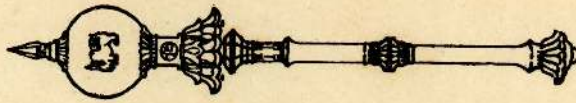


*Note on  
of Resolution*



# පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

## නිල වාර්තාව

(අශෝධිත පිටපත)

### අන්තර්ගත ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

රජයේ ගිණුම් පිළිබඳ කාරක සභාවේ වාර්තාව  
ප්‍රශ්නවලට වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

පළමුවන වර කියවන ලද පනත් කෙටුම්පත් :

- මෙප්‍රින් ඒ කක (ආනුෂංගික විධිවිධාන) (සංශෝධන)
- ලේඛන ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ (සංශෝධන)

පෞද්ගලික මන්ත්‍රීන්ගේ පනත් කෙටුම්පත් :

- සුඛිත ශුභකාමක සංගමය (සංස්ථාගත කිරීමේ)—(සේනරාජා සමරනායක මහතා)—පළමුවන වර කියවන ලදී

මිනුවන්ගොඩ තරුණ බෞද්ධ සංගමය (සංස්ථාගත කිරීමේ)—  
(බෙනට් අණසේකර මහතා)—පළමුවන වර කියවන ලදී

අතුරු සම්මත ගිණුම (1983)

ණය (විශේෂ විධිවිධාන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත :

දෙවන වර සහ තුන්වන වර කියවා සම්මත කරන ලදී

දේශීය භාණ්ඩාගාර බිල්පත් ආඥාපනත : යෝජනාව  
ප්‍රශ්නවලට ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු





## பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

அதிகார அறிக்கை

(பிழை திருத்தப்படாதது)

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

அரசாங்கக் கணக்குக்குழு அறிக்கை  
வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்.

முதன்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்ட சட்டமூலங்கள் :

மீற்றர்முறை அளவை அலகுகள் (வினாவாந்தன்மையினவான  
ஏற்பாடுகள்) (திருத்தம்)  
ஆவணப்பதிவு (திருத்தம்)

தனி அங்கத்தினர் சட்டமூலங்கள் :

சுகித சுபசாதக சங்கமய (கூட்டிணைத்தல்)—[திரு. சேனராஜ  
சமரநாயக்க]—முதன்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்டது

மினுவாங்கொடை பெளத்த இளைஞர் கழகம் (கூட்டிணைத்  
தல்)—[திரு. பெனட் குணசேக்கரா]—முதன்முறை மதிப்  
பிடப்பட்டது.

கணக்கு வாக்குப்பணம், 1983

கடன்கள் (சிறப்பேற்பாடுகள்) சட்டமூலம் :

இரண்டாம் மூன்றாம் மதிப்புக்களிடம்பெற்று நிறைவேற்றப்பட  
டது

உண்ணாட்டுத் திறைசேரி உன்டியல் கட்டளைச் சட்டம் : தீர்மானம்  
வினாக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள்

Volume 21  
No. 12

Tuesday  
2nd November 1982

## PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Uncorrected)

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

BILLS READ THE FIRST TIME :

Metric Units (Consequential Provisions) (Amendment)  
Registration of Documents (Amendment)

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS

Sukhita Subasadhaka Sangamaya (Incorporation) – (Mr.  
Senaraja Samaranyake) – Read the First time

A 66191–2,925 (82/11)

Young Men's Buddhist Association, Minuwangoda  
(incorporation) – (Mr. Bennet Gunasekera) – Read the First time

VOTE ON ACCOUNT, 1983

LOANS (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) BILL :

Read a Second, and the Third time, and passed

LOCAL TREASURY BILLS ORDINANCE : RESOLUTION

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS





පාර්ලිමේන්තුව  
பாராளுமன்றம்  
PARLIAMENT

1982 නොවැම්බර් 2 වන අඟහරුවාදා

செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை, 2 நொவம்பர் 1982

Tuesday, 2nd November 1982

අ. හා. 3 ට පාර්ලිමේන්තුව රැස් විය. කථානායකතුමා [අල් හාජ් එම්. අබ්දුල් බාකීර්] මහතා මූලාශ්වරුන් විය.

பாராளுமன்றம், 3 மணிக்குக் கூடியது. சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [அல் ஹாஜி அப்துல் ஏ. பாசிர் மாகார்] தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.

The Parliament met at 3 p.m. MR. SPEAKER (AL HAJ. M. A. ABDUL BAKEER MARKAR) in the chair.

ලිපි ලේඛනාදිය පිළිගැනිවිම

சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பத்திரங்கள்

PAPERS PRESENTED

Supplementary Estimate No. 14 of 1982.—(Mr. M. Vincent Perera, on behalf of the Prime Minister and Minister of Local Government Housing and Construction and Minister of Highways.)

Regulation made under section 49 of the Tea Control Act, No. 51 of 1957.—(Mr. M. Vincent Perera, on behalf of the Minister of Public Administration and Minister of Plantation Industries.)

(1) Annual Reports and Statements of Accounts of the Land Reform Commission for the years 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979.

(2) Annual Report of the Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation for 1979.

(3) Annual Report of the National Agricultural Diversification and Settlement Authority for 1979.—(Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya.)

(233 අයිතාරය වන) ජේද ආයුපනතේ 10 වන වගන්තිය යටතේ ආනයන තීරු ගස්තු සම්බන්ධයෙන් වූ යෝජනාව.— [ආර්. ජේ. ජ. ද මැල් මහතා.]

Order made under section 28 of the Sports Law, No. 25 of 1973.—(Mr. M. Vincent Perera.)

(1) Annual Report of the State Mining and Mineral Development Corporation for 1979.

(2) Annual Report of the Ceylon Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research for 1980.—(Mr. M. Vincent Perera, on behalf of the Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs.)

Supplementary Estimate No. 13 of 1982.—(Mr. M. Vincent Perera, on behalf of the Minister of Regional Development.)

සහමේසය මත තිබිය යුතුයයි නිදහසින් කරන ලදී.

சமர்ப்பிடத்தில் இருக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Ordered to lie upon the Table.

පිළිගත්වන ලද වාර්තා

சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட அறிக்கைகள்

REPORTS PRESENTED

ශ්‍රී ලංකා කාන්තා ඇග්ලෝ හවුල (සංස්ථාගත කිරීමේ) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

இலங்கைப் பெண்கள் எக்ளோ ஒன்றியம் (கூட்டிணைத்தல்) சட்ட மூலம்

WOMEN'S AGLÓ FELLOWSHIP OF SRI LANKA (INCORPORATION) BILL

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා (පාර්ලිමේන්තු කටයුතු හා ක්‍රීඩා ඇමතිතුමා සහ ආර්ථික පාර්ලිමේන්තු ප්‍රධාන සංවිධායකතුමා)

(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா — பாராளுமன்ற அலுவல்கள், விளையாட்டுக்கள் அமைச்சரும் பிரதம அரசாங்கக் கொறடாவும்)

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

On behalf of the Chairman of Standing Committee "A", I present the Report of Standing Committee "A" on Women's Aglow Fellowship of Sri Lanka (Incorporation) Bill together with the Minutes of the Proceedings.

REPORT

The Committee have considered the Women's Aglow Fellowship of Sri Lanka (Incorporation) Bill and have agreed to it as amended in the attached reprint.

පනත් කෙටුම්පත "එ" ස්ථාවර කරන සභාව විසින් වාර්තා කරන ලද පිටි 1982 නොවැම්බර් 3 වන බදාදා සලකා බලනු ලැබේ.

சட்டமூலம் நிலையற்றது "ஏ" இனால் அறிக்கை செய்யப்பட்ட வாரா 1982 நொவம்பர் 3, புதன் கிழமை பரிசீலிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

Bill as reported by Standing Committee "A", to be considered upon Wednesday, 3rd November 1982.

தந்தை செல்வா குரூபகார்த்த நம்பிக்கைப் பொறுப்பு (கூட்டிணைத்தல்) சட்டமூலம்

THANTHAI CHELVA MEMORIAL TRUST (INCORPORATION) BILL

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா) (Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Chairman of Standing Committee "A", I present the Report of Standing Committee "A" on Thanthai Chelva Memorial Trust (Incorporation) Bill together with the Minutes of the Proceedings.

REPORT

The Committee have considered the Thanthai Chelva Memorial Trust (Incorporation) Bill and have agreed to it as amended in the attached reprint.

පනත් කෙටුම්පත "එ" ස්ථාවර කරන සභාව විසින් වාර්තා කරන ලද පිටි 1982 නොවැම්බර් 3 වන බදාදා සලකා බලනු ලැබේ.

சட்டமூலம் நிலையற்றது "ஏ" இனால் அறிக்கை செய்யப்பட்ட வாரா 1982 நொவம்பர் 3, புதன் கிழமை பரிசீலிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

Bill, as reported by Standing Committee "A", to be considered upon Wednesday, 3rd November 1982.



**ජාතීය ගොඩනගන්නාගේ සංගමය (සංස්ථාගත කිරීමේ) පනත් කෙටුම්පත**

நாட்டைக் கட்டியெழுப்புநர் கழகம் (கூட்டிணைத்தல்) சட்டமூலம்

**NATION BUILDERS ASSOCIATION (INCORPORATION) BILL**

එම. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(திரு. எம். வினசன்ட் பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Chairman of Standing Committee "A", I present the Report of Standing Committee "A" on Nation Builders Association (Incorporation) Bill together with the Minutes of the Proceedings.

**REPORT**

The Committee have considered the Nation Builders Association (Incorporation) Bill and have agreed to it without amendment.

පනත් කෙටුම්පත "අ" ස්ථාවර කරන සභාව විසින් වාර්තා කරන ලද පරිදි 1982 නොවැම්බර් 3 වන බදාදා සලකා බලනු ලැබේ.

சட்டமூலம், நிலையற்குழு "அ" இனால் அறிக்கை செய்யப்பட்டவாறு 1982 நொவம்பர் 3, புதன்ஆழமை பரிசீலிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

Bill as reported by Standing Committee "A", to be considered upon Wednesday, 3rd November 1982.

**සිර් රසික් ෆරේද් පදනම (සංස්ථාගත කිරීමේ) පනත් කෙටුම්පත**

சேர் ரஸிக் பரீத் நிதித்தாபனம் (கூட்டிணைத்தல்) சட்டமூலம்

**SIR RAZIK FAREED FOUNDATION (INCORPORATION) BILL**

එම. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(திரு. எம். வினசன்ட் பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Chairman of Standing Committee "B", I present the Report of Standing Committee "B" on Sir Razik Fareed Foundation (Incorporation) Bill together with the Minutes of the Proceedings.

**REPORT**

The Committee have considered the Sir Razik Fareed Foundation (Incorporation) Bill and have agreed to it as amended in the attached reprint.

පනත් කෙටුම්පත "ඊ" ස්ථාවර කරන සභාව විසින් වාර්තා කරන ලද පරිදි 1982 නොවැම්බර් 3 වන බදාදා සලකා බලනු ලැබේ.

சட்டமூலம், நிலையற்குழு "அ" இனால் அறிக்கை செய்யப்பட்டவாறு 1982 நொவம்பர் 3, புதன்ஆழமை பரிசீலிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

Bill, as reported by Standing Committee "B", to be considered upon Wednesday, 3rd November 1982.

**රජයේ ගිණුම් කාරක සභාවේ වාර්තාව**

அரசாங்கக் கணக்குக் குழு அறிக்கை

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS**

පී. එස්. සසයියසන් මහතා (මන්නාරම)

(திரு. பி. சோ. சுகசைதாசன்—மன்னார்)

(Mr. P. S. Soosaihasan—Mannar)

I present the Report of the Committee on Public Accounts on the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Sri Lanka for the Financial Year 1980

and the Third Instalment of the Report of the Auditor-General thereon, together with the Proceedings of the Committee and the Minutes of Evidence.

Sir, this is a very brief report and I wish that hon. Members of this House would read it very carefully. Before we prepared this report, we examined the Chief Accounting Officers who are the Secretaries of Ministries, the Accounting Officers who are the Directors, Commissioners and others in charge of Departments, and they were assisted by the Chief Accountants of the Ministries and Departments. They were expected to give their explanations in writing. We examined them very carefully. I feel that it is my duty to give a brief account of what happened at these examinations.

This particular Report deals mainly with the excesses in expenditure of the Government for the year 1980. Firstly I want to tell the hon. Members of this House how, why and in what manner these excesses are incurred by the various departments and what these excesses are.

These excesses, Sir, are sums expended by the Ministries and various Departments over and above the amounts voted by Parliament. Only Parliament can vote funds; Parliament is the only authority to vote funds. These expenditures under consideration were excesses; that is, amounts expended over and above the amounts voted by Parliament or where covering approval was not given by Parliament by way of supplementary provision.

Perhaps, it is necessary in some cases, and excesses are not new to a democratic Parliamentary set-up. They have been in existence in the past and they are in existence now, and perhaps they may exist in the future. But it is essential that Parliament take necessary steps, appropriate measures to control it, to see that it does not get out of hand, because, if we examine very carefully, by accepting this Report, Parliament passes it as an extra supplementary vote in total. That is actually what is meant by submitting this Report and the Report being accepted by the House.

Sir, what are these excesses and what is the explanation given by the Accounting Officers, the Chief Accounting Officers especially? They given various reasons for these excesses. They give three or four main reasons. First they say that the amounts were expended in anticipation of a saving, and finally there was no saving. Therefore, they ended up with an excess—which they should not have done. The main principle involved here is that expenses should not be incurred without provision, but the Chief Accounting Officers or the Accounting Officers go on incurring expenses without knowing whether there is provision or not.

They violate the fundamental principle that expenses should not be incurred without provision. They spend in anticipation of future savings which may or may not











පෙත්සම්  
மனுக்கள்  
PETITIONS

කළානායකතුමා  
(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Speaker)

Hon. Second member for Colombo Central—(Pause.)—He is not here. Hon Member for Passara—(Pause.)—He is also not here.

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்ப்புல விடைகள்

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

සීමාසහිත මොනරාගල සීනි සමාගම : ආණ්ඩුව සමග ගිවිසුම

மொனராகல சுகர் கம்பனி விமிட்டட்ட : அரசாங்கத்துடனான உடன்படிக்கை

MONERAGALA SUGAR CO. LTD. : AGREEMENT WITH GOVERNMENT

28/82 (2)

1. ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (අත්තනගල්ල)

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி—அத்தனகல்ல)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody—Attanagalla)

කෘෂිකාර්මික සංවර්ධනය හා පර්යේෂණ පිළිබඳ ඇමති තුමාගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) ශ්‍රී ලංකා ආණ්ඩුව සහ සීමාසහිත මොනරාගල සීනි සමාගම අතර වූ අනුමත කරන ලද ප්‍රධාන ගිවිසුම් කෙටුම්පත එතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කරනවාද ? (ආ) ඉදිරිපත් නොකරන්නේ නම්, ඒ තේද ?

விவசாய அபிவிருத்தி ஆராய்ச்சி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) மொனராகல சுகர் கம்பனி விமிட்டட்டுக்கும் இலங்கை அரசாங்கத்திற்குமிடையில் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட பேருடன்படிக்கையை அவர் சபையில் சமர்ப்பிப்பாரா? (ஆ) இல்லையெல் ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Agricultural Development and Research : (a) Will he table the approved Draft Master Agreement between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Moneragala Sugar Co. Ltd. ? (b) If not, why ?

සුමනදස අබේවික්‍රම මහතා (නියෝජ්‍ය කෘෂිකාර්මික සංවර්ධනය හා පර්යේෂණ පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. சுமனதாச அபேவிக்கரம் — விவசாய அபிவிருத்தி, ஆராய்ச்சிப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Sumanadasa Abeywickrema—Deputy Minister of Agricultural Development & Research)

(අ) නැහැ. (ආ) මෙබඳු ගිවිසුමක් කෙටුම්පත් අවස්ථාවේදී පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට ඉදිරිපත් වී, උත්ත කරුණ සම්බන්ධයෙන් පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේදී ඇති වන සාකච්ඡාව, ආයෝජකයන් සමග කරන ගිවිසුම් සාකච්ඡා කෙරෙහි අහිතකර ලෙස බලපෑමට ඉඩ ඇත.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

විදේශික ආයෝජකයන් සමග ඇති කර ගන්නාවූ මේවාගේ ගිවිසුමක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් මේ ගරු සභාවට කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් නොකර, සාමාන්‍ය වශයෙන් නිලධාරී මට්ටමෙන් හෝ වේවා, ටෙන්ඩර් මට්ටමෙන් හෝ වේවා, වෙනත් මට්ටමකින් හෝ වේවා, කටයුතු කිරීමේදී සත්‍යයෙන් තොර යම් යම් කරුණු එළිදරවු වූණෙන් එය මේවාගේ ගිවිසුම්වලදී අති භයානක ප්‍රතිඵල ගෙන දෙන බව ගරු ඇමතිතුමා දන්නවාද? එතුමා ඒ බව පිළිගන්නවාද?

සුමනදස අබේවික්‍රම මහතා

(திரு. சுமனதாச அபேவிக்கரம்)

(Mr. Sumanadasa Abeywickrema)

උත්තරයේ තිබෙනවා, “පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේදී ඇති වන සාකච්ඡාව, ආයෝජකයන් සමග කරන ගිවිසුම්, සාකච්ඡා කෙරෙහි අහිතකර ලෙස බලපෑමට ඉඩ ඇත” කියා. එතුමා කියනවා, නම්, මේ ගැන තව දුරටත් හොයා බලන්න පුළුවනි.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

දෙවැනි කාරණය මේකයි : ඇයි, මේ ගරු සභාවේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් කෙරෙහි විශ්වාසය නොතබන්නේ ?

ගෘහණී ජයසූරිය මහතා (කෘෂිකාර්මික සංවර්ධනය හා පර්යේෂණ පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. காமனி ஜயசூரிய—விவசாய அபிவிருத்தி, ஆராய்ச்சி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya—Minister of Agricultural Development & Research)

එහෙම අදහසක් කොහේවත් නැහැ. මේ වේලාවේදී මේ කරුණ එළිදරව් නොකරන්නේ ඇයි කියන කාරණය ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා මේ විස්තරයේදී කිව්වා. එහෙම කරන්නේ, ලංකා ජනතාවගේ, යහපත අපරවේ යහපත හා ආරක්ෂාව සඳහා, මේක අලුත් වැඩක් නොවෙයි. මේවාගේ දේවල් තමුත්තාත්සේලාගේ ආණ්ඩු කාලයේත් මේ විධියට කෙරුණා.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

My third question is this. What I have asked for is the approved draft master agreement. It has been approved. I am not asking for something that has not been approved. It is the approved draft master agreement. It has received Cabinet approval and approval from every authorized organisation. Therefore will the Hon. Minister kindly table the draft master agreement? If not, why? I am not asking for something that is not approved.











- 25. Thangalle New Year Festival. Requested by District Correspondent, Lake House.
- 26. Batemulla New Year Festival, Committee, Batemulla. Requested by Secretary.
- 27. Prabudha Lanka Uttara Samajaya, New Year Festival, Hospital Road, Homagama. Requested by Chief Organizer.
- 28. Pannala New Year Festival. Requested by Pannala Newsagent.
- 29. Suhada Sports Club, Sports Meet. Requested by Secretary.
- 30. Delena Tharu Praja Mandalaya, Katupotha, New Year Festival. Requested by Secretary.
- 31. Wilgoda Uyana Subasadhaka Samithiya, New Year Festival. Kurunegala. Requested by Secretary.
- 32. Horape " Sumithra " Sports Club, New Year Festival. Horape, Ragama. Requested by President / Organising Secretary.
- 33. Sri Sugathi Bimbarama Raja Maha Viharaya, New Year Festival. Ranala. Requested by Secretary, Navagamuwa Police New Year Festival Committee.
- 34. Dickwella Police, New Year Festival. Requested by sub Inspector of Police.
- 35. Rantharu Kala Kawaya, Pussewelkade, Imaduwa. New Year Festival. Requested by Secretary.
- 36. Galpatha Rural Development Society, New Year Festival. Requested by President of the Society.
- 37. Tuduwagedara-Heenkenda Bodhu-Kithunu Yowun Hamuwa, 629, Tuduwagedera, Ragama, New Year Festival. Requested by Secretary.
- 38. Samagi Subasadaka Ha Kreedha Samithiya, No. 7, Honnantara Polgasovita, New Year Festival. Requested by Secretary.
- 39. Kohuwela Tharuna Kawaya, New Year Festival. Requested by Secretary.
- 40. Battaramulla New Year Festival. Requested by Organizer of the Committee.
- 41. Wattala Jaycees, New Year Festival. Requested by Vice President.
- 42. Rantharu Kreedha Samajaya, Polgasovita, New Year Festival. Requested by President.

- 43. Eksath Mithuru Sangamaya, Kadalana, Moratuwa, New Year Festival. Requested by Secretary.
- 44. Wadduwa Sahurda Samuha, New Year Festival. Requested by Secretary.
- 45. Kosgoda Kegalle Jathika Tharuna Sewa Youvana Samajaya ; New Year Festival. Requested by Correspondent. Induruwa.
- 46. Ambalangoda Police & Watugedera Village Committee (Security), New Year Festival. Requested by Secretary.
- 47. Polgahawela New Year Festival. Requested by M.P. Polgahawela.
- 48. Homagama Sports Club, 61, Station Road, Homagama, New Year Festival. Requested by Committee President.
- 49. Eksath Welfare Committee, Galahitiyawa, Ganemulla, New Year Festival. Requested by Secretary.
- 50. Dambadeniya Electorate, New Year Festival. Requested by Asst. Government Agent.
- 51. UNISCO Sports Club, Wijaya Pura, Anuradhapura, New Year Festival. Requested by Correspondent.
- 52. Aulagama-Rambukkana 'Pragathi' Sports Club, New Year Festival, Requested by Secretary.
- 53. Talawatugoda Kalalagoda Gramodaya Sports Club, New Year Festival, Sinhagiri, Talawatugoda. Requested by Secretary.

(a) (ii) Does not arise. (b) (i) An average of 250 posters and 50 certificates printed by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Limited were given to each of the above organizations. (b) (ii) Does not arise.

**ආප්. ගුණපාල මහතා : යළි සේවයට බඳවා ගැනීම**

திரு. ஆர். குணபால : மீண்டும் வேலையிலமர்த்தல்  
MR. R. GUNAPALA : REINSTATEMENT

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4. ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මහතා (ගාල්ල)  
(கலாநிதி டபிள்யூ. தனுநாயக்க—காலி)  
(Dr. W. Dahanayake—Galle)  
කප්මාන්ත හා විද්‍යා කටයුතු පිළිබඳ අමතීතුමගෙන්  
අසු ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) (i) බ්‍රිස්සෝ කදුරුළුපේ බුලුගහවත්  
තෝ පදිංචි, ගිංතොට තුනී ලැලි කප්මාන්ත ශාලාවේ  
ප්‍රධාන පුහුණු කමිකරු, අංක 856 හිමි ආප්. ගුණපාල  
මහතා 1980 ජූලි 25, 26 හා 27 යන දිනයන් සඳහා  
රජයේ වෛද්‍ය නිලධාරියකුගෙන් ලබාගත් වෛද්‍ය  
සහතික ඉදිරිපත්කර තිබියදීත් 1980 ජූලි මාසයේදී ඔහු  
ධුරය අත්හැර ගියේ යැයි සලකා අයුතු සහගත ලෙස



















(1)	(2)	(3)
Hemmathagama	(221) Mawanwlla	1979.01.21
Wattala	(222) Wattala	1979.02.13
Karathivu	(223) Kalmunai	1979.02.15
Thirukkovil	(224) Pottuvil	1979.02.15
Haliela	(225) Hali-Ela	1978.03.01
Kurunegala/ Maliyadewa	(226) Kurunegala	1979.03.16
Chenkaladi	(227) Kalkudah	1979.04.09
Addalachenai	(228) Pottuvil	1979.04.10
Hanwella	(229) Avissawella	1979.05.14
Thanamalwila	(230) Wellawaya	1979.07.14
Medirigiriya	(231) Medirigiriya	1979.08.18
Polonnaruwa Town	(232) Polonnaruwa	1979.08.18
Serunuwara	(233) Seruwila	1979.08.18
Batapola	(234) Ambalangoda	1979.08.27
Kalawana	(235) Kalawana	1979.08.31
Maradana	(236) Borella	1979.09.03
Kiribathgoda	(237) Kelaniya	1979.10.17
Gonagaldeniya	(238) Ruwanwella	1979.11.29
Ja-ela	(239) Ja-Ela	1979.12.07
Keppitipola	(240) Welimada	1979.12.10
Pallepola	(241) Dambulla	1979.12.30
Bakamuna	(242) Minneriya	1979.12.31
Devinuwara	(243) Devinuwara	1980.01.13
Beliatta	(244) Beliatta	1980.01.13
Godakawela	(245) Rakwana	1980.02.12
Meegalewa	(246) Gaigamuwa	1980.03.24
Imaduwa	(247) Habaraduwa	1980.03.31
Aranayake	(248) Aranayaka	1980.04.03
Neboda	(249) Matugama	1980.04.05
Kandaketiya	(250) Diyaluwa	1980.05.10
Lunugala	(251) Passara	1980.05.10
Bulathkohupitiya	(252) Yatiyantota	1980.05.13
Aranaganwila	(253) Polonnaruwa	1980.05.24
Welikanda	(254) Polonnaruwa	1980.05.24
Trincomalee Town	(255) Trincomalee	1980.05.25
Pilimatalawa	(256) Yatinuwara	1980.06.07
Deltota	(257) Hewaheta	1980.06.08
Medagama	(258) Bibile	1980.06.12
Khelwatta	(259) Colombo Central	1980.07.06
Koslanda	(260) Haputale	1980.07.26
Pelawatta	(261) Agalawatta	1980.08.15
Wadduwa	(262) Panadura	1980.08.16
Kuruwita	(263) Ratnapura	1980.08.19
Suriyawewa	(264) Tissamaharama	1980.08.23
Middeniya	(265) Mulkirigala	1980.08.25
Kiriella	(266) Eheliyagoda	1980.08.29
Anamaduwa	(267) Anamaduwa	1980.10.10
Girandurukotte	(268) Mahiyangana	1980.12.13
Badu/Muthiyangana	(269) Baduila	1980.12.13
Thulhiriya	(270) Dedigama	1980.12.14
Urubokke	(271) Hakmana	1980.12.28
Thalagaswila	(272) Hiniduma	1980.12.29
Kadawatha	(273) Mahara	1981.01.07
Pussellawa	(274) Gampola	1981.01.07
Olcott Mawatha	(275) Colombo Central	1981.02.27
Katunayaka	(276) Katana	1981.03.12
Sea Street	(277) Colombo Central	1981.03.16
Nittambuwa	(278) Attanagalla	1981.03.21
Pitakotte	(279) Kotte	1981.03.24
Potuhera	(280) Polgahawela	1981.02.
Kobaigane	(281) Nikaweratiya	1981.04.17
Maggonna	(282) Beruwala	1981.04.24
Baduraliya	(283) Agalawatta	1981.07.19
Kannathiddy	(284) Jaffna	1981. .02
Point Pedro	(285) Point Pedro	1981.09.02
Lakeside For. Br.	(286) Colombo Central	1981.10.03
Slave Island For. Br.	(287) Colombo Central	1981.10.03
Kudawella	(288) Beliatta	1981.11.14

(1)	(2)	(3)
Haltota	(289) Balangoda	1981.12.14
Moratumulla	(290) Moratuwa	1981.12.17
Dankotuwa	(291) Wennappua	1981.12.31
Udapusellawa	(292) Walapane	1982.01.09
Dehiowita	(293) Dehiowita	1982.01.05
Alawathugoda	(294) Harispattuwa	1982.02.26
Udawalawe	(295) Kolonne	1982.03.27
Nintavur	(296) Pottuvil	1982.05.02
Wellavidiya	(297) Colombo Central	1982.05.17
Gintupitiya	(298) Colombo Central	1982.05.17
Kegalle Bazaar	(299) Kegalle	1982.06.30
Ingiriya	(300) Horana	1982.08.06
Galkiriyagama	(301) Kekirawa	1982.08.13

**தென் வங்கு ஸ்தா, 1977 ன் படி படி பிடி**

மக்கள் வங்கிக் கிளைகள். 1977 இலிருந்து நடட்டமடைந்தவை

**PEOPLE'S BANK BRANCHES THAT RECORDED LOSSES FROM 1977**

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14. பி. சிவசிவசுப்பிரமணியன் (பி. சி. சிவசுப்பிரமணியன்) தென் வங்கு ஸ்தா

(திரு. சி. சிவசுப்பிரமணியன் — திரு. கா. பொ. இரத்தினம் சார்பாக)

(Mr. T. Sivasithamparam—on behalf of Mr. K. P. Ratnam)

இதில் காணும் பிழைகளை குறிப்பிடுவதற்காக அங்குள்ள பிழைகள்: (அ) (1) 1977, (2) 1978, (3) 1979, (4) 1980, (5) 1981 ஆகிய ஆண்டுகளில் பிழை செய்த தென் வங்கு ஸ்தா கிளைகளைக் குறிப்பிட்டு பிழை செய்த தொகையைக் குறிப்பிட்டுக் கொடுக்கக் கேட்கிறேன்? (ஆ) இல்லாவிட்டால், ஏன்?

பி. சி. சிவசுப்பிரமணியன்: அமைச்சரவைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) மக்கள் வங்கியின் கிளைகளில் (i) 1977 இல் (ii) 1978 இல் (iii) 1979 இல் (iv) 1980 இல் (v) 1981 இல் நடட்டமடைந்த கிளைகளையும், அவை ஒவ்வொன்றும் அடைந்த நடட்டத்தையும் அவர் கூறுவாரா? (ஆ) அன்றேல், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Finance and Planning: (a) Will he state the name of each of the Branches of the People's Bank that recorded a loss along with the amount of loss in the years (i) 1977; (ii) 1978; (iii) 1979; (iv) 1980; (v) 1981? (b) If not, why?

பி. சி. சிவசுப்பிரமணியன்: தென் வங்கு ஸ்தா

(ஜி. எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்காரர்)

(Mr. M. H. M. Neena Marikar)

(a) No. (b) Since the People's Bank is a commercial organisation operating in competition with other Banks, it would not be appropriate to reveal details of the profit or loss of each branch of the Bank. The Bank as a whole has been operating at a profit. Its profit in 1981 was Rs. 149.7 million.

May I also add my congratulations to the hon. Member for having interested himself in the Bank.



















		Recurrent Expenditure Rs.	Capital Expenditure Rs.
Head 3	Judges of the Supreme Court Programme 1-Administration of Justice	648,000	-
Head 4	Office of the Cabinet of Ministers Programme 1-Secretarial Services to the Cabinet of Ministers and other functions assigned by His Excellency the President or the Cabinet of Ministers	428,000	-
Head 5	Parliament Programme 1-Parliamentary Services	14,053,000	125,000
Head 6	Auditor General Programme 1-Audit Services	7,818,000 (a)	-
Head 7	Office of the Leader of the House of Parliament Programme 1-General Administration	180,000	-
Head 8	Office of the Leader of the Opposition in Parliament Programme 1-General Administration	154,000	-
Head 9	Department of Elections Programme 1-Administration of Election Laws and Conduct of Elections	65,000,000	-
Head 10	Office of the Judicial Service Commission Programme 1-Performance of duties entrusted to the Judicial Service Commission	401,000	-
Head 11	Public Service Commission Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	902,000	-
Head 12	Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration Programme 1-General Administration	489,000	-
Head 13	Office of the Chief Government Whip Programme 1-General Administration	163,000	-
Head 14	District Minister, Colombo Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget	-	10,625,000
Head 15	District Minister, Gampaha Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget	-	8,125,000
Head 16	District Minister, Kalutara Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget	-	5,625,000
Head 17	District Minister, Kandy Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget	-	9,375,000
Head 18	District Minister, Matale Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget	-	2,500,000
Head 19	District Minister, Nuwara Eliya Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget	-	3,125,000
Head 20	District Minister, Galle Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget	-	6,250,000
Head 21	District Minister, Matara Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget	-	4,375,000
Head 22	District Minister, Hambantota Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget	-	2,500,000
Head 23	District Minister, Jaffna Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget	-	6,875,000
Head 24	District Minister, Mannar Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget	-	625,000
Head 25	District Minister, Vavuniya Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget	-	625,000
Head 26	District Minister, Mullaitivu Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget	-	625,000
Head 27	District Minister, Batticaloa Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget	-	2,500,000
Head 28	District Minister, Amparai Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget	-	3,125,000



		<i>Recurrent Expenditure</i>	<i>Capital Expenditure</i>
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Head 29	District Minister, Trincomalee Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget	-	1,875,000
Head 30	District Minister, Kurunegla Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget	-	8,750,000
Head 31	District Minister, Puttalam Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget	-	3,125,000
Head 32	District Minister, Anuradhapura Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget	-	4,375,000
Head 33	District Minister, Polonnaruwa Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget	-	1,875,000
Head 34	District Minister, Badulla Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget	-	5,625,000
Head 35	District Minister, Moneragala Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget	-	1,875,000
Head 36	District Minister, Ratnapura Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget	-	5,000,000
Head 37	District Minister, Kegalle Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget	-	5,625,000
Head 38	Minister of Defence Programme 1-General Administration and Management of defence Programme 2-Immigration, Repatriation and Citizenship Programme 3-Registration of Persons and related Activities	36,876,000 7,120,000 1,780,000	81,341,000 - 35,000
Head 39	Sri Lanka Army Programme 1-Command and Management Programme 2-Military Operations	13,764,000 94,006,000	5,387,000 22,932,000
Head 40	Sri Lanka Navy Programme 1-Naval Operations and Support Services	29,877,000	13,362,000
Head 41	Sri Lanka Air Force Programme 1-Air Force Operations	46,983,000	9,592,000
Head 42	Police Department Programme 1-Law Enforcement, Public Order and State Security Operations	159,677,000	13,992,000
Head 43	Department of Civil Aviation Programme 1-Provision of Certain Facilities for International, Regional and Domestic Air Navigation	3,779,000	-
Head 44	Government Analyst Programme 1-Scientific, Laboratory and Advisory Services	1,000,000	78,000
Head 46	Minister of Foreign Affairs Programme 1-Conduct of Foreign Relations	76,123,000	750,000
Head 48	Minister of Plan Implementation Programme 1-General Administration, Staff Services and Plan Implementation Programme 2-Regional Development Programme 3-Manpower Planning and Administration of the Employment Data Bank	20,544,000 6,126,000 474,000	4,593,000 114,750,000 -
Head 49	Department of Census and Statistics Programme 1-Statistical and Other Services	8,048,000	-
Head 51	Minister of Lands and Land Development Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	1,999,000	19,300,000
Head 52	Irrigation Department Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services Programme 2-Construction and Development of Irrigation and Drainage Works	6,975,000 38,137,000	1,813,000 202,511,000
Head 53	Land Development Department Programme 1-Administration and Environmental development	1,100,000	679,000
Head 54	Land Commissioner Programme 1-Administration, Agricultural Development and Alienation of Land and the Issue of Grants under the Land Development Ordinance Programme 2-Administration and Land Development in Colonisation Areas	10,132,000 2,583,000	5,534,000 2,550,000



		<i>Recurrent Expenditure</i>	<i>Capital Expenditure</i>
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Head 55	Land Settlement Department Programme 1-Implementation of the Land Settlement Ordinance	504,000	
Head 56	Government Factory Programme 1-Mechanical Engineering Work and Repair Services	2,164,000	119,000
Head 57	Department of Machinery and Equipment Programme 1-General Administration and Management of Machinery and Equipment	1,718,000	238,000
Head 58	Survey Department Programme 1-Survey Operations	38,738,000	1,725,000
Head 59	Forest Department Programme 1-General Administration and Development of Forest Resources	6,095,000	29,003,000
Head 61	Minister of Trade and Shipping Programme 1-General Administration and Trade Information Services Programme 2-Promotion and Development of Shipping Programme 3-Implementation of the Infant Milk Foods Scheme	2,490,000 210,000 33,394,000	700,000 65,764,000 -
Head 62	Department of the Registrar of Companies Programme 1-Administration of Companies and Other Ordinances	856,000	
Head 63	Department of Government Supplies Programme 1-Administration of Supply Services	2,511,000	347,000
Head 64	Department of Controller of Imports and Exports Programme 1-Administration of Imports and Exports	915,000	3,000
Head 65	Department for Development of Marketing Programme 1-Marketing Administration	430,000	69,000
Head 66	Department of commerce Programme 1-Trade Promotion	3,050,000	
Head 67	Department of Commodity Purchase Programme 1-Purchase of sale of Rubber, Tea, Coconut Products, Other Commodities and Formic and Acetic Acids	-	300,000
Head 68	Department of Internal Trade Programme 1-Administration of Price Control, Weights and Measures and Consumer Protection Laws	3,626,000	202,000
Head 69	Registry of Patents and Trade Marks Programme 1-Administration of the Code of Intellectual Property Act	461,000	
Head 70	Minister of Education Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services Programme 2-General Education Programme 3-Teacher Education	39,963,000 711,700,000 10,093,000	1,203,000 38,811,000 622,000
Head 71	Department of Examinations Programme 1-Administration and Evaluation of Examinations	24,728,000	
Head 72	Educational Publications Department Programme 1-Administration of the Production and Publication of School books and Books for Higher Education	492,000	7,000
Head 74	Minister of Higher Education Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services Programme 2-Technical Colleges	15,477,000 9,044,000	25,000 9,425,000
Head 75	Contributions to the Universities and University Grants Commission Programme 1-Contributions to Higher Education	64,334,000	55,675,000
Head 77	Minister of Power and Energy Programme 1-General Administration and staff Services	936,000	244,038,000
Head 78	Electrical Department Programme 1-Construction, Repair and Maintenance of Electrical Installations in Government buildings and Sacred Places of Worship	12,834,000	3,164,000
Head 81	Minister of Labour Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services Programme 2-Planning, Research and Development	615,000 156,000	- -



		Recurrent Expenditure Rs.	Capital Expenditure Rs.
Head 82	Department of Labour		
	Programme 1-General Administration	1,632,000	5,000
	Programme 2-Industrial Relations and Enforcement of Labour Laws	5,189,000	23,000
	Programme 3-Safety, Health, Welfare and Occupational Health and Hygiene of Workers	809,000	140,000
	Programme 4-Employees Provident Fund Act	1,929,000	9,000
	Programme 5-Employment Services	8,040,000	2,563,000
Head 84	Minister of Public Administration		
	Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	1,024,000	-
	Programme 2-Public Administration	4,970,000	128,000
	Programme 3-Implementation of the Official Language Policy	364,000	-
Head 85	Department of Pensions		
	Programme 1-Pensions, Retirement benefits and Gratuities	540,288,000 (a)	-
Head 86	Department of Credit Councils		
	Programme 1-Administration of Credit Councils Law	1,004,000	-
Head 87	Minister of Rural Development		
	Programme 1-General Administration and staff Services	325,000	-
Head 88	Department of Rural Development		
	Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	202,000	-
	Programme 2-Community Development and training	4,762,000	1,250,000
Head 90	Minister of Local Government, Housing and Construction		
	Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	3,020,000	198,710,000
	Programme 2-Local Government Service Advisory Board and Local Government Service Disciplinary Board	86,000	-
	Programme 3-National Water Supply and Drainage Board	34,100,000	344,975,000
Head 91	Department of Local Government		
	Programme 1-Local Government Services	127,875,000	15,025,000
Head 92	Department of Town and Country Planning		
	Programme 1-Promotion of Town and Country Planning	1,213,000	1,750,000
Head 93	Department of local Government Service		
	Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	3,831,000	5,000
Head 94	Department of National Housing		
	Programme 1-General Administration, Promotion of Housing and the Enforcements of the Rent, Protection of Tenants, Ceiling on Housing Property and Other Acts	3,975,000	25,000
Head 95	Department of Buildings		
	Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	16,349,000	-
	Programme 2-Construction of New Public Buildings and Permanent Improvements	-	39,744,000
	Programme 3-Maintenance of public Buildings	16,867,000	-
Head 97	Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs		
	Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	1,197,000	-
	Programme 2-Policy Formulation and Implementation, Management of Public Sector Manufacturing Corporations, Government acquired Business Undertakings, Research and Scientific Institutions, Project Evaluation, Servicing of Exports International Agencies and Data Bank Investment Promotion	10,544,000	5,483,000
Head 98	Geological Survey Department		
	Programme 1-Geological Survey, Mineral Exploration and Allied Services	1,282,000	661,000
Head 99	Salt Department		
	Programme 1-Administration of the Salt Ordinance	5,000	-
Head 100	Department of Meteorology		
	Programme 1-Weather, Astronomical, Time, Magnetic, Seismological and Agro-Meteorological Service	2,561,000	263,000
Head 102	Minister of Finance and Planning		
	Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	1,066,000	1,250,000

(a) Excludes provision for Special Law Services.



		<i>Recurrent Expenditure</i>	<i>Capital Expenditure</i>
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Head 103	General Treasury Programme 1—Financial and Administration	15,946,000	300,000
Head 104	Department of Inland Revenue Programme 1—Administration of Inland Revenue and Other Tax Laws	13,979,000	125,000
Head 105	Customs Programme 1—Administration of Customs Law	10,236,000	1,471,000
Head 106	Loan Board Programme 1—Management and Investment of District Court and Supreme Court Suitors' Funds in Litigation	85,000	—
Head 107	Excise Department Programme 1—Administration of excise tax Laws	4,433,000	—
Head 108	Valuation Department Programme 1—Valuation services	2,959,000	—
Head 109	Public Debt Programme 1—Management of Public Debt	26,218,000 (a)	15,359,000 (a)
Head 110	Miscellaneous Services Programme 1—Financial assistance and Services, Treasury Services and Expenses	2,150,000,000	850,000,000 (a)
Head 113	Minister of Transport Programme 1—General Administration and Staff Services	631,000	—
Head 114	Railway Programme 1—General Administration and Staff Services Programme 2—Transportation Services Programme 3—Rolling Stock (Purchasing, Overhauling and Maintenance) Programme 4—Permanent Way, Signalling, Buildings and New Constructions Programme 5—Working of the Kelani Valley Railway Line	50,346,000 116,393,000 67,276,000 40,836,000 7,135,000	— — 70,862,000 49,396,000 —
Head 115	Commissioner of Motor Traffic Programme 1—Implementation of the Motor Traffic Act, No. 14 of 1951 and the relevant provisions of the Motor Cars (Tax on Transfers) Law, No. 13 of 1978	2,444,000	—
Head 116	Department of Muslim Religious and Cultural Affairs Programme 1—Muslim Religious and Cultural Affairs and Services in the Implementation of the Wakfs Act including general administration and staff services	811,000	—
Head 117	Minister of Transport Boards Programme 1—General Administration and Staff Services	336,000	114,048,000
Head 118	Minister of Private Omnibus Transport Programme 1—General Administration and Staff Services	301,000	—
Head 119	Minister of Plantation Industry Programme 1—General Administration and Staff Services Programme 2—Development of and assistance to Plantation Industries	808,000 —	— 39,998,000
Head 120	Minister of Justice Programme 1—General Administration and Staff Services	3,561,000	—
Head 121	Courts Administration Programme 1—Administration of the Courts of First Instance and Labour Tribunals	25,454,000	—
Head 122	Attorney-General Programme 1—Legal Services to Government	2,461,000	—
Head 123	Legal Draftsman's Department Programme 1—Drafting Bills and Revising Subordinate Legislation	1,026,000	—
Head 124	Debt Conciliation Board Programme 1—Debt Conciliation Services	142,000	—
Head 125	Department of the Bribery Commissioner Programme 1—Investigation and Prevention of Bribery	641,000	—

(a) Excludes provision for Special Law Services.



		<i>Recurrent Expenditure</i>	<i>Capital Expenditure</i>
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Head 126	Registrar of the Supreme Court Programme 1—Administrative Services to the Supreme Court	1,025,000	
Head 127	Department of Prisons Programme 1—Custody, Maintenance and Rehabilitation of convicted and remand prisoners and research and training in the field of correction	36,041,000	854,000
Head 128	Public Trustee Programme 1—Administration of Estates and Trusts	332,000	—
Head 129	Law Commission Department Programme 1—Law Research	234,000	—
Head 131	Minister of Agricultural Development and Research Programme 1—General Administration	26,318,000	121,622,000
Head 132	Department of Agriculture Programme 1—Development of Crop Husbandry Programme 2—General Administration and Supporting Technical Services	37,375,000 10,959,000	18,672,000 1,250,000
Head 133	Department of Minor Export Crops Programme 1—Promotion and Development of Minor Export Crops	2,300,000	3,817,000
Head 134	Department of Agrarian Services Programme 1—General Administration and Staff Services Programme 2—Agrarian Management and Services for Increased Agricultural Production	5,340,000 33,800,000	11,742,000 —
Head 136	Minister of Fisheries Programme 1—General Administration and Staff services Programme 2—Regulation and Development of Fisheries Programme 3—Coast Conservation	3,783,000 6,011,000 690,000	20,592,000 10,925,000 1,500,000
Head 138	Minister of Mahaweli Development Programme 1—General Administration and Staff Services	100,875,000	1,743,250,000
Head 140	Minister of Youth Affairs and Employment Programme 1—General Administration, Youth Affairs and Employment Policy	36,263,000	8,904,000
Head 142	Minister of Rural Industrial Development Programme 1—General Administration and Staff Services Programme 2—Planning, Programming and Progress Control	1,079,000 1,039,000	25,000 11,272,000
Head 143	Department of Small Industries Programme 1—Promotion and Development of Small Industries	5,284,000	1,830,000
Head 144	Department of Animal Production and Health Programme 1—Development of Livestock Production	9,105,000	8,788,000
Head 145	Department of Marketing and Export Promotion of Handicrafts Programme 1—Marketing and Export Promotion of Handicrafts	456,000	129,000
Head 147	Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Programme 1—General Administration and Staff Services	455,000	—
Head 148	Department of Posts Programme 1—Postal Services	135,400,000	3,125,000
Head 149	Department of Telecommunications Programme 1—Telecommunication Services	60,538,000	137,000,000
Head 150	Department of Kandyan Peasantry Rehabilitation Programme 1—Kandyan Peasantry Rehabilitation Services	133,000	3,500,000
Head 151	Minister of Health Programme 1—General Administration and Staff Services Programme 2—Patient Care Services Programme 3—Community Health Services	25,723,000 237,787,000 (a) 71,758,000	7,180,000 185,485,500 12,663,000
Head 152	Minister of Colombo Hospitals and Family Health Programme 1—General Administration and Staff Services Programme 2—Patient Care Services Programme 3—Community Health Services	1,054,000 60,737,000 31,544,000	— 1,025,000 534,000

(a) Excludes provision for Special Law Services.



		Recurrent Expenditure Rs.	Capital Expenditure Rs.
Head 153	Minister of Indigenous Medicine Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	335,000	
Head 154	Department of Ayurveda Programme 1-Ayurvedic Services	10,131,000	750,000
Head 155	Minister of State Programme 1-General Administration and Publicity Programme 2-Promotion and Development of Tourism	4,245,000 21,667,000	1,865,000 625,000
Head 156	Department of Government Printing Programme 1-Print Production	39,593,000	-
Head 157	Department of Wild Life Conservation Programme 1-Conservation of Fauna and Flora	4,632,000	250,000
Head 158	Department of Zoological Gardens Programme 1-Zoological Gardens Services	2,337,000	325,000
Head 159	Minister of Social Services Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services Programme 2-Sri Lanka School of Social Work	430,000 683,000	2,000 72,000
Head 160	Department of Social Services Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services Programme 2-Provision of Financial Assistance and Social Services	741,000 53,677,000	- 291,000
Head 161	Department of Probation and Child Care Services Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services Programme 2-Correctional and Rehabilitation Services Programme 3-Child Care Services	738,000 3,418,000 2,439,000	6,000 9,000 19,000
Head 162	Minister of Cultural Affairs Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	2,782,000	2,000,000
Head 163	Department of National Museums Programme 1-Administration of Museum Services	1,176,000	175,000
Head 164	Department of Archaeology Programme 1-Archaeological Services	2,516,000	2,353,000
Head 165	Department of National Archives Programme 1-Archive Services	702,000	3,290,000
Head 166	Department of Buddhist Affairs Programme 1-Promotion of Buddhist Religious Activities	2,687,000	62,000
Head 168	Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Sports Programme 1-Promotion of Sports Activities	5,698,000	768,000
Head 170	Minister of Food and Co-operatives Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	2,795,000	-
Head 171	Department of the Food Commissioner Programme 1-Implementation of the Food and Kerosene Stamps Schemes	562,334,000	-
Head 172	Department of Co-operative Development Programme 1-Development, Supervision and Audit of Co-operative Societies	15,282,000	28,000
Head 173	Co-operative Employees' Commission Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	319,000	-
Head 175	Minister of Textile Industries Programme 1-Promotion and Development of Textile Industries Programme 2-General Administration and Staff Services	836,000 536,000	5,350,000 -
Head 176	Department of Textile Industries Programme 1-Promotion and Development of Textile Production	8,510,000	850,000
Head 178	Minister of Coconut Industry Programme 1-General Administration and Promotion of Coconut Industry Programme 2-Development and Assistance to Coconut Industry	520,000 -	- 41,675,000
Head 180	Minister of Regional Development Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services Programme 2-Hindu Religious and Cultural Affairs and Implementation of the Tamil Language under the provisions of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and promotion of Tamil Cultural Activities	1,552,000 370,000	2,033,000 1,344,000



		<i>Recurrent Expenditure Rs.</i>	<i>Capital Expenditure Rs.</i>
Head 182	Minister of Highways Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	335,000	-
Head 183	Department of Highways Programme 1-Administration, Supervision and Specialised Services	2,337,000	-
	Programme 2-Construction, Improvement and Maintenance of Roads, Bridges and Air Fields	55,205,000	56,250,000
Head 185	Minister of Janatha Estates Development Programme 1-General Administration and Promotion of State Plantations	267,000	86,213,000
Head 187	Minister of State Plantations Programme 1-General Administration and Promotion of State Plantations	121,000	-
	Programme 2-Development of and Assistance to State Plantations Corporation and Janatha Estates Development Board	-	21,500,000
Head 189	Minister of Home Affairs Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	1,327,000	-
Head 190	District Administration Programme 1-District Administration and Staff Services	62,717,000	175,000
Head 191	Registrar-General Programme 1-Registration Services	6,200,000	-
	Total	6,818,776,000	5,386,815,000
	Grand Total	6,818,776,000	12,205,591,000

## SECOND SCHEDULE

## Advance Accounts

<i>Department</i>	<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Column I Services</i>	<i>Column II Maximum Debit Limits Rs.</i>
His Excellency the President	1	Advances to Staff	16,700
Prime Minister	2	Advances to Public Officers	5,000
Judges of the Supreme Court	3	Advances to Public Officers	22,400
Office of the Cabinet of Ministers	4	Advances to Public Officers	4,400
Office of the Secretary-General of Parliament	5	Advances to Staff	11,400
Auditor-General	6	Advances to Public Officers	112,000
Office of the Leader of Parliament	7	Advances to Public Officers	3,700
Office of the Leader of the Opposition in Parliament	8	Advances to Public Officers	2,400
Commissioner of Elections	9	Advances to Public Officers	39,700
Judicial Service Commission	10	Advances to Public Officers	7,700
Public Service Commission	11	Advances to Public Officers	4,400
Education Service Committee (Public Service Commission)	12	Advances to Public Officers	17,000
Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration	13	Advances to Public Officers	2,000
Office of the Chief Government Whip	14	Advances to Public Officers	5,000
Minister of Defence	15	Advances to Public Officers	12,400
Immigration and Emigration	16	Advances to Public Officers	54,400
Registration of Persons	17	Advances to Public Officers	32,000
Sri Lanka Army	18	Advances to Public Officers	527,400
	19	Purchase of Stores required for Works Services by Ceylon Army Engineers, Works services	2,066,700
	20	Development work undertaken by the Army Units	-
	21	Agricultural development work undertaken by the Army units	600,000
	22	National Transport Unit	100
	23	Security Services provided for Government Departments and Corporations	4,200,000



Department	Item No.	Column I Services	Column II Maximum Debit Limits Rs.
Sri Lanka Navy	24	Advances to Public Officers	236,400
Sri Lanka Air Force	25	Advances to Public Officers	330,700
	26	Agricultural project, Morawewa	233,400
Police	27	Advances to Public Officers	1,477,400
Civil Aviation	28	Advances to Public Officers	9,700
Government Analyst	29	Advances to Public Officers	11,700
Minister of Foreign Affairs	30	Advances to Public Officers	12,400
Sri Lanka Missions Abroad	31	Advances to Public Officers	4,700
Minister of Plan Implementation	32	Advances to Public Officers	123,400
Census and Statistics	33	Advances to Public Officers	103,400
Minister of Lands and Land Development	34	Advances to Public Officers	15,400
Irrigation	35	Advances to Public Officers	880,400
Land Development	36	Advances to Public Officers	24,400
	37	Landscaping, Tree Planting including Root Balling of Trees and Raising of Plants for others	100
Land Commissioner	38	Advances to Public Officers	847,700
	39	Stores Advance Account	-
	40	Work Done Advance Account	-
	41	Operation of Saw Mills and Logging Units	-
	42	Loans to owners of holdings under the L.D.O.	-
	43	Issue of grants under L.D.O.	16,666,700
Land Settlement	44	Advances to Public Officers	8,700
Government Factory	45	Advances to Public Officers	171,700
	46	Government Factory Stores Advance Account	5,633,400
	47	Government Factory Work Done Advance Account	7,333,400
	48	Government Factory Foundry Works Advance Account	666,700
	49	Government Factory Log.Sawing Advance Account	240,000
Machinery and Equipment	50	Advances to Public Officers	184,700
	51	Purchase of Stores Advance Account	100
	52	Work Done Advance Account	100
Survey	53	Advances to Public Officers	149,900
	54	Purchase and Re-sale of Empire Survey Review	-
Forest	55	Advances to Public Officers	63,700
Minister of Trade and Shipping	56	Advances to Public Officers	15,000
Registrar of Companies	57	Advances to Public Officers	44,400
Government Supplies	58	Advances to Public Officers	65,000
	59	Advance account for the purchase, transport and maintenance of equipment, stores, etc.	14,666,700
Controller of Imports and Exports	60	Advances to Public Officers	11,700
Development of Marketing	61	Advances to Public Officers	496,400
	62	Purchase, collection and sale of local and other products and provision of cold storage facilities and hospital supplies	80,000,000
	63	Departmental Transport Pool	5,575,700
	64	Catering and Working of the Bakery and Kitchens	2,333,400
	65	Purchase, collection processing, canning and sale of local canned products-Narahenpita	-
	66	Purchase, collection processing, canning and sale of canned products-Attanagalla Canning Factory	-
Commerce	67	Advances to Public Officers	11,400
Commodity Purchase	68	Advances to Public Officers	75,400
	69	Purchase and sale of rubber, tea, coconut products, other commodities and formic and acetic acids, including administrative expenses	40,000,000
Internal Trade	70	Advances to Public Officers	66,400
Patents and Trade Marks	71	Advances to Public Officers	7,000
Minister of Education	72	Advances to Public Officers	25,001,000
	73	School Science Equipment Production Unit	166,700
Examinations	74	Advances to Public Officers	59,700
Educational Publications	75	Advances to Public Officers	17,700
	76	Printing, publicity and sale of books (including purchase of copyrights, publications, translation rights and translation fees and salaries and allowances of staff)	21,666,700



<i>Department</i>	<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Column I Services</i>	<i>Column II Maximum Debit Limits Rs.</i>
Minister of Higher Education	77	Advances to Public Officers	101,400
	78	Publication and Sale of Post-Graduate Thesis	16,700
Minister of Power and Energy	79	Advances to Public Officers	10,000
Minister of Labour	80	Advances to Public Officers	2,700
Labour	81	Advances to Public Officers	229,400
	82	Labour Gazette	55,000
	83	Payment of Gratuities to Indian Repatriate Labour	1,000
Minister of Public Administration	84	Advances to Public Officers	51,400
	85	Management and Maintenance of Rest Houses	1,233,400
Credit Councils	86	Advances to Public Officers	13,700
Pensions	87	Advances to Public Officers	50,700
Public Service Provident Fund	88	Advances to Public Officers	9,700
Teachers' Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund Office	89	Advances to Public Officers	5,700
Widows' and Orphans' Pensions	90	Advances to Public Officers	18,400
Minister of Rural Development	91	Advances to Public Officers	3,000
Rural Development	92	Advances to Public Officers	89,700
Minister of Local Government, Housing and Construction	93	Advances to Public Officers	27,400
Local Governemnt	94	Advances to Public Officers	80,000
	95	Advances to Local Authorities to meet urgent and unforeseen non-capital expenditure	400
	96	Printing of Account Books for Local Authorities	-
Town and Country planning	97	Advances to Public Officers	17,700
Local Government Service	98	Advances to Public Officers	14,700
	99	Advances for payment of pensions to Local Government service Pensioners	500,000
National Housing	100	Advances to Public Officers	76,700
Buildings	101	Advances to Public Officers	1,068,000
Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs	102	Advances to Public Officers	25,400
Geological Survey	103	Advances to Public Officers	20,000
Meteorology	104	Advances to Public Officers	20,000
Treasury	105	Advances to Public Officers	65,700
	106	Advances to Public Officers (External Resources Division)	13,000
	107	Advances for the maintenance of graves of Boer Prisoners of War	100
	108	Advances for payments on behalf of other Governments	6,666,700
	109	Miscellaneous Advances	833,400
	110	Advances to Government Corporations, Statutory Boards and Institutions with financial participation by Government	66,666,700
	111	Government Insurance Fund	166,700
Inland Revenue	112	Advances to Public Officers	69,400
Customs	113	Advances to Public Officers	86,000
	114	Expenses in connection with seized and forfeited goods	33,400
Loan Board	115	Advances to Public Officers	3,000
Excise	116	Advances to Public Officers	34,700
Valuation	117	Advances to Public Officers	25,000
Minister of Transport	118	Advances to Public Officers	6,000
Railway	119	Advances to Public Officers	3,261,400
	120	Railway Tourist Services Advance Account	666,700
	121	Railway Stores Advance Account	50,000,000
	122	Work Done Advance Account	2,100,000
	123	Stores Manufacturing advance Account	4,166,700
	124	Foundry Shop Advance Account	1,766,700
	125	Timber Conversion Advance Account	1,833,400
	126	Galgamuwa and Ambepussa Quarries Advance Account	-
	127	Sundry Advance Account	4,116,700
Motor Traffic	128	Advances to Public Officers	24,400
Muslim Religious and Cultural Affairs	129	Advances to Public Officers	3,700
	130	Purchase and sale of Islamic Literature (Including Printing)	16,700



Department	Item No.	Column I Services	Column II Maximum Debit Limits Rs.
Minister of Transport Boards	131	Advances to Public Officers	5,700
Minister of Private Omnibus Transport	132	Advances to Public Officers	5,700
Minister of Plantation Industry	133	Advances to Public Officers	9,400
Minister of Justice	134	Advances to Public Officers (Ministry Office)	87,700
	135	Advances to Public Officers (High Courts, District Courts, Magistrates Courts and Labour Tribunals)	440,400
Attorney-General	136	Advances to Public Officers	27,700
Legal Draftsman	137	Advances to Public Officers	10,400
Debt Conciliation Board	138	Advances to Public Officers	3,400
Bribery Commissioner	139	Advances to Public Officers	8,700
	140	Advancing Monies to be used in Bribery Detection as Bribes	83,400
Supreme Court	141	Advances to Public Officers	22,400
Prisons	142	Advances to Public Officers	544,700
	143	Prisons Industrial and Agricultural Undertakings	-
Public Trustee	144	Advances to Public Officers	8,700
	145	Advances for the Administration of Estates and Trusts	-
Law Commission	146	Advances to Public Officers	3,400
Minister of Agricultural Development and Research	147	Advances to Public Officers	22,700
Agriculture	148	Advances to Public Officers	1,659,700
	149	Machine hire and Workshops	1,400,000
	150	Operation of the Agricultural Workshop, Welisara	166,700
	151	Potato Extension Scheme	18,333,400
	152	Maintenance of Agricultural Farms	16,666,700
	153	Running expenses of Central Agricultural Stores, Narahenpita	2,733,400
	154	Certified seed and Planting Materials	20,000,000
Motor Export Crops	155	Advances to Public Officers	24,400
Agrarian Services	156	Advances to Public Officers	411,700
	157	Scheme for the supply of fertilizer and other agricultural requisities and repairs and maintenance of buildings	-
	158	Issue on loan or sale of seed paddy, seed onions, planting materials, implements and other agricultural requisites in deficit areas	250,000
	159	Acquisition of Paddy lands under the Paddy Lands Act	3,400
	160	Operation of Minimum Price Scheme	3,400
Minister of Fisheries	161	Advances to Public Officers	135,700
Minister of Mahaweli Development	162	Advances to Public Officers	9,400
Minister of Youth Affairs and Employment	163	Advances to Public Officers	8,400
Minister of Rural Industrial Development	164	Advances to Public Officers	10,400
Small Industries	165	Advances to Public Officers	168,700
	166	Establishment and management of Industrial Workshops including supply of raw materials	3,333,400
	167	Purchase and sale of scarce raw materials to Industrial Craftsmen	666,700
Small Industries	168	Financing of the production and marketing of Industrial Products and Granting of Loans to individual Cottage Workers, Industrial Co-operative Societies and incorporated bodies for the development of Industries, including the supply of Plant, Machinery Equipment, etc., on Hire Purchase	-
	169	Running expenses of Industrial Schools	3,333,400
Animal Production and Health	170	Advances to Public Officers	364,400
	171	Maintenance of Livestock Farms and the purchase and sale of cattle	7,666,700
Marketing and Export Promotion of Handicrafts	172	Advances to Public Officers	38,700
	173	Purchase and sale of Cottage Industrial Products	10,000,000
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications	174	Advances to Public Officers	4,000
Posts	175	Advances to Public Officers	2,519,700
	176	Advances on rent for improvements, repairs, payment of annual rental and maintenance of rented offices and quarters	166,700



Department	Item No.	Column I Services	Column II Maximum Debit Limits Rs.
Telecommunications	177	Advances for the Purchase of Postal Stores	400,000
	178	Supply of imported bicycles to Postal delivery staff	333,400
	179	Advances to Public Officers	905,700
	180	Advances for the purchase of Telecommunication Stores	90,000,000
	181	Advances for the maintenance and running expenses of the Overseas Telecommunications Services including expenses of the O.T.S. Conferences	100,000,000
Kandyan Peasantry Rehabilitation Minister of Health	182	Advances on rent for improvements, repairs payments of annual rental and maintenance of rented offices and quarters	100,000
	183	Advances to Public Officers	3,400
	184	Advances to Public Officers	4,175,700
	185	Purchase of Medical, Surgical and Laboratory requisites	58,933,300
Minister of Health	186	Occupational Therapy, Hospital, Angoda	13,400
	187	Dairy Farm	33,400
	188	Running of Bakery at Mental Hospital, Angoda, for the benefit of the inmates of the Angoda and Mulleriyawa Hospitals	200,000
Minister of Colombo Hospitals and Family Health	189	Maintenance and repairs of vehicles and equipment	-
Minister of Indigenous Medicine	190	Advances to Public Officers	674,400
Ayurveda	191	Advances to Public Officers	400
Minister of State	192	Advances to Public Officers	110,700
Government Printing	193	Advances to Public Officers	100,400
Minister of Social Services	194	Advances to Public Officers	296,400
	195	Charges for official advertisement by Government Departments in Newspapers	833,400
	196	Advances to Public Officers	5,000
Social Services	197	Advances to Public Officers	59,700
Probation and Child-Care Services	198	Purchase and sale of articles produced by Home Workers and Trainees including supply of raw materials	33,400
	199	Advances to Public Officers	72,400
Minister of Cultural Affairs	200	Purchase of equipment and raw materials for Agricultural and handicraft production and sale of finished goods in the Certified School	10,000
	201	Advances to Public Officers	23,400
National Museums	202	Advances to Public Officers	14,700
Archaeology	203	Advances to Public Officers	120,400
National Archives	204	Advances to Public Officers	16,700
Buddhist Affairs	205	Advances to Public Officers	6,400
Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Sports	206	Advances to Public Officers	28,400
Minister of Food and Co-operatives	207	Advances to Public Officers	13,400
Food Commissioner	208	Advances to Public Officers	262,400
Co-operative Development	209	Food Purchase and Distribution	1,346,622,000
	210	Advances to Public Officers	240,400
Co-operative Employees Commission	211	Advances to Public Officers	7,700
Minister of Textile Industries	212	Advances to Public Officers	11,700
Textile Industries	213	Advances to Public Officers	457,400
	214	Establishment and management of Textile Workshops including supply of raw materials	33,333,400
Minister of Coconut Industry	215	Advances to Public Officers	5,400
Minister of Regional Development	216	Advances to Public Officers	5,700
Minister of Highways	217	Advances to Public Officers	3,700
Highways	218	Advances to Public Officers	1,334,400
	219	Stores Advance Account for Machinery Spares	100
	220	Work done Advance Account	100



Department	Item No.	Column I Services	Column II Maximum Debit Limits Rs.
Minister of Janatha Estates Development	221	Advances to Public Officers	400
Minister of State Plantations	222	Advances to Public Officers	13,700
Minister of Home Affairs	223	Advances to Public Officers	11,400
	224	Management and Maintenance of Rest Houses	833,400
Colombo Kachcheri	225	Advances to Public Officers	68,400
Gampaha Kachcheri	226	Advances to Public Officers	95,000
Kalutara Kachcheri	227	Advances to Public Officers	90,400
Kandy Kachcheri	228	Advances to Public Officers	122,700
Matale Kachcheri	229	Advances to Public Officers	59,700
Nuwara Eliya Kachcheri	230	Advances to Public Officers	30,000
Galle Kachcheri	231	Advances to Public Officers	117,700
Matara Kachcheri	232	Advances to Public Officers	84,400
Hambantota Kachcheri	233	Advances to Public Officers	54,700
Jaffna Kachcheri	234	Advances to Public Officers	36,400
Mannar Kachcheri	235	Advances to Public Officers	15,400
Vavuniya Kachcheri	236	Advances to Public Officers	19,400
Mulaitivu Kachcheri	237	Advances to Public Officers	6,400
Batticaloa Kachcheri	238	Advances to Public Officers	37,700
Amparai Kachcheri	239	Advances to Public Officers	56,700
Trincomalee Kachcheri	240	Advances to Public Officers	31,000
Kurunegala Kachcheri	241	Advances to Public Officers	82,700
Puttalam Kachcheri	242	Advances to Public Officers	47,400
Anuradhapura Kachcheri	243	Advances to Public Officers	116,700
Polonnaruwa Kachcheri	244	Advances to Public Officers	33,000
Badulla Kachcheri	245	Advances to Public Officers	71,700
Moneragala Kachcheri	246	Advances to Public Officers	43,400
Ratnapura Kachcheri	247	Advances to Public Officers	14,700
Kegalle Kachcheri	248	Advances to Public Officers	51,4100
Registra-General	249	Advances to Public Officers	149,400
			Total 2,113,386,000

Mr. Speaker, I have great pleasure in moving the Vote on Account, 1983. Hon. Members are quite aware that the Appropriation Bill is normally presented to this House either in the first week or in the second week of November. It is considered by the House at its Second Reading and then in greater detail a Committee of the Whole House, for a period of nearly two months, and then it is passed towards the end of December in time for the next Financial Year. This year, Sir, owing to the Presidential Election that has just been concluded and the coming Referendum which will probably go on till December, it has not been possible to introduce an Appropriation Bill in the normal way.

In these circumstances, it has become necessary to provide for the payment of essential services during the interval between the expiry of this financial year, that is 31st December, 1982, and the passing of the Appropriation Bill in 1983. Both Government Members and our Friends on the Opposition Benches will agree with me that it is not possible to introduce an Appropriation Bill at a time like this - of a Presidential

Election followed by Referendum which is also a General Election of a sort. Apart from the Appropriation Bill not being practicable or feasible at a time like this, I do not think it is either correct or right or appropriate to do so in circumstances like those prevailing in the country at the moment.

In these circumstances, Sir, I think, we are keeping to the best Parliamentary traditions in a free democracy in not bringing an Appropriation Bill for the year 1983 at a time when elections are taking place all over the country, not one election but two elections. Therefore, I think, all Members will agree with me that I have done the best thing, the correct thing, in these circumstances in postponing the Appropriation Bill for 1983, till all these elections are over and done with. Sir in view of the special circumstances prevailing at this time, I have decided not to present the Budget for the year 1983 at this time and pass an Appropriation Act and that it would be more appropriate to submit such a Budget to the new Parliament which will be formed after the Referendum or a General Election or whatever will take place.



This procedure, I think, would be in full conformity with Parliamentary practice and convention. I think it was in 1866 that Mr. Gladstone first introduced a Vote on Account in the British House of Commons, when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Government of Lord John Russel. Since that time, 1866, Votes on Account have been a regular feature of the British House of Commons. In fact, they have become so regular that they were introduced almost as often as budgets. Even last year there was a Vote on Account in the British House of Commons. I think in the last 116 years there must have been at least 50 Votes on Account introduced in the British Parliament. This has been so in all Parliaments that I know of in the world. Similar procedures have been followed in the Bundestag in Germany, in the Japanese Diet, in the U.S. Congress, in the French Assembly and in various other Parliamentary bodies. So this is nothing new so far as Parliamentary practice or Parliamentary control of finance is concerned. In fact, it fortifies Parliamentary control of finance. In these matters we always go to Erskine May. I do not think I should weary the House with long quotations, but I think I have one, a short one. I quote Erskine May Standard Treatise on Parliamentary Procedure, the latest edition.

"Grants on Account may be rendered necessary by a dissolution of Parliament or in other circumstances. If the dissolution occurs in the early part of a session it may be necessary to take Votes on Account sufficient to carry on all civil and defence services until the new Parliament is able to consider a grant of supply".

Then, Sir, this procedure is nothing new or novel in this country. Votes on Account have been used on a number of occasions in Sri Lanka. I think the first one was in 1931. As far as I have been able to trace it, in the State Council days when there was some delay in the presentation of the first Budget after the first State Council was formed, was elected in 1931, the then leader of the Council, Sir D.B. Jayatilaka, presented a Vote on Account to the Council on 22nd September 1931. I have got the relevant Hansard with me. I will not weary the House by quoting from it. This was done pending the passage of an Appropriation Bill for that year.

Then, Sir, about three decades later, on 27th September 1960, the then Finance Minister Mr. Felix R. Dias Bandaranaike presented the second Vote on Account brought before this Parliament for the period commencing 1st October 1960 and ending on the date immediately prior to the date of commencement of the Appropriation Act for the financial year 1960-61. That was the second occasion. This was done in 1960 on the ground that the new government of Mrs. Bandaranaike appointed after the General Election of July 1960 did not have sufficient time to prepare a budget – though they had three to four months, even more time than I had in 1977 – and present it for the approval of Parliament before the commencement of the next financial year.

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These are not the only precedents. There is a third precedent. A Vote on Account was presented by the then Minister of Finance, Dr. N. M. Perera, on 7th September 1971. This was to cover expenditure incurred during the period from 1st October 1971 to 31st December 1971 at a time when Dr. N. M. Perera decided to change the financial year of the government which formerly ran from October to September. I think that was a very sensible thing. The financial year based on cultivation seasons from October to September was changed to coincide with the calendar year starting from January 1st. He introduced a Vote on Account on 7th September 1971 for this purpose. Therefore, a Vote on Account is not something novel or unusual in our Parliamentary system. These Votes on Account constitute a well established procedure for preserving both in form and substance Parliamentary control of finances which is the corner-stone of Parliamentary democracy.

I am now seeking the approval of this House for a Vote on Account in the usual form to cover the on-going expenditure of the Government from 1st January, 1983, until such time as an Appropriation Act is approved by the new Parliament which will be constituted after the referendum or after a General Election. The expenditure incurred by this Vote on Account will later be incorporated in the Appropriate Act of 1983.

I would also like to draw the attention of hon. Members to some of the details in the Schedules of Expenditure attached to this Resolution. They are as Complete as they can be at this time, as complete as I can make them out at this time.

The First Schedule with Heads and Programmes all itemized gives the sums payable for General Services. The Recurrent Expenditure totals Rs. 6,818,776,000. That is for three months. Capital expenditure totals Rs. 5,386,815,000 making a grand total of Rs. 12,205,591,000 for a three months' period. This excludes Votes on Advance Accounts. Votes on Advance Accounts are contained in the Second Schedule. The total of the Maximum Debit Limits under Advance Account expenditure is Rs. 2,113,386,000. I have, therefore, given the hon. Members as such information as I could in these two Schedules.

Sir, If the Opposition agrees and with your permission, I would like to explain also Items 2 and 3 because they are so inter-connected.

சென்ட்ரல்

(அங்கத்தினர்)

(Members)

Yes.



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(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I know that I always have your support. **[Interruption.]** Then I move the Second reading of the Loans (Special Provisions) Bill. This Bill empowers the Minister of Finance to raise loans to finance a part of the expenditure approved by the House if it passes the Vote on Account which I have just introduced. As you know, no country of which I know of finances its government expenditure entirely from the revenue from taxes. Not even the United States of America which borrows heavily. Not even the Soviet Union. Not even China. Not even the Federal Republic of Germany or Japan. No country finances its expenditure entirely from tax revenue. All governments rely on borrowing as well as taxes to finance their expenditure. Sri Lanka is no exception to this general rule. Our government, like previous governments, have raised a number of loans both locally and abroad in the past and will continue to do so in the future.

The Bill now before Parliament has become necessary because the authority to raise loans is normally given to the Finance Minister in the Annual Appropriation Bill when it is passed along with the Budget. Since the Budget is not presented immediately, it is necessary to enact a special law permitting the government to raise loans in order to meet any shortfall that may exist in government revenue as compared to government expenditure and thereby provide for the smooth conduct of government business.

The Bill before Parliament empowers the Minister of Finance to raise loans in any period of three months for an amount not exceeding one quarter of the loans authorized in the Appropriation Act of this financial year.

We have a precedent for this Bill too in the Parliamentary history of our land apart from precedents in other Parliaments. We are only following a precedent, a worthy one, set by the late Dr. N. M. Perera in 1971.

The previous occasion on which a Loans (Special Provisions) Act, has been passed was in 1971 : Act No. 39 of 1971 of Dr. N. M. Perera.

On that occasion the Bill authorized the raising of loans for the services of the government during the period commencing on 1st October and ending on 31st December, 1971. The loans were necessitated in that year to support the vote on account presented to Parliament by Dr. N. M. Perera. I have referred to this earlier.

The present Bill also likewise provides the authority to raise loans enabling me to finance part of the

expenditure approved by the House when it passes the vote on account to bridge the gap between revenue and expenditure of the government.

The only new feature of the present Bill is that it is a general Bill which will be applicable at all times in the future when votes on account are presented and a deficit has to be temporarily covered. I am taking care of the hon. Member for Attanagalla also if he comes to power. The Act No. 39 of 1971 provided only for the particular period and ceased to have effect thereafter. So we are very considerate. We are looking after the hon. Member for Attanagalla also. We are looking after everybody.

The amount permitted to be borrowed during any given period under the present Bill will not exceed the amount of loans raised during the corresponding period of this financial year. I have put in this safeguard because I feel that the principle of Parliamentary control of finance must be preserved at all times. I commend this Bill too, to the House.

Then Sir, there is the third item standing in my name. That is the Resolution under the Treasury Bills Ordinance.

Mr. Speaker, the Resolution before the House seeks the approval of Parliament for raising the borrowing limit under section 2 of the Local Treasury Bills Ordinance from the present limit of Rs. 19 billion which was fixed by Parliament on 24th of November, 1981 to Rs. 23 billion.

Borrowing by the issue of Treasury Bills is a device, as you know, adopted by all governments all over the world. the richest government in the world, the United States, resorts to Treasury Bills regularly, every year, I think at the moment the U.S. Congress is trying to raise 90 billion US dollars by way of treasury Bills.? Japan, Germany, France, UK – all those countries have budget deficits, and every country raises money through Treasury Bills. It is a very convenient device. Through the use of this instrument, the Treasury of a country borrows funds for short periods to meet its day to day cash requirements and to meet the shortfalls or delays in revenue collections. In certain periods, Government's revenue receipts fall short of day to day expenditure, of the amounts needed to make current payments. Where are leaps and lags in revenue in any government. During these periods the Treasury meets the shortfall by borrowing. When revenue exceeds expenditure in other periods, the amounts, so borrowed are repaid by retiring the Treasury Bills, which we do regularly. Normally, when Treasury bills are floated in Sri Lanka, the major part is taken up by the Central Bank. We are trying to develop a secondary market in Treasury bills for the first time. It is going well, but it is still in an incipient stage. When Treasury bills are taken up by the Central Bank, naturally there is an increase in the money supply.



therefore, parliament places an upper limit on the total which could be borrowed under the local Treasury bills Ordinance, as a safeguard to prevent excessive borrowings, which might unduly increase the money supply and lead to excessive inflation. This is, in a way, a money supply target for a period.

Mr. Speaker, with the increase in the level of government expenditure, which has been taking place in the last few years particularly, the total amount of Treasury bills outstanding at the end of each year has grown over the last few years. It is not something that any Minister of Finance can stop if government expenditure remains so high. If you want to reduce Treasury bill borrowing, you have to first reduce government expenditure. To give some comparative figures; in 1964/1965, which was Dr. N. M. Perera's first budget—just after he joined the government after playing a tennis ball cricket match with Anura Bandaranaike!—the total expenditure of that budget was only Rs. 1,700 million. Now, our budget is fifty times that budget. The corresponding Treasury bills borrowing limit was fixed by Dr. N. M. Perera at Rs. 1,250 million, which was about 72 per cent of the total government expenditure of that year. The Treasury bill limit of Dr. N. M. Perera in 1964/1965 was 72 per cent of the total government expenditure of that year. In 1970, that, was also Dr. N. M. Perera's budget—I am giving some figures for comparison purposes—the first budget of the government of Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, which was from 1970 to 1977, the total expenditure of the government was Rs. 4,000 million—now, our expenditure is exactly twelve times that—and the Treasury bill borrowing limit fixed by Dr. N. M. Perera with the approval of Parliament was Rs. 2,050 million. The Treasury bill limit of that year was almost 50 per cent of the expenditure of the government of that year. According to the revised budget estimates for 1982, the total expenditure of government in 1982, that is this year, is expected to be about Rs. 41 billion or Rs. 42 billion, which is ten times Dr. N. M. Perera's budget. The present Treasury bill limit is Rs. 18 billion, which is about 44 per cent of the government expenditure. It is much less than Dr. Perera's limit either in 1964 or in 1970.

In 1983, the next year, according to our tentative estimates the budgetary expenditure is likely to rise to between Rs. 45 billion and Rs. 50 billion. Therefore, I think, it is prudent to raise the borrowing limit from Rs. 18 billion to Rs. 23 billion. The present rate of interest payable on money borrowed on Treasury bills is around 13 per cent.

I would like to refer to certain matters in order to anticipate some of the criticisms that are bound to follow—I welcome criticism; I wish there is more financial criticism in this House than we had in the last 5 years. It is often alleged that an increase in Government

borrowings on Treasury bills is one of the main causes of the high rate of inflation in any country. This Government is very conscious of the need to contain inflation as far as possible, consistent with its own development programme. The financial and monetary policies which we have adopted, particularly in 1981 and 1982, have succeeded in a large measure in dealing with the problem of inflation. We have reduced the budget deficit from the highs of 1980; we have imposed credit controls when such controls seemed necessary. Member of this House including Members of the Opposition screamed against some of these credit controls that were necessary in order to control inflation and we have been very successful. We have increased agricultural and industrial production and ensured that goods are freely available in the market. These policies have resulted in a sharp decline in the rate of inflation in this country. I am very happy to state from the high rates of 1980 and early 1981, the percentage increase in the Colombo Consumer Price Index, according to the Department of Research of the Central Bank which was 26 per cent in 1980, fell to 18 per cent in 1981 and in the first eight months of 1982, for which figures are available, the percentage increase in the Colombo Consumer Price Index ran at an annualized rate of 14 per cent; 26 per cent in 1980 fell to 18 per cent in 1981 and now it is 14 per cent for the first eight months of this year.

I place more faith in what is known as the Wholesale Price Index. The Wholesale Price Index—according to the Department of Research of the Central Bank, which has risen by 34 per cent in 1980 rose by only 17 per cent in 1981 as a result of the very stringent credit controls and budget cuts and curtailment of expenditure which I inflicted—has been rising this year at an annualized rate of only 6 per cent for the first eight months. It was 34 per cent in 1980, 17 per cent in 1981 and this year are annualized rate of only 6 per cent for the first eight months. The fall in the rate of inflation reflected in these figures is an achievement in which the Government can justly take some legitimate pride. At a time of massive development, at a time of unprecedented expenditure where in the short space of about 10 years our budget has increased tenfold, we have still managed to contain inflation this year to an annualized rate of about 6 per cent. I think that is a great achievement of which we can be justly proud.

I assure the House that our Government will continue to follow financial and monetary policies designed to keep inflation in check. You are very unpopular when you cut Votes of Ministries, very unpopular when you restrict credit to the private sector, but we will have to follow financial and monetary restraints if we are to keep inflation somewhat in check at a time of massive expenditure. We will do our utmost to see to it that the increase in the Treasury bills limit which we are now proposing will not refuel inflation in the country. It is not in the interest of any government to refuel inflation



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unless of course it is a government which has suicidal tendencies. I have often told the House that if we go on spending without any check we will only be committing suicide some day. I do not think this is a Government bent on committing suicide. We have no such suicidal tendencies. Even the hon. Member for Kalawana agrees that we are rather long lived and hope to be long lived. After containing inflation we will have to curb inflationary expectations also, which we hope to do as we go along.

Therefore, Sir, I commend this Resolution to the House along with the earlier Vote on Account and the Bill.

Thank you.

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வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.  
Question proposed.

අ. සා. 4.10

එම්. සිවසිනම්පරම් මහතා (නල්ලූර්)  
(திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்—நல்லூர்)  
(Mr. M. Sivasithamparam—Nallur)

Now that the Government have decided that they will not introduce the normal Budget at the normal time, I suppose there is no other way in which they can provide for expenditure that is bound to arise in the next few months than by means of this Vote on Account. So, while one agrees with the Hon. Minister of Finance that this House still maintains some sort of control over expenditure, one has to agree that this Debate can never take the place of a Budget Debate because, Sir, during a Budget Debate this House not only examines the general economic policy of the Government, but also examines how each Ministry has functioned during the last year. Therefore, while one agrees that there is some sort of control by this Vote on Account, certainly it is no substitute for the annual Budget Debate, and hence one may have to examine the reasons that the Hon. Minister gave for adopting this unusual procedure. When I say "unusual procedure", I do not say that it has not been done in the past, but it is unusual in the circumstances that prevail today.

Now, one of the reasons he gave was that there was going to be a new Parliament. I have known misuse of words, but I have never seen the misuse of words like this. If you are going to call the Parliament that is going to come into existence after the Referendum, the new Parliament, well, I think, we have to change our dictionary to find out the meaning of "new" because the Parliament is going to be the old Parliament. It may be that there will be a few new faces; may be that a few faces in the Front Benches and a few faces in the Back Benches will be changed, but certainly it is going to be the same old Parliament continuing for another six years.

Sir, in this connection I like to refer to the news item in the press which said that the Minister of Finance of England had lost his pants. I think all of us read in the newspapers that the English Minister of Finance had lost his pants! There is no danger of our Minister of Finance losing his pants, but if rumour is correct, there are a number of people standing in the wings to snatch literally his portfolio.

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(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. ச மெல்)  
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I can pass on some of my headaches to somebody else!

එම්. සිවසිනම්පරම් මහතා  
(திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்)  
(Mr. M. Sivasithamparam)

I know, Sir. I am only saying that if it happens, then indeed the Time's description of our economy will come true. The Time has said that since 1977 there has been unabashed free market capitalism. Sir, this Minister of Finance, at least we must concede, once in a way says that we must tax the rich and so on, but if there is a change of portfolio the gentleman who will come there will have absolutely no reason to feel ashamed to follow a policy of free market capitalism *a la* America.

Then, Sir, the theory that this is a new Parliament and therefore we are unable to present a Budget is untenable. Well, at this juncture, it is useful to draw the attention of the House to certain fears that are there in the minds of the people. The Hon. Minister of Finance himself has given us a very gloomy picture of the economic situation and the Possibility of foreign aid coming into the country. I think after his visit to—

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(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. ச மெல்)  
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I will pass on some of my headaches if somebody else is willing to take them over.

එම්. සිවසිනම්පරම් මහතා  
(திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்)  
(Mr. M. Sivasithamparam)

But your "headaches" might prove to be "pneumonia" if somebody else takes them over. This is what the Hon. Minister said when he returned from Tokyo, having attended the meeting of the 8th Consortium:

"Therefore, hon. Members, I would earnestly request you to consider the future very carefully. Do not expect foreign countries to come rushing with aid to Sri Lanka for ever. The present world climate for foreign aid, as I have often told this House, is not a favourable one."

He goes on, Sir—

"Mr. speaker, the high aid pledges of 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 have a large component of aid pledges for the Accelerated Mahaweli Programme. This will not for ever. There will be hardly any aid except



for some gaps in financing downstream development, and cost over-runs for the Accelerated Mahaweli Programme in and after 1983. It is natural for us therefore to expect a rather sharp decline in aid pledges in and after 1983. So the aid pledges at future Aid Group Meetings are likely to decline and I wish to forewarn you. We must increase our own revenue. We must curtail our expenditure. We must increase production and exports. There is no other way."

That, Mr. Speaker, is the rather gloomy picture the Hon. Finance Minister painted when he came back after the Consortium Meeting in Tokyo.

Sir, it is our case that the Minister of Finance cannot present a Budget without taking some hard decisions. That is the Position that he faces today and will face for quite some time in the future. And he cannot take those hard decisions with a Presidential Election which has now been finished and with a Referendum in the offing. That is why, Mr. Speaker, I say that the Government and the Hon. Minister of Finance are unable to present a Budget this year because they have to take some very hard decisions. And one of the fears that people have—and I am stating this on the Floor of this House because I want a categorical denial from the Hon. Minister of Finance on behalf of the Government—is that there will be a further cut in the social welfare schemes of the Government, particularly in the food stamps.

ஊர். சே. சி. டி. மெல் மனா

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Sir, I wish to make a categorical denial. There will be no further cuts in social welfare schemes or in the food stamps.

ஊர். சிவசுந்தரம் மனா

(திரு. எம். சிவசுந்தரம்)

(Mr. M. Sivasithamparam)

I am glad, Sir. I have achieved my purpose.

ஊர். சே. சி. டி. மெல் மனா

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I will rather resign my Portfolio than put the people of this country in those dire circumstances.

ஊர். சிவசுந்தரம் மனா

(திரு. எம். சிவசுந்தரம்)

(Mr. M. Sivasithamparam)

I am glad, Sir. I have achieved my purpose. I wanted an assurance from the Government, elections or no elections, Referendum or no Referendum, that the food stamps scheme would not be touched and would remain.

ஊர். சே. சி. டி. மெல் மனா

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I gave an assurance, Sir. I even fortified the assurance by saying that I would resign my Portfolio rather than see any cuts in food stamps.

ஊர். சிவசுந்தரம் மனா

(திரு. எம். சிவசுந்தரம்)

(Mr. M. Sivasithamparam)

I am not interested in the Hon. Minister of Finance resigning, Sir. I want him to remain here, because at least here is a Minister who can give us an assurance. Therefore, I want him to remain. Anyway, we have achieved our purpose on behalf of the Opposition in getting this assurance on the Floor of this House that the food stamps will not be touched.

Mr. Speaker, the Hon. Minister of Finance spoke about Treasury bills and loans. Now, Sir, what is the total public debt of this country today? I read from the Monthly Report of the Central Bank for June 1982.

"The outstanding gross public debt as at the end of May 1982 amounted to Rs. 69,699 million comprising Rs. 39,753 million of domestic debts and Rs. 29,946 million of foreign debts. During the month outstanding domestic debts increased by Rs. 985 million while foreign debts increased by Rs. 113 million."

That, Sir, was in June. The Hon. Minister now proposes that these loans shall be increased further, that the entire expenditure of the Government for the first three months of the year shall be met by loans, by the issue of Treasury bills. That is what the Hon. Minister of Finance says. Of course, he says: "What is wrong? We are not the only country to do this. The United States does it. The United Kingdom does it". But, surely, the Hon. Minister knows that those countries do not issue Treasury bills in order to pay Treasury bills that have matured? That is what your government has been doing. True, those governments have been raising money on Treasury bills in order to meet some interim difficulties, but there had never been an instance when they had issued new Treasury bills in order to meet Treasury bills that had matured. That is what we have done in this country. Year after year we go on increasing the limit on Treasury bills because we find that we do not have the money to pay when other Treasury bills have matured.

One of the very significant features of the issue of Treasury bills, particularly in 1982, has been that your Treasury bills have not been bought by the commercial banks, your Treasury bills have not been bought by the Insurance Corporation. The major portion of the Treasury bills has been absorbed by the Central Bank, which means the issue of more and more money. In this country in the past the commercial banks have absorbed a certain amount of the Treasury bills. So have the Insurance Corporation and the employees Provident Fund. But, for some reason, during the last year the major portion of the Treasury bills has been absorbed by the Central Bank, resulting in an inordinate increase in the supply of money.

Therefore is nothing to be happy about the economic situation. As I said, hard decisions have to be taken. The question is, on whom will he allow the major portion of







These people received a wage of Rs. 300 in 1979 and 1980, but their work was stopped in about the middle of 1980, because the scheme was coming to an end or for other reasons. Now, such people asked for their food stamps. They said, "We have lost our jobs, please give us food stamps". They went to the MP. The MP wrote to the AGA. The AGA refused the food stamps and the cry went round that the MPP were depriving these poor people of the food stamps. There was this secret circular which was operative, circular No. 2328 of 1st December, 1980, which stated that no new food stamps should be issued. There was a breadwinner in a family, who was a labourer, who received a salary of Rs. 300, and whose services were terminated because of retirement. On retirement he received perhaps a gratuity, but not an income of over Rs 300 a month. That family was also refused the food stamps. Thousands of families were deprived of food stamps in this way when they fully deserved them.

Now Mr. speaker, I raised this question of the food stamps and this very vicious and adharmista circular No. 2328 of 1st December, 1980 about three times, amongst ourselves, in the Government Parliamentary Group, but sad to say, Mr. Speaker, no action was taken. Action was promised but no action was taken to give deserving families their food stamps. We do not ask, Mr. Speaker, that we should get back to the old free rationing of foodstuffs. We would not say that. All that we say is that there should be a distribution of food stamps to all deserving families, and that the income limit should be raised from Rs. 300 to about Rs. 500 or Rs. 600. I am aware Mr. Speaker that an effort was made by the Government to correct this error by the appointment of Special Service Officers but most of the Special Service Officers were not given correct directions. In some cases, the reports of the Special Service Officers were never implemented. Thus, Sir, when we came to the time of the Presidential Election there were a large number for families around the island who were crying their hearts out because they did not have food stamps. They were beggars! Sir, in our country with our Buddhist civilization, we have a number of people whom we call hingannas but above them we have a large number of people whom we call pulanno. Who are these pulanno. They are very poor people who have self-respect and who suffer silently. Thousands of families in this country, Mr. Speaker, suffered silently without proper food during the last few years. They went begging to Members of Parliament for food stamps. The Members of Parliament were not able to console them. Then they went begging to the Assistant Government Agents. The Assistant Government Agents said "What can we do?" Finally, when it came to the election thousands of such people cast their vote against the Government. Mr. Speaker, I speak with first-hand information. I have even counted for my private information the families in this category who had been deprived of food stamps. What we ask is

that all deserving families should here and now be given their food stamps. I am not concerned with the Referendum. I am concerned with the question of justice and right. These poor families deserve to get food stamps on the principle that the Government has initiated, that the Government has announced.

Now, another strange thing happened during the Election, also connected with rice. About a week before Election day suddenly there was an increase in the price of free market rice from about Rs. 5.25 to Rs. 6.25 and Rs. 6.50. Country rice rose in price by a rupee a week before the Election. This perhaps passed unnoticed. Normally, Mr. Speaker, Members of Parliament would become aware of this, but the Members of Parliament were rushing about their electorates attending to election work. I myself was very busy during this period and almost missed taking notice of this matter. But suddenly through an accident I discovered that the price of country rice has shot up by about a rupee more just a week preceding the Election. Now, how has this happened? It had a terrific impact on the people – the price of country rice going up by a rupee. Naturally, those people who were troubled by the mounting cost of living were brought down flat to the ground by the fact that the price of country rice had gone up by a rupee. When this was brought to the notice of the authorities they said, "Oh, well, this is the usual thing with the middlemen. They seize the opportunity to raise the price of rice. They are the people whose stock in trade is make hay while the sun shines. They make money whenever the opportunity comes to them". That is no excuse which we should give. We know that the blackmarketeers will always be with us.

The Government should have, nay the Government has the machinery to counteract such a very serious situation. What is the machinery it has? The Paddy Marketing Board. I ask what the Paddy Marketing Board was doing during the few weeks that preceded the Election? Is not the Paddy Marketing Board the watchdog to regulate the prices of country rice? Did not the Paddy Marketing Board have a very large stock of surplus rice in their godowns a fortnight before the elections? And if the Paddy Marketing Board did what was right, what was expected of them, why did they not release their surplus stocks about a fortnight before the elections? That is the question I wish to pose. There is no purpose in blaming the blackmarketeers or the middlemen. They always will be at their game of sucking the blood of the people. But we who are running the government, what were we doing? If our watchdogs were asleep at this crucial moment, if the Paddy Marketing Board officers did not care to lift a finger to release stocks, if everybody remained silent and took no notice of what was happening, then there was a situation for which we should take the responsibility. There used to be a habit in the olden days, Mr. Speaker, for the



[சுவாமிநாதன்: தலைவர் அவர்களே]

government to flood the market with goods just preceding an election. I do not say that was a good practice, but there was a reason for it.

Everybody is now worried about the cost of living and it is up to the various Government Departments to be on their toes and see that the cost of living does not rise beyond reasonable limits, by whatever they can do in the matter. Mr. Speaker, I say that the Paddy Marketing Board were saboteurs. I do not wish to dilate more on this question. The Members of the Opposition, led by Mr. Factor Kobbekaduwa must have used all the means at their command to win votes for themselves. If then there were corrupt officers in our midst who helped them in subtle ways to depress the minds of the people, to make the people have feelings against the Government, what are we to do, Mr. Speaker? Our own officers do not do their work. I do not say that they did so deliberately, but certainly they were negligent in the discharge of their duties. There was a distinct case of dereliction of duty. I, therefore, ask that due notice be taken of these lapses and that the Paddy Marketing Board be asked to be on their toes to see that the prices of essential foodstuffs do not rise at crucial moments, particularly at election time.

There is one other matter, Sir, that I would like to mention. I am speaking in a very general way. I do not wish to go into the question of each individual vote. The work of the Police—I think the Police did their work very commendably, and I agree with the hon. Member for Kalawana when he said that. Generally speaking, the Police did their work very well indeed. Now, I just wish to point out one little thing which normally is not noticed by people. There is in our Election Law a provision against the display of posters, handbills, placards, and the like. There is also provision in the law that wherever posters, hand-bills and placards are displayed in public places, the police should pull them out. There is provision in the law, but the Ceylon police never did that. They never pulled out the posters that had been put out on the walls. I do not say that any particular party put out notices, placards, posters, and so on. I do not say that any particular party did it, but what is the reason for this failure.

It is the display of posters, placards and notices, good and bad, which excite the people. The law is there to prevent the people from getting excited. Election time is a time when you should be the least excited. You should be in a very meditative mood if you want to go through the election properly. The law prohibits the display of placards and hand-bills in public places, and the law also says that the police shall pull out such notices. I would appeal to the police to carry out their duties and pull out such notices that are displayed on the walls. Go round and see how often you see the beautiful portrait of the leader of the JVP on all our lamp posts.

**மன்றத்தினால்**

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)  
(A Member)

Still hanging!

**சுவாமிநாதன்: தலைவர் அவர்களே**

(கலாநிதி டபிள்யூ. தஹநாயக்க)  
(Dr. W. Dahanayake)

The law lays it down that the police shall pull them out. I only ask the police to carry out their duties according to the law. Then there will be less excitement. There is a reason for the law being there. Do not excite the people at election time. The more you excite, the more there is the possibility of acts of violence. Let us do our elections quietly, peacefully and thoughtfully. Let us not rush about as if there is some sort of a stampede. That is all I ask Mr. Speaker, that the police should diligently pull out all posters, placards, and notices that are displayed in public places in terms of the election law of our country.

**மன்றத்தினால் தலைவர் அவர்களே**

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

Mr. Speaker, I think we are debating today a very important motion, but it is for a period of only three months. Therefore, I would like to keep my comments also for three months until the next budget comes. When we think of the next budget and what the Hon. Minister has spoken earlier, one fears to think how he who went through five budgets, could produce a budget which is going to be very very painful as far as the people of this country are concerned. At this moment, we are going to give him blank authority without estimates before us, without any programmes before us, without any projects before us, without the very objectives before us.

**ரணில் விக்கிரமசிங்க தலைவர் (யுவன அமைச்சர் மற்றும் கல்வி அமைச்சர்)**

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

It is a continuation of the same programme.

**மன்றத்தினால் தலைவர்**

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

Yes, yes. It is a continuation of the same programme. But he does not specifically state whether it is going to be the same project or whether it is going to be the same objects. He has not given us that assurance—whether it is going to be according to the budget estimates of last year. Therefore, Sir, I would like to have a categorical statement from him as to how he is going to utilize this money.



Sir, now what he wants from us is approval for the capital expenditure and also for the recurrent expenditure of each head. Now take, for instance, the case of the Hon. Minister of Transport. He has been given a certain amount of money for capital expenditure as well as for recurrent expenditure. I know that recurrent expenditure for the next three months will be allocated according to the sums that are necessary, according to the budget estimates that have been estimated for the year, namely, 1982. But what about capital expenditure?

Now he will have the full right as Minister, his Secretary, the Chief Accounting Officer, and the other accounting officers, will have the full right to spend that money in one electorate or for one specific purpose.

Now take the case of the Hon. Minister for Coconut Industry. If he gets this money into his hand, as far as his Ministry budget is concerned, he will have the full right, with blank approval given by Parliament, to spend that money on one item, namely, for the purchase of urea for his coconut industry. Therefore, Sir, we are giving a right to the Hon. Ministers and also to the Chief Accounting Officers as well as the accounting officers, the custodians and guardians of this Rs. 12,000 million, to expend it in the way they want.

I quite appreciate, Sir, today in the early hours of the Session, the hon. Member for Mannar Mr. Soosaitasan, who is the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, brought to our notice the way how monies are being expended and pointed out why there should be a stricter control by the Treasury and gave very appropriate suggestions to change the Constitution if it is necessary for this purpose. But, at the same time, I do not agree hundred per cent with the Hon. Minister of Finance, because the Secretary to the Minister of Finance is also the Secretary to the Treasury. He knows his subject more than I do. I think there is some law available or regulation which gives the DST the power to control the finances expended by the other Ministries. I would like the Hon. Minister of Finance always to have very strict control of the finances of this country, and to see that money is not wasted, because the Hon. Prime Minister himself had occasion in this House to mention that fifty per cent of the money has been wasted. Therefore, Sir, in passing this vote on account I only request the Hon. Minister to see that this money is properly spent and not misused, or badly used, or incorrectly used by any Minister who wishes to use the money in the way that he wants, without budgetary, ministerial, or Cabinet approval.

Of course, now we are taking all the three steps: the resolution first, then the Bill, and then we are going into the Treasury Bills. Now I would like to know from the Hon. Minister of Finance the type of loans that we have

got last year and during the current year, namely, the year 1982. We have gone to the IMF for loans and we have got them at a particular rate of interest. Now, we are giving him full authority to borrow, and borrowing under the Act means that it is going to be not only for these three months, but for ever. Once a Bill is passed and put into the statute book, while a Vote on Account is operative, he could borrow at any rate of interest that he wishes to. Sometime ago, I had the occasion to question him with regard to the rate of interest of LIBOR. I am rather worried that the systems that the international agencies that lend money to us have asked us to follow are so unfortunate that we are at their mercy and we have no way of any escape, even though we go through an aid-club group like the one that meets in Tokyo once a year. Therefore, I would like to know the rates of interest, the LIBOR rates of interest, and the aid-club loans that he wished to raise. I also would like to know the loans that are being raised by the Central Bank. We would like to know the rates, because I am made to understand that preferences are to be given to Japanese enterprises in this country. I am very happy if he says 'no', because he is shaking his head—(Interruption). I am very happy now that he has denied it, because there is a school of thought in this country who believe that when certain tenders are given, when certain works are given, there is a tendency for them to be given over to the Japanese enterprises in this country. I have nothing against them, but the fact remains that one has to think of one's own money rather than others'. Therefore, I am very happy that he gave me the assurance that Japanese enterprises will not be given any preferential treatment.

Then, with regard to this very same building, the other day there has been a supplementary estimate because even for this building we had to expend enormous sums of money. So, I am happy that he mentioned to us that there will not be any preferential treatment towards any country when tenders are being given.

Sir, we also would like to know whether he or his Government is going to enter into any international contracts during these three months with regard to land in this country, with regard to the Trincomalee Harbour, the Muthurajawela Scheme for 'Voice of America', or with any other international organizations where our assets are concerned. I ask this question because there was a tender that was issued sometime ago for the 99 oil tanks in Trincomalee. Tenders were closed; I am aware that there were seven tenders that came out and three were decided upon for consideration. Of those three tenders, two were from America and one from India. I have got the figures of the three tenders that were submitted, but I do not want to disclose them here at the moment. I would like to know whether they are going to enter into any such agreement with them, because if they are going to do so, it is not within the purview of the period of the Vote on Account. This is a very unfortunate period, because one can spend money, but one should be



[ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා]

very specific about the expenditure, as I said before. Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, where our land and property is concerned, whether he would hold up all such international agreements.

Also, Sir, there is this famous Saudi Loan. I suppose the Hon. Minister of Transport would know more than anyone of us about what is happening to it. Has there been a loan? Was there a loan transacted and, if so, we would like to know whether such loan has been taken or not within the period of the last three months. I hope the Hon. Minister would be able to let us know the position on that subject too.

I would also like to know from the Hon. Minister whether there is another devaluation coming within this period of three months. I am, basically, asking this question from him because I am not envisaging what is in the budget. I do not know what is in the budget because I have not got the estimates into my hands. If I had got the estimates into my hands, my question to him or whatever information I require would have been quite different. I would like to know whether he is going to have a devaluation within this period of three months. If so, let us know. I do not want to know the rates because everyone knows that the World Bank says that it is 30 per cent, and so on and so forth. We are not interested. But we want to know whether he is going to have another devaluation, whether he is going to hook our currency to the Dollar at another rate and then allow it to float, mainly because there is a very strong rumour to say that there is going to be a devaluation and if there is going to be a devaluation, especially the export sector of this country would like to know, chiefly because the balance of trade as well as the balance of payment have been unfortunately quite against us for the last so many years.

Now, Sir, we would like to know from the Hon. Minister about his performance in 1982. I expect, by now, the Hon. Minister to know what has happened. Sir, Strictly speaking, I would like the budget debate to take place in order to find out the performance, not of the year ahead but of the past year. This is more interesting than what is going to happen in the coming year. Therefore, I would like to know from him as to what has happened to certain sectors in which we are rather interested. What has happened to the import volume index? Has it shot up from 145 which was the figure last year, in 1981, to a higher figure in 1982? Has the value index shot up from 208 to a higher figure this year? Has the import price index on all the goods shot up from 282 to a higher figure this year? Has the export volume index which is 102 compared to the import volume index of 145, gone up or down; the value index from 132 gone up or down; the export price index from 129 gone up or down? Whatever happens, ultimately this country has only one way out and that is to have a favourable balance

of payments. There is no other way. We have no booster in this country; we cannot create a booster in this country. We cannot get oil overnight in order to get rich overnight. The only alternative is to export or perish and that is why we should like to know the exact external trade position of this country.

Sir, the Hon. Minister is trying to pump in about Rs. 5,000 million by way of Treasury bills. This is certainly going to shoot up the money supply. But at the same time there are ways of cushioning it. I do not know whether the Hon. Minister knows about it. I quite appreciate when he said that there are certain ways by which he wishes to cushion it but he did not explain it to us. I know what he means. He did not explain, but we would like to know how he is going to cushion the upward trend of money supply, the upward revision of prices that would take place and the steps he wishes to take by pumping this sum of five thousand million rupees into the money supply of this country.

He spoke of the public debt which stood at rupees fifty eight thousand million last year. We would like to know by how much it has gone up in 1982 and by how much it will go up in 1983. Because of the very severe financial constraints that we are going to face next year, in 1984 and the year after, it is going to be a very, very serious situation. We know the seriousness of it. If the Hon. Minister is not going to take adequate steps, I think, the people of this country are going to face a very grave situation. He has no way of telling it to the people.

Then there is the question of crude oil, what imports he wishes to have and what is going to be the price of crude oil next year? We know that in certain countries the crude oil price has come down. He knows it. I spoke on the question of oil prices coming down, about two years ago and said that it was possible for us to give oil cheap. When I did so I mentioned certain ways of getting cheap oil. I also said that the day the SLFP Government comes in you can get oil cheap (*Interruption*). Surely, the prices have come down. You know it.

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(*திரு. ஆர். ஜி. த. மெல்*)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I would like the hon. Member for Attanagalla to be more explicit as to from which source the SLFP will be able to get oil cheaper than us.

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(*திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி*)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

The Hon. Minister knows it. If I am to tell the Hon. Minister, the OPEC price is one. I wonder whether he has tapped the Soviet Union for oil, whether he has asked the Chinese for their oil price—of course, from Iraq he would not ask for the oil price—and for the Polish oil price.



ஈ. ஜி. சி. டி. டி. மெல்

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. சி. மெல்)  
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I would like to clarify this. Last year we bought oil from Iraq, Iran and Saudi Arabia. We also made inquiries from the spot market and from China. We have bought oil from all.

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயகோடி

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

Then I will make it more specific. Have you really asked the Warsaw countries, the COMECON, and not only the World Bank?

ஈ. ஜி. சி. டி. டி. மெல்

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. சி. மெல்)  
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

They cannot supply.

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயகோடி

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

I think the best person to answer me will be the Hon. Member for Kalawana. Have you asked them?—(Interruption)—That is a different form of oil. But the fact remains that you are not prepared to trade with one-third of the world which is the Socialist bloc. Why are you not trading with them? Why are you afraid of them? We of the SLFP will trade with all. You are for trade with only the other two-thirds of the world, but not with the one-third which is the Socialist bloc. You are not trading with them; you are not asking them. Your friends are not giving you permission to ask them. This is what is happening. Now, I would like to know what is going to happen to the crude oil price next year. It can come down. I would not say no. I would like to have a definite answer to that from the Hon. Minister.

Finally, I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister three matters that were raised by the hon. Member for Galle, which were very interesting. He spoke of Circular 2328, and that is true. The Food Commissioner did make a survey and I think the Hon. Minister of Education opposed me when I spoke of it at that time. There was a survey done and they have found that there were 805,000 people who were having an income below Rs. 300 and that 147,000 people who should not get food stamps were getting food stamps. Then, 668,000 people who should get food stamps are not getting them. Please contest my figures, because I am sure by now the Members of the Cabinet must be knowing the facts. This matter was raised by the hon. Member for Galle just now, and what he said is perfectly true. Please correct that.

Then he said that the Paddy Marketing Board has not released their stocks of paddy. I would like to enlighten

the hon. Member for Galle. The Paddy Marketing Board has no paddy. They are not operating now. Therefore, obviously they have no paddy at all to sell to the market.

So, I would like the Hon. Minister of Finance to give us the details. The question I have asked is, what has happened in 1982 and what does he envisage for 1983, the period for which he wants to bring in these three fiscal changes.

ஈ. லா. 5.45

சரத் முத்தேவகம

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேவகம—கலவான)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama—Kalanwana)

Mr. Speaker, I wish to make some observations on these three items which are under discussion today. I think the Hon. Minister of Finance will be the first to concede that what we are discussing today are really not exercises in economics so much as exercises in political expediency.

There is absolutely no reason whatever, Mr. Speaker, for a Vote on Account this year. It was quite within the capabilities of the Government to formulate and frame a Budget. All they had to do was to adjust their elections accordingly. What the Government has in fact done is to fix the elections and the Referendum, probably on some astrological information, and therefore postpone the Budget. The Minister of Finance knows very well why that Budget had to be postponed, I think he will concede that it was not a question of arithmetical difficulties that they had. The Estimates were ready. Government departments, heads of departments, were drawing up Estimates for the last so many months, as they do. The Estimates were ready, and I am sure the revenue proposals are also ready. The only thing is, both the Minister of Finance and the Government know that they will not be palatable to the people, that if he brings that Budget and announces his revenue proposals and goes to the polls thereafter, the chances of the Government getting votes are very, very dim. Therefore they have come with this so-called Vote on Account.

Today the Minister of Finance went so far as to go into the history of votes on Account—about some obscure government in England somewhere in the 19th century, about the first Parliament or the first State Council of Sri Lanka in 1931, about Dr. N. M. Perera in 1971. Just take the case of Dr. N. M. Perera's Vote on Account in 1971. It was to change the financial calendar, to commence it from January instead of October. He could not do it by any other method except by a Vote on Account for those three months. Then, Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike's Vote on Account was when the Government had just come into power in July, when there were two elections in March and July 1960 and they had to present a budget from July to August.



[சரன் இன்னைப்பிடுவெலெம் மெய்யா]

But that is not the position of this Government. They have been in power for five years. They have had a financial policy for five years. Elections were known to take place. Elections have not suddenly descended upon them by a defeat in this House. They could have adjusted the election period. I accuse this Government of utter hypocrisy when they come here and say they had to bring this Vote on Account. They had to bring it, in a sense? They had to bring it because the Budget is going to be an unpopular Budget, Budget that is going to drive voters away from the Government. Therefore they are going to pack into this period between now and the end of this Vote on Account period all the elections that they will ever have to face in the next few years. I am asking the Hon. Minister of Finance to tell this House and the country that that is the real position. He wants the people of this country to wear some kind of blinkers so that they do not see to the right or left, they do not see what is coming, they do not see the demands that are being made by his friends, the donors and his advisers the World Bank. He is trying to tell the country, "Do not worry; I have got everything." The Government itself collectively is trying to tell the country: "everything is ready. You just give us the power. I have the resignations in my pocket. I will clean the Government and present a good Budget." I do not think that this country should accept that kind of thing.

Sir, why can the Referendum not be held in January? The period of this Government expires in July 1983. Why can the Referendum not be held in January, if you want a Referendum? Then, in November and December you have enough time to formulate a Budget and present it. The House will also have enough time to debate it. Must the Referendum be held in December for a period that is coming into effect in August 1983? That is why I am saying that this has nothing to do with the imperative elections and the Referendum that is to take place. This is because an unpopular budget is going to be concealed from the people before the elections.

Before I get on to this subject, Sir, I want to raise a matter about the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I saw a very interesting item something to do with the Vote on Account, in the sense that the Vote on Account has allocated some money to that Ministry also. I saw an item in yesterday's paper about the composition of the Sri Lanka delegation to the United Nations General Assembly. I suppose the Government takes this General Assembly of the United Nations seriously. It sends the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs to head the delegation.—(Interruption). You go to America for other missions. He goes to the United Nations. So the Government must be taking this seriously. All these days it had been sending Government Members of Parliament at great expense, both to broaden their knowledge and probably to educate the rest of the members of the United Nations. But this time they have really broken all

limits, if this news item is true. I am speaking subject to correction. Among the members of the delegation to the United Nations from Sri Lanka is the OIC of the Katugastota Police Station, one Mr. Meegoda.

இன்ஜிவிரசென்

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(A Member)

Not correct.

சரன் இன்னைப்பிடுவெலெம் மெய்யா

(திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம்)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

It is also reported in the newspaper that one of the other members of the delegation is a person called Sarath Gunawardena, a planter. (Interruption.) Gamini Gunewardena a planter. I do not know who he is. He is sending small people it seems. I am talking of the United Nations General Assembly—(Interruption). No, no; it is not in the "Aththa". It was in one of the Government-sponsored newspapers. Is the Acting Minister prepared to get up and tell us whether that information is correct? I will accept his statement that the OIC of the Katugastota Police Station, one Mr. Meegoda is not a member of the delegation.

பிரென்ட் பூயன்ட் மெய்யா (வெளிநாடு விசேஷ கமிஷனி  
பிரென்ட் பூயன்ட்)

(திரு. நிரென் பெர்னான்டோ—பதில் வெளிநாட்டலுவலர்  
கள் அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Tyrone Fernando—Acting Minister of Foreign  
Affairs)

He is not in the delegation.

சரன் இன்னைப்பிடுவெலெம் மெய்யா

(திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம்)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Has he gone with the Minister as his secretary?

பிரென்ட் பூயன்ட் மெய்யா

(திரு. நிரென் பெர்னான்டோ)

(Mr. Tyrone Fernando)

He has not gone.

சரன் இன்னைப்பிடுவெலெம் மெய்யா

(திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம்)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Then this planter, Mr. Gunawardana?

பிரென்ட் பூயன்ட் மெய்யா

(திரு. நிரென் பெர்னான்டோ)

(Mr. Tyrone Fernando)

I do not know about the planter.



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(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

You do not know? Surely you must know. You are the Acting Minister. Why can you not check it up?

ටைரோன் பூனாண்டி மகனா

(திரு. டிரோன் பெர்னாண்டோ)

(Mr. Tyrone Fernando)

I will let you know.

සරත් මුත්තේවෙගම මහතා

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

In the course of the day please let me know. We are passing money here. This money is being used to send these people. All these days, as I said, MPs went, and I am sure that the members of the General Assembly learnt a lot. But how is the General Assembly of the United Nations going to benefit from the planter going in the delegation. Anyway, I will check up about this OIC of the Katugastota Police Station also within the next few days. Anyway, that is beside the point. I wanted to raise it because it was such a striking thing when I saw it in the paper. I thought I would make use of this opportunity to raise it.

What is the position regarding this Vote on Account, the Loans (Special Provisions) Bill, and the raising of the upper limit on Treasury bills? As the Minister said, they are all connected. He says this is for a limited period of three months. That would take us up to the end of March 1983. The Minister was very careful when he presented these three items. He gave us no picture of what the future was going to be like. We have often told the Government that the information what we have is that the Government is being pressurized into a further devaluation, that the World Bank is pressurizing them, that the international monetary forces are pressurizing them towards a devaluation. I think when I spoke on the last Budget too I said this.

Now, Sir, I would like to have from the Hon. Minister of Finance some indication whether this is true or not. Is the Government being pressurized into a further devaluation? Is the Government going to concede the devaluation? The Hon. Minister of Finance will be the first to concede that during the time of the Coalition Government between 1970 and 1977, pressure for a devaluation was very strong on Dr. N. M. Perera. Whether one agrees with him or not, the Hon. Minister of Finance will concede that Dr. N. M. Perera resisted those pressures and did whatever he could in his philosophy of financing to prevent inflation from overwhelming our people.

Now, is a devaluation going to take place? We all know that there is a *de facto* devaluation taking place already, because from the announced devaluation of

1977 up to now there has been a 25 to 28 per cent devaluation as against the dollar and as against the SDRs. Now, that fact is there. That is on the so-called float, and I said during the last Budget Debate that this float is arranged by a man called Schelling. He comes here and arranges the float. It is an arbitrary float and it is disadvantageous to us. But that is at least the floating devaluation. Are we going to have a deliberate devaluation?

பி. பி. சூசைதாசன் மகனா

(திரு. பி. சோ. சூசைதாசன்)

(Mr. P. S. Soosaithasan)

Have the secret without the budget.

සරත් මුත්තේවෙගම මහතා

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

If it is a secret he can say that it is a secret, but it is an open secret now. People are discussing it. Currency speculators—the people who normally ruin any country—are already converting their rupees into foreign currency. Then there is the liquidity problem.—(Interruption.) “Wait and see”—that is what the country is being told. “Wait and see”, and in the meantime “vote and see”. It is not a question of waiting and seeing. They are being asked to vote and see. That is the problem. That is what I am complaining about. We can wait and see if we do not have to vote also. What the Hon. Minister of Finance and the Government are saying is, “Vote and we will see”

If you are having a Referendum, tell us what we are to expect. When the national government is formed—I do not know, the Minister has often said that he is the first person who has successfully introduced five Budgets. I do not know, Sir. I hope he will introduce the sixth one. I personally have the fondest regard for him. But when the National Government comes, I do not know who will be there. So I am saying, as far as this Minister is concerned, can he give us some inkling of what his thinking is, because we cannot bind him to the other Minister of Finance in the national government. What is his thinking? Will he concede?

There is another matter which I have raised earlier and I want to raise in a cursory way again before I get on to certain other financial aspects. That is the question of corruption.

I want to ask the Hon. Minister of Finance, when he attended the Aid Club Meeting in Tokyo in 1981 presided over by Mr. Hopper, whether Mr. Hopper did not tell the Hon. Minister that about 35 per cent of the money given to this Government as aid and loans was going into some unseen pockets by way of corruption, waste and so on; and whether it is not true that it was at the Hon. Minister's instance that on the way back from Japan Mr. Hopper came to Colombo and met each



[**சர்ன் இன்னைப்பிடுவெலெ மெனா**]  
 Minister, many Ministers, and warned them about the situation regarding corruption and waste. Because it is no longer a matter of pointing a finger at each other. It is not a situation where somebody gets a satisfaction by saying somebody did this and somebody else did this and the other thing. It is a question of corruption becoming endemic in our lives. Nobody now treats it as something wrong. From the smallest person right up to the highest, people are trying to see how they can make a fast buck, and unless we can stop this there is no point in his going about with budgetary exercises and off-the-board cuts, 10 per cent cuts and 25 per cent cuts, because really one begins to wonder how much money set apart is leaking into other pockets, rather than going to the points to which this money should really go. These are the matters which should deserve the earnest consideration, not merely of the Hon. Minister of Finance, but of all Ministers who are seriously concerned about how this country should develop in the next two years, because they are going to be crucial for our whole country.

**கட்சியாசனத்தும**  
 (சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
 (Mr. Speaker)

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

අනුරූප කථනාසනතුමා මූලාසනයෙන් ඉවත් වූයෙන් නියෝජ්‍ය කථනාසනතුමා [නෝමන් වෛද්‍යරත්න මෙනා] මූලාසනාරූඪ විය.  
 அதன் பிறகு, சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் அக்கிராசனத்தினின்று நீங்கிவிட்டு, பிரதீச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [திரு. நோமன் வைத்யரத்ன] தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.  
 Whereupon MR. SPEAKER left the Chair and MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER (MR. NORMAN WAIDYARATNA) took the Chair.

**சர்ன் இன்னைப்பிடுவெலெ மெனா**  
 (திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)  
 (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Sir, one more matter which I would like to deal with before getting on to the actual Vote on Accounts is the question which we have raised time and again in this House, the question of the strikers. If you do not like to call them strikers, you can call them the people who lost their jobs in July 1980.—[*Interruption*].—You can call them what you like; you can call them absentees or people who have lost their jobs. Now, I have asked a series of questions from each Ministry, as to how many people have been re-employed, how many are still left behind, what percentage has been paid arrears and what percentage has not been paid arrears. I am repeating this on this occasion, because there is no apparent uniform policy in this regard. Some Ministries have taken back practically hundred percent, some have taken back practically nobody, some Ministries have paid arrears whilst some have not paid arrears. So, I would like to know in the course of this Debate, because this is a Debate that covers all Ministries and all financial aspects, what really the Government expects to do in respect of these strikers.

Now, I think the Hon. Minister of Finance has introduced this Vote on Account and has also introduced the Loans (Special Provisions) Bill. It is complementary to the other in a sense, because we cannot have a budget without having the provision for loans. We have become one of the most easy-going borrowers in the world, and what we are going to do now, when the Budget deficit is increasing is going to be very interesting, because in the next few months, there are going to be serious problems for the Hon. Minister of Finance. In this Budget, some of the losses in the Investment Programme of 1980/1985, arises from unexpected expenditure. There were transfers to cover losses in Air Lanka. There were some financial requirements for the Urea Factory, and somehow some curious undertaking which the Government gave, to give loans to a commercial hotel project in Colombo, increased the Budget deficit and created problems for the Ministry of Finance in that sense.

Now, we are getting into a period where we are going to raise a 100 million Euro-dollar loan. I think the Hon. Minister of Finance will concede that. We are getting into a period where we are going to have a current account deficit, which is going to increase at the end of 1982. Percentage wise in 1981, it was about 15 per cent of the GDP. In 1982 it is going to be increased to about 18 per cent of the GDP. Therefore, we are also going into a period where the budget deficit will increase at the end of 1982 by about 250 million dollars. The volume of imports will increase while the volume of exports both in the traditional and non-traditional spheres will decrease. I think the Hon. Minister will concede this. How are we going to get out of this morass? There are only two ways. The World Bank has estimated that at the end of 1982 Sri Lanka's gross international reserves will only be equal to about eight weeks' imports. I want to ask the Hon. Minister of Finance whether that is not correct, whether the World Bank has not said so—

**ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැලේ මෙනා**  
 (திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)  
 (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)  
 That is quite correct.

**சர்ன் இன்னைப்பிடுவெலெ மெனா**  
 (திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)  
 (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Whether by the end of 1982, Sri Lanka's gross international reserves will be equal to eight weeks' imports? That is not going to be the end. It is going to be much worse.

**ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැලේ මෙනා**  
 (திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)  
 (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

In fact it has been so for the last 1 1/2 years or so.



සරත් මුත්තේවුට්ටේගම මහතා  
(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)  
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Then what is it going to be by 1983 and 1984? We will see what the World Bank has said what it is going to be by 1983 and 1984. Now, Sir, the World Bank has really presented two alternative strategies for the Government to decide how they are going to finance this gap in the next budgetary period, that is in the 1983 period. One is whether they are going to finance them by drawing from the international reserve. If they do that, by the end of 1983, international reserves would have dwindled to the position where they will be equal to only four weeks imports and by 1984 international reserves for Sri Lanka would have disappeared. If, on the other hand, Sri Lanka has to resort to commercial borrowing from Western banks to finance the gaps in the budget—because there is no other way—what is going to be the debt service position? The World Bank has warned the Government. The Government claims, but I do not agree with that claim, that the present debt service burden is 8 per cent. I say that that is wrong because if you calculate it against the capacity of the country to pay out of its own earnings it is much higher. But let us say it is 8 per cent. The World Bank has said that if you go to finance these gaps from Commercial borrowings, your debt service burden will be something like 27 per cent to 28 per cent, which is something this country cannot afford. So we are in a dilemma and that is why I say that in the end you will be caught by the World Bank and by the donors and told to do exactly what they want. That is why I say that we will come to a situation where devaluation will be inevitable.

