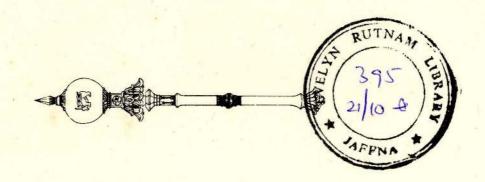
11 වන කලාපය



පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)



(අශෝධිත පිටපත)



අන්තර්ගත පුධාන කරුණු

පුශ්තවලට වාවික පිළිතුරු

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

පළමුව<mark>න වර කි</mark>යවන ලදී.

සූතිකාධාර (සංශෝධත) පනත් කෙටුම්පත :

පළමුවන වර කියවන ලදී.

රේගු යෝජනා : පොල් නිෂ්පාදන අපනයන තීරු බදු

රේගු යෝජනා : ආනයන තීරු බදු අලංකාර භාණ්ඩ පිළිබඳ පිරිවැටුම් බදු හෝටල් සහ සමාන වනපාර පිළිබඳ පිරිවැටුම් බදු බුදල් බදු (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත :

දෙවන වර හා තුන්වන වර කියවා යම්මත කරන ලදී. පරිපූරක මුද්ල : කම්කරු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ රැකීරක්ෂා සේවා පළිබෝධ නාශක පාලනය කිරීමේ පනත : නියෝග ආහාර පාලන නියමය

කුතාට පාලන නයමය කුඩා පනත : නියෝග කල්තැබීමේ යෝජනාව පුශ්නවලට ලිබිත පිළිතුරු





ඉැරිලි ලක්තම් විවාද

(සියන්සාස)



රිකර්ගි ඉකි

(madd million)

අත්තර්ගත පුටාන කර ණෙ:

26 සිදුවෙම 2650 trose ගණය හා දියියුයු නොතිදුවේ සිතර (සම්බනය) වුණ දියියි වල සිත සම්බන්ධවා සම්බන්ධ වෙම සම්බන් රට්ර සම්බන්ධ විදුල් සිතර සම්බන්ධ වෙම සම්බන්ධ සම්බන්ධ සහය කිරීම සිදුල් අතුන විශාල සම්බන්ධ සම්බන්ධ සිතර විශාල විශාල් සිතර විදුල් විදුල් සිතර විශාල විශාල් සිතර විදුල් විදුල් සිතර විදුල්

ලිසුව කරන ගැන්නේ (අවස්ථා කරන වැඩිය කරන වැඩිය අත්විය කරන කරන (සටකා කරන අත්විය කරන අත්විය දිය කරන විධ කරන අත්විය කරන අත්විය කරන අත්විය අත්විය විධාන විධාන විධාන අත්විය අත්ව

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

அதிகார அறிக்கை

(பிழை திருத்தப்படாதது)

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

வினுக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

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

முதன்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்டது.

மகப்பேற்று நன்மைகள் (திருத்தம்) சட்டமூலம் :

முதன்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்டது.

சுங்கத் தீர்மானங்கள் : தெங்குப்பொருள் ஏற்றுமதித் தீர்வை

சங்கத் தீர்மானம் : இறக்குமதித் தீர்வைகள்

அணிகலன்கள் மீது மொத்த விற்ப2னவரி

ஹோட்டல்கள், அவைபோன்ற வியாபாரங்கள் மீது மொத்த விற்பண

வரி

மரணச் சொத்துவரி (திருத்தம்) சட்டமூலம் :

இரண்டாம் மூன்ரும் மதிப்புக்களிடம்பெற்று நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது

குறைநிரப்புத் தொகை : தொழில் தி2்ணக்களத் தொழில் சேவை

பீடை கொல்லிகள் கட்டுப்பாட்டுச் சட்டம் : ஒழுங்குவிதிகள்

. உணவுக் கட்டுப்பாட்டுக் கட்டளே

விளேயாட்டுக்கள் சட்டம் : ஒழுங்கு விதிகள்

ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேர2ண

வினுக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள்

Volume 36 No. 11

Wednesday 9th October 1985

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Uncorrected)

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

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MATERNITY BENEFITS (AMENDMENT) BILL:

Read the First time

CUSTOMS RESOLUTIONS: EXPORT DUTY ON COCONUT

PRODUCTS

CUSTOMS RESOLUTIONS: IMPORT DUTIES TURNOVER TAX ON ORNAMENTAL WARE

FOOD CONTROL ORDER SPORTS LAW: REGULATIONS

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ESTATE DUTY (AMENDMENT) BILL:

Read a Second, and the Third time, and passed

CONTROL OF PESTICIDES ACT : REGULATIONS

TURNOVER TAX ON HOTELS AND SIMILAR BUSINESSES

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY: EMPLOYMENT SERVICES OF

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MATERIAL Y BENEFITS (AMENDMENT) ATT.

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පාර්ලිමේන්තුව பாராளுமன்றம்

PARLIAMENT

1985 ඔක්තෝබර් 9 වැනි බදද புதன்கிழமை, 9 ஒக்ரோபர் 1985 Wednesday, 9th October, 1985

පූ. හා. 10 ට පාර්ලිමේන්තුව රැස්විය. තියෝජා කථානායකතුමා [භෝමන් වෛදරත්න මහතා] මූලාසනාරුඪ විය.

பாராளுமன்றம் மு. ப. 10 மணிக்குக் கூடியது. பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [திரு. நோமன் வைத்யரத்ன] தலேமை வகித்தார்கள்.

The Parliament met at 10 a.m. MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER (MR. NORMAN WAIDYARATNA) in the Chair.

ලිපිලේඛනාදිය පිළිගැන්වීම අහර්ධාර්ස්සේට්ට්ට පුදුමු විශ්යණ PAPERS PRESENTED

Supplementary Estimate No. 12 of 1985. – (Mr. M. Vincent Perera, on behalf of the Prime Minister and Minister of Local Government, Housing and Construction and Minister of Highways and Minister of Emergency Civil Administration.)

සභාමේසය මත තිබිය යුතුයයි තියෝග කරන ලදී. හොරැදුණුවා මුලයිය රෙඩ්කෝඩ්ඨාර්පදණ Ordered to lie upon the Table.

පෙත්සම් மனுக்கள் PETITIONS

கிவே' கூற்ற பன்ற இற்ற பிருதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Hon. Member for Badulla - . (Pause) Not here.

ආචාර්ය ධ**බලිව්.** දහනායක මහතා (கலாநிதி டபிள்யு. தஹநாயக்க) (Dr. W. Dahanayake)

I present a petition from Mr. K. H. Siripala of Koratuwewatta, Talgasyaya, Akmeemana.

ඉදීරීපත් කරන ලද පෙත්සම මහජන පෙත්සම් කාරක සභාවට පැවරීය යුතු යයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட மனுவைப் பொது மனுக் குழுவுக்குச் சாட்டக் கட்டளே யிடப்பட்டது

Petition ordered to be referred to the Public Petitions Committee.

පුශ්නවලට වාවික පිළිතුරු விஞக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள் ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

එච්. ඒ. සැම් මහතා : කම්කරු වන්දී தිரு. எச். ஏ. சமி : தொழிலாளர் நட்டஈடு MR. H. A. SAMMIE : WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

 ආචායතී ඩබ්ලිව්. දහතායක මහතා (ගාල්ල) (கலாநிதி டபின்யு. தஹநாயக்க — காலி) (Dr. W. Dahanayake-Galle)

කර්මාන්ත හා විදු, කටයුතු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ්නය :

(අ) ගිංතොට උක්වත්තේ තුනී ලැලී සංස්ථාවේ දොඹකර තියාකරවන්නකු වන එවී. ඒ. සැමී මහතා සේවයේ යෙදී සිටියදී 1984 ජනවාරි මහ 21 වැනිද හදිසි අනතුරකට භාජනය වූ බැව් එතුමා දන්නේද? (ආ) ඔහුට කම්කරු වන්දි මුදලක් තොගෙව්වේ මන්ද ?

1985 ඔක්තෝබර් 9

- (ඇ) සැම් මහතා තම තනතුරෙන් ඉල්ලා අස්වූයේ ඔහුට වැඩ කිරීමට කායිකව නොහැකිවූ නිසා වන අතර ඔහුට සහනයක් සලසා නොදෙන ලද බව එතුමා දන්නේද ?
- (ඇ) ඔහු වෛද පරීක්ෂණ මණ්ඩලයක් ඉදිරියට නොපමුණුවන ලද්දේ මන්ද ?
- (ඉ) දන් හෝ ඔහු වෛද පරීක්ෂණ මණ්ඩලයක් ඉදිරියට පමුණුවා ඔහු ඉල්ලා අස් නොවූ සේ සලකා කියා කරන්නේ ද ?
- (ඊ) එසේ නොකරන්නේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද ?

கைத்தொழில், விஞ்ஞான அலுவல்கள் அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினு :

- (அ) கிந்தோட்டை, உக்வத்தை ஒட்டுப்பலகைத் தொழிற்சாலேயில் 'கிறேன்' இயக்குனராயிருந்த திரு. எச். ஏ. சமி என்பவர் 1984, ஜனவரி 21 ஆந் திகதி வேலே செய்து கொண்டிருக்கும் போது விபத்தில் சிக்கிஞரென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா ?
- (ஆ) இவருக்குத் தொழிலாளருக்கான நட்டஈடு ஏன் வழங்கப்பட வில்லே ?
- (இ) திரு. சமி வேலே செய்ய முடியாத அளவு உடல்நலக் குறைவால் தாமாகவே பதவி விலகிஞரென்பதையும் இவருக்கு நிவாரணம் ஏதும் வழங்கப்படவில்லே என்பதையும் அவர் அறிவாரா ?
- (ஈ) இவர் ஏன் பரிசோதனேக்காக வைத்தியச் சபை முன் அனுப்பப்படவில்லே ?
- (உ) இப்போதாகிலும் இவர் வைத்தியச் சபை முன் அனுப்பப்பட்டுப் பதவி விலகாதவராக நடாத்தப்படுவாரா ?
- (ஊ) இன்றேல், ஏன் ?

asked the Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs:

- (a) Is he aware that Mr. H. A. Sammie, crane operator, Plywood Factory of Ukwatta, Gintota, met with an accident while at work on 21st January, 1984?
- (b) Why was he not given workmen's compensation?
- (c) Is he aware that Mr. Sammie resigned from his post because he was physically unable to work and he was given no relief?
- (d) Why was he not sent before a medical board?
- (e) Will he be sent before a medical board even now, and dealt with as if he had not resigned?
- (f) If not, why?

එම්, චින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා (පාර්ලිමේන්තු කටයුතු හා කුඩා ඇමතිතුමා සහ ආණ්ඩු පාර්ශ්වයේ පුධාන සංවිධායකතුමා)

(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ற் பெரோ — பாராளுமன்ற அலுவல்கள், விளேயாட்டுத்துறை அமைச்சரும் பிரதம அரசாங்கக் கொறடாவும்)

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

On behalf of the Hon. Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs, may I table the Answer as it is a long one.

ආචාර්ය ධ**ිලි**වී. දහතායක මහතා (கலாநிதி டபிள்யு. தஹநாயக்க) (Dr. W. Dahanayake)

All I want to know is whether he will be sent before a medical board? - whether that procedure will continue?

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එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා (නිල. எம். வின்சன்ற் பெரேரா) (Mr. M. Vincent Perera) Then I shall read the answer.

- (a) Yes.
- (b) The Personnel Department f the Corporation was making arrangements to send the workman before a medical board. But in the meantime the employee sent in this papers for retirement. The Corporation allowed the workman to retire from the service. He received an aggregate sum of Rs. 38,717.25 as retirement benefits.
- (c) The said workman retired from the service of the Corporation as from 05.07.1984. The medical certificate forwarded to the Corporation did not indicate that the said workman was unfit for work.
- (d) Pl. see answer to (b).
- (e) No.
- (f) Since the said workman has retired from the services of the Corporation, the Corporation is unable to now send the said workman before a medical board. However, the said workman may have his recovery under the Workmen's Compensation Act. I have directed the Chairman, Plywood Corporation to examine the possibility of assisting this worker to get his compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

கிவேச்சு வூறைவன்று (பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Deputy Speaker) Question No. 2.

වීරවත්ති සමරවීර මහතා (තියෝජන අධනාපත ඇමතිතුමා) (නිල. வீரவன்னி சமரவீர — கல்விப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்) (Mr. Weerawanni Samaraweera–Deputy Minister of Education) තියෝජන කථාතායකතුමති, මේ පුශ්තයට භාෂා තුතෙත්ම පිළිතුරු සකස් කරන්න තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා මීට පිළිතුරු දීමට සති තුනක් කල් අවශාය.

துவ்வை இறு தோறை? ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නිශෝග කරන ලදී. விளுவை மற்ஞெரு தினத்தில் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்டவேயிடப்பட்டது. Question ordered to stand down.

කේ. පී. ඩී. පේමතුංග මහතා : රාජා සේවා අර්ථසාධක අරමුදල් திரு. கே. பீ. டி. பிரேமதுங்க : அசேநி கொடுப்பனவுகள் MR. K. P. D. PREMATUNGA : P S P F DUES

ආවාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහතායක මහතා (கலாநிதி டபிள்யு. தஹநாயக்க)

(Dr. W. Dahanayake)

පුවාහන ඇමතිතුමා, ගමනාගමන මණ්ඩල ඇමතිතුමා, පුද්ගලික බස් පුවාහන ඇමතිතුමා සහ වාණිජ සහ කර්මාන්න ආයතන ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ්නය :

(අ) 1984 ජුනි මස 5 වැනි දින අංක 619/83 දරන ප්‍රශ්නයට පළිතුරු දෙමින් වංචාවල කේ. පී. ඩී. පේුමතුංග මහතාට අයවිය යුතු මුදල් ඔහුට ගෙවීමට වහා පියවර ගන්නා බවට ප්‍රකාශ කළේ වී නමුන් ඒ පිළිතුර දීමෙන් අවුරුද්දකට පසුව අදන් ඒ මුදල ගෙවා නොමැති බව එකුමා දත්තේද ?

- (ආ) කවදුරටත් පුමාද නොකර අර්ථසාධක අරමුදල වහාම ගෙවීමට එතුමා කටයුතු සලසන්නේද
- (ඇ) කටයුතු සලසන්නේ නැතිනම්, ඒ මන්ද ?

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

- (அ) 1984, ஜூன் 5 ஆந் தேதிய 619/83 ஆம் இலக்க வினுவுக்கு அளித்த விடையில் வஞ்சாவெலேயைச் சேர்ந்த திரு. கே. பீ. டி. பிரேமதுங்கவுக்கு உரிய கொடுப்பனவுகளே வழங்க உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுமெனத் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டபோதும், விடையளித்து ஓராண்டு கழிந்து விட்டபோதிலும் கொடுப்பனவு ஏதும் இதுவரை செய்யப்படவில்லே என்பதை அவர் அறி வாரா ?
- (ஆ) சே. நி. நயங்களே மேலும் தாமதமின்றி உடனடியாக வழங்குவதற்கு அவர் ஆவன செய்வாரா ?
- (இ) 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) Is he aware that although it was stated that immediate action would be taken to pay the dues to Mr. K. P. D. Prematunga, of Wanchawela, in answer to the question No. 619/83 of 5th June, 1984, no payment has been made yet, one year after the reply?
- (b) Will he cause the P. F. dues to be paid at once without further delay?
- (c) If not, why?

එව්. කුලරත්න මහතා (පුවාහන තියෝජා ඇමතිතුමා) (நிரு. எச். குலரத்ன — போக்குவரத்து பிரதி அமைச்சர்) (Mr. H. Kularatne-Deputy Minister of Transport)

- (අ) කේ. එ. ඩි. ජුමතුංග මහතාගේ රාජා සේවා අඊථ සාධක අරමුදල් පුදකය ගෙවීම සඳහා අයදුම්පතක් අදල ලියකියවිලි ද, සමග 1984.01.27 වෙති දින රාජා සේවා අඊථ සාධක අරමුදල් කාර්යාලය වෙත යවා තිබේ. මෙතෙක් එම ඉල්ලුම් පත රා. සේ. අ. අ. ලේකම් විසින් අනුමත කර එවා නැත. මෙම කාරණය ඉක්මන් කිරීම සඳහා අවශා කටයුතු කරන ලෙසට ඔහුගේ අවධානය ද, මේ ගැන යොමු කර ඇත. ජුමතුංග මහතාට ලැබිය යුතු දීමනාව ගෙවීම පමාව ඇත්තේ රා. සේ. අ. අ. කාර්යාලයේ පමාවෙනි.
- (ආ) ඉහත " අ " අනුව පැන නොනගී.
- (ඇ) ඉහත " අ " අනුව පැන නොනගී.

ආයුර්වේද රෝහල: මානසික රෝගීන්ට පුතිකාර කිරීමේ පහසුකම ஆயுர்வேத வைத்தியசாலே: மனநோயாளர் சிக்ச்சை வசதி AYURVEDIC HOSPITAL: FACILITIES FOR TREATING MENTAL PATIENTS

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- රි. එම්. හලීම් ඉෂාක් මහතා (මැද කොළඹ තුන්වත) (ജුණුப் எம். ஹலீம் இஸாக் — கொழும்பு மத்தி மூன்ரும் அங்கத்தவர்) (Mr. M. Haleem Ishak-Third Colombo Central) සොබහ ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසු පුශ්නය :
 - (අ) මානසික රෝගීන්ට ප්‍රතිකාර කිරීමට සුදුසු වාට්ටු කීයක් දනට රජයේ ආයුර්වේද දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ තිබේද? එම වාට්ටුවල ගැහැණූ සහ පිරීම් රෝගීන් කී දෙනෙක් නවත්වා ගැනීමට පහසුකම් තිබේද?
 - (ආ) මානසික රෝගීන්ට ආයුර්වේද කුමය අනුව ප්‍රතිකාර කිරීම ප්‍රණීස ප්‍රහුණු කරන ලද සේවක සේවිකාවන් කී දෙනෙක් සිටින්ද?

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- (ඇ) මානසික රෝගීන්ට පුතිකාර කිරීම පිණිස අවශා වන ඖෂධ වර්ග ආයුර්වේද රෝහලේ අඩුවක් නොමැතිව තිබේද?
- (ඇ) නොඑසේ නම්, එම ඖෂධ වර්ග සපයා දීමට අවශෘ පියවර ගන්නවාද?
- (ඉ) ආයුර්වේද වෛදා කුමය අනුව ප්‍රතිකාර ලබාගැනීමට බලාපොරොත්තුවන රෝගීන්ට එම ප්‍රතිකාර ඉතා පහසුවෙන් ලබාගැනීම පිණිස කි්යා කිරීමට අවශා කුම ගැන පරීක්ෂා කර රජයට නිර්දේශ කිරීමට කාරක සභාවක් පත් කිරීමට එතුමා කටයුතු කරන්නේද?
- (ඊ) එසේ නම්, ඒ කවදුද?
- (උ) තොඑසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

சுகாதார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினு :

- (அ) மன நோயாளர்கட்கு சிகிச்சையளிப்பதற்கு தகுதியான எத்தஃன வார்டுகள் தற்பொழுது அரச ஆயுர்வேத திணேக்களத்தில் உண்டு? அந்த வார்டுகளில் எத்தஃன ஆண், பெண் நோயாளி கள் தங்கிக் சிகிச்சை பெறக்கூடிய வசதிகள் உண்டு?
- (ஆ) மன நோயாளர்கட்கு ஆயுர்வேத வைத்திய முறைப்படி சிகிச்சையளிப்பதற்கு பயிற்றப்பட்ட ஆண், பெண் ஊழியர்கள் எத்தனே பேர் இருக்கிருர்கள் ?
- (இ) மன நோயாளர்கட்கு சிகிச்சையளிப்பதற்குத் தேவைப்படும் மருந்து வகைகள் தட்டுப்பாடின்றி ஆயுர்வேத வைத்தியசாலேக ளில் உண்டா?
- (ஈ) இல்லாவிடில் அந்த மருந்து வகைகளே வழங்க அவசிய நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுமா ?
- (உ) ஆயுர்வேத வைத்திய முறைக்கிணங்க சிகிச்சை பெற விரும்பும் நோயாளிகட்கு அந்தச் சிகிச்சையை இலகுவாக பெறத்தக்க தாக செயற்பட அவசிய முறையைப் பற்றி ஆராய்ந்து அரசுக்கு விதந்துரைக்க குழுவொன்றை நியமிக்க அவர் ஆவன செய்வாரா ?
- (ஊ) அப்படியாயின் எப்போது ?
- (எ) இன்றேல், ஏன் ?

asked the Minister of Health:

- (a) How many wards suitable for the treatment of mental patients are there under the Department of Ayurveda? For how many male and female patients are facilities available for indoor treatment in these wards?
- (b) How many trained employees are there to treat mental patients according to the Ayurvedic system?
- (c) Does the Ayurvedic Hospital have sufficient drugs for th treatment of mental patients?
- (d) If not, will steps be taken to supply those drugs?
- (e) Will he take action to appoint a committee to investigate and recommend to the Government the means whereby treatment will be easily available for patients who seek Ayurvedic treatment?
- (f) If so, when?
- (g) If not, why?

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

On behalf of the Hon. Minister of Health, I answer the question.

- (a) (i) There are no special wards reserved for mental patients in institutions administered by the Department of Ayurveda.
 - (ii) See (a) (i) above.
- (b) Trained staff is not available.
- (c) Sufficient drugs are available for the treatment of out-door mental patients.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) Hon. Minister of Indigenous Medicine will take suitable action in this connection.
- (f) Within the next 3 months.
- (g) Does not arise.

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

Question No. 10.

ඩී. බී. වෙලගෙදර මහතා (නියෝජා සැලසුම් කුියාන්මක කිරීමේ ඇමයිලුමා)

(இகு. டி. பி. வெலிகேதா — திட்டச் செயற்படுத்தல் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. D. B. Welagedera-Deputy Minister of Plan Implementation)

May I have six weeks' time to reply?

ලක්ෂ්මත් ජයකොඩි මහතා (අත්තනගල්ල) (திகு. லக்ஷமன் ஐயக்கொடி — அத்தனகல்ல)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody-Attanagalla)

Why such a delay of six weeks, from Kinniya to Colombo? -(Interruption)-

ඩි. බි. වෙලගෙදර මහතා (නිල. ස. பி. வெலகெதா)

(Mr. D. B. Welagedera)

It covers the whole place.

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

No, Sir.

තියෝජා කථාතායකතුමා (பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please! He has asked for six weeks' time.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

It is about the Kinniya Multi-purpose Co-operative Society.

ඩි. බී. වෙලගෙදර මහතා (නිල. ස. பி. வெலகெதர)

(Mr. D. B. Welagedera)

If you read the Question you will find that it is more than Kinniya! I want six weeks' time to answer it.

පුශ්තය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට තියෝග කරන ලදී. න්ණුකා ගත්මෙල නික්තිතිම අගේථාවිෂ්ෂේ දේ.උ.දීඅඟ්)උ.ට්ටට්ට්රු Question ordered to stand down.

කර්මාන්ත හා විදහ කටයුතු අමාතහංශය යටතේ ඇති ආයතන දුන් ණය/ආධාර

கைத்தொழில், விஞ்ஞான அலுவல்கள் அமைச்சின் கீழுள்ள நிறுவனங்கள் வழங்கிய கடன்/உதவி

LOANS/AID BY INSTITUTIONS UNDER MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES & SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

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11. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

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

කර්මාත්ත හා විදහ කටයුතු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ්තය :

- (අ) එතුමා යටතේ ඇති දෙපාර්තමේන්තු සංස්ථා, සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩල, මණ්ඩල රජයට පවරාගත් ආයතන වලට අයත් මුදල් වලින්, යම් කොටසක් එම අමාතභාංශය යටතේ හෝ වෙනත් අමාතභාංශයක් යටතේ ඇති දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවකට, සංස්ථාවකට, සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයකට, මණ්ඩලයකට, රජයට පවරාගත් ආයතනයකට හෝ පෞද්ගලික සමාගමකට ණය හෝ ආධාර වශයෙන් 1977 අගෝස්තු මස සිට 1985 මැයි මස දක්වා ලබා දී තිබෙද ?
- (ආ) එසේ නම්-
 - (i) ණය හෝ ආධාරය ලබා දුන් දිනය සහ පුමාණය :
 - (ii) ලබා දී ඇත්තේ කිනම් ආයතනයකටද ?
 - (iii) කුමක් සදහාද ;
 - (iv) එම ණය හෝ ආධාරය ලබා ගැනීම පිණිස ඉල්ලුම් කරන ලද්දේ නම් ඒ කවදද ?
 - (v) එම ණය හෝ ආධාරය ලබා දිය යුතු බවට තිර්දේශ කර ඇති අයගේ නම් සහ තනතුරු ;
 - (vi) ණය හෝ ආධාරය ලබා ගත් ආයතනය එය ලබා ගත්නා විට එහි පුධාතීන්, අධාක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය හෝ අයිතිකරුවන්ගේ නම් සහ ලිපිනයත් ;
 - (vii) ණය හෝ ආධාරය ලබා දීමේ ගිවිසුම් ;
 - (viii) එම ණය මුදල හෝ ආධාරය ආපසු ලැබී තිබේද යන කරුණු එතුමා සදහන් කරනවාද ?
- (ඇ) එසේ නොවේ නම් ඒ මන්ද ?

