chemicals can be imported only by registered firms. All importers have to obtain permission from the Registrar of Pesticides and then obtain an import licence. Farmers and retailers are being educated on the safe methods of handling these products. The most important thing is to wear protective gear. Action has been taken to give a talk on this subject at every farmer training class. Once the farmers realise the gravity of this problem, accidents that take place are bound to get reduced. The accident rate and the death rate as a result of use of pesticides in all developing countries have the same pattern according to a consultant who came here recently. He also mentioned that some of the countries do not have any statistics on this subject. It is observed that the importers and the retailers are abiding by the various regulations under the Act. Every effort is made to reduce accidents of this nature.

While saying that every effort will be made to reduce these accidents and try to improve on the regulations that we have, I would like to repeat that I will consider all the suggestions that the hon. Members made here and see how I could improve the use of pesticides in this country.

Thank you.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහ පිළිතුර
 විමසා විමසා පිළිතුරු සැපයීමට සූදානම්වීම.
Question put, and agreed to.

ආහාර පාලන නියමය

உணவுக் கட்டுப்பாட்டுச் சட்டம் : கட்டளை

FOOD CONTROL ORDER

ගමනී ජයසූරිය මහතා
 (திரு. காமணி ஜயசூரிய)
 (Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya)

I move,

"That the Order made by the Minister of Food and Co-operatives under section 4 (1) of the Food Control Act (Chapter 171) and published in the Gazette Extraordinary No. 358/6 of 16.07.1985, presented on 08.10.1985 be approved."

This is just a formality. This is an Order under the Food Control Act. The Order and Regulations dated 16.5.84 were published in Government Gazette Extraordinary No. 2982 of 21.5.84. These Regulations were approved by Parliament in August 1984. In terms of Section 4 (3) of the Food Control Act, the Order is valid only for a period of one year from the date of publication in the Gazette. A fresh Order was made by me dated 15.7.85 and this was published in Government

[தமிழ் சபை]

Gazette Extraordinary No. 358/6 of 16.7.85. Having done that, I have to come to this House and get it approved. That is why I said it is a formal thing. It has been passed by this House last year. It has effect only for one year. So, every year I have to renew it.

உறுப்பினர் சபை
(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)
What is the purpose ?

தமிழ் சபை
(திரு. காமனி ஜயசூரிய)
(Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya)

It is :

"for the purpose of regulating and controlling the importation into Sri Lanka of sugar, to direct that every importer of sugar shall register with the Food Controller as such importer in accordance with such regulations as may be made in respect thereof."

So, this is the same thing which we passed last year. As I have got to renew it after one year, I am coming to this House and I request hon. Members to pass it. It is nothing new. It is something very necessary.

சபை உறுப்பினர் கேள்வி
வினா எழுப்பப்பட்டது.
Question proposed.

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

The Hon. Minister has given us a chance, Sir, to talk about the price of sugar, the importation of sugar, the racketeering in sugar and so on. This may look very insignificant where he is concerned. But it was only the other day that, while we went on passing so many Supplementary Estimates, the Hon. Minister shot up the price of sugar from Rs. 11.30, where the importation is concerned, by Rs. 1.60 to the consumer, and today the price is clean over Rs. 13 per kilo.

Now, Sir, I checked up the world market price. The world market price, c. i. f. Colombo is Rs. 5.50 per kilo. The local price here is about Rs. 13.40 per kilo today. And who has taken the difference? it is the Minister or it is a tax.

தமிழ் சபை
(திரு. காமனி ஜயசூரிய)
(Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya)

The world market price is not Rs. 5. That is the dumping price.

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

The c. i. f. Colombo Price is Rs. 5.50. It may be dumped sugar or undumped sugar it is Rs. 5.50. It is available in the Port in Colombo. But once it comes to the country he makes it Rs. 13.40.

தமிழ் சபை
(திரு. காமனி ஜயசூரிய)
(Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya)
We charge a duty also.

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

You charge a duty of Rs. 7. That is correct. Very soon he has to keep a promise with Pelwatte Sugar Corporation that he shall pay Rs. 15. These are his promises. I do not know how he is going to give it. Therefore, things are not so easy. I will show you where the fault lies.

The other day there was a tender for sugar and Maharajahs got the award. Maharajahs found that they were keeping a mark-up of US\$ 20 per ton on the sugar they were to import. The price per ton at that time was US\$ 200 while their mark-up was US\$ 20 per ton. In other words, they have overloaded the invoice by US\$ 20 per ton. Who pays that? You pay it or we pay it. This is the type of thing that is going on. What I want the Hon. Minister to do is to get these people to declare the price at which sugar is sold in this country. In other words, you should get those people who import sugar into this country to declare the price at which they import and sell the sugar. During our time we had a two-tier system. We gave sugar at the rate of cents 72 to the poor or to the less fortunate and at the rate of Rs. 5.00 to rich people. What did we do? We purchased – it was less than Rs. 5.00 then – for Rs. 2.50. We did not keep profits. We did not rob the people of their money. Ultimately we gave the sugar at the rate of cents 72 to the poor and at the rate of Rs. 5.00 to the rich.

உறுப்பினர்
(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(A Member)

What about the price of chillies ?

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

The price of chillies was Rs. 40 at that time. That money went into the pockets of the Sri Lankan farmers, not to the pockets of the Indians.

In regard to sugar there is a thing called polarization refinement, which should be in the region of 99.9 per cent. In other words, it should be 100 per cent refined sugar.

What do these importers do? They import a lot of polarization sugar into this country. There is a gentleman by the name of Mr. Shanmugam in this country. He sends five tenders quoting five different prices. When one person who is very powerful sends in five different tenders, obviously one of his tenders gets the award. Thereafter what happens? Automatically

invoices are overloaded and he gets a massive advantage; and there are enough foreign banks in this country to back up that kind of man because money is not only kept in Sri Lanka but is also kept abroad. So those foreign banks are there to operate and through those banks foreign currency gets out of this country. Sugar means big business.