If you read carefully the World Bank Report of 1982 published in May 1982, which is in the library, without saying so explicitly, it specifically says that you have to cut down on consumer subsidies. This Government has kept on cutting down on consumer subsidies, and the little left is the food stamp scheme which my honourable Friend the Member for Galle was talking about. During the interval I was talking to the Hon. Minister of Finance and he said that he will never remove the food stamp scheme. It may be a hoax, it may be his intention or may be he will stick to that. If he does not remove the food stamps scheme it may be that he will be removed from the portfolio. Because those are the imperatives the World Bank has indicated—remove the consumer subsidies including kerosene oil subsidies. During the last Budget I showed this. Consumption of kerosene mainly lies with the poorest of the people in this country, people who have no electricity to light their homes, people who light a bottle lamp at home for their children to study. It has dropped percentagewise since the increase in price by about 34 per cent and the consumption of kerosene is still dropping, and the World Bank is pressing you still to remove the little subsidy that is there. They have commended the Government for

removing the subsidies on petroleum products and said there is only the subsidy on kerosene. There is little logic left in that they say, and the quicker that goes the better. That is why I say you cannot bring a Budget and have an election. That is why I say it is not a question of wait and see but it is a question of vote and see.

Are you going to bring a sunshine budget or are you going to tell the people the truth that subsidies will go, that the White Paper on Education will be implemented to the extent that it can save on education expenditure, that you will save on health expenditure, that you will save on social services expenditure, and save on expenditure which will affect the poorest of the poor in this country because there is no other way in which you can finance this gap? You must either increase the revenue or cut down on expenditure. Anybody knows that is the simplest thing—you must either increase the revenue or cut down on expenditure. Revenue is not increasing.

I have some interesting figures about the actual increase in production of our main crops, of agricultural crops in Sri Lanka. Now, that is a fundamental thing because they still form the bulk of our exports. What has happened? Table No. 10 of the Central Bank Report for the current year gives the trends in the principal agricultural crops from 1972 to 1981. I have taken 1977 and 1981, 1977 being the year in which this Government came into office and 1981 being that last year. This is the position, Sir. Tea production in 1977 was 209 million kilograms and in 1981 in spite of an increased planted area, it has gone up to only 210 million kilograms. That is an increase of only one million kilograms for four years in spite of the incentives, in spite of fertilizer and in spite of an increased area. Is it enough? Is that the way you are going to meet this deficit?

In regard to rubber the story is even worse. In 1977 it was 146 million kilograms, and in 1981 it has come down to 124 million kilograms, a drop of 22 million kilograms in spite of the fact that we spent money on subsidies and subsidized replanting over the years. The Hon. Minister of Finance knows the rubber sector very well. Why is this, why has production dropped in the three main products? Now, in 1977, in coconut it was 2,258 million kilograms, and in 1981, according to this report it was low.

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

It is given in millions of nuts.

සරත් මුත්තේවුට්ටේගම මහතා  
(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)  
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Yes, it is low.



**ஈ. பி. சி. டி. டி. மெல்**  
 (திரு. ஆர். ஜி. த. மெல்)  
 (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)  
 On D.C. or copra or what ?

**சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகமா**  
 (திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகமா)  
 (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)  
 It is production. Then it gives the classification later.

**ஈ. பி. சி. டி. மெல்**  
 (திரு. ஆர். ஜி. த. மெல்)  
 (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)  
 Nuts are always given in millions.

**சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகமா**  
 (திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகமா)  
 (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)  
 That may be. What I am saying is that there is no buoyancy in production which is one of the ways by which we can meet the gaps in the Budget. What I am accusing the Government of is that whenever they find that the production has dropped they are trying to cut down on expenditure at the expense of the poorest sections of the country.

The richer people have been given some incentives. The lump sum depreciation scheme for vehicles was suspended some time ago. It has recently been brought into force for coaches. I want to ask the Hon. Minister, is this the only way in which we can deal with our passenger transport problem—by giving people, on whom tax can be levied, an L.S.D. component which will make them import fifteen-seaters and over ? Is that designed to meet the passenger transport problem ? Is that the only way in which you can meet the transport problem ? I want to ask the Hon. Minister of Transport, are you taking any serious interest in the Ceylon Transport Board, in the well-being of the Ceylon Transport Board, a public sector transport service ? No. They have given L.S.D. to those who are importing buses, and it is profitable for those people to import a bus, big taxpayers whose tax slab is heavy, It is profitable for them to import a bus and keep it in their garage, because they have an asset in the garage and they do not pay the tax.

I do not know what the Hon. Minister's views personally on this matter are. There is an underlying note of despair in the Central Bank Report that the tax structure is being whittled away, that there is no serious revenue increasing tax proposals, that the personal taxes, the corporate taxes, are being whittled down. I know you have a problem. You have people who have supported you. You have a class that has supported you and it is to your benefit to see that that class is happy. But you cannot do this at the expense of the country. That is why, Sir, this whole business of raising revenue, particularly the question of increasing taxation revenue, is a matter that should seriously agitate the mind of the Minister of Finance.

Then, Sir, I want to ask the Hon. Minister of Finance—I do not know what his Estimates of Expenditure for 1983 are. We do not have the benefit of that. We have only this expenditure that is being voted for the first three months. The Central Bank Report for 1982 reveals certain interesting statistics in Table 31. It shows that for defence, in 1981 there was a Rs. 3.1 million allocation. For defence in 1982 the allocation was Rs. 10 million. Why and how has this sum trebled ? Have sophisticated weapons to be bought ? Has the force been increased so much ? Have the salaries been increased ? Where did this threefold increase in defence go to ? As far as defence is concerned, there is no question of defending ourselves against foreigners, against foreign attack. We are defending ourselves against our own people. I would like to know from the Minister concerned, what this increase in defence expenditure by three hundred per cent really means ?

Then, Sir, there is also an increase, for example, in Trade and Shipping. From Rs. 42 million in 1981 to Rs. 208 million in 1982, five times the previous allocation. I want to say that all these increases will show where the philosophy of the Government is being exposed in their financial allocation. For Trade and Shipping, a five hundred per cent increase in the allocation compared to education, not higher education but education ; it was Rs. 168 million in 1981. For Trade and Shipping the increase is five hundred per cent. It was Rs. 168 million in 1981 for education, and Rs. 152 million in 1982 for education. These figures speak more.

**ரனில் விக்ரமசிங்ஹ** (யேவன கெய்னா ஸ்ரீ லக்ஷ்மி ஸ்ரீ லக்ஷ்மி)  
 (திரு. ரனில் விக்ரமசிங்ஹ—இளைஞர் அலுவல்கள், தொழில் வாய்ப்பு அமைச்சரும் கல்வி அமைச்சரும்)  
 (Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe—Minister of Youth Affairs & Employment and Minister of Education)

Your figures are wrong ?

**சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகமா**  
 (திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகமா)  
 (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

I am quoting from the Central Bank Report, Table 31. This is tabled by the Hon. Minister of Finance. This is the Central Bank Annual Report.

**ரனில் விக்ரமசிங்ஹ**  
 (திரு. ரனில் விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)  
 (Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe)

Why do you not look at the Estimates which have been passed by the Parliament itself ?

**சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகமா**  
 (திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகமா)  
 (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

I am looking at something which you have presented in this House.







[ආකන්ද දසනායක මහතා]

ඊට හේතු ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ කථාවෙන් පෙන් නුම් කර දුන්නා. “මෙය අය වැයක් නොවෙයි, වැය ශීර්ෂ පමණයි මම ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නේ” කියා එතුමා කිව්වා. වැය ශීර්ෂ ගැන වුවත් ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම අපේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් මේ ගරු පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ මේවා ඉතාම පරිස්සමෙන් විවේචනය කළ යුතු, විග්‍රහ කළ යුතු අවස්ථාවක් මේක. වෙනත් අවුරුදු වලදී ඒ අවස්ථාව පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට ලැබෙනවා. නමුත් මේ වැය ශීර්ෂ ගැන එවැනි විවේචනයක්, විග්‍රහයක් කිරීමට, හොඳ හෝ නරක පහදා දීමට අවස්ථාව නොලැබීම ගැන මම පළමුවෙන්ම කනගාටු වෙන්නවා. අද අපේ ඔබ්බේ පේපර් එකේ නැත් නම් න්‍යාය පත්‍රයේ ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා මේ යෝජනාව මෙසේ ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙනවා:

“(අ) 1983 ජනවාරි මස 01 වන දින ආරම්භ වී, 1983 දෙසැම්බර් මස 31 වන දිනයෙන් අවසාන වන්නා වූ 1983 මුදල් වර්ෂයේ සේවාව සඳහා ප්‍රතිපාදන සැලසෙන විසර්ජන පනත ආරම්භ වන දින යට පෙරුතුම ම වූ දිනයෙන් අවසාන වන කාලසීමාව තුළ දී (1981) අංක 77 දරන විසර්ජන පනතින් හා පරිපූරක ඇස්තමේන්තු ගිණි ප්‍රතිපාදන සලසනු ලැබූ සේවාවන් වන) මෙම යෝජනාවේ පළමුවන උපලේඛනයේ සඳහන් වන සේවාවන් සඳහා රුපියල් එක් දහස් දෙසිය විසිකෝටි පනස් පන් ලක්ෂ අනූ එක් දහසක් වූ (රු. 1,220,55,91,000) මුළු මුදලකට නොවැඩි මුදල්, ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජා තාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ඒකාබද්ධ අරමුදලින් ගෙවිය යුතු යයි ද එකී මුදල ඒ උපලේඛනයෙහි සඳහන් ආකාරයට වියදම් කළ හැකි යයි ද:”

මේකේ දෙවැනි කොටස වෙනම තිබෙනවා. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා වුණත් මේ අය වැය යෝජනාව මේ විධියට භාර ගැනීමත්, මේ විධියට මෙය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමත් මුදල් වියදම් කරන සම්ප්‍රදායයටත් විරුද්ධයි. ඒ වාගේම, ඒ අතින් අපෙන් ඇති වන වැරදි හරිගස්සා ගැනීමට මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට එය ආධාර වන්නේ නැහැ. පාලන ශක්තිය තවත් අඩපණ වෙනවා. දැන් සත්‍ය වශයෙන්ම රටේ මුදල් අහේනි තත්ත්වයක්, මුදල් නැති තත්ත්වයක් ඇති වී තිබෙන බව මුළු රටම දන්නවා. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මේ රටේ ඉතාම කුඩා ලමයා පවා රටේ මුදල් අහේනිය දන්නවා.

මුදල් තත්ත්වය ඉතාම අමාරු බව ගරු මුදල් ඇමති තුමා පැහැදිලි වකියා තිබෙනවා. අවුරුදු දෙක තුනකට උඩදී එතුමා ඒ බව පැහැදිලි කළා. පළමුවෙන් අවුරුද්දේ නම් බොහෝම ලේසියෙන් එතුමා අය වැය කථාව ඉදිරි පත් කළා. ඒ හැන්සාඩ් කියවලා බැලුවොත්, එතුමා එද හුහාක් ඉහළින් කථා කළ බව අපට පෙනේ. ඒ, සමහර විට කරුණු නොදැන වෙන්න ඇති, තිබුණු තත්ත්වයේ හැටියට. එදා එතුමා මෙහෙම කිව්වා. “ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා හිටියා නම්, මම ඉදිරිපත් කරන බජට්ටුව ගැන එතුමාට තරු විසි වෙයි.” නමුත් ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා එදා කථා කළේ මේ රටේ මුදල් තත්ත්වය ගැන පැහැදිලි ගවේෂණයක් නොකර. ගවේෂණයක් කළාට පස්සේ, දෙවැනි එකෙන් එතුමාට පෙනී ගියා, මුදල් අමාරුකම. තුන් වැනි එකෙන් ඊටත් වඩා පැහැදිලි කළා, රටේ මුදල් තත්ත්වය නරක අතට හැරෙන බව.

ඒ නිසා එතුමා රජයට අවධාද දුන්නා, රජයට උපදෙස් දුන්නා, දෙපාර්තමේන්තු වශයෙනුත්, ඒ වාගේම,

අමාත්‍යාංශ වශයෙනුත් රජයේ වියදම් පැහැදිලිවම අඩු කරන්නාය කියා. ඒ කාරණය එතුමා ‘පිළිබිලි’—නැවත, නැවත—හැමදම කිව්වා. මුදල් පනතක් ගෙනාවා නම් ඒ ගෙනා හැම වෙලාවේම ඒ බව කිව්වා. එහෙන නම් එයින් පැහැදිලි වන්නේ ඒ කිසිවකින් එම මුදල් තැස් තිය නැති කරන්න බැරි වුණාය කියන එකයි.

මේ යෝජනාව සම්බන්ධයෙන් තිබෙන තත්ත්වය මෙයයි: මේ වැය ලේඛනය නැත්නම් අතුරු සම්මත ගිණුම ගරු පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රීතුමන් ලා විසින් අනුමත කෙරෙනවා. නමුත් එයින් ඇති වන ප්‍රතිඵලය මොකක් ද? මේ අතුරු සම්මත ගිණුම නියම විධියට සලකා බලා, විවේචනය කොට නොවෙයි, අනුමත කෙරෙන්නේ.

යම්කිසි ඇස්තමේන්තුවක් රජයෙන් ගෙනෙනවා, ඒ ඇස්තමේන්තුව සම්පූර්ණ අන්දමට සෑදුනම් කර තිබෙන වැය කියන එකයි, සාමාන්‍ය බලපොරොත්තුව. පසුගිය කාලයේ ඉදිරිපත් කළ සමහර ඇස්තමේන්තුවලට වෙන් කර තිබුණු මුදල් මිදිය කියන්න, ඒවායේ අඩුපාඩුකම් පෙන්වා දෙන්න, වැඩි තැන් කපන්නාය කියන්න මන්ත්‍රී වරුන්ට අවස්ථාව ලැබුණා. ‘මේ-මේ ඒවාට අඩුයි, මේ-මේ ඒවාට වැඩියි’ කියන්න මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ට අවස්ථාව තිබුණා. මේ වතාවේ එවැනි අවස්ථාවක් ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. අපි පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේදී මේවා විවේචනය කරන්නේ යම්කිසි පරමාර්ථයක් ඇතිවයි. ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන අසුටල්-අසුටල් දෙපාර්තමේන්තු, අමාත්‍යාංශ සම්බන්ධයෙන් මේ-මේ වෙනස් කම් විය යුතුය කියා විවේචනය කළා ම ඒවා නැවත සැලකිල්ලට භාජන කොට වැඩි තැන් මොනවාද, අඩු තැන් මොනවාද කියා හොයා බලා අවශ්‍ය විධියට කටයුතු කරන්න රජයට නැත්නම් කැබිනට් මණ්ඩලයට වෙනදා තිබුණු අවස්ථාව ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ, මේ අතුරු සම්මත ගිණුම නිසා. එම නිසා මා හිතනවා, මේ අනුව අප වැටෙන්නේ කබලෙන් ලිපටය කිය.

අපේ රටේ මුදල් අහේනියක් තිබෙනවා නම්, අපේ සංවර්ධන වැඩ හුණක් පුරව අඩපණ වී තිබෙනවා නම්, දරන වියදම්වලින් 35% ක් නාස්තියට, දූෂණයට ලක් වෙනවාය කියනවා, නම් මේ බජට් එකෙන් පසු ඇති වන තත්ත්වය මොකක්ද? 1983 දෙසැම්බර් මාසේ 31 වැනිදා දක්වා මේ බජට් එක ක්‍රියාත්මක වෙනවා, අද අප ගන්නා තීරණය උඩ. එතකොට දෙසැම්බර් 31 වනදා දක්වා කාලය තුළ මෙයට වඩා දූෂණය හා නාස්තිය රජ කරන්න පුළුවනි. ඒක ස්ථිර වශයෙන්ම සිදු වෙනවාය කියා මම හිතනවා.

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. දී. මැල් මහතා  
(ශ්‍රී ල. ජ්‍ය. ශ්‍රී. ජ මධ්‍ය)  
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

අද ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන අතුරු සම්මත ගිණුම එන අවුරුද්දේ දෙසැම්බර් 31 වනදා දක්වා යන්න නැහැ. ඒක එන අවුරුද්දේ විසර්ජන පනත ඉදිරිපත් කර සම්මත වුණු දවස දක්වා යනවා. විසර්ජන පනත අප්‍රේල් මාසයේ ඉදිරිපත් කළොත් අප්‍රේල් මාසයේ ඒක සම්මත වුණු දවස දක්වා යනවා. මාර්තු මාසයේ ඉදිරිපත් කළොත් මාර්තු මාසයේ සම්මත වුණු දවස දක්වා යනවා. එසේ නැත්නම් දෙසැම්බර් මාසයේ 31 වනදා දක්වා යන්න නැහැ.



**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**

(*ශ්‍රී. ආනන්ද ජනනායක*)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

හෙදයි, ඇමතිතුමා එහෙම කියනවා නම් මම ඒක පිළිගන්නම් නමුත් ඒක මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා දෙන පොරොන්දුවක්ද, නැතිනම් අදහස්ක්ද කියා මම දන්නේ නැහැ. මොනවා වුණත්, ඒ විධියට විශ්වාසය තහවුරු කිරීමක් කරනවා නම් අපිට ඒක පිළිගන්න පුළුවනි. ඒක නැතේ කියන්නේ නැහැ. නමුත් මෙතැන දී මතු වන ප්‍රශ්නය, අපේල් මාසය හෝ ඒ කිව්වු මාසයක් දක්වා—අද ඉඳලා මාස හතරක්—පහක් එහාට—මේ වැය ශීර්ෂය ක්‍රියාත්මක විය යුතුයි. එතකොට ඒ කාලය තුළ සමහර විට අර මා සඳහන් කළ දුර්වලකම් ඇති නොවෙය කියා කාටවත් හිතන්න පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා කියන අන්දමට නැවත ටරක් අයවැය ලේඛනයක් නැතිනම් විසර්ජන පනතක් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට එතුමා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන්නා. මෙහිදී මතු කරන්න තිබෙන ප්‍රශ්නය මේකයි. එතුමා ඒ කාලය වන විට ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වන අයවැය ලේඛනය මේ කාලයේදී ඉදිරිපත් නොකළේ මන්ද කියායි. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා ඊට පිළිතුරක් වශයෙන් කිව්වේ, පසුගිය කාලයේදී ජනාධිපතිවරණයක් තිබුණ, ඒ කාලය තුළදී සුදුනම් කර ගන්නා බැරි වුණ, එම නිසා මෙය ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න තමන්ට අධිස්ථාවක් නෙති බුණය කියලයි. දැන් මට පෙනෙන හැටියට අයවැය ඇස්තමේන්තු සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම සකස් කර තිබෙනවා. අය හා වැය සම්බන්ධයෙන් සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම පැහැදිලි වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් ගෙන තිබෙනවාය කියා පෙනී යනවා. එහෙම නම් අයවැය ලේඛනයක් දැන් ඉදිරිපත් නොකර එය පමා කිරීමට හේතුව ජනාධිපතිවරණය කියාය කියන හේතුව, නිදහසට කාරණයක්ය කියා මම නම් හිතන්නේ නැහැ. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම අවශ්‍යතාව මෙයට වඩා වෙනස්.

ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා පසුගිය කාලයේත් අපට කිව්ව මොනවාද? ණය අරගෙන තිබෙනවාය, ණය අරගන්නේ නැතුව කිසිම රටකට ජීවත් වෙන්න පුළුවන්කමක් නැත—එතුමා අදත් ඒක කිව්වා—තමන්ගේ රටවල් පවත්වාගෙන යන්න විධියක් නැත, ඇමරිකාව පවා ණය ගන්නවා. අතින් රටවලින් ණය ගන්නවා එම නිසා අපත් ණය අරගෙන වැඩ කටයුතු කරගෙන යන්න ඕනෑ කියා එතුමා කිව්වා. මෙහිදී එක් ප්‍රශ්නයක් මතු වෙනවා. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේම වචනවලින් කියනවා නම්, ණය ගැනීම සඳහා ලෝක බැංකුව, ජාත්‍යන්තර මූල්‍ය අරමුදල වාගේ ආයතන සමග ශ්‍රී ලංකාව සම්බන්ධතා පවත්වනවා. එවැනි සම්බන්ධකම් පවත්වන්නේ නැත කියා කාටවත් කියන්න බැහැ. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාම කිව්වා ඒ විධියේ සම්බන්ධකම් පවත්වනවාය කියා. මුදල් ආධාර දෙන සංවිධාන නැතිනම්—aid consortium—ආයතන සමග 1982 දී තිබුණු සකවිච්චලදී බැස ගන්නා ලද තීරණය අනුව ලංකාව පිළිබඳව අර්ථික විග්‍රහයක් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙනවා, ලෝක බැංකුව. එම විග්‍රහය මම විකක් දුර කියව්වා. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම අපේ රටේ ආර්ථිකය මොනවා වුණත්, අපි මොන විධියට මන්ත්‍රිවරුන් වශයෙන් සිටි

යත්, මේ රටේ අභිවෘද්ධි සඳහා අප මේ රට පාලනය කරනවාය කියන එක විතරක් අමතක කරන්න එපා. මෙය ඉතාම වැදගත් කොට සලකන්න ඕනෑ. අපි මෙතැනට ඇවිත් මොන විධියට හිටියත්—සමහර මන්ත්‍රිවරු කතා නොකරම යනවා, සමහර මන්ත්‍රිවරු කිසිම විවේචනයක් කරන්නේ නැහැ—ඒක නිදහසට කරුණක් නොවෙයි, රට වෙනුවෙන් සලකන විට. ජාතියේ දියුණුව සඳහා අප දිය යුතු යම්කිසි සහායක් ඇත්නම් එය අප දිය යුතුයි.

රජයේ සංවර්ධන වැඩ කටයුතුවලට විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයක් වශයෙන්, ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂය වශයෙන්, අපි කටයුත් විරුද්ධව කටයුතු කරන්නේ නැහැ; ඒවාට සහාය දෙනවා. නමුත් මෙතෙක්දී මම පෙන්වා දෙන්නේ අපි අපේ ද්‍රව්‍ය පිටරට යවා ලබාගන්න මුදල් තත්ත්වය අනුව බලන විට ඒ මුදල් ප්‍රමාණය අද අපි අරගෙන තිබෙන ණය සඳහා පොලී ගෙවීම—“ලෝන් සර්විස්”—ආදියට ගියාම අපට විදේශ විනිමය වශයෙන් ඉතිරි වන්නේ ඉතාම සුළු මුදල් ප්‍රමාණයක් බවයි. අපේ “බැලන්ස් ඔෆ් පේමන්ට්” හෙවත් ගෙවුම් අතිරික්තය ඉතාම පහත් මට්ටමකට අඩු වේගෙන අඩු වේගෙන යනවා. ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාටවත් අතින් අමාත්‍යවරයෙකුටවත් පෞද්ගලිකව වෝදනා කරන්න පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ. මහ බැංකු වාර්තාව දෙස බැලුවොත් අපට පෙනී යනවා මීට හේතුව මොකක්ද කියලා. මහ බැංකුවේ 1981 ආර්ථික විවරණයේ පැහැදිලි කර තිබෙනවා—1981 වාර්තාවෙන් මම කියවන්නේ, 1982 වාර්තාව මට ලබාගන්න බැරි වුණ—විදේශ වෙළඳ අනුපාතය 1978 දී 100 ක් තිබුණා නම් 1981 දී එය 220 කට කැග තිබෙනවා කියලා. එතකොට අපේ අපනයන මිල දර්ශකය සියයට එකසිය විස්සකට වැඩි වී තිබෙනවා. මේ දර්ශකයේ 220 යි උපරිමය වශයෙන් දී තිබෙන්නේ.

ඊළඟට, විදේශ වෙළඳ අනුපාතය බැහැල තිබෙනවා. 1978 දී 100 ට පමණ තිබුණු විදේශ වෙළඳ අනුපාතය 1980 දී සියයට 58 කට බැහැල තිබෙනවා. අපි හැම දෙනෙක්ම බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ වෙළඳ ශේෂය හෙවත් වෙළඳ ඉතිරිය වැඩි කරගන්නයි. ඊළඟට ආනයන මිල දර්ශකය හෙවත් මේ රටට ගෙන්වන ද්‍රව්‍ය ප්‍රමාණයේ වටිනාකම සියයට 160 කට නැගල තිබෙනවා.

**ජී. ඩී. පුංචිනිලමේ මහතා (රත්නපුර)**  
(*ශ්‍රී. ඉ. ඩී. පුංචිනිලමේ—රාජකිඤ්ඤා*)  
(Mr. G. V. PUNCHINILAME—Ratnapura)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, කොත්මලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රිතුමා (ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා) මේ සභාව මූලා කරන්නට උත්සාහ කරනවා. 1982 වාර්තාව අප ඉදිරියේ තිබෙනවා. එහි “එක්ස්ටර්නල් ට්‍රේඩ්” ගණන 1980 දී 205 යි 1981 දී 208 යි කියා සඳහන් වෙනවා. ගරු මන්ත්‍රිතුමා කියනවා බැහැල කියලා.

**නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා**  
(*ශ්‍රී. ඩී. ජයරත්නපායකර් අචාර්යවරයා*)  
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

ඒක ඊනි ප්‍රශ්නයක් නොවෙයි.



**ජී. ඩී. පුංචිතිලමේ මහතා**  
(*திரு. ஜி. வி. புஞ்சிதிலமே*)  
(Mr. G. V. PUNCHINILAME)

කොසික වුණත් මේ සභාව මූලා කරන්න හදනවා. ඒ නිසා කරුණාකර මේවා කියවා බලන්න කියලා මම ඉල්ලනවා.

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

ඒ මන්ත්‍රීතුමාට පුළුවන් ඒකට පිළිතුරු දෙන්න.

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**  
(*திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க*)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

ඒ මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කථා කර වාඩි වෙනකම් ඉන්නෙ, මම පිළිතුරු දෙන්න. ඒ මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ මට්ටම බැහැල තිබෙනවා.

**ජී. ඩී. පුංචිතිලමේ මහතා**  
(*திரு. ஜி. வி. புஞ்சிதிலமே*)  
(Mr. G. V. PUNCHINILAME)

තමුත්තාත්සෙගෙන් මට්ටම බැහැල තිබෙන්නෙ

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**  
(*திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க*)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ට අපි බොහෝම සලකනවා; ගරු කරනවා. අපි සියලු දෙනාම මහජනයා වෙනුවෙන් තෝරී පත් වී සිටින මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්. අපි මේ කථා කරන්නේ තමුත්තාත්සෙලාගේ ආණ්ඩුවට මරුද්ඩා නොවෙයි. අද අපි වැටී තිබෙන ආර්ථික ආපදාවෙන් අපේ රට ගොඩ ගන්නෙ කොහොමද කියලා පෙන්වා දෙන්නයි අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නෙ. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ උත්සාහයත් එයයි; මේ රට වැටී තිබෙන ප්‍රජාතයෙන්, වැටෙන්නට යන ප්‍රජාතයෙන් ගොඩ ගැනීමයි. ඒ සම්බන්ධව විවේචනයක් කිරීම හැම මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ගේම යුතුකමක්. අනික් ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් ඒ යුතුකම ඉටුකරනවාද නැද්ද කියන්න මම දන්නේ නැහැ. අපට ඒකෙන් වැඩක් ගැහැ. තමුත් අපි සුදනම් වෙන්න ඕනෑ ඒ යුතුකම ඉෂ්ට කරන්න.

දැන් මෙතැනදී මට පෙන්වන්නට වූවමන, කළේ මේන්න මෙයයි: 1980 දී මේ මිලියේ පහළ තත්ත්වයකට වැටෙන විට, 1985 දී මුදල් තත්ත්වයත් ඒ වානේම අපනයන ආදායමත් ඉතාමත්ම පහත් මට්ටමකට වැටෙන බව ලෝක බැංකුව සඳහන් කර තිබෙනවා. ඉතා මත්ම භයානක තත්ත්වයකට වැටෙන බව පැහැදිලි කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ පැහැදිලි කිරීම ගැන අපි සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වන්නේ නැද්ද? ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් අපට අසන්නට තිබෙන ප්‍රශ්නය මෙයයි. අපනයනයන්ගෙන් අපේ රටට ලැබෙන ආදායම වැඩි කිරීමට අපට තිබෙන පහසුකම් මොනවාද? ඒ වානේම එය පහත වැටීමට හේතු මොනවාද? ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අප ගන්නා පියවරවල් මොනවාද? මේ ගරු සභාවේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් අතරේ ආර්ථික විශේෂයෝ ඉන්නට පුළුවන් මේ

විතානේ අයවැය ලේඛනය සඳහා රජයට ඒ අයගේ උපදෙස් ඕනෑ කරනවා, අපේ අපනයන වෙළඳාම පහත වැටෙනවා නම් එයින් මුළු රටමම ආර්ථිකයේ පීඩිනමක් ඇති වෙනවාය කියන එක පැහැදිලි කරුණක්. කෙනෙකුට එය තේරුම් ගන්නට එව්වර ලොකු අවුටා විකා අවශ්‍ය නැහැ. එය ලෝක බැංකුව පැහැදිලිව ප්‍රකාශ කර තිබෙනවා. මේ රජයට ආර්ථික ප්‍රජාතයකට නොවැටී බේරෙන්නට ලෝක බැංකුව යම්කිසි වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙනවා. මෙන්ම මේ විධියට වැඩ කළොත් එයින් බේරෙන්නට පුළුවන්ය කියා, උපදෙස් දී තිබෙනවා.

ලෝක බැංකු වාර්තාවේ පිටපතක් මා ළඟ තිබෙනවා. මම මේවායින් ඒ තරම් දුරට උපුටා දක්වන්නට යන්නේ නැහැ මොකද? මෙය අයවැය ලේඛනයක් නොවෙයි, ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ අතුරු ගිණුමක් අනුමත කිරීමක් පමණයි. අයවැය ලේඛනයක් ලෙසදී එහිවැය කියා තමුත්තාත්සේ කියන නිසා ඒ අයවැය ලේඛනය විවේචනය කරන්නට අපට දවස් කීපයක්ම ලැබෙන නිසා ඒ අවස්ථාවේදී එක එක අමාත්‍යාංශය අරගෙන ආර්ථික විග්‍රහයන්, පරිපාලන විග්‍රහයන් ඒ වානේම දේශපාලන විග්‍රහයන් කරන්නට අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

**ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා**  
(*திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மல்*)  
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

තමුත්තාත්සේ ඔය ලෝක බැංකුවේ වාර්තාව අනුමත කරනවාද?

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**  
(*திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க*)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

ඒක මම දන්නේ නැහැ. ලෝක බැංකුවේ වාර්තාව තමුත්තාත්සේ පිළිගන්නවාය කියා මීට ඉස්සරවෙලා කියා තිබෙනවා. ඒ වාර්තාවේ මෙහෙම සඳහන් වෙනවා: -Economic Adjustment in Sri Lanka : Issues and Prospects”, May 27th 1982-For official use only- ඒ වුණට මේක අපිත් අරගෙන තිබෙනවා. Document of the World Bank. එතකොට මෙහි සඳහන් වී තිබෙන ආකාරය අනුව මමත් කරුණක් දෙකක් කියනවා.

I am quoting from page 43:

“2.38 The major additional benefit of an efficient kerosene pricing policy as described above is that it would permit an increase in the price differential between heavy and light fuel oils without danger of increasing substitution by kerosene; higher prices for light fuel oil would encourage investments towards increased and more economical use of heavy fuel oils.

2.39 Finally, as noted earlier, retail petroleum product prices in Sri Lanka are still low in comparison with other oil importing developing countries. A generalized increase in petroleum product prices at this stage could provide a most valuable contribution to a precarious public finance situation.”

අන්න; මෙතැන තිබෙන්නේ මුදල් තත්ත්වය ගැනයි. භයානක මුදල් තත්ත්වයෙන්, අවහිරවූ මුදල් තත්ත්වයෙන් බේරීමට නම් ලෝකයේ අනිකුත් පෙට්රල් හා



තෙල් ගෙන්වාගන්නා රටවල තිබෙන මිල ගණන්වලට ලංකාවේ පෙට්රල් මිල, බ්‍රිමිතෙල් මිල ආදිය නැංවිය යුතුයි කියා ලෝක බැංකුව මේකෙන් උපදෙස් දෙනවා. එහෙම කළොත් ලංකාවේ මුදල් තත්ත්වයට යම්කිසි සහනදැයි තත්ත්වයක් ඇතිවෙයි කියාත් පැහැදිලි කරනවා. මම දන්නේ නැහැ, ඒ අනුව තෙල් මිල වැඩිකරයිද කියා. සාමාන්‍යයෙන් බ්‍රිමිතෙල් කුප්පිය පාවිච්චි කරන්නේ කවුද? මේ බ්‍රිමිතෙල්වල ප්‍රයෝජනය ගන්නේ කවුද? මේ රටේ ගොවිතැන් කර ජීවත්වෙන පුද්ගලයින්, කම් කරුවන්, කඩා පැල්පත්වල ජීවත්වෙන පුද්ගලයින් ආදීන් තමයි, ඒක පාවිච්චි කරන්නේ.

ඒ අයට ලැබෙන බ්‍රිමිතෙල් සහනාධාරය කෙළින්ම මග හරවන්න, එහෙම නැත්නම්, බ්‍රිමිතෙල් ගැලුම් මිල තවත් රුපියල් 9.50 කින් වැඩි කරන්න කියලයි කියන්නේ. එහෙම කරලා ලෝකයේ බ්‍රිමිතෙල් මිලට සමාන කරන්න කියනවා, ඒ මිල. ඒ සහනාධාරය වශයෙන් දෙන මුදල ඉතුරු වීමෙන් රටේ ආර්ථික ශක්තියට නව ජීවනයක් එනවා කියන එක ලෝක බැංකුව පැහැදිලි කරනවා. මේ මුදල් අහේතියෙන්, රටේ තිබෙන ආර්ථික අහේතියෙන් ගොඩ එන්න එවිට පුළුවන් කියාත් එකින් එකටම පැහැ දිලි කරනවා.

දශ ලක්; 230 ක් යනවාලු, තවමත් ආහාර මුද්දර ගාවිතය වෙනුවෙන්. ඒකුත් නැති කරන්න කියලයි, කියන්නේ. ආහාර මුද්දර දීම සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ඉවත් කරන්න කියා මේකේ කියනවා. ආහාර මුද්දර දීම අත වශය දෙයක් හැටියටයි, පෙන්වන්නේ. ඒ කියන්නේ සහනාධාර දීම රටක් කරන්න බැරි බවයි. ඒකට හේතුව මොකක්ද? ඒගොල්ලෝ පෙන්වා දෙනවා, තමුන්නාත් සේලා පිටරට යවන දේවලින් ලැබෙන ආදායම කෝපි එක්දහස් දෙසියයටත්, තුන්සියයටත් අතර ගණනක් බව. එයින් තමුන්නාත් සේලාට ඉම්පෝට් කරන්න වෙනවා, පෙට්රල් හා පෙට්රෝලියම් ප්‍රොඩක්ට්ස්. ඒ සඳහා කෝපි අර්ඝ්‍යයක්, නම්සියයක් යනවා. එවිට තව ඉතුරු වෙන්නේ බොහොම සුළු මුදල් ප්‍රමාණයක්. ඒ ප්‍රමාණයෙන් වාහනවලට වුවමනා කරන අමතර කොටස් ආදිය ගෙන්වීම සඳහාත් සාහෙන මුදලක් යනවා. එවිට ලෝකයේ අතිකුත් රටවලින් අරගෙන තිබෙන ණය ගෙවන්න විදේශ විනිමය වශයෙන් ලංකාවට මුදලක් ඉතුරු වන්නේ නැහැ. ලෝන් සර්විස් කියන එකට මුදලක් ඉතුරු වෙන්නේ නැහැ. සියයට 10 ක් වත් අපේ රටේ විදේශ විනිමය ඉතුරු වෙන්නේ නැහැ. එවිට කොහොමද ගත්තු ණය ගෙවන්න ක්‍රම යොදන්නේ? ගත්තු ණය ගෙවන්න බැරිව එන්න එන්නම ණය බර වැඩිවෙනවා.

ගරු මුදල් අමතීතුමා මේ බව සම්පූර්ණයෙන් දන්නවා.

ඒ අය අපට කියන්නේ මේ රටේ බදු පනවලා වැඩි බදු මාර්ගයෙන් රටේ වියදමට ඔනෑ කරන මුදල් මෙහෙත්ම සොයා ගන්නය කියලයි, එනම්, විදේශ විනිමයෙන් මේ රටේ ජීවත්වීමට ඔනෑ කරන වාතාවරණය හරිගස්සන්න එපාය කියන එකයි. අන්තිම තීන්දුව වෙන්නේ මොකක්ද? වැරදි නිගමනයකට බහින්න වෙනවා. ඒ මොකක්ද? මේ රටේ දුප්පත් පංතියේ ජනතාව පිට බදු බර පටවන්න වෙනවා. ජනතාවට වුවමනා කරන ද්‍රව්‍යවල මිල ඉහළ නංවන්න වෙනවා. එවිට රටේ ජනතාව—සියයට අසූවක්

පමණ වන දුප්පත් ජනතාව—පිඩනයකට ගොදුරු වෙනවා. ඒ අය පිටයි, මේ බදු බර පැටවෙන්නේ. ඉදිරි වර්ෂය තුළ මේ වැඩ කරන්න වෙනවා. නැත්නම්, ලෝක බැංකු වෙන් හෝ ජාත්‍යන්තර මූල්‍ය අරමුදලෙන් හෝ ලංකාවට ණයක් ගන්න ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. තමුන්නාත් සේලා දන්නවා, මේ ණය අරගෙන හරියට කොටියාගේ වලිගය දල්ලා ගන්නා වාගේ වෙලා තිබෙන බව, ආණ්ඩුවට. ඇයි ඒ?

ආර්ථික වශයෙන් බැලූවම විශාල සංවර්ධන යෝජනා රාශියක් ඇති කර තිබෙනවා; ඇති කරගෙන යනවා. ඒවායින් සමහර යෝජනා ක්‍රමවල සියයට 10 ක් වත් වැඩ කෙටිල නැහැ. තව සියයට 90 ක් ම වැඩ කරන්න ඉතිරි තිබෙනවා. සමහර ඒවායේ වැඩවලින් සියයට 35 ක් පමණ කෙටි තිබෙනවා. සමහර ඒවායේ වැඩ සියයට 15 ක් 20 ක් පමණ අවසන් වී තිබෙනවා. ඔය විධියට බලන විට තව ඉදිරියට කරන්න ඉතිරි වී තිබෙන වැඩ කොටස් කර ගන්න නම්, මේ ලෝකයේ ණය දෙන රට වල් සමග මේ ගනුදෙනු කරන සම්මුති පිළිගන්න වෙනවා. ඒ කොන්දේසි පිළිගන්න වෙනවා. මෙන්න මෙතැනයි, ප්‍රශ්නය ඇති වී තිබෙන්නේ. ගරු මුදල් ඇමති තුමාට අයවැය ලේඛනය ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න බැහැ. එයට හේතුව මොකක්ද? අපි එක් එක්දයක් පැවැත්වුවා. ඒ ජනදය ඉවරයි. එය අවසන් වෙනවාත් සමගම, එහි උණු සුම යන්නත් කලින් තවත් ජනදයක් නියත්න යනවා. හෙට අතිද්ද “රෝපරන්ඩම්” එකක් නැත්නම් ජනමත විචාරණයක් පවත්වන්න යනවා. දැන් මේ ජනමත විචාරණයට කලින් අයවැය ලේඛනය සාකච්ඡාවට ගන්නොත් අයවැය ලේඛනය ක්‍රියාත්මක වුණොත්—

**මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්**  
 (அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)  
 (A Member)  
 ඒකටත් හයද?  
**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**  
 (திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)  
 (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)  
 මට ඇහුනේ නැහැ. [බාධා කිරීම්]

**එච්. බී. අබේරත්න මහතා (නියෝජ්‍ය ගමනාගමන මණ්ඩල පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා)**  
 (திரு. எச். பி. அபேரத்தன—போக்குவரத்துச் சபைகள் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)  
 (Mr. H. B. Abeyratne—Deputy Minister for Transport Boards)

මිට ඉස්සරවෙලා ජන්ද කීපයක්ම පැවැත්වුවා. එකක් නොවෙයි. ඒ ඔක්කොම දිනුවා. හෙට අතිද්ද පවත්වන එකත් දිනනවා, ඔය කට්ටිය කොයි තරම් ටොන් පව කිව්වත්.

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**  
 (திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)  
 (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)  
 මම ඔය වගේ විශේෂඥයින්ගේ කීම් සියයට සියයක්ම පිළිගන්නවා. ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, ඒ වගේ කෙනෙකුගේ කීමක් මම පැහැර හරින්නේ නැහැ. වැදගතෙක් හැටියට මම ඒවා පිළිගන්න ඔනෑ. ඒ ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨ පුද්ගලයෙක්. මම ඒක පිළිගන්නවා. අපි විරුද්ධ වුණත්











ஈழநாடு அரசாங்க அமைச்சர்  
(திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

Not necessary Sir, This is my view.

உறுப்பினர்  
(அங்கத்தினர்)  
(Members)

The hon. Member will have to withdraw that.

ரணில் விசுவநாதன் அமைச்சர்  
(திரு. ரணில் விசுவநாதன்)  
(Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe)

Let the hon. Member speak, Sir.

நிர்வாக அமைச்சர்  
(பிரதீப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

கருவியைத் தொடர்ந்து சொல்லுங்கள்.  
Please continue your speech.

ஈழநாடு அரசாங்க அமைச்சர்  
(திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

மேலே சொன்ன கருவியைத் தொடர்ந்து சொல்லுங்கள். மேலே சொன்ன கருவியைத் தொடர்ந்து சொல்லுங்கள். மேலே சொன்ன கருவியைத் தொடர்ந்து சொல்லுங்கள்.

நிர்வாக அமைச்சர்  
(பிரதீப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

ஆனால் மேலே சொன்ன கருவியைத் தொடர்ந்து சொல்லுங்கள்? இல்லை, கருவியைத் தொடர்ந்து சொல்லுங்கள்.

ரணில் விசுவநாதன் அமைச்சர்  
(திரு. ரணில் விசுவநாதன்)  
(Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe)

He must accept that.

ஈழநாடு அரசாங்க அமைச்சர்  
(திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

மேலே சொன்ன கருவியைத் தொடர்ந்து சொல்லுங்கள்.

ரணில் விசுவநாதன் அமைச்சர்  
(திரு. ரணில் விசுவநாதன்)  
(Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe)

ஏன்?

நிர்வாக அமைச்சர்  
(பிரதீப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

ஏன்? மேலே சொன்ன கருவியைத் தொடர்ந்து சொல்லுங்கள்?

ஈழநாடு அரசாங்க அமைச்சர்  
(திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

மேலே சொன்ன கருவியைத் தொடர்ந்து சொல்லுங்கள்.

உறுப்பினர்  
(அங்கத்தினர்)  
(Members)

ஏன்? ஏன்? ஏன்? கருவியைத் தொடர்ந்து சொல்லுங்கள்.

ஈழநாடு அரசாங்க அமைச்சர்  
(திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

மேலே சொன்ன கருவியைத் தொடர்ந்து சொல்லுங்கள். [கருவியைத் தொடர்ந்து சொல்லுங்கள்]

நிர்வாக அமைச்சர்  
(பிரதீப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please You can understand his mentality. He is not prepared to accept it.

ஈழநாடு அரசாங்க அமைச்சர்  
(திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

Why cannot they read this and understand ? It is there sir.

நிர்வாக அமைச்சர்  
(பிரதீப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please ! Kindly continue.

ஈ. வி. வி. அமைச்சர்  
(திரு. எச். வி. அபேரத்ன)  
(Mr H. B. Abeyratne)

மேலே சொன்ன கருவியைத் தொடர்ந்து சொல்லுங்கள், சீர்தர வேண்டும். மேலே சொன்ன கருவியைத் தொடர்ந்து சொல்லுங்கள், சீர்தர வேண்டும். மேலே சொன்ன கருவியைத் தொடர்ந்து சொல்லுங்கள், சீர்தர வேண்டும்.

நிர்வாக அமைச்சர்  
(பிரதீப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)  
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

மேலே சொன்ன கருவியைத் தொடர்ந்து சொல்லுங்கள்.

ஈ. வி. வி. அமைச்சர் (புலவர்-பரணாகம)  
(திரு. ஆர். எம். கருணரத்ன—உவா-பரணாகம)  
(Mr. R. M. Karunaratne—Uva-Paranagama)

மேலே சொன்ன கருவியைத் தொடர்ந்து சொல்லுங்கள். மேலே சொன்ன கருவியைத் தொடர்ந்து சொல்லுங்கள். மேலே சொன்ன கருவியைத் தொடர்ந்து சொல்லுங்கள்.



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

ඒ මන්ත්‍රීතුමා හාර ගන්නවා ඒ කියන දේ සත්‍යය කියල.

**ආර්. එම්. කරුණාරත්න මහතා**  
(*திரு. ஆர். எம். கருணாரத்ன*)  
(Mr. R. M. Karunaratne)

එහෙම නම් අසුවල් පොතේ අසුවල් පිටුවෙන් කියල විස්තර කරන්නට මින.

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

අපට බල කරන්නට බැහ.

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**  
(*திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க*)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, මගේ අදහසේ හැටියට විදැද්ඩ පක්ෂයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරු කථා කරන කොට ඒකට ඉඩ නොදෙන්නට ආණ්ඩුවේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ට මිනැ කර තිබෙනවා. ඒකට අපට කමක් නැහැ. තමන් නාත්සේලාගේ ජයග්‍රහණය තමන් නාත්සේලා තුක්ති විදින්නට මිනැ. දැන් යළිත් 1977 තිබුණු තත්ත්වයට පත් වෙලා තිබෙනවා.

**ආරියරත්න ජයතිලක මහතා (දිවුලපිටිය)**  
(*திரு. அரியரத்ன ஜயதிலக்க—திவுலப்பிட்டிய*)  
(Mr. Ariyaratne Jayatillake—Divulapitiya)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, ජීනී ප්‍රශ්නයක්. ඒ වාර්තාව ඉංග්‍රීසියෙන් තිබෙන වාර්තාවක්ද නැත්නම් සිංහලෙන් තිබෙන වාර්තාවක්ද කියල අපි දැනගන්නට කැමතියි. එතුමා ඉංග්‍රීසියෙන් තිබෙන වාර්තාව කියව්වා නම් ඒක කොයි විධියට වටහා ගෙනදැයි අපි දන්නේ නැහැ. එමනිසා ඒක මොන භාෂාවෙන් තිබෙන වාර්තාවක්දැයි දැනගන්නා ලෙස මම ඉල්ලීමක් කරනවා.

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

අපට මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ගෙන් ප්‍රශ්න අහන්න බැහැ.

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**  
(*திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க*)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, මම කණගාටු වෙනවා ගරු සභාවේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ගේ උත්සාහය ගැන. මම භිතත හැටියට තමුන් නාත්සේලාට විලෝපයෙන්ම කියා තිබෙනවා පොහොර සහනාධාරය අස් කරන්නක කියල. පොහොර සහනාධාරය තවමත් තිබෙනවා. ඒ පොහොර සහනාධාරය අනුව රජව ආර්ථිකය ගෙන යන්නට බැහැ කියල තමුන් නාත්සේලාගේ ආර්ථික විලෝපයක් කියනවා. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා මා සමග අමනාප

වෙන්න එපා. මම මීට ඉස්සෙල්ලත් කීප වතාවකදීම කීව්වා පොහොර සහනාධාරය වැඩි කළ යුතුය කියල. එතුමා එක දවසක් අපට පෙන්නුම් කර දුන්නා තවමත් සියයට 55 ක පොහොර සහනාධාරයක් දෙනවාය කියල.

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

සියයට 75 ක්.

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**  
(*திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க*)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

සියයට 75 ක් දෙනවාය කීව්වා ඒ සහනාධාරය දීමත් අද වී ගොවිතැනට වුවමනා පොහොර මිල රු. 150 ක් දක්වා ඉහළ ගොස් තිබෙනවා. මේ සහනාධාරය තවදුරටත් කප්පාදු කළ යුතුද, කප්පාදු කළ යුතු නොවෙයිද කියන තත්ත්වය තිබෙන්නේ රජයේ මුදල් ප්‍රතිපත්තිය උඩයි. ඒ අනුව මා භිතත හැටියට ඉදිරියේදී මේ පොහොර සහනාධාරය සැහෙන ප්‍රමාණයකින් අඩු කරන්නට ආණ්ඩුවට වෙනවා. ඒකට හේතුව ආණ්ඩුවේ මුදල් තත්ත්වය. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා ඒ සම්බන්ධව ගන්නා පියවර අපට හෙළිදරව් කරනවාද? ඒක කපන්නේ නැහැ කියල එතුමා පොරොන් දුටුකින් දේවිය කියල අපි බලා පොරොන්තු වෙනවා. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම අද මොකක්ද වෙලා තියෙන්නේ? සැහෙන ප්‍රමාණයකින් තේ නිෂ්පාදනය අඩුවෙලා තියෙනවා. සැහෙන ප්‍රමාණයකින් වී නිෂ්පාදනය අඩු වෙලා තියෙනවා. 1981-82 අවදියේදී මේ නිෂ්පාදන සැහෙන ප්‍රමාණයකින් බැස තිබෙනවා. 1981 දී පොහොර සහනාධාරය සැහෙන ප්‍රමාණයකින් කැපුවා. එසේ කැපූ නිසා පොහොර ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගැනීම නැතහොත් පොහොර යෙදීම සැහෙන ප්‍රමාණයකින් අඩු වී නිෂ්පාදනය අඩුවී තිබෙනවා. ඒ කියන්නේ ඊට ඉස්සෙල්ලා තිබුණු අවුරුද්දට වඩා 1981 වර්ෂයේදී පොහොර භාවිතය වෙන් 37,000 කින් පමණ අඩු වී තිබෙනවා. ඒකට හේතුව මොකක්ද? ආණ්ඩුව ඒ ගත් පියවර වැරදිය කියල අපි එද කීව්වා.

දැන් වෙන්නේ මොකක්ද? අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන්නේ මොකක්ද? මේ රටින් පිටරට යවන ද්‍රව්‍ය ප්‍රමාණය වැඩි කරන්නට මිනැ සංවර්ධනයට. ඒ එක්කම අපේ තිබෙන දේ රැක ගන්නට මිනැ. විශල සංවර්ධන යෝජනා යොදා තිබෙනවාය කියා අපි පිළිගන්නවා. දීර්ඝ කාලීන වශයෙන් ඒවායේ ප්‍රතිඵල කට්ඨා ලැබෙයිද කියල අපි දන්නේ නැහැ. දැන් අපට තිබෙන එකවත් අපි හරියට නඩත්තු කරන්න බැහැ. ඒවාට පෝර යෙදීම, ඒවා රැක-බලා ගැනීම, දුෂණ තිබෙනවා නම් ඒවා වැළැක්වීම, හරියට ගණන්-හිලවී බැලීම අදී වශයෙන් කළ යුතු යුතුකම් රාශියක් තිබේ වනා. ඒවා හරි හැටි කෙරෙන්නේ නැත්නම් අපේ තේ, පොල්, රබර්, කොකෝ, ගම්මිජිස්, කරාබු ආදී හැම වගාවකටම වෙන්නේ මොකක්ද? අපට ඒවායින් ලැබෙන ආදායමත් පහළ වැටීමයි.

මේ විධියට අපට ලැබෙමින් තිබුණු ආදායමත් ක්‍රමානුකූලව පහළ වැටිගෙන එනවාය කියා ලංකාවේ වාර්තාව ලින්—මහ බැංකු වාර්තාවෙන්—පමණක් නොවෙයි,



[ආනයන් ද සහනයක මහතා]

විශේෂ වාණිජවලිකුණ—ලෝක වාණිජවෙහෙණ—පැහැදිලිව පෙන්වා තිබෙනවා, අපට කලින් ලැබුණු ආදායමටත් අපට දැන් ලැබෙන්නේ නැත්නම් මොන විධියේ සන්නෝෂයකින්ද තමුන්කාන්සේලාට ආණ්ඩුව කරගෙන යන්න පුළුවන් වෙන්නේ කියා මා අහන්න කැමතියි.

එහෙම නම් මේ තත්ත්වය විශේෂයෙන් මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ සැලකිල්ලට යොමු වෙන්න ඕනෑ. අපේ ආදායම් තත්ත්වය අඩු වෙලෙන යනවා නම් ඒ විධියට අඩු වන තැන් ඊට තුඩු දෙන වැරදි—දූෂණ, නියම විධියට පෝර නොදීම, කඩත්තු කිරීමේ වැරදි ආදිය—සොයා බලා නිසි පිළියම් යොදන්නේ නැත්නම් ඊට වෙනුවෙන්, ජාතිය වෙනුවෙන් අපෙන් ඉටු විය යුතු යුතුකමක් පැහැර හැරියා වෙනවා. එය ලොකු වරදක්, එම නිසා මා නැවත-නැවතත් මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා, ඒ ගැන විශේෂ අවධානය යොමු කරන්න ය කියා.

විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ මන්ත්‍රීතුමකුගේ—මට මතක නැවියට මන්තාරමේ මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ (පී. එස්. සුසෙයි දාසන් මහතා)—ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු දෙමින් මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා කීවා, සමහර දේවලට අත ගැසීමේ බලතල, පරිපාලන බලතල තමාට දැන් ලැබී නැත කියා. ඒ එක්-එක් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ ඒ ඒ අය ශීර්ෂ, ඒ ඒ වෑය ශීර්ෂ ආදිය පිළිබඳව ඒ බලතල ලැබී තිබෙන්නේ අදාළ අමාත්‍යාංශවලටයි.

අපේ විශාල සංවර්ධන යෝජනා ක්‍රමවල ප්‍රතිඵල අපට ලැබෙන්නේ සමහර විට තව අවුරුදු පහ-හයකින් නැත්නම් දහය-පහළොවකිනුයි. එම නිසා අපේ දැනට තිබෙන ආදායම් මාර්ග, ආර්ථික තත්ත්වය රැක ගැනීමට මුල් තැන දෙන්න ඕනෑ. එම නිසා දැනට තිබෙන අපේ ආර්ථික ශක්තිය රැක ගන්න, අද තිබෙන තත්ත්වය හෙට පහළ වැටෙන්න ඉඩ නොදෙන්න අපි කටයුතු කරන්න ඕනෑ.

**එච්. බී. අබේරත්න මහතා**  
(*ශ්‍රී ල. ගණි. ගී. ආචාර්ය*)  
(Mr. H. B. Abeyratne)

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, උත්තරාගේ කියනවා, තිබෙන ඒවා රැකගන්න ඕනෑය කියා. නමුත් පසුගිය ජනාධිපතිවරණයේදී තමාගේ ආසනයවත් රැක ගන්න බැරි වුණා.

**ආනයන් ද සහනයක මහතා**  
(*ශ්‍රී ල. ආයුර්‍ය ජනාධිපති*)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, ඒ වගේ වාචාල කථා වලට උත්තර දෙන්න ඕනෑ නැහැ කියා මම ගිහිනවා.

මම මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් විශේෂයෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටින්නේ මෙයයි: අපේ ආදායම් තත්ත්වය, වෙළෙඳ ශේෂය පහළ වැටෙන්න පටන් ගෙන තිබෙනවාය කියන එක පිළිගත යුතු සත්‍යයක්. ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ විශේෂ අවධානය යොමු කරන්න ය කියා මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

අයවෑය ලේඛන විවාද වලදී වගේ එක් එක් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ නැත්නම් අමාත්‍යාංශයේ වෑය ශීර්ෂ අරගෙන පැහැදිලි වශයෙන් විග්‍රහයක් කරන්න අපට අද අවස්ථාව ලැබී නැහැ. එම නිසා ඒ ඒ වෑය ශීර්ෂ සම්බන්ධයෙන් සැහිමකට පත් වන්න පුළුවන් විධියට මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා ක්‍රියා කරවිය යන්නයි, මගේ විශ්වාසය.

අද න්‍යාය පත්‍රයේ 3 වැනි අංකය යටතේ මේ විධියට සඳහන් වී තිබෙනවා:

“මුදල් හා ක්‍රමසම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමා—දේශීය භාණ්ඩාගාර බිල්පත් ආඥාපනත යටතේ යෝජනාව—මෙයට පෙර යෝජනා මගින් අවසර දෙන ලද මුදලට වැඩිවන වශයෙන් රු. 500,00,00,000 (රුපියල් කෝටි පන්සියයකට නොවැඩි මුදලක් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේදී ශ්‍රී ලංකා ආණ්ඩුවේ භාණ්ඩාගාර බිල්පත් නිකුත් කිරීමෙන් ණයට ගැනීමටත්, එම කාර්ය සඳහා (417 වන අධිකාරිය වූ) දේශීය භාණ්ඩාගාර බිල්පත් ආඥාපනතේ 2(1) වන වගන්තියට යටත්ව අවශ්‍ය සියලු බලතල මුදල් විෂය භාර අමාත්‍යවරයාට දීමටත්, මෙම පාර්ලිමේන්තුව තීරණය කරයි.”

මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් වචනයක් දෙකක් කියන්න ඕනෑ. භාණ්ඩාගාර බිල්පත් කියන්නේ මොනකද? රටේ තිබෙන ආර්ථිකයේ වටිනාකමක් නැතුව, භාණ්ඩාගාරයෙන් බිල්පත් නිකුත් කර ණය කැඳවනවා. මේ අනුව රුපියල් කෝටි පන්සියයක් ගන්නවා. අපේ රටේ විදේශ විනිමයෙන් එස්. ඩී. අර්. නැතිනම් විශේෂයෙන් අපට මුදල් ලබා ගැනීමේ වටිනාකම ජාත්‍යන්තර වශයෙන් වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ අනුව සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම කෝටි එක් දහස් එකසිය ගණනයි ලබා ගන්න පුළුවන්කම තිබෙන්නේ ඉඳි අවුරුද්දට. ඒ ගණනින්, කෝටි පන්සියයක් අපේ රුපියල් වලින් මෙහෙ ගන්නවා නම්, සමහර විට අපේ මුදල් තත්ත්වය සියයට 30 කින් හෝ 32 කින් පමණ බාල්දු කරනවා නැතිනම් අවම තත්ත්වයට පත් කරනවා.

ඒ විධියට අවම තත්ත්වයට පත් කිරීමෙන් වන දේ මොනකද? පසුගිය අවුරුදු හතර-පහ තුළ මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා මුළු රටටම පෙන්වා දුන්නා අපේ ආර්ථිකයේ අවදානම් තත්ත්වය. උද්ධමනය වැඩි වෙලෙන යනවය, ඊට පිළියම් නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩි කිරීමය, අපේ දේශීය වියදම්, අනවශ්‍ය වියදම් කප්පාදු කිරීමය කියා එතුමා පෙන්වා දුන්නා. ඒ වාගේම ආනයන ද්‍රව්‍යවල ප්‍රමාණය අඩු කළ යුතු බවට ලෝක බැංකුව උපදෙස් දී තිබෙනවා; අත්‍යවශ්‍ය ද්‍රව්‍ය හැර අනිකුත් ද්‍රව්‍ය ගෙන්වීම නවතා දමන්නටය කියා තිබෙනවා. මේ කැණු උඩ බලන විට මේ රුපියල් කෝටි 500 ත් රටේ මුදල් තත්ත්වයට එකතු වෙනවා. එතකොට සැපයුම වැඩි වෙනවා. සැපයුම වැඩිවන විට මුදල් තත්ත්වයේ ප්‍රසාරණයක් ඇති වෙනවා; මුදලේ විකාශනයක් ඇති වෙනවා. ඒ කියන්නේ මුදල් ප්‍රමාණය වැඩි වෙනවා. නමුත් ඒ මුදලෙන් ගන්න පුළුවන් භාණ්ඩ ප්‍රමාණය ක්‍රය ශක්තිය කියන එක—අඩුවෙනවා. මුදල් ප්‍රමාණය වැඩි වුණට, මුදලේ වටිනාකමක් නැති නම්, මුදල් ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගන්නා විට එයින් ලැබිය යුතු ඵල ප්‍රයෝජන අඩු වෙනවා. මුළු රටේම මුදලේ ක්‍රය ශක්තිය අඩු වනවාත් එක්කම ඊළඟට මුදලේ වටිනාකමත් අඩු වෙනවා. මුදලේ වටිනාකම අඩු වන විට, පාරිභෝගිකයාට නැතිනම් මුදල් වලින් ගනු දෙනු කරන ඕනෑම කෙනෙකුට වැඩි මුදලක් දී අඩු ද්‍රව්‍ය ප්‍රමාණයක් ලබා ගන්න සිද්ධ වෙනවා. ඒ



කියන්නේ මේ ක්‍රමය උඩ ද්‍රව්‍යවල මිල සියයට 30 කින් හෝ 35 කින් ඉදිරියට වැඩ වෙනවා. ඒක සිද්ධාන්තයක් හැටියට මට කියන්න පුළුවනි. ඒක වෙනස් කරන්න පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ. ඒ ගැන මම මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට දොස් කියන්නේ නැහැ. රජය ගන්නා තීරණ එතුමාට ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්න වෙනවා. එතුමා කළ අය වැය කතා වලින්, එතුමා කළ ආර්ථික විග්‍රහවලින් ඒ බට පැහැ දිලි කර දී තිබෙනවා.

ආර්ථිකය ගැන කිසියම් උනන්දුවක් දක්වන ඕනෑම කෙනෙකුට එතුමාගේ ඒ කතා ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම පාඩම් මාලාවක්. ඒ තරමටම පැහැදිලි ආර්ථික දර්ශනයක් දී තිබෙනවා. මෙන්ම මේ විධියේ ආර්ථික තත්ත්වයකට රට මුහුණපා තිබෙනවා, මේ තත්ත්වයෙන් අප ගොඩවන්න ඕනෑ කියා. පවතින මේ ආර්ථික තත්ත්වය උඩ, කැබිනට් මණ්ඩලය තීන්දු කර තිබෙන්නේ, ආණ්ඩුවට වැඩ කට යනු සඳහා, ඒ කියන්නේ පනවාපුරුණ වියදම් සඳහා ඕනෑ කරන රුපියල් කෝටි 2120 ක මුදලින් කෝටි 500ක් පමණ මේ ආකාරයෙන් ලබා ගන්නටයි. මේ මුදල්

ප්‍රමාණය අවසන් වන විට එතුමාට නැටහන් මුදල් ලබා ගැනීමට සිදු වෙනවා. ආදායම් තත්ත්වය ගැන මෙතැනදී පෙන්වා දී නැහැ. ආදායම් තත්ත්වය ගැන මම හිතන හැටියට පසුගිය කාලයේදී ඇස්තමේන්තු සකස් කර තිබුණි. එයින් එළිවුණා, මගේ මතකයේ හැටියට රුපියල් කෝටි 2225 ක පමණ අඩුවක් තිබෙනවාය, පරතරයක් තිබෙනවාය කියා. ඒ පරතරය පියවා ගන්න කොහොමද කියන කාරණයයි ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට ඇති ලොකුම හිසරදය නැතිනම් කරදරය.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, මෙහිදී මට මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට කියන්න තිබෙන්නේ මෙකයි. එතුමාට කරන්න තිබෙන විශාල දෙයක් තිබෙනවා. දැනට සිදුවන දූපණය හා නාස්තිය වැළැක්වීමට මුළු ආණ්ඩුවේම අවධානය යොමු කළ යුතුයි. අපේ රටට ලැබුණු ණය මුදල් වලින්, මෙන්ම අපේ රටේ ආර්ථික ශක්තියෙන් සියයට 30 ක් 35 ක් ප්‍රමාණයක් දැන් නාස්තිය වී යනවා කියන කාරණය කවුරුත් දන්නා දෙයක්. අපේ දුප්පත් ආර්ථිකයෙන් සියයට 35 ක් නාස්තිය වෙනවා නම්, එතකොට අපි ගන්න ණය වලින් ඇති එළ ප්‍රයෝජනය කමක්ද? මේ මුදල් ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මුළු රටේම සිටින ජනතාව අතර බෙදෙනවා නම් ඒත් කමක් නැහැ. නමුත් කීප දෙනෙකුගේ අතට පමණයි, යන්නේ.

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

මන්නිතුමා තට කොපමණ වේලා ගන්නටද?

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**  
(*திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க*)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

විනිත්තු පහත් පමණ. මාසයක් පමණ කරන්න තිබෙන විග්‍රහයක් පැය භාගෙකින් කරන්න කියා මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා කියනවා. කෙසේ වෙතත් අපි මේවා ගැන ඉතාම සියුම්ව විවේචනය කරන්න සූදනම් නැහැ.

තවත් වැදගත් පුස්තකයක් නම් පසුගිය වතාවේදී ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා පොරොන්දුවක් දුන්නා. පළාත් පාලන ආයතන සේවකයන්ටත් රජයේ සේවකයන්ටත් වැඩි කළ රු. 70 මුදල වතු කම්කරුවන්ටත් දෙන වාය කියා. නමුත් තවමත් ඒ වතු කම්කරු කොටසට ඒ මුදල ලැබී නැහැ. හැබැයි, ඒවායේ සේවක මණ්ඩලවල සිටින ප්‍රධානීන්ට නම් ලැබී තිබෙනවා. මාසයකට රු. 70 ගණනේ අවුරුද්දකට ලැබිය යුතු මුදල විශාල මුදලක්. එනම්, රු. 840 ක්. අවුරුදු දෙකක් සඳහා ඒ වගේ දෙගුණයක්. එම නිසා මේ අයවැය ලේඛනයෙන්වත් අය නොවෙයි, වැය ලේඛනයෙන්වත්— ඔවුන්ට ලැබිය යුතු හිත මුදල ලැබෙන්නට සලස්වන්න කියා, ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් මම ඉල්ලනවා. අද ඒ වතු කම්කරු පිරිස ඉතාමත් අධෛර්‍ය තත්ත්වයකට පත් වී සිටිනවා. ඒ මොකද, මේ මුදල නොලැබීමෙන් ඔවුන්ට සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ විශාල පාඩුවක්. අනික් සේවකයන්ට ලැබෙන ලාභය ඒ සේවකයන්ට ලැබී නැහැ. මම විශේෂයෙන්ම ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලනවා, ඒ ගැන පියවරක් ගන්න කියා.

ඊළඟට වැඩ වර්ජකයන් පිළිබඳ පුස්තකය. ගරු අගමැති තුමාගේ නියමය අනුව වැඩ වර්ජකයන් සංඛ්‍යාව 40,000 නමුත් අපි කියනවා, ලක්ෂයකටත් වැඩිය කියා. හොඳයි, ඒ 40,000 සම්බන්ධයෙන් පවා ගරු ජනාධිපතිතුමාගේ නිගමනය සමහර අමාත්‍යාංශවල ක්‍රියාත්මක වී නැහැ. සමහර අමාත්‍යාංශ ඒවා අකුරුවම ක්‍රියාත්මක කර තිබෙනවා; සමහර දෙපාර්තමේන්තු ක්‍රියාත්මක කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ අයට අපේ ස්තූතිය පිරිනමනවා. නමුත් සමහර අමාත්‍යාංශ හිතා මතාම ගරු ජනාධිපතිතුමා දුන් නියෝගය මෙතෙක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කර නැහැ. ඒ නිසා අපි රජයෙන් ඉල්ලනවා-සාධාරණ රජයක් කියා පෙන්වනවා, ධර්මිෂ්ඨ කියා කියනවා-ඒ සාධාරණ කමත් ධර්මිෂ්ඨ කමත් අගය කිරීමට ඒ නියෝග ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්න කියා.

පසුගිය දවස්වල ජාතික ආණ්ඩුවක් සම්බන්ධ මොකක්ද පුවතක් පුවත්පත්වල පළ කර තිබුණා, මම දන්නේ නැහැ, ඒ මොකක්ද කියා.

**ගරු මුදල් කොරයා මහතා (නියෝජ්‍ය රාජ්‍ය පරිපාලන ඇමතිතුමා)**  
(*திரு. ஹர்இந்திர கொறயா—பொது நிர்வாகப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்*)  
(Mr. Harindra Corea—Deputy Minister of Public Administration)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the hon., Member is knowingly making a false statement, because I have explained to this House what the President's order was. It was that each Minister, according to the applications received, treats each application on its merits according to certain criteria and then take them back.

**ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා**  
(*திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க*)  
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

You say that each Minister has received some applications and that they have dealt with them. Some of them have done their duty 100 per cent. I thank them.



[අනන්‍ය ද සන්නායක මහතා]

But there are other Ministers who are not prepared to do it. They have violated the President's order. You have done your duty.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, මේ වරද මොන පැත්තෙන් වෙනවද කියන්නට මම දන්නේ නැහැ. රටේ ජනතාවගෙන් කොටසක් තමයි, මේ කම්කරුවෝ. යම්කිසි නිගමනයක් උඩ මේ උදවිය ඒ ගොල්ලන්ගේ පඩියල් රූපිය තුන්සියයකින් වැඩි කරගන්න 'ස්ට්‍රයික්' කළා. දැන් අවුරුදු දෙකකට වැඩි කාලයක් මේ අය දුක් විදිනවා.

එක් ගුරුවරයෙක් ගැන මම කියන්නම්. කේ. බී. අමරසිංහ කියා කෙනෙක් කොත්මලේ නායාපාන පදිංචි වී ඉන්නවා. ඒ පුද්ගලයාට ළමයි හය දෙනෙක් ඉන්නවා. ඒ අයගෙන් තුන් දෙනෙක් පාසල් යනවා. ඒ ළමයි තුන්දෙනා තියේ නගරයේ තිබෙන මහා විද්‍යාලවලටයි. ඒ දවස්වල ඒ අයට බෝසිං ගාස්තු ආදිය ගෙවාගෙනයි, නගරයේ පාසල්වලට යව්වේ. මේ 'ස්ට්‍රයික්' එකට අසු වෙලා මාස 6 ක් යන විට ඒ ළමයි සියලු දෙනාම නගරයේ විද්‍යාලවලින් අස් කරගෙන ගමේ තිබෙන 'ප්‍රයිමරි' ඉස්කෝලයකට යවන්නට ඒ පුද්ගලයාට සිදු වුණා. ඒ අයට විදින්නට සිදු වී තිබෙන දුක් කරදර ඒ අනුව පෙනෙනවා. ඒ පුද්ගලයා ඇවිදින්න මාව මුණගැසී මොකක් හෝ රක්ෂාවක්-කුලී වැඩක් හෝ හොයා දෙන ලෙස මගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටියා.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මම මේ ආණ්ඩුවේ දුර්වලකමී පෙනුණා දීම නොවෙයි කරන්නේ. ඒවාට පිළියම් යොදන ලෙසයි, මම ඉල්ලා සිටින්නේ. මම හිතන විධියට ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ වැය ලේඛනය, අය නැති ලේඛනයක් නිසා, ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මේ අයවැය ලේඛනයේ කොටසක් අඩු නිසා—වැය ලේඛනය පමණක් තිබෙනවා—මේ සම්බන්ධව දීර්ඝ ලෙස කථා කිරීම අවශ්‍ය යයි මම හිතන්නේ නැහැ. මේ මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවසාන නිවේදනය නොවෙයි කියා කිව්වා. අයවැය ලේඛනය ඉදිරිපත් කරන අවස්ථාවේදී ඒ සම්බන්ධව කථා කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙමින් මගේ කථාව අවසන් කරනවා.

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

(තිල. රානිල් බිජුරාමසිංහ—இராஜர் அலுவல்கள், தொழில் வாய்ப்பு அமைச்சரும் கல்வி அமைச்சரும்)

(Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe—Minister of Youth Affairs and Employment and Minister of Education)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I thought of speaking a few words on this occasion when the House is debating the Vote on Account Resolution, the Loans (Special Provisions) Bill and the Resolution on Local Treasury Bills. The Hon. Minister of Finance and Planning explained to us the reason why the Government has resorted to this procedure. There was the Presidential Election and we decided that we will resort to the procedure of having a Vote on Account until that and the subsequent election were over. That is the only reason for this. Of course, we find from the Opposition

various statements being made saying that the Government is unable to produce a Budget. I think that this Government has been able to produce Budgets and implement them.

Now, I would like to remind the hon. Members of the S.L.F.P. and the Communist Party that, in addition to the many instances mentioned by the Minister of Finance, there is one other instance in which the late Dr. N. M. Perera, the then Minister of Finance, produced a Budget and that it was not implemented by the Government of which he was a member. No one resigned in protest, not even the hon. Member for Attangalla (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody) or the hon. Member for Kalawana (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama). They are the people who are unable to produce a Budget and implement it. It is not so in our case.

I think this is a procedure resorted to in many countries when you find that an election is taking place during the period of the budget. The timing of an election is a matter for the Government or for any authority in charge of it, an unlike in certain one-party States where you hold elections at a regular period at which 99.9 or even 100 per cent of the voters vote, we have to take certain advantages of the situation. When you think the electorate is in your favour, you can go in for an election. Obviously, elections must gain priority over budgets. If you want us to get into a one-party State and abolish the opposition and have only the U.N.P., we are prepared to follow that procedure. Let us know if that it is your intention. (Interruption)—I think that as far as the people of this country are concerned they have stated in over 130 electorates what party they prefer. This is the usual canard which the S.L.F.P. and the Communist Party have been spreading from their platforms in the country, and they have been rejected by the people because they have confidence in His Excellency the President and the U.N.P.

I would like to repeat this because we heard these speeches from their platforms and in Parliament before the Election. They said that we cannot produce a Budget, that it would not be a palatable budget and that therefore we are preparing to have the Elections before the Budget. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I think this Government of His Excellency the President, and the Minister of Finance who is in charge of the difficult task of preparing a Budget—it is not an easy task—have always spoken the truth. We have not gone round the country distributing false rice ration books.

The hon. Member for Kalawana spoke of hypocrisy and I would like to tell him that there is nothing worse than these false rice ration books that were distributed to the poor people of this country. We are not the people who go an promise to bring rice from the moon and then turn round and say that without saying such things you cannot win elections. If there is any difficulty we will



come before the people. We will tell them so. If there is any difficulty in balancing the Budget in any year to come, we will tell the people. "These are the facts. These are the steps we are taking." We are not afraid of it. The people have confidence in us, in His Excellency the President, and that is the reason why they gave such a massive majority to His Excellency. I think the best judges of the situation are the people who gave their verdict on 20th October. This Resolution is to let us tide over until we finish the Referendum, the result of which I certainly know will be a massive endorsement by the people of our policies. It is not a question, as they say, of our being unable to balance the Budget, the country being broke, the country going down the hill.

I think the hon. Member for Kalawana was making use of the World Bank Report. I would request him to read the first page which shows how the economy has performed during these years. Just look at the introductory page which gives the economic data and the statistics. Look at that page alone. You read it. I have a photostat copy. I will read it from here. I have got the facts. Look at the growth rate between 1970 and 1977. It was 2.9 per cent. What is the growth rate today? It is 6.5 per cent. That shows the difference. There has been a growth in every sector in this country.

In every sector, in agriculture, in the services the growth rate has doubled. In the case of industry, it has trebled. I mean, as far as the economy is concerned there has been improvement. Think of the employment. Just look at the World Bank Report which you were treating as the bible today. You read page 1, which is the country data.—(Interruption). You are the person who was reading it. Look at the annual rate of growth. Something has gone wrong with the hon. Members of the Opposition. If you consider the growth rate, we are thrice of what they had achieved. What they achieved within 7 years we have been able to achieve in 5 years. Although they say the economy is going downhill. In no single year were they able to touch 5 per cent. But what is the performance of this Government? We even went up to 8 per cent. We say we must increase it. That is what we said in the elections. Return His Excellency, give him another mandate; there must be increased production in the country. We said that the main issue is to get rid of unemployment, of poverty; that in the country in which there is a large segment of the population who are ill-housed, ill-clothed, ill-fed, the only remedy was to increase production, while the hon. Members of the Opposition said that the biggest issue of this country was the civic rights of Mrs. Bandaranaike, which in any case they were not going to restore. They have not told that to the people.

If you look at the statistics you will see there is an increase in production everywhere, improvement in the general economic situation. Certainly the plantation

sector is one area which cause us concern. It has performed unevenly. There have been good years and bad years. But that does not mean that the economy is going downhill. Certainly not! If the performance of the plantation sector today is uneven, who is responsible for it? None other than Mr. H. S. R. B. Kobbekaduwa, the Presidential candidate of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party and the Communist Party. They are the people who are responsible for the ruination.

The fertilizer that we are applying will not show results immediately. It will take 3 to 5 years. There was a breakdown in management, when tailors ran tea estates, when people who did not know how to make a cup of tea were running tea estates (*Interruption*). The Hon. Minister of Cultural Affairs says there was even a Buddhist priest who ran a tea estate. Certainly, if you want to change the ownership from private people to the State, that is all right. But what was the need for break down in management? Many of our planters left. Only now that we are putting back the management and applying the fertilizer. It will take another 3 or 4 years for results. Today we are grappling with a world situation which is generally unfavourable for primary products. But the fact is even if the plantation sector is uneven, it does not mean that the production is low.

Look at the other sectors about which the Hon. Member for Kalawana did not read out. What about paddy production? What is the increase, taking it by millions of tons? Let us take 1975. For that year it was 1,154,000 tons, in 1976 it was 1,252,000 tons and in 1981 it was 2,230,000 tons. We have doubled paddy production from that it fell down to in 1975. Why not talk of that? why not talk of the average increase in yield in kilogrammes per hectare harvested? I am taking it out of the book from which the hon. Member for Kotmale read. In 1975 the average yield, which they had done on the metric system of kilogrammes, was 2,270 per hectare and today it is 3,014 per hectare.

Look at the application of fertilizer by crops. How much has it improved from 1975 to 1981? By nearly 70 per cent. In certain crops like manioc there is a drop in production, it increased to 848,000 tons in 1974, but I am very proud to say that in 1982 it has come down to 464,000 tons under this Government. There may be cause for complaint for people who told us:

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ බෝ බොන් නම්, මිනිස් නැතුව හොඳි කර් නම්, හාල් නැතුව බත් කර් නම්, මැතිණි කියනවා නම්, රෙදි නැතුව පාලේ යන් නම්."

These are the people.

Look at the production of subsidiary crops. Has there been a fall? There have been increases in subsidiary crops, in every sector: highland crops, agricultural products, dairy products, livestock, minor export crops. Look at those areas. I do not know from where the hon. Member for Kalawana got his figures. It may have been



[சுதிரை வினாக்கள்]

from the "Aththa" which he has been quoting. He has been talking about the fall in production. Look at the amount of exports!

புரன் இன்னைப்பெறும் மொழி

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேவகம)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

I quoted the sector that I wanted.

சுதிரை வினாக்கள்

(திரு. ரணில் விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe)

Why do you not quote the other sectors? You quoted the plantation sector. You did not quote the paddy sector. You did not quote the highland crops. You did not quote the minor export crops. You did not quote the dairy products. Let me get on to the other areas. Look at the main exports of this country.

புரன் இன்னைப்பெறும் மொழி

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேவகம)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

But the figures I quoted were correct.

சுதிரை வினாக்கள்

(திரு. ரணில் விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe)

Certainly the plantation sector still brings in that same amount of revenue, but there has been an increase in the other sectors. I think the total exports have gone up from about 750 million dollars to about 1,070 million dollars in these last five years. Where has the improvement come in the other sectors? The three major products have been constant, may have dropped a bit, many have increased a bit, but in the other areas there have been improvement. The other areas contributed 25 per cent of the total exports in 1974. Today, they contribute about 49.7 per cent.

Look at the change, the transformation that is taking place in this country which, may be, the hon. Members of the Oposition cannot see but the people of this country can see and so voted for the UNP. I think these are some of the areas which he should mention—the foreign investment position bringing in employment. They are the people who wanted to close down the Free Trade Zone and deprive 25,000 people of employment; they are people who were going to destroy this whole building!. I mean, Mr. Viyaya Kumaratunga said that when the Sri Lanka Freedom Party came to power they will demolish this building. As the Hon. Minister of State said, even in the Soviet Union they have retained the palaces of the Czars where the new rulers of the Soviet State are now residing and enjoying their Luxuries.

Sir, I just cannot understand what they mean by saying that the economy is going downhill. From time to time we have been changing our priorities. We have been

changing our investments. Certainly we have taken on not merely the running of a government, but a massive investment programme to boost industries in the 21st century, from that of the age of the bullock cart to that of the rocket, to the space age. And we have to spend money on infrastructure work. There is the massive Mahaweli Development Programme that we have undertaken. Look at the housing, the construction sector, the hotel sector, the industries sector. The government has to find money. We are spending more and more money.

Obviously my colleague the Hon. Minister of Finance and Planning has a very difficult task. Who is the Minister who would have done this? Do you think Dr. N. M. Perera would have been able to find this money? (Interruption). Not stars, he would have been in another planet if they were asked to perform this job. It is a very difficult one, but it has certainly been done successfully. From time to time, may be, if the economic situation developed for the worse sometimes we rephased our investment. But we managed. We have not cut anything.

We have not done away with subsidies as they claim. Who did away with subsidies? Who is the man who had advocated the removal of all the subsidies? None other than Hector Kobbekaduwa whom they supported. And now they come and talk of the removal of subsidies, that that is what the World Bank is telling us. Utter hypocrites, the Members of the Opposition! (Interruption). Yes, he called the common man of the country *pina*! Hell of a person this is! And this is the person whom they have been talking around and wanted to elect as President, a man who called the ordinary man of this country a *pina*. (Interruption). Yes, those who lived on subsidies. Why do they live on subsidies? Because most of the people in this country are ill-fed, ill-housed. That is a problem which you have to solve. Calling them *pinas* and telling them to get out is not a solution to it. Even the teacher that the hon. Member for Kotmale mentioned is a *pina* under that definition.

புரன் இன்னைப்பெறும் மொழி

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(A Member)

He is a *pin gona*.

சுதிரை வினாக்கள்

(திரு. ரணில் விக்ரமசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe)

The people of this country certainly have given the necessary reply to them. We do not want to remove subsidies. There may have been reordering of subsidies, but we told the truth. A certain amount of money must go into investment programmes. We have to find it even from consumption. We put the money into investment.

What is the solution to the problem of poverty? Employment, That is what we are trying to provide, but that does not mean that the ordinary man should get



affected. There is the food stamps scheme. Then free textbooks have been given up to Grade 10, that is, for 11 classes because when you take up to Grade 10, you must count the Upper Kindergarten also. There is the Mahapola scholarship scheme. Well over 150,000 houses have been given. When Mr. Pieter Keuneman was the Minister of Housing—you are talking of subsidies—not even 1,000 houses had been built—(Interruption). Only 400. I think you should move a resolution in the Central Committee of the Communist Party and expel him first and foremost to show that you are genuine. You talk of others.

What did they do for education? Mr. Deputy Speaker, because they could not find the money, they did a good operation. They cut one year off from the bottom and one from the top under guise of education reform. We had 13 years of education in this country: the Upper Kindergarten and 12 grades. What did they do? They cut off one year by raising the school entry age and reduced one year from the top and brought down 13 years to 11 years. In 1975, though the population of this country had increased, the number that entered schools had reduced by 600,000. The Members of the Opposition should talk of that. Now they are quoting wrong figures to give this House an impression that we cut the expenditure on social services and education. The Hon. member for Kotamale did not read the World Bank Report where they said we must spend more money on certain areas of education like technical education. They in fact mentioned certain sectors. This has become a new ruse of theirs: they hold the book up in front and say this is what is said in the book, but they do not read it. I would like them to read what is in that book.

The hon. Member for Kalawana talked about Rs. 168 million. He did not read the recurrent expenditure figures or even say what the expenditure is of the Ministry of Trade, and he took cover behind this. We have been debating the Budget every year and we have the estimates which all of us look at and discuss for nearly two months of the year. Let me remind the hon. Member for Kalawana that this year for education we have set aside Rs. 2.2 billion—Rs. 22,630,633,000. This is without the monies that are made available for school education through the de-centralized budgets of which nearly 50 per cent goes to finance school buildings: this is without the money which comes from the Mahaweli Ministry for building schools in the 'H' area of Anuradhapura and in places like Mahiyangana, Irandirikotte where the Madhya Maha Vidyalaya that is coming up is funded by them; this is without the monies which the IBRD and the world Bank have given for the different development programmes in Kurunegala, Hambantota; this is without the Kandyan Peasantry Commission funds that are being made available. Without all that, we are spending Rs. 2.2 billion. Last year the money that was available was Rs. 1.9 billion of which I think the underexpenditure

accounted for about 2 to 3 per cent. In fact the complaint was that the underexpenditure was not sufficient. The previous year we spent Rs. 1.5 billion.

Let us talk of the capital expenditure. In 1974 it was Rs. 26 million with higher education. Ours is without higher education. It was Rs. 70 million in 1975 with higher education. Ours is without higher education. What were you spending on capital expenditure? Our capital expenditure last year was Rs. 125 million. This year it is Rs. 155 million. This is without the capital expenditure which comes from the other sources I have mentioned.

What about higher education of which they had been holding forth? I think they will find it a little uncomfortable, but Rs. 419 million was allocated for higher education this year. It was 308 million last year. Rs. 306 million was spent the previous year. The grant to the University of Sri Lanka and Buddha Sravaka Dharma Peetaya in 1974 was Rs. 48 million. In 1975 it was Rs. 56 million—a tenfold increase in higher education!

Let us talk of the technical education side of which they had been holding forth. Technical colleges: In 1981 a sum of Rs. 25 million was spent; this year Rs. 39.9 million. We have not yet taken into account the massive loans from the Asian Development Bank which will upgrade our technical colleges.

What about the Labour Ministry? How much are they spending? They increased their allowance from Rs. 2 a day to Rs. 5 a day. Last year they spent Rs. 19 million. On vocational training, this year the recurrent expenditure is Rs. 23.3 million. They are spending Rs. 12 million this year on buildings.

The contribution from the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Employment to the National Apprenticeship Board last year was Rs. 54 million; this year it is Rs. 91.5 million. These are not the monies we are spending. This is a very good way of cutting the expenditure on education!

With the reforms which we have worked out, which we will implement, with the emphasis on science, technical education and agriculture, our expenditure has to increase. Everyw b; bmadya maha vidyalaya teaching science has been equipped with the television set. We are having education over television.

These are the same people who opposed Rupavahini and said: "This is for the rich. It is a wastage of money." If we accept their argument why did Mr. Hector Kobbekaduwa make use of the television to address the rich people of this country?

We said we were going to have educational TV. I discussed it with the Hon. Minister of State. We thought it was useless having this programme unless



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every school could have a TV set. We have now given them TV sets. We are giving the larger schools video cassette recorders. If I can, I would like to give them to the other schools also. We said we had to develop, and we found the money for it.

It is the same position in the other areas also. Today go to the hospitals. In the hospitals drugs are available, unlike in 1977. Whatever hon. Members of the Opposition say on the Floor of this House, the people of this country know the truth, and that is why they have returned this Government to power. I have no doubt that in 1989 too it will be the United National Party which will be ruling this country.

There is another matter which the hon. Member for Kalawana did not mention. If he looks at the Ministry of Trade he will see that we are having a Ports Development Plan. What was the expenditure in 1981 on the capital side for the Ministry of Trade? Rs. 42 million plus Rs. 73 million, that is Rs. 115 million. I am quoting from the Central Bank Report. Now they have got Rs. 208 million. Why? Because there is a development programme for the ports. We have to develop our ports to provide employment. This country cannot develop without the ports being developed. In many areas it is like that. I wish the hon. Member would check all these figures. He will see that every year there has been an increase in the money spent on education. It is the same position in the other areas also, as I have mentioned.

The hon. Member for Attangalla was suggesting that we must buy oil from the COMECON countries. He has of course identified the hon. Member for Kalawana as being the best agent. I think it is not the hon. Member but the party that he belongs to which represents the Soviet interests. What has happened to those countries?

I would just like to read two paragraphs from an article which appeared in today's "Sun" paper:

The Communists are struggling to balance their books. When energy prices rose, the Communist countries, with the exception of Yugoslavia, turned to Russia for help. For a while they obtained cut-price energy. But in return they had to export the consumer goods that they needed for their own markets. Then, two years ago, the energy supplies from Russia began to dry up. The loans from the west for the huge investments in the 'seventies, were still being paid off. Interest rates rose, and priority went to debt repayment, because new loans were needed urgently. And so the long downward spiral continues as the communists struggle to balance their books."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, as you will see, the problem lies with the Communist countries and not with Sri Lanka. I would like to read out two or three paragraphs from this article, and it would become obvious to you that, unlike in Sri Lanka, the situation is quite different in the

Communist countries. I think the hon. Member for Kalawana (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama) has mistaken the situation in East Europe for what is prevailing here. The article goes on to say this:

"In Poland there is not much left which is not rationed. Besides food and petrol, rationing also applies to shoes, soap, washing powder, cigarettes, alcohol, underwear, stockings and all children's clothing."

Even during Mrs. Bandaranaike's Government we did not come to an age where we rationed our "lunkets."

"New measures are expected soon to ration other consumer goods.

But all these countries are still well off compared with some of the inhabitants of Mother Russia. In Kazan, for instance, the meat ration is 700 gms. a month, compared with 2 1/2 kgms. in Poland. Other quotas in Kazan include 400 gms. of butter, 10 eggs, two kgms. of flour, one kgm. each of sugar and noodles, and one litre of cooking oil per person per month.

The rationing systems in the various republics are different, and in Moscow and Leningrad there is no rationing—just shortages. While the Russians stoically seem to accept their fate, the East Europeans are becoming increasingly rebellious. Only Hungary and, to a lesser extent, Czechoslovakia, have managed to keep their food and consumer goods under control. Both however, have acute energy problems.

But in Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia, the present economic chaos is resulting in political instability, clearly shown by top level changes which are taboo in well-run Communist countries.

The fate of Poland is cruel and dramatic. But elsewhere in the Communist bloc millions of other ordinary people are having an even rougher ride and face gruelling winter.

People in the Communist countries are now rebelling because their agreement to accept, or at least tolerate, a one-party system, is based on the firm promise that this one party with totalitarian power will look after the interests of the masses and not those of the few.

In 1918, or 1945 for that matter, that looked like a good deal to many central Europeans.

Dedicated post-war Communist in most of these countries are now totally disillusioned.

In Poland, for instance, one hundred people still leave to Communist Party for every one who joins.

The "new" trade unions being set up in place of Solidarity enjoy no confidence.

At the Nova Hutta steel works, the scene of so many demonstrations, the new union has failed to recruit the necessary one hundred members in order to register.

The steelworks employ forty thousand.

The idealistic Communists have seen just how the system has been bent—so that it serves NOT the masses, but the few party officials who cling to their privileges and get rich from corruption."

I think the situation which the hon. Members of the Opposition are speaking of applies to eastern Europe and not to Sri Lanka. We certainly have difficulties and we certainly live in difficult times, but despite that we have come to this position; we have improved from what we



were in 1977. That is a record of which any Government in this world can be proud. I do not know why they call us the agencies of the World Bank, that is on the reports of the World Bank. There are other reports given annually. If they read them and see what we have done, there will be a difference in what they have said and what we have done. That is why we have survived.

Finally, we make our own decisions. In the decisions we make. We do not listen either to the World Bank or to the Kremlin. Sir, I would like to make that clear to hon. members of the Opposition. Certainly, if there are any agencies of international groups or parties, it is the Communist Party which represents foreign interests, not this Government. We are not being pressurized by anyone. We take decisions which we think are necessary. We thought there must be a necessary amount of money diverted from consumption investment. We have been doing it and we have gained assistance from others. But we go ahead in the path that we think is necessary. We do not listen to the dictates of others. That is what has happened.

Today, in this country we find that the main opposition party, the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, is on the verge of being taken over by the Communist Party. It is time that the hon. Member for Attanagalla (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody), the hon. member for Gampaha (Mr. S. D. Bandaranayake) and the hon. Member for Kothmale (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake) turned the searchlights inwards, to see what is happening in the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, how the regular SLFP cadre has been displaced in different electorates by the members of the Communist Party and others with pro-Soviet leanings. I am not making this up. This is what we see, because we ourselves are canvassing in our electorates, and we know who are canvassing against us. All of a sudden, instead of the usual SLFP faces, you will find some new faces. That is what they are talking about. There are small groups trying to take over power.

They are talking of corruption. What about the unwritten corruption of the Communist Party, on which large numbers go to the Soviet Union, to the Eastern Bloc, on trips with their families. Whose children are sent abroad? They do not mind having exchange control, because it is paid for by someone else.

In any type of taxation system, I think there is a system where the various benefits which are enjoyed by employees of companies are taxed. It is about time we started taxing these benefits also. These are the people who project the "holier than thou" image. These are the worst vermins in the political structure of Sri Lanka. Today they are talking of one thing. What did they say before the elections? What did they say about His Excellency the President?

“ජේ. ආර්. පත්තමු, බෙහෙවැඩි පත්තමු, බෙහෙවැඩි නැති කරමු, මේවා කඩකප්පල් කරමු. ජේ. ආර්. ටේ ඉවම මගේය.”

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The people of this country have not forgotten yet how the "Aththa" and the Communist Party behaved till the 20th October, and they will not forget it in a hurry. I would like to say that. This nonsense has to stop. There are foreign agents. If necessary we should inquire into it. Who are these agents? This type of propaganda, this type of hypocrisy must stop. The "Aththa" paper may blackguard me tomorrow on the day after. It does not matter. We must inquire into how Ratnaweera put up the Dunhinda building. We must inquire into the private dealings. It is about time we exposed the Communist Party of Sri Lanka for what they are. They are the agents. They are the people with no policy.

I feel sorry for my Friend the hon. Member for Kalawana. He is being forced to sit with them. They are fortunate in having one Member. They were lucky to have the hon. Member for Kalawana in this House. But we have to look into the activities of the Communist Party. If they are talking of agents all right, we will see who are the agents, whether we are the agents of the World Bank, and what they are doing.

Not only that. I think the Members of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party must take serious note of what took place in their party. The defeat of Mr. Kobbekaduwa has given them another opportunity of reorganizing the party. Otherwise some of the Members who spoke today would not have been alive today. These are matters that we must think of.

They talk of foreign agents and that the World Bank should stop aid. They are worried about the free economy that is bringing benefits to the poor people of this country. Although the hon. Member for Kalawana may deny it, we know the role that the Communist Party has played. Not only we, Hon. Members of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party also know it. Our information comes from Members of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party. The Communist Party are the people. They are the international agents. What would do they if they come to power? Do you think they will keep the subsidies? They will have national service and everyone will do cheap labour. There will be forced labour.

I think, whatever Budget the Hon. Minister of Finance produces, even according to their scenarios, will not be as bad as what it would be if the Communists had come into power. What would happen to this country? The factories are to be broken. The leadership of political parties is to be destroyed. Certainly, if you feel that there should not be private ownership in this country, there is a way of doing it. You come to power, you pass legislation and take over the places. If you destroy your factories who loses? Not the owners but the people who work in them. Not even in Soviet Union nor in any other Communist country did they destroy all the factories and plantations just because the Communist came to power. They gradually took them over. It is only in this



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country that we have been asked to do this. It has become a fashion to destroy what has been built. Destruction has become very fashionable in this country and preached especially by the Communist Party and their organ "The Aththa". The people of this country have not forgotten that and they will not forget that for a very long time.

Look at the manner in which the Communist Party of Sri Lanka treated His Excellency the President. If not for him they would not have been here today. If not for him they would have no place. He is the one who said that the Opposition parties should be given a place. certainly, everyone has the right and is entitled to come forward for election, face defeat, talk about the bad things. But you should not rouse people to commit murder, tell them to assault the President or tell them to take him by the ear and throw him out. I mean, if you read the "Aththa" of a few weeks ago—the Communist Party organ—you will realise that. And their members have been saying it at their meetings. That is how the friends of the SLFP have been speaking, and it is not only a question of vote and see or wait and see, it is about time the Sri Lanka Freedom Party looked inside and take necessary steps to clean it up.

Sir, I do not like to take any more of your time. I would like to commend this Resolution to the House.

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(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, we have had a most interesting Debate. I thank all hon. members for their valuable contributions. The Debate, however, took a rather unexpected turn. My amazement knew no bounds! When I listened to my good Friend from Kalawana (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama), to his lucid and well thought out presentation, as always, I was reminded of a little English poem I learnt in school. With your permission, Sir, I am going to make a little parody of it for the benefit of my Friend from Kalawana.

I gazed and gazed and still the wonder grew  
How much of the World Bank Report Kalawana  
knew!

My amazement knew no bounds, Sir! I was beginning to wonder whether for the moment at least he had forgotten the gospel according to Karl Marx and had taken to the gospel according to the World Bank. I have the highest respect as a student of political theory of for both Karl Marx and Lenin. I think they are two of the most rational political thinkers of all time. I have drawn much inspiration from them both in my youth and still continue to draw some inspiration from them from time to time. I mean no disrespect to them whatsoever, I

never will. But, I was really amazed not only that the hon. Member for Kalawana, but even my good Friend from Kotmale (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake) and my good Friend from Nallur (Mr. M. Sivasithamparam), like the devil, all of them, quoted scripture; they were quoting and misquoting the World Bank Report.

It would appear as if the World bank Report has become the last refuge of our Friends in the Opposition. My amazement is all the greater when I think how over the last five years I myself debated, argued, disagreed and even quarrelled with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Although our Friends in the Opposition think that we are dictated to by the World Bank and the IMF, I must assure hon. Members that we agree with them only when it suits the interests of Sri Lanka. We are prepared to disagree with them if their advice is not in the interest of this country. We have done so. It is no secret that because we disagreed with the World Bank and the IMF in 1981 they even suspended credit to us. The Extended Fund Facility which they granted to us in 1980 was a sum of SDR 260 million about 6,000 million rupees, not a sum of money to be despised.

The entire Extended Fund Facility was suspended because we refused to agree to some of the conditions stipulated by the International Monetary Fund. And it was only after nearly an year of arguing, debating, wrangling and disagreeing that we arrived at some sort of consensus, some sort of compromise which best served the country and enabled us to resume our Extended Fund Facility with the IMF. I can assure the hon. Member for Kalawana that we could have obtained three hundred million dollars extra from the I.M.F. last year, about another one hundred million dollars extra under the structural adjustment lending of the World Bank, if we had been prepared to agree to everything they wanted us to do. (*Interruption.*) At the correct time I will tell you. Have a little patience. Anyway, that is a sum of nearly four hundred million dollars, eight thousand million rupees, if we had agreed to all the conditions that they stipulated. It is not only Dr. N. M. Perera who disagreed with the World Bank. I have disagreed with them often, quarrelled with them often, in the interests of this country, and still been able to maintain satisfactory relations with them to continue the Aid Programme to Sri Lanka, which Dr. N. M. Perera could not do. We do not barter away the interests of our country either to the World Bank or to the Kremlin, or to the United States of America. We stand for Sri Lanka and Sri Lanka alone.

Then, Sir, hon. Members referred to the foreign debt of Sri Lanka and our debt service ratio. I think I must put the record straight. I have done so once before. I must put the record straight during this debate too, because all over the country the propaganda of our opponents was that we had mortgaged this country to the



World Bank and the I.M.F., and the Aid Consortium, and that generations still unborn will have to pay these debts! I was amazed when I went round to a rather distant village in my electorate—a very poor village—when I went into a garden and had a small meeting with about 20 or 30 of the people. They told me that our opponents had come to the village and told them with a great amount of conviction that the Minister of Finance, the Member of Parliament for that area, had mortgaged this country to the World Bank and the I.M.F. and the entire Aid Group, to the tune of so many billions of rupees, and that every single individual in this country would have to pay back Rs. 9,500 per capita, per person, in order to repay the debts which this Government had incurred. There were some people who believed these stories. Some people had been told, “How can you pay back Rs. 9,500 per person?” You will have to sell your house, you will have to sell your Land, you may even have to have to sell your daughter! This is the type of propaganda that our opponents indulge in. I will put the record straight once and for all of our debt position as compared to other countries.

Our foreign debt burden by international standards—I have said this before in this House—is comparably a modest one, Sir. I will quote from the most recently published report on foreign debts of all countries, The World development Report 1982 of the World Bank. If you want, I will table it. I am quoting from it. This lists the foreign public debt and the debt service ratios of practically all countries in the world who are members of the World Bank and the IMF. Out of the countries of the world, 147 countries are members of the World Bank and the IMF. Only about 10 countries are not members. China is a member. Rumania is a member. Yugoslavia is a member. Hungary applied for membership last year and got it. Poland is knocking at the door but cannot get it because its debts are so great. Nobody wants to take in Poland at this time. Anyway, the figures are given for the year 1980. I will give you the latest figures also. The latest year for which comparative figures are available for 1980 are Tables 13 and 15 of this Report.

Sri Lanka at the end of 1980 had a total external debt—nobody is worried about the national debt—of US \$ 1,337 million and a debt service ration according to this report is only six per cent. I would ask the hon. Members to compare this figure with the figures of some of the other Asian countries as disclosed in this report. You do not need to go too far afield—Asian countries. India had a total external debt of US \$ 17,358 million. That is about 15 times our debt. A big country no doubt and a debt service ratio of 8.9 per cent. Higher than us. Though India is a country whose economic management I admire very much, particularly after Mr. Venkataraman and Mr. Pranath Mukerjee became the Minister of Finance—They have put the finances of the country in order; I admire their economic management; I am a

great admirer of the economic management of the present Indian Government—but still their debt service ration is 8.9 per cent, 2.9 per cent higher than ours.

Pakistan had an external debt of US \$ 8,775 million. That is about seven times ours and a debt service ratio of 11.3 per cent at a time when our debt service ratio was six per cent. Burma—These are all countries around us; we do not have to go far—had an external debt of US \$ 1,517 million and a debt service ratio of 22.2 per cent, three and a half times our debt ratio. All these are much higher than the debt burden of Sri Lanka. Indonesia despite its enormous oil resources, enormous oil revenue, has a total external debt of US\$ 14,940 million, about 12 times our debt and a debt service ratio of eight per cent. The Philippines had a total external debt of US 6,420 million and a debt service ration of seven per cent. South Korea. Some people admire South Korea. I am not much of an admirer, I must confess. (*Interruption*). There are some people who admire that also. There are people who disagree with you, like the hon. Member for Kalawana, and disagree with me also—(*Interruption*).

මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)  
(A Member)

I want to know who the admirers are?

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මෙල් මහතා

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)  
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

May be the next Minister of finance. that is akin to his way of thinking.

South Korea has a total debt of US \$ 16,274 million and a debt service ratio of 12.2 per cent.

If you go a little bit away from Asian countries and have a look at the countries of Latin America, the debt burden becomes much higher. Mexico, which like Indonesia, is a major oil exporting country, is the third largest oil exporter of the world. Mexico had a total debt in 1980 of 33,490 million—33 billion—and a debt service ratio of 31.9 per cent. that was in 1980. But I will tell you today's figures. Mexico has a debt of 80 billion dollars and a debt service ratio of 60 per cent. They have defaulted on their debts. Their debts are being re-scheduled by the IMF and the World Bank coming to their aid. The IMF, the World Bank, the United States of America, all have rushed to their aid, because the Mexican debt would have broken the entire international banking system of the world. If the World Bank and the IMF and the United States and some other countries had not come to their aid, even banks like the city bank, the Bank of America would have gone phut because of the Mexican debt. The entire international banking system would hve gone for a six—if I may use a cricket terminology to please my good friend from Nuwara Eliya—If the IMF had not come to the rescue of Mexico, re-scheduled their debt, given them time to get over their crisis. \$ 80 billion debts now.



[ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා]

Argentina had a total debt according to the world Bank Report of \$ 10 billion debt then, and a debt service ration of 16.6 per cent. What is it today ? I am more up to date on that the World Bank report. Today's debt \$ 70 billion, and their debt service ration is over 50 per cent—50 per cent debt service ratio, \$ 70 billion debt. Brazil—in 1980 it had a total debt of \$ 37 billion and a debt service ratio of 34 per cent. But today, Brazil's debt is \$ 80 billion, and their debt service ration is 80 per cent. How do you like that as against our six per cent ?

The World Bank development report does not give figures for the total external debts of the socialist countries. I will come to that also. Very revealing ! The Socialist countries of eastern Europe — I am not blaming those countries — the socialist countries of eastern Europe outside the Soviet Union, excluding the Soviet Union. The total debt of those countries is \$ 180 billion to Western Banks — not to COMECON, not to the Soviet Union, apart from their debt to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is also helping those countries. I do not deny that. Any country in the Soviet block the Soviet Union helps. The Soviet Union gives Cuba \$ 1 million a day — \$ 360 million every year — and keeps the Cuban economy going. I agree, but excluding their debt to the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Albania — the debt of the socialist countries of eastern Europe to the West Banks alone is \$ 180 million. Out of that Poland's debt is \$ 30 billion. Poland defaulted on its debt, as you know. We have never defaulted on our debts. Sri Lanka is up to date, never even thought of defaulting on its debts. Poland defaulted on its debt. The entire debt is being re-scheduled by the German Bank, the American Bank, which have given all this money to Poland — \$ 30 billion. The Dresden Bank, the Deutsche Bank — those are the Banks which are keeping General Jaruzelski alive. The Dresden Bank, the Deutsche Bank, the American Express Bank, the City Bank — \$ 30 billion from the Western world. Poland defaulted on its own debts. Then Rumania has defaulted on its debts — \$ 20 billion. Yugoslavia again, \$ 20 billion — they have not defaulted on their debts — but still \$ 20 billion. Cuba has a very substantial foreign debt both to the Soviet Union and to Western Banks. A number of socialist countries have defaulted on their debts and have asked for re-scheduling. Mexico has defaulted on its debt. Argentina has defaulted on its debts. Bolivia has defaulted on its debts. Zaire has defaulted on its debts. Zudan has defaulted on its debts. Sri Lanka has never done so. Sri Lanka has never defaulted on its debts, and I can assure you, as long as the United National Party is in power, it will never default on one rupee of its debts, on one dollar of its debts. We have always paid in time and well before time.

A canard is being spread in this country. All this is a myth. It is better if we can do without foreign aid, better if we can do without taking loans, but which is the

country which has not taken a loan ? Not even the United States of America, the Soviet-Union, China, Germany or even Japan can do without them. Sir, in the light of these facts and figures, there is no doubt that by international standards our foreign borrowing is still quite conservative. The Opposition charge that we have mortgaged the country's future to foreign interests, is completely unfounded.

Then, I must also state that most of the foreign loans we have raised have been granted to us on the most concessional terms. Thirty per cent of all foreign aid to this country have been outright non-repayable grants. Everything that we have borrowed in the last five years are outright non-repayable grants. That is the beauty of our foreign aid operations. The entire money given to Victoria is a grant, and about 80 per cent of the money given to Kotmale is an outright non-repayable grant. All Norwegian aid is on a grant basis, and so are aid from Sweden and the Netherlands. We have managed to get this aid on these most concessional terms. The rest of our loans are on the most concessional soft long-term basis, which is for a 50 year period with a 10 years' grace period. The minimum is 30 years with a grace period of 10 years. Some are with no interest at all, whilst some are with interest from half a per cent to three per cent. So if we cannot repay these loans, when Mahaweli begins to produce, when all our factories begin to produce, when all our integrated rural development schemes raise the living standards of our people, we should be shot. After getting them on such concessional terms — (*Interruption*). All these soft term loans have been made available to us by foreign countries, and governments and institutions, because the policies which our Government has adopted, the policies which His Excellency, President J. R. Jayewardene has adopted have received the full acceptance of all these foreign countries and institutions.

Then, some Opposition speakers referred to the question of subsidies. Do you know the total amount of subsidies that the Sri Lanka Freedom Party gave in this country ? Dr. N. M. Perera's entire budget in 1970 was Rs. 4,000 million, and the entire subsidy bill was less than Rs. 1,000 million. When the entire budget is Rs. 4,000 million, how can the subsidy bill be more than Rs. 1,000 million ? The last budget of the SLFP government, the entire budget of 1976, of my good friend Mr. Felix R. Dias Bandaranaike, was Rs. 8,000 million, and the entire subsidy bill was less than Rs. 1,500 million.

How much do we give as subsidies every year in this country ? Our subsidy bill today is more than Rs. 10,000 million. What are they ? Free education, Rs. 2,200 million ; free health ; Rs. 1,700 million ; food stamps Rs. 1,750 million and there are the housing subsidies. After all, housing is a subsidy in this country. We give houses to our tenants free. All houses are rented on highly subsidized rates, and every year the housing subsidy is



about Rs. 600 million. Then, there is free milk, free text books for school children, direct social service through the Ministry of Social Services, which is about Rs. 360 million, and fertilizer to the former is Rs. 1,500 million. The bus fares and railway fares are on subsidized rates, and kerosene oil too is subsidized. We do not charge the real price for any of these items, and rightly so. Despite all the protestations of the World Bank and the IMF, we still give Rs. 10,000 million as subsidies to the people of this country, and when the hon. Member for Nallur (Mr. M. Sivasithamparam) raised the point about the reduction in food stamps, I gave him a categorical assurance that we will not reduce food stamps, because food stamps are necessary for the less affluent half of our people.

Then Sir, the hon. Member for Galle (Dr. W. Dahanayake) raised a question of some difficulties about food stamps. I fully understand and appreciate that in the implementation of the food stamps schemes certain anomalies and irregularities also have occurred, and as he very rightly pointed out in this House today, these anomalies, irregularities and injustices have caused a lot of heart-burning in constituencies, particularly in non-rice producing areas, and may have cost us thousands of votes, as the Hon. Member for Galle stated in the House today. We have brought these difficulties to the attention of the Two Ministries concerned, the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Plan Implementation. They are the two Ministries which implement the food stamp scheme, and we hope that in course of time at least some of these irregularities and abuses will be got rid of.

Sir, the hon. Member for Attanagalla (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody) made certain remarks. I must inform him that a Vote on Account is not a budget. How can it be a budget? There are no revenue proposals; there are only expenditure proposals. It is a continuation of the same pattern of expenditure as last year. There is nothing new. Anything new will come with the budget when it is introduced with the Appropriation Bill proper in this House next year.

Sir, there was some confusion about the period for which the Vote on Account is provided. It is not specifically for 3 months through we have made our calculations from a 3 to 4 months basis; it is for the period commencing January 1st, 1983, and ending on the day immediately prior to the date of commencement of the Appropriation Act. Once the Appropriation Bill is passed in this House and certified by Mr. Speaker, the day immediately prior to the date of commencement of the appropriation Act will be the relevant date when the Vote on Account expires.

Then, the hon. Member for Attanagalla wanted to know what the present interest rates are. I have already informed the House that 30 per cent of our foreign aid is

outright, non-repayable grants, no interest to be paid, no capital even to be returned, nothing-all outright gifts; the rest were without any interest or at most half per cent to 3 per cent interest. Then he wanted to know what the present London Inter-Bank offered rate was, what the present money market rates are. I have got some figures here. The last statement I have is a statement of 25th October. For the benefit of the hon. Member for Attanagalla, the Sterling Inter-Bank rate in the London market for 1 month was 10 1/16 to 9 15/16; for 3 months, 9 1/2 to 9 3/8; 6 months, 9 1/2 to 9 3/8th; 1 year, 9 1/2 to 9 3/8th. Then the London Inter-bank offered trade dollars on the 25th October at the rate of: 1 month, 9 7/8; 3 months, 10 1/8; 6 months, 10 5/16; 1 year, 10 5/8. Thank God for countries like us. The interest rates were touching 20 per cent and 21 per cent, but now the London Inter-Bank offered rate for dollars, the 6 month rate, is only about 10 5/16, that is about half last year's interest rate, and I hope and pray for all the countries of the Third World that these rates will come down further. This has been great relief to us. The interest rates were high in 1980 and 1981, and the early part of 1982. Because world inflation seems to be coming down, interest rates are also coming down.

Then, Sir, my good Friend from Kalawana wanted to know whether this Government will introduce a popular Budget or an unpopular Budget somewhere in 1983. I for my part do not wish to anticipate this Budget. I do not indulge in financial or political anticipation like the hon. Member for Kalawana. I am neither a political astrologer nor even a financial astrologer. I do not believe in the stars. I believe only in myself. I have always done so. So, I would advise the hon. member for Kalawana: let us wait and see whether I am going to devalue or I am going to revalue. Surely, the hon. member for Kalawana is not a political novice! I am not going to come to this House and inform this house four months before I take some action, whether I am going to devalue or revalue! Surely, the hon. member for Kalawana will not like all the foreign exchange racketeers, all the crooked businessmen in this country, whom he dislikes and I dislike—both of us, I think, are in the same company so far as these matters are concerned—to make a kill, by asking me to make a pronouncement on devaluation or revaluation!

I must tell you a little story of what occurred in the House of Commons when Mr. Harold Wilson was the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was once called upon by the Conservative Opposition to make a categorical statement that he was not going to devalue or whether he was going to devalue because all the newspapers, the Financial Times, the Guardian, the London Times and so on and so forth were speculating on devaluation. Mr. Wilson got up in the House and said, "On my word of honour I will never devalue. I will revalue." and the next day he devalued. He was not going to let all the London



[ஈர். சே. சீ. டீ. டீ. டீ. டீ.]

Stock Exchange Brokers make a fast buck by telling them one day ahead of what he was going to do. I am also no fool in these matters. I am not for one moment making any insinuation that the hon. Member for Kalawan wanted me to make a pronouncement in order to help these crooks in the business world of Colombo. Surely, you do not expect a Minister of Finance to make a statement on these matters before he makes a decision! Anyway, whatever decision I make will not be on the dictates of the World Bank or on the dictates of the IMF. It will be only taken after due consultation with my Colleagues, in the best interest of our country. I think I have covered the whole lot of matters raised.

I thank the hon. Members of the Opposition once again for their valuable contributions and also my good Friend the Minister of Education who made a very useful contribution on our side. It is useful and I am happy that we have had a long Debate because, I think, it is only right and proper that we should create healthy public opinion about the financial position of the country and about our difficulties.

Normally, my voice has almost been a lone voice in the wilderness crying out about the difficulties that this country faces. I am happy that we released that World Bank Report. Now, the hon. Members of the Opposition and the Members of the Government also are better able to appreciate some of the difficulties through which we are going, why we have cut the votes of certain Ministries, why we have to curb expenditure, and why we have to impose credit restraints through the banks. The things are becoming clearer. The mass media in this country had been a little wanting in this regard. They have been having only headlines about a land flowing with milk and honey, and never been talking about the difficulties of the Government and of the country. I think that if the mass media talk more on our financial difficulties, the people of the country will appreciate even the efforts made by President J. R. Jayewardene and the Government in the solution of their problems, particularly the validity of our programme of development with a view to bringing more employment and raising the living standard of the people of this land.

Thank you very much.

நிசேர்ச்ச கலாநாயகனது

(பிரதீச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please! The Speaker will now take the chair.

ஊதுர்வ நிசேர்ச்ச கலாநாயகனது இலாசனசென் ஓவன் இசென் கலாநாயகனது [ஈர். சே. சீ. டீ. டீ. டீ. டீ.] இலாசனாடீ வில.

அதன் பிறகு, பிரதீச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் அக்ஸிசாசனத்தி வின்னு அகலவே, சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [அல் ஹாஜ் எம். அப்துல் பாகீர் மாகார்] தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.

Whereupon MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER left the Chair, and MR. SPEAKER (AL HAJ M. ABDUL BAKEER MARKAR) too the Chair.

ஈர். சே. சீ. டீ. டீ. டீ. டீ.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Before you put the Question I would like to correct a misprint in the English version of the Second Schedule. At page 26, under item 186, in Column II, the amount has been omitted. It should read "13,400".

புன்கல விசென டீன், சலா சலிமென வில.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

னல (விசேச விசிவிடான) சனல் கெலுமிசன

கடன்கள் (சிறப்பேற்பாடுகள்) சட்டமூலம்

LOANS (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) BILL

ஊவன வர் கிலவிலே கிலேகல கிலவன டீ.

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பிற்கான கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது.

Order for Second Reading read.

ஈர். சே. சீ. டீ. டீ. டீ. டீ.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I move,

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

புன்கல விசென டீன், சலா சலிமென வில.

சனல் கெலுமிசன டீடு ஊதுர்வ ஊவன வர் கிலவன டீ.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி, சட்டமூலம் இரண்டாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்பெற்றது.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a Second time.

ஊது சலவன சேர்ச்சல சலா சலிமென வில.

"சனல் கெலுமிசன பூர்சு பார்லிமென்து காரக சலாவகல சலவிலே ஊது."—[ஈர். சே. சீ. டீ. டீ. டீ.]

தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது :

"சட்டமூலம் முழுப் பாராளுமன்ற குழுவுக்குச் சாட்டப்படுமாக." [திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்]

Resolved :

"That the Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole Parliament"—(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel.)

காரக சலாவிலேகீடி கீடுகலா லடுன டீ.

[கலாநாயகனது இலாசனாடீ வில.]

குழுவில் ஆராயப்பட்டது.

[கனரல சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.]

Considered in Committee.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.)

1 வன சன 2 வன வினாதி சைன் சனல் கெலுமிசனலி கெலவன் ஊடுவில திசில ஊதுசலி திசேர்ச கரன டீ.

புதுசீதி வினாதிச சன நாலே சனல் கெலுமிசனலி கெலவன் ஊடுவில திசில ஊதுசலி திசேர்ச கரன டீ.

சனல் கெலுமிசன, சலாசலிவன ரசினல, வர்சல கரன டீ.

1 ஆம் 2 ஆம் வாசகங்கள் சட்டமூலத்தின் பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.



சட்டமாக வராகமும் தலைப்பும் சட்டமூலத்தின் பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

சட்டமூலம் திருத்தமின்றி அறிக்கை செய்யப்பட்டது.

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

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

*Bill reported without Amendment.*

**ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැලේ මහතා**

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

*I move,*

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

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන දිනේ, සහ සමමත විය.

පනත් කෙටුපත ඊට අනුකූලව තුන්වන වර කියවා සමමත කරන ලදී.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி, சட்டமூலம் மூன்றாம் முறையாக மீட்டிப்படிப்பெற்ற நிறைவேற்றப்பெற்றது.

*Question put, and agreed to.*

*Bill accordingly read the Third time, and passed.*

**දේශීය හාණ්ඩාගාර බිල්පත් ආඥාපනත :**

**යෝජනාව**

உண்ணாட்டுத் திறைசேரி உண்டியல் கட்டளைச் சட்டம் :

**தீர்மானம்**

**LOCAL TREASURY BILLS ORDINANCE :  
RESOLUTION**

**ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැලේ මහතා**

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

*I move,*

*"That this Parliament resolves that sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000,000,000 (Five thousand million rupees) may, in addition to sums*

authorized to be borrowed by resolution made in that behalf, be borrowed by the issue of Sri Lanka Government Treasury Bills and that, for such purpose, the Minister in charge of the subject of Finance be granted all requisite authority under section 2(1) of the Local Treasury Bills Ordinance (Chapter 417)."

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන දිනේ, සහ සමමත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

*Question put, and agreed to.*

**කල්තැබීම**

**ஒத்திவைப்பு**

**ADJOURNMENT**

එකල් ගි වේලාව අ. ස. 8 පසුකර තිබුණේත් කටයුතු විසින් ප්‍රශ්නය නොවිමසා පාර්ලිමේන්තුව කල් තබන ලදී.

පාර්ලිමේන්තුව ඊට අනුකූලව අ. ස. 8.37 ට අද දින සහසමමතිය අනුව, 1982 නොවැම්බර් 3 වන බදද අ. ස. 3 වන තෙක් කල් ගියේය.

அப்பொழுது பி. ப. 8 மணிக்குப் பிந்திவிட்டமையால் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் வினாவின்றி பாராளுமன்றத்தை ஒத்திவைத்தார்கள்.

இதன்படி, பி. ப. 8.37 மணிக்கு, பாராளுமன்றம் அதனது தீர்மானத்திற்கிணங்க, 1982 நொவம்பர் 3, புதன் கிழமை பி. ப. 3 மணிவரை ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது.

*And it being past 8 P.M., MR. SPEAKER adjourned Parliament without Question put.*

*Adjourned accordingly at 8.37 P.M. until 3 P.M. on Wednesday, 3rd November 1982, pursuant to the resolution of the Parliament this day.*











acquired and payment of compensation with interest is due to each of the co-owners, and payment is pending. (ii) The other portion is extent 41A IR 217 and (iii) the other portion was not finally acquired and stated in Kandy District was not finally acquired and 1976 and that this property has to be compensated with interest from February 22, 1973 on a protest basis. The Order regarding this portion is in Gazette notification dated 8th October, 1976: (ii) the payment of compensation (for each of the two co-owners) for the entire property is due over due? (b) Will the grant the relief asked for in each of the two co-owners?

(c) Will the grant the relief asked for in each of the two co-owners?

(The General Director, Minister of Lands & Development and Minister of Mahaweli Development)

(a) (i) The other portion is extent 41A IR 217 and (ii) the other portion was not finally acquired and stated in Kandy District was not finally acquired and 1976 and that this property has to be compensated with interest from February 22, 1973 on a protest basis. The Order regarding this portion is in Gazette notification dated 8th October, 1976: (ii) the payment of compensation (for each of the two co-owners) for the entire property is due over due? (b) Will the grant the relief asked for in each of the two co-owners?

(c) (i) Lingawata property, in extent 15A IR 017, in Kandy District has been acquired. Payment of compensation with interest is pending. (ii) Lingawata property, in extent 40A IR 189, has been acquired. Payment of compensation with interest is pending. (iii) Payment of compensation is delayed owing to a problem on the statutory determination under the Land Reform Law. (b) Yes.

acquired and payment of compensation with interest is due to each of the co-owners, and payment is pending. (ii) The other portion is extent 41A IR 217 and (iii) the other portion was not finally acquired and stated in Kandy District was not finally acquired and 1976 and that this property has to be compensated with interest from February 22, 1973 on a protest basis. The Order regarding this portion is in Gazette notification dated 8th October, 1976: (ii) the payment of compensation (for each of the two co-owners) for the entire property is due over due? (b) Will the grant the relief asked for in each of the two co-owners?

(c) Will the grant the relief asked for in each of the two co-owners?

(The Minister of Lands and Development and Minister of Mahaweli Development) (ii) With reference to answer to Question No. 644/81 on 7th January 1982, and corrected written Questions and Answers on 6th July 1982, is he aware of the following: (i) Lingawata property, in extent 15A IR 197, consists of two portions-one in extent 116 acres 2 roods and 14 perches situated in Kandy district, which portion has been











உ. சூ.

மேலே பார்வையிட வேண்டிய உத்தரவுகளைக் கீழ்க்கண்டவாறு அறிவிக்கப்படுகிறது. மேலும், உறுப்பினர்கள் கீழ்க்கண்டவாறு அறிவிக்கப்படுகிறது. மேலும், உறுப்பினர்கள் கீழ்க்கண்டவாறு அறிவிக்கப்படுகிறது. மேலும், உறுப்பினர்கள் கீழ்க்கண்டவாறு அறிவிக்கப்படுகிறது.

தொகுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள அட்டைகளைக் கீழ்க்கண்டவாறு அறிவிக்கப்படுகிறது.

**குறிப்பு**

அங்கத்தினர்கள் இறுதிப் பதிப்பிற்கு செய்யவிரும்பும் பிழை திருத்தங்களை அறிக்கையிற் மெறிவாகக் குறித்து பிழை திருத்தங்களைக் கொண்ட பிரதியை ஹன்சார்ட் பதிப்பாளியருக்கு 1982 நவம்பர் 16, செவ்வாய்க்கிழமைக்குப் பிந்தாமற்

கிடைக்கக்கூடியதாக அனுப்புதல் வேண்டும்.

**NOTE**

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

not later than

Tuesday, 16th November 1982



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

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

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