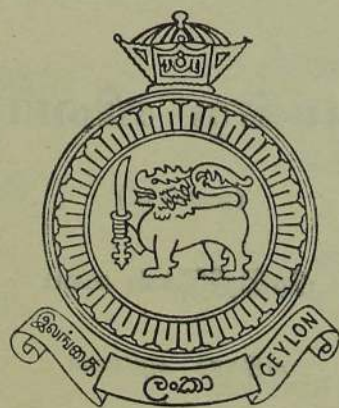


73 වන කාණ්ඩය
8 වන කලාපය

සිකුරාද
1967 අගෝස්තු 11



පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ

නිල වාර්තාව

අත්තිකාරම් ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු [නි. 1505] :

[පොද්ගලිකව දැන්වීමෙන්]—සීසල් ලොකොමොටිව්

මිලියට ගැනීම සඳහා ටෙන්ඩර් කැඳවීම

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1967-68 [හත් වන වෙන් කළ දිනය]
[නි. 1514] :

දෙවන වර නියමිත—විවාදය කල් තබන ලදී.

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சார்ட்)

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகார அறிக்கை

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல் விடைகள் [ப. 1505] :

[பிரத்தியேக அறிவித்தல் மூலம்]—மசல் இரத எஞ்சின்கள் வாங்கும் கேள்விப்பத்திரம்

ஒதுக்கீட்டு மசோதா, 1967-68 [ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட ஏழாம் நாள்] [ப. 1514] :

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பு—விவாதம் ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெற்றது.

Volume 73
No. 8

Friday,
11th August 1967

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICIAL REPORT

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 1505] :

[By Private Notice]—Tender for Purchase of Diesel Locomotives

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1967-68 [Seventh Allotted Day]
[Col. 1514] :

Second Reading—Debate adjourned

පෙත්සම්

පෙත්සම්

නියෝජන මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

House of Representatives

1967 අගෝස්තු 11 වන සිකුරාදා

வெள்ளிக்கிழமை 11, ஓகஸ்ட் 1967

Friday, 11th August 1967

ප්‍ර. සා. 10 ව මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය රැස් විය.
නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා [එස්. සී. ෂර්ලි කොරියා
මහතා] මූලාසනයාද) විය.

சபை, மு.ப. 10 மணிக்குக் கூடியது. உப சபாநாயக
அவர்கள் [திரு. எஸ். சி. ஷேளி கொறையா] தலைமை
தாங்கினார்கள்.

The House met at 10 A.M., MR. DEPUTY
SPEAKER [MR. S. C. SHIRLEY COREA] in the
Chair.

පෙත්සම්

மனுக்கள்

PETITION

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මයා. (දිවුලපිටිය)

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி—திவுலுபிட்டிய)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody—Divulapitiya)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, එක්
සන් දකුණු හා බස්නාහිර වෙරළ බිවර
කාර්මිකයින්ගේ සමිතිය මගින් මහජන
පෙත්සම් කමිටුවට පෙත්සමක් ඉදිරිපත්
කර තිබෙනවා. මේ රටේ බස්නාහිර ප්‍රදේශ
යෙන්, දකුණු ප්‍රදේශයෙන් ජීවත්වන බිවර
කාර්මිකයන්ගේ යම් යම් අඩුපාඩුකම් ගැන
පමණක් නොවෙයි, ඔවුන්ගේ ජීවන
වෘත්තිය ගෙන යාමට පවා තිබෙන අමාරු
තත්ත්වය, ඔවුන් වැටී ඇති අහිංසක
දුක්ඛිත තත්ත්වය ගැන මෙම පෙත්ස
මෙන් කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙනවා.
එහි වැදගත් කරුණක් ගැන සඳහන්
වෙනවා. එනම්, මෙම විශාල නයිලෝන්
දෑල් පාවිච්චිය නිසා ඔවුන්ගේ ජීවන
වෘත්තියට විශාල පහරක් වැදී ගෙන යන
බවයි. එමනිසා මහජන පෙත්සම් කමිටුව
මගින් මොවුනට කැඳවීමක් කරන ලෙසත්
ඔවුනට පැමිණී ඇති කමිකටොලු, මුහුණ
පා ඇති ප්‍රශ්න රාශිය තීරාකරණය කර

දීමට උනන්දුවන ලෙසත් මේ අවස්ථාවේදී
ඉල්ලා සිටින අතර මෙම පෙත්සම ගරු
සභාවට ඉදිරිපත් කරනවා.

මහජන පෙත්සම් කාරක සභාවට යැවිය යුතු
යයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

பொதுமனுக் குழுவுக்குச் சாட்ட கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது

Ordered to be referred to the Public
Petitions Committee.

එච්. ජී. ඒ. කාරියවසම් මයා. (බෙන්තර-
ඇල්පිටිය)

(திரு. எச். ஜி. ஏ. காரியவாசம்—பெந்தா-
எல்பிற்றிய)

(Mr. H. G. A. Kariyawasam—Bentara-
Elpitiya)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, මගේ
කොට්ඨාශයේ ඉතාම පිටිසර ගමක් වන
පිටිගල ගොඩාමුණ කියන ගමේ පදිංචි
ජනතාව වෙනුවෙන්, දෙසිය නව දෙනකු
අත්සන් කළ පෙත්සමකුයි මා ඉදිරිපත්
කරන්න යන්නේ. මෙහි සඳහන් කර
තිබෙනවා, ඔවුනට ඇති ප්‍රධානතම
අඩුපාඩුව වන පාරක් නොමැතිකම නිසා ඒ
ප්‍රදේශයේ ජනතාවට විදින්න සිදු ව ඇති
අප්‍රමාණ කරදර ගැන. මේ නිසා ඉතාමත්
පහත් සමාජ තත්ත්වයකින් ජීවත්වීමට
සිදු වී ඇති බවත් සඳහන් වන අතර
ප්‍රදේශයේ ඇති පාර මෙයට අවුරුදු නවය
කට පමණ පෙර රජයේ වැඩ දෙපාර්ත
මේන්තුව මගින් පවරා ගෙන ඇතත් ඒ
සම්බන්ධයෙන් කිසිවක් කර නැති බව
සඳහන් කර තිබෙනවා. මෙහි සඳහන් කර
ඇති වැදගත්ම කාරණය නම්, පසුගිය
අතුරු මැතිවරණ කාලයේදී ගරු ස්වදේශ
කටයුතු භාර ඇමතිතුමා ඒ ගමට ගොස්,
එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයට ඡන්දය
දුන්නොත් මෙම පාර තාර දමා සකස් කර
දෙන බවට පොරොන්දුවක් දීමයි. එසේ
පොරොන්දුවක් දුන් නමුත් දැන්
අවුරුද්දක් ගතවී ඇතත් කිසිම පියවරක්
ගෙන නැහැ.

ගරු ආවායාඞ් බබ්ලිවි. දහනායක
(ස්වදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති)

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி டபிள்யூ. தகநாயக்க—
உள்நாட்டு விவகார அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. Dr. W. Dahanayake—
Minister of Home Affairs)

මම එහෙම කිව්වෙ නැහැ.

මාවික පිළිතුරු

[රත්නායක මයා.]

for the sudden stoppage of work of these gramasevakas? (d) Can these reasons be given for each case separately? (e) Is he aware that his Permanent Secretary has no disciplinary powers delegated to him by the Public Service Commission to order the stoppage of work of any gramasevaka? (f) Is he aware that these stoppages of work are unconstitutional and illegal? (g) What action will he, therefore, take to reinstate these gramasevakas whose work has been stopped unconstitutionally and illegally?

ගරු ආචාර්ය උපායන

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

(a) Yes. (b) 1. Mr. A. T. Piya-dasa, Division No. 440—Kottegoda, 2. Mr. W. Jonikkuhewa, Division No. 442—Naotunna, 3. Mr. D. K. Jayawardena, Division No. 456—Urugamuwa East, 4. Mr. M. M. Milton, Division No. 457—Urugamuwa West. (c) The reasons briefly stated are :—(1) Irregular voters' lists, (2) Irregular voters' lists, (3) Transport of illicit timber, (4) Political activity. (d) See reply to (c). (e) Does not arise as the grama sevakas referred to have been interdicted by the Government Agent in terms of Public Service Commission Rules. (f) No. (g) Inquiries are proceeding.

දෙවිනුවර කොවිසාගයේ පේෂකම්
මධ්‍යස්ථාන

தெவிநுவரத் தொகுதியில் நெசவு நிலையங்கள்

TEXTILE CENTRES, DEVINUWARA ELECTORATE

5. රත්නායක මයා. (ද මැල් මයා.
වෙනුවට)

(திரு. ரத்னாயக்க—திரு. டி. மெல் சார்பாக)

(Mr. Ratnayake—on behalf of—Mr. de Mel)

ස්වදේශ කටයුතු ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) 1966-1967 මුදල් වර්ෂය තුළ දෙවිනුවර මැතිවරණ කොට්ඨාශයට පේෂ කර්ම මධ්‍යස්ථාන කීයක් වෙන් කරන ලද්දේද? (ආ) මෙම පේෂකර්ම මධ්‍යස්ථාන පිහිටුවීම සඳහා යෝජනා කරන ලද ගම්වල නම් මොනවාද? (ඉ) මෙම ස්ථාන

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

තෝරාගන්නා ලද්දේ කාගේ නිර්දේශයන් සහ කුමන හේතූන් උඩ ද? (ඊ) මුලින් තෝරා ගන්නාසින් පසුව මෙම ස්ථාන කිසිවක් වෙනස් කරන ලද්ද? එසේ නම් ඒ වෙනස් කිරීම් මොනවාද? වෙනස් කරන ලද්දේ කවදාද? කාගේ නිර්දේශයන් සහ කුමන හේතූන් උඩද? (උ) අනාගතයේදී කිසියම් වෙනස් කිරීම් ක් ඇති කිරීමට පෙර පළාතේ මන්ත්‍රී වරයාගෙන් කරුණු විමසන්නේ ද?

உள்நாட்டு விவகார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) 1966-67 நிதி வருடத்தில் தெவிடுவரைத் தொகுதிக்கென எத்தனை நெசவு நிலையங்கள் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தன? (ஆ) இந்நிலையங்களைத் தாபிப்பதற்கெனத் தெரியப்பட்ட பல்வேறு கிராமங்களின் பெயர்களைன்ன? (இ) இவ்விடயங்கள் யாருடைய சிபார்சின்மீதும் எக்காரணங்களாலும் தெரியப்பட்டவை? (ஈ) முன்பு தெரியப்பட்ட இடங்கள் ஏதாவது பின்பு மாற்றப்பட்டனவா? அவ்விதமாயின் அம்மாற்றங்கள் எவை? எப்பொழுது மாற்றப்பட்டன? யாருடைய சிபார்சின்மீது மாற்றப்பட்டன? எக்காரணத்திற்காக மாற்றப்பட்டன? (உ) எதிர்காலத்தில் இவ்விதம் மாற்றங்கள் செய்யப்படும்போது தொகுதிக்குரிய பாராளுமன்ற அங்கத்தவர் கலந்தாலோசிக்கப்படுவாரா?

asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(a) How many textile centres have been allotted to the Devinuwara Electorate during the financial year 1966-67? (b) What are the names of the different villages where it was proposed to site the textile centres? (c) On whose recommendations and for what reasons were these sites selected? (d) Have any sites been changed after the original selection, and if so, what are the changes made, when were they done, on whose recommendations and for what reasons? (e) Will the M.P. for the area be consulted before any changes are made in future?

ගරු ආචාර්ය දිසානායක

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

(a) Seven. (b) Urugamuwa, Dickwella Muslim Street, Bambaranda

මාචික පිළිතුරු

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වැඩික පිළිතුරු

(d) Name of Centre	Date of commencement of work	Stage of construction	Date in which it is proposed to open the centre
(1) Uggalboda	.. March 1966	.. Work finalised	.. Centre opened on 22. 12. 66
(2) Mahawaskaduwa	.. April 1966	.. Roof work completed	Expected to open in about a month
(3) Illukwatte	.. December 1966	.. Work completed up to roop level	Expected to open in about 3 months time
(4) Pohoddaramulla	.. February 1967	.. Walls completed	Expected to open in about 3 months time
(5) Mawala ..	.. January 1967	.. Work completed up to roof level	Expected to open in about 2 months time
(6) Nagoda	} No work has started yet, and discussions are pending. If no satisfactory arrangements can be reached, other sites will be considered		
(7) Moronthuduwa			

[පොද්ගලිකව දැන්වීමෙන්]

[பிரத்தியேக அறிவித்தல் மூலம்]

[BY PRIVATE NOTICE]

සිසල් ලොකොමොටිව් මිලයට ඇති
සඳහා ටෙන්ඩර් කැඳවීම

“உசெல் லொக்கொமொற்றிவ்” க்கான கேள்விப் பத்திரம்

TENDER FOR PURCHASE OF DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. டி. சொய்ஸா சிறிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

On behalf of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition I ask the Hon. Minister of Communications the following Question, of which private notice has been given.

In view of the criticism in Parliament, editorials in the daily newspapers and the special interest taken by the Cabinet in summoning the General-Manager of Railways over the diesel locomotives tender, will the Minister make a statement to this House on the following :

- (1) Whether after the tenders were closed over a year ago, revised price bids were called for by the G. M. R. on the 27th of May 1967 to make a final selection from selected field of tenderers ?

- (2) Whether after the submission of final revised prices on the 27th of May from tenderers, the G. M. R. did entertain a further revised offer from one of the special tenderers one week after the closing date on 22nd May and attempted unsuccessfully to have it considered by the Tender Board ?

- (3) Whether it is not correct that the technical evaluation ultimately submitted to the Tender Board was entirely on the responsibility of the G. M. R. and that the earlier recommendation of the Railway Technical Committee of five members was rejected ?

- (4) Whether the G. M. R. advised the Tender Board to accept features which were fundamentally contrary to the specifications in the original tender document ?

- (5) Whether after recommending the exclusion of inter-cooled engines the G. M. R. concealed further the acceptance of irregular features such as locomotives for Class I with side-rods which were as much specifically excluded as inter-cooled engines ?

එවක පිළිතුරු

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1967-68

(6) Whether inter-cooled engines are not extensively used internationally and whether their use in Ceylon would not have constituted a financial advantage in excess of Rs. 5 million or Rs. 6 million ?

(7) Whether he would urge the Government to appoint a Select Committee of the House to look into the circumstances connected with this tender ?

ශ්‍රී ආචාර්ය දහනායක

(කෙළරව කලාநிதி தகநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

The Questions will be answered as soon as possible.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා (යටිගන්තොට)

(කලාநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா—யட்டியாந்தோட்டை)

(Dr. N. M. Perera—Yatiantota)

On a point of Order, Sir, when a Question is asked by Private Notice, the Minister concerned with the subject is given notice of such a Question and it is his duty to be present in the House to answer that Question. That is a courtesy he extends to this House. This is very unsatisfactory. I have never known the House being treated in such a disrespectful way by a Minister. It is most unseemly conduct on the part of the Minister concerned. I think he cannot treat this House with such levity. The procedure of private notice of a Question is unusual procedure. It is only followed because of the urgency and the special circumstances of the case. Surely, the hon. Leader of the Opposition is asking that Question.

ශ්‍රී ආචාර්ය දහනායක

(කෙළරவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

The Hon. Minister is not able to be present because a child of his is seriously ill and was removed to a nursing home.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is very unfortunate. This is a Private Notice Question. If that be so, then he should have informed this House in time about his inability to be here to answer the Question.

ශ්‍රී ආචාර්ය දහනායක

(கெளரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

I can give an assurance that this Question would probably be answered in the course of the day. You must excuse the Hon. Minister. He is unable to be present here to answer the Question because of his child's sudden illness.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

If his child is seriously ill, it may be that he intended coming and he was held up as a result of his child's illness. Will the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs get in touch with the Minister concerned and see that the answer is given in the House at 2 p.m. today.

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1967-68

ஒதுக்கீட்டு மசோதா, 1967-68

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1967-68

කල් තබන ලද විවෘත තවදුරටත් පවත්වනු පිණිස නියෝගය කියවන ලදී. ඊට අදාළ ප්‍රශ්නය [ප්‍රථම 25].

“පනත් කෙටුම්පත දැන් දෙවන වර කියවිය යුතුය”—[ශ්‍රී චන්තිනායක].

ප්‍රශ්නය යළිත් සහතික කිරීමට කරන ලදී.

ஜூலை 25 ஆம் தேதிய வினா மீதான ஒத்திவைக்கப் பெற்ற விவாதம் மீள ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கான கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது.

“மசோதா இப்பொழுது இரண்டாம் முறை மதிப்பிடப்படுமா?”—[கெளரவ வன்னினாயக்க].

வினா மீண்டும் எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Order read for resuming adjourned Debate on Question—[25th July].

“That the Bill be now read a Second time”—[The Hon. Wanninayake].

Question again proposed.

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1967-68

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

පූ. හා. 10.14

කාරියවසම් මයා.

(திரு. காரியவாசம்)

(Mr. Kariyawasam)

නියෝජ්‍ය කලානායකතුමනි, වර්තමාන රජය ජාතියේ ඉදිරි ගමන සඳහා, රටේ සංවර්ධනය සඳහා, විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ සහාය නැත්නම් සහයෝගය ප්‍රාර්ථනා කරන බව ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රී වරුන්ගේ කළා කීපයකින්ම කියවුණත්, එසේ විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ සහයෝගය පතමින්ම මේ රජයේ ඇමති මණ්ඩලය විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ ඉල්ලීම් පැහැර හරිමින් ඔවුන්ගේ ඉල්ලීම්වලට කිසිම ගරු සරුවක් නොදක්වමින් කටයුතු කරන බව හා තමන්ගේ දේශපාලන අදහස් වලට විරුද්ධ උදවිය ගැන කිසිම තැකිමක් නොකර රජය කටයුතු කරන බව මා ඊයේ මේ ගරු සභාව ඉදිරියේ ප්‍රකාශ කරමින් සිටියා.

නියෝජ්‍ය කලානායකතුමනි, දැනට ටික වෙලාවකට ප්‍රථම මේ ගරු සභාව විහිළුවක් සේ අපට පෙනී ගිය බව මා විශේෂයෙන් කියන්නට කැමතියි. මා එසේ කියන්නේ, මේ ගරු සභාව තුළ මෙතරම් වැදගත් විවාදයක්, ජාතියේ ඉදිරි ගමන නැත්නම් අනාගතය පිළිබඳ සන්ධිස්ථානයක් සේ සැලකිය හැකි මේ අයවැය විවාදය පැවැත්වෙන අවස්ථාවේ, ඉදිරි පෙළ ආසනවල එකම ඇමතිවරයකු වත් මේ සභාව තුළ නොසිටීම නිසයි. එයින් අපට පෙනී යන්නේ, මේ රජය එපාවී තිබෙන්නේ මහජනයාට පමණක් නොව රජයටම එපා වීමයි. මේ රජයට මොකක්ද වී තිබෙන්නේ? අප අසා තිබෙනවා, 18 වැනි ශත වර්ෂයේ ප්‍රංශයේ සිටි පාලකයන් “ගිලටින්වලට” ඇල්ලූ වාය කියා. මේ විධියට, මේ කරන අන්දමට, ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදයට විරුද්ධව, ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී අදහස්වලට පටහැණිව, විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයට කිසිම ගරුසරුවක් නොදක්වා කටයුතු කළොත්, 18 වැනි ශත වර්ෂයේ ප්‍රංශයේ සිටි පාලකයන්ට සිදු වුණු දේම නුදුරු අනාගතයේදීම දැනට මේ රටේ ඉන්නා පාලකයන්ටත් සිදු වේයැයි මා කල්පනා කරනවා.

අපේ සහයෝගය නියම විධියට රජයට දෙන බව විශේෂයෙන් සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාට මේ අවස්ථාවේදී කියන්නට කැමතියි. සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමිය විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ සහයෝගය ආයාචනා කරමින් කීවා, “මේ රටේ සංවර්ධනය, ජාතියේ ඉදිරි ගමන සඳහා අප කවුරුනුත් එකමුතුව වැඩ කළ යුතුයි” කියා. එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ උදවිය විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ ඉන්නා කාලයේ ඔය අදහස් පල කළා නම්, ඒ අනුව කටයුතු කළා නම්, අද කොයි තරම් දුරට මේ රට සමෘද්ධිමත් භාවයට පත් වෙලාද? එහෙත් ඔවුන්ගේ මොලය පැදෙන්නේ ඔවුන්ට බැරි වන කාලය එන විටයි. මේ රටේ දේශපාලනය ප්‍රේෂ්ඨාවක් නොවේ නම් මේ අන්දමට වරින් වර වෙනස් අදහස් පළ නොකරනවා ඇතැයි මා හිතනවා. විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වය තමන්ට දිය හැකි හැම සහයෝගයක්ම රජයට දී තිබෙන බව මා මේ අවස්ථාවේදී විශේෂයෙන් කියන්නට කැමතියි. එහෙත් ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ දුෂ්ට අදහස්වලට, මහජනයාට විරුද්ධව ගෙන යන වැඩ පිළිවෙලට, පොදු මහජනතාවට ගසන පහර වලට විරුද්ධව විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වය සටන් කරන බවත් මා සතුටින් ප්‍රකාශ කරනවා. ඇත්ත වශයෙන් විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වය සැම සත් කෘත්‍යයකටම, සත් ව්‍යාපාරයකටම, තම සහයෝගය දී තිබෙනවා. දැනට ඇල් පිටිය ආරෝග්‍ය ශාලාවේ ශ්‍රමදාන ව්‍යාපාරය පවත්වාගෙන යන්නේ, විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ සම්පූර්ණ සහයෝගය උඩයි. ඒ නිසා, මේ රජය විසින් වියදම් කළ යුතුව තිබුණු රුපියල් දහස් ගණනක් නොව රුපියල් ලක්ෂ ගණනක් රජයට ඉතිරි වෙනවා. එහෙත් ඒ ප්‍රදේශයට සෞඛ්‍ය පහසුකම් ලබා දෙන ලෙස සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලීමක් කළ අවස්ථාවේ, එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ විධායක සභාවේ පුද්ගලයකුගේ ඉඩමක් ඒ සඳහා ගත යුතු නිසා ඒ ඉල්ලීම ඉටු නොකිරීමෙන් විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයට අකෘතඥ වී තිබෙනවා නම්, මේ රටේ මහජනතාවට සලකන්නේ ඒ විධියට නම්, විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වය ආණ්ඩුවට සහයෝගය දෙන්නේ නොහොමද?

දැනට සතියකට පමණ කලින් පැවැත් වුණු, ගාල්ලේ දිස්ත්‍රික් සම්බන්ධතා කාරක සභා රැස්වීමේදී—ඒ රැස්වීමට ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් තුන් හතර දෙනකුට වඩා සහභාගි වුණේ නැහැ.—බලපිටියේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (එල්. සී. ද සිල්වා මයා.) විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලදුව බද්දේගම ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (නිල් ද අල්විස් මයා.) විසින් ස්ථිර කරන ලද, ඒකවිෂ්ණුදයෙන් සම්මත වුණු යෝජනාවෙන් කියවුණේ මොකක්ද? “ආණ්ඩුව, විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයට කරන මේ නිග්‍රහය පිළිබඳව සම්පූර්ණ අප්‍රසාදය පළ කරනවා” යනුවෙන් ඒ යෝජනාවේ සඳහන් වෙනවා. මේ විධියට ක්‍රියා කරමින්ද විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ සහයෝගය ඉල්ලන්නේ? මේ රටේ විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වය මෙම ආණ්ඩුවේ දුෂ්ට පාලනයට මිස වෙන කිසිවකට, කිසිවකට විරුද්ධ නැහැ. මේ රටේ සිටින ප්‍රදාස්වරුන් එකතු වී මහජනයා පාවා දීමෙන් පසුව කුරුසියේ තබා ඇණ ගසනු ලැබූ ඔවුන් වේදනාවෙන් මිරිකෙමින් වතුර ඉල්ලද්දී ඔවුන්ට ලැබුණේ මුහුදු හත්තේ දමන ලද ලුණු වතුරයි. මෙම අයවැය ලේඛනය ඒ මුහුදු හත්තේ දමා දුන් ලුණු වතුර පික හැටියට සලකන්නට පුළුවනි. මේ අයවැය ලේඛනය මගින් නම් ජාතියේ අනාගතය සාර්ථක වෙතැයි කිසි සේත්ම සිතන්නට බැහැ.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, මෙම ආණ්ඩුව කෘෂිකර්ම ව්‍යාපාරයක් ආරම්භ කොට තිබෙනවා. එහි කටයුතු සිදු වී ගෙන යන්නේ කොයි විධියට ද? තරුණ ගොවි ජනපද ව්‍යාපාරයක් අපේ ප්‍රදේශයෙහි පටන් ගන්නා. මේ උදවියගේ කෘෂි කර්ම ව්‍යාපාරය කෙබඳු දැයි පෙන්වීම සඳහා මම එක උදාහරණයක් දෙන්නම්. එක පාඨශාලාවකින් තරුණයන් 20 බැගින් පාඨශාලා හතරකින් තරුණයන් 80 එකතු කොට ගොවිතැන් කටයුතුවල යෙදීම සඳහා ඔවුන් එක්තරා ගම්මානයක පදිංචි කළා. ඒ ගම්මාසින් බොහොම හොඳින් තමන්ගේ වාරිත්‍ර වාරිත්‍ර ආරක්ෂා කර ගනිමින් ජීවත් වෙනවා. තව ද, ඔවුන්ගේ ගම පුළුල් කර ගැනීම සඳහා ඔවුන්ට තිබෙන්නේ ඒ අසල ඇති ඉඩම් පික විතරයි. අර තරුණයන් මේ ගම අසල පදිංචි නො කර, ඊට පිකක් එහායින්

අක්කර 18,000 ක ඉඩම් ප්‍රමාණයක් තිබෙන නිසා අන්න ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ ඔය ගොවි ජනපදය පවත්වා ගෙන යන ලෙස ඒ ගම්මාසියන් ඉල්ලා සිටියා. එහෙත් දිසාපතිවරයා ඒ ඉල්ලීම තුට්ටුවකටවත් ගණන් ගත්තේ නැහැ. ඒ තරුණයන්ට පදිංචි වීම සඳහා ඒ ජනපදයේ තාවකාලික මඩු කීපයක් ගසා තිබෙනවා. අඩි 60×20 ප්‍රමාණයේ වූ ඒ මඩු සෑදීම සඳහා කොතරම් වියදම් කර තිබෙනවා දැයි ඇසුවහොත් ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා පුදුමයට පත් වෙනවා ඇතැයි මා කල්පනා කරනවා. තනි පොල්අතු ඉරා වෙන් අසුරන ලද ඒ මඩු සෑදා තවම මාස දෙකකට තුනකට වඩා ගත වී නැහැ. අදත් හතර වටෙන්ම තෙමෙන මේ මඩු එක් සෑදා දීම සඳහා ගාල්ලේ මුදලාලි කෙනකුට රුපියල් 7,000ක් ගෙවා තිබෙනවා. එක මඩුවට රුපියල් 7,000 යි. තාවකාලික මඩු හතරක් ගැසීමට හා ඒවායේ කුස්සිවලට උපකරණ සපයන්නට වියදම් කර තිබෙන මුදල රුපියල් 50,000 යි. දැනට ඒ තරම් මුදලක් වියදම් කර ඇති අතර ඉදිරියට තව කොතරම් මුදලක් වියදම් කරත් දැයි කියන්නට බැහැ. මහජන මුදල් තම සගයන්ට ගසා ගැනීමට ඉඩ සලසා දෙන්නට වුවමනා වූ විට මේ විධියේ ව්‍යාපාර පටන් ගන්නා බවයි, අපට පෙනෙන්නට තිබෙන්නේ. තම සගයන්ට කුට්ටි කඩා ගන්නට ඉඩ සලසා දීම මේ රජයේ ප්‍රතිපත්තියයි.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා ඉක්මනින් කථාව අවසන් කරන්න. තමුන් නාත්සේට වෙන් කර තිබෙන්නේ පැය හාගයයි.