We want to strengthen the arm of the Food Commissioner but I am sorry to tell you that they have made inroads into other sectors other than the Food Commissioner's and your Ministry. I am proud to tell you that your Ministry is doing very well in regard to food and co-operatives. No one can corrupt the Ministry. But there are other ways of doing it and they are doing it for you. You are going fully against your Government's open economic system. In other words, if you want to give cheap sugar to the people, arm yourself with a lot of power and control these people. You can give it cheap. As I said it is Rs. 5.50 and if you have the strength and the courage to ask your Minister of Finance to bring down the duty, then you will be able to bring down the price. This is, of course, definitely an attack on your open economic system—the theory of your open economy. In other words, please let us know whether you are moving certain articles away from the private sector or the State sector, because privatization is going on in this country.

I know you are of a different mettle altogether. You are now thinking in terms of the poor man. That is why you are moving away from this controlled private sector and trying to strengthen the State sector because you have seen the dangers in it. I know you are trying to buy more paddy to have buffer stocks rather than having a buffer stock from abroad. We also know that you are trying to strengthen yourself in the purchase of wheat. We also know that you are trying to strengthen in the purchase of sugar, but you will be having a lot of discouragement to do that. Therefore, Sir, what I feel is in this whole structure of sugar there is no co-ordination. In the sense according to what we hear very soon you will find Pelwatte coming out with sugar somewhere in March next year. Sevanagala is going into production. When these companies come out with their sugar, if at all then you will have to work out some sort of co-ordination in your sugar imports. You will have to have a general pricing policy. If not, you cannot carry on with this massive price that you want to give or rather what you have promised to give Pelwatte. You have to defend your local prices. You have to defend your local arrangements. You have to work out your quotas from each sector monthly and there should definitely be a systematic arrangement. Well, we know even in some of the capitalist countries in this part of the world like Thailand have controlled sugar. Therefore it is an obvious fact that the consumer will have to face up to all the price hikes, stabilization of

prices and having an average price scheme in order to help the local industry. That is something that you have definitely to think about. But in the meantime we must protest very strongly about the way in which companies here, especially the multi-national companies, have robbed the lands of people in the Moneragala area. It is a very unfortunate situation. You may shake your head. I am very happy when you shake your head if I am to think that nothing of that sort has taken place. I will tell you very frankly it is not a very good thing to allow these multinationals to rob us.

ගමනී ජයසූරිය මහතා
(ශ්‍රී. කාමණී ජයසූරිය)
(Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya)

It is very unfair to say that. Whatever the multinationals may be having in their minds we are also keeping our eyes and ears open and we will safeguard our people. We must be able to stand up. We may make mistakes. So let us go forward and look into these things, but not be frightened of them. (*Interruption*).

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

Sir, I want to bring to his notice that there will be lot of trouble. There will be opposition to what he is trying to do. Of course not opposition to him but opposition to the Companies and under that do you think you will be able to allow multi-national companies to operate? Who is going to defend them? Are you going to defend them? Are the people of Wellassa going to defend them or are the other powerful organisations going to defend them? What will happen if those people take up their guns? What will happen if they start a revolt in that area? What will happen if they shoot down one of the foreigners who are here? I mean this can happen. I mean, let them die, we do not care if they die. These foreigners, we just do not care what happens to them, but we certainly care what happens to our people and our land. That is where we are worried.

ආර්. එම්. අබේකෝන් මහතා (මොණරාගල දිසා ඇමතිතුමා)
(ශ්‍රී. ආර්. එම්. අබේකෝන් — මොණරාගල දිසා මහලක්ෂ්මී අමාත්‍යාණ්ඩුව)
(Mr. R. M. Abeykoon—District Minister, Moneragala)
මේ කියන කථාවල කිසිම තරයක් නැත.

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

There is nothing to be misled. You are not allowing the people of the country to till their land. You are allowing the foreigners to come and take away everything and sell sugar at Rs. 15.

ගමනී ජයසූරිය මහතා
(ශ්‍රී. කාමණී ජයසූරිය)
(Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya)

You say that they are not allowed to live there. They are given land and houses. They are given schools and all that. You misled the people!

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

There is nothing to mislead. We all know that this country is a free country. He can put his point of view. There are so many people putting their points of view. I was shocked when I saw this. " හෙවිසා " " කෘතීමයව දැමූ නමුත් හෙර යන්න කියන්න. " They have put down the name of the person who is printing this. A person in Anuradhapura has printed it. It is by the Samastha Lanka Govi Sammelanaya and they have said " ඒ එකමුතුව සුභ ලකුණක් "

That is to say when all the organisations have joined together. Here the mass organisations have joined together and are protesting.

ගාමනී ජයසූරිය මහතා
(ති. ල. ගාමනී ජයාචාර්යයා)
(Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya)

These mass organisations are not the people of the area. They are people from Yatiyantota, and Mr. Athauda Seneviratne. Those are the people who are protesting. There is no one from that area.

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

How can Athauda Seneviratne and all these people operate if there are no supporters there—(Interruption).

නියෝජ්‍ය කථනායකතුමා
(ගීර්විජ්‍ය පාලකායකර් අමාත්‍යවරයා)
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please! Shall we get back to this very formal item.

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

I am warning the Hon. Minister. We want to have a better picture as to what has happened there and what type of land has been given. People have used bulldozers against some of the lands belonging to the people and with police support. They have done all this with police support. Do not take police support. Let us have a monitoring committee there. Therefore, without single police support we will ask the people to decide whether they want these people there or not—(Interruption). Let us all be on one side, we Members of Parliament on one side. Get the police go home and let the people decide whether they want multi-nationals there or whether they want the land for themselves. That is the way you should decide. That is the way how mass organisations will decide. That is the way how the people decide. And that is the way how we are used to decide. Let us all get aside. We are people from outside. Let the police go home and we will ask the people, "Now where do you want the land."