கைத்தொழில், விஞ்ஞான அலுவல்கள் அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினு :

(அ) அவரின் நிர்வாகத்தின்கீழுள்ள நிணேக்களங்கள், கூட்டுத் தாபனங்கள், இணேக்கப்பட்ட சபைகள், சபைகள், அரசாங்கம் கையேற்ற நிறுவனங்கள் ஆகியவற்றிற்குரிய பணத்தில், ஏதாவ தொரு தொகை மேற்குறிப்பிட்ட அமைச்சின்கீழ் அல்லது வேறு அமைச்சின்கீழுள்ள நிணேக்களத்திற்கு, கூட்டுத்தாபனத் திற்கு, இணேக்கப்பட்ட சபைக்கு, சபைக்கு, அரசாங்கம் கையேற்ற நிறுவனத்திற்கு அல்லது தனியார் கம்பெனிக்கு கடஞகவோ உதவி நன்கொடையாகவோ 1977 ஓகத்து தொடக்கம் 1985 மே மாதம் வரை பெற்றுக்கொடுக்கப் பட்டுள்ளதா ?

- (ஆ) அவ்வாறெனில்
- (இ) (i) கடன் அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெற்றுக்கொடுத்த. தேதி, தொகை;
 - (ii) எந்த நிறுவனத்திற்குப் பெற்றுக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது ?
 - (iii) எதற்காக ?
 - (iv) குறித்த கடனே அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெறு வதற்காகக் கோரப்பட்டதா ? எப்போது ?
 - (v) குறித்த கடனே அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெற்றுக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமெனச் சிபார்சு செய்திருப்பவர்களின் பெயர்களும், பதவிகளும்;
 - (vi) கடனே அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெற்றுக் கொண்ட நிறுவனத்தில் இதனேப் பெற்றுக்கொண்டபோது இருந்த முக்கிய அதிகாரிகள், பணிப்பாளர்சபை, அல்லது உரிமையாளரின் பெயரும், முகவரியும்;
 - (vii) கடன் அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெற்றுக் கொண் டமை தொடர்பான உடன்படிக்கைகள்;
 - (viii) இக்கடன் அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடை மீளப்பெறப் பட்டுள்ளதா என்ற விபரங்களே அவர் கூறுவாரா ?
- (இ) இன்றேல், ஏன் ?

asked the Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs:

- (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 a 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?

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ற் பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

Sir, it is a long answer. I will table it on behalf of the Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs?

ီထဏ္ဏေတြထ ခဲ့တာ စာခါစာ ၉၄ ခံခြံတွင် : မေးၿပီး နှံ့နှိုဆုံး စာရန်ဆုံးမင်း စစ်စား: Answer tabled:

(a): Yes

(b) (i)	on le	1. 28th August	1980	Lya	Rs.	1,500,000
		2. 23rd July	1981	201	Rs.	500,000
		3. 4th August	1981		Rs.	500,000
			1983		Rs.	1,500,000
		5. 31st October	1983	-	Rs.	5,000,000
		6. During	1980	du -	Rs. 15	15,775,819.53

- (ii) : 1. Ceylon State Hardware Corporation.
 - 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—
 - 2. 40
 - 3. -do-
 - 4. To meet costs of balance work of mammoty 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-
 - 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.
 - Mr. B. Manukulasooriya, Chairman, Jute Industries Corportion.
 - 3. -do-
 - Prof. P. A. de Silva, Chairman, Ceylon State Hardware Corporation.
 - Mr. Somapala Gunadheera, Chairman, Ceylon Steel Corporation.
 - Mr. Piyadasa Perera, Chairman, Self Employment Project Ltd.
- (vii): 1. Repayment at Rs. 60,000 per month, commencing October 1980, at 15 % interest per
 - 2-3. Repayment in 12 monthly instalments commencing fromOctober 1981, at 15 % interest per annum
 - Repayment in 6 monthly instalments commencing from January 1984 at 18 % interest per annum.

- Repayment in 5 monthly instalments from November 1983 at 20 % interest per annum.
- 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.

විදුලි බල හා බලශක්ති අමාතනංශය යටතේ ඇති ආයතන දුන් ණය/ආධාර

மின்சக்தி, எரிபொருள் அமைச்சின் கீழுள்ள நிறுவனங்கள் வழங்கிய கடன்/உதவி

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12. මෛතීපාල සේතානායක මහතා (මැදවච්චිය) (திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனுநாயக்க — மதவாச்சி) (Mr. Maithripala Senanayeke–Medawachchiya)

තියෝජා විදුලි බල හා බලශක්ති ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසු පුශ්නය :

- (අ) එතුමා යටතේ ඇති දෙපාර්තමේන්තු සංස්ථා, සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩල, මණ්ඩල, රජයට පවරාගත් ආයතන වලට අයත් මූදල් වලින්, යම් කොටසක් එම අමාතභාංශය යටතේ හෝ වෙනත් අමාතභාංශයක් යටතේ ඇති දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවකට, සංස්ථාවකට, සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයකට, මණ්ඩලයකට, රජයට පවරාගත් ආයතනයකට හෝ පෞද්ගලික සමාගමකට ණය හෝ ආධාර වශයෙන් 1977 අගෝස්තු මස සිට 1985 මැයි මස දක්වා ලබා දී තීබේද ?
- (ආ) එසේ නම්-
 - (i) ණය හෝ ආධාරය ලබා දූත් දිනය සහ පුමාණය ;
 - (ii) ලබා දී ඇත්තේ කිනම් ආයතනයකටද ?
 - (iii) කුමක් සදහාද :
 - (iv) එම ණය හෝ ආධාරය ලබා ගැනීම පිණිස ඉල්ලුම් කරන ලද්දේ නම් ඒ කවදද ?
 - (v) එම ණය හෝ ආධාරය ලබා දිය යුතු බවට තිර්දේශ කර ඇති අයගේ නම් සහ තනතුරු;
 - (vi) ණය හෝ ආධාරය ලබා ගත් ආයතනය එය ලබා ගත්නා විට එහි පුධාතීන්, අධා‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය හෝ අයිතිකරුවන්ගේ නම් සහ ලිපිතයන් :
 - (vii) ණය හෝ ආධාරය ලබා දීමේ ගිව්සුම් ;
 - (viii) එම ණය මුදල හෝ ආධාරය ආපසු ලැබී තිබේද යන කරුණු එතුමා සදහන් කරනවාද ?
- (ඇ) එසේ නොවේ නම් ඒ මන්ද ?

மின்சக்தி, எரிபொருள் பிரதி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வின :

(அ) அவரின் நிர்வாகத்தின்கீழுள்ள நிணேக்களங்கள், கூட்டுத் தாபனங்கள், இணேக்கப்பட்ட சபைகள், சபைகள், அரசாங்கம் கையேற்ற நிறுவனங்கள் ஆகியவற்றிற்குரிய பணத்தில், ஏதாவ தொரு தொகை மேற்குறிப்பிட்ட அமைச்சின்கீழ் அல்லது வேறு அமைச்சின்கீழுள்ள நிணேக்களத்திற்கு, கூட்டுத்தாபனத் திற்கு, இணேக்கப்பட்ட சபைக்கு, சபைக்கு, அரசாங்கம் கையேற்ற நிறுவனத்திற்கு அல்லது தனியார் கம்பெனிக்கு கடனுகவோ உதவி நன்கொடையாகவோ 1977 ஓகத்து தொடக்கம் 1985 மே மாதம் வரை பெற்றுக்கொடுக்கப் பட்டுள்ளதா?

[මෛතීපාල සේනානායක මහතා]

(ஆ) அவ்வாறெனில்

- கடன் அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெற்றுக்கொடுத்த தேதி, தொகை;
- (ii) எந்த நிறுவனத்திற்குப் பெற்றுக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது ?
- (iii) எதற்காக ?
- (iv) குறித்த கடினே அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெறுவதற்காகக் கோரப்பட்டதா ? எப்போது ?
- (v) குறித்த கடனே அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெற்றுக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமெனச் சிபார்சு செய்திருப்பவர்களின் பெயர்களும், பதவிகளும்;
- (vi) கடஃன அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெற்றுக் கொண்ட நிறுவனத்தில் இதனேப் பெற்றுக்கொண்டபோது
 இருந்த முக்கிய அதிகாரிகள், பணிப்பாளர்சபை, அல்லது
 உரிமையாளரின் பெயரும், முகவரியும்;
- (vii) கடன் அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெற்றுக் கொண் டமை தொடர்பான உடன்படிக்கைகள்;
- (viii) இக்கடன் அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடை மீளப்பெறப் பட்டுள்ளதா என்ற விபரங்களே அவர் கூறுவாரா?
- (இ) இன்றேல், ஏன் ?

asked the Deputy Minister of Power and Energy:

- (a) Has any part of the funds of Departments, Corporations, Statutory Boards, Boards, or Undertakings vested with the Government, under his Minstry been given as loans or aid to a Department, Corporation, Statutory Board, Board or an Undertaking vested with the Government or to a Private Companyu 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?

පී. දයාරත්න මහතා (අම්පාර දිසා ඇමතිතුමා සහ නියෝජන විදුලිබල හා බලශක්තී ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. பீ. தயாரத்ன — அம்பாறை மாவட்ட அமைச்சரும் மின்சக்தி,

எரிபொருள் பிரதி அமைச்சரும்)

(Mr. P. Dayaratne-District Minister, Amparai and Deputy Minister of Power and Energy)

It is a long answer and I am tabling it.

- ்கமைசேவை சிற நவிற ருடி பிதிவுல் : சபாபீடத்தில் வைக்கப்பட்ட விடை: Answer tabled:
- (a) Of the Departments and Corporations under the Ministry of Power & Energy only the C.P.C. has given aid or loans to other institutions. The particulars are as follows:—
- (b) (i) Ceato
- (i), (ii), (iii) A sum of Rs. 1.750 million had been given to Ceato as loans between the period January, 1983 to December, 1984 to enable Ceato to carry on its day to day activities and for the payment of salaries to employees.
 - (iv) By the then Competent Authority Mr. Gamini Marapana.
 - (v) On the instructions of the then Hon. Minister of Industries & Scientific Affairs.
 - (vi) The Competent Authority Mr. Gamini Marapana.
 - (vii) No agreement was entered into.
 - (viii) Not as yet.
- (b) (ii) Borwood
- (i), (ii), (iii) A loan of Rs. 5000,000 given on 31st August, 1982 o
 Borwood Ltd. to pioneer the use of Boron treated
 rubber wood.
 - (iv) Yes, prior to August, 1982.
 - (v) On the directive of the them Minister of Industries & Scientific Affairs.
 - (vi) Mr. Hope Todd, Driector Borwood Ltd.
 - (vii) No written agreeemnt entered into.
 - (viii) Borwood had paid back Rs. 300,000 upto now at 18% interest.
- (b) (ii) Lanka Cement Ltd.
- (i), (ii), (iii) A loan of Rs. 50 million granted to Lanka Cement Limited on 05th January, 1984 pending approval of the Ministry of Finance for investment by C.P.C. in shares in the Lanka Cement Ltd. Cabinet approval for conversion of this loan into shares in the name of C.P.C. was granted on 04th April, 1984 and accordingly the loan was so converted. The loan was given to Lanka Cement to meet Lanka Cement's urgent cash requirements.
 - (iv) Does nor arise.
 - (v) Does nor arise.
 - (vi) Does nor arise.
 - (vii) Does nor arise.
 - (viii) Does nor arise.
- (c) Does nor arise.

රාජා වැවිලි අමාතාාංශය යටතේ ඇති ආයතන දුන් ණය/ආධාර அரச பெருந்தோட்ட அமைச்சின் கீழுள்ள நிறுவனங்கள் வழங்கிய கடன்/உதவி

LOANS/ AID BY INSTITUTIONS UNDER MINISTRY OF STATE PLANTATIONS

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13. මෛතීපාල සේතානායක මහතා (திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனுநாயக்க)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayeke)

තියෝජා රාජා වැවිලි ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ්නය :

(අ) එතුමා යටතේ ඇති දෙපාර්තමේන්තු සංස්ථා, සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩල, මඩල, රජයට පවරාගත් ආයතන වලට අයත් මුදල් වලින්, යම කොටසක් එම අමාතෲංශය යටතේ හෝ වෙනත් අමාතෲංශයක් යටතේ ඇති දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවකට, සංස්ථාවකට, සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයකට, මණ්ඩලයකට, රජයට පවරාගත් ආයතනයකට හෝ පෞද්ගලික සමාගමකට ණය හෝ ආධාර වශයෙන් 1977 අගෝස්තු මස සීට 1985 මැයි මස දක්වා ලබා දී තිබෙද ?

(ආ) එසේ නම්-

- (i) ණය හෝ ආධාරය ලබා දූත් දිනය සහ පුමාණය ;
- (ii) ලබා දී ඇත්තේ කිනම් ආයතනයකටද ?
- (iii) කුමක් සදහාද :
- (iv) එම ණය හෝ ආධාරය ලබා ගැනීම පිණිස ඉල්ලුම් කරන ලද්දේ නම් 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 පුධාතීන්, අධාක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය හෝ අයිතිකරුවන්ගේ නම් සහ ලිපිනයන් :
- (vii) ණය හෝ ආධාරය ලබා දීමේ ගිවිසුම් ;
- (viii) එම ණය මුදල හෝ ආධාරය ආපසු ලැබ් තිබෙද යන කරුණු එතුමා සදහන් කරනවාද ?
- (ඇ) එසේ නොවේ නම් ඒ මන්ද ?

அரச பெருந்தோட்டப் பிரதி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட விஞ :

- (அ) அவரின் நிர்வாகத்தின் கீழுள்ள நிணேக்களங்கள், கூட்டுத் தாபனங்கள், இணேக்கப்பட்ட சபைகள், சபைகள், அரசாங்கம் கையேற்ற நிறுவனங்கள் ஆகியவற்றிற்குரிய பணத்தில், ஏதாவ தொரு தொகை மேற்குறிப்பிட்ட அமைச்சின்கீழ் அல்லது வேறு அமைச்சின் கீழுள்ள நிணேக்களத்திற்கு, கூட்டுத்தாபனத் திற்கு இணேக்கப்பட்ட சபைக்கு, சபைக்கு, அரசாங்கம் கையேற்ற நிறுவனத்திற்கு அல்லது தனியார் கம்பெனிக்கு கடனுகவோ உதவி நன்கொடையாகவோ 1977 ஓகத்து தொடக்கம் 1985 மே மாதம்வரை பெற்றுக்கொடுக்கப்பட்
- (ஆ) அவ்வாறெனில்
 - கடன் அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெற்றுக்கொடுத்த தேதி, தொகை;
 - (ii) எந்த நிறுவனத்திற்கு பெற்றுக்கொடுக்கப்பட்டது ?
 - (iii) எதற்காக ?
 - (iv) குறித்த கடனே அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெறு வதற்காகக் கோரப்பட்டதா ? எப்போது ?
 - (v) குறித்த கடினே அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெற்றுக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென சிபார்சு செய்திருப்பவர்களின் பெயர்களும், பதவிகளும்;
 - (vi) கடனே அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெற்றுக் கொண்ட நிறுவனத்தில் இதனேப் பெற்றுக்கொண்டபோது இருந்த முக்கிய அதிகாரிகள், பணிப் பாளர்சபை அல்லது உரிமையாளரின் பெயரும், முகவரியும்;
 - (vii) கடன் அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெற்றுக் கொண்டமை தொடர்பான உடன்படிக்கைகள் ;
 - (viii) இக்கடன் அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடை மீளப்பெறப் பட்டுள்ளதா என்ற விபரங்களே 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?

වී. එල්. වි**රේ**මාන්ත මහතා (திரு. வீ. எல். விஜேமான்ன) (Mr. V. L. Wijemanne)

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

ජනතා වතු සංවර්ධන අමාතාාංශය යටතේ ඇති ආයතන දුන් ණය/ ආධාර

ஜனதா பெருந்தோட்ட அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சின் கீழுள்ள நிறுவனங்கள் வழங்கிய கடண்/உதவி

LOANS/AID BY INSTITUTIONS UNDER MINISTRY OF JANATA ESTATES DEVELOPMENT

435/85

(திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனுநாயக்க)

(Mr. Maithripala Senanayeke)

නියෝජා ජනතා වතු සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසු පුශ්නය :

- (අ) එතුමා යටතේ ඇති දෙපාර්තමේන්තු සංස්ථා, සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩල, මණ්ඩල රජයට පවරාගත් ආයතන වලට අයත් මුදල් වලින්, යම් කොටසක් එම අමාතනාංශය යටතේ හෝ වෙනත් අමාතනාංශයක් යටතේ ඇති දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවකට, සංස්ථාවකට, සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයකට, මණ්ඩලයකට, රජයට පවරාගත් ආයතනයකට හෝ පෞද්ගලික 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 පුමාණය ;
 - (ii) ලබා දී ඇත්තේ කිනම් ආයතනයකටද ?
 - (iii) කුමක් සඳහාද ;
 - (iv) එම ණය හෝ ආධාරය ලබා ගැනීම පිණිස ඉල්ලුම් කරන ලද්දේ නම් ඒ කවදද ?
 - (v) එම ණය හෝ ආධාරය ලබා දීය යුතු බවට නිර්දේශ කර ඇති අයගේ නම් සහ තනතුරු :
 - (vi) ණය හෝ ආධාරය ලබා ගත් ආයතනය එය ලබා ගන්නා විට එහි පුධානීන්, අධෘක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය හෝ අයිතිකරුවන්ගේ නම සහ ලීපිනයන් ;
 - (vii) ණය හෝ ආධාරය ලබා දීමේ ගිව්සූම් :

[මෛතීපාල සේතාතායක මහතා]

- (viii) එම ණය මුදල හෝ ආධාරය ආපසු ලැබ් තිබේද යන කරුණු එකුමා සදහන් කරනවාද ?
- (ඇ) එසේ නොවේ නම් ඒ මන්ද ?

ஜனதாப் பெருந்தோட்ட அபிவிருத்திப் பிரதி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட விஞ :

(அ) அவரின் நிர்வாகத்தின்கீழுள்ள நிணேக்களங்கள், கூட்டுத் தாபனங்கள் இணேக்கப்பட்ட சபைகள், சபைகள், அரசாங்கம் கையேற்ற நிறுவனங்கள் ஆகியவற்றிற்குரிய பணத்தில், ஏதாவ தொரு தொகை மேற்குறிப்பிட்ட அமைச்சின்கீழ் அல்லது வேறு அமைச்சின் கீழுள்ள நிணேக்களத்திற்கு, கூட்டுத்தாபனத் திற்கு இணேக்கப்பட்ட சபைக்கு, சபைக்கு, அரசாங்கம் கையேற்ற நிறுவனத்திற்கு அல்லது தனியார் கம்பெனிக்கு கடனுகவோ உதவி நன்கொடையாகவோ 1977 ஓகத்து தொடக்கம் 1985 மே மாதம்வரை பெற்றுக்கொடுக்கப்பட் டுள்ளதா ?

(ஆ) அவ்வாறெனில்

- கடன் அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெற்றுக்கொடுத்த தேதி, தொகை;
- (ii) எந்த நிறுவனத்திற்கு பெற்றுக்கொடுக்கப்பட்டது ?
- (iii) எதற்காக ?
- (iv) குறித்த கடினே அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைட் பெறு வதற்காகக் கோரப்பட்டதா ? எப்போது ?
- (v) குறித்த கடனே அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெற்றுக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென சிபார்சு செய்திருப்பவர்களின் பெயர்களும், பதவிகளும்;
- (vi) கடனே அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெற்றுக் கொண்ட நிறுவனத்தில் இதனேப் பெற்றுக்கொண்டபோது இருந்த முக்கிய அதிகாரிகள், பணிப்பாளர்சபை அல்லது உரிமையாளரின் பெயரும், முகவரியும்;
- (vii) கடன் அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடையைப் பெற்றுக் கொண்டமை தொடர்பான உடன்படிக்கைகள்;
- (viii) இக்கடன் அல்லது உதவி நன்கொடை மீளப்பெறப் பட்டுள்ளதா என்ற விபரங்களே 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?

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා (ඇමතිතුමා සහ නියෝජා ජනතා වතු සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. ஹால்ட் ஹோத் — 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.

එව්. එම්. මැගිතෝනා මහත්මිය : කුඹුර ආපසු ලබාදීම திருமதி எச். எம். மெகிநோஞ : நெற்காணி வழங்கல் MRS. H. M. MAGGIE NONA : RESTORATION OF PADDY LAND

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- රචඩ් පතිරණ මහතා (අක්මීමක අමරසිරි දෙඩන්ගොඩ මහතා බද්දේගම – වෙනුවට)
- (திரு. றிச்சட் பத்திரன அக்மீமன திரு. அமரசிரி தொடங் ▶ கொட — பத்தேகம <mark>— சார்</mark>பாக)
- $(Mr.\ Richard\ Pathirana-Akmeemana-on\ behalf\ of-Mr.\ Amarasiri\ Dodangoda-Baddegama)$

ඉඩම් හා ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමා සහ මහවැලි සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසු පුශ්නය :

- (අ) (i) අයෝකා ස්ටෝර්ස් බාරේ, රාජංගන හංදිය, තඹුන්නේගම පදිංචි වැන්දඹු, එච්. එම්. මැගිනෝනා මහත්මියට අයන් සරුසාර ඉඩම සහ නිවස මහචැලි අධිකාරිය විසින් තඹුන්නේගම පොලීසිය සැදීම සඳහා පවරා ගත් බවත්,
- (ii) ඉන්පසු ඇයගේ ඉල්ලීම පරිදි ගොඩින් අක්කර 2 ක පුමාණයේ තුම් තාගයක් මහවැලි අධිකාරිය විසින් ඇයට ලබා දී ඇති බවත්. එතුමා දන්නවාද ?
- (ආ) (i) ගොවිතැතින් ලැබුණු ආදයම් අහිමි වූ නිසා මහවැලි අධිකාරියේ නීලධරයන්ගේ අනුමැතියට යටත්ව කලාඔය අසබඩ අංක 133 දරන ඉඩම් අස්වද්ද කන්න තුනක්ම වැඩ කර 1984රේ මුල් මාස් කන්නය කරගෙන යදීදී එම පළාතේම පදිංචි අයීරින් වසන්ති නමැත්තියක් විසින් ඇය එම කුඹුරෙන් බලහත්කාරයෙන් පන්නා දමා කුඹුර අයත් කරගෙන ඇති බවත්.
 - (ii) මෙම කාරණය ගැන මහවැලි අධිකාරියටත්, පොලීසියටත් ඇය පැමිණීලි කර ඇති බවත්,
 - (iii) එම කුඹුර අයිරින් වසන්ති විසින් පිට අයෙකුට බද්දට දී ඔහු විසින් එම කුඹුර නැවත වරක් නවන් අයෙකුට බද්දට දී ඇති බවත් එතුමා දන්නවාද ?
- (ඇ) මේ ගැන අපක්ෂපාතී පරීක්ෂණයක් පවන්වා එම කුඹුර මැගිනෝනා මහත්මියට ආපසු ලබාදීමට එතුමා කටයුතු කරන්නේද ?