කාරියවසම් මයා.

(திரு. காரியவாசம்)

(Mr. Kariyawasam)

මා ඊයේ කථා කෙළේ මිනිත්තු 17 යි.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

පුළුවන් තරම් ඉක්මනින් ඉවර කරන්න.

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1967-68

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

කාරියවසම් මයා.

(திரு. காரியவாசம்)

(Mr. Kariyawasam)

මීට පෙර නම් ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී ලෙස තම අදහස් නිදහසේ ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නට ඉඩ ලැබුණා. එහෙත් අද කථාව සීමා කරලා. ඒ අතර කථා කරන වේලාව තුළදී එකම ඇමතිවරයකු හෝ මෙම ගරු සභාව තුළ නැහැ. දැන් මෙම ගරු සභාව පාඨශාලාවක පැවැත්වෙන පංක්තියක තත්ත්වයට වැටිලා. මේ රටේ ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදයේ මුදුන් සංකේතය හැටියට සැලකෙන මෙම ගරු සභාව තුළදී මහජන නියෝජිතයන් කථා කරන වේලාව සීමා කරන්නට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. එය ඒ තරම් සතුටුදායක තත්ත්වයක් නොවෙයි. සමහර විට සමහර මහජන නියෝජිතයන් ප්‍රකාශ කරන අදහස් වැරදි වන්නට ඉඩ තිබෙනවා. එහෙත් ඔවුන් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නේ තමන් නියෝජනය කරන ජනතාවගේ අදහස් බව කල්පනා කොට නිදහසේ ඔවුන්ට අදහස් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නට ඉඩ කටයුතු සලසා දෙන්නැයි මා ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථා නායකතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

මේ රජයේ ඉඩම් ප්‍රතිපත්තිය ගැන ඉඩම් ඇමතිතුමා ඊයේ බොහොම උදන් ඇනුව. සමහරවිට රජයේ ඉඩම් ප්‍රතිපත්තිය හොඳවන්නට පුළුවන්. ඒ ගැන කියන්නට මම දන්නේ නැහැ. එහෙත් ගාලු දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ නැගෙනහිර බෙන්තර-වලල්ලාවට කෝරළයේ රජයේ ඉඩම් ප්‍රතිපත්තිය ක්‍රියාවේ යොදවන්නේ ඒ ප්‍රදේශය භාරව සිටින ඉඩම් නිලධාරියායි. ඒ ඉඩම් නිලධාරියා නම් මේ රටේ ජනතාවගේ දුක්ගැහවිලිවලට කන් දෙන, ජනතාවගේ ඕනෑ එපාකම් ඉටු කිරීමට කටයුතු කරන විධියේ නිලධාරියකු නොවන බව මා තමුන් තාත්සේව මතක් කරන්නට කැමතියි. සමහරවිට ඔහු වාමාංශිකයෙක්ය කියා අගල වත්ත ප්‍රදේශයේ සිට මාරු කළ කෙනෙකු වන්නට පුළුවන්. ඒ නිලධාරියා කටයුතු කරන්නේ වාමාංශිකයකු හැටියට නොව ඒකාධිපතියකු විධියටයි. ඔහු කියන්නේ, “මේ ඉඩම් මගෙයි. මට ඕනෑ කෙනෙකුට දෙන්නට පුළුවන්; මට ඕනෑ නම් ආපසු ගන්නට පුළුවන්” කියයි. කලින් ඔප්පුපිට බදු දී බදු මුදල් ලබාගෙන තිබෙන ඉඩම් තවත් අයට වෙනත් ඔප්පු පිට බදු දෙන්නට තරම් ශක්තියක් මේ නිලධාරියාට තිබුවේද? මට ඔප්පු කරන්නට වුවමනා කළා.

තිබෙනවා. මේ වගේ කරුණු රාශියක් මා ගාල්ලේ දිසාපතිවරයාට ඉදිරිපත් කළා. එහෙත් මේ ඉඩම් නිලධාරියාගේ ක්‍රියා කලාපය ගැන විනයානුකූලව කටයුතු කරන්නට හෝ ඒ කටයුතු ගැන සොයා බලන්න තරම් ශක්තියක් ඇති පුද්ගලයකු මේ රජයේ නැති බව මේ ගරු සභාවට මතක් කරන්නේ ඉතා කනගාටුවෙන්. අද මේ සභාවේ පවතින තත්ත්වයමයි, ගාලු දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ඉඩම් පාලනය පිළිබඳවත් තිබෙන්නේ. මේ ගරු සභාවෙන් කිසිම වග කිය යුතු පුද්ගලයකු නැහැ කථා කරන්න. ඒ වගේ නැගෙනහිර බෙන්තර-වලල්ලාවට කෝරළයේ ඉඩම් පිළිබඳ පාලනයත් ඉතාම දුර්වල තත්ත්වයක පවතින නමුත් ඒ ගැන ක්‍රියා කරන්න වග කියයුතු කෙනෙක් නැහැ. එහි කටයුතු සිදු වෙන්නේ මහජන යාට අවශ්‍ය අන්දමට නොවෙයි; ඊට හාත්පසින්ම වෙනස් විධියකටයි. ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඊට වඩා විස්තර කරන්නට අවසාවක් නැහැ.

ඊළඟට තවත් කාරණයක් කියන්නට ඕනෑ. සාමාන්‍යයෙන් ස්වදේශ කටයුතු භාර ඇමතිතුමාට යමක් කිව්වම, එතුමාට එය වැටහුනොත් පිළිගනියි කියා මා අදහනවා. ස්වදේශ කටයුතු භාර ඇමතිතුමා එතුමගේ වුවමනාවට නොවෙයි; සමහරවිට පරාජිත යු. එන්. පී. අපෙක්‍ෂකයන්ගේ වුවමනාවට ග්‍රාම සේවක යන්තෙන් පලි ගන්නට යනවා. බෙන්තර-ඇල්පිටිය ප්‍රදේශයේ සමස්ත ලංකා ග්‍රාම සේවක සංගමයේ සභාපතිව සිටි ප්‍රසන්න අබේවර්ධන නමැති ග්‍රාම සේවක මහත්මයා බෙන්තර-ඇල්පිටිය මැතිවරණ තඩු වේදී සාක්ෂි දුන්න. මොකක්ද සාක්ෂිය? “හිටපු මන්ත්‍රීවරයා—ඒ කියන්නේ මායි—බෙන්තර ප්‍රදේශයට ගංවතුර ගාලු අවසාවාවේ මාස ගණනකට ඒ පළාතේ ආවේ නැහැ” කියා මැතිවරණ කාලයේ මට විරුද්ධව එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ අපේක්‍ෂකයා මැතිවරණ රැස්වීමකදී චෝදනාවක් කර තිබුණා. ගංවතුර ගාලු දිනට පසු දිනම මම ගංවතුර සහනාධාර කමිටු වක් බෙන්තරම පිහිටුවල එහි සභාපති වශයෙන්ද කටයුතු කරල විශාල මුදලක් එක් රැස් කරගෙන තාවකාලික ගෙවල් සාදා දීම වැනි නොයෙක් සහන ගංවතුරින් අනාථ වුවන්ට සලසා දුන්නා. මේ බව තිබුවේද? මට ඔප්පු කරන්නට වුවමනා කළා.

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1967-68

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

මේ ගැන හොඳටම දන්න මධ්‍යස්ථ පුද්ගලයන් දෙදෙනෙකුට හිටියේ, ප්‍රදේශයේ ආදායම් පාලක නිලධාරී මහත්මයාන්, කොට්ඨාශයේ ග්‍රාමසේවක මහත්මයාන් පමණයි. එයින් ආදායම් පාලක නිලධාරී මහත්මයා වෙනත් පළාතක උසස් නිලයකට මාරුවී ගියා. බෙන්තර නැවතී සිටියේ ග්‍රාමසේවක මහත්මයා පමණක් නිසා ඒ මහත්මයාට මුදල් බැඳල සාක්ෂියට කැඳවුවා. ඒ මහත්මයා ඇත්ත කිව්වා. “මන්ත්‍රිතුමා ගංවතුර ගැලූ දිනට පසු දින ඇවිත් සහන සැලසීමේ කටයුතුවල යෙදුණා” කියන එක විතරයි කිව්වේ. සම්පූර්ණයෙන් වාර්තාගත වුණු; පත්‍රවල පවා වාර්තා වුණු සත්‍යයක් පමණයි එතුමා කිව්වේ. මේ ග්‍රාම සේවක මහත්මයා නඩුවේදී සාක්ෂි දුන් නිසා අතුරු මැතිවරණයට පෙර සිටි මන්ත්‍රිවරයාත්; ඒ නඩුවෙන් පරාජයවුණු මන්ත්‍රිවරයාත්, තවත් පස් දෙනෙකුත් අත් සන් කර මෙම ග්‍රාම සේවක මහත්මයාට විරුද්ධව එවන ලද පෙත්සමක් විශ්වාස කර ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් කිසිම විභාගයක් නොපවත්වා මෙම ග්‍රාම සේවක මහත්මයා සේවයෙන් පහ කර තිබෙනවා. මේ මහත්මයා මුළු ලංකාවේම ග්‍රාම සේවකයන් අතර උසස් ලෙස සැලකෙන පුද්ගලයෙක්. ඒ වගේම කිසිම දවසක වරදක් නොකරන, සමාජ සේවය තමාගේ ජීවිතයේ මුදුන් මල්කඩ වශයෙන් උසස් කොට සලකන ග්‍රාම සේවක මහත්මයෙක්. බෙන්තර ප්‍රදේශයට ගංවතුර ගැලූ අවස්ථාවේ තමන්ගේ ජීවිතය ගැන බිත්දුවක්වත් සලකන්නේ නැතුව ගෙල වටක් වතුරේ ගොස් පාත් ආදිය බෙදා දී මහජනයාට සහන සැලසූ කෙනෙක්. මේ ග්‍රාම සේවක මහත්මයා තනතුරින් පහ කර තිබෙන්නේ හරියට හිස කපා දැමුව වගෙයි. මා එහෙම කියන්නේ මේ ග්‍රාම සේවක මහත්මයා ග්‍රාම සේවක සංගමයේ සභාපති නිසයි. ග්‍රාම සේවක සංගමයේ හිසම කපා දමා තිබෙනවා. මේ කාරණය ගැන සම්පූර්ණ පරීක්ෂණයක් පවත්වන මෙන් මා කරුණාවෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු වැරදියට පිළියෙළ කර තිබෙන ග්‍රාම සේවකයින් වහාම අස් කරන්නට කටයුතු කරනවාය කියා ස්වදේශ කටයුතු භාර ඇමතිතුමා බොහොම හයියෙන්

ප්‍රකාශයක් කළා. වැරදියට ඡන්ද ලැයිස්තු පිළියෙළ කර තිබෙන අවස්ථා මා පෙන්වුම් කර තිබෙනවා. ඒවා ගැන විභාග කරන්නටය කියා මා ඉල්ලීමක් කර තිබෙනවා. එහෙත් තවම ඒ සම්බන්ධව අපට පිළිතුරක්වත් එවා නැහැ.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

කොට්ඨාශයේ අඩුපාඩුකම් ගැන කාරක සභා අවස්ථාවේදී කථා කරන්නට පුළුවනි.

කාරියවසම් මයා.

(திரு. காரியவசம்)

(Mr. Kariyawasam)

කොට්ඨාශයට පමණක් නොවෙයි, මුළු රටටම බලපාන ආණ්ඩුවේ ප්‍රතිපත්ති ගැනයි මා කථා කරන්නේ. ග්‍රාම සේවක වරුන් පිළිබඳව ස්වදේශ කටයුතු භාර ගරු ඇමතිතුමා මුළු රටේම ගෙන යන ව්‍යාපාරය අපට පැහැදිලියි. පෞද්ගලික තරහ නිසා, පරාජිත අපේක්ෂකයාගේ ඕනෑ එපාකම් අනුව, මේ විධියට කටයුතු කරගෙන යන බවයි මා කිව්වේ.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, ඊළඟට, බෙන්තොට සංචාරක මධ්‍යස්ථානය පිළිබඳව වචනයක් කිව යුතුව තිබෙනවා. මේ තනන්නට යන බෙන්තොට සංචාරක මධ්‍යස්ථානය නිසා අද පවුල් සිය ගණනකට මහ මගට බසින්නට සිද්ධ වී තිබෙනවා. සමහර විට අනාගතයේදී ඇති කරන්නට යන ඇමරිකන් කඳවුරුවලට මහ ධන සිටුවරුන් විවේක ගන්නට පැමිණෙන අවස්ථාවලදී ඔවුන්ට සුව පහසුකම් සලස්වා දීම සඳහා බෙන්තොට තානාය මක් සෑදීමට යනවා. එමනිසා අද මේ රටේ දුප්පත් සිංහල පවුල් සිය කණනකට මහ මගට බසින්නට සිද්ධ වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ සංචාරක මධ්‍යස්ථානය සඳහා ඔවුන්ගේ ඉඩකඩම් පවරා ගෙන තිබෙනවා. මේ අර ගෙන තිබෙන ඉඩම්වලට කාටවත් වැඩිපුර අලාභයක් ගෙවා තිබෙනවාද කියා සොයා බලන මෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාගේ නැන්දම්මා කෙනෙකුත් මස්සිනා කෙනෙකුත් එහෙ සිටිනවා. ඒ අයගෙ ඉඩම්වලට වැඩිපුර ගෙවා තිබෙන වාය කියා කසුකුසවක් තිබෙනවා. ඒ පිළිබඳව මා ඇමතිතුමාට චෝදනාවක්

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1967-68

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

[කාර්යවසම් මයා.]

කරන්නේ නැහැ. මක් නිසාද? එතුමා සමහර විට මේ ගැන දන්නේ නැතිව ඇති. ඒවාගේම මේ අළුත් සංචාරක මධ්‍යස්ථානය තැනීම සඳහා ඒ ස්ථානයේ තිබුණු තැපැල් කාර්යාලයන් වෙත ස්ථානයකට ගෙන යන්නට සිදුවුණා. ඒ සඳහා ගොඩ නැගිල්ලක් ගත්තා. සාමාන්‍යයෙන් ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ ගෙයකට රුපියල් 100 කට වැඩි බද්දක් ගෙවන්නේ නැහැ. නමුත් ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ සිටින, සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාගේ නැදෑයකුගේ ගෙයක් නිසාද කියා මා දන්නේ නැහැ—නැදෑයකු කියා මා කියන්නේ නැහැ; නැදෑයකුද කියා මා දන්නේ නැහැ; එහෙත් නමින් නම් නැදෑයකු වගෙයි—රුපියල් 300 ක බද්දකට ගෙයක් අරගෙන තිබෙනවා. රුපියල් 300 කට තබා රුපියල් 100 කට වත් ඒ හරියෙ මිනිසෙක් ගෙයක් ගන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ ගැනත් සොයා බලන මෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ඊළඟට, පළාත් පාලන කටයුතු පිළිබඳ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමාගෙන් මා ඉල්ලී මක් කරනවා. මේ රටේ සාමාන්‍යයෙන් ගෞරවනීය සේවයක් කරන, කිසිම මුදලක් අය නොකර ගෞරවනීය සේවයක් කරන ගම් කාර්ය සහ සහායවරුන්ට තමන්ගේම නිල මුද්‍රාවක් පාවිච්චි කරන්නට අවසර ලබා දෙන්නට කටයුතු කරන මෙන් මා පළාත් පාලන කටයුතු පිළිබඳ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ඊළඟට, කෘෂිකම් ඇමතිතුමා මේ රටේ දැනට ගෙන යන කෘෂිකර්ම ව්‍යාපාරය පිළිබඳව එක්තරා ප්‍රවෘත්තියක් මා පසුගිය සතියේ පත්‍රයකින් දුටුවා. එන්. එම්. අප්පුහාමි කියන මහත්මයෙක් පිලිපයින් දූපත්වලින් බුසලකින් බුසල් 450 ක අස්වැන්නක් දෙන වි වර්ගයක් ගෙන්වා බෙදා දෙන්නට යනවාය කියා ඒ ප්‍රවෘත්තියේ සඳහන් වුණා. බුසලකින් බුසල් 450 ක අස්වැන්නක් ලැබෙන වි වර්ගයක් පිලිපයින් දූපත්වල තිබෙනවා නම් පිලිපයින් දූපත් බිත්තර වි නොවෙයි මේ රටට හාලුත් එවන බව මා කියනවා. මේ රට ධාන්‍යාගාරයක් හැටියට තිබුණාය කියා අප ආචම්බරයෙන් කථා කරනවා. මේ තාක් කල් මේ රටේ තිබුණේ සිංහල හාලුයි.

සිංහල හාලු තරම් රසවත්, පෝෂ්‍ය ගුණයෙන් යුත් හාලක් මුළු ලෝකයේම නැහැ. පර්යේෂණායතන නිසා මේ සිංහල හාල් අද නැති වෙගෙන, වද වෙගෙන යනවා. එව් 7, එව් 8, එව් 4 කිය කියා ඔය හඳුන්වන හාල්වල කිසිම පෝෂ්‍ය ගුණයක් නැහැ. ඒ හාල්වල අර නිවුඩ්ඩ නැහැ. අප ඒ හාල් හඳුන්වන්නේ රට හාල් යන නම් නුයි. සාමාන්‍යයෙන් රට දෙල් කියන්නා වගේ ඔය විවැම්ත් අඩු සමහර කැම දව්‍ය වල නම් මුලට අප “රට” කියන වචනය යොදනවා. ඒවාගේම මේ රටේ වගා කළත් ඒ හාල්වලට අප කියන්නේ රට හාල් ය කියයි. මේ රටේ ජනතාවට බත් කන්නට සිංහල හාල් දෙනවාය කියමින් මේ ආණ්ඩුවේ මැති ඇමතිවරුන් රට වටේ ඇවිදිනවා. සිංහල හාල මේ රටේ ඇත අතීතයේ සිටි අපේ මුතුන්මිත්තන් හොඳ හැටි හුරු පුරුදු කරගෙන සිටි දෙයක් බව නොදන්නා කෙනෙක් නැහැ. අතීතයෙහිදී අපේ සිංහලයන් ලොවට පෙනෙන හැටියට විරසාර ලෙස වැඩ කළේ සිංහල හාලේ බත නිසයි. ඒ නිසා සිංහල හාල මේ රටේ තව තවත් වැඩි වැඩියෙන් නිපදවන්නට පර්යේෂණ ආදිය පවත්වා කටයුතු කරන ලෙස මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. මොන දේ කළත් සිංහල හාල නම් නැති කරන්නට එපා. මේ ආණ්ඩුව කරගෙන යන ඇතැම් දේවල් ගැන කල්පනා කර බලන විට “සිංහල” යන්න ලියන්නට පාවිච්චි කරන අකුරු හතර පවා නැති කරන්නට මහත්සි ගන්නා බවයි පෙනෙන්නට තිබෙන්නේ, “සිංහල” යන්න වෙනුවට “ලංකික” යන්න භාවිතා කරන්නටයි දැන් කටයුතු කරගෙන යන්නේ. ඒ අනුව “සිංහල හාල්” යන්න වෙනුවට “ලංකික හාල්” යන්න යොදා ගන්නටත් මේ ආණ්ඩුවට බැරිකමක් නැහැ. ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා මා දෙස දෙතුන් වරක් ඕනෑකමින් බලන්නට ඇත්තේ මට නියමිත කාලය අවසන් වෙගෙන එන නිසා වෙන්නට ඇති. ඒ නිසා මීට වඩා කථා කරන්නට මා බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ නැහැ.

කොයි තරම් වාගාඛම්බර දෙඩුවත් මේ අයවැය ලේඛනය වතුර බොන්නට ලිඳක් අයවැය ලේඛනය වතුර බොන්නට ලිඳක්

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1967-68

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

බැවුමක අතහැර දමා කලක් ගතවීමෙන් පල්ලි දියෙන් යුත් ලිද්දක් හමු වුණා වගේය කියන්නට පුළුවනි. වන්නියේ ලිං බොහොම හොඳ වුණත්, අතහැර දැමූ නිසා පල්ලි වතුර තිබෙන ලිද්දක් වගේය කියලයි මා කිව්වේ. ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ තමුන්නාන්සේලා අද ගෙනයන දුෂ්ට පාලනය—විරුද්ධපාක්ෂිකයන්ගෙන් පලිගැනීම, විරුද්ධපාක්ෂිකයන් තළමින් වැඩ කරගෙන යාම—වැඩි කාලයක් ඔය විධියට කරගෙන යන්නට ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. තව දුරටත් ඒ දුෂ්ට කාර්යය ඒ විධියටම කරගෙන ගියොත් දහඅටවැනි සියවසේදී අධාර්මික පාලනයක් ගෙන ගිය ප්‍රංශ පාලකයන් මුහුණ පෑ ඉරණම වූ ගිලිටිනයට අනු වීමට සිද්ධ නුතත් දහසක් පහර තළනු ලබමින් ගෙන ගොස් සන්ධිවල හිටුවා පස් ගසනු ලැබීමට ගොදුරුවනු ඇතැයි ප්‍රකාශ කරමින් මගේ වචන ස්වල්පය අවසන් කරනවා.

ප්‍ර. හා. 10.36

අබ්දුල් බකීර් මාකර් මයා.

(ஜனாப் அப்துல் பாக்கீர் மாக்கார்)

(Mr. Abdul Bakeer Markar)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very happy to follow the hon. Member for Bentara-Elpitiya, who represents an electorate adjoining mine. He comes from beyond the Bentara river and I come from this side of it: there lies the difference between the two of us. At the moment I do not propose to contradict anything that my good Friend said, but in the course of my criticism of the speeches made by the hon. Members of the Opposition he will also find a good place.

You are aware, Sir, that in 1965 the masses of this country placed their confidence in the U. N. P. and its leader and returned the National Government to power. Placed in power, we were conscious of the fact that for nine years the S.L.F.P. had ruled the country and that, as a result of bungling, as a result of following policies that were not in the best interests of the people of this country and as a result of some of those in power making use of their positions for purposes other

than the benefit of the people, the masses had lost confidence in them. We were also conscious of the fact that in the course of their nine years of administration the financial resources of the country had been consumed and that we were in a state of bankruptcy; that external assets which we had in plenty had been exhausted as a result of planning and administering our affairs without wisdom and foresight.

Conscious as we were of those facts, as soon as the National Government came into power, I remember, the first step the Hon. Prime Minister took was to create a Planning Secretariat under his Ministry. Into that Planning Secretariat he recruited some of the best brains who were conversant with the affairs of the country and with economic trends, and discussed with them how best we could plan development work in this country.

Having established that department, we remember, the various Ministries were asked to submit their plans, which they did; and we were then in a position to draw up a Five-Year Plan. Today, if the National Government is being administered properly and if the various Ministries and departments are functioning as they should, it is because we are carrying on according to a set plan.

With that background I might now straightway proceed to show that in 1965 our Hon. Minister of Finance presented a Budget in which, for the first time, money was provided for development work. We saw that every attempt was being made, making adjustments where necessary, to see that the revenue we earned either by exporting our produce or by other means was utilized for development purposes. We planned in that way, and the following year the Appropriation Bill contained allocations of money for development work and to improve the lot of the ordinary man.

This, I think, is the appropriate occasion for me to read out to you from the Budget speech of the Hon. Minister of Finance, where he has

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categorically stated what actually our plans are and indicated the position of the finances of this country at the moment. I do so because I find that quite a number of speakers from the Opposition appeared to have lost sight of that portion of the Finance Minister's speech where he gave a resume of what we had done and what we were planning for the future. This is what he stated :

"Mr. Deputy Speaker, the presentation of the annual Budget is considered the appropriate occasion not only to review the economy in the past year, but also to appraise the country's performance of the current year and to indicate the broad economic magnitudes and their behaviour in the forthcoming financial year..... This, with a brief survey of the work being done, and the progress achieved by the various Ministries of the Government, will serve as the background to my Budget proposals for the next financial year."—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 25th July 1967; Vol. 73, c. 7.]

The Hon. Minister also points out in his speech, what happened in the course of the financial year and what accounted for the failure to work out the plans that he had mentioned in his previous Budget speech. This is what he says with regard to that :

"Mr. Deputy Speaker, in 1966 this country had to face a drastic decline of Rs. 235 million in her export earnings, as compared with 1965; and this decline has continued into the first half of 1967. It has been caused largely by a sharp fall in export prices, and to a lesser degree by a fall in the volume of exports of tea and coconut due to adverse weather conditions."—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 25th July 1967; Vol. 73, c. 8.]

I was prompted to quote this part of the Hon. Minister's speech in reply to the hon. Member for Katugampola (Mr. Subasinghe) who said that we depended to a great extent on foreign aid and that, as a result of our not getting that foreign aid or of those countries that promised us aid not being prepared to give us that aid in the manner they promised, our plans failed. In fairness to the hon. Member I must say that although he went on developing

his argument in that way and said that we depend on people on whom we should not have depended, towards the end of his argument he also stated the actual fact—that those countries which had promised us aid, which were prepared to come to our assistance in order to rehabilitate our economy where it was backward, were themselves placed in difficult economic situations. I am grateful to him for coming out with this fact.

Now, I should like to touch on some of the criticisms made by Members of the Opposition. The hon. Member for Kolonnawa (Mr. Ilangaratne) devoted a good portion of his speech to criticizing the Government on the ground that we had not kept the promises that were made to the public in our party manifesto. Some of the other Members too stated that we were not implementing promises that we made before the elections. I might tell those hon. Members that manifestos are meant to convey to the general public what exactly we are aiming at, our ideals, and how best the country can be administered in keeping with our policy. Of course, when we think in terms of the promises made in the manifesto we must also bear in mind that there will be, shall I say, flourishes in manifestos, but when we get down to the facts and principles stated therein, it will be seen, and I am happy to state, that this Government is carrying out the policies laid down in the manifesto.

Of course, in certain matters, our ideals cannot be reached, Mr. Deputy Speaker. It is like hitching your wagon to a star. We might not reach the star, but we would have gone a long way in that direction. Manifestos are prepared and placed before the general public. To criticize the Government for not implementing the policies that are set down in the manifesto or to say that the promises in the manifesto have not been carried out to the letter is a sign of political immaturity.