ගාමනී ජයසූරිය මහතා
(ති. ල. ගාමනී ජයාචාර්යයා)
(Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya)

Outsiders also do not go there! (Interruption).

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

I have been to Moneragala, Sir.

සරත් මුත්තේටුවෙහෙම මහතා
(ති. ල. සාරත් මුත්තේටුවෙහෙම)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

There is nothing wrong in going to Moneragala. The Deputy Chairman of Committees can come!

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

" ප්‍රදේශවාසීන් තුළ වැටිත් සමාගමට "
How can it be all nonsense?

ගාමනී ජයසූරිය මහතා
(ති. ල. ගාමනී ජයාචාර්යයා)
(Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya)

You are trying to create problems and you accept that.

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

How can it be all nonsense when I find that it is not only here but in certain areas people come and encroach and take over lock stock and barrel. When you find that, how can you say it is nonsense?

It is quite possible that the wewa which was existing for the people of that area was ultimately taken over by this Complex. Quite possible. How do you know that—(Interruption). Precisely, I am telling you everything is possible. Therefore, I would like the Hon. Minister to let us know about Pelwatte because a number of people known to me have put in their money in the Pelwatte Company because they are getting income tax free investment. Income tax free investment in Pelwatte is a very good thing. If I make an investment, I would never pay income tax. But that is being used by the people of the country to hide their black money! Everyone who has put their money into this income tax free venture should be looked into by the Ministry of Finance because it is there that you get the black money. Illegal money, black money all that is in the income tax free organizations and especially Pelwatte. Those who have taken shares in Pelwatte should be looked into and I would like you to look into it because those shareholders are the people who are going to own that land. And ultimately if you find such money. I want to ask the Hon. Minister what he is going to do with companies of that nature?

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

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

අනතුරුව නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා මූලාසනයෙන් ඉවත් වූයෙන්, නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා [එඩ්මන්ඩ් සමරවික්‍රම මහතා] මූලසභාරුව විය.

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

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

සරත් මුත්තේවුටේගම මහතා
(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவேகம)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

මම මේ කාරණය ගැන පමණිසි දැනගන්න අදහස් කරන්නෙ. අත්තලලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා) කථා කරන විට සිති ආයතය කරන මිල ගණන් පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නය මතු කලා. මම වෙළඳ ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් පිළිතුරක් අපේක්ෂා කරන වාචික ප්‍රශ්නයක් කල් දී තිබෙනවා, සිති ක්ලේවික් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට ගෙන්වීමේදී එහි ආයතන මිල කීයද කියා අහලා. ඒ ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු දීමට දැන් දෙවරක් කල් ඉල්ලා ගන්නා. ඇමතිතුමා ඒ වෙලාවේ අත්තලලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාට බාධා කරමින් කිව්වා ඒ මිල රු. 5.50 නොවෙයි කියලා. අද ලංකාවේ වෙළඳ පොළේ තිබෙන අගන්න එතෙමි ඒ මිල කීයද කියලා. අද ලංකාවේ වෙළඳ පොළේ තිබෙන සිති ආයතන කරන විට ක්ලේවික් මිල කීයද? එතෙකට අපට ගණන් ගදගන්න ලෙගෙයි තමුත්තාන්දේලා සිති ක්ලේවිකින් කියක් ලාබ ගන්නවාද කියලා. [බාධා කිරීම] හිඟුරාන සිති තවම නැගුනෙ. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මේක කලු කඩයක් වාගෙයි. ආණ්ඩුව සිතිවලින්, පෙට්‍රල්වලින්, ගුණිතේල්වලින්, ඩිසල්වලින් අද විශාල මිලක් ගන්නවා. ඒ තාණ්ඩ සියල්ලේම ආයතන මිල කීයද කියා මම වෙළඳ ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් අහලා තිබෙනවා.

අත්තලලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා) තම කථාව අවසාන හරියේදී කී එක කාරණයක් ගැන මමත් වචනයක් කියන්න මිනු. එතුමා කිව්වා වාගේ පොලීසිය අයින් කලොත් ඒක බොහෝම හොඳ වැඩක්. මොකද, අද උදේ කොළඹ ධර්මපාල මාවතේ ඉරාන තානාපති කාර්යාලයට විරුද්ධත්වය ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න සාමාන්‍ය මිනිසුන් පිරිසක් ගිහින් තිබෙනවා.

වෛද්‍යවාර්ය පී. එම්. බී. සිරිල් මහතා (ගම්බන්තොට දිසා ඇමතිතුමා)
(ஸவுத்திய கலாநிதி பீ. எம். பி. சிறீல்—ஹம்பாந்தோட்டை மாவட்ட அமைச்சர்)
(Dr. P. M. B. Cyril - District Minister, Hambantota)

තමුත්තාන්දේ ගියේ නැද්ද ?

සරත් මුත්තේවුටේගම මහතා
(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவேகம)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

මට යන්න තිබුණේ, තමුත් මට මේ සභාවට පැමිණීමට තිබුණ තියා මම ගියේ නැහැ. ඉරානය කරන අමානුකික පුරාතනතු විරෝධී වැඩ පිළිබඳව විරෝධය ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමටයි ඒ අය ගියේ. පොලීසිය ඇවිල්ලා ඒ මිනිස්සු වික අරගෙන ගියා.

වෛද්‍යවාර්ය පී. එම්. බී. සිරිල් මහතා
(ஸவுத்திய கலாநிதி பீ. எம். பி. சிறீல்)
(Dr. P. M. B. Cyril)
එතන කලබලයක් වුණා නම්, ඒකයි ඒ.

සරත් මුත්තේවුටේගම මහතා
(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவேகம)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

ඉරානයේ තානාපතිට ලියුමක් දෙන්නයි ගියේ.

