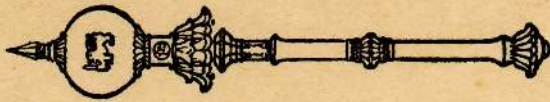


*Appropriations Bill
11th Reading
V.N. De Vanyaden
Amara! Mohamed
P. Silva & others*



පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

නිල වාර්තාව

(අශෝධිත පිටපත)



අන්තර්ගත ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

නිවේදන :

මොරටුව විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයේ උත්තර මහා බලයට තම නිවස

කථානායකතුමාගේ සහතිකය

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1983 [සාකච්ඡා වෙන් කළ දිනය] :

දෙවන වර කියවීම—විවාදය කල් තබන ලදී.

1982 09 18
1982 09 18

പതിനഞ്ചാം നമ്പർ 22
പതിനഞ്ചാം നമ്പർ 22

Handwritten notes and signatures at the top of the page.



മുൻപ് ഉപയോഗിച്ചിരുന്ന

(മേൽപ്രകാരം)

നോട്ടീസ് ഉണ്ട്

(അതിൽ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നു)



പ്രകാരം അറിവ് ലഭിക്കുന്നു

Handwritten text and signatures at the bottom of the page.

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

அதிகார அறிக்கை

(பிழை திருத்தப்படாதது)

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

அறிவிப்பு :

மொறட்டுவ பல்கலைக்கழக மன்றக்கு நேமகங்கள்
சபாநாயகரது சான்றிதழ்

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்ப்புல விடைகள்

ஒதுக்கீட்டுச் சட்டமூலம், 1983 [ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட நாள்நாள்]:
இரண்டாம் மதிப்பு—விவாதம் ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது

Volume 22
No. 9

Tuesday
15th March 1983

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Uncorrected)

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ANNOUNCEMENTS :

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Speaker's Certificate

2-A 69505-3,275 (83/03)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1983 [Fourth Allotted Day]:
Second Reading—Debate adjourned

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(மார்ச்)

புதிதான பதிப்பு

(இரண்டாம் பதிப்பு)

சென்னை

பதிப்புரிமை உடையது

1983 ஆம் ஆண்டு மார்ச் 15-ம் திகதி வெளியானது

சென்னை

Tuesday
15th March 1983

Volume 23
No. 8

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Uncorrected)

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1983 (Fourth Allotted Day)
Second Reading—Debate adjourned

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Nominations to Madras University Court
Speaker's Certificate

1-A 49202-2-272 (83/03)

පාර්ලිමේන්තුව

பாராளுமன்றம்

PARLIAMENT

1983 මාර්තු 15 වන අඟහරුවාදා

செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை, 15 மார்ச் 1983

Tuesday, 15th March 1983

ප්‍ර. හා. 10 ට පාර්ලිමේන්තුව රැස් විය. කථනායකතුමා [අල් හාජ් එම් අබ්දුල් බාකීර් මාර්කාර්] මූලාශ්‍රණය කළේය.

பாராளுமன்றம் மு. ப. 10 மணிக்குக் கூடியது. சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [அல் ஹாஜ் எம். அப்துல் பாகிர் மாகார்] தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.

The Parliament met at 10 a.m. MR. SPEAKER [AL HAJ M. ABDUL BAKEER MARKAR] in the Chair.

දිවේදන

அறிவிப்புகள்

ANNOUNCEMENTS

I

මොරාටුව විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයේ උන්නත මණ්ඩලයට නම් කිරීම

மொறட்டுவை பல்கலைக்கழக மன்றத்துக்கு நேமகங்கள்

NOMINATIONS TO THE COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MORATUWA

කථනායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

The Secretary-General has received a letter from the Vice-Chancellor, University of Moratuwa, which will now be read to the Parliament.

අනුමත පනත සඳහන් ලියවිලි පෙළේ කමිටුවෙන් කියවන ලදී:

அதன்மேல் செயலாளர் அறிவிப்பின் பின்வரும் சுருக்கத்தை வாசித்தார்:

Whereupon the Secretary-General read the following letter;

"My No. UM/A13/92. 21.02.1983.

Secretary-General of Parliament, Parliament, Kotte.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter No. M/16 dated 6th September, 1979. Parliament on 6th September, 1979, elected the following six Members of Parliament to the Court of the University of Moratuwa in terms of section 41 (1) (b) (v) of the Universities Act, No. 16 of 1978.

1. Mr. P. Dayaratne
2. Mr. Tyrone Fernando
3. Dr. Neville Fernando
4. Mr. Anura Bandaranaike
5. Mrs. Sunethra Ranasinghe
6. Mr. T. Sivasithamparam

According to section 41 (2) " Each elected member shall hold office for a term not exceeding three years reckoned from the date of his election, but so long however only as he retains the status or membership by virtue of which he was eligible for election as a member of the Court".

Therefore I shall be grateful if you could please take necessary action to elect six Members of Parliament to serve in the Court of the University of Moratuwa for a period of three (3) years.

Yours faithfully,

Prof. C. Patuwathavithane, Vice-Chancellor."

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (අත්තනගල්ල)

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி—அத்தனகல்ல)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody—Attanagalla)

Sir, I rise to a point of Order. Did we hear the name of Dr. Neville Fernando ?

කථනායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Yes, he was there.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Was he one of the Members of the House ?

කථනායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I think you have been in Parliament for a long time and you should know the procedure that is followed.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

What I want to know is this. I know that this is a name that must have been there during the previous term—

කථනායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr Speaker)

Correct.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

—but was there a gap in between, Sir ? Who represented him when he left the Parliament ?

කථනායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

As far as I am aware, it was not brought to our notice and no one took his place.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

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

That is the point.

කථනායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

With regard to the letter from the Vice-Chancellor, University of Moratuwa, it is necessary for this Parliament, to proceed to the election of six Members of Parliament to the Court of the University of Moratuwa.

Nominations for the election should be handed into the Secretary-General before 9 a.m. on Thursday, 17th March, 1983. Nominations should be in writing and bear the signature of the Proposer and Seconder.

If the nominations indicate that an election is necessary I shall name a date for balloting.

II

කථනායකතුමාගේ සහතිකය

சபாநாயகரது சான்றிதழ்

SPEAKER'S CERTIFICATE

කථනායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

I wish to announce that I have under the provisions of Article 79 of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, endorsed the certificate on the following Bill on March 14, 1983.

AIR NAVIGATION (SPECIAL PROVISIONS)

පෙත්සම්

மனுக்கள்

PETITIONS

කථනායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

Member for Deniyaya. (Pause). Not here. Member for Kalawewa. (Pause.) He is also not here.

එම්. එල්. එම්. අබුසාලි මහතා (නියෝජ්‍ය මහවැලි සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමා)

(ஜனாப். எம். எல். எம். அபுசாலி—மகாவலி அபிவிருத்திப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. M. L. M. Aboosally—Deputy Minister of Mahaweli Development)

I present a petition from Mr. R. M. Dingiri Banda of No. 15, Nillamba, Hatarabage, Balangoda.

බබ්ලිවි. එම්. කරුණාරත්න මහතා (පස්සර)

(திரு. டபிள்யூ. எம். கருணாரத்ன—பஸ்ஸற)
(Mr. W. M. Karunaratne—Passara)

බදුල්ලේ, පුවක්කොඩුලේ, මලියොණ්ඩියේ රවුම් පෑරේ, අංක 27 හි පදිංචි වී. දල්පතාදු මහතාගෙන් ලැබුණු පෙත්සමක් මම ඉදිරිපත් කරනවා.

ඒ සමඟම හෙට්ටන්හි, මිල්ලොද්දේ පදිංචි එම්. ඒ. ජී. රුපසිංහ මහතාගෙන් ලැබුණු පෙත්සමකුත් මම ඉදිරිපත් කරනවා.

මෙහි පෙත්සම් කාරක පහවට පැවරිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

பொதுமனுக் குழுவுக்குச் சாட்டக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.
Ordered to be referred to the Public Petitions Committee.

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

කථනායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Speaker)

Question No.

ශාමනී ජයසූරිය මහතා (කෘෂිකාර්මික සංවර්ධනය හා පර්යේෂණ පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා)

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

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

I want one month's time to answer that Question.

ප්‍රශ්නය ඔහු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்திற்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

කිරින්දිය යෝජනා ක්‍රමය : වැඩ නිමාව

கிரிந்தி ஓயா கருத்திட்டம் : பூர்த்தி

KIRINDI-OYA PROJECT : COMPLETION

31/83

2. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (අත්තනලේ)

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

ඉඩම් හා ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමා සහ මහවැලි සංවර්ධන පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇහූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) කිරින්දිය යෝජනා ක්‍රමය 1984 සැප්තැම්බර් 30 වැනි දින වන විට නිම කරන බවට ආණ්ඩුව ආසියානු සංවර්ධන බැංකුවට පොරොන්දු වී ඇති බැව් එතුමා දන්නේද? (ආ) නොදන්නේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද? (ඇ) වැඩ නිම කිරීමට පොරොන්දු වූ ප්‍රකාර ඉටුකරන බවට එතුමා මේ සහච්ච සහතික වන්නේද? (ඈ) නො වන්නේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

காணி, காணி அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சரும் மகாவலி அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சருமானவரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) கிரிந்தி ஓயா கருத்திட்டத்தை 1984, செப்ரம்பர் 30 ஆந் தேதியில் பூர்த்திசெய்து விடுவதாக ஆசிய அபிவிருத்தி வங்கிக்கு அரசாங்கம் உறுதியளித்தாள்ளதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இன்றேல், ஏன்? (இ) ஒப்புநந்தத்தின் பிரகாரம் அது பூர்த்திசெய்ய யப்படுமென இச்சபைக்கு அவர் உறுதியளிப்பாரா? (ஈ) இன்றேல், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Lands and Land Development and Minister of Mahaweli Development : (a) Is he aware that the Government has promised the Asian Development Bank to complete the Kirindi-Oya

Project by 30th September, 1984 ? (b) If not, why ? (c) Will he assure the House that the completion will be according to the Agreement ? (d) If not, why ?

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

(ති.රු. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா — பாராளுமன்ற அலுவலர் கள், விளையாட்டுத்துறை அமைச்சரும் பிரதம அரசாங்கக் கொறடாவும்)

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

I answer on behalf of the Minister of Lands and Land Development and Minister of Mahaweli Development.

(a) Agreement has been reached with the Asian Development Bank to complete phase I of the Kirindi Oya Project by 31st December, 1985. In the implementation of the Project the completion of the Dam and Headworks has been scheduled for 30th September, 1984. (b) Does not arise. (c) Yes. (d) Does not arise.

කමානයකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 3.

එන්. එච්. ඒ. එම්. කරුණාරත්න මහතා (සමාජ සේවා ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. என். எச். ஏ. எம். கருணாரத்ன—சமூக சேவைகள் அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. N. H. A. M. Karunaratne—Minister of Social Services)

I want three weeks' time to answer that Question.

ප්‍රශ්නය ඔහු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී. කිසිදු කාරණයක් මඟින් මෙය සම්බන්ධ කර ගැනීමට කටයුතු නොවේ.

Question ordered to stand down.

පී. කරුණාවතී මෙනෙවිය : හැඳුනුම් පත

செல்வி பி. கருணாவதி : அடையாள அட்டை

MISS P. KARUNAWATHIE : IDENTITY CARD

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7. ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මහතා (ගාල්ල)

(கலாநிதி டபிள்யூ. தஹநாயக்க—காலி)

(Dr. W. Dahanayake—Galle)

ඇමතිතුමා සහ රාජ්‍ය ආරක්ෂක නියෝජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) ගාල්ලේ කලුවැල්ලේ කොළඹ පාලේ අංක 113 පදිංචි පී. කරුණාවතී මෙනෙවියගේ අංක 206933 දරන හැඳුනුම් පත මාස හතරකටත් අධික කාලයක් ප්‍රමාද කර ඇත්තේ මන්ද? කවුරුත් විසින්ද? (ආ) ස්වකීය රාජකාරි ඉටුකිරීම ප්‍රමාද කළ නිලධාරියා හෝ නිලධාරීන්ට විරුද්ධව එතුමා කවර පියවරක් ගත්තේද? (ඇ) පියවරක් නොගත්තේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

අමෙස්සරුම පානුකාථුපු පිරාති අමෙස්සරුමානවරාජ් කේට්ට විභාග : (අ) කාලී, කලුවෙල්ල, කොලුම්පු විකි 113 ආයුම් ඉලක්ක ඉල්ලන්නෙක් සේර්න්ත සෙල්වි පී. කරුණාවතීගේ

அடையாள அட்டை (இல. 206933) யாரால், ஏன் நான்கு மாதங்கட்கு மேலாகத் தாமதமாகின்றது? (ஆ) தமது கடமைச் செய்யக் கணங்கிய அலுவலர் அல்லது அலுவலர் களுக்கு எதிராக அவர் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவுள்ளார்? (இ) இன்றேல், ஏன்?

asked the Minister, and Deputy Minister of Defence : (a) Why and by whom has Identity Card 206933 of Miss P. Karunawathie, of 113, Colombo Road, Kaluwella, Galle, been delayed for over four months? (b) What action will he take against the officer or officers who delayed in doing their duty? (c) If not, why ?

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

I answer on behalf of the Minister and Deputy Minister of Defence.

(a) Miss P. Karunawathie's application for a duplicate identity card was received on 26.3.82. After verification with her birth certificate which was submitted later, and the Index Card, a duplicate Identity Card was issued to her on 14.7.82. During the period March to July 1982, the Department handled over 26,000 applications for Identity Cards from school children sitting the GCE Examinations. These applications which had to be issued in time for the examinations were given priority. (b) and (c) Do not arise.

එම්. ජී. ජිනදාස මහතා : විශ්‍රාම වැටුප්

திரு. எம். ஜி. ஜினதாச : ஓய்வூதியம்

MR. M. G. JINADASA : PENSION

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8. ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මහතා

(கலாநிதி டபிள்யூ. தஹநாயக்க)

(Dr. W. Dahanayake)

ප්‍රවෘත්ත කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා සහ ගමනාගමන මණ්ඩල පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා සහ පුද්ගලික බස් ප්‍රවාහනය පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) ලංකා දුම්රිය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ අංක 3921 හිමි කුමකරුවකුට සිට 1981 ජූලි 21 වැනි දින විශ්‍රාම ගිය අඟලුගහ පිලානේ පදිංචි එම්. ජී. ජිනදාස මහතාගේ පූර්ණ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් තවදුරටත් පමා නොකර ඔහුට ගෙවීමට එතුමා ක්‍රියා කරන්නේද? (ආ) ක්‍රියා කොටන්නේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சரும் போக்குவரத்துச் சபைகள் அமைச்சரும், தனியார் பஸ் போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சருமான வரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) இலங்கை அரசாங்கப் புகையிரதப் பகுதியில் தொழிலாளியாயிருந்து இல. 3921 1981, ஜூலை 21 ஆந் தேதி ஓய்வுபெற்றவரும் அங்குலகஹா, பிலானவை சேர்ந்தவருமான திரு. எம். ஜி. ஜினதாசவுக்கு மேலும் தாமதமின்றி முழு ஓய்வூதியத்தையும் வழங்குவதற்கு அவர் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுப்பாரா? (ஆ) இன்றேல், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Transport and Minister for Transport Boards and Minister for Private Omnibus Transport : (a) Will he take to pay full pension to

[අංශයේ සිටිමට දැනගත යුතුය]

Mr. M. G. Jinadasa retired CGR labourer No. 3921, of Pilane, Angulugaha, who went on retirement on 21st July, 1981, without further delay? (b) If not, why?

එච්. බී. අබේරත්න මහතා (නියෝජ්‍ය ගමනාගමන මණ්ඩල පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. எச். பி. அபேரத்ன — போக்குவரத்துச் சபைகள் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

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

(a) The pension of Mr. M. G. Jinadasa, retired CGR labourer, No. 3921, of Pilane, Angulugaha, had been paid in October 1982. (b) Does not arise.

කළානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 9.

එම්. ඩින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(திரு. எம். டின்சன் பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Deputy Minister of Plan Implementation, I ask for time to answer that Question.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනෙදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்திற்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

පලනිඤ්ජන් වෙච්චියාර්, නැයිගිය : ඉඩම් අයිතිය

பழனியப்பா செட்டியாரது சொத்து : உரித்துடைமை

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4. ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකෝඩ් මහතා—සරත් මුත්තේට්ටුවේ මම මහතා—කලවාන—වෙනුවට)

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி—திரு. சரத்முத்துத்தட்டுவைகம—கல்வான—சார்பாக)

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

අධිකරණ ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) බලංගොඩ වරිපණම් අංක 91, 72, 95, 97, 87, 93, 104, 105, 58, 52 හා 36 දරන ස්ථාන හහ වෙනත් ගොඩනැගිලි කිහිපයක් බුක්තිය නොලියා ඉන්දියාවේදී මියගිය පලිනි ඤ්ජන් වෙච්චියාර් තමාගේ නමට අයිතිව තිබුණේ ද යන්න සොයා බැලීමට පරීක්ෂණ පැවැත්වීමට එතුමා කටයුතු සලසන්නේද? (ආ) කොළඹ දිස්ත්‍රික් උසාවියේ අංක 7493/වි දරන බුද්දල් තබුවේ තීරණයක් මත මේ දේපල පී. එල්. නාගප්පන් තමාගේ නමට හිමි වූයේද? (ඇ) පී. එල්. නාගප්පන් විසින් තමේල් තබුවේ පුද්ගලිකව වෙදි ලියා අත්සන් කරන ලද අංක 2/11981 දරන ඇවෝර්නි බලපත්‍රය ප්‍රකාරව එම දේපල පාලනය කිරීම මුත්තේට්ටුවේ සෙල්ලද්දේ තමාගේ නමට පැවරුණේද? (ඈ) නැයිගිය නාගප්පන් වෙච්චියාර්ට හා පලනිඤ්ජන් වෙච්චියාර්ට අයිති මේ දේපලවල අයිතිය සම්බන්ධ

යෙන් බලංගොඩ උප දිසාපති පරීක්ෂණයක් පැවැත් වූයේ ද? (ඉ) ඔහුගේ වාර්තාව කුමක්ද? නිර්දේශ කවද්දේද? (ඊ) මේ දොපොලවලට නීත්‍යානුකූල හිමිකරු වකු ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ නොමැති බැවින් ඒවා රජයට පැවරෙන ලෙසට එතුමා වග බලාගන්නේද?

நீதி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) பலாங்கொடையிலுள்ள 91, 72, 95, 97, 87, 93, 104, 105, 58, 52, 36 ஆகிய மதிப்பீட்டில்லக்கங்களைக் கொண்ட கட்டிடங்களும் வேறு சிலவும் மரணசாதனம் எழுதாமலே இந்தியாவில் காலஞ்சென்ற பழனியப்பா செட்டியாருக்குரியதாக இருந்தனவா என்பதை விசாரித்தறிவதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பாரா? (ஆ) 7493/T இலக்கமுடைய கொழும்பு மாவட்ட நீதிமன்ற மரணசாதன வழக்கின் தீர்ப்பு ஒன்று காரணமாக திரு. பி. எல். நாகப்பன் என்றொருவர் இக் கட்டிடங்களுக்கு உரித்துடையர் ஆயினாரா? (இ) தமிழ்நாட்டில், புதுக்கோட்டையில் திரு. பி. எல். நாகப்பன் நிறைவேற்றிய 2/11981 ஆம் இலக்கத் தத்துவ உறுதி காரணமாக இக் கட்டிடங்களின் முகாமை திரு. முத்துசாமி செல்லதுரை என்றொருவரை வந்தடைந்ததா? (ஈ) காலஞ்சென்ற நாகப்பன் செட்டியார், பழனியப்பன் செட்டியார் ஆகியோருடைய இந்தச் சொத்துக்களின் உடைமை தொடர்பாகப் பலாங்கொடை உதவி அரசாங்க அதிகர் விசாரணை ஒன்றை நடாத்தினாரா? (உ) அவரது அறிக்கை என்ன? விதப்புரைகள் என்னென்ன? (எ) இலங்கையில் இச்சொத்துக்களுக்குச் சட்டபூர்வமான உடைமை யாளர் இல்லாத படியினால் இவை அரசை வந்தடைய அவர் நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பாரா?

asked the Minister of Justice: (a) Will he cause inquiries to be made, as to whether premises bearing assessment Nos. 91, 72; 95; 97; 87; 93; 104; 105, 58, 52, 36 and some other buildings in Balangoda, belonged to one Palaniappan Chettiar, who died intestate in India. (b) Did P. L. Nagappan, become entitled to these premises by virtue of a decision in D.C. Testamentary Case, Colombo, No. 7493/T? (c) Did the management of these premises devolve on Muttusamy Selladorai, by virtue of a power of attorney executed by P. L. Nagappan, bearing No. 2/11981 in Pudukottai in Tamil Nadu? (d) Did the A.G.A., Balangoda, hold an inquiry regarding the ownership of these properties belonging to the late Nagappan Chettiar and Palaniappan Chettiar? (e) What was his report and what were the recommendations? (f) Since there is no lawful owner of these premises in Sri Lanka will he see that these premises devolve on the state?

ෂෙල්ටන් රණරාජ මහතා (නියෝජ්‍ය අධිකරණ ඇමති තුමා)

(திரு. ஷெல்லடன் ரணராஜா—நீதிப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Shelton Ranaraja Deputy Minister of Justice)

(a) Does not come within the purview of the Ministry of Justice. (b) No. (c) I am unaware. (d) I am unaware. (e) I am unaware. (f) Does not come within the powers of the Minister of Justice.

ලක්ෂ හත්තරු හත් දහසක් පමණ තිබෙනවා. කුරුණෑගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ තිබෙන මේ කුඹුරු අක්කර ප්‍රමාණයෙන් තුනෙන් එකකටවත් වාරිමාර්ග පහසුකම් නැහැ. හැම ගමකම කුඩා වැව් විශාල සංඛ්‍යාවක් තිබෙනවා. අවුරුදු සිය ගණනක් තිස්සේ පස සේදී යාම නිසාත් 1958 පසු, ඒ කියන්නේ කුඹුරු පනතින් පසු පරණ තිබුණු ක්‍රමයට ඒ වැව් නැවත නැවත අළුත් වැඩියා කිරීම් ආදිය නොකළ නිසාත් ඒවා ගොඩ වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා මහ වැලි ව්‍යාපාරය කරගෙන යන අතරම මෙවැනි කුඩා වැව් ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය කිරීම කෙරෙහිත් රජයේ අවධානය යොමු විය යුතුව තිබුණා. මන්ද? වැව සශ්‍රීක වුණා නම් අලුතෙන් කුඹුරු අස්වැද්දන්න වුවමනා කරන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ ඔක්කොම ලැස්තී වී තිබෙනවා. වුවමනා කරන්නේ ජල පහසුකම් පමණයි. ජල පහසුකම් සපයා දීම ගැනත් දැන් අපේ රජය විශේෂ උනන්දුවක් අවධානයක් යොමු කරගෙන යන බවත් පෙනෙනවා. ගම් බද වැව් නැවත වරක් ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය කරන්නට පටන් ගෙන තිබෙන බව පේනවා.

කුරුණෑගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කය වැනි දිස්ත්‍රික්ක හත අටකම ලෝක බැංකු ආධාර යටතේ කරගෙන යන ව්‍යාපෘති තිබෙනවා. ඒ ව්‍යාපෘති යටතේ සාමාන්‍ය ගම්බද වැවක් ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය කිරීම අපහසු දෙයක් වී තිබෙනවා. මන්ද? ඒ අයගේ Criteria එක, ඒ අයගේ රාමුව තුළට ඒ වැවෙන් අස්වැද්දන්නට පුළුවන් ප්‍රමාණය නැත්නම් වැවෙන් සශ්‍රීක වන භූමි ප්‍රමාණය මදි වුණොත් ඒ කටයුත්ත කරන්නේ නැහැ. එම නිසා ප්‍රශ්න විසදා ගෙන මේරට ආහාර අතින් ස්වයංපෝෂණය කරන්න නම්, ගොවිජන සේවා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවත්, වාරි මාර්ග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවත් සිය සේවාවන් කෙරෙහි මීට වඩා දැඩි අවධානය යොමුකළ යුතුයි කියා මා හිතනවා. අපි වී වගාවෙන් විශාල ප්‍රමාණයක ප්‍රගතියක් ලැබුවත්, අපේ රටේ ප්‍රධාන ආහාරය වශයෙන් අද විශාල පාත් පීටි ප්‍රමාණයක් පාවිච්චි කරනවා. මීට අවුරුදු 60-70 කට ඉහත තිබුණු තත්ත්වයට අපට ආපසු යන්න කවදාවත් ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ කියා මා හිතනවා. ඒ නිසා අතිවාරි යෙන්ම අපට සිදුවෙනවා, වී නිෂ්පාදනය කරන අතරම තිරිඟු නිෂ්පාදනයටත් අපේ අවධානය යොමු කර වන්න. කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මේ සම්බන්ධව සැහෙන වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් කරගෙන යන අතර, ඒ කටයුතුවලින් සැහෙන ප්‍රතිඵලත් ලබා ගෙන තිබෙන බව මා දන්නවා. එමනිසා මා හිතනවා, කෘෂිකර්ම ඇමතිතුමාට මේ සම්බන්ධව අවධානය යොමු කළොත් අපට ආහාර ප්‍රශ්ණය අතින් සැනසීමක් ලබා ගන්න පුළුවන් වෙයි කියා.

අපි මේ රටට ගෙන්වන ආහාර ප්‍රමාණය 27% කින් අඩු කර තිබෙන බවත් අපේ මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ කථා වේදී හෙලි වුණා. මෙය පුරවැසියන් හැටියට අප කාටත් සන්තෝෂ විය හැකි තරණයක්. අපි කිරි පිටි ගෙන්වීම සඳහා විශාල වශයෙන් මේ රටේ මුදල් වැය කරනවා. ඉරාමීය කර්මාන්ත සංවර්ධන කටයුතු භාර ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ ක්‍රියා පද්ධතිය තුළින් නුදුරු අනාගතයේදී කිරි පිටි ගෙන්වීම සඳහා වැය කරන මුදල් බොහෝ දුරට අඩු කර ගන්නට පුළුවන් වෙයි කියා මා හිතනවා. අපේ නල්ලුරි ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (එම්. සිවසිතම්පරම් මහතා) මේ ගැන සඳහන් කරමින් එතුමාගේ දේශණයේදී කිවා 100% කින් වැඩි කර තිබෙන බව, පිරිවැටුම් බද්ද. ගණන්

යාස්ත්‍රය අනුව බැලුවොත් එතුමා හරි. සියයට දෙකක්ව තිබුණු එක සියයට හතර දක්වා වැඩි වුණාම සියයට සියයක් වැඩිවුණා. නමුත් සාමාන්‍ය මහජනයා මේ කතා වෙන් නොමග යන්න පුළුවන් ; මූලා වෙන්න පුළුවන්. වැඩි වුණු ප්‍රමාණය 'මැනමැටිකලී' බැලුවොත් සියයට සියයි. එහෙත් වැඩි වී තිබෙන්නේ රුපියලකට ශත දෙකයි. කිරි ලීටරයකට රුපියලක් වැඩිවෙලා තියෙනවා කියා සමහර අය රජයට දොස් තියන බව අපි දන්නවා. කිරි ලීටරයකට රුපියලක් වැඩියෙන් අපි නිෂ්පාදනය කරන අයට දෙන්නේ මේ රටේ කිරි නිෂ්පාදනය තව තවත් වැඩි කරන්නයි. අද සත්ව ආහාරවල මිල වැඩිවීම නිසා කිරි නිෂ්පාදනය කරන අයට විශාල ප්‍රශ්නයකට මුහුණ දෙන්න සිදු වී තිබෙනවා.

කිරි නිෂ්පාදනය කරන අයට අවශ්‍ය තණ බිම් නැති කම ඊළඟ ප්‍රශ්ණයයි. පසුගිය මාසයේදී මගේ ඡන්ද කොට්ඨාශයේ විසි දෙකෙන් පමණ පිරිසක් පැමිණ තණ බිමක් සඳහා අක්කර 15 ක් 20 ක් ලබා දෙන ලෙස මගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටියා. නමුත් එය කරන්න පුළුවන් තත්ත්වයක බිම් අද අපේ බොහෝ ගම්වල නැහැ. ජන ගහනය වැඩිවන අයුරු බැලූ විට තණ බිම් සඳහා ඉඩම් වෙන් කරන්න අද අපේ රටේ පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ. එම නිසා සත්ව ආහාර නොදී කිරි නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීමට අමාරු තත්ත්වයක් උද්ගත වී තිබෙනවා. සත්ව ආහාර වලට යන වියදම සලකා කිරි ලීටරයකට රුපියලක් වැඩි කිරීම පැරිහෝගිකයාට තරමක් අපහසු වුනත්, දීර්ඝ කාලී නව කල්පනා කර බැලූ විට එය ඉතාමත් අවශ්‍ය දෙයක් හැටියට සලකන්න ඕනෑ.

විදේශ විනිමය උපයන වැවිලි කර්මාන්ත තුනටම, නැවත වගාව සහ අළුත් වගාව සඳහා ගරු මුදල් ඇමති තුමා මේ අවුරුද්දේ තුනෙන් දෙකකට වඩා සහනාධාර ලබා දෙන්න යනවා. තේ අක්කරයක් සඳහා රුපියල් 14,000 ක මුදලක් දෙන්න එතුමා යෝජනා කර තිබෙනවා. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ කථාවේදී කිව්වා, නැවත තේ වගා කිරීම සියයට දෙකක්වත් 1982 අවුරුද්දේ කරන්න බැරි වුණා කියා. එහෙම නම් අපි ඒ ගැන කණ ගාටු වෙන්න ඕනෑ. මොකද, ගිය අවුරුද්දේ සැහෙන වර්ෂා පතනයක් තිබුණා. 1981 ට වඩා හොඳින් වර්ෂාපතනය තිබුණා. ඒ නිසා අපිට සියයට දෙකකටත් වඩා නැවත වගා කරන්න හැකියාව තිබුණා.

මේ වැවිලි කර්මාන්තයේ යෙදී සිටින අයට යම් යම් අමාරුකම් තිබෙන්න පුළුවන්. නමුත් අද අපේ වැවිලි කර්මාන්තයේ යෙදී සිටින්නේ තරුණ පිරිසක්. ඒ තරුණ පිරිසට දැන් මම එක වචනයක් මතක් කරන්න කැම තිබේ. අපේ ආකල්ප විකක් වෙනස් විය යුතුයි. අපි රට ගැන දැනට වැඩි අවධානයක් යොමු කරමින් අපේ කාර්ය යෙහි යෙදිය යුතුයි. මන්ද, අපේ තරුණ වැවිලිකාර මහන් රු, විශේෂයෙන්ම, තේ වතු වල වැඩ කරන අය මීට අඩු රුදු විසිපහකට නිහකට පමණ උඩදී සිටි සුදු මහන්වරුන් වාගේ ජීවත්වෙන්න යනවා නම්, ඒ ආකල්ප අනුව හැසිරෙන්න යනවා නම්, අපේ රටේ ආර්ථිකයට ඒවනා ගැලපෙන්නේ නැහැ. විශේෂයෙන්ම මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ කථාවේදී එතුමා සඳහන් කළා අපි වාමී විය යුතුයි කියා. අපි වාමී දිවි පැවැත්මකට පුරුදු විය යුතුයි කියා. මේක ඉතා වැදගත් අවවාදයක්. අපට කොපමණ දුරට වාමී වීමට පුළු

[ඉ. එල්. සිරිසේන මහතා]

වන්ද කියන එක විශේෂයෙන්ම තේ වැවිලි කර්මාන්තයේ නියුක්ත තරුණ මහත්වරු විකක් හිතා බලනවා නම් තමන්ගේ රාජකාරියට මීට වඩා දැඩි අවධානයක් යොමු කරන්න ඒ අයට පුළුවන් වෙනවා ඇතැයි මම හිතනවා. අපිට ලොක ප්‍රයෝජනයක් ඒ තුළින්ම ලබා ගන්නට පුළුවන්වෙයි, තේ කර්මාන්තයේ දියුණුවට.

ඒවගේම ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ කථාවේදී කිව්වා දූෂණය, නාස්තිය අපි නැති කරන්න ඕනා කියා. මා හිතනවා, මේ අයටය ලේඛන ඉදිරිපත් කළ හය වාරයේදීම එතුමාමේ කතාව කිව්වය කියා. මා එතුමාගෙනුත් රජයේ වගකිවයුත්තන්ගෙනුත් අහන්න කැමතියි, කොපමණ දුරට අපි පියවර අරන් තිබෙනවාද දූෂණය හා නාස්තිය නැති කරන්න කියා. මට නම් යන එන කොට පේන දේවල හැටියට, දකින්නට ලැබෙන දේවල හැටියට, අපි කවින් කතා කරනවා මිස මේ ගැන නියම ක්‍රියා පිළිවෙලක් ඇති කර නැහැ කියන එක කණගාටුවෙන් වුනත් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න ඕනා.

දූෂණය කියන්නේ මුදල් හොරකම් කිරීම පමණක් නොවෙයි. තවත් නොයෙක් ක්‍රම වලින් දූෂණය වෙන්නට පුළුවන්. අපි ගනිමු රජයේ කාර්යාලයක්. ඕනෑම දවසක—විශේෂයෙන් සිකුරාදා දවස්වල—රජයේ කාර්යාලයකට සවස දෙකෙන් පස්සේ කෙනෙක් ගිහින් බැලූවොත් ඒ කාර්යාලයේ සේවක මහත්ම මහත්මීන් කී දෙනෙක් වැඩෙහි යෙදී ඉන්නවාද කියා පුදුම හිතෙයි. සිකු සිකුරාදා දවසට පමණක් නොවෙයි, මේ කණගාටුදායක තත්ත්වය පවතින්නේ. හැමදාකම වාගේ තත්ත්වය ඕකයි. ඒ දිනා බලන මට හිතෙන්නේ ඒ උදවියට කිසිම කැක්කුමක්, හැමිමත් නැතුව ක්‍රියා කරනවා කියන එකයි. එහෙම නම් මේ තත්ත්වය නැති කරන්න, එයින් අපේ සේවක සේවිකාවන් මුදවා ගන්න සමහර විට අපේ ආකල්ප වෙනස් කරන්නට වෙන්න පුළුවන්. මේක අවුරුදු ගණනාවක් තිස්සේ පුරුදු පුහුණු දෙයක්. එයින් මිදෙන්න යම්කිසි වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් අපි ආරම්භ කළ යුතුව තිබෙනවා.

ඒ එක විධියක දූෂණයක්. අනික් එක අල්ලස. ඒක අද ඉහළට ගිහින්. ඒ ගැන කතාකරන්න දෙයක් නැති තරම්. අල්ලස් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව අද ලොකු නින්දකට වැටිලා ඉන්නවාය කියන එකයි පේන්නේ. බොහොම කලාතුරකින් සුළු සේවකයෙක් ඔය අල්ලස් දැලට අහුවෙනවා. රටේ මුදල් වැඩිවෙන නිසා, කර්මාන්ත වැඩිවෙන නිසා, මුදල් පරිහරණය වැඩිවෙන නිසා අල්ලස බොහොම ප්‍රබල විධියට දියුණු වෙලා තිබෙනවා. මට පේන්නේ නැහැ, අල්ලස් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව යම්කිසි උත්සාහයක් දරනවාය කියා, ඒක නැති කරන්න. නැතිනම් අඩු කරන්න. මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා බල-පොරොත්තු වෙන අන්දමට ඒ දූෂණය, නාස්තිය නැති කරන්න නම් දැඩි අවධානයක් යොමු කළ යුතුව තිබෙනවා.

ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ තිබෙන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවක් වන දේශීය ආදායම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ගැන වචනයක් කියන්න කැමතියි. අද ගම්වල ඉන්නවා, සිය දහස් ගණන් ජනයා ආදායම්

බදු ගෙවිය යුතු. නමුත් බදු ගෙවන්නේ නැහැ. මොන පියවරක්ද අරගෙන තිබෙන්නේ, පැවරුණු අවුරුදු පහ ඔරු තුළ ඒ අයගෙන් බදු අය කර ගන්න? මා විශේෂයෙන් එක කාරණයක් මතක් කරන්න ඕනා, මේ පිළිබඳව කථා කරද්දී කුරුණෑගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ රා මැදීම තහනම්. එහෙත් මේ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ යම්කිසි පුද්ගලයන් තුන් දෙනෙකුට පමණ බලපත්‍ර ලබා දී තිබෙනවා. මේ බලපත්‍ර ගැන මම එතුමාට පුද්ගලිකවත්, ලිඛිතවත් කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමේ ප්‍රතිඵලයක් වශයෙන් විශාල ගස් සංඛ්‍යාවක් මිදිමින් සිටි එක් පුද්ගලයකුගේ බලපත්‍රය අවලංගු කළා, මේ අවුරුද්දේ මුල සිට. තවත් දෙන්නෙක් ඒ අඩවියේම මේ කටයුත්තේ යෙදී ඉන්නවා, මම දන්නේ නැහැ, මම මෙපමණ කියද්දීත් තභානම් ප්‍රදේශයක රා මිදින්නට 1983 වත් මේ බලපත්‍ර තාවකාන්ත දුන්නේ කොහොමද කියා.

ඒක නෙමෙයි, ඊට වඩා වැදගත් දෙයක් මට කියන්න තියෙනවා. අවුරුදු ගණනක් තිස්සේ ගස් පත් සියයක, දාහක රා මැදීමේ යෙදී සිටි පුද්ගලයෙක් ආදායම් බදු නොගෙවන නිසා, ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමනි, මම ඔබ භූමිගේ ඊට අදාළ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ කුරුණෑගල ශාඛාවට ලිපියක් යැව්වා, අසුවල් ගමේ අසුවල් පුද්ගලයා—ඔහුගේ ලිපිනයත් දීල—මේ විධියේ ව්‍යාපාරයක යෙදී සිටිනවා; ඒ ව්‍යාපාරයෙන් ඔහු ලබන ලාභයෙන් ආදායම් බදු ගෙවන බවක් මම දන්නේ නැහැ; කුරුණෑකර ඒ ගැන පියවර ගන්න කියල. එහෙත් ඒ ගැන කිසිම පියවරක් නොගත් නිසා, පියවරක් ගත් බවට ආරංචියක්වත් නොලැබුණු නිසා, නැවතත් සිහි කැඳවීමක් කළා. ඒකටත් අද වනතුරු—මේක කරල දැන් අවුරුද්දක් විතර වෙනවා—පිලිතුරක්වත් ලැබී නැහැ. මේ රටේ හැම උගත් කෙනෙක්ම, හොඳ—නරක දන්නා සෑම කෙනෙක්ම පිළිගන්නවා, ලිපියක් යැව්වාම ඒකට පිළිතුරක් යවන එක සිලාවාර සිටිනාක් බව. මේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් මන්ත්‍රීවරයකුටවත් ඒක ඉෂ්ට වුණේ නැහැ. මේකයි, තත්ත්වය. මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ අය වැය හිඟය අවුරුද්දෙන් අවුරුද්ද වැඩි වන අතර, එතුමාට ලබා ගන්නට තිබෙන මුදල් විශාල ප්‍රමාණයක් ලබා ගන්න ගත යුතු අවශ්‍ය පියවර නොගෙන හැරීම කණගාටුවට කාරණයක්.