காணி, காணி அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சரும் மகாவலி அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சரு மானவரைக் கேட்ட விஞ :

- (அ) (i) அசோகா ஸ்டோர்ஸ் மே∫பா, இராஜாங்கன சந்தி, தம்புத் தேகம வாசியான விதவைப் பெண் எச். எம். மெகிநோஞ வுக்குச் சொந்தமான செழிப்பு மிக்க விஃாச்சல் காணியை, மகாவலி அதிகார சபை தம்புத்தேகம பொலிஸ் நிஃயத்தை நிறுவ கையேற்றுள்ளது என்பதையும்,
 - (ii) அதன் பின் அவருடைய வேண்டுகோளின்படி 2 ஏக்கர் மேட்டு நிலக் காணியை மகாவலி அதிகாரசபை அவருக்கு வழங்கியுள்ளது என்பதையும் அவர் அறிவாரா ?
- (ஆ) (i) விவசாயத்திளுல் கிடைத்துவந்த வருமானம் இல்லாது போனதால் மகாவலி அதிகாரசபையின் அதிகாரிகளுடைய அங்கோரத்துக்கு உட்பட்டு கலாஓயா 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 வயலே உரிமையாக்கிக் கொண்டார் என்பதையும்,
 - இந்த விடயத்தைப் பற்றி மகாவலி அதிகார சபைக்கும் பொலிசுக்கும் முறைப்பாடு செய்துள்ளார் என்பதையும்,
 - (iii) அந்த வயலே அயிரின் வசந்தி வேறு ஒருவருக்கு வாடகைக்கு கொடுத்துள்ளார் என்பதையும் அவர் அறிவாரா ?
 - (இ) இதைப்பற்றி பாரபட்சமற்ற விசாரணேயொன்றை நடத்தி அந்த வயற் காணியை மெகிநோளுவிற்கு 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 givn two acres of high land by the Mahaweli Authority?
- (b) Is he aware-
 - (i) that as she lost her income from cultivation, she asweddumized 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?

එම්. එල්. එම්. අබුසාලි මහතා (නියෝජා මහවැලි සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමා) (ஜஞப் 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.

கிவே! கூற்றைவன்று இற்று பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (மிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Deputy Speaker) Question No. 5.

විරවත්ති සමරවීර මහතා (නිල. வீரவன்னி சமரவீர) (Mr. Weerawanni Samaraweera) සති තුතක් කල් අවශායී.

පුග්තය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට තියෝග කරන ලදී. ක්ෂානක පුර්මලල නික්තුනින් පොர්ඩ්ඩ්ස්සේ සේ...දීනාවි...විය...වු. Question ordered to stand down. රජයේ ලීපිකාර සේවය : 1984 අධිශේණි පරීක්ෂණය அஎசே அதிவிசேட வகுப்புப் பரீட்சை, 1984

அளசே அதுவிசேட வகுப்புப் பரீட்சை, 1984 GCS SUPRA GRADE EXAMINATION 1984 : INTERVIEWS

7. **ඊචඩ් පතිරණ මහතා** (සරන් මුන්තෙටටුවෙගම මහතා—කලවාන— වෙනුවට)

(திரு. றிச்சட் பத்திரன — திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம — கல வான — சார்பாக)

Mr. Richard Pathirana-on behalf of Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama-Kalawana)

රාජ්‍ය පරිපාලන ඇමතිතුමා සහ වැවිලි කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ්නය :

- (අ) 1984 වර්ෂයේ පවත්වන ලද ලිපිකාර සේවයේ අධි ශ්‍රේණී පථික්ෂණයෙන් සමන්වූ සියඑ දෙනාම සම්මුඛ පථික්ෂණයකට නොකැදවීමට ඇති හේතු එතුමා සදහන් කරන්නේද?
- (ආ) අදළ පරීක්ෂණයෙන් සමත්ව, සම්මුඛ පරීක්ෂණය සඳහා කැදවූ සංඛෂාව හා එසේ නොකැදවූ සංඛෂාව එතුමා වෙන වෙනම සදහන් කරන්නේද?
- (ඇ) එම විභාගයෙන් සමත්ව ඇති මූඑ සංඛනව හා පිරවීමට තිබූ ඇබැර්තු සංඛනව වෙන වෙනම සදහන් කරන්නේද?
- (ඇ) තෝරාගත් සංඛතව සම්මුඛ පරීක්ෂණයේදී හා ලිඛිත පරීක්ෂණයේදී ලබා ගත් ලකුණු සංඛතාව ඔවුන්ගේ නම් සමභ වෙත වෙනම සදහන් කරන්නේද?
- (ඉ) තෝරා නොගත් අය ලිඛිත පරීක්ෂණයේදී ලබාගත් ලකුණු සංඛතව ඔවුන්ගේ නම් සමහ වෙන වෙනම සඳහන් කරන්නේද?
- (ඊ) මෙහිදී යම් අසාධාරණයක් සිදුවී ඇත්තම් එය ඉවත් කිරීමට එතුමා නිසි පියවර ගනු ලබන්නේද?
- (උ) නො එසේ නම්, ඒ ඇයි?

பொது நிர்வாக அமைச்சரும், தோட்டத் தொழில் அமைச்சருமான வரைக் கேட்ட விணு :

- (அ) 1984 ஆம் ஆண்டு நடத்தப்பட்ட பொது எழுதுவினேஞர் சேவையின் அதிவிசேட வகுப்புப் பரீட்சையில் சித்தி யடைந்த சகலரம் நேர்முகப் பரீட்சைக்கு அழைக்கப்படாத காரணங்களே அவர் குறிப்பிடுவாரா ?
- (ஆ) சம்பந்தப்பட்ட பரீட்சையில் சித்திபெற்று, நேர்முகப் பரீட் சைக்கு அழைக்கப்பட்டவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை, அழைக்கப்ப டாதவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை என்பனவற்றை அவர் வெவ்வே ருகக் குறிப்பிடுவாரா ?
- (இ) அப்பரீட்சையில் சித்தி பெற்றவர்களின் முழு எண்ணிக்கையை யும், நிரப்பவிருக்கும் வெற்றிடங்களின் எண்ணிக்கையையும் அவர் வெவ்வேருகக் குறிப்பிடுவாரா ?
- (₮) தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டவர்கள் நேர்முகப் பரீட்சையிலும், எழுத் துப் பரீட்சையிலும் பெற்ற புள்ளிகளே அவர்களது பெயர்களு டன் வெவ்வேருகத் தருவாரா ?
- (உ) தெரிவு செய்யப்படாதவர்கள் எழுத்துப் பரீட்சையில் பெற்ற புள்ளிகள், இவர்களின் பெயர் என்பனவற்றை வெவ்வேருகத் தருவாரா ?
- (ஊ) இதில் ஏதேனும் அநீதி விளேந்திருந்தால், அதனே அகற்ற அவர் உரிய நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பாரா ?
- (எ) இன்றேல், ஏன் ?

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

(a) Will he state the reasons for not calling all the candidates who were successful at the Clerical Service Supra Grade Examination, held in the year 1984, for interviews?

- (b) Will he state separately, the number of candidates who were called and who were not called for interviews, out of those who had passed the examination?
- (c) Will he state the total number of successful candidates and the number of vacancies that had to be filled?
- (d) Will he state the number of candidates selected, their names, and the marks obtained by each of them at the interview and at the written test?
- (e) Will he state the names of the candidates who were not selected and the marks obtained by each of them at the written test?
- (f) Will he take suitable steps to rectify any injustice that may have been caused in this matter?
- (g) If not, why?

හරින්දු කොරයා මහතා (නියෝජන රාජන පරිපාලන ඇමතිතුමා) (திரு. ஹரிந்திர கொறயா — பொது நிர்வாகப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்) (Mr. Harindra Corea—Deputy Minister of Public Administration)

- (a) Yes (stated in Schedule 'A'.)*
- (b) Yes. 1. Number summoned 341 (stated in Schedule 'B')*
 - 2. Number not summoned 70 (stated in Schedule 'A')*
- (c) Yes. 1. Number that passed the written examination 411.
 - 2. Number of vacancies 131.
- (d) Yes. (stated in Schedule 'C')*
- (e) Yes. (stated in Schedule 'A')*
- (f) Does not arise as there was no injustice.
- (g) Does not arise.

1980 ජූලි වැඩ වර්ජකයන් : නැවත සේවයට කැඳවීම வேலே நிறுத்தம், ஜூல 1980 : மீண்டும் சேவைக்கழைத்தல் JULY 1980 STRIKERS : REINSTATEMENT

409/85

8. **ඊවඩි පතිරණ මහතා**—(සරත් මූත්තෙට්ටුවෙගම මහතා—කලවාන වෙනුවට)

(திரு. றிச்சட் பத்திரன — திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம — கல வான — சார்பாக)

Mr. Richard Pathirana - on behalf of - Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama - Kalawana)

පුවාහන කටයුතු ඇමතිතුමා, ගමනා ගමන මණ්ඩල ඇමතිතුමා, පූද්ගලික බස් පුවාහන ඇමතිතුමා සහ වාණි්ර සහ කර්මාන්ත ආයතන ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ්නය :

- (අ) 1980 ජූලි වැඩවර්ජනයට සහභාගී වීම නිසා මෙතෙක් රැකියා අහිමිව සිටින දූම්රිය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ සේවක සංඛභාව කොතෙක්දයි එතුමා සදහන් කරනවාද?
- (ආ) එකී වැඩ වර්ජකයින්ගේ නම් සහ ඔවුන් දරු තනතුරුවල ලේඛනයක් එතුමා සභාගත කරනවාද?

^{*} පූස්තකාලයේ තබා ඇත. தூனிலேயத்தில் வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. Placed in the Library.

- (ඇ) රාජන පරිපාලන හා වැවිලි කර්මාන්ත අමාතනංශ යටතේ සිටි සියළු වැඩ වර්ජකයින් 1985 ජූලි 02 සිට සේවයට කැදවා ඇති පරිදි තම අමාතනංශය යටතේ ඇති සියළුම වැඩ වර්ජකයින් නොපමාවම සේවයට කැදවීමට එතුමා අවශන පියවර ගන්නවාද?
- (ඇ) එසේනම්, ඒ කවද සිටද?
- (ඉ) නො එසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

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

- (அ) 1980 ஜுலே வேலே நிறுத்தத்தில் கலந்துகொண்டமைக்காக இற்றைவரை வேலே இழந்திருக்கும் புகையிரதத் திணேக்கள ஊழியர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை எவ்வளவென்பதை அவர் குறிப்பி டுவாரா ?
- (ஆ) இவ்வேலேநிறுத்தஞ் செய்தவர்களின் பெயர், பதவி ஆகியவை பற்றிய பட்டியலொன்றை அவர் சமர்ப்பிப்பாரா ?
- (இ) பொது நிர்வாக, தோட்டத்தொழில் அமைச்சின் கீழிருந்த எல்லா வேல்றிறுத்தக்காரர்களும் 1985 ஜுலே 2 ஆந் தேதி முதல் சேவைக்கு அழைக்கப்பட்ட பிரகாரம், தமது அமைச்சின் கீழுள்ள வேல்றிறுத்தக்காரர்கள் அனேவரையும் காலந்தாழ்த் தாமல் சேவைக்கு அழைக்க தேவையான நடவடிக்கைகளே 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?

එව්. කුලරත්ත මහතා (නිලා எச். குலரத்ன) (Mr. H. Kularatne)

- (අ) සේවක සංඛ්‍යාව 805කි.
- (ආ) නම් ඇතුලත් ලේඛනයක් යා කර ඇත.*
- (ඇ) වැඩ වර්ජකයින්ට නැවත රැකියාව ලබාදීම පිළිබඳව වූ 1980.11.26 දිනැති අමාතෘ මණ්ඩල තීරණය ප්‍රකාර ප්‍රථේපාඩු ඇතිවන අයුරින් මෙම සේවක කණ්ඩායමට නැවත රැකියාව ලබාදීමට කටයුතු කෙරෙමින් පවතී.
- (ඇ) ඉහත කී (ඇ) අනුව පැන නොනභී.
- (ඉ) ඉගත කී (ඇ) අනුව පැන නොනහි.

රීවඩ් පතිරණ මහතා (මූල. නිச්சட் பத்திரன)

(Mr. Richard Pathirana)

ගරු නියෝජා ඇමතිතුමනි, වැඩ වර්ජනය ඇති වී දුන් අවුරුදු පහක් ගත වී තිබෙනවා. එම නීසා ඉක්මනින් රැකියා ලබා දීමට ඔබතුමා කටයුතු කරනවාද?

එවී. කුලරත්ත මහතා

(திரு. எச். குலரத்ன)

(Mr. H. Kularatne)

පුරප්පාඩු තිබෙන වීදියට ඒ අය ගැන සළකනවා.

තියෝජා කථාතායකතුමා (பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Question No. 9

වීරටන්නි සමරවිර මහතා (නිල. வீரவன்னி சமாவீர)

(Mr. Weerawanni Samaraweera)

මාසයක් කල් අවශායි.

පුශ්තය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කීරීමට තියෝග කරන ලදී. விளுவை மற்ஞெரு நினத்தில் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்டவேயிடப்பட்டது. Question ordered to stand down.

පනත් කෙටුම්පත් පිළිගැන්වීම சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட சட்டமூலங்கள் BILLS PRESENTED

සාප්පු සහ කාර්යාලීය සේවකයන් පිළිබද (සේවය හා වේතන විධිමත් කීරීමේ) (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පන

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."

ි පිළිගන්වන ලද්දේ කම්කරු ඇමතිතුමා වෙනුවට එම්, වින්සන්ට පෙරේරා මහතා විසිති.

1985 ඔක්තෝබර් 24 වන මුහස්පතින්ද දෙවන වර කියවිය යුතුයයිද, එය මුදුණය කළ යුතුයයිද නියෝග කරන ලදී.

தொழில் அமைச்சர் சார்பாக திரு. எம். வின்சன்ற் பெரேரா அவர்களால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டது. 1985 ஒக்ரோபர் 24, வியாழக்கிழமை இரண்டாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்பட வேண்டுமெனவும் அச்சிடப்பட வேண்டுமெனவும் கட்ட?ளமிடப்பட்டது.

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.

മ്പ്രീതാവാർ (രംഭവിത) පത്ത് മോളീലത ധകப்பேற்று நன்மைகள் (திருத்தம்) சட்டமூலம் MATERNITY BENEFITS (AMENDMENT) BILL

"to amend the Maternity Benefits Ordinance."

ජීළිගන්වන ලද්දේ කම්කරු ඇමතිතුමා වෙනුවට එම්. චීන්සන්ට පෙරේරා මහතා විසිනි

1985 මක්තෝබර් 24 වන බුගස්පතින්ද දෙවන වර කියවිය යුතුයයිද, එය මුදුණය කළ යුතුයයිද නියෝග කරන ලදී.

தொழில் அமைச்சர் சார்பாக நிரு. எம். வின்சன்ற் பெரேரா அவர்களால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டது. 1985 ஒக்ரோபர் 24, வியாழக்கிழமை இரண்டாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்பட வேண்டுமெனவும் அச்சிடப்பட வேண்டுமெனவும் கட்டளேயிடப்பட்டது.

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.

^{*} පූස්තකාලයේ තබා ඇත. தூனிலயத்தில் வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. Placed in the Library.

පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ කටයුතු பாராளுமன்ற அலுவல்

BUSINESS OF THE PARLIAMENT

එම්, වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා (திரு. எம். வின்சன்ற் பெரேரா) (Mr. M. Vincent Perera) I move.

"That the proceedings on Items 1 to 5 of Public Business appearing on the Paper be exempted at this day's sitting from the provisions of Standing Order No. 7.

පුශ්කය වීමසන ලදින්, සභා සම්මත විය. வினு விடுக்கப்பெற்று ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. Question put, and agreed to.

රේගු යෝජනා : පොල් තිෂ්පාදන අපනයන තීරුබදු சுங்கத் தீர்மானங்கள் : தெங்கு உற்பத்திகளுக்கு ஏற்றுமதித் தீர்வை

CUSTOMS RESOLUTIONS: EXPORT DUTY ON COCONUT PRODUCTS

එම්. එව්. එම්. නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා (වැඩබලන මුදල් හා කුම සම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමා)

(ஜனப் எம். எச். எம். நயின மரிக்கார் — நிதி, அமைப்புத் திட்டப் பதில் அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar - Acting Minister of Finance and Planning)

I move,

"That the Resolution under section 10 of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235) relating to Export Duty on Coconut Products which was presented on 03.09.1985 be approved. (Gazette No. 354/3 of 17.06.1985)."

එම්. එව්. එම් නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා (ஜனுப் எம். எச். எம். நயினு மரிக்கார்)

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am greateful that Items 1 to 5 standing in my name, to be passed today, have been exempted from the provisions of Standing Order 7.

The first item and the second item may be taken together.

තියෝජා කථානායකතුමා (பிரதிச் சுபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Deputy Speaker) Does the House agree ?

එම්. එව්. එම් නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා (ஜனுப் எம். எச். எம். நயினு மரிக்கார்) (Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar)

I am suggesting that it is convenient to discuss them together but pass them individually.

These two items relate to coconut products. There are two Resolutions before the House seeking approval for Revenue Protection Orders Nos. 85/02 and 85/03 publised in the Government Gazette of 17th June, 1985. These orders have been introduced to effect certain changes in the export duties on coconut products. I want to say what the position was before the order was publised.

Prior to the introduction of these Revenue Protection Orders, the export duties on coconut products were levied on the following basis:-

- (i) when the FOB price of coconut oil was Rs. 20,000 per metric ton or less, there was no duty on coconut oil, but there was a duty of Rs,1,000 per 1000 nuts on fresh nuts exported, a duty of Rs, 5,000 per metric ton on desiccated coconut and a duty of Rs. 7,250 per metric ton on copra exports.
- (ii) when the FOB price of coconut oil was above Rs. 20,000 per metric ton, the export duty on all the above mentioned products increased on a sliding scale depending on the FOB price of coconut oil prevailing at the time.
- (iii) there was an export duty of Rs. 300 per metric ton on exports of coconut poonac.

Under the two Revenue Protection Orders which we are now considering.

- (i) the minimum export duty of Rs. 1,000 per 1,000 fresh nus exported has been abolished. It is no longer there.
- (ii) the minimum export duty of Rs. 5,000 per metric ton on desccated coconut has been increased to Rs. 7,500 per metric, ton and
- (iii) the export duty of Rs. 300 per metric ton on poonac has been abolished.

There hasbeen no change in the duties on coconut oil and copra.

As hon. Members are aware, the price of coconuts has fallen drastically in the past few months. Producers who were receiving more than Rs. 3,000 per 1000 nuts are now receiving an average price of around Rs. 800 per 1000 nuts.-I am also a producer of coconuts-this fall in the price of coconuts is due to an excess of vegetable oil particularly palm oil, in the world market. There has also been a sharp increase in the local production of coconuts in Sri Lanka. Coconut production which was approximately 1900 million nuts in 1984 is expected to increase to 2,700 million nuts in 1985.

The abolition of the minimum export duty on fresh nuts and the export duty on poonac will help to realise a better price for coconut producers.

Although the minimum duty on copra has not been changed, it is proposed to rebate the entire export duty paid on milling grade copra to exporters. Two types of copra are exported from Sri Lanka, namely, edible copra and milling grade copra. Edible copra, which is

950

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 ஐயக்கொடி) (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

What is the export duty on copra today?

එම්, එව්. එම් නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා (හුලාப் எம். எச். எம். நயிஞ 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.

துக்கை கமைற்றும் කරන ලදි. விஞ எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது. Question proposed.

ලක්ෂමත් ජයකොඩි මහතා (අත්තනගල්ල) (නිල. හණුගණ නුසර්මයෙකු — அத்தனகல்ல) (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody–Attanagalia)

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 archaie; 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. එව්. එම් නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා (ஜஞப் எம். எச். எம். நயினு மரிக்கார்) (Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar) I know. It is Rs. 4,250.

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

But you are going to pass Rs. 7,250 for that period. If you read you 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.

[ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩ් මහතා]

In the case of DC, you will find that there is a Rs. 7,500 duty. That is where the hon. Member for Minuwangoda comes in. In this House there are three important people - the Minister for Coconut Industries, who is the Chief, the Minister of Finance who is a coconut producer and then you find a very big oil producer. But we are short of a DC producer.

මන්තුීවරයෙක් (அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்) (A Member)

You!

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

I am only a poor nut producer with 50 acres of land.

එම්. එව්. එම් තයිතා මරිකාර් මහතා (ஜனப் எம். எச். எம். நயினு மரிக்கார்) (Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar) But you are the authority on all.

මන්තුීවරයෙක් (அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்) (A Member) A nut exporter also.

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

I was, years ago.

I know that the Minister is going to charge duty on DC. We have no objection to that, but I must say that an honest person cannot pay the differential that is operating now. If you do honest business you cannot do it. If you want to be dishonest, if you want to overload or under-invoice your export orders, then you are ok. But if you are an honest businessman you find it very difficult to operate in this market. The DC people would like to have the quota system coming in and knock off these floor prices and remove all these considerations and impediments. Anyway, let that duty be there. I will not say no.

When it comes to fresh nuts, Sir, now he is allowing the fresh nuts to go. That is all right now. You can permit fresh nuts to go because there is an excess of nuts. But there again there is a calculation that you have to do, about what type of nuts are to be exported, whether 12 inch, 13 inch, 14 inch and above, whether medium, small or large. Today it is all right exporting nuts because there is an excess of nuts, but what happens if there is a drought, like what happened a year ago? If by some chance a drought comes, then you cannot export a single nut. Therefore, until such time that you are having an excess of nuts, why do you not think of a little duty? Why is it that you do not want to impose a duty?

Anyway, as you have decided, our policy should be to see that no export duty is charged on any exports from this country, If that is going to be the policy, then we will support this. I must say that I cannot understand why you want to charge export duty on coconuts and coconut products. It is not like tea or rubber, because 80 per cent of these coconut products are consumed in this country. It is a small quantity that is going out now, unlike tea and rubber. But in the case of copra I do not see any reason why you should levy an export duty. I would urge the Hon. Minister to consider a reduction of the copra duty from the Rs. 4,250 to a lower amount so that the local price to the producer may go up and along with that you will find that DC price also following. I think the hon. Member for Minuwangoda knows the mechanics more that I.

If you knock off the export duty price on copra, you will find the local price going up. At least the local consumer price will go up to that amount and the DC price also would go up. Now, therefore, it is very necessary that we should play on this market in a very careful manner. Now, the important hub of this coconut industry was the BCC. I am very happy, Sir, that there is a new police officer there, Mr. S. S. Joseph. I have known him for years. He is an excellent police officer, a very honest and honourable person, a person who will study a subject - I know that - and a person who will be careful in what he does, being a person of a certain amount of discipline and I hope he will do better than the previous people. It is a rather difficult task to operate this, and I would like him to study this, because it is a very very intricate subject where the market forces are concerned, mainly because of the fact that it has a bearing and relation with the international vegetable oil market. Now, very recently I was told that the BCC bought at Rs. 1,450 per Candy. A Candy of copra has been purchased at that. I just want to find out from the Hon. Minister whether we have sold anything abroad through the BCC after that, and how much we sold it at. We would like to know whether the price of the copra we purchased has been worked out with a profit compared to the price at which we sold the oil. Now, this is rather important, Sir, because we have to keep this organization going. The other day when it stopped buying their copra, the entire market collapsed. The others who were in the trade were making the worst type of transactions, and the type of robbery that took place I had to bring out yesterday itself. I am very happy that the hon. Minister decided that he is going to have an inquiry with regard to the purchase of the copra that has been sent to the auctions. I hope he would do that, because in any case, whatever happens, the duty is borne by the producer. Therefore, I would like the Hon. Minister to hold an inquiry into that aspect of the matter, because one thing we have to be very careful about is to stop the administration difficulties, bottlenecks and the maladministration, I would say of 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.

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා (ඇමතිතුමා සහ කියෝජා ජනතා වතු සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. ஹால்ட் ஹோத் — அமைச்சரும் ஜனதா 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 becasue 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 th 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 law 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 coconút 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.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி) (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody) So remove those export duties ; it is absurd!

வுக்கும் வக்கில் இணை (இரு. ஹால்ட் ஹோத்)

(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.

එම්, එව්, එම් නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා (ஜனுப் எம். எச். எம். நமினு 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 concerened, 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.

தன்னை பின்னை ரூர்ன், வண மூசின் பின. விஞ விருக்கப்பெற்று ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது. Question put, and agreed to.

එ**.** එව්. එම් නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා (ஜஞப் எம். எச். எம். நயினு 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."