වෛද්‍යවාර්ය පී. එම්. බී. සිරිල් මහතා
(ஸவுத்திய கலாநிதி பீ. எம். பி. சிறீல்)
(Dr. P. M. B. Cyril)
ඒ හොල්ලක් ආරක්ෂා කරන්නයි ඒ.

සරත් මුත්තේවුටේගම මහතා
(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவேகம)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)
ආරක්ෂා කරන්නද පොලීසියට එක්ක ගිහිල්ලා කුඩුවේ දැමීමේ ?

වෛද්‍යවාර්ය පී. එම්. බී. සිරිල් මහතා
(ஸவுத்திய கலாநிதி பீ. எம். பி. சிறீல்)
(Dr. P. M. B. Cyril)
නැහැ නැහැ එතන රණ්ඩුවක් වුණා නම් ?

සරත් මුත්තේවුටේගම මහතා
(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவேகம)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

පොලීසියේ ආරක්ෂාව ලබන උදවිය කීප දෙනෙක් තිවත් දකල තිබෙනවා. පොලීස් කුඩුවේ ආරක්ෂාව ලැබූ කීප දෙනෙක් තිවත් ගිහින් තිබෙනවාය කියා අපේ රටේ ඉතිහාසයේ සටහන් වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා ඒ පොලීසියේ කුඩුවේ තිබෙන ආරක්ෂාව මිනු නැහැ. මම අගන්නෙ දැන් තානාපති කෙනෙකුට ලියුමක් දෙන්න කෙනෙකුට යන්න බැරිද කියලයි. [බාධා කිරීම]

ඒ. පී. පෝල් පෙරේරා මහතා (කඩුවෙල)
(திரு. எ. பீ. போல் பெரேரா - கடுவலை)
(Mr. E. P. Paul Perera-Kaduvela)
ඉරානය තමුත්තාන්දේලාගේ යාච්චාවෙන් ඉස්සර.

සරත් මුත්තේවුටේගම මහතා
(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவேகம)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

තමුත්තාන්දේගේ යාච්චාව එක්ක තමුත්තාන්දේ තරග වෙනවා බොහෝම ඉක්මනින්.

නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා
(குழுப் பிரதித் தலைவர் அவர்கள்)
(The Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Order please ! තමුත්තාන්දේ මට කථා කරන්න. මූලාසනයට කථා කරන්න.

සරත් මුත්තේවුටේගම මහතා
(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவேகம)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

තමුත්තාන්දේ ඔව්වර සැරට කියනවානම් මම ඉදගන්නම්.

නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා
(குழுப் பிரதித் தலைவர் அவர்கள்)
(The Deputy Chairman of Committees)

නැහැ සැරට කීව්වේ නැහැ. ඉදගන්න කැමති නම් ඉදගන්න පුළුවන්.

ගාමනී ජයසූරිය මහතා
(திரு. காமணி ஜயசூரியா)
(Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya)

I will expand on what I stated earlier.

The Food Control Act (Chapter 171) provides for the regulation and control of the distribution, transport and supply of food. Section 4 (1) of the Act provides that where the Minister is satisfied that in any part of Sri Lanka there is or is likely to be a shortage or unreasonable increase in the production, stocks or supply of any food or article of food, the Minister may by Order published in the Gazette (inter alia) regulate and control the Importation into Sri Lanka of any food or article of food. Under section 6 of the Act the Minister may make regulations for the purpose of

[නැමති ජයග්‍රහණ මතක]

carrying out or giving effect to the principles and provisions of the Act and any matter for which provision may be made by an Order under Section 4.

Earlier the import of sugar was the sole monopoly of the Food Commissioner. However, with the liberalization of imports, private traders started importing large quantities of sugar. The Food Commissioner had no control over the quantities imported by the private sector. It was thought very necessary that the Food Commissioner should be apprised of the quantities of sugar that are being imported in order to ensure that there is no shortage. For this purpose sugar importers are required to register themselves with the Food Commissioner and to intimate to him the quantities of sugar they propose to import, with arrival dates. This would enable the Food Commissioner to monitor the sugar Stocks and to maintain buffer stocks.

The Order and the Regulations have been enacted for this purpose, and I am moving that they be approved.

Sugar is now bought on open tender from parties registered with the Food Commissioner. The Food Department does not buy from Mr. Shanmugam. The Food Department buys on the basis of the lowest tendered price. We do not know what the price, mark-up or profit of the private people who import is. The Food Department purchases only sugar with a 99.7° polarization.

The price of sugar in the world market was mentioned as Rs. 5 or something. The hon. Member may be right .

It may be round about that price. But what I say is that that is not really the cost of production of sugar in any country. That is the "dumped" price because there has been an over-production of sugar in most countries and the price of sugar has come down to very low levels. As a matter of fact, in the Philippines, which is a country which produces quite a lot of sugar, The whole industry crashed and some of the pepole lost their jobs. I heard that later on the Government had stepped in and given some subsidy and tried to bring them back again.

That is the position in regard to sugar. It is really not the cost. But the price dropped to a very low level.

In Sri Lanka, rightly or wrongly, we have thought that we should reduce the import of sugar into this country gradually and attain self-sufficiency or come colse to that. It may take about 10 to 15 years. We have already got two factoies run by the Sugar Corporation.

Now, every year I come here and say that our corporation is losing money because their cost of production is very much higher than the price of sugar that is available in the open market here. So I have been at the Government trying to get the price increased to a reasonable price – not to make a thundering profit but to get a reasonable price increase to cover up the cost to the Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation. So it is very necessary, especially at this stage with the tremendous expense that the Government is asked to bear in the defence of our country, that we cannot afford to lose money, and that to be subsidized by Government, because we want all the money for defence purposes.

Due to that reason the price of sugar, I think, will go up to about Rs. 13.50 or so – round about that price. I am looking at these things from many angles for the benefit of our country, and it is very necessary that I have these Regulations. If we do not have the private sector – if that comes – then we do not have to control this, but the Food Commissioner must know what is coming in, when the stocks are arriving and how much. The Food Commissioner is expected to keep a buffer stock. He cannot do that unless he knows, and it is for that purpose that we want these Regulations.

The hon. Member for Attanagalla gave some suggestions. I will look into those I am not in the habit of throwing away any suggestion given by anyone. Any suggestion given I will always look into to see if we can do something for the benefit of our people and the country.

I thank you very much.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහ තමමත විස.
 வினா விடுக்கப்பெற்றது ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.
 Question put, and agreed to.

ක්‍රීඩා පනත : නියෝග

வினாயாட்டுகள் சட்டம் : ஒழுங்குவிதிகள்
SPORTS LAW : REGULATIONS

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

I move,

"That the Regulations made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Sports under Sections 37 and 41 of the Sports Law, No. 25 of 1973, and published in the Gazette Extraordinary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka No. 358/3 of 15th July, 1985 which were presented on 19.09.1985, be approved."

These are some Regulations made under Section 41 (1) of the Sports Law. These are necessary for the management and conduct of the sports school by the Ministry.

ප්‍රශ්නය සහතික කළ බව පෙනී ගියේය.
 வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.
 Question proposed.

දිනේෂ ගුණවර්ධන මහතා
(**ති. ති. ගුණවර්ධන**)
(Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, ජාතික ක්‍රීඩා සංවිධාන ගැන ක්‍රීඩා ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් එක් කාරණයක් දැනගන්න කැමතියි. ජාතික ක්‍රීඩා සංවිධානවල එක් එක් තිලධාරීන්ට කොපමණ කාලයක් දිගටම ක්‍රීඩා කිරීමේ අවසරය දී තිබෙනවාද? එපමණයි මා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් දැනගන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන්නේ. මොකද? සම්මේලන පවත්වන්නේ නැතිව එකම පුද්ගලයන්ට දිගටම ක්‍රීඩා කරගෙන යාමට ඉඩ දීමෙන් සමහර ආයතනවල පුහුණුවෙන, ඉදිරියට එක අයට ඉඩ දීමක් සිදුවෙන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ නිසා ඒ තිලධාරීන් ක්‍රීඩා කරන වර්ෂ ගණන අඩු කරනවා නම් හොඳයි.

එම්. චන්සන්ටි පෙරේරා මහතා
(ති. ආ. ඩී. ඩී. චන්සන්ටි පෙරේරා)
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)
තිලධාරී මණ්ඩලයද?

දිනේෂ ගුණවර්ධන මහතා
(**ති. ති. ගුණවර්ධන**)
(Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene)
ඔව්, තිලධාරීන්.

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

කළින් තිබුණ හැටියට ප්‍රධාන පෙළේ තිලධාරීන්ට ඉන්න පුළුවන් අවුරුදු දෙකයි. නමුත් ක්‍රීඩා පාලක මණ්ඩලයේ කළින් හිටපු සභාපතිතුමා මගෙන් ඉල්ලීමක් කලා, අවුරුදු දෙකක කාල සීමාවක් තුලදී මේවා දියුණු කරන්න අමාරුයි; ඒ නිසා අවුරුදු දෙකේ අවුරුදු ඇමතිවරයාගේ කැමැත්ත ලබාගෙන තව අවුරුදු දෙකක් කටයුතු කරන්න පුළුවන් තත්වයක් ඇති කරන්න කියා.

දිනේෂ ගුණවර්ධන මහතා
(**ති. ති. ගුණවර්ධන**)
(Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene)
එතකොට අවුරුදු හතරයි.

එම්. චන්සන්ටි පෙරේරා මහතා
(ති. ආ. ඩී. ඩී. චන්සන්ටි පෙරේරා)
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)
ඔව්, අවුරුදු හතරක් වෙනවා.

දිනේෂ ගුණවර්ධන මහතා
(**ති. ති. ගුණවර්ධන**)
(Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene)

ඊට වැඩියෙන් ඉන්න බැරිද? ඊට වැඩි කාලයක් ඉන්න ඇමතිවරයා ඉඩ දෙන්නෙ නැද්ද කියන එකයි. මම අහන්නෙ. ඊට වැඩි කාලයක් ඉඩ නොදෙන්න කියලයි, මම ඉල්ලා සිටින්නෙ.

එම්. චන්සන්ටි පෙරේරා මහතා
(ති. ආ. ඩී. ඩී. චන්සන්ටි පෙරේරා)
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)
රෙගුලාසිවල නම් නැහැ.

දිනේෂ ගුණවර්ධන මහතා
(**ති. ති. ගුණවර්ධන**)
(Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene)

අවුරුදු හතරක් හිටියට පසුව වෙනස්වීමකට ඉඩ දෙන්න කියලයි. මම ඉල්ලන්නෙ.

එම්. චන්සන්ටි පෙරේරා මහතා
(ති. ආ. ඩී. ඩී. චන්සන්ටි පෙරේරා)
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)
ඉදිරියේදී වෙනස් වෙයිද කියන එක මම දන්නෙ නැහැ.

දිනේෂ ගුණවර්ධන මහතා
(**ති. ති. ගුණවර්ධන**)
(Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene)

It is not fair.

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

We would not go beyond that.

සරත් මුත්තේට්ටුවෙගම මහතා
(**ති. ආ. ආ. මුත්තේට්ටුවෙගම**)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

මේ උදවිය උසාවිවලට යන්නේ මොකටද? මේ මක්කොම ක්‍රීඩා මණ්ඩල අබලු බබලු වෙලා උසාවි ගිහින් තිබෙනවා.

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

ඒක දැන් ක්‍රීඩාවේ කොටසක් වී තිබෙනවා. උසාවි යන එක ක්‍රීඩාවේ කොටසක් වී තිබෙනවා.

සරත් මුත්තේට්ටුවෙගම මහතා
(**ති. ආ. ආ. මුත්තේට්ටුවෙගම**)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

ඇමතිවරුන් ගිහින් තිබෙනවා. ක්‍රීඩා ඇමතිවරුන් ගිහින් තිබෙනවා.

රනිල් වික්‍රමසිංහ මහතා (යොවන කටයුතු හා රැකියා ඇමතිතුමා සහ අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමා)

(ති. රනිල් වික්‍රමසිංහ — இளைஞர் அலுவல்கள், தொழில் வாய்ப்பு அமைச்சரும் கல்வி அமைச்சரும்)
(Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe - Minister of Youth Affairs & Employment and Minister of Education)

I think we should congratulate the Minister of Sports for taking steps to establish the sports school. This is something which has been badly lacking in our sports system. The law was passed, I think, over ten or fifteen years ago but we were not able to get ahead with it effectively for many reasons, one being the lack of funds.

It is really Section 36 of the Sports Act which enables the Minister to establish schools of sports for sports and physical education. At the moment the Hon. Minister envisages the establishment of one school. I hope in time to come he will be able to expand the number of schools. Especially in countries like the Soviet Union you find schools of sports for different items. There is one for high jump; there is one for swimming; there are a large number of schools for different sports and for different games. We should encourage the Minister to go ahead and establish different schools in time to come. In fact, there is another matter on which I must commend the Minister. I think in the last few years he has been able to review some of the games.

The question came up as to the tenure of office of the chairman of the national bodies. I would say that if a person is doing a job let him stay on even for more than four years. What we are interested in is achieving international standards in our games, and in the last

properly notified with the result that those who wanted to apply for the foodstamps were not able to do so in time. The procedure was for the Gramasevaka Niladhari or the Gramodaya Mandalaya to issue notices to the people asking them to obtain their forms and bring them to the meetings of the Gramodaya Mandalaya. Sir, these meetings were not properly advertised. Most of the people did not know that a meeting of the committee was going to be held and most of the people who deserve foodstamps were unable to make an application.

Therefore, I ask the Hon. Minister to give the people more time after giving publicity to the scheme. What has happened today is that most of the people who deserve foodstamps have not had the opportunity of even applying for them. As time goes on, if you leave it as it is now, hon. Members will be inundated with applications from those who are deserving of them. But it seems from the circular that has been issued that no applications will be received later. The law is rather draconian, Sir. They closed the list. Suddenly they have prepared the list without giving sufficient notice, and therefore, I appeal to the Hon. Minister to give this whole subject greater publicity and to give the people the opportunity of applying for the foodstamps.

That is not all, Mr. Deputy Chairman. I want to attack the system under which this new scheme is going to be operated. Sir, I have the circular with me. I will read out the circular which is in Sinhalese. It states :

එම සේවක ක්‍රමයේ පහත සඳහන් සංශෝධන කිරීමට රජය විසින් තීරණය කර ඇත.

The Government has decided to put into practice certain Resolutions. What are these Resolutions ? The fifth of these, is this :

කියම දිළිඳු පුද්ගලයන්ට පමණක් ආහාර මුද්දර සහකාරයින් ලැබෙන පරිදි ආහාර මුද්දර ලාභීන්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාව දස ලක්ෂ 7.01 සිට දස ලක්ෂ 3.01 දක්වා අඩු කිරීම.

The purpose of this new exercise is to lessen the number of recipients. The government has declared that to be its aim. We have been asked to think that the purpose of this scheme is to give the deserving people their food stamps but the hidden purpose of this is to reduce the numbers of those who will receive food stamps. The deserving must be given food stamps. Now they want to reduce their number. The government has declared its intention of carrying out this scheme which will save money for the Government.

It seems to me – and this is how I view it – that you have prepared for the long-suffering public a Procrustean bed. Do you know, Mr. Deputy Chairman, that in mythology the giant Procrustes had a bed, on which he put his victims ? If the victim's body was too long for the bed, he chopped off the head and legs of the victim. If the victim was too short for the bed, he pulled the victim so that the body got stretched and the victim

got killed. This scheme looks something like a Procrustean scheme. You have prepared a bed everything must fit into that size. That is not how the Cabinet intended it to be. The Cabinet's intention was that every deserving person falling within the rules should get food stamps. Let that be asserted here, that every deserving family according to the rules should get food stamps. That is what the Cabinet intended. Let that be done. Give this scheme greater publicity and take in all those who are deserving. We have no objection whatever to those who are underserving having their names cancelled and being put out of the list. We have no objection to that, but we certainly object to a single person who deserves food stamp being left out.

සරත් මුත්තේටුවෙගම මහතා
(නිල. ආර්. (ආර්. මුත්තේටුවෙගම))
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

ගරු සහායක මහත්මයාණනි, මම ප්‍රශ්න දෙකක් ඇසීමට කල් දී තිබෙනවා. ඉන් එක ප්‍රශ්නයක් දැන් ගාල්ලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මහතා)) බොහෝම දක්ෂ ලෙස මතු කළ ප්‍රශ්නයක්. ඒ ආහාර මුද්දර ප්‍රශ්නය. එය කල් දී තිබෙන්නේ ආහාර හා සමුපකාර ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසීමටයි. ගාල්ලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා මේ ප්‍රශ්නය ඉතාම වතුර විධියට මතුකර තිබෙන නිසා ඒ කරුණු තැවතත් අනාවරණය කිරීමට මම සහාය කාලය ගත්තේ නැහැ. එක කරුණක් ගැන පමණක් ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරන්න ඕනෑ. ශ්‍රීමත් සේවක මහත්වරුන් විශේෂ සේවා නිලධාරීන්ගේ තවත් උදවියක් කීප දෙනෙක් කීප තැනකදීම තමන්ගේ පෞද්ගලික සහ දේශපාලන හතුරන් පිළිබඳව ඉදිරිපත් කරන වාර්තා අසන බව ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානයට යොමු කරන්න කැමතියි.