මම තේ ගැන මුලින් වචන කීපයක් කතා කළා, රබර් නිෂ්පාදනය බැහැ ගෙන යනවා. අළුත් වගාවට රබර් කපනවා. ඒවගේම දරට කපනවා, අවුරුදු අසූවක, සියක් පමණ පරණ ඒවා. ඒ නිසා රබර් නිෂ්පාදනය අඩු වී තිබෙනවා. පොල් නිෂ්පාදනය නම් පොල් ක්‍රිකෝණයේ බොහෝ දුරට දියුණු වී තිබෙනවා. නමුත් 1979 අවුරුද්දට වඩා 1980, 1981 අවුරුදු දෙකේ පොල් නිෂ්පාදනය අඩු වුණා. මම හිතන්නේ 1982 තිබුණු තත්ත්වය උඩ පොල් නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩි වෙන්න ඇති. 1982 සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන අපට තවම දැක ගන්න ලැබී නැහැ.

—පොල් නැවත වගා කිරීමේ කටයුතුවලදී යම් කිසි අමාරුකමක් විශේෂයෙන් කුඩා ඉඩම් හිමියන්ට, ඉඩම් ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ කොමිසමෙන් ඉඩම් ලබා සිටින උදවියට, ඒවගේම රජයේ ඉඩම් අනවසරයෙන් කොටාගෙන වගා කරන අයට ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ අයට ලබා ගන්න වුවමනා කරන ලබා ගන්න අයිතිවාසිකම් තිබෙන නිසා සහන සාර ලබා ගන්න ගියාම මේ ඉඩම්වල අයිතිය පිළිබඳ

ප්‍රශ්න පැන නැගී තිබෙනවා. ඒ ප්‍රශ්නය තුළින් තමන්ම සමෝච ව කාණු පාහෙන, පැළ සිටුවා, වගා සංවර්ධන කටයුතු කළ හැඟෙන පිරිසකට මුදල් ලබා ගන්න බැරි වී තිබෙනවා, මේ නීති නිසා, ඉඩම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවත් පොල් කර්මාන්ත දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවත් දෙගොල්ලම සාකච්ඡා කර මේ ගැන යම්කිසි සාධාරණ තීරණයක් ගත යුතුව තිබෙනවා.

පොල් කොහේ වැඩිවත් කාගේ ඉඩමේ වැඩිවත් මේ රටෙහි ඒ පොල් වවත්තෙ, එයින් ප්‍රයෝජන ගන්නේ මේ රටේ පොල් වවන එක්කෙනා පමණක් නොවෙයි ; ඉළ එතියම එයින් ප්‍රයෝජන ගන්නවා. ඒ නිසා කොහේ හරි තැනක පොල් පැළයක් සිටුවා, තිබෙනවා නම් පස සංරක්ෂණය සඳහා සමෝචිත කාණු කපා තියෙනවා ඒක කළා කියන තැනැත්තාට ඒ මුදල් ලබා දීමට අවශ්‍ය පියවර ගත්තොත් ඒ අය මීට වඩා ලොකු උනන්දුවකින් එහි යෙදෙනවා ඇති. විශේෂයෙන්ම පොල් අක්කරයක් ! බාගයක් වගා කරන්නෙ ඉතාම දිළිඳු දුප්පත් ජනතාවයි. ඒකේ පොලුත් වඩනවා. වෙනත් වගාවක් කරනවා. ඒ උදවිය රජයෙන් දෙන සහනාධාර ලබා ගන්න ගියහම මේ වාගේ පොඩි තීති ප්‍රශ්න හරස් වෙතොත් මිනිසුන් ධෛර්යමත් වන්නේ නැහැ ; අධෛර්යමත් වෙනවා. ඒ නිසා මේ අමාත්‍යාංශ දෙක මේ කාරණය ගැනත් අවධානය යොමු කළ යුතුව තිබෙනවා.

ඊලඟට, මේ රටේ අපි අලුතෙන් පවත්ගත් වැවිලි කර්මාන්තයක් තමයි. සුළු අපනයන බෝග වගාව. මෙය බොහෝදුරට කරන්න පුළුවන්කම තිබෙන්නේ ස්ථිර වගාවල් යටතේයි. පොල් වගාව යටතේ කෝපි, ගම් මිරිස් වවන්න පුළුවනි පහසුවෙන්, කුරුණෑගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ පොල් ත්‍රිකෝණය තුළ මේ වගාවල් පවත් ගෙන සැහෙන දුරට කරගෙන ගිය නමුත් සන්නේෂ වන්නට පුළුවන් තරමට මේක දියුණු වී නැහැ. විශේෂයෙන් කෝපි, ගම්මිරිස් ආදිය පොල් වගාව කරන සෑම ප්‍රදේශයකම වාගේ වගා කරන්න පුළුවනි. මේවාට සහනාධාරයකුත් ලැබෙනවා. නමුත් සමහර තිලධාරී මහත්වරුන් යම් යම් සීමාවල් වෙන්කර ගෙන මේවා අරෙහෙ වවන්න බැහැ, එහෙ වැඩිවට වැනේනේ නැහැ, වර්ෂාව මදි, යතාදී වශයෙන් කියා මහජනයා ධෛර්ය මත් කරනවා වෙනුවට අධෛර්යමත් කරනවා. ඕනෑම ප්‍රදේශයක ගම්මිරිසුන් කෝපිත් වවන්න පුළුවනි, වවන එක්කෙනා පොඩිබක් මහන්සි වුණොත් පැළ බාල කාලයේදී වතුර විකක් දමා එය සකස් කරතොත් මෙයින් විශේෂ ප්‍රයෝජනයක් ලබා ගන්න පුළුවන් වෙනවා. ඒ නිසා සුළු අපනයන බෝග වගාව ගැනත්, මීට වඩා දැඩි උනන්දුක් ඇති කලොත් ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා බලාපොරොත්තු වන ආකාරයට, ඒ නිෂ්පාදන පිටරට විකිණීමෙන් ලබා ගන්නා ආදායම බොහෝ සෙයින් වැඩි කර ගන්නට පුළුවන් වෙනවා නොඅනුමානය.

ජේ. එල්. සිරිසේන මහතා
(ශ්‍රී. ලං. ගේ. සි. ආ. සේ.)
(Mr. J. L. Sirisena)
I will need 10 minutes more.

කථානායකතුමා
(ආරාධනා කර ඇතිවරුන්)
(Mr. Speaker.)
You took a long time yesterday.

ජේ. එල්. සිරිසේන මහතා
(ශ්‍රී. ලං. ගේ. සි. ආ. සේ.)
(Mr. J. L. Sirisena)
Sir, I took only 3 minutes.

කථානායකතුමා
(ආරාධනා කර ඇතිවරුන්)
(Mr. Speaker.)
You have taken a long time today.

ජේ. එල්. සිරිසේන මහතා
(ශ්‍රී. ලං. ගේ. සි. ආ. සේ.)
(Mr. J. L. Sirisena)
Very well, Sir, I will finish soon.

ජාතික ගාමාවක් හැටියට ඉංග්‍රීසි ගාමාව පිළිගත්තා බවත්, ඒ අනුව කටයුතු කරන බවත්, ඊයේ පෙරේදා ශ්‍රීමත් ජනාධිපතිතුමා මේ ගරු සභාවේදී ප්‍රකාශ කළා. අපේ රජය බලයට පත් වූ අවස්ථාවේදීම වාගේ තුන් වන ශ්‍රේණියේ සිට ඉංග්‍රීසි ඉගැන්වීම සඳහා ක්‍රියා කළා. නමුත් ඉංග්‍රීසි ගුරුවරුන්ගේ භිගය නිසා මේ කාර්යය සාධාරණව රටපුරාම ඉෂ්ට නොවන බව කණගාටුවෙන් වුවද මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මෙක් කළ යුතුව තිබෙනවා.

එසේම නිවාස තැනීම පිලිබඳව ගරු අගමැතිතුමා දරණ උත්සාහය ප්‍රශංසනීයයි. අපේ ගම්බද පළාත්වල කටයුතුවත් නොතිබුණු උද්යෝගයක්, උවමනාවක්, සතුටක්, සාමාන්‍ය දිළිඳු දුප්පත් මහජනතාව තුළ මේ කාරණය තුළින් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. ඉදිරි අවුරුදු 6 දී නිවාස දස ලක්ෂයක් හැදීමට එතුමා ගන්නා උත්සාහය සාර්ථක වේවායි ආශීංසනය කරන අතර, ගම්බද ගෙවල් තැනී, අතුපැල්පත්වල ජීවත්වන අයට ඒ තුළින් සහනයක් ලබාගන්නට පුළුවන් වේයයි සිතනවා.

මේ රටේ තිබෙන ලොකුම ප්‍රශ්නය රැකියා ප්‍රශ්නයයි. මේසා හැම මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙකුටම විශාල වශයෙන් බල පා තිබෙනවා. පසුගිය අවුරුදු 5 1/2 තුළ රැකියා 12 ලක්ෂයක් පමණ දුන්නත් තවම මේ ප්‍රශ්නය සියයට හතළිහකින් පමණ විසඳී නැහැ. මේ ප්‍රශ්නයට විසඳුම් ලබාගැනීමට රජය බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ සංවර්ධනය මාර්ගයෙන්. වෙන මාර්ගයකින් රැකියා දෙන්නට බැහැ. සංවර්ධනය තුළින් පමණයි රැකියා විසඳන්නට පුළුවන්. රජය බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ වැවිලි කර්මාන්ත ආදියත්, වෙනත් කර්මාන්තත් දියුණු කරන්නටයි, මහවැලි සංවර්ධනය වැනි සංවර්ධනය තුළින් ආහාරත්, රැකියාත්, අද අත්‍යාවශ්‍ය දෙයක් හැටියට මහජනයා ඉල්ලුම් කරන විදුලියත් ලබාදීමයි. අද විදුලිය අත්‍යාවශ්‍ය දෙයක් හැටි ගම්වලට. ගම්වලට විදුලි තිබෙනවා නම්, ස්වයං රැකියා

කථානායකතුමා
(ආරාධනා කර ඇතිවරුන්)
(Mr. Speaker)
Hon. member, you must wind up in 5 minutes.

[පේ. එල්. සිරිසේන මහතා]

පවත් ගෙන, රැකිරීමේ ප්‍රශ්නය සියලු 10 කින් පමණ විසඳන්නට පුළුවන්. අවුරුදු දෙකකට දෙකගමාර කට පෙර, රජය පවත් ගත් ග්‍රාමීය විදුලිය ව්‍යාප්ත කිරීමේ කටයුත්ත, රජයේ මුදල් හිඟකම නිසා—දස ලක්ෂ 50 ක් ද කොහේද 1981 සැප්තැම්බර්වල පාර්ලිමේන්තුවෙන් පාස් කළා. නමුත් ඒ මුදල් ලැබීම නැහැ— තවම ඒ කටයුතු අනාථ වී තිබෙනවා. රැකිරීමේ ප්‍රශ්නය සැහෙන දුරටත් විසඳන්නට විදුලිය සැපයීම තුළින් අපට හැකි වෙනවා. රජය, විශේෂයෙන් විදුලි දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මේ ගැන අවධානය යොමු කරනවා නම් වැදගත්. විදුලිය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ විශදම් නම් විශාල වශයෙන් වැඩි බව පිළිගත යුතුයි. ඕවර්හෙඩ්ස් එක්ක ඔක්කොම ගණන් බැලුවාම එක කම්කරුවෙකුට පැයකට වැය වන මුදල රු. 18 න් රු. 20 න් අතර වෙනවා. ඒ අනුව, විදුලිය ලබා ගැනීම විදුලි රැහැන් ඇදීම, විශදම් ඉතාම අධික එකක් වී තිබෙනවා. මේ ගැනත් විදුලි බල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ අවධානය යොමු විය යුතුව තිබෙනවා. රැකියා සැපයීමේදී මේ රජය අනුගමනය කරන ඉතාම සාධාරණ පිළිවෙල රැකියා බැංකු ක්‍රමයයි. මේ රැකියා බැංකුවේ පෝර්ම තුළින් ගම්බදව සිටින දරු දැරියන්ට බොහෝ දුරට සාධාරණය ඉෂ්ඨ වුණා. රැකියා බැංකුව දිගටම පවත්වාගෙන යාම ඉතාම උචිත බව කිව යුතුය. කවදාවත් ගම්බද දිළිඳු ප්‍රජාපත් ගෞරවන දරුවෙකුට ලබා ගන්නට බැරි සමහර රැකියා, මේ සාධාරණත්වය තුළින් ලබා ගන්නට අවස්ථාව ලැබුණා.

(නල්ලූර්හි ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (එම්. සිවසිතම්පරම් මහතා) කීව්වා ඒ ප්‍රදේශවල පන්දාහකටවත් රැකියා බැංකු ක්‍රමය තුළින් රක්ෂා ලබා ගන්නට බැරි වුණාය කියලා. යාපනය දිස්ත්‍රික්කයට ආසන්න 14 ක් පමණ අයත් වෙනවා. ඒ ආසන්න 14 තුළ 5,000 කට රක්ෂා ලැබුණා නම් ඒ ගැන අසනුටු වෙන්ත දෙයක් නැහැ. අපේ ප්‍රදේශවලත් සමහර ජන්ද කොමිෂනරිවල තවම හාර සියකට පන්සියකට වඩා රක්ෂා ලැබී නැහැ. ඒ අනුව බලන විට ඒ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ට අසාධාරණයක් වුණාය කියලා හිතන්න බැහැ.

“අපි වෙන රටක උදවියද?” කියලත්, නල්ලූර්හි මන්ත්‍රීතුමා ප්‍රශ්න කළා. ඒක වැදගත් ප්‍රශ්නයක් පසුගිය කාලය තුළ දුටුව එක්සත් විමුක්ති පෙරමුණේ ක්‍රියාකාරිත්වය දෙස බැලුවොත් තමුත්තාත්සේලා ක්‍රියා කර තිබෙන්නේ මේ රටේ ජනතාව හැටියටදැයි අපට ප්‍රශ්න කරන්නට පුළුවනි. තමුත්තාත්සේලාගේ තරුණයෝ නොමග හිහිත්—නොමගට යවලා—මිනිසුන් මරද්දී බැංකු කොල්ලකද්දී මේ මැනක් වන තෙක් තමුත්තාත්සේලාගෙන් කිසිම කෙනෙකු එම ක්‍රියාවන් හෙළා දැක්කේ නැහැ. “ඒ වැඩේ වැරදියි, ඒකට අපි එකඟ නැහැ” කීව්වේ නැහැ. ඊයේ පෙරේදා වන තෙක්ම ඒ දාමරික ක්‍රියා ගැන තමුත්තාත්සේලා නිශ්චලව සිටියා.

සොලිස්පති යාපනේ මහත්මයෝගිය, තවත් ඒ වාගේ ලිසස් පදවි උසුලන කිප දෙනෙක් යාපනේ මහත්වරුය, ඒ නිසා දුටුව ජනතාවට සාධාරණය ඉෂ්ඨ කර තිබෙනවාය යනුවෙන් කියන්නට අප ඉදිරිපත් විය හැකි බවත් නල්ලූර්හි මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කීව්වා. ඒ ගැන මට කියන්නට තිබෙන්නේ මෙයයි. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මේ

රටේ මහා ජාතිය වශයෙන් සිංහල මිනිස්සු තමුත්තාත්සේලාට කිසිම අඩුවක් තැනිව යුතුකම සහ සාධාරණය ඉෂ්ඨ කර තිබෙනවා. අද රාජ්‍ය සේවයේ හෝ වේවා, සංස්ථා සේවයේ හෝ වේවා වෙනත් සේවයක හෝ වේවා දුටුව ජාතිකයන් කී දෙනෙකු සේවයෙහි නියුක්තව ඉන්නවාද? දහස් ගණනක් ඉන්නවා. තමුත්තාත්සේලාගේ ජන අනුපාතය අනුවද එම රක්ෂාවල් දී තිබෙන්නේ? ඒ ආකාරයට මේ රටේ මහා ජාතිය තමුත්තාත්සේලාට සාධාරණය ඉෂ්ඨ කර තිබෙනවා. තමුත්තාත්සේලා හිතට එකඟවද මේ කපා කරන්නේ? තමුත්තාත්සේලාට විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයක් දුන්නා. දකුණෙන් ගිය තරුණ තරුණියන්ට ඒ විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයේ අධ්‍යාපනය හදාරන්නට ඉඩ දුන්නාද? එක අවුරුද්දක් ඉන්න ඉඩ දුන්නාද? තමුත්තාත්සේලා ඒ දුටුව ශිෂ්‍යයන්ගේ ක්‍රියා කලාපයට විරුද්ධව දුන් අවවාදය මොකක්ද? දුන් උපදේශය මොකක්ද? මම ජාති වාදියෙක් නොවෙයි. අවුරුදු දහය හමාරක පමණ කාලයක් තිස්සේ මම පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක් හැටියට කටයුතු කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ කාලය ඇතුළත කිසිම දවසක මම ජාති වාදය ආදල කපා කරල නැහැ. තමුත් මහා ජාතිය හැටියට අපි හැම සාධාරණයක්ම ඉෂ්ඨ කළත් තමුත්තාත්සේලා අසාධාරණයක්ම කළ බව මා කියන්නට මිනා.

තමුත්තාත්සේලාගේ තරුණයන් ගෙන යන වැඩ පිළිවෙල මේ රටේ දියුණුවට ඉවහල් වෙනවාද? මේ රටේ සංවර්ධනයට ඉවහල් වෙනවාද? ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ යුද්ධ හමුදාව රදවන්නට සහ වෙනත් කටයුතුවලට අපට දිනකට කොපමණ මුදල් සම්භාරයක් විශදම් වෙනවාද? තමුත්තාත්සේලා කියනවා, තමුත්තාත්සේලා මේ රටේ පුරවැසියන්ගේ කියලා. ආයි එහෙම නම් තමුත්තාත්සේලා මේ රටේ පුරවැසියන්ගේ කියලා හිතල කටයුතු කරන්නේ නැත්තො? කරුණකර තමුත්තාත්සේලාගේ පවුලට තර්වු කරල අහන්න තමුත්තාත්සේලාගේ ක්‍රියා පද්ධතිය හරිද කියලා. අද තමුත්තාත්සේලා ගෙන යන ක්‍රියා පද්ධතිය තමුත්තාත්සේලාගේ අභාවප්‍රාප්ත අසහාය කායක වෙල්වනායගම් මහත්මයා අනුගමනය කළ ප්‍රතිපත්තියට සහ වැඩ පිළිවෙලට එකඟදැයි අහන්න. මේ රටේ පුරවැසියන් හැටියට තමුත්තාත්සේලා යුතුකම ඉෂ්ඨ කරනවාදැයි අහන්න. තමුත්තාත්සේලා එක පොඩි ප්‍රශ්නයක් අරගෙන මෙහෙම කපා කරනවා. “අපි මේ රටේ ජනතාව නොවෙයිද” කියලා නල්ලූර්හි මන්ත්‍රීතුමා අද ප්‍රශ්න කළත් තමුත්තාත්සේලා මේ රටේ ජනතාව බව අපි පිළිගෙන අවසානයයි.

අපේ ශ්‍රීමත් ජනාධිපතිතුමා තමුත්තාත්සේලාට දිය යුතු සියලුම පහසුකම් සහ සාධාරණ අයිතිවාසිකම් දී තිබෙනවා. තමුත්තාත්සේලාගේ භාෂාවට ජාතික භාෂා තත්ත්වය දුන්නා. තමුත්තාත්සේලාට සාධාරණව දෙන්න පුළුවන් සෑම අයිතිවාසිකමක්ම—සමහර විට මහා ජාතියේ අමනාපයට පවා මුහුණ දෙමින් සමහර විට හික්කුන් වහන්සේලාගේ අවලංගුවලට මුහුණ දෙමින්—දී තිබෙනවා. අපි එහෙම කරද්දී තමුත්තාත්සේලා තමුත්තාත්සේලාගේ තරුණයින් නොමගට යවල අද මේ රටේ විශාල විනාශයක් කරනවා. අවුරුදු දහස් ගණනක් තමුත්තාත්සේලා සමග මේ රටේ එකට ජීවත් වූ මිනිසුන් හැටියට ඉදිරියටත් සදාකාලිකව අපි තමුත්තාත්සේලා සමග ජීවත් වෙන්නට කැමතියි.

කරුණාකර තමුන් තාක්සේලා මේ ලේ පළන විප්ලවය අත්හැර සාධාරණ මනුෂ්‍යයන් හැටියට සාධාරණ පුරවැසියන් හැටියට කල්පනා කරන්න. අද තමුන් තාක්සේලා සම අයිතිවාසිකම්වලටත් වඩා අයිති වාසිකම් භුක්ති විදිනවා. තමුන් තාක්සේලාට මේ රටේ සොපමණ සම්පත් තිබෙනවාද? තමුන් තාක්සේලාට අද කොළඹ නගරයේ කොයි තරම් වෙළඳසල් තිබෙනවාද? කවුද ඒවාට අරියාදු කරන්නේ? අන්න එම නිසා දුටු එක්සත් විමුක්ති පෙරමුණේ සෑම ගරු මන්ත්‍රී වරයකුගෙන්ම ඉල්ලා සිටින්නේ මය ආකල්ප, මය කතාබහ වෙනස් කරන ලෙසටයි. අපි දෙහොල්ලේ මේ රටේ සාමකාමී පුරවැසියන් හැටියට මින් ඉදිරියටත් ජීවත් වෙමු. එසේ ආයාචනා කරමින් ගරු කතානායක තුමනි, තමුන් තාක්සේලාටත් ස්තුති කරමින් මම නිහඬ වෙනවා.

පු. හා. 10.42

විමලා : කන්නන්ගර මහන්තිය (ග්‍රාම සංවර්ධනය පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමිය)

(සිරුපාඩි ගිමලා ගුණනාමය—ශ්‍රීරාම අග්‍රිකරුණාති අකාමස්රි)

(Mrs. Wimala Kannangara—Minister of Rural Development)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, මේ ඓතිහාසික පැරණි රාජධානියේ, ජයවර්ධනපුර කෝට්ටේ තුන් සිංහලේ රජු වූ අතිගරු ජයවර්ධන නාමයෙන් සාදා ඇති මේ ජයවර්ධන පුර ගම්හිර පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්දිරයේදී පැවැත්වෙන පළමුවැනි අයවැය විවාදයට සහභාගිවීමට බඳබලා අවසර දීම ගැන ස්තුති වන්න වෙනවා. ඇත්තවශයෙන්ම මේ අයවැය ලේඛනය දෙස බලන විට, අවුරුදු පහහකට පසු “සිප් රෙෂන්, ඊෂෙෂන්” කියලා ලෝකයේ ආර්ථික පරිහානියක් පවතින මේ වෙලාවේදී, අපේ ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා ලොකු වගකීමක් භාර ගෙන, ඉතා ගම්හිර අන්දමට, ඉතාමත්ම සැලකිලිමත්ව මෙම අයවැය ලේඛනය සකස් කොට ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති බව අපට පෙනී යනවා.

මෙම අයවැය ලේඛනය ‘කාලා බිලා ජෝලි කරමු’ අයවැය ලේඛනයක් නොව, මහජන ප්‍රසාදය ලැබෙන අයවැය ලේඛනයක් නොව, ‘අද කාලා හෙට ණය වෙමු’ අයවැය ලේඛනයක් නොව, ලෝක ආර්ථික පරිහානිය නිසා එයින් ඊට ගොඩනැගීමට ගෙන ආ අයවැය ලේඛනයක් බව මතක් කරන්න කැමතියි. අර පැරණි ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂය ඇතුළු තුන් හවුල් රජය උසස් රත්තරන් මොළු නිබුණා යයි කියන, මුදල් ඇමතිවරු හය දෙනෙක් අවුරුදු හයට බිලි ගන්නා, තණකොළ වගා කරන්නවත් නැවත එන්නේ නැහැයි සමහර මුදල් ඇමතිවරු කිව්වා. ‘යන් ෂයිත් බජව්’ ඉදිරිපත් කරනවාය කිව්වා. නමුත් සන් ෂයිත් නොවෙයි, මුන් ෂයිත් නොවෙයි, කලියුග බජව් දැමීමා, කමා නැති කළ රක්ෂා නැති කළ කුස ගින්නෙන් විශාල දුක් වේදනා ඇති කළ, ආර්ථික පදනම සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම කඩා වැටෙන තත්ත්වය කට පත් කළ එදා ඉදිරිපත් කළ අයවැය ලේඛනයකට වඩා සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම වෙනස්, මාස හතකට බලපාන අන්දමට තාවකාලිකව සාදා ඇති මේ අයවැය ලේඛනය දෙස අපි වෙකක් බලමු.

He has performed like a surgeon, but not like the one who said, “I have performed a very difficult operation which was a success, but the patient has died”. Also, he has acted like a physician. He has seen the symptoms but has not given us a sugar-coated pill ; he has given us a bitter mixture. If you take that mixture to your mouth you would feel like throwing up but in about six or seven months time it will get assimilated into your constitution. I hope that these economic trends will take us to a better ‘green revolution’.

We must look at the facts. Our President, with his vision and diplomacy, and our Hon. Minister of Finance have done their best to take us through this crisis. This is how we must look at it. Have we sacrificed anything? Have we thought of the essentials? The Hon. Minister has given due place in the Budget to Education and Social Services. From 1970 to 1977 the Health Vote was very poor but during the past five or six years there has been a big increase and the idea of the social welfare state has been upheld and the Hon. Minister has given a new dimension and a new aspect to education.

The vote-catching Budgets of the SLFP where they went in for cheap popularity and said they would implement ‘Sinhala only’ within 24 hours are over. What do we find in this Budget? We find that provision has been made for the recruitment of English teachers, Science teachers, Commercial teachers as well as teachers for the Tamil-speaking estate population. This is another step forward in the correct direction to maintain unity in adversity. I think we are making the proper approach by extending our hand and I hope they will not bite the hand but take our hand of friendship and join us in rehabilitating our economy so that we can build a united nation and look forward to a better tomorrow.

The Hon. Minister has thought of our people of tomorrow and our future generations and kept in mind the employment strategy. Development will go hand in hand with the solution of the employment problem and the solution of inflation. We should be proud that the Hon. Minister has been able to mobilize massive foreign aid. Seventy per cent of our population live in rural areas and the Hon. Minister has been able to bring in an unparalleled amount of foreign aid. The District Minister for Kurunegala (Mr. Jayawickrema Perera) explained the success story of the Sath Korale in the Kurunegala District, well known as the “Buth Korale”. The foreign aid of 424 million rupees given during the last five years has greatly benefited the Kurunegala, Nuwara Eliya, Badulla, Puttalam and other districts. All these years, I feel very sorry that Sabaragamuwa, Ratnapura and Kegalle Districts were neglected. We told the D. S. Senanayake Government,

[මිලල කන්තන්ගර මහන්සිය]

our first Prime Minister's Government please include Kegalle and Ratnapura under the Kandyan Peasantry Commission. It was not heeded. We informed the M.P. for Dedigama who was the Minister of Agriculture, and the Prime Minister also, but nothing succeeded. Then we had a woman Minister from the Sabaragamuwa area and we thought we were in luck, but we miserably failed when she paid no heed to give roads or money for the benefit of this Kandyan peasantry; not only to us, even to Mahawelatenna, her home area. They called me I think in 1980 or 1979 and showed me the disaster and said, "see, we live behind her house. There is no road to our village. We have cut a road to the village. Please take it over to the Government." This is the way we were treated.

As Chairman of the District V.C. Council at that time I arranged a non-political meeting in Kegalle at St. Joseph's College where we invited the then Local Government Minister, Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Minister of Health M.P. for Dedigama Mr. Dudley Senanayake, M.P. for Yatiyantota, and we appealed, but we did not get any results. We are really grateful that in the integrated programme for the next five years, 624 million rupees has been included and at last has been created a District in Sabaragamuwa the malarial district, the insurgency district where frustration has set in. At last Kegalle, Ratnapura, Monaragala are being included in the integrated programme of the next five years and we thanked His Excellency the President and the Prime Minister when they came to our areas. In 1980/81 we appealed that we be included and at last our attempts have proved successful.

Now, let us look at this budget. it has maintained its social welfare status, and health activities have not been cut down. The health of the future generation has been seen to. The School International Food Programme Project is being carried on. Education has got a new trend and new look and there is better vocational training. So, all these are going to help in the building up of a better nation, not colonial in outlook where we produced more and more clerks, but practical men and women who can take their place in increasing self-sufficiency, attaining self sufficiency in food, especially, rice and sugar.

Now, let us go to the agriculture. The agricultural sector has been benefited. The M.P. for Uduppiddy was speaking about agriculture and industrialization. Within the last few years agriculture has developed by heaps and bounds from 1966 except for the period 1970 to 1977. In 1966/67 we had only for 60 odd million bushels for the whole period. Our Maha cultivation alone this season has brought in 80 million bushels. That means we are gaining ground. We are achieving the goal of self-sefficiency. With the

completion of the Mahaweli Project and the other projects which are aided by the IMF and the World Bank and the foreign agencies, we will be self-sufficient and we can raise our heads again and live as an independent nation not relying on rice from abroad. In 1977 as Minister of Shipping I can remember how shiploads of rice used to come. In one case we had to pay demurrage and the demurrage bill nearly cost us the value of a ship. Then we had no storing facilities. Food used to go waste. We had no lorries for transport. Now, all those evils have been combated. In future, instead of becoming a nation which lives a hand to month existence, waiting for ships to come with rice, through the sweat and hard work of our farmers, we can be self-sufficient in rice in another year or two.

Then look at sugar. That is another industry which really should flourish. In Kantalai eight thousand acres are lying idle due to lack of water. Within two years, when the work on the Mahaweli project is over, we will be getting water to Kantalai. We will be again starting this sugar cane industry as an agricultural project through the Ministry of Agriculture. Then we can boast of having sugar. It may be not refine sugar. Even Fiji Islands is not making refined sugar. They are producing sugar but it is being refined in India or American countries.

Then let us go further. We have spoken of the integrated rural programmes of the social welfare state and our not cutting down the benefits even in these hard times. We have maintained the subsidies. We are giving half the population the food stamps and though the prices have been increased, the very poor people are yet benefiting; because they are getting the kerosene on the food stamps.

Then we come to the next phase. Let us see how the Hon. Minister of Finance has thought of bridging the gap which the people were talking of for some time. The recession started in England, Australia and America, long before it visited us this year. For the last two years, there have been high prices in sugar. There has also been unemployment. We find that shortage of medical specialists is over, Now there are enough specialists. There are about ten paediatricians, who have come back with their children, who have been educated, and who are awaiting jobs. All these years, in the Kegalle Hospital only one gynaecologist. The other day a young gynaecologist came to see me and he said, "We have no living quarters." I said, "Silly, we have built good quarters for you all. What has happened to them?" He replied saying "No, it has been taken by the one who is already there. I was sent as his assistant." I was shocked because all these years, when the gynaecologist was away, women in labour, especially the difficult case, who had to come to

hospital from remote areas like Yatiyantota and Deraniyagala risked their lives. Now, he says, "There is an excess of a gynaecologist and I have been sent there as additional gynaecologist." So you can see things are changing, not only here, but throughout the world. In this sphere we have to bear up and make sacrifices for some time.

Let us see how we get our income. Looking at the Budget proposals we find that our income is really from tobacco, and taxes; that includes cigarettes, excise, drinks, etc. I think it is a man's budget, as the income is to be brought in from the men, from their spending spree, and a little sacrifice has been put on the women. The household budget will be a little difficult to be finally adjusted, especially where food drinks, and kerosene are concerned in the urban and semi-urban areas. The public sector will be benefited by Rs. 100 and the others drawing over Rs. 1,000 will have to think of other ways of increasing their income. I hope Saturday and Sunday will be more profitably spent in doing some vegetables gardening, orchid growing, poultry keeping or maintaining a cow so that they will have an additional income. A bottle of milk fetches up to Rs. 3 and if you have high yielding cows as in rural areas, where they have already started rearing cows, you can get 10 bottles of milk a day, which give an income of about Rs. 30 a day, that is, nearly Rs. 900 or Rs. 1,000 per family. Sir, these are the new things we have to think of, and not depend eternally on the Government to feed all of us. this is a mini-budget. There is another seven months for the next budget. The rural population will not be badly hit because we will have the *kos*, the *del*, manioc and rice, when the rains come in June and continue till the end of the year. It is the urban and semi-urban people who are undergoing little suffering. I do not think any Government, the Cabinet, the President or the Prime Minister will at a time like this, when there will be Local Government and Municipal Elections and a mini-Election in the Southern Province, sacrifice the country and the nation, just for popularity's sake. So I hope that all right-thinking people, all who are interested in the welfare of this country, will bear with us for the next seven months when there will be better times, and we hope the Hon. Minister will give a little relief to the women-folk in his next budget, the benefits of which will really stand to the glory of our Minister of Finance. We know that there is another budget in November and that budget will fulfil our aspirations.

Women have been given their due place by this Government. Women have been given jobs in all fields. They have been employed in the Police, Army and everywhere. They have been given equal status—not mind lip-service—in regard to income, pension and everything. So while getting their equal rights they

have to bear up. We have to see that more and more employment is given to the housewives who have to make the biggest sacrifice to maintain the budget.

As my Colleagues have spoken at length, I am not going to dwell on all these subjects, but I wish to refer to the Member for Uduppiddy : (Mr. T. Rasalingam) who said that we are getting bank loans and that foreign agencies, foreign countries are giving us loans with only one view, that is, to do agriculture. He asked why we should not go into industry and said that money has been spent on heavy machinery and expert consultancy and very little on development. We are a pre-dominantly agricultural country. First we must give priority for agriculture. We must achieve self-sufficiency in food, vegetables and sugar. How can we do industry ? Have we got fuel, mineral resources and oil ? We have to import these things at high prices. Can we import heavy machinery like bulldozers and other heavy vehicles that go on the road transporting goods and material for Victoria and other Mahaweli projects ? It is impossible therefore, to think of establishing industry from which we can never profit. It will be like the ambitious comic act played by the former Prime Minister Mrs. Bandaranaike and her Ministers. They said, " We have oil in this country. " Some country or other had given them advice that there was oil in Pesalai. I must say that in the history of this Island this was the most comic tragedy ever performed by any Government. They went on drilling and drilling. The Prime Minister gave all possible protection so that she will never inhale oil pollution. Then they said, "Here, is the oil—you have marvellous oil ; look, look ! " They then tested it and found that it was oil from the Kolonnawa Mills which had been filled into this well. They wasted sums of money which they should have spent on agriculture and development. පසුගිය ආණ්ඩුව මිලිස් පොල, හාල් පොල ආදී වශයෙන් නොයෙකුත් පොල හරස් කර මිනිසුන් කුසගින්නේ තැබුවා. ළමයින් කුසගින්නේ මැරෙන්න ඉඩ හැරියා. ඒ මදිවැටි Insurgency කිසි තවත් කොල්ලන් දස දහස් ගණනක් මරා ගත්තා. ජේසාලේ තෙල් ලිං හාරන්න ගිහින් මොකක්ද, කල්ලේ ?

Are you expecting us to do the same thing ? No, our President is more experienced and in his wisdom he will not try his hands at an useless industry which will bear no result but bring tragedy and failure for the whole nation.

Lastly, I want to make reference to the President's speech in New Delhi at the Non-Aligned Meeting. I am quoting this extract from the " Lanka Dipa " of March 12, 1983. I am not going to read the whole article. I am coming to the subject that I will be focussing attention on.

" මෙලොව ආර්ථික වශයෙන් දියුණු ජාතීන් සුදු කටයුතු සඳහා යොදන මුදලින් අංශුමාත්‍රයක් වෙන් කරනොත් එයින් මේ දුප්පත් රටවල ආර්ථික ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳිය හැකියයි එතුමා ප්‍රකාශ කෙළේය.

[විමලා කන්නන්ගර හෙක් මිය]
 පොහොසත් රටවල් දුප්පත් රටවලට ආධාර කළ යුත්තේ පොහොසත් රටවලම ප්‍රබන්ධ්‍ය සඳහායයි කී එතුමා එසේ නොකළහොත් ලොවේ නොසෙකුත් අර්බුද ඇති වන්නට පුළුවන් බව කීය. නොබැඳි රටවල රාජ්‍ය නායකයින් පිරිසක් මේ ශත කතා කිරීමට බවහිර සුරෝපයට, උතුරු ආමරිකාවට හා සෝවියට් දේශයට හා යුතුයයි ජනාධිපතිතුමා සෝජනාවක් කෙළේය."

Mr. Speaker, really we can congratulate His Excellency the President for his boldness, for his forthrightness, and his mature political vision. At that Meeting he has not spoken as a politician, but as an elder statesman and a leader of the world. He has focussed the attention of the whole world, in a very polite and courteous manner, on disarmament. The powerful nations of the world today are spending all their money and concentrating all their efforts on trying to make the first discovery of new nuclear weapons, atomic weapons, methods of biological germ war fare and so on.

While they are experimenting on these, we do not say, "Stop all these". Powerful nations are thinking how they can be more powerful. "First come, first served.—If you hit us first, we are prepared, we want to show our strength."

There are the poorest 20 countries of the world. Who are they? Our tiny dot of a Pearl in the Indian Ocean is one of them. All these 20 countries are in South East Asia and Africa. The children of the poor Asian and African countries are dying of starvation. They have no employment, In this corner of the world we are fighting inflation. We are fighting a recession. We are undergoing drastic cuts in the Budget on essential goods. The women of these countries who are forming themselves into peace councils and fighting for disarmament are asking the powerful nations, "Please look at your poorer brethren".

We will all join hands in cheering and acclaiming His Excellency the President as one of the greatest men who put it most politely when he said, "Stop destruction, stop spending on killing people". He put it very nicely; he said, "Think of the poorer nations, the poorest of the poor 20 countries, instead of spending on armaments". Actually these powerful nations engaged in the arms race, are spending a few billions every minute on armaments.

Our President goes to the Non- Aligned Conference and appeals: While you are spending billions and billions on the arms race, please do not forget the poor nations like us, the 20 of us. Look at us, give us something. We will come to your doorstep. We will go to America, we will go to Asia, we will come to your doorstep, and will you give the 20 of us some relief from the billions that are being spent every minute?

What are they doing with their billions? Here, we are fighting for development, we are fighting inflation. They are building up these arms for destruction. All the construction that we do can be removed within a few minutes by atomic weapons, nuclear weapons, and so forth. There will be killing of children. Their health has been affected due to these nuclear tests in the Ocean around us. We experienced it at our doorstep, in Mawathagama, when small particles fell. Are we pursuing action to find out the effects of that on the children who played with it? What will be the outcome of it? What effect will it have on the area where this particle fell? Therefore, in the name of mankind, preservation of peace and avoidance of war, preservation of people whether it be in the African countries, South East Asian countries or in Sri Lanka, please support this resolution of His Excellency the President, because we will not pay any interest, we will not want world aid whether it be from the IMF or World Bank, but a mere fraction of their cost will save the poor children who suffer from various diseases as a result of such nuclear tests. And the men and women all over the world fighting for disarmament will acclaim him as one of the greatest statesmen in the history of these times.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. Member for Kayts (Mr. K. P. Rutnam), the good professor he is, quoted facts and figures. But, when I looked at his performance I was really sad, because I expected something more. He was giving solutions to problems like national unity and language, which are not better than his proposal about the cement factory. He was saying, "What have you done for our industrial benefit? What have you all done? You have a big cement factory". He did not say, "You have given employment to so many". Instead, he said, "What is it doing? It is creating dust, cement dust, and you cannot go on these roads. So, we will say that we do not want it. Therefore, remove this factory." Dear Colleague, I must say that this is not the way for a politician or a statesman to solve problems.

The hon. Member spoke of air pollution; I saw this myself when I was in Jaffna. I came back and said, "We want cement—the dust on the ground can be collected—and we will build houses in villages."

I saw that you cannot go on those roads because of the dust. So I asked my chauffeur to put up the glass-shutters to prevent the dust being inhaled. All sorts of industrial and bronchial diseases will beset those people; so let us fight hand in hand not to remove your cement factory, but to ask the Health Ministry to find ways and means to solve this problem. We experienced the same thing in our Bogala mines at Galigamuwa, where a few people died of industrial and bronchial diseases due to polluted air. These problems should be fought at international level organisations

where our country is also represented. So please let us solve this problem without destroying the positive effects of this factory.

These are not real problems ; I say so because I went to Batticaloa after suffering from Hepatitis for three months even when the doctor had advised me to rest in bed. I heard about the cyclone disaster and the suffering in Batticaloa, from the reports that were coming in from our Rural Development Officers and Societies and I simply rushed there. It is true that I participated at the Kachcheri meeting whilst the rest walked away. I went into the villages in the pouring rain till about 10 or 11 o'clock in the night. I stayed there for three days, went back and brought loads of cadjan and food. I must say that officers from all the Rural Development Societies went from house to house collecting these things. The women cried ; the Tamil people surrounded me, but I could not understand what they were saying. So I got it translated. I held their hands and said, "We are sisters, you have no food, no place to live in, no schools, no electricity." Let us turn this tragedy into something fruitful : And from throughout the country, from all the Sinhala speaking areas they brought and gave them whatever they could - rice, clothing, food, cadjan. I am not trying to degrade anyone but I do not know whether anything much came from Jaffna.

However, we came to the President. His generosity should be admired. When we told him our money was not enough to rehabilitate the victims and we wanted more money, he was very generous and doled out millions from his Presidential funds. But what did our learned professor say ? He said : "How can the President, how can anybody, say that you all have won all the seats, that you have the confidence of the Tamil speaking areas ? Batticaloa did not give you any seat, Trincomalee did not give you a place. Jaffna did not." That is not the mentality, that is not the attitude I expected. I was very hurt.

We all live and die together. Even in tragic times I was one of those people who did not betray you. Everybody ran away but I was there when I heard of the tragedy which the hon. Member for Nallur and the hon. Member for Jaffna spoke of. That night I climbed that hill behind the police station at midnight. I saw the smoke. I called the ASP, who was resting at one o'clock in the night and said, "I have heard the whole story ; go immediately and bring your policemen". I went out the next morning to see the Tamil police officer who was dying, and he spoke to me.

That is the way we look at things. We are all human. We are all one nation. Let us live as brothers and sisters and not cause friction by speaking in those

terms. I know the Batticaloa Tamil people, the women. They are nice women ; they are grateful women. So let us not bring about communal disharmony. At a time like this what we want is unity. Let us co-operate and help our President, who is helping the Jaffna and the Batticaloa people, whereas in the Kegalle District we have got no help.

කළානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please ! Do not call me unchivalrous, but your time is up.

මීමලා කන්නකර මහත්මිය

(திருமதி விமலா கன்னங்கர)

(Mrs. Wimala Kannangara)

Just a few minutes, Sir.

You go to Batticaloa today, you find new roads, new Magistrate's quarters, new post offices. It is one of the most developed areas. So is Trincomalee. Those are areas where there had been disaster.

It is not only our President. Churchill, for instance, won the World War. But what happened to him ? He got defeated. And what happened at the next elections ? The people realized. What did Churchill say ? He said "Give me your tears, your sweat, to build up the nation". Thereafter he never got defeated. He was a back-bencher till the last days of his life. He earned eternal gratitude. In life and in death he was honoured.

Our President, with his vision, his greatness, his calm and dignified manner, is the only leader who is acceptable in this Island and in the world. Let us all follow under his able guidance. While he is alive let us pay a tribute to him. Let us pray that before 1989 we develop our country and gain self-sufficiency. For his 40 years of service he will be honoured. He has brought the country back to its senses. He has built up a steady, healthy nation and removed us from economic ruin. Let eradication of poverty be our aim. We are fighting poverty, we are fighting disease, we are fighting ignorance. To achieve this ambition let us all fight together in communal and religious harmony. Within these seven months I hope there will be no calamities as in the last few years : droughts, floods, cyclones. Let the blessings of all the gods be with us. Let the blessings of the Triple Gem be with us give us guidance and give us strength, give us wealth and health, to fight through one of the worst years in the economic history of our country. Let us face 1984 with better confidence, better aspirations.

Thank you.

பு. ஊ. 11-18

பி. டீன். கலெக்ஷன் ஹைஸ் (வெல்கெல்லை)

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்—சாவகச்சேரி)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam—Chavakachcheri)

Mr. Speaker, when I entered this Chamber this morning I did not expect to have the pleasure of following the fair Member for Galigamuwa and very, very fair Minister of Rural Development. When I mentioned this to my Colleague the Member for Point Pedro (Mr. K. Thurairatnam), he told me: "What are you taking, Nava? I will have the pleasure of following her anywhere, any time, any place!".

கலெக்ஷன் ஹைஸ்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I do not think I can consent to that.

பி. டீன். கலெக்ஷன் ஹைஸ்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

Mr. Speaker, you would recall there was a time in the history of this Legislature when the Government and the Opposition engaged in two long Debates. One was on the policy statement of the Government, which was then called the Throne Speech, and the other was on the Fiscal and Budgetary Proposals of the Government, which was called the Budget Speech. It was a very necessary and useful practice. It was the practice, after the pronouncement of the Throne Speech by the Government, for Parliament to move a Resolution of Thanks to the Head of State, and that became the occasion to debate general Government policy.

You would remember, Sir, that a month ago His Excellency the President, after assuming office as the first elected President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, opened Parliament. I do not know whether you had occasion to see him delivering that speech, but we saw him address this House, presumably making a policy statement on behalf of the Government. Apparently, the Hon. Leader of the House and members of the Parliamentary Group feel that it is not necessary to move a Resolution thanking His Excellency for that policy statement. And this one of the few occasions when we are compelled to concede that the Government is right.

Mr. Speaker, if a major portion of my speech falls outside the purview of the Budget proposals, it is because the only opportunity available to us to speak and debate general government policy is the Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill.

Before I proceed with the rest of my speech, with your permission, I want to ask you two pertinent questions. Why is it, Sir, that the Debate on the

Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill is taking place in the Chamber of Parliament in Sri Jaywardenepura and not at St. John's fish market? Why is it, Mr. Speaker, that we who occupy Seats in this place participate in the Debate and Votes on the Appropriation Bill and not those who occupy beds in the Angoda Mental Home? these are very pertinent questions, and we must find answers before we can proceed with any legislative measure in this house.

கலெக்ஷன் ஹைஸ்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

What is your purpose?

பி. டீன். கலெக்ஷன் ஹைஸ்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

I do not know whether you, Mr. Speaker, would like to give an answer from that rostrum, but I will give an answer.

கலெக்ஷன் ஹைஸ்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I do not want anybody to speak on my behalf.

பி. டீன். கலெக்ஷன் ஹைஸ்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

Yes, Sir, It is because we are not living in Argentina, Paraguay or Chili.

கலெக்ஷன் ஹைஸ்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Not even in Havana, Cuba.

பி. டீன். கலெக்ஷன் ஹைஸ்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

Not even in Havana, Cuba. It is because we are living in the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, and I would like to emphasize the word "democratic" and underline it a hundred times. If not for that fact, any place is good enough to debate legislative proposals. So why are we doing it here? Because we have a Constitution. May be some of us were not a party to it, but still there is a Constitution governing, determining and specifying how this Democratic Socialist Republic should be administered.

Article 4 of the Constitution has been referred to more than once by us, by the Hon. Minister of Trade and also by the Hon. Minister of Industries. But before I come to that, Article 3 is more important.

"In the Republic of Sri Lanka sovereignty is in the people and is inalienable..."

Article 4 says :

The Sovereignty of the People shall be exercised and enjoyed in the following manner."

We are only intrested in the first aspect :

" (a) the legislative power of the People shall be exercised by Parliament, consisting of elected representatives of the People."

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, we must first determine whether we in this place at the present moment are exercising this sovereignty of the people in a manner provided for in the Constitution.

When the Constitution says that the people of this country exercise sovereignty and the power to legislate on the basis of that sovereignty, when I come into Parliament I bring in with me 1/168 or .6 per cent of that sovereignty. When I go out, either voluntarily or by expulsion or by any other method or by my signature being forged by somebody and the letter of resignation tendered, I take away from this place .6 per cent of that sovereignty.

கட்சியினர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Not if your signature is forged.

தி. ஏன். கலெக்டர் கலெக்டர்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

If the date is forged, Sir ?

கட்சியினர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

You said "Signature"

தி. ஏன். கலெக்டர் கலெக்டர்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

You have been practising as a lawyer, Sir. You have been a successful lawyer. You know what forgery means. If any part of a document is tampered with or altered or inserted without the concurrent consent of the person making the document, we know that under the law it is a forgery. That is a different aspect I will come to that later.

If 19 Members of Parliament are not here for no fault of theirs, for no fault of the people who exercise this sovereign power to legislate on behalf of the people - I am not a mathematician ; I think .6 x 19 would be 11.4 - 11 per cent of the sovereignty does not exist.

Now, Mr. Speaker, not only do we have a Constitution to determine and analyse various matters of administration, we also have something called the

Standing Orders for this House. Now how is legislation passed in this House ? By a majority vote, and this majority can mean even one vote. And neither you, Mr. Speaker, nor all of us can ever anticipate or presume that a Member of Parliament, a duly and constitutionally elected representative of the people, who brings into this House with him the .6 per cent of that sovereignty, would vote in a particular manner ? He will vote according to his conscience. He is expected to do so. He will vote according to the will of the people. That is his function in this House.

So that, if this House is depleted of 19 Members, 11.4 percent of that sovereignty, can we, Sir, unless we make a mockery of the legislative process, proceed with any legislative measure in this House ? We have to wait and suspend all proposals before this House until this House has total sovereignty, until this House has 100 per cent sovereignty.

கட்சியினர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

What do the Standing Orders say ?

தி. ஏன். கலெக்டர் கலெக்டர்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

I am not speaking about the Standing Orders. I am speaking about the Constitution which is more vital.

கட்சியினர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

That is correct. But it says "Out of those present and voting. . ."

தி. ஏன். கலெக்டர் கலெக்டர்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

Yes, that is right.

கட்சியினர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

There is a difference between a two-thirds majority where -

தி. ஏன். கலெக்டர் கலெக்டர்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

Sir, every citizen is sovereign. That fundamental right has been guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. Under certain situations, Mr. Speaker, the law provides for the suspension of his sovereign power. Under certain situations, Mr. Speaker, we exercising the sovereign power to legislate, deprive specific

[பி. சி. டி. கெரீஸ்ஸி மொழி]

individuals of their civic rights. We have done so in the past. But Mr. Speaker, under what principles of constitutional law have we deprived all the citizens of Hambantota or most of the citizens of Matara, most of the citizens of Galle, of their sovereign power to legislate? What is the crime, Sir, that the people of Ruhuna had committed not to participate in the legislative process of this assembly? Have they been indicted before the Presidential Commission? Has the Presidential Commission recommended to His Excellency that for a period of four months all these people living in the 19 electorates should be deprived of this fundamental right they have to exercise the legislative power of the country?

I do not know whether the Hon. Minister of Finance will agree, but I think it is only proper that we suspend all activities of this Parliament until the people of Ruhunu Rata are fully represented in this House. The people of Ruhunu Rata and we have now a lot of things in common. We want to safeguard democracy. We want to safeguard the franchise the people have. We want to safeguard the right they have to send into this House their own elected representatives from time to time. Now, let us once again, Sir—because this is very important—ask what is this place? This is not, as I mentioned to you, Sir, the St. John's Market.

கொண்டி

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Do not make it so.

பி. சி. டி. கெரீஸ்ஸி மொழி

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

We are not.

கொண்டி

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

There is no St. John's Market now.

பி. சி. டி. கெரீஸ்ஸி மொழி

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

There was, Sir, at some time. Sir, now the people of Chavakachcheri, whether they accepted this Constitution or not, since we are still being governed by those who are running the country under the Constitution, have entrusted to me that 6% of the sovereignty. Can I mortgage that sovereignty Sir, to my Friend the Member for Point Pedro? Can I mortgage it to the American Express Bank? Can I sell it? I cannot, Sir, because the Constitution says in the Republic of Sri Lanka sovereignty is "in the people and is inalienable". I cannot surrender that right on

behalf of the people of Chavakachcheri. I cannot surrender that even to my own party on whose behalf I have been elected to Parliament and without whose support I would not be in Parliament. So that, Sir, I come into this Parliament bringing with me in my pocket that sovereignty which the people of Chavakachcheri has given me. So did the Member of Parliament for Beliatta. So did the Member of Parliament for Bulathsinhala.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is true that both the political practice in other countries and the constitutional and other legislative measures adopted by us give a political party a certain amount of control over all its Members, including those members who are in Parliament. My political party can dismiss me, expel me, either for indiscipline or misconduct or for corrupt practice. But when they dismiss me, Sir, they cannot take over the sovereignty which the people of Chavakachcheri have. Of course, in the Constitution we adopted a new method of election, a new method of procedure of entrusting sovereignty on behalf of the people where the people could vote not for an individual but for a political party. On that basis, Mr. Speaker, we had a provisional clause by which if the people of Chavakachcheri had elected me in 1977 for six years and if I happened to vacate office either by death or for other reasons, my political party has been given the right to fill that place for the balance period. And if I resign,—well, I resign—I have the mandate from the people even to resign. But Sir, can my party ask me to mortgage this right to them, give an unconditional transfer or a conditional transfer and have control over me in the exercise of the legislative sovereignty which the people of Chavakachcheri have?

What happened to the mandate given by the people of Bulathsinhala? The only person who, under our Constitution, was given this mandate to exercise the sovereignty of the voters of Bulathsinhala was, two months ago, in hospital. When he got up one morning, the nurse told him, "Sir, You have resigned!" He said, "What! Where have I resigned?" The nurse asked him to read that morning's newspaper. He read it but he did not believe it and the poor man left his sick bed and came to this House. He came to the Parliament library to ascertain whether he had actually resigned. What has happened to this mandate given by the people which is inalienable?

Later on, a telephone call was made from some place and about 18 Members of Parliament who represented the will of the people of this country and who were to exercise the mandate given by the people to legislate were summoned to a building on Galle Road. At 11 a.m. they were told, "Gentlemen, you have resigned". They were told, "you have resigned from 10 a.m. today".

Where is this inalienable right of the people of this country to exercise legislative power through this Parliament? The funny part and the irony of it was that only a few days ago we heard the Hon. Minister for Industries and Scientific Affairs speaking on the Resolution to appoint a Select Committee of this House and he said a few things. He was speaking after dinner and some people think that if they speak after dinner they have to make an after-dinner speech. If you look into books that deal with speaking and come to the chapter on after-dinner speeches, there are some who think that when one makes an after-dinner speech the people have to laugh. That is the point. They do not read further. The point is that if you make an after-dinner speech, the people must laugh with the speaker and not at the speaker. When the Hon. Minister of Industries said, "we are powerful, we are supreme, we can appoint and dismiss judges, we can investigate their conduct"; little did he realise that some person in Siri Kotha can dismiss them, appoint them - they who can appoint judges and dismiss them can be appointed and dismissed by some person in Siri Kotha! Where is the provision in this Constitution for any Member of this Parliament to transfer, mortgage, alienate that right to any one in Siri Kotha? Do you know that those of us who are supposed to be supreme, those of us who are expected to exercise the sovereignty to rule are dismissed without notice by an outsider?

கலிநாயகமே

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

You are trying to get into dangerous ground?

பி. லன். திரென்சுலி கெனா

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

No, Sir, I am not. I am not interested in the politics of any political party. I will not interfere with their conduct.

கலிநாயகமே

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please! Nor am I interested. There are certain provisions of the Standing Orders which we must follow in making certain remarks about certain people.

பி. லன். திரென்சுலி கெனா

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

I am only referring to a person in Siri Kotha, not anywhere else. It is a person from Siri Kotha.

கலிநாயகமே

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I think I must caution you to be careful.

பி. லன். திரென்சுலி கெனா

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

Certainly, Sir, His Excellency the President has nothing to do with this matter! He is a very honourable man. He never sent letters of resignation. It is somebody called Harsha Abeywardena. Who is he to dismiss M.Ps? (*Interruption*) No, the Secretary has no power under our Constitution. (*Interruption*) No. You have not read the Constitution. Why do you not read the Constitution.

கலிநாயகமே

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(A Member)

The Secretary has nothing to do with the Constitution.

கலிநாயகமே

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please!

பி. லன். திரென்சுலி கெனா

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

I want to know, Sir, whether the hon. Member came in here with a mandate from the people or with a chit or an admission ticket from somebody.

கலிநாயகமே

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

There are certain constitutional amendments that have been made.

பி. லன். திரென்சுலி கெனா

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

No, there is no constitutional amendment which can alienate the sovereign right of the people.

கலிநாயகமே

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

That is your interpretation. I am not objecting to that. But then the Constitution has been amended. The amended Constitution is there. That vests certain powers with particular officers of parties or heads of parties.

தி. உன். கெரன் கெரி கெரி

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

Where? I would like to be educated on that matter. Where is this constitutional change which says—(Interruption). Now, Mr. Speaker, this is a very important matter. I will not speak more above it.

I have a lot of affection, Sir, love and respect for the Hon. Minister of Finance, not only from the University days. He is one of the most honourable men we have in this House, but he was the valid constitutional and legal representative of the people of Devinuwara.

கெரி கெரி கெரி

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Let him not turn round to you and say “et tu, Brute”!

தி. உன். கெரன் கெரி கெரி

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

But, today, Sir, Hon. Minister of Finance I think he holds a record for giving employment to the unemployed youth in any area; all by chits; most of them by chits. And today people call him the “Shit M.P.?” He has come into this House not on the mandate of the people of Devinuwara, not on the mandate given by the people of Bulathsinhala; on an admission card given by Harsha Abeywardena.

கெரி கெரி கெரி

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Order, Please! He has come through the proper constitutional procedure.

தி. உன். கெரன் கெரி கெரி

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

Of course! I do not deny that!

கெரி கெரி கெரி

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I do not want you to speak on the conduct of Members or to argue—

தி. உன். கெரன் கெரி கெரி

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

I am not speaking about his conduct.

கெரி கெரி கெரி

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please! Now be more careful. Please listen to me. He is already a Member of this House. He has been sent here by the process of the constitutional law. Making comments on that will lead you to difficulty.

தி. உன். கெரன் கெரி கெரி

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

No, Sir, when the status or dignity of a Member of Parliament is affected, we are concerned.

கெரி கெரி கெரி

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Any action where his conduct—

தி. உன். கெரன் கெரி கெரி

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

My God! Not the conduct of the Hon. Minister of Finance!

கெரி கெரி கெரி

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

That is No. 1. Now you are questioning his entrance to Parliament. I cannot allow you to do that.

தி. உன். கெரன் கெரி கெரி

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

All right, Sir.

கெரி கெரி கெரி

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

He has been recognized now and he is now a Member of the House, and I do not want anybody else to question his right to enter the House.

கெரி கெரி கெரி

(திரு. லயனல் ஜயதிலக்க)

(Mr. Lionel Jayatileke)

I think the hon. Member should withdraw the words ‘chit member’ which he used.

தி. உன். கெரன் கெரி கெரி

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

Of course he is a ‘chit Member’. What else is he?

கெரி கெரி கெரி

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(A Member)

How can he be a ‘chit member’?

கெரி கெரி கெரி

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please! There is no ‘chit Member’ in this House.

Members are only known by the Constituencies they represent. No other appellation is applicable to them. You are Member for Chavakachcheri, he is Member for Bulathsinhala. Let us be more -

பி. பி. வை. நவரத்தினம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

I am one of those who would want to abide by the Standing Orders of this House.

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I know it, you are correct.

பி. பி. வை. நவரத்தினம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

When you say something that is final as far as I am concerned, even if I disagree.

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I thank you very much.

பி. பி. வை. நவரத்தினம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

Now, Mr. Speaker, we as Members of this House exercise certain fundamental obligations.

மேம்பெற்றவர்

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(A Member)

You are not talking of the Budget!

பி. பி. வை. நவரத்தினம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

Of course, at the beginning I told you that I am not talking of the Budget.

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

If you are not connecting your speech to the Budget -

பி. பி. வை. நவரத்தினம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

I want to help you, Sir, the Debate on the Appropriation Bill has been -

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Now, please do not tell me you are not speaking on the Budget. You are speaking on something relevant to the Budget. Am I not correct? Then I can allow it.

பி. பி. வை. நவரத்தினம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

There is provision in the Appropriation Bill for payment of salaries for all of us. That is part of the Budget proposals.

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Now listen to me. That is what I am asking. Do not say you are not speaking of the Budget. You are speaking on something relevant to the Budget.

பி. பி. வை. நவரத்தினம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

Certain aspects of the Budget.

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Correct. Then you are speaking on the Budget. There is a Head for the payment of salaries for Members of Parliament. Carry on!

பி. பி. வை. நவரத்தினம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

How do we exercise this right, this obligation? now Sir, why is it certain persons in high position like Judges of the High Court, the Appeal Court, and the Supreme Court have a legal protection to remain in office until a particular age—the Supreme Court Judge for 66 years, the other Judges for 63 years—because they should not be under any obligation to anybody to exercise their duties and the obligations in respect of the offices they hold? If their tenure of office is at the will and pleasure of somebody else then their conduct will be looked upon with suspicion. Now, If I allow somebody else to terminate my service at any time he wants, can I then, Sir, exercise my right and obligation as a Member of Parliament and draw this allowance which is provided for in this Budget? So that, Mr. Speaker, as the custodian of our rights and dignity, whatever reasons certain people may have had in getting undated letters of resignation from certain Members of Parliament all those letters should be returned to the respective M.P.s, even if they were given voluntarily by the Members before the Referendum. Nobody with a sense of self-respect can.

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Nobody ?

பி. ஏன். நவரத்நம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

Of course Sir, nobody. I am speaking about the obligation.

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I am prepared to look into any matter, as the custodian of your rights, provided the Member concerned brings the matter to my notice. If there are certain procedures they have followed and I am not aware of it—

பி. ஏன். நவரத்நம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

If the law says, Sir,—as a lawyer yourself you have to get.—

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I am the custodian only of the M.Ps. who are at present M.Ps. If by chance they write some letters of resignation and so on and so forth, it is not my right to question them. That is a matter for somebody else and somewhere else.

பி. ஏன். நவரத்நம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

It is our right to complain to you.

அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(A Member)

How can that be ?

பி. ஏன். நவரத்நம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

I am a member of this House. I have to protect your dignity because I am interested. Your sovereignty is inalienable.

பெண் குடியரசினர்

(திரு. வசந்த உதயரத்நம்—அரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Wasantha Udayaratna—Aranayaka)

They have resigned on their own.

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please, I am not asking you to speak. You have no right to speak. You are not on a point of Order? Yes, carry on. hon. member for Chavakachcheri.

லயனல் ஜயதிலக்க

(திரு. லயனல் ஜயதிலக்க—அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Lionel Jayatilleke—Minister)

Sir, I am on a point of Order. The hon. Member says that these members were forced to resign. That is completely false. They resigned on their own.

அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(A Member)

He is misleading the House.

லயனல் ஜயதிலக்க

(திரு. லயனல் ஜயதிலக்க)

(Mr. Lionel Jayatilleke)

I think he has to withdraw that, Sir.

பி. ஏன். நவரத்நம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

I am speaking about the Members whose letters are with somebody else. Do you deny that ? Do you deny that you have given letters of resignation undated ?

பெண் குடியரசினர்

(திரு. வசந்த உதயரத்நம்)

(Mr. Wasantha Udayaratna)

I have not given.

பி. ஏன். நவரத்நம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

You deny that you have given ?

பெண் குடியரசினர்

(திரு. வசந்த உதயரத்நம்)

(Mr. Wasantha Udayaratna)

I deny.

பி. ஏன். நவரத்நம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

You have not given ? I am proud of you.

அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(A Member)

He lies.

பி. லீ. நவரத்னம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

No, no, no honourable Member will ever lie. He never lies here, he lies somewhere else. I am very happy about you. You have saved the dignity of those who sent you to Parliament.

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

That Member has said something. You accept that and carry on.

பி. லீ. நவரத்னம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

I accept that and I am very happy about it. I hope the other Members will also be able to say the same thing.

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

That is for them. Now, you carry on. Why are you trying to go into matters relating to other members? (Interruption) Order, please! honourable member for Aranayaka, I have been tolerating you a little too much. I have to take some action if you are not going to obey the Chair. Order please. Yes, carry on.

பி. லீ. நவரத்னம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

I can understand the reaction of the Member.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak about devaluation. Would that be relevant to the Budget debate?

So many countries have devalued their currency for various reasons for commercial reasons,—under pressure from the IMF and the World Bank, but the only country in the whole world which will go down in history as having devalued the rights and dignity of a Member of Parliament is this Government. I do not know how you work out the depreciation in terms of the economy,—

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

You are exhausting your time, honourable Member.

பி. லீ. நவரத்னம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

No, Sir, I will take the time from my Colleagues. I have finished my 40 minutes and I have 20 more minutes.

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Your time is 45 minutes.

பி. லீ. நவரத்னம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

I will make adjustments with my Colleagues.

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I have already informed you that I cannot make amendments and changes. Yes, carry on.

பி. லீ. நவரத்னம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

No, Sir. My party will not take more time than what has been allotted to us.

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

You can put down that in writing.

பி. லீ. நவரத்னம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

Yes, Sir.

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

So far as I am concerned, the hon. Member for Chavakachcheri will speak only for 45 minutes.

பி. லீ. நவரத்னம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

My God, Sir!

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I am not going to give you one minute more than that.

பி. லீ. நவரத்னம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

I have finished only page one of my notes, Sir.

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

That is the point. Why are you deviating?

பி. லீ. நவரத்னம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்னம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

Now, Mr. Speaker, the other thing that I would like to refer to—

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Do not deviate again.

பி. லீ. நவரத்னம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்னம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

I will not deviate, Sir.

The entire Budget, Sir—at least a portion of it, a large portion—is appropriated for the maintenance of law and order, for the protection of fundamental rights, for the safeguarding of democracy.

Now, I do not have to insert into our Hansard the provisions of the fundamental rights contained in our Constitution.

When the U.N. Sub-Committee on Human Rights met in Geneva a few years ago, some person had raised the question of the violation of fundamental rights in this country in that Sub-Committee. And Mr. H. W. Jayewardene, for whom all of us have the greatest respect—he defended me without a fee when I was charged with treason; so I have a personal obligation to him—said: “What are you talking? You say there are no fundamental rights, that there is a violation of human rights in my country? That was under the earlier regime. How can you blame us and this Government for that?” And he read out, Sir, at that Sitting of the Human Rights Sub-Committee in Geneva, Chapter III of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

Every time there is a meeting, an international meeting, a meeting of Ministers, His Excellency the President takes pride in the fact that in Sri Lanka, and Sri Lanka alone, are fundamental Human rights enshrined and protected and justiciable.”

When this Constitution was commended to this House, lots of speeches were made. I think, since we are discussing a Bill by the Hon. Minister of Finance, it would be appropriate to refer only to his commendation of the Constitution.

At Column 1297 of Volume 28, he is reported to have said:

“Under the Act”

He was speaking about the regime of Mrs. Bandaranaike. The Act referred to is the Criminal Justice Commission Act.

—“the traditional legal norms of Sri Lanka were dispensed with and new procedures were adopted. These were against all past procedures and norms of justice. Confessions made to police officers were admitted as evidence;”

Abhorrent! My gosh! How can you do that in a democratic country? —[*Interruption.*] The Hon. Minister of Finance asks, “When?” In this Parliament on behalf of this Government.

—“confessions made under threat were admitted as evidence”

My heavens! Can this ever happen in a democratic country where you follow fundamental principles of justice?

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

You have only one minute more.

பி. லீ. நவரத்னம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்னம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

One minute to go for the lunch interval. I remember that.

“confessions made under threat were admitted as evidence; confessions were extorted under torture”.

Under that miserable Government.

“Rules were promulgated to secure convictions.”

My heavens!

“Innocent persons were not released even after acquittal by a court.”

These were the words used by the Hon. Minister for Finance in speaking about the safeguards of the citizens under our Constitution, and I think this is the appropriate time to adjourn, Sir.

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I think the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs will follow at 2 o'clock. Order, please! The Sitting is suspended—

பி. லீ. நவரத்னம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்னம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

Mr. Speaker, before we adjourn I must say this. I do not want to make an incomplete speech. So I will restrict my speech to 15 minutes, Sir.

கிழமைக்காரர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

If you did so, it is your own fault.

பி. லீ. கவரன்சுமி மெனா

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

No, Sir.

கிழமைக்காரர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I do not want to create a precedent.

பி. லீ. கவரன்சுமி மெனா

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

No, Sir, this is an arrangement within my Party.

கிழமைக்காரர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

The arrangement of your Party has been notified to me. I have got it in writing.

பி. லீ. கவரன்சுமி மெனா

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

No, Sir, I do not want anybody to defy your Ruling. But, I will confine my speech to 15 minutes. Out of respect for you, I will confine my speech to 15 minutes.—(Interruption.)

கிழமைக்காரர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Hon. Member for Mullaitivu, what are you standing for? Are you rising to a point of Order?

பி. லீ. கவரன்சுமி மெனா (மூலக்காரர்)

(திரு. எக்ஸ். எம். செல்லத்தம்பு—மூலக்காரர்)

(Mr. X. M. Sellathambu—Mullaitivu)

Sir, what I was saying was—

கிழமைக்காரர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

If not, please sit down.

பி. லீ. கவரன்சுமி மெனா

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

Mr. Speaker, we will never challenge your Ruling. We will accept any Order.

கிழமைக்காரர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Once you apprise me of certain positions you are going to follow, my duty is to see that they are followed to the very letter. So do not come at the last moment and tell me something else.

பி. லீ. கவரன்சுமி மெனா

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

No, Sir.

கிழமைக்காரர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

According to the information given here, The Hon. Minister of Rural Development to speak for 30 minutes, then the hon. Deputy Minister of Social Services to continue till 10.45. Thereafter the hon. Member for Chavakachcheri would be given 45 minutes and his speech would end at 12 o'clock.

பி. லீ. கவரன்சுமி மெனா

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

Mr. Speaker, I do Not want to challenge your ruling. When you told the hon. Deputy Minister for Social Services "Your time is up" and he wanted 10 minutes, you gave it to him. Why can you not extend the same privilege to me, give me 15 minutes?

கிழமைக்காரர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I will wait for three minutes if the House agrees?

பி. லீ. கவரன்சுமி மெனா

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

No; can I have 15 minutes, Sir? You gave the hon. Deputy Minister, time. I do not want to be told that the speech made by a Member of Parliament is incomplete. I do not know whether I will get the chance to make my observations again. I do not want it to be an unfinished symphony!

கிழமைக்காரர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Give your points on policy to your Brother who will follow. I agree you want to make a good contribution, but my fear is that if I set a precedent I will have to follow it thereafter.

பி. லீ. நவரத்தினம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

You have set a precedent by giving the hon. Deputy Minister—

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

It does not matter if it is one or two minutes.

பி. லீ. நவரத்தினம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

Please, Sir, I will summarise all I want to say in 15 minutes.

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

You cannot—

பி. லீ. நவரத்தினம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

I am taking time out of the time allocated to my Colleagues.

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Whose Colleagues?

பி. லீ. நவரத்தினம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

The TULF Members.

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Who are the Members?

பி. லீ. நவரத்தினம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

Hon. Members for Point Pedro and Vavuniya.

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

How many minutes?

பி. லீ. நவரத்தினம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

15 minutes.

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

From his speech you are asking for—

பி. லீ. நவரத்தினம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

I have finished a lot of things for him, Sir.

கலாநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Do not do that in future. Then 15 minutes are given from the Opposition time allotted to the hon. Member for Point Pedro. After the speech of the hon. Member for Chavakachcheri, the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs will follow.

Order, please! the Sitting is suspended till 2 p.m.

உட்கார்ந்து 2 மணிக்குள் சபை மீண்டும் துவங்கும். 2 மணிக்குள் சபை மீண்டும் துவங்கும். [சபை மீண்டும் துவங்கும்] என்பதை நினைவில் கொள்ளுமா?

அதன்படி, அமர்வு பி. பி. 2 மணிவரை இடைநிறுத்தப்பட்டு, மீண்டும் ஆரம்பமாயிற்று. பிரதிக் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [திரு. நோரமன் வைத்யரத்ன] தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.

Sitting accordingly suspended till 2 p.m. and then resumed. MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER [MR. NORMAN WAIDYARATNA] in the Chair.

பி. லீ. நவரத்தினம் (வாவூண்கி)

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்—சாவகச்சேரி)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam—Chavakachcheri)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, when we interrupted our sitting at 12 o'clock, I was referring to the speech made by the Hon. Minister of Finance in recommending to this House the provisions in our Constitution on Fundamental Rights. After we adjourned, Sir, some of my Friends in the Government thanked me for some of the comments I made and also pointed out to me, "Well, you also have done the same thing."

Members of the TULF have also tendered their resignation and that is now with the party. I would like to make our position very clear on record. When the Fourth Amendment was proposed, our Parliamentarians met and it was our view that the mandate given to us by our people cannot be extended by the decision made by the UNP. So, we resolved to tender our resignation at the expiry of six years from the date on which we were elected to Parliament. It was addressed to the Secretary-General of Parliament. We gave our reasons for coming to this decision and all of us signed it on a single document.

Since it is a very important and major political decision which cannot be made by Parliamentarians alone, this matter is now before the Party Annual

[ම. එන්. නවරත්නම මහතා]

Out of 100 actions taken under the provisions of this Act, at least 99 are abuses of power, I will just give one or two illustrations.

There is a young man who is employed in the University of Jaffna by the name of Parandaman. When he returned from India he had brought some literature which the Government says is critical of the Government. He was arrested, tortured and then produced before the court of law. We were told that he had violated the regulations under the Emergency Law. But up to now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that literature which is supposed to have been brought and which is critical of the Government has not been shown to the defence. He has now been kept in custody under the Prevention of Terrorism Law for four long months. Our Constitution says that every man is presumed to be innocent until the contrary is proved. Our Constitution says, Mr. Deputy Speaker that no man shall suffer humiliation. These men who are kept in custody at Panagoda are asked to do the most menial jobs—they have asked to wash toilets.

Now, what is the purpose, Sir, of having all these fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution, if they are going to be violated every day? The person who certifies that a man should be detained under the provisions of the Act, the anti-terrorism law, has to act with the most serious sense of responsibility. He must be fully satisfied that a person should be dealt with under these provisions, before he makes that Order.

There is another boy, Sir, who has been in custody from 28.1.82. His father Nagamuthu Thamodarampillai of Sarasalai, Chavakachcheri, wrote to the Secretary, Ministry of Defence, Colombo, on 17th August 1982.

“My son Jeyamukunthan was taken into custody by the security forces on 28.1.82. He is presently detained at the Panagoda Army Camp. I have not seen him from 1.2.81. His mother is a heart patient. She is very anxious to see him. Please grant me and my wife Manickam permission to visit my son at Panagoda.”

What is it that these two parents are asking? They are not even asking that the son be released. We know, Sir, when the son of the former Leader of the Opposition was taken into custody and kept in Welikada the suffering and humiliation the father underwent. Every parent has the same feeling towards his child, and therefore the least that the government can do is to permit the parents of these children to see those who are in custody.

It was only last week, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that a lawyer practising in Jaffna, while returning home from the Jaffna courts, was attacked by the army. Hundreds of people were attacked that day by the same group of

men. He complained to the Army commanding Officer. Of Course, the commanding Officers, we will admit, are very polite, they are very courteous, they listen with sympathy. They say: “Can you identify the men who attacked you? Do you know the number of the vehicle in which they travelled?” He said, “I cannot give the number of the vehicle, because the number plate was covered.” Is it not possible for those in control of the army there to find out which vehicle went along that road at that particular time? If we cannot find that out, what is the use of sending a CID team to Sumatra and to Malaysia to find out what happened to Upali's flight? If the Government and the security forces and the CID cannot find out which army vehicle went along that road at a particular time, there is no purpose in wasting our money sending a team to Malaysia.

We condemn violence. We do not support violence. Government Members also do not support violence. On that matter we are on common ground. The way to deal with violence is not by retaliating with violence. The way to stop violence by individuals and groups is not by State terrorism! The only way to do that is to understand the cause, the need and the situation which created this type of activity.

Violence, as a political weapon, in the North started only in 1974. Several people were massacred and killed by the activities of the police in 1974 after the World Tamil Conference. We called upon the Government to appoint a commission to hold an inquiry. They refused to do so. The then Leader of the Opposition, who is now the President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, joined with us and submitted a Resolution to this House to appoint a Commission of inquiry. That was not done. Sir, the only method open to young men to deal with the situation was to take the law into their own hands. If by a democratic process we cannot solve a problem and grant redress, then, well, we cannot blame the youth if they find their own methods of solving the particular problem.

Thereafter, Sir, what happened in 1981? Police personnel attacked and destroyed a large number of buildings in Jaffna, including the Public Library with all its treasures of books, the headquarters of the Tamil United Liberation Front, the residence of the MP for Jaffna and a large number of mercantile establishments. What did the Government do? Paying compensation to those who have suffered damage is no redress. Recently the Jewish Army attacked, massacred, killed and destroyed a large number of Palestinian people. We in the Tamil United Liberation Front have no sympathy for the political activities of Israel and its government. But how did they react to this situation? They appointed a commission of inquiry and dismissed the Minister in charge of

defence. They dismissed the army commander who was in charge of that operation. The least that this Government could have done, even if they were unable to identify the policemen who were responsible for the damage, was to have dealt with those officers who should have kept control over the conduct of these men.

So, Mr. Deputy Speaker, there is a crying need to find a solution to the political problems of our people, particularly a solution to the violence. His Excellency the President – I do not mind being misunderstood if I say it – desires, wants to find a solution to this problem. In my view, he and he alone is the one person in the South who can do it. Unfortunately, mere desire is not enough. I have a lot of desires, but I must find a way of fulfilling my desires.