துக்கை சில்கை ரு€க், கடைக®லை சில். விளு விடுக்கப்பெற்று ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. Question put, and agreed to. රේගු යෝජනාව : අපනයන තීරු බදු சுங்கத் தீர்மானம் : இறக்குமதித் தீர்வை

CUSTOMS RESOLUTION: IMPORT DUTIES

එ**.** එ**.** එ**.** එ**.** නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා (ஜஞப் எம். எச். எம். நயிஞ 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.

வேன்ன அமைப்பிய இமைய (இரு. இனேஷ் குணவர்த்தன) (Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene)

Leather balls or tennis balls?

එම. එව්. එම් නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා (ஜனுப் எம். எச். எம். நயினு மரிக்கார்) (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 in 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.

துக்கை கலைத்தி கூச்சு උද. விஞ எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது. Question proposed.

දිනේෂ් ගුණවර්ධන මහතා (මහරගම) (නිල, නිශිශේෂ ලණාவர்த்தன — மஹரமை) (Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene–Maharagama)

ගරු තියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, මෙම ජරු ගාස්තු පිළිබඳ අඑන් තිවේදනයක් ගැන ගරු වැඩබලන මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ පුකාශයෙන් කියවුණා. විශේෂයෙන් මේ උකු කිරි සම්බන්ධ කාරණය ගැන මේ සභාවේ කීප වාරයක් අපි පුශ්න කර තිබෙනවා. එනම් අද ඇමතිතුමාගේ පුකාශනයේ කියවුණා, " ජාතික කර්මාන්තයක් ආරක්ෂා කිරීමේ පුතිපත්තිය යටතේ " තියලා. මෙතෙක් එවැනි පුතිපත්තියක් තිබුණාද කියන එකයි පළමුකොට අපි පුශ්න කරන්නට ඕනෑ. තමුන්නාන්සේලාගේ නීරුබදු පුතිපත්තිය යටතේ ජාතික කර්මාන්ත ආරක්ෂා කිරීමට පෙරාතුව, ජාතික කර්මාන්න විනාශ කිරීමට තීරුබදු වෙනස් කළා. ජාතික කර්මාත්තයක් හැටියට කිරී කර්මාත්තය මේ රටේ කාලයක් ගොඩ නැභිලා උකු කිරි කම්හල පොදොත්තරුවේ පවතිද්දී, බහු ජාතික සමාගමක් වන නෙස්ලේ සමාගමට එම කර්මාන්ත ශාලාව සහ උකු කීරි කර්මාන්තය පවරාදීමේ නත්න්වයකට ගෙන ආවාට පසු ජාතික කර්මාන්තයක් හැටියට අද ආරක්ෂාව ලබන්නේ බහු ජාතික නෙස්ලේ කර්මාන්තයයි. මෙතන තමයි තමුන්තාන්සේලා කරන පුකාශයත්, එහි අථ්ථයත් අතර තිබෙන විශාල වෙනස. බහු ජාතික සමාගමක් වූ තෙස්ලේ කර්මාත්තයට කිරී මණ්ඩලයේ සියලු නිෂ්පාදන ඒකකයන් පැවරුවාට පසු, අපි මේ පුශ්නය ගිය අවුරුද්දේ මතු වූ වේලාවේදී පුශ්න කළ විට, තමුන්නාන්සේලා මෙවැනි ආරක්ෂිත පුතිපත්තියක් අනුගමනය කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු නොවෙනවාය කිව්වා. නමුත් නෙස්ලේ සමාගම ඒකාධ්කාරයක් හැටියට අද මේ කර්මාන්තය පාලනය කරන කොට එයට ආරක්ෂිත තත්ත්වයක් දෙන්න මේ සමාගමේ නිෂ්පාදනවල මිල ඉහළ දමන්නට – දමන්නට ඊට ආරක්ෂාව ඇති වන ලෙස පිටරවින් මෙරටට උකු කිරී ගෙන්වීම තීරු බදු මගින් පාලනය කළා. අන්න එයයි මා විශේෂයෙන් නගත්තට බලාපොරොත්තු වුණේ. ඇත්තවශයෙන්ම මේ පුතිපත්තිය තුළ ආරක්ෂා කරන්නෙන් ජාතික කර්මාන්තයක් ලෙස පෙනී සිටිමින්, ජාතික කර්මාත්තයක් ගීල ගත්ත බහු ජාතික සමාගමක අවශානාවයත් කියන ටිකයි කියන්නට තිබෙන්නේ. ඒ තිසා මේකෙන් තමුන්නාන්සේලාගේ පුතිපත්තිවල පරාජයක් පේනවා. ජාතික වූ කර්මාන්ත ආරක්ෂා කරන්නට ඕතෑ කීයන පුතිපත්තිය, තීරුබදූ ගාස්තු පිළිබද සමහර ඒවා වෙනස් කිරීමේදී නමුත්තාත්සේලා කියනවා. නමුත් අතික් පැත්තෙන් ජාතික කර්මාන්ත වසා දුම්ය යුතුය කියා සමහර අමාතුහංශ කටයුතු කරගෙන යනවා. මොකක්ද මෙහි ඇති වෙනස කියන එක මම අහනවා.

විශේෂයෙන් මම නැවතන් පුශ්ත කරන්නට කැමතියී ඇමතිතුමාගෙන්, මේ ශීර්ෂය යටතට සම්බන්ධ නොවුණන්, තුනී ලෑලි සංස්ථාව අද වසන්නට වෙලා තිබෙන්නේ ඇයි කීයා. තමුන්නාන්සේ ඔය අනුගමනය කරන තීරුබදු ගාස්තු පුතිපත්තිය, තුනී ලෑලි ආනයනය කීරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් අනුගමනය කරනවා නම් තුනි ලෑලි ආක්ටර් වහන්නට සිදුවී තුන්දහකට වැඩි සේවක පිරිසක් අද මහ පාරේ බඩගින්නේ සිටින ගොඩට එකතු වෙන්නේ නැහැ. කීරි මණ්ඩලයේ 1,500 ක් පමණ ඒ මණ්ඩලයෙන් අයින් කර, එය පෞද්ගලික සමාගමකට පැවරුවා. මේ නිසා තමුන්නාන්සේලාගේ පුනිපත්තිය ජාතික කර්මාන්ත විනාශ කිරීමේ පුතිපත්තියක්. ඒ කර්මාන්ත විනාශ වුණාට පස්සේ බහු ජාතික සමාගමක් හෝ විදේශීය සමාගමක් ඒ කර්මාන්තය ගත් පසු ඒ විදේශීක සමාගම සහ බහු ජාතික සමාගමවලට ආරක්ෂාව දෙන තීරුබදු තමයි ඇති කරන්නේ. ඒ නිසා තමුන්නාන්සේ කළ පුකාශයේ වැරදිතාවය මේ වේලාවේදී පෙන්නුම් කරමින්, ඒ තුළින් නමුන්නාන්සේලා ආරක්ෂා කරන්නේ සැබවින්ම ජාතික වූ කර්මාන්නයක් නොවෙයි කියන වික විශේෂයෙන්ම මතක් කරනවා.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி) (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 membes 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 bing 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.

එ. එ. එ. එම නයිනා මරිකාර මහතා (ஜஞப் எம். எச். எம். நயிஞ மரிக்கார்) (Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar) He is making vague accusations. He must be specific.

ලක්ෂ්මත් ජයකොඩි මහතා (திரு. லண்டின் 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 Kankesanturai 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.

එම්. එව්. එම් නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා (සූලාව எம். எச். எம். நமின மரிக்கார்) (Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar) It is already closed down.

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

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

එම්. එව්. එම් නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා (ஜனப் எம். எச். எம். நயின மரிக்கார்) (Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar)

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

ලක්ෂමත් ජයකොඩි මහතා (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 enterpreneurs in the Ja-ela area coming up. Why do you not help them? You allow all the scrap to be taken

[ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා]

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 polyproplene 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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(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.

දිතේෂ් ගුණවර්ධන මහතා (නිල. ඉරියෙන් ලකෙන් த்தன) (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.

එම්. එව්. එම් නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා (ஜனப் எம். எச். எம். நயின மரிக்கார்) (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.

கு இங்கைப்பூல்கை இரை (திரு. சாத் முத்தெட்டுவேகம்) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama) What is your policy?

එ. එව්. එම් නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා (ஜனப் எம். எச். எம். நயினு மரிக்கார்) (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 protecion 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

[එම්. එව්. එම්. නයිනා මරික්කාර් මහතා]

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.

தன்றவ பில்வற டூரின், வறு வலில்ற பிவ. விளு விடுக்கப்பெற்று ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. Questio 1 put, and agreed to.

றிவே!ப்ர வபிறாவன்றுல் (பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Deputy Speaker)

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

අතතුරුව තියෝජා කථාතායකතුමා මූලාසනයෙන් ඉවත් වූයෙන්, නියෝජා කාරක සභාපතිතුමා [එඩ්මන්ඩ් සමරවිකුම මහතා] මූලාසනාරුඪ විය.

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

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

අලංකාර භාණ්ඩ පිළිබද පිරිවැටුම් බදු அணிகலன்கள் மீது மொத்த விற்பணே வரி TURNOVER TAX ON ORNAMENTAL WARE

එම්. එව්. එම් නයිනා මරිකාර මහතා (ஜைன் எம். எச். எம். நமினு 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

COLUMN II

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

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 statutary 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.

தன்னை சில்கள் குடிக், கடைகளில் சில் விஞ விடுக்கப்பெற்று ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. Question put, and agreed to.

හෝටල් සහ වෙනත් සමාන විතපාර පිළිබද පිරිවැටුම් බදු

ஹோட்டல்கள், அவைபோன்ற வியாபாரங்கள் மீது மொத்த விற்பனே வரி

TURNOVER TAX ON HOTELS AND SIMILAR BUSINESSES

එම්. එව්. එම් නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා (ஜனுப் எம். எச். எம். நயினு 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

COLUMN II

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

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.

පුශ්තය සභාතිමුබ කරන ලදී. ක්ෂා රිණාලිර හැලින්නිපාර්පටන්නනු. Question proposed. සරස් මූත්තෙට්ටුවෙගම මහතා (නිල. දෙස් ගුළ්දෙල්ලිබනේ) (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 Bankok 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 mames, 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 positon 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.

මොන්ටෙගු ජයවිතුම මහතා (රාජා පරිපාලන ඇමතිතුමා සහ වැවිලි කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம — பொது நிர்வாக அமைச்சரும் பெருத் தோட்டத்தொழில் அமைச்சரும்)

(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 propotion 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 mamy of these hotels will have to be closed down, and closure of these hotels will only mean that our people will lose employment.

රී. වී. එස්. ද සිල්වා මහතා (ගබරාදුව) (කිල. සූදී. සේ. සෝ. ළ නිකා — නොලෙනුක) (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 (අරනායක) (திரு. வசந்த உதயரத்ன — அறநாயக்க)

(Mr. Wasantha Udayaratna-Aranayaka)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, අපි බොහොම අවස්ථාවල කලවානේ ගරු මන්නීතුමා (සරත් මුන්තෙට්ටුවෙගම මහතා) කියන අදහස්වලට එකහ වන්නේ නැහැ. නමුත් අද කලවානේ ගරු මන්නීතුමා දක්වූ අදහස්වලට බොහොම සන්තෝෂයෙන් අපි එකහ වෙනවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමති, තිදහස කියන එකට අපි කවූරුත් සතුටුයි. ඒවගේම තිදහස් ආර්ථකයට අපි ඊට වඩා සතුටුයි. නමුත්, මෙම ගරු සභාවේදී මම තිදහස් ආර්ථකයේ තිබෙන අඩූපාඩුකම් දක්වූ අවස්ථා බොහොම තිබෙනවා. මේ ගැන මම හොද නිදර්ශනයක් දක්වන්නම්. මම ඊයේ මගේ මේ පැනට පාකර් " ඊිරිපිල් " එකක් ගන්න ගියා. ඔය " ඊිරිපිල් " එකක් රුපියල් තිස්පහයි, නැත්නම් හතළිහයි. ඊයේ මගෙන් රුපියල් පනස් අටක් ගන්නා. මම ඇහුවා ඒ වෙලාවේදී, මේකේ සීමාවක් කොහේවත් නැද්ද කියලා. ඒවගේම මේ ගැන මම මේ ගරු සභාවේ කථා කරන්නට ඕනෑ. අදහස් දක්වන්නට ඕනෑ. මේ විවෘත ආර්ථකයේ සීමාවක් තිබෙන්නට ඕනෑය කියලා මම ඒ වෙලාවේදී කිව්වා. මේ හෝටල් ගැන කථා කළත් ඒ ටිකයි කියන්න තියෙන්නේ. වෙන දේවල් ගැන කථා කළත් ඒ ටිකමයි කියන්න තියෙන්නේ. වෙන දේවල් ගැන කථා කළත් ඒ ටිකමයි කියන්න තියෙන්නේ. තඩයකට සාප්පුවකට ගියොන්මේ විවෘත ආර්ථකය නිසා — මම විවෘත ආර්ථකයට විරුද්ධත්වය දක්වනවා නොවෙයි. —

සරත් මුත්තෙට්ටුවෙගම මහතා (නිල. අද ස් (ශුස්මියේ ලිඛියෙග්) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama) නැහැ. කමක් නැහැ.

වසන්ත උදයරත්න මහතා (නිල. வசந்த உதயரத்ன) (Mr. Wasantha Udayasatna) තමුත් මේකේ සීමාවක් කොහේ හරි තිබෙන්නට ඔනෑ.

මත්තුීවරයෙක් (அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(A Member)

ඒක නොවෙයි පුශ්නය. නීතිඥවරයෙක් විත්තිය දන්නවා. ඒකයි. [බාධා කිරීම්]

වසන්න උදයරත්න මහතා (திரு. வசந்த உதயரத்ன)

(Mr. Wasantha Udayaratna)

අපි කොහේ හරි ඉරක් ගහන්න ඔනෑ මෙකට. අපි හැම අවස්ථාවේම කියන්නේ — අපි නිදහස් ආර්ථිකයකට සතුටුයි. අපි එහි පුනිඵල විදිනවා. රටත් ඊට සතුටුයි. ජනතාවත් ඊට සතුටුයි. සමහරවිට තමුන්තාන්සේලා පුනිපත්තියක් වශයෙන් ඊට විරුද්ධ වුණත්, දන් ජනතාව පුරුදුවෙලා තිබෙනවා නිදහස් ආර්ථික කුමයට. ඒකට හැඩ ගැඟීලා තිබෙනවා. නමුත් අපේ මුදලාලීලා නම් ඒ විධියට හැඩ ගැසෙන්නේ නැහැ. කඩවල් දහයකට ගියෙන් — පුංචි බඩුවක් හරි ලොකු බඩුවක් හරි, කාර් එකක් ගන්නට ගියන් මේවායේ මිළ ගණන් අහසට පොළොව වගේ වෙනස් වෙනවා. මේ හෝටල් පිළිබදව කථා කරන කොට, මට බොහොම විදේශීය සංචාරකයෝ — සුදු මහත්වරු වුණත් හම්බු වෙච්ච වෙලාවලදී කියා තිබෙනවා, හෝටල්වල මිළ ගණන් මේ තරම් වෙනස් රටක් ලෝකයේ කොහේවත් නැහැ කියා.

මන්තුීවරයෙක්

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(A Member)

නඩු<mark>වලට අසුවුණ මිනිස්සු — [</mark>බාධා කිරීම]

වසන්න උදයරත්න මහතා (திரு. வசந்த உதயரத்ன)

(Mr. Wasantha Udayaratna)

කුමයකිත් ඒ වැඩේ කරන්නේ. මේ හෝටල්වල ඔය පැපොල් කැල්ලෙ. අන්නාසි කැල්ලෙ පමණක් නොවෙයි නේ කෝප්පයේ සිට කෑම වේල දක්වා හැම දෙයකම මීළ ගණන් සකස් කර තිබෙන්නේ අහස පොදොව වගේ වෙනස් කම් ඇති විධියටයි. එම නිසා විදේශීය සංචාරකයින්ට මේ රටේ හෝටල් එපා වී තිබෙනවා. ගරු ඇමතිතුමා සමහරවිට සදහන් කරනවා, – අපි සදහන් කරනවා – උතුරේ නුස්නවාදය නිසා තමයි මේ " ටූවරිස්ට් " ලා එන්නේ නැත්තේ කියා. නමුත් ඊට වඩා ලොකු තුස්තවාදීත් තමයි මේ හෝටල්කාරයෝ. ඒ අයගේ තුස්තවාදය නිසා තමයි අද බොහොම උදවිය කොළඹ වගේ තැන්වලටවත් එන්නේ නැත්තේ. ගරු ඇමතිතුමා මේ හෝටල්කාරයන්ව කැදවා කීව්වොත්, " මේ දේවලට මිළ ගුණන් සකස් කරන කොට තමුසෙලා එක්තරා කුමයකට මීට වඩා ටිකක් සාධාරණ වෙනවා " කියා මේ වැඩේ මීට වඩා හොද අතට හැරේවි. උතුරේ නුස්තවාදයට බැණ-බැණ ඒ නිසා තමයි මේ ටුවරිස්ට " ලා එන්නේ නැන්නේ කියා කියන එක වැරදියි. මම හිතන විධියට, ටුවරිස්ට් " ලා එන්නේ නැත්තේ වැඩියෙන්ම මේ හෝටල්වල මිළ සාධාරණත්වයක් නැතිකම නිසයි.

දෙවන කාරණය, මේ " ගයිඩ්ස් " ලා කියා කොටසක් ඉන්නවා. [බාධා කිරීම්] තමුන්නාන්සේ ඒ හරිය හොදට දුන්නවා. මම දුන්නේ නැහැ තමුත්තාත්සේ ඒ වහපාරයක් එහෙම කරගෙන යනවාද කියලා. [බාධා කිරීම] තමුන්නාන්සේ එහෙනම් " ටවුට්ස් " ලාට අහුවෙලා ඇති. අපේ සංචාරක අමාතහංශයෙන් මේ " ගයිඩ්ස් " ලාව සංවර කර ගන්නට ඕනෑ. මේ උදවිය ටිකක් පදම් කර ගන්නට ඕනැ. මේ වැඩේ මීට වඩා හොඳට කරන්නට, මේ " ගයිඩ්ස් " ලාට සංවරයක් ඇතිව නීති ගරුකව මේ රටේ සංස්කෘතිය විතාශ නොකර ඇත්ත කියා, මේ සංචාරකයින් මේ රටෙන් යවන්නට ඕනෑය කියා උපදෙස් දෙන්නට ඔනෑ. මේ විධියට ඒ උදවියන් කාබාසිනියා වෙලා ඉන්නවා. මේ විධියේ වැරදි නිසා නමයි අද සංචාරක වෘහපාරය විනාශ වෙලා තිබෙන්නේ. මේ උදවිය සංචාරකයන්ට මාවනැල්ලේ පාලම ළහ වවුලො පෙත්වන්තට කරත විකාරය මම දකිනවා. මේ වගේ අමානුෂික දේවල් දකලා සමහර සංචාරකයන්ට දුන් එපා වෙලා. අපේ සමාජයේ සමහර ඇත්තන් ඒ තරම් දූරට සංචාරකයන් ගසාකන, විනාශ කරන විධියට හැඩගැසී තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා මානුෂික පදනමක් යටතේ මේ සංචාරක වෘාපාරය මේ රට නුළ දියුණු කරන්න යම් වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් සකස් කළොන් මීට වඩා හොද බවට මගේ අදහස් දක්වමින් මම නවතිනවා.

g. co. 11.41

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

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

තියෝජා කාරක සභාපතිතුමති, ලාබෙට කන්න පූළුවන් එකම නැන අපේ පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ හෝටලයයි. ඒ නිසා ලංකාවේ හෝටල් ටික සේරම භාර දෙන්න ඕනෑ, කථානායකතුමාට, එනකොට ඒවාත් බොහොම අඩු මිළට කන්න පූළුවන් තැන් වෙයි.

මත්තුවරයෙක් (அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(A Member)

Here it is subsidised.

ලක්ෂමත් ජයකොඩි මහතා (திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

එක අතකින් ඒ " subsidised " කියන වචනය කියැවුණු එකත් බොහොම හොඳයි. කලවානේ ගරු මන්තීතුමා (සරත් මුත්තෙට්ටුවෙගම මහතා) ඒ නිසා තමයි කිව්වේ, හෝටල් වාහපාරයත් සැගෙන දුරට " subsidised " කර තිබෙනවාය කියා. අඩු පොළියට බැංකු ණය සපයා දීම හා නවත් නොයෙකුත් විවිධ කුම මාර්ගයෙන් අපි මුදල් සම්හාරයක් ලබා දී තිබෙනවා. ඔය හැම හෝටලයකටම වාගේ.

තමුත් ඒ අතර දනට ලාබ ලැබෙන්නේ 1976 ට ඉස්සෙල්ලා ගැදූ හෝටල්වලින් බව කියන්න ඕනෑ. ඊට පස්සේ හැදූ හෝටල් ගෙන යන්නේ පාඩුවටයි. ඊට හේතුව වෙන මොකවන් නොවෙයි, 1976 ට පස්සේ හෝටල් හැදීම සදහා බැංකුවලින් ගත් ණය මුදල් සදහා අධික පොළී ගාස්තු ගෙවන්න සිදු වී නිබීමයි —

ආර්. පී. විජේසීර් මහතා (කුණ්ඩසාලේ) (කිල. ஆர். பீ. விஜேசிறி—குண்டசாலே) (Mr. R. P. Wijesiri – Kundasale)

" ඔමෙගා ඉන් " එක හැදුවේ කොයි කාලයේදීද "

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

මම දන්නේ නැහැ. අපට සම්බන්ධයක් නැහැ. – ඒ නිසා 1976 ට කලින් හැදූ හෝටල්වලත්, 1976 ට පස්සේ හැදූ හෝටල්වලත් කාමර ගාස්තු අතර විශාල වෙනසක් තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා තමයි, යම්කිසි හෝටලයක කාමරවලින් සියයට 40 ක් වත් පාච්ච්චි කෙරුණේ නැත්නම් එක කාමරයකට රුපියල් එක්දස් ගණනක මූදලක් ගෙවීම සදහා පසුගිය මාසයේදී පමණක් රුපියල් කෝටී 4 ක පරිපූරක ඇස්තුමේන්තුවක් මේ ගරු සභාවෙන් අනුමත කර ගත්තේ. නමුත් අද වනතුරුත් ඒ සහනය හෝටල්වලට ලැබ් නැහැ. සංචාරකයන් නොපැමිණීම නිසා දනට වහන්න සිදු වී තිබෙන හෝටල්වලට මේ සහතාධාරය ලැබෙන්නේ නැත්නම් ඒවායේ වැඩ කරන කාටත් රාකියාවන් නැති වී යන එකත් ඇත්ත.

ඒ නිසා හෝටල් ගාස්තු අධික වීමට හේතුව මොකක්ද කියාත් අපි බලන්න ඔනෑ. 1977 නොවැම්බර් මාසයේදී රුපියලේ අගය පහත හෙළීම හේතුකොට ගෙන එක හෝටල් කාමරයක් හදන්න යන වියදම වූණන් විශාල වශයෙන් වැඩි වෙනවා. "ඔබරෝයි" මට්ටමේ එක හෝටල් කාමරයක් සදහා රුපියල් ලක්ෂ 20 ක් විතර වියදම් වෙනවා. එහෙම නම් කාමර 100 ක් සදහා සදහා රුපියල් කෝට් 20 ක් වියදම් කරන්න සිද්ධ වෙනවා. මේ සදහා බැංකුවලින් ගෙන තිබෙන ණය මුදල් වෙනුවෙන් ගෙවන්න තිබෙන්නාවූ පොළීය ගෙවන්නේ කොහොමද කියන පුශ්නයන් ඒ නිසාම පැන නැතී තිබෙනවා. ඒ විධියට බැංකුවලට අධික පොළීයක් ගෙවන්න සිදු වී තිබෙන නිසාන්, හෝටල් පවත්වාගෙන යෑම සදහා දරන්න සිදු වී තිබෙන වියදම් අධික වී තිබෙන නිසාන්, හෝටල් කාමරයක නතර වන කෙනකුගෙන් විශාල ගාස්තුවක් අය කර ගන්න සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. තත්ත්වය මේක නම් මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අපට මොනවාද, කරන්න තිබෙන්නේ ?