පසුගිය කාලයේ ආහාර මුද්දර සපයන ලද උදවිය රුපියල් තුන් සියයකින් මාසික ආදායම් සීමාවට අඩු වී තිබුණි. ඒ කාලයේදී අපේ පළාත්වල වත්කම යම් කෙනෙක් වැඩට ගියා නම් ඒ වත්තේ වැඩ කරන කාලයට ඔහුට ආදායමක් ලැබෙනවා. මම දන්නා සිද්ධීන් විශාල සංඛ්‍යාවක් තිබෙනවා. යම් කෙනෙකු වත්තේ තෙරපුවා නම් එහෙම තැන්නම් වත්තේ වැහුවා නම් එසේ නැත්නම් ඔහු වත්තේ අස්වුණා නම් මොන විධියකින් හෝ වත්තේ රැකියාව නැතිව ගියා නම් ඊට පස්සේ ඒ තැනැත්තාට රුපියල් තුන් සියයක් තබා ගත පහකවත් ආදායමක් නැහැ. තමුත් ඔහුට ආපසු ආහාර මුද්දර ලබා ගන්න බැහැ. කිසිම විධියකින් ආහාර මුද්දර ලබාගන්න බැහැ. මම උප දිසාපති මහත්වරුන් කීපදෙනෙකු එක්කම මේ ගැන කතා කළා. මම ගාල්ලේ මන්ත්‍රීතුමා එක්ක එකඟ නොවන්නේ එක කරුණකට පමණයි. කැබිනට් මණ්ඩලයේ වේතනාව ගැන එතුමා සඳහන් කළා. ආහාර මුද්දර ලබන්නන්ගේ ලැයිස්තුවේ එක සැරයක් තම තැන්නම් ආපසු පෙරුම්පුරුලාවක් එය තැවත ගන්න බැරි බව උප දිසාපති මහත්වරුන් කීප දෙනෙක්ම මා සමග කීවා. ආණ්ඩුවේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය ඒක බවත් ඒ අය කීවා. ආපසු දමන්නේ නැහැ කීවා. [බාධා කිරීමක්] බොහෝම අවංකව මා සමග කියාපු කාරණයක් මම කියන්නේ. මම අහනවා තමුත්තන්සේලාගේ අත්දැකීම් කොහොමද කියා. තමුත්තන්සේලාගේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් හැටියට මේ ගැන අත්දැකීම් ඇති. ආහාර මුද්දර ලබන්නන්ගේ ලැයිස්තුවෙන් යම් කෙනෙකුගේ තම එක සැරයක් කපා තිබුණේත් ආපසු ඒ තැනැත්තාට ආහාර මුද්දර ගන්න බැහැ.

ගාල්ලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා වතුලේඛනයක් ගැන කරුණු කීවා. මොකක්ද ඒකේ අරමුණ ? ආහාර මුද්දර ලබන සංඛ්‍යාව අඩු කිරීමයි. වැය කරන මුදලත් අඩු කිරීමයි. ආහාර මුද්දර ලබන සංඛ්‍යාව තුනෙන් පහටකින් අඩු වෙනවා නම් වැය කරන මුදලත් අඩු වෙනවා. මුළු සංඛ්‍යාවත් අඩු වෙනවා. ගණන් හඳු බැලුවොත් මුළු සංඛ්‍යාව අඩු වන බව පෙනෙනයි. තමුත්තන්සේලාගේ වේතනාව මොකක්ද ? ගාල්ලේ මන්ත්‍රීතුමා ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක් නිසා එතුමාට එය කියන්න බැහැ. මම කියන්නම් තමුත්තන්සේලාගේ වේතනාව. තමුත්තන්සේලාගේ වේතනාව ගෙමින් සිටුවේ ආහාර මුද්දරවලට දෙන මුදල සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම කපා හැර මිනිසුන් කිසිම සහනයක් තැනිව තබන්නයි. ඒ එක ප්‍රශ්නයක්.

[සරත් මුක්තවටුවේගම මහතා]

අනෙක් ප්‍රශ්නය මා අහන්නේ මහවැලි සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇමතිතුමාට හදිසි වැඩ වගයක් තිබෙන නිසා මේ ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු දීම පාර්ලිමේන්තු කටයුතු හා ක්‍රීඩා ඇමතිතුමාට බාර දී යන බව මට කීවිවා. පුද්ගලිකවම ව්‍යාපාරයේ වැඩ කරන ගංගා නිමිතගුම් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලයේ සේවකයන් නිස ගණනක් 1983 දී ඔවුන්ගේ පැමිණීම අසතුටුදායකය කියා සේවයෙන් තෙරපා තිබෙනවා. පුදුම වැඩක්. 1983 අවසානයේදී ඔවුන්ගේ වැඩ කටයුතු රාජකාරි හොඳයි කියා ඔවුන්ට බෝතස් මුදලක් දී තිබෙනවා. දැන් ඔවුන්ට ලියුමක් එවනවා, 1983 දී වැඩට පැමිණීම හොඳ නැත, ඒ නිසා ඔවුන්ගේ සේවය අත්හිටුවනවාය කියා. ඒ නිසා මේ ගෙන තිබෙන තීරණය වෙනස් කර, ඔවුන් නැවත සේවයේ පිහිටුවා ඔවුන්ට රැකියාව කරන්න අවස්ථාව සලසා දෙන්නය කියා මා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් බොහොම ඕනෑමනින් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

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

On behalf of the Hon. Minister of Lands and Land Development and Minister of Mahaweli Development, I answer Question raised by the hon. Member for Kalawana.

I am aware that letters of termination of service have been issued to the 33 workers of the Lunugamwehera work-site of the R. V. D. B. due to unsatisfactory attendance. However, it is incorrect to state that these workers have been commended for their attendance or work during the period at issue. Neither were they paid any bonus for good work except incentive payments paid to the project staff in general which was based on production and attendance on a pro rata basis.

Therefore the revocation of this order will not arise. However, under the disciplinary procedure of the R. V. D. B. a remedy is available, to the affected workers to lodge and appeal to proper authority for the due consideration.

දිනේෂ ගුණවර්ධන මහතා
(ති.රු. தினேஷ் குணவர்தன)
(Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, කෙටි ප්‍රශ්නයක් පමණක් මා ගරු කමිකරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් අහන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා
(சுறுப் பிரதிக் தலைவர் அவர்கள்)
(The Deputy Chairman of Committees)
කෙටි අහන්න පුළුවන්. ඒ දෙන්නම නැහැ නේ.

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

මම අද අහන්නම්. කෙටි පිළිතුරු ලබා ගත හැකිනේ.

නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා
(சுறுப் பிரதிக் தலைவர் அவர்கள்)
(The Deputy Chairman of Committees)
හොඳයි අහන්න.

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

කෙටි පිළිතුරු ලැබෙයිද දන්නේ නැහැ ?

නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා
(சுறுப் பிரதிக் தலைவர் அவர்கள்)
(The Deputy Chairman of Committees)

මන්ත්‍රීතුමා අහන්න. මම උත්තර දෙන්නය කියා ඒ අයට දන්වන්නම්.

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

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, මෙය කෙටි ප්‍රශ්නයක්. සේවා භාරකාර අරමුදලේ අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය සේවක නියෝජිතයින් තැනිට පත් කර තිබෙනවා. විශේෂයෙන්ම සේවකයින්ගේ අභිවෘද්ධිය සඳහා වූ සේවක භාරකාර අරමුදල අහඹු පහතේ 5 වැනි වගන්තියේ සඳහන් වෙනවා. වෘත්තීය සමීකී නියෝජිතයින් දෙදෙනෙකුටත් සේවක සාමාජිකයින් වෙනුවෙන් අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලයට පත් කරන්න ඕනෑය කියා. එසේ නියෝජිතයින් පත් කර තැන්නේ ඇයි ? එසේ පත් කරනවා නම්, ඒ නියෝජිතයින් පත් කරන්නේ කවිදද යන ප්‍රශ්න ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් මා අහන්න කැමතියි.

නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා
(சுறுப் பிரதிக் தலைவர் அவர்கள்)
(The Deputy Chairman of Committees)

That will be brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister.

එන්. එච්. ඒ. එම්. කරුණාරත්න මහතා
(திரு. என். எச். ஏ. எம். கருணாரத்ன)
(Mr. N. H. A. M. Karunaratne)

Mr. Deputy Chairman, with regard to the question raised by the hon. Member for Galle (Dr. Dahanayake), the veteran politician, I wish to inform him that sufficient time was given to the people concerned to make the applications. In addition to that, the Grama Sevakas were instructed to have more than four centres in each Grama Sevaka division. What the hon. Member says is that sufficient time or sufficient publicity was not given to the applicants to obtain the application forms. Sir, I wish to point out that there are only 88,426 families in the Galle District and the number of B Form received was 135,000.

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

I do not know about the figures. Can you please look up the Galle Electorate ? There are a large number of people who knew nothing about it.

එන්. එච්. ඒ. එම්. කරුණාරත්න මහතා
(திரு. என். எச். ஏ. எம். கருணாரத்ன)
(Mr. N. H. A. M. Karunaratne)

I am referring to the Galle District. There are only 88,426 families.

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

Galle is the third largest district in the country.

එන්. එච්. ඒ. එම්. කරුණාරත්න මහතා
(திரு. என். எச். ஏ. எம். கருணாரத்ன)
(Mr. N. H. A. M. Karunaratne)

If there any stray cases, we may be able to look into them.

අපේ කලවාන ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (සරත් මුක්තවටුවේගම මහතා) බොහොම වැදගත් ප්‍රශ්න රාශියක් මතු කලා. තමුන්නාන්සේ මතු කල කරුණු මමත් පිළිගන්නවා. යම් කෙනෙක් මාසයක් කුලී වැඩ කරන්න පුළුවන්. අතින්

உ. ஐ.

மேலே வரிசையாக அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்ற கட்டுரைகளைக் கவனமாகப் படித்துக் கொள்ளும்படி கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். மேலும் கீழ்க்கண்ட விவரம் படித்துக் கொள்ளும்படி கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

1985 அக்டோபர் 23 வது நாள்

தொழில்நுட்ப அமைச்சர் உரையின் மூலம்.

குறிப்பு

அங்கத்தினர்கள் இறுதிப் பதிப்பிற் செய்யவிரும்பும் பிழை திருத்தங்களை அறிக்கையிற்றொளிவாகக் குறித்து பிழை திருத்தங்களைக் கொண்ட பிரதியை ஹன்சாட் பதிப்பாளியருக்கு

1985 ஒக்டோபர் 23, புதன்கிழமைக்குப் 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

Wednesday, 23rd October 1985

Contents of Proceedings	:	From 10.00 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. on 09.10.1985
Final set of manuscripts received from Parliament	:	7.30 p.m. on 09.10.1985
Printed copies despatched	:	10.10.1985 afternoon

දයක මුදල් : පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද වාර්තාවල වාර්ෂික දයක මිල රු. 200/- කි. (අශෝඛිත පිටපත් සඳහා නම් රු. 175/- කි). පිටපතක් ගෙව්වා 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. නියමිත දිනෙන් පසුව එවනු ලබන දයක ඉල්ලුම්පත් භාරගනු නොලැබේ.

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

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