One of the things that have been mentioned in the press is that His Excellency wants to meet the youth who are involved in this violence. On this matter I am not speaking on behalf of the Tamil United Liberation Front. I am not even speaking on behalf of my Friend the hon. Member for Point Pedro whose time I have taken to speak now. Personally I welcome it. I had occasion to meet His Excellency the President five times – four times on behalf of my party. On one occasion when I met His Excellency the President regarding some problem about boycotting of schools, he said: “Why do not you arrange for me to meet these young men? I want to talk to them”. I told His Excellency, “I cannot arrange this meeting, and I do not know these men well.” But in my view, at this moment it will have useful results, however much we may disagree with the conduct of these young men, if one finds out why they are doing it.

None of us on this side and no one on that side condone or agreed with what the so-called Che Guevarists did in 1971, but we have a lot of respect for all of them. I remember during that period I was very often in Nuwara Eliya. One day the superintendent of police was at General's House. He had just come from the hospital. He had had a heart attack. I asked him what happened. He said: “The boys were lined up and told that unless they gave an undertaking that they would withdraw from the movement they would be shot. None of them agreed to give up. The first boy was shot and killed. The second boy without running away from the scene, opened his chest and said, ‘Now it is my turn, shoot me’.” The Superintendent of police had collapsed”.

He said; “What can my gun do against the will of that boy? Why was that boy prepared to give up his life? I must find out the reason?”

Similarly, Sir, although we do not agree with the methods adopted by some of our youth, they are risking their lives. When they attacked the

Annaicoadai Police Station they knew that they would all be killed if there was a wrong move. When they attacked the Chavakachcheri Police Station they risked their lives. All of them are hiding in the jungle without food. So, Sir, although we do not agree with the methods they use, we have a respect for their motivation.

The Government must create the necessary atmosphere for His Excellency or anybody else on his behalf to talk to these boys. And one of the things that must be done is the abrogation of the Anti-Terrorism Act or the Prevention of Terrorism Act. If that cannot be done, you should at least suspend its operation for a specific period of time, say for one year. You must release all persons who are in custody under that law. If there is anybody who has violated the laws of the land, he must be tried in the normal courts under the normal laws. You must withdraw the indictments against the Catholic priests and the university lecturer who have been charged for harbouring people who violated clauses under the prevention of Terrorism Act.

Sir, harbouring a person who is hunted by the police may be a violation of the provisions of the Prevention of the Terrorism Act, but I personally do not consider it a moral crime. There is no moral turpitude involved. I say frankly, I say openly, that if there is any boy who comes running to me while he is being chased by the police, if I know that the only alternative if I hand him over to the police is torture and death, I will take the risk of violating the law and protecting that boy.

I have done that in 1971, Sir. There were several young men in Nuwara Eliya who were hunted by the police. I do not approve of what these young men did, but certainly I do not consider it immoral, I do not consider it a crime against society, to give protection to these men whose rights and liberties were illegally violated.

In this connection, I would like to refer once again to what happened in 1915. Here again, I am quoting from a speech made by Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan. At that time the following persons were arrested and detained by the police: F. R. Senanayake, E. T. de Silva, D. C. Senanayake, Dr Cassius Fereira, D. P. Wijewardene, D. S. Senanayake, D. R. Wijewardene, John de Silva, W. H. W. Perera, H. Amarasuriya and A. H. E. Molamure.

“The following is a paragraph from the affidavit of D. S. Senanayake, Ceylon's first Prime Minister. ‘I am a proprietary planter and plumbago mine owner. On 8th of June, at about 12 o'clock, I was in my bungalow, in Cinnamon Gardens, when a Town Guardsman and Inspector of Police and two Punjabis came in a motor-car. They searched the house and left. . . .’”

கிசேய்ஸ் கபினாயகஜி

(சிரிசிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please! You have already exhausted your time.

வீ. லீன். நவரத்தினம்

(திரு. வி. என். நவரத்தினம்)

(Mr. V. N. Navaratnam)

Just five minutes, Sir. I am finishing.

"A fortnight later on June 21, a Town Guard woke me up and said I was under arrest and would not allow me to answer a call of nature and took me guarded by two armed soldiers to the Welikade Convict Establishment where I noticed quite a number of prominent gentlemen. After searching me, I was locked in a bare cell. . . . After 46 days of incarceration, I was let out on a bail bond of Rs. 10,000 in cash and a personal bail bond of Rs. 50,000'. Among other affidavits, one relates to 'a big brother being forcibly taken by a few Punjabis under an European Sergeant, placed against a wall and shot dead.' "

Sir, what was the offence the late D. S. Senanayake had committed? He had harboured men who were hunted by the police. What did Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan say in his speech in the Legislature? That when you arrest and disgrace D. S. Senanayake you are disgracing the entire Sinhala race. When these Catholic priests and University men are arrested and disgraced you are disgracing the nation. So an atmosphere of goodwill is created if the Government would suspend the operation of this law and withdraw the indictment against these priests. I am sure a lot of good things can happen.

I have one or two more things to say, Mr. Speaker, but, I am compelled to conclude my speech.

கே. விநிதி. தேவநாயகம் (சீலதேவ கபினாயக ஜிஜிவிடி டிஜிவிடி)

(திரு. கே. டிவி. தேவநாயகம் -- உள்நாட்டினுலகங்கள் அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. K. W. Devanayagam—Minister of Home Affairs)

It is with mixed feelings of pleasure and embarrassment that I am following the Member for Chavakachcheri, because at the beginning he said that he was not speaking on the Budget itself, that he was speaking outside the Budget and he said that the usual practice of moving an Address of Thanks to the Throne Speech might have been followed by having an Address of Thanks to the President's speech, that that has not been done but still he is going outside the Budget. I thought I would not make any reference to what the hon. member for Chavakachcheri has said, but in the course of his speech he made certain references to some of the procedures that have been adopted before the Referendum and the Presidential Election. He referred—in fact, I think he must have anticipated my reply—to the resignations. In fact, I was going to say the same thing as what he said about the resignations that they have given to their party leaders. Most probably they anticipated that the Referendum

will be successful and they will come back to Parliament, and therefore they must find a way of making way for others according to their own policies. But in doing so, they have followed our good example. And referring to the chit MPs, in fact I was going to congratulate the hon. member for Vaddukoddai. He has also come on that chit and many others like the member for Kopay. I am referring to the Hon. Finance Minister. I think the Member for Vaddukoddai had such a tumultuous welcome that if he was put as a candidate, he would have been sent by an overwhelming majority. I would like to say the same thing of the Minister of Finance, that he received such a overwhelming majority that he would have been returned not only in one electorate but in both, Devinuwara and the other electorate. These are things that are far apart from the Budget Debate.

Referring to the last part of the speech, I do not want to get involved in it. It is something that must be, I suppose a proposition put forward by the Hon. Member for Chavakachcheri. I would ask him to pursue that matter to a final conclusion and discuss the pros and cons because all these legislation has been earlier debated in this House. There are various sets of circumstances, and laws are made to suit the circumstances and in any contingency that is created, it is the duty of the legislature to create laws, and if at the present juncture those laws have to be changed or circumstances are there that they should be reviewed, I think his Excellency the President will be only too glad to review them.

Now, coming to the Budget, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that this is the first Budget of the Second Parliament of His Excellency the President, J. R. Jayewardene and the sixth Budget of the Hon. Minister of Finance.

In the process, during the last six years he has gone through the entire strategy of finding finance in circumstances that have been extremely difficult. To look for the reasoning behind this Budget of the Hon. Minister, it will be helpful to look at the period before 1977. The period before 1977 was a time when people experienced controls, scarcities and queues and nobody in this House would deny that at that time the economy of the country had been ruined. Not only had it been ruined but inroads had also been made into other social structures of the community, and it was therefore necessary that the country should re-consider the verdict which they had given earlier.

In the pre-1977 era, the Government was a coalition of three parties; the SLFP, the LSSP and the Communist Party. When the LSSP left the Government—and long with them the late Dr. N. M. Perera, one of the most able financial men at the

time—the little financial stability left in the Government was also gone. It was after that that the country had to be re-moulded. During the pre-1977 era, the people experienced such hardships that at the July 1977 elections, they decided to give the UNP a thumping majority so that they could carry on their policies without being tied down to a particular ideology.

I have already said that one would have to look at the period prior to 1977 to understand the reason why this Budget has been framed in this manner. When we came into power after the 1977 elections, the economy was in such a sick state that it was the duty of the Hon. Minister of Finance to put the country back on a sound footing. He proceeded to do so by completely departing from the normal methods. He removed import controls and exchange controls. He pruned the monopoly of the corporations and brought in the private sector so that they could compete with the public sector. This was the main strategy of the UNP for a long time, and it is to the credit of the Hon. Minister that he had a major breakthrough in his financial policies.

Mr. Speaker, when the Government took office in 1977 in the early part I remember His Excellency taking all the Members of Parliament to the Mahaweli Office and there explaining to them the Mahaweli Development Plan. He said “The last Government has put it off saying that it will take 30 years to achieve results. But I want to do this within six years and within the lifetime of this Government”. Because the needs of the people were so urgent, that is, the basic needs of the people, food, clothing and shelter must find a place in the development of this country, and to this the Finance Minister has given top most priority. With regard to food, he has given No. 1 priority to the Mahaweli Development, because we who depend on rice for our staple food have not yet been able to be self-sufficient. That is why the Mahaweli Development Programme was started. This is one of the major programmes which is intended not only to make the country self sufficient, but I venture to say that rice as any other product like tea and rubber will soon become an exchange earner and poor farmers like those in my area, who mainly depend on rice production, would be able to have a major growth in their productivity when they become foreign exchange earners.

The other important matter that was impressed on us was, Mr. Deputy Speaker, the necessity for energy. Today, you will see that the production of energy is only in the two reservoirs that are now functioning and that too depends on the vagaries of the weather. While production has been stagnant and stationery consumption has increased over 100 per cent. Every house that is built wants electricity. The vast hotels with all their electrical appliances such as

airconditioners, radios and television have sent up consumption of energy by leaps and bounds, and if a solution is not found, there will be a complete dislocation of the amenities—social amenities—and also with the lack of energy for industries, there will be a complete collapse and chaos in this country. Therefore, the President thought that this should be given top priority in the Planning Programme. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, when the Parliamentarians were shown that the purpose of the Government was to accelerate the Mahaweli Programme by trying to complete the work within the specified period, it was really an astounding proposition in the field of human endeavour. Unless one dares to do one never does. It is said that Napoleon dreamt of his empire, so, unless you dream of something you want to do, I do not think you can achieve anything worthwhile. Therefore, the President's target that this development project must be completed within these six years, was due to the urgency of the needs of the times.

We are a small country, Mr. Deputy Speaker. For the development of our own resources, the finances that are available to us are absolutely insufficient. Even today in this country what do we find? We are financing every aspect. We are financing every project. We are giving credit to individuals and to groups of individuals so that they may produce more money multiplies. In any investment if you intend to earn you should provide the capital. If you cannot find the capital, you must somehow find out where you would be able to obtain the capital.

Also in the course of the Debate there has been a reference to our foreign debts and the amount of foreign involvements the Hon. Finance Minister has committed this country to.

Mr. Speaker, may I venture to say, that in the first instance the foreign capital that has been borrowed is the investment in this country. The Maduru Oya and the Mahaweli Scheme may be foreign capital investments, but they are investments in this country. Thirty-five per cent of the foreign capital is an absolute gift, and a major part of it is on half per cent or one per cent interest. Therefore, when we are unable to find the capital the only thing that can be done is to borrow the money from those who can give it to us. We are in a most fortunate situation because we have ingratiated ourselves into the goodwill and magnanimity of foreign power. I venture to say that this is because we are truly and really non-aligned. All are our friends and none our enemies. That is the true non-aligned spirit in which this Excellency the President made his speech at the Delhi summit, and I think the hon. Member for Nallur, who is master of the English language, has tried to draw a red herring across the trail. But I must say that whatever he has

[கே. விநிதி, தேவநாயகம் மொழி]
said with regard to these two institutions, the I.M.F. and the World Bank, has always been consistent. If any leader of any country has declared his policy on non-alignment, I think it is His Excellency the President who has been true to his words and his actions. Some of the Non-Aligned countries are so heavily aligned that they can never be able to say with the same amount of boldness and forthrightness what His Excellency the President has said.

Mr. Speaker, with regard to this Budget, I must say that we are in a very privileged position because this Budget has already been endorsed not once but twice, not by the members of this House but by a tribunal which is more powerful, that is by the tribunal of this country. The people of this country. I said that the President when viewing the Mahaweli Development Board said: "We must finish this within six years". True to his words he started on the project two years later and because of that, before his term expired he came before the people and asked that his term be extended. On those occasions what did he say to the people? He said: "In 1977 you have given me a mandate and I have not finished the development plan for which you gave me the mandate. Give me an extension." And the verdict has been that in the Presidential Election, the people of this country give him the extension; he polled 52.9 per cent, a record not only in the history of Presidential Elections but in elections in the world. They have placed implicit confidence in his capability to steer this country through its economic crisis. Then on the second occasion also when he went before the people and asked that the Government be given an extended time to finish the work that it had undertaken, he was successful. On that second occasion, as on the first occasion, the arguments adduced against the proposal were the arguments, adduced now in the Budget Debate. They have even exhausted their arguments. The people have listened to both sides on these questions they have seriously considered the arguments and come to the conclusion that this Government has done something. What has been done from 1977 up to this period is visible and need not be proclaimed on platforms. Therefore, they have said: "Go ahead", and given time to this Government.

Mr. Speaker, on this occasion I think it is my duty to try to focus on why the people of this country have given that verdict. Now, compare the time from 1970 to 1977 and what the people underwent then with the present position. It was then a question of rigid controls with deprivations, scarcity of goods but today it is just the opposite. There is nothing that you cannot find in the market. People say that you can buy better goods and cheaper goods than in Singapore or Malaysia and people have got used to better conditions

of living. For instance, look at the amenities of life today! Even in the rural areas they have radios, they have television. Who would have dreamt for 100 years that they would get television? In the rural villages they sit in their houses and watch events like the President taking his oaths. See our far away places like Batticaloa and Jaffna and in other parts of the country, they could see it. These are the amenities, these are the good things of life as against deprivation then. It is on that that the people have judged and said, "Let us at least be satisfied with the few amenities that this Government with difficulty is trying to give us". It is on that basis they gave their recent verdict on the Presidential Election and the Referendum.

நிஷேயக் கமிஷனர்தலைவர்

(பிரதீச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please! You have taken twenty-five minutes. How long will you take?

கே. விநிதி, தேவநாயகம் மொழி

(திரு. கே. டி. விநிதி, தேவநாயகம்)

(Mr. K. W. Devanayagam)

In another five or ten minutes I will try to finish my speech.

As I said, the development work done by the Government is visible. Now, I must not fail to refer to the housing projects. People who were living in cadjan sheds and huts today are living in masonry walled houses with all the amenities—electricity, good drinking water and community centres. These must not fail to make an impression on the people of the country, especially the rural folk. I must say that it was left to the genius of the Hon. Prime Minister to inaugurate this campaign. His Udagama, wherever he had it, has left a satellite town. This development, I do not think the rural folk of this country can ever forget. You cannot just erase these from the minds of the people by saying that this Government has not done anything.

May I ask the Opposition what it is offering in place of what this Government has done. I must say that the opposition to this Budget has been the traditional opposition of opposing the Budget. As usual if the Government says "White" they will say "Black". Apart from that, I do not think they have put forward an alternative proposal. So far, nobody from the Opposition has placed such a proposal before this House. If that is the case you can criticize. We do not say that we are blameless.—(Interruption.)—You are taking him very seriously. That is the whole trouble.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, before I end I want to congratulate the hon. Member for Vaddukkoddai (Dr. N. Thiruchelvam). He is not here. He reminds me

of 1965. He is the worthy son of a worthy father. When his father joined the Coalition Government of the then U.N.P. consisting of three parties, the Federal Party, the Tamil Congress and the U.N.P., I think, the late Mr. Dudley Senanayake offered three Ministries to the Federal Party. There was some problem with regard to the Ministries. I do not know how far it is true, but the late Dr. Naganathan wanted to be the first appointee?

பு. அமீர்தலிங்கம் **மொழி**

(திரு. ஏ. அமிர்தலிங்கம்)

(Mr. A. Amirthalingam)

That is not correct.

கே. விநிலாட்சி **மொழி**

(திரு. கே. விநிலாட்சி)

(Mr. K. W. Devanayagam)

I am sorry.

It is only hearsay, and there was some problem. Then the late Mr. Chelvanayakam brought in the late Mr. Tiruchelvam to solve the problem. I am sure his son will be a very worthy Member of the Party. I wish to refer to the speech of the hon. Leader of the Opposition at a reception given by some admirers of Dr. Neelan Tiruchelvam. I think on that occasion the hon. Leader of the Opposition has said, "A liberation movement has to utilise the talents of various kinds of members. It has to use people with the right contracts to win others over to the point of view". I must say that the hon. Member for Vaddukodai is a very sober, balanced and amiable person and I hope when his point of contact is made, it will not be one-way traffic, but it will be both ways. That is all I want to say, and I am sure he will be an asset to the TULF.

Thank you.

டி. லா. 3

அனூர விநிலாட்சி **மொழி** (துவிரத்திலை-மக்களிலை
மொழி)

(திரு. அனூர விநிலாட்சி — துவிரத்திலை-மக்களிலை
மொழி)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike—Second Nuwara Eliya—
Maske'liya)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, today let me begin my speech on the sixth Budget of the United National Party administration by doing something which I have never done before, which is to congratulate my friend the Hon. Minister of Finance for having presented six budgets in a row. He is the only person who has had that rare distinction when you look at the galaxy of Finance Ministers that we have been having since 1948. He has added another first to his name, which is that perhaps he is the only Minister of Finance in this world, in any Parliamentary democracy, who has changed his Seat, having lost it being nominated to

another Seat, or parachuted to another Seat. And without even so much as bidding leave to his voters of Devinuwara and without even asking the voters of Bulathsinghala whether they wanted him, he happily sits there today as the nominated Member for Bulathsinghala. That is also a first, I think, in any Parliamentary democracy—where a Minister of Finance has changed his Seat and is nominated to another one. Therefore, my Friend the Hon. Minister of Finance has two rather rare distinctions to his name. He has many others which I will deal with as I go along with my speech.

Sir, the job of Minister of Finance is not one that can be envied. It is one of the most thankless ; it is one of the most difficult Ministries to be undertaken. If you look at the record of Finance Ministers we were having in this country, all of them have faced defeat. Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, who was Minister of Finance, was defeated at Kelaniya in 1956 by a thundering majority of 25,000 votes. Mr. Stanley de Zoysa who was Minister of Finance was subsequently defeated at the Ja-Ela Electorate. Then came the next Minister of Finance, Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike who managed by some incredible feat to lose the Dompe seat. Next came Dr. N. M. Perera who lost in the Yatiyantota electorate. Thereafter came the Minister of Finance of the UNP Government of 1965-1970. Mr. U. B. Wanninayake, who was also defeated at Yapahuwa, and now our very own Minister of Finance, Mr. Ronnie de Mel, who has faced defeat at the hands of the voters of Devinuwara. Therefore, I must say, Sir, that the job of the Minister of Finance is not to be envied.

There is something I must say at the very outset of my speech. All Ministers of Finance take the blame for an economic policy which is not entirely their own. All Ministers of Finance in this country or any other country are only the instruments by which a particular government implements its fiscal policies. In other words, the present Minister of Finance, the much maligned Minister of Finance, who has become the darling of all the cartoonists in this country, particularly Mr. Wijesoma of the 'Island'—I am just sick of seeing him in the cartoons now. Everyday he appears in some form or other. The last time he appeared in the form of a 'kattadiya'. He is the most maligned Minister in the Government.—No doubt Mr. de Mel must take a fair share, his own fair share of the blame for the economic mess that this country is in. But, I do not agree that he should take the full blame nor should he be the sole target of all the animosity, whether it be of any particular newspaper or of a particular cartoonist, or of a particular individual, because my contention is that Mr. de Mel is only the instrument which is implementing the economic policies of Mr. J. R. Jayewardene and the United

[අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා]

National Party. If anybody must take the blame for the predicament which we are in, for the economic mess which we are in, the first person should be the President himself, and his cabinet of Ministers and the United National Party. Therefore, I think I must get that very firmly on record because everybody seems to focus his fire, his attacks on the poor hon. Member for Bulathsinghala whom I think, in an earlier budget speech, I compared with the legendary Mohamed Ali, now retired hurt! To Mohamed Ali I compared him, because he came in various stages, in various forms, stinging like a bee, flying like a butterfly, flitting here, flitting there—

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(ති.රු. ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මෙල්)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

Dancing like a butterfly!

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(ති.රු. අනුර පණ්ඩාරනායක)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

When I said 'dancing' last time you said flying. That is why I kept on changing the phrase this time because last time you said something else.

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(ති.රු. ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මෙල්)
(Mr. R. J. G. de Mel)

No ; dancing like a butterfly!

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(ති.රු. අනුර පණ්ඩාරනායක)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

All right, he got knocked out in various forms. He got knocked out by inflation. He got knocked out by the hon. Member for Kaduwela (Mr. M. D. H. Jayawardena) who has knocked out himself and is in hospital at the moment.

When we discussed the last Budget the year before last we never discussed the fiscal policies of this Government. What did we discuss in the Budget Debate of the year before last? In fact, I said in my speech on the Budget the year before last that the one single character that kept on appearing in the Budget Debate was Mr. Upali Wijewardena. Every speaker, particularly from that side, made all sorts of references to him, most unkind references, most nasty references, and I am glad that in this Budget we have all been spared, and so is the family of Mr. Upali Wijewardena, the agony of discussing somebody who is not a Member of this House. In fact, in my last budget speech I condemned this; I said that we must not resort to abusing people who are unable to defend themselves in this house. But we never listened to that.

Now, Sir, I am sure the continued absence of Mr. Upali Wijewardena which has caused over consternation both in the UNP and in the opposition and overall in this country must be a sense of relief to some people, may be a sense of relief to business opponents, may be a sense of relief to his political enemies. But I know it is not a relief to my Friend, the Hon. Minister of Finance, because he was very categorical when he went on record to state that his personal differences with Mr. Wijewardena had nothing to do with personalities. I am thankful to him that he went on record. I wish others did the same thing, but they did not. Anyway, Sir, I am glad the Hon. Minister of Trade had been sent on a Sherlock Holmes Job in Malaysia and Indonesia and subsequent to his arrival in Sri Lanka, he made a long statement and a very interesting statement because what was said in the statement was really what was not on print but what was between the lines, and if anybody was sufficiently intelligent or cared to understand would have understood I think what the Hon. Minister of Trade was trying to say very clearly. Anyway, Sir, we will leave all that aside.

May I just very briefly say Sir, that the SLFP in a Resolution passed by the polit bureau or Central Committee very clearly stated that we urge the government—we have no doubt that His Excellency will do it and make a full and impartial inquiry—to leave no stone unturned and, whoever may be involved, irrespective of the positions they hold, hold a thorough inquiry as this is one of the most disgraceful episodes in recent times, I think, in South Asia. Anyway, Sir, let them investigate that. We will give them all co-operation, Sir.

I diverted to M. Wijewardene because he was the target of the Budget Speech last year and we are glad he is no longer the target here.

Now, Sir, my next remark is that this Budget Debate is not really a budget debate. What are we debating? Before the Hon. Minister of Finance presented his Budget, on the 20th of February this year he raised the price of every consumer item though the Business Turnover Tax. "The government increased customs duty and the Business Turnover Tax from yesterday on many items including rice, wheat, sugar, cigarettes, arrack, fermented beverages, newsprint, acetic acid" and all manner of things, Sir, BTT on "Syrups, drinks, carbonated water, agricultural tools and implements, alkathene pipes, aluminium foil, animal and poultry food, ayurvedic preparations, baking powder, barbed wire, beedi leaves, biscuits, bleaching powder, breakfast cereals, buns and rusks, caustic soda, chlorine, canned fish and meat, carbon dioxide, bicycles, cast iron" and a number of never

ending items, Sir, which I quote from the "Observer" was raised two weeks prior to the presentation of this Budget.

I would also draw the attention of this House to a number of other items that have been raised particularly medicines, pharmaceuticals. "The BTT on pharmaceuticals has been passed on to the consumer from yesterday. The State Pharmaceutical Corporation counter added 8% to the cost of drugs while the private sector added 12%." Prices of various things, Sir, of virtually every required item of medicine which most patients have to buy for their hospitals were raised by this BTT tax.

Then, Sir, came the threat to agricultural items, I am quoting from the "Daily News" of 19th February 1983.

"The Ministry of Agricultural Development and Research has made representations to the Government that the Business Turnover Taxes on Agricultural Development will be counter-productive to the country's drive towards self-sufficiency in rice and other crops. A careful study has been made and submitted for governmental consideration. Figures suggested that resulting crop losses would be substantially more than the revenue gained from such a tax."

I just gave you these two examples, Sir, to show you that every sector of this country, if medicines or daily consumer items or agricultural implements, has been affected by the BTT. And what did the Hon Minister come here and say? He made I think a 3 1/2 or 4 hours' speech and what really strikes me at the very outset is why this budget speech was not made last year, when it should have been made. It was not made for two simple reasons. The first reason is that the UNP decided to hold a Presidential Election in October, then they decided to follow immediately after that with the Referendum. Therefore, they were in no position, so they say, to present a Budget. That is why, for the first time I think in many years, we are debating a Budget in the month of March.

What would have been the position if this Budget was in fact presented when it should have been presented? What would have been the results of the Presidential Election and the Referendum if these increases had been made before, when they should have been made? The Hon. Minister of Finance, in his opening statement of the Budget this year, goes on to shower praise upon the victory of the UNP at the Presidential Election and the Referendum. He makes many references, which I do not want to quote, because I do not think I should waste the time of this House with these quotations. I have many, which I shall quote in future speeches. Therefore, Sir, it will suffice to say that he has made a number of references to the glorious victory of the UNP.

I have brought with me a very interesting document. This is not a document published by China or the Soviet Union or India or any such country. This is one of the most prestigious magazines in the world—"The Economist". They publish this quarterly every year. It is called "The Economist Intelligent Unit" or the EIU. "Quarterly economic review of Sri Lanka." This is one of the most prestigious documents, Sir, and they publish articles on virtually 83 countries quarterly on the progress of the economy and so on. Sir, what has "The Economist" to say about the situation in Sri Lanka? This is a very right-wing, very conservative document. You cannot say it is a Naxalite document or a revolutionary document, or a 'Sonlight' document or a 'Wonderlight' document. I will come to that matter later in my speech. It is a right-wing document. I will read this because they have some very interesting things to say about the elections held in this country. I am quoting from page 6:

"President Jayewardene won the Referendum held on December 22, but he now faces a divided country. The Tamil districts of Jaffna, Vanni, Batticaloa and Trincomalee voted decisively against his call for a mandate to extend the life of Parliament. But more ominously, the southern districts of Kalutara, Galle and Hambantota also said no to him. Although he has now got the legal sanction he wanted, he cannot be too happy with the way the country divided on the issue. The developed areas and the politically conscious electorates voted against him, the backward areas voted solidly for him."

I may not agree with that definition entirely.

"The result is all the more surprising in that the government took no chances. The state of emergency declared soon after the presidential election victory in October was extended, supposedly to deal with an alleged plot against the President's life."

Up to date, Sir, not a single member of the Sri Lanka Freedom party has been indicted in any court for any attempt on the life of Mr. J. R. Jayewardene or anybody else!

"In the early stages of the campaign chief organisers of the main opposition party were harassed or detained and the main opposition daily newspaper was closed down on November 2, the day it announced the formation of a nine party opposition coalition to fight the extension of the Parliament. By contrast the state controlled radio, television and newspapers were utilised to the full to put the case for a yes vote. Having successfully launched the campaign, some of the restrictions imposed on the opposition were relaxed and Mrs. Bandaranaike was allowed to campaign; something that was not allowed in October Presidential Election on the grounds that she was deprived of her civic rights for seven years in 1980."

"The next heading is Jayewardene risked being branded a dictator."

"The President's reply to Opposition charges that he was following an undemocratic and perhaps a dictatorial approach was that it is sometimes necessary to adopt such measures in the larger interests of the nation. The electoral arithmetic showed that if the voting pattern remained the same as in the presidential election, under the proportional representation system introduced in 1979, the opposition Sri Lanka Freedom party would win 60 seats (total seats 168)."

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Sixty seats out of a total of 168.

"This, according to the president's electioneering rhetoric, would bring 'Nasalites' into politics. Furthermore there was the unacceptable risk that if the party polled less than 50 per cent of the votes it would be unable to form a Government under the existing constitution."

how true, Sir!

"In the event, the strategy worked and the President got the mandate he had been seeking to extend the life of the existing Parliament by another six years from August 1983"

The strategy worked. All this, according to "the Economist," is a strategy.

"but not from the more westernised and sophisticated South or from the sensitive North..... The results have a number of significant implications for the Government. First of all that the North and East are alienated and the President's conciliatory concessions to the tamils there have failed to produce the desired results. The North and East could conceivably become a running sore for the Jayewardene government for the rest of its term. Secondly, the results imperil the chances of a broad National Government coming into being."

I am glad the hon. Member for Gampaha is here.

"The SLFP is still a factor in the country as is the banished leader Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike. In the North the radical wing of the TULF and the T.U.L.F. and the terrorists clearly have popular support there. These political elements can no longer be ignored".

Now, sir, "The Economist" is in no way sympathetic to the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, in no way sympathetic to the developing world: in fact I think it agrees with 90 per cent of the economic policies of the Government. that is what it has to say of your government. It is one of the most damning condemnations of a government by a magazine whose economic thinking is virtually in line with the economic thinking of the United National Party Government. I brought this along with me for the information of hon. members of this House because this is the latest publication, which perhaps they have not seen.

Now, sir, let us leave that and get on to the Budget speech proper of my Friend the Hon. Minister of Finance. I have brought number of quotations from this speech which I do not want to burden this House with. It is, Sir, a unique document in that it says a number of things which can be shot down before they take off. I will, for the saake of saving the time of this House confine myself to only some of the references from the speech of the Hon. Minister of Finance.

On page 1 of the Budget speech he says :

"I propose in this Budget to set broad guidelines for our economic policy during the Government's second term of office from 1983 to 1989, just as my first Budget in 1977 set the guidelines for the period 1977 to 1982."

Now, Sir, what were the guidelines he set in 1977? We are all aware of the guidelines he set were of a free, open economy, a liberalized economy, flooding the markets, and so on and so forth. But I think even the Hon. Minister of Finance, the realist that he is, will accept that it has not progressed. Therefore what are the guidelines he is setting in this Budget—the first Budget of the second administration of Mr. J. R. Jayewardene? What does he say in this?

He is bridging virtually 60 per cent of the deficit, some Rs. 23,000 million, by borrowing. He bridged the 1980 Budget gap virtually entirely with foreign borrowings. Last year he bridged the Budget, again some 60-odd per cent, with foreign borrowings. Again he is resorting to the same tactics here by bridging the gap with foreign borrowings.

Now, Sir, that is your theme. Where will this take us?

I brought a number of paper cuttings of speeches. They are very important. These are speeches made by His Excellency the President himself in Colombo and in New Delhi. He has come out with some very revealing statements about his main financiers, the World Bank and the IMF. I am quoting from the "Ceylon Daily News" of Tuesday, 8th March 1983. It has a banner headline: "Wipe out our debts—we just cannot pay".

"The Non-Aligned movement should send a team of heads of State to discuss world economic problems with their industrial country counterparts as soon as possible," said Sri Lanka's President Junius Jayewardene. 'Developed countries should wipe out developing countries' past debts and start anew,' he advocated. 'It is not a question of rescheduling debts,' he said 'We just cannot pay'."

I would like to emphasize that: "We just cannot pay". He is not asking for a rescheduling of the debts. He is simply and bluntly saying, "We just cannot pay".

Then he goes on to say a number of other things which are not quite relevant to my speech, but there is something which is very relevant here:

"Since the recent elections, he pointed out, his Government has had to raise train and bus fares and the prices of sugar, rice, flour and fertilizer." "You name it, we've done it", he said."

Now, Sir, what does he say before that? He says to the world press in New Delhi, where heads of state of over 100 countries gathered for the 7th Non-aligned Summit: "Wipe out our debts—we just cannot pay".

He goes on to say:

"We have done everything that the World Bank and the IMF had asked us to do".

Now, what did the same President say on 22nd February, 1983, hardly three weeks ago? I am quoting from the "Sun" of that date where he says:

"Lanka cannot be dictated to by IMF", says J. R. President J. R. Jayewardene yesterday stated that Sri Lanka may have to alienate itself from the influence of international lending agencies."

This defies description!

"alienate itself from the influence of international lending agencies in order to continue its development programmes.

The President was speaking at the opening of the St. Mary's and St. John's Nugegoda Community development project yesterday.

'Sri Lanka cannot be dictated to by conditions laid down by the IMF', he said."

I would like to compare and contrast these two statements. The Hon. Minister of Home Affairs said that the hon. Member for Nallur (Mr. M. Sivasithamparam) tried to draw a red herring across the trail. There was no red herring drawn, Sir. All we are going on are the two statements published in the daily newspapers uncontradicted up to this moment uncontradicted by His Excellency—two statements he made each of which totally contradicts the other. Once he says, "We will not be dictated to by the World Bank". I believe—I was here in the House on that day—the same sentiment was expressed by the Hon. Minister of Finance. Yes, I was here in the House on that day; he said the same thing. The President said the same thing on February 22nd. Then he goes to New Delhi on March 8th, and there he says something utterly different which negates all what he said before: "We have done everything they wanted us to do".

Now, I think we require a clear expression from the Hon. Minister of Finance or the Hon. Prime Minister or anybody else. They must explain to us how this thinking suddenly changed in a matter of two or three weeks. Or was it that His Excellency was trying to impress the Non-Aligned leaders that there were a lot of problems that we had to face; therefore, we cannot pay any more, and we are going to lead the movement not to pay back our debts to the World Bank and the IMF?

Sir, this cannot be taken lightly. Hon. Members on that side might try to dismiss this lightly as a joke, but this is a very serious matter, because His Excellency the President has said another interesting thing which he has not denied up to date.

"In his speech to the 7th Non-Aligned Summit in New Delhi President Jayewardene said that outside the doors of these institutions"

That is, the World Bank and the IMF

"there may as well be written, 'Abandon all thy hope ye who enter'."

These are, Sir, very serious statements coming from the head of the country. What are the implications of this? The Hon. Minister of Home Affairs said that the President's utterances have been very consistent. I do not know whether the hon. Minister was serious or joking, but I cannot, by any stretch of imagination, by any stretch of logic, see any consistency in the statements he has made.

What are the implications of this statement for this country? The first implication is very serious.

You have borrowed this money without the intention of paying back, without the intention of paying back a cent, because if His Excellency the president says, "We are unable to pay back a cent, therefore wipe out our debts", that means you have taken this money from the World Bank and the IMF without the slightest intention of paying it back. If I was the head of the World Bank or the IMF I would have asked Sri Lanka to go to hell, if this is the gratitude which you are showing these two lending agencies. We told you a number of times, over and over again, do not let this country be indebted to the World Bank and the IMF. My Friend the Minister of Finance, when he was with the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, had, a number of years ago, accused the then UNP Finance Minister, Mr. U. B. Wanninayake, of tying us hand and foot and keeping us at the feet of the World Bank and the IMF. That was Sir, in the more enlightened years of his career when he was a great liberal and socialist. He still has those tendencies, but, of course, he is constrained and restrained by the job he has unfortunately undertaken. So, in other words, you have committed generations, unborn generations of this country, to the World Bank and the IMF. You must be eternally thankful to them for saving you. As you have said over and over again, as the Minister of Trade said at the opening of the Budget debate: "Where are we going to get the money? Only they will give us the money". And now this is your gratitude. You turn round and say, "We cannot pay you back", which means you have in fact borrowed all this money right from the start without the intention of paying back, defaulting and cheating the World Bank and the IMF. I hope they will take of all this.

Then, Sir, let us look at the more generous side of it. I have been looking at the ungenerous side of it. If you cannot pay back this money, what does it mean? Your planning has gone completely haywire. All right you argue that you have taken this money with the intention of paying it back. In fact, you had the good intention of seeing your Mahaweli work, seeing your housing scheme work, seeing your Jayawardenepura Complex, work seeing your Free Trade Zone work, and a number of things like that. The only single work here in this House is our verbose speeches and nothing else!

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All right, say that you wanted results. But you did not get results. What does it mean? The planning has gone completely haywire. You knew that you had to pay this money back. You knew the scheduling of the debt. You knew true limit on the debt. Your whole planning has gone completely haywire. Otherwise, why should his Excellency the President go to New Delhi and say in front of hundreds of Heads of State, "We cannot pay back a cent; wipe out our debts?" Either you intended to cheat, or your whole planning has gone haywire.

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(*திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. து மெல்*)

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

Will the hon. Member give way for one or two minutes, because I can spare him the trouble of arguing this point at length? As Minister of Finance of this country, I can at least tell him that we can pay back our debts. Our debt service ratio is still very low. Our debt service ratio is still only 13 per cent one of the lowest for any Third World country. But certainly, as I have stated in my own speech, if we go on like this without producing more, exporting more, putting our Budget right and putting our balance of payments right, it will become 27 per cent in 1986 and we may come into that grey area where it will become difficult for us to pay. We can still pay our debts. I think His Excellency the President's remarks have taken out of context.

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(*திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க*)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am thankful to the Hon. Minister of Finance, but he has not helped me to cut my argument short. In fact, he has helped me to extend it further. Let us take what he has said. He says he can pay back this money. You just said that you can pay this money back. But what did his Excellency the President say? "We just cannot pay it back". Do not embarrass your President like this.

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(*திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. து மெல்*)

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

I just stated that his remarks have been taken out of context.

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(*திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க*)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

What do you mean? He says "Wipe out our debts". I am sure there is a glaring contradiction between what the Finance Minister says and what the President says. The President says he cannot pay it back. There is something really wrong with this Government, where

the Finance Minister gets up and states that he can pay it back, and His Excellency the President goes to a vast international forum and says we cannot. I think, Sir, I agree with the Member for Nallur and certainly Mr. Pieter Keuneman of the Communist Party who say there has been a serious communication break-down between the Minister of Finance and the Head of State. If you are going to make such contradictory statements before international forums and before this House, I think you should get your alignment straight because this is a crucial matter. Sir, I am not making much out of nothing. The crux of your whole Budget and the fiscal policy, not only of this Government but also of every Government for the next 25 years at least, depends on it. You have committed future Governments and unborn generations by this statement about the IMF and the World Bank.

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(*திரு. ஈ. எல். பி. ஹூருள்ளே — கலாசார அலுவல்கள் அமைச்சர்*)

(Mr. E. L. B. Hurulle—Minister of Cultural Affairs)

You started it!

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(*திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க*)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

We never started like this. I will tell you with figures and statistics who started it. We did not start borrowing. In his speech the Hon. Minister talked about the great success that they have achieved. I am glad the Hon. Minister pointed out the position about the debts. I will come to that and show you how successful your economic policies have been!

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to another statement he made on page 2 of his Budget speech. He says:

"Mr. Speaker, the Budget which I am presenting today will mark a significant step forward"

Not a small step but a significant step—

—"in the economic life of this country".

Having placed such unprecedented burdens on the people of this country and having raised the cost of living like no other Government has ever done before, you accused the Sirimavo Bandaranaike Government in your 1977 Election Manifesto of raising the cost of living to Himalayan heights. Today it has surpassed the outer boundaries of Heaven, if that is possible to reach.

In the same speech, the Hon. Minister continues:

"We have been compelled to call upon the people to make many sacrifices"

If you step forward has been so significant and if your achievements have been so great, how is it that you are asking the people to make so many sacrifices? They just cannot! He talked about economic gains, he talked about economic miracles but the only miracle that I can see is that you have borrowed like no other government has done before, perhaps like no other country in the developing world. I think we are a privileged country to get such privileged treatment. The only miracle is that you are unable to pay back your debts.

I do not want to go on quoting from the Hon. Minister's speech because there are a number of statements which can be taken from it and demolished. I now get on to another aspect of my speech and deal with the speech made by the Hon. Minister of Trade who, as usual, made the only worthwhile contribution from the Government side. Everybody from that side has talked about what happened from the period 1970 to 1977 and asked, "What did Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike and the SLFP do?" and "What did Dr. N. M. Perera do?"

You have ruled this country for six years. What have you done? that is the question you must ask yourselves. The people of this country rejected the Sri Lanka Freedom Party in 1977 because they thought you were better than us. Please tap your own conscience and ask yourselves what you have done. Do not come to this House and waste our time and your time, Sir, by telling about what happened before between 1970 and 1977.

I am thankful to the Lobby correspondent of the "Island" who has said today that Private Member's Motion must be brought to stop MPs from talking about what happened between 1970 and 1977. Are you trying to find refuge, are you trying to find excuses for your miserable failure to perform economically in this country, by referring to the seven years of the SLFP? Even we got into those policies, we are not going to go back to the era of queues; we are not going to go back to the era of shortages; we are not going to go back to the "Haal Pollas" and "Miris pollas". Those are the mistakes we have made. People rejected the SLFP for those mistakes. Surely, are you therefore going on and on and on in the sixth year of your Government still talking about the SLFP? If you are so bankrupt, please do not speak; we will wind up the House and go home early. But do not waste the time of this House by this kind of tomfoolery which some Members have been indulging in.

The only worthwhile speech was the speech of the Minister of Trade which I will deal with and which needs correction. The speakers of the Government generally talked about the world prices. "What can we

do? The world price have gone up. The price of oil could not be controlled by us." I will come to the price of oil later to show you what has happened and why it has happened. They go on to say a number of things. After six years what do you find? Bungling, economic mismanagement, corruption rampant at a level never seen in this country before. And still you are going on talking of what happened before 1977!

The Hon. Minister of Finance, Sir, in his speech at page 20 says: "Sri Lanka is amongst the 20 poorest countries in the World." Therefore, Sir, if we are amongst the 20 poorest countries in the world - which I am sure we are - is it not right that this Government must make every endeavour to stop waste, to stop corruption - to stop corruption of an unprecedented nature at high level? And the main culprit in corruption has been the tenders and so on awarded in the Ministry of Mahaweli? I will come to that later in the course of my speech. You have in fact wasted money as no other Government has done, which I will show you as I go along with my speech. We have lived way beyond our means, as if we are the richest country in the world, as if we are the United States, West Germany, France, Japan all rolled into one. That is the way this government has behaved, spent lavishly and now you are saying you must cut the coat according to the cloth that is available. You never thought of the cloth that was available at the time you went on a spending spree spent indiscriminately. I will come to that. I will prove it with statistics later on.

Now, Sir, I am glad about one thing the president has said: that those who enter through the doors of the IMF and the World Bank should abandon all hope. He is quite right, because this is what we have been telling him from 1977. This is what we have been warning this Government about from 1977: abandon all hope. But you went through those doors knowing what you are going in for. Surely, I am not going to be convinced that the Minister of Finance did not know what he was going in for. He is a very intelligent man. Surely he knew what he was going in for. The President, even more intelligent than he is - knew what he was going in for. You could not have been unaware of the pitfalls that awaited you when you walked through that door. "Abandon all hope," you can say now. You are saying it now after committing this country for generations to come. You should have said this in 1977 and saved us the agony of paying these debts back, and of being castigated internationally as a leper, which is going to happen if you are refusing to pay back these debts. That is the only submission I have to make on the president's statement about the World Bank and the IMF.

Now, I have brought with me another quotation which I found yesterday in the newspapers. This is very important for this Debate. "Bangladesh slates IMF

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for difficult credit terms.”—(Interruption). The Hon. Member for Chilaw is constantly bickering there. If you read as much as I read, you would not have half this Problem.

Now, Sir, what does the Bangladesh Government say ?

“Bangladesh military ruler Lieutenant-General Hossain Mohamed Ershad today criticised the International Monetary Fund for setting difficult credit conditions for his country ‘They want us to devalue our currency and raise prices of all our essential commodities to enable us to be worthy of international credit’, he told a meeting here.”

“Our negotiations with the IMF over the last eight months have not produced any results because we are unable to fulfil their demands, General Ershad said”.

Sir, Bangladesh is one of the poorest countries in the world, much poorer than Sri Lanka. The economic mess is unbelievable, much worse than in Sri Lanka, a thousand times worse than in Sri Lanka. If the ruler of Bangladesh can say that he is rejecting the IMF terms because he feels that his country will end up in a worse mess, why did we not do this ourselves ? Starvation in Bangladesh and unemployment in Bangladesh are much worse than in Sri Lanka, and if that ruler can make a public statement in Dacca. Why did we not realize this earlier ? Take, for example, the case of Tanzania. I quoted about Tanzania last year in this House. Their President has outright rejected the conditions which were laid down by the IMF and the World Bank. We accepted all those conditions. We got all the monies that we wanted. Your own President has accepted, has said in Delhi, and now you say “Wipe them out ! ye who enter here, give up hope”. This is some kind of joke. If it was perpetrated upon this country on the 1st of April, I would have dismissed it as an April fool’s joke. But this was nowhere near the 1st of April.

Now, Sir I would like to draw your attention to another very interesting article which I found in a paper yesterday. I am sorry to bore my Friend, the hon. Member for Chilaw.—(Interruption.)—The hon. Member says I am reading too much, but I am compelled to read this because all this is in printed form.

The President went to Delhi and made a statement proposing that Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, should head a delegation of developing countries to the developed world. Now, what did Mrs. Indira Gandhi have to say about this ? What did Mrs. Gandhi say about this according to a paper of yesterday ? Here is what it says :

“Sri Lanka’s proposal for a mission of non-aligned leaders to have talks with leaders of industrialized countries met with a sharp retort from Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi on Saturday”.

“I have no intention of going around pleading anybody’s case’.”

An outright rejection, slap in the face.

“I have no intention of pleading anybody’s case. The developed countries are well aware of our views’, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, now Chirman of the Non-Aligned Movement told a news conference that marked the closure of the five-day Summit Conference in New Delhi.

‘My own proposal, she said, ‘is that all heads of States should attend the UN General Assembly and take up the pressing problems of the developing world’.”

Now, Sir, we are told in our press that our proposals have been accepted *in toto*, that there is no problem, that everything that Sri Lanka has said has been accepted. But here is what the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement has to say about your proposal. She has given you a resounding slap in the face.—(Interruption.)

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(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(A Member)

By another woman !

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(திரு. அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Yes, we all know what you said about that woman. Do not put yourselves in further embarrassment and further difficulties with the Government of India, because you good Gentlemen who have attacked that lady on a number of occasions never believed that she would come back to power. But now you have to eat your own words about her. When I spoke in this House you said she would never come back to power. Within one month of your saying that, she came back as Prime Minister of India.

All that is not relevant. She has rejected your proposal out of hand. That is the importance that Mr. Indira Gandhi, our neighbour, the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Conference, gave to the Sri Lanka proposal. So, you have made this proposal without asking Mr. Gandhi. That is what I understand by this. That means your President has gone to Delhi, you have argued this case and wanted this proposal without even consulting the person who was going to head this delegation. President Jayewardene proposed the name of Mrs. Gandhi to head this delegation. He has not even the common courtesy to ask this lady, “Are you prepared to do it.” She has given you a slap, Sir, which I do not think any other lady would have given. Now we will leave that aside.

Let us now take the speech of my Friend, the Minister of Trade, who came to this House and made a valiant effort to defend this Government. As usual, he does a fairly good job, but while doing this good job he said a number of things which must be corrected. His

basic argument was : where are we going to collect this money from ? We have nowhere to go except the IMF and the World Bank. I think he had not read the President's speech when he said this, because he is not a man who wants to find himself in hot water. He is always very cautious. He said : " Where else are we to go ? We must go where the money is". That is exactly what the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs said today. You have gone where the money is without having the slightest intention of paying back the money. That is what you have done.

I would like to remind this House of the arguments the Minister of Trade adduced. He said, "What are you complaining about? The People's Republic of China, one of the biggest communist countries in the world, has gone to the IMF, Poland has gone to the IMF, Hungary has gone to the IMF, and Romania has gone to the IMF. This is what he said to this House. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister of Trade-I am sorry he is not here today-did China ever say "We cannot pay back your debts". Did Hungary ever say this, "Walk through their doors and you have no hope ? " I cannot remember any of the heads of those countries ever making statements like that. I am not sure of the conditions on which the loans have been given to China and Romania. The Hon. Minister of Finance will know that more than I do. I have no access to those documents. But I am more than convinced that none of those countries would have mortgaged generations of their country yet to be born to the IMF and the World Bank in this thoughtless manner as the Government of Sri Lanka has done.

Mr. Lalith Athulathmudali, the Hon. Minister of Trade, asked us : "What is your answer to borrowing ? What do you tell us to do ? " I would like to remind him of the two basic things that you should have done. One to have borrowed for projects that can pay back the money as quickly as the debt should be paid back, not to go and invest it on long gestation projects. You will never complete the Accelerated Mahaweli Project for the next 25 years. I will show you statistics and prove, that you cannot complete your accelerated programme, not the master plan, in 30 years. I will come to that later. I would like to tell the Hon. Minister of Trade that you should have invested this money, even if you have to borrow it, in projects that would have paid back as quickly as possible. Secondly, the only alternative to borrowing is saving. That we all know. We should at least be able to finance a part of our capital expenditure from our own resources. But what are we doing in this Budget and what have we done in earlier budgets ? We are borrowing to finance even our current account deficit.

Now, this total dependence on the IMF and the World Bank will lead us on the road of no return, a dead end. Economically, Sri Lanka, whether you rule for the next 25 years or somebody else rules, is

doomed. I would like to remind this Hon. Minister of Finance-he knows this more than anybody else in this House-of the mess Chile is in. The CIA conspired to overthrow the democratically elected Government of President Salvador Allende. They murdered him. It has been proved beyond any reasonable doubt that the CIA was behind the move to murder President Allende. They then installed their puppet, a military ruler called Pinochet. Then what happened ? The IMF and the World Bank went in there with their arms wide open and gave them all the money they wanted. Today one of the worst economies in the whole of Latin America is the economy of Chile. So what are we talking about the economy of Sri Lanka ?

Then there is a very fine-I do not like to do this ; I know it embarrasses my good Friend the Hon. Minister of Finance. He gets very angry when I say this. So I will limit myself to one quotation from it. I just cannot resist it ; it is too good to miss. This was said in 1972. I do not want to embarrass you.-(*Interruption.*)-A little earlier.

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

The earlier one's are even better.

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(*திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க*)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

These are salad days. This is what you said when you were in the peak of your form. He said something very interesting about Mr. J. R. Jayewardene. I brought it along not to embarrass him but to show you, to show to this House, what the economic policies of the UNP have always been particularly under Mr. J. R. Jayewardene's administration. I am quoting nobody else-I am not quoting the hon. Member for Kotmale ; I am not quoting the hon. Member for Gampaha ; I am not quoting myself ; I am quoting His Excellency's own Minister of Finance, Mr. R. J. G. de Mel. This, Sir, is from HANSARD of 21st November 1972, wherein he says :

" ඵලභව අවුරුදු පහක පමණ කාලයක් තුළ, ඒ කියන්නේ 1965 සිට 1970 දක්වා රාජ්‍ය අමතකුමා මගයෙන් සිටියා..... "

That is Mr. J. R. Jayewardene.

" ඒ කාලයේදීත් එතුමා අනුභවනය කළ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය කුමක්ද ? කාපල්ලා, බිපල්ලා, ණයට ගනිල්ලා, ජොලි කරපල්ලා, කමත් ණයට ගනිල්ලා, ඒවායින් ජොලි කරපල්ලා කියන ප්‍රතිපත්තිය කොටුවේද ? "

අලින් කියන්නේ ඔක තමයි ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කලානායක තුමනි, ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා අපේ පැත්තේ ඉදිද්දී ගරු ජනාධිපතිතුමා ගැන මේ කියපු දේ ගැන මම එතුමාට ස්තූතිමත්ත වෙනවා. අනේකවාරයක් මම ස්තූතිවනු වෙනවා. මේවායේ ඇත්තක් නම් කවදාවත් බුලත් සිංහල මන්ත්‍රිතුමාගේ කමින් පිට වුණේ නැති බව මම අද ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න ඕනා. (*Interruption*)

[அஞ்சல் அலுவலகம் மூடும்]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the District Minister, Colombo, (Mr. Weerasinghe Mallimaratchi) is trying to send me off the track because, I know, it is very embarrassing. I am too seasoned a man for this kind of things. I have been in this House long enough - too long, in fact. Now, this is the home truth that my Friend the Hon. Minister of Finance said. I am thankful to him. That is exactly what we are saying today.

“காப்டீஸ், ஸ்பீக்கர், ஸ்டீவ் ஸ்டீவ், சேலி கர் பீல்டர், நான் ஸ்டீவ் ஸ்டீவ்.....” [கூடா கிழித்தல்]

This is the economic policy of the J. R. Jayewardene administration, of the UNP Government. It has been said not by any other but by your own Minister of Finance - not by any one of us.

பிரேமியம் மெம்பர்ஷிப் மெம்பர் (கொழும்பு டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட்)

(திரு. வீராசிங்கம் மல்லிமாராச்சி—கொழும்பு மாவட்ட அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Weerasinghe Mallimaratchchi—District Minister, Colombo)

என்னை ஹேடி ப்ரீசிடென்ட்?

அஞ்சல் அலுவலகம் மூடும்

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

ஹே! ஹே! ஹேடி ப்ரீசிடென்ட் நான்.

Sir, I would like to get that quotation from HANSARD and send it to the World Bank and the IMF and say that the Colombo District Minister says “என்னை ஹேடி ப்ரீசிடென்ட்?”. You would not get a cent from the World Bank. They will kick you out for good!

பிரேமியம் மெம்பர்ஷிப் மெம்பர்

(திரு. வீராசிங்கம் மல்லிமாராச்சி)

(Mr. Weerasinghe Mallimaratchchi)

கூடா டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் ஹேடி ப்ரீசிடென்ட் கிணை கிணை கிணை? ஹேடி ப்ரீசிடென்ட் ஹேடி ப்ரீசிடென்ட் கிணை?

அஞ்சல் அலுவலகம் மூடும்

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

ஹே! ஹே! கிணை! “காப்டீஸ், ஸ்பீக்கர், ஸ்டீவ் ஸ்டீவ், நான் ஸ்டீவ் ஸ்டீவ்.....”

பிரேமியம் மெம்பர்ஷிப் மெம்பர்

(திரு. வீராசிங்கம் மல்லிமாராச்சி)

(Mr. Weerasinghe Mallimaratchchi)

ஹேடி ப்ரீசிடென்ட் கிணை ஹேடி ப்ரீசிடென்ட் கிணை. ஹேடி ப்ரீசிடென்ட் கிணை ஹேடி ப்ரீசிடென்ட் கிணை.

அஞ்சல் அலுவலகம் மூடும்

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

நான் கிணை கிணை கிணை கிணை கிணை கிணை. ஹேடி ப்ரீசிடென்ட் கிணை கிணை கிணை கிணை கிணை.

I Will leave it at that. I would like to give this House an example of the country which you are trying so hard to emulate, the State of Singapore. This is what your Ministers, your economic thinkers want this country to emulate. In fairness to the Hon. Minister of Finance, he never wanted to emulate the Singapore example. Never. He is a practical man. This is an agricultural country. Ninety per cent of the Sri Lankans live in the villages; eighty-five per cent of the people of the country are living by means of agriculture. Now, how on earth can we emulate an example of a city state? It is unthinkable; it is absurd; it is ridiculous. He knows it. But what did some of our other leaders say? “No, we must go behind them; Singapore is our model”.

Look at the state of the economy in Singapore.

“Singapore appears to be heading for its worst economic performance since independence, 17 years ago, according to an official survey published today. The survey by the Ministry of Trade and Industry said that the Island’s economic growth rate in 1983 could be worse than the previous recorded low of 4 per cent in 1975”

And he goes on to say :

“With the exception of construction, all sectors of Singapore’s economy performed worse in 1982 than in 1981. The most adversely affected was the manufacturing sector”

and so on.

“The survey said that the depressed economic conditions in the developed world made it increasingly difficult to promote new investment projects in Singapore”.

The economic depression in the world is making it more difficult to promote new investments in Singapore. And this is the country which you are trying to emulate, and it has become a standing joke now. Some Minister or other goes to Singapore, he sees fountains of water in roundabouts, he comes here, and installs fountains in roundabouts. You go to Singapore, you see high-rise flats, you come here, and you start constructing high-rise flats. What has happened to the flats opposite the Liberty Cinema? You started by advertising a flat Rs. 700,000. In 1981 it went up to Rs. 1.7 million, and I believe, one of those flats is to be sold for more than Rs. 2 million.

நிர்வாககர் கமிட்டி

(பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please! The Sitting is suspended till 4.30 p.m. On resumption, the Deputy Chairman of Committees will take the Chair.

உத்தேசம் 4.30 மணிக்கு நிறுத்தப்பட்டு 4.30 மணிக்கு நிர்வாககர் கமிட்டி [உத்தேசம் மீண்டும் மூடும்] ல் மூடும் நேரம் வரை நிறுத்தப்பட்டு 4.30 மணிக்கு மீண்டும் தொடர்ந்து நடக்கிறது. குழுப் பிரதித் தலைவர் அவர்கள் [திரு. எட். மன் சமரவிக்ரம்] தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.

Sitting accordingly suspended till 4.30 p.m. and then resumed. MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES [MR. EDMUND SAMARAWICKREMA] in the Chair.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(ශ්‍රී ලංකා අග්‍රා පක්ෂාධිපති)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Mr. Deputy Chairman, as we adjourned for tea I was talking about the manner in which this country was trying to emulate Singapore. I was on the subject of high-rise flats.

Now, I remember the Hon. Minister of Finance once said at a Committee Meeting in the Finance Ministry that those high-rise flats which we are building in Colpetty next to the Liberty, in Bambalapitiya near the Majestic, are flats that can be well built by those who rent them out. If a man can spend Rs. 2 million for a flat, the same man can very well build it. So why is the Government spending this colossal amount of money and putting up these flats ?

There is a very interesting speech made by the Hon. Minister of State, Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis, which appeared in the "Divaina" of last Saturday, in which he says about Colombo and the development of Colombo :

"වසර 150 ක් පමණ ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ අගනුවරව පැවති කොළඹ නගරයේ ගොඩනැගිලි හා මංමාවත් වලින් අඩුවක් නැතත් එහි එක්තරා අඩුවක් තිබෙනවා එ පිළිබඳව කිවයුතු දේ බොහෝ ඇතත් මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මම ඒවා සඳහන් කරන්නේ නැහැ. ලස්සන ලස්සන වතුරමල් තිබුණත් ජලනල වලින් කිපී පැණී ගලා ගෙන ආවත් ජනතාවගේ කල්පනා ශක්තිය අඩු නම් අනුනට ඊර්ෂ්‍යා කරන, අනුත් හෙළා දකින පුද්ගලයින් සිටි නම් එම නගරයේ ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨත්වයක් ඇති වන්නේ නැ."

How correct ?

"අවුරුදු 450 කට පසුව ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ අගනුවර බවට පත් ශ්‍රී ජය වර්ධනපුරයෙන් දැහැමි, ඊර්ෂ්‍යා රහිත දර්ශනයක් ඇති ජනතාවක් බිහි කිරීම අපේ අරමුණයි."

Very prophetic words from the Hon. Minister of State, and he is quite right when he talks about the development of Colombo! And he goes on to say various things. We know what he is trying to say.

I would like to read to this House a quotation from T. E. Lawrence, otherwise known as Lawrence of Arabia, in his famous book "Seven Pillars of Wisdom", which I think is very applicable to the development of Colombo—

"All men dream but not equally. Those who dream by night in the dusty recesses of their minds wake in the day to find that it was vanity: but the dreamers of the day are dangerous men, for they may act their dream with open eyes to make it possible."

This, Sir, I find very applicable particularly when I read the speech of the Hon. Minister of State.

Yesterday, the hon. Member for Avissawella (Mr. M. D. Premaratne) my good Friend seated behind me, has misquoted me in this House, and unfortunately the "Island" newspaper of today carried it in headlines in the third page :

"I hope Anura will maintain what he said on Presidential polls victory on the Budget—Avissawella MP" Mr. M. D. Premaratne (UNP - Avissawella) continuing his speech in the Budget debate in Parliament yesterday said that in a press interview Mr. Anura Bandaranaike had said in October 1982, soon after the Presidential

election, that people had rejected the Marxists and the era of queues, and that was why President J. R. Jayewardene had won that election. In that interview he had also said that the people had accepted the Government's open economic policy."

But he deliberately did not read out the rest of the interview which I think is not correct. What I said was this—

"පෝලිමේ සිටින ආර්ථික ක්‍රමයකට මහජනතාව කැමති නැති බව ජනාධිපතිවරණයේදී පෙනුණා, නමුත් මේ ආර්ථික ක්‍රමය වැරදි බව ජනතාවට පසුවට පෙනේවි."

Now what did I say? I said that this economic system was wrong and the people had realized it too late—

"මේ ක්‍රමය දිගටම ගෙන යන්න බැහැ. නව වික ද්‍රව්‍යකින් සහනා ධාර කපනවා කපනවාමයි. ජයවර්ධන මහතාගේ ජයග්‍රහණයට හේතු වන" තාවකාලික වූ මේ ආර්ථික ක්‍රමයයි."

I have said quite clearly that the economic victory of Mr. J. R. Jayewardene at the elections is only a temporary phenomenon—(Interruption).—Yes, of course I maintain that. So, for him to read what suits him and leave out what does not suit him is, I think playing ducks and drakes in this House. That is why I read out what I have really said, so that people will not get the wrong understanding of what I said at the interview.

Now, let me deal with devaluation. Time and time again, Members of this House have told us that we have no control over the cost of living because of world prices. What are we talking? What is the main reason for the cost of living going up in this country? One of the main reasons is the constant devaluation, Mr. Chairman. First of all take the dollar. The dollar is now 23 rupees. At one stage it was devalued by the day or by the hour. What was 8 rupees in 1977 is 23 rupees today. A pound is 35 rupees which is a devaluation of 268 per cent from 1977. The yen is 10 cents which is a devaluation of 289 per cent. The Indian rupee is Rs. 2.25. And this devaluation is going on constantly and day by day.

What is the main reason for the cost of living going up? No doubt the world prices have some effect, some bearing, on the cost of living in this country, but the chief reason is this: the constant devaluation which is carried out at the behest of the World Bank and the IMF. A number of countries devalue to increase their exports. That is one of the main arguments for devaluation. I will tell you in the rest of my speech, what has happened to our exports.

Now, we all know that the prices of oil have come down in the world market. The British Government has reduced the price of crude oil from 35 dollars to 30 dollars. Nigeria and the Middle East followed suit and they reduced it to about 28 dollars. There was a big reduction even yesterday to 29 dollars. But the oil prices here have increased. What is the reason? The main reason is the devaluation. When the prices of oil the whole world over have come down, the prices of petrol and diesel in Sri Lanka have gone up—the price of petrol by Rs. 9.08 per gallon, from Rs. 45.50 to 54.58; the price of kerosene has gone up by Rs. 6.00;

[අනුර බණ්ඩාරත්න මහතා]

the price of super diesel by Rs. 5.91; the price of auto diesel by Rs. 3.69 and of heavy diesel by Rs. 3.52. The main reason for this is the devaluation. You cannot blame the Minister of Industries. You cannot blame the Petroleum Corporation. What can they do? As long as this devaluation is going on constantly, every imported item is bound to go up in price.

Now take transport costs. Transport costs have risen as they have never risen in this country before, again, because of the rising price of oil. I have brought, Sir, a long list to show how transport costs have gone up, but I do not want to take too much time on it. I Will just tell you two or three examples.

A man travelling from Ragama to Colombo, for a season ticket spent Rs. 30 per month before the price hike; today he spends for the same ticket Rs. 42. A man travelling from Gampaha who paid for his season ticket Rs. 52 a month spends Rs. 74 today—an increase of Rs. 22. A man travelling from Panadura to Colombo spent Rs. 50 before the recent price hike, today he spends Rs. 72. Like this, Sir, every commuter, whether he travels by train or by bus, is paying for a very heavy increase in the cost of transport. Sir, as I said this before, this is entirely due to the constant devaluation that is going on at the behest of the World Bank.

Now, Sir, many Members in this House have talked of the cost of living. Many of them have read out price lists, comparing prices that prevailed when they were in power with the prices prevailing when the other side is in power. I found a very interesting quotation from the Hon. Prime Minister who is a past master in comparing prices. I have brought the Hansard with me to the House to show you and to show—I am sorry he is not in this House today—how prices have gone up skyrocketed beyond the outer boundaries of heaven. This, I am quoting from Column 1308 of the Hansard of 1974. While he was speaking on behalf of the UNP against Dr. N. M. Perera's fourth Budget and comparing the prices of 1970 when they were in power with those of 1974 when we were in power, he said:

“1970 දී හාල් සේරුව ගෙ 85 සිට රු. 1.25 දක්වා මිල ගණන් වලට ලබා ගත හැකිව තිබුණා.”

How much is the same හාල් සේරුව. today? Yesterday in the open market it was Rs. 8.40. He is complaining about an increase of 40 cents!

“එදා අළුත් ම:එ රාත්තල ගෙ 75 සිට රු. 1.50 දක්වා මිල ගණන් වලට ලබා ගත හැකි වුණු නමුත්.....”

Today the same අළුත් මාලු රාත්තල. is between Rs. 15 and Rs. 21. Then he goes on to say:

“එදා කරවල රාත්තල ගෙ 80 පටන් ගෙන රු. 1.80 දක්වා මිල ගණන් වලට ගත හැකිව තිබුණු නමුත්.....”

Today it is Rs. 30. Then he is taking about a pound of beef. This is very interesting, Sir. He says that a pound of beef during our time has gone up from Rs. 1.12 to Rs. 3.75. Today, it is over Rs. 10.00!

Then he goes on to say—

“1970 දී ගම්මිරිස් රාත්තල රු. 3.00 ට ගත හැකි වුණා. 1974 ඔක්තෝබර්වල ගම්මිරිස් රාත්තල රු. 10.00 සි.”

අද රු. 22.50 සි.

Sir, I want to show this House what our Hon. Prime Minister, when he was in the Opposition, said about rising prices during our time. In case he has forgotten what he said, because he came out in this House one day recently with what I have said in the past, I thought I will repay him that compliment by coming out with what he said about these things in the past. I have a big file here, Sir; let him know that others also can quote what they said when they were in the Opposition. But this game, Sir, is a very nasty game—to start quoting other people when you can also be quoted back. So let him know that. Then the Hon. Prime Minister said in his speech:

“අද අඹ රාත්තල රු. 6.00 සි.

අද රු. 25.00 සි. [බාබා කිරීමක්]

How much is a pound of Potatoes today, Sir? Over Rs. 5.00 yesterday. This is the result of your economic policy, a deliberate economic policy. Then he goes on to talk about the price of sugar:

“1970 මැයි වල සිටි රාත්තල ගෙ 72 ගණන් මිනූ තරම් ලබා ගන්නට තිබුණා. අද රාත්තල ගෙ 72 ගණන් පලාකයට පමණක් 3/4 ක් ලැබෙනවා.”

Today, a pound of sugar, how much is it in the open market? Today, a pound of sugar is nearly Rs. 6.00. He was complaining of it when it was 72 cents. Sir, these are very interesting things, because this is what affects the common man. Your party that is supposed to represent the common man complained when it was Rs. 10. What are you saying when it is Rs. 45? (Interruption). To whom did it go earlier? —(Interruption)— Certainly not! Did we not grow coffee during the SLFP time? —(Interruption)— We have grown coffee since the time of the British. What are you talking? Coffee was grown in this country from the days of the British raj. The hon. Member for Gampola (MR. W. P. B. Dissanayake) I think represents an electorate which grows coffee.

මත් ක්‍රීවරයෙක්

(අඟුණකොටුව ඉරුබාර)

(A Member)

He has been drinking Nescafe, Sir.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරත්න මහතා

(ශ්‍රී. ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික පක්ෂය)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Then he complained about the price of coconut. I do not want to labour that point, because he is one of those people who jumped on to a platform with two halves of a coconut.—(Interruption). Sir, the price of arrack has gone up—a phenomenal increase.

මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්

(අங்கුණත්තවරු ඉරුවාර්)
(A Member)

How about whisky ?

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(ති.ප්‍ර. අනුර පண்டාරනායක)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

I am sure you know about that, Sir.

“කිසි විටි රුක්මලක මිල 1970 මැයි මසයේදී රු. 2.70 සි; අද රු. 4.50 යි.”

He was complaining when a pound of powdered milk was Rs. 4.50. Today what is the price of lakspray ? Rs. 23. I remember that speakers on that side went on to platforms and said Mrs. Bandaranaike has no children ! Today Lakspray is Rs. 23.—(Interruption). What are you talking about wages ? I will tell you about real wages is this country, how real wages have declined instead of increasing. And the Rs. 100 increase you have given will not touch the boundary, the periphery, of this problem. It will not be enough to pay the cost of travel of two people in one family.

මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්

(අங்கුණත්තවරු ඉරුවාර්)
(A Member)

That also might be a forged note !

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(ති.ප්‍ර. අනුර පண்டාරනායක)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Even that might be a forged note. I am coming to that. What is this Rs. 100 increase ? It is nothing, Sir. If you did not give this Rs. 100 there would have been a revolution on your hands.

Now, Sir, this is what he said then :

“ලාම්පු තෙල් ගැලවුණේ අපේ කාලයේ යන 75 සි; අද රු. 3.60 යි.”

අද ලාම්පු තෙල් ගැලවුණ මිල කීයද? රු. 23.00 යි. එදාට වඩා රු. 20 කින් පමණ වැඩි කර තිබෙනවා.

Does that also go to the producer ? This speech of the Hon. Prime Minister must be preserved for posterity. He has been comparing prices between 1970 and 1974, but in 1983 the cost of every item has increased, not one hundred per cent but three hundred per cent to five hundred per cent. This is to remind in case you want to forget your own past.

The Hon. Prime Minister, in the course of another speech, has said something very interesting. This was after the UNP came into power in 1977—1st December 1977, before he became Prime Minister and when Mr. J. R. Jayewardene was Prime Minister. This is very interesting, Sir. I will read this out—*Hansard* of 1st December 1977, Column 2050 :

“අපි කෙසේ දේ කරන්නේ මිනිසා ජීවත් කරවීමටයි. එහෙම වුණේත් සංවර්ධනය මුළුමණින්ම ඇණහිටියත්, ඔස් දුවන්නට බැටිට පාරවල නතර වුණත්, දුම්රිය බාධකය නතර වුණත්, පාසැල්

ගොඩනැගිලි තැනීම නතර වුණත්, ජල සම්පාදනය නතර වුණත්, මිනිසුන්ගේ ජීවත්වීමට අවහිරයක් ඇති වෙනවා නම් ඒ හැම කුම යක්ම වෙනස් කරන්නට අපි ලැහැස්ති ඊව මම ප්‍රකාශ කරනවා.”

Now, Sir, what he says in this is basically correct. But are they doing it ? He says they will stop all development projects if the people are suffering. That was what you said after the 1977 General Election. Today the people are suffering in this country as they have never suffered. I think even the most ardent UNPer will admit it, if you are realistic and honest abot it. They are suffering as they have never suffered. I would ask the Hon. Prime Minister. Will you stop Mahaweli ? Will you stop your housing schemes ? Will you stop Free Trade Zone ? Will you stop the Liberty Plaza ? Will you stop making roundabouts ? Will you stop putting up fountains in roundabouts ? Will you stop Air Lanka ? Will you do any of these because the people are suffering ? No, Sir, today you have turned your entire argument round and you shamelessly say ; “Oh ! no, we are not going to stop our development work. We are going to carry on with our development projects.” This is diametrically opposed to what he stated in 1977 when the UNP came into power after the General Election. This is the kind of double talk which you accused the Sri Lanka Freedom Party of, which the UNP is guilty of more than any other party in this country.

Then what did the Prime Minister say ? I have another interesting quotation from the same speech. He made eleven charges against Mrs. Bandaranaike. Unfortunately he only read out about five of the charges in the House. I remember I was there in the House that day. Somebody showed this to me. He made eleven charges against Mrs. Bndaranaike. What were the charges he made ? Very interesting, Sir ! One of the charges is :

“විශ්ව විද්‍යාලවල නත්ත්වය කුමක්ද ?

‘මුළු ලෝකය පුරාම කීර්තියක් දැරූ අපේ අධ්‍යාපන ක්‍රමය අද අත්තලයටම පිරිහී ඇත. මේ ව්‍යාකූල නත්ත්වය පාසල්වල සිට විශ්ව විද්‍යාලවලටත්, අපේ අනෙකුත් උසස් අධ්‍යාපන ආයතන වලටත් පැතිරී තිබේ.’”

Sir, the education of this country has never been in a worse mess than it is today. Look at the situation of the universities today. The students have come out with very genuine grievances. I am tabling a letter submitted by the Students’ Assembly of the University of Colombo to His Excellency President J. R. Jayewardene. I want it to go into HANSARD,* It shows the genuine grievances, they are faced with. How do you tackle them ? All the students are out on strike. How do you deal with them ? You send thugs in green shirts. I have got the numbers of the CTB vehicles and the private lorries utilized by various people to transport thugs into these campuses. You

* කපාට අවසානයේ පල කර ඇත.
உரைப்பில் தரப்பட்டுள்ளது.
Reproduced at end of speech.

[අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා]

have them thrashed. One of the charges you brought against Mrs. Bandaranaike was that the universities were in a mess.

The next charge is :

“සැව වනාවකවත් වැඩි වාර ගණනක් විශ්ව විද්‍යාල කේසව වසා දමන ලදී.”

Sir, this is a joke. I think this Government has closed down universities at the drop of a hat. If you cannot run the administration close them !

The next allegation is :

“රවුළුම තේපැන් ශාලාවලී ඇති කර දැමිය යුතු රජ කෙරෙහිව.”

I would like to know whether this Government has followed the policy of closing down taverns. You have a large number of taverns.

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)

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

232 taverns were closed down immediately we came into power in 1977.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

But the consumption of liquor, as we know, has not dropped. New licences have been issued. The drinking has not dropped.

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)

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

No new licences have been issued except on the recommendation of the Hon. Minister for Tourism.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

May I ask you a question? Has your revenue from alcohol dropped? No. I think the people are drinking the same amount or more.

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)

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

I cannot legislate to make them stop drinking. Very sorry!

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

I agree with you. I am not advocating that it should be banned.

සරත් මුත්තේවුගෙම මහතා

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

We will vote against it.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

We will vote against it—the hon. Member for Kalawana and myself and you, Sir. The three of us will strongly oppose it. But that is neither here nor there. The revenues derived from the sale and consumption of alcohol has not dropped at all. I think it has multiplied—multiplied in no uncertain terms. What has this Government done? You have allowed the famous Aloysius Mudalali to open a casino.

මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(A Member)

Who is he?

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Aloysius mudalali who has opened the Palm Beach Casino in the Fort.

මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(A Member)

Is he a friend of yours?

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

He is a friend of a lot of people on that side. He is a friend of the Prime Minister, not of mine. I have never set my eyes on him, and I hope I will never set my eyes on him. You have permitted that man to open one of the biggest casinos in South Asia. I do not think there are casinos in India, I do not think there are casinos in Pakistan, I do not think there are casinos in Bangladesh or in the Maldiv Islands, but you have permitted him to open a casino in the Fort because he is a strong supporter of your Government.

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)

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

Who gave him permission to open a casino?

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

I do not know. First, I remember, it was stopped. It was stopped originally.

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මහතා

(திரு. ஆர். ஜே. ஜி. த மெல்)

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

I certainly do not know who gave him permission.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

I agree with you.

ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මෙල් මහතා

(කි.පු. ජයරත්න මහතා)

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

You tell us who gave him permission.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(කි.පු. අනුර පණ්ඩාරනායක)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

I know you will not do it, but a lot of things have been done behind your back, unfortunately, as far as these matters are concerned. I know that you have never done it. I know you are against this kind of thing.

Look at these video games. Every 100 feet on Galle Road you find a video game centre. All the young boys in this country are playing video games.

සරත් මුත්තේටුවෙගම මහතා

(කි.පු. සරත් මුත්තේටුවෙගම)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Next time you will be having elections also by video.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(කි.පු. අනුර පණ්ඩාරනායක)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Now, Sir, in the Philippines, which has an absolute, frightening dictatorship, they have banned video games. Ferdinand Marcos, who is more right-thinking than all of you put into one basket, has banned video games because he feels, quite correctly, that video games should be banned. And you are talking about the "Mathpan Sala" of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party.

What is the other charge that is levelled against us? This is very interesting, Sir.

"අපේ දේශීය මුළු ණය ප්‍රමාණය 1970 දී රුපියල් බිලියන විසිනට කෝටි පහක් ලක්ෂයක සිට 1976 වන විට එක් දහස් දේශීය ණයට කෝටි දස ලක්ෂයක් දක්වා ඉහළ ගොස් තිබේ."

I do not want to read the whole thing because it is too long. What he is complaining of this that the external and the domestic debt or the gross national debt have increased during the time of the SLFP Government. I will show you how it has gone up.

The external debt in 1971 was Rs. 1,578 million. In 1977 it was Rs. 4,411 million, which is only an increase of Rs. 2,833 million. During the seven years of the United Front Government we increased the external debt by only Rs. 2,800 million. What is it today? In 1982 it was Rs. 33,213 million, which is a phenomenal increase of Rs. 28,000 million. And the Prime Minister was at that time complaining in this House about our increase of Rs. 2,800 million. What does he say about the increase of Rs. 28,000 million, an increase of 700 per cent? That is about the external debt.

Let us talk about the domestic debt. In 1970 when we came into power the domestic debt was Rs. 7,873 million. In 1977 it went up to Rs. 13,000 million, which is an increase of only Rs. 6,000 million. What is it today? Today it is Rs. 44,000 million. The domestic debt stands at

Rs. 44,000 million, which is an increase of Rs. 29,000 million. The Hon. Prime Minister complained of the SLFP's domestic debt when it stood at Rs. 13,000 million. It stands today at Rs. 44,000 million. What does he say about that increase?

Then he talks about the gross public debt. The gross public debt has gone up by 438 per cent, Sir—a Rs. 60,000 million increase.

Then the Hon. Prime Minister goes on to complain about the money supply. The charge against Mrs. Bandaranaike was that the money supply increased during the SLFP time. I will remind him about how the money supply has increased during his Government's time.

In 1970 the money supply stood at Rs. 1,966.6 million. In 1977 it increased to Rs. 5,365.8 million, which is an increase of Rs. 3,300 million. Today what is the money supply? It stands at Rs. 11,452.3 million, which is an increase of Rs. 6,087 million, double the increase of the SLFP time. And he says Mrs. Bandaranaike should be charged for increasing the money supply! This is the Government that has increased the money supply twice more than what Mrs. Bandaranaike's Government did. What do you say about that now? Then he talks of 'hora salli'. This is a very interesting quotation:

අයි කඩාකායකයාගේ, මුදල් සැපයුම සියේට 60 'කින්' වැඩි වුණ නම්, මොකක්ද? මේ කියන්නේ? මාස 18 ක් තුළ අවුල් ගනුපු අල්ලී. අපටත් පුළුවන් අතිශයව අවුල් කන්නේදැයි කිවේ නම්, කඩදාසි තිබෙනවා සල්ලී අවුල් ගන්න. මේ අය ඊට ගෙන ගියේ හොර සල්ලිලිත්, බොරු සල්ලිලිලිත්."

Now, Sir, I would remind him of how this Government has printed money. Look at the Treasury Bills. In 1960 they stood at Rs. 560 million. In 1965, when we lost, they stood at Rs. 1,300 million. It was an increase of only Rs. 740 million. When the D. S. Senanayake Government lost in 1970 they stood at Rs. 1,950 million. In 1977 they stood at Rs. 2,700 million when you come into power. That is also in correspondence with the increase of 1960-65, an increase of 740 to Rs. 750 million. That is, for over 17 years when three governments were in power the increase has been more or less uniform. Now what has been the increase? In October 1982 it has gone up from Rs. 2,700 million to Rs. 17,000 million, which is an increase of Rs. 14,300 million. That was the charge you levelled against us. What is the meaning of this? Every six months you come to this House and ask us to approve Treasury Bills. I remember, once the hon. Member for Kalawana and I made lengthy speeches on this matter when a Treasury Bills Resolutions was presented by the acting Minister of Finance. All that is on record and I do not want to repeat the same arguments, but this just goes to show the way this Government has printed money. It stands at Rs 17,000 million. What does the Prime Minister say about this?

[අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා]

He is accusing Mrs. Bandaranaike of printing money when she only printed Rs. 750 million. What does he say when Mr. J. R. Jayewardene's Government has printed Rs. 17,000 million? What does he say about that?

Sir, I have brought here with me a very interesting quotation from none other than His Excellency the President Mr. J. R. Jayewardene on inflation. This is from HANSARD of 21st July 1972.

This is what he says as reported in the HANSARD of 21st July, 1972 :-

"I would like to inform the Hon. Minister of Justice as well as others in the Government and in the Opposition of dangers of inflationary financing to an extent where the whole economy could completely collapse. This has happened in various countries; this happened in Europe particularly, after the First World War. Germany....."

that is Weimar Germany, Sir-

"Russia and Austria were some of the countries involved, particularly Germany, where, when a man went to buy a cigarette, he had to take a taxi-load of money".

This is what Mr. J. R. Jayewardene said in 1972 when we asked the House to approve Rs. 100 million in the form of treasury Bills. He was quite correct. What have you done now? You are blaming us for inflationary policies. You have doubled and trebled the inflationary tendencies, but you accuse Mrs. Bandaranaike's Government of doing that. If this is not hypocrisy, Sir, then what is?

I would like to get on to another subject. I refer to the "Sun" of 5th March, 1983 where the headline reads:

"Over Eight million rupees in circulation. Biggest counterfeit operation"

Counterfeit one hundred rupee notes totalling around eight million rupees are now in circulation, Central Bank Governor, Dr. Warnasena Rasaputram warned yesterday.

He described it as the 'biggest counterfeit operation ever in Sri Lanka' and appealed for public co-operation to track down the counterfeit notes."

The Governor of the Central Bank says that over eight million Rupees in counterfeit notes are in circulation. Sir, one day he says the amount is three million and another day he says it is eight million. I do not know how he knows so much is in circulation—unless the Government counterfeited the notes.—(interruption)—The hon. Member for Kalawana (Mr. Sarath Muttettuwagama) says the hundred rupee pay increase must be for that.

You are now talking about a demonetisation which took place at the time the late Dr. N. M. Perera was Minister of Finance in the United Front Coalition

Government. You made a song and dance about it in Parliament. You came here and made a statement and it was given publicity in the Press and Radio, but what do you say about the biggest counterfeit operation in the history of Sri Lanka? You knew what was coming, so you brought this out to hide this matter about the forged currency. To cover your own problems, you have brought out something that happened during the regime of the SLFP. They are now talking about demonetisation to insult the late Dr. N. M. Perera. That is how you operate. I read yesterday that the Hon. Minister has said that they are conducting investigations into the matter, so I do not want to say anything about it.

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(ශ්‍රී ලං. ඉන්. ජ්‍යෙ. ජී. ජ මෙල්)

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

If you might permit me to interrupt for a moment. Unfortunately the newspapers do not print everything in full but if you read the HANDSARD you will find the complete details of my statement.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(ශ්‍රී ලං. අනුර පණ්ඩාරනායක)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

I am sure you will make every effort to get to the bottom of it and show the same interest you have shown in the demonetisation exercise of Dr. N. M. Perera.

Take the balance of trade of the country. In 1977 our trade surplus was Rs. 630 million. Today the deficit is Rs. 16,000 million. Why is this? This is because of the indiscriminate imports. I have, time and time again, spoken on the indiscriminate manner in which the Government is importing baubles into this country. When I spoke on the Budget last year, I gave you a list of the items imported. There was buriyani from South Africa, mussels from France and Suchard chocolates from Switzerland. I even brought some into this House to show you but I will not repeat that performance here today. My Friend the hon. Member for Attanagalla says that they even import water from Scotland. Things like this have been the main contributory factor for the massive trade deficit. Now, what will that lead to? A large trade deficit leads directly to a balance of payment. We had a surplus in 1977 when we lost 3,313 million. Today you have a deficit of 406 million. That is the balance of payment. The Minister of Finance talked of economic growth. I will deal with that at some length. He said in the Budget Speech that Sri Lanka has increased the economic growth by six per cent and that even Japan has only increased by 3 per cent. What he wants to imply in this House is that we have increased by twice the amount that Japan had. How have we increased the economic growth? I will show the Hon. Finance

Minister how he has increased the economic growth. If a man, for example, earns twenty-five thousand rupees a month, he borrows 100 thousand rupees from a Bank and spends it all during that month, buys a few new clothes, buys food, buys drinks, buys a car, improves his house—there is naturally growth. You are living way beyond your means. You are borrowing endlessly from the World Bank and the IMF and you are just dashing it around in the country and saying there is growth. But is that real growth? Is it genuine growth? It is only artificial growth. We are living on borrowed money and borrowed time, as I said for nearly one hour in the earlier part of my speech before tea. As for the various statements made by His Excellency the President J. R. Jayewardene on the IMF and the World Bank, you are living on their money and you are not even grateful to them for giving that money.

You are speaking about the economic growth, and you are comparing it with Japan. Japan is one of the most developed countries in the world. You are saying they are the only developed people. Japan is not living on the borrowed money. Japan is not living on the goodwill of the IMF and the World Bank. Japan is not living on other people's money and saying we are unable to pay it back. This is how you compare our growth rate with the growth rate of countries like Japan. Now, Sir, take for example export. The main thrust of the Budget speech of the Hon. Minister of Finance has been on export development. He has rightly, towards the sixth year of being Minister of Finance, now demarcated Rs. 250 million for the development of exports. I am glad even late in the day you have shifted your emphasis from imports to exports. It is something you should have done long long time ago. But what has happened to exports in this country? I am quoting from the Central Bank Bulletin of December 1982, the most recent one available, Sir, where the export volume in 1976 was 102. That is, when we were in power. In 1982 the export volume is the same; it is also 102. There has been no increase in the export volume for the last 8 years of which for six years you have been in power. Why is it that you have failed in six successive Budgets, six years in power with a five-sixths majority in Parliament, to improve your exports? Your export volume stands at the same amount it stood in 1976. Where is the improvement? And do you think the 250 million rupees you have demarcated for exports is sufficient?

Now, Sir, liberalising imports have ruined our local industry. They have ruined the textile handloom industry. It has ruined a number of other industries, and the most amusing thing is that recently the Minister of Textile Industries suddenly got up one morning and decided to ban the import of textiles. Overnight every item of imported textiles skyrocketed in price, doubled and trebled in price. Within 48 hours

what did you do? You removed the ban on imported textiles. What is the meaning of this? If you want to protect the local handloom textile producer, do so with a coherent policy; say, you are going to ban certain items of imported textiles; say that there is a coherent policy with which to develop our local handloom industries—handlooms, powerlooms, and so forth. Thousands and thousands of people have been unemployed due to your free import of textiles? Import textiles, if you like, I do not say ban it altogether, but see that you do so in a manner which protect the handloom textile producer in this country. And today, one day you ban the import and 48 hours later you lift the ban. What is the meaning of this? Do you know the direction in which you are going? You must have a clear coherent policy on this matter.

Now, Sir, I would like to deal next with the GCEC, the much talked of Greater Colombo Economic Commission. The Hon. Minister of Finance dealt with this on page 20 of his Budget Speech. I do not want to quote that as it is too long. But I will have to say this about the Free Trade Zone.

First of all, let me deal with the Foreign Investments Advisory Committee, the FIAC, which is a combination of local and foreign investors. The total envisaged investment was Rs. 6,836 million in 1982 and you envisaged jobs for 14,000 people. For 1982 you have envisaged an investment of Rs. 6,836 million, which has come down to Rs. 2,664 million, a drop of Rs. 4,200 million. Why is that? The jobs you planned for 14,000 persons have come down to 11,600—so much so for the FIAC.

Take the LIAC—the Local Investments Advisory Council. In 1978 you envisaged investments for Rs. 1,061 million, and in 1982 it has come down to Rs. 170 million. Sir, this is local investment you envisaged. Rs. 1,061 million has come down to Rs. 170 million. Take the GCEC. In 1980, the total investment was Rs. 1,266 million. That was when Mr. Upali Wijewardena was chairman. When Mr. Paul Perera was chairman in 1982 it has come down to Rs. 573 million; a phenomenal drop from Rs. 1,266 million to Rs. 573 million. Where is the investors' confidence? You are supposed to be a Government which believes in a free economy. You are supposed to be a Government which does not put any burdens upon the private sector. In other words, you are the best Government the private sector in this country can ever have from their point of view. Sir, there is no dispute on that point, either from that side or this side. What has happened? Where is the investor's confidence? Where is the confidence of the local private sector, because in the LIAC from Rs. 1,061 million there is a massive drop to Rs. 170 million; a drop of nearly Rs. 1,000 million. Why is that?—Is it because they have no confidence in the

[අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා]

Government ? Or is it because they have no money to invest ? How can you expect them to invest when they can very well put their money into the National Savings Bank and get an interest of 22 per cent ? Any investor, if he wants to get a good return on his money, does not have to go to the LIAC and get various industries approved. All he has to do is to walk with his money into the National Savings Bank, invest that money in the National Savings Bank, and draw a comfortable interest of 22 per cent. That is the main reason why the local private sector is not investing. How do you expect them, therefore, with the high rate of inflation and the high cost of living to save their money ? Sir, I think even the small-time investor ; the lower-rung investor who might go to the LIAC, also cannot go there now because of the very high rate of inflation and cost of living. That is not the argument. The argument is mainly, as long as you have very high rates of interest paid by the bank, there people are not going to invest their in money approved industries. That is the way you have failed to attract foreign investment and local investment.

Now, Sir, what has happened in the GCEC. I must say this: Since Mr. Paul Perera took over from Mr. Upali Wijewardena, I have demonstrated with figures that the investors' confidence has drastically dropped. I read in the papers somewhere recently that Mr. Paul Perera has made a trip to Hong Kong, where he held a conference to attract foreign investment and so on and so forth. But is this the result of all those exercises ? I must say this. In a supplement issued to commemorate the five years of the GCEC being established in this country, Mr. Paul Perera put out page long advertisements and supplements. There was not one word mentioned about Mr. Upali Wijewardena. Why is that ? He was your chairman of the GCEC for nearly 3 1/2 years, and you do not have even the common decency to mention that man's name even once. He was not appointed by us. He is not an SLFPer. He was appointed by the President, Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, not by me or by Mrs. Bandaranaike. He was appointed by your own President. At least thank him for what he has done. That is the petty mindedness of the new chairman of the GCEC, Mr. Paul Perera. That is the way he is running the GCEC, not even thanking the man who built this whole Organization from the beginning. That is the way you treat him ! You can imagine how Paul Perera will treat the other people, including the voters of Attanagalla.

When I was speaking some Members talked about real wages. The argument was : Prices have gone up ; wages have gone up ; therefore, the price increase is justifiable. I knew you would say that. That is why I brought the figures of real wages also. Look at this : workers in agriculture in 1978 had 198, their real wages today have declined to 193; workers in industry

in 1978 had 163, today it has come down to 159; workers under wages boards in 1978 had 193, today it has come down to 188. Teachers are the worst affected. The real wages of the teachers have come down; in 1978 it was 89.7 per cent, today it is 86.7 per cent. These are workers in agriculture, workers in industry and people like teachers; their real wages have declined in the last four years. But you come into this House and say, "Real wages have increased." Where is the increase ? Prices are going up. So you say, "All right, we are increasing wages". But where is it manifested ? Where is it shown ?

Now, Sir, let us take the next factor. On the question of employment the Hon. Minister of Finance said in his speech that 1.2 million have been given jobs. I would like to remind him that every year about two hundred thousand new unemployed people come into the unemployment market. So in the last five years an equal amount, 1.2 million, would have come into the unemployment market. Take the GCEC, FIAC, LIAC. They have given two hundred thousand jobs. Where are the other eight hundred thousand jobs—in the labour-intensive unorganized sector. The other eight hundred thousand jobs, about 80 per cent of your employment has been in the labour-intensive, unorganized sector. There has been no substantial increase in the organized private sector. As I said before, most of your employment has been given in the housing projects and at Kotmale, Randenigala and Maduru Oya. What are you going to do once the Kotmale, Randenigala and Maduru Oya projects are completed ? All those people who are temporarily employed will go back into the unemployment market. It is only temporary employment. So, keep in mind Hon. Minister of Finance, that the employment problem will be as acute as it has always been once you complete your Maduru Oya Scheme, Kotmale Project and Mahaweli project.

Now, Sir, another point that the Hon. Minister of Finance must keep in mind is that all those employed in the Middle East are not permanently employed. As you know very well, Sir, the price of oil has come down drastically. Even last night OPEC cut down the price of oil. That means their economy is in a terrible plight. Do you think they will keep on giving jobs to our people ? Already Iraq has started sending back foreign workers in their country. Economically most of the Middle East countries cannot sustain those thousand and thousands of foreign workers from Sri Lanka, Thailand, Malaysia and so on and so forth ; they are going to keep sending them back. That is not permanent employment. Not only are they going to fill your unemployment market but you are also going to lose what they are sending you now, their remittances of Rs. 6,000 million per year. The Sri Lankan workers in the Middle East are sending yearly Rs. 6,000 Million. We are going to lose all this.

හරින්ද්‍ර කොරියා මහතා (නියෝජ්‍ය රාජ්‍ය පරිපාලන ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. ஹரிந்திர கொறையா—பொது நிர்வாகப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Harindra Corea—Deputy Minister of Public Administration)

There are people living there as natural citizens. Take Kuwait. The people working there are more than the Kuwait people themselves. If there is a cut, out of the five million in the Middle East Sri Lankans are not more than fifty thousand. So, even out of the two and half million expected jobs, almost the whole of the fifty thousand can have jobs.

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(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

I do not know whether at the time you visited the Middle East there were the problems that they are having today. Was there a severe cut in oil prices? You cannot depend on employment in the Middle East any longer. There is going to be an employment problem in countries like Kuwait. You are quite right. The Kuwait population is resenting that the foreign population is now outnumbering the Kuwait population. In many of the Gulf States, in the Arab Emirates, the foreign population is outnumbering the local population. And they are financially in a terrible plight. They will have to cut down on employment. That is all I have to say about employment.

I will now deal with Mahaweli. I hope the hon. Member for Chilaw (Mr. Harindra Corea) will listen to me very carefully.—(Interruption) I will take a maximum of ten to fifteen minutes.

I will have to deal at some length on the question of Mahaweli. I am sorry that my good Friend the Hon. Minister of Mahaweli Development is not here. Mahaweli is your main and key development area. It is the development which you hope will sustain Sri Lanka for years to come. The major part of your foreign borrowings has been on the strength of Mahaweli. We do not know the percentage of your borrowings from the IMF and the World Bank and what you have spent on Mahaweli, but we know that a large percentage has been spent on Mahaweli. Let us see what you want to achieve by Mahaweli. First, you hope that it will solve the acute unemployment problem. Second, your declared objective is to stop the drain of foreign exchange for agricultural imports like rice, pulses and so on. Third, your declared objective is to correct the shortage of power in this country. These, Sir, are broadly the three declared objectives of the Mahaweli Scheme.

Now apart from all this, the high construction at Maduru Oya, at Kotmale and so on, and the lovely photograph, the glossy photograph of Hon. Gamini

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Dissanayake, Minister of Mahaweli Development, that is being pasted all over the walls—we see the picture of Hon. Gamini Dissanayake smiling upon us and these are printed—(Interruption) I am not jealous of him; I am only telling you that these are done at the expense of the Mahaweli Ministry. This is not his private income; this is income of the people. It is being spent to propagate the fanciful dreams of various Ministers.

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(ஜனாப் எம். எல். எம். அபுசாલી)

(Mr. M. L. M. Aboosally)

I must correct you. It is not done on the Mahaweli Ministry Votes.

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(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Who spent for it?

එම්. එල්. එම්. අබුසාලි මහතා

(ஜனாப் எம். எல். எம். அபுசாલી)

(Mr. M. L. M. Aboosally)

Anybody can spend. Definitely not from the Ministry funds.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Why not?

එම්. එල්. එම්. අබුසාලි මහතා

(ஜனாப் எம். எல். எம். அபுசாલી)

(Mr. M. L. M. Aboosally)

May be private. You had your photographs at election time. That was not from Government funds.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

We will leave that aside.—the glossy magazines and so on. Then, TV programmes are sponsored, radio quiz programmes are sponsored for school-children to propagate the Mahaweli. Let us see what is happening in the Mahaweli.

In 1977 you promised to complete the Mahaweli Master Plan in five years. Please listen to this. The Master plan you promised to complete in five years, and came to this House and attacked the SLFP and attacked Mrs. Bandaranaike and said, "Oh, the SLFP would have taken 30 years to complete Mahaweli". I remember what the Prime Minister, the President and you all said in this House. You said: "You will take 30 years to complete it. We will complete it in six years". That was in reference to the Master Plan.

What is the Master Plan? The Master Plan envisaged 900,000 acres under irrigation and 20 reservoirs. I hope the Deputy Minister will listen to

[අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා]
 this. I hope he knows this 900,000 acres would be irrigated under the Master Plan and there would be 20 reservoirs. What did you do to the Master Plan? You castrated the Master Plan; you cut the tip of the Master Plan. And what did you do? You called it the Accelerated Mahaweli Programme.—(Interruption.) You castrated the Master Plan and called it the Accelerated Mahaweli Development. And what did the Mahaweli Development Accelerated Programme have? Only 340,000 acres and five reservoirs. You brought 900,000 acres down to 340,000 acres; you reduced the 20 reservoirs to 5 reservoirs. That is what you did with your accelerated, castrated Mahaweli Master Plan.

You said that you would complete the Master Plan. I will tell you what is going to happen to your accelerated programme. You are still talking about it. The five years in which you promised to complete the accelerated plan ended on the 31st December last year. You promised to complete your Accelerated Mahaweli Programme in five years. The five years was over on the 31st December 1982. So far, you have spent Rs. 15,000 million on the Mahaweli. What is the benefit that we have got so far? Have they sent one extra drop of water into the North Central Province? Has one extra millimetre of land been cultivated by the water that you have sent through Mahaweli? No. Every acre of land still cultivated—

එම්. එල්. එම්. අබුසාලි ජයරත්න
 (ஐ.ஐ.பி. எம். எல். எம். அபுசாலி)
 (Mr. M. L. M. Aboosally)

I think I will have to invite the hon. Member to visit the Mahaweli.

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

There is no need to visit Mahaweli. These are statistics from your own estimates.

ඒ. ඩී. බී. ඒකනායක මහතා (මැදිරිගිරිය)
 (திரு. ஏ. டி. பி. ஏக்கநாயக்க—மெதிரிசிரிய)
 (Mr. A. D. B. Ekanayake—Medirigiriya)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, මම ඒ කථාවට විරුද්ධ වෙතවා. අද උතුරු මද පළාතේ පොළොන්නරුව දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ පරාක්‍රම සමුද්‍රය, කවුඩුල්ල වැව හා මීන්තෙරි වැව සම්පූර්ණ යල් කන්න ගොවිතැන් කිරීම සඳහා මහවැලි වතුරෙන් පෝෂණය වෙතවා.

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

Those are the waters of Polgolla. He is quite right. Those are the waters of Polgolla. How many extra drops of water have you sent to the North Central

Province after you came into power? (Interruption.) Both Governments. That is what I am telling you. The SLFP and the UNP, of course. Not the UNP alone.

මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්
 (அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
 (A Member)

Is it Horagolla or Polgolla?

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

The hon. Member has not followed what I am saying. What I am saying is that since you came into power you have spent Rs. 15,000 million but you have not sent one additional drop of water into the NCP. That is all I say, and I maintain that, and that is the truth.

You have spent so much so far without achieving any result whatsoever. Let us see how your pre-declared objectives have been achieved. Firstly, how is employment solved? As I have said before, the employment at Mahaweli is temporary. Once you complete these projects, well outside the time, all the employment will cease there. Secondly, no new cultivation has come in after this Government came into power under the accelerated programme of the Mahaweli Scheme. Thirdly, you promised to complete Kotmale by 1983. You said this country will go through a phase of severe power crisis, a severe shortage of power. Therefore you promised to complete Kotmale by 1983.

එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා
 (திரு. என். டென்சில் பெர்னாண்டோ)
 (Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)
 Completing Maduru Oya?

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා
 (திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)
 (Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)
 I am talking of Kotmale, not of Maduru Oya.

එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මහතා
 (திரு. என். டென்சில் பெர்னாண்டோ)
 (Mr. N. Denzil Fernando)
 Wait till the end of the year.

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

What have you done? Now you are saying that you will complete Kotmale by 1985. And what is the result of this broken promise? The consumer of electricity, is called upon to pay a phenomenal fantastic price for electricity, an unprecedented price for electricity, because you have failed to complete Kotmale on time.

The average consumer is called upon to pay a surcharge on electricity to subsidize the commissioning of gas turbines to generate expensive thermal power. This is the cost of not completing Kotmale on time. You promised to complete it by 1983, and the cost is escalating.

When the Mahaweli Bill was brought to this House I asked the Hon. Minister of Mahaweli, "When are you going to complete this?" he said, "By 1983". Now he says, "By 1985". Look at the cost of this. As you have failed to complete it, the consumer has to pay double the price, and treble the price, today. If you had completed Samanlawewa which was started by the SLFP Government, today we would have had inexpensive electricity in the country. We would not have had to resort to gas turbines to generate expensive thermal power. But you abandoned Samanlawewa. You let Samanlawewa go to the dogs and you settled for the Kotmale project. And this is the result of the failure of Kotmale!

Now, Sir, in 1954 in Sessional Paper No. XVII, the Geological survey says that Kotmale is totally unsuitable for this kind of project. It speaks of the dangers of earthslips and landslides, and that geologically the land is totally unsuitable for a massive project like the Kotmale Project.

නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා

(ශ්‍රී ලංකා උප නියෝජ්‍ය අයුරු)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Order, please! I cannot allow you to go on further. your speech is like the Mahaweli! I can give you three minutes more.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(ශ්‍රී ලංකා අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

I told you, Sir, I will take 15 minutes. I will only take 10 more minutes.

නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා

(ශ්‍රී ලංකා උප නියෝජ්‍ය අයුරු)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

There are many other Members waiting to speak.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(ශ්‍රී ලංකා අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

I will take only 10 minutes, Sir.

නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා

(ශ්‍රී ලංකා උප නියෝජ්‍ය අයුරු)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Right.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(ශ්‍රී ලංකා අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Thank you. What you promised to complete in five years, what you should take five years to complete, you want eight years to complete. How many more years will you take? And once you finish Kotmale, Maduru Oya and Randenigala under the accelerated programme, you will have to finish 220,000 more acres.

How long will you take to complete that? You are only going to irrigate 120,000 acres. How are you going to irrigate the rest of the 220,000 acres? How long will you take for that? You will be completing in eight years only a part of the accelerated programme. How long will you take to complete the whole of the accelerated programme? You will take more than 25 years. You blame the SLFP for not completing the Master Plan in 30 years. You castrated the Master Plan, you telescoped that into an accelerated programme. You will take at least 30 years to complete the accelerated programme.

මෝනිවරයෙක්

(අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා)

(A Member)

After 1989.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(ශ්‍රී ලංකා අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

You will not be there in 1989 to do it. Where is the acceleration? There is a deceleration, Sir. I will say nothing more about the Mahaweli because that is all there is to say about it.

Sir, I will begin the descent towards the conclusion of my speech. It has to come in stages; you know I am flying rather high at the moment and have to come down in stages.

නියෝජ්‍ය කාරක සභාපතිතුමා

(ශ්‍රී ලංකා උප නියෝජ්‍ය අයුරු)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

You can speak at the Committee stage also.

අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා

(ශ්‍රී ලංකා අනුර බණ්ඩාරනායක)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

No, I do not wish to speak then. Let the backbenchers speak on that side only. I will take only ten minutes more.

The hon. Member for Kolonnawa, my good friend the District Minister for Colombo made a very amusing speech. I did not have the pleasure of hearing it, but it was produced in the "Ceylon Observer" in the column "Talking Point". He said that the SLFP has three lights, 'Naxalite,' 'Wonderlight' and 'Sonlight' - (Interruption) - Yes, three in

[ஈழர் ஒளிவீரணம் உரை]

one! Correct. But there are four in the UNP, there is the 'Dicky Light', the Junius Richard Jayewardene section—(Interruption)—I will come to that. Then there is Mr. Premadasa's section, this is called 'Premalight'—joy! There is also Mr. Gamini Dissanayake's section, which is called 'Dissalight' and another section led by Mr. Lalith Athulathmudali called 'Tradelight.' So, we have three lights and you have four lights, 'Dicky Light', 'Premalight', 'Dissalight' and 'Tradelight'.

உள் துடிக்கை

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(A Member)

You are dreaming! (Interruption)—

நியோகக் கமிட்டி உறுப்பினர்

(குழு உப தலைவர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

This has nothing to do with the Budget.

ஈழர் ஒளிவீரணம் உரை

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Sir, my good Friend the Hon. District Minister for Colombo talked about this in his speech which is highly irrelevant.

உள் துடிக்கை

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(A Member)

We have only one UNP, the United National Party. That is all.

ஈழர் ஒளிவீரணம் உரை

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Yes, Yes. But there are different lights in different directions. We all know that. We are 'blue' and you all are 'green' but your lights are more dangerous than our lights, because one is cutting the other's throat.

உள் துடிக்கை

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(A Member)

You are the real 'Sonlight'!

ஈழர் ஒளிவீரணம் உரை.

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Now, the hon. Member for Colombo West was talking about a letter written by Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne. The Hon. Prime Minister came to this House barely two weeks ago and he read out—

உள் துடிக்கை

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(A Member)

Allow me to read.

ஈழர் ஒளிவீரணம் உரை

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

You finished your speech yesterday. I am speaking now. The Hon. Prime Minister came to this House two weeks ago and read out a vast amount of things that I am supposed to have said about Mr. Maithripala Senanayake, what Mr. Maithripala Senanayake said about Mrs. Bandaranaike, what I said about Mrs. Bandaranaike, what she said about me and a vast number of other things. Sir I have brought here with me a number of quotations about what Mr. Premadasa said about Mr. Dudley Senanayake, what Mr. J. R. Jayewardene said about Mr. Dudley Senanayake, what the late Mr. Dudley Senanayake said about Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, what the late Mr. Dudley Senanayake said about Mr. Premadasa. I have got here a number of cuttings. I have got in my bag, the file, the case that was filed against Mr. Dudley Senanayake by Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, the affidavit they filed, the counter affidavits. These are, Sir, the internal problems of a party. If we are going to come into this House and score debating points on the internal policies of another party, then I think you are pretty bankrupt. I will take two hours to quote this, the letters written by Mr. Premadasa against Mr. Dudley Senanayake—(Interruption)—I will be here. I was here when he spoke. But I will not resort to what he did. I will not come into this House and dig other people's garbage cans. That is not the way I do politics. I can speak for two hours more. I can take the full-time allocated to the SLFP and talk about the quotations of yours. But that is not the way I do politics. I do not go digging into other people's garbage cans, I leave that to scavengers; only scavengers dig garbage cans, only bankrupt politicians dig other people's past. I do not want to waste the time of this House talking about the problems of the UNP. I do not want to talk about what the Ministers tell me in private about the Hon. Prime Minister. I do not say what they say about the President. That is not our business, that is your business and you could deal with it. Every party has internal problems. The Labour Party of England has a number of internal problems. The Republican Party in America has a number of internal problems. The Tories have got problems, you have got and we have got them.

உள் துடிக்கை

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(A Member)

The TULF.

ஈழர் ஒளிவீரணம் உரை

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

I do not know about the TULF. That is something else. They may be having problems. So what is wrong in that? Every political party in a democratic country has internal problems. In Communist China there is only one party and they have internal problems.

கேள்வியேடு

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(A Member)

So, why are you getting angry?

அனுர பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. அனுர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

I am getting angry because these people come into this House and quote these things at length and we can do the something. But what I would like to inform the Hon. Prime Minister is that I am not going to resort to that kind of quotations to create more trouble in his party. You settle your problems. They do not concern me or us. We will settle our problems; they do not concern you. If the SLFP has internal problems, we are quite capable of settling them.

நியோகக் கமிட்டி

(குழு உப தலைவர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Order please! I am not worried about your party politics. I have to allow so many other hon. Members to speak. I have given you so much of time; it is nothing but fair that you give them an opportunity to speak.

அனுர பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. அனுர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Sir, If you did not interrupt me, I would have finished by now. I am just winding up. Sir— (Interruption). If you are not worried about party politics, what is the point, Sir? It is all about party politics.

நியோகக் கமிட்டி

(குழு உப தலைவர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

No, no, not from the Chair.

அனுர பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. அனுர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Yes, I bow to your superior knowledge, Sir.

நியோகக் கமிட்டி

(குழு உப தலைவர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

I have always been that; not from the Chair.

அனுர பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. அனுர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

I agree with you, Sir. As the man who proposed your name to the chair, I agree with you one hundred per cent.

Now, Sir, I would like to conclude my remarks on the budget by saying I do not think you should waste the time of this House by talking about what happened in the last government. Tell us the progress that you

have made; tell us how you are going to solve your economic problems, not your internal problems. Tell us how you are going to solve these problems in the next 6 years. The people of this country did not vote for you at two elections and return you to power to come here and talk about the mistakes of another government. So I advise the hon. Members to kindly tell us what they intend to do, how successful they have been, rather than talk about the SLFP and their problems.

Now, Sir, in conclusion, may I say this: during my two hours' speech, I have been trying to demonstrate, by taking various sections of the economy—money supply, balance of payments, treasury bills, a number of issues like devaluation—that this not the seeking of world forces but of our own seeking. And I have demonstrated it Sir, I think, with statistics and figures, not through abuse and personal. I have come out with figures from the Central Bank of Sri Lanka, the Bank of Ceylon Review and so on to support, to establish my point.

When the country is declining economically, what do you do, Sir? Like Louis XIV who said. "I am the State", Your Government is now suppressing the judiciary. Only two weeks ago you appointed a Select Committee to inquire into the acts of two judges who found another judge guilty. That is the way you try to intimidate the judiciary of this country. Today, the entire legal profession, the entire judiciary is up in arms against your government because you have unnecessarily taken up battle with the judiciary of this country from which you can never win. You can never win.

The other way you treat the judiciary is by promoting an SP for violating human rights. I do not want to go into it? I have got the cuttings. A man called Udugampola was found guilty by the Supreme Court of Sri Lanka, for violating human rights and you come here and give that man a promotion. That is the way you have treated the judiciary.

What do you do with the legislature? You have unceremoniously sent out 19 Members from this House. Most of them did not know that they were asked to go. In the most unceremonious manner you have sent out 19 members. Every member who sit here has submitted his resignation, an undated letter. It is very wrong. This is the way you treat the legislature of this country.

When workers went out on strike, you have sent away 100,000 workers. Thank god, you are slowly taking them back. Students have been treated in the most horrible manner, as I said in the earlier part of my speech. Buddhist monks have been assaulted at meetings. This is the way in which you have preserved centuries of traditions in this country.

This time I intend to change that procedure by congratulating the Finance Minister and making my comments towards the end of my speech.

Listening to the hon. Second Member for Nuwara Eliya-Maskeliya (Mr. Anura Bandaranaike), I found that in his speech he was trying to give a wrong impression to the House about His Excellency the President's speech at the Non-Aligned meeting in New Delhi. He had a motive behind this, a very subtle motive. He was trying to impress or to create a prejudice in the minds of the World Bank and the IMF that our President had made a speech in which he had said that he has no intention, or we cannot afford, to pay back our loans. It had been reported in one of our dailies which he quoted, the "Daily News":

"Wipe out our debts—we just cannot pay."

He tried to make out that there is no communication between the Finance Minister and the President and that the President was trying to contradict himself. He was trying to argue that the IMF had given the money and that there was no way of getting it back because our economy is in a mess. That is, briefly, what he tried to make out. He has quoted this so-called speech of the President, but he has conveniently forgotten that in the "Daily News" of Friday, March 11, 1983—

කේෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා, (අත්තනගලේල)

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி—அத்தனகல்ல)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody—Attanagalla)

So-called speech ?

එම්. එම්. මොහමඩ් මහතා

(ஜனாப் எம். எச். முஹம்மத்)

(Mr. M. H. Mohamed)

Of course, yes. So-called speech.

කේෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

It is a joke !

එම්. එම්. මොහමඩ් මහතා

(ஜனாப் எம். எச். முஹம்மத்)

(Mr. M. H. Mohamed)

Just listen to me. It is reported in the "Daily News" of Friday, March 11, 1983, but he has conveniently forgotten to quote the statement made by His Excellency the President on Friday, March 11, 1983. This is what he says :

"Quoted out of context - President

President Jayewardene yesterday explained that he had not launched any attack on the World Bank or IMF during the current New Delhi Non-Aligned Summit.

He emphatically said that his remarks had been taken out of context. What he had said was that these two agencies and other donor countries should understand the developing nations and reconsider some of their terms and conditions.

The President who held a press conference there praised the IMF and World Bank for their assistance to many developing countries and said that much of Sri Lanka's development would not have been possible but for their assistance.

He explained that the country had to prune some of its welfare expenditure to devote those resources for development. It had been pointed out that no aid would be possible if welfare was maintained at the cost of development.

Pointing out that "without aid we cannot survive" the President said that some adjustments such as debt re-scheduling or a moratorium was urgent, because the debt burdens were far too heavy for third world countries to carry.

"I would wish that the debts are completely wiped off", he said.

This is what His Excellency the President said at the Non-Aligned Summit Meeting. When he spoke he did not address these remarks only on behalf of Sri Lanka. He spoke on behalf of all the countries which are in the same plight as we are. This is the line that we have taken not today but for the last five years. This is nothing new.

කේෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Saudi line.

එම්. එම්. මොහමඩ් මහතා

(ஜனாப் எம். எச். முஹம்மத்)

(Mr. M. H. Mohamed)

The hon. Member for Attanagalla should know to conduct himself better. Even I can make it embarrassing if I want to. Please be silent. I am explaining something very serious—the statement made by the hon. Second Member for Nuwara Eliya-Maskeliya about our President. He tried to give a twist to the whole thing. It is not fair for any Member to come here and speak of the President of the country in that manner. Mr. Speaker I am reliably informed that when our President made this speech it was well received and accepted by the entire Non-Aligned meeting.

About the newspaper report which the Hon. Member quoted, "Indira rejects Lanka's proposal", I feel that might have been misreported. You will say it is correct, but my information is that the President's proposals were accepted at the conference. I do not know whether this report is correct, but as president of this organization and a responsible Prime Minister of a country, I am sure she would not have made a statement like this.

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(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

She has made that statement.

பி. பி. மொகமேடி மஹமது

(ஐ. எம். எச். முஹம்மத்)
(Mr. M. H. Mohamed)

What proof have you that a statement like this was made? You say so. The statement said to have been made by our President has been quoted out of context. Similarly I feel—

அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

She has made that statement. I stand by it.

பி. பி. மொகமேடி மஹமது

(ஐ. எம். எச். முஹம்மத்)
(Mr. M. H. Mohamed)

You may stand by it. My view is that as president of an organisation, if a proposal has been accepted by that organisation, the president has to fall in line with that proposal. The president cannot have her own views on that matter.

அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Are you saying that Mrs. Gandhi—

பி. பி. மொகமேடி மஹமது

(ஐ. எம். எச். முஹம்மத்)
(Mr. M. H. Mohamed)

I have reliable information that our President's proposals were accepted.

அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

Are you saying that Mrs. Gandhi is talking nonsense?

பி. பி. மொகமேடி மஹமது

(ஐ. எம். எச். முஹம்மத்)
(Mr. M. H. Mohamed)

If the proposal of His Excellency has been accepted by the Non-aligned Movement at the meeting in New Delhi, the president of the Non-Aligned meeting has no right—

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)
Stick to your subject, transport.

பி. பி. மொகமேடி மஹமது

(ஐ. எம். எச். முஹம்மத்)
(Mr. M. H. Mohamed)

Why are you getting irritated? I know my subject better than you do. You just listen to what I have to say.

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody).
Stick to Muslim affairs and transport.

பி. பி. மொகமேடி மஹமது

(ஐ. எம். எச். முஹம்மத்)
(Mr. M. H. Mohamed)

After losing Attanagalla by fifteen thousand votes you come and talk rubbish. Do not talk rubbish.

அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

All the dead people in Attanagalla cast their votes.

பி. பி. மொகமேடி மஹமது

(ஐ. எம். எச். முஹம்மத்)
(Mr. M. H. Mohamed)

Do not talk rubbish. My argument is this. Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, was elected the head of the Non-Aligned Movement by our country's vote too. She was supported by Sri Lanka too. If our proposal had been accepted by the Non-Aligned Movement, as the president of that movement, she had no right to make such a statement because she has to fall in line with the proposals accepted at the Non-Aligned meeting. That is my view. Therefore, Sir, I do not know whether the hon. Prime Minister, who is a responsible person, would have ever made a statement like that. That is all I have got to say about that matter.

I wish to point out, Sir, that our President is not a person who will make irresponsible statements in bodies of this nature. Our President is an experienced statesman, a person, whose calibre cannot be equalled in this part of the world. That is my view, Sir. I am very proud of my President. He will never make an irresponsible statement of the nature my hon. Friend is trying to make out.

அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

I never insulted him.

பி. பி. மொகமேடி மஹமது

(ஐ. எம். எச். முஹம்மத்)
(Mr. M. H. Mohamed)

I never said that you insulted him, but you were trying to give a twist to what the President said.

அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க

(திரு. அனூர் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

I was only reading the newspaper report.

பி. பி. மொகமேடி மஹமது

(ஐ. எம். எச். முஹம்மத்)
(Mr. M. H. Mohamed)

I have read the newspaper report. You were conveniently—(Interruption). In fairness to the President you should have read it out.

ஐந்தாம் அறிவிக்கை மலர்

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

I have the highest personal regard for him.

நினைவுக் காரக சபாபதி

(குழு உப தலைவர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Order, please! I gave the hon. Second Member for Nuwara-Eliya-Maskeliya sufficient time to speak. Now let the Hon. Minister speak. The Hon. Minister is on his feet.

உ. உ. மொகமேட் மலர்

(ஐந்து எம். எச். முஹம்மத்)

(Mr. M. H. Mohamed)

The Hon. Minister of Finance has on several occasions stated in this House that we are not guided by the World Bank nor would we carry out their instructions. (Interruption).

நினைவுக் காரக சபாபதி

(குழு உப தலைவர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Let the Hon. Minister address the Chair. I gave sufficient time to the hon. Second Member for Nuwara Eliya-Maskeliya to speak.

உ. உ. மொகமேட் மலர்

(ஐந்து எம். எச். முஹம்மத்)

(Mr. M. H. Mohamed)

It is a privilege to address you, Sir.

Therefore, Sir, there is nothing new above this World Bank. He has expressed his view inside the House and outside that he will carry out the dictates of the World Bank or the IMF. We are an independent country. We need money for our development. We are borrowing money from the World Bank. The conditions are discussed. We have a very able Minister of Finance who is able to understand the financial situation of this country. The Hon. Minister will not sell this country to the World Bank or to anybody else. He will lay down his terms. If the terms are accepted, certainly we will receive money not only from the IMF, not only from the World Bank, but even from the Saudi Government or anywhere else. We need this money for the development of our country.

லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயகோடி மலர்

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயகோடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

What is the interest?

உ. உ. மொகமேட் மலர்

(ஐந்து எம். எச். முஹம்மத்)

(Mr. M. H. Mohamed)

Well, those are matters of detail which will be worked out by the Hon. Minister of Finance. He will be answering questions about the percentage of interest and other matters.

Therefore, Sir, we need money. We are not borrowing, money at the dictates of the World Bank nor are we prepared to carry out their instructions. I think we must take this opportunity to congratulate the Hon. Minister of Finance for the able way in which he has finalized the loan agreements with the World Bank and other United Nations agencies. I think this country should appreciate the great service rendered by our Hon. Minister of Finance.

We are not ashamed to admit that we have been borrowing, because if not for those borrowings we would not be able to do the several development programmes we have in hand, for example, the Mahaweli. The hon. Member was trying to belittle the whole scheme. I am sure the Hon. Minister in charge of Mahaweli will be dealing with the points raised by the hon. Second Member for Nuwara Eliya-Maskeliya, and the hon. Member for Attanagalla.

I think, in fairness, before we raise any matter in this House we must always try to place both sides, explain both sides. If there is a contradiction, in fairness to everybody both the contradiction as well as the reports should be placed before the House to enable us to form our own views on the matter. That is all I have got to say about the reference made by the hon. Second Member for Nuwara Eliya-Maskeliya regarding the statement made by our President at the Non-Aligned meeting.

ஐந்தாம் அறிவிக்கை மலர்

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

The Hon. Minister, Sir, has been quoting a number of times what has been said about the President. I would like it to go on record that none of those remarks made about his Excellency were personal. I never meant to insult him. I have the highest personal regard for him. He was extremely kind to me on a number of occasions. All I did was politically to show the differences in the approach towards the IMF and the World Bank.

உ. உ. மொகமேட் மலர்

(ஐந்து எம். எச். முஹம்மத்)

(Mr. M. H. Mohamed)

I appreciate that, Sir, I know that he has the highest regard for our President, I only referred to his remarks about Mrs. Indira Gandhi's statement. There was no slap as the hon. Member tried to make out. He said that she gave a slap. That was quite unnecessary.

ஐந்தாம் அறிவிக்கை மலர்

(திரு. அனூர பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. Anura Bandaranaike)

political slap.

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(ஜி. எம். எச். முஹம்மத்)

(Mr. M. H. Mohamed)

I think anyone, Sir, can understand in what context it has been said. I can understand. Anyway, Sir, we appreciate the hon. member's attitude in this matter.

Now, Sir, before I go further I want to refer to the statements of the hon. member for Kayts. He had made certain observations in one of the papers; "Aid never goes to the North, by kayts M.P., Mr. K. P. Ratnam". He had said :

"Millions of rupees in the form of foreign aid have been spent on development projects in this country, but how much foreign aid has been invested in the projects in the Northern and Eastern Provinces? The answer the Government would give to this is that they have set up cement factory projects at Kankasanturai. Yesterday the Minister inaugurated the third stage of the cement project".

According to him, no aid goes to the North. Sir, I want to clarify the position because the hon. member is probably not aware of the development programme. Regarding the Decentralized Budget, we all know that, Rs. 2.5 million is given for each electorate. In Vavuniya and Mannar, IRD projects are scheduled for full implementation with effect from July 1983. The total cost for both the districts, that is, Mannar and Vavuniya, including contingencies, is estimated at Rs. 720 million. These are five-year projects funded by the World Bank. The components of this project consist of irrigation, water management, agricultural extension, agricultural inputs, horticulture, livestock development, ground-water development, rural electrification, reforestation, agricultural credit, fishery development, rural roads, rural water supply, health and education. These components will be implemented by the respective Ministries and agencies. This Rs. 720 million is for Vavuniya and Mannar. I am taking full responsibility for this statement. I stand by this statement. I take full responsibility for it as Minister. I repeat, IRD projects for Rs. 720 million for Vavuniya and Mannar are scheduled for full implementation with effect from July 1983. That is regarding the Northern Districts of Vavuniya and Mannar.

Trincomalee and Mullaitivu are two other districts which have been identified for planning and implementation of IRD projects. They have been identified and work will commence soon. Here also a sum of 720 million rupees has been set aside.

I do not want to talk about the Jaffna district because it is considered the second most developed district in Sri Lanka. (*Inerruption*) I do not say that we do not intend to do anything. If you look at our list, you will see that we have plans for the under-developed districts like Mannar, Vavuniya and Hambantota. The government has pumped in and is going to spend

nearly 720 million Rupees in the districts of Trincomalee and Mullaitivu under the IRD projects and they will be taken up very soon.

The hon. member for Kayts (Mr. K. P. Ratnam) is not aware of the actual position but I am happy to have been able to clarify that point. The Government is spending a large amount of money to develop the Northern and Eastern regions. It is not correct to say that aid does not flow to the north.

The hon. Member also spoke about terrorists and said that we must find out what their problems are and try to solve them. I do not want to speak at length on the subject of terrorists. Terrorism is something which every civilized race should reject because terrorism cannot solve the economic problems of that area or any other area. Terrorism can only cause chaos and I hope saver counsels will prevail and that there will be better understanding between the communities of this country. That should be the aim and objective of every citizen of this country.

I hope that very soon we will be able to get together and see that the problems in Jaffna and other areas are solved to the satisfaction of all concerned. I also hope that Members of Parliament of that area will co-operate with the Government and find out what could be done and see that these problems are solved to the satisfaction of the Tamil-speaking as well as the Sinhala-speaking people of this country.

I now wish to deal with another point that was raised. The hon. Member said that in the Sinhala-speaking area the Government had received a mandate to continue for six more years but that the Government had not received this mandate in the North and the East. I cannot agree *in toto* with that position. Tamil-speaking people live not only in the North and East but all over Sri Lanka. If you count the number of votes that were cast for us and also the number of votes that were not cast, I think the votes cast for the President and the votes that were not cast, are more than the votes cast against the President. If you take the trouble to work out the figures, you will be convinced that those who had not voted and those who voted, are more than those who voted for the Pot. I am not making an issue of it; but I want to just point out a particular matter for the information of the Members, and as a Tamil speaking Member of this Cabinet I only hope that there will be a better and clear understanding amongst us. We cannot carry on like this. As the Prime Minister pointed out, we hope that we will be able to create a better understanding amongst us.

Now, regarding the cost of living, he read out certain figures and he said there has been a decline of wages in certain areas. But I do not think I can agree with him at all in this matter; because, for example,

take the case of a labourer who is working in my Ministry by the name of Wimalasena ; I just asked what his salary was in 1975. Before this Government came into power, Sir, the salary Wimalasena was drawing was Rs. 425. Today this same Wimalasena will be drawing Rs. 938 including this Rs. 100 that we are giving. This is without overtime. That labourer today draws Rs. 838 without overtime. Therefore, you will see that there is a substantial increase of Rs. 513. This labourer—(Interruption)— if you do not interrupt me, I will explain the cost of living—this labourer is drawing Rs. 513 more than during the time of the S.L.F.P. Government. Then take the case of a clerk—a clerk by the name of Banda. He was drawing in 1977—he is also working in the Ministry of Transport—a salary of Rs. 525.50 before this Government came into power. Today this same clerk in my Ministry is drawing, a salary of Rs.1158 including this Rs. 100 ; that is, Rs. 612.50 more than during the S.L.F.P. time. This is without overtime. If we add the overtime, I think these people will get a fairly substantial amount. I do not say that this is enough. I do not say that for a moment. But today we are paying this Rs. 100 and it will cost this Government one billion rupees. They say we are giving only Rs.100. We have given this Rs. 100 for six months ; that is, up to July. Then what happens ? Then the cost of living index becomes applicable. Then a Government servant is entitled to a further increase after July. I think the Finance Minister made this point very clear. They have calculated the cost of living up to July, and have fixed Rs. 100 which is costing the Government coffers one billion rupees. After July, there will certainly be a further increase. As a Cabinet Minister I know this position. I want to make it clear. Therefore, I think the Government servants are going to be benefitted in July when the cost of living becomes applicable. That is regarding Government employees. Then what about Corporation employees ? They are all entitled to it. Today what is the salary of an ordinary driver in a Corporation ? With overtime they are drawing well over Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,700. What was the salary before 1977 ? Please consider that.

I do not say this is enough. We talk of the cost of living. But what can the Government do ? There are a lot of constraints, the Hon. Finance Minister has a lot of constraints. We have to work on a tight budget. You all know that. Sometimes you accuse us for borrowing money. If we did not borrow this money and start these development schemes, I do not think these workers would have received these salaries can anybody say that they would have drawn these salaries, if we did not borrow from the World Bank and start development work ? There would have been unemployment, chaos and revolution in this country. therefore, Sir, you must appreciate what this Government has done.

Sir, it is very good to have an Opposition. If I am in the Opposition I would certainly do better than the hon. Member for Nuwara Eliya-Maskeliya. To be on the Opposition side is easier for me. I can do very much better and argue against the Government. But I as a responsible Minister on this side cannot make irresponsible statements. Sir, I stated throughout that it is true it is hard for people to exist. But see the self-employed, for example a carpenter. I think before going through this Budget, we must realise that an ordinary man is interested in his stomach. He understands that argument much easier than going into figures or what happened at the Non-Aligned Conference, what our President or Mrs. Indira Gandhi or somebody else said. But today I want to explain to the people of this country in the simplest language possible, what this Government has done for the people, so that they will be able to live in peace in this country. I do not say with all the comforts but live in peace, look after their children and carry on in the best way possible. Now see, the carpenters, skilled workers, all of them are self-employed. Just for a moment consider the salary they were receiving before this Government came to power. I know a carpenter used to receive about Rs. 15 before. Today what is the salary of a carpenter ? You can talk of the cost of living. Today a carpenter gets a minimum salary of over Rs. 50 a day, he easily gets about Rs.50 to Rs. 60 per day and some get up to Rs. 100 per day. In fact, you cannot find a carpenter or a labourer today. Sir, I am just pointing this out to show that after this Government came to power there is more money available in the hands of the people for spending purposes, for looking after their families and children. Nobody can deny that. Even the Opposition cannot deny that fact. Therefore, Sir, before we talk of the cost of living, we must consider the salary received then and the salary received now. It may be only two or three times more, but still there is sufficient money in the hands of people today to meet the cost of living. That is what I want to point out.

For example, the price of arecanut is high. A person who has arecanut trees get more money than they ever got. What is the price of betel then and now ? The villagers have more money today and are able to live better than a worker or a white-collar worker in this part of the world. Therefore, I would like to point out that this Government has helped them to be self-sufficient and to cushion the efforts of the cost of living to a great extent. That is what I want to say on the question of cost of living.

The Second Member for Nuwara Eliya-Maskeliya (Mr. Anura Bandaranaike) gave figures and prices of consumer items and salaries. I do not know from where he got the salary figures. He said that there is a decline in salaries in certain sectors, in the agricultural and

[එම්. එච්. මොහොමඩ් මහතා]
 industrial sectors. I do not know from where he got those figures. I cannot accept these figures. There is no decline today. There is an increase. Therefore, this type of argument will not mislead our people. Our people are not gullible to take up this type of argument put forward by the hon Second Member for Nuwara Eliya-Maskeliya.

Everyone will admit that today this Government is creating employment. After this Government came into power there has been a large number of employment opportunities available to the people of this country. Never in the history of this country has there been a large number of people employed. It has been possible because of our Finance Minister's Budgets. Through his Budgets he has generated employment opportunities. Because of the stringent measures he has taken it has been possible for people to be employed. Take rice production. Today we are self-sufficient in rice because it has been possible to provide the necessary incentive to the farmer to provide rice. We must take these into consideration.

Regarding housing, power and electricity, I also feel that the cost of electricity is too high as I too get high bills and sometimes incorrect bills too, at which time I send somebody and get it corrected. But anyway, you will agree that there is power and electricity available in plenty, and once our Hydro-Electricity Scheme is completed, electricity will be available at a very reduced rate.

Regarding the private sector, here again, the Hon. Minister of Finance has provided a wage increase of Rs. 100 which will be immediately applicable to workers who come under the Wages Board and the workers who have collective agreements with their employers. They will be immediately entitled to this Rs. 100 increase. We should appreciate the Hon. Minister's action in seeing that this will be payable to those categories which do not come under collective agreements and Wages Boards. The Government has made an appeal to the private sector employers to pay these wages to the workers. I am happy to say that some trade federations and the Employers' Federation are already discussing it, and I am sure they will agree to pay that Rs. 100 to those outside the category of Wages Board employees. I am sure they will fall in line with the Government and see that this Rs. 100 is paid to all private sector employees. That is my personal view, and I am sure that the Hon. Minister will take some steps to see that this Rs. 100 is paid to the private sector employees as well.

Now, Sir, I want to say something about my own Ministry. It is true that I had to increase the bus and railway fares. The railway and bus fares have gone up

and I am sorry that I have had no alternative. I made my position absolutely clear. There is nothing to hide from the people. We must explain to the people that we have no alternative but to do it. We have given a form of rebate especially after peak-hour travel. We have introduced a 10 per cent rebate for train travellers from 10 a.m. up to 3 p.m. We know the difficulties that the people have to face. However, I am sure that the Rs. 100 that is to be paid will serve as some sort of relief to meet the increased fares that passengers have to pay. As I mentioned, we had no alternative but to do it.

On the 21st of this month I will be starting the buses without seats. These buses are used in many parts of the world. They will be introduced to ply from Narahenpita to Fort and the fare will be only one rupee per person for this distance. Today, it is Rs. 2 or Rs. 1.75. I want to introduce these buses all over Colombo and other areas. My aim in introducing these buses is to see that people will be able to travel in our buses at less cost than at present. I am sure this will be well received by the travelling public of this country.

Now, I want to say something about the private buses also. As you are aware, I have, after discussion with the Hon. Minister of Finance, given them a lump sum depreciation of 75 per cent for 1982/1983 and also the balance 25 per cent. I am happy to say that as a result of this we find that the private sector is operating nearly 7,000 buses. We are expecting before the end of this month at least another 1,000 buses on the road. Thus you will see that the incentive offered to the private sector has brought good results.

We also want to change the policy of extending this lump sum depreciation in the future because we find there are many small vans, 12-seaters and 10-seaters, permitted to be imported under the LSD system. Next year with the concurrence of the Hon. Minister of Finance, I want to restrict this to 30-seaters and above. By this we are going to have new buses of a large size, not small buses which are a problem on our roads. I think these large-size buses will provide more comfort to the travelling public. So, the LSD will be given only to buses with over 30 seats.

I want to refer to another matter. I think the press has misunderstood me when I said that I want to introduce the type of buses used in Bangkok. There the people are more sophisticated than here, and they feel that those buses are good enough for them. They are very nice buses. They are cheaper than our buses. Today, a CTB bus cost us over six lakhs of rupees. The type of buses used in Bangkok, we will be able to import at much less cost than the buses we presently import. Further, the cost of maintenance will also be less and they are very comfortable buses. Now, I do not want to take anybody back to the bullock cart age. That is not my intention.

I find these buses are being used in such cities as Bangkok, Manila, and other places. They are quite good buses: I want to import one of them, and after that I will get the CTB to build those buses in this country. We can get down the chassis for the purpose. They are very comfortable and nice buses. They would be very much cheaper to operate, very much cheaper than our present buses. We have been mostly following the British pattern. We have been relying too much on them. I think we must have our own ideas now. We must get rid of following the British, or a colonial type of system. We must follow what has to be done here, in our country. We must have new ideas in transport. We cannot go on spending money just to help big businessmen to send big buses into this country. Therefore, my idea is to change the whole system. To see that is done, I have told my engineers, "You must give me new ideas. We cannot follow the system that is existing in England or other countries." They are developed countries. Their system is different. We are a developing country. Our conditions are different. We must have some new ideas in transport, because our aim should be to see that the people could travel at a very low fare. That is my ambition - to see that a person would be able to travel at a very reduced fare, which I am sure I will be able to succeed in a few months' time. My plan of standee buses will operate from Narahenpita to Fort at Re. 1, at a standard rate of Re. 1. That is going to help the travellers to a great extent.

Now Sir, Members mentioned about the World Bank. I am very grateful to the World Bank. We are receiving large sums of money for our Transport Board. I think they have spent about \$ 70 million.

I had certain disagreements with them. I am happy to say, when we discussed these problems they appreciated it and they were ready to amend those conditions. For example, when they gave us this money, there was an arrangement or understanding that we should have their specialized officers, their expertise, here to do some work for us. But I found that their salaries were so high. A part of the aid they were giving would have to be paid to the experts by way of salaries. I requested them not to sent them. I said, "I do not want these people. We are quite capable of operating our bus services", and they accepted my view, and we have no expertise at the moment in our Transport Board. So, if you bring these matters to their notice, they are always ready and willing to adjust them.

Now, another thing they are insisting on us is that we should have novel feature buses. I want to tell the Hon. Members that the technology of these novel feature buses is expensive. They are modelled on western lines - with automatic gears, air suspension and so on. I told them, "we are not equipped to have

these buses". They wanted us to import a few buses and try them out. These are highly sophisticated buses. Even if anything goes wrong in those buses, I do not think we are capable of repairing them. We are not equipped to handle those buses. So I told them "Instead of spending all this money on these sophisticated buses, please give me this amount to import a large number of buses the type of buses that are being operated in Bangkok and other places, which in my view is more suitable for the tropics. Through the windows a lot more air comes in, "They are more comfortable. I am happy to say that the representative in our country is very co-operative, very understanding, and I am sure that this representative of the World Bank will explain our position to the World Bank and see that they will do away with the idea of novel future buses for Sri Lanka, to handle which in my view we are not equipped at the moment.

We are not equipped at the moment to handle these buses. I do not think it is necessary to give in detail the amounts that we have got to pay for increases in different items like BTT. All this is not necessary because in the Committee stage I will be able to explain these better, in more detail. This time we have got only 3 1/4 hours for the Committee stage and as time is limited I thought of taking this opportunity to explain something regarding these particular matters.

Sir, the hon. Member for Attanagalla raised this question for a factory with which we have entered into an agreement and he said that we have not paid Rs. 45 million. That is correct. We are at the moment struggling without money and the Government has decided to sell whatever scrap is available and see that the bills are met. It is a fairly substantial amount and we have already discussed this with the Minister of Finance. I have no money to pay. Now we are trying to come to some arrangement to meet these bills as early as possible. The Cabinet decided that we sell whatever scrap we have, as I have to make payment to these firms. My view is that once we enter into an agreement with the approval of the Cabinet our responsibility is to meet these payments.

சென்னைப் பட்டணத்தின் மது

(சுரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயகோபி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I read this in a newspaper that was published in Malaysia. It said that the Sri Lanka Government does not have Rs. 42.9 million to pay a foreign bill. I was shocked at this. It is not good for the country.

பி. பி. மொகமேட் மது

(ஜனாப் எம். எச். முஹம்மத்)

(Mr. M. H. Mohamed)

We must pay it. Anyway, we are taking certain steps to make payment. I am not criticising any Ministry or anybody.

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

Why cannot you pay ? I know you have the money.

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(ஜனாப் எம். எச். முஹம்மத்)
(Mr. M. H. Mohamed)

Regarding this particular matter I want to point out that this factory has been started. The Railway has not invested one cent on this. The firm has invested the money. We give them the frame, they build a completely new coach and once they deliver it we have to pay them. Once the engineers certify, we pay the money and take delivery of it. After a period of 10 years, the factory will belong to the Railway. Those are very good terms. I think it would be a great shame if that factory is closed down. I hope the MPs will go and see that factory. It is something amazing.

එම්. හලීම් ඉෂාක් මහතා (මැද කොළඹ තුන්වන)

(ஜனாப் எம். ஹலீம் இஸாக்—கொழும்பு மத்தி மூன்றாம் அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. M. Haleem Ishak—Third Colombo Central)

In the construction of these coaches, I think the specifications of the windows have to be changed. The seats are high and uncomfortable. I travelled by train to Galle last week.

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(ஜனாப் எம். எச். முஹம்மத்)
(Mr. M. H. Mohamed)

Is it the wooden windows or the steel ones ?

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(ஜனாப் எம். ஹலீம் இஸாக்)
(Mr. M. Haleem Ishak)

Even the hon. Member for Harispattuwa says that.

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(ஜனாப் எம். எச். முஹம்மத்)
(Mr. M. H. Mohamed)

The wooden ones are not made by them. It is only the steel ones that they make.

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(ஜனாப் எம். ஹலீம் இஸாக்)
(Mr. M. Haleem Ishak)

Their name-board was there.

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(ஜனாப் எம். எச். முஹம்மத்)
(Mr. M. Haleem Ishak)

If there are any defects, it can be brought to their notice. But the specifications are given by the Department. If there are any shortcomings I will look into them and remedy them. Members can let me know if there are any shortcomings.

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

I would request with regard to this matter that he places all facts before the Auditor General so that he can make a report to the Hon. Minister, to the Government and to the people.

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(ஜனாப் எம். எச். முஹம்மத்)
(Mr. M. H. Mohamed)

Every account is given through. What ever we buy, the Auditor General certifies. We have no control over the factory, It is a private organisation. We only pay and take delivery of the coaches. What ever the Railway buys, all accounts are audited by the Government audit and all books are available to them. We have no control over the accounts of the private sector organisation : I only hope that we will be able to continue it for a period and then take it over. This is a useful venture for the Government Railway because it is costing us just about, I think, Rs. 1 lakh compared to Rs. 5 to 6 million now. There is a lot of saving here. Anyway I referred to this because the hon. Member for Attanagalla raised it earlier. All local materials are used, employment is given to 400 employees. Today it is at a standstill. I have no control over that. If the Railway loses that, we will have to import our own carriages very soon.

I do not think it is necessary to speak at length Sir. I do not think it is necessary to talk about other Members, other Ministries, about my being overworked and various things like that. I do not think they are quite relevant to the issue. I do not want to talk on that but I only want to make a passing reference. Even during the olden days, in the British court they had jesters : they are sometimes very useful. Even during the times of the Sinhala kings there was *Andare* the court jester, and sometimes even in this House too we have people behaving like jesters. So, I think we must sympathize with them, because when a jester becomes frustrated, sometimes he becomes dangerous and loses control of his tongue. That is all I want to say. Sir, I think I have spoken on many matters and I do not think it is very necessary for me to deal with the others because the Hon. Minister of Finance will be replying.

Finally, I want to point this out. As I said, it is my duty to congratulate the Hon. Minister of Finance, Colleague of mine in the Cabinet, for presenting a balanced budget. It is true, he had a lot of constraints. Sometimes I sympathize with him for the unpopular measures that he had to take. But there is one point that I want to make clear. The hon. Second Member for Nuwara Eliya-Maskeliya (Mr. Anura Bandaranaike) mentioned that everybody is blaming

the Hon. Minister of Finance. I want to give one assurance here that the entire Cabinet including the President is responsible for every action of the Minister of Finance. We take full responsibility for his actions. The Hon. Member tried to make out that the other Ministers are trying to cover themselves by putting the whole blame on the Hon. Minister of Finance. I want to say that we work as a team and we believe in team-work. Therefore, I can assure you that all of us take full responsibility for what ever action that the Hon. Minister of Finance takes.

Sir, I think I should say that it is a very courageous budget that the Hon. Minister of Finance has presented and he has done so because he considers his duty to his country more important. Some people may wonder why we have done this when we have 21 by-elections to be held. People are talking and the President was asked this question at Delhi. But we had to take some action. This is a very courageous step that we have taken and I am sure the voters of those electorates should appreciate our actions. They should react favourably towards this Government, because we could have kept quiet without any increases, presented a nice budget as previous governments did, and after the elections were over we would have come here and increased prices. But we did not want to do that. We wanted to tell the people. "These are the increases that you have got to pay. These are the bus fares that you have to pay. This is the price of bread that you have to pay". So, we are going to the people after increasing these prices, because we are confident today that a person is not guided by free rice. Those politics are over, the free-rice politics, of reducing the price by 25 cents and winning elections. That era is no more. Today, the ordinary man is politically mature. He can understand the problems more clearly. Therefore, I have confidence in the people that they will not be misled by the Opposition trying to make out that they will do this and they will do that.

I want to ask one question from the electorates. Can you vote for the Opposition and get any relief? I ask the voters of these areas, can you get any relief? Can they give you relief? Can they reduce the cost of goods? Can they help in development? I ask them to consider this matter. We have come to you after taking certain decisions—unpopular decisions. We have come to you with confidence, and I am asking you to vote for us again in those 19 or 20 electorates. Vote for us and help us.

அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(A Member)

What about Colombo Municipal elections?

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(ஐ.ஆப். எம். எச். முஹம்மத்)

(Mr. M. H. Mohamed)

Yes, we will hold them. You know this Government. We are not afraid to go to the people. Colombo Municipal elections, we will win what ever people may say about those other electorates.—(Interruption.)—The Opposition has confidence! But we too have the confidence of winning that.

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(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Because of Jabir you will win.

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(ஐ.ஆப். எம். எச். முஹம்மத்)

(Mr. M. H. Mohamed)

We will win. We can win. Therefore, Sir, I am telling the electorates not to be misled by this type of small talk if you want a stable government, if you want this country to be developed, and in the process to create employment—to get your areas developed. For example, sir, I read about Hambantota where we have allocated funds. I notice that in these districts large sums of money have been voted, that is Matara, Hambantota where IRD projects have been started. These are development projects. Therefore, Sir, these projects will show results. In Hambantota, for example, people voted against us. Now we are going on with these projects, which are going to develop Hambantota district. Big development is going to take place. Are you going to throw that away by voting for the Opposition, when we have started work? In Matara for example, where we lost, because we lost we are not going to abandon the project. Therefore, I ask these people who live in those electorates to consider these issues carefully and not to vote for people who promise to reduce prices. But we give you one guarantee. We will see that your producers—whatever they produce—will be able to get a good price for their produce so that they can live in comfort and have sufficient money to meet these demands.

That is all I have got to say. I do not think it necessary for me to speak at length. Let me once again thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak.

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(திரு. ஶ்ரீ. சிவசிதம்பரம்—வவுனியா)

(Mr. T. Sivasithamparam—Vavuniya)

மாண்புமிகு தலைவர் அவர்களே, இங்கே நடைபெறுகின்ற வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட விவாதங்களை மிகவும் அவதானமாகக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தோம். கடந்த இருபது, இருபத்திரண்டு ஆண்டு காலமாக பாராளுமன்றத்தில் நடைபெற்ற வரவுசெலவுத் திட்ட விவாதங்களில் ஆட்சிப் பொறுப்பைக் கையில் வைத்திருக்கின்ற அரசாங்க அங்கத்தவர்கள் எவ்வாறு பேசி

[3. வினாக்கள்]

குடும்பம் 300 ரூபா வருமானம்பெறும் குடும்பமாகப் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டு இலவச கூப்பன் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. இவர்களுக்குத்தான் இன்று மண்ணெண்ணெயின் விலையை உயர்த்தி இருக்கிறீர்கள். மண்சாட்சி படைத்த நாங்கள் இதைத்தவிரவும் பேசவில்லை; என்னைப்பற்றியோ என்னுடைய இயக்கத்தைப் பற்றியோ பேசவில்லை. இந்த நாட்டிலே விவசாயிக்குத் தொழிற் சங்கம் இல்லை. அவன் குரல் கொடுக்க, எதிர்ப்புக் காட்ட வழி இல்லை. அவன் வாய் பேசாதவன். உங்களுக்கு வாக்களித்து நீங்கள் ஆட்சிப் பொறுப்பை ஏற்க அனுப்பியவன். அவன் இந்த நாட்டின் பொருளாதாரச் சிற்பி. நீங்கள் எந்தத் திட்டத்தையும் வரையலாம். எந்த மகாவலியையும், எந்த மின்சாரத் திட்டத்தையும் உருவாக்கலாம். ஆனால், வியர்வை, இரத்தம் சிந்தும் பாட்டாளியின் ஒத்துழைப்பு இல்லாவிட்டால் அவனுடைய உழைப்பு எங்களுக்குக் கிடைக்காது விட்டால் இந்த நாட்டின் பொருளாதாரத்தை ஒரு காலமும் சீர்திருத்த முடியாது.

ஐந்து பேரைக் கொண்ட ஒரு விவசாயக் குடும்பம் 65 அல்லது 70 புசல் நெல்லைப் பெற்றாலும் அதனுடைய வருமானம் என்ன? இன்று ஓர் ஏக்கர் நிலத்தைச் சாகுபடி செய்வதற்கு ரூபா 2,700 தேவை என்பதை உங்களுடைய ஆய்வு அறிக்கை கூறுகின்றது. The cost of production to cultivate one acre of land is Rs. 2,700. இந்தத் தொகையைச் செலவு செய்து பெறுகிற வருமானம் என்ன? இதைப் பற்றி நீங்கள் சிந்தித்தீர்களா? இந்த எழைப் பாட்டாளிகளைப்பற்றிச் சிந்தித்தீர்களா? நீங்கள் யாரைப்பற்றிச் சிந்திக்கிறீர்கள்? பணம் படைத்து முதலாளிகளைப்பற்றிச் சிந்திக்கிறீர்கள். பணம் படைத்த முதலாளிகள் உங்களுக்குத் தேவை. பணம் படைத்த முதலாளிகளைப் பற்றிச் சிந்திக்கிற நீங்கள் உணவுத் தேவையிலே தன்னிறைவு காண வேண்டுமாக இருந்தால் நாம் விரயம் செய்கின்ற அந்நியச் செலாவணியைக் கட்டுப்படுத்த வேண்டுமாக இருந்தால், இந்த நாட்டிலே சுபீட்சமும் சுதந்திரமும் தழைத்து வளர்ந்து ஒங்க வேண்டுமாக இருந்தால், வேலையற்றிருக்கின்ற இலட்சக்கணக்கான இளைஞர்கள் விவசாயத்தில் ஈடுபட வேண்டுமாக இருந்தால், விவசாயத்துக்கும் உணவு உற்பத்திக்கும் முதலிடத்தைக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். நாங்கள் வாழ்வது விவசாயத்தை நம்பியிருக்கின்ற நாட்டில். நாங்கள் சிங்கப்பூரில் வாழவில்லை. விவசாயத்தை நம்பியிருக்கிற ஒரு நாட்டிலே நாங்கள் வாழ்கின்றோம். எங்களுடைய நாட்டிலே வளம் இருக்கிறது. நிலம் இருக்கிறது, குளம் இருக்கிறது, மக்களுடைய உள்ளத்திலே விவசாயம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற அவா இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், நீங்கள் தட்டிக் கழிக்கிறீர்கள். வாழ்க்கைச் சமையைத் தாங்க முடியாது பொறுமையின் எல்லையிலே இருக்கும் இவர்களை நீங்கள் தட்டிக் கழித்துவிட முடியாது.

மகாவலித் திட்டத்துக்குக் கோடிக்கணக்காகச் செலவு செய்கின்றோம். கோடிக்கணக்காகச் செலவு செய்கின்ற மகாவலித் திட்டத்திலிருந்து நெல் விளைவித்து அதன் பயனை நாம் பெற வேண்டுமானால் ஆகக் குறைந்தது ஆறு வருடங்களாவது செல்லும். காணியைப் பண்படுத்தி, நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி செய்ய ஆறு ஆண்டுகள் செல்லும். எத்தனை நூற்றுக்கணக்கான கிராமக் குளங்கள் வட மத்திய மாகாணத்திலே, ஊவா மாகாணத்திலே, வட மாகாணத்திலே வரண்டு காய்ந்து கிடக்கின்றன? ஒரு குளத்துக்கு நீங்கள் 20,000 ரூபா செலவு

செய்தால் அடுத்த ஆண்டு அந்தக் குளங்களின் உதவியுடன் விவசாயம் செய்து பலனைப் பெறுவீர்கள். ஆனால், உடனடியாகப் பிரயோசனம் தாக்கூடிய ஆக்க பூர்வமான திட்டங்களை அரசாங்கம் செய்கின்றதா? கோடிக்கணக்கான அந்நிய நாட்டுக் கடனைப் பெற்று, வட்டி இறுத்த ஆறு பத்து வருடங்களின் பின் பலன் கிடைக்கக் கூடிய திட்டங்களை மேற்கொள்கிறோம். அடுத்த ஆண்டு பலன் கொடுக்கக் கூடிய திட்டங்களை நாங்கள் வகுக்கவில்லை; செய்ய முனையவில்லை. கிராமப்புற விவசாயிகளுடைய பிரதிநிதிகளாக இருக்கிற நீங்கள் உள்ளத்தைத் தொட்டுப் பதில் கூறுங்கள், உண்மையை நினைத்துப் பதில் கூறுங்கள், அவர்களுக்கு ஏற்ற, எங்களுடைய நாட்டுக்கு ஏற்ற திட்டங்களை நாங்கள் அமைக்கிறோமா என்று. அல்லது, உலக வங்கி, சர்வதேச நாணய நிறுவனம் ஆகியவை விதிக்கின்ற கட்டளைகளுக்கு அமைவாகத் திட்டங்களை உருவாக்குகின்றோமா? இந்தக் கேள்வியை நாம் ஒருகாலமும் தட்டிக்கழித்துவிட முடியாது. விவசாயிகளைப் பற்றி இதற்குமேற்பேச நான் முனையவில்லை.

நிதியமைச்சர் அடுத்தடுத்து வரும் எல்லா வரவு செலவுத் திட்டங்களிலும் இந்நாட்டில் வீண் விரயம், ஊழல், லஞ்சம், அதிகார துஷ்பிரயோகம் என்பவை பற்றிக் கூறத் தவறுவதில்லை. கௌரவ நிதியமைச்சரவர்களுக்கு புகழ்மாமலை சூட்டுவதற்காக நான் இதைக் குறிப்பிடவில்லை. நிதியமைச்சருக்குத் தெரியும், நாடு போகின்ற போக்கு; நாட்டின் அபிவிருத்தி போகின்ற போக்கு. இவை எவ்வளவு தூரத்துக்கு எங்களைக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று அவருக்குத் தெரியும். விரயம், லஞ்சம், ஊழல் என்பவை எவ்வளவு தூரத்துக்கு அரசாங்க இலாகாக்களில் இருக்கின்றதென்பதை நீங்கள் மறுக்க முடியுமா? எம்மை அடகு வைத்து—இந்நாட்டின் வருங்காலச் சந்ததியினரை அடகு வைத்து—வெளிநாடுகளிலிருந்து பெறப்படும் கடனால் உருவாக்கப்படும் பாரிய திட்டங்களில் எவ்வளவு தூரத்துக்கு விரயம், லஞ்சம், ஊழல் என்பன தலைவிரித்துத் தாண்டலெமாடுகின்றதென்பது நீங்கள் அறியாததா? ஆட்சியைக் கையில் வைத்திருக்கும் நீங்கள்—அதிகாரத்தை அனுபவிக்கும் நீங்கள்—லஞ்சம், ஊழல் என்பவை நிறுத்தப்பட வேண்டுமென்று எங்களிடம் கேட்கிறீர்களா? யாரைப் பார்த்துக் கேட்கிறீர்கள்? எந்த அதிகாரமுமற்ற எங்களைப் பார்த்துக் கேட்கிறீர்களா? அல்லது உங்களைப் பார்த்துக் கேட்கிறீர்களா? அல்லது மக்களைப் பார்த்துக் கேட்கிறீர்களா? இவற்றை நிறுத்த நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்திருக்கிறீர்களா?

அரசாங்க இலாகாக்களை எடுத்துப் பாருங்கள். நேர காலத்துக்கு ஊழியர்கள் வருகிறார்களா? அரசாங்க இலாகாக்களிலுள்ள வாகனங்களை எடுத்துப் பாருங்கள். அவை சரியான முறையில் பாவிக்கப்படுகின்றனவா? மக்களுக்குச் செவை சரியான முறையில் செய்யப்படுகின்றதா? அதிகார துஷ்பிரயோகத்தை நீங்கள் செய்யத் தவறியவர்களல்ல. இதனை நான் குறிப்பிட வேண்டும். அரசு தரப்புப் பாராளுமன்ற அங்கத்தவர்களாகிய நீங்கள் அரசு தரப்பு மாவட்ட அபிவிருத்தி சபை ஆட்சியாளர்களாகிய நீங்கள் அதிகார துஷ்பிரயோகம் செய்யவில்லையா? நான் பேசி முடிந்ததன் பின் தயவு செய்து எழுந்து பதில் கூறுங்கள்.

மாவட்ட அபிவிருத்தி சபைகளை எடுத்துப் பாருங்கள். மத்திய இடத்தில்—கொழும்பில்—தேங்கிக் கிடந்த, கொலோனியல் ஆட்சிக் காலத்திலிருந்து வந்த முறைப்படி, தேங்கிக்

கிடந்த அதிகாரத்தைப் பரவலாக்க, மாவட்ட அபிவிருத்தி சபைக்கான தேர்தல்களை நடத்தி, மக்களால் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டவர்களிடத்தில் அதிகாரத்தைக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று மாவட்ட அபிவிருத்தி சபை விதி கூறுகின்றது. அதன் அதிகாரங்கள் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இன்னின்ன அதிகாரங்கள் மாவட்ட அபிவிருத்திச் சபைக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. நான் உங்களைக் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன், இந்த அதிகாரத்தை மக்களால் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து விட்டீர்களா? இந்த அதிகாரங்கள் பற்றிய விதிகள் வர்த்தமானியில் வெளிவந்தன; கடிதத்தில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டன. ஆனால், வடக்கு, கிழக்கு மாகாணங்களைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் நடைமுறையில் இந்த அதிகாரங்களைக் கொடுத்திருக்கின்றீர்களா? மாவட்ட அபிவிருத்திச் சபைகளுக்கு ஒரு சத மானியமாவது இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்திலே ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றதா? மாவட்ட அபிவிருத்திச் சபைகள் இயக்க முடியுமா? எந்த நோக்கத்துக்காக நீங்கள் மாவட்ட அபிவிருத்திச் சபைகளை உருவாக்கினீர்களோ அந்த நோக்கத்தை உங்களால் நிறைவேற்ற முடியுமா? இவை மக்களுக்குச் சேவை செய்வதற்கென உருவாக்கப்பட்ட ஸ்தாபனங்களாகும். மக்களால் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்ட பிரதிநிதிகள் அங்கம் வகிக்கின்ற ஸ்தாபனங்களாகும். அதிகார துஷ்பிரயோகத்தைப் பற்றி நாம் எல்லாம் பேசுகின்றோம். அதிகாரத்தை நீங்களே துஷ்பிரயோகம் செய்து கொண்டு, அரசு தர்ப்பு பாராளுமன்ற அங்கத்தவர்கள், மாவட்ட அமைச்சர்கள், பிரதி அமைச்சர்கள், அமைச்சர்கள் அதிகாரத்தைத் துஷ்பிரயோகம் செய்துகொண்டு இலாகா ஊழியர்களைப் பார்த்து நீங்கள் உங்களைத் திருத்திக் கொள்ளுங்கள் என்று உங்களால் கூறமுடியுமா ஊழல்களை உங்களால் திருத்த முடியுமா? நிதித் துஷ்பிரயோகத்தைக் கட்டுப்படுத்த முடியுமா?

சபாநாயகர்களே, எங்களைப் பொறுத்தவரையிலே தமிழ்ப்பேசும் மக்களின் உரிமையைப் பெறுவதற்கு ஒரு இலக்கை வைத்திருக்கின்றோம். அந்த இலக்கை அடையும் வரை எத்தனை எத்தனை ஆயிரம் பேர் சிறை சென்றாலும், உயிர் துறந்தாலும் உரிமைக்காகப் பாடுபடுவோம். ஆனால் அபிவிருத்தியைப் பொறுத்தவரையிலே, எமது எதிர்க்கட்சி முதல்வர் பல சந்தர்ப்பங்களிலே இந்த அவையிலே கூறியிருக்கின்றார், எமது பரிபூரண ஒத்துழைப்பை நாங்கள் தர இருக்கின்றோம் என்று. எமது ஒத்துழைப்பை பயன்படுத்துகிறீர்களா நீங்கள்? அபிவிருத்தி, அபிவிருத்தி என்றெல்லாம் பேசுகிறீர்கள் எமது ஒத்துழைப்பைப் பெற நீங்கள் ஆக்கபூர்வமாக எடுத்துக்கொண்ட நடவடிக்கைகள் என்னவென்றுதான் நாம் கேட்கின்றோம். இந்நாட்டிலே நடைபெறுகின்ற கொலை, கொள்ளை, வழிப்பறிகளைப்பற்றி ஆராய்ந்து, ஆய்வு செய்து சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட அறிக்கை கூறுகின்றது, இவை அத்தனைக்கும் காரணம் இளைஞர்கள்தான் என்று. இந்த நாட்டிலே நடைபெறுகின்ற கொலை, கொள்ளை, வழிப்பறி இவற்றுக்குக் காரணமாக இருப்பது இளைஞர்களின் சக்தி. இந்த இளைஞர்களின் சக்தியை ஆக்கபூர்வமான வழியில் பயன்படுத்துவதற்கு இந்த வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டத்திலே நீங்கள் என்ன என்ன வழிகளை வகுத்துள்ளீர்கள்? மாளுக சபாநாயகர்களே இராணுவத்துக்கும் பாதுகாவல் படையினருக்கும் எத்தனையோ கோடி ரூபாய் இந்த வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டத்திலே ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சென்ற வருடத்திலும் இவ்வருடத்திலும் இராணுவத்தினராலும் பாதுகாவல் படையினராலும்

நீங்கள் நிறைவேற்றிய பயங்கரவாதத் தடுப்புச் சட்டத்தினாலும் எந்த அளவிற்கு இக்கொலை கொள்ளை வழிப்பறி முயற்சிகளை உங்களால் தடுத்துநிறுத்த முடிந்தது என்பதை நாம் அரிய விரும்புகிறோம் அல்லது இவைகளினால் இவற்றைத் தடுத்து நிறுத்த முடியுமா?

வாழ்க்கையிலே விரக்திகொண்டு பெற்றோர்களை விட்டு நீங்கி பெற்றோர்கள் மத்தியில் வாழ முடியாத இப்பேர்ப்பட்ட குற்றச்செயல்களைப் புரிகின்ற இவ்விளைஞர்கள் எதற்காக இதைச் செய்கிறார்கள் என்பதைச் சிந்தித்தீர்களா? உலகின் பல பகுதிகளிலே இளைஞர்களின் சக்தி தாய்மை செய்யப்படுகிறது. அவர்களின் சக்திக்கு ஊக்கம் கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றது. இந்த இளைஞர்களின் சக்தி ஆக்கபூர்வமான முறையிலே பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றது. இளைஞர் சக்தி ஆக்கத் துறையில் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றது. எங்கள் நாட்டிலே இதுவரை இருந்த ஆட்சியாளர்கள் எவராவது இந்த நாட்டிலே இளைஞர் சக்தியை ஆக்கத்துறையில் பயன்படுத்தச் சிந்தித்தது உண்டா? எனக்குத்தெரியும் சில வெளிநாட்டுத் தரும் நிறுவனங்கள் இளைஞர் சக்தியை ஆக்கத்துறையில் பயன்படுத்துவதற்கு நிதி உதவ முன்வந்தன, ஆனால் நாம் அதை ஏற்கவில்லை. பதிலாக இராணுவத்தின் பாதுகாவல் படையினர் மானியத்தைக் கூட்டுகிறோம். பயங்கரவாத சட்டங்களை உருவாக்குகிறோம். இந்தச் சட்டங்களினால் இளைஞர் சக்தியை நல்வழிப்படுத்த முடியுமென்று நீங்கள் நம்பினால் அதைப்போலத் தவறு வேறு எதுவும் இல்லை. எனக்குத் தெரியும், நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சென்ற ஆண்டுக்கு முந்திய வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்திலே இது பற்றி மிகவும் ஆணித்தரமாகப் பேசினார். ஆனால், அவர் தாம் சிந்தித்ததை அமுல் நடத்தமுடியாத தூர்ப்பாக்கிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறார். இதற்குத் தீர்வுகாண வேண்டும். சரியென்று உணர்கின்றதைச் செய்யக்கூடிய தகுதி எமக்கு வேண்டும்; இந்தச் சபைக்கு வேண்டும். இது இல்லாத நிலையில், ஸ்திரமற்ற நிலையில் இருக்கின்ற நாம் இந்த நாட்டு 145 இலட்சம் மக்களைப்பற்றிச் சிந்திக்க முடியுமா?

சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, ஒரு நாட்டின் மூக்கியமான தேவை அந்த நாட்டுக் குழந்தைகளின் கல்வி. கல்விக்கற்ற நாடு என்ற பெயரை, கற்றவர்கள் வாழுகின்ற நாடு என்ற பெயரை எமது நாடு பெற்றிருக்கின்றது. இதற்கு அருந்தொண்டு செய்த பெரியோர்கள் மறைந்து விட்டார்கள். இன்று இந்த நாட்டின் கல்வி நிலை என்ன? போதிய அளவு ஆசிரியர்கள் இருக்கிறார்களா? கல்வியைவிடச் சிறந்த ஒரு நாட்டினுடைய உற்பத்தி வேறு எதுவும் இருக்க முடியுமா? நாட்டில் இருக்கும் குழந்தைகளுக்கு உரியவயதில் உரிய கல்வியை கொடுப்பதை விடவேறுமூக்கியமான கடமை எதுவும் இருக்க முடியுமா? இந்த நாட்டிலே வாழ்கின்ற தமிழ்ப்பேசும் மக்களும் மற்றைய எல்லோரும் பேசிய போக்கில் வாயைக்கட்டி வயிற்றைக் கட்டி ஒறுத்து அபிவிருத்திக்கு உதவுங்கள் என்று கூறுகின்றீர்கள். எனது நண்பன் ஊர்காவற்றுறைப் பாராளுமன்றப் பிரதிநிதி (திரு. கா. பொ. இரத்தினம்) வடக்கு, கிழக்கு மாகாணத்தைப் பொறுத்த அளவில் அபிவிருத்தி எதுவும் நடக்கவில்லை என்று கூறியதுபற்றிக் கௌரவ போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சர் குறிப்பிட்டுப் பேசினார் அதை ஏன் மறுக்கின்றீர்கள்? வடக்கு, கிழக்கு மாகாணத்திலே உள்ள தமிழ்ப் பாடசாலைகளிலே 4,800 க்கு மேற்பட்ட ஆசிரியர்களுக்குப் பற்றாக்குறை இருக்கிறது. இதை நான் கூறவில்லை, கல்வி இலாகாவின் ஆய்வு அறிக்கை—the report submitted by the Ministry of Education—கூறுகிறது. ஆசிரியர் பற்றாக்குறை காரணமாக பாடசாலைகள் மூடப்பட்டுக்கிடக்கின்றன.

අපි කියන්නේ, වයඹට මහවැලිය හරවා දෙන්න. එහෙම නැත්නම්, කැලණි ගඟ වයඹට හරවා දෙන්න. එහෙමත් නැත්නම්, මහඔය වයඹට හරවා දෙන්න. මේ යෝජනා ක්‍රම තුනෙක් එකක් අපට කරලා දෙන්න. කුරුණෑගල දිසාවේ අහස් ජලයෙහුයි ගොවිතැන් කරන්නෙ. හැමදාමත් මේ වයඹ පළාත, එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂය රකිනවා. මේ ජල මාර්ග තුනෙන් එකක්වත් කර දීම ගැන කල්පනා කරන්න කියා මම ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා ගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

රුපියල් දාහකට අඩු මාසික වැඩුප් ලබන අයට රුපියල් සියයක මාසික දීමනාවක් ලබා දෙන්නට ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා ඇතුළු රජය ගත් වෙහෙස ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම ප්‍රශංසා කියයි. ඒ වගේම රුපියල් දාහකට වැඩි මාසික වැඩුප් ලබන අයටත් වැඩි වන ජීවන අංකයට අනුව හෝ සාධාරණ ගෙවීමක් ඉදිරි කාලයේදී ලැබෙනවා නම් ඒකත් සාධාරණයි. ඒ වගේම පෞද්ගලික අංශයේ රුපියල් දාහකට වැඩි වැඩුප් ලබන අයටත් මේ සහන ඉදිරි යේදී ලැබෙයි කියා මම විශ්වාස කරනවා.

බ්‍රිතීන්ට් සහනාධාරය දුප්පතුන්ට විශාල සහනයක්. බ්‍රිතීන්ට් මුද්දරය රු. 9.50 සිට රු. 15.90 දක්වා රුපියල් හයකින් වැඩි කර තිබෙනවා. ඒක දුප්පතුන්ට විශාල සහනයක්. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම එය දුප්පත් මිනිසුන්ට කරන අති විශාල සහනයක්. ඒ වගේම මා මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට මතක් කරන්න ඕනෑ, අද මේ රටේ බොහොම අමාරුවෙන් ජීවත් වන පවුල් අන්තර් අප්‍රමාණවත් සිටින බව. අද කිරිපිටි මිල වැඩි වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා බ්‍රිතීන්ට් වැනි දේ දෙන ආකාරයට අඩු තරමින් ව්‍යාජයක්වත් ගතවන තුරු ලදරුවෙකුට කිරිපිටිත් මුද්දර ක්‍රමයට හෝ ලබා දෙන්නට කල්පනා කරනවා නම් හොඳයි කියා මා මේ අවස්ථාවේදී ප්‍රශංසා කරන්නට ඕනෑ.

අද බිඩි කොළ විවෘත වෙළඳපිළිත් ලබා ගැනීමට හැකි වන ලෙස කටයුතු යෙදීම නිසා ගම්බද බිඩි නිෂ්පාදක සිත්ට විශාල සහනයක් වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා මෙතෙක් කල් දුම්කොළ සංස්ථාවේ තිබුණු ඒකාධිකාරය කැඩී ගොස් තිබීම අපේ සංතෝෂයට කාරණයක්. ඒ වගේම බිඩි කොළ හොරෙන් මෙරටට ගෙන එන ජ.වාරමටත් දැන් පහර වැදී ඇති නිසා එයත් අපේ සන්තෝෂයට කාරණයක්. කුරුණෑගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයෙන් ඊට යාබද කැගල්ල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයෙන් බිඩි නිෂ්පාදනය කරන මැති වරණ කොට්ඨාශ තිබෙන නිසා මෙය ඒ ප්‍රදේශවල බිඩි නිෂ්පාදනයට විශාල රුකුලක් වී තිබෙන බව මා නමුත් නාත්සේට මතක් කරන්නට ඕනෑ.

මේ සහන සැලසෙන්නේ රු. 300 ට අඩු මාසික ආදායම් ලබන අයටයි. අද අපේ රටේ බොහොම අමාරුවෙන් ජීවත්වන මිනිසුන් හුඟක් ඉන්නවා. එම නිසා සහනාධාර දීමේදී දැනට ක්‍රියාත්මක වන රු. 300 ක්‍රමය රු. 500 දක්වා වත් දීර්ඝ කලොත් හොඳනේදැයි සලකා බලන මෙන් මා ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට මතක් කරන්නට ඕනෑ.

යාපනය දිස්ත්‍රික්කය ඇතුළු උතුරු පළාතටත් නැගෙනහිර පළාතටත් මේ රජය කොපමණ මුදල් වැය කරලා තියෙනවද කියා කල්පනා කර බලන්න. නමුත්

එයින් කිසිම ප්‍රතිඵලක්යක් ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ; උදව් උපකාර ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. මින් ඉදිරියට ඒ සියල්ලක්ම නවත්වා මේ වැඩේ කරනවා නම් විශාල පිනක් කියලයි මා මතක් කරන්නේ.

මේ රජය රැක්කේ ලොකු මිනිසුන් නොවෙයි. ජනාධිපතිවරණයේදී ජනාධිපතිතුමා ජයග්‍රහණය කරවන්නත් ජනමත විචාරණයේදී මේ රජය රැක ගන්නත් ජන්දය පාවිච්චි කරන්නට වැඩියෙන්ම ආවේ මේ රජයෙන් එල ප්‍රයෝජන ගත් ලොකු අය නොවෙයි, කුඩා අයයි; පහත් මට්ටමේ අයයි; ඉතා දුප්පත් අයයි. ඒ නිසා ඒ අය ගැන නමුත් නාත්සේගේ අවධානය යොමු කරන්නය කියා මම මතක් කරන්න ඕනෑ.

එක් මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශයකට මේ විමධ්‍යගත අය වැයෙන් ලක්ෂ 25 ක් වෙන් වෙනවා, ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම ඒ මුදල් ප්‍රමාණය මදි. හැම මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක්මත් මේ කාරණය දන්නවා. මම මගේ ආසනයේ සමීක්ෂණයක් කළා. පාරවල්වලට හා බෝක්කුවලට පමණක් රුපියල් ලක්ෂ 100 ක් ඕනෑ කරනවා. එහෙම නම් මේ ලක්ෂ 25 ක් ඒවත් කර වෙනත් සංවිධිත වැඩත් කර ජනතා වට සෙනක් සලසන්නේ කොහොමද? ඒ නිසා අඩු තරමින් ලක්ෂ 50 ක් වත් ව්‍යයකට ලබා දීමට ක්‍රියා කරන්නය කියා මම නමුත් නාත්සේගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

අවුරුදු 50 කට පසු ලෝකය දරුණු ආර්ථිකයකට මුහුණ දී ඇති මේ අවස්ථාවේ කිසියම් රජයක් නොකළ ආකාරයේ සංවර්ධනයක් ඇති කිරීමටත් රැකිරීමේ ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳා ගැනීමටත් මේ රජයට හැකි වුණා. මම හිතනවා, විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ අයත් පිළිගන්නවා ඇත කියා, ලක්ෂ 10 කගේ පමණ රැකී රක්ෂා ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳී තිබෙන බව. ලෝකයේ දියුණු රටවල්, නොදියුණු රටවල් හා දියුණු වෙගෙන එන රටවල් ගැන කල්පනා කර බලන විට එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ රජය මේ පස් අවුරුදු කාලය තුළදී රැකී රක්ෂා ප්‍රශ්නය ගම් අන්දමින් විසඳන්නට සමත් වීම අපි ලබාගත් විශාල ජයග්‍රහණයක් කියන එක මම මතක් කරන්න ඕනෑ. නමුත් තරුණ අසහනය එන්ට එන්ටම වැඩියි. රජයට පමණක් මේ ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳන්න අමාරුයි. ඒ නිසා මීට වඩා කල්පනා කර ජපානයේ, බටහිර ජර්මනියේ මෙන් පෞද්ගලික ව්‍යාපාරවලට තැන දීමේ, රුකුල් දීමේ වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් ඇති කිරීමෙන් මේ රටේ තරුණ පරම්පරාවේ රැකී රක්ෂා ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳන්න ක්‍රියා කරන්නය කියා මම ඉල්ලනවා.

අපි දන්නවා, මේ රජයේ විවෘත වෙළඳ ආර්ථික ප්‍රතිපත්තිය නිසා 1977-82 කාලය තුළ සියයට හයක ආර්ථික වර්ධනයක් ඇති වී තිබෙන බව. 1977 දී අපි රජය හාර ගන්නා විට එය පණ අදින රෝගියෙක් වගෙයි ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා, හැදින්වූ ක්‍රමයෙන්ම කියනවා නම් එදා පල්ලිණ ආර්ථිකයක්, ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂයේ නුවර එළිය-මස්කෙළිය දෙවන මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (අනුර බණ්ඩාර නායක මහතා) මහ ලොකුවට උපාරුවෙන් කපා කළා. අපි දන්නවා, ඒ ආණ්ඩු කාලයේදී මිනිසුන්ට කන්න නැතිව මිය ගිය හැටි; කුණු බක්කිවලට අත දාපු හැටි. අපි දන්නවා කෙහෙල් අල පවා කාපු හැටි. මම කපා කරන වෙලාවේ ඒ මන්ත්‍රීතුමා සභාව තුළ සිටියා. හොඳට පිළිතුරු දෙන්න මම සුදනම් වෙලා හිටියා.

[සුනිල් රාජන් ජයකොඩි හෙතා]

අද ලෝක අර්බුදකාරී තත්ත්වය දෙස බලන විට ලංකාවේ ඉදිරි අනාගතය හසුරුවන ආකාරය ගැන කල්පනා කළාම එම අවස්ථාවටම උචිත රජයක් තමයි අද පහළ වී තිබෙන්නේ කියා නිසැක වශයෙන්ම කියන්න පුළුවන්.

මගේ හැඟීමේ හැටියට මේ ආණ්ඩුව බලයට පත් නොවුණ නම්, වෙන කිසිම ආණ්ඩුවක් මේ අර්බුදකාරී තත්ත්වයට මුහුණ දෙන්න සමර්ථ වෙන්නේ නැහැ කියන එකත් මම මතක් කරන්න ඕනෑ. අපේ ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන උතුමාණන් මේ ලංකාවෙ පහ වුණ ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨ නායකයෙක්. අග්නිදිග ආසියාවේම ඉන්න හොඳ අයෝමය නායකයෙක්. ලෝකයේ රාජ්‍ය පාලකයන් අතර හොඳ ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ රාජ්‍ය පාලකයෙක්. ඩී. එස්. සේනානායක ඩබ්ලිව් සේනානායක මැතිතුමන්ලාගෙන් පස්සෙ මේ ලංකාවේ පහල වුණ හොඳම රාජ්‍ය පාලකයා ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන උතුමාණන් කියන එක බය නැතිව කියන්න පුළුවන්.

එතුමාගේ දුරදර්ශී අයෝමය නායකත්වය යටතේ දක්ෂ අගමැතිවරයෙක් යටතේ, දක්ෂ මුදල් ඇමතිවරයෙක් යටතේ දක්ෂ මැති ඇමතිවරුන් යටතේ ජම් රජය මේ ලෝක අර්බුදකාරී තත්ත්වය මැද මේ රාජ්‍ය පාලනය නැති නැව මෙහෙයවන එක ගැන අපි ඉතාම ආඩම්බර වෙන්න ඕනෑ. මේ අමාරු අවස්ථාවේදී ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂය හෝ වෙන කිසියම් පක්ෂයක හෝ රජයක් තිබුණේ නම් මහජනයාට වහ කන්නයි සිද්ධ වෙන්නේ. වහ කන්නත් අමාරු වෙන්න තිබුණා. ඒ අතින් බැලුවම මේ රජයේ වැඩ පිළිවෙළ ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨයි. ඒ නිසයි ජනාධිපතිවරණයේදීත් ජනමත විචාරණයේදීත් ඉතාමත් උසස් අන්දමින් අපි ජයග්‍රහණය කෙළේ.

මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ කථාවේදී එතුමා පැහැදිලි කර දුන්නා, මුදල් පාලන විනයක් ගැන. ඒ වාගේම මේ සභාවේදී කථා කළ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් පැහැදිලි කළා, නාස්තිය, දූෂණය ඒ වාගේම අර්ථපිරීමක්ම ගැන. මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාත් කරුණු පැහැදිලි කර දුන්නා. ඒවා ගැන කල්පනා කරන විට, මේ හය අවුරුදු කාලය තුළ ඒවාට කිසිම පිළිතුරක් අපේ රජය දී නැති බව කතාහවුවෙන් මතක් කරන්න ඕනෑ. ඒ පැත්ත එහෙම තියෙද්දී උතුරේ තියෙන ත්‍රස්තවාදය ගැන කල්පනා කරන විට, ත්‍රස්තවාදී ක්‍රියා නිසා මේ ආණ්ඩුව යුද ආයුධවලටත් යුද්ධ හමුදාවටත් පොලීසියටත් මොන තරම් මුදල් වෙන් කරන වද කියා ජේනවා. උතුරේ ත්‍රස්තවාදයක් නැත්නම් ඒ මුදල් අප රටේ සංවර්ධනයටත් වෙනත් වැඩ කටයුතු වලටත් යොදන්න පුළුවනි. නැත්නම්, මේ අහිංසක ජනතාව ජීවත් කර වීමට ඒවා හේතු කර ගන්න පුළුවනි.

වැඩි දෙනා අපේ ලංකාවෙ කතා කරන දෙයක් තමයි, අද මේ ආණ්ඩුව ලෝක අර්බුදකාරී තත්ත්වය ගැන ක්‍රියා කරන හැටි හොඳයි කියන එක. තවම එක දෙයක් අපේ නායකතුමා ඇතුළු රජයට කර ගන්න බැරි වුණා. උතුරේ අර්බුදකාරී තත්ත්වය, උතුරේ ත්‍රස්තවාදය මධ්‍යතන කර ගන්න බැරි වීම ගැන වැඩි දෙනා හිතෙන්න අද කතාහවු වෙනවා. කතා කරන්න විදියක් නැහැ. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම ඒ ගැන කතා කරනවා නම්, කඩවිස්සි ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (කා. පො. ඉරත්තිනම් මහතා) ඒ පළාත් වල තරුණයන්ගේ අසහනය ගැන කතා කරද්දී සිංහල

මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් වශයෙන් අපේ ලංකාවෙ ඉන්න අපේ සිංහල තරුණයන්ගේ අසහනය ගැන අපි කතා කරන කොට, මේ මර්ධනකාරී වැඩ පිළිවෙළවල්, කොටි සංවිධාන, රට දෙකට බෙදන ව්‍යාපාර, ත්‍රස්තවාදී වැඩ පිළිවෙළවල් නවත්වා ගන්න මේ රජයටත් බැරි වුණෙත් අවුරුදු හයකින් පස්සෙ මේ රටේ සිංහල තරුණ පරම්පරාව නැගිටින එක වළක්වන්න මේ ආණ්ඩුවටත් බැරි වෙනවා කියා මම හිතනවා. පසුගිය පෙබරවාරි විසි හය වැනිදා අතිගරු ජනාධිපතිතුමා අපේ එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂ සම්මේලන යේදී මතක් කළා මට මතකයි, මම මේ වැඩේ මුලින්ම ගල වල, උදුරලා දමනවාය කියා. මම ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න සතු වුයි, මේ උත්තරීතර සභාවෙදී, ඒක හැකි ඉක්මනින් කර ගන්න පුළුවන් නම් එයින් වැඩි දෙනකුට සෙනක් වෙනවා, මේ රටේ එකමුතු භාවය ඇති වෙනව තිරපරාදේ. මේ ත්‍රස්තවාදී වැඩවලට වියදම් කරන මුදල් වෙනත් වැඩ වලට යොදන්න පුළුවන් වෙනවා කියා.

විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ නායකතුමා මම කතා කරනකොටම නැගිටල ගියා. හිටියා නම් හොඳයි. රට දෙකට බෙදන්න අපි ජීවතුන් අතර සිටින තුරු ඉඩ දෙන්නේ නැහැ කියල මම එතුමාට මතක් කරන්න ඕනෑ. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම අපි දන්නවා, උතුරේ තියෙන හයානක තත්ත්වය ගැන. අපේ අතිගරු ජනාධිපතිතුමාගේ ධර්මිෂ්ඨකම නිසයි, අපිත් ඉවසගෙන ඉන්නේ. එහෙම නැත්නම්, ඇත්ත වශයෙන් ම මගේ ඇගේ මාළු නටනව කියල මම විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයෙ මන්ත්‍රීතුමාලට කියන්න ඕනෑ. අපි දන්නවා, ඒ පළතෙ පොලිස් ස්ථානවලට පහර දෙනවා. බස් මගනතර කරල පුච්චනව. ඒ විදියට සිවිල් නීති කඩකරනවා. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා කැබිනට් මණ්ඩලයෙදී ජනාධිපතිතුමාට මේක කියන්න. බස් පුච්චනව නම් ඒ බස් අපේ පළාත් වලට දාන්න; මුත්ට පයින් යන්න කියන්න. ඒකයි, අපි ඉල්ලන්නේ මුත් පයින් යවන්න. ඒවගෙ පිදී මක් දෙන්න ඕනෑ. මේ ප්‍රශ්නය ඔවු දුවල තියෙනව. මේ ප්‍රශ්නයට අපි මුලින් විසඳුම් ප්‍රකාශ කළා.

මම හිතනවා, ඉදිරි මැතිවරණවලදී මහජනයාගේ බඩගින්න පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නය ජීවන වියදම පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නය. රැකී රක්ෂා ප්‍රශ්නය ආදී ප්‍රශ්නවලට ඕනෑම පක්ෂයකට මුහුණ දෙන්න වෙනවා. දැනුත් එහෙමයි. ඉදිරියේදී ඒ ප්‍රශ්නවලට වඩා මේ ප්‍රශ්නය හයානක වන බව අපි මතක් කරන්න ඕනෑ. මේ ප්‍රශ්නය මේ කාලසීමාව ඇතුළතදී විසඳන්න පුළුවනිකම තිබෙන්නේ අපේ අතිගරු ජනාධිපතිතුමා ඇතුළු මේ රජයටයි. ඒ නිසා මීට වඩා කල්පනාකාරී වෙලා, බුද්ධිමත් වෙලා අපේ ධර්මිෂ්ඨකමෙන් අතිසි ප්‍රයෝජන ගන්නා මේ අයට යස පාඩමක් උගන්වන්න කියා මම ප්‍රකාශ කරනවා.

යුළු ජාතීන් සමග මහජාතිය එකතු වී මේ විදියට ජීවත් වන්නට අප කැමතියි. නමුත් ඒ අය ඒ විදියට කලපනා කරන්නේ නැහැ. විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ අය පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට පැමිණ මෙහෙම කථා කරනවා ජනාධිපතිතුමා හමු වෙලත් තිබෙන දේවල් ඔක්කොම ඉල්ලා ගන්නවා. උතුරට ගිහිල්ලා කථාවලින් අපට කෙළ වනවා. ඒ අය කරන්නේ බොරු ඒ අයගේ මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙකුටත් දණඉහෙන් පහලට වෙඩි තියලා තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා ඒ අයටත් කට වහගෙන ඉන්නට බැරි තත්ත්වයක් උතුරේ මතු වෙලා තිබෙන්නේ. ඒ නිසා මෙතැනට

ඇවිත් කැ කහනවා. ඒ අයටත් මෙය හරි ප්‍රශ්නයක්. ඒ අයගේ සහයෝගය මෙහාට ලැබෙන්නේ නැති නිසයි මේ ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳා ගන්නට බැරි. අප දන්නවා, ටී. යූ. එල්. එස්. එකේ සමහර මන්ත්‍රීවරු තුළ තවාදය පසු පසින් ඉන්නවා. ඒ අය රජයට උදව් කරනවා නම් මෙය මූලික ගලවලා, උදුරලා දලා, රට දෙකට බෙදන්නේ නැතිව, අපි ඔක්කොම එකතුවෙලා, ජාතීන් එකතුවෙලා, ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී මේ ආණ්ඩුව යටතේ මීට වඩා ඉතා හොදින් ජීවත් විය හැකියි. ලෝක අර්බුදකාරී තත්ත්වය මධ්‍යයේ වුවත් දියුණුවේගත යන රටක් වශයෙන් මේ ලංකාව යන හැටි කල්පනා කරන විට අපේ එක්සත් භාවය ගැන විශ්වාසයක් තිබෙනවා නම් ඒ තත්ත්වය මැඩ ගෙන ඉදිරියට යන්නට හැකි වෙනවාය යන්න මතක් කළ යුතුයි. “සටනින් තොර ජයක් නැත” කියා අප අසා තිබෙනවා. මේ ධර්මයට කම නිසා අප ඉවසා ගෙන ඉන්නේ. මා හිතනවා, කෙල්ලෝ, කොල්ලෝ, ඉවසාගෙන ඉන්න එකක් නැති වෙයි කියා තව වර්ෂ ගණනකදී සටනින් තොර ජයක් නැතැයි කියන කථාව පැත්තට සිංහල ජාතිය තරුණ පරම්පරාව ඒ පැත්තට බර වන්නට පුළුවන්. එම නිසා සිංහල ජාතියේ නාමයෙන් මේ ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරක් අප ලබාදෙන්නට ඕනෑය යන්න මතක් කළ යුතුයි.

ඊළඟට මේ රටේ අනාගතය, අපේ ඉදිරි ගමන, ආර්ථික වර්ධනය සඳහා රටේ සංවර්ධනය සිදුයෙත් වැඩි කිරීමක් අපට අවශ්‍ය කරන බව මා මේ අවස්ථාවේදී ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට පැහැදිලි කළ යුතුයි. ව්‍යාපාර, කර්මාන්තය, පොල්, රබර්, කෘෂිකාර්මික වැවිලි මේවායේ නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩිකොට, අපනයනය වැඩි කර ගන්නොත් අපට ඉදිරි අනාගතයක් තිබෙනවා. අන්න ඒ නිසා, අපේ දේශීය ආදායම් දියුණු කර ගන්නට අප උත්සාහ කරන නට ඕනෑය යන්නයි. මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මතක් කර තිබෙන්නේ අපේ ආණ්ඩුව, නිල්වලා ගහ, ගිං ගහ, කිරිදි ඔය, ඉහිරි මිටිය, මුතුකණ්ඩිය යන යෝජනා ක්‍රම කර තිබෙනවා. නමුත්, කුරුණෑගල දිසාවට එවැනි වාරිමාර්ග යෝජනා ක්‍රමයක් ලබා නොදීම ගැන කණගාටු වෙනවා. මගේ කථාවෙන් මා මූලික සඳහන් කළ ආකාරයට අපේ දිස්ත්‍රික්කය මේ රජයට ලබා දී ඇති සහාය ගැන කල්පනා කරන විට ඉදිරි කාලයේදීත්, මා කියන ලද කැමැත්ත ගත වයඹට හැරවීම, මහවැලි ගහ, වයඹට හැරවීම මහඔය වයඹට හැරවීම, යන මේ යෝජනා ක්‍රම තුනෙන් එකක් වත් ලබාදෙන ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

අප ජනාධිපතිතුමා හමු වුනා, කුරුණෑගල දිසාව වෙනුවෙන් වෙළඳ කලාපයක් ඇති කරදෙන්නට යයි ඉල්ලා සිටියා. වෙළඳ කලාපයක් ඇතිකර දීමෙන්, තරුණ තරුණියන්ගේ රැකියා ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳා ගන්නට පුළුවන් වෙනවා. ඒ සඳහා අපේ දිසා ඇමතිතුමාට උපදෙස් ලබා දුන්නායයි මා හිතනවා ඒ අනුව, ඉදිරි කාලය තුලදී ඒ විදියට ක්‍රියා කළහොත් හොඳය කියා මා කල්පනා කර නවා.

මගේ පෞද්ගලික මතයේ හැටියට, ආණ්ඩුව හුණක් දකුණු පළාතට වැඩ කර තිබෙනවායයි අවසාන වශයෙන් සඳහන් කරනවා. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාත් රුහුණේ නායකයා වශයෙන් ක්‍රියා කරන්නේ. නමුත් ජනමත විචාරණයේදී අපේ බලය අඩු වුනා. උඩරටට

වඩා පහත රට ජාතික කැක්කුමක් ඇති ප්‍රදේශ වශයෙන් ගත්තාම මේ ජාතිවාදී කථාව නිසා, සිංහල ජනතාවට සිද්ධ වේ ගෙන එන දෙය නිසා, මහා ජාතිය හිත වේ ගෙන එන නිසා, සමහර විට මේ රජයට ඡන්දය පාවිච්චි නොකර හිරියාය කියලත් මට හිතන්නට පුළුවනි. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමනි, තමුත්තාන්සේ දෙවිනුවරට කොතෙක් දුරට වැඩ කලත් බැංකු පත්වීම් කොතෙක් දී තිබුණත් ඒ ප්‍රශ්නය මතු වෙනවා. මම මේ දේගොලන තීරීක් ඡනයකු වශයෙන් විග්‍රහයක් කරනවා නොවෙයි. මගේ පෞද්ගලික මතය මා ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නේ. ඒ ප්‍රශ්නයට නම් මෙම කාල සීමාවේදී විසඳුමක් දෙන්නට ඕනා.

විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ කණ්ඩායම්වල සමහර අයට ඇමති වරයෙකුට කථා කරන්නවත් තේරෙන්නෙ නැති බව අද අපට පැහැදිලි වුණා. දුටුම එක්සත් විමුක්ති පෙරමුණේ කණ්ඩායම්වල අය උතුරේ ජනතාවට කරුණු පැහැදිලි කර දී මේකට විසඳුමක් නොදුන්නොත් ඉදිරි කාලයේදී මේ රට භයානක තත්ත්වයකට මුහුණදීමෙන් තවදුරටත් අපේ ප්‍රශ්න ඉවරයක් කර ගන්නට බැරි තත්වයක් ඇති වුණොත් මේ රට තව තවත් ප්‍රජාතයට ආද වැටෙන නිසා මේ ජාතිවාදී ප්‍රශ්නය—උතුරේ තිබෙන තත්ත්වය—ඉවත් කරන්නට අපි උත්සාහ කළයුතු බව ප්‍රකාශ කරමින් මගේ කථාව මෙයින් අවසාන කරනවා.

එකල්හි වෙලාව අ. හා. 8 වූයෙන් කටයුතු අත් සිටුවා විවාදය කල් නබන ලදී.

එනැන් සිට විවාදය 1983 මාර්තු 16 වන බදාදා පවත්වනු ලැබේ.

අුප්පොත්‍රා පි. ප. 8 මණ්ඩරාභිච්චලවෙ සභාපතින් තුළවාදිකකණ් ඉඟදාතිහුත්තප්පට්ටි බ්වතාතම ඉත්තිවෙත්තප්පට්ටිහු. 1983 මාර්ඡ 16 පුත්තනිපුමෙ බ්වතාතම මීඟ ඡුරාම්පමාරුම.

It being 8 p.m., Business was interrupted, and the Debate stood adjourned.

Debate to be resumed on Wednesday, 16th March, 1983.

කල්තැබීම
ඉත්තිප්පොල්
ADJOURNMENT

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා
(*හීලු, ඟම. බින්සන්හ් පෙරේරා*)
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

I move,
“That the Parliament do now adjourn.”

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහ සම්මත විය.
බිඟු බිඟුත්තප්පට්ටි හ්හුත්තප්පට්ටිහු.
Question put, and agreed to.

පාර්ලිමේන්තුව ඊට අනුකූලව අ. හා. 8.01 ව, 1983 පෙබරවාරි 25 වන දින සහායමණිය අනුව, 1983 මාර්තු 16 වන බදාදා අ. හා. 10 වන තෙක් කල් ගියේ ය.

අත්පප්ප, පි. ප. 8.01 මණික්රු පාරාඟ්‍රමන් හම, අත්පප්ප 1983 පෙප්පවාරි 25 බ්වතාතමිහුමෙමයා හීර්මානත්තිහ්හිනත්ත 1983 මාර්ඡ 16 පුත්තනිපුමෙ (පු. ප. 10 මණිවෙහෙ ඉත්තිවෙත්තප්පට්ටිහු.

Adjourned accordingly at 8.01 p.m. until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 16th March 1983, pursuant to the Resolution of Parliament of 25th February, 1983.

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

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

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NOTE

Corrections which Members suggest for the final print should be clearly marked in the report and the copy containing the corrections must reach the Editor of Hansard.

Not later than

Tuesday, 30th March 1982

