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# පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(ගැන්සාඩ)

නිල වාර්තාව

(අශෝධිත පිටපත)

# අන්තර්ගත පුධාන කරුණු

රජයේ ශිණුම් පිළිබඳ කාරක සභාවේ වාර්තාව පුශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු පළමුවන වර කියවන ලද පනන් කෙටුම්පත් : වෙදික් ඒකක (ආනුෂංගික විසිවිධාන) (සංශෝධන) ලේඛන ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ (සංශෝධන)

ලපෘද්ශලික මන් නීන්නේ පනත් කෙටුම්පත් : සුබිත ඉහතධක සංශමය (සංස්ථාශත කිරීමේ)—(සේනරාජා සමරනායක මහතා)—පළමුවන වර කියවන ලදී මිනුවන් <mark>කෙඩ ත</mark>රුණු බෞද්ධ සංගමය (සංස්ථාශන කිරි**මේ**)— (බෙනව ගුණසේ කර මහතා)—පළමු**වන** වර කියවන ලදී

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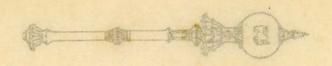
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# ඉරයිසි ලැකම්මව්රීය

(ශ්යාත්තාය)

මල වාජනාව

(අපරිජි සම්ද්යතේ)

# අන්තර්ගත පුධාන කරුණු

ම්ලුවන් අතර ප්රතිදේඛ සංගමය (සංස්ථානය කිරීමේ)... දිල කරනම ප්රතික්ෂ්ඨානය (සංක්ෂා ප්රතික්ෂණ ප්රතික්ෂ

(1981) STOR (1983)

මාය (මියේෂ විවිමනාන) අනත් සොටුමයන: දෙවන සේ සස සුන්මන වර සියවා සමග කරන අදී

දේසීය සාශ්ඩාතර සිල්පත් ආසුපත්ත: යෝජනාව පුස්ත්වලට දිසින මළිතුරු රජයේ සිදුව සිදුවද ශාරක සහසම වැරගැන ඉන්නවලට පාරික පිළිබුරු

සම්බිවිත වර කියවන ලද සහජ අතටුම්පත් (සංඛ්වත ව තුළ (ආලාධක විධිවිත) (සංක්ඛත) (ආධ්‍යාව වියවේ වියවේ (සංඛ්‍යා

ර අද යාලියා මන් 'නිශ්ෂය' සහන්' සෝවියන් : මුම්ත අත්තරය වංගමය (සෝදියත් කිරීමේ)—(සේ ආර්ති සමරණයක් මහතා)—පළමුවල මේ සිටෙන ලද

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# பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

அதிகார அறிக்கை

(பிழை இருத்தப்படாதது)

பேதான உள்ளடக்கம்

அரசாங்கக் கணக்குக்குழு அறிக்கை வினுக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

(முதன்(முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்ட சட்டமூலங்கள் : மீற்றர்முறை அளவை அலகுகள் (விளேவாந்தன்மையினவான ஏற்பாடுகள்) (திருத்தம்) ஆவணப்பதிவு (திருத்தம்)

தனி அங்கத்தினர் சட்டமூலங்கள் : சுதித சுபசாதக சங்கமய (கூட்டிணேத்தல்)—[திரு. சேனராஜ சமசநாயக்க]—முதன்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்டது

மினுவாங்கொடை பௌத்த இளேஞர் கழகம் (கூட்டிணேத் தல்)—[திரு. பெனட் குணசேக்கா]—முதன்முறை மதிப் பிடப்பட்டது.

கணக்கு வாக்குப்பணம், 1983 கடன்கள் (சிறப்பேற்பாடுகள்) சட்டமூலம் :

இரண்டாம் மூன்ரும் மதிப்புக்களிடம்பெற்று நிறைவேற்றப்பட்

உண்ணுட்டுத் திறைசேரி உண்டியல் கட்டளேச் சட்டம் : தீர்மானம் வினக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள்

Volume 21 No. 12

Tuesday 2nd November 1982

#### PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Uncorrected)

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BILLS READ THE FIRST TIME:

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

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS

Sukhita Subasadhaka Sangamaya (Incorporation) - (Mr.

Senaraja Samaranayake) - Read the First time

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

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# பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

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ருதன்முறை மதிப்பேப்பட்ட சட்டமுளள்கள்: மீற்றட்டுறை அனவை அவருகள் (கின்வாழ்தன்மையின்வரன

கர்கள்கள் அவை அதை முத்தார். முத்திர் அவை அதை முத்தார்

ஆவணப்பதிவு (திருத்தம்)

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மிலுவசலிகோடை பெளந்த இன்ஞர் ஆடிகம் (கட்டிக்ளத் தல்)—[இரு, பெளட் குவசேக்கர]—முதன்முறை மதிப் மிடப்பட்டது.

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கடன்கள் (இறப்பேற்பாடுகள்) கட்டமுகம் க

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Volume 21 No. 12

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#### PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Uncorrected)

#### PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

MOLIGIOD OL CHILHCHIN THRE

BILLS READ THE FIRST TIME:

Registration of Documents (Amendment)

PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS

Subbita Subasadhaka Sangamaya (Incorporation) - (Mr. Scoaraja Sancaranyako) - Road the First time

A 44101 2 925 (82) 1113

Young Men's Buddhist Association, Minuwangeds (incorporation) - (Mr. Bennet Guansokers) - Read the First time

VOTE ON ACCOUNT, 1983

LOAMS (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) BILL:

Read a Second, and the Third time, and passed

OCAL TREASURY BILLS ORDINANCE: RESOLUTION

Written answers to ouestions

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පාර්ලිමේන්තුව பாசாளுமன்றம்

# PARLIAMENT

and and 1982 නොවැම්බර් 2 වන අතහරුවාදා

செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை, 2 தொவம்பர் 1982 Tuesday, 2nd November 1982

අ. භා. 3 ව පාර්ලිමේන්තුව රැස් විය. කුථානායකතුමා [අල් සාජ් එම්. අතිදුල් බාකිර්] මහතා මුලාසනාරුඪ මිය.

பாசாளுமன்ற<sub>ம்</sub> கி. ப. 3 மணிக்குக் கூடியது, சபாதா**யகர் அவர்** கள் [அல் ஹாஜ் அப்துல் ஏ. பாகிர் மாகார்] தலேமை வடித்தார் கள்.

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

# ලිපි ලේඛනාදිය පිළිගැන්වීම

சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பத்திரங்கள்

#### PAPERS PRESENTED

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

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 අඛිකාරය වන) ඵේදා ආඥපනතේ 10 වන වගන්නිය සටනෝ ආනයන තීරු ශාස්තු සම්බන්ධයෙන් වූ යෝජනාව.— [ආර්. ජේ. ජි. ද මැල් මස්තා.]

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.)

ங்கு ூல் இரு க்கக் கட்டளேயிடப்பட்டது.

Ordered to lie upon the Table.

පිළිගත්වත ලද වාර්තා சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட அறிக்கைகள்

REPORTS PRESENTED

ශී ලංකා කාන්නා ඇශ්ලෝ හවුල (සංඝ්ථාශන කිරී<mark>මේ)</mark> පනත් කෙටුම්ප<sub>න</sub>

இலங்கைப் பெண்கள் எக்லோ ஒன்றியம் (கூட்டி2ணத்தல்) சட்ட மூலம்

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

එම්. වින් සන් වී පෙරේරා මහතා (පාර්ලිමේන්තු කට යුතු හා කිබා ඇමතිතුමා සහ ආණ්ඩු පාර්ශ්වයේ පුධාන සංවිධායකතුමා)

(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ற் பெசேசா — பாசாளும<mark>ன்ற அலுவல்</mark> கன், வினேயாட்டுக்கள் அமைச்சரும் பிசதம அசசா<mark>ங்கக்</mark> 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 33 GES TO SEE

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.

පනන් යෙටුම්පත "ඒ" ස්ථාවර කාරක සභාව විසින් වාර්තා කරන ලද පරිදි 1982 නොවැම්බර් 3 වන බදාදා සලකා බලනු ලැබේ.

சட்டமூலம் நிஸ்யற்குழு "ஏ" இ<mark>ரைல் அ</mark>றிக்கை செய்யப்<mark>பட்ட</mark> வாறு 1982 நொவம்பர் 3, புதன்கிழமை பரிசீலிக்கப்பட**வி**ருக்கிற*து*.

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

නන්තෙයි වෙල්වා අනුස්මරණ භාරය (සංස්ථාගතා කිරීමේ) පනත් කෙවුම්පත

தநதை செல்வா ஞாபகர்ர்த்த நம்பிக்கைப் பொறுப்பு (கூட்டி**ணே**த் தல்)சட்டமூலம

THANTHAI CHELVA MEMORIAL TRUST (INCORPORATION) BILL

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

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Chairman of Standing Committee "A", I present the Report of Standing Comittee "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.

සනන් කෙටුම්පත " ඒ " ස්ථාවර කාරක සභාව විසින් වාර්තා තරන ලද පරිදි 1982 නොවැම්බර් 3 වන බදද සලකා බලනු ලැබේ.

சட்டுவும் நிஃயற்குழு "ஏ" இனுல் அறிக்கை செய்யப்பட்ட வாறு 1982 தொவம்பர் 3. புதன்பேறமை பரிசிலிக்கப்படனிருக்கிறது.

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

ජාතිය ගොඩනගන් නන් ගේ සංසමය (සංස්ථාගත කිරීමේ) පනන් කෙටුම්පත

நாட்டைக் கட்டியெழுப்புநர் கழகம் (கூட்டிணேத்தல்) சட்டமூலம்

NATION BUILDERS ASSOCIATION (INCORPORATION)
BILL

## එම්, වින්සන්ට පෙරේරා මහතා

(திரு- எம். வின்சன்ற் பெரோ) (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 " බී " ස් එවෙර කාරක සභාව විසින් වාර්තා කරන ලද පරිදි 1982 නොවැම්බර් 3 වන බදාදා සලකා බලනු ලැබේ.

சட்டமூலம், நிஃவயற்குழு "ஏ" இஞல் அறிக்கை செய்யப்பட்டவாறு 1982 நொவம்பர் 3, புதன்கிழமை பரிசீலிக்கப்படவிருக்கிறது.

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

සර් රසික් පරිඩි පදනම (සංස්ථාගන කිරිමේ) පනන් කෙටුම්පන

சேர் ருஸிக் பரீத் நிதித்தாபனம் (கூட்டிணேத்தல்) சட்டமூலம் SIR RAZIK FAREED FOUNDATION (INCORPORATION) BILL

#### එම්. මින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(நிரு. எம். வின்சன்ற் பெரேசா)

(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 කෙටුම්පන " ඒ " ස් ඡාවර කාරක සභාව විසින් වාර්තා කරන ලදු පරිදි 1982 නොවැම්බර් : වන බදාදා සලකා බලනු ලැබේ.

சட்டமூலம், நிஃயற்குழு ″ஏ″ இனுல் அறிக்கை செய்யப்பட்டவாறா 1982 நொவம்பர் 3, புதன்கிழமை பரிசீலிக்கப்படவிருக்கிறது.

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

<mark>පී. එස්. සුසයිදසන් මහතා</mark> (මන්නාරම) (திரு. பி. சோ. சூசைதாசன்—மன்னுர்) (Mr. P. S. Soosaithasan—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 exrtra 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 arise, which may or may not come. Secondly, they spend in anticipation of a supplementary estimate or supplementary provision by the Minister. Finally what happen? The Minister says: "Sorry, I just could not get it through. I could not get clearance from the Cabinet". So there is an excess, and it cannot be approved because it is after the date.

These are some of the main reasons given by the Chief Accounting Officers, the Permanent Secretaries of the various Ministries. This sort of excess must be avoided as far as possible.

The second matter that I wish to speak on is the escalating costs. They say the cost has gone up. We cannot understand this also because Governemnt budgeting is normally for twelve months. They can always budget very carefully for a twelve-month period. This point takes us to the fundamental question of whether budgeting is being done properly. We have always been asking them to do the budgeting very, very carefully. But it is not done that way. They do not take the 10 or 15 per cent, or whatever the inflationary rate may be, into consideration and have this rising cost built into it so that they can absorb it. What happens as a result? The cost goes up; or rather, there is negligence on the part of some agencies and it goes out of control, because budgeting is not dome properly and no clear action is taken about the rising costs. That is another aspect of the matter.

Thirdly, the Chief Accounting Officers, the Accounting Officers and the Accountants who are there say that they did not know whether there was provision or not. That means that adequate attention is not given to the accounting aspect of it. Books are not written up, and therefore they do not know the real position. The Votes Ledger is not up to date for many months; it has not been written. Therefore they do not know what balance is available for expenditure, and they go on debiting and debiting, finally, when it comes to the twelfth month, they say that they have exceeded the provision. Books have not been brought up to date and have not been balanced and reconciled with the Treasury Books. Year after year we have brought this to the notice of the Chief Accounting Officers and the other officers. But, unfortunately, we find that the amounts are increasing and year after year they find it very difficult to control it. Therefore some action will have to be taken in that direction. ATMADDELT SOCIETY IN GOLDSON AS IN THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL

When we come to the Advance Account the position is still worse. For many years final accounts have not been rendered in the case of many of the Advance Account activities. There is very little supervision by the Chief Accounting officers and the Accounting Officers in this regard. There are lapses in the procedure, especially purchasing procedure, and as a result there is no proper control over the stocks. There are non-moving stocks and slow-moving stocks which are increasing, and proper

control must be exercised over the purchasing, over the stock levels and various aspects of these Advance Account Activities.

Then, with regard to advance to staff, the loan registers have not been reconciled for many years. Loans are given mainly as flood relief for a period of ten to twelve months, and it means that they should be recovered within ten or twelve months. But what happens? Even 4, 5 or 10 months thereafter they have not been recovered. That means, once the loans is given action is not taken to recover that loan. As a result, they have the 'A' and 'B' accounts. The 'A' account is known as the "Ancient" Account. It remains in the books for many years, and they are unable to recover the balances on the loans. This is a very serious situation; large amounts are owing to Government by way of loans. So some section must be taken in this regard. These officers who owe money are still in service. They can be traced though they are transferred from one department to another. They are in service or they have just retired, and these amounts could be easily recovered.

Sir, I would not like to the much more of your time, but I would like to mention another matter and that is with regard to the Treasury. The officers of the Treasury are working very hard, and we have the greatest respect for then, but there is one thing I must say. The Treasury must not be satisfied with merely dishing out the funds given to them to various departments. They must exercise much greater control over departments. The Treasury is the financial controller for the Government. They are the custodians of government finances. Therefore they must control the finances. After dishing out what is due to the various departments there should be a monitoring section, a review section which should monitor what is happening in the various Ministries and Departments. When money is given they must know what is happening. They must know the progress and the various activities in various departments. Then only will they know whether they are actually spending the money, whether they are spending the money for the purpose for which it was given by Parliament. That is a very important aspect. If that check is exercised, if that control is exercised by the Treasury, by way of quarterly review or half-yearly review, I am sure these excesses could be greatly controlled.

ආර්. ජේ. ජ්. ද මැල් මහතා (මුදල් හා නුම සම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜீ. த மெல் — நிதி, அமைப்புத்திட்ட அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel-Minister of Finance and Planning)

Permit me to interrupt you for a moment. The Treasury has no such powers under the Constitution. All powers have been delegated to the Chief Accounting Officer of each Ministry. So it is up to the Chief Accounting Officer of each Ministry to exercise these

[ආර්. ජේ. ඒ. අ මැල් මහතා]

powers to control expenditure and to monitor the funds which have been given to his Minisry by the Treasury. I wish I had the powers. Unfortunately, I do not have such powers under the Constitution.

Secondly, you referred to budgeting. I think it will be fairer by the Treasury if you refer to budgeting and costing by each Ministry. When you say budgeting, there is a general feeling that all budgeting is done in the Treasury. What you referred to was budgeting and costing by each Ministry. If you specify that I will be very thankful because otherwise, in the current context of ignorance of financial procedure in this country, it will be said that everything was due to the fault of budgeting in the Treasury.

8. එස්. සුසයිදසන් මනනා (திரு. பி. சோ. சூசைதாசன்) (Mr. P. S. Soosaithasan)

Sir, I am very sorry. What I meant by budgeting was budgeting by various Ministries and Departments. It must be prepared properly by the Departments and sent to the Ministries, and the Ministries should exercise proper control over the budgeting system and the costing system and then send it to the Treasury.

With regard to the first matter you mentioned, the monitoring procedure or the review procedure which is being exercised now by the Chief Accounting Officers, the Permanent Secretaries, is not working satisfactorily. We very strongly feel that, although there may not be provision in the Constitution right now, it may be suitably amended, so that the Treasury, which is the custodian of the funds of the country, would have the necessary powers to control it, because unless they control this exercise from the centre, from the Treasury, it will not serve any purpose.

ආර්. ජේ. ජ්. ද මැල් මහතා (තිලා ஆர். ලිසු. සූ ගියන්) (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I would suggest that the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee moves this amendment of the Constitution. I would support him wholeheartedly.

කථානායකනුමා Ukana Walvar Vinsay-list to Walvar

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I think he is making a suggestion for the Hon. Minister of Finance to followup.

පී. එස්. සුසයිදසන් මහතා (திரு. பீ. சோ. சூசைதாசன்)

(Mr. P. S. Soosaithasan)
I sincerely feel that this sort of central control, this monitoring, this reviewing system, reviewing the progress of various activities carried out by various Ministries and departments, is very important. It is in the absence of this sort of central control that these

various projects go haywire. Excesses are due mainly due to that.

Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා (පාර්ලිමේන්තු කට යුතු හා නිඩා ඇමතිතුමා සහ ආණ්ඩු පාර්ශ්වයේ පුඩාන සංවිධායකතුමා)

(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ற் பெசேரா — பாராளுமன்ற அலுவல் கள், விளேயாட்டுத்துறை அமைச்சரும் பிரதம அரசாங்கக் கோறடாவும்)

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

I move.

"That the Eighth Report and the Third Instalment of the Report of the Auditor-General together with the Proceedings of the Committee be printed."

ழன்னை E®மன டூரின், மசு மகேசே மீக லினு லிடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. Question put, and agreed to.

වාර්තාට මුදුණය කළ යුතුයයි නිසෝග කරන ලදී. ඇෆිස්කෙක அச்செடப்படக் கட்டின்யிடப்பட்டது. Ordered that the Report be printed.

# 47 (5) වන ස්ථාවර නියෝගය යටතේ පිළිගන්වන ලද වාර්තාව

நிலேக்கட்டளே இல. 47(5) இன்படி சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட அறிக்கைகள்

REPORTS PRESENTED UNDER STANDING ORDER No. 47 (5)

කටුගස්තොට බෞද්ධ බල මණ්ඩලය (සංස්ථාගන කිරීමේ) පනත් කෙටුම්පන

கட்டுகஸ்தோட்ட பௌத்த பல மண்டலய (கூட்டினேத்தல்) சட்ட மூலம்

KATUGASTOTA BAUDDHA BALAMANDALAYA (INCORPORATION) BILL

"''කටුගස්පොට බෞද්ධ බල මණ්ඩලස (සංස්ථාපත කිරීමේ) පනුතු කෙටුම්පතු' පිළිබඳ මාර්තාව " [ඊ. එල්. බී. පුරුල් ලෙ මනතා]

පනත් කෙට්ටුපත 1982 නොවැම්බර් 3 වන බදාදා දෙවන වර කියවිය යුතුයයි නියෝග ක්රන ලදි.

சட்டமூலம் 1982, நொலம்பர் 3, புதன்கிழமை இரண்டாம்முறை முதிப்பிடப்படக் கட்டணேமிடப்பட்டது.

Bill ordered to be read a Second time upon Wednesday, 3rd November 1982.

රත් නපුර බෞද්ධ සමිනිය (සංස්ථාශන කිරිමේ) පනන් කෙටුම්පන

இசத்தினபுச பௌத்த சங்கம் (கூட்டிணித்தல்) சட்டமூலம் RATNAPURA BUDDHIST SOCIETY (INCORPORATION) BILL

"' රත"නපුර බෞද්ධ සමිනිය (සංස්ථාශන කිරීමේ) පනන' සෙමුම් පතු' පිළිබඳ වාර්තාව" [ඊ. එල්. බි. නුරුල්ලෙ මහතා]

පනත් කෙටුම්පන 1982 නොවැම්බර් 3 වන බදාදා දෙවන ටර කියවිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

சட்டமூலம், 1983 நொலம்பர் 3, புதன்கிழமை இரண்டாம் முறை மதிப்பிடப்படக் கட்ட ஃஸ்டிப்பட்டது.

Bill ordered to be read a Second time upon Wednesday, 3rd November 1982.

පෙන්සම

மனுக்கள்

#### **PETITIONS**

வும் நாயகர் அவர்கள்) (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.

පුශ්නවලට වාඩික පිළිතුරු මෙලාස්සෙලාස්සු வாய்மூல ඔෙடைகள் ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

සීමාසනින මොනරාගල සිනි සමාගම : ආණ්ඩුව සමග හිවිසුම

் மொனருகல் சுகர் கம்பனி விமிட்டட்: அரசாங்கத்துடஞன உடன்படிக்கை

MONERAGALA SUGAR CO. LTD.: AGREEMENT WITH
GOVERNMENT

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1. ලක්ස්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (අත්තනගල්ල) (திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி—அத்தனகல்ல) (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody—Attanagalla)

කෘෂිකාර්මික සංවර්ධනය හා පර්සේෂණ පිළිබඳ ඇමති තුමාගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ්නය : (අ) ශී ලංකා ආණිඩුව සහ සීමාසහිත මොනරාගල සීනි සමාගම අතර වූ අනුමත කරන ලද පුධාන හිවිසුම් කෙටුම්පත එතුම, ඉදිරිපත් කරනවාද ? (ආ) ඉදිරිපත් නොකරන්නේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද ?

விவசாய அபிளிருத்தி ஆராய்ச்சி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வின : (அ) மொனருகல சுகர் கம்பனி லிமிட்டட்டுக்கும் இலங்கை அரசாங்கத்திற்குமிடையில் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட பேருடன்படிக்கையை அவர் சபையில் சமர்ப்பிப்பாரா? (ஆ) இல்ஃயேல் 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 අබේවිකුම මහතා (නියෝජා කෘෂිකර්ම සංවර්ධනය හා පර්යේෂණ පිළිබද ඇමතිතුමා)

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

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

(අ) නැත. (ආ) මෙබඳු හිවිසුමක් කෙටුම්පත් අවස්ථා වේදී පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට ඉදිරිපත් වී, උක්ත කරුණ සම් ඛන්ධයෙන් පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේදී ඇති වන සාකච්ඡාව, ආයෝජකයන් සමග කරන හිවිසුම් සාකච්ඡා කෙරෙහි අහිතකර ලෙස බලපාමට ඉඩ ඇත. ලක් ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

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

විදේ ශික අයෝජකයන් සමහ ඇති කර ගන්නාවූ මේවාගේ ශිව්සුමක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් මේ ගරු සභාවට කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් නොකර, සාමානා වශයෙන් නිලධාරී මට්ටමෙන් හෝ වේවා, ටෙන්බර් මට්ටමෙන් හෝ වේවා, වෙනත් මට්ටමකින් හෝ වේවා, කටයුතු කිරීමේදී සතා යෙන් තොර යම් යමි කරුණු එළිදරවු වුණොත් එය මේවාගේ ශිව්සුම්වලදී අති භයයානක පුතිඵල ගෙන දෙන බව ගරු ඇමතිතුමා දන්නවාද? එතුමා ඒ බව පිළිගන්

සුමනදස අබේවිකුම මහතා ( නිලැ. අයනු නැප அபேவிக்சம) (Mr. Sumanadasa Abeywickrema)

උත්තරයේ තිබෙනවා, "පාර්ලිමෙන්තුවේදී ඇති වන සාකච්ඡාව, ආයෝජකයන් සමග කරන හිටිසුම්, සාකච්ඡා කෙරෙහි අහිතකර ලෙස බලපෑමට ඉඩ ඇත" කියා. එතුමා කියනවා නම්, මේ ගැන තව දරටත් හොයා බලන්න පුළුවනි.

ලක් ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (திரு. லஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி.) (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

දෙවැනි කාරණය මේකයි: ඇයි, මේ ශරු සභාවේ මන්නීවරුන් කෙරෙහි විශ්වාසය නොතබන්නේ ?

2. कवांचें किल संस्थान है है।

ශාමිණි ජයසුරිය මහතා (කෘෂිකාර්මික සංවර්ධනය හා පර්යෙෂණ පිළිබද අමතිතුමා)

(திரு. காமனீ ஜயசூரிய—விவசாய அபிவிருத்**தி, ஆராய்**ச்சி அமைச்சர்)

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

එහෙම අදහසක් කොහේ වත් නැහැ. මේ වේලාවේදී මේ කරුණ එළිදරව් නොකරන්නේ ඇයි කියන කාරණය ගරු නියෝජා ඇමතිතුමා මේ විස්තරයේ දී කිව්වා. එහේම කරන්නේ, ලංකා ජනතාවගේ, යහපත අප රටේ යහපත හා ආරක්ෂාව සදහා මේක අලුත් වැඩක් නොවෙයි. මේවාගේ ඉද්වල් තමුන් නාන්සේ ලාගේ ආණ්ඩු කාලයේ ත් මේ විධියට කෙරුණා.

ලක්ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහනා (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.

னை இதி க்கத்தே இத்தை (திரு. காமனி ஜயசூரிய) (Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya)

When all the negotiations are over it will be a public document.

ලක් ෂමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (திரு. லஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி) (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody) It will be tabled? No, Sir—

விப்பு அவர்கள்) (சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker)

The Hon. Minister has answered, and you have no further right to ask supplementary questions.

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

It will be a public document after it is approved! I know what is happening!

විදුහල් පතිවරු, වෙහන් හනකුරුවල නිරත பாடசாසා அතිபர்கள், ලිකකු பதனிகளிற் දා කොර பුසිලිකොர் PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS FUNCTIONING IN OTHER POSTS 57/82 (2)

2. ලක් ජමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (කිලු. බණ්ගත් නුග්තියෙකු) (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

යෞවන කටයුතු හා රැකීරක් ෂා ඇමනිතුමා සහ අධන පන ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසු පුශ්නය : (අ) අධාාපන අමා නාහංශයට අයත් මහා විදුහල, මධා මහා විදුහල සහ කණින්ඨ විදුසාලවල සිටිය යුතු විදුහල් පතිවරු සංඛාාව කෙතෙක්ද? (ආ) ඉහත සදහන් විදාහලවල ශේණ්ඩාරී ස් වීර විදුහල් පනිවරු කී දෙනෙක් සේ වයේ සිටිත් ද? (ඉ) ශුේණිධාරී ස්වීර විදුහල් පතිවරු කී දෙනෙක් ඔවුන්ට නියමිත සේවයේ නොයොදවා එගෙන් මවුන්ට නියමිත වැටුපටම නියෝජා අංශ භාර, උප විදුහල් පති සහ උපගුරු යන තනතුරුවල සේ වයේ යොදවා සිටිත්ද ? (ඊ) ශේණීධාරී ස් වීර විදුහල් පතිවරු නීයමිත සේවයේ නොයොදා වෙනත් තනතුරුවල සේවය කිරීමට යෙදවීම මුදල් සහ පාලන රෙගුලාසිවලට එකහද ? (උ) (i) නියෝජා, අංශ භාර, උප ව්දුහල් පති, උපගුරු යනාදී වශයෙන් සේවයේ යොදවා ඇති ශේණි ධාරී වුදුහල් පනිවරු නියමින සේවයේ යෙදවීමට එතුමා කියා කරනවාද? (ii) නොඑසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

இன்ஞர் அலுவல்கள், தொழில்வாய்ப்பு அமைச்சரும் கல்வி அமைச்சரும் ஆனவரைக் கேட்ட விரை: (அ) கல்வி அமைச் கின் கீழுள்ள மகா வித்தியாலயங்கள் மத்திய மகா வித்தியால அங்கள், கனிஷ்ட வித்தியாலயங்கள் ஆகியவற்றில் இருக்க வேண்டிய வித்தியாலய அதிபர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை எவ் வளவு? (ஆ) மேற்படி வித்தியாலயங்களில் தரத்தினேயுடைய திரந்தா அதிபர்களாக எத்தினே பேர் சேவையில் ஈடுபடுத்தப் பட்டுள்ளார்கள்? (இ) தரத்தினேயுடைய நிரந்தா அதிபர்

களில் அவர்களுக்குரிய வேலேகளில் ஈடுபடுத்தப்படாமல் அவர் களுக்குரிய சம்பளத்திற்கேற்ப பேரதி அதிபர் பீரிவிற்குப் பொறப்பான அதிபர் உப அதிபர் உதவி ஆசிரியர் போன்ற பதவிகளே வகிப்பவர் எத்தனே பேர்? (ஈ) தரத்திணேயுடைய நிரந்தர அதிபர்களே அவர்களுக்குரிய வேலேகளில் ஈடுபடுத்தா மல் வெல்வேறு பகுதிகளில் ஈடுபடுத்துவது நிதிப் பேரமாணங் களுக்கும் நிருவாகப் பிரமாணங்களுக்கும் ஏற்புடையதா? (உ) (i) பிரதி அதிபர் பிரிவிற்குப் பொறுப்பான அதிபர், உப அதிபர் உதவி ஆசிரியர் போன்ற பதவிகளில் ஈடுபடுத்தப் பட்டுள்ள தரத்திணேயுடைய அதிபர்கள் அவர்களுக்குரிய பணி களில் ஈடுபடுத்த அவர் நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பாரா? (ii) இன் நேல், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Youth Affairs and Employment and Minister of Education: (a) How many principals should there be in the maha vidyalayas, madya maha vidyalayas and kanishta vidyalayas under the Minister of Education? (b) How many permanent principals of the principal grade have been posted to the above schools? (c) How many permanent principals of the principal grade have been posted as deputies, section heads, vice principals and assistant teachers on their appropriate salaries but outside their grade? (d) Is it in accordance with financial and administrative regulations to employ permanent principals of the principal grade in posts outside their grade? (e) (i) Will he take action to place in the correct posts those principals of the principal grade who are now posted as deputies, section heads, vice principals and assistant teachers? (ii) If not, why?

වීරවන් නි සමරවීර මහතා (නියෝජා අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. வீரவன்னி சமரவீர—கல்வி பிரதி அமைச்சர்) (Mr. Weerawanni Samaraweera—Deputy Minister of Education)

(අ) 10,049. (ආ) 5,888 (ඉ) ශ්‍රේණ්ඩාරීන් 1,126 දෙනෙකු ඔවුන්ගේ තනතුරුවලට ශැලපෙන පරිදි, සේවයේ අවශාතාවය මත, අනුමත වෙනත් තනතුරුවල යොදවා ඇත. (ඊ) ඉහත (ඉ) අනුව පැන නොනයි. (ඊ) ඉහත (ඉ) අනුව පැන නොනයි. (ඉ) අනුව පැන නොනයි.

ලේක් හමුස් ආයතනය මගින් පවත්වන ලද 1982 සිංහල සහ හින්දු අලුත් අවුරුදු උත්සව

லேக் ஹவுஸ் நடாத்திய 1982 செங்கள, இந்து புத்தாண்டு விமுர 1982 SINHALA AND HINDU NEW YEAR CELEBRATIONS CONDUCTED BY LAKE HOUSE

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3. **උක්ප්මන්** ජයකොඩි මහතා (திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி) (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

අගාමාතා සහ පළාත් පාලන, තිවාස හා ඉදිකිරීම් අමතිතුමා සහ මහාමාර්ග කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා ගෙත් ඇසූ පුශ්තය: (අ) (i) ලේක් හවුස් ආයතන යෙත් හෝ එම ආයතනයේ පලකෙරෙන, දිනපතා, අර්ධ මාසික හා මාසික පුකාශන අනුඉහයෙන් 1982 සිංහල සහ හිත්දු අලුත් අවුරුදු උත්සව පවත්වන ලද ස්ථාන, ආයතන, සංවිධාන සහ පුද්ගලශින්ගේනම් සහ ලිපින යන් ඉදිරිපත් කරනවාද? (ii) නොඑසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද? (ආ) (i) එම ආයතනවලට, සංවිධානවලට සහ පුද්ගලයන්ට ඒ සඳහා දෙන ලද ආධාර සම්බන්ධව විස් තරයක් වෙන වෙනම ඉදිරිපත් කරනවාද? (ii) නොඑසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

பிரதம அமைச்சரும் உள்ளூராட்சு, விடமைப்பு நிர்மாண அமைச்சரும் பெருவி நிகள் அமைச்சருமானவரைக் கேட்ட விரை: (அ) (i) லேக் ஹவுஸ் நிறுவனத்தின் ஆதாவுடன் அல்லது இந்நிறுவனத்திலிருந்து தினந்தோறும் வாரந் தோறும் மாதம் இருமுறை மாதந்தோறும் வெளிவரும் வெளி மீடுகளின் ஆதாவுடன் 1982 சிங்கள, இந்து புத்தாண்டு விழாவை நடத்திய இடங்கள், நிறுவனங்கள் அமைப்பதன், தனிநபரின் பெயர், முகவரி ஆகியவைகளேக் கூறுவாரா? (ii) இன்றேல், என்? (ஆ) (i) இந்நிறுவனங்களுக்கோ, அமைப்புகளுக்கோ, தணிநபருக்கோ விழாவின் சார்பாக வழங்கிய உதவி தொடர்பான விபரங்களேத் தனித்தனி கூறுவாரா? (ii)

asked the Prime Minister and Minister of Local Government, Housing and Construction and Minister of Highways: (a) (i) Will he state the places where the 1982 Sinhala and Hindu New Year celebrations were held under the aegis of Lake House or its daily, weekly, fortnightly and monthly publications, and also the names and addresses of the institutions, organizations and individuals who conducted these celebrations? (ii) If not, why? (b) (i) Will he give a description of the assistance given for this purpose to each of these institutions, organizations and individuals? (ii) If not, why?

# එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(திரு எம். வின்சன்ற் பெரோ) வகவி கல

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

May I table the Answer on behalf of the Hon. Prime Minister and Minister of Local Government, Housing and Construction and Minister of Highways?

அல்றைமுன்று இ (சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker) Yes.

டிஸ் டீலியம் இற அவின் ரிழ் திதிஆப்: சபாபீடத்தில் வைக்கப்பட்ட விடை: Answer tabled :

- (a) (i) 1. Bandaragama Eksath Tharuna Kela,
  No. 54, Rajagama, Bandaragama.
  Requested by M.P., Bandaragama.
  - 2. Development Council, Gampaha.

    Requested by Gampaha District Minister.
  - Bentara Elpitiya Sinhala New Year Festival,
     District Minister's Office, Galle.
     Requested by Bentara-Elpitiya Minister of Parliament.
  - 4. Galoya Ekamuthu Tharuna Samagaya,
    Ukuwela.
    Requested by M.P., Rattota.
  - 5. Moratuwa New Year Festival, Requested by M.P., Moratuwa.

- 6. Molagoda Rural Development Society, Requested by Minister of Social Services.
- 7. Kegalle New Year Festival,
  Kegalle Sports Secretary, Kegalle.
  Requested by Kegalle District Minister.
- Kadugannawe New Year Festival, Requested by Mr. Sunil Abeysundere, Deputy Minister.
- 9. Negombo New Year Festival,
  Municipal Office, Negombo.
  Requested by M.P. for Negombo.
- United Youths' Sports Society,
   944, Hatharamanhandiya, Kottawa, Pannipitiya.
   Requested by Hony. Secretary.
- Pragathi Lama Samajaya, New Year Festival, Pothupitiya, Wadduwa.
   Requested by Secretary.
- Kandy Hiyanopitiya,
   Embuldeniya Suhada Kala Kawaya, New Year Festival.
   Requested by Officer (Special Service).
- 13. Kurunegala New Year Festival,
  Eksath Tharuna Samithiya,
  Requested by United Youth League.
- 14. Walpita Eksath Gamini Prajamandalaya, Walpita, Horana, New Year Festival.

  Requested by Secretary.
- Lions Club Athurugiriya New Year Festival.
   Requested by Lions Club Committee President.
- 16. Samagi Kala Kawaya and Sports Club,
  Heenkinda, Kurukulawa.
  Requested by the President.
- De Soysa Purea Mahal Nivasayeeya Subasadaka Sangamaya,
   Moratuwa, New Year Festival.
   Requested by Secretary.
- 18. Dambadeniya New Year Festival.
  Requested by Asst. Government Agent.
- Lanka Jathika Sarwodaya (Inc.) Sramadana Sangamaya, New Year Festival.
   Requested by Secretary.
- Jayalanka Kreeda Samajaya, New Year Festival. Batuwatte.
- Elimba Aruna Praja Mandalaya, New Year Festival. Requested by Asst. Government Agent.
- 22. Kobeigana New Year Festival.
  Requested by Secretary of the Committee.
- Rukmal Kreeda Samajaya, New Year Festival.
   Pannipitiya
   Requested by Secretary.
- 24. Desapremi Sangamaya, New Year Festival,
  Angulana.
  Requested by President.

- Thangalle New Year Festival.
   Requested by District Correspondent, Lake House.
- 26. Batemulla New Year Festival, Commmittee,
  Batemulla.
  Requested by Secretary.
- 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.
- Wilgoda Uyana Subasadhaka Samithiya, New Year Festival.
   Kurunegala.
   Requested by Secretary.
- Horape "Sumithra" Sports Club, New Year Festival. Horape, Ragama.
   Requested by President / Organising Secretary.
- 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. Tuduwegedara-Heenkenda Bodhu-Kithunu Yowun Hamuwa,
  629, Tuduwegedera, Ragama,
  New Year Festival.
  Requested by Secretary.
- 38. Samagi Subasadaka Ha Kreeda Samithiya,
  No. 7, Honnantara Polgasovita,
  New Year Festival.
  Requested by Secretary.
- 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 Kreeda Samajaya, Polgasovita, New Year Festival.

  Requested by President.

- Eksath Mithuru Sangamaya, Kadalana, Moratuwa,
   New Year Festival.
   Requested by Secretary.
  - 44. Wadduwa Sahurda Samuha, New Year Fetival.
    Requeted by Secretary.
  - 45. Kosgoda Kegalle Jathika Tharuna Sewa Youvana Samajaya;
    New Year Festival.
    Requested by Corresondent, 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.
- 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 Fetival,
  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.

ආර්. ශුණපාල මහතා : යළි සේවයට බඳවා ගැනීම தரு. ஆர். குணபால : மீண்டும் வேஃயிலமர்த்தல் MR. R. GUNAPALA : REINSTATEMENT

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4. ආචාර්ය ඩබිලිව්. දහනායක මහතා (ගාල්ල) (கலாநிதி டபிள்யு. தஹைநாயக்க—காலி) (Dr. W. Dahanayake—Galle)

කර්මාන්ත හා විදහා කටයුතු පිළිබඳ අමතිතුමගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ්නය: (අ) (i) බූස්සේ කදුරුප්පේ බුලුගහවත් තෝ පදිංචි, ගිංතොට තුනී ලැලි කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවේ පුඛාන පුහුණු කුමකරු, අංක 856 හිමි ආර්. ගුනපාල මහතා 1980 ජූලි 25, 26 හා 27 යන දිනයන් සඳහා රජයේ වෛදහ නිලධාරියකුගෙන් ලබාගත් වෛදහ සහතික ඉදිරිපත්කර තිබියදීත් 1980 ජූලි මාසයේදී ඔහු ධුරය අත්හැර ගියේ යැයි සලකා අයුතු සහගත ලෙස

සේවයෙන් පහකර ඇති බවත් ; (ii) 1980 ජුලි 28 වැනිද ඔහු වැඩට ගිය විට ඔහු පිළිබඳව කොළඹට දන්වා යවා ඇතැයි ඔහුට දැන්වූ බවත් ; (iii) 1980 ජූලි මාසයේ දී <mark>වැඩෙන් නට පටන් ගත් රෝගය හේ තු කොට ගෙන පසුව</mark> 1980 සැප්තැම්බර් 17 වැනිදා ඔහු ශලෳකර්මයකට භාජ නය කරනු ලැබ බවත් ; එතුමා දන්නේද? (ආ) (i) මේ කරුණු ඔප්පු වී ඇති කරුණු වන හෙයින් ගණපාල මහතා යළි සේවයට බඳවාගන්නා ලෙස එතුමා නියෝග කරන්නේද? (ii) නොකරන්නේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද? கைத்தொழில் விஞ்ஞான அலுவல்கள் அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினு: (அ) (i) கிந்தோட்ட ஒட்டுப்பலகைத் தொழிற்சாஃயில் 856 ஆம் இலக்கங் கொண்ட பொறுப் பாளியும் புலுக்காவத்தை, கட்டுறுப்பை பூசா என்ற முக வரியினருமான திரு. ஆர். குணபால 1980 ஜூல் 25, 26, 27 ஆகிய நாட்கள் தொடர்பாக அரசாங்க வைத்திய அதிகாரியிடமிருந்து வைத்தியச் சான்றிதழ் சமப்ர்பித் <del>திருந்தபோதும் தமது பதவியை விட்டொழிந்தாசென</del> 1980 ஜூஃயில் நியாயங் கூறமுடியாத முறையில் வேலே யிலிருந்து நிறுத்தப்பட்டார் என்பதையும்; (ii) 1980, ஜூஃ 28 இல் அவர் வேஃக்குப்போனபொழுது அவரது <mark>கிடயம் க</mark>லனிப்புக்காகத் கொழும்புககு அனுப்பப்பட டுள்ளது என்று அவரிடம் தெரிவிக்கபபட்டது என்பதையும (iii) பின்னர் 1980, ஜூலேயில் ஆரம்ப நிலேயிலிருந்து நோய் தொடர்பில் 1980, செப்தம்பர் 17 இல் அறுவை வைத்தியத் துக்குட்படுத்தப்பட்டார் என்பதையும், அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) (i) எண்டுக்கப்பட்ட நிகழ்வுகளேக் கொண்ட இந்தச் சூழ்நிலேகள் காரணமாகத் திரு. குணபால மீண்டும் வேலே யில் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளப்படவேண்டும் என அவர் கட்டளே யிடுவாரா ? (ii) இல்வேயேல், என்?

asked the Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs: (a) Is he aware—(i) that Mr. R. Gunapala of Bulugahawatte, Kaduruppe, Boossa, Charge Hand, No. 856, Gintota Plywood Factory, was unjustifiably discontinued as having vacated his post in July 1980, although he had submitted medical certificates from the Government Medical Officer in respect of 25th, 26th and 27th July 1980; (ii) that when he went for work on 28th July 1980 he was informed that his case had been sent up to Colombo; (iii) that subsequently, on 17th September 1980, he was operated on the sickness which was incipient in July 1980? (b) (i) In view of these circumstances which are all proven facts, will he order reinstatement of Mr. Gunapala? (ii) if not, why?

එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් පුනාන්දු මහතා (නියෝජා කමාන්න හා විදහ කටයුතු ඇමනිනුමා)

( திரு. என். டென்சில் பெர்ணண்டோ—கைத்தொழில், விஞ் ஞான அலுவல்கள் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. N. Denzil Fernando—Deputy Minister of Industries & Scientific Affairs)

(a) (i) I am aware that Mr. R. Gunapala of Bulugahawatte Kaduruppe, Boossa, Charge Hand No. 856 in the Gintota Plywood Factory, was discontinued as having vacaged his post in July, 1980 as he had absented himself from work at the Gintota Factory on the 25th, 26th and 27th of July 1980 without approval. (ii) Yes. (iii) Not aware. (b) (i) This matter is under review. (ii) Does not arise.

ඳාවාර්ය වුබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මහතා (கலாநிதி டபிள்யு, தஹநாயக்க) (Dr. W. Dahanayake)

Is the Hon. Minister aware that Mr. Gunapala submitted medical certificates from the Government Medical Officer in respect of the following dates: 25th, 26th and 27th July 1980?

එන්. වෙන්සිල් පුනාන්දු මහතා (நிரு. என். டென்சில் பெர்ணுண்டோ) (Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)

We have not received them. The answer to the first question is, 'without approval'. So he has been out of the factory on the 25th, 26th and 27th July without approval. We will have to take the necessary steps.

ඳාචාර්ය බබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මහතා (கலாநிதி டபிள்யு. தஹநாயக்க) (Dr. W. Dahanayake)

Is he aware that, as a matter of truth and fact, medical certificates were submitted in respect of the dates I have mentioned?

එන්. ඛෙන්සිල් පුනාන්දු මහතා (ඹුලු. என். டென்சில் பெர்ணுண்டோ) (Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)

I am not aware. We will look into that matter.

අවස්ථා සහසම වීරුම කලාගය (මෙළඳ

අාචාර්ය ඔබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මහතා (සහා හිමි டபின்யு. தஹநாயக்க) (Dr. W. Dahanayake)

Will you please look into it?

அட்ரதாயகர் அவர்கள்) (சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker)

He has undertaken to do that.

ළාචාර්ය ධබිලිවි. දහනායක මහතා (கலாநிதி டபிள்யு. தஹநாயக்க) (Dr. W. Dahanayake)

I will have to ask this question again, Sir.

வட்பறாயுகர் அவர்கள்) (சபா நாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker) Question No. 5.

සරන් වන්දු රුජකරුණා මහතා (නියෝජා ආ<mark>හාර හා</mark> සමපකාර ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. சரத்சத்<mark>ர ராஜகருண — உணவு, கூட்டுறவுப் பிரதி</mark> அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Sarathchandra Rajakaruna—Deputy Minister of Food & Co-operatives)

ඒ පුශ්නයට පිළිතුරු සැපසීමට මාසයක් කල් ඕනැ.

පුශ් නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නිසෝග කරන ලදී. ශ්ලාතන පුන්රිල්ල ගින් බිහිර පෙප්ට පියිසේ සට්ට කිස්ට ප්ටට උනු Question ordered to stand down. වැලිම්. එච්. පියදාස මහතා : මිශාම වැටුප් ඉිල. டபினயු, எம். பியசாத : ඉய්බු, இயம் MR. W. H. PIYADASA : PENSION

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6. ආචාර්ය ධබ්ලිවී. දහනායක මහතා (கலாநிதி டபின்யு. தஹநாயக்க)

(Dr. W. Dahanayake)

වෙළඳ හා නාවුක කටයුතු පිළිබද ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසු පුශ්නය: (අ) වරාය අධිකාරියේ මේසන් කරුවකු ලෙස සේවය කොට 1981 අපුේල් 27 වෙනි දින සේවයෙන් විශාම ලන් අගුළුගහ, හත්තන්ගල දූවේවත්තේ ඩබ්ලිව් එව්. පියදාස මහතාට ගෙවිය යුතු සම්පූර්ණ විශාම වැටුප සහ වෙනත් ගෙවීම් ලබාදීමට එතුමා පියවර ගත්නවාද? (ආ) නොඑසේනම් මන් ද දී

வர்த்தக, கப்பற்றுறை அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட விஞ (அ) துறை அதிகார சபையில் மேசஞகப் பணிபுரித்து 1981 ஏப்றில் 17 ஆந் தேதி ஓய்வுபெற்றவரும் துவேவத்தை ஹத்தங்கலே, அங்குல ககா என்ற முகவரியைக் கொண்டவரு மான திரு. டபின்யு. எச். பியதாச என்பவருக்கு முழு ஓய் ஆதியமும் பிற கொடுப்பனவுகளும் கொடுக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பாரா? (ஆ) இல்ஃபேல் என்?

asked the Minister of Trade and Shipping: (a) Will he cause full pension and other dues to be paid to Mr. W. H. Piyadasa of Duwewatta, Hattangala, Angulugaha, who retired from the post of mason in the Ports Authority on 27th April 1981? (b) If not why?

ලලින් ඇතුලන් මුදලි මහනා (වෙළඳ හා නාවුක කටයුතු ආමතිතුමා)

(திரு. லலித் அத்துலத்முதலி — வர்த்தக, கப்பற்றுறை அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Lalith Athulathmudali—Minister of Trade & Shipping)

(අ) පියදුස මහතා ශී ලංකා වරාය අධිකාරිය යටතේ රැකියාවෙහි නියුක්ත කොට රඳවාගෙන ඇතැයි යන ස්වකීය අදහසට අනුව අතිරේක දීමනා සැලකිල්ලට නොගෙන ගණනය කළ විශාම වැටුපක් ශාල්ලේ දිසාපතිවරයා විසින් පියදාස මහතාට ගෙවා ඇත. 81. 04. 27 දින සිට පියදාස මහතා මේසන්කරු තනතුරින් විශාම ගොස් ඇති බව ශී ලංකා වරාය අධිකාරියේ සභාපතිවරයා විසින් 82. 05. 25 දින ගාල්ලේ දිසාපති වෙන දන්වා ඇත. අතිරේක දීමනාද ඇතුලත් සම්පූර්ණ විශාම වැටුප ගාල්ලේ දිසාපතිවරයා විසින් පියදාස මහතාට දැන් ගෙවනු ඇත. (ආ) පැන නොනගි.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Is anyone asking Question No. 7 on behalf of the hon. Member for Habaraduwa?—(Pause.)—No. Is anyone asking Question No. 8 on behalf of the hon Third Member for Colombo Central?—(Pause.)—No.

1980 ජූලි මාසයේදී නනතුරු අන්තැර ශිය සේවකයෝ 1980 ஜுஃயில் பதவியிலிருந்து விலகிய ஊழியர் EMPLOYEES WHO VACATED POSTS IN JULY 1980

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9. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (සරත් මුත්තෙව්ටුවෙ ගම මහතා—කලවාන වෙනුවට)

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி — திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெ கம—கலவான—சார்பாக)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody—on behalf of Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama—Kalawana)

සෞඛන ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ්නය: (අ) 1980 ජූලි මාසයේදී තම තනතුරු අතහැර ගියේ යැයි සලකනු ලබන, එතුමාගේ අමාතනාංශය යටතේ ඇති දෙපාර්ත මේන්තු හා සංස්ථාවල සියඑම වර්ගයන්ට අයත් සේවක යින්ගේ සංඛනාව එතුමා සදහන් කරනවාද? (ආ) මෙම සේවකයින්ගෙන් කී දෙනෙකු නැවත සේවයට කැඳව තිබේද? (ආ) ඉතිරි සේවකයින් නැවත සේවයට කැඳව මට එතුමා අදහස් කරන්නේද? (ආ) එසේ නම්, ඒ කවදද? (ඉ) නොඑසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද? (ඊ) එසේ නැවත සේවයට කැඳව ඇති සේවකයින්ගෙන් කී දෙනෙකුට ඔවුන්ගේ හිත වැටුප් ගෙවා නිබේද? (උ) අනිකුත් අයටත් ඔවුන්ගේ හිත වැටුප් ගෙවනු ලබන්නේද? (ඌ) එසේ නම්, ඒ කවදද? (එ) නොඑසේ නම්, ඒ ඔන්ද? (එ) නොඑසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද? (එ) නොඑසේ

சுகாதார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட விரை: (அ) 1980 ஜூல் மாதத்தில் அவர்களது பதவிகளிலிருந்தும் விலகியவர்களாகக் கருதப்பட்ட அவரது அமைச்சின் கிழுள்ள திணேக்களங்கள் கருதப்பட்ட அவரது அமைச்சின் கிழுள்ள திணேக்களங்கள் கட்டுத்தாபனங்கள் ஆகியவற்றைச் சேர்ந்த சகல தரங்களே யும் சேர்ந்த ஊழியர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையை அவர் கூறுவா ரா? (ஆ) இவர்களுள் மீண்டும் வேலேக்குச் சேர்த்துக்கொள் எப்பட்டவர்கள் எத்தனேபேர்? (இ) எஞ்சியுள்ளவர்களேயும் மீண்டும் சேர்த்துக்கொள்வதற்கு அவர் உத்தேசிக்கிரூரா? (ஈ) ஆமெனில் எப்போழுது? (உ) இல்லேயெனில் ஏன்? (ஊ) அவ்வாறு மீண்டும் வேலேக்குச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளப் பட்ட ஊழியர்களில் எத்தனே பேருக்கு அவர்களது சம்பன நிலுவைகள் வழங்கப்பட்டன? (எ) ஏனேயவர்களுக்கும் அவர்களது சம்பள நிலுவைகள் வழங்கப்படுமா? (ஏ) ஆமெனில் எப்பொழுது? (ஐ) இல்லேயெனில் ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Health: (a) Will he state the number of employees of all categories in departments and corporations under his Ministry who were considered to have vacated their posts in July, 1980? (b) Of these employees, how many have been taken back for work? (c) Does he propose to take back the remaining employees? (d) If so, when? (e) If not, why? (f) How many such employees so taken back for work have been paid their arrears of salary? (g) Will the others be paid their arrears of salary? (h) If so, when? (i) If not, why?

සුනෝනු රණසිංහ මහන්මීය (වැඩබලන සෞඛා ඇමනිනුමීය)

(இருமதி சுனேத்ரா றணசிங்க — பதில் சுகாதார அமைச் சர்)

(Mrs. Sunethra Ranasinghe—Acting Minister of Health)

(අ) 675 යි. (ආ) 589 යි. (ආ) ඔව්. රජය විසින් දක්වා ඇති උපදෙස් මාලාව පරිදි හා ඇතිවන පුරප්පාඩු සංඛාාව අනුව. (ආ) ඉහත 'ආ' පිළිතුර බලන්න. (ඉ) පැන නොනහී. (ඊ) 526 යි. (උ) නැත. රජය විසින් දක්වා ඇති උපදෙස් මාලාව අනුව ඔවුන් සුදුසුකම් නොලැබුවොත්. (ඌ) ඉහත 'උ' හි පිළිතුර බලන්න. (එ) පැන නොනහී.

# 1980 ජූලි මාසයේදී තනතුරු අතහැර ශිය සේවකයෝ 1980 ලූ ඉතිහර පළුඹුණින් මෙම නොවාර EMPLOYEES WHO VACATED POSTS IN JULY 1980

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10. ලක් ජමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (සරන් මුන්තෙව්ටු වෙගම මහතා වෙනුවට)

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி — திரு. சாத் முத்தெட்டுவெ கம–சார்பாக)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody—on behalf of Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

වෙළඳ හා නාවක කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමන්තුමාගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ්නය : (අ) 1980 ජූලි ම සයේදී නම ගනතුරු සලකත ලබන එතුමාගේ අතහැර ගියේ යැයි අම තනංශය යටතේ ඇති දෙපාර්තමේන්තු හා සංස්ථා 26 සියලම වර්ගයන්ව අයත් සේවකයින්ගේ සඳහන් එකුමා කරනවාද ? සංඛාහව (ආ) මෙම සේවකයින්ගෙන් කී දෙනෙකු නැවන සේව <mark>යට කැඳවා නිබේද? (ඇ) ඉනිරි සේවකයින් නැවන</mark> සේවයට කැඳවීමට එතුමා අදහස් කරන්නේද? (ඇ) එසේ නම්, ඒ කවදාද? (ඉ) නොඑසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද? (ඊ) එසේ නැවතු සේවයට කැඳවා ඇති සේවකයන් ගෙන් කී දෙනෙකුට ඔවුන්ගේ හිත වැටුප් ගෙවා තිබේද? (උ) අතිකුත් අයටත් ඔවුන්ගේ හිත වැවුප් ගෙවනු ලබන්නේද? (ඌ) එසේ නම්, ඒ කවදාද? (එ) නොඑසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

வர்த்தக, கப்பற்றுறை அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட விணு:
(அ) 1980, ஜூல் மாதத்தில் அவர்களது பதவிகளிலி
ருத்து விலகியவர்களாகக் கருதப்பட்ட அவரது அமைச்சின்
கிழுள்ள திணக்களங்கள், கூட்டுத்தாபனங்கள் ஆகியவற்றைச்
சேர்ந்த சகல தரங்களேயும் சேர்ந்த ஊழியர்களின் எண்ணிக்
கையை அவர் கூறுவாசா? (ஆ) இவர்களுள் மீண்டும்
வேலுக்குச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டவர்கள் எத்தனே பேர்?
(இ) எஞ்சியுள்ளவர்களேயும் மீண்டும் சேர்த்துக்கொள்வதற்கு
அவர் உத்தேசிக்கிறுரா? (ஈ) ஆமெனில் எப்பொழுது?
(உ) இல்லேயெனில் என்? (ஊ) அவ்வாறு மீண்டும் வேலுக்
குச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட ஊழியர்களில் எத்தனே
பேருக்கு அவர்களது சம்பள திலுவைகள் வழங்கப்பட்டன?
(எ) ஏனேயவர்களுக்கும் அவர்களது சம்பள திலுவைகள் வழங்கப்படுமா? (ஏ) ஆமெனில் எப்பொழுது ? (ஐ) இல்லே
யேனில் ஏன் ?

asked the Minister of Trade and Shipping: (a) Will he state the number of employees of all categories in departments and corporations under his Ministry who

were considered to have vacated their posts in July 1980? (b) Of these employees, how many have been taken back for work? (c) Does he propose to take back the remaining employees? (d) If so, when? (e) If not, why? (f) How many such employees so taken back for work have been paid their arrears of salary? (g) Will the others be paid their arrears of salary? (h) If so, when? (i) If not, why?

# ලලින් ඇතුලන්මුදලි මහතා

(திரு. லனித் அத்துலத்முதலி)

(Mr.. Lalith Athulathmudali)

(a) 636. (b) 488. (c) Yes; in accordance with guidelines set by Government and the availability of vacancies. (d) Vide answer to (c) above. (e) Does not arise. (f) 346. (g) No, if they do not qualify in terms of the guidelines set by Government. (h) Vide answer to (g) (i) Does not arise.

## කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 11. ages and parallel and lill (b)

## එම්. වින සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා 🕟 🔤 📶 📶

(திரு எம். வின்சன்ற் பெசோர) பாக பாமாக விட 🕕

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Hon. Minister of Rural Development, I ask for two weeks' time.

குன்னம் இரு தினைத் ஒர்பேன்' விலேல் விகைப் விற்கை டி. வினுவை மற்ஞெரு நினத்திற் சமர்ப்பிக்கத் கட்ட‰்யிடப்பட்டது Question ordered to stand down.

# නයිනනිව් පුවද් ශයට ජල විදුලිය நமினுதிவுக்கு நீர் மின்சாரம் HYDRO-ELECTRICITY TO NAINATIVU

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12. වී. සිවසිනම්පරම් මහතා (වවුනියාව) (කා පො. ඉරන්නිනම් මහතා— (කයිවීස්) වෙනුවට )

(திரு. ரீ. சிவசிதம்பரம்—வவுனியா—திரு. கா. பொ. இரத் தினம்—ஊர்காவற்றுறை—சரர்பாக)

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

විදුලිබල හා බලශක්ති පිළිබද නියෝජන ඇමනිතුමා එතුමා දන්නේද? (ඇ) නයිනනීම් පුදේශයට ජල විදු ලිය සැපයිම සම්බන්ධනයන් පහත සදහන් කරුණු එතුමා පුකාශ කරන්නේද?:—(i) පසුගිය ආණ්ඩුවේ අවසාන කාලයේදී ඇස්තමේන්තු කරන ලද මුදල; (ii) වනීමාන ආණ්ඩුවේ මුල් කාලයේදී ඇස්තමේන්තු කරන ලද මුදල; (iii) මේ වම්යේදී අවසාන වශයෙන් ඇස්තමේන්තු කරන ලද මුදල. (ආ) (i) නයිනනීව් පුදේශයට ජල විදුලිය සපයන මෙන් කයිට්ස් පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්තුිවරයා 1974 සිටුම ඇවිටිලි කරන බවත්; (ii) "මේ කරුණ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අවශා පියවර ගන්නා ලෙසට අනිරේක සාමානනාධිකාරීවරයාට උපදෙස් දී ඇති" බවක් අංක පිරී/එම්/3 හා 80.04.21 වැනි දින දරන ලිපියෙන් මන්තුිවරයාට දන්වන ලද බවත්;

[පී. සිවසිතම්පර්ම ගෙතා] එතුමා දන්නේද? (ඈ) නයිනනිව් පුදේශයට ජල විදු ලීය සපයන්නේ කටදාදාදැයි එතුමා පුකාශ කරන්නේද? (ඈ) පුකාශ නොකරන්නේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

மின்சக்தி, எரிபொருட் பிரதி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினு: (அ) நயினுநிவுக்கு நீர் மின்சாசம் கொடுப்பதற்கு,—(i) சென்ற அரசாங்க காலத்தின் கடைசிப் பகுதியில் செய்த மதிப்பீட் டுத் தொகையையும், (ii) இந்த அரசாங்க காலத்தின் முற் பரு தியில் செய்த மதிப்பீட்டுத் தொகைபையும், (iii) கடைசி யாக இந்த ஆண்டு செய்த மதிப்பீட்டுத் தொகையையும் அவர் கூறுவாரா? (ஆ) (i) நமினுநிவுக்கு நிர் மின்சாரம் கொடுக்கு மாறு ஊர்காவற்றுறைப் பாராளுமன்ற உறுப்பினர் 1974 ஆம் ஆண்டு தொடக்கம் தொடர்ந்து வற்புறுத்தி வருவதையும், (ii) இவ்விடத்தில் தேவையான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்குமாறு மேலதிகப் பொது முகாமையாளர் பணிக்கப்பட்டுளர் என பிச/எம்/3 எனும் எண்டுனயும் 21.04.80 ஆம் தேதியையும் கொண்ட கடிதத்தில் ஊர்காவற்றுறை பா. உறப்பினருக்கு அறிவிக்கப்பட்டதையும் அவர் அறிவாசா? (இ) நமிஞ்டூவுக்கு <u>எப்பொழுது</u> நீர் மின்சாரம் கொடுக்கப்படும் என்பதை அவர் கூறுவாசா? (ஈ) அவ்றேல் ஏன்?

asked the Deputy Minister of Power and Energy:

(a) Will he state, in respect of providing hydro-electricity to Nainativu—(i) the amount estimated during the last stage of the previous government; (ii) the amount estimated during the early stage of the present government; (iii) the amount estimated finally this year? (b) Is he aware—(i) that the Member for Kayts has been urging since 1974 that Nainativu be provided with hydro-power? (ii) that the Member was informed by letter No. PE/M/3 dated 21.04.1980 that "the Additional General Manager had been directed to take necessary action on this matter"? (c) Will he state when hydro-power would be provided to Nainativu? (d) If not, why?

පී. දයාරන්න මහතා (අම්පාර දිසා ඇමතිනුම, සහ වීදුලිබල හා බලශක්නි පිළිබද නියෝජා ඇමනිතුමා)

(திரு. பி. தயாசத்ன—அம்பாறை மாவட்ட அமைச்சரும் மின்சக்தி, எரிபொருட் பிரதி அமைச்சரும்)

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

(a) (i) No estimate. (ii) Rs. 1,167,000/-. (iii) Rs. 4,129,000/-. (b) (i) No. (ii) Yes. (c) During 1983-84. (d) Does not arise.

මහජන බැංකු ශාඛා, 1977 න් පසු විවෘත කරන ලද மக்கள் வங்கிக் கிண்கள், 1977 க்குப் பின் இறக்கப்பட்டவை PEOPLE'S BANK BRANCHES OPENED AFTER 1977

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<mark>13. ටී. සිවසිනම්පරම් මහතා</mark> (කා. පො. ඉරත්නිනම් මහතා වෙනුවට)

(திரு. ரீ. சிவசிதம்பாம் — திரு. கா. பொ. இரத்தினம் சார்பாக)

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

මුදල් හා කුම සම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ්නය: වර්තමාන රජය යටිතේ විවෘත කරනු ලැබූ සෑම මහුජන බැංකු ශාඛා කාර්යා ලයක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් පහත සදහන් විස්තර එතුම, පුකාශ කරන්නේද? (i) පිහිටා ඇති ස්ථානය; (ii) මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශය; (iii) විවෘත කළ දිනය: (iv) 1982 දක්වා සෑම වර්ෂයකදීම ලැබූ ලාභය හෝ පාඩුව.

நிதி, அமைப்புத்திட்ட அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினு: இத்த அரசாங்கத்தின் ஆட்சிக்காலத்தில் புதிதாகத் திறக்கப்பட்ட மக்கள் வங்கியின் கிளேகளேப் பற்றி, அவை ஒவ்வோன்றும் தொடங்கப்பட்ட (i) இடங்கள், (ii) தேர்தற் தொகுதிகள், (iii) திகதிகள் (iv) தொடங்கிய காலத் தொடக்கம் 1982 ஆம் ஆண்டு வரையும் ஒவ்வோராண்டும் அவை அடைத்த நட்டம் அல்லது லாபம் என்பனவற்றை அவர் கூறுவாரா?

asked the Minister of Finance and Planning,—Will he state the following particulars in respect of each of the branches of the People's Bank opened during the present regime: (i) the location; (ii) the electorate; (iii) the date of opening; (iv) the loss or profit each year upto 1982?

එම්. එච්. එම්, නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා (නියෝජා මුදල් හා නුම සම්පාදන ඇමනිතුමා)

(ஜனுப் எம். எச். எம். நமின மிக்கார்—நிதி, அமைப்புத் கிடூடப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar-Deputy Minister of Finance & Planning)

(i) The location of each of the Branches of the People's Bank opened since July, 1977 is given in column 1, of the statement annexed. (ii) the electorate in which each of these Branches is situated is given in column 2 of the statement annexed. (iii) The date of opening of each Branch is given in column 3 of the statement annexed. (iv) Since the People's Bank is a commercial organization 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. It's profit in 1981 was Rs. 149.7 millions.

(1)	Lemmaka	(2)	(3)
Habarana	(203)	Kekirawa	1977.10.23
Headquarters Br.	(204)	Colombo Central	1977.11.05
Angunakolapelessa	(205)	Tangalle	1977.11.12
Davulagala	(206)	Udunuwara	1978.01.21
Ibbagamuwa	(207)	Hiriyala	1978.01.29
Battaramulla	(208)	Kaduwela	1978.02.15
Boralanda	(209)	Welimada	1978.04.03
Kollupitiya			
Coop. Fede.	(210)	Colombo West	1978.04.10
Panwila	(211)	Pathadumbara	1978.06.16
Wakwella, Galle	(212)	Galle (closed	1978.07.30
	La Carrier	on 79-12-31)	
Punguduthivu	(213)	Kayts	1978.09.04
Modera	(214)	Colombo North	1978.09.21
Madampe	(215)	Chilaw	1978.10.23
Haputale	(216)	Haputale	1978.11.03
Mahara	(217)	Mahara	1979.01.04
Horowpathana	(218)	Horowpathana	1979.01.20
Tambuttegama	(219)	Kalawewa	1979.01.20
Nuwarawewa/	(220)	Anuradhapura	1979.01.20
Anuradhapura			

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(1)		aistautiel (2) sateinily	(3)
Hemmathagama	(221)		1979.01.21
Wattala	(222)	ALCOHOLD AND STREET STREET	1979.02.13
Karathivu	(223)		1979.02.15
Thirukkovil Haliela	(224)		1979.02.15 1978.03.01
Kurunegala/	(226)		1979.03.01
Maliyadewa	DESER	and the fall and a second	Manier state
Chenkaladi	(227)		1979.04.09
Addalachenai	(228)		1979.04.10
Hanwella Thanamalwila	(229)		1979.05.14
Medirigiriya	(231)	St. HAMPER AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF	1979.08.18
Polonnaruwa Town	(232)	THE PARTY OF THE PARTY AND THE PARTY AND	1979.08.18
Serunuwara	(233)		1979.08.18
Batapola Kalawana	(234) (235)	The state of the s	1979.08.27 1979.08.31
Maradana	(236)		1979.09.03
Kiribathgoda	(237)		1979.10.17
Gonagaldeniya	(238)		1979.11.29
Ja-ela	(239)		1979.12.07
Keppitipola Pallepola	(240) (241)	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	1979.12.10 1979.12.30
Bakamuna	(242)	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	1979.12.31
Devinuwara	(243)	Devinuwara	1980.01.13
Beliatta	(244)		1980.01.13
Godakawela Meegalowa	(245) (246)	Rakwana Galgamuwa	1980.02.12
Imaduwa	(247)	Habaraduwa	1980.03.24 1980.03.31
Aranayake has allow	(248)		1980.04.03
Neboda	(249)	The state of the s	1980.04.05
Kandaketiya	(250)		1980.05.10
Lunugala Bulathkohupitiya	(251) (252)		1980.05.10 1980.05.13
Aranaganwila	(253)	Polonnaruwa	1980.05.24
Welikanda - Alia	(254)	Polonnaruwa	1980.05.24
Trincomalee Town	(255)		1980.05.25
Pilimatalawa Deltota	(256) (257)		1980.06.07 1980.06.08
Medagama	(258)		1980.06.12
Kehelwatta	(259)		1980.07.06
Koslanda	(260)		1980.07.26
Pelawatta Wadduwa	(261)	Agalawatta Panadura	1980.08.15
Kuruwita	(262) (263)	Ratnapura	1980.08.16 1980.08.19
Suriyawewa		Tissamaharama	
Middeniya (1911)	(265)		
Kiriella of 1 mon't	(266)		1980.08.29
Anamaduwa Girandurukotte	(268)	Anamaduwa Mahiyangana	1980.10.10 1980.12.13
Badu/Muthiyangana	(269)		1980.12.13
Thulhiriya	(270)	Dedigama	1980.12.14
Urubokke	(271)		1980.12.28
Thalgaswila Kadawatha	(272) $(273)$	Hiniduma Mahara	1980.12.29 1981.01.07
Pussellawa	(274)		1981.01.07
Olcott Mawatha	(275)	Colombo Central	1981.02.27
Katunayaka		Katana	1981.03.12
Sea Street Nittambuwa	(277)	Colombo Central Attanagalla	1981.03.16 1981.03.21
Pitakotte	94、长金色、牛品、	Kotte	1981.03.24
Potuhera	(280)	Polgahawela	1981.02.
Kobaigane	(281)	Nikaweratiya	1981.04.17
Maggona Baduraliya		Beruwala	1981.04.24
Kannathiddy	(284)	Agalawatta  Jaffna	1981.07.19 198102
Point Pedro		Point Pedro	1981.09.02
Lakeside For. Br.	and the second	Colombo Central	1981.10.03
Slave Island For. Br.	(287)	Colombo Central	1981.10.03
Kudawella	(200)	Beliatta 801 1090000 1	1981.11.14

2.14
2.17
2.31
01.09
1.05
2.26
3.27
05.02
5.17
05.17
6.30
08.06
08.13

් ී මහජන බැංකු ශාඛා, 1977 න් පසු පාඩු විදි

மக்கள் வங்கிக் கிளேகள். 1977 இலிருந்து நட்டமடைந்தவை

PEOPLE'S BANK BRANCHES THAT RECORDED LOSSES FROM 1977

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14. වී. සිවිසිතම්පරම් වහතා (කා. පො. ඉරන්නිනම් මහතා වෙනුවට)

(திரு. ரி. செவகிதம்பசம் — திரு. கா, பொ, **இ**சத்தி<mark>னம்</mark> சரர்பாக)

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

මුදල් හා කුම සම්පාදන ඇමනිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ් නය: (අ) (1) 1977, (2) 1978, (3) 1979, (4) 1980, (5) 1981 යන වර්ෂවල දී පාඩු විදි මහජන බැංකු ශාඛා කාර්යාලවල නම සහ ඒ ඒ බැංකුවට සිදුවූ පාඩුව එතුමා පුකාශ කරන්නේ ද? (අා) පුකාශ නොකරන්නේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

நிதி, அமைப்புத்திட்ட அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினு: (அ) மக்கள் வங்கியின் கிணேகளில் (i) 1977 இல் (ii) 1978 இல் (iii) 1979 இல் (iv) 1980 இல் (v) 1981 இல் நட்டமடைத்த கிளேகளேயும், அவை ஒவ்வொன்றும் அடைத்த நட்டத்தையும் அவர் கூறுவாசா? (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?

එමි. එවි. එම්. නයිනා මරිකාර් මහනා (නූතුට எம். எச். எம். நமினு மரிக்கார்)

(Mr. M. H. M. Neina 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. සිලෝන් කෝල්ඩ් ස්ටෝස් සමාගමේ කාබනේටඩ් සිසිල් බිම කමහල : නියම කරන ලද කොන්දේ සි

சிலோன் கோல்ட் ஸ்ரோஸ் குளிர்பானத் தொழிற்சாலே : நிபற்தின கள்

CARBONATED SOFT DRINK FACTORY OF CEYLON COLD STORES: STIPULATED CONDITIONS

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45. එම්. එල්. එම්. අබුසාලි පෙනා (නියෝජා පෙවැලි සංවර්ඛන ඇමනිතුමා) (එම්. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ඛන මහතා —කඩුවෙල වෙනුවට)

(ஜனப் எம். எல். எம். அபூசாலி—மகாவலி அபிவிருத்திப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்—திரு. எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்த்தன — கடு வெல—சார்பாக)

(Mr. M. L. M. Aboosally—Deuty Minister of Mahaweli Development—on behalf of Mr. M. D. H. Jayewardena— Kaduwela)

කර්මාන්ත හා විදහා කටයුතු ඇමනිතුමාගෙන් පුශ් නය ; කුළුවෙල මැනිවරණ क्षक (g) ಟಿಟಿಡೆ' කොට්ඨාශයේ රණාලේ ක:බනේ ටඩ් බිම කර්මාන් තශාලාවක් පිහිටම්ම සඳහා සිලෝන් කෝල්ඩ් ස්ටෝර්ස් සමාගම විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද අයදුම්පතු අනුමත කරමින් එතුමා 1978 අගෝස්තු 11 වැනි දින අංක 48/404/9 දරන ලිපියෙන් එම සමාගමට යම් යම් කොන්දේසි නියම කළේදැයි කරන්නේද? (ආ) පහතු සඳහන් කොන්දේසි, එසේ නියම කරන ලද කොන්දේ සිවලට ඇතුළත් වූයේ ද යන් නත් එතුමා පුකාශ කරන්නේද? (i) හැකිතාක් දුරට දේ ශීය අමු දුවා පාවිච්චි කිරීම පිණිස ඵලදායි පියවර ගන යුතුය; (ii) නිමහම කළ හෝ අර්ධ වශයෙන් නිම හම් කළ සංයුක්ත කොටස් ආනයනය කිරීම වැඩි වැඩි යෙන් අඩු කළ සුතුය (iii) පුද්ගලයින් 660 දෙනෙකුගේ යුතුය. සංඛනවක් සේ වයේ යෙදුවිය (ඇ) මේ එකුදු නියමයක් හෝ සපුරා නොමැනි බැව් එතුමා දන්නේද? (ඇ) නියමයන් සියල්ලම සපුරාලන බැව් තහවුරු කිරීමට එතුම පියවර ගන්නේ ද ?

கைத்தொழில், விஞ்ஞான அலுவல்கள் அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட விரை: (அ) கடுவெல தொகுதியின் சணுல என்னுமிடத் தில் குளிர்பான தொழிற்சாஃயொன்று அமைப்பதற்கான சிலோன் கோல்ட் ஸ்டோர்ஸ் ஸ்காபனத்தாரின் விண்ணப் பத்தை அங்கேரித்து 48/404/09 ஆம் இலக்க 11 ஓகஸ்ட் 1978 ஆம் கடிதப்படி சில நிபந்தகோகளேக் குறித்துரைத்தாரா என்பதை அவர் கூறுவாரா? (ஆ) பின்வருபவைகள் அக் குறித்துரை நிபத்தனேகளிற் சிலவா என்பதைக் கூறுவாரா? (i) முடிந்த அளவு சுதேச மூலப்பொருள்களேயே பாவிக்க ஆக்கபூர்வமாக நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட வேண்டும். (ii) இத் தேவைக்காக முடிந்த அல்லது பாதி முடிந்த பொருள்களே இறக்குமது செய்தல் படிப்படியாகக் குறைக்கப்படல் வேண் டும். (iii) ஆகக் குறைந்தது 660 ஆட்களுக்குத் தொழில் வழங்கப்படல் வேண்டும். (இ) இக் குறித்துரைகளில் ஒன்றும் நிறைவேற்றப்படவில்லே என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஈ) எல்லாக் குறித்துரைகளும் நிறைவேற்றப்படுவதற்கு அவர் நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பாரா?

asked the Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs:

(a) Will he state whether by letter No. 48/404/9 dated 11th August, 1978 he stipulated certain conditions to Messrs. Ceylon Cold Stores approving their application for the establishment of a ca: bonated Soft Drink Factory at Ranala in Kaduwela Electorate? (b) Will he also state whether the following were some of the stipulations (i) that effective steps should be taken to use as much as possible indigenous raw materials; (ii) that it would progressively reduce the importation of finished or semi-finished components; (iii) that a minimum of 660 persons would be employed? (c) Is he aware that none of these stipulations have been fulfilled? (d) Will he take steps to see that all stipulations are fulfilled?

එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් පුනාන්දු මහතා (නියෝජා කමාන්ත හා විදාා කටයුතු ඇමනිතුමා

(திரு. என். டென்சில் பெர்ணண்டோ—கைத்தொழில், விஞ் ஞான அலுவல்கள் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. N. Denzil Fernanda—Deputy Minister of Industries & Scientific Affairs)

- (a) Yes. (b) (i) Yes. (ii) Yes. (iii) Yes. It was directed to employ a minimum of 668 persons.
- (c) Whilst a very small quantity of raw material is imported, this company purchased sugar, carbon-dioxide, essences, etc. locally. Action has been taken to apply finished and semi-finished components locally on every possible occasion.

The company has already employed 216 persons, out of the stipulated number of 668.

The company states that it was not possible to comply with the above regulations, due to the deficiencies of the imported machinery which produce carbon dioxide gas, an essential item for the manufacture of soft drinks. Further the company has informed that it has made arrangements to import a new carbon dioxide manufacturing machine and as such they are in a position to increase the work shifts from 1 to 2 and thereby employ the stipulated number of employees. (d) Yes.

ලක්ප්මන් ප්යතෝඩි මහතා (திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி) (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Will the Hon. Minister hold an inquiry into the activities of this particular branch of this company at Kaduwela, where soft drinks are made because there are so many business circles in this country, and I am wondering whether this is actually done or—

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker)

Order, please! does that arise from the Question? Now do you connect that to the Question? ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I want to know whether he is prepared to hold an inquiry into the activities of this company, because it has not conformed to all the conditions stipulated by the LIAC.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I do not think that arises from the Question asked.

ලක් ජ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

No, Sir, because I know this company-

කථානායකනමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I am sorry, you cannot ask a separate question on that, and the supplementary question is not in order.

කටුකුරුන් ද මහා විදහලයය : අළුත් වැඩියා කිරීම

கட்டுக்குரந்த மகாவித்தியாலயம் : பழுதுபார்த்தல்

KATUKURUNDA MAHA VIDYALAYA: REPAIRS

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16. ඇල්බට් ද සිල්වා මහතා (කඹුරුපිටිය)—පී. සුමති

රත්න මහතා හබරාදුව වෙනුවට)

(திரு. அல்பட் த சில்வா—கம்புறப்பிட்டிய—திரு. பி. சுமதி

ரத்ன—ஹபருதுவ—சார்பாக)

(Mr. Albert de Silva—Kamburupitiya—on behalf of Mr. P. Sumathiratna—Habaraouwa)

යොවන කටයුතු හා රැකීරක් හා ඇමනිතුමා සහ අධ්‍යාපන ඇමනිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ්නය: (අ) ගා/කටු කුරුන් ද මහා විද්‍යාලයේ ඇති පාසල් ගොඩනැගිලි සංඛ්‍යාව එතුමා ප්‍යාශ කරන්නේ ද? (ආ) මේ ගොඩනැගිලි ලිට්ලින් කොපමණ සංඛ්‍යාවක් ප්රාවාසවී නිබේද? (ආ) එම ගොඩනැගිලි අලුත් වැඩියා කිරීම සඳහා කවර පියවරක් ගෙන නිබේද? (ආ) පියවරක් ගෙන නොමැත් නේ, ඊට හේතු එතුමා සඳහන් කරන්නේ ද?

இள்ளுர் அலுவல்கள், தொழில் அமைப்பு அமைச்சரும். கல்வி அமைச்சருமானவரைக் கேட்ட விஞ: (அ) கா/கட்டுக்குருந்த மகா வித்தியாலயத்திலுள்ள பாடசாலேக் கட்டடங்கள் எத் தணேயென்பதை அவர் கூறுவாரா? (ஆ) இக்கட்டடங்களில் பாழடைந்த நிலேயில் உள்ளவை எத்தனே? பழுதுற்ற நிலேயில் உள்ளவை எத்தனே? பழுதுற்ற நிலேயில் உள்ளவை எத்தனே? (இ) இத்தகைய கட்டடங்களேத் திருத்து வதற்கு என்ன நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன? (ஈ) நடவடிக்கை ஏதும் எடுக்கப்படாதிருப்பின் அதற்கான காரணங்களே அவர் கூறுவாரா?

asked the Minister of Youth Affairs and Employment and Minister of Education: (a) Will he state the number of school buildings at G/Katukurunda Maha Vidyalaya? (b) How many of these buildings are in a dilapidated state and how many of them are in a state of disrepair? (c) What steps have been taken to repair such buildings? (d) If no action has been taken, will he give the reasons for it?

වීරවන්නි සමරවීර මහතා (නියෝජන අධනාපන <mark>ඇමති</mark> තුමා)

(திரு வீரவன்னி சமரவிர—கல்விப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்) (Mr. Weerawanni Samaraweera—Deputy Minister of Education)

(අ) පහයි. (ආ) එක ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් ප්රාවාසවී තිබේ. අනිත් ගොඩනැගිලි අබලන් තත්ත්වයක් නැත. (ආ) ප්රාවාසවී ඇති ගොඩනැගිල්ල අළුත් වැඩියා කිරී මෙන් ආර්ථික වශයෙන් පුයෝජනයක් නොවන බව ගාල්ල පුදේශීය අධ්යාපන අධාක්ෂ වරයා වාර්තා කර ඇත. (ආ) පැන නොනගී.

ලනුමෝදර මහා විදහලයය: ජල සම්පාදනය ஹைமோதா மகா வித்தியாலயம்: நீர் விதியோகம்

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17. ඇල්බට ද සුල්වා මහතා (පී. සුමතිරත්න මහතා වෙනුවට)

(திரு. அல்பட் த சில்வா—திரு. பி. சுமதிரத்ன சார்பாக) (Mr. Albert de Silva—on behalf of Mr. P. Sumathiratna)

යෞචන කටයුතු හා රැතීරක්ෂා ඇමනිතුමා සහ අධාා පන ඇමනිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ්නය: (අ) ගා/ලනුමෝදර මහා විදහාලයේ ජල සමීපාදන කුමයේ නත්ත්වය එතුමා සඳහන් කරන්නේද? (ආ) මෝටරය සහ පසිප්ප බට අබලන්වී ඇති බැව් එතුමා දන්නේද? (ආ) මෝටරය අලුත්වැසියා කිරීමට හෝ ඒ වෙනුවට අලුත් එකක් සැපයීමට එතුමා කියා කරන්නේද? (ආ) එසේ නම්, කවදාද? (ඉ) පසිප්ප බට මාර්ගය අලුත්වැසියා කිරීමට එතුමා පියවර ගන්නේද? (ඊ) එසේ නම්, කවදාද?

இளேஞர் அலுவல்கள், தொழில்வாய்ப்பு அமைச்சரும் கல்வி அமைச்சருமானவரைக் கேட்ட விஞ: (அ) கா/லனுமோதர மகா விக்கியாலயத்திற்கான தண்ணீர் விநியோகத்தின் நிலேயை அவர் கூறுவாரா? (ஆ) இயந்திரமும் குழாய்களும் பழுதடைந்திருப்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) இயந்திரத் தைப் பழுது பார்க்க அல்லது மாற்றியமைக்க அவர் நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பாரா? (ஈ) அப்படியாயின் எப்போது? (உ) குழாய்களேப் பழுது பார்க்க நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பாரா? (ஊ)

asked the Minister of Youth Affairs and Employment and Ministry of Education: (a) Will he state the condition of the water supply at the G/Lanumodera Maha Vidyalaya? (b) Is he aware that the motor and the pipes are damaged? (c) Will he take steps to effect repairs to the motor or to replace it? (d) If so, when? (e) Will he take steps to repair the pipe line? (f) If so, when?

වීරවන්නි සමරවීර මහතා

(திரு. வீரவன்னி சமாவீர)

(Mr. Weerawanni Samaraweera)

(අ) ජල සම්පාදන කුමය කියා විරහිතවී ඇත. (ආ) ඔව්. (ඇ) ඔව්. (ඇ) හැකි ඉක්මණින් කරන ලෙස ගාල් ල පුාදේශීය අධාාපන අධාාක්ෂවරයාට දන්වා යවා ඇත. (ඉ) ඔව්. (ඊ) හැකි ඉක්මණින් කරන ලෙස ගාල් ල පුාදේශීය අධාාපනු අධාාක්ෂවරයාට දන්වා යවා ඇත.

# පනත් කෙටුම්පත් පිළිගැන්වීම

சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட சட்டமூலங்கள்

## BILLS PRESENTED

මෙටුක් ඒකක (අනුෂාංගික විධිවිධාන) (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පන

மீற்றர் முறை அளவை அலகுகள் (விளவாந்தன்மையினவான ஏற்பாடுகள்) (நிருத்தம்) சட்டமூலம்

# METRIC UNITS (CONSEQUENTIAL PROVISIONS) (AMENDMENT) BILL

" ජාතික රාජා සභාවේ 1978 අංක 10 දරන වෙලික් ඒ කක (ආනු ජාංගික විසිවිඩාන) පනත සංශෝධනය කිරීම සඳහා වූ පනන් කෙටුම්පනකි.

පිළිගන් වන ලද්දේ වෙළඳ හා නාවුක කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමනි ලේන් ඇතුලත් මුදලි මහතා විසිනි.

1982 නොවැම්බර් 25 වන බුහස් පතින් දා, දෙවන වර කියවිය යුතු සසිදු, එය මුදුණය කළ යුතුයයිද නියෝග කරන ලදි.

வர்த்தக, கப்பற்றுறை அமைச்சர் திரு, லலித் அத்துலத்முதலி அவர்களால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டது.

1982 நொவம்பர் 25, வியாழக்கிழமை இரண்டாம் முறையாக மதிப்பேடப்பட வேண்டுமெனவும் அச்சிடப்பட வேண்டுமெனவும் கட்டளேயிடப்பட்டது.

Presented by Hon. Lalith Athulathmudali Minister of Trade and Shipping to be read a Second time. upon Thursday 25th November 1982 and to be printed.

# ලේඛන ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ (සංශෝඛන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

ஆவணப் பதிவு (திருத்தம்) சட்டமூலம்

#### REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS (AMENDENT) BILL

"to amend the Registration of documents Ordinance".

විළිගන් වන ලද්දේ ස්වදේශ කටයුතු දැමති කේ. බබ්ලිව්. දේව නායයම් මහතා විසිනි.

1982 නොවැම්බර් 25 වන මුහස් පනින් ද දෙවන වර කියවිය යුතු යයි ද, එය මුදුණය කළ යුතු යයි ද නියෝග කරන ලදී.

உள்தாட்டலுவல்கள் அமைச்சர் திரு, கே<sub>.</sub> ட்பின்பு தேவதாயகம் அவர்களால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட*து*.

1982 நொவும்பர் 25, வியாழக்கிழமை இசண்டாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்பட் வேண்டுமெனவும் அச்சிடப்பட வேண்டுமெனவும் கட்டணேயிடப்பட்டது.

Presented by Hon. K. W. Devanayagam, Minister of Home Affairs to be read a Second time upon Thursday 25th November 1982 and to be printed.

# පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ කටයුතු

பாசாளுமன்ற அலுவல்

### BUSINESS OF THE PARLIAMENT

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා (පාර්ලිමේන්තු කට යුතු හා කුීඩා ඇමතිතුමා සහ ආණ්ඩු පාර්ශ්වයේ පුඩාන සංවිධායකතුමා)

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

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

I move,

"That the proceedings on Items 1 to 3 of Public Business appearing on the Paper be exempted at this day's Sitting from the provisions of Standing Order No. 7"

குன்று விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. Question put, and agreed to.

# පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ රැස්වීම්

பாசாளுமன்ற் அமர்வு

### SITTINGS OF THE PARLIAMENT

එම්. වින්සන්ට පෙරේරා මහතා (திரு. எம். வின்சன்ற் பெரோர்) (Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

I move,

"that this Parliament at its rising this day do adjourn until 3 p.m. on Wednesday, 3rd November, 1982".

පුශ්නය විමසු<mark>න ල</mark>දින්, සහා සම්මත විය. ඔකු விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

# පෞද්ගලික මන්නීන්ගේ පනත් කෙටුම්පත් தனி அங்கத்தினர் சட்டமூலங்கள்

## PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS

සුබිත ශුභසාධක සංගමය (සංස්ථාශන කිරීමේ පනන් කෙටුම්පන சுதெ சபசாதக சங்கம் (கூட்டிணத்தல்) சட்டமூலம்

SUKHITA SUBASADHAKA SANGAMAYA (INCORPORATION) BILL

සේ නරාජා සමරනායක මහතා (බණ් ඩාරගම) (திரு. சேனராஜா சமாநாயக்க—பண்டாரகம) (Mr. Senaraja Samaranayake—Bandaragama)

I move,

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to incorporate the Sukhita Subhasadhaka Sangamaya".

විසින් ස්පීර කරන ලදී. அனுவதித்தார் seconded.

පුශ් නය විමසන ලදින්, සහාසම්මන විය.

පනත් කෙවුම්පත ඊට අනුකූලව පළමුවන වර කියවන ලදින්, එය මුදුණය කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

වාර්තා කිරීම සඳහා 47 (5) ක්ථාවරැනිසෝශය සටහෝ පනත් කෙටුම්පත සමාජ සේවා ඇමතිතුමා වෙත පවරන ලදී.

மினை பிடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

இதன்படி, சட்டமூலம் முதன்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்டு அச்சிடப் படக் கட்டளேயிடப்பட்டது.

சட்டமூலம், நிஸ்க்கட்டளே இல. 47(5) இன்படி சமூகசேவைகள் அமைச்சருக்கு, அறிக்கை செய்யப்படுதற்காகச் சாட்டப்பட்டது.

Ouestion put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the First time, and ordered to be printed.

The Bill stood referred under standing Order No. 47 (5), to the Minister of Social Services for report.

මිනුවන් ගොඩ තරුණු බෞද්ධ සංගමය (සංස්ථාගත කිරීමේ) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

வினுவங்கொடை பௌத்த இள்ளுர் கழகம் (கூட்டிக்ணத்தல்) சட்டமூலம்

MINUWANGODA YOUNG MEN'S BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION
(INCORPORATION) BILL

බැනට් ශුණිලස්කර මහතා (මිනුවන්ගොඩ) (திரு. பௌற் குணசேக்கா—மினுவாங்கொடை) (Mr. Bennet Gunasekera—Minuwangoda)

I move

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to incorporate the Young Men's Buddhist Association, Minuwangoda.

ජ<mark>බීර් ඒ. කාදර් මහතා (</mark>මැද කොළඹ දෙවන) (ஜுனுப் ஜாபிர் ஏ. காதர் — கொழும்பு மத்தி இரண்டாம் அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. Jabir A. Cader-Second Colombo Central)

විසින් ස්දිර කරන ලදී. அனுவதித்தார்.

seconded.

පුග් නය විමසන ලදින්, සභාසම්මත විය.

පනත් කෙවුම්පත ඊට අනුකූලව පළමුවන වර කියවන ලදින්, එය මුදුණය කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

වාර්තා කිරීම සමග 47 (5) වන ස්ථාවර තියෝගය යටතේ පනත් කෙවුම්පත සංස්කාතික කටයුතු ඇමතිතුමා වෙත පවරන ලදී. කිලා තිලිස්සේපප් ශ ආරාතුස් නිස්ක්කේප් පද්දිය කු.

இதன்படி, சட்டமூலம் முதன்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்டு அச்சிட<mark>ப்</mark> படக் கட்டளேயிடப்பட்டது.

சட்டமூலம், நிலேக்கட்டின் இல. 47(5) இன்படி கலாசார அலு வல்கள் அமைச்சருக்கு, அறிக்கை செய்யப்படுதற்காகச் சாட்டப் பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the First time, and ordered to be printed.

The Bill stood referred, under Standing Order No. 47(5), to the Minister of Cultural Affairs for report.

අතුර සම්මත ගිණුම (1983)

கணக்கு வாக்குப்புணம் (1983)

**VOTE ON ACCOUNT (1983)** 

ආර්. ජේ. ජි. ද මැල් මහතා (මුදල<mark>් හා නුමසම්පාදන</mark> ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜீ. த மெல் — நிதி, அமைப்புத்திட்ட அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel-Minister of Finance and Planning)

I move,

"That this Parliament resolves-

(a) that, during the period commencing on January 1st, 1983, and ending on the day immediately prior to the date of the commencement of the Appropriation Act providing for the service of the financial year 1983 ending on 31st December, 1983, sums not exceeding Rupees twelve thousand two hundred and five million five hundred and ninety-one thousand in the aggregate (Rs. 12,205,591,000) shall be payable out of the consolidated Fund of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka for the services specified in the First Schedule to this resolution (being services in respect of which provisions for expenditure was made by the Appropriation Act, No. 77 of 1981, and by Supplementary Estimates) and that the said sums may be expended as specified in that Schedule; and

(b) that, sums not exceeding Rupees two thousand one hundred and thirteen million three hundred and eighty-six thousand in the aggregate (Rs. 2,113,386,000) shall be payable, by way of advances, out of that consolidated Fund during that period for the services specified in Column I of the Second Schedule to this resolution and that the debits incurred in respect of any such services during that period shall not exceed the maximum limits specified in the corresponding entry in column II of that Schedule.

#### FIRST SCHEDULE

	Sums Payable for General Services	District Minister, Manner	
	and Implementation of the District Budget	Recurrent Expenditure	Capital Expenditure
	and Implementation of the District Budget	Programme 1.88 dministration	Rs.
Head 1	His Excellency the President Programme 1-Exercise of Powers as the President of the Republic	8,625,000 (a)	33,505,000
Head 2	Prime Minister Programme 1-Exercise of Powers as the Prime Minister management base	749,000	Head 27

<sup>(</sup>a) Excludes provision for Special Law Services.

දග්නය රිමසන ලදින්, සභාගම්මක සිත. සහග් සොස්වසන් මම නොකරව සමුගම්න වරුණසම්න ලදින්, එය	Recurrent Capital Expenditure Expenditure	
ලිපුණු කිරීමට නිශේෂ සඳහා පදිං	(aviliaum dm. Rs. avil 2 ab mad Rs. 1)	
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 Minister functions assigned by His Excellency the President or the Ministers	ers and other e Cabinet of 428,000	
Head 5 Parliament	වනග් හෙවුවිසක් වීම අලුකුලම පළමුවන වර කිස්වික ලබ	
Programme 1-Parliamentary Services	14,053,000 125,000	0
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 Programe 1—General Administration	154,000 -	
Head 9 Department of Elections Programme 1-Administration of Election Laws and Conduct of		
Head 10 Office of the Judicial Service Commission Programme 1-Performance of duties entrusted to the Jud	icial Service	
Commission	401,000 -	
Head 11 Public Service Commission Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	C) X2 over three grantests are been been book link with the over 100,000 and link of the over 100,000 and the over	
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 mm (163,000 mm (163,00	
Head 14 District Minister, Colombo Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District	ct Budget – 10,625,000	Q
Head 15 District Minister, Gampaha Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District	t Budget – 8,125,000	0
Head 16 District Minister, Kalutara Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Minister, Kalutara	ct Budget – 5,625,000	0
Head 17 District Minister, Kandy	(Mr. Bennet Gunsselvera	
Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District	et Budget – 9,375,000	0
Head 18 District Minister, Matale Programme 1-Administration and Supplementation of the District	ict Budget – 2,500,000	0
Head 19 District Minister, Nuwara Eliya Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District		00
Head 20 District Minister, Galle Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District		10
Head 21 District Minister, Matara	ct Budget - 4,375,000	0
Head 22 District Minister, Hambantota Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District	And Service	
Head 23 District Minister, Jaffna Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District		
Head 24 District Minister, Mannar  Programme 1—Administration and Implementation of the District	Suns	
Head 25 District Minister, Vavuniya		ALC:
Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Head 26 District Minister, Mullaitivu	ct Budget - 625,000	
Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District	ct Budget mayof in salous - I sammagoril 625,000	00
Head 27 District Minister, Batticaloa Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District	ct Budget	
Head 28 District Minister, Amparai Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District	et Budget	0

Capital Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Capital Expenditure
Head 29	District Minister, Trincomalee	Rs.
	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	Head (57
Head 32	District Minister, Anuradhapura	3,125,000
Head 33	Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget  District Minister, Polonnaruwa	4,375,000
Head 34	Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget  District Minister, Badulla	1,875,000
200,000	Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget	5,625,000
Head 35	Programme 1-Administration and Imlementation of the District Budget	1,875,000
Head 36	District Minister, Ratnapura  Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget and In passenged and Implementation of the District Budget and Implementation of the District Budge	5,000,000
Head 37	District Minister, Kegalle	
Head 38	Programme 1-Administration and Implementation of the District Budget State Administration and Implementation and	5,625,000
	Programme 1-General Administration and Management of defence 36,876,000  Programme 2-Immigration, Repatriation and Citizenship 7,120,000	81,341,000
	Programme 3-Registration of Persons and related Activities 1,780,000	35,000
Head 39	Sri Lanka Army	33,000
	Programme 1-Command and Management 13,764,000 Programme 2-Military Operations 94,006,000	5,387,000 22,932,000
Head 40	Sri Lanka Navy Programme 1-Naval Operations and Support Services	13,362,000
Head 41	Sri Lanka Air Force School Acetic Ace	
Head 42	Dopartment of Informal Tends	9,592,000
202,000	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	Head 69
***	Domestic Air Navigation 3,779,000	Head 70
Head 44	Government Analyst Programme 1-Scientific, Laboratory and Advisory Sevices 1,000,000	78,000
Head 46	Minister of Foreign Affairs Programme 1—Conduct of Foreign Relations 76,123,000	
Head 48	Minister of Plan Implementation	750,000
	Programme 1-General Administration, Staff Services and Plan Implementation 20,544,000	4,593,000
	Programme 2-Regional Development 6,126,000 Programme 3-Manpower Planning and Administration of the Employment	114,750,000
Head 49	Data Bank 474,000  Department of Census and Statistics 8,048,000	Head 74
Head 51	Programme 1-Statistical and Other Services Minister of Lands and Land Development	
Head 52	Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services 1,999,000  Irrigation Department	19,300,000
	Programme 1-General Administration and Staf Services 6,975,000	1,813,000
244.038.000	Programme 2-Construction and Development of Irrigation and Drainage Works 38,137,000	202,511,000
Head 53	Land Development Department Programme 1-Administration and Environmental development	ST basH
Head 54	Land Commissioner and Commissioner and Commissioner	679,000
	Programme 1-Administration, Agricultural Development and Alienation of  Land and the Issue of Grants under the Land Development Ordinance  10.132.000	Hend 81
	Programme 2-Administration and Land Development in Colonisation Areas 2,583,000 2,583,000 2,583,000	5,534,000 2,550,000
	noolaham.org   aavanaham.org	

	* Recurrent Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Capital Expenditure
	. Ka	Rs.	Rs.
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	District Minister, Pattalam Programme 1-Administratio	Hend 31
Head 58	Equipment transfer to the Department transfer tr	1,718,000	238,000
Head 59		38,738,000	1,725,000
	Programe 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	2,490,000	700,000
	Programme 2-Promotion and Development of Shipping	210,000	65,764,000
		33,394,000	Hoad 76
Head 62	Department of the Registrar of Companies  Programme 1-Administration of Companies and Other Ordinances	856,000	Head 37
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	3,050,000	CS. DESCR
Head 67	D. C. C. C. Lin D. C. C.	Sri Lanke Navy	OA basil
000,200,61	Programme 1-Purchase of sale of Rubber, Tea, Coconut Products, Other Commodities and Formic and Acetic Acids	STI LEDKE AUT POTCE	300,000
Head 68	Department of Internal Trade Programme 1-Administration of Price Control, Weights and Measures and	Programmo I-Air Force Open Police Department	Head 42
13,992,000	Consumer Protection Laws England Village State Law 19510 311117 June		202,000
Head 69	Programme 1-Administration of the Code of Intellectual Property Act	461,000	-
Head 70	Minister of Education Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	39,963,000	1,203,000
78,000	Programme 2-General Education	711,700,000	38,811,000
750,000	Programme 3-Teacher Education		622,000
Head 71	Department of Examinations Programme 1-Administration and Evaluation of Examinations		Hend 48
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	15,477,000	25,000
000,000,00	Programme 2-Technical Colleges manualitys	9,044,000	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	Lund Development Department	load: 53
679,000	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	615,000	-
	Programme 2-Planning, Research and Development Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.	156,000 mg/m <sup>2</sup>	-

		2000-02:000-0		1250
	Capi	Recurrent	Recurrent	Capital
			Expenditure	Expenditure
			Rs.	Rs.
Head	82	Department of Labour Programme 1-General Administration	1,632,000	5,000
	0.008	Programme 2-Industrial Relations and Enforcement of Labour Laws	5,189,000	23,000
		Programme 3-Safety, Health, Welfare and Occupational Health and Hygiene	Separtment of Inland Revenu	
		of Workers	809,000	140,000
	1,471,0	Programme 4-Employees Provident Fund Act	1,929,000	9,000
		Programme 3-Employment Services	8,040,000	2,563,000
Head	84	Minisfter of Public Administration Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	1,024,000	001 20011
		Programme 2-Public Administration	4,970,000	128,000
		Programme 3-Implementation of the Official Language Policy		TOT BASH
Head	85	Department of Pensions	Population Department	SOI back!
		Programme 1-Pensions, Retirement benefits and Gratuities	540,288,000 (a)	- ooi nesti
Head	86	Department of Credit Councils	Public Debt	Head 109
(a) 00	15,359,0	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	Hend 110
Head	88	Department of Rural Development	Expenses	
		Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	202,000	Head 115
		Programme 2-Community Development and training	4,762,000	1,250,000
Head	90	Minister of Local Government, Housing and Construction	tailway coo coo	
		Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services		
		Programme 2-Local Government Service Advisory Board and Local Government Service Disciplinary Board	86 000	_
		Programme 3-National Water Supply and Drainage Board	A SECURE OF THE PERSON OF THE	344,975,000
	91			
		Programme 1-Local Government Services	127,015,000	15,025,000
Head	92	Department of Town and Country Planning	Commissioner of Motor Traff	
Used	02	Programme I—Promotion of Lown and Country Planning	fit to anoisivery mayalar and	1,750,000
Head	93	Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	3,831,000	5,000
Head	94	Department of National Housing	Department of Muslim Religi	Head 116
		Programme 1-General Administration, Promotion of Housing and the	Implementation of the Wi	
		Enforcements of the Rent, Protection of Tenants, Ceiling on Housing Property and Other Acts	3,975,000	25,000
Head	95	D	Minister of Transport Boards	Hond 117
		Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	16,349,000	
		Programme 2-Construction of New Public Buildings and Permanent	Minister of Private Omnibus  Programme 1—General Admir	
		Improvements	daubal maister of the rotainile	39,744,000
Head	97	Programme 3-Maintenance of public Buildings Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs	money resemble a community	
60	39,998,0	Programme 1—General Administration and Staff Services	1,197,000	<u> </u>
		Programme 2-Policy Formulation and Implementation, Management of	Minister of Justice Programme 1-General Admin	
		Public Sector Manufacturing Corporations, Government acquired Business	Courts Administration	
		Undertakings, Research and Scientific Institutions, Project Evaluation, Servicing of Exports International Agencies and Data Bank Investment	Programme 1-Administration	
		Promotion Control of the Promotion Control of	10,544,000	5,483,000
Head !	98	Geological Survey Department	Attorney-General	
Hand 1	00		1,282,000	
Head !	99	Salt Department  Programme 1-Administration of the Salt Ordinance	Legal Draftsman's Deparmon Program 000, 2 Drafting Bills	Hoad 123
Head 10	00	Department of Meteorology	Debt Conciliation Board	
		Programme 1-Weather, Astronomical, Time, Magnetic, Seismological and	Programme 1-Debt Conciliat	
	00	Agro-Meteorological Service		263,000
Head 10	02	Minister of Finance and Planning Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	1,066,000	
-			.,000,000	1,250,000

(a) Excludes provision for Special Law Services.

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	Recurrent	Recurrent	Capital
Sxpenditure	Expenditure 1	Expenditure	Expenditure
RE		Rs.	Rs.
Head 103	General Treasury		/
Head 104	Programme 1-Financial and Administration  Department of Inland Revenue	15,946,000	300,000
OGOSONI	Programme 1-Administration of Inland Revenue and Other Tax Laws	13,979,000	125,000
Head 105	Customs 100, ecc.)		
2 563 000	Programme 1-Administration of Customs Law  Loan Board	10,236,000	1,471,000
Head 106	Programme 1-Management and Investment of District Court and Supreme		AZ basit
128,000	Court Suitors' Funds in Litigation	85,000	<del>-</del>
Head 107	Excise Department Programme 1-Administration of excise tax Laws		
Head 108	Valuation Department	Department of Pensions	
	Programme 1-Valuation services	2,757,000	
Head 109	Public Debt Programme 1-Management of Public Debt	26,218,000 (a)	15,359,000 (a)
Head 110		Minister of Kural Develope	
	Programme 1-Financial assistance and Services, Treasury Services and	Programme 1-General Ade	
Head 113	Expenses Minister of Transport	2,150,000,000	850,000,000 (a)
1,250,000	Programme 1—General Administration and Satff Services		. <u>*</u>
Head 114		Minuter of Local Governm	
	Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services and Hard box more applications of the Control of the Cont		<u> </u>
	Programme 2-Transportation Services On the Maintenance Maintenance		70.000.000
	Programme 3-Rolling Stock (Purchasing, Overhauling and Maintenance)  Programme 4-Permanent Way, Signalling, Buildings and New Constructions	67,276,000 40,836,000	70,862,000 49,396,000
	Programme 5-Working of the Kelani Valley Railway Line	7,135,000	49,396,000
Head 115	Commissioner of Motor Traffic		-
1,750.000	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	Hond 92
Head 116	Department of Muslim Religious and Cultural Affairs	Programme 1-Caneral Adu	
	Programme 1-Muslim Religious and Cultural Affairs and Services in the Implementation of the Wakfs Act including general administration and staff services	Programme 1 General A Enteres 000,118 de R	he basH
Head 117	Minister of Transport Boards	Property and Other Acts	
	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		
Head 119	Minister of Plantation Industry Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	Improvenionis Programme 000,808 lengue	
	Programme 2-Development of and assistance to Plantation Industries	Minister of Industries and S Programme 1-General Adm	39,998,000
Head 120	Minister of Justice Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	3,561,000	-
Head 121	Programme 1-Administration of the Courts of First Instance and Labour	Undertakings, Research Servicing of Exports Int	
Head 122	Attorney-General	25,454,000	Head 98
- 000,13a	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 100   1
Head 125	Department of the Bribery Commissioner Programme 1-Investigation and Prevention of Bribery	641,000	Head 102 - 1
1,250,000	inistration and Staff Services 1,066,000		

<sup>(</sup>a) Excludes provision for Special Law Services.

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	Resurrant Expenditure	Recurrent Expenditure	Capital Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
Head 126	Registrar of the Supreme Court	Minister of Indianage Medi	
	Programme 1-Administrative Services to the Supreme Court	1,025,000	
Head 127	Department of Prisons		
IICAG IZI	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	Programme 1-Administration of Estates and Trusts	332,000	
Head 129	Law Commission Department	Department of Government	Head 156
neau 129	Programme 1-Law Research	234,000	Fig. 40.00
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-Zaalogical Ga	19 672 000
	Programme 1-Development of Crop Husbandry Programme 2-General Administration and Supporting Technical Services	37,375,000 10,959,000	1,250,000
Head 133	Department of Minor Export Crops	Programme 1-General Admi	
11000 133	Programme 1-Promotion and Development of Minor Export Crops	2,300,000	3,817,000
Head 134	Department of Agrarian Services	Department of Social Service	Houd 160
291,000	Programme 1-General Administration and Stall Services	5,340,000	11,742,000
	Programme 2-Agrarian Management and Services for Increased Agricultural Production	33,800,000	Head 162
0000	Minister of Fisheries		The state of
Head 136	Programme 1-General Administration and Staff services	3,783,000	20,592,000
	Programme 2-Regulation and Development of Fisheries	6,011,000	10,925,000
	Programme 3-Coast Conservation	690,000	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	Department of National Arch	PAI healt
WALLE .		1,079,000	25,000
	Programme 2-Planning, Programming and Progress Control	1,039,000	11,272,000
Head 143	Department of Small Industries	Programme 1-Promotion of 1	
	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
Ward 145	Department of Marketing and Export Promotion of Handicrafts	Progressme 1-General Admi	0,700,000
Head 145	Programme 1-Marketing and Export Promotion of Handicrafts	456,000	129,000
Head 147	Minister of Posts and Telecommunications	Programme 1-Implementation	
ricad 147	Programme 1—General Administration and Staff Services	455,000	Head 172
Head 148	Department of Posts	Programmed 1-12cyclopinem.	
	Programme 1-Postal Services	135,400,000	3,125,000
Head 149	Department of Telecommunications	Minister of Tayrile Industries	2 %
5,350,000	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	Department of Textile Indust	Head 176
101	Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	25,723,000	7,180,000
	Programme 2-Patient Care Services	237,787,000 (a)	185,485,500
	Programme 3-Community Health Services	71,758,000	12,663,000
Head 152	Minister of Colombo Hospitals and Family Health	Programme 1-Development in	
	Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	1,054,000	QM F blas F
	D	60,737,000	1,025,000
	Programme 2-Patient Care Services Programme 3-Community Health Services	31,544,000	534,000

<sup>(</sup>a) Excludes provision for Special Law Services.

	Recurrent	Recurrent Expenditure	Capital Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
Head 153	Minister of Indigenous Medicine Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	Proc aviantalmini 335,000	Head 126
Head 154	Department of Ayurveda Programme 1-Ayurvedic Services Minister of State	10,131,000	750,000
Head 155	Willister of State	4,245,000	1,865,000
	Programme 2-Promotion and Development of Tourism	21,667,000	625,000
Head 156	Department of Government Printing	Programmo 1-Administration of Es	025,000
	Programme 1-Print Production	39,593,000	Head 129
Head 157	Department of Wild Life Conservation Programme 1-Conservation of Fauna and Flora	4,632,000	250,000
Head 158		Programme 1-General Administrat	250,000
mous mession	Programme 1-Zoological Gardens Services	2,337,000	325,000
Head 159	Minister of Social Services		
	Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	430,000	2,000
9,817,000	Programme 2-Sri Lanka School of Social Work	683,000	72,000
Head 160	Department of Social Services Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	741,000	AEI tranfil
	Programme 2-Provision of Financial Assistance and Social Services	53,677,000	291,000
Head 161	Department of Probation and Child Care Services	Programme 2-Agentum Manageme	
	Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	738,000	6,000
	Programme 2-Correctional and Rehabilitation Services	3,418,000	9,000
	Programme 3-Child Care Services	2,439,000	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		2,353,000
Head 165		Minister of Rural Industrial Deval	2 200 000
Head 166	Programme 1-Archive Services  Department of Buddhist Affairs		3,290,000
Head 100	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 Activites	5.698.000	768,000
Head 170	Minister of Food and Co-operatives	Department of Aurmal Production	Had Beat
	Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	2,795,000	ZAI Beati
Head 171	Department of the Food Commissioner Programme 1-Implementation of the Food and Kerosene Stamps Schemes	s 562,334,000	_
Head 172	Department of Co-operative Development	Minister of Posts and Telecommun	
	Programme 1-Development, Supervision and Audit of Co-operative Societies		28,000
Head 173	Co-operative Employees' Commission Programme 1—General Administration and Staff Services	319,000	Hend 148
Head 175	Minister of Textile Industries	836,000	914 basH
	Programme 1-Promotion and Development of Textile Industries Programme 2-General Administration and Staff Services	536,000	5,350,000
Head 176	Department of Textile Industries	Programme I-Kandyan Peasantry	
7,180,000	Programme 1-Promotion and Development of Textile Production	8,510,000 and a second	850,000
Head 178	Minister of Coconut Industry Programme 1-General Administration and Promotion of Coconut Industry	520,000	
-	Programme 2-Development and Assistance to Coconut Industry	Programme 4-Community President Minister of Colombo Hospitals and	41,675,000
Head 180	Minister of Regional Development		SCI DISH
1,025,000	Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	1,552,000	2,033,000
	Programme 2-Hindu Religious and Cultural Affairs and Implementation the Tamil Language under the provisions of the Constitution of to Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and promotion of Tan Cultural Activities	Programme 3-Community House	1,344,000

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Column II			Recurrent Expenditure	Capital Expenditure
faximum Debit Limits	Services	/1011 No.	Rs. Hawittengol	Rs.
Head 182	Minister of Highways Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services		335,000	Sit Langs Navy
Head 183	Department of Highways Programme 1-Administration, Supervision and Specialise	d Services	2,337,000	Polices -
9,700	Programme 2-Construction, Improvement and Main Bridges and Air Fields	tenance of Roads,.	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		121,000	Census and Statist Minister of Lands
880,400 24,400	Programme 2-Development of and Assistance to Corporation and Janatha Estates Development Board	State Plantations		21,500,000
Head 189	Minister of Home Affairs Programme 1-General Administration and Staff Services	38	1,327,000	Land Commissions
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	-
	Issue of grants under L.D.O. Advances to Public Officers	Total	6,818,776,000	5,386,815,000
	Advances to Public Officers Government Factory Stores Advance Account	Grand Total		12,205,591,000
	Government Factory Work Bone Advance Account			-

# SECOND SCHEDULE

## **Advance Accounts**

DOG KET				
			Calaman	Column II
63,700		ances to Public Officers	A DATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	Maximum Debit
15,000	Department	encolito Officera	rbA de Services gnieqide bns of	Limits
		No. Public Officers	mpanies 37 Adv	Rs.
65,000		ances to Public Officers	pplies 58 Adv	Government Su
14,666,700	trobase, transport and	ance account for the pu	4.4	16,700
	cy the President	sintenance of equipment, st		5,000
Prime Minis		mont to Public Officers	Advances to Public Officers	22,400
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PERSON OF	e Supreme Court	ances to Public Officers	Advances to Public Officers	4,400
Service Control of Service Control	Cabinet of Ministers	has and sale of	Advances to Public Officers	11,400
	Secretary-General of Parl	iament 100 to molecule 5	Advances to Staff	112,000
Auditor-Gen	The state of the s	a bligg	Advances to Public Officers	3,700
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	Leader of Parliament	Inches Transport Pool	Advances to Public Officers	2,400
	Leader of the Opposition		Advances to Public Officers	39,700
	er of Elections	hane collection processing,	Advances to Public Officers	7,700
		noc0foroducts-Narahenpita	Advances to Public Officers	4,400
	ce Commission	has 11 collection processing	Advances to Public Officers	17,000
	Service Committee (Pu	blic Service 12	Advances to Public Officers	17,000
Commission		ances to Public Officers	Advances to Public Officers	2,000
	ry Commissioner for Admir		Advances to Public Officers  Advances to Public Officers	5,000
10 THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	Chief Government Whip	hast and sale of rubber, tea.	Advances to Public Officers	12,400
Minister of I	Shuman thin tenion and	mmellities and formic and	Advances to Public Officers  Advances to Public Officers	54,400
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	and Emigration	mindlinative expenses		32,000
Registration		uncellto Public Officers	Advances to Public Officers	527,400
Sri Lanka A	rmy	mc <sup>81</sup> to Public Officers	Advances to Public Officers	2,066,700
		modin Public Officers	Purchase of Stores required for Works Services by	2,000,700
			Ceylon Army Engineers, Works services	
		20 Public Officers	Development work undertaken by the Army Units	600,000
17.700		21	Agricultural development work undertaken by the Army	Teducitional Pal
		moes to rupue totricers	What units Washington Market M	100
21,666,700	roles (including purchase		National Transport Unit	4,200,000
	translation rights and		Security Services provided for Government Departments	4,200,000
	of allowances of state)	relation fees and salaries an	and Corporations	

	Expenditure		Column I	Column II
	Department	Item No.	Services	Maximum Debit Limits
		140.		Rs.
Sri Lanka Navy		24	Advances to Public Officers	236,400
Sri Lanka Air Force	and the same of th	25	Advances to Public Officers	330,700
		26	Agricultural project, Morawewa	233,400
Police		27	Advances to Public Officers	1,477,400
Civil Aviation Government Analyst	\$5,205,000	28 sargis	Advances to Public Officers Advances to Public Officers	9,700
Minister of Foreign		30	A 4 B. LU. OCC.	11,700
Sri Lanka Missions		31	Advances to Dublic Officers	4,700
Minister of Plan Imp		32	Advances to Public Officers	123,400
Census and Statistic	THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF	33	Advances to Public Officers	103,400
Minister of Lands ar	nd Land Development	anothern 34 halfo ho	Advances to Public Officers	15,400
Irrigation		to State Plantations	Advances to Public Officers	880,400
Land Development		36	Advances to Public Officers	24,400
		37	Landscaping, Tree Planting including Root Balling	of 100
Land Commissioner	1,327,000	20 600	Trees and Raising of Plants for others	
Land Commissioner		38 39	Advances to Public Officers Stores Advance Account	847,700
	62,717,000	40	Work Done Advance Account	-
		41	Operation of Saw Mills and Logging Units	IRI East
		42	Loans to owners of holdings under the L.D.O.	N <del>-</del>
		43	Issue of grants under L.D.O.	16,666,700
Land Settlement		LatoT 44	Advances to Public Officers	8,700
Government Factory		45	Advances to Public Officers	171,700
		IsloT 46 mD	Government Factory Stores Advance Account	5,633,400
		47	Government Factory Work Done Advance Account	7,333,400
		48 49	Government Factory Foundry Works Advance Account	
Machinery and Equi	inment	50	Government Factory Log Sawing Advance Account Advances to Public Officers	240,000 184,700
Machinery and Equi	phione	CHEDULE	Market On the	The state of the s
		51	Purchase of Stores Advance Account	100
1		52	Work Done Advance Account	100
Survey		53	Advances to Public Officers	149,000
The production of		Miles 54	Purchase and Re-sale of Empire Survey Review Advances to Public Officers	-
Forest Minister of Trade an	4 Oktanina 295)	55	Advances to Public Officers	63,700
Registrar of Compan	The state of the s	56 57	Advances to Public Officers	15,000 44,400
Government Supplies		58	Advances to Public Officers	65,000
		59	Advance account for the purchase, transport an	
		dyanico to Staff	maintenance of equipment, stores, etc.	His Excellency
Controller of Imports	s and Exports	60 60 Final Officers	Advances to Public Officers	11,700
Development of Mar	keting	01	Advances to Public Officers	470,400
		62	Purchase, collection and sale of local and other product	
			and provision of cold storage facilities and hospital supplies	and to some
		dvances 63 Public Officers	Departmental Transport Pool	5;575,700
		easonio olidus 64 esonerb	Catering and Working of the Bakery and Kitchens	2,333,400
		evances 65 Public Officers	Purchase, collection processing, canning and sale of loca	Cur_rissioner L
		dwences to Public Officers	canned products-Narahenpita	Judiciel Service
		66	Purchase, collection processing, canning and sale e	Public Service
			canned products-Attanagalla Canning Factory	Education Ser
Commerce		dunces of Public Officers	Advances to Public Officers	11,400
Commodity Purchase		68	Advances to Public Officers	75,400
		dyances to Public Officers	Purchase and sale of rubber, tea, coconut products, othe commodities and formic and acetic acids, including	
		dvances to Public Offices	administrative expenses	ina moltaration and
Internal Trade		dvancos 70 Public Officers	Advances to Public Officers	66,400
Patents and Trade M	arks	dvances 17 Public Officers	Advances to Public Officers	7,000
Minister of Education		nichase 27 Stores requir	Advances to Public Officers	25,001,000
		Coping of Table 173	School Science Equipment Production Unit	166,700
Examinations		74	Advances to Public Officers	59,700
Educational Publicat		75	Advances to Public Officers	17,700
001		rinU moner 76" lanoital	Printing, publicity and sale of books (including purchase	
			of copywrights, publications, translation rights and	
			translation fees and salaries and allowances of staff)	

	Name and Administration and Admi				Column I		Column II
	Department		Item No.		Services	memorphies 1	Maximum Debit Limits
			110.				Rs.
Minister of H	ligher Education	blic Officers	Advanc <mark>er</mark> to Pu	Advances to Pu	blic Officers		101,400
6000	The same of the sa		10		Sale of Post-Gradua	te Thesis	16,700
Minister of P Minister of L	ower and Energy		79 80	Advances to Pu Advances to Pu		CHEMOST THROUGHT	10,000
Labour	igh Courts, District		of 810maybA	Advances to Pu			2,700 229,400
			82	Labour Gazette			55,000
27,700			83		tuities to Indian Rep	atriate Labour	1,000
Minister of P	ublic Administration		84 85	Advances to Pu	d Maintenance of Re	est Houses Madel as	51,400 1,233,400
8,700	•	blic Officers	Advances to Pu	661		voite sales	Brittery Commis
Pensions	Bribery Desection asli-	ni besu od o) sain	86 87	Advances to Pu			13,700 50,700
	e Provident Fund		88	Advances to Pu			9,700
	lidows' and Orphans	Pension Fund	89	Advances to Pu	blic Officers		5,700
Office	Outhern' President	blic Officers	Advances to Pu		his officer		10 400
	Orphans' Pensions ural Development	al and Agricultural	90 91	Advances to Pu			18,400 3,000
Rural Develo			00	Advances to Pu			89,700
	Local Government	Housing and	93	Advances to Pu	blic Officers		27,400
Construction Local Govern	to the second se	blic Officers	94 94	Advances to Pu	blic Officers		80,000
Local Govern	Chini		95		ocal Authorities to	meet urgent an	AND RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF TH
	-				-capital expenditure		
CONTROL OF CO.		a Agricultural Worl			ount Books for Local	Authorities	-
Local Govern	untry planning	Agricultural Farm	,,	Advances to Pu			17,700 14,700
OBALTERA	Spricultural Stores,		70.00		syment of pensions to	Local Governmen	200000000000000000000000000000000000000
			Marehongita	service Pensi			
National Hou Buildings	ising	and Planting Materi		Advances to Pu			76,700
	ndusries and Scientific		102	Advances to Pu			25,400
Geological Su			103	Advances to Pu			20,000
Meteorology			104	Advances to Pu			20,000
Treasury			105	Advances to Pu	Public Officers (E:	rternal Resource	65,700 s 13,000
		implements and	malerials,	Division	Control (E.	ALGINAL RESOURCE	13,000
			107		the maintenance	of graves of Boe	r 100
		rendy made shoot i	108	Prisoners of V	Var syments on behalf of	other Government	6,666,700
		bije Officers	100	Miscellaneous A		other Government	833,400
			110 maybA		Government Corpo		
					nstitutions with finan-	cial participation b	Ministror of Yey
			111 asab		urance Fund		166,700
					and I am		100,700
					LIL OFF		
Inland Reven Customs	aterials to Industriasu		113	Advances to Pu			69,400 86,000
Customs			114		nection with seized a	nd forfeited goods	33,400
Loan Board			110	Advances to Pu	blic Officers	1774	3,000
Excise Valuation	tive Societies and		110	Advances to Pu			34,700 25,000
Minister of T			bott18 reconi-	Advances to Pu			6,000
Railway	solitery Equipment,		117	Advances to Pu	blic Officers		3,261,400
3,333,400		Purchase on of Industrial Sol	120	A SALES AND A STORE OF THE SALES AND A	Services Advance A	ccount	666,700
364,600					Advance Account		50,000,000
	nd the purchase and				turing advance Acco		4,166,700
			bir 124 of sa	Foundry Shop	Advance Account		1,766,700
	and a second	blic Officers			sion Advance Accoun		
	Dial Erounous	ile of Certage Indus blic Officers		Sundry Advance	Ambepussa Quarrie  Account	es Advance Accour	
Motor Traffic				Advances to Pu			24,400
Muslim Relig	tious and Cultural Affa			Advances to Pu			3,700
	bna coulto balnot lo		anda anda	Purchase and Printing)	sale of Islamic Lit	erature (Includin	g 16,700

Column H	Column I		Column I	Column II
Department		Item No.	Services insumpod	Maximum Debit Limits
		210.		Rs.
finister of Transport Boards		4 131 mayb	Advances to Public Officers	5,700
finister of Private Omnibus Transport		132	Advances to Public Officers	5,700
finister of Plantation Industry	iblic Officers	4.4.4	Advances to Public Officers	9,400
Ainister of Justice			Advances to Public Officers (Ministry Office) Advances to Public Officers (High Courts, Dis	87,700
		A (133) DEST	Courts, Magistrates Courts and Labour Tribunals	
attorney-General		136	Advances to Public Officers	27,700
egal Draftsman			Advances to Public Officers	10,400
			Advances to Public Officers	3,400
ribery Commissioner	ablic Officers	139	Advances to Public Officers	8,700
	anaomo olida	170	Advancing Monies to be used in Bribery Detection	n as 83,400
T.0			Bribes	online Service Pro-
supreme Court		dyamoes to P	Advances to Public Officers	22,400
risons		142	Advances to Public Officers	544,700
	iblic Officers	143	Prisons Industrial and Agricultural Undertakings	Widows' and Orph
ublic Trustee		144	Advances to Public Officers	8,700
		143	Advances for the Administration of Estates and Tru	
aw Commision		146	Advances to Public Officers	3,400
linister of Agricultural Development a	nd Research	147	Advances to Public Officers	22,700
griculture bas inagen and so	Local Authoriti	of gooneyb,	Advances to Public Officers	1,659,700
		149	Machine hire and Workshops  Operation of the Agricultural Workshop, Welisara	1,400,000
		151	Potato Extension Scheme	18,333,400
			Maintenance of Agricultural Farms	16,666,700
		153	Running expenses of Central Agricultural Sto	
			Narahenpita	
		154 onsvb	Certified seed and Planting Materials	20,000,000
lotor Export Crops		155 mesh	Advances to Public Officers	24,400
grarian Services		156	Advances to Public Officers	411,700
20 00		157	Scheme for the supply of fertilizer and other agricult	ural -
			requisities and repairs and maintenance of building	
		158	Issue on loan or sale of seed paddy, seed onions, plan	
			materials, implements and other agricult	ural
		dvances for	requisites in deficit areas	
		159 160	Acquisition of Paddy lands under the Paddy Lands A Operation of Minimum Price Scheme	Act 3,400 3,400
linister of Fisheries			Advances to Public Officers	135,700
inister of Mahaweli Development		162	Advances to Public Officers	9,400
linistrer of Youth Affairs and Employs		2.22	Advances to Public Officers	8,400
linister of Rural Industrial Developme	nt	164	Advances to Public Officers	10,400
mall Industries			Advances to Public Officers	168,700
		166	Establishment and management of Industrial Works	nops 3,333,400
		The same of the sa	including supply of raw materials	
		16/	Purchase and sale of scarce raw materials to Indus Craftsmen	trial 666,700
mall Industries		168	Financing of the production and marketing of Indust	
			Products and Granting of Loans to individual Cott	
			·	ries
		dvances to Pr dvances to Pr	to the state of Direct Marking Paris	eservant to constitut
	tene Officers.		THE P. L	ent, yswiiak
	Advance Accou			3,333,400
nimal Production and Health	vence Account		Advances to Public Officers	364,400
Account 4,166,70		stores Mirrara	Maintenance of Livestock Farms and the purchase	and 7,666,700
	Афурпов Ассони			
larketing and Export Promotion of Har	ndicrafts	172	Advances to Public Officers	38,700
		173	Purchase and sale of Cottage Industrial Products	10,000,000
- Jesuson A somewhat soliting	no Insuring to a	managed and and	Advances to Public Officers	A (Wife
linister of Posts and Telecommunication	ons Introduction	10701000	Advances to Public Officers	4,000 2,519,700
	on Account and ablic Officers ablic Officers	175	Advances to Public Officers Advances to Public Officers Advances on rent for improvements, repairs, paymer	2,519,700

Manusco Departme	Column 1 Secretor in	Item		Column I Services		Column II Maximum Debit
Almi).l		No.				Limits Rs.
						As.
		177	Advances for the	e Purchase of Postal	Stores	400,000
		178	Supply of impor	ted bicycles to Posta	al delivery staff	333,400
Telecommunications			Advances to Pul	- Ter		905,700
				e purchase of Teleco		A Colombia Colombia Colombia
		181 mayb		e maintenance and Telecommunication		
			armanan of th	e O.T.S. Conference		Kalutara Kachola
		182		t for improvements,	repairs payment	
39,700				and maintenance o	f rented offices	Matale Kachcher
Kandyan Peasantry Rehabilita	oblic Officers noite	183	quarters Advances to Pul	olic Officers		3,400
Minister of Health	ublic Officers	184	Advances to Pul			4,175,700
			Purchase of Med	dical, Surgical and I	aboratory requis	ites 58,933,300.
54,700	ubile Officers		Occupational Th	erapy, Hospital, An	goda	don'd atom 13,400
Minister of Health		187	Dairy Farm			33,400
		188	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	ery at Mental Hosp		
				inmates of the Ange	oda and Mullerly	Malerina Karinala
		189		d repairs of vehicles	and equipment	Batticalca Kachch
Minister of Colombo Hospital	s and Family Health	190	Advances to Pu	blic Officers	h h	674,400
Minister of Indigenous Medic		191	Advances to Pu	blic Officers		400
Ayurveda		192	Advances to Pu	blic Officers		110,700
Minister of State		193	Advances to Pu			100,400
Government Printing		194	Advances to Pu			296,400
		195	Description	fficial advertiseme in Newspapers	nt by Governm	ent 833,400
Minister of Social Services		196	Advances to Pu			5,000
Social Services			Advances to Pu	blic Officers		59,700
		198		sale of articles p		
		dvances to P	Workers and	d Trainees includ	ing supply of	Registre-Goneral
Probation and Child-Care Ser	wices	199	Advances to Pu	blic Officers		72,400
Flooation and Child-Care Ser	vices	200		equipment and r	aw materials	
				and handicraft pro		of
s osis al doidw mube	followed by Referen	Election		s in the Certified Sc		Mr. Spenker
Minister of Cultural Affairs		201	Advances to Pu		Mis. Hon. Me	11.500
National Museums Archaeology		202	Advances to Pu			120,400
National Archives			Advances to Pu			
Buddhist Affairs	the moment.	205	Advances to Pu	blic Officers		6,400
Minister of Parliamentary Aft	fairs and Sports	206	Advances to Pu	blic Officers	for a period	28,400
Minister of Food and Co-oper	atives have wenter mailta	207 d sdd	Advances to Pu	ACCUPATION OF THE PARTY OF THE		
Food Commissioner		208	Advances to Pu		scial Year, T	262,400
ace all over the country.		209	Advances to Pu	and Distribution		1,346,622,000
Co-operative Development			Advances to Pu			240,400
Co-operative Employees Com Minister of Textile Industries		211	Advances to Pu		Bill in the nor	
	the Appropriation Bi	213	Advances to Pu			457,400
	re over and done w		Establishment a	and management of	Textile Worksh	
	comstances prevailin		including sup	ply of raw materials	payment of	
Minister of Coconut Industry	t to present the Budge	on 215biosb	Advances to Pu		n the expiry	
Minister of Regional Develop			Advances to Pu			
Minister of Highways			Advances to Pu			1 224 400
Highways barried od 1			Advances to Pu	Account for Machi	nery Spares	
	moder is collect to 40 to	219	Work done Adv		nery Spares	
		220				

	Department		Item No.		Column I Services		Column II Maximum Debit Limits Rs.
	ha Estates Develop	ment to sundaning	221	Advances to Pub	lic Officers		400
Minister of State				Advances to Pub	lic Officers		13,700
Minister of Home	Affairs			Advances to Pub	lic Officers		11,400
				Management and	Maintenance of l	Rest Houses	833,400
Colombo Kachche	erienopo animum			Advances to Pub	lic Officers		68,400
Gampaha Kachch	neri Services in		226	Advances to Pub	lic Officers		95,000
Kalutara Kachche			227	Advances to Pub	lic Officers		90,400
Kandy Kachcheri			228	Advances to Pub	lic Officers		122,700
Matale Kachcher	a positio montal in		229	Advances to Pub	lic Officers		59,700
Nuwara Eliya Ka	chcheri		230	Advances to Pub	lic Officers		30,000
Galle Kachcheri			231	Advances to Pub	lic Officers		117,700
Matara Kachcher	Laboratory requisit		232	Advances to Publ	lic Officers		84,400
Hanbantota Kach	cheri shoga		233	Advances to Publ	lic Officers		54,700
Jaffna Kachcheri			234	Advances to Publ	lic Officers		36,400
Mannar Kachche	ri anosaa laala	ery at Menial Hos	235	Advances to Publ	ic Officers		15,400
Vavuniya Kachch		inmates of the Aus	236	Advances to Publ	ic Officers		19,400
Mulaitivu Kachch	neri		237	Advances to Publ	ic Officers		6,400
Batticaloa Kachel	heri sangiage has e		238	Advances to Publ	ic Officers		37,700
Amparai Kachche	eri		239	Advances to Publ	ic Officers		56,700
Trincomalee Kach	hcheri		240	Advances to Publ	ic Officers		31,000
Kurunegala Kach	cheri		241	Advances to Publ	ic Officers		82,700
Puttalam Kachche	eri		242	Advances to Publ	ic Officers		47,400
Anuradhapura Ka	achcheri		243	Advances to Publ	ic Officers		116,700
Polonnaruwa Kac	hcheri		244	Advances to Publ	ic Officers		33,000
Badulla Kachcher	ri.		245	Advances to Publ	ic Officers		71,700
Moneragala Kach	cheri		246	Advances to Publ	ic Officers		43,400
Ratnapura Kache	heri		247	Advances to Publ	ic Officers		14,700
Kegalle Kachcher			240	Advances to Publ	ic Officers		51,4100
Registra-General			249	Advances to Publ	ic Officers		149,400
							Sec. 2

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 vears 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.

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.

இன' நிற்பே (அங்கத்தினர்) (Members) டூக். சே. சீ. ச இடிடூ இகுகை (திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜீ. த மெல்) (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 accoount 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 execessive inflation. This is, in a way, a money supply target for a period.

Mr. Speaker, with the icrease 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 Treasure 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 percent 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 achivement 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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[අංර්. ජේ. ජ්. උ මැල් මහතා]

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.

குள்றம் மல்லிதிவ் வசீசை ரதே. விளு எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது. Question proposed.

e. co. 4.10

එම්. ඩිවිසිනම්පරම් මහතා (නල්ලූර්) (திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்—நல்லூர்) (Mr. M. Sîvasithamparam—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 unusal 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.

ආර්. ජේ. ජ්. ද මැල් මහතා (තිලු. ஆர். ලෙනු. නී. த ගොමා) (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

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

එම්. සිවසිනම්පරම් මහතා (මිලු. எம். சිඛ පි, ආර්ධ ආර්) (Mr. M. Sivasıthamparam)

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 unbashed 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—

ආර්. ජේ. ජි. ද මැල් මහතා (කිල. ஆர். ලෙනු. නූ. ක ධෙන්) (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 මන**ා** (திரு. எம். சிவசி*த*ம்பசம்) (Mr. M. Sivasıthamparam)

But your "headaches" might prove to be "pneumonia" if sombody 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. Minisfter 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.

ආර්. ජේ. ජ්. ද මැල් මහතා (කිලු. ஆர். ලෙනු. නූී. த ධොරා) (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.

එම්. සිවිසිනම්පරම් මහතා (ඉිரு எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்) (Mr. M. Sivasithamparar

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

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා (කිල, ஆர். ලීනු. හූී. த ගෙන්) (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

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

එම්. සිවසිනම්පරම් මහතා (කිලැ எம். சිவசிதம்பரம்) (Mr. M. Sivasıthamparam)

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.

ආර්. ජේ. ජි. ද මැල් මහතා (කිල. ஆர். ලිනු. නී. த பெல்) (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. එම්. සිවසිනම්පරම මහතා (කිලැ- ගෙයි. පිඛණි ආර්ථගෙය්) (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.

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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 oustanding 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 beeen 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 Treaury 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 or 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

[එම්. සිවසිනම්පරම් මහතා]

the burden to fall? That is the question that has to be answered by the Government. Are you going to allow it to fall on the 50 per cent of the population of the country whose income is below Rs. 300? Or are you going to allow it to fall on those whom the Hon. Minister himself has described as persons who have utilized the free import policy of this government and made enormous sums of money? That is the question that this Government has to answer when it comes to preparing a budget for the next year. As I said, this cannot take the place of the usual Budget Debate.

I think the Government has to be thankful for its two safety valves during the last year. One was employment in the Middle East and in other countries which took away a large number of the young men and women of this country who were unemployed. The other was the coming into the country of foreign exchange in the shape of earnings of these young men and women. But what are you doing with these earnings? These are young men and women who are also earning money the hard way and sending it here. What are you doing with it? Importing bathroom suites for Rs. 30,000! Those are the items on which we are spending the hard-earned foreign exchange of these people. Bathroom suites for Rs. 30,000! All types of luxury goods which this country does not need, which this country cannot afford!

Therefore, as I said, one has to take very hard decisions and once one takes those decisions I hope the government will see to it that the burden does not fall on the large majority of the people but falls on those people who can afford to pay.

ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිට්. දහනායක මහතා (ගාල්ල) (கலாநிதி டபின்யு. தஹநாயக்க—காலி) (Dr. W. Dahanayake—Galle)

Mr. Speaker, it is not often that I speak on occasions like this in the House. There are reasons why it becomes necessary to speak now on just a few matters of great importance in order that certain difficulties the people have had may be removed.

Just now the Hon. Minister of Finance referred to the question of food stamps, and I think that his statement that there will be no reduction in the various amenities and facilities that have been given to the people will be welcomed by all the people all over the country.

There is not the least doubt, Sir, that the question of food stamps and the ration book had a big say in the recent elections. It is a tragedy, Sir, that the real truth about the food stamps has not yet been revealed. This Government made a very sound decision in 1977 when it did away with the free ration books and substituted food stamps for them.

Food stamps introduced a new feature into the scheme of food subsidies. Not merely rice, but flour, sugar and kerosene oil were brought within the purview of the food stamps. That was a very sound measure, a measure which we all welcomed. What was the principle that guided the Government in 1977? It was to give food stamps to all who deserved them. That was the guiding principle – that all who deserve food stamps should get them.

But what happened in actual practice? Thousands and thousands of families which deserved the food stamps were deprived of the food stamps. Mr. Speaker, it is a shame to have to confess the fact that such a very important point of policy should have been sabotaged by those who were administering the affairs of the State. How did such a thing happen? The Government intended that food stamps should be issued to all who deserved them. What was the criterion? The Government said, "If a family does not have an income of Rs. 300 a month or over it should get food stamps". Everybody said that that was a very good rule. Of course, Mr. Speaker, I think that that limit of Rs. 300 which was fixed in 1977 should now be raised to about Rs. 600.

வப்பைக்கிறில் (சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker)

Order, please! The sitting is suspended till 5 p.m.

රැස්වීම ඵට අනුකුලව තාවකාලිකව අත්සිටුව<sub>න</sub> ලදින්, අ. භා. 5.00 ව නැවන පවත්වන ලදී.

அதன்படி அமர்வு பி. ப. 5 மணி வரை இடை நிறுத்<mark>தப்பட்டு,</mark> மீண்டும் ஆரம்பமாயிற்று.

Sitting accordingly suspended till 5.0 P.M. and then resumed.

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

Mr. Speaker, when the House adjourned, I was discussing the question of the strange non-issue of food stamps to families that deserved food stamps. How did this happen? I have heard from very many that dishonest Grama Sevakas deprived deserving families of their food stamps. If that was so, the Government took timely action in appointing Special Service Officers. But, they were not allowed to do their work. They were not given definite directions at the proper time. However, I do not think that that was the main course of deserving families not receiving food stamps.

Now, I am going to let the House into a secret; there was a hidden circular, No. 2328 of 1st December 1980, that was issued by the Food Department. This circular stated that, from the date of that circular no new food stamps should be issued under any circumstances whatsoever. I say that that circular negated the principle which had been laid down by the Government. What had happened was, there was a large number of people who received temporary jobs in developmental schemes, such as the Gin Ganga Scheme, down South.

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 deserveing 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

[අංචාර්ය සිබ්ලිව්, දහනායක මහතා]

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 geting exited. 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.

මන් නිවරයෙක්

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்) (A Member)

Still hanging!

ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මහතා

(கலாநிதி டபிள்யு. 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.

ලක් ස්මන් ප්යතොඩි මහතා (අන්තනගල්ල) (திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஐயக்கொடி—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.

රනිල් පිකුමසිංහ මහතා (යෞවන කටයුතු හා රැකි රක්ෂා ඇමනිතමා සහ අධාාපන ඇමනිතමා)

(திரு. ரணில் விக்ரமசிங்ஹ—இனேஞர் 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.

ලක් ජමන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஐயக்கொடி)

(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 ben 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 Secertary, the Chief Accounting Officer, and the other accounting officers, will have the full right to spend that money in one electorate of 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 oficers, 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. Soosaithasan, 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, of 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 ful 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 statue 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 ineterest, 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 whould 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 devaluatioon 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.

ආර්. ජේ. ජ්. ද මැල් මහතා (කිලු. ஆர். දීනු. නූ. ක ගෙන්) (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.

ලක් ප්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (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.

ආර්. ජේ. ජ්. ද මැල් මහතා (කිලු. ஆர். දෙනු. නි. ක ධොන්) (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.

ලක් ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி) (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?

අාර්. ජේ. ජ්. ද මැල් මහතා (කිලු. ஆர். ලිනු. නි. අ වියම) (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel) They cannot supply.

ලක් ජ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (திரு லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி) (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.

අ. භා. 5.45

සරන් මුත්තෙව්ටුවෙගම මහනා (කලවාන) ( திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம—கவவான)

(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 Fiancnce went so far as to go into the history of votes on Account-about some obscure government in England somwehere 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.

[සරත් මුත්තෙව්ටුවෙගම මහතා]

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 decended 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 shoud 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 yeaterday'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.

இறி நூறிக்களை (அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்) (A Member) Not correct.

සරන් මුන්නෙට්ටුවෙගම මහතා (නිලා. අදේ ගුද්ශිද්ධාලිඛයය) (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.

ට්රෝන් පුනාන්දු මහතා (වැඩබලන විදේශ කටයුතු ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. ரிரேன் பெர்னுண்டோ—பதில் வெளிநாட்டஅவல் கள் அமைச்சர்)

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

He is not in the delegation.

සරන් මුන්නෙට්ටුවෙයම මහනා (திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Has he gone with the Minister as his secretary?

செ**்ப்ன்** குண**ன்து இணை** (திரு. ரிரேன் பெர்ணண்டோ) (Mr. Tyronne Fernando)

He has not gone.

Then this planter, Mr. Gunawardana?

විරෝන් පුතාන්දු මහතා (திரு. ரிறேன் பெர்ணுண்டோ) (Mr. Tyronne Fernando)

I do not know about the planter.

සරත් මුත් තෙට්ටුවෙශම මහතා (ඹිගු. சෑෂ් ඥුෂ්ඛිෂුட්ශිමිඛෂය) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

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

විරෝන් පුනාන්දු මහතා (ඹගු ෆිරිගුන් ටොர්කුක්ලියා) (Mr. Tyronne Fernando) I will let you know.

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, tht 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?

8. එස්. සුසයිදාසන් මහතා (திரு. பி. சோ. சூசைதாசன்) (Mr. P. S. Soosaithasan) Have the secret without the budget.

සරත් මුත්තෙව්ටුවෙනම මහතා (திரு. சாத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம்) (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

[සරන් මුන්තෙව්ටුවෙගම මහතා]

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.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

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

අනතුරුව කථානායකතුම, මූලාසනයෙන් ඉවත් වූයෙන් නියෝජා කථානායකතුමා [නෝමන් වෛදසරත්න මහතා] මූලාසනාරුඪ විය.

அதன் பிறகு, சபாதாயகர் அவர்கள் அக்கொரசனத்தினின்று டூங் கவே, பிரதிச் சபாதாயகர் அவர்கள் [திரு. நோமன் வைத்யரத்ன] நலேனம் வகித்தார்கள்.

Whereupon MR. SPEAKER left the Chair and MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER (MR. NORMAN WAIDYARATNA) took the Chair.

සරත් මුත්තෙව්ටුවෙගම මහතා

(திரு சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம்) (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

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-

අාර්. මේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා (කිල. ஆர். ලීඹ. හී. ජූ ගෙන්) (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel) That is quite correct.

සරත් මුත්තෙට්ටුවෙශම මහතා (திரு. சாத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம்) (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.

ආයි. ජේ. ජ්. ද මැල් මහතා (කිඥා. ஆர். ලීනු. නී. த ගියමා) (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

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

සරත් මත්තෙව්ටුවෙගම මහතා (திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம்) (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 comsumption of kerosene is still dropping, and the World Banks 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. ජ්. ද මැල් මහතා (திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜீ. த மெல்) (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel) It is given in millions of nuts.

සරත් මුත්තෙට්ටුවේගම මහතා (திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம்) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama) Yes, it is low.

ආර්. ජේ. ජ්. ද මැල් මහතා (තිල ஆர். ලෙන නි. න ගෙන්) (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel) On D.C. or copra or what?

සරන් මුන්නෙච්චුවේගම මහතා (විලෑ. අඳුදු (ආදුරි කුදු ( ශිලික ක ක ) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

It is production. Then it gives the classification later.

ආර්. ජේ. ජ්. ද මැල් මනතා (කිලු. ஆர். ලිනු. නි. ජ ගෙන්) (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel) Nuts are always given in millions.

සරත් මුත්තෙව්ටුවේශම මහතා (මිලෑ. අදාස් (ආස්ටිස් ලිශිකසා) (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.

රනිල් විකුමසිංහ මහතා (යෞවන කටයුතු හා රැකි රණා ඇමතිතුමා සහ අධනපන ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. ரணில் விக்சமசிங்ஹ—இளேஞர் அலுவல்கள், தொழில் வாய்ப்பு அமைச்சரும் கல்வி அமைச்சரும்)

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

Your figures are wrong?

සරන් මුන්තෙට්ටුවේගම මහතා (කිල. අඳුන් ඥාන්ශින්ට ශිලිකයා) (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.

රතිල් විනුමසිංහ මහතා (කිලෑ. ණෝබ් ම්ස්ගෙනිස්තුව) (Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe)

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

සරත් මුත්තෙට්ටුවෙගම මහතා (නිලැ. අඳුන් ඥුන්බෙනුරු ලිබනයෙ) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

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

රනිල් විකුමසිංහ මහතා (ඹිලු. අකෝන් ක්ෂ්ණයවණුනා) (Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe)

We spent well over two billion rupees on education. Last year we spent over two billion rupees. This year we are spending over two billion rupees. The problem is that all are pothe guras, the Central Bank, Communist Party everyone!

සරත් මුත්තෙට්ටුවේශම මහතා (ඹිලු. අරුෂ් ඥුෂ්ටිළද ලිපිකසය) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

No! no! I checked again. At the insistence of this Minister, I was wondering whether I had got the wrong column. No, it is the correct column.

රනිල් විකුමසිංහ මහතා ( විලා. අතාබ් ක් ස්අය ශිත්තුත) (Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe)

What is Rs. 168 million? We have been spending billions. We have to spend. It is common sense. We have spent billions of rupees.

සරන් මුන්නෙච්ටුවේගම මහතා (බිලු. අකාබ්න ඛ්යුඅයම් මුතු) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Anyway, I have been quoting from the Central Bank Report. If the Hon. Minister wants to reply, he can reply at the end of my speech. I am saying that these figures show the attitude of the Government. When Trade and Shipping has increased by 500 per cent, when Defence has increased—(Interruption). I will not give way to anybody. I am on my feet. I am not giving way to anybody.

திகைப்சிக் கூட்டிகாயகர் அவர்கள்) (பிரதிச் சபாதாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Deputy Speaker) Order, please! Is it a Point of Order?

අනන්දනිස්ස ද අල්පිස් මහතා (රාජා ඇමනිතුමා) (நிரு. ஆனந்ததில்லை த அல்விஸ்—இராசாங்க அமைச்சர்) (Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis—Minister of State)

Yes, Sir, because no Member shall at any time make a statement which is not correct. The Hon. Minister is persisting that the hon. member is quoting from some wrong statistics.

රනිල් විකුමසිංහ මහතා (நிரு. சணில் விக்சமசிங்ஹ) (Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe)

We know that the Vote in this House for education exceeds Rs. 2 billion every year.

සරත්, මූත්තෙව්ටුවේශම මහතා (මිලැ. சෑ න් ඥුන්ටින්ට්රිටින්න්ය) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

I am surprised that the Hon. Minister of State called that a Point of Order. I am entitled to quote provided I 5-A 66191 (82/11)

supplied to him and to the House the source from which I am quoting. I am saying that it is the Central Bank Report for 1982. It is not something which I printed. I did not print this and bring it. This has been tabled by the Hon. Minister of Finance.

Now I am going to quote some more from the same table. The allocation to the Labour Ministry in 1981 was Rs. 17.7 million. In 1982 it has come down to Rs. 14.2 million. Labour involves enforcement, the recovery, the inspection on site, factories, and all that. I am referring to Table 31 so that the Hon. Minister can check it up. That is why I say that these figures reveal the entire attitude of the Government, the philosophy of the Government. If they are prepared to bring the figures for education down, labour down and increase defence and trade and shipping, that shows the way the Government is formulating its policy, and that is the way it moves.

There are some more figures. I do not want to be constantly quoting figures. But I am not quoting from anything which is suspect. I am quoting from the Central Bank Report. The Hon. Minister of Finance is not saying anything about this Report. These are the figures that he has presented to this House-(Interruption). The Hon. Member for Ratnapura (Mr. G. V. Punchinilame) is constantly bothered about rice. I am talking of something else. He wants rice.

I do not want to take up any more time of the House. Those are the observations which I wish to make. I do not want to go into the question of individual ministries, because it will take a lot of time. I want to appeal to the Hon. Minister of Finance to tell this House and thereby tell the country what the basic directions of financial policy for 1983 are going to be, because it is only fair that before the Government asks the country to endorse its policies for another six years the people must be told what are the methods by which you wish to raise revenue and what are the things on which you are going to spend it so that the people will know.

අ. සා. 6.24

අානන් ද දසනාය<mark>ක මහතා (කොත්ම</mark>ලේ) (நிரு. ஆனத்த தஸதாயக்க—கொக்மஃ) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake—Kotmale)

ගරු නියෝජන කථානායකතුමනි, ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා විසින් අතුරු වැයක් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ සම් බන්ධයෙන් අපි කකා කරන්නේ, ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා එක්ක හෝ රජය එක්ක හෝ පෞද්ගලික එදිරිවාදු කමක් උඩ නොවෙයි. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම කියතොත්, තරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට අපි බොහොම සලකනවා. ආර්ථික විදහවේ හොද සහජ, දක්ෂ බුද්ධියක් එතුමාට තිබෙනවා. ඒකේ පුශ්නයක් නැහැ. නමුත් මේ අතුරු යෝජනාවේ, ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම කියතොත්, ' අයිටමිස් ' නැත්නම් ඒ ඒ අංශයන්ගේ වියදම් වෙන් වශයෙන් පෙන්වා තිබෙ නවා. මේ සියල්ලම පැය කාලකින් නැත්නම් හාගයකින් තිවෙවනය කර, විහුහ කර අනුමත කරන්නට අපට කියනවා. [ආනන්ද දසනාශක මහතා]

ඊට හේතු ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ කථාවෙන් පෙන් තුම් කර දුන්නා. "මෙය අය වැයක් නොවෙයි, වැය සිර්ෂ පමණයි මම ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නේ" කියා එතුම කිව්වා. වැය ශීර්ෂ ගැන වුවත් ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම අපේ ගරු මන්තීවරුන් මේ හරු පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ මේවා ඉතාම පරිස්සමෙන් විවේචනය කළ යුතු, විශුහ කළ යුතු අවස්ථාවක් මේක. වෙනත් අවුරුදුවලදී ඒ අවස්ථාව පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට ලැබෙනවා. නමුත් මේ වැය ශීර්ෂ ගැන එවැනි විවේචනයක්, විශුහයක් කිරීමට, හොඳ හෝ නරක පහද දීමට අවස්ථාව නොලැබීම ගැන මම පළමුවෙන්ම කනගාටු වෙනවා. අද අපේ ඕඩර් පේපර් එකේ නැත් නම් නහාය පතුයේ ගරු මුදල් ඇමනිතුමා 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 පුන්පාදන සැලසෙන විසර්ජන පනත ආරම්භ වන දින යට පෙරාතුව ම වූ දිනයෙන් අවසාන වන කාලසීමාව තුළ දී (1981) අංක 77 දරන විසර්ජන පනතින් හා පරිපුරක ඇස්නමේන්තු මහින් පුණ්පාදන සලසනු ලැබූ සේවාවන් වන) මෙම යෝජනාවේ පළමුවන උපලේඛනයේ සඳහන් වන සේවාවන් සඳහා රුපියල් එක් දහස් දෙසිය විසිකෝට පනස් පන් ලක්ෂ අනු එක් දහසක් වූ (රු. 1,220,55,91,000) මුළු මුදලකට නොවැඩි මුදල්, ශ්‍රී ලංකා පුජා තාන්තුක සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ඒකාබද්ධ අරමුදලින් ගෙවිය යුතු යයි ද එකි මුදල ඒ උපලේඛනයෙහි සඳහන් ආකාරයට වියදම් කළ හැකි යයි ද එකි මුදල ඒ උපලේඛනයෙහි සඳහන් ආකාරයට වියදම් කළ හැකි යයි ද ?"

මේකෝ දෙවැනි කොටස වෙනම තිබෙනවා. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා වුණත් මේ අය වැය යෝජනාව මේ විධියට හාර ගැනීමත්,මේ විධියට මෙය කිුයාත්මක කිරී මත් මුදල් වියදම් කරන සම්පුදු යෙවත් විරුද්ධයි. ඒ වාගේම, ඒ අතින් අපෙන් ඇති වන වැරදි හරිගස් සා ගැනී මට මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට එය ආධාර වන්නේ නැහැ. පාලන ශක්තිය තවත් අඩපණ වෙනවා. දැන් සතාෘ වශයෙන්ම රටේ මුදල් අගේනි තත්ත්වයක්, මුදල් නැති තත්ත්ව යක් ඇති වී තිබෙන බව මුළු රටම දන්නවා. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මේ රටේ ඉතාම කුඩා ළමයා පවා රටේ මුදල් අහේනිය දන්නවා.

මුදල් තත්ත්වය ඉතුම අමාරු බව ගරු මුදල් ඇමති තුමා පැහැදිලි වකියා තිබෙනවා. අවුරුදු දෙක තුනකට උඩදී එතුමා ඒ බව පැහැදිලි කළා. පළමුවෙනි අවුරුද්දේ නම් බොහෝම ලේසියෙන් එතුමා අය වැය කථාව ඉදිරි පත් කළා. ඒ හැන්සාඩ් කියවලා බැලුවොත්, එතුමා එද හුගාක් ඉහළින් කථා කළ බව අපට පේනවා. ඒ, සම හර විට කරුණු නොදැන වෙන්න ඇති, තිබුණු තත්ත් වයේ හැටියට. එදා එතුමා මෙහෙම කිව්වා. "ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා හිටියා නම්, මම ඉදිරිපත් කරන බජව්ටුව ගැන එතුමාට තරු විසි වෙයි." නමුත් ගරු මුදල් ඇමනිතුමා එදා කථා කළේ මේ රටේ මුදල් තත්ත් වය ගැන පැහැදිලි ගුවේෂණයක් නොකර. ගුවේෂණයක් කළාට පස්සේ, දෙවැනි එකෙන් එතුමාට පෙනී ගියා, මුදල් අමාරුකම. තුන් වැනි එකෙන් එතුමාට පෙනී ගියා, මුදල් අමාරුකම. තුන් වැනි එකෙන් ඊටත් වඩා පැහැදිලි කළා, රටේ මුදල් තත්ත්වය නරක අතට හැරෙන බව.

ඒ නිසා එතුමා රජයට අවවාද දුන්නා, රජයට උපදෙස් දුන්නා, දෙපාර්තමේන්තු වශයෙනුත්, ඒ ව ගේම, අමාතනංශ වශයෙනුත් රජයේ වියදම් පැහැදිලිවම අඩු කරන්නය කියා. ඒ කාරණය එතුමා ' රිළීටඩලි '—නැවත, නැවත—හැමදුම කිව්වා. මුදල් පනතක් ගෙනාවා නම් ඒ ගෙනා හැම වෙලාවේම ඒ බව කිව්වා. එහෙන නම් එයින් පැහැදිලි වන්නේ ඒ කිසිවකින් එම මුදල් නාස් තිය නැති කරන්න බැරි වුණාය කියන එකයි.

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

යම්කිසි ඇස් තමේන් තුවක් රජයෙන් ගෙනෙනවා. ඒ අසේ තමේන් තුව සම්පූර්ණ අන්දමට සදුනම් කර තිබෙන වාය කියන එකයි, සාමානා බල පොරොත්තුව, පසුගිය කාලයේ ඉදිරිපත් කළ සමහර ඇස්තමේන්තුවලට වෙන් කර තිබුණු මුදල් මදිය කියන්න, ඒවායේ අඩුපාඩුකම් පෙන්වා දෙන්න, වැඩි තැන් කපන්නය කියන්න මන්තී වරුත්ට අවස්ථාව ලැබුණා. 'මේ-මේ ඒවාට අඩුයි, මේ-මේ ඒවාට වැඩියි' කියන්න මන්තීවරුන්ට අවස්ථාව තිබුණා. මේ වනාවේ එවැනි අවස්ථාවක් ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. අපි පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේදී මේවා විවේචනය කරන්නේ යම්කිසි පරමාර්ථයක් ඇතිවයි. ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන අසුවල් -අසුවල් දෙපාර්තමේන්තු, අමාතකංශ සම්බන්ධ යෙන් මේ-මේ වෙනස් කම් විය යුතුය කියා විවේචනය කළ ම ඒවා නැවත සැලකිල්ලට භාජන කොට වැඩි නැන් මොනවාද, අඩු තැන් මොනවාද කිය හොයා බලා අවශා විධියට කටයුතු කරන්න රජයට නැත්නම් කැබිනව් මණ් ඩලයට වෙනදා තිබුණු අවස්ථාව ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ<u>,</u> මේ අතුරු සම්මත ගිණුම නිසා. එම නිසා මා හිතනවා, මේ අනුව අප වැටෙන්නේ කබලෙන් ළිපටය කිය.

අපේ රටේ මුදල් අහේනියක් තිබෙනවා නම්, අපේ සංවර්ධන වැඩ හුඟක් දුරට අඩපණ වී තිබෙනවා නම්, දරන වියදම්වලින් 35% ක් නාස්තියට, දුෂණයට ලක් වෙනවාය කියනවා නම් මේ බජට් එකෙන් පසු ඇති වන තත්ත්වය මොකක්ද? 1983 දෙසැම්බර් මාසේ 31 වැන්දා දක්වා මේ බජට් එක කියාත්මක වෙනවා, අද අප ගන්නා තීරණය උඩ. එතකොට දෙසැම්බර් 31 වනද දක්වා කලය තුළ මෙයට වඩා දුෂණය හා නාස්තිය රජ කරන්න පුථවති. ඒක ස්පිර වශයෙන්ම සිදු වෙනවාය කියා මම හිතනවා.

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

අද ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන අතුරු සම්මන ශිණුම එන අවුරුද්දෙ දෙසැම්බර් 31 වනදා දක්වා යන්නෙ නැහැ. ඒක එන අවුරුද්දෙ විසර්ජන පනත ඉදිරිපත් කර සම්මත සුණු දවස දක්වා යනවා. විසර්ජන පනත අපේල් මාසයෙ ඉදිරිපත් කළොත් අපේල් මාසයෙ ඒක සම්මත වුණු දවස දක්වා යනවා. මාර්තු මාසයෙ ඉදිරිපත් කළොත් මාර්තු මාසයෙ ඉදිරිපත් කළොත් මාර්තු මාසයෙ සම්මත වුණු දවස දක්වා යනවා. එසේ නැතුට දෙසැම්බරු මාසයෙ 31 වනදා දක්වා යන්නෙ නැහැ.

சூறை சிர் நிறைவன் இறைவ (கிரு. ஆனந்த தலநாயுக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

හොඳයි, ඇමතිතුමා එහෙම කියනවා නම් මම ඒක පිළිගන්නම් නමුත් ඒක මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා දෙන පෙරොන්දුවක්ද, නැතිනම් අදහසක්ද කියා මම දන්නෙ නැහැ. මොනවා වුණත්, ඒ විධියට විශ්වාසය තහවුරු කිරීමක් කරනවා නම් අපිට ඒක පිළිගන්න පුළුවති. ඒක නැතෝ කියන්නෙ නැහැ. නමුත් මෙතැන දි මතු වන පුශ්නය, අපේල් මාසය හෝ ඒ කිට්ටු මාස යක් දක්වා—අද ඉඳලා මාස හතරක්—පහක් එහාට— මේ වැය ශිර්ෂය කියාත්මක විය යුතුයි. එතකොට ඒ කලය තුළ සමහර විට අර මා සඳහන් කළ දුර්වලකම් ඇති නොවේය කියා කාටවත් හිතන්න පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ.

ගරු නියෝජා කථානායකතුමනි, ගරු මුදල් ඇමනි තුමා කියන අන්ද්මට නැවත වරක් අයවැය ලේඛන යක් නැතිනම් විසර්ජන පනතක් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට එතුමා බලාපොරෙත්තු වෙනවා. මෙහිදී මතු කරන්න තිබෙන පුශ්නය මේකයි. එතුමා ඒ කාලය වන විට ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වන අයවැය ලේඛනය මේ කාලයෙදී ඉදිරිපත් නෙකළේ මන්ද කියායි. ගරු මුදල් ඇමනිතුමා ඊට පිළිතුරක් වශයෙන් කිව්වෙ, පසුගිය කාලයෙදි ජනාධිපතිවරණයක් තිබුණ, ඒ කාලය තුළදි සූදුනම් කර ගන්න බැරි වුණා, එම නිසා මෙය ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න තමන්ට අවස්ථාවක් නොනි බුණාය කියලයි. දුන් මීට පෙනෙන හැවියට අයවැය ඇස්තුමේන්තු සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම සකස් කර තිබෙනවා. අය හා වැය සම්බන්ධයෙන් සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම පැහැදිලි වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් ගෙන තිබෙනවාය කියා පෙනී යනවා. එහෙම නම් අයවැය ලේ ඛනයක් දුන් ඉදිරිපත් නොකර එය පමා කිරීමට හේතුව ජනාධිපතිවරණය නිසාය කියන හේතුට, නිදහසට කාරණයක්ය කියා මම නම් හිතන්නෙ නැහැ. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම අවශානාව මෙයට වඩා වෙනස්.

ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා පසුගිය කාලයෙන් අපට කිව්වෙ මොනවාද ? ණය අර්ගෙන තිබෙනව ය, ණය අරගන් නෙ නැතුව කිසිම රටකට ජීවත් වෙන්න පුළුවන් කමක් නැත—එතුමා අදත් ඒක කිව්වා—තමන්ගෙ රටවල් පවත්වාගෙන යන්න විසියක් නැත, ඇමරිකාව පවා ණය ගන්නවා. අනික් රවවලුන් ණය ගන්නවා එම නිසා අපත් ණය අර්ගෙන වැඩ කටයුතු කරගෙන යන්න ඕනෑ කිය, එතුමා කිව්වා. මෙහිදී එක් පුශ් නයක් මතු වෙනවා. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේම වචනවලින් කිය නවා නම්, ණය ගැනීම සඳහා ලෝක බැංකුව, ජාතාන් තර මූලා අරමුදල වාගේ ආශතන සමග ශී ලංකාව සම බන්ධතා පවත්වනව. එවැනි සම්බන්ධකම් පවත්වන් නෙ නැත කියා කාටවත් කියන්න බැහැ. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාම කිව්වා ඒ විධියෙ සම්බන්ධකුම් පටත්වන වාය කියා. මුදල් ආධාර දෙන සංවිධන නැතිනම් —aid consortium—ආයතන සමග 1982 දී තිබුණු සාකච්ඡාවලදී බැස ගන්නා ලද හිරණය අනුව ලංකාව පිළිබඳව අ ඊපික විශුහයක් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙනවා, ලෝක බැංකුව. එම විගුහය මම ටිකක් දුර කියෙව්වා. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම අපේ රටේ ආර්ථිකය මොනවා වුණත්, අපි මොන විධියට මන්නීවරුන් වශයෙන් සිටි යත්, මේ රටේ අශිවෘද් ඩි සඳහා අප මේ රට පාලනය කරනවාය කියන එක විතරක් අමතක කරන්න එපා. මෙය ඉතාම වැදගත් කොට සලකන්න ඕනැ. අපි මෙතැ නට ඇවිත් මොන විධියට හිටියත්—සමහර මන් නීවරු කතා නොකරම යනවා, සමහර මන් නීවරු කිසිම විවේ චනයක් කරන්නෙ නැහැ—ඒක නිදහසට කරුණක් නොවෙයි, රට වෙනුවෙන් සලකන විට. ජාතියේ දියුණුව සඳහා අප දිය යුතු යම්කිසි සභායක් ඇත්නම් එය අප දිය යුතුයි.

රජයේ සංවර්ධන වැඩ කවයනුවලට විරුද්ධ පක්ෂ යක් වශයෙන්, ශී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂය වශයෙන්. අපි කවදාවත් විරුද්ධව කවයුතු කරන්නෙ නැහැ; ඒවාට සහාය දෙනව. නමුත් මෙතෙන්දි මම පෙන්වා දෙන්නේ අපි අපේ දුවා පිටරට යවා ලබාගන්න මුදල් තත් ත්වය අනුව බලන විට ඒ මුදල් පුමාණය අද ි අපි අරගෙන තිබෙන ණය සඳහා පොලී ගෙවීම—" ලෝන් සර්විස් "-—ආදියට ගියාම අපට විදේශ විනිමය වශයෙන් ඉතිරි වන්නේ ඉතාම සුඵ මුදල් පුමාණයක් බවයි. අපේ " බැලන්ස් ඔ£් පේමන්ට්" හෙවත් ගෙවුම් අතිරික් නය ඉතාම පහත් මට්ටමකට අඩු වේගෙන අඩු වේගෙන සනවා. ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ගරු මුදල් ඇමනිතුමාටවන් අනික් අමාතාවෙරයෙකුටවත් පෞද්ගලිකව චෝදනා කරන්න පුළුවන් කමක් නැහැ. මහ බැංකු වාර්තාව දෙස බැලුවෙන් අපට පෙනි යනවා මීට හේතුව මොකක්ද කියලා. මහ බැංකුවේ 1981 ආර්ථික විවරණයේ පැහැදිලි කර තිබෙනව.—1981 වාර්තාවෙන් මම කියවන්නෙ, 1982 වාර්තාව මට ලබාගන්න බැරි වණා—විදේශ වෙළද අනුපාතය 1978 දී 100 ක් තිබුණා නම් 1981 දී එය 220 කට නැග තිබෙනවා කියල. එතකොට අපේ අපනයන මිල දර්ශකය සියයට එකසිය විස්සකට වැඩි වී තිබෙනවා. මේ දර්ශකයේ 220 යි උපරිමය වශයෙන් දී තිබෙන්නෙ.

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

ජී. වී. පුංචිනිලමේ මහතා (රත් නපුර) (කිලු. භූී. ඛේ. பුල්හිඛින්ගිය—මූ ඉද්දිකික් பුබි) (Mr. G. V. Punchinilame—Ratnapura)

ගරු නියෝජා කථානායකතුමනි, කොත්මලේ ගරු මන්නුතුමා (ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා) මේ සභාව මුලා කරන්නට උත්සාහ කරනවා. 1982 වාර්තාව අප ඉදිරියේ තිබෙනවා. එහි "එක්ස්ටර්නල් වේඩ්" ගණන 1980 දී 205 යි 1981 දී 208 යි කියා සඳහන් වෙනවා. ගරු මන්නුමා කියනවා බැහැල කියල.

නියෝජා කාරානායකතුමා (යිඳුඹුණ ජටගුණගණ නුඛාර්සණ) (Mr. Deputy Speaker) ඒක රීනි පුශ්නයක් නොවෙයි. ජි. වී. පුංචිනිලමේ මහතා (තිලු. නී. කි. பුල්පිණිනරිය) (Mr. G. V. Punchinilame)

කොයික වුණත් මේ සභාව මුළා කරන්න හදනවා. ඒ නීසා කරුණාකර මේවා කියවා බලන්න කියල මම ඉල්ලනවා.

නிகேப்போ டிப்பறைய வெறியி (பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Deputy Speaker)

ඒ මන්නීතුමාට පුළුවන් ඒකට පිළිතුරු දෙන්න.

ஷன்ன் ஒ உடிகையின் இக்கை (தொரு. ஆனந்த தலைநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

ඒ මන් නුතුමා කථා කර වාඩි වෙනකම් ඉන්නෙ, මම පිළිතුරු දෙන්න. ඒ මන් නීතුමාගේ මට්ටම බැහැල නිබේ නවා.

ජි. වී පුංචිනිල**ේ මහතා** (කිලු. ඉදී. කි. பුஞ்சிநிலமே) (Mr. G. V. Punchinilame)

තමුන් නාන් සෙගෙන් මට්ටම බැහැල තිබෙන් නෙ

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

ගරු නියෝජා කථානායකතුමනි, ගරු මන්තිවරුන්ට අපි බොහෝම සලකනවා; ගරු කරනවා. අපි සියලු දෙනාම මහජනයා වෙනුවෙන් තේරී පත් වී සිටින මන්තිවරුන්. අපි මේ කථා කරන්නේ තමුන්නාත් සෙලාගේ ආණ්ඩුවට වරුද්ධව නොවෙයි. අද අපි වැටී නිබෙන ආර්ථික ආපදාවෙන් අපේ රට ගොඩ ගන්නෙ කොහොමද කියල පෙන්වා දෙන්නයි අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නෙ. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ උත්සාහයන් එයයි; මේ රට වැටි තිබෙන පුපාතයෙන්, වැටෙන්නට යන පුපාතයෙන් ගොඩ ගැනීමයි. ඒ සම්බන්ධව විවේචනයක් කිරීම හැම මන්තීවරයෙකුගේම යුතුකමක්. අනික් ගරු මන්තීවරුන් ඒ යුතුකම ඉටුකරනවාද නැද්ද කියන්න මම දන්නේ නැහැ. අපට ඒකෙන් වැඩක් ගැහැ. නමුත් අපි සූදුනම් වෙන්න ඕනෑ ඒ යුතුකම ඉද්ර කරන්න.

දැන් මෙතැනදී මට පෙන්වන්නට වුවමනා කළේ මෙන්න මෙයයි: 1980 දී මේ විධියේ පහළ නන්න්වය කට වැටෙන විට, 1985 දී මුදල් නන්න්වයන් ඒ වාශේම අපනයන ආදායමන් ඉතාමන්ම පහත් මට්ටමකට වැටෙන බව ලෝක බැංකුව සඳහන් කර තිබෙනවා. ඉතා මන්ම හයානක නත්ත්වයකට වැටෙන බව පැහැදිලි කර ත්බෙනවා. ඒ පැහැදිලි කිරීම ගැන අපි සැලකීල් ලක් දක්වන්නේ නැද්ද? ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් අපට අසන්නට තිබෙන පුශ්නය මෙයයි. අපනයනයන් ගෙන් අපේ රටට ලැබෙන ආදායම වැයි කිරීමට අපට තිබෙන පහසුකුම් මොනවාද? ඒ වැගේම එය පහන වැටීමට හේතු මොනවාද? ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අප ගන්නා පියවරවල් මොනවාද? මේ ගරු සභාවේ මන්නි වරුන් අතරේ ආර්ථික විශේෂයෝ ඉන්නට පුළුවන් මේ වතාවේ අයවැය ලේඛනය සඳහා රජයට ඒ අයගේ උප දෙස් ඕනෑ කරනවා, අපේ අපනයන වෙළඳාම පහත වැටෙනවා නම් එයින් මුළු රටේම ආර්ථිකයේ පිරිහිමක් ඇති වෙනවාය කියන එක ප.හැදිලි කරුණක්, කෙනෙ කුට එය තේරුම් ගන්නට එච්චර ලොකු අටුවා ටිකා අවශා නැහැ. එය ලෝක බැංකුව පැහැදිලිව පුකාශ කර තිබෙනවා. මේ රජයට ආර්ථික පුපාතයකට නොවැටී බේරෙන්නට ලෝක බැංකුව යම්කිසි වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙනවා. මෙන්න මේ විධ්යට වැඩ කළොත් එයින් බේරෙන්නට පුළුවන්ය කිය, උපදෙස් දී තිබෙනවා.

ලෝක බැංකු වාර්තාවේ පිටපතක් මා ළත තිබෙනවා. මම මේවායින් ඒ තරම් දුරව උපුටා දක්වන් තට යන්නේ නැහැ මොකද? මෙය අයවැය ලේඛනයක් නොවෙයි, ගරු මුදල් අමතිතුමාගේ අතුරු ගිණුමක් අනුමත කිරීමක් පමණයි. අයවැය ලේඛනයක් ළගදීම එනවාය කියා තමුන් නාන්සේ කියන නිසා ඒ අයවැය ලේඛනය විවේචනය කරන්නට අපට දවස් කිපයක්ම ලැබෙන නිසා ඒ අවස්ථාවේදී එක එක අමාතාාංශය අරගෙන ආර්ථික විශුහයන්, පරිපාලන විශුහයන් ඒ වාගේම දේශපාලන විශුහයන් කරන්නට අපි බලා පොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

ආර්. ජේ. ජී ද මැල් මහනා (කිලු. ஆர். දීඹු. ෑඹි. ජ ගෙන්) (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel) තමුන්නාන්සේ ඔය ලෝක බැංකුවේ වාර්තාව අනු මන කරනවාද?

ரோத்த தேரையக்கி (திரு. ஆனத்த தலநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

ඒක මම දන්නේ නැහැ. ලෝක බැංකුවේ මාර්තාව තමුන්නාන්සේ පිළිගන්නවාය කිසා මීට ඉස්සරවෙලා කිසා තිබෙනවා. ඒ වාර්තාවේ මෙහෙම සඳහන් වෙනවා: –Economic Adjustment in Sri Lanka: Issues and Prospects", May 27th 1982–For official use only— ඒ වුණාට මේක අපිත් අර්ගෙන 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. හසානක මුදල් තත්ත්වයෙන්, අවහිරවූ මුදල් තත්ත් වයෙන් බෙරීමට නම් ලෝකයේ අනිකුත් පෙට්රල් හා තෙල් ගෙන් වාගන් නා රටවල තිබෙන මිල ගණන් වලට ලංකාවේ පෙට්රල් මිල, බූමිතෙල් මිල ආදිය නැංවිය යුතුයි කියා ලෝක බැංකුව මේකෙන් උපදෙස් දෙනවා. එහෙම කළොත් ලංකාවේ මුදල් තත්ත්වයට යම්කිසි සහනදයී තත්ත්වයක් ඇතිවෙයි කියාත් පැහැදිලි කරනවා. මම දන්නෙ නැහැ, ඒ අනුව තෙල් මිල වැඩිකරයිද කියා. සාමානායෙන් බූමිතෙල් කුප්පිය ' පාවිච්චි කරන්නේ කවුද ? මේ බූමිතෙල්වල පුයෝජනය ගන්නේ කවුද ? මේ රවේ ගොවිතැන් කර ජීවත්වෙන පුද්ගලයින්, කම්කරුවන්, කුඩා පැල්පත්වල ජීවත්වෙන පුද්ගලයින් ආදීන් තමයි, ඒක පාවිච්චි කරන්නේ.

ඒ අයට ලැබෙන බූමිතෙල් සහනාධාරය කෙළින්ම මහ හරවන්න, එහෙම නැත් නම්, බූමිතෙල් ගැලුමේ මිල තවත් රුපියල් 9.50 කින් වැඩි කරන්න කියලයි කියන්නෙ. එහෙම කරලා ලෝකයේ බූමිතෙල් මිලට සමාන කරන්න කියනවා, ඒ මිල. ඒ සහනාධාරය වශයෙන් දෙන මුදල ඉතුරු වීමෙන් රටේ ආර්ථික ශක්තියට නව ජීවනයක් එනවා කියන එක ලෝක බැංකුට පැහැදිලි කරනවා. මේ මුදල් අහේනියෙන්, රටේ තිබෙන ආර්ථික අහේනියෙන් ගොඩ එන්න එවිට පුළුවන් කියාත් එකින් එකටම පැහැ දිලි කරනවා.

දශ ලක්; 239 ක් යනවාල, තවමත් ආහාර මුද්දර භාවිතය වෙනුවෙන්. ඒකත් නැති කරන්න කියලයි, සාියන්නේ. ආහාර මුද්දර දීම සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ඉවත් කරන්න කියා මේකේ කියනවා. ආහාර මුද්දර දීම අන වශා දෙයක් හැටියටයි. පෙන්වන්නෙ. ඒ කියන්නේ සහනධාර දීලා රවක් කරන්න බැරි බවයි. ඒකට හේතුව මොකක්ද? ඒගොල්ලො පෙන්වා දෙනවා, තමුන්නාන් සේලා පිටරට යවන දේවලින් ලැබෙන ආදයම කෝටි එක්දහස් දෙසියයටත්, තුන්සියයටත් අතර ගණනක් බව. එයින් තමන්නාන්සේලාට ඉම්පෝට් කරන්න වේ නවා, පෙට්රල් හා පෙට්රෝලියම් පොඩක්ට්ස්. ඒ සඳහා කෝටි අවළියයක්, නමසියයක් යනවා. එවිට තව ඉතුරු වෙන්නේ බොහොම සුළු මුදල් පුමාණයක්. ඒ පුමාණයෙන් වාහනවලට වුවමනා කරන අමතර කොටස් ආදිය ගෙන්වීම සදහාත් සැහෙන මුදලක් යනවා. එවිට ලෝකයේ අනිකුත් රවවලින් අරගෙන තිබෙන ණය ගෙවන්න විදේශ විනිමය වශයෙන් ලංකාවට මුදලක් ඉතුරු වන්නෙ නැහැ. ලෝන් සර්විස් කියන එකට මුදලක් ඉතුරු වෙන්නෙ නැහැ. සියයට 10 ක් වත් අපේ රටේ විදේ ශ විනිමය ඉතුරු වෙන්නෙ නැහැ. එවිට කොහොමද ගත්තු ණය ගෙවන්න කුම යොදන්නෙ? ගත්තු ණය ගෙවන්න බැරිව එන්න එන්නම ණය බර වැඩිවෙනවා.

ගරු මුදල් අමතිතුමා මේ බව සම්පූර්ණයෙන් දන්නවා.

ඒ අය අපට කියන්නේ මේ රටේ බදු පතවලා වැඩි බදු මාර්ගයෙන් රටේ වියදමට ඕනෑ කරන මුදල් මෙහෙන්ම සොයා ගන්නය කියලයි, එනම්, විදේශ විනිමයෙන් මේ රටේ ජීවත්වීමට ඕනෑ කරන වාතාවරණය හරිගස් සන්න එපාය කියන එකයි. අන්තිම තීන් දුව වෙන්නෙ මොකක් ද? වැරදි නිගමනයකට බහින්න වෙනවා. ඒ මොකක්ද? මේ රටේ දුප්පත් පංතියේ ජනතාව පිට බදු බර පටවන්න වෙනවා. ජනතාවට වුවමනා කරන දවාවල මීල ඉහළ නං වන්න වෙනවා. එවිට රටේ ජනතාව—සියයට අසුවක්

පමණ වන දුප්පත් ජනතාව—පිබනයකට ගොදුරු වේ නවා. ඒ අය පිටයි, මේ බදු බර පැටවෙන්නෙ. ඉදිරි වමීය තුළ මේ වැඩ කරන්න වෙනවා. නැත්නම්, ලෝක බැංකු වෙන් හෝ ජාතාන්තර මූලා අරමුදලෙන් හෝ ලංකාවට ණයක් ගන්න ලැබෙන්නෙ නැහැ. තමුන්නාන්සේලා දන්නවා, මේ ණය අරගෙන හරියට කොටියාගේ වලිගය අල්ලා ගත්තා වාගේ වෙලා තිබෙන බව, ආණ්ඩුවට. ඇයි ඒ?

ආර්ථික වශයෙන් බැලුවාම විශාල සංවර්ධන යෝජනා රාශියක් ඇති කර තිබෙනවා; ඇති කරගෙන යනවා. ඒ වායින් සමහර යෝජනා කුමවල සියයට 10 ක් වත් වැඩ කෙරිල නැහැ. තුව සියයට 90 ක් ම වැඩ කරන්න ඉතිරිවී තිබෙනවා. සමහර ඒවායේ වැඩවලින් සියයට 35 ක් පමණ කෙරී 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 ණාය දෙන රට වල් සමග මේ ගනුදෙනු කරන සම්මුති පිළිගන්න වෙ නවා. ඒ කොන්දේසි පිළිගන්,න වෙනවා. මෙන්න මෙ තැනයි. පුශ්නය ඇති වී තිබෙන්නෙ. ගරු මුදල් ඇමති නුමාට අයවැය ලේඛනය ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න බැහැ. එයට හේතුව මොකක්ද? අපි එක් ප්ත්දයක් පැවැත්වූවා. ඒ ිජන් දය ඉවරයි. එය අවසන් වෙනවාත් සමගම, එහි උණු සම යන්නත් කලින් තවත් ඡන්දයක් තියන්න යනවා. ගෙට අනිද්දු " රෝපරන් ඩම් " එකක් නැත් නම් ජනමත විචාරණයක් පවත්වන්න යනවා. දැන් මේ ජනමත විචා රණයට කලින් අයවැය ලේඛනය සාකච්ඡාවට ගත්තොත් අයවැය ලේඛනය කිුයාත්මක වුණොත්—

මන් නීවරයෙක්

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்) (A Member) ඒකටත් භයද?

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා

(திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

මට ඇහුනේ නැහැ. [බාධා කිරීම්]

එව්. බී. අබේරන්න මහතා (නියෝජා . ගමනාගමන මණ් බල පිළිබද ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. எச். பி. அபோத்ன—போக்குவரத்துச் சபைகள் பிரது அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. H. B. Abeyratne—Deputy Minister for Transport Boards)

මීට ඉස්සරවෙලා ජන්ද කීපයක්ම පැවැත්වූවා. එකත් නොවෙයි. ඒ ඔක්කොම දිනුවා. හෙට අනිද්ද පවත් වන එකත් දිනනවා, ඔය කට්ටිය කොයි තරම් ටොන් පච තිවුවත්

ආනන් ද දසනායක මහතා

(திரு. ஆனந்த தலநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

මම ඔය වගේ විශේෂඥයින්ගේ කීම් සියයට සියයක්ම පිළිගන් නවා. ගරු නියෝජන කථානායකතුමනි, ඒ වගේ කෙනෙකුගේ කීමක් මම පැහැර හරින්නේ නැහැ. වැද ගතෙක් හැටියට මම ඒවා පිළිගන්න ඕනෑ. ඒ ශේෂ්ඨ පුද් ගලයෙක්. මම ඒක පිළිගන්නවා. අපි විරුද්ධ වුණත් [අනන්ද දසනායක මහතා]
නැතත් අපේ ගරු මන්තීවරුන් අපිව සමච්චලයට ලක්
කරනවා. මොකද ් නුඹලා එක් කෙනෙක් දෙන්නෙක්
කතා කළාට ඕව කරන්න බැහැ. අපට "මෙජෝරිටි"
එකක් තිබෙනවා. "තම්පිං මෙජෝරිටි" එකක් තිබෙනවා.
ඒ නිසා අපි නුඹලා වගේ දෙන්නෙක් තුන් දෙනෙක්
පොඩි පච්චම් කරගෙන ඉදිරියට යනවා. කමක් නැහැ,
ඒ කෙත් ඇත්තක් තිබෙනවා. දේ ශපාලන වශයෙන්
පක්ෂයක් විනාශ කිරීම හෝ පක්ෂයක් මර්ධනය කිරීම
යම් රටක පුජාතන් තුවාදී කුමයට ඇති වුණ විශාල පක්ෂ යකට කරන්න පුළුවන්. නමුත් රටක ආර්ථික අහේනි
යක් යටපත් කරන්නට පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට වැඩි බලය තිබුණු පලියට බැහැයි කියන කාරණය දැන් පෙනිල ඉව රයි. සිද්ධාන්තයක් හැටියට—

**එච්. බී. අබේරන් න මහතා** (කිලු. எச். යි. <u>அ</u>போத்ன) (Mr H. B. Abeyratne) දැන් ඔයා විතරයි ඉන්නෙ. අනික් කට්ටිය ගිහිල්ල.

டிற்றன் ஒ ஒக்கை வகை இக்கை (திரு. ஆனந்த தலநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

පසුගිය කාලයේදී අපේ ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා ගරු මන්තුීවරුන්ගෙන් හා ඇමතිවරුන්ගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටියා, පරිපූරක ඇස් තමේන්තු ගෙනෙන් න එපාය කියා. නමුත් එය දිගින් දිගටම කළා. එයට හේතුව මොකක් ද? සමහර විට හදන ඇස් තමේන්නුවට වඩා වැඩි වැඩ කරන්න **යාමයි. [බාධාකිරීම්] මිල වැඩිවීම වගේම වැඩියෙන් වැඩ** කරන්න යාම. අයවැය ලේඛනයක් සකස් කළාට පසුව ඒ විධියට පරිපූරක ඇස් තමේන්තු ගෙනෙන්ට යාමෙන් ඒ කරදරය ඇවිත් වැටෙන්නෙ කාටද ? ගරු මුදල් ඇමති තුමාටයි. පුදල් ඇමතීතුමා තමයි, ඒ සියල්ලටම වග කියන්න ඕනෑ. අතිරේක ඇස්තමේන්තු ආවාම, ඌන පුරණ ඇස් තමේන්තු ආවාම, ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට එ'වා අනුමත නොකර ඉන්නත් බැහැ. බැහැයි කියල කියන් නත් බැහැ. ඒ මොකද ? පටන් ගත් වැඩ අතරමග නවතින නිසා. මේ වගේ සිද්ධීන් මේ පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ ඇතිවී තිබෙන බව අපට පෙනෙනවා.

තමුන් නාන් සේ ලා, අපි දේ ශපාලන වශයෙන් උනන් දු වක් දක් වනවා මිසක් රටේ වැඩි දෙනෙක් මේ පාර්ලි මේන්තුව වුණන්—රටේ ආර්ථිකය ගැන ඒ තරම් උනන් දුවක් දක් වන්නේ නැහැයි කියන එක කනගාටුවෙන් වුණත් කීව යුතුව තිබෙනවා. ඒ මොකද ? එබදු පුශ්න යක් එන විට ටික දෙනෙකුට එය හාර දී අනික් අය නිහඩ වෙනවා. ඒ ක වැරදියි. ඉතාම වැදගත් දෙය මෙයයි. දේ ශපාලන වාතාවරණය වගේම ආර්ථික වාතාවරණය රාක ගත්තේ නැතැන් ආණ්ඩුවක තත් ත්වය ඒ තරම් සුදුසු වන්නේ නැහැ. [මාබා කිරීම්] මම පිළිගන්නවා.

මන්**නීවරයෙක්** (*அ*ක්ස*ස්සුමා* ඉඟුමා ්) (A Member) කොත්මලේන් පරාදයි. ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා (திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

මේ තත්ත්වය උඩ කොහොමද කරන්නෙ? ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා මගේ හොඳ මිතුයෙක්. එදත් මිතුයි. ඇත්ත වශයෙන් කියනවා නම් එතුමා පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට එවන්න අපි දෙවිනුවරට හිහින්, එතුමා වෙනුවෙන් අපේ පක්ෂය වෙනුවෙන්, සටිනුක් කළා. අපි ජය ගත්තා; ගුටි ගහ ගත්තා. එය වෙනම දෙයක්. එදා ඉදලම අපි මිතුයි.

මම මේ කියන්තේ ඉදිරියේදී කරන්නට සිදු වන දේවල් අනුව ඇති වන තත්ත්වය කුමක්ද කියන එකයි. මේ ලෝක බැංකු වර්තාව අනුව ගරු මුදල් ඇමති තුමා කියාත්මක වෙනවාද? ඒ අනුව කියාත්මක වෙන්න ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා සූදානම් වෙනවාද, නැද්ද?

ஷ்க். சே. சீ. சே இரு இணை (இரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜீ. த மெல்) (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

මම ඇහුවා, තෙකත්මලේ ශරු මන්නීතුමා (ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා) එය අනුමත කරනවාද නැද්ද කියා. එයයි, පුශ්නය.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහන, (திரு. ஆனத்த தஸநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

මේ වාර්තාව මම අනුමත කළත් නැතත් මම කියන්න කැමතියි, ලෝක බැංකුව සූදානම් කර තිබෙන බව අපේ රීවේ ආර්මිකය ගැන පැහැදිලි විස්තරයක්. අපි වියදම් කරන මුදල් හා අපට එන ආදායම පිළිබඳව සතය දක් වාම පැහැදිලි විස්තරයක් කර තිබෙනවා; විශුහයක් කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ අනුව අපි කියන්නේ මෙයයි: රටව උපදෙස් දෙනවා කියන්නේ, මෙය කියාත්මක කරන්නය කියා ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට උපදෙස් දෙන එකයි. අපේ වියදම් අඩු කරන්න කියනවා; අපේ දූෂණ නැතිකරත්න කියනවා; සහනාධාර කියන ඒවා කපන්න කියනවා. අධාාපන වියදම් හුතක් දුරට කපා හරින්න කියනවා. සෞඛා වියදම් අඩු කරන්න කියනවා. ගරුමුදල් ඇමතිතුමා මේවා කරන්න බැදෙනවාද නැත්නම් ඉදිරියේදී එතුමාට ඒවා කරන්නට සිදු වෙනවාද කියන එක ගැන අපට පැහැදිලි විස්තරයක් ඕනෑ.

ආනන්දනිස්ස ද අල්විස් මහතා (රාජාා ඇමනිතුමා) (திரு. ஆனந்ததிஸ்ஸ த அல்விஸ்—இராசாங்க அமைச்சர்) (Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis—Minister of State)

ශරු මන්තීතුමා සම්පූර්ණ වැරදි දෙයක් කියනවා. අධාාපන වියදම් කපන්නය කියා ලෝක බැංකු වාර්තාවේ තිබෙනවා කියා. එහි තිබෙන්නේ අධාාපන වියදම් වැඩි කරන්න කියලයි.

අනන්ද දසනායක මහතා (තිල. ஆனந்த தலநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

ගරු රාජා ඇමතිතුමා පෙන්වා දෙන්න, එහෙව තිබෙන්නේ කොතනද කියා.

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ආනන්දතිස්ස ද අල්විස් මහතා (திரு. ஆனந்ததிஸ்ஸ த அல்விஸ்) (Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis) ඔය රිපෝට් එක එවන්න මම පෙන්වා දෙන්න.

රනිල් විකුමසිංහ මහතා (திரு. ரணில் விக்ரமசிங்ஹ) (Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe) රිපෝට් එක මෙහාට එවන්නු මම පෙන්වන්නු මම පෙන්වා දෙන්නම්.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහත, (திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake) ඔව්චර කලබල වෙන්න එපා.

රනිල් විකුමඩංහ මහතා (திரு. சணில் விக்சமசிங்ஹ) (Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe) රිපෝට් එක මෙහාට එවන්න මම පෙන්වන්න. දුන් එවන්න මම කියවන්නම්.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා (திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake) ගරු නියෝජා කථානායකතුමනි, පෙන්වා දෙන්න කියන්න.

නියෝජ්ත කථානායකතුම, (பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Deputy Speaker) Order, please!

රනිල් විකමසිංහ මහතා (திரு. சணில் விக்சமசிங்ஹ) (Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe)

The hon. Member for Kotmale is making a statement which is untrue. If he says that the report says that the expenditure on education should be cut, because there are certain areas where they say we must increase on technical education-

නියෝජන කථානායකතුම, (பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Deputy Speaker) Order, please! Have you got the report?

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතු (திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake) I have got the report with me, Sir.

නියෝජ්ඝ කථානායකතුම, (பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Deputy Speaker) Please table it.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතු (திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake) I do not want to table it. Sir. It is here.

නියෝජන කථානායකතුම, (டுசதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please! This House wishes to see the correctness of what you are stating.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා 👚 (திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake) ගරු නියෝජා කථානායකතුමනි. කරින් දැනේ " කියනවනේ.

නියෝජා කථානායකනම, (பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Deputy Speaker) කරුණාකර වාර්තාව ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න.

ආනන්ද දසනායකු මහනා (திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

මම කියන්නේ වාර්තාවෙන් උපදෙස දෙන්යත් අධාාපත වියදම් අඩු කුරන්නය කියායි.

රනිල් විකමසිංහ මහතා (திரு. சணில் விக்சமசிங்ஹ) (Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe) I object to that.

මන් නිවරු (அங்கத்தினர்) (Members) එහෙම කියලා නැහැ.

රනිල් විකමසිංහ මහතා (திரு. சணில் விக்சமசிங்ஹ) (Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe)

I object to that. If he puts it on the report I object to it. If he says it on his own, that is a right he has, but if he puts it on the report I object to it.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා (கிரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

ඒක කරන්න වෙනවා. අධාාපන වියදුම් අඩු කරන්න වෙනවා. සෞඛා සහනාධාර සියල් ලම කුපන්න වෙනවා, ඒ උපදෙස් අනුව.

නියෝජන කථානුයකුනුමා (பிசதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) 🥏 💮 💮 💮 💮 (Mr. Deputy Speaker)

අධාාපනය ගැනයි, දැන් කථා කරන්නේ. ඔය වාර් Digitized by Noolaham Poun දිළිදිසුත් කරන්න පුළුවන්ද?

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ரூறை'ද දසනායක මහතා (திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

Not necessary Sir, This is my view.

මන් නීවරු (*அ*ங்கத்தினர்) (Members)

The hon. Member will have to withdraw that,

රනිල් විනුමඩිංහ මහතා (කිලු. අකෝබ කිස්අගසික්කුත) (Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe) Let the hon. Member speak, Sir.

නிபேப்போ வில் அவர்கள்) (பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Deputy Speaker)

කරුණාකර කථා කරන්න.

Please continue your speech.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා (திரு. ஆனந்த தரையக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

මම ඒක තමයි කියාගෙන එන්නේ. මම කියන්නේ මේ මතිමතාන්තර අනුව, මේ දෙන උපදෙස් අනුට, රටේ වියදුම් ශිෂී අඩ කරන්න වෙනවා කියන එකයි.

නියෝජා කථානායකතුම, (பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Deputy Speaker)

දැන් මේ ඉදිරිපත් කළ දේ පිළිගන්නවාද? එ කියෙන්නේ, ඔය කියන එක වැරදියි කියන බව.

රනිල් විකුමසිංහ මහතා (இரு. சணில் விக்சமடுக்கும்) (Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe) He must accept that.

අනන්ද දසනායක මහතා (කිලුං ஆකාල්ත කොලාවෙස්ත) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake) මම වැරදියි කියන්නේ නැහැ.

රනිල් විනුමසිංහ මහතා (ඉිලු. අකෝබ ක්ෂිඅයසික්කුත) (Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe) එහෙනම් ?

නියෝජන කථානායකතුම, දක්වනවා නම් (පිහිතිස් අபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) භාර ගන්නට (Mr. Deputy Speaker) යක් කරනවා එහෙනම් වාර්තාව ඉදිරිපත් කරනවාද? Digitized by Noolaha සුතුකුම

ඳානන්ද දසනායක මහතා (තිලු ஆனந்த தඹநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake) වාර්තාව කියවා බලන්න කියන්න.

**ூன் நூற்**பு (அங்கத்தினர்) (Members)

එවන්න, එවන්න, අපි කියවත්න.

**மூறைන්ද දසනායක මහත₃** (திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

මගේ 'චාර්තාව දෙන්න මම බැදී නැහැ. [බාධ කිරීම්]

திகைப்கூற்ற விறைவிற்று (பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Deputy Speaker)

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

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා (திரு. ஆனந்த தலநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

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

නிகேச்சு கூற்றைகள் அவர்கள்) (பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Deputy Speaker) Order, please! Kindly continue.

එව<mark>්. வீ. අබේරන්න මහතා</mark> (திரு. எச். பி. அபேரத்ன) (Mr H. B. Abeyratne)

ගරු නියෝජා කථානායකතුමනි, රීති පුශ්නයක්. ජනාධිපති මැතිවරණයේදී කළ කථාවක් මෙතැන කළ යුතුය කියල කොත්මලේ මන්තීතුමා හිතා ගෙන ඉන්න වාද කියල මම දන්නේ නැහැ.

නියෝජන කථානායකතුමා (යිඉඹිச් சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Deputy Speaker) ඒක රීනි පුශ්නයක් නොවෙයි.

ආර්. එම්. කරුණාරන් න මහනා (උඉව-පරණගම) (කිලු. ஆர். எம். සලාණාදුණ ක— නෙක - ப ද ණ සෙ යා) (Mr. R. M. Karunaratne—Uva-Paranagama)

රිති පුශ්නයක්. යම්කිසි මන්තීවරයෙක් මේ ගරු සභාවේ යම් පොතකින් හෝ වාර්තාවකින් යමක් උපුටා දක්වනවා නම් ඒ ගරු මන්තීතුමා එහි සම්පූර්ණ වගකිම භාර ගන්නට ඕනෑ. එහෙම භාර නොගෙන යම් පුකාශ යක් කරනවා නම් ඒක ඉල්ලා අස්කර ගැනීම තමයි

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නියෝජා කථානායකනුමා

(பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Deputy Speaker)

ඒ මන් නීතුමා භාර ගන්නවා ඒ කියන දේ සනාග කියල.

ආර්. එම්. කරුණාරත් න මහතා

(திரு. ஆர். எம். கருரைத்ன) (Mr. R. M. Karunaratne)

එහෙම නම් අසුවල් පොතේ අසුවල් පිටුවෙන්ය කියල විස්තුර කරන් නට ඕනෑ.

නියෝජන කථානායකතුමා

(புருதுச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

අපට බල කරන්නට බැහැ.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා

(திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

පත් වෙලා තිබෙනවා.

ගුරු නියෝජා කථානායකතුමනි, මගේ අදහසේ හැටි සට විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ මන්නීවරු කථා කරන **කො**ට ඒකට ඉඩ නොදෙන්නට ආණ්ඩුවේ මන්නුවරුන්ට ම්නෑ කර තිබෙනවා. ඒකට අපට කමක් නැහැ. තුමුන් නාන්සේලාගේ ජයගුහණය තමුන්නාන්සේලා භුක්ති විදින්නට ඕනෑ. දැන් යළිත් 1977 තිබුණු තත්ත්වයට

ආරියරන්න ජයනිලක මහතා (දිවලවිටිය) (திரு. ஆரியாத்ன ஐயதிலக்க—திவுலப்பிட்டிய) (Mr. Ariyaratne Jayatillake-Divulapitiya)

ගරු නියෝජා කථානායකතුමනි, රීති පුශ්නයක්. ඒ වාර්තාව ඉංගීසියෙන් නිබෙන වාර්තාවක්ද නැත්නම් සිංහලෙන් තිබෙන වාර්තාවක්ද කියල අපි දැනගන්නට කැමතියි. එතුමා ඉංගීසියෙන් තිබෙන වාර්තාව කියෙව්වා නම් ඒක කොයි විධියට වටහා ගෙනදැයි අපි දන්නේ නැහැ. එමනිසා ඒක මොනු හාෂාවෙන් තිබෙන වාර්තා වක් දැයි ඇනගන්නා ලෙස මම ඉල් ලීමක් කරනවා.

නියෝජන කථානායකනුවා

(பெறிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

අපට මන් නීවරුන්ගෙන් පුශ්න අහන්න බැහැ.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා

(திரு. ஆனந்த தலநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

ගරු නියෝජා කථානායකතුමනි, මම කණගාවු වෙනවා ශරු සභාවේ මන් නුිවරුන් ශේ උත් සාහය ගැන. මම හිතන හැටියට තමුන නාන් සේ ලාට විශේෂයෙන් ම කියා තිබෙනවා පොහොර සහනාධාරය අස් කරන්නය කියල. පොහොර සහනාධාරය තුවමත් තිබෙනවා. ඒ පොහොර සහනාධාරය අනුව රටේ ආර්ථිකය ගෙන යන් නට බැහැ කියල තමුන් නාන් සේ ලාගේ ආර්ථික විශේෂඥ

**යමත් පහළ වැටීමයි.** 

කිව්වා පොහොර සහතාධාරය වැඩි කළ යුතුය කියල. එතුමා එක දවසක් අපට පෙන්නම් කර දුන්නා තුවමත් සියයට 55 ක පොහොර සහනාධාරයක් දෙනවාය කියල.

වෙන්න එපා. මම මීට ඉස්සෙල්ලත් කීප වතාවකදීම

සාර්. ජේ. ජි. ද මැල් මහතා (திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜீ. த மெல்) (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel) සියයට 75 ක්.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහනා (திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

සියයට 75 ක් දෙනවාය කිම්වා ඒ සහනාධාරය දීලත් අද වී ගොවිතැනට වුවමනා පොහොර මිල රු. 150 ක් දක්වා ඉහළ ගොස් නිබෙනවා. මේ සහනාධාරය තවදුර ටත් කප්පාදු කළ යුතුද, කප්පාදු කළ යුතු නොවෙයිද කියන තත්ත්වය තිබෙන්නේ රජයේ මුදල් පුතිපත්තිය උඩයි. ඒ අනුව මා හිතන හැටියට ඉදිරියේ දී මේ පොහොර සහනාධාරය සැහෙන පුමාණයකින් අඩු කරන් නට ආණ්ඩුවට වෙනවා. ඒකට හේතුව ආණ්ඩුවේ මුදල් තත් ත්වය. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා ඒ සම්බන් ධව ගන් නා පියවර අපට හෙළිදරව් කරනවාද ? ඒ ක කපන්නේ නැහැ කියල එතුමා පොරොන දුවක් දේ විය කියල අපි බලා පොරොත් තු වෙනවා. ඇත් ත වශයෙන් ම අද මො<mark>ක් කද</mark> වෙලා තියෙන්නෙ? සැහෙන පුමාණයකින් තේ නිෂ් පාදනය අඩුවෙලා තියෙනවා. සැහෙන පුමාණයකින් වී නිෂ්පාදනය අඩු වෙලා නියෙනවා. 1981-82 අවදියේ දී මේ නිෂ්පාදන සැහෙන පුමාණයකින් බැස තිබෙනවා. 1981 දී පොහොර සහනාධාරය සැහෙන පුමාණයකින් කැපුවා. එසේ කැපූ නිසා පොහොර පුයෝජණයට ගැනීම නැතහොත් පොහොර යෙදීම සැහෙන පුමාණයකින් අඩු වී නිෂ්පාදනය අඩුවී තිබෙනවා. ඒ කියන්නේ ඊට ඉස් සෙල් ලා තිබුණු අවුරුද්දට වඩා 1981 වර්ෂයේ දී පොහොර භාවිතය ටොන් 37,000 කින් පමණ අඩු වී තිබෙනවා. ඒකට හේතුව මොකක්ද? ආණ්ඩුව ඒ ගත් පියවර වැරදිය කියල අපි එද කිව්වා.

දැන් වෙන්නෙ මොකක්ද? අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන් නෙ මොකක් ද ? මේ රටින් පිටරට යවන දුවා පුමා ණය වැඩි කරන්නට බනා සංවර්ධනයට. ඒ එක්කම අපේ තිබෙන දේ රැක ගන්නට ඕනෑ. විශල සංවර්ධන යෝජනා යොදු ත්බෙනවාය කියා අපි පිළිගන්නවා. පුනි.එල වශයෙන් ඒවායේ කාලීන කාවදා ලැබෙයිද කියල අපි දන්නේ නැහැ. දන් අපට ජිබෙන එකවත් අපි හරියට නඩත්තු කරන්න බිනැ. ඒවාට පෝර යෙදීම, ඒවා රැක-බලා ගැනීම, දුෂණ තිබෙනවා නම් ඒවා වැළැක්වීම, හරියට ගණන'-හිල<mark>ව</mark> බැලීම අදී වශයෙන් කළ යුතු යුතුකම් රාශියක් තිබෙ වනා. ඒවා හරි හැටි කෙරෙන්නේ නැත්තුම් අපේ තේ, පොල් , රබර්, කොකෝ, ගම්මිරිස් , කුරාබු ආදී හැම වගාව කටම වෙන්නේ මොකක් ද ? අපට ඒවායින් ලැබෙන ආද

මේ විධියට අපට ලැබෙමින් තිබුණු ආදායමත් කුමානු කුලව පහළ වැටිගෙන එනවාය කියා ලංකාවේ වාර්තාව යන් කියනවා. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා මා සමග අමනාප ලින්—මහ බැංකු වාර්තාවෙන්—පමණක් නොවෙයි,

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[ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා]

විදේශ වාර්තාවලිනුත්—ලෝක වාර්තාවෙනුත්—පු.හැ දිලිව පෙන්වා තිබෙනවා. අපට කලින් ලැබුණු අදශම වත් අපට දැන් ලැබෙන්නේ නැත්නම් මොන විධියේ සන්තෝෂයකින්ද තමුන්නාන්සේලාට ආණ්ඩුව කර ගෙග යන්න පුළුවන් වෙන්නේ කියා මා අහන්න කැම තියි.

එහෙම නම් මේ තත්ත්වය විශේෂයෙන් මුදල් ඇමති තුමාගේ සැලකිල් ලට යොමු වෙන් න ඕනෑ. අපේ ආදායම් තත්ත්වය අඩු වේගෙන යනවා නම් ඒ විධියට අඩු වන තැත් ඊට තුඩු දෙන වැරදි—දූෂණ, නියම විධියට පෝර නොදුම්ම, නඩත්තු කිරීමේ වැරදි ආදිය—සොයා බලා නිසි පීළියම් යොදන්නේ නැත්නම් රට වෙනුවෙන්, ජාතිය වෙනුවෙන් අපෙන් ඉවු විය යුතු යුතුකමක් පැහැර හැරියා වෙනවා. එය ලොකු වරදක්. එම නිසා මා නැවත-නැවතත් මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා, ඒ ගැන විශේෂ අවධානය යොමු කරන්නය කියා.

විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ මන් තීතුමකුගේ—මට මතක හැටියට මන් නාරමේ මන් තීතුමාගේ (පී. එස්. සූසෙයි දාසන් මහතා)—පුශ්නයට පිළිතුරු දෙමින් මුදල් ඇමති තුමා කීවා, සමහර දේවලට අත ගැසීමේ බලතල, පරිපා ලන බලතල තමාට දැන් ලැබී නැත කියා. ඒ එක්-එක් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ ඒ ඒ අය ශිර්ෂ, ඒ ඒ වැය ශිර්ෂ ආදිය පිළිබඳව ඒ බලතල ලැබී තිබෙන්නේ අදාළ අමා තාහාංශවලටයි.

අපේ විශාල සංවර්ධන යෝජනා කුමවල පුතිඵල අපට ලැබෙන්නේ සමහර විට තව අවුරුදු පහ-හයකින් නැත් නම් දහය-පහළොවකිනුයි. එම නිසා අපේ දැනට තිබෙන ආදායම් මාර්ග, ආර්ථික තත්ත්වය රැකු 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.

## එව්. බී. අබේරන් න මහතා

(திரு. எச். பி. அபேரத்ன) (Mr. H. B. Abeyratne)

නියෝජා කථානායකතුමනි, උන්නැහේ කියනවා. තිබෙන ඒවා රැකගන්න ඕනැය කියා. නමුත් පසුගිය ජනාධිපතිවරණයේදී තමාගේ ආසනයවත් රැක ගන්න බැරි වුණා.

## ආගන්ද දසනායක මහතා

(திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)

(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

නියෝජා කථානායකතුමනි, ඒ වගේ වාචාල කථා වලට උත්තර දෙන්න ඕනෑ නැහැ කියා මම හිතුනවා.

මම මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් විශේෂයෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටින්නේ මෙයයි: අපේ ආදායම් තත්ත්වය, වෙළෙඳ ශේෂය පහළ වැටෙන්න පටන් ගෙන තිබෙනවාය කියන එක පිළිගත යුතු සතාායක්. ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ විශේෂ අවධානය යොමු කරන්නය කියා මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. අයවැය ලේඛන විවාද වලදී වගේ එක් එක් දෙපාර්තමේත්තුවේ නැත්තම් අමාතසාංශයේ වැය ශීර්ෂ අරගෙන පැහැදිලි වශයෙන් විශුහයක් කරන්න අපට අද අවස්ථාව ලැබී නැහැ. එම නිසා ඒ ඒ වැය යිම් සම්බන්ධයෙන් සැහීමකට පත් වන්න පුළුවන් විධියට මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා කිුයා කරාවිය යන්නයි, මගේ විශ්වා සය.

අද නාශය පතුයේ 3 වැනි අංකය යටතේ මේ විධ යට සඳහන් වී තිබෙනවා :

" මුදල් හා කුමසම්පාදන ඇමනිතුමා—දේශීය භාණඩාගාර බ්ල්පන් ආශ්‍යතන සටිනේ යෝජනාව—මෙසට පෙර යෝජනා මගින් අවසර දෙන ලද මුදලට වැඩිමනත් වශයෙන් රු. 500,00,00,000 (රුපියල් කෝට් පන්සියයකට නොවැඩි මුදලක් ශුී ලංකාවේදී ශුී ලංකා ආණ්ඩුවේ භාණි ඩාගාර බිල්පත් නිකුත් කිරීමෙන් ණෙයට ගැනීමටත්, එම කාර්ය සඳහා (417 වන අධිකාරිය වූ) දේශීය භාණ්ඩාගාර බිල්පත් ආඥ පනතේ 2(1) වන වගන්තියට සටිත්ව අවශ්‍ය සියලු බලතල මුදල් විෂය භාර අමාත්‍යවරයාට දීමටත්, මෙම පාර්ලිමේන්තුව තීරණය කරයි."

මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් වචනයක් දෙකක් කියන්න ඕනැ. භාණ් ඩාගාර බිල්පත් කියන්නෙ මොනක්ද? රටේ තිබෙන ආර්ථිකයෙ වචනාකමක් නැතුව, භාණ් ඩාගාර යෙන් බිල්පත් නිකුත් කර ණය කැදවනට. මේ අනුව රුපියල් කෝට් පන් සියයක් ගන්නව. අපේ රටේ විදේශ විනිමයෙන් එස්. ඩී. ආර්. නැතිනම් විශේෂයෙන් අපට මුදල් ලබා ගැනීමේ වටිනාකම ජාතාන්තර වශයෙන් වෙන් කර තිබෙනව. ඒ අනුව සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම කෝට් එක් දහස් එකසිය ගණනයි ලබා ගන්න පූළුවන්කම තිබෙන්නෙ මේ අවුරුද්දට. ඒ ගණනින්, කෝට් පන් සිය යක් අපේ රුපියල් වලින් මෙහෙ ගන්නවා නම්, සමහර විට අපේ මුදල් තත්ත්වය සියයට 30 කින් හෝ 32 කින් පමණ බාල්දු කරනවා නැතිනම් අවම තත්ත්වයට පත් කරනව.

ඒ විධියට අවම තත්ත්වයට පත් කිරීමෙන් වන දේ මොකක්ද ? පසුගිය අවුරුදු හතර-පහ තුළ මුදල් ඇමති තුමා මුළු රට්ටම පෙන්වා දුන්නා අපේ ආර්ථිකයේ අව දානම් තත්ත්වය. උද්ධමනය වැඩි වේගෙන යනවය, ඊට පිළියම් නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩි කිරීමය, අපේ දේශීය වියදම්, අනවශා වියදම් කුප්පාද කිරීමය කියා එනුමා පෙන්වා දුන් නා. ඒ වාගේම 'ආනයන දවාවල පුමාණය අඩු කළ යුතු බටට ලෝක බැකුව උපදෙස් දී තිබෙනවා ; අතාවශා දුවා හැර අනීකුත් දුවා ගෙන් දීම නවතා දමන් නටය කියා තිබෙනව. මේ කරුණු උඩ බලන විට මේ රුපියල් කෝට් 500 ත් රටේ මුදල් තත්ත්වයට එකතු වෙනව. එතකොට සැපයුම වැඩි වෙනව. සැපයුම වැඩිවන විට මුදල් තත්ත්වයෙ පුසාරණයක් ඇති වෙනව; මුදලේ විකාශන යක් ඇති වෙනව. ඒ කියන්නෙ මුදල් පුමාණය වැයි වෙනව. නමුත් ඒ මුදලෙන් ගන්න පුළුවන් භාණ්ඩ පමා ණය කුය ශක්තිය කියන එක—අඩුවෙනව. මුදල් පුමාණය වැඩි වුණ ව, මුදලේ වරිනාකමක් නැති නම්, මුදල් පුයෝ ජනයට ගන්නා විට එයින් ලැබිය යුතු ඵල පුයෝජන අඩු වෙනව. මුඑ රටේම මුදලේ කුය ශක්තිය අඩු වනවාත් එක්කම ඊළඟට මුදලේ වුට්නාකමත් අඩු වෙනව. මුදලේ වටිනාකම අඩු වන විට, පාරිභෝගිකයාට නැතිනම් මුදල් වලින් ගනු දෙනු කරන ඕනෑම කෙනෙකුට වැඩි මුදලක් දී අඩ දුවා පුමාණයක් ලබා ගත්න සිද්ධ වෙනව. 📑 ඒ

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කියන්නෙ මේ කුමය උඩ දුවාවල මිල සියයට 30 කින් හෝ 35 කින් ඉදිරියට වැඩි වෙනව. ඒක සිද්ධාන් තයක් හැටියට මට කියන්න පුළුවනි. ඒක වෙනස් කරන්න පුළුවන් තමක් නැහැ. ඒ ගැන මම මුදල් ඇමනිතුමාට දොස් කියන්නෙ නැහැ. රජය ගන්න: තීරණ එතුමාට කියාත්මක කරන්න වෙනව. එතුමා කළ අය වැය කතා වලිනුත්, එතුමා කළ ආර්ථික විගුහටලිනුත් ඒ බට පැහැ දිලි කර දී නිබෙනව.

ආර්ථිකය ගැන කිසියම් උනන්දුවක් දක්වන ඕනැම කෙනෙකුට එතුමාගේ ඒ කතා ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම පැඩමි මාලාවක්. ඒ තරමටම පැහැදිලි ආර්ථික දර්ශනයක් දී නිබෙනට. මෙන්න මේ විධියෙ ආර්ථික තත්ත්වයකට රට මුහුණපා තිබෙනවය, මේ තත්ත්වයෙන් අප ගොඩඑන්න ඕනැය කියා. පවතින මේ ආර්ථික තත්ත්වය උඩ, කැබිනට් මණ බලය නීත්දු කර නිබෙන්නෙ, ආණ්ඩුවෙ වැඩ කට යතු සඳහා, ඒ කියන්නෙ පතරාවර්තන වියදුම් සඳහා ඕනෑ කරන රුපියල් කෝට 2120 ක මුදලින් කෝට 500ක් පමණ මේ ආකාරයෙන් ලබා ගන්නටයි. මේ මුදල්

පුමාණය අවසන් වන විට එතුමාට නැටහත් මුදල් ලබා ගැනීමට සිදු වෙනව. ආදායම් තත්ත්වය ගැන මෙතැනදී පෙන්වා දී නැහැ. ආදායම් තත්ත්වය ගැන මම ගිනන හැටියට පසුගිය කාලයෙදි ඇස්තමේන්තු සකස් කර තිබුණ. එයින් එළිවුණා, මගේ මතකයේ හැටියට රුපි යල් කෝටි 2225 ක පමණ අඩුවක් තිබෙනවාය, පරතර සක් තිබෙනවාය කියා. ඒ පරතරය පියටා ගන්නෙ කොහොමද කියන කාරණයයි ගරු මුදල් ඇමගිතුමාට ඇති ලොකුම නිසරදය හැනිනම් කරදරය.

ගරු නියෝජා කථානායකතුමෙනි, මෙහිදී මට මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට කියන්න තිබෙන්නෙ මේකයි. එතුමාට කර න්න තිබෙන්නෙ මේකයි. එතුමාට කර න්න තිබෙන විශාල දෙයක් තිබෙනව. දැනට සිදුවන දූප රූය 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 පුමාණයක් දැන් නාස්ති වී යනවා කියන කාරණය කවුරුත් දන්නා දෙයක්. අපේ දුප්පත් ආර්ථිකයෙන් සියයට 35 ක් නාස්ති වෙනවා නම්, එතකොට අපි ගන්න ණය වලින් ඇති එල පුයෝජනය කුමක්ද? මේ මුදල් ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මුළු රටේම සිටින ජනතාව අතර බෙදෙනවා නම් ඒත් කමක් නැහැ. නමුත් කීප දෙනෙකුගේ අතට පමණයි, යන්නෙ.

ரேறேன்'ද දසනායක ©ගනා (திரு. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க) (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

මිනිත්තු පශක් පමණ. මාසයක් පමණ කරන්න තිබෙන විශුහයක් පැය භාගෙකින් කරන්නය කියා මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා කියනවා. කෙසේ වෙතත් අපි මේවා ගැන ඉතාම සියුම්ව විවේචනය කරන්න සුදුනම් නැහැ. තුවත් වැදගත් ළශ්නයක් නම් පසුගිය වනාවේදී ශරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා පොරොන් දුවක් දුන්නා. පළාත් පාලන ආයතන සේවකයන්වත් රජයේ සේවකයන්වත් වැඩි කම්කරුවන් වත් දෙන Si. 70 @20 වන නමන් තවමත් ඒ වනු කම්කරු Bus. කොටසට ඒ මුදල ලැබී නැහැ. හැබැයි, සේවක මණ්ඩලවල සිටින පුධානීන්ට නම් ලබ් තිබේ නවා. මාසයකට රු. 70 ගණනේ අවුරුද්දකට ලැබිය යුතු මුදල විශාල මුදලක්. එනම්, රු. 840 ක්. අවුරුද දෙකක් සදහා ඒ වගේ දෙගුණයක්. එම නිසා මේ අයවැය ලේඛ නයෙන්වත් අය නොවෙයි, වැය ලේඛනයෙන්ටත්— ඔවුන්ට ලැබිය යුතු හිත මුදල ලැබෙන්නට සලස්වන් නය කියා ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් මම ඉල්ලනවා. අද ඒ වනු කම්කරු පිරිස ඉතාමත් අඩෛයයි තත්ත්වය කට පත් වී සිටිනවා. ඒ මොකද, මේ මුදල නොලැබී මෙන් ඔවුන්ට සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ විශාල පාඩුවක්. අනික් සේවකයන්ට ලැබෙන ලාභය ඒ සේවකයන්ට නැහැ. මම විශේශයෙන්ම ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලනවා, ඒ ගැන දියවරක් ගන්නය කියා.

ඊළහට වැඩ වර්ජකයන් පිළිබඳ පුශ්නය. ගරු අගමැති තුමාගේ නියමය අනුව වැඩ වර්ජකයන් සංඛනාව 40,000 නමුත් අපි කියනවා, ලකුසයකටත් වැඩිය කියා. හොඳයි, ඒ 40,000 සම්බන්ධයෙන් පවා ගරු ජනාධිපතිතුමාගේ නිගමනය සමහර අමාතනාංශවල කියාත්මක වී නැහැ. සමහර අමාතනාංශ ඒවා අකුරටම කියාත්මක කර තිබෙනවා; සමහර දෙපාර්තමේන්තු කියාත්මක කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ අයට අපේ ස්තුතිය පිරිනමනවා. නමුත් සමහර අමාතනාංශ හිතා මතාම ගරු ජනාධිපතිතුමා දුන් නියෝ ගය මෙතෙක් කියාත්මක කර නැහැ. ඒ නිසා අපි රජයෙන් ඉල්ලනවා-සාධාරණ රජයක්ය කියා පෙන්වනවා, ධර්මිෂ්ඨය කියා කියනවා-ඒ සාධාරණ කමත් ධර්මිෂ්ඨ කමත් අගය කිරීමට ඒ නියෝග කියාත්මක කරන්නය කියා.

පසුගිය දවස්වල ජාතික ආණ්ඩුවක් සම්බන්ධ මොක ක්ද පුවනක් පුවත්පත්වල පළ කර තිබුණා, මම දන්නෙ නැහැ, ඒ මොකක්ද කියා.

හරින්දු කොරයා මහතා (නියෝජා රාජා පරිපාලන ඇමනිනමා)

் (திரு. ஹித்திர கொறயா—பொது நிர்வாகப் போதி 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.

மூனவீடி දසනායක இலன (திரு. ஆனத்த தனதாயக்க) (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.

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[ආනන්ද දසනායක 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 නියෝජා කථානායකතුමනි, මේ වරද මොන පැත්තෙන් වෙනවද කියන්නට මම දන්නෙ නැහැ. රටේ ජනතාවගෙන් කොටසක් තමයි, මේ කම්කරුවෝ. සම්කිසි නිගමනයක් උඩ මේ උදවිය ඒ ගොල්ලන්ගේ පඩියල් රුපිය තුන්සියයකින් වැඩි කරගන්න 'ස්ටුයික්' කළා. දැන් අවුරුදු දෙකකට වැඩි කාලයක් මේ අය දුක් විදිනවා'

එක් ගුරුවරයෙක් ගැන මම කියන්නම්. කේ. බි. අමරසිංහ කියා කෙනෙක් කොත්මලේ නයාපාන පදිංචි වී ඉන්නවා. ඒ පුද්ගලයාට ළමයි ශය දෙනෙක් ඉන්නවා. ඒ අයගෙන් තුන් දෙනෙක් පාසල් යනවා. ඒ ළමයි කුන්දෙනා ගියේ නගරයේ තිබෙන මහා විදහලවලටයි. ඒ දවස්වල ඒ අයට බෝසිං ගාස්තු ආදිය ගෙවාගෙනයි, නගරයේ පාසල්වලට යැව්වේ. මේ 'ස්ටුයික්' එකට අසු වෙලා මාස 6 ක් යන විට ඒ ළමයි සියලු දෙනාම නගරයේ විදහලවලින් අස් කරගෙන ගමේ තිබෙන ' පුයිමරි' ඉස් කෝලයකට යවන්නට ඒ පුද්ගලයාට සිදු වුණා. ඒ අයට විදින්නට සිදු වී තිබෙන දුක් කරදර ඒ අනුව පෙනෙනවා. ඒ පුද්ගලයා ඇවිදින් මාට මුණගැසී මොකක් හෝ රක් ෂාවක් -කුලී වැඩක් හෝ හෝ හොයා දෙන ලෙස මගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටියා.

ගරු නියෝජන කථානායකතුමනි, ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මම මේ ආණ්ඩුවේ දුර්වලකම් පෙන්නා 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 සම්බන් ධව දීර්ඝ ලෙස කථා කිරීම අවශා යයි මම හිතන්නේ නැහැ. මේ මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාකේ අවසාන නිවේදනය නොවෙයි කිය, කිව්වා. අයවැය ලේඛනය ඉදිරිපත් කරන අවස්ථාවේදී ඒ සම්බන්ධව කථා කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙමින් මගේ කථාව අවසන් කරනවා.

## රනිල් විකුමසිංහ මහතා (යෞවන කටයුතු හා රැකි රකු ඇමතිතුමා සහ අධාාපන ඇමතිතුමා)

( திரு. ரணில் விக்சமசிங்ஹ—இளேஞர் 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 dicided 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

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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 t 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:

යිනි නැතිව හේ බොන්නම්, ම්රිස් නැතුව හොදි කත්නම්, හාල් නැතුව බන් කන්නම්, මැතිණි කියනවා නම්, රෙදි නැතුව පාරේ යන්නම්."

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

[රනිල් විනුමසිංහ මහතා]

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

සරන් මුත්තෙව්ටුවෙගම මහතා (මිලු. අදුම් ලාම්බුම් ලිබෙනය) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama) I quoted the sector that I wanted.

රනිල් විකුමසිංහ මහතා (කිලු. சணில் விக்சமசிங்ஹ) (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.

வ**்கு**் இன்னேற்றுவேலை இன்ன. (திரு. சாத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம்) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama) But the figures I quoted were correct.

රනිල් විකුමසිංහ මහතා (இரு. ரணில் விக்ரமரிங்ஹ) (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.

ூற் நிடுக்கவர் ஒருவர்) (அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்) (A Member) He is a *pin gona*.

රනිල් විතුමඩංහ මහතා (පිල. අතබන් விக்சமரிங்ஹ) (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 casette 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 annualy. 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 and 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?

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The people of this country have not forgotton 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.

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I feel sorry for my Friend the hon. Member for Kalawana. He is being forced to sit with them. They are fotunate 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 then. 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 forgotton 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.

ආර්. ජේ. ජ්. ද මැල් මහතා (කිලා. ஆர். දීනු. නී. න ගෙන්) (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 everthing 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 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 dept 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 depts 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 dept position as compared to other countries.

Our foreign dept 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 depts 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 foregin public debt and the debt service ratios of practically all contries 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 admire 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.

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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 milion 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 dept burden of Sri Lanka. Indonesia despite its enormous oil resources, enormous oil revenue, has a total external dept 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 dissagree with me also-(Interruption).

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(அங்கத் தவர் ஒருவர்) (A Member)

I want to know who the admirers are?

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(இரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜீ. 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.

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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, Albenia -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 Norweigian 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 lease some of these irregularities and absuses 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 Approproation 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 7-A 66191 (82/11)

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, 91/2 to 93/8th. Then the London Inter-bank offered trade dollars on the 25th October at the rate of: 1 month, 97/8; 3 months, 101/8; 6 months, 105/16; 1 year, 10 5/8. Thank God for countries like us. The interest rate 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 Guradian, 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

[ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා]

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.

නිඅයැජ්ත කථානායකතුමා

(பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

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

අනතුරුව නියෝජා කථානායකතුමා මූලාසනයෙන් ඉවත් වූයෙන් කථානායකතුමා [අල් හාජ් එම්. අබ්දුල් බාකිර් මාකාර් මහතා] මූලාසනාරුළු විය.

அதன் பிறகு, பிசநிச் சபரநாயகர் அவர்கள் அக்கிசாசனத்தி வின்று அகஸவே, சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [அல் ஹாஜ் எம். அப்தால் பாகீர் மாகார்] தவேமை வகித்தார்கள்.

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

ආර්. ජේ. ජ්. ද මැල් මහතා (திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜீ. த டெல்)

(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".

පුශ්නය විමසන ලදින්, සභා සම්මක විය. விஞ விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. Question put, and agreed to.

ණය (විශේෂ විධිවිධාන) පනත් කෙටුම්පන கடன்கள் (சிறப்பேற்பாடுகள்) சட்டமூலம் LOANS (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) BILL

දෙවන වර කියවීමේ නියෝගය කියවන ලදී.

இசண்டாம் மதிப்பிற்கான கட்டனே வாசிக்கப்பட்டது. Order for Second Reading read.

ආර්. ජේ. ඒ. ද මැල් මහතා (திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜீ. த மெல்) (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel) I move.

That the Bill be now read a Second time."

පුශ්නය විමසන ලදින්, සභා සම්මන විය පනත් කෙටුම්පත ඊට අනුකුලව දෙවන වර කියවන ලදී.

வினை விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏ1றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட*து*. அதன்படி, சட்டமூல<sub>ம்</sub> இரண்டா<sub>ம்</sub> முறையாக **ம**திப்ப<u>ிட</u>ப்**பெற்** 

Question put, and agreed to. Bill accordingly read a Second time.

මතු පළවන සෝජනාව සහා සම්මන විය.

" පනත් කෙවුම්පත පූර්ණ පාර්ලිමේන් තු කාරක සභාවකට පැවරිය යුතුය. "—[ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා]

இர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது:

" சட்டமூலம் முழுப் பாராளுமன்ற குழுவுக்குச் சாட்டப்படு மாக." (திரு. ஆர்கு ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)

Resolved:

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

කාරක සභාවෙහිදී සලකා බලන ලදී.

[කථානායකතුමා මූලාසනාරුළු විය.]

குழுவில் ஆராயப்பட்டது.

[கௌரவ சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் தலேமை வகித்தார்கள்.]

Considered in Committee.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.)

1 වන සහ 2 වන විශන්නි නෙක් පනත් කෙවුම්පපොති කොටසක් •හැටියට තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

පුඥප් ති. විශන් තිය සහ නාමය පනත් කෙටුම්පතෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට නිඛිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

පනත් කෙවුම්පත, සංශෝධන රහිතව, වාර්තා කරන ලදී. 1 ஆம் 2 ஆம் வாசகங்கள் சட்டமூலத்தின் பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென கட்டளேயிடப்பட்டது.

சட்டமாகு வாசகமும் தஃப்பும் சட்டமூலத்தின் பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென கட்டளேயிடப்பட்டது.

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. ජ්. ද මැල් මහතා (කිලු. ஆர் ලිනු. නී ක වෙන්) (Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

I move.

"That the Bill be now read the Third time." පුශ්නය විමසන ලදින්, සභා සම්මත විය.

පනත්' කෙටුම්පත ඊට අනුකූලව තුන්වන වර කියවා සම්මත කරන ලදී.

வினை விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏ1றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி, சட்டமூலம் மூன்ரும் முறையாக மடுப்பிடப்பெற்**று** நிறைவேற்றப்பெற்றது.

Question put, and agreed to.
Bill accordingly read the Third time, and passed.

දේශීය භාණ්ඩාගාර බිල්පත් ආඥපතත: යෝජනාව

உண்ளுட்டுத் திறைசேரி உண்டியல் கட்டளேச் சட்டம்: கீர்மானம்

# LOCAL TREASURY BILLS ORDINANCE: RESOLUTION

**டிக். எச். ச். டி இடிர் கொ** (திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜீ. 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)."

පුශ්නය විමසන ලදින්, සහා සම්මන විය. කිලා කිශිස්සப்பட்டு, ஏ1றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. Question put, and agreed to.

# කල්තැබීම ඉத்திவைப்பு ADJOURNMENT

උකල් ශි වේලාව අ. හා. 8 පසුකර නිබුණෙන් කථානායකතුම, විසිත් පුශ්නය නොවීමසා පාර්ලිමේන්තුව කල් තබන ලදී.

> පෘථිලිමේන්තුව ඊට අනුකුලව ද. හා. 8.37 ව අද දින සභාසම්මතිය අනුව, 1982 නොවැම්වර 3 වන ඔදුදු අ. හා. 3 වන නොක් කල් ගියේය.

அப்பொழுது பி. ப. 8 மணிக்குப் பிந்திவிட்டமையால் சபாதாய கர் அவர்கள் விஞவின்றி பாசாளுமன்றத்தை ஒத்திவைத்தார்கள்.

> இதன்படி, பி. ப. 8.37 மணிக்கு, பாசாளுமன் றம் அதனதை தீர்மானத்திற்கிணைந்க, 1982 தொலம்பர் 3, புதன்கிழமை பி. ப. 3 மணிவ**ரை** ஒத்தினைக்கப்பட்டது.

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.

200 ES 8:35 ESS ETH GULL 500 ES

පුශ්තවලට ලිබිත පිළිතුරු ක්කුස්සලාස්සු අඥුස් සුළුම ක්කෙළ සණ WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ශුරු පත් වීම්, වැලිගම මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශය

ஆசிரியர் நியமனம், வெலிகமத் தொகுதி

TEACHERS' APPOINTMENTS, WELIGAMA ELECTORATE
13/82(2)

කා. පො. ඉරන්නිනම් මහතා (කයිට්ස්) (திரு. கா. பொ. இரத்தினம்—ஊர்காவற்றுறை) (Mr. K. P. Ratnam—Kayts)

**යො**වන කටයුතු හා රැකීරක්ෂා ඇමතිතුමා සහ අධාන පන ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ්නය: (අ) 1981. 06. 09 වැනි දින අංක 69/81 දරන පුශ්නයට පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ දී දෙන ලද පිළිතුරේ වැලිගම මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශ යෙන් ගුරුවරුන් 567 දෙනකු පත් කරන ලද බෑව සඳහන් වූ බව එතුමා දන්නේද? (ආ) (i) මේ ගුරු වරුන් 567 දෙනා පත් කරනු ලැබීමට පෙර වැලිගම මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශයේ එක් එක් පාසලේ පැවැති ශුරු ඇබැර්තු සංඛනාව; (ii) මේ ශුරුවරුන් 567 දෙනා ගෙන් වැලිගම මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශයේ එක් පාසලට පත් කරන ලද ගුරුවරුන් සංඛනව; (iii) ගුරුවරුන් 567 දෙනා පත් කරනු ලැබීමෙන් පසුව අතිරික්ත ඉරුවරුන් සිටි වැලිගම මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨා ශයේ පාසල් සංඛාාව හා ඒ ඒ පාසල්වල අතිරික්ත තුරු සංඛ්යාව; (iv) මේ ශූරුවරුන්ගෙන් අතිකුත් මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශවලට පත් කරන ලද සංඛාය ව. එතුමා පුකාශ කරන්නේද? (ඉ) පුකාශ නොකරන්නේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

இனேஞர் அலுவல்கள், தொழில் வச அமைச்சரும், கல்வி அமைச்சருமானவரைக் கேட்ட வினு: (அ) பாராளுமன்றத் பாராளுமன்றத்தில் 09.06.81 ஆம் திகதி 69/81 ஆம் இலக்க வினுவிற்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட விடையில் வெலிகம் கொகுதி யில் இருந்து 567 ஆகிரியர்கள் நியமிக்கப்பட்டார்கள் என்று கூறப்பட்டுள்ளது என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) (i) இந்த 567 ஆசிரியர்களும் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட முன்னர் வெலிகம தொகுதியில் உள்ள பாடசாஃகள் ஒவ்வொன்றிலும் இருந்த ஆசிரியர்களுக்குரிய வெற்றிடங்களின் தொகையையும். (ii) இந்த 567 ஆசிரியர்களில் வெலிகம் தொகுதியில் உள்ள பாட சாஃகள் ஒவ்வொன்றுக்கும் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட ஆசிரியர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையையும், (iii) இந்த 567 ஆசிரியர்களும் நியமிக் கப்பட்டபின் வெலிகம தொகுதியில் உள்ள எவ்வெப் பாட சாலேகளில் எத்தனே ஆசிரியர்கள் மேலதிகமாக இருந்தனர் என்பதையும், (iv) இந்த ஆசிரியர்களில் எத்தணேபேர் வேறு தொகுதிகளுக்கு நியமிக்கப்பட்டார்கள் என்பதையும், அவர் கூறுவாரா? (இ) அன்றேல், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Youth Affairs and Employment ගානීම හේ තුවෙන් එහි හවුල් අයිතිකරුවන් දෙදෙනාට and Minister of Education (a) Is he aware that in the reply given in Parliament on 09.06.81, to Question No. 69/81, it has been stated that 567 teachers were appointed from the Weligama constituency? (b) Will he state—(i) the number of vacancies for teachers in each of the schools in the Weligama constituency before the appointment of these 567 teachers; (ii) the number out කුමයකට සිදු කළ යුතුව ඇති බවත් (මෙම කොටස

of these 567, that has been appointed to each of the schools in the Weligama constituency; (iii) the names of the schools in the Weligama constituency where, after the appointment of these 567, there were excess teachers and also the respective number of such teachers in those schools; (iv) how many out of these teachers were appointed to other constituencies? (c) If not, why?

රනිල් විකුමසිංහ මහතා (යෞවන කටයුතු සා රැකි රක්ෂා ඇමතිතුමා සහ අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. சனில் விக்கிசமசிங்கஹ—இனேஞர் அலுவல்கள், தொழில் வாய்ப்பு அமைச்சரும் கல்வி அமைச்சரும்)

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

(අ) ඔව්. (ආ) (i) කඩොල්ගල්ල ක. වි.—09, තාකන්ද මිදිගම ක. වි.—02, මිදිගම ම. වි.—08, කොක්මාදූව ක. වි.—01, ජඹුරේගොඩ ක. වි.—04, සිද්ධාර්ත ක. වී.—04 (ii) වැලිගම මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශයේ පාසල්වලට කිසිවකු වත් පතකර නැත. (iii) ඉහත, (ii) අනුව පැත නොනගී. (iv) 567. (ඉ) පැත නොනගී.

(அ) ஆம். (ஆ) (i) கடொல்கல்ல க. வி. 09; நாகந்த மிடிகம க. வி 02; மிடிகம ம. வி. 08; கொக்மாதுவ க. வி 01; ஐம்புறேகொட க. வி. 04; சித்தார்த்த க. வி. 04; (ii) வெலி கம தொகுதியிலுள்ள பாடசாலேகளுக்கு ஒருவரும் நியமிக்கப் படவில்லே; (iii) மேல் உள்ள (iii) காசணமாக எழுவில்லே; (V) 567. (இ) எழுவில்லே.

(a) Yes. (b) (i) Kadolgalla J.S. 09; Nakanda Midigama J.S. 02; Midigama M.V. 08; Kokmaduwa J.S. 01; Jamburegoda J.S. 04; Siddhartha J.S. 04.
(ii) None have been appointed to the schools of the Weligama Electorate. (iii) Does not arise in view of (ii) above. (iv) 567, (c) Does not arise.

ලිංගවන්න ඉඩම : වන්දි இலிங்கவத்தைச் சொத்து நட்டஈடு LINGEWATTE PROPERTY ; COMPENSATION

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

ඉඩම් හ ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමා සහ මහවැලි සං වර්ධනය පිළිබද ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ පුශ්නය: (අ) 1982 ජනවාරි 7 වැනි දින අංක 640/81 දරන පුශ්නයට දෙන ලද පිළිතුරු<mark>ව</mark>ලට ද ඒ හා සම්බන්ධ වූ 1982 ජූලි 6 දි නැති ලිඛිත පුශ්න හ පිළිතුරු වලට ද අදාළව (i) කොටස් දෙකකින් සමන්විත අක්කර 157, රුඞ් 3, පර්චස් 19 ක විශාලත්වය ඇති ලිංගවත්ත ඉඩමේ මහ නුවර දිස්තුික්කය තුළ පිහිටි අක්කර 116, රුඩි 2, පර්චස් 14 ක් විශාල එක් කොටසක් අත්පත් කර ගැනීම සේ තුවෙන් එහි හවුල් අයිතිකරුවන් දෙදෙනාට පොළිය හා වන්දි මුදල් ගෙවිය යුතුව හා ගෙවීමට තිබෙන බවත් ; (ii) කැගල දිස්තුික්කය තුළ පිහිටි අක්කර 41 ; රුඩ් 1, පර්චස් 23 ක් විශාල අතික් කොටස 1976 වන තුරුම අවසාන වශයෙන් පත්කර ගනු නොලැබූ අතර මෙම ඉඩම් කොටස සම්බන් ධයෙන් පොළිය හා වන්දී මුදල් ගෙවීම 1973 පෙබරවාරි 22 දින සිට අනුපුමාණ අත්කර ගැනීමේ නියෝගය 1976 ඔක්තෝබර් 8 දින ගැසට නිවේදනයේ සදහන්ය); (iii) මුළු ඉඩම සදහ (හවුල් අයිනිකරුවන් දෙදෙනාට වෙන වෙනම) වන්දී මුදල් ගෙවීම දිගු කලක් පුමාද වී ඇති බවත් එතුමා දන්නේද? (ඥ) ඉල්ලා ඇති සහනය වෙන වෙනම හවුල් අයිනිකරුවන් දෙදෙනාට ලබා දෙන්නේද?

காணி, காணி அபிளிருத்தி அமைச்சரும் மகாவலி அபி விருத்தி அமைச்சரும் ஆனவரைக் கேட்ட விரை: (அ) 1982 சனவரி 07 ஆந் திகதி 640/81 ஆம் விளுவிற்கான விடை தொடர்பிலும் அது தொடர்பானதும் 1982 ஜூல் 06 ஆந் திக தியதுமான எழுத்துமூல வினுக்கள் விடைகள் தொடர்பிலும் பின்வருவணவற்றை அவர் அறிவாரா: (i) 157 ஏக்கர் 3 மாட் 19 பேர்ச் பரப்பளவு கொண்ட இலிங்கவத்தைச் சொத்து இரு பகுதிகளேக் கொண்டது—கண்டி மாவட்டத்திலிருப்பதும் 116 ஏக்கர் 2 ஹாட் 14 பேர்ச் பரப்பளவு கொண்டதுமான பகுதி அரசாங்கத்தால் எடுக்கப்பட்டு கூட்டு உடைமையாளருக்கு வட்டியுடன் நட்டஈடு கொடுபட வேண்டிய பருவத்திலும் ஆனுல் இன்னும் கொடுபடாமலும் இருக்கின்றது என்பதுடன் (ii) கேகாலே மாவட்டத்திலிருப்பதும் 41 எக்கர் 1 நாட் 23 பேர்ச் புரப்பளவு கொண்டதுமான மற்றப்பகுதி அரசாங்கத் தால் 1976 வரை இறுகியாக எடுக்கப்படவில்<sub>ல</sub> என்பதுடன் 1973 பெப்பிரவரி 22 முதல் வீதப்படியான அடிப்படையில் வட்டியுடன் நட்டஈடு வழங்கப்பட வேண்டியுமுள்ளது. இந் தப் பகுதியை அரசாங்கம் எடுக்கும் கட்டளே 1976 அக்ரோ பர் 08 ஆர் திகளிய வர்க்கமானி அறிவித்தலில் உள்ளது. (iii) (கட்டு உடைமையாளர் ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும்) முமச் சொக்குக்கும் நட்டஈடு கொடுப்பது நீண்டு தாமதப்பட்டுவிட் டது. (அ) கூட்டு உடைமையாளர் இருவருக்கும் அவர்கள் கேட்ட நிவாரணத்தை அவர் வழங்குவாரா?

asked the Minister of Lands and Land Development and Minister of Mahaweli Development: (a) With reference to answers to Question No. 640/81 on 7th January 1982, and connected written Questions and Answers-on 6th July 1982, is he aware of the following: (i) Lingewatta Property, in extent 157A. 3R. 19P., consists of two portions—one in extent 116 acres 2 roods and 14 perches situated in Kandy district, which portion has been

acquired and payment of compensation with interest is due to each of the co-owners, and payment is pending, and (ii) the other portion in extent 41A. 1R. 23P. situated in Kegalle District was not finally acquired until 1976 and that this property has to be compensated with interest from February 22, 1973 on a pro-rata basis. The Order acquiring this portion is in Gazette notification dated 8th October, 1976; (iii) the payment of compensation (for each of the two co-owners) for the entire property is long over due? (b) Will he grant the relief asked for to each of the two-co-owners?

ශාමිණි දිසානායක මහතා (ඉඩම් හා ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන ඇමති තුමා සහ මහවැලි සංවර්ධනය පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. காமினீ திஸாநாயக்க—காணி, காணி அபிவிருத்**தி** அமைச்சரும் மகாவலி அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சரும்)

(Mr. Gamini Dissanayake—Minister of Lands & Land Development and Minister of Mahaweli Development)

- (අ) (i) ලිංගවත්ත ඉඩමේ මහනුවර දිස් තුික්කය තුළ පිහිටි අක්කර 75, රුඩි 3, පර්චස් 01 පමණක් රජයට අත්පත් කරගෙන ඇත. ඒ සඳහා වන්දි මුදල් හා පොලී ගෙවීමට ඇත. (ii) කැගලු දිස් තුික්කය තුළ පිහිටි ලිංග වත්තෙහි අක්කර 40, රුඩි 2, පර්චස් 28ක් ද අත්පත් කර ගෙන ඇත. මේ සඳහා ද වන්දි සහ පොලී මුදල් ගෙවීමට ඇත. (iii) ඉඩම් පුතිසංස්කරණ නීතිය යටතේ වෘවස්ථා පිත නිශ්චය පිළිබද පුශ්නයක් ඇතිවී ඇති හෙයින් අයිති කරුවන්ට වන්දි මුදල තීරණය කිරීම පමා වී ඇත. (ආ) එසේ ය.
- (a) (i) Lingewatte property, in extent 75A. 3R. 01P. in Kandy District has been acquired. Payment of compensation with interest is pending. (ii) Lingewatte property, in extent 40A. 2R. 28P. 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.

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ariced the Idinister of Lands and Land Development and Minister of Malasteli Development; (a) With reference to answers of Countries No. 640/81 on 1th January 1962, and congressed written Outstrons and Amwers on 6th July 1982, is he aware of the following; (i) Lingswatte Property, in casess 157A, 3R, 19P, consists of two portrons—one in extent 11b acres 2 roods and 14 perches

acquired and payment of componing on with interest is due to each of the co-owners, and payment is rending, and (ii) the other portion in extent 41A, 18, 23P attacted in Kapalle District was not finally acquired outsi 1976 and that this property has to be compensated with interest from Robertary 22, 1973 on a pro-sate basis. The Order acquiring this portion is in Gazette notification dated 8th October, 1976; (iii) the payment of compensation (for each of the two co-owners) for the entire property is long over due? (ii) Will be grant the entire property is long over due? (ii) Will be grant the relief of the such of the two-co-owners?

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- (Mr. Camini Discanavaire—Minister of Lettle & Land Development and Minister of Manuvell Dawnooment
- (අ) '11' ලිනවස් ක අවසම මහතුවර දිස්තීන්තය තුළ විශිව අත්තර 75, රුඩ 1, පරිවස් 11' පමණක් රස්ව අත්තන තරගෙන ඇත. ඒ සදහා වන්දී මුදල් නා හෙති තෙවීමට ඇත. ඒ!) නැතළ දින්තුන්තය තුළ පිහිට ලිංක වත් පෙනි අත්තර, 10, රුඩ 3, පරිවස් විශිත්ද අත්තන් කර හොත ඇත. මේ සඳහා ද වන්දී පසු පොලි මුදල් හෙමීමට ඇත. (18) අවම ඉන්තයක් නැතිම යටුනේ වැනිස් වැනිස් විත නිත්වය වැනිද ඉන්තයක් ඇතිම් ඇති හෙමින් අවස් කරුවන්ට වන්දී ඉදල් නිරණය කරීම පතා ම ඇත. (ආ)
- (a) (i) Lingewette property, in extent 75A. 3R. 01P. in Kandy District has been acquired Payment of compensation with interest is pending. (ii) Lingewatte property, in extent 40A. 2R: 28P. has been acquired Payment of compensation with interest is pending (iii) Payment of compensation is stellayed owing to a problem on the statutory determination under the Land Reform Law. (6) Yes.

මෙම වාර්තාවේ අවසාන මුදුණය සඳහා ස්වකීය කථාවල නිවැරදි කළ යුතු තැන් දක්වනු රිසි මන්තීන් මින් කෙ පිටපතක් ගෙන එහි ඒවා පැහැදිලිව දක්වා එම පිටපත හැන්සාඩ් සංස්කාරක වෙත රියුසික වාසාය රිය වියිදුම ලක් හැරිදුම් රියුකුම් සිටුවේ කියල්ම

මයාසම්පි මාස ඇම්ම විශාලික විසාගානම්ගේ ජනගෙනු සිවෙව ,000 විස. 30 .1 ම්ලාණය ඒව 08 ජන අතුලේකු ගැනීම ඇම්ම ගැනුමෙන් 1982 කොටැම්බර් 16 වන අතුතුරුවාදාල කුසුවු මෙස වල 06 විශිම මාසය

නොඉක් මවා ලැබෙන සේ එවිය යුතුයි. ් ක්ලේඛම් දුනු පැටදුරුතුයි) දිරිසි සැල ලැබුම දුර්ග දුනු කරන කිරීම ක්රම්ම විසිද්ධ

கும் சக்கி முன்னட் குகிப்பிக்கி குபா 2-50. குபாற் சென்ற 90 சதும் வகுடாத்த சக்கா முற்பு கைக

හැනිය. නියමිත දිනෙක් පසුව එවනු ලබන අයන ඉල් ලම්පත් භාර්ගනු හොලැබේ.

அதிக்க வேறு விருவியார் தவ்வோராக்கிம் அவெப்பா 30 ந் தேதிக்குழுள் சந்தாப் புணம் அமையில் வண்டும் மிற்றிக் கிடைக்கும் சந்தா சிண்ணப்பல்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்பட்டியாட்டிர

குறிப்பு

அங்கத்தவர்கள் இறுதிப் பதிப்பிற் செய்யவிரும்பும் பிழை இருத்தங்களே அறிக்கையிற் றெளிவாகக் குறித்**து** ns 2018-765 m அபிழை திருத்தங்களேக் கொண்ட பிரதியை ஹன்சாட் பதிப்பாசிரியருக்கு not 2018 constitution of the co

1982 நொவம்பர் 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. (අශෝධිත පිටපත් සඳහා නම් රු. 175/- කි). පිටපතක් ගෙන්වා ගැනීම අවශා නම් ගාස්තුව රු. 2.50 කි. තැපැල් ගාස්තුව ශත 90 කි. කොළඹ 1. තැ. පෙ. 500, රජයේ පුකාශන කාර්යාංශයේ අධිකාරී වෙත සෑම වර්ෂයකම නොවැම්බර් 30 දට පුථම දයක මුදල් ගෙවා ඉදිරි වර්ෂයේ දයකත්වය ලබාගෙන විවාද වාර්තා ලබාගත හැකිය. නියමිත දිනෙන් පසුව එවනු ලබන දයක ඉල්ලුම්පත් භාරගනු නොලැබේ.

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

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