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Then, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I was wondering when I listened to some of the other Members, whether we were not repeating the same old things said in the Budget Debates of the past. Some of those Members who spoke and who criticized the Budget had nothing more to say than what they had stated earlier either during the last two Budget Debates or during the last Debate on the Speech from the Throne. It has been a question of their talking about the rise in the cost of living, how people are unable to get their requirements, and so on. That has been the trend of their speeches. I wish to point out that this rise in the cost of living has been there all along, and in developing countries you just cannot tackle it easily particularly in the context in which we are placed today.

While on the subject of the cost of living and increasing prices, I can do no more than quote the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) when he participated in the Debate on the Budget for 1963-64, which Budget was also referred to, I think, as the "Thumpane Budget." I quote from HANSARD, Vol. 52, col. 165. Speaking about the different prices for various articles, the hon. Member for Yatiyantota stated as follows :

"An ordinary cup of plain tea was five cents but is now seven cents. A cup of milk tea which was 10 cents has gone up to 15 cents. Plain coffee which was 10 cents a cup has now gone up to 15 cents and milk coffee which was 15 cents a cup has now gone up to 25 cents. Take the case of razor blades. Now, is there any excuse why the price of blades should have gone up? We are supposed to be producing blades. In addition to that they have got three years' stock of imported blades. Nevertheless a blade that we bought for 7 or 10 cents is today 20 cents...."—

Sir, that was in 1963—

—"and that too if you are lucky to get it under the counter. Every person who buys a blade comes away with a feeling of hatred towards the Government for depriving him of an ordinary amenity that he has to have.

In every village you go to you will find Alladin or Petromax lamps. A mantle for an Alladin lamp which was Rs. 2.50 is today Rs. 9.50."— [OFFICIAL REPORT, 30th July 1963 ; Vol. 52, cc. 1062-3.]

Again he goes on to say :

"Mantles for Petromax lamps which were 45 to 55 cents are today Re. 1.50. There is no home today in the village where you do not get a Petromax lamp. The other variety which was Rs. 2.25 has gone up to Rs. 4...."—

Further down he states :

"I have already mentioned bicycle tyres. A bicycle tyre formerly cost Rs. 4.75. Why is it that the company is selling a tyre at Rs. 8.75, and these are tyres which cannot be used for more than a month. A tube which cost Rs. 1.75 is now Rs. 4. A worker who cycles to his place of work every day will have to change his bicycle tyres once a month and pay Rs. 8.75 for a tyre. How is he going to exist? A cycle chain used to be sold at Rs. 3.50 ; now it costs Rs. 7.50"— [OFFICIAL REPORT, 30th July 1963 ; Vol. 52, cc. 1064-5.]

If we judge by what he has said during the course of that Debate, I am afraid that the cost of living has definitely come down today. I think the hon. Member for Yatiyantota will admit that fact. Now the mantles, cycle tyres and tubes, and blades which were in short supply at that time have definitely come down in price. That clearly shows what action the present Government has taken to bring down the cost of living.

Much has been said about our industrial policy. Most of the Opposition Members spoke at length and mentioned that they had started 400 industries when they were in power, and that after the present Government came into office nothing has been done in the matter of industrial development. The hon. Member for Agalawatta (Dr. Colvin R. de Silva) mentioned that there must be a joint effort to improve industry and also agriculture in this country. As regards that matter too I shall quote to you from the speech of the hon. Member for Yatiyantota, which he made after a very good study of the industrial ventures at that time. He

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mentions what benefits there are from those industrial ventures to the country.

This is what the hon. Member for Yatiyantota said in 1963 :

“May I say a word about the Minister of Industries? He talks so much about the 400 industrial schemes that he has got. How many Members of this Cabinet have tried to understand the implications of this so-called 400 schemes, schemes not started but intended to be started? Most of them are really assembly plants. May I take one or two of them? Take your bulbs. The only thing that you do not import is the vaccum in that bulb. Everything else in that bulb is imported. I am sorry the Hon. Minister of Commerce and Industries is not here. In point of fact, the Government is expending more foreign exchange on the importation of various parts for use in these assembly plants than they would expend on importing the finished article itself. That is not all. The bulbs that are produced do not last a fortnight although the price is double that paid for the imported article. In other words, the Government is mulcting the consumer under the so-called industrial plan and shoddy articles are being produced.”—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 30th July 1963 ; Vol. 52, c. 1060.]

Those are the industries that we have on our hands today, and the Hon. Minister of Industries and Fisheries has to tackle the problems connected with them.

Problem number one is the wastage of foreign exchange on some of these industries. We cannot forget the fact that at that time Rs. 185 million in foreign exchange was expended on these industries. Of that sum, I think Rs. 35 million was spent on imports of machinery and the balance in obtaining the necessary raw material from abroad. What was the type of machinery imported into this country in the guise of purchasing new machinery? They introduced re-conditioned machines. Then, on the importation of raw material they sent every possible cent out of this country. That was how our external assets were wasted.

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(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

The hon. Member has been allotted 25 minutes and he has almost exceeded that time. I would ask the hon. Member to shorten his speech.

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(ஜனாப் அப்துல் பாக்கீர் மாக்கார்)

(Mr. Abdul Bakeer Markar)

I shall try to shorten it as far as possible.

The hon. Member for Mulkirigala (Mr. George Rajapaksa) and the hon. Member for Kegalla (Mr. Kalugalla) spoke at length about the policy that this Government is following and how the Ministers are administering the country. They said that the Ministers are not carrying out their tasks in a manner beneficial to the country. I wish to contradict that. I say that you cannot find a better set of Ministers than the present one. They are working as a team for the benefit of the people of this country. They are sacrificing their leisure, working late into the night in their offices. They are also not neglecting the constituencies.

I do not want to weary this House by quoting what the hon. Member for Yatiyantota had to say about the policies of the previous Government. That I leave for the people to decide. The hon. Member for Kegalla in the course of his speech yesterday condemned the conduct and immorality of other people. At least at this stage let me remind him of this story in the Bible. When a certain woman was about to be stoned, probably for some sin she had committed, and the screaming crowd was getting ready to fling the largest possible stones, Christ walked up and said, “Let him that is without sin cast the first stone.” That made the entire crowd disperse leaving the woman.

So I would ask the hon. Member for Kegalla to consider how he and

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his friends conducted themselves when they were in power before he starts throwing stones.

While listening to the hon. Member for Kegalla and certain other Members of the Opposition attacking the present Government, I was reminded of a little Sinhala verse I had studied long years ago and which I think I should repeat here for the benefit of hon. Members of the Opposition. This is the verse :

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තමන් සැටි මදක් වත් නොපෙනෙන	සෙලට
අනුත් දොස දකිති අනුවණ දන	කපට
එමෙන් සිය නුගුණ නොදනිති නියම	කොට

This verse, Sir, is expressive of the attitude of hon. Members of the Opposition who were attempting to fling mud at the present Government. They do not seem to know what they are about. They are not in a position to understand how they conducted themselves in the past.

I do not think I need say much more on that aspect of the matter but, with your indulgence, Sir, I should like to have a few more minutes to reply to the hon. Second Member for Mutur (Mr. A. L. Abdul Majeed).

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(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Please make it very short because already you have exceeded the time allotted to you.

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(ஜனாப் அப்துல் பாகீர் மாக்கார்)

(Mr. Abdul Bakeer Markar)

I know, Sir. I will not take more than five minutes.

The hon. Second Member for Mutur, in the course of his speech yesterday, mentioned various matters in regard to the Muslim community. He made the particular allegation that I have not done anything to help the Muslim community. I would tell the hon. Member that if anything was done for the Muslim community

during the past decade it was done only after the National Government came into power. If today the Muslim community has a place in public bodies, corporations and so on, it has been given that place after the National Government came into power.

I am happy to state that the Muslim community is represented in almost every public body. The Fisheries Corporation Board, the Lotteries Board, the Board of Review under the Paddy Lands Act, the Port Tally and Protective Services Corporation Board, the Sugar Corporation Board, the Eastern Paper Mills Corporation Board, the University Boards of Regents, the Income Tax Board of Review—in fact, all boards and public bodies—have representatives of the Muslim community. A Muslim delegate was even sent to the United Nations. Now, that is the manner in which the Muslim community has been treated by the National Government.

The hon. Member made the allegation that I had not raised even a finger to help the Muslim hawkers. I believe this is the appropriate stage for me to let the hon. Member know how much the National Government has done and what I personally have done towards improving the lot of the hawkers. Representations were made to the Ministries concerned and the Chairman of the C. W. E. wanted a scheme to be drawn up by which hawkers could be issued permits. I prepared a scheme which was accepted by the C. W. E. That scheme was also placed before the Minister of State. According to that scheme every genuine hawker has to be issued a permit. The question arose as to who should issue the licence or the permit. We saw the Minister of Home Affairs, and the permits are to be issued by the Government Agents. It was only the other day that the Minister of Labour was able to persuade the Minister of State to see that the scheme is started immediately. Applications are being made and before long the hawkers will be in a position to start

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their trade once again and to earn their living and maintain their families.

Another matter, and that is about the education of Muslim children. It was stated that as a result of there being only two media schools, Sinhala and Tamil, Muslim schools will be ignored and hereafter there will be no Muslim schools. I am in a position to say that this matter was taken up with the Government, and the Minister of Education and the Cabinet have agreed to allow Muslim schools to remain as they are. Muslim schools will continue to remain as Muslim schools catering to a different cultural entity.

I am grateful to you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, for the extra time you have given me.

I congratulate the Minister of Finance on his foresight and his wisdom and the manner in which he has prepared and presented the Budget to this House.

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(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I hope the Member for Beruwala (Mr. Abdul Bakeer Markar), now that he has quoted me so profusely, will remain in the House until I have finished my speech. Then, after that, let him decide for himself whether he should congratulate the Minister of Finance.

But may I congratulate the Minister of Finance for another reason. I was getting a little worried earlier when I did not see him here and I thought I would have to congratulate an empty Bench. Now that he is here may I say that he has performed a difficult task very cleverly. I did not envy him when he started his speech and as he went on making his speech I saw still less reason to envy him, because he was making a heroic effort to do a good job of a very bad case.

You will recollect, Sir, that the customary verve and enthusiasm with which he presented previous budgets in this House was absent on this occasion. There was not even the peroration; he ended in a rather pedestrian sort of way. I do not blame him, because if you look at the record I think he felt guilty about it, and I intend during the course of my remarks to try and explain why I think it is time that the Minister of Finance surrendered and let the Government be run by people who can really run this country.

Now, I intend to be as brief as I can and I want to avoid as much as possible what others have already said.

As in the previous budgets, my good Friend's theme song in this Budget, and the policy of the Government, is development. In the 1965-66 Budget Speech that is what he said and he has repeated it this time also. In fact, if you remember, when he first introduced his Budget for 1965-66, there was a tremendous amount of enthusiasm among the back-benchers, his followers. They were shouting themselves hoarse and cheering lustily: "Well done, my good and faithful Minister."

This time a good number of Members had a lot of nasty things to say about the Government and the policy adopted by the Government. My good Friend, the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Industries—I will deal with him presently—made a very interesting statement yesterday.

When I was the Minister of Finance, I advanced policies in order to meet the situation because I felt, just as he feels, and as I do now, that if we do not break the power and stranglehold of the various sterling companies in this country we will never be able to progress. And that is why I introduced a number of measures for their control—

[Interruption.]

விசேஷ உறுதி கெட்டுப்பத, 1967-68

—தேவன் வர் கிண்பி

சி. ஷெல்டன் ஜயசிங்க மஹா. (கலிபித
கா கிவர கிண்பினை பாரிபினைது லேகி)

(திரு. டி. செல்வநன் ஜயசிங்க—கைத்
தொழில், கடற்ருழில் அமைச்சரின் பாராளு
மன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. D. Shelton Jayasinghe—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Industries and Fisheries)

You imposed restrictions on local companies. That is what I objected to.

அவரே உன். சி. ஷெல்டன்

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I have no communal intentions in this matter. I do not look at it from the point of view of whether it is a black man or a white man. I intended to control all those companies which did wrong. If the local people do no wrong they need not be controlled. The hon. Parliamentary Secretary knows that these companies have taken black people into their directorates. Nevertheless the same stranglehold remains. Black people being taken into the directorates does not mean that the stranglehold has been removed by these sterling companies. Therefore, do not discriminate on race or colour basis. Let us discriminate on exploitation basis.

Running through some of the comments made by Members, I was surprised, therefore, apart from the loss of all the old enthusiasm and so on, to see that they are all full of frustration. A number of hon. Members have declared—I think the hon. Member for Nawalapitiya (Mr. Chandra Karunaratne) is one; I do not blame them—that they feel frustrated by these policies which we on our part have always believed would end in frustration. I want to prove by facts and figures how much this country has gone backward instead of forward.

You have been talking vaguely and making various promises and spinning yarns. The Hon. Minister of Home Affairs is complaining bitterly that there is not enough yarn. He

can borrow some from the Hon. Minister of Finance because so much yarn has been spun in this House in order to boost up their morale. Let us get at the truly disappointing and depressing facts, as shown not by me but by the Central Bank Report.

Here is an official document with the *imprimatur* of the Hon. Minister of Finance. Let us go into this, get at the facts and see how far your performance is satisfactory. Before I start with this I must repeat what I have said before. From the Central Bank we expect a lofty impartiality, integrity and honesty with regard to the interpretation of facts; an impartial statement of our economic position. It is not the duty of the Central Bank to be tendentious in its report. That is what I find most reprehensible, and I want to warn that a succeeding Government will have to take measures in order to remove a good number of the personnel in the Central Bank and man it with people who can be trusted to be independent and honest, men of the highest integrity, and not those who are toeing the line for a particular Government.

Now, may I give you one or two cases? My good Friend, in his Budget Speech, referred to the absence of strikes:

“During the years 1965 and 1966, the number of strikes and the number of man-days lost as a consequence of strikes have decreased rapidly. According to provisional figures there were 149 strikes in 1966 as compared with 230 in 1965 and 304 in 1964;”—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 25th July 1967; Vol. 73, c. 11.]

Are these the correct figures? My Hon. Friend merely echoed the Central Bank. The Central Bank report, in a sense, can be forgiven, because it has been prepared at the end of 1966 or about January 1967. But the Budget Speech of the Hon. Minister was made in August 1967. So, why are you not giving us the full figures? What are the figures? All that his advisers had to do was to ask the Commissioner of Labour. Private parties have the correct figures, but the Hon. Minister does

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[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

not have the correct figures. May I give you the correct figures which you could have got from the Commissioner of Labour? Everybody in this country knows that some of the biggest strikes took place in the plantation areas in November 1966. Only the Hon. Minister and his advisers do not know; and he presents a Budget in August 1967, ignoring all those strikes, and comes to various conclusions—that is what I am objecting to—as to performance on the basis of those figures.

Here are the facts as disclosed by the "Financial Times", taken from the Labour Commissioner. In 1966 there were 132 strikes involving 138,259 workers, and the loss of man-days was 4,117,264. Four million man-days lost! And what do you say? You say that the loss of man-days was less than in 1965—[*Interruption*]. This is the highest that we ever had in our whole lifetime. From 1949 up to date this is the highest. Of course, in 1949 they had a whole series of strikes on the special demand of Rs. 17.50. In point of fact, if you go through the Central Bank Report, you will see that it contradicts its own statement because somewhere else, in page 128, it refers to the fact that the performance of tea was bad because of the strikes that took place. It refers to the fact that a good deal of the drop in tea exports was due to the fact that there were these strikes going on. I do not want to deal with it at length. You find that in page 128 of the Central Bank Report for 1966 where it states:

"In addition, the strike which supervened in the last quarter of 1966 may have had some effect in slowing down the volume of exports in the last few months of 1966."

It admits on its own that that was the reason why the tea prices dropped. But at page 141 of the same Central Bank Report it states that the number of man-days lost during 1966 was the lowest since 1955.

The Hon. Minister of Finance, with all the host of advisers he has

got, comes before this House and makes these statements. He must realize that his Budget Speech goes to every country in the world. And he makes such blatant mistakes like this! What trust can they have in a Finance Minister who cannot present correct figures? The Labour Gazette also has the correct figures. All that I am saying is this. There were documents available setting out the correct figures, but are his advisers so ignorant that they do not know these elementary facts? You are asking us to accept the advice of your advisers on the basis of which you have presented your Budget. I will read chunks from your own Budget Speech to show you what kind of Budget you have presented to us.

I shall refer to one other matter in order to prove the kind of tendentious statements made in the Central Bank Report. I do not want to deal with it at length because that is not the main purpose of my speech. If you look up the 1965 Central Bank Report, you will find they say that in 1965 the per capita Gross National Product increased by 1.7 per cent; but if you read the 1966 report, you will find they say that in 1965 it increased by 1.8 per cent. One would think that .1 per cent is a small matter but when you consider it in terms of millions of rupees .1 per cent is a big amount. We must expect consistency from the Central Bank. The only interpretation I can draw is that they are deliberately cooking up these figures in order to help the Government, in order to bolster up a non-existing position for the benefit of the Government. Otherwise, are they so stupid as to try to make us believe that they were unable to check these figures? In their own report for 1965 you get one figure and quite another in the report for 1966.

May I ask a question from the Hon. Minister of Finance? According to the Central Bank Report, prices in 1959 were higher than in 1966. They have compared the present per capita position with that of 1959 taking 1959 as the base year. In 1959,

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at constant prices, the rate of increase was only 1.6 per cent, but at today's market prices, that is at current prices, they say the increase is only 1.3 per cent. Unless, therefore, the 1959 prices were higher than in 1966, this could not be. But everybody in the country knows, and even according to their own report, the 1966 prices are higher than those of 1959. So, what is the meaning and purpose of this kind of statement by your Central Bank, except that it is for tendentious purposes? There are a number of similar things but I do not want to waste my time referring to them. To say the least, it is very disappointing that we should have a Central Bank that is prepared to stooge for a particular government. I do not like and I do not appreciate this kind of attitude by the Central Bank.

This type of presentation may be all right to boost Members like the hon. Member for Beruwala (Mr. Abdul Bakeer Markar) who spoke before me using big phrases to describe what is being achieved and is being done and so on. The Hon. Minister of Finance can bamboozle party followers in this way, but he cannot build up the economy of the country. If he tries it, the Government will sooner or later have to face the hard, unrelenting facts.

In 1965, the Hon. Minister of Finance told us to wait till 1966. "See what we are going to do", he said. In 1966, he said, wait till 1967; 1967 has come, and now he is asking us to wait till 1968. In 1968, he will ask us to wait till 1969. Fortunately this Government cannot carry on beyond 1970. That is some consolation.

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(திரு. ரீ. பி. இலங்கரத்ன—கொலொன்னாவ)
(Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne—Kolonnawa)

They will go on, they say.

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ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

They are building castles in the air. They are hoping to go on. The Hon. Minister of State has been talking of going on for another ten years.

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(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

It is always good to live in hope.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

It is always good to live in hope even if you have to die in despair. If hon. Members want me to quote, I am prepared to quote. I am prepared to quote the Hon. Prime Minister. He said—I quote from HANSARD, Volume 60, column 1070, "But that is not enough." That was what he said when, in the course of my speech in the Debate on the Throne Speech on the 23rd of April 1965, I pointed to the fact that there was a 6 per cent increase in the Gross National Product. That was what was achieved by us in 1964. The Hon. Prime Minister said that was not enough. What was meant by implication? That the United National Party was going to give us a higher percentage. I said on that occasion, "I agree with you a hundred per cent that that is not enough." But let us see what they have produced.

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(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)
(An hon. Member)
Minus figures.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am coming to the figures. We judge a government not by its professions. My good Friend the Hon. Minister of Finance had this to say :

"The Government is trying to ensure that the pace of development will be adequate to provide for a sufficiently rapid

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[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

increase in national income as well as for rising employment opportunities. It is with this end in view that provision is being made for an unprecedented stepping up of development outlays in 1966-67.”— [OFFICIAL REPORT, 29th July 1966 ; Vol. 68, col. 42.]

These are your professions. What is your performance? Let us see what your performance is. I shall start with the first two years. At page 1 of the Central Bank Report for 1965, this is what is stated :

“In 1965, Ceylon’s economic performance, as measured in terms of Gross National Product showed a decline.”

That is their performance.

“Whereas in 1964”—

That is in our year.

—“the Gross National Product at current factor prices increased by 5.8 per cent., in 1965 the increase was only 4.0 per cent.”

That is your performance.

“In real terms, that is at constant (1959) prices, this means an increase in 1965 of only 2.0 per cent, in contrast to the increase of 4.4 per cent in 1964. When account is taken of the increase in population by 2.4 per cent, the Gross National Product per capita increased only by 1.7 per cent at current prices ; in real terms it actually fell by 0.4 per cent.”

In real terms it actually fell by 0.4 per cent. It was negative progress. That was the result of your one year’s work in 1965. The report goes on :

“This rather disappointing performance of the economy in 1965 was, however, due substantially to factors beyond the country’s control. Adverse weather conditions resulted in a drastic fall in the output of paddy and coconuts by 29.5 per cent and 10.6 per cent respectively. In fact, even the modest improvement in Gross National Product was made possible only by improved performance in other sectors of the economy.”

Now about this question of bad weather: When the hon. Member for Kolonnawa (Mr. Ilangaratne), who was then the Minister of Finance, came and pleaded in this House that Hurricane “Flora” had knocked the bottom out of his budget, you and I laughed at him. Did we

not laugh at him, Mr. Minister of Finance?—[Interruption]. You and I said that that was nonsense, that it had nothing to do with the hurricane, that he was bungling and incompetent. That was the answer we gave him.

You must apply the same measurement to your budget and to your performance.—[Interruption]. You were prepared at that time to condemn him. Are we wrong in adopting the same yardstick to judge your performance? Look at your performance last year. This is what the annual report of the Central Bank of Ceylon for the year 1966 says—I need not go beyond it :

“....the Gross National Product per capita actually declined by 1.0 per cent at current prices and 0.7 per cent in real terms.”

That is what I do not understand. Unless the 1966 prices were higher than the 1965 prices, it cannot be. According to current prices, your performance is that 1 per cent negative progress has been made. You have caused a decline by 1 per cent in the per capita Gross National Product. That is a big drop, Mr. Minister of Finance. Under any criteria that you can adopt, this is a drastically unsatisfactory position so far as your Government is concerned—the cumulative effect of two years of bungling on your part.

Before I finish I shall prove to you the indifference, the callousness and the lackadaisical methods of your departments and your officers. This is the net result of what has happened. You are accusing the Coalition Government, which only existed for six months, of not performing miracles. During your 2½ years of office what have you done? That is our charge against you. You have brought the country to the position of about 1962, or even lower than that.

The Central Bank report for 1966 goes on to say :

“A drastic decline in export earnings was the most striking feature of the economic situation during 1966. Not only

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did export receipts decline sharply from the level of the previous year, but they reached the lowest level since 1958. Largely as a result of the disappointing performance of the export sector, economic growth suffered a set-back in 1966."

The authors of this report are unable to write anything else because the hard facts are there. "Economic growth suffered a set-back in 1966." That is the state of affairs. The report continues :

"The rate of increase in the Gross National Product recorded in 1966 was less than that of the previous year. In 1965, the Gross National Product at current factor prices increased by 2.9 per cent, but in 1966 the increase was only 1.3 per cent, the rate of increase in 1965 being itself lower than that of 1964. In fact, the rate of increase of the G. N. P. in 1966 was the lowest recorded since 1961.

In real terms, i.e., at constant (1959) prices the increase in the Gross National Product in 1966 was only 1.6 per cent as compared with an increase of 4.6 per cent and 1.8 per cent in 1964 and 1965 respectively. The increase in population in 1966 was 2.3 per cent as compared with 2.4 per cent in 1965."

There, of course, you have done a job of work; by your efforts you have reduced the number of children born. I think that is partly due to the good work done by the hon. Member for Nallur (Dr. Nagathan). That is due to the success of his campaign.

"When account is taken of the increase in population, the Gross National Product per capita actually declined by 1.0 per cent at current prices and 0.7 per cent in real terms."

That is your performance! Again, of course, the cause is adverse weather. The Central Bank report says that adverse weather conditions, labour unrest, and a drastic fall in the price of tea resulted in the value of tea exports alone declining by Rs. 183 million in 1966 as compared with 1965. You talk so much about weather conditions, but what is the guarantee that the weather conditions are going to be better in 1967? So long as this Government lasts, the weather is going to be bad.

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(கௌரவ யூ. பி. வன்னிநாயக்க—நிதி அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. U. B. Wanninayake—Minister of Finance)

Every Finance Minister has referred to that.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Shall I tell you why? I have a good reason for what I am saying. Now listen. I am reading from the "Ceylon Observer" of 30th July 1967. It reports :

"HEAVY RAINS THREATEN YALA HARVEST"

It is a question of bad weather. Next year also you will come and say, the weather was bad, so what can be done? We shall have to remove your Government in order to improve the weather. We cannot do anything else. I continue to quote :

"PADDY TARGETS MAY NOT BE HIT :
MANY ACRES RUINED

Unusually heavy rain in July in certain paddy growing areas in the Southern Province may ruin many thousands of acres of paddy which have ripened and are ready for the harvest."

There you are! So, what? The figures for the first four months of 1967 showed a Rs. 98 million trade deficit. In 1966 it was due to bad weather, and this year also you are going to have the same position. "Rs. 98 million trade deficit for the first four months due to a fall in export earnings in tea and rubber". This is not only a paper report but what the Central Bank bulletin published in April 1967 says.—[Interruption]. You mentioned the bad weather? I am coming to that. Page 14 of the Central Bank bulletin gives you the exact position.

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(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

A startling recovery will be made.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Let us see what the recovery is like.

“The cumulative trade position at the end of the first four months of 1967, showed a deficit of Rs. 98.0 million, as against a deficit of Rs. 5.4 million in the corresponding months of 1966.”

The position in the first four months has been worse than what it was last year.

“While the value of exports declined by Rs. 29.0 million (to Rs. 565.3 million), the value of imports increased by Rs. 63.6 million (to Rs. 663.3 million).”

Now let us take tea.

“As compared with the first four months of 1966, tea production during the same months of 1967 at 163.6 million pounds was 19.6 million pounds (or 10.7 per cent) lower.”

You have still about four months to go before the year ends and you will come back and say your bad performance was due to the bad weather, and the Central Bank will say that the per capita income is minus one per cent.

So, where are we? Is there no hope for this country? Answer the question! The Hon. Minister of Finance comes before this House and says, “What are we to do? All this is due to bad weather conditions.” What are we to do when the people are starving? What is your answer to that state of affairs. What have you as an alternative? Can you say, “Bad weather; there is nothing that can be done”, and be satisfied? Are you throwing up your hands in horror and saying, “Nothing can be done; let us all go back home”? Is it a satisfactory position for a Government to take—to come before the House and say, “It is all due to bad weather”?

The decline in prices has occurred not only in tea; rubber and coconut are also declining in prices. So your position in 1967 is as bad as your position in 1965 and 1966. Where are we then?

Of course, my good Friend the Hon. Prime Minister, has a rosy picture of things. He is talking in terms of exporting rice now. He is not satisfied with this country attaining self-sufficiency. He wants to export also. I shall deal with that presently.