[ලක්ෂ්මක් ජයකොඩ් මහතා]

කලවාතේ ගරු මන්තීුතුමා කී එක් දෙයක් ගැන මම සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම එකහ වෙනවා. ආහාර මිල ලාබ වෙන්න මිනෑ. ඒ අතර ඒවා අද යුගයට සරිලන විධියට තිබෙන්නන් ඕනෑ. එහෙම නම් සංචාරක වි්ාපාරය සම්බන්ධයෙන් අමාතභාංශය යම් වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් සකස් කොට "අය කර ගන්න පූඑවන් උපරිම මිල, මේකයි" කියා නියමයක් කරන්න ඕනෑ. එහෙම නම් හෝටල් විසින් ගෙවිය යුතුව නිබෙන, අර අධික පොළිය ගැන සලකා බලා යම් සහනදයි වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් සකස් කරන්නන් අනාගතයේදී සිද්ධ වෙනවා.

අපි හෝටල්වලට දී තිබෙන දෙවල් බැලුවාම ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මීට වඩා දෙන්න සහනයක් නැති තරම්. දෙන්න පුළුවන් හැම සහනයක්ම දී තිබෙනවා. බදු අය කරන්නේ නැහැ ; ඉන්කම් ටැක්ස් වලිනුන් අඩුකර තිබෙනවා. ටර්න් ඕවර් ටැක්ස් එකෙනුන් අඩුකර තිබෙනවා. හැම අංශයකින්ම අඩුකර තිබෙනවා. අන්න ඒ නිසා මොකක් හරි වැඩපිළිවෙළක් ඉක්මණට කිුයාත්මක කළේ නැත්නම් ලොකු කරදරයක වැටෙනවා.

දෙවැනි කරුණ මේකයි : මේ තුස්වාදී කටයුතු හේතුකොටගෙන හෝටල් ගණනාවක් පුළුස්සා දමා තිබෙනවා. මා දන්නා පරිදි තිකුණාමලය වාගේ පුදේශවල හෝටල් පුළුස්සා දමා තිබෙනවා. ඒ වාගේම ඒ පුදේශවල අනෙක් ඒවා වසා දමා තිබෙනවා. මම නම් හිතන්නෙ නැහැ මේ කරදරයේ අවසානයක් වනතුරු ආයෙන් කවුරුවත් ඒ පුදේශයට යාවිය කීයා. ඒ නිසා ඔවුන් යොදවා ඇති මුදල් වෙනුවට මොකක්හරි වාාපාරයක් ආරම්භ කරන්නට ඒ අයට අත හිත දීම ඉතාමන්ම වැදගත්වෙනවා. ඒ හෝටල්වල රක්ෂාව කළ සේවකයින්ට රාකියා නැතිව ගිහින් අද ඒ අය අතරමංව සිටින නිසා ඒ උදවිය වෙනුවෙන් සහනදයි වැඩපිළිවෙළක් සකස් කරන්නට සිද්ධවෙලා තිබෙනවා.

තුන්වැනි කාරණාව මේකයි ; මම කලින් කිව්වා වාගේ අපට නට මේ තමුත්තාත්සේගේ හෝටලෙන් කත්න පූළුවන්. ඒකෙන් කනවා මිසක් වෙනත් හෝටලයකිත් නම් අපට කන්නට මෙහෙම ලාබෙට ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. ඔබරෝයී හෝටලෙන් කන්නට අපි කල්පනා කළාට ඒ මට්ටමට යන්නට අපට බැහැ. ඒ මට්ටමට ගිහිල්ලා ජීවත්වෙන්නට කිසිම කෙනකුට, කිසිම ලාංකිකයකුට, පුළුවන්ය කියා මම නම් හිතන්නෙ නැහැ. ඒ මට්ටමට පමණක් නොවෙයි. අද සාමානා මිනීසකුට ලැබෙන්නාවූ වැටුප අනුව, පඩිය අනුව, සාමානෳ කඩේකින් වූවන් දවසකට කැම වේලක් කාලා ජීවත්වෙන්නට බැරි තත්ත්වයක් තිබෙන්නෙ. සාමානෳ කඩේකින් ඉදිආප්ප ටිකක් කන්නට ගියොත් සමහරවිට රුපියල් 10 ක් පමණ උදේට ගෙවන්න වෙනවා. දවල්ට කැමට රුපියල් 15 ක් පමණ ගෙවන්න වෙනවා. අද කඩේක තේ කෝප්පයක් කීයද ? ඒ නිසා අද කවුරුවත් කඩෙන් කන්නෙ නැහැ. ඒ නිසාම කඩවලුන් වසාදමන්නට සිද්ධවෙලා තිබෙනවා. නමුත්තාන්සේට, මට නම්, කරදරයක් නැහැ. අපට නම් අර බැග් එකේ තිබෙනවා. මම දන්නවා. අපට කරදරයක් නැතිවුණාට අපි අනික් මිනිහා ගැන කල්පනා කරන්නට ඕනෑ. රජයේ සේවකයින් කොපමණ අමාරුවකින්ද ජීවන්වෙන්නෙ ? ඒ අය ගෙදරින් බත් පාර්සලය ගෙනාවෙ නැත්නම් අද කොහොමවත් කන්නට ලැබෙන්නෙ නැහැ. තමුත් ඉස්සර එහෙම කළේ නැහැ. මේ හැම එකක්ම වුණේ විවෘත ආර්ථකයේ තිබෙන බලපෑම නිසයි. ඒ බව අපි කවුරුත් දත්තවා. රුපියලේ අගය අඩුවීම තිසා බව කවුරුත් දන්නවා. එමතිසා මේ විවෘත ආර්ථකය කියන දේ දෙවියන් බුදුන් වාගේ අපි විශ්වාස කරගෙන ගිහිල්ලා දුන් දුන් ඔන්න තුවාළෙ මතුවෙලා. ඒ නිසා –

ආර්. පී. විජේසීරි මහතා (කුණ්ඩසාලේ) (නිල. ஆர். பீ. ඛ්රීනූණිනි—ලණ්ඩසාරීහ) (Mr. R. P. Wijesiri – Kundasale)

ඒ කලෙ බත් පාර්සල් ගෙන යන්න තහනම්. හාල් සේරු දෙක ගෙන යන්න තහනම්.

විරසිංහ මල්ලීමාරච්චි මහතා (කොළඹ දිසා ඇමතිතුමා) (නිල. வீரசிங்ஹ மல்லிமாரச்சி — கொழும்பு மாவட்ட அமைச்சர்) (Mr. Weerasinghe Mallimaratchi–District Minister, Colombo) මයියොක්කා ?

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

අපොයි ඔව්! එද බන් පාර්සල් ගෙනියන්න තහනම් වුණාට අද හෝටලේකින්වත් කන්න බැහැ. කැම තිබුණත් ගන්න අතේ සල්ලි නැහැ. [බාධා කිරීමක්] ඇන්නවශයෙන්ම මම නැහැ කියන්නෙ නැහැ. ආහාර හිභයක් තිබුණා. ඒ ආහාර හිභයෙන් ගොඩ ඇවිත් 1977 වන විට හාල් සේරුවක් රුපියල් එකයි අනූවයි. මස් රාන්තලක් රුපියල් තුනයි අසූවයි. බලන්න, අද ගණත් කීයද කියා. එද සීති රාන්තලක් සත 72 යි. සබන් කැල්ල සත 72 යි. නමුත් අද රුපියල් හතරයි ගණනක්. මම තවත් කියන්නට යන්නෙ නැහැ. නමුත් මේ හැම එකකටම මොකද වුණේ ? නමුන්තාන්සේගේ වරදින් තොවෙයි. එද පාත් රාන්තල සත 80 යි. අද රුපියල් තුනයි හනලිහයි.

මත්තුීවරයෙක් (அங்கத்தவர் ඉருவர்) (A Member) පාත් කාඩ් එක ?

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

කාඩ් එකද ? හෙට අනිද්ද සීති මිල තවත් නගිතවා. [බාධා කිරීමක්] අපට තම් කරදරයක් තැහැ. අපිට මේකෙ තීබෙනවා. අපි ඒකෙන් කෑම ගෙදරත් ගෙනියතවා. හුභක් උදවිය ගෙදර ගෙනියනවා. ඒක නිසා අපිට දනෙන්නෙ නැහැ. මොකද, අපට සැම අවස්ථාවකම මුදලක් එනවා. ඕනැනම් වැටුප වැඩිකරගත්තවා. ඒකෙන් ටැක්ස් ගෙවීමකුත් නැහැ. ඒ නිසා අපට හොදයි. නමුත් කල්පතා කරත්ත. මේවා ගැන කථාකරත්තේ අපි පමණක් නොවෙයි. මේ පල්ලෙහා සිටින සේවක මහත්වරුන් පවා මේවා ගැන කතාවෙනවා.

ගරු නියෝජා සභාපතිතුමනි, මේ පවතින තත්ත්වය නිසා හෝටල් ඉතා අමාරු තත්ත්වයකිනුයි ගෙන යන්නේ. මේ හෝටල්වල සිටිනවා ගයිඩ්වරු කියා එක්තරා කොටසක්, අර ඇමතිතුමා කී එක සහතික ඇත්ත. ඒ ගයිඩ්වරු ලංකාව ගැන වැරදී පුචාර කරගෙන යනවා. එක්තරා අවස්ථාවකදී – මේ ඊයේ පෙරේද – මම දීක්වැල්ලේ සිටින අවස්ථාවකදී එක් ගයිඩ් මහත්මයෙක් ගෙන යන වහපාරයක් ගැන තවත් ගයිඩ් මහත්මයෙක් මා සමග කිව්වා. වෙන මොකවත් තොවෙයි, ලංකාව ගැන, ලංකාවේ තිබෙන ජන වාර්ගීක පුශ්න ගැන, වැරදී අවබෝධයක් දී තිබෙනවා. අන්න ඒ වාගේ වැරදී කටයුතු කරන අය සිටිනවා. අපට නම් හෝටල්වල ගිහිල්ලා කන්න බැරි එක ඇත්ත. නමුත් මේ විදේශිකයින්ගෙන්, මේ රටට එන උදවියගෙන්, ඒ අයට දනෙන්නේ නැති විදියට මේ අයකිරීම් වල යම්කිසි කුමවත් බවක් ඇති කිරීම, ඒ සදහා යම්කිසි ම්ලක් නියම කිරීම, අනිවාර්යයෙන්ම කරන්නට සිද්ධවෙලා තිබෙනවා. ඒක ඇත්ත.

එම්. එව්. එම් නයිතා මරිකාර් මහතා (ஜஞப் எம். எச். எம். நயினு மரிக்கார்) (Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar)

I am glad of the very lively debate that has been taken place on a very formal Resolution for reducing B.T.T. to 1 per cent. I think nobody objects to that and I move that the Resolution be accepted.

පුශ්තය වීමසන ලදින්, සභා ස**ම**මත විය. ක්ෂා ක්රිලිස්සේමටවුනු ආවුනුස් සෞඛ්යාධ්ධ<u>ර්</u>යු. Question put, and agreed to.

බූදල් බදු (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පන மரணச் சொத்துவரி (திருத்தம்) சட்டமூலம் ESTATE DUTY (AMENDMENT BILL)

දෙවන වර කියවීමේ නියෝගය කියවන ලදී. இரண்டாம் மதிப்பிற்கான கட்டளே வாசிக்கப்பட்டது. Order for Second Reading read.

එම්. එව්. එම් නයිතා මරිකාර මහතා (ஜனுப் எம். எச். எம். நயினு மரிக்கார்) (Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar) I move,

"That the Bill be now read a Second time".

I am introducing this Bill to validate the Budget proposal of 1985.

It is a vry simple one.

துக்கை சிறுகை ரூ?ன், கமைக®ை கிக. கண் கைற்றுக்க சிற අனுக்கு சிறை சிற கிகப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. அதன்படி, சட்டமுலம் இரண்டாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்பெற்றது. Question put, and agreed to. Bill accordingly read a Second time.

මතු පළවන යෝජනාව සභාසම්මන විය :

" පනත් කෙටුම්පත පූර්ණ පාර්ලිමේන්තු කාරක සභාවකට පැවරිය යුතුය.—[එම එවී. එම්. නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා]

தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது :

"சட்டமூலம் முழுப் பாராளுமன்றக் குழுவுக்குச் சாட்டப்படுமாக." [ஜனுப் எம். எச். எம். நமினு மரிக்கார்]

Resolved:

"That the Bill be referred to a committee of the whole Parliament."
[M. H. M. Naina Marikar]

කාරක සභාවෙහිදී සලකා බලන ලදී. [නියෝජා කාරක සභාපතිතුමා මුලාසනාරුඪ විය.]

குழுவில் ஆராயப்பட்டது.

[குழுக்களின் பிரதித் தலேவர் அவர்கள் தலேமை வகித்தார்கள்.]

Considered in Committee.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES in the Chair.]

1 කිට 11 තෙක් වගන්නී පනන් කොටුළිනෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට නිඛිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

පුඥාජති වගන්තීය සහ නාමය පනත් කොටුම්පනෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතුයයි තියෝග කරන ලදී.

පනත් කෙටුම්පත, සංශෝධන රහිනව, වාර්තා කරන ලදි.

1 ஆம் வாசகத்திலிருந்து 11 ஆம் வாசகம் வரை சட்டமூலத்தின் பகுதியாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென கட்டளேயிடப்பட்டது.

சட்டமாகு வாசகமும் தலேப்பும் சட்டமூலத்தின் பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென கட்டளேயிடப்பட்டது.

சட்டமூலம் திருத்தமின்றி அறிக்கை செய்யப்பட்டது.

Clauses 1 to 11 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

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

Bill reported without Amendment.

එම්. එව්. එම් තයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා (ஜஞப் எம். எச். எம். நயிஞ மரிக்கார்) (Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar) I move

"That the Bill be now read the Third time".

පුශ්තය විමසන ලදින්, සභාසම්මන විය.

පනත් කෙටුම්පන ඒට අනුකුලව තුන්වන වර කියවා සම්මන කරන ලදී.

விரை விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி, சட்டமூலம் மூன்கும் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்பெற்று நிறைவேற்றப் பெற்றது.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the Third time, and passed.

තියෝජ්ත කාරක සභාපතිතුමා (ළැගුට වැඳුම්වූ දුර්කණ அவர்கள்) (The Deputy Chairman of Committee

(The Deputy Chairman of Committees)
Item No. 7 ?

එම්, විත්සත්ටි පෙරේරා <mark>මහතා</mark> (நிரு. எம். வின்சன்ற் பெரோர்) (Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

Shall we take it up in the afternoon?

තියෝජන කාරක සභාපතිතුමා (ලැගුර ග්ලමුදු දුද්කතේ அவர்கள்) (The Deputy Chairman of Committees) Shall we suspend the Sitting for lunch?

එම්. චිත්සත්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා (කිල. எம். வின்சன்ற் பெரோரா) (Mr. M. Vincent Perera) All right

තියෝජා කාරක සභාපතිතුමා (குழுப் பிரதித் தல்வர் அவர்கள்)

(The Deputy Chairman of Committees)

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

පරිපූරක මුදල : කම්කරු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ රැකීරක්ෂා සේවා

குறைநிரப்புத் தொகை : தொழில் தி2ீணக்கள தொழில் வசதிச்சேவை

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY: EMPLOYMENT SERVICES OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

එම්. චින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා (නිල, எம். வின்சன்ற் பெரேரா) (Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Minister of Labour, I move,

"that a supplementary sum not exceeding Rupees One Million Seven hundred and thirty-one thousand (Rs. 1,731,000) be payable out of the Consolidated Fund of the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka or any other fund or monies of or at the disposal of the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, or from the proceeds of any loans obtained by the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, for the Financial Year beginning on 1st January, 1985, and ending on 31st December, 1985, and that the said sum may be expended as specified in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

Rs.

Head: 82 - Department of Labour Programme: 5 - Employment Services-Capital Expenditure

1,731,000"

If I may explain, Sir, the Foreman Training Institute, Narahenpita, is a project under the Technical Assistance Programme of the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA). The agreement between SIDA and the Sri Lanka Government provides for the machinery and equipment and specialist services for the Institute for training purposes to be supplied by Sweden at a cost of SEK 15 million (Rs. 48 million). The land buildings and the staff to be provided by the Sri Lanka Government. SIDA will also make available a total of Rs. 3.4 million for the material and equipment to be purchased locally. The building for the Institute estimated to cost of Rs. 26.8 million is completed. Machinery and equipment for training purposes sent from Sweden have already been installed.

A sum of Rs. 1.873 million was released by SIDA for local purchase requirements. Cabinet approval was obtained and the authority of the Hon. Minister of

[එම්. චිත්සන්ට් 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.

පුශ්තය සහාහිමුම කරන ලදී. விஞ எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது. Question proposed.

ලක්ෂමත් ජයකොඩි මහතා (திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி) (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 cound 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. චිත්සත්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා (නිල. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரோ) (Mr. M. Vincent Perera) He is a senior Minister.

ලක්ෂ්මත් ජයකොඩි මහතා (නිල. லஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி) (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 peson, 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 Ithe 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.

துள்ள விடுக்கப்பெற்று ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. Question put, and agreed to.

පලිබෝධ නාශක පාලනය කිරීමේ පනත : නියෝග

பீடை கொல்லிகள் கட்டுப்பாட்டுச் சட்டம் : ஒழுங்குவிதிகள்

CONTROL OF PESTICIDES ACT : GULATIONS

ගාමනී ජයසූරිය මහතා (සෘෂිසාර්මික සංවර්ධන හා පර්යේෂණ ඇමතිතුමා සහ ආහාර හා සමූපකාර ඇමතිතුමා)

(திகு. காமனீ ஜயசூரிய—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 themselve 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 formulaltion.

[ගාමතී 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.

පුශ්තය සභාගිමුබ කරන ලදී. விரு எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது. Question proposed.

දිනේෂ් ගුණවර්ධන මහතා (මහරගම) (නිල, නිරීණණු குணவர்த்தன — மஹரகம) (Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene–Maharagama)

ගරු තියෝජා කථානායකතුමති, කෘමි නාශක හා වල් නාශක පිළිබද පාලන තීති රෙගුලාසි කීපයක් සම්මත කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්නු වන මේ අවස්ථාවේදී ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානයට යොමු කරන්නට කැමතියි, කෘමි නාශක පිළිබඳව සටහන් වී ඇති ලේබලය පමණක් මේ නන්න්වයට විසඳුමක් වන එකක් නැත කියා. මේ ලේබලයේ මෙහි හයානක කම ගැන ලියැවි තිබුණත් ඒවායින් සිදුවන හයාතක පුතිඵල තැත්තම් ඵලවිපාක ඇති වත්තේ ඒවායේ සීමාවන් පිළිබඳව නැත්නම් ඒවා පාව්ච්චි කරන ආකාරය පිළිබඳව හරියාකර අවබෝධයක් නොමැතිවීම තිසයි. මෙය කෙලින්ම මනුෂා ජීවිතවලට බලපෑමේ පුශ්නයට කලින් මම කියන්න කැමතියි, මේවා හරියාකාර ජලය සමහ මිශු නොකළොත් – ඒවායේ සැර අඩු කිරීම සඳහා ජලය සමභ හරියාකර මිශුණය නොකලොත් – ඒවායින් සිදු වන විනාශයන් ඉතා විශාල බව. ඒ නිසාම තමයි, අද වෙළඳපොළේ පවතින භෝග වර්ග ගණනාවකම මේ කෘමි නාශකයන්ගේ ඉතිරියක් පවතින්නේ. ඒ බව දුන් සොයාගෙන තිබෙනවා. මම හිතන විධියට ඒ ගැන ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානයන් යොමු වී තිබෙනවා. කොළඹ නගරයේ බැලුවත් කංකුන්, බණ්ඩක්කා වැනි දේවල පවතිනවා, අලුතින් අපේ ගොවීන්ට පුරුදු කරන ඒ නාශකවල ඉතිරියන්. ගෝවා දෙස බැලූවත් එහෙමයි. ඒවා වෙළද පොළට ගෙන ඒම සඳහා කල් තබා ගැනීම පිණිස මේවා පාවිච්චි කරනවා. ඒ නිසා මේවායේ භාවිතාව පිළිබඳ පාලනය මේ නීති රෙගුලාසිවලින් හරියාකාර කෙරෙන්නේ නැහැ.

අද බොහෝ ලෙඩ රෝග ඇති වන්නේ මේ නිසයි කියන එකත් බොහෝ පර්යේෂණවලින් ඔප්පු වී තිබෙනවා. මම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් අහන්නේ මෙයයි. අද අපේ වෙළඳ පොළෙන් මේ කෘමි නාශක මිලදී ගැනීම ඕනෑම කෙනෙකුට කරන්නට පුළුවන්. පොඩ් ළමයෙකුට වුණන් ලබා ගත්නට පුළුවන්. අද ගම්වලත් නගරවලත් තේ විකුණන තැන්, ආහාර විකුණන තැන් ආදීයේ පවා මේ දුවායන් විකුණනු ලබනවා.

මේ රෙගුලාසිවල 4 වන වගත්තිය යටතේ " බලයලත් නිලධාරියා විසින් බලය පවරතු ලැබූ වෙළෙන්දකු " කියන තැන වගා නිලධාරියා හෝ ඒ පුදේශයේ ගොවිජන සේවා මධාස්ථානවල නිලධාරින් වැනි අය පමණක් නොවෙයි, ඒ ගණයට වැටෙන්නේ. ඕතෑම වෙළෙන්දෙක් ඒ ගණයට වැටෙනවා.

වෙළදාම පිළිබදව ඔබතුමාටවත් අපි කාටවත් පාලනය කර ගන්නට බැරි වූ විශාල බලපෑමක් තිබෙනවා. " ගේලිස් " " ලංකෙම් " " ඇන්ග්ලෝ ඒෂියන් " ආදිය ලංකාවේ තිබෙන ලොකුම සමාගම් කීපයක්. මේ " ඇන්ග්ලෝ ඒෂියන් " කීයන සමාගම ළහදී පටන්ගත් එකක්. මේවායේ බලපෑම කොයි තරම් දුරට තිබෙනවාදයි අපි දන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ අය තමයි ලංකාවේ දන්වීම පිළිබදව කටයුතු කරන්නේ. රුපවාහිතිය ගත්තත්, ගුවන් විදුලිය ගත්තත්, පුවෘත්ති පතු ගත්තත් ඒ අය තමයි මේ ආයතන අද නඩත්තු කරන්නේ. පුචාරක මාධායෙ සඳහා විශාල මුදලක් වැය කරනවා. බහුජාතික සමාගම් කීපයක් විසින් සපයන මේ මුදලින් විශාල විනාශයක් සිදුවේගෙන 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 විපාක මීට වඩා වැඩි වෙනවා. ලෝකයේ අනිකුත් රටවලන් මෙය සිදුවී තිබෙනවා. අපි විශේෂයෙන් ඒවායේ අන්දකීම් ලබා ගන්නට ඕනෑ. මම එක උදහරණයක් කියන්නම්. පසුගිය කාලයේ – දනට අවුරුදු කීපයකට පෙර – ගෝල්ඩන් කියා මහත්මයෙක් ඇවිත් පුරුදු කළ දුවායක් නමයි " පිරිඩත් " කියන කෘමි නාශකය. අද එය හැම පැළයකටම පාවිච්චි කරනවා. එය පැළයකට විද්දට පසුව දින 35 ක් පමණ ඒ දුවාය එහි පවතිනවා. එවැනි විෂ දුවායක් දවස් 35 ක් පමණ පවතින විට ඒවායේ ඵල විපාක කොතරම් දුරට සිදු වන්නට පුළුවන්දයි තමුන්තාන්සේ දන්නවා. මේ නිලධාරියාගේ බලපෑමට යටත්වූ අය හුහක් සිටිනවා.

අද මේ කෘමි නාශක හා වල් නාශක දුවෑයන් විකුණන සමාගම්වල බොහෝ සෙයින් සේවය කරන්නේ කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ හිටපු නිලධාරීන්. ඒ ගැන අපට පාලනයක් කරන්නට බැහැ. වැඩි වැටුපට ඒ අයගේ දැනුම අර ගන්නවා. නමුත් ඒ අය මේ රටේ කෘෂිකර්ම ක්ෂේතුයට මේවා ඕනැවට වැඩියෙන් භාවිතා කෙරෙනවාය කියන සැකයක් ගැනයි මම මේ වෙලාවේ මෙම පුශ්නය නැහුවේ. අද සිය දිවි නසා ගැනීම දිහා බැලුවොත් සිය දිවි නසා ගැනීම්වල අනුපානය ඉහල ගොස් තිබෙනවා. බොහොම ලෙහෙසියෙන් කඩයකින් ගන්නට පුළුවන් පොලිඩෝල් වැනි විවිධ වර්ග රාශියක් තිබෙනවා.

ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට මම තවත් කාරණයක් කියන්නට කැමතියි. සංවර්ඨිත රටවල තහතම් කර තිබෙත කෘෂි රසායතික දුවෑ අපේ රටේ අලෙවි කරමින් පවතිනවා. ඇලඩ්රින් නමින් වර්ගයක් තිබෙනවා. අපේ රටේ එය විකුණන්නේ ඇල්රෙක්ස්, ඇල්ඩ්රින්, ඇල්රිමුල්, පී. එව්. ඩි., ඇල්ඩ්රයිට් යන නම්වලිනුයි. මනුෂායකුගේ ජීවිතයක් නැති කරන්නට මෙයින් තේ හැන්<mark>දක</mark> පුමාණයක් ඇති. බී. එව්. සී. නමින් වර්ගයක් ලංකාවේ පාවිච්චි කරනවා. එය පිටරටවල, ආරම්භක රටවල තහනම් කළ වර්ගයක්. විලිබේන්, පැරතියොන්, පුෙමකිරින්, මැකමඩින්පාස් යන නම්වලින් වරග ගණනාවක් පාවිච්චි වෙනවා. මේ නිසා අපි අද ඔබතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලන්නේ මේ රෙගුලාසියට නව සංශෝධන කීපයක් ගෙනෙන්නට කීයලයි. වෙළදාමේ ද මේවායේ පාලනයක් තිබෙන්නට ඕනෑ. ඒවාගේම අද මේවායේ විකිණීම ගැන පමණයි බොහෝවිට සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වන්නේ. විකිණීම සදහා තිබෙන උනන්දූව වගේම විකිණීම සඳහා කෙරෙන පුවාරක දුන්වීම්වල මේවායේ හයානකත්වයන් අඩංගු කිරීම යෝගෑයයි කියන එකයි මම නම් හිතන්නේ. දුන් සිගරට් සම්බන්ධයෙන් එහෙම තිබෙනවා. ඒකේ හයානකත්වය සදහන් වෙනවා. ඒවාගේම මේවායේ හයාතකත්වයන් රූපවාහිනීය, ගුවන්විදුලීය සහ පුවෘත්ති පතුවල පළ කරන දුන්වීම්වල සදහන් කිරීම අතිවාර්ය කරනවා නම් කුඩා දරුවන් වුවත් මේවා හාවිතයේදී පුවේශම් වෙනවා.

ඒ විතරක් නොවෙයි, මම නොකිව්වාට ඔබතුමා මේ කාරණය දන්නවා. ඔබතුමාගේ ආසනයේ බාග්මනගම කමේ නාශක නිෂ්පාදනය කරන ' ගේලීස් ' සමාගම අවට ස්වාහාවික ගස් මැරී යන හැටි ඕනෑම කෙනෙකුට පෙනෙනවා. එය ඒවායේ දරුණුකම කොයිතරම්ද කියන එක පෙන්වන හොදම නිදර්ශනයක්. හේලීස් සමාගමේ මේ කෘමිනාශ්ක නිෂ්පාදන කරන පුදේශයේ ගස්කොළන් වියලී, මැරී යනවා. මේ නාශකයන් පාවිච්චි කළාම ඒවායේ අතීරික්තයන් ගලන වතුරට එකතුවී අපේ ගම්බද ජනතාව බීමට ජලය ගන්නා තැන්වලට පවා එකතු වෙනවා. නෑමට ජලය ගන්නා තැන්වලටත් එකතු වෙනවා. මේ ජලය පාවිච්චි කළාම ඒවා ශරීරගත වෙනවා. දීර්ක කාලයක් නිස්සේ හොයා ගන්නට බැරි අලුත් ලෙඩරෝග ඇති වෙමින් පවතිනවා. ඒ නිසා මේවායේ භාවිතය පිළිබදව මීට වඩා යමිකිසී අලූත් වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් ඇති කිරීම අනිවාර්ය කළ යුතුයි කියා මම හිතනවා. විශේෂයෙන් කෘමිනාශක අලෙවි කරන විට ඒ බෝකල් සමහ ඒවායේ භාවිතය පිළිබදව පතිකාවක් සැපයීම අනිවාර්ය කරනවා නම හොඳයි. දන් බෙහෙත් වර්ග සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඒ කුමය නිබෙනවා. බෙහෙත් අලේවී කරන විට එය භාවිතා

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කරන කුමය හා එහි මේ මේ එලව්පාක තිබෙනවාය කියා සදහන් කර තිබෙනවා. මේක කුඩා ලේබලයකින් දුන්නාට මදි. මේ පිළිබඳව වෙනම පතිකාවක් දූන්නොත් ඒ පතිකාව මොකක්ද කියන එක කියවා තේරුම ගැනීමට උත්සාහයක් දරයි. මම මේ ටික විශේෂයෙන් කියන්නේ කෘමිතාශකවලින් අතිසි පුයෝජන ලබන්නට යැමෙන් හයානක තර්ජනයක් ඇති වෙමින් පවතින නිසයි. ඒ වාගේම මේ නිසා අපේ පසේ සමහර සංයෝග විනාශ වී යනවා. දරුණු කෘමි නාශකයක් පාවිච්චි කළාට පසුව ස්වාභාවිකව පසේ තිබිය යුතු, උදවු වන කෘමින් පවා නැති වී යනවා. මේ විධියට ගියෝතින් අපේ රටේ සමහර හෝග වර්ග සකස් කර ගැනීමට බැරි තත්ත්වයකුත් උද වෙත්ත පූඑවත්. උදහරණයක් වශයෙනුයි ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට මේ වෙලාවෙ මම මේ කාරණය කියත්තේ. සිංහල වෛදා කුමයේ හැටියට පමණක් නොවෙයි. පිටගැස්මට ඖෂධයක් වශයෙන් අපි කවුරුත් පිළිගන්නා වෙනිවැල්ගැටවල ශක්තිය අද බොහෝදුරට මැරී ගොස් තිබෙනවා. කෘමී නාෂක, පැලැටි නාශක විෂ ස්වභාවිකව එකතුවීම නිසා මේ පැලැටිවල ශක්තීය අඩු වෙන්නට පටන් ගෙන තිබෙන බව එයට හේතුව හැටියට අද හොයාගෙන තිබෙනවා. මෙයන් අපි කල්පනා කළ යුතු දෙයක්.

ඒ වාගේම පසුගිය අයවැය විවාදය අවස්ථාවේදීත් මම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලීමක් කළා. මම හිතන විධ්යට 1951 අංක අංක 25 දරන පස සංරක්ෂණ ආඥපනන නැවන වරක් සංශෝධනය කරන්නට යෝජනා ඉදිරිපත් වී තිබෙනවා. එම යෝජනා අඩංගු කර ආඥපනන නැවත සංශෝධනය කර පුකාශයට පත් කරන ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. එසේ සකස් කර ගත්තොත් ඉදිරි කාලයේදී පොළොවේ ආරක්ෂාව සදහා සමහර විට කෘමි නාශක දුවායන් භාවිතා කිරීම පාලනය කරන්නට අපට පූළුවන් වෙයි. ඒ වාගේම ගොවියත් එකතු වී වගාවන් පිළිබද කාල තියම කරන කම්ටු ඇති කර ගැනීමාදියෙන් ඇමනිතුමාගේ අනුදුනීම යටතේ වගා කුමය සැලසුම්ගනව සකස් කර ගැනීමකට යොමු වී තිබෙනවා. එම වැඩ පිළිවෙළ වඩාත් කුමවත්ව සකස් කර ගැනීමට පුළුවන් වුණොත්, කෘමි නාශක භාවිතයෙන් පැල විතාශ කිරීමට දරන උත්සාහය පාලනය කර ගැනීමටන් පුළුවන් වෙයි. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අප දන්නා හැටියට ඉන්දියාවේ බෝපාල් නුවර කෘමිනාශක තිෂ්පාදතාගාරයේ විෂවායුව කාත්දුවීමෙන් ඇතිවුණු විතාශය හොදම උදුහරණයක් හැටියට පෙන්වා දෙන්නට පුඑවනි. විශේෂයෙන් දරුවන්ගේ අංග විකල භාවයට මෙම කෘමි නාශක දරුණු ලෙස බලපානවා. එම තිසා මෙය ජාතියට බලපාන භයානක පුශ්තයක් හැටියටත් එක පැත්තකින් අපට සලකන්නට වෙනවා. මේ හේතුව නිසා අපේ ගොවීන්ට කෘම් නාශක පුරුදු කරනවා වාගේම එයින් ඇති වන භයානක නත්ත්වය වටහාගෙන කිසියම් පාලනයක් ඇති කරන්නට ඕනෑ. මේ අනුව අද කොළඹ වෙළඳපොළේ අපට ලක්ෂණට පෙනෙන සැම එළවඑ වර්ගයක්ම මෙම කෘම් නාශක බෙහෙත් දුවා ඉසින ලද ඒවා හැටියටයි, අපට තීරණය කරන්නට පුළුවන් වෙන්නේ. එම තීසා, විශේෂයෙන් වතුර බැස යන තැන්වල පැතිරෙන මෙම හයානකත්වය පිළිබදව පාලන වගන්නි කීපයක් ඇතුළත් කරනවා නම් එය ඉතා හොදය කියන කාරණයට ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරනවා.

වන්දු රණතුංග මහතා (මාවනැල්ල) (திரு. சந்திர றணதுங்க — மாவனல்ல) (Mr. Chandra Ranatunga-Mawanella)

ගරු තියෝජා කථානායකතුමති, මේ කාරණය ගැන දීර්ඝ වශයෙන් මා කථා කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන්නේ නැහැ. පලිබෝධ නාශක පාලනය කිරීම සදහා ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති රෙගුලාසි ගැන සාකච්ජා කරන මේ අවස්ථාවේදී, දුනට අපේ කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වාගේම සුළු අපනයන හෝග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් සකස් කර ඇති වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් ගැන සත්තෝෂයෙන් මතක් කරන්නට කැමතියි. මේ අනුව කෘමි නාශක පාවිච්චි නොකර සාමානෳ අන්දමට කෘමින් විනාශ කිරීමේ කුම පුයෝජනයට ගැනීමේ වහපාරයක් අපේ කොට්ඨාශවල ගොවී ජනතාව අනුගමනය කර ගෙන යනවා. ඒ කියන්නේ කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් අපේ ගොවින් එක් රැස් කර ඒ අයට පලිබෝධ ස්වාභාවික අත්දමට නාශනය කිරීමේ කුම කියා දෙමින්, ඒ අය එම කුමවලට යොමු කිරීමට කටයුතු කර තිබෙනවා.

ගරු තියෝජා කථාතායකතුමති, මෙම පලිබෝධ තාශක දුවාවලින් වන හාතිය ගැන අපේ මන්තීුවරුන් කීප දෙනෙකුම අද කථා කරන්නට යෙදුණා. ඇත්තවශයෙන්ම මෙම පලිබෝධ නාශකවලින් අපේ රටට, අපේ ගොව්යාට වාසී සැලසෙනවා වාගේම එයින් භයානක උවදුරු ඇති වන බවන් අප කවුරුත් පිළිගත යුතුව තිබෙනවා. එම නිසා පලිබෝධ නාශක පාවිච්චි නොකර ස්වාභාවික අන්දමින් පලිබෝධකයන් විනාශ කර ගන්නා කියා මාර්ගයන් අපට අනුගමනය කරන්නට පුළුවන්කමක් තිබෙනවා නම්, මේ පුශ්ත දෙකටම ඉතා සාර්ථක පිළිතුරක් එයින් සැපයෙන බව මා හිතනවා.

ගරු තියෝජා කථානායකතුමති, මීට අවුරුදු තිහ - හතළිහකට පෙර පැවති අපේ කෘෂිකර්මය ගැන අපි කල්පතා කළොත්, පලිබෝධ නැසීමට මේ තරම් දුවෘයන් පාවිච්චි කරන්නට සිදු වුණේ නැති බව කියන්නට ඕනෑ. එද අපේ ගොවින්, සමහර විට කුරුල්ලන්ගේ මාර්ගයෙන්, එසේ නැතිනම් කුඹුරුවල සිටින වෙනත් කෘමින්ගේ මාර්ගයෙන් පලිබෝධ නැසීම ගැන සිත යොමු කළා. ඒ වාගේම පලිබෝධ නසන කෘම් වර්ග වැඩෙන ආකාරයට ඒ අය කටයුතු කල බවත් අප දන්නවා. ඒ කාරණය ගැන කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව දනට අවධානය යොමු කර කටයුතු කර ගෙන යන බව අපට ඉතා සන්නෝෂයෙන් පුකාශ කරන්නට පුඑවති. කෙසේ වුණත්, මේ කාරණය ගැන අප අද සිත් යොමු කර ඇති පුමාණය මදි බව කියන්නට ඔනැ.

අද අපේ ගොවීන් කරන්නේ මොකක්ද ? කඩයකට ගිහින් කෘමි නාශක **දුවා විකක් ගෙනැවිත්, ඒවා පාවිච්චි කරන පිළිවෙළවත් හරියාකාරව දත්තේ** නැතුව, කුඹුරුවලට හා වෙනත් හෝගවලට බොහොම ලෙහෙසි පහසුවෙන් ඉසින පුරුද්දක් අද ඒ ගොවීන් ඇති කර ගෙන තිබෙනවා. අපේ ගොවීන්ට හරියාකාරව මේ කාරණය පිළිබඳව අවබෝධයක් ඇති කලොත්, කෘමි නාශක උපයෝගී කරගෙන, කෘමින් නසන්නේ නැතිව, ස්වභාවික අත්දමට, සමහරවිට අපේ අන්තලා 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 ඉතිරී කර ගැනීමට පුළුවන් වනවා පමණක් නොව, මෙම කෘමිතාශක වලින් අද අපේ රටට, අපේ මහජනතාවට බලපා ඇති අභිතකර පුතීඵල මගහරවා ගන්නත් පුළුවන් වෙනවා.

මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මම විශේෂයෙන් කියන්නට සතුටුයි. අපේ ගරු ඇමතිතුමා මේ කාරණය ගැන අවධානයක් යොමු කර තිබෙන තිසා කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවත් සුථ අපනයන හෝග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවත් විකක් දූරට හරි අපේ ගම්වලට ඇවිල්ලා, අපේ ගොවි ජනතාවට ස්වභාවික කුම මගීන් කෘමීන් තැසීම ගැන කරුණු කියන්නට ඉදිරිපත් වෙලා තිබෙන බව. තමුත් මේ කාරණය ගැන දක්වන උනන්දුව මදී බව මම කියන්නට ඕන. කෘමි නාශකයන් ගැන අපි අපේ අවධානය යොමු කරන තරමටම ස්වභාවික කුම මගින් කෘමින් නැසීම ගැනත් අවධානය යොමු කළොත් මේ කුමය වහජන කරගත්තට අපට පුළුවන් වෙනවා. ස්වභාවික අන්දමින් කෘමින් නසන කුම ගැන උනන්දූවී කටයුතු කරන ලෙසට ගරු ඇමතීතුමා අදළ නිලධාරීන්ට උපදෙස් දෙනවා නම්, ඒ නිලධාරීන්ගෙන් දනට වඩා පුනිඵල ලබා ගැනීමට පුළුවත් වන බව පුකාශ කරන අතරම අද ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන යෝජනාව අනුමත කළ යුතුයයි කියමින් මා නිශ්ශබ්ද වෙනවා.

ලක්ෂමත් ජයකොඩි මහතා (திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி) (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 salicilate සියයට මෙච්චරයි, කුරුදු තෙල් සියයට මෙච්චරයි.

[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.

மை விற்கு விற்

(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 ar 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 ben 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.

தன்னவ பில்வற උදින්, வறு வூல்ற பிவ. விளு விடுக்கப்பெற்று ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. Question put, and agreed to.

> ආහාර පාලන තියමය නොකුස් සේගිටාෆ්රිලිප් පේටර් : සේට්ඨිශ FOOD CONTROL ORDER

மை விற்ற முற்ற ம

"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

[ගාමතී ජයසූරිය මහතා]

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.

ලක්ෂමත් ජයකොඩි මහතා (திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி) (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody) What is the purpose?

ගාමති ජයසූරිය මහතා (தரு. 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.

துக்கை கலைக்குவ கூசக උදී. விளு எடுத்தியம்பட்பெற்றது. Question proposed.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (திரு. லஷ்டின் 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.

மைன் ජයසූරිය මහතා (திரு. காமனீ ஜயசூரிய) (Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya)

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

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (திரு. லக்ஷமன் 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.

மைலி பக்குப் இற்றி (இரு. காமனி ஜயசூரிய) (Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya) We charge a duty also.

ලක්ෂමත් ජයකොඩි මහතා (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.

මන්තීවරයෙක් (அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்) (A Member) What about the price of chillies ?

ලක්ෂ්මත් ජයකොඩි මහතා (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 refineness, 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 courrency 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 disencouragement 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.

னூக் ජයයූරිය මහතා (திரு. காமனீ ஜயசூரிய) (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).

டுள்ளூற் ப்பக்கையி இறை (இரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஐயக்கொடி) (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-naionals 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 happen 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) (නිල. ஆர். எம். அபேகோன் — மொனருகல மாவட்ட அமைச்சர்) (Mr. R. M. Abeykoon–District Minister, Monaragala) මේ කියන කථාවල කිසීම හරයක් නැහැ.

ලක්ෂ්මත් ජයකොඩි මහතා (திரு. லஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி) (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.

ගාමති ජයසූරිය මහතා (திரு. காமன் ஜயகுரிய) (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 mislead the people!

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி) (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. "ගොව්ඨා " කෘෂිකර්ම ඇමතිතුමා ගෙදර යන්න කියන්න." They nave 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 සුන 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 (திரு. காமனீ ஜபகுரிய) (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.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

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

விவிப் கிற்றவக்கும் (பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

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

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஐயக்கொடி)

(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."

ගාමතී ජයසූරිය මහතා (නිල. සැගන් ඉූயஞිබ්ய) (Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya)

Outsiders also do not go there! (Interruption).

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)
I have been to Moneragala, Sir.

සරත් මුත්තෙට්ටුවෙගම මහතා (නිල- சாத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம்) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

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

ලක්ෂ්මත් ජයකොඩි මහතා (திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

් පුදේශවාසීන් තැනූ වැවත් සමාගමට "

How can it be all nonsense?

லூலி ப்பதுபே அறை (திரு. காமனி ஜயசூரிய) (Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya)

You are trying to create problems and you accept that.

ලක්**ම**ෙන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (திரு. லண்டிமன் ஜயக்கொடி) (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?

තියෝජා කථානායකතුමා (பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

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

අනතුරුව නියෝජෑ කථානායකතුමා මූලායනයෙන් ඉවත් වූයෙන්, නියෝජෑ කාරක යහාපතිතුමා [එඩිමන්ඩ් යමරවිකුම මහතා] මූලයනාරුඪ විය.

அதன் பிறகு, பிரநிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் அக்கிராசனத்தினின்று அகலிவே, குழுப் பிரநித் தலேவர் அவர்கள் [நிரு. எட்மண் சமரவிக்ரம] தலேமை வகித்தார்கள்.

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

සරත් මුත්තෙට්ටුවෙගම මහතා (திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம்) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

මම මේ කාරණය ගැන පමණයි දනගන්න අදහස් කරන්නෙ. අත්නගල්ලේ ගරු මන්තීතුමා (ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩ් මහතා) කථා කරන විට සීනි ආනයනය කරන මිල ගණන් පිළිබද පුශ්නය මතු කළා. මම වෙළඳ ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් පිළිතුරක් අපේක්ෂා කරන වාචික පුශ්නයක් කල් දී තිබෙනවා, සීනි කිලෝවක් ශී ලංකාවට ගෙන්වීමේදී එහි ආනයන මිල කීයද කියා අගලා. ඒ පුශ්නයට පිළිතුරු දීමට දුන් දෙවරක් කල් ඉල්ලා ගත්නා. ඇමතිතුමා ඒ වෙලාවේ අත්නනගල්ලේ ගරු මන්තීතුමාට බාධා කරමින් කීව්වා ඒ මිල රු. 5.50 නොවෙයි කියලා. මම මේ දනගන්න ඕනෑ නිසයි අහන්නෙ එහෙනම් ඒ මිල කීයද කීයලා. අද ලංකාවෙ වෙළඳ පොළේ තිබෙන සීනි ආනයන කරන විට කිලෝවක මිල කීයද ? එනකොට අපට ගණන් හදගන්න ලෙහෙසි නමුන්නාන්සේලා සීනි කිලෝවකින් කීයක් ලාබ ගන්නවාද කියලා. [බාධා කිරීම] හිතුරාන සීනි තවම නැහැනෙ. ඇත්න වශනේම මේක කලු කඩයක් වාගෙයි. ආණ්ඩුව සීනිවලින්, පෙටුල්වලින්, ගුම්නෙල්වලින්, සිසල්වලින් අද විශාල මිලක් ගන්නවා. ඒ හාණ්ඩ සියල්ලේම ආනයන මිල කීයද කියා මම වෙළද ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් අහලා තිබෙනවා.

අත්තනගල්ලේ ගරු මන්තීතුමා (ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා) නම් කථාව අවසාන හරියේදී කී එක කාරණයක් ගැන මමත් වචනයක් කියන්න ඕනෑ. එතුමා කිව්වා වාගේ පොලීසිය අයින් කළොත් ඒක බොහෝම ගොද වැඩක්. මොකද, අද උදේ කොළඹ ධර්මපාල මාවතේ ඉරාන නානාපති කාර්යාලයට විරුද්ධත්වය පුකාශ කරන්න සාමානෑ මිනිසුන් පීරිසක් ගිහින් නීබෙනවා.

වෛද වාර්ය පී. එමී. බී. සිරිල් මහතා (හම්බන්තොට දිසා ඇමතිතුමා) (வைத்திய கலாநிதி பீ. எம். பி. சிறில்—ஹம்பாந்தோட்டை மாவட்ட அமைச்சர்)

(Dr. P. M. B. Cyril – District Minister, Hambantota) තමුන්තාන්සේ ගීයේ නැද්ද ?

සරත් මූත්තෙට්ටුවෙගම මහතා (திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம்) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

මට යන්න තිබුණා, නමුත් මට මේ සභාවට පැමිණීමට තිබුණ නිසා මම ගියේ නැහැ. ඉරානය කරන අමානුෂික පුජානන්නු විරෝධී වැඩි පිළිබඳව විරෝධය පුකාශ කිරීමටයි ඒ අය ගියේ. පොලීසිය ඇවිල්ලා ඒ මිනිස්සු ටික අරගෙන ගියා.

වෛදභාවාරය පී. එම්. බී. සිරිල් මහතා (කෙබුනිම හොණුනි ඒ. எம். பி. චිනිම) (Dr. P. M. B. Cyril) එතන කලබලයක් වුණා නම්. ඒකයි ඒ.

සරත් මුත්තෙට්ටුවෙගම මහතා (නිල. අඳුන් ශුන්නෙස්ලිකිනෙනේ) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama) ඉරාතයේ තාතාපතිට ලියුමක් දෙන්නයි ගියේ.

වෛදනාචාර්ය පී. එම්. බී. සිරිල් මහතා (කෙකුද්තික හොඳුණි ඒ. අශ්. ගි. ළිැණිණ්) (Dr. P. M. B. Cyril) ඒ ගොල්ලත් ආරක්ෂා කරන්නයි ඒ. යරත් මූත්තෙට්ටුවෙගම මහතා (නිල. අඳුන් (ගුන්මන් ලිබ්නෙගේ) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama) ආරක්ෂා කරන්නද පොලිසියට එක්ක ගිහිල්ලා කුඩුවෙ දම්මේ දී

මෛදනවාර්ය පී. එම්. බී. සිරිල් මහතා (කෲத්තික සහැා හිති ඒ. හේ. ඒ. චිනි්න්) (Dr. P. M. B. Cyril) තැහැ නැහැ එතන රණ්ඩුවක් වුණා නම ?

සරත් මුත්තෙට්ටුවෙගම මහතා (திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம்) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

පොලිසියේ ආරක්ෂාව ලබන උදවිය කීප දෙනෙක් නිවන් දකල තිබෙනවා. පොලිස් කුඩුවේ ආරක්ෂාව ලැබූ කීප දෙනෙක් නිවන් ගිහින් තිබෙනවාය කියා අපේ රටේ ඉතිහාසයේ සටහන් වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා ඒ පොලිසියේ කුඩුවේ තිබෙන ආරක්ෂාව ඔනෑ නැහැ. මම අහන්නෙ දන් තානාපති කෙනෙකුට ලියුමක් දෙන්න කෙනෙකුට යන්න බැරිද කියලයි. [බාධාකිරීමි]

ඊ. පී. පෝල් පෙරේරා මහතා (කඩුවෙල) (නිල. අ. ඒ. போல් பெரோ — අලිබේහ) (Mr. E. P. Paul Perera–Kaduwela) ඉරානය තමුන්තාන්සේලාගේ යාඑවොනේ ඉස්සර.

ம**்** இ<mark>ன்னேப்பூபேல் இன்னை</mark> (திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம்) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

තමුත්තාත්සේගේ යාළුවො එක්ක තමුන්තාත්සේ තරහ වෙතවා බොහෝම ඉක්මතින්.

கிகவிச்சு வாசிவ கரைச்சிவு இர (குழுப் பிரதித் தல்வர் அவர்கள்) (The Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Order please ! තමුන්තාන්සේ මට කථා කරන්ත. මූලාසනයට කථා කරන්න.

සරත් මුත්තෙට්ටුවෙගම මහතා (නිලං දෙදු ගුන්මනුட්ලිබෙනෙං) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama) තමන්නාන්සේ ඔච්චර සැරට කියනවානම මම ඉඳගන්නම

තියෝජා කාරක සභාපතිතුමා (குழுப் பிரதித் தல்வர் அவர்கள்) (The Deputy Chairman of Committees)

තැහැ සැරට කිව්වෙ නැහැ, ඉදගන්න කැමති නම් ඉදගන්න පුඑවන්

ගාමතී ජයසූරිය මහතා (திரு. காமன் ஐயசூரிய) (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, transaport 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 rgulations for the purpose of

[ගාමතී ජයසූරිය මහතා]

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 quantites 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.

தன்றவ சில்கற் டூர்க், வறு வலில்ற சில. விளு விடுக்கப்பெற்று ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. Question put, and agreed to.

> කීඩා පතත : තියෝග விளேயாட்டுகள் சட்டம் : ஒழுங்குவிதிகள் SPORTS LAW : REGULATIONS

එම්. වින්සන්ට පෙරේරා මහතා (නිල. எம். வின்சன்ற் 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.

පුශ්තය සභාගිමුඛ කරන ලදී. விஞ எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது. Question proposed. දීනේෂ් ගුණවර්ධන මහතා (திரு. தினேஷ் குணவர்த்தன)

(Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene)

ගරු නියෝජා සභාපතිතුමනි, ජාතික කුීඩා සංවිධාන ගැන කුීඩා ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් එක් කාරණයක් දුනගන්න කැමතියි. ජාතික කුීඩා සංවිධානවල එක් එක් නිලධාරීන්ට කොපමණ කාලයක් දිගටම කියා කිරීමේ අවසරය දී තිබෙනවාද ? එපමණයි මා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් දනගන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන්නේ. මොකද ? සම්මේලන පවත්වන්නේ නැතිව එකම පුද්ගලයන්ට දීගටම කුීයා කරගෙන යාමට ඉඩ දීමෙන් සමහර ආයතනවල පුහුණුවෙන, ඉදිරියට එන අයට ඉඩ දීමක් සිදුවෙන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ කිසා ඒ නිලධාරීන් කුීයා කරන වර්ෂ ගණන අඩු කරනවා නම් හොදයි.

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා (திரு. எம். வின்சன்ற் பெரேரா) (Mr. M. Vincent Perera) තිලධාරී මණ්ඩලයද ?

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

ඔව්, නිලධාරින්.

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා (திரு. எம். வின்சன்ற் பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

කලින් තිබුණ හැටියට පුධාන පෙළේ නිලධාරීන්ට ඉන්න පුළුවන් අවුරුදු දෙකයි. නමුත් කුිකට් පාලක මණ්ඩලයේ කලින් හිටපු සභාපතිතුමා මගෙන් ඉල්ලීමක් කලා, අවුරුදු දෙකක කාල සීමාවක් තුලදී මේවා දියුණු කරන්න අමාරුයි ; ඒ නිසා අවුරුද්දෙන් අවුරුද්ද ඇමතිවරයාගේ කැමැත්ත ලබාගෙන තව අවුරුදු දෙකක් කටයුතු කරන්න පුළුවන් නත්ත්වයක් ඇති කරන්නය

දීතේෂ් ගුණවර්ධන මහතා (නිල. නිශාඛූ ලකාඛා ද්රුකා) (Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene) එතකොට අවුරුදු හතරයි.

එම්. චින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා (திரு. எம். வின்சன்ற் பெரேரா) (Mr. M. Vincent Perera) ඔව්, අවුරුදු හතරක් වෙනවා.

දීතේෂ් ගුණවර්ධන මහතා (திரு. தினேஷ் குணவர்த்தன) (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 වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා (திரு. எம். வின்சன்ற் பெரேரா) (Mr. M. Vincent Perera) රෙගුලාසිවල නම් නැහැ.

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

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

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා (திரு. எம். வின்சன்ற் பெரேரா) (Mr. M. Vincent Perera) ඉදිරීයේදී වෙනස් වෙයිද කියන එක මම දන්නෙ නැහැ.

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

It is not fair.

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

We would not go beyond that.

සරත් මුත්තෙට්ටුවෙගම මහතා (திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம்)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

මේ උදවිය උසාවිවලට යන්නේ මොකටද ? මේ ඔක්කොම කුීඩා මණ්ඩල අබල් බබල් වෙලා උසාවි ගිහින් තිබෙනවා.

එම්. වින්සන්ට පෙරේරා මහතා (திரு. எம். வின்சன்ற் பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

ඒක දත් කුීඩාවේ කොටසක් වී තිබෙනවා. උසාවි යන එක කුීඩාවේ කොටසක් වී තිබෙනවා.

සරත් මූත්තෙට්ටුවෙගම මහතා (திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம்)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

ඇමතිවරුත් ගීහින් තිබෙනවා. කුීඩා ඇමතිවරුන් ගීහින් තිබෙනවා.

රතිල් විකුමසිංහ මහතා (යෞවන කටයුතු හා රැකීරක්ෂා ඇමතිතුමා සහ අධාාපන ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. ரணில் விக்ரமசிங்ஹ — இளேஞர் அலுவல்கள், தெர்ழில் 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 [රතිල් විකුමසිංහ මහතා]

two decades we have had many national bodies, national committees and different chairmen on many occasions ending up in courts. But as far as our position was concerned in the sphere of international sports, we topped the list if you turned it upside down! We must at least attempt in the next few years to achieve some standard in the Asian Games. I do not think we can achieve all in the coming four years, but certainly in time to come. In many spheres I can see improvement, certainly in cricket where we have had success, and I think we must congratulate the chairman of that controlling board and the members. People like that . I think, should stay on and make a more positive contribution. It will be very sad if for instance some regulation brought to an end the tenure of office of a person who has been doing a very good job. We have got many other boards, for instance the one for volleyball, which they have been able to improve. There have been other games. Football is coming up. A lot of interest is being shown by the board and by the members of the House who have got their own teams - (Interruption). No, all games are the same to me, and I am mainly a spectator, but nevertheless I think we should allow people who are doing a good job of work to go ahead.

Both the Ministry of Sports and the Sports Section of the Education Ministry have got assistance from the German Democratic Republic to plan out our activities. Therefore there will be no conflict between the plans that have been drawn up by the Ministry of Sports and the Sports Division of the Education Ministry. The German Democratic Republic will be sending in assistance. I think they have already sent one consultant to help the Ministry of Sports and a consultant will come for the Ministry of Education next year.

There is also another aspect which the Hon. Minister has pointed out. That is that many of our sportsmen have come from the three Services and the Police. I think during the last few years the three Services and the Police have dominated —

තියෝජා කාරක සභාපතිතුමා (குழுப் பிரதித் தல்வர் அவர்கள்) (The Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Hon. Minister, there is only one minute more for the Adjournment to be moved.

රතිල් විකුමයිංහ මහතා (திரு. ரணில் விக்ரமசிங்ஹ) (Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe)

I will finish within that one minute. So we should ensure that these standards are maintained and they are given assistance despite the fact that they are engaged in anti-terrorist activities.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I must say that today's Debate has not been as lively as yesterday's where defence was involved, nevertheless we have passed many

important matters. There is one matter which I would like to point out, namely that the Special Task Force of the Police is commanded by Superintendent of Police Mr. Ernie Wijesuriya. I think there was some misapprehension that it was commanded by Mr. Ravi Jayewardene. It is not the case. There is a commandant, and he is Superintendent of Police Mr. Ernie Wijesuriya.

පුශ්තය වීමකත ලදින්, කතා කම්මත විය. <mark>බාලා බාලිෂ්ෂරාමටුනු ආනුනුෂ් මෞණ්</mark>ෂරාပட்டது. Question put, and agreed to.

> කල්තැබීම ඉத்திவைப்பு

ADJOURNMENT

එම්. චින්සන්ට පෙරේරා මහතා (නිල. හේ. නිණ්ණන්න් වියරීඇත්) (Mr. M. Vincent Perera) I move, "That the Parliament do now adjourn"

gdනය සහාහිමුබ කරන ලදී. விளு எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது. Question proposed.

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

Sir, I raised a matter yesterday for a reply from the Hon. Minister of Finance and Planning. I am sorry that he is not here. What am I to do?

திவேச்சு வாச்வ மைச்சிறும் (குழுப் பிரதித் தல்வர் அவர்கள்) (The Deputy Chairman of Committees) You can ask the Question.

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

But he is not here. May I ask the Question tomorrow because the Hon. Acting Minister is not here? It is not fair for me to ask it in his absence.

තියෝජා කාරක සභාපතිතුමා (குழுப் பிரதித் தலேவர் அவர்கள்) (The Deputy Chairman of Committees) You can ask it tomorrow.

ආචාර්ය ධබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මහතා (ගාල්ල) (கலாநிதி டபிள்யு. தஹநாயக்க — காலி) (Dr. W. Dahanayake–Galle)

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I hope the Hon. Minister of Social Services is here. [Interruption] Very well, Sir, I want to raise a question about the issue of new foodstamps. I want to tell the Hon. Minister that the preliminary work in connection with taking a census of those who deserved foodstamps has not been done properly. I think practically throughout the country.

The Ministry issued a circular dated 30th August to all GAs. AGAs and to Commissioners of Social Service. Other than the circular letter the public has not been

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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 ක්ජනා කුමයේ පහත සඳහන් සංශෝධන කිරීමට රජය විසින් නීරණය කර

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

තියම දීළිදු පුද්ගලයන්ට පමණක් ආහාර මුද්දර සහතාධාර ලැබෙන පරිදි ආහාර මුද්දර ලාභීන්ගේ සංඛනව 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 මුත්තෙට්ටුවෙගම මහතා (திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம்) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමති, මම පුශ්ත දෙකක් ඇසීමට කල් දී තිබෙනවා. ඉත් එක පුශ්නයක් දුන් ගාල්ලේ ගරු මන්නීතුමා (ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිවි. දහනායක මහතා)) බොහොම දක්ෂ ලෙස මතු කළ පුශ්නයක්. ඒ ආහාර මුද්දර පුශ්නය. එය කල් දී තිබෙන්නේ ආහාර හා සමූපකාර ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසීමටයි. ගාල්ලේ ගරු මන්තීතුමා මේ පුශ්නය ඉතාම චතුර විධියට මතුකර තිබෙන නිසා ඒ කරුණු නැවතත් අනාවරණය කිරීමට මම සභාවේ කාලය ගන්නේ නැහැ. එක කරුණක් ගැන පමණක් ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරන්න ඕනෑ. ගුාම සේවක මහත්වරුත් විශේෂ සේවා නිලධාරිනුත් තවත් උදවියන් කීප දෙනෙක් කීප තැනකදීම තමන්ගේ පෞද්ගලික සහ දේශපාලන හතුරන් පිළ<mark>ිබදව ඉදිරිපත් කරන වාර්තා අසත</mark>ෘ බව ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානයට යොමු කරන්න කැමතියි.

පසුගිය කාලයේ ආහාර මුද්දර සපයන ලද උදවිය රුපියල් තුන් සියයයේ මාසික ආදයම් සීමාවට අසු වී තිබුණා. ඒ කාලයේදී අපේ පළාත්වල වන්නක යම් කෙතෙක් වැඩට ගීයා නම් ඒ වත්තේ වැඩ කරන කාලයට ඔහුට ආදුයමක් ලැබෙනවා. මම දන්නා සිද්ධීන් විශාල සංඛාාවක් තිබෙනවා. යම් **කෙනෙකු** වත්තෙන් තෙරපුවා නම් එහෙම නැත්නම් වත්ත වැහුවා නම් එසේ නැත්තම් ඔහු වත්තෙත් අස්වුණා නම් මොත විධියකින් හෝ වත්තේ රැකියාව නැතිව ගියා නම් ඊට පස්සේ ඒ නැනැත්තාට රුපියල් තුන් සියයක් තබා ශත පතකවත් ආදයමක් නැහැ. නමුත් ඔහුට ආපහු ආහාර මුද්දර ලබා ගන්න බැහැ. කිසිම විධියකින් ආහාර මුද්දර ලබාගන්න බැහැ. මම උප දිසාපති මහත්වරුන් කීපදෙනකු එක්කම මේ ගැන කතා කළා. මම ගාල්ලේ මත්තීතුමා එක්ක එකහ නොවන්නේ එක කරුණකට පමණයි. කැබිනට් මණ්ඩලයේ වේතනාව ගැන එතුමා සදහන් කළා. ආහාර මුද්දර ලබත්තන්ගේ ලැයිස්තුවේ එක සැරයක් නම නැත්නම් ආපහු පෙරුම්පූරලාවත් එය නැවත ගත්ත බැරි බව උප දිසාපති මහත්වරුත් කීප දෙතෙක්ම මා සමග කිව්වා. ආණ්ඩුවේ පුතිපත්තීය ඒක බවත් ඒ අය කිව්වා. ආපහු දමන්නේ නැහැ කිව්වා. [බාධා කිරීමක්] බොහොම අවංකව මා සමග කියාපු කාරණයක් මම කියන්නේ. මම අහනවා නමුන්නාන්සේලාගේ අන්දකීම් කොහොමද කියා. <mark>තමුත්නාන්සේලාටන් මන්ක</mark>ීවරුන් හැටියට මේ ගැන අන්දකීම් ඇති. ආහාර මුද්දර ලබන්නන්ගේ ලැයිස්තුවෙන් යම් කෙනකුගේ නම එක සැරයක් කපා තිබුණොත් ආපහු ඒ තැනැත්තාට ආහාර මුද්දර ගන්න බැහැ.

ගාල්ලේ ගරු මන්තීුතුමා වකුලේඛනයක් ගැන කරුණු කිව්වා. මොකක්ද ඒකේ අරමුණ ? ආහාර මුද්දර ලබන සංඛතව අඩු කිරීමයි. වැය කරන මුදලත් අඩු කිරීමයි. ආහාර මුද්දර ලබන සංඛ්ෂාව තුනෙන් පංගුවකින් අඩු <mark>වෙනවා නම් වැය කරන මුදලන් අඩු වෙනවා. මුළු සංඛ්</mark>තව<mark>ත් අඩු වෙන</mark>වා. **ගණන් හද බැලුවොන් මුළු සං**බතව අඩු වන බව පෙනෙයි. තමුන්තාන්සේලාගේ වෙතතාව මොකක්ද ? ගාල්ලේ මන්තුීකුමා ආණ්ඩ පක්ෂයේ මන්තීුවරයෙක් නිසා එතුමාට එය කියන්න බැහැ. මම කියන්නම තමුන්නාන්සේලාගේ වෙතනාව. තමුන්නාන්සේලාගේ වෙනනාව හෙමින් **සීරුවේ ආහාර මුද්දරවලට දෙන මුදල සම්පුර්ණ**යෙන්ම කපා හැර මිනිසන් කිසීම සහනයක් නැතිව තබන්නයි. ඒ එක පුශ්නයක්.

[සරත් මූත්තෙව්ටුවෙගම මහතා]

අනෙක් පුශ්තය මා අගන්නේ මහවැලි සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමාගෙන්. ඇමතිතුමාට හදිසි වැඩ වගයක් තිබෙන නිසා මේ පුශ්තයට පිළිතුරු දීම පාර්ලිමේන්තු කටයුතු හා කීඩා ඇමතිතුමාට බාර දී යන බව මට කිව්වා. පුණුගම්වෙහෙර වාාපාරයේ වැඩ කරන ගංගා නිමිතගුම් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලයේ සේවකයන් තිස් ගණනක් 1983 දී ඔවුන්ගේ පැමිණීම අසතුටුදයකය කියා සේවයෙන් නෙරපා තිබෙනවා. පුදුම වැඩක්, 1983 අවසානයේදී ඔවුන්ගේ වැඩ කටයුතු රාජකාර හොදයි කියා ඔවුන්ට බෝනස් මුදලුත් දී තිබෙනවා. දත් ඔවුන්ට ලියුමක් එවනවා, 1983 දී වැඩට පැමිණීම හොද නැත, ඒ නිසා ඔවුන්ගේ සේවය අත්ගිටුවනවාය කියා. ඒ නිසා මේ ගෙන තිබෙන තීරණය වෙනස් කර, ඔවුන් නැවත සේවයේ පිහිටුවා ඔවුන්ට රාකියාව කරන්න අවස්ථාව සලසා දෙන්නය කියා මා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් බොහොම ඕනෑ කමින් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

එම්. විත්සත්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා (திரு. எம். வின்சன்ற் 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 there 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.

දීනේෂ් ගුණවර්ධන මහතා (திரு. தினேஷ் குணவர்த்தன)

(Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene)

ගරු තියෝජා සභාපතිතුමති, කෙටි පුශ්තයක් පමණක් මා ගරු කම්කරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් අහන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

තියෝජා කාරක සභාපතිතුමා (குழுப் பிரதித் த\$வவர் அவர்கள்)

(The Deputy Chairman of Committees) හෙට අහන්න පුළුවන්. ඒ දෙත්නම තැහැ නේ.

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

(IVII. Dillesii Gullawardelle)

මම අද අහත්තම්. හෙට පිළිතුරු ලබා ගත හැකිනේ.

තියෝජන කාරක සභාපතිතුමා (ලැගුට වැනිස් ස්කාන් அவர்கள்) (The Deputy Chairman of Committees) හොදයි අහන්න.

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

හෙටත් පිළිතුරු ලැබෙයිද දන්නේ නැහැ ?

තියෝජන කාරක සභාපතිතුමා (ලගුට ටැනින් නිකාණ அவர்கள்)

(The Deputy Chairman of Committees)

මන්තීතුමා අහත්ත. මම උත්තර දෙන්නය කියා ඒ අයට දත්වත්නම්.

දීතේෂ් ගුණවර්ධන මහතා (திரு. தினேஷ் குணவர்த்தன)

(Mr. Dinesh Gunawardene)

ගරු නියෝජන සභාපතිතුමනි, මෙය කෙටි පුශ්නයක්. සේවා භාරකාර අරමුදලේ අධාක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය සේවක නියෝජිතයින් නැතිව පත් කර තිබෙනවා. විශේෂයෙන්ම සේවකයින්ගේ අභිවෘද්ධිය සදහා වූ සේවක භාරකාර අරමුදල් ආඥ පනතේ 5 වැනි වගන්තියේ සදහන් වෙනවා, වෘත්තීය සමිති නියෝජිතයින් දෙදෙනෙක්වත් සේවක සාමාජිකයින් වෙනුවෙන් අධාක්ෂ මණ්ඩලයට පත් කරන්න ඕනෑය කියා. එසේ නියෝජිතයින් පත් කර නැත්තේ ඇයි ? එසේ පත් කරනවා නම්, ඒ නියෝජිතයින් පත් කරන්නේ කවදද යන පුශ්න ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් මා අහත්න කැමතියි.

තියෝජා කාරක සභාපතිතුමා (ලෙදාට වැඳුම් දුර්නක් அவர்கள்)

(The Deputy Chairman of Committees)

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

එත්. එව්. ඒ. එම්. කරුණාරත්ත මහතා (නිල. என். எச். ஏ. எம். ලෙලොரத்ன) (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.

ரூப்பு விடுதி (முறைவன் இமன் (கலாநிதி டபிள்யு. 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. එව්. ඒ. එම්. කරුණාරත්ත මහතා (தිரு. என். எச். ஏ. எம். கருணரத்ன)

(Mr. N. H. A. M. Karunaratne)

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

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

Galle is the third largest district in the country.

එක්, එව්. ඒ. එම්, කරුණාරත්ත මහතා (නිල. என். எச். ஏ. எம். கருணூத்ன) (Mr. N. H. A. M. Karunaratne)

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

අපේ කලවාන ගරු මන්තීතුමා (සරත් මුත්තෙට්ටුවේගම මහතා) බොහොම වැදගත් පුශ්න රාශීයක් මතු කළා. නමුන්නාන්සේ මතු කළ කරුණු මමත් පිළිගන්නවා, යම් කෙනෙක් මාසයක් කුලී වැඩ කරන්න පුළුවන්. අනික් මාසයේදී ඔහුට ඒ සවාමියා <mark>ව</mark>ැඩ නොදෙන්න පුළුවනි. එවිට ඔය කියන පුශ්නය මතු වෙනවා. එම නිසා ඒ පිළිබදව අපි අවධානය යොමු කර[°]යම් පිළියමක් කරනින බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

ඊළහට. පූළුවන් නරම් ගණන අඩු කර, මුදල් නොගෙවා හරින්න යනවාය කීයා මේ අයගේ වැරදි ආකල්පයක් තිබෙනවා. නමුත් නන්ත්වය එය නොවෙයි.

සරත් මුත්තෙට්ටුවෙගම මහතා (නිලං අඳුන් (ඉන්නෙර්ලිබෙනෙග්) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama) ලෝක බැංකුව කියා තිබෙනවා.

එන්. එව්. ඒ. එම්. කරුණාරත්න මහතා (නිල. என். எச். ஏ. எம். கருணூத்ன) (Mr. N. H. A. M. Karunaratne)

ලෝක බැංකුව කීවාට අපි පිළිගන්නේ නැහැ. අපේ කැබිනට් මණ්ඩලයේ තීරණය මෙයයි.

සරත් මුත්තෙට්ටුවෙගම මහතා (திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம்)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

ලෝක බැංකුව කියන දේවල් නොකදොත් එහෙම ගෙදර තමයි.

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

මේ මූද්දර බොහොම දෙනෙක් ලබා ගන්න බව තමුන්නාන්සේ දන්නවා. තමුන්තාන්සේලාම මේ පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ කීයා තිබෙනවා, කාර් තිබෙන, බස් තිබෙන, තොයෙක් රැකියා කරන අයත් මේ ආහාර මුද්දර ලබා ගන්නවාය කියා. මෙම ආහාර මුද්දර දියයුතු තියම සුදුස්සන්ට දෙන්න ඕනෑය කියන මතය තමුන්නාන්සේලාම පිළිගන්නවා. එම නිසා රෙගුලාසි ඉදිරිපත් කරලා, <mark>තියම සුදුස්සා කව</mark>ද කියල සොයා ගෙන, දනට එක් කෙනෙකුට රුපියල් විසිපහක් දෙනවා නම් ඉදිරියේදී රුපියල් පනහක් දෙන්න බලාපොරොන්න වෙනවා. රුපියල් විස්සක් දෙනවා නම රුපියල් හනළිහක් දෙන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. රුපියල් පහළොහක් දෙනවා නම් රුපියල් තිහක් දෙන්න බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. ඒ විධියට උපරිම ආදයම රුපියල් නවසීයය දක්වා වැඩි කරනවා. එහෙම නම් කොහොමද මේ මුදල් සපයා ගන්නේ ? අපේ ගාල්ලේ ගරු මන්තුීනුමාන් (ආවායෑී ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මහතා) අප පුළුවන් තරම් මුදල් කපා හරින්න උන්සාහ කරනවා කියන අදහස පළ කළා. අපේ එහෙම කිසිම බලාපොරොත්තුවක් නැහැ. අපේ අදහස, ලැබෙන්න සුදුසු පුද්ගලයාට දෙන දීමනාව හැකි තරම් වැඩි කරන්නත්, ලැබෙන්න නුසුදුසු අය සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම කපා හරින්නත්. අද ලංකාවේ ජනගහනයෙන් දෙකෙන් පංගුවක්ම ආහාර මුද්දර ගන්නවා. නමුත් ඔක්කොම සුදුස්සන් නොවෙයි. පවුලේ තුන් — හතරදෙනා මැද පෙරදිග රක්ෂා සදහා ගිහින් තිබෙද්දී ගෙදර ඉන්න අනෙක් අය ආහාර මුද්දර ලබා ගන්නා පවුල් පවා මගේ කොට්ඨාශයේම ඉන්නා බවත් මම දන්නවා.

මේ ආහාර මුද්දර ලබා ගත්තා අයට, වෙතම බූමිතෙල් කුපනුත් ලැබෙනවා. ඒ අතර දුනට පිංපඩි නැත්තම් ආණ්ඩුවේ ආධාර මුදල් ලැබෙනවා තම් ඒවා කපා හරිත්තේත් නැතිවයි, මේ ආහාර මුද්දර දෙන්නේ. ඒ නිසා මේ ආහාර මුද්දර තුමය සම්බන්ධයෙන් තමුන්තාත්සේලා ඇති කරගෙන තිබෙන වැරදි ආකල්පය කරුණාකර වෙතස් කරගෙන ඒ ඒ පුදේශවලින් නියම සුදුස්සත්ම තෝරා ගත්ත අපට සහයෝගය දෙන හැටියට මම ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. නියම සුදුස්සත්ට දැනට වැඩි වටිතාකමක් ඇති ආහාර මුද්දර පුමාණයක් දීම සඳහා තමුන්තාත්සේලාගේ සහයෝගය අවශා බව මතක් කරන්න කැමැතියි.

ආචාර්ය ධබ්ලීවී. දහනායක මහතා (හොනිනි டபின்யු, ඉහාඉගෙස්න) (Dr. W. Dahanayake) කිසිම පුදුස්සෙක් අත් හරින්න එපා.

එන්. එව්. ඒ. එම්. කරුණාරත්ත මහතා (නිල. என். எச். ஏ. எம். දෙලුණු ෑදුනේ) (Mr. N. H. A. M. Karunaratne) සුදුස්සන් කවුරුවත් අත් හරින්නේ නැහැ.

එන්. එව්. ඒ. එම්. කරුණාරත්ත මහතා (නිල. என். எச். ஏ. எம். දෙලුණු ෑන්න්) (Mr. N. H. A. M. Karunaratne) සුදුස්සන් සොයා ගන්න තමයි. රෙගුලාසි ගෙනෙන්නේ.

தன்றவ பில்வற ரூர்ற், வரை வலில்ற பில. விளு விடுக்கப்பெற்று ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. Question put, and agreed to.

> පාර්ලිමේන්තුව ඒව අනුකුලව අ. හා. 3. 50 ව. 1985. මක්තෝබර් 10 වන මුහස්පතින්ද පූ. හා. 10 වන තෙක් කල් හිසේයා.

> அதன்படி பி. ப. 3.50 மணிக்கு பாராளுமன்றம், 1985 ஒக்ரோபர் 10 ஆம் திகதி வியாழக்கிழமை மு. ப. 10 மணிவரை ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது.

Adjourned accordingly at 3.50 p.m. until 10 a.m. on Thursday, 10th October 1985.

පුශ්තවලට ලිබිත පිළිතුරු ඛාලාස්සාලාස්ල எழுத்துமுல ඛාලාසණ WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ධ<mark>ිර</mark>ූවී. ඒ. කුලතිලක මහතා සහ තවත් අය : ශුහ සාධක සමිනියෙන් ලැබිය යුතු මුදල්

திரு. டபிள்யு. ஏ. குலத்திலக்கவும் ஏனேயோரு<mark>ம் : ந</mark>லன்புரிச்சங்க வருமதிகள்

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ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මහතා (ගාල්ල) (හොම්නි டபின்யු, නුනානාස්කේ — හෙන්) (Dr. W. Dahanayake–Galle) ජෙකර්ම ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසු පුශ්නය :

- (අ) හේතුවක් නොමැතිව රාජකාරියට නොපැමිණීම නිසා සේවය නතර කරනු ලැබීම කරණකොටගෙන ගාල්ලේ රීච්මන්ඩ් හිල් පාරේ 119 හි ඩබිලිව්. ඒ. කුලතිලක මහතාට සහ තවත් කිහිප දෙනෙකුට ඔවුන්ට ලැබීය යුතු වාසි ගෙවීමට, සීමාසහිත වැල්ලවන්න නූල් කැටීමේ සහ විවීමේ කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවේ සේවක ශුග සාධක සමිතිය පුතික්ෂේප කරන බව එතුමා දන්නේද ?
- (ආ) ඉගත තීරණය විනය පිළිබඳ හේතුවකට දෙවැනි දඩුවමක් වන බව පතුමා දන්නේද ?
- (ඇ) මේ අසරණ වූ අයට ඔවුන්ගේ දායක මුදල් නැවත ලබාගත හැකි වන පරිදි එතුමා නියෝගයක් දෙන්නේද ?
- (ඇ) මේ ප්‍රශ්නය සම්බන්ධයෙන් එතුමා නීතිපතිවරයාගේ අදහස ලබා ගන්නේද ?
- (ඉ) එසේ නොකරන්නේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද ?

புடைவைக் கைத்தொழில் அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினு :

- (அ) வெள்ளவத்தை நெசவாலே லிமிட்டெட்டின் ஊழியர் நலன்புரிச் சங்கம், காலி, றிச்மன்ட் ஹில் வீதி, 119 ஆம் இலக்கத்தில் வசிக்கும் திரு, டபிள்யு. ஏ. குலதிலக்க என்பவருக்கும் இன்னும் பலருக்கும் சேரவேண்டிய நலன்களேக் காரணங் காட்டாது வேலேக்கு வராமல் இருந்தமைக்காக வேலேநீக்கம் செய்யப் பட்டுள்ளனர் என்று கூறி மீளளிக்க மறுக்கின்றது என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா ?
- (ஆ) இந்த மேற்படி தீர்மானம், ஒழுக்காற்று நடவடிககைக்கு இரண்டாம் தண்டனேயாக உருவாகின்றது என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா ?
- (இ) பாதிக்கப்பட்ட பிரிவினர் தமது வழங்கல்களே மீளப் பெறக்கூடியதாக அவர் கட்டளேயிடுவாரா ?
- (ஈ) இவ்விடயத்தில் சட்டமா அதிபரின் அபிப்பிராயத்தையும் அவர் பெறுவாரா ?
- (உ) இன்றேல், ஏன் ?

asked the Minister of Textile Industries:

- (a) Is he aware that the Employees Welfare Society of the Wellawatte Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited refuse to refund benefits due to Mr. W. A. Kulatilleka, 119, Richmond Hill Road, Galle and several others on the ground that they had been discontinued absence without cause?
- (b) Is he aware that the above decision constitues a second punishment for a disciplinary cause?
- (c) Will he give a ruling that will enable the aggrieved parties to obtain refunds of their contributions?

- (d) Will he also obtain the opinion of the Attorney General on this question?
- (e) If not, why?

විජයපාල මෙන්ඩිස් මහතා (පේෂකර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමා) (திரு. விஜயபால மெண்டிஸ் — புடைவைத் தொழில் அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Wijayapala Menids Minister of Textile Industries)

- (අ) වැල්ලවත්ත නුල් කැටීමේ සහ විවීමේ කර්මාන්තශාලාවේ සේවක සුග සාධක සමිතියට ඩබිලිව්. ඒ කුලතිලක මයා., ඔහුට ලැබිය යුතු වාසි ලබා ගැනීමට ලිබිත ඉල්ලීමක් කළ බවට හෝ එම ඉල්ලීම පුනික්ෂේප කල බවට හෝ කිසීම වාර්තාවක් නැත.
- (ආ) නැත. සීමා සහිත වැල්ලවත්ත නූල් කැටීමේ සහ විවීමේ කර්මාන්තශාලාවේ සේවක සුග සාධක සංගමය, එම ආයතනයේ සේවකයින් විසින් පිහිටුවා ගන්නා ලද සංගමයකි. එම සංගමයේ සාමාජිකයින් විසින් සකස් කර අනුමත කර ගන්නා ලද වෘවස්ථා මාලාවක් අනුව සංගමය පවත්වාගෙන යන ලදී.

1984 සැප්තැම්බර් මස 15 වන දින වැල්ලවන්න පෙහෙකම්හල වසා දම්මෙන් පසුව 1984 සැප්තැම්බර් මස 16 වැනි දින සංගමයේ විශේෂ රැස්වීමක් පවත්වා එම රැස්වීමේදී ගත් ඒකමතික තීරණයක් මත සංගමය සතු මුදල් රැස්වීමේදී අනුමත කර ගත්තා ලද වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් අනුව 1984 සැප්තැම්බර් මස 15 වන දිනට සේවයේ යෙදී සිටි සාමාජිකයින් අතර බෙද දීමට තීරණය වී ඇත.

1969. 04. 01 දින කම්හලේ සේවයට බැදුන ඩබ්ලිව්. ඒ. කුලනිලක මහතා, සේවයේ යෙදී සිටියදී ඉහත කී සංගමයේ සාමාජිකත්වය දරන ලදී. ඔහුගේ සේවය 1978. 05. 15 දින අවසන් කරන ලද නිසා සේවක සුහ සාධක සංගමයේ වෘවස්ථා මාලාව අනුව ඔහුට කිසිම වාසියක් ලැබීමට හිමිකමක් නැත.

- (ඇ) ඉහත (ආ) අනුව පැන නොනගී.
- (ඇ) එසේ කිරීමට අවශෘතාවයක් තැත.
- (ඉ) පැන නොනගී.
 - (அ) திரு. குலதிலக தொழிலாளர் நலன்புரிச் சங்கத்திடமிருந்து தமக்குச் சேரவேண்டிய நலன்களே மீளளிக்கும்படி கேட்டதற்கான விண்ணப்பமோ, அவ்விண்ணப்பம் மறுக்கப்பட்டதற்கான எவ்வித படிவங்களுமோ இல்லே.
- (ஆ) இல்லே, வெள்ளவத்தை நெசவாலே லிமிட்டெட்டின் ஊழியர் நலன்புரிச் சங்கம் அந்நிறுவனத்தின் தொழிலாளர்களினுல் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டது. அது சங்கத்தின் உறுப்பினரால் வரையப் பட்ட வரை விலக்கணத்திற்கமையச் செய்யப்பட்டு வந்தது.

தெசவாலே 15.9.84 இல் மூடப்பட்டதன்பின் ஒரு விசேட பொதுக்கூட்டம் 16.9.84 இல் கூட்டப்பட்டது. அதில் சங்கத்தின் பணம் செப்டெம்பர் 15 ஆம் தேதி 1984 இல் சேவையில் உள்ளவர்களுக்கிடையில் மட்டும் பகிர்ந்தளிக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென உருப்பினர்களால் ஏகமனதாகத் தீர்மானிக்கப் பட்டது.

திரு. குலத்தலக்க நெசவாலேயில் வேலே செய்வதற்கு 1.4.69 இல் சேர்ந்தார். அவர் சேவையில் இருக்கும்வரை நலன்புரிச் சங்கத்தின் உறுப்பினராக இருந்தார். 15.5.1978 இல் அவர் சேவையில் இருந்து நிறுத்தப்பட்டமையால் நலன்புரிச் சங்கத்தின் வரைவிலக்கணத்தின்படி அவர் எதுவித நலன்களுக்கும் உரித்துடையவர் அல்லர்.

- (இ) (ஆ)வில் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட விளக்கத்தால் இது எழவில்லே.
- (ஈ) அந்தவித புத்திமதி எடுப்பதற்கு அவசியமில்லே.
- (உ) எழவில்லே.
- (a) There are no records to show whether Mr. Kulatilleka made an application to the Employees Welfare Society for a refund of the benefits due from the Society, or whether such application has been refused by the Society.

(b) No. The Welfare Society of the Wellawatte Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., was formed by the Wellawatte Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. It was operating on a constitution drawn up and approved by the membership of the Society.

After the Mills was closd down on 15.09.1984 a Special General Meeting of the membership of the Society was held on 16.09.1984 and it was unanimously resolved that the money lying to the credit of the Society should be distributed in terms of a formula decided upon by the membership, only among those members who were in service on 15th September 1984.

Mr. W. A. Kulatilleka joined the service of the Mill on 1.04.1969. He was a member of the Society during his tenure of service in the Mill. As his services were terminated on 15.05.1978 he is not entitled to any benefits from the Society in terms of the constitution of the Employees Welfare Society.

- (c) Does not arise in view of (b) above
- (d) There is no necessity to obtain such advice.
- (a) Does not arise.

ධ**ිලි**වි. ඩික්සන් මහතා : සේ. අ. අ. විස්තර නිලෑ. දුඩ්ණසු. යුස්ණේ : ණැ. சේ. ලි. ඛ්යාග් MR. W. DICKSON : EPF PARTICULARS

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ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලීව්. දහනායක මහතා (கலாதிதி டபின்யு. தஹநாயக்க) (Dr. W. Dahanayake)

ජාතික ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමා සහ නියෝජා රාජා ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇපූ පුශ්නය :

- (අ) තල්පේ, වැල්ල අද්දරවත්තේ ඩබ්ලිව්. ඕක්සන්ගේ අංක 1117/ගා/ 1451 දරන අර්ථසාධක ගිණුමෙහි විස්තර එවීමට වරාය අධිකාරිය අසමත්වී ඇති බව කම්කරු කොමසාරිස්වරයා පවසන බව එතුමා දන්නේද ?
- (ආ) වරාය අධි**කාරීය විසින් මේ විස්තර** එවනු ලබන්නේ කවදද ?
- (ඇ) නො එවන්නේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද ?

தேசிய பாதுகாப்பு அமைச்சரும் பாதுகாப்புப் பிரதி அமைச்சருமானவரைக் கேட்ட விரை :

- (அ) தல்பே, வெல்லஅத்தரவத்தையில் வசிக்கும், டபிள்யு. டிக்சன் என்பவரது சேமலாபநிதிக் கணக்கு விபரங்களே(இல. 1117/ஜி/1451) துறைமுக அதிகார சபை அனுப்பத் தவறிவிட்டது என்று தொழில் ஆணேயாளர் கூறியுள்ளதை அவர் அறிவாரா ?
- (ஆ) இந்த விபரங்களேத் துறைமுக அதிகார சபை எப்போது அனுப்பும் ?
- (இ) இல்லேயேல், ஏன் ?

asked the Minister of National Security and Deputy Minister of Defence:

(a) Is he aware that the Commissioner of Labour states that the Ports Authority has failed to send the particulars about P.F. Account No. 1117/G/1451, of W. Dickson, of Welleadderawatte, Talpe?

- (b) When will the Ports Authority send these particulars?
- (c) If not, why?

ලලිත් ඇතුලත් මුදලි මහතා (ජාතික ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමා සහ නියෝජා රාජා ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. லலித் அத்துலத் முதலி—தேசிய பாதுகாப்பு அமைச்சரும் பிரதிப் பாதுகாப்பு அமைச்சரும்)

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

- (අ) සේවක අර්ථසාධක අරමුදල් අංක 1117/ගා/1451 දරන තල්පේ වැල්ල අද්දර වත්තේ ඩබලිවි. ඩික්සන් මහතා විසින් නම සේවක අර්ථසාධක අරමුදල් පුතිලාහ ලබාගැනීමට ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද 'කේ 'ආකෘති පතුය ශ්‍රී ලංකා වරාය අධිකාරිය විසින් 1985, 02, 21 දින අංක මුකෝ/අඅ/15/84/06 දරන ලිපිය මගින් ලියාපදිංචි තැපැලෙන් කම්කරු කොමසාරිස්වරයා වෙත අවශා කටයුතු සදහා යවා ඇත.
- (ආ) ඉහත සදහන් (අ) අනුව පැන නොනගී.
- (ඇ) ඉහත සදහන් (අ) අනුව පැන නොනගී.
 - (அ) ஊ. சே. நி. இல. 1117/ஜ/1451 கொண்ட தல்பே, வெல்லத்தறுவத்தையில் வசிக்கும் திரு. டபிள்யு. டிக்சன் அவர்களிஞல் தமது ஊழியர் சேமலாப நிதிய நலன்களேப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளும் பொருட்டுச் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட "கே" படிவம் 21.02.1985 ஆந் தேதிய எவ்டி/பீஎவ்/15/84/06 ஆம் இலக்கக் கடிதமூலம் பதிவுத் தபாலில் தேவையான நடவடிக்கைகளுக்காகத் தொழில் ஆணேயாளருக்கு அனுப்பிவைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
 - (ஆ) மேற்குறிப்பிட்ட (அ) வுக்கிணங்க எழவில்லே.
 - (ஆ) மேற்குறிப்பிட்ட (அ) வுக்கிணங்க எழவில்லே.
- (a) "K" form submitted by Mr. W. Dickson P.F. No. 1117/G/1451 of Welleaddera Watte, Talpe in order to obtain his Provident Fund benefits had been forwarded to the Commissioner of Labour under registered cover by letter No. FD/PF/15/84/06 dated 21.02.85 for purpose of necessary action.
- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.
- (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

එම්. ඩී. ඩී. ජයසේකර මහතා : වැන්දඹු විශාම වැටූප් திரு. எம். டி. டி. ஐயசேகர : விதவை ஓய்வூதியம் MR. M. D. D. JAYASEKERA : WIDOW'S PENSION

461/85

ආචාර්ය ධ**ி**ලිවී. දහනායක මහතා (கலாநிதி டபிள்யு- தஹநாயக்க) (Dr. W. Dahanayake)

ජාතික ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමා සහ නියෝජා රාජා ආරක්ෂක ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇපූ පුශ්නය :

- (අ) ගාල්ලේ ශ්‍රී ලංකා වරාය අධිකාරියේ විශ්‍රාම අංක 236556 (P) හිම එම. ඩි. ඩි. ජයසේකර මහතා 1985 මාර්තු 31 වැනිද මිය ගිය බවත්, ඔහුගේ වැන්දඹුව වන ගාල්ල, දඩල්ලේ, කොළඹ පාරේ 3/3 හී රණසිංහ ඥනවතී මහත්මියට සහ ඇගේ බාල වයස් දරුවන්ට වැන්දඹු විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් සහ අනෙක් දීමනා ලැබී නැති බව එතුමා දන්නේද?
- (ආ) එතුමා සියලු ලැබීම් ගෙවීම ඉක්මත් කරවත්තේද?
- (ඇ) එසේ නොකරන්නේ නම්. ඒ මන්ද ?

[ආචාර්ය ඩබලිව්, දහනායක මහතා]

தேசிய பாதுகாப்பு அமைச்சரும் பாதுகாப்புப் பிரதி அமைச்சருமானவரைக் கேட்ட விளு :

- (அ) 1985 மார்ச் 31 ஆந் தேதி மரணமடைந்த காலி, இலங்கைத் துறைமுக அதிகார சபை ஓய்வூதியக்காரரான திரு. எம். டி. டி. ஜயசேகர (இல. 236556 (பி)) என்பவரது விதவை காலி, தடல்ல, கொழும்பு வீதி 3/3 ஆம் இலக்கத்தில் வசிக்கும் திருமதி ரணசிங்க ஞானவதி என்பவருக்கும் இவரது பராயமடையாத பிள்ளளேகளுக்குமான விதவை ஓய்வூதியமும் ஏனேய பாக்கேளும் இன்னும் வழங்கப்படவில்லே என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா ?
- (ஆ) சகல பாக்கிகளேயும் அவர் உடனடியாகக் கொடுக்கச் செய்வாரா ?
- (இ) இல்லேயேல், ஏன் ?

asked the Minister of National Security and Deputy Minister of Defence:

- (a) Is he aware that Pension No. 236556 (P), Mr. M. D. D. Jayasekera, of the Sri Lanka Ports Authority, Galle, died on 31st March, 1985, and that his widow, Mrs. Ranasinghe Gnanawathie, of 3/3, Colombo Road, Dadalla, Galle, and her minor children have not yet received the widow's pension and their dues?
- (b) Will he expedite payment of all dues?
- (c) If not, why?

ලලිත් ඇතුලත් මුදලි මහතා

(திரு. லலித் அத்துலத்முதலி)

(Mr. Lalith Athulath Mudali)

- (අ) නැත.
- (ආ) වැන්දඹු හා අතත් දරු විශාම වැටුප් අරමුදලින් ගෙවීම් කරනු ලබන්නේ වැන්දඹු හා අනත්දරු විශාම වැටුප් අරමුදලේ ලේකම් විසිනී. මෙහිලා, රාජා පරිපාලන අමාතනංශයට අයත් වන වැන්දඹු හා අනත්දරු විශාම වැටුප් කාර්යාලයේ ලේකම් විමසන ලෙස මියගිය එම්. ඩී. ඩී. ජයසේකර මහතාගේ වැන්දඹු හායණීවට දැනුම්දීම යෙහෙකි.
- (ඇ) පැත තොනගී.
 - (அ) இல்லே.
 - (ஆ) விதவைகள், அணுநைகள் ஓய்வூதிய நிதியத்திலிருந்தான கொடுப்பனவுகள் வி. அ. ஒ. செயலாளரால் வழங்கப்படுகின்ற பொது நிருவாக அமைச்சின் கீழுள்ள விதவைகள் அணுநைகள் ஓய்வூதிய நிதிய அலுவலகச் செயலாளருடன் தொடர்பு கொள்ளுமாறு காலஞ்சென்ற திரு. எம். டி. டி. ஜயசேகரவின் விதவை பணிக்கப்படல் வேண்டும்.
 - (இ) எழவில்லே.
- (a) No. It would still and you at bothing too at
- (a) Payments from the Widows and Orphans Pension Fund are made by the Secretary, W. & O. P. The widow of late Mr. M. D. D. Jayasekera may be directed to contact the Secretary, W. & O.P. Fund Office which comes under the Ministry of Public Administration.
- (a) Does not arise.

ದ್ದಾ. ⊈.

මෙම වාතීාවේ අවසාන මුදුණය සඳහා සටකීය කථාවල නිවැරදි කළ යුතු තැන් දක්වනු රීසි මන්තීන් මින් ශීටපතක් ගෙන එහි ඒවා පැහැදිලිව දක්වා එම පිටපත හැන්සාඩ් සංස්කාරක වෙන

1985 ඔක්තෝබර් 23 වන බදද

නොඉක්මවා ලැබෙනසේ එවිය යුතුයි.

men and de 175/- 61). Sommer annets, en file educa and endres de 2.56 de cuerer andres

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not later than

Wednesday, 23rd October 1985

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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

දෙශක මුදුල් : පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද වාර්තාවල වාර්ෂික දුයක මිල රු. 200/- කි. (අශෝධිත පිටපත් සඳහා නම් රු. 175/- කි.). පිටපතක් ගෙන්වා ගැනීම අවශා නම් ගාස්තුව රු. 2.50 කි. තැපැල් ගාස්තුව ශත 90 කි. කොළඹ 1, තැ. පෙ. 500, රජයේ පුකාශන කාර්යාංශයේ අධිකාජි වෙත සෑම වර්ෂයකම නොවැම්බර් 30 දට පුථම දයක මුදල් ගෙවා ඉදිරි වර්ෂයේ දයකත්වය ලබාගෙන විවාද වාර්තා ලබාගත හැකිය. නියමිත දිනෙන් පසුව එවනු ලබන දයක ඉල්ලුම්පත් භාරගනු නොලැබේ.

சந்தா: ஹன்சாட் அதிகார அறிக்கையின் வருடாந்த சந்தா ரூபா 200/- (கிருத்தப்படாத பிரதிகள் ரூபா 175/-) ஹன்சாட் தனிப்பிரதி ரூபா 2·50. தபாற் செலவு 90 சதும். வருடாந்த சந்தா முற்பணமாக அத்தியட்சர், அரசாங்க வெளியீட்டனுவலகம், த. பெ. இல. 500, கொழும்பு 1 என்ற விலாசத்திற்கு அனுப்பி பிரதிகளேப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம். ஒவ்வோராண்டும் நவெம்பர் 30 ந் தேதிக்குமுன் சந்தாப் பணம் அனுப்பப்படவேண்டும். பிந்திக் கிடைக்கும் சந்தா விண்ணப்பங்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்படமாட்டா.

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