I am asking a blunt question of the Hon. Minister. If the weather is knocking out your hopes and expectations, what does the future hold for this country? Are you not on an entirely wrong fundamental basis?

The Hon. Prime Minister during the course of the Debate on the Address of Thanks in 1965 had certain things to say. I refer to Volume 60 of HANSARD at column 1150. He maintains the policy of the Government to be the development of agriculture, the major emphasis to be placed on agriculture. That is the position taken up by the Hon. Prime Minister. Then he accuses me of not being up to date in my economics. I shall deal with that later. Then he says:

“....if economists today are agreed about one matter with regard to development in under-developed countries it is that industrial development cannot be undertaken on a weak agricultural base. Those were conclusions of economists of both blocs, Left and Right.”

A little later he says:

“After all, look at the picture of Ceylon. Where is the surplus in external assets that you are going to get if you have to spend your money in importing the necessary food? Surely it is by self-sufficiency, by working towards that goal, that you can have the exchange to import the machinery and other items of goods required for the industrialization of a country. Surely that industrialization cannot advance much if the agricultural population is enjoying a low standard of living.”—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 23rd April 1965; Vol. 60, c. 1150.]

From this it would appear that the Hon. Prime Minister's thesis is this: You want an intensified agricultural development. If you do not do that there is no hope for the country. A prosperous peasantry must provide the market for manufactured goods. Otherwise, industrialization is a

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futile exercise. An impoverished peasantry, according to him, cannot buy the goods produced by industry.

Now, let us consider that. There are so many fallacies in it. First of all, if what the Hon. Prime Minister says is true, then, the amount of imported goods we had in this country must have been negligible, because, according to him, our peasantry is impoverished and unable to buy, and it is not worthwhile thinking of producing goods in this country because there is not the wherewithal to buy.

Then, all that I am asking is this simple question: how is it that we imported such a vast amount of manufactured goods into this country all this time? The peasantry was able to buy. After all, 75 per cent of the population of this country are the peasants. Did they not have sufficient income, sufficient resources, to buy the millions of imported manufactured goods we had in this country? What happened? Was their standard of living so low that they were unable to buy?

On the contrary, you and I can bear witness to the fact that if you go to any village today you would find very few houses without a radio, and that will include the houses of colonists. If you go to any village fair you will find the people much better dressed. I am not saying that they are prosperous. All that I am saying is this. Our agricultural level at the present moment is sufficient for us to import a certain quantum of manufactured goods. There is a certain amount of purchasing power today. Let us have substitute goods for that level. All that we are asking for is this but you are not placing emphasis on it. We can certainly have a market for the substitute goods. That is what the previous Government did. That is the case you were asking all along—a case for a considerable amount of industrialization with the purchasing power of the present moment. With the present purchasing

power of the peasantry, it is sufficient for us to be able to produce a certain amount of goods in this country. That is how we started producing certain goods, may be not in a big way, but we have our bulbs, batteries, hairpins, razor blades and such things. We were meeting at least a portion of the demand of the total population of this country.

The Prime Minister has accused me of having forgotten my economics and so on. All I can say is this. I never had that kind of false economics. I would have been glad to forget that kind of false economics.

What is really happening? Under the guise of new economics the Prime Minister has been sold a dummy by the economic experts, particularly from the World Bank. I will prove that to you presently from the reports of those experts.

Can the Minister of Finance tell us how many experts, American experts, there are today walking the corridors of the various departments? I do not think we have ever had such a host of experts as we have now. Every department is chock-full of experts.

What has really happened is that they have bamboozled this Government and pushed it into a *cul-de-sac* from which the Government finds it cannot get out. That is the position to which you are now driven.

This is not a new theory. I have here with me the "Economic Development of Ceylon." After his first Six-Year Plan failed, the Minister of State when he was Minister of Finance, got the World Bank to send a body of experts here to make a report about the possibility of drawing up another plan. I do not want to quote from the report, but at page 71 the amount of the total planned budget for five years is given as Rs. 1,600 million. How much did they provide for industrialization? Rs. 75 million in a total planned budget of Rs. 1,600 million.

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In other words, it has been the consistent policy of all capitalist countries to prevent the industrial development of the underdeveloped countries, to slow the pace of industrial development, to discourage industrial development. I know that also from bitter experience.

We were on the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce. Your distinguished relative, Mr. Claude Corea, was the Minister of Trade and Commerce. He would have told you how they put obstacles in our way in regard to the setting up of the cement factory. When we wanted a tyre factory set up in this country, how many obstacles were placed in our way? From that time onwards, up to date, this has been the consistent theme-song of all the experts we have got from the various capitalist countries in the world. They said that we cannot undertake industries in this country because we do not have the personnel, we do not have the resources, we do not have the capacity, we do not have the market; all sorts of excuses were given for us not to start industrialization. My good Friend, the Hon. Prime Minister, has now been bamboozled into the same position.

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(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

What about the expenditure on industrialization by the S.L.F.P. Government from 1956 year after year?

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Do not be in a hurry. I am coming to it step by step. I am going to deal with industrial development also.

It is precisely because we should not depend entirely, and place so much emphasis on agriculture which is so dependent upon the vagaries

of the weather, that it is necessary for us to speed on the industrial development of this country as fast as we can. I agree that both must go hand in hand. But do not place too much emphasis on agriculture at the expense of industrial development of the country.

That is the kind of emphasis that the Hon. Prime Minister has been placing on agriculture. He asks, how can an impoverished peasantry buy industrial goods. What is the significance of that statement? What he means is, let us not bother about industrialization; let us try and raise the standard of living of the peasant and then we will be able to think of industrialization. That is the wrong attitude and the wrong emphasis.

It is an axiom known to everybody that if you really want to raise the standard of living of a country you must industrialize. That is the basis. An agricultural country must necessarily have a lower standard of living than an industrialized country. It is nothing new. Every underdeveloped country is forging ahead in industry. You go to any of the African countries: what are they doing? They are making a tremendous effort to industrialize because that is the basis on which you can find more and more employment and a higher level of living for all the people of the country.

The hon. Member for Agalawatta (Dr. Colvin R. de Silva) yesterday drew pointed attention to the fact that in the United States, as a result of modern machinery and the amount of technical knowledge, agriculture absorbs only 9 per cent. of the population, feeding not only the whole of the United States but also the rest of the world. That is what you are coming to with the mechanization of your agricultural processes, using the most modern technical methods. Then the number of people employed in agriculture will gradually diminish. You will then have to find an outlet for them in the industrial field.

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If we look into the history of England, we find that the industrial revolution was made possible by the Enclosure Act, by driving the people out of the villages into the towns. That is the basis on which the whole industrial revolution took place in England.

Therefore, let us not forget that you have started on the wrong foot, and that is the reason why you have failed in the last two years to make any significant progress. May I summarize your record for the last two years? In 1965 the gross national product *per capita* went down .4 per cent; in 1966, in an year's time it went down .7 per cent. *Per capita* real income went down .4 per cent in 1965, and in 1966, 3.4 per cent. This is your actual performance during the last two years.

Terms of trade which increased by 1.2 per cent in 1965 dropped to 13 per cent in 1966. I remember the Hon. Prime Minister standing here and trying to pillory the then Hon. Minister of Finance saying, "What are you talking? Look at your adverse terms of trade. If this is the basis you will never progress." That was the position he took up then. What has he to say now? The terms of trade turned adverse by 13 per cent the biggest drop ever recorded in this country—

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(டொக்டர் ஈ. எம். வீ. நாகநாதன்—
நல்லூர்)

(Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan—Nallur)

Why is that?

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Never mind! these are the facts. You ask me, "Why". I say that is because of your grumbling, because of the stupid attitude of the Federal Party.

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(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

Do not talk nonsense.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Listen, listen man! Your export income increased in 1965 by Rs. 142 million. What happened last year? It dropped by Rs. 235 million or 12 per cent.

Export volume index increased 6 points in 1955. In 1966 it dropped 11 points. The export price index dropped 2 points in 1965 and in 1966 it dropped 5 points. I would not talk about your imports. What did you do? You released the blocked investments. I blocked investments and you released them. The hon. Parliamentary Secretary is laughing. What did he point out yesterday? They have taken by way of overdrafts Rs. 300 million.

The hon. Member for Wattala (Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe) gave us yesterday very revealing facts of the resources of these Sterling Companies. He told us how they are ruining this country. When they are given an overdraft of Rs. 300 million is there any money left for the poor people of this country? That is the position. In the face of this I blocked investments because the country was being drained. What did you do? In 1965 you allowed Rs. 15.4 million and last year, in 1966, you allowed Rs. 42.1 million of this money to go out of this country. Are you surprised that the country is being drained of its resources?

The net current account surplus in 1965 was Rs. 59 million. What is the position today? In 1966 you had a deficit of Rs. 305 million in the current account.

Your Budget deficit in 1965 was Rs. 665 million. But in 1966 it was Rs. 795 million. Then your external assets—you laughed at us then—dropped to Rs. 317.6 million.

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1967-68

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(තිரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

After borrowing.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

After borrowing any amount of money from the World Bank. I am coming to your Foreign Aid and so on.

ෆෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

What about our loan repayments ?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

No, no, in addition to that. You have been borrowing enough. Do not talk about loan repayments. What have you done? Take the total debt. In 1965 you increased the total debt of this country by Rs. 397.4 million compared to the figure in 1964. In 1966 your increase was nearly Rs. 1,000 million—Rs. 955.9 million—compared to the figure in 1964. You have increased the public debt of this country.

The foreign debt increased by Rs. 77.2 million as against the increase in 1964 and last year it increased by Rs. 136.7 million.

Then take Treasury Bills. What do you say about Treasury Bills? In 1965 you increased your Treasury Bills by Rs. 60 million and last year by Rs. 175 million.

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(திரு. டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

What have you to say to this ?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Mr. Minister, is this the performance about which the hon. Member for Beruwala was talking? It is great performance! Is this the performance you are proud of? Is this

the performance on which you are building the future of this country? And yet, we are going to export rice also! Strangely enough, my Hon. Friend, the Minister of State participated in this Debate. I have never seen a performance like that from him. I read his speech carefully, and I was a little dumb-founded. Here is a man, the champion, the stalwart, the best fighter that you have in your ranks, the man who is capable of a reasoned argument in the whole Front Bench, who has always been in the forefront of the fight on behalf of the Government. What has happened to him?

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(திரு. டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

He had nothing to say.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

He had nothing to say. He is down in the mouth. He has given up the ghost. He thinks it is a hopeless battle. He says, in his speech, "There is no pleasure without pain". Yes, Sir, even when a child is born there is a lot of pain; there is no doubt about that. But in this particular case, to whom have you given the pain?—[Interruption]. That is the point. You have given the pain to all the poor people and pleasure to all the rich people in this country. That is the difference.

I also asked for austerity, but you are hardly the people to talk about austerity. How did you come into power? You promised plenty overnight. That is the basis on which you came into power. I can read out to you your own experts' report on that. They themselves said, "This is what you have come into power on". These are not my statements; these are their statements. I can read these out to you, but there is not enough time—your own leaflets that you have published, the speeches you have made. I have got all those on record; I have got all those cuttings; I have not destroyed any of them.

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That is the basis on which you came into power. You promised to provide full employment, lower prices, plenty of food,—[*Interruption*] the cost of living would be brought down, no queues, grapes and apples, and all the rest of it. That is the basis on which you came into power, and now my Hon. Friend is talking about austerity. We are entitled to talk about austerity. I have always been talking about austerity, but I always said, austerity for all—not pain for the many and pleasure for a few. Austerity for all, and then all of us would be prepared to tighten our belts. That is the difference between your position and ours.

I should like to deal with my Hon. Friend, the Minister of State, for a moment. He said, "What is there wrong in this? There are other countries like England also participating in private companies". He has missed the whole trend of those arguments. What has happened to him? What has happened in England? They are trying to break the monopolies of existing private companies. The State has gone into the private monopolies, breaking them. What are you doing? You are breaking up the State power and handing it over to private monopolies. That is what you are doing. You are doing precisely the reverse. What has the Hon. Minister done with the C.W.E.? He is handing that over to private companies under the guise of a 51 per cent—49 per cent. capital participation. Who are the people who are going to be at the head of the textile section of the C.W.E.? N. U. Jayawardane, Sellamuttus, and all the people who are importing textiles.

The Hon. Minister has made a most amazing statement in his speech. This is what he says at column 210, Volume 73, HANSARD of 2nd August 1967:

".....this idea of marriage between the private sector and the public sector is something which even the Labour Government in England has been trying out recently."

May I assure him that the Labour Government in England is not a socialist government. Please do not be under the misapprehension that the Labour Government is a socialist government—far from it. He is barking up the wrong tree. He has misunderstood the whole thing. He says all these companies have been partly taken over. Of course, it is true that they are trying to break some of the monopolies, instead of which what you are trying to do here is to hand over what we have to private companies to make the profits. All the best paying rest-houses have been handed over to private companies. There too, you have been very badly misinformed with regard to rates in Yugoslavian hotels. I was in Yugoslavia only a few weeks back. What you have said is far from the truth. The hotels there including, Inter-Continental, are self-managed units. It is true that they have invited foreign capital but self-management, which is the basis of the socialist structure, continues notwithstanding the participation of foreign capital.

I saw the statement that the Hon. Prime Minister has made. It is a very significant statement, an astounding statement for the Prime Minister of a country to make. It is at column 1001 of HANSARD of 19th July 1967:

"Then we come to chillies. I do not say we have reached self-sufficiency in chillies, but to give an idea of the progress made I wish to remind the House—hon. Members are aware of it—that there is a small ration at a lower price and free availability at a higher price. That is there, but both are not moving."—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 19th July 1967; Vol. 72, c. 1001.]

What does the Hon. Prime Minister mean by that statement? He means that for the poor people you have a ration but that those who can afford, that is the rich and middle-class people, can have plenty. In a moment I shall give you the figures I have got. A poor person has to satisfy himself with 1½ ounces of chillies but the rich man can have any amount of chillies, any amount

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[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

of coriander, but the poor man must go without it. Is this the policy of a Government? You talk about, "No pleasure without pain" but is this the attitude to be adopted by a Government? We are dealing with millions of poor people of this country. It took my breath away when I heard the Hon. Prime Minister making that statement quite blatantly and openly. In effect, what he said amounts to this, "We are only concerned with the welfare of the rich; we are providing only for the welfare of the rich." That is the position.

As against that, my good Friend will turn round and say, "Well, things are not all that bad. We have produced 46 million bushels of paddy last year." We are judging you by your results. You have produced 46 million bushels of paddy, but still it is well below the 1964 figures. Mind you in order to achieve your 46 million bushels, how much money did you spend on propaganda, on the school children parading at Independence Square, weeding programmes, and so on? But in 1964 we produced 50-odd million bushels of paddy. So, what is this great performance of yours? A good deal of window-dressing you are capable of doing! That is why in point of fact the Central Bank was constrained, much against its will, to say this at page 3 of the report:

"The general picture that emerges from the above analysis is one of inadequate growth. The increase in Gross National Product in real terms was inadequate both in 1965 and in 1966 and could not even keep pace with the increase in population, despite a decline in the rate of increase of population. It is significant that the factors which contributed to the poor performance in 1965 were largely the fall in production of coconut and paddy. In 1966 while paddy production did not recover to the level reached in 1964, tea and coconut production were lower than in 1965. These are all factors whose ill-effects on production could, to some extent, have been offset by greater national efforts."

That is the final verdict given by the Central Bank. And what does it mean? That the efforts put forward by your Government were

inadequate for the growth of the economy of this country—not adverse weather conditions and so on. These are just excuses put forward by you. The real fact is that you have failed to co-ordinate your efforts in all the departments, that you have failed to initiate the real drive in any one field of your enterprises, that you have not produced enough raw materials for your industrial goods, that you have not got your officers working to the fullest capacity. All these have been responsible for the inadequate growth of the economy apart from the blunders that are going on in the various sectors.

Let me look at the industrial sector for a moment. What is your record? The value of industrial production rose from Rs. 847 million in 1965 to Rs. 850.3 million in 1966, an increase of 0.39 per cent. Is this a significant record to boast about?

Look at page 42 of the Central Bank report. Your best performance in the industrial field was in the *seeni-bola* industries which you condemned. May I say this in regard to that? Even the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Local Government seems to have misunderstood what I said about these industries. I did not say that the S. L. F. P. Government produced only *seeni-bola* industries. That is not what I said. I said that there was a lack of co-ordination, a lack of order, a lack of planning in industrialization. I said all that for very good reasons. In 1964, I said that the time had come for us to reorganize the whole business. Some hon. Members opposite remind us of our past history. Let us go back to their own history. For most of them, history started only in 1956. No, Sir, the history of Ceylon started in 1947. Let them judge their own performance from 1947 to 1956. Why do they ignore their own performance from 1947 to 1956?

You gave all the possible subsidies, all the possible encouragement, tax concessions and so on from 1947 to 1956, but there was no industrialization. Thanks to the efforts of the then Ministers of the S. L. F. P.

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Government, industrialization was stimulated. Maybe there were other favourable considerations, maybe there was haphazard development, but there was development.

In 1964, I said there was lopsided development and I said that that was the time for us, now that we had stimulated industrialization to some extent, to start on reorganization of our whole industrial effort. That is what I said. But what have you done for 2½ years? You have not made any change.

The Central Bank report at page 42, says:

"In 1966, 86 firms in the category Miscellaneous food preparations furnished data as against 96 in the previous year. Output increased from Rs. 109.2 million to Rs. 134.5 million.

The best performance of all your industries is from your biscuits, your chocolates, and your sugar confectionaries. So, in point of fact you have not succeeded in breaking that. In fact, I charge the Hon. Minister of Industries with having actually encouraged confectionary units notwithstanding the fact that we are overloaded with regard to confectionaries.

The fact is the performance in the industrial field is most uneven. Some of the industries have gone down, and some are just being maintained. They are all complaining very bitterly. Some are languishing because adequate raw materials have not been forthcoming. Some have even shut down completely because they have not been able to get the necessary raw materials. The Government is only now releasing the import quotas for the purpose.

Now, my good Friend, the Hon. Minister of Finance, failed to place before this House all these facts. He has given the gross national product, the deductions and the rest of it.

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(කෙළරව වන්නිநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

Everything is in the Budget Speech.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You have mentioned it because you have taken chunks from the Central Bank report but you have not placed the necessary emphasis and worked out the reasons for it, and you have also not worked out the necessary alternatives. That is my complaint. But you made much of the fact that the domestic capital formation was increased by 8.4 per cent. Is that correct? Let us analyze that to see how far that is true. The figures are as follows: I do not want to read all the figures and waste the time of the House but I shall give the salient facts. In 1965, your capital formation was Rs. 606.8 million the lowest since 1959. That is your performance for 1965. The total was Rs. 1,008 million including government and public. In 1966, your capital formation was Rs. 742.3 million, which is still lower than the 1959 figure which was Rs. 780.6 million, but higher than any other year. That is for both private sector and corporations. But so far as the government and public enterprises are concerned, the gross domestic capital formation of Rs. 351.2 million for 1966 was lower than the figure for 1965 and the figure for the years 1961, 1962 and 1963. So you have not made any significant improvement in your capital formation. If you take the totals together, you will find that in 1959 the total capital formation was Rs. 1094.5 million; in 1966 it was Rs. 1093.5 million. In 1961 it was Rs. 1091.9 million, only Rs. 2 million short of your figure in 1966. In 1963 it was Rs. 1089.2 million, only about Rs. 5 million short of your so-called highest capital formation.

Merely saying "capital formation" will not do. You must break it down. You will find the breakdown in Table II (A) 7 of the Central Bank Report. The major increase of capital formation is in transport. You bought any amount of jeeps, any amount of tractors and so on. There is no doubt that all the people who

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[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

got them are enjoining them. They attend weddings in these jeeps, take children to school and even use them for hunting trips and things like that. Compared with 1964 there is a capital increase of Rs. 48 million in the form of transport. I believe this includes the cars that have been purchased for the National Lottery also. Is that correct, Mr. Minister of Finance? If I am wrong I hope you will correct me. If all this is to be treated as capital formation, I must say, you and I have different concepts about capital formation. Then another Rs. 33.6 million represents accumulation of stock. That is hardly capital formation. "Accumulation of stock" means what? Things like sugar, rice, flour, tea not disposed of and so on. The details are given at page 27 of the Central Bank Report. Tea, rubber, coconut oil, livestock are also accumulated stock. That is stock which is supposed to increase your capital formation! Therefore it is no use just giving bald figures. The Hon. Minister of Finance must not just take the figures given by the Central Bank; he must analyse them and see the actual facts. Instead he is deceiving himself and the country, going on a false basis.

If the Hon. Minister could really prove to this country that domestic capital formation had increased by 8.4 per cent, then that would be a substantial achievement. I can understand if there has been a real increase of investment goods, actual capital that is required for industrial development or agricultural development. You must compare that with the actual consumption increase. Apart from the fact that transport is included in this, and apart from the fact that accumulated stock is part of the so-called increase, it is unfortunate that the Central Bank has not given us the break-up of capital formation in the Government and public sector. That is a little surprising because that information is readily available to the Central Bank through the government departments. The only available information is in respect of 1965 when

he talks about a stock increase of Rs. 22 million which comprises rice, flour and sugar—an increase of 37 per cent. Therefore, from that point of view one is hardly justified in talking about it.

That is not all. On your own admission, Mr. Minister—see page 158 of the Central Bank Report—the average price of imported investment goods had gone up by 40 per cent. Therefore, when the Hon. Minister talks in terms of increased capital formation, he must bring it down to constant prices by reducing 40 per cent of the value of it. Then you get the correct figure. In point of fact, far from increasing it by 8.4 per cent you have not reached the level of even last year or 1964.

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(திரு. ஷெல்டன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

International prices.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

May be true.

So you cannot talk in terms of increasing your domestic capital formation on an inflated value. That is what I say. The Hon. Minister must prove to us that the consumption, both of government and the private sector, has come down. Then we can be satisfied to some extent. But, on the contrary, what are the figures from 1959? There has been a steady rise in the figures. Last year it was the highest with a consumption figure of 6,147.9, the private and public sector 1,158. The details, if you want, are set out at page 155 of the Central Bank report and I do not want to weary the House by quoting those figures.

Imported consumer goods percentage-wise was lowest in 1963 at 52.4. 1965 was the next lowest with 52.8. In 1966 it was 57.2, slightly higher. In 1960 and 1964, it was 61.9 and 63.9 respectively.

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In the matter of intermediate goods, in 1965 it was the highest at 28.1 per cent ; 1966 23.2 per cent, on the low side ; 1962 and 1963 it was 24.6 and 25 per cent respectively.

Investment goods both in 1965 and 1966 at 17.7 per cent and 17.8 per cent respectively were lower than in other years, excepting 1964 when it was 15.4 per cent.

Therefore, Mr. Minister, if you look at the figures from the point of view of capital information, your achievement is not very convincing. So much for your capital formation.

What is your next claim ? You say that you have stabilized prices. You say that the absence of inflationary pressures in the economy and the improved supply position led to a slight decline in the Colombo Consumer Price Index in 1966. I do not know whether it is a misprint. You have no right to use the words "price index". The cost of living index is not a price index. There is a big difference. I think the Hon. Minister is confusing these two things. The cost of living index is not an index of the prices in the country. I do not need to explain how the cost of living index is worked out. It is something quite different from the price index. Here you give weightage to particular articles consumed by a family ; you take a sample family and find out the articles consumed—rice so much, flour so much—and on that basis of prices of commodities you work out the cost of living index. It has nothing to do with the consumers' price index. So do not confuse the two things, because it is hardly in keeping with the position of a Minister of Finance to make blunders like that. I can only say that the Hon. Minister has been given bad advice.

In point of fact the Central Bank Report for 1966 has this to say at page 4 :

"... Prices as measured by the Colombo Consumers' Price Index recorded a slight fall from 112.5 in 1965 to 112.3 in 1966."

Then at page 135 it says in regard to prices :

"The analysis of the movement of consumer prices during the year 1966 is largely based on the Consumer Price Index published by the Department of Census and Statistics. In the last year's report two drawbacks in the use of the index for this purpose were discussed, namely,

(a) the index designed to measure the changes in the cost of living of the working class families in the city is used to analyse the overall price changes ;

(b) no revision of the weights used in the index has been made for the last sixteen years, although the consumption pattern of the sector covered by the index could have changed during the period."

So, for two valid reasons it rejects the consumers' price index as the basis of prices.

I read further :

"Another factor which tends to make the index unreliable arises from the frequent changes in the relative importance of open and controlled markets caused by the fluctuations in the supply of a commodity."

For various reasons you cannot use the consumers' price index. And the Hon. Minister talks about stabilizing prices and stabilizing the economy on the basis of the consumers' price index. That means that the Hon. Minister is not being fair by this House. He is not telling us the full facts.

In point of fact, when the Hon. Minister was campaigning against the S.L.F.P. Government and also the Coalition Government, various leaflets were put out calling the index a humbug. I have read some of them in this House ; his own statements.

The Hon. Minister is taking credit saying that he has actually succeeded. This is what you said in the Throne Speech :

"The absence of inflationary pressure in the economy and the improved supply position led to a slight decline in the Colombo Consumer Price Index in 1966." —[OFFICIAL REPORT, 25th July 1967 ; Vol. 73, c. 8.]

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That is at column 8. At column 22 you say this :

"In the first half of 1967, the cost of living index increased from 112.6 to 114.6 —[OFFICIAL REPORT, 25th July 1967; Vol. 73, c. 22.]

So, you cannot talk in terms of stabilizing the economy if within a matter of months the index has shot up by 2.6? Whom are you trying to deceive? That is what I should like to know. You must be honest with the country and tell us the truth. You cannot talk in terms of stabilization if within a matter of months the index shoots up.

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(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

They are deceiving the World Bank.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

They are not. The World Bank has come out with some amazing statements.

That is not all. The Hon. Minister knows, in point of fact, how the consumers' index is prepared. There is an old report on the preparation of the index. The Hon. Minister can read it. I do not want to weary the House by reading it. The basis was 2 measures at 25 cents a measure. Now what has happened? They have cut off one measure entirely in computing the cost of living index and taken only the free measure. Is that the correct way of computing the cost of living index? Earlier the weightage was on the basis of 2 measures. You must stick by that at least and include the market price of a measure of rice today. Then you will get a fairer picture.

Officials tell me that if you include the second measure at the market price in computing the cost of living index, the figure will be 124.6.

What is more, you have included the rationed amount of coriander, 1½ ounces, and the rationed amount of dried chillies, 3 ounces, in the computation of the cost of living index. But it was not computed originally on that basis. So the whole living index is lop-sided, and the Hon. Minister of Finance comes here and tells the House, "We have stabilized prices."

On the contrary, I will tell you the present position of the prices of some of these commodities.

Massoor dhal—the ration is 3 ounces per book, it is Rs. 1.04 a measure, the controlled price. Obviously no person can be satisfied with 3 ounces of dhal. For the poor people in this country who cannot afford to buy meat, dhal is one of the few vegetables that provides them with protein. The learned doctor on the other side will correct me if I am wrong. Dhal is a very necessary item in their diet. They cannot afford to buy meat and they fall back on dhal in large quantities. In the open market it is Rs. 2.40 a measure. Plenty of dhal is available in the black market. I ask this Government: What is preventing you from increasing the ration of dhal to the poor man? Why do you not do that? At least see that they can buy any amount of dhal at the controlled price. You say you cannot provide rice because there is a world shortage of rice, but there is no world shortage of dhal.—[Interruption]. There is now, at the present moment, a shortage because of the Suez Canal affair, not for any other reason.

Coriander—the ration is 1½ ounces per person. The poor man uses coriander for every conceivable illness. Sometimes it is even an article of diet. When the mother goes to the field she leaves a pot of coriander for the child. That is the feed where they do not have sufficient milk. It may not be the most desirable or ideal thing, but that is what is happening in the village today. And what are you

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doing? You are providing a ration of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces per person. Any amount of it is available in the open market at Rs. 2.50 per pound. And you talk about stabilizing prices! How can a Minister come to this House and talk in these terms without knowing what is happening in the country?

Dried chillies—the rationed quantity is 3 ounces. It is available at the controlled rate of Re. 1.65 from the co-operative. But over and above this you can buy chillies at Rs. 3.18 a pound. At the present moment the price ranges from Rs. 3.25 to Rs. 3.50 a pound. The private trader has been given chillies to sell on the condition that he does not sell at less than Rs. 3.25 a pound. That is a condition of sale.

Green gram—the rationed amount is 3 ounces per head to be bought at the co-operative at 88 cents.

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(திரு. டி. சாய்சா சிறிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

Not enough even to feed a pigeon.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You can buy at the open market at Re. 1.60 a pound. Somebody counted the number of grains in 3 ounces and found that there were 165. You ask the people to eat green gram and give them only 165 grains. Are you not ashamed of yourselves?

Garlic is available at the co-operative at Re. 1.80, but only a very limited quantity is given. In the open market it is Rs. 3.25.

These are figures which I have checked up during the last few days in order to prepare myself for this Debate. Even at the Jatika Pola chillies were selling at Rs. 2.75 to Rs. 3.25 per pound. The Government says it has controlled the price of dried fish. The dried fish coming out of the Welisara stores is only fit for manure or fertiliser and unfit for human consumption. Aden

sprats selling at Rs. 95 per hundred-weight contains sometimes 50 lbs. of sand. Actually, traders have said that they really pay Rs. 95 for 40 to 45 lbs. of Aden sprats. These sell at Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 2.75 per lb. Thora karavala is sold at Rs. 250 per hundredweight and to the trader it is sold at a little less. The controlled price to the co-operative store is Re. 1.30 per pound and Re. 1.45 for the trader. This is not available today except at a price ranging from Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3.50 at various private stalls. Why does the department give the dried fish to a few wholesale traders? All the retailers have to buy from them. Why cannot they buy from the C.W.E.? Why are they at the mercy of the private wholesaler?

Bombay onion is not available in the market. The price ranges from 40 cents to 55 cents per pound. Following a police raid you might get some Bombay onions. Potatoes are sold at Re. 1.10 per pound. No wonder people are talking about making a profit of Rs. 10,000. During our time we bought potatoes at 6 cents per pound.

Nespray is not available. From time to time when there is a sudden spurt some shops get 25 to 30 tins. Then a queue is formed, they sell those few tins and the next moment there is no Nespray available. But in the open market it is sometimes sold at Rs. 4 for a one-pound tin. The butchers are holding the country to ransom and charging fancy prices. And the Hon. Minister comes here and talks about stabilizing prices.

Sometime back, one of the cheapest items of food so far as the poor man was concerned was Plaza tinned fish. It is not available now even at the C.W.E. At one time any amount was available. Mr. Minister, when you talk of stabilizing prices it becomes a joke so far as we are concerned, people who know what is happening.

Sir, I would not have dwelt on this question for such a long time but for the fact that the Hon. Minister draws

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[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

a peculiar conclusion from this. He says, "This contraction in the money supply... while reducing the pressure on domestic prices, tended to mop up any excess purchasing power latent in the economy." You see, Sir, he starts by imagining that there has been a reduction in prices and then he tries and fits in a new theory that there is a contraction in the money supply and therefore these prices have come down because of this contraction, and the latent purchasing power in the hands of the people have been kept away.

Now, Mr. Minister, I want to prove to you that it is so much nonsense that you have been talking. Let us look at this matter a little carefully. First of all, the Hon. Minister has taken statements from the Central Bank Report. and merely used them.

What is money supply? Nothing is very clear. According to the Central Bank money supply means the actual currency in the hands of the public plus the demand deposits in the banks in favour of various people. It is a combine. Their own report gives that. If you look at the report, you find in Appendix II, Statistical Table some details. The heading is "Money Supply". Table I sets out the money supply under the following headings:

*Currency**Demand Deposits*

Held by Government	Held by Government
Held by Banks ..	Held by Banks
Held by Public ..	Held by Public

All those items make up the "Money Supply." One would, therefore, gather that all these items went into "money supply", but actually, in the figures that you have quoted and in the figures presented by the Central Bank report—I am saying this for the purpose of arguments—they only embrace two factors, namely, currency held by the public and demand deposits held by the banks. Why in God's name are you doing that? On that basis are you presenting an entirely false

picture? That is what I am objecting to. You have echoed what has actually been stated by the Central Bank. Page 8 of the Central Bank report says:

" (c) Money Supply

After a continuous expansion commencing in 1958 the money supply declined in 1966 by Rs. 56.8 million, or 3.3 per cent, to Rs. 1,658.9 million."

Now, if you look up the Statistical Table you will find that this Rs. 1,658 million consists of two factors. One is the currency held by the public which amounts to Rs. 882.5 million and the other, the demand deposits held by the public which is Rs. 776.4 million. The two of them total Rs. 1,658.9 million.

They completely ignore the deposits held by the Government and the deposits held by the banks. They ignore the currency held by the Government and by the banks. This is what the Hon. Minister of Finance says:

"After a continuous expansion over the past seven years, the money supply declined in 1966 by Rs. 57 million, or 3.3 per cent to Rs. 1,659 million at the end of the year."—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 25th July 1967; Vol. 73, c. 18.]

Earlier I read out to you what was stated in the Central Bank report. What I read out just now are your own words. Are they not the same words? But you are now trying to analyze and find out whether that is true. But that is not so. As I have already pointed out, there is no reason why the currency held by the banks and the currency held by the Government and also the demand deposits held by the Government and so on should not be included in this figure, because, as you know, the money held by the Government keeps on varying. If you look up the Statistical Table you will find that from year to year the currency held by the Government has actually been going down all the time. In other words, they are coming into circulation at various times. Even the money held by the various banks has come into circulation at various times, just as

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much as a private party holding currency putting it into circulation. If you consider this as money supply, then what about those individuals who hoard money.

If you look up the currency figures you will find that the total number of 100—rupee notes in circulation has increased by as much as Rs. 100 million. Circulation of notes of this denomination alone has increased by Rs. 100 million. What does that mean? It means that a considerable amount of currency notes have gone into hoarding. Therefore, would you be justified in saying that all that hoarded money is not part of the money supply. That is a part and parcel of money supply, whether you like it or not. If that is so, then why are you excluding the Government-held currency and the currency held by the bank as part of the money supply? That is the argument on which you are basing this whole thing.

Therefore, if we consider the total money supply, not only what is called the active money supply, the position is quite different. The figures are Rs. 2,358.5 million in 1965, and Rs. 2,422 million in 1966. There is an increase of Rs. 63.5 million, and not a drop.

The Hon. Minister started by arguing that the money supply has contracted and, therefore, prices have come down. But in point of fact, the total money supply has increased, not come down. Therefore, also—not your bogus figures—actually the prices outside have gone up. You are presenting an entirely false picture to the country about what you are doing, your stabilizing the economy, and so on. It is not borne out by the facts.

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(திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன—பாணநதுறை)
(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene—Panadura)

The Central Bank is trying to deceive the World Bank!

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Consider the position in March 1965 when you took over from us. The full money supply last year was Rs. 268.9 million more as against what it was when we handed over to you. Even in the narrow sense of confining to purely currency held by the public and the demand deposits of the public, the money supply was Rs. 74 million more than in March 1965.

The Central Bank Report, page 73, is very revealing. Currency composition: in December 1964, there was Rs. 168.4 million in one-hundred rupee notes; in December 1966, it was Rs. 272 million, gone up by more than Rs. 100 million. In December 1964, there was Rs. 258.3 million in fifty-rupee notes; in December 1966, it was Rs. 292.9 million. The Central Bank gives an explanation:

"In earlier Annual Reports it was suggested that changes in the holdings of Rs. 100 notes may, at least partly, be associated with changing attitudes towards tax evasion. Thus, the considerable reduction in the volume of these holdings in 1964 was attributed to 'expectations regarding measures directed against tax evasion and the hoarding of undeclared assets in the form of currency notes of higher denominations'."

They were frightened of me. They thought I was going to demonetize, and then they put out their money.

The Central Bank Report continues:

"...It is possible that the reversion to a high level of holding of Rs. 100 notes is due to the receding of these fears in 1966."

They have more confidence in you. They know that you will not go against them and, therefore, they increased their hoardings of hundred-rupee notes. In any case, what the Hon. Minister is saying is not correct, because, if you go through records as provided by the Central Bank, there has been no steady drop, no contraction. There have been ups and downs. For instance, in July 1966—

this is your own Budget of last year

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[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

—the money supply in a narrow sense reached the high point of Rs. 1,766.9 million—the highest level was reached in July 1966. So, where is the contraction that you are talking of? In the middle of the year in 1966 it reached the highest point. In the wider sense it came to Rs. 2,517.5 million. There has been a steady increase. It has fluctuated from month to month. That is the real truth. Therefore, when you consider 1967, your position becomes still ridiculous, because, on your own words, the money supply at the end of the first five months of 1967 has shown a net increase of Rs. 64 million or 4 per cent from the level at the end of December 1966. The figures are as follows: January 1967—Rs. 1,597.9 in the narrow sense, and in the larger sense Rs. 2,393.9 million; February, Rs. 1,386.7 million; and March, Rs. 1,816.6 million. The figure for March is one of the highest recorded increases in money supply. So what is your talk of stabilizing the economy?

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(කෙළරාච්ඡන්ද්‍රායක)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

We have said that.

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(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You have said that but you have not followed the logic of your own statement. How do you justify your statement of stabilizing the economy and prices? You have taken your figures from the Central Bank Report. You say in your Budget Speech that this contraction in the money supply would have tended to improve the stability of the economy. It is your conclusion to which I am objecting. On the false premise of contraction you go on to say that it would have tended to improve the stability of the economy. Far from stability you have created a situation of rising prices. And according to your own statement, this contraction

has gone bust in 1967; it is the same with stability. So your position is untenable. It is so when you consider the volume of Government borrowing from the banking system and its expansionary effect.

Then you make this curious statement:

“The sharp decline in external banking assets of Rs. 196 million was the most important factor leading to this contraction.”—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 25th July 1967; Vol. 73, c. 18.]

I am objecting to it for this reason. You start on the premise that the assets held by the banks have nothing to do with the money supply. Then you go on to say that the drop in the foreign banking assets has a contracting effect on the money supply. Please, Mr. Minister, what are you driving at? You cannot have both. I know that the Central Bank takes up that position. I am contesting it, because I think the Central Bank is not giving us a full picture.

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(උප සභාපාලක ආර්ථික)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Is the hon. Member continuing after the break?

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(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Yes, I am afraid so. I have a lot more to say.

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(උප සභාපාලක ආර්ථික)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

If you are coming to a new point, we can suspend the Sitting now.

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(කලාතිථි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am coming to an entirely new point which I want to develop. I am afraid I have a lot more to say.

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(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Business is interrupted and the Sitting is suspended for one hour. On resumption, the Deputy Chairman of Committees will take the Chair.

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இதன்படி அமர்வு பி. ப. 2 மணி வரை இடை நிறுத்தப்பட்டு மீண்டும் ஆரம்பமாயிற்று. குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர் [ஸ்ரீமான் ஞாகித் பரீத், ஓ.பி.ஈ.] தலைமை தாங்கினார்.

Sitting accordingly suspended till 2 P.M. and then resumed, MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES [SIR RAZIK FAREED, O.B.E.], in the Chair.

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மசல் இரத எஞ்சின்கள் வாங்கும்
கேள்விப்பத்திரங்கள்

TENDERS FOR PURCHASE OF DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

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(சுழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Will the Hon. Minister of Communications reply to the Question asked by the Member for Minuwangoda, by Private Notice, on behalf of the Leader of the Opposition?

The Question was as follows:

In view of the criticism in Parliament, editorials in daily newspapers, and the special interest taken by the Cabinet in summoning the General Manager of Railways over the diesel locomotive tender, will the Minister make a statement to this House on the following :

- (1) Whether after the tenders were closed over a year ago, revised price bids were called for by the G. M. R. on the 27th of May 1967 to make a final selection from a selected field of tenderers ?
- (2) Whether after the submission of final revised prices on the 27th of May from tenderers, the G. M. R. did entertain a further revised

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offer from one of the special tenderers one week after the closing date on 22nd May and attempted unsuccessfully to have it considered by the Tender Board?

- (3) Whether it is not correct that the technical evaluation ultimately submitted to the Tender Board was entirely on the responsibility of the G. M. R. and that the earlier recommendation of the Railway Technical Committee of five members was rejected?
- (4) Whether the G. M. R. advised the Tender Board to accept features which were fundamentally contrary to the specifications in the original tender document?
- (5) Whether after recommending the exclusion of inter-cooled engines the G. M. R. concealed further the acceptance of irregular features such as locomotives for Class I with side-rods which were as much specifically excluded as inter-cooled engines?
- (6) Whether inter-cooled engines are not extensively used internationally and whether their use in Ceylon would not have constituted a financial advantage in excess of Rs. 5 million or Rs. 6 million?
- (7) Whether he would urge the Government to appoint a Select Committee of the House to look into the circumstances connected with this tender?

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ආමනි)

(கௌரவ ஈ. எல். பி. ஹுருல்ல—போக்கு
வரத்து அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. E. L. B. Hurulle—Minister of Communications)

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I must first apologize to the House for not being able to be present this morning to reply to the Question. The Question is an elaborate one where files had to be studied. In spite of that I was prepared with the reply, but suddenly one of my children fell very seriously ill and had to be removed to a nursing home. That is why I could not come here this morning. I meant no disrespect to the House.

The Answers are as follows:

- (1) No. Quotations were called on instructions by the Cabinet Subcommittee. The G.M.R. sent out

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[ගරු හුරුල්ලේ]

the letters as directed and the quotations were opened by the Ministry tender board on 28.5.67.

(2) As a number of revised offers have been received after 28th May—it is presumed that reference to 22nd May is an error—it is not clear to which bid this reference is made. All bids received later by post or telegraph by the G.M.R. were re-directed to the Ministry tender board without comment by the G.M.R.

(3) The G.M.R. forwarded his own report together with a report by the Railway Technical Committee to the tender board. The G.M.R. did not agree with the findings of the Railway Technical Committee and reported accordingly to the Ministry tender board.

(4) No. The specifications provided for consideration of variations from the specifications, except in the case of paragraphs 6, 7, and 8. This is clearly stated in paragraph 5 of the specifications. The G.M.R. has under this provision forwarded to the tender board his comments on any variations which did not materially alter the performance of the locomotives as intended in the specifications, but would considerably reduce the price.

(5) G.M.R. concealed no variations of specifications from the tender board. He has submitted a full report on all variations to the tender board. The presumption here that the G.M.R. recommended the exclusion of inter-cooled engines is not correct. The remarks on Question 4 also apply here.

(6) Inter-cooled engines are not extensively used as non-intercooled engines. It is estimated that at present at least 75 per cent of diesel locomotives in the world are fitted with non-intercooled engines.

The Answer to the second part of this question is 'No'; but as a result of the Cabinet Sub-Committee going into these tenders, the Government has benefited by Rs. 5 to 6 million.

The following additional advantages have also been secured :

- (i) Fixed prices and liquidated damages at 1 per cent per week without limit for any late delivery.
- (ii) The prices of spares too have been fixed for 2 years, and thereafter only according to an agreed formula based on variation in labour and material only.
- (iii) The successful tenderer will maintain commonly used spares in Colombo free of foreign exchange and foreign exchange will be released only when such spares are drawn by the C.G.R.

(7) No. This matter has been completely investigated by a Cabinet Sub-Committee and dealt with by the Cabinet. After the tender board submitted its recommendation in February this year, the matter was dealt with by the Cabinet Sub-Committee of six Ministers, namely the Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications; the Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power; the Minister of Industries and Fisheries; the Minister of Finance; the Minister of Local Government and myself who met on five occasions. They made a recommendation to the Cabinet.

Further, on Question (3), the hon. Member for Medawachchiya is well aware how the Chief Engineer of the the Railway Technical Committee reported on the power-coach tenders when he was Minister of Transport and Works.

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1967-68

ஒதுக்கீட்டு மசோதா, 1967-68

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1967-68

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

When we adjourned for lunch I was dealing with the question of

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money supply and the so-called contraction of money supply. I have endeavoured to place before the House the facts, and the attempt on the part of the Central Bank as well as the Minister to prove that there has been a contraction in the money supply which has resulted in the withdrawal of some of the potential purchasing power of the people is not borne out by the facts.

If you take the trouble to look at page 8 of the Central Bank Report, you will find a statement setting out the changes in money supply during the period December 1965 to December 1966. The Hon. Minister of Finance has unwittingly accepted the Central Bank statement. He has just accepted the statement. The position is that money supply is determined by the total amount of currency held by the public as well as demand deposits of the public. Now please look at page 8 of the Central Bank report bearing the heading, "Change in Money Supply—Expansionary factors". The first item there is "Government borrowing from the banking system". If the Hon. Minister is borrowing from the banking system, it automatically affects, and creates an expansionary effect on, the money supply.

Then there is this question of borrowing money from the banking system, and the deposits in the banks are a material factor in the money supply. Money supply must therefore include the money borrowed from the banks. Now, when I borrow money from a bank or when the Government borrows money from a bank it does not mean that you get the money over the counter; it does not mean that you get currency over the counter. All that you do is create a deposit in your favour for a particular item in the bank. You get a demand deposit and then you open up an account. That is what happens. Similarly, when the Government borrows from the banking system, it means that its deposits in the bank are expended to that effect.

I agree with the Central Bank; I agree with the Minister also that the borrowings from the bank of Rs. 118.1 million had an immediate expansionary effect on the money supply. My only contention is this: You must not, therefore, exclude from the money supply the money held by the Government, the currency held by the Government and the currency held by the banks, or the deposits of the Government in the banks as well as deposits of the banks themselves. So, viewed from that point of view you will find that actually your money supply in December was not Rs. 1,659 million but Rs. 2,422 million. My complaint comes in here. The Hon. Minister at Column 18 of his Budget Speech states:

"The sharp decline in external banking assets of Rs. 196 million was the most important factor leading to this contraction."—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 25th July 1967; Vol. 73, c. 18.]

He says that a sharp decline in external banking assets led to this contraction of money supply in 1966. Now, that is where I join issue with the Hon. Minister because I want to prove it to him that this is the reason urged by the Central Bank. You will find that a page 9 of the Central Bank report. That is what it states:

"To sum up, there was a contraction in money supply in 1966 caused chiefly by the decline in external banking assets originating from the deterioration in the country's balance of payments."

Mr. Minister, that is where the danger comes in. If as the Central Bank states, and if as the Hon. Minister has endorsed it, the deterioration in the balance of payments caused the drop in the external banking assets and therefore it resulted in a contraction of the money supply in Ceylon, then the converse also may be urged by me. Do you realize the gravity of your statement? The converse is, the greater the deterioration in the balance of payments, the greater the fall in the external banking assets, the greater the contraction of money supply, and therefore the more stable the economy. That is the logic of your

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argument. You have taken up the position that the fall in the balance of payments has led to a drop in the external banking assets of Rs. 196 million and that it led to a contraction in the money supply and the creation of a stable economy. So the converse is also true. Hence it is better for us to have a greater drop in the external assets by adverse balance of payments; the worse the balance of payments the better we are. Is that the position? If you put it that way obviously it looks ridiculous.

In other words you must reconsider this matter. It is not correct merely to accept what the Central Bank states. It is true that in the long run—I am prepared to admit that theoretically—if no loans are raised a fall in the balance of payments will have an effect on the internal money supply, but that is if no exchange control takes place, if no loans are raised, if various other factors do not arise, and that is a long run term. Therefore you cannot say this in the short term.

I am fortified in saying this, because if you study the actual external assets held by Ceylon in Table 31 you will find this position. Actually the figure of Government's external assets was Rs. 11.3 million in 1965. It dropped to Rs. 4.8 million in 1966. Government agencies and institutions increased to Rs. 57.3 million from Rs. 54.6 million; Currency Board/Central Bank dropped from Rs. 282.2 million to Rs. 143 million; Commercial Banks increased from Rs. 91.8 million to Rs. 112.5 million. The total drop was from Rs. 439.9 million in 1965 to Rs. 317.6 million in 1966. Therefore, the real drop was in the Currency Board holding by Rs. 139.2 million.

If you look at Table 5 you will find the details set out. The Assets and Liabilities of the Central Bank set out the drop. Cash and balances abroad, including Treasury Bills,

dropped from Rs. 180.5 million in 1965 to Rs. 42.7 million in December 1966.

Mr. Minister, you will therefore, see that really it is in the Currency Board that the actual drop took place. This has not led to any restriction in the total quantum of currency issued by the Central Bank. Although the cash and balances abroad, including Treasury Bills, dropped by so much, there has been no diminution in the actual total amount of currency issued. There is a drop in the total currency of Rs. 9.1 million. As against this, there is an increase in demand deposit by Rs. 74 million.

Nowhere is the so-called contraction they are talking about shown in any of the figures that you get in the Central Bank Report, because if there was actually this contraction of money, then it must be reflected in some item here in the Central Bank Report or in the Assets and Liabilities of the Central Bank or in the External Assets of the Central Bank.

So, Mr. Minister, your merely echoing what has been stated by the Central Bank in their report does not help this country and really does not give us a correct picture. You are only misleading both this House and the country. In fact, you deceive yourself by assuming that you are much better off than you actually are, thinking that there is stability in the country as a result of the contraction in the money supply and that there is a fall in prices as a result. All these absurd conclusions you come to because of the faulty premise on which you started working.

Now, Mr. Minister, I have so far demonstrated, I hope to your satisfaction and the House, that your record for the last two years has been a dismal one, that you have failed on every front. From the point of view of the Gross National Product, from the point of view of the actual agricultural production,

from the point of view of industrial production, all those things taken together, you will find that your record is something that you cannot possibly be proud of.

Now I come to a point where I want to make a charge of gross mismanagement on the part of your officials and, therefore, of your Government, because in the end your Government must be responsible for the actions of its officials.

I now come to the question of imports by you. I am sorry that neither the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Food nor the Hon. Minister of State is present. I am taking the three leading imports.

On the 19th of December 1966 you reduced the rice ration by one measure. When your Cabinet decided to reduce the ration by one measure what did you do? You had discussions and you were satisfied by your Food Commissioner that you had enough flour to make up for the loss in rice and to last you at least until the end of January or beginning of February; that you had enough stocks which together with expected stocks was sufficient for you to last until that time. In any case, to be on the safe side, I presumed you requested the Food Commissioner to call for tenders to import more flour because you expected the people to demand more flour. Actually, what happened?

On the 20th of December, that is the day after you cut the measure of rice from the ration, tenders were called. The amount was not specified. Tenders were called by the Food Commissioner for the import of flour, and the following tenders were given out; you gave a tender for the supply of 10,000 tons of flour at £27 13s. c. & f. to a firm in Italy; you gave another tender for the supply of 20,000 tons at £27 15s. again to a firm in Italy, and also at £27 19s. There were two prices. You also gave a tender to France for the supply of 20,000 tons at 410 French francs which is roughly equal to £29.

Therefore, for shipment in January, delivery to be effected in Ceylon somewhere about early February, you had already given tenders for the supply of 50,000 tons of flour. I have no complaint to make about that. But, what did your Food Commissioner do? And this is what I object to. He made what are called "distress purchases" on the 20th December, without calling for tenders. I shall give the figures.

He bought all this from Hong Kong. He bought 2,900 tons at £39 5s. c. & f.; at £10 more. That is not all. He also bought 1,200 tons at £45, he bought another 8,500 tons at £39 19s. Then he bought 5,000 tons at £32 f.o.b. from Hong Kong, and as the minimum transport charge from Hong Kong is about £3 the price would come to about £35.

So I ask you, what is the distress on flour that existed on 20th December? If there was such a distress would you have taken the step of reducing a measure of rice from the ration on the 19th December? Would you have done that if you did not have sufficient stocks available for consumption?

Why was it that you did this? Why was it that you were satisfied when tenders were called that stocks were going to be delivered in the middle of February because you knew that the existing stocks were sufficient for the purpose?

Now, your Government is guilty not only of doing nothing, really not making any progress economically, but also of wasting precious money in sterling by purchasing flour at exorbitant prices when it was available at much lower prices.

This is not all that was done. I just set out what your officers did on the 20th December. What did they do on the 30th of the same month?

On the 19th of December, you cut a measure of rice from the ration. On the very next day you started getting 17,600 tons under distress

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purchases paying in some cases nearly £20 more than the tendered price.

Mind you, these are direct negotiations, not tenders, made by the Food Commissioner with the parties concerned. Then what happened? On 30th December you again called for tenders—January shipment, February delivery. You bought in this way.

Country	Tons	Price
Germany ..	10,000	£ 30 5s c & f
Italy ..	10,000	28 18
Italy ..	10,000	29 15
Italy ..	30,000	29 19
Germany ..	20,000	30 5

That is a total of 80,000 tons you called for on tender for February delivery. 50,000 tons plus 80,000 tons equals 130,000 tons. Add to this distress purchases of 17,600 you get the total of 147,000 tons, that is, nearly 150,000 tons.

What happens? On 30th December again the Food Commissioner does distress purchases by direct negotiation with the Hong Kong Flour Mills and Prima Flour Mills, Hong Kong. The following distress purchases were made from Hong Kong.

Tons	Price
9,500 ..	£ 40
1,000 ..	£ 39 10s
9,000 ..	£ 39 05

Then from Beirut, 2,500 tons at £41.

By the way, a very interesting person came on the scene when it came to Beirut. A gentleman by the name of Flamer Caldera came as go-between. [Interruption.] Ask the Food Commissioner who Mr. Flamer Caldera is.

This is not all. Again these are your distress purchases on 30th December:

Country	Tons	Price
Hong Kong ..	1,500	£ 41
Singapore ..	3,300	£ 34
Kuala Lumpur ..	7,000	£ 42 15s

The total of distress purchase on 30th December is 33,800.

All told, you bought in January for February delivery 261,400 tons. Mind you, all these are sterling purchases. The moment the letters of credit are opened, sterling is blocked.

And this Government tells the country that they have not got a few pounds sterling in order to buy coriander, chillies, bombay onions and so on. Yet this is the way our money went.

How much do you think this cost—261,000 tons? The increased consumption of flour although it went up to about 41,000 tons a month is now stabilized at 30,000 tons. 261,000 tons is good enough for how many months?

Do not forget that this is in addition to the contract you have got with Australia for 200,000 tons at £26 f.o.b. That will come to about £29 c. & f.

My charge against this Government is that it is guilty not only of not taking any steps towards the economic development of this country but also that it has actually bungled and frittered away valuable foreign exchange which could have been saved in order to provide a large number of people with the essential food-stuffs they need. But, this is not all. You bought also on January 20th from Germany at 332 Marks, 10,000 tons. Again, on January 20th you bought from Italy 50,000 tons through Goldsmith at three prices, £ 28-18-0, £ 29-6-5 and £ 29-14-3. On 24th January again from Italy you bought 20,000 tons at £29-19-0. All told, you have bought 260,000 tons which tied up nearly Rs. 8 million in Sterling. These purchases could have been scattered over the months, but you tied up all these in one lump.

At the present moment your Food Commissioner, who is supposed to have been taken off that place, is touring the world collecting all the things he is expected to collect.

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That is not all. Last year, hon. Members will remember, I made a serious charge that you failed to negotiate with Syria direct in regard to lentils. Instead of having a Government to Government agreement with Syria, to send our tea in exchange for lentils, you actually wasted valuable sterling money for that purpose. I am thankful that the Government has accepted my advice and has sent a number of emissaries to Syria to negotiate. They have succeeded in it. Syria has agreed to draw up an agreement for the purpose of exchanging lentils for tea.

In fairness I must say, while this negotiation was going on Syrian officials were not happy. They were trying to sabotage it as far as possible. Our officials are equally guilty of not trying to push this thing through and as a result negotiations were going on for almost a year.

While these things were going on, what did you do? You bought from India at £ 65 a ton. India is a Rupee country, but you agreed to pay in sterling. I must say that India is a hard bargainer. She would not accept anything but sterling. The Syrian crop became available and tenders were called for by the Food Commissioner and at the end of June this year tenders were closed. Two purchases were made.

Then a strange thing happened. The Food Commissioner bought direct in addition to the tender, 3,000 tons. I have not been able to find out the rate. It may be at the tendered rate or a little above it. But is there any reason why the Food Commissioner should not have included this also in the tender at the same time. Almost within a matter of days 3,000 tons of lentils from Syria was bought through a gentlemen known as Basil Rajanayagam. It will be interesting to know who this Basil Rajanayagam is. After the tenders were closed and after the agreement was signed, why was it necessary for the Food Commissioner to buy 3,000 additional tons on a private negotiation? This is a

way to corruption. Not only that, this was negotiated through Steel Brothers. Hon. Members will remember Steel Brothers whose name has been stinking in the nostrils of all Members of Parliament who had previous knowledge about their connections with regard to rice and so on.

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(சுழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனார் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Keeping true to their name, evidently!

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

They are capable of doing a lot of stealing. I am informed that the agreement is now being signed. Apparently, the Food Commissioner is there with Mr. Senaratne to sign an agreement on a Government to Government basis, on the subject of imports from Damascus to exports from Ceylon.

Then about sugar. What did you do with sugar? Recently, this Government bought 50,000 tons of sugar. Strangely, from whom did they buy? From China. Now, China, is one country with which we have a trade agreement. We are having a barter agreement with China not only in respect of Rubber-Rice but also covering a number of other things like chillies and so on. We send our oil to China and buy other things from China. In other words, there is a definite trade connection between China and Ceylon. We bought 50,000 tons of sugar from China. The documents, when shipped, came from Hong Kong. The documents stated: "Origin of the goods; China." Origin of goods, China, shipped from Hong Kong, but where were the goods bought? That is the interesting part. The goods were purchased partly in London through a firm called "Progne" whose local

விசேஷ உதவி கௌரவ, 1967-68

—தேவன வர கியவீத

[அவரே உதவி. உதவி. பேரே]

agent is Mr. Abeysinghe, one of the stalwarts of the U.N.P., and partly also from "Eligold".

செ. சி. பி. டி. என். என். (கலாநிதி)

(கௌரவ உதவி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன—கைத் தொழில், கடற்றொழில் அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena—Minister of Industries and Fisheries)

He was an S.L.F.P. candidate.

அவரே உதவி. உதவி. பேரே

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I know nothing about him. All I know is that he is one of the stalwarts of the U.N.P. He is also a man who is dealing with drugs and so on. I do not know anything about that. What I am concerned with is this: you bought Chinese sugar shipped from Hong Kong, bought in London through Progne, and partly in Paris. The man's name is Goldsmith, his firm is called "Eligold" and the local agent is one Mr. Cassim.

My complaint is this: all these things are bought in hard sterling, while on the other hand every socialist country, including China, is quite prepared to give us goods on credit. We have trade agreements with them. Bulgaria, Poland, all these countries are prepared to give us goods on credit terms and on a barter basis. We can give them our tea or any other goods, even our coconuts and rubber. But your officials do not like it because they may not get their commissions. Therefore you must buy in sterling Chinese sugar in Paris!

செ. சி. பி. என். என். (கலாநிதி)

(திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene)

United International Party!

அவரே உதவி. உதவி. பேரே

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is what is happening. You are allowing your officials to do all

the crooked things and you are equally guilty of crooked things if you do not pull up these officials. If I am wrong, please correct me. I am making these charges quite openly. I am giving you the facts and figures as I know them. I am confident that what I am telling you are the full facts. I have verified them to the best of my ability. In point of fact, during the Committee stage I expect to deal with this more fully, and I ask the Hon. Minister of State as well as the Hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture to bring the files here. I do not want the type of answers they gave last time at the last moment, written out by some officials. I want them to place the files before this House so that everybody can see. Let them bring the files here and let us see the truth. Do not hide facts. We want the full facts placed before the House and before the people of this country so that they will know what is happening.

செ. சி. பி. என். என். (கலாநிதி)

(திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene)

Not like the secret agreement they entered into with the Federal Party.

அவரே உதவி. உதவி. பேரே

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

This is what is happening and why we are making this charge. Are you surprised that this country is making no progress? That is one aspect. When the Minister sleeps, what can you do?

செ. சி. பி. என். என். (கலாநிதி)

(திரு. ரத்னாயக்க)

(Mr. Ratnayake)

He is pretending to be asleep.

அவரே உதவி. உதவி. பேரே

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Now I come to another part of your Budget. You talk about planning. In your first Budget Speech, this is what you said:

"The new planning organization will soon undertake the task of preparing effective programmes of development."

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“Preparing”—Your planning organization was going to “prepare” in 1965.

—“for the major sectors of the economy, which could provide the basis for an overall plan.”—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 9th August 1965; Vol. 61, c. 85.]

The basis for an overall plan was started in 1965. Everything was to go like clock work, and you were going to deliver the goods in next to no time. What did you say in 1966, in your second Budget? You gave us the impression that planning had gone very much ahead:

“Sectoral programmes have now been formulated in draft form in respect of the major sectors of the economy for a five-year period.”—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 29th July 1966; Vol. 68, c. 41.]

And you went on to say:

“The Department of Plan Implementation has begun work on the evaluation and review of progress on the programmes and projects undertaken by the Government and is in the process of installing an effective system of progress control, based on quarterly targets of performances.”—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 29th July 1966; Vol. 68, c. 42.]

That is what you said in 1966, from which we gathered that your planning was going ahead and you were making some progress. That is what you said in 1965 and 1966. What is your statement now in 1967, after 2½ years?

“....a rough planning framework was elaborated in last year’s development programme covering three major sectors of the economy. This year the Ministry is engaged in the construction of a much more detailed inter-sectoral planning framework in which it is hoped to present output and investment targets for each of some fifty sectors in which the economy has been divided.”—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 25th July 1967, Vol. 73, c. 29.]

You are still in the hoping stage after 2½ years of your planning. You are still drawing up sectoral programmes. We were thinking that in

2½ years you were going to implement the programme. This is what you have done:

“As part of the preparatory statistical work necessary for such a task, an attempt is being made to compile an input output table for the Ceylon economy.”—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 25th July, 1967; Vol. 73, c. 29.]

“An attempt is being made”. So you have got a long way to go before your plans are implemented. And you go on:

“...A Committee of Permanent Secretaries has been formed to function as a co-ordinating body....”

Again you say:

“A Development Advisory Council has been set up to serve as an organised forum to assist the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs in matters concerning the participation of the private sector in national development programmes.”

All this is being done, and you are still in the formulating stage, setting up organizations, preparing plans, and so on. All that you have done so far is to talk big, and nothing very much has happened; and we are not surprised that the country’s economy is going downhill. If you want proof of that, I shall read out to you from the report of a body of experts from whom you have got your instructions. This is what your expert body said in October 1966 at page 21 of “The Foreign Exchange Problem of Ceylon”:

“There is in Ceylon at the present time no functioning, competent planning office that could prepare projects and programs and that could be relied upon with a reasonable degree of confidence to translate them into reality. Such an office is only now being set up.—”

That is, in October 1966.

“Furthermore and, in this context, perhaps more importantly, the new Government has not yet laid down clear lines of policy which it intends to follow.”

Mr. Minister, after two and a half years this is all the planning you have done. And in October 1966 your

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[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

expert body said that there was no planning office. That is your achievement :

Then, you pin so much faith in foreign aid. But what happened? In August 1965 this is what you said :

“I am glad to be able to announce that, arising out of this meeting,—

That is the meeting held on the 28th and 29th July attended by your Consortium, namely, Australia, Canada, Japan, the U. K. and U. S. A. ; the Federal Republic of Germany and India were represented as Observers. You went on to say :

“—the Government of Ceylon has been informed that the countries mentioned are willing to participate in an aid programme for Ceylon for the remainder of 1965, to the extent of approximately \$50 million or Rs. 250 million.”—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 9th August 1965 ; Vol. 61, c. 90.]

So, you were expecting Rs. 250 million as a result of their first meeting, and you have already started distributing that aid. In column 92 of the same HANSARD you said :

“Of the total Rs. 250 million, about Rs. 25 million would go to finance the payments gap that would emerge on Ceylon's existing adjusted import programme. Rs. 75 million will serve to augment Ceylon's much depleted international reserve whilst Rs. 150 million would be utilized for an expanded programme of additional imports embracing a wide range of commodities, essential to rehabilitating the productive capacity of the Ceylon economy.

That is what you said in 1965. You were to get Rs. 250 million and in your speech you had already distributed it.

What did you say in your second Budget Speech? You said :

“Ceylon's needs were considered at this meeting”—

That is the second meeting of those countries.

—“and the donor countries expressed their willingness to participate in an aid programme which would make available a further \$50 million or approximately Rs. 250 million for 1966. This, together with the assistance resulting from the

previous aid meetings, would amount to approximately Rs. 450 million to Rs. 500 million.”—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 29th July 1966 ; Vol. 68, c. 44.]

How much did you get, Mr. Minister? At least now you are telling the truth. You told this country and this House, and you fed them on hopes, that you would receive so much aid, but actually what did you get?

“Out of a total of Rs. 422 million pledged under the first and second commodity aid programmes, approximately Rs. 227 million has been received up to the end of June this year.”—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 25th July 1967 ; Vol. 73, col. 31.]

That is, by the end of June 1967, you had got Rs. 227 million although you were promised Rs. 500 million. Where are we?

What is your imbalance in one year? Your last year's imbalance alone is Rs. 235 million. That was the loss in exports in one year. Then, for two years you have got only Rs. 227 million as aid. Where are we?

By way of interest and sinking fund payments, how much have you provided for in this year's Budget? You have provided Rs. 280 million by way of sinking fund and interest payments on your debts which you have incurred. And you are telling us you are getting a substantial amount of foreign aid in order to help this country's development.

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(තිரு. ශෙල්තර්න් ඉයාසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Those are past sins we have inherited.

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(කලාநிති என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am not talking of past sins. I am talking about the false promises made to this country, about the foreign aid that you are getting, on the basis of which you built up your hopes. That is what is wrong. You are talking of past sins. How much have you increased the Public Debt

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by ? You have increased the Public Debt by Rs. 1,000 million. That is your capacity. Mr. Minister, your whole economy has to depend on foreign aid, and this is what you have got for two years. So, all the *pooja* you paid and all the *pandang* you held, has got you only this far with regard to foreign aid.

Mr. Minister, you talk of this as your budget. This is not your budget. I am going to prove that to you now.

In September 1966 there appeared the report "Recent Economic Trends—Ceylon" published by a number of gentlemen. A part of these people are walking about in the department at present. These gentlemen issued this report which was prepared by a number of gentlemen from the I.B.R.D. And what did they say ? From beginning to end, this book is an attack on the subsidies that have been made. I have counted sixteen places where subsidies have been attacked both in this book and in another book that was published namely, "The Foreign Exchange Problem of Ceylon" to which I will refer shortly. This is what is stated on page 3 of "Recent Economic Trends—Ceylon":

"....fiscal improvements will have to be found mainly in economies in government spending and the only substantial possibility for this is in the outlays for subsidies."

Those are their definite pronouncements according to which you have acted since 1965.

Then again, lower down on the same page, it says:

"However, considering all the possibilities for saving it seems clear that the main effort will have to be made in the food subsidies and especially the subsidized production and consumption of rice."

These are statements made by your experts from the I.B.R.D., the people who are giving you the loan. They are calling the tune. Mark this:

"If the gross cost of the rice subsidies could only be held at this year's level of Rs. 500 million, it should then be possible

in the course of the next several years, say by 1970, to reach the public savings objectives that a manageable balance of payments is likely to require."

That is what they said in their report on page 3.

Now let us remember the words of these experts about the Rs. 500 million and about keeping the gross cost of the rice subsidy at this fixed figure. What did you say on the same subject ? It is rather interesting. This is what you said:

"With a view to diverting more resources to economic development, the Government will take suitable action to contain the net food subsidy expenditure annually within the net expenditure for 1965-66."—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 29th July 1966 ; Vol. 68, c. 68.]

Those are the words you have taken from the report issued by your friends. This is not your budget. This is the budget drawn up by your experts who are walking about in your department. I have got a lot more to say about what they have said. Is this not a rather significant situation, Mr. Minister of Finance ? It is significant that both parties have used the same words. These gentlemen are rather disappointed that you are not moving fast enough. This is what they say at page 6, paragraph 6, of their report:

"Progress in preparing plans for taking the several major economic problems discussed above has, so far, been generally disappointing."

And they go on to say :

"....The government appears to have decided not to run the political risk of making a frontal attack at the present time on any of these issues—"

What are these issues ? These issues are the changes in the prices charged by public enterprises and corporations, the significant increases in excise or import duties, irrigation and domestic water rates, and the changes in the various food and crop

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[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

subsidy schemes. These are the issues on which you had decided at that stage. The report goes on:

“—and has not yet prepared a program of action for gradual or later implementation which will have an effect on the allocation of resources between consumption and investment.”

So they were a little impatient that you were not moving fast enough. If they had waited a little longer, in December they would have found that you were carrying out their orders. Under a barrage of false propaganda about a world shortage of rice, all that you were doing was really carrying out these instructions to cut down the subsidy.

Sometimes they have been quite forthright in their language. This is what they say at page 7 of the same report:

“It is a matter for regret that, given this opportunity, the government has not prepared and has not yet indicated a willingness to implement policies along the lines indicated below that will make a start on correcting some of the policy and structural problems of the Ceylon economy.”

They wanted an all-out frontal attack on all the amenities that the people enjoyed. This is what they said:

“Thus in agriculture the high support price for rice, coupled with the provision of irrigation water either free or well below cost, has seriously reduced the attractiveness to the farmer of producing alternative crops.”

They wanted to encourage alternative crops by removing your prime support for rice. It was the producers' subsidy that they wanted removed:

“Artificially low prices for railway passenger fares, electricity, posts and telecommunications, domestic water supplies, bus fares and many other services tend to stimulate demand and hence cause premature investments in these sectors.”

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(குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy-Chairman of Committees)

Will the hon. Member take very long?

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)
A little longer.

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(குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)
You have already taken two hours and fifteen minutes.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)
What is to be done?

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(குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)
Your speech is very interesting indeed.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Over and over again this report comes back with this question of subsidies. It has come back 16 times demanding the removal of the subsidies.

I am reading paragraph 62 at page 27:

“As is stressed in the next chapter, and as was emphasized by the Bank and participants at the first Aid meeting on Ceylon, and as was agreed by the Ceylon Government at the time, action was and is necessary on the part of Ceylon to improve the mobilization of resources for development purposes so as to reverse the trends described above towards a declining investment rate, and to modify the many policies and practices in Ceylon— income redistribution policies, welfare policies, pricing policies, etc.—so as to remove the avoidable obstacles to a more rapid rate of growth.”

Paragraph 63 states:

“Some preparatory work is being contemplated; committees to examine the operation and pricing policies of the public enterprises, and the food subsidy problem, have been set up, and a tax commission is being considered. The longer-run problems of public finance have also been studied, but the implications for policy have not yet been drawn.”

Therefore, Mr. Minister, everything that you have done so far has been included in this; even the question of the tax commission is referred to here. That suggestion also has come from these people. Agreed? You will do the other things in course of time, probably within the next two-and-half years. They are impatient because you have not done everything, but you have promised and undertaken to do them. May I ask why is it that you did not deem it fit to place before this House any Agreement that you have with the World Bank in regard to the cutting of the subsidy and other changes that you are going to make with regard to these matters? All your bright ideas seem to be inspired from this, including the tax commission.

Now, paragraph 79, at page 32 states:

"...it seems inevitable that a change must be made in the largest and most rapidly growing element—the food subsidies.—"

Inevitable——

—"Thirdly, the several public enterprises could be made to contribute substantially to the budget, as could the state corporations."

Some of the requirements they are insisting on are that you reduce the taxes, increase the import duties, reduce the quantum of imports into this country and also provide substantial help to the private sector.

Paragraph 83 states:

"In the meantime, pending the emergency of a proposed system which would meet the economic and social objectives at lower cost, a decision to hold the subsidy at its present level of around Rs. 500 million would, in itself provide a large part of the financial resources necessary over the next few years."

The next paragraph points out the price increases that will have to be made in regard to electricity, railway, ports, etc.—[Interruption]. You have already made a start with regard to some of the items. This becomes clearer when you refer to the other report that has been presented

entitled "The Foreign Exchange Problem of Ceylon". In it you find the position explained in a more forthright manner. I shall refer to only one or two things.

"Financial stabilization will, therefore, have an important role to play in achieving economic improvement", says this report at page 15, paragraph 44. Then it goes on to say, quite bluntly, in paragraph 45:

"As a first step in this direction, the Government has concluded with the International Monetary Fund a stabilization agreement covering the twelve-month period beginning June 1965."—

Why was this not placed before this House?

"This agreement provides, inter alia, that the net domestic assets of the Central Bank should not increase by more than 7.5 per cent during the period."—

You find that in your first Budget speech.

"It also imposes limitations on the size of the budget deficit requiring bank financing and on the expansion of bank credit to the private sector. In view of these various limitations, net domestic credit is unlikely to increase by more than 6-9 per cent during the next twelve months, as compared with about 12 per cent annually during fiscal years 1961-62 to 1963-64."

Now we see, Mr. Minister, that you have given undertakings and signed agreements without any reference to this House although they bind this House in more ways than one.

The Budget is yours in the sense that the language is yours, but all the other instructions come from outside.

Take the question of counterpart funds. I just want to say a word or two about it. What are counterpart funds? Part of the instructions given to you with regard to counterpart funds are here. I shall read them to you. You have to block them in the Central Bank as a blocked account which you cannot

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use without the sanction of the donor countries. Those are your instructions. You find that in page 17, paragraphs 49 and 50 :

“In order to facilitate drawing up and administering a rational program for the use of counterpart funds, the Central Bank should be the depository.”

The Central Bank should be the depository, and actually the Central Bank is the depository of all counterpart funds. All this is here set out. There is nothing that you have done. Everything is clearly laid down here.

Apart from investment goods, of which immediate purchases are to be made, for all other goods, including intermediate goods, the purchaser has to pay equivalent funds to the credit of the donor countries, apparently in the Central Bank, or to the credit of the Government in the name of the donor countries.

According to this, the donor countries themselves will have something to say about the disposal of these funds. As what? As a measure of preventing expansionary effects. I am bringing this out because the Hon. Minister says, at the end of his speech, that he is going to meet part of the deficit of nearly Rs. 900 million, that is, Rs. 150 million, from counterpart funds. This book refers to that and says that you must not use the funds which are ear-marked as counterpart funds for purposes other than for stabilizing the country. As this book says :

“The accumulation of such funds would represent a withdrawal of purchasing power from circulation. It would, therefore, be deflationary.”

It would have a contractionary effect ; not an expansionary one. I read further :

“In the context of a programme otherwise designed to expand economic activity and to accelerate growth, a large measure of deflation would seem hardly desirable.”

But this is precisely what they have ordered. Further on it says :

“It is clear, therefore, that in order to offset the expansionary effects of these increases and to bring the rise in money

supply within the limits consistent with monetary stability, a considerable part of the counterpart funds accruing will have to be frozen in the Central Bank. As for counterpart funds in excess of this amount ways and means will have to be devised to ensure that any credit extended against them would serve to finance additional investment, particularly in the private sector.”

In other words, when you are using counterpart funds for expansionary purposes, you can use them only for the private sector.

Mr. Minister, therefore your counterpart funds which you are now going to use for the purpose of meeting your deficit will not have a contractionary effect. They will have an expansionary effect. Therefore you had better look sharp. You will not get any further aid.

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(The Hon. Wanninayake)

We might not take that advice.

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(කලාநிති என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

But that will mean that you will not get aid from them. You will get even less than the Rs. 200 million you have already got.

Paragraph 9 on page three of this book is rather interesting if I read it out to you, Sir, but I am in a rush.

Consider your Foreign Exchange Budget, Mr. Minister. Your Foreign Exchange Budget was dictated by this body of experts. Your original proposal was considerably modified by these people. So when the Hon. Minister of State talks about the strategy of the Foreign Exchange Budget he is really talking of the strategy of the foreign experts of the American bankers, and not of the strategy of the Budget. This is the strategy of their bosses.

But, so far as the Hon. Minister of State is concerned he is quite familiar with them. He is called “Yanky Dick” and so on. He is quite happy with them.

So, your Foreign Exchange Budget is also something that has been dictated by them. But listen to this:

"One of its pledges in the election campaign has been to bring down the cost of living—"

We are not saying 'this. Your experts are saying this.

"—whereas in fact prices have been rising more rapidly since it took office."

Your experts say this, and you are trying to refuse it. My good Friend the hon. Member for Beruwala (Mr. Abdul Bakeer Markar) says "Prices are coming down?"

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(ஜனாப் அப்துல் பாக்கீர் மாக்கார்)

(Mr. Abdul Bakeer Markar)

Prices went up during your time also.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Prices went up then, but they are going up higher now. You came into power on the promise that you would bring down prices.

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(ஜனாப் அப்துல் பாக்கீர் மாக்கார்)

(Mr. Abdul Bakeer Markar)

No matter.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is precisely the matter we are considering at the moment. I shall come to your gem matter also in a moment.

The only thing is that your experts are completely out of line in regard to export earnings. They are hoping for an increase in export earnings but they are not hopeful, as you are, in regard to the production of rice. They say that the maximum that you can expect is a 5 per cent increase in the production of rice, but the Prime Minister goes about the

country saying that we will not only be self-sufficient in rice but we will have enough to export. In point of fact, while your experts say that we should bargain for an import of 500,000 tons of rice every year for a measurable period, you are talking a lot about your rice production. That is why I yesterday asked the Minister of Land how he computed the rice production figures.

In my constituency this is what happened. In Kitulgala a man was given a reward of Rs. 750 for producing two hundredfold. He did *ande* cultivation of a bit of land belonging to one of the biggest landlords in the area who, incidentally, is the brother-in-law of my opponent. When it came to finding out the actual production what did they do? They took the best portion, measured a few yards this way and a few yards that way and computed on that basis that there was a two hundredfold increase. I said that I was very happy that the man had got Rs. 750. He was very happy. But when I asked how much paddy he got from the field they said he got 100 bushels. But according to the basis on which they calculated he should have got 600 bushels.

Is it on this basis that you are going about the country telling the people that we are overflowing with rice and that we are going to export rice? You are deceiving yourself and you are deceiving the country. If in point of fact there is an actual increase, as you claim there is, in rice production, then nobody would be more happy than we. But please do not give false figures and deceive the country.

Look at your budget deficit for a moment. The amount of local loans is Rs. 350 million. A vast portion of that will be contributed not by individuals but by institutions set up by the S.L.F.P. like the Insurance Fund, Provident Fund, National Savings and so on.

In regard to counterpart funds, I believe the expansionary effect will be Rs. 250 million. That is a matter

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[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

on which there can be a difference of opinion between us. I do not want to go into that at length.

By the time the supplementary estimates are finished your deficit will be Rs. 1,000 million. There is no doubt that you have created a record but that is not a record of which we can be very happy.

Your budgetary proposal of a 10 per cent increase in the import licence fee has been imposed at the request of the World Bank. It is specifically referred to in this report, extracts from which I quoted earlier, that you must cut down consumption and therefore restrict imports. That is part of the instructions you have got to carry out. In the process whom are you hitting? Ask any industrialist. The industrialists are grouching and grumbling that they will have to pay more for the raw material imported for local production of goods. I do not see the logic of this proposal.

You gave the capitalists of this country Rs. 75 million by way of *santhosam* in the first Budget. Why cannot you call some of that money back? You let them enjoy for some time. Except in the case of milk foods and certain other items, this increase in the import licence will be felt by the poor people. Why cannot you call back some of that money from the capitalists instead of placing a burden on the poor people of this country?

The impact of the closure of the Suez Canal on these factors has to be taken into consideration. I am not at all happy at the way you have been carrying on.

The Hon. Minister of State was very eloquent about tourism. He is hoping to make Rs. 200 million in ten years after spending Rs. 100 million. He says we are losing Rs. 200 million on the gem trade and we can earn that money without spending any money. All that you have to do is to establish the Gem Corporation for which I introduced a Bill. It will be a very interesting exercise to keep a record of all the promises you have gone back on. You opposed my Gem Corporation Bill. You gave maximum co-operation to the people of Beruwala and opposed my Gem Corporation Bill. You are now virtually saying that if you had that Gem Corporation you can earn Rs. 200 million worth of foreign exchange.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, I do not think I should take very much more of your time.

This is the record of this Government over the past 2½ years. Half your life is gone. You do not have more than one year more at the most. After that you will be preparing for the next election.—[Interruption]. Lots of people, once they get power, do not want to relinquish it.

I have placed sufficient facts before you to prove that your administration in the last 2½ years has been a dismal failure. The fact is that you have not been able to prevent mismanagement, bungling and waste of good money by your officials; there is lack of co-ordination in your departments, and failure on the part of your Ministers to co-ordinate all your activities. All these factors are affecting the country adversely, and the country is not going forward but backwards. It is because of this that we on this side of the House cannot endorse the Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill.

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(කෙළරාච්ඡ. ඩී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන)

(The Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

Mr. Deputy Chairman, at the outset I wish to apologize to the House for not being present here to listen to the speeches made during the last four or five days. The Speech of the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera), made today, has been about the only one I have listened to fairly fully.

Before I attempt to deal with some of the statements made by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota, I should like to place before the House a record of the work done by the Ministry of Industries and Fisheries. I am not prepared to accept the criticism of the hon. Member for Yatiyantota, that we have failed in the development of industries in this country. I propose to place before the House concrete facts to demonstrate that industries have developed and that planned industrial development is taking place.

Let me first give these figures of new approvals of industries after this Government was formed. Of the 77 new approvals, 23 are with foreign collaboration and 54 without foreign collaboration. That makes a total of 77.

The total value of investments in new industries is Rs. 142.9 million. The total number of persons who will be employed before the end of this year as a result of these new approvals would be 8,400 to 10,000.

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The total contribution by foreign investors is Rs. 30 million. Value of investment by two trawler fishing units is Rs. 12.4 million. The grand total value of approved industrial investment is Rs. 155.3 million.

The pattern of the industrial structure is changing. Gradually, almost imperceptibly, a radical change in the basic pattern of our industrial structure is taking place. A new framework of industrial development and production is being forged through a carefully planned scheme of priorities which is reflected in (a) the new scheme of foreign exchange allocation to industries; (b) a revised customs tariff structure for industrial machinery and raw materials; and (c) the priority schedule and new investments which have been introduced by the Ministry during 1966-67.

It is estimated that not only will the total value of production in 1967 increase but also more than 33 per cent of the 1965-66 levels of production by the high priority sector and sub-sector of industries will show a 60 to 80 per cent increase in production over the previous years.

This new emphasis on intermediates and capital goods industries will significantly change the industrial landscape which until recently reflected a preponderance of consumer goods industries.

Before the end of next year, we will have recovered substantially from the un-planned and haphazard industrialization of the 1960-64 period. When I was Minister of Agriculture in 1958 that is what I

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termed the Robinson Crusoe method of production. During this period there was no clever prospective or proper understanding or appreciation of those processes, those elements that stimulate industrial growth and promote the optimum conditions to transplant industrial technology within our own economy. The industrial activity of that period was tragically misguided and wasteful. It was no more than a mere passive reaction to exchange control restrictions and import bans which were supported by an unimaginative scheme of income tax concessions. I emphasize those words "unimaginative scheme of income tax concessions." This created serious imbalances in our import trade and our manufacturing industries. We have made strenuous efforts in the last two years to rectify these imbalances by the re-allocation of foreign exchange resources by the conscious diversion of production along priority fields of industry.

We have re-organized most of the work in the Ministry. It was in a hopeless mess, I must say, when we assumed office.

The absence of reliable data and statistics is a great handicap to industrial planning and organization. Until 1965 no real effort had been made to carry out a full-scale survey of the manufacturing industries in the island. The position in this regard has changed remarkably during 1965-66. A very comprehensive industrial survey was initiated in October 1965. A comprehensive scheme of statistics has since been assembled on a classification based on the International Standard Industrial Classification.

The 1965-66 survey of industries also included a scheme of registration of all industrial establishments in Ceylon. According to this survey there were 1,034 approved industrial

units. In addition there were 430 other units which had been established prior to the Government's approval scheme. There were in addition 964 industrial units which claimed to have commenced business during the period 1963-66. A complete directory of all industrial units which had sought Government recognition under the Registration Scheme was published in Government Gazette of January 1967. This directory provides very valuable information and brings into focus for the first time the scope and extent of the problem of development and regulation of industry in Ceylon.

The new scheme of Customs Tariff Structure announced in May this year is the first attempt made in standardization of the customs duty rates in relation to industrial machinery and raw materials. The standardization system also includes a scheme for encouragement of essential industries by way of special concessionary rates of duty. This scheme has introduced a certain measure of stability in the cost-structure of our manufacturing industries. It is still a very difficult matter to find out the exact costs at which articles are produced.

In July last year this Ministry announced to the general public a broad outline of the priority areas of production and investment in manufacturing industries. This indication of Government policy in regard to industrial development included a list of industries in which we had created adequate production capacity for the present. This statement of policy emphasized the following priority areas of industry :

1. Agro-based industries and industries likely to stimulate agricultural production

That will prevent the unnecessary wastage of foreign exchange on freight and various other things for

bringing in raw materials for the so-called industries that developed during the period of the S.L.F.P. Government.

2. Industries based primarily on indigenous raw materials
3. The textile industry including both cotton and man-made fibre, synthetic fibre
4. Manufacture of building materials
5. Light metal industries
6. Industry with export potential

A new scheme of foreign exchange allocation to industries has since been introduced. This scheme reflects a growing emphasis on the production of intermediates and capital goods. It seeks to implement a programme of production and investment based on the identification of priority areas of industries. It seeks to effect economies in the use of scarce foreign exchange resources. It seeks also to prevent wasteful expenditure on luxury packaging and containers for industrial products sold in the domestic market. As a matter of fact, some of the industries that came up during the period of the S.L.F.P. Government spent about 75 per cent of their money on the packaging and not on the article that was to be used. We have cut that out to a very large extent and reduced to a minimum the unnecessary waste of foreign exchange for import of materials from abroad for packaging. We propose to do that more systematically in the coming year.

It is estimated that nearly 50 per cent of the foreign exchange available to the entire industrial sector will be consumed by this high priority free licensing group of industries. It is also estimated that the total production of manufacturing industries will show an increase of 40 per cent. over last year's output. Certain high priority groups of industries will register a 150 to 200 per cent increase in production provided there are no unexpected delays in the flow of raw materials financed by foreign aid.

Approval of new investments and expansion of production capacity of existing units: For the first time since 1963 this Ministry has granted approval for the establishment of 77 new industrial undertakings which I mentioned at the beginning. This includes the approval granted to 23 local industries which are being established with the assistance of foreign capital and technical collaboration.

I shall deal with the question of production in the public sector a little later.

The total investment by industries set up with foreign collaboration amounts to Rs. 122.9 million. Rs. 30 million of the foreign exchange component of investment will be provided by the foreign collaborators, largely in bringing in machinery and other equipment. The total investment of the other newly approved industries amounts to about Rs. 20 million. The 75 new industries will provide employment to an estimated 8,400 to 10,000 persons. A list of approved investments eligible for tax concessions will be published by the Ministry of Finance shortly.

In order to explore prospective investment areas in manufacturing industry, a special investigation has already been undertaken by the "Economist" Intelligence Unit, London, on the directions of the Ministry. This investigation will cover (a) the agro-based and food processing industries; (b) industries based primarily on local raw materials including rubber, leather, wood, paper and non-metallic products; and (c) light metal products.

These investigations will be in the nature of pre-feasibility studies which will assist prospective investors and others already in the manufacturing business in these selected fields of industry. This study will also help this Ministry in framing an investment and production programme for the period 1966 to 1970.

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Some of the people who have come for these investigations are very experienced and trained in the London School of Economics, and they have considerable experience of investigations of this type. Their work is proceeding and in a few months we are likely to get their report.

This Ministry will undertake with the assistance of a Special U.N. Team the survey of the entire textile industry. We do not know where we are so far as the textile industry is concerned. It is true that mills were started. It is true that powerlooms and handloom centres were started. But we do not know exactly where we are, how much we produce and how much we can produce. We do not have proper statistics on which to make a definite statement yet. That is the position the last Government left us in.

It is also proposed to introduce legislative measures in two important fields of industrial administration: (a) legislation for the encouragement, promotion and development of industries in Ceylon, (b) legislation for the licensing of industries and for the regulation of prices, supplies and distribution of industrial products.

Administrative machinery within the Ministry of Industries has been completely reorganized within the last year. Special arrangements have been made to strengthen in particular (a) the Statistics and Programming Branch of the Development Division. It is true that some of the so-called experts who came from abroad criticized some of our reports. I never accepted all their criticisms. I told them that I was not ready to accept them and I gave definite reasons why, so far as the Ministry was concerned, we were not impressed by their criticism. Some of the decisions that we had to take were taken in spite of their criticism and disagreement. The Statistics and Programming Branch of the Development Division will, with the assistance of the U.N. Special Team, initiate work on a comprehensive

production and investment programme for the period 1966 to 1970.

Sometimes people come and are found in various departments and ministries. They never report to us when they arrive. Sometimes, after a number of months somewhere, they come and report that they are here. We have made the position very clear that so far as work is concerned any officer coming from abroad must report to the Ministry, and we are taking up with all the other departments the question of seeing that that is done. I know that a lot of people like to spend their time in Ceylon, even if they are not called tourists. Sometimes, you get a procession of experts. I have myself discussed certain things with some of these experts, and I find that some of our boys in the high schools know a little more than these experts do, even about the subjects they have come to advise us on.

To the Project Formulation and Evaluation Section of the Development Division, additional technically qualified staff will be recruited this year to strengthen this section, which is one of the most important branches of the Ministry.

The Regulation Division of this Ministry has been reorganized and reconstituted. An additional wing to this division will be set up this year when the new legislation for the regulation of industries has been sanctioned by Parliament. This is the main division which will serve the established manufacturing industries in Ceylon. This is an aspect of industrial development which has been neglected all these years.

In regard to institutional arrangements for industrial promotion, new legislation will be introduced in Parliament shortly under which the Industrial Development Board will be reconstituted to undertake industrial promotion activities in Ceylon. In addition, a co-ordinated scheme of industrial research and development incorporating the Ceylon Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Bureau of Standards will be implemented during the course of this year. These arrangements will

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considerably help in the applications of science and technology in the industrial sector.

This is the general plan of work we propose to have in the private sector. Now, let me place before you some of the facts with regard to the public sector.

We have in this Ministry twenty state corporations and three departments. Of these, sixteen are industrial manufacturing corporations, of which fourteen were in production in 1966-67. The two that were not in production were the Flour Milling Corporation and the Fertilizer Manufacturing Corporation.

The Flour Milling Corporation was set up with the assistance of funds from the Soviet Union line of credit, and the Fertilizer Manufacturing Corporation has just been set up. We have asked the consultants to report on them. I shall deal with these in greater detail a little while later.

The value of production at sale prices of all corporations during 1966-67, excluding the Engineering Corporation, is estimated at Rs. 139.3 million. In 1967-68, this value is estimated to increase to Rs. 298 million, which would amount to an increase of approximately 114 per cent. So, we are making some progress. It is not a gross failure as the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) wants the House to believe.

The quantum of foreign exchange saved or earned by the products manufactured by these corporations in 1966-67 is estimated at Rs. 30 million. Savings or earnings of foreign exchange are estimated to increase to Rs. 59 million in 1967-68, an increase of almost 100 per cent.

All corporations provided employment directly to approximately 20,300 persons during 1966-67.

I come to the value of production in corporations. The estimated value of production of the Textile Corporation in 1966-67 was Rs. 11,266,016; in 1967-68 it is Rs. 20,639,000. The estimated value of production of the Cement Corporation in 1966-67 was

Rs. 26,900,000; in 1967-68 it is Rs. 51,600,000. The estimated value of production of the Ceramics Corporation in 1966-67 was Rs. 6,930,000; in 1967-68 it is Rs. 9,975,000. The estimated value of production of the Steel Corporation in 1966-67 was Rs. 17,800,000; in 1967-68 it is Rs. 54,700,000. The estimated value of production of the Small Industries Corporation in 1966-67 was Rs. 7,800,000, and in 1967-68, Rs. 10,040,000. The estimated value of production of the Paper Corporation in 1966-67 was Rs. 18,222,000, and in 1967-68, Rs. 18,500,000. The estimated value of production of the Tyre Corporation in 1966-67 was Rs. 6,500,000, and in 1967-68, Rs. 43,500,000. The estimated value of production of the Hardware Corporation in 1966-67 was Rs. 790,000, and in 1967-68, Rs. 4,800,000. With regard to the Flour Milling Corporation, the mill is not yet in commission. It is likely to be in commission in March next year.

We were losing on the Paranthan Chemicals Corporation up to last year. But this year we have made a profit. The estimated value of production of the Paranthan Chemicals Corporation in 1966-67 was Rs. 2,023,000, and in 1967-68, Rs. 2,172,000.

We are about to cut the losses of the Mineral Sands Corporation to the lowest possible figure this year. The estimated value of production of the Mineral Sands Corporation in 1966-67 was Rs. 1,011,430, and in 1967-68, Rs. 4,335,000.

The estimated value of production of the Leather Corporation in 1966-67 was Rs. 5,300,000, and in 1967-68 Rs. 7,900,000. We are exporting shoes to the Soviet Union and earning foreign exchange.

Regarding the Fertilizer Corporation, land has been acquired. The site is now being cleared. We are waiting for the consultant's report. As soon as the report is in our hands we propose to call for tenders to put up the factory as early as possible.

The estimated sales value of the Fisheries Corporation in 1966-67 was Rs. 5,500,000, and in 1967-68,

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Rs. 16,000,000. The estimated value of production of the Oils & Fats Corporation in 1966-67 was Rs. 18,200,000, and in 1967-68, Rs. 26,700,000. The estimated value of production of the Salt Corporation in 1966-67 was Rs. 5,084,000, and in 1967-68, Rs. 5,900,000. During the period of the S. L. F. P. Government you had the spectacle of the famous Salt Corporation of Mr. Tissaweerasinghe. We have re-organized the department and the corporation. I think at present we are producing enough salt and there will be no need to import salt.

The estimated value of production of the Plywood Corporation in 1966-67 was Rs. 6,000,000, and in 1967-68, Rs. 10,600,000. The total value of production of all corporations in 1966-67 was Rs. 139,326,446, and in 1967-68, Rs. 298,061,000.

Now let me give you some figures with regard to the Cement Corporation. In 1964-65, during the regime of the Coalition Government they produced 88,587 tons of cement. In 1965 the figure was 79,770 tons. We were putting up a second kiln and production fell. In 1966-67 the estimate of production was 190,000 tons of cement. In 1967-68 the budgeted estimate is 270,000 tons of cement. That is, both kilns at Kankasanturai will begin to function and we propose to get down enough clinker for the plant that has been put up in Galle. In spite of the fact that no steps were taken by the last Government to see that harbour facilities were made available in Galle and Kankasanturai, this Government has undertaken the work of construction to provide harbour facilities both at Kankasanturai and at Galle and work is proceeding. At present we have to import clinker from abroad, that is, either from Japan, U. A. R. or Pakistan, and I do not think we can produce cement at the Galle plant at a profit for quite some time until the harbours at Kankasanturai and at Galle are completed or till the Puttalam first kiln begins full production. That will be about 1969

or 1970, so the Galle clinker plant will have to be run at a loss.

I remember that when this matter came up in Parliament I stated the position and warned that it was not necessary to put up that plant without the necessary facilities. Perhaps, it might have been wiser to have put up a plant North of Colombo and then brought the clinker there for grinding, but, of course, we have to use the plant that has been put up and in course of time when the two kilns at Puttalam and Kankasanturai begin to function there will be an excess of clinker for the Galle grinding plant and if there is excess clinker there it might then perhaps be profitable to run the Galle plant. We propose to run it because it has been put up and we are not going to wait till the harbours are completed. We are importing clinker but the ships loaded with clinker cannot unload their cargo at Galle. We have to get the clinker unloaded here in Colombo and then rush it by train at night to the grinding plant at Galle.

All these reveal very clearly the magnificent planning and the attention paid to detail by the last Government when factories were sited! When plants were to be put up they went ahead with their work without looking into the essentials.

The value of production of cement is as follows: 1964-65, Rs. 15.9 million; 1965-66, Rs. 14.4 million; 1966-67, Rs. 26.9 million; and 1967-68, Rs. 51.6 million.

Profit and loss: 1964-65, Rs. 7.03 million (this includes profits from sale of imported cement); 1965-66, Rs. 7.75 million (this includes profits from sale of imported cement); 1966-67 Rs. 8.2 million; and 1967-68, Rs. 16 million.

Foreign exchange savings: 1964-65, Rs. 3,923,162; 1965-66, Rs. 3,535,406; 1966-67, Rs. 7,534,400; and 1967-68, Rs. 7,534,400.

Production was doubled at Kankasanturai, that is, from 80,000 tons it increased to 160,000 tons, by the installation of the new kiln. Work was started on the modernization of the old kiln to produce 110,000 tons

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of clinker on the new Humboldt heat-exchanger process. Production commenced at the Galle Plant with imported clinker. Work progressed satisfactorily on Stage I of the Puttalam Factory; work is proceeding and we can keep to the time schedule.

Programme for 1967-68: (1) Production of 270,000 tons of cement at Kankasanturai and Galle, i.e., about 66 per cent of present requirements; (2) Continuation of work on the modernization of the old kiln at Kankasanturai: target production date—March 1969. We expect the first kiln to start functioning by that time. (3) Continuation of work on Puttalam Stage I: target commissioning date—October 1969. (4) Reach agreement re supply of machinery for Puttalam Stage II and commencement of preliminary work at site. Negotiations are now proceeding for financing Stage II at Puttalam, that is, the second kiln.

In regard to the future plans and general outlook of industry, it is estimated that by 1975 Ceylon will require between 800,000 and 1,000,000 tons of cement annually, that is, about 2 to 2½ times the present consumption.

The present plans are geared to the following production programme:

1967/68—270,000 tons (170,000 tons at Kankasanturai and 100,000 at Galle);

1968/69—320,000 tons (220,000 tons at Kankasanturai and 100,000 at Galle);

1969/70—590,000 tons (270,000 tons at Kankasanturai 100,000 at Galle and 220,000 at Puttalam).

Ceylon should be self-sufficient in cement by 1972 or 1973.

This is an industry to which you should have given all your attention because 90 per cent of the raw material used is local raw material. There is a demand for cement for the building of roads, bridges, houses and so on, and with the new processes that Mr. Kulasinghe, the Chairman of the Engineering Corporation, has developed, the demand for cement is likely to increase very much more. So, that is the position.

These are industries you should have concentrated on and on which you should have utilized all the talent you had. You did not have very many trained men at that time; you did not have very many technologists. You had a few engineers and a few managers. But you went on siting plants everywhere without any meaning. There was no electric power supply, there was no water supply, there were no road facilities, there were no railway facilities, but you went on siting plants everywhere. Is it a wonder that many of them suffered losses? All these had to be re-studied, reorganized and put on a sound basis to ensure that we did not waste the meagre resources of this country.

Let me say a word about the Ceramics Corporation. There, too, you could have expanded very much faster. Production in 1964-65 was, crockery 880 tons, kaolin 1,179 tons; in 1965-66, crockery 851 tons, because certain arrangements had to be made. Do not think that production has gone down because the figure is 851 tons although the figure in 1964-65 was 880 tons. The crockery we produce in Negombo is much better, and better crockery is lighter in weight. We produce much better crockery. The crockery we produce in Negombo can be sold even abroad as first-class crockery.

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(குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர் அவர்கள்)
(The Deputy-Chairman of Committees)

Order, please! The Sitting is suspended till 4.30 P.M.

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அதன்படி அமர்வு இடை நிறுத்தப்பட்டு, மீண்டும் பி. ப. 4.30 மணிக்கு ஆரம்பமாயிற்று.

Sitting accordingly suspended till 4.30 P.M. and then resumed.

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(கௌரவ டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)
(The Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena)

When we adjourned for tea I was speaking on the activities of the

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Cramics Factory. The factory at Piliyandala was commissioned in December 1966. The production of crockery at this factory from December 1966 to 31st May 1967, was 360 tons. The production of wall tiles commenced in April 1967, and 7½ tons have been produced up to 31st May 1967. The production of sanitary-ware started in July 1967.

The present capacity of the Negombo factory is 840 tons per annum. Plans to increase its output to 1,100 tons were made during this year. Samples of insulators made at the Negombo factory were sent for testing both locally and abroad. Reports received indicate that their quality is satisfactory.

Research work was continued to increase the brightness of local kaolin with a view to developing an export trade, and we are already getting inquiries from a number of countries in Europe and Asia as to the possibility of purchasing their supply from Ceylon.

In regard to the production programme, work will be started on the expansion of the Negombo factory to produce 1,100 tons of crockery and decorative ware at this factory. A token vote has been made to commence work at the factory for the production of insulators. The capacity of this factory will be 300 tons. Technical assistance by way of training and research will be sought from Israel in order to improve and assist in the production of high quality ceramic-ware in Ceylon.

In regard to future planning and the general outlook of the industry, at full production the factory at Piliyandala and the extended factory at Negombo will produce 2,700 tons of crockery, 300 tons of wall tiles and 500 tons of sanitary-ware. These production figures will be ensured from 1969 and will be sufficient to meet all local requirements of these goods.

Local kaolin is a potential earner of foreign exchange. The kaolin refinery at Boralesgamuwa was originally set up in 1963 in order to re-

place china-clay which was then imported at Rs. 400 a ton as the raw material for the production of ceramics. Sales in the local market for purposes other than ceramics production are limited. Technical research has succeeded in increasing the brightness of local kaolin from 53 per cent to 72 per cent.—[Interruption]. Some hon. Members cannot remain in their seats even when they are here.—Eighty per cent brightness is required to develop an export trade in kaolin. Research has now been started towards this end.

Then, I should like to say a word about the Steel Factory. The steel factory at Oruwela was put up with Soviet aid; it was commissioned in 1967 and went into commercial production in February. The budgeted production for 1967-68 is 40,800 tons of merchant section and wire rods, and 10,200 tons of wire products, the total sales value of which will be Rs. 54.7 million.

A steel foundry to produce 700 tons of casting on two shifts will be set up during 1967-68 at a total cost of Rs. 2.5 million.

A structural shop and a galvanizing plant with a capacity of 2,000 tons of transmission line towers for the Electrical Department and 1,800 tons of roof trusses, door and window frames, etc., on two shifts will also be set up during 1967-68 at a cost of Rs. 2.75 million. This plant is due for commissioning in October 1969.

Token provision has been made for the commencement of preliminary work on Stage II of the Steel Project, that is, for steel making and continuous casting of billets.

If the hon. Member for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike) were here I could have explained to him the difference between iron and steel; but unfortunately he is not here and I do not propose to waste my time.

This stage of the Steel Project will cost Rs. 45.7 million of which the foreign component will be approximately Rs. 33.6 million.

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It will be designed to produce 61,500 tons of cast billets per annum. The principal raw materials used will be scrap steel and limestone.

Future plans and general outlook of the industry: Messrs. Aitkins were our consultants. After examining every aspect of the steel industry very carefully over a number of months they submitted a report. According to them, the existing and projected demand for merchant section and rods is as follows:

1965 —	27,000 tons
1970 —	40,200 tons
1975 —	58,800 tons
1980 —	86,500 tons

The existing rolling mill will be sufficient to meet all the above requirements up to 1980.

Of course, the Member for Agalawatta. (Dr. Colvin R. de Silva) thinks I am dead. I do not know whether I shall be alive in 1980, but any Minister of Industries will be only too proud to tell this House in 1980 that all our requirements of iron and steel will be met by local production.

The wire mill will be sufficient to meet all our requirements till 1971.

I wish to say a word about the Eastern Paper Mills Corporation.

The paper and paper board requirements of Ceylon are estimated as follows:

	1967	1975
Paper	.. 24,000 tons	.. 39,000 tons
Paper Board	.. 9,000 tons	.. 15,000 tons
Total	.. 33,000 tons	54,000 tons

The proposed programme of production regarding paper is as follows:

Existing mill at Valaichchenai	..	9,000 tons
Proposed new mill at Valaichchenai		9,000 tons
Proposed new mill at Ainbalantota		15,000 tons
Total	..	33,000 tons

There will be further capacity for investment in this line before 1975.

The new paper board mill will be sufficient to meet the present requirements of Ceylon. By 1975 it will meet 60 per cent of our requirements. It will be necessary to set up an additional paper board mill before 1975.

Further studies are being continued with a view to setting up a newsprint mill. Earlier studies had indicated that a minimum capacity of about 25,000-30,000 tons per annum will be required to make a newsprint mill economically feasible in Ceylon. The assistance of Messrs. Sandwell of Canada has been sought to pursue these investigations.

A word about the Tyre Corporation. This, too, was put up with Soviet aid and was commissioned early this year. Production of tyres commenced on 15th March 1967. The factory was ceremonially opened on 23rd March.

Up to 31st May 1967 the factory had produced 4,254 tyres and 1,472 tubes of the popular sizes.

The programme for 1967-68 is as follows: 137,500 tyres of the sizes 5.20 by 14, 5.60 by 15, 7.50 by 20, 8.25 by 20 and 151,000 tubes in 16 sizes.

The total sales value of production will be Rs. 43.5 million. Rs. 10.5 million. will be saved in foreign exchange.

Future plans and general outlook of the industry: The capacity of the present factory is 250,000 tyres and 250,000 tubes per annum. Production will be brought up to capacity level by 1970. Local demand for tyres of these popular sizes by 1970 is also estimated to be 250,000.

Stage II of the project will increase the capacity to approximately 360,000 tyres and 360,000 tubes a year through the installation of certain additional presses and assembly machines. This would be in excess of the local demand.

I do not want to say very much about the Hardware Corporation. Commercial production commenced in February 1966 with hinges, tower

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bolts and safety hasps. Production of mammoties commenced in November 1966. The hon. Member for Nikaweratiya (Mr. M. Tennekoon) is not here : if he is short of mammoties it is best that he visit the Hardware factory at Yakkala, and he will be able to get the supply he wants. I do not know whether he will come in a span cloth or without it !

Other lines of production such as spoons, chisels, brass locks, also commenced late in 1966. The official opening of the factory took place in March 1967.

The contract for the establishment of a cast iron foundry was signed on 22.3.1967 between the corporation and Messrs. Demag of Germany. Site work has started and civil engineering works undertaken by the State Engineering Corporation. The cost of the foundry is Rs. 16 million, of which Rs. 11.28 million will be the foreign component. The foreign expenditure is financed by a loan of Deutsch Marks 7.4 million from KFW and Deutsch Marks 4 million from Hermes, two German concerns. The foundry is designed to produce 7000 tons of cast iron products such as pipes, pipe fittings, covers and frames, etc., per shift.

Feasibility studies and market research are now being conducted for the establishment of a G. I. pipe plant and a metallurgical plant for the manufacture of tool steel and other items of hardware and a sponge iron plant for utilization of local raw materials.

I also mentioned the work on the Flour Mill, with Soviet aid.

In spite of the unusual and outmoded cells, production of caustic soda was maintained by the Paranthan Chemical Corporation at over 80 per cent of rated capacity for the second year in succession. The corporation's Indian consultants had reported that the corporation should be more than satisfied if they achieve 75 per cent of rated capacity. Rated capacity is 1,200 tons per annum.

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Manufacture of table salt was more than double from 31 tons in the previous year to 89 tons this year.

Production of table salt will be further expanded.

The manufacture of hydrochloric acid and potassium chlorate will commence during this year. This will consume about 400 tons of chlorine annually. The main problem is the question of chlorine. The more caustic soda we produce the more chlorine is released into the air and all the buildings and other things get damaged. The entire neighbourhood gets damaged because chlorine is corrosive. The steel industry is a potential consumer of H. C. L.

Potassium Chlorate is used by the match industry. The hon. Member for Kolonnawa (Mr. Ilangaratne), the man from Thumpane, is not here. Otherwise I could tell him that raw material need not be imported for our match industry.

Future plans and general outlook of the industry : Ceylon continues to import about 2,000 tons of caustic soda annually. The main problem in expanding the local production of caustic soda is the disposal of the excess chlorine. Negotiations with the German Democratic Republic authorities for the establishment of a plant for chlorinated rubber fell through due to lack of markets for its products. The production of hydrochloric acid and potassium chlorate in 1967-68 will utilize part of the chlorine that now goes to waste. Possibilities of export and greater use of chlorine in local textile and paper industries are being actively considered.

Now I want to say a word about the State Engineering Corporation. This is known to be one of the most important construction organizations in this country. Whenever we got information from the P. W. D. that they were unable to do a job, the State Engineering Corporation undertook the work and they have done the work successfully. During the year 1967-68 the corporation aims at

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completing work to the extent of approximately Rs. 48,000,300 as follows :

Current projects :

	Rs.
Enderamulla cast iron foundry..	1,250,100
Mihintale Mahaseya ..	160,200
Katunayake Aerodrome ..	350,100
Karainagar Pier ..	69,500
Maskeliya New Town ..	2,920,000
Labour Secretariat ..	2,160,000
Mirissa Fishery Harbour ..	1,545,000
Kankasantura Hospital ..	750,000
Puttlam Cement Project ..	8,571,600
Approach road to Kelaniya bridge	1,200,000
Trade School, Maradana ..	1,934,400
Housing Project ..	7,400,000
Thulhiriya Textile project ..	12,000,000
Knnkasanturai harbour ..	3,000,000
Plywood Factory ..	3,000,000
Total ..	47,858,900

The corporation has now built up a capacity for an annual turnover of about Rs. 45 million. During the current year itself plans are afoot for increasing this capacity for a turnover of Rs. 60 million.

It is in the matter of saving a substantial amount of foreign exchange for the country by its activities that the corporation has made a further useful contribution to the country. But for the existence of the corporation the projects detailed above could not have been carried out at so speedy a pace and at such favourable costs. The major part of the profits on these projects would have been drained out of the country. It would have also been necessary to import into the country technical personnel in different fields at great cost.

During the last three years the corporation has provided employment to varying categories of employees ranging from engineering personnel down to casual labour as follows :

1964-65 ..	5,262
1965-66 ..	5,616
1966-67 ..	5,866

This, I believe, is the only corporation or the only government department which has a computer and all their calculations and other things are made on this computer. The services of the computer are available even to the other departments.

I wish now to say a word about the Mineral Sands Corporation. The installation of the Rutile Zircon Plant at China Bay will be completed this year. Test production of rutile will commence in August 1967, while production of zircon will commence in October or November 1967.

Transport of tailings from Pulmoddai to China Bay commenced in February 1967. Approximately 8,500 tons had been transported by May.

For the first time rutile and zircon will be produced during this year and will be available for export. Export earnings from rutile and zircon alone are expected to be in the region of Rs. 2.6 million during 1967-68.

The corporation has continued to run at a loss up to date, as it has so far been engaged in the extraction of only ilmenite—the cheapest of the minerals found in the beach sands at Pulmoddai. Ilmenite is sold to Japan at approximately £2 or Rs. 26 per ton.

The price of rutile on the other hand, c.i.f. European Ports is about £44 per ton, while that of zircon is approximately £27 per ton. The extraction of these valuable minerals during 1967-68 should enable the corporation to make a substantial profit for the first time this year.

The ilmenite extraction plant has a capacity of handling 100,000 tons of sand per annum. Production has so far been limited to about 60 per cent of capacity due to various factors, the chief of which were : (a) sales were confined to Japanese shippers due to the nature of the handling operations at Pulmoddai and (b) extraction of

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ilmenite alone without simultaneous extraction of zircon and rutile was uneconomic.

The latter problem has now been solved while ways and means of overcoming the former are under active consideration.

I do not want to say anything more about the Leather Factory. But I should like to say a word about the Fertilizer Corporation, that is, the fertilizer manufacturing corporation, and not the Fertilizer Corporation, which is only a distributary corporation. The acquisition survey, contour survey and geological field investigations were completed by June 1967. Acquisition proceedings will be completed by the end of this year.

Two important decisions were taken during this year, namely, the location of the factory at Hapugas-kanda adjoining the oil refinery.

The hon. Member for Dompe asked me about the petro-chemical industry. He does not seem to understand the ABC of any industry. If he did, he would not come out with silly question of the nature he asked. The oil refinery must produce and deliver to the fertilizer factory naphtha. That is the basis from which we propose to produce fertilizer. In order to get to the petro-chemical industries you have to break naphtha into further fractions. I do not think we shall be in a position to do that for another four or five years, and that will mean the setting up of a second refinery to obtain naphtha from it. For the petro-chemical industries you have to break up naphtha into further fractions. At present we propose to use the naphtha from the refinery as our raw material for fertilizer.

The second important decision that was made during this year was the determination of the capacity and end-products of the factory. The total nitrogen capacity was increased to 146,000 tons per annum as against the previously proposed capacity of approximately 70,000 tons. The

current nitrogen requirements of Ceylon is estimated at 130,000 tons per year. The increased capacity would also make possible the use of recent advances in the technology of fertilizer manufacture leading to substantial savings in power requirements. The end-product was determined to urea. It took a long time for those who used urea to tell us—the tea plantations are even now unwilling to tell us because they are committed to buying from abroad—but reluctantly, the Director of the Tea Research Institute has said that urea is better, even for tea, than ammonium sulphate. There was no question that urea was better for paddy, but the Tea Research Institute has now definitely stated that even for tea urea is better than ammonium sulphate.

As I said, the end-product was determined to be urea as the manufacture of ammonium sulphate would have involved considerable foreign expenditure. Urea has 46 per cent nitrogen as against ammonium sulphate which has only 20.6 per cent nitrogen. And generally, the whole problem of fertilizer is feeding nitrogen to your plant, and, if urea has 46 per cent nitrogen it is certainly better than 20.6 per cent that ammonium sulphate has with all the complications of bringing in sulphur. The acceptability of urea as the only source of nitrogen for Ceylon's crops has been established.

The corporation entered into a contract with a firm of consultants to advise it on all aspects of the subject, prepare specifications, etc., and evaluate the offers when received for award of a contract. We expect the report before the end of September and action will be taken to set up the factory.

A word about the Fisheries Corporation. I must confess, the Fisheries Corporation is a very difficult matter. The last Government, when the hon. Member for Dompe was Minister of Industries, was responsible for setting it up, but nothing

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had been worked out in detail—just a corporation set up, called the Fisheries Corporation. They went on recruiting people and doing all sorts of things. We are now going ahead and we propose to deliver the goods. Thirty eleven-ton boats, 2 tuna boats and 2 boats of the 20 to 30-ton class were introduced to the corporation's fishing fleet during this year. As a matter of fact, we have a larger fleet than the Ceylon Navy.

A Grab Hopper Dredger was purchased from Japan in 1967 for the construction and maintenance of harbours. Contracts were entered into with Messrs. Promopêche of France for the construction of shore facilities at Galle Harbour. I do not want to go into that. If necessary, I am prepared to table the necessary documents. Contracts were entered into with a West German firm for investigations, engineering designs and plans for 10 Grade B harbours, and also with Messrs. Scandia Consult of Sweden for investigation of the Trincomalee Harbour Project.

Further improvements were carried out at the Mutwal Fishery Harbour. The construction of the breakwater and groyne at Tangalle was completed. Work on the Mirissa Harbour was taken in hand and the contract was awarded to the Engineering Corporation. The contract for work on the Myliddy Harbour was awarded to the Engineering Corporation. Tenders were called, closing on 25.8.67, for installation of refrigeration equipment at Beruwala. The construction of the Beruwala Harbour took about four to five years for completion. Sites were selected for the construction of wholesale markets at Kandy and Kurunegala.

The first export of fish took place in July this year. Two tuna boats which we purchased from Japan went out fishing and they sold their catch at Penang and we earned Rs. 116,000 with the first catch. They are out again, and we shall be earning foreign exchange. I remember the hon. Member for Balapitiya

(Mr. L. C. de Silva) arguing that the people of Ceylon should eat tuna. I think we can afford to eat some other types of fish like *thora*, *balaya* and other smaller varieties, and let tuna earn a little foreign exchange for us because we have to pay for these boats, trawlers, tuna boats and equipment of that nature. And it is necessary to earn foreign exchange. I am told that tuna is called *kela-walla*. I wish the hon. Member for Devinuwara (Mr. de Mel) was here; he knows a little more about fish than I do. That is the position with regard to the public sector.

Now a word about the work of the geologists. The hon. Member for Akuressa (Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe) never fails to criticize the work of the Geology Department. He always has a series of questions to ask but he is never present when the questions come up here.

While the primary task of the Geological Survey Department remains the regional geological mapping of the Island, priority was given to the investigation of mineral deposits to meet development needs and the requirements of various industries. Mineral raw materials investigated include (1) the glass sands of the Madampe-Marawila-Nattandiya area (2) the ceramic raw materials in the Matale District (3) the magnetite deposits of Paniredawa (4) the iron ore deposits at Karametiya and (5) the clay in the Anuradhapura, Uda Walawe, Mullaitivu and Hanwella areas. Engineering geology investigations were also undertaken in connection with several development projects.

The last financial year saw the inauguration of the reconnaissance survey of the little known south-east sector of the Island which is one of the main objectives under the Five-Year Plan. The chief objectives of the Five-Year Plan are the compilation of a geological map of the entire Island on the quarter inch scale and the preparation of a mineral resources inventory. The plan provides for the continuation of the regional geological mapping on the scale of

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two inches to a mile in order to complete the south-west sector of the Island and a rapid reconnaissance survey of approximately 7,000 square miles in the south-east sector on the scale of one inch to a mile. The south-east sector was selected for the rapid reconnaissance survey as it is the part of the Island least known geologically and large parts of it are inaccessible and under forest. Therefore, this area provides the best chance of finding outcropping mineral deposits.

In spite of the severe shortage of technical and professional staff, very satisfactory progress has been maintained in the past financial year, and approximately 850 square miles forming a part of the south-eastern reconnaissance survey were mapped, while a little over 500 square miles were mapped in the south-western sector on the scale of two inches to a mile.

Unfortunately, the printing of the completed geological maps by the Survey Department has been greatly delayed and at the end of September 1966, there were no less than twelve completed one inch maps awaiting printing by the Survey Department. These include the completed sheets in respect of the following: Alutgama, Gampaha, Avissawella, Ratnapura, Chilaw, Battuluoya, Rakwana, Galgamuwa, Puttalam, Ambalangoda, Ambalantota, and Dandagamuwa.

The silica deposits of the Madampe-Marawila-Nattandiya area have been studied in great detail to determine the depth of sands and for the collection of bulk samples. Pilot tests will be carried out on the bulk samples to determine the exact mineralogy of the sands to recommend measures for the upgrading of the sands. A supplementary programme of diamond drilling was undertaken at Panirendawa to obtain additional data on the magnetite deposit, which had been proved earlier by the department to contain between five to six million tons of

magnetite, and the possibility of mining the two northernmost blocks of magnetite as a single unit.

Investigations in the Matale District have led to the discovery of very large reserves of high grade ceramic materials, quartz and felspar. We would be in a position to export these valuable ceramic materials soon. Fluorspar was detected in two of the drill holes and this is the first record of fluorspar in the Island. The mineral is of economic importance in the steel industry, principally in the basic open-hearth process in which it is added as a flux; it is also of importance in the manufacture of hydrofluoric acid. The department is engaged in a joint project with the Ceylon Ceramics Corporation in the study and improvement of the mining, upgrading and quality control of kaolin to meet the specifications for industrial uses. Some of the recommendations made by the department's team of officers have been implemented by the corporation and the quality of the kaolin has shown improvement as a result. The discovery of magnetite at Karametiya in the Badulla district was investigated and further investigations will be made to determine the extent of the deposits.

Extensive clay investigations have been carried out in several areas, largely in connection with production difficulties experienced by most of the tile factories belonging to the National Small Industries Corporation.

Tile factories have been put up without examining whether deposits of suitable clay for the manufacture of tiles was available. Sometimes we had to transport clay from Anuradhapura to Yatiyana in the South in order to mix with the clay at Yatiyana for the production of tiles.

Definite recommendations have now been made and these have helped in a large measure to overcome the production difficulties and to improve the quality of the tiles.

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A clay field was located for the Mullaitivu factory where a plant had been erected but could not be worked due to lack of suitable clay.

Engineering geology investigations undertaken in the past two years include foundation studies in connection with the establishment of the Oil Refinery at Hapugaskande, the Fertilizer factory at Hunupitiya, the Thulhiriya Textile Mill, water supply investigations for the Ceramic Factory at Piliyandala, the Ore-dressing plant at Pulmoddai, the Industrial Estate at Ekala, and the Leather Factory at Mattakkuliya. This is a sphere in which the department performs important advisory duties and it has enabled the Government and Government-sponsored corporations to obtain essential data on foundation conditions without having recourse to drilling contractors, and at a fraction of the cost which would have been incurred had contractors been employed.

With regard to the future programme, the department is now engaged in the exploration of the limestone deposits in the Puttalam North area in connection with the Second Stage of the Puttalam Cement Factory. Earlier investigations carried out by the department in the same area had proved 20 million tons of high grade limestone which is adequate for a 200,000 ton cement plant for 60 years. The investigations for ceramic raw materials in the Matale district are continuing, while the department is participating in the seismic survey of the Jaffna Peninsula and the north-west coastal belt as a preliminary to oil exploration. A diamond drill and two drill crews are engaged in this project. Plans for the future include further detailed studies of the Gondwana basin in the Puttalam and Chilaw districts where investigations carried out by this department have proved a great thickness of carbonaceous shales. The progress of this investigation is awaited with great interest as similar rocks on the Indian continent are associated with coal formations.

Arrangements have also been made to carry out foundation investigations at sites selected for the construction of fisheries harbours.

I have taken a little more time than I expected, but I think it is worth-while to place these facts before the House, because this Government is determined to develop industries in this country. With the expansion and the increasing mechanization of agriculture, the surplus available for employment on industrial development is likely to increase every year.

With regard to the unemployment problem, we are finding it difficult even to get rid of the backlog that the S.L.F.P. Government accumulated during its term of office. By the way the increase in the population last year was very strange. There was no increase in the birth rate, but there was an increase in the death rate.

The alarming increase in the birth rate has definitely come to a halt. I do not know whether this is due to the work of the Family Planning Association or to the attitude that the more enlightened people in this world are taking with regard to the question of birth control. But in India—this is a matter which comes under the purview of the Hon. Minister of Health and I do not want to say anything much—they have begun to realize that the annual rate of increase of 10 to 12 million is alarming. They are finding it difficult to obtain sufficient food supplies for this increasing population. In Ceylon too, I think we should adopt a sensible attitude on this question to see that children who are born are given a chance of developing to be normal healthy children, rather than to have a large number of children who will find it extremely difficult to survive even the early childhood years.

With the help of the Swedish team and of the Department of Health, I think by next year the Government will take up this question.

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All old prejudices must be shed. We are living in a modern world. We have to look at things not only from the point of view of the procreation of a large number of children or the survival of a race or a nationality but also from the point of view of giving every child that is born the opportunity of developing into a fully healthy child and all the opportunities that society ought to give him. Also, there is the question of bringing up the children—a burden that falls largely on the mother. All those matters have to be kept in mind. Today, even in Ceylon, women are increasingly entering the professions and securing employment generally, and this whole problem has to be even looked at from that point of view. So Ceylon too must keep pace with modern development. I say this in passing, but that is the position.

I wanted to say a few things for the edification of my hon. Friend the Member for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike). I am sorry he is not here. The hon. Member for Agalawatta (Dr. Colvin R. de Silva) is also not here. He said that I was dead. I do not know whether a dead man can do the things I do. I am 67, it is true, but I am still capable of doing a little work—not very much, perhaps, but a certain amount of work. I do not like to call people names, but I would like to say that the hon. Member for Agalawatta, who belongs to a parasitic profession, is the prince of parasites. He should not come here and say things without giving them careful thought.

I know him well. I sympathize with him because I taught him the elements of politics. I do not think he ever delivered a presidential address in the conferences of the Lanka Sama Samaja Party in the first five years without first getting me to carefully go over the political line. I wish he were here; it is a pity that he is not here. I still remember the day when we were travelling to Kandy and he asked me, “Philip, what is

this permanent revolution they are talking about? What is it?” I said, “Colvin, it is a difficult matter; to discuss this matter it will take us a few hours”. And now he comes and says that politically I am dead. Why, Sir, they announced in 1943 that I was politically dead. As a matter of fact, the hon. Member for Panadura (Mr. Leslie Goonewardene) and the hon. Member for Agalawatta issued a communique from somewhere on behalf of the Bolshevik-Leninist Party of India, Burma, the Maldiv Islands and Nicobar, expelling the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) and myself from the Lanka Sama Samaja Party for deviation.

It is a pity he is not here because I would have liked to say a few things. I know a little about his political activities, how difficult it was to keep him in the political field, that all that attracted him was the filthy lucre at the Bar, which sometimes prevented him from attending to his political duties.

Well, to make a long story short, Sir, in these Bolshevik-Leninists—I used to call them parlour Bolsheviks—I do not think there was much of Bolshevism at any stage, but the parlour is still there.

I have fought for the independence of this country from imperialism much more than any of these people—from the time I was a little child of 14 years when my father was condemned at a court-martial to death. That was the time I started to open my eyes. I have not sold the past to anybody. When I co-operated with the late Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike in 1956 in the M. E. P. Government, they condemned me saying, “Philip has betrayed the working class. He has betrayed their cause.”

After some time when I had differences with the late Mr. Bandaranaike and I found that it was not possible to do certain work I said, “Here you are, here is the portfolio! I am going home. I will sit on the

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other side of the House.” But what happened? A few months later he was assassinated. Before his body was cold these people were taking it round. They thought that they had got an opportunity. And then later they brought into the political field—Where is this Leader of the Opposition?—that old feudal lady from Mahawalatenne who combines the low-country landed aristocracy as well as the arrogant up-country feudal aristocracy. They thought that she was the leader, a new leader, for a socialist movement, for an independent Ceylon.

Sir, it is rather tiring to talk to empty benches particularly when the people to whom you like to talk are not here.

In the Lanka Sama Samaja Party there is no movement. It is a bloody monument to the stupidity, the selfishness and incompetence of its leaders.

I will co-operate with anybody who is ready to defend the independence of this country, who is ready to go at least a step or two in the economic reconstruction of this country, to build it up. I spent three years in the M. E. P. Government of the late Mr. Bandaranaike and I might say that I did fairly useful work. Perhaps, it is the only type of work they can boast about today when they go to the rural areas—the Paddy Lands Act, the Multi-purpose Co-operatives and various things. They were my work and not Mr. Bandaranaike's work, nor Mrs. Bandaranaike's, nor the work of this wind-bag from Dompe who spent even his early adult years in the ivory towers of the Mahanuga Gardens. We did not hear of his socialism at the university, we did not hear of his socialism even during the M. E. P. Government of the late Mr. Bandaranaike, but after that he developed his theory of Dompe Socialism.

Well, Sir, as far as I am concerned, I am interested in safeguarding the sovereignty and independence of this

country, whether it be from the two-armed camp or the three-armed camp I do not know. We are a non-aligned country. We have friendly relations with all countries and we try our best to see that those friendly relations are maintained.

The hon. Member for Agalawatta said that I was dead. I remember reading some time ago in an Indian newspaper a speech made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U. Thant. On the 11th May he said that he feared that the initial phases of World War Three had begun. He is a well-informed man, a man who can feel the trend of events. The position he occupies as Secretary-General of the United Nations also gives him enormous resources of information. He must be well-informed. He said that he sees signs today of the climate that existed before the Second World War.

Then, there was another person, Einstein who said that when the Third World War came, it would be fought with hydrogen bombs which would annihilate all life on earth.

So, it means little whether I die now because everyone must die during that war and there will be no life left on earth. What is important is that small, non-aligned countries like ours must see that peace is maintained.

I remember attending a conference in Delhi in December 1963. The then Prime Minister of India, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Krishna Menon were also there. There were representatives from various countries. Mr. Nehru said, “If atomic war takes place, there will be very few living beings left.” I saw him several times when I was in Delhi. He was a broken man. He had great confidence in some nations at the time, in their independence and in their sovereignty. But he was disillusioned, and in the following year he died.

There have been conferences of representatives of non-aligned nations. Certain Opposition Members also

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have attend them. I do not know whether they knew what was going on. I have my doubts.

We are in the Third World War. Before the Second World War most weapons were tried out in Spain. Weapons of war are being tried out today in various parts of the world. It is more important to see that war does not take place, to see that peace is maintained, rather than to take sides and call somebody the aggressor. It is much more important to preserve peace than to name somebody as the aggressor. U. Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, who was here a few months ago, made the position very clear. So far as this small country is concerned, we cannot be in any armed camp. We should exert every ounce of our energy to see that peace is preserved and non-alignment maintained.

Well, Sir, these are the things I wanted to say but what is the use of saying them when the people for whose benefit I wanted to say them are not here?

The Member for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike) made such a big fuss about the standards of this House going down because of a speech of mine. I read that speech. There is nothing there—absolutely nothing. I never said anything against the Leader of the Opposition. I read the report in HANSARD. What did I say? I said, Do not blame this Government and say that it is vindictive when you yourselves did things which were much worse. I do not think this Government did anything of that nature. I do not think this Government gave instructions to the Attorney-General to prosecute anybody. On the facts of the case they prosecuted.

But I know that the late Mr. Bandaranaike gave instructions to the person who was acting for the Attorney-General, Mr. Jansze, when he was in Kandy on some other business, to prosecute me for criminal libel. And

this great lawyer with his petty tricks comes to this House and says: "Mr. Bandaranaike was very fair; Mr. Bandaranaike wanted even a Minister of his Government prosecuted." I knew Mr. Bandaranaike only too well. I know the reason why he wanted me prosecuted. It was not a question of being fair. I do not want to go into that. But do not say that this Government is vindictive when the most vindictive people have been in the S. L. F. P. when they were in power.

What is the use of saying anything when the Member for Dompe is not here, when the Member for Agalawatta is not here, when even Mangala Moonesinghe is not here. මංගල ජෝරුව කඩ වැටෙනවලු. The Member for Devinuwara is not here. If he were, I could have asked him a few questions about certain matters which he cannot deny.

The Member for Dompe said that I was anxious to get into the Cabinet of Mrs. Bandaranaike. After I am dead, in my memoirs the full story can be read. I do not want to come out with it now. When I have discussions with a person I do not normally come out with the details of those discussions. That is the position. But the Member for Dompe did not play a very honourable part in that matter. That I know. The full details will be known after I die when somebody reads my memoirs, which I am writing.

Well, Sir, as far as industries and fisheries are concerned, we have made progress. We can look with confidence to the future. With the assistance of science and technology the industrial development of this country will go on.

The Minister of Agriculture is not here but I want to say this about the tea industry. In the field of research we have made terrific progress as far as our tea is concerned. A major break-through has been made by one of the scientists, Dr. R. L. Wickremasinghe. He has

succeeded in isolating the flavour of tea. You know what that means. Low quality tea can be made into high quality tea. He has succeeded in this and he has written a paper on his research in "The Tea Quarterly" of June 1967. At page 208, this is what Dr. Wickremasinghe says :

"The keto-acids in tea flush and the changes they undergo during manufacture were investigated and it was found that the amounts of α -keto iso-caproic acids increased during withering and then decreased during fermentation, and also that the production of this keto-acid reached a high level in flavoury weather conditions and was especially high in flavoury clones, e.g., DTI.

Based on these observations, the theory is proposed that development of flavour is dependent, in the first instance, on conditions which are suitable for the formation of α -keto-iso-caproic acid from leucine by transamination with appropriate keto-acids, e.g., α -keto-glutaric acid. In conditions of bright weather, it may be expected that there would be an accumulation of keto-acids in the leaf due to a rapid rate of carbon dioxide fixation leading to formation of glucose, which is one of the precursors of keto-acids. If at the same time weather conditions are dry, the absorption and transport of nitrogenous material from the soil would conceivably be retarded, and hence the high level of keto-acids produced by the bright weather conditions would not be reduced as a result of their conversion to amino-acids by amination. Both of these speculations, viz. high level of keto-acids and low level of total amino-acids in flavoury weather conditions have been borne out in quantitative studies of these two groups of compounds."

Dr. Wickremasinghe has already made a major break-through in this field.

"However, although the level of total amino-acids is low, it is possible that the amount of leucine *relative* to that of the other amino-acids is higher than at other times of the year, and this relatively higher amount of leucine confers on it an advantage over the other amino-acids in the competition for transamination with the available keto-acids. In this connection evidence has been obtained that tea flush does, in fact possess an enzyme system capable of effecting transamination between leucine and α -keto-glutaric acid. One of the products of this reaction has been identified as α -keto-iso-caproic acid, and hence there is no doubt that tea flush is equipped with the enzymes and substrates required for the

first step in the transformation of leucine to terpenes. In the subsequent conversions of α -keto-iso caproic acid, the key intermediate is mevalonic acid, because this acid is the most important precursor of the terpenes, carotenoids and sterols of plants. The separation and identification of radioactive mevalonic acid after feeding flush with radioactive leucine, therefore, afforded evidence in strong support of the theory being outlined. The further evidence for the conversion of mevalonic acid to terpenes was provided by the detection of radioactivity in the steam volatile fraction, and the observation that the major part of this radioactivity could be traced to a compound having the properties of a terpene. Some additional evidence in support of this theory was provided by the observed increase in the amounts of coenzyme A and manganese in tea flush during periods of flavoury weather, and also by the detection of a phosphatase system, all of which are involved in the pathway of conversion of leucine to terpenes. The enhancement of flavour by cold nights following bright, dry days is possibly due partly to a further retardation in the transport of nitrogenous material from the roots to flush, and partly to the effect of cold in encouraging the preservation and activity of those enzyme systems which catalyse the formation of essential oils, (composed of terpenes), which enable plants to better withstand the cold conditions.

The work described above, which forms part of the investigations carried out during the past two years, has thrown some light on the biochemical mechanisms responsible for the development of quality and flavour during the manufacture of black tea, and also forms the basis of investigations carried out by the TRI for the production of a high quality flavoury instant tea, and modifications in the manufacture of flavoury, black tea."

This is a major break-through. Very few people know this. As a matter of fact after Dr. Wickremasinghe found this out I understand a very big executive of a firm from England flew to Ceylon and offered Dr. Wickremasinghe a salary that no Ceylonese scientist has ever been paid. Dr. Wickremasinghe refused to accept it and he continues in the T. R. I.

In the field of science and technology we have people who are able to make a major break-through, and the industrial future of this country can be bright.

விசேஷ பதவி கெடுபித, 1967-68

—தேவன வர கியலி

அ. ஸ. 5.35

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மை. (தென்னு கொழும்பு)

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா—கொழும்புத் தெற்கு)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa—Colombo South)

I must first express my thanks to the hon. Member for Habaraduwa (Mr. Prins Gunasekera) for allowing me to precede him in today's Debate. It is a very difficult matter after listening to the Hon. Minister of Industries and Fisheries to confine one's remarks to this Budget because apart from a development of the subject of industries and fisheries the Hon. Minister chose this occasion to deliver a fairly lengthy *apologia pro vita sua*. The terms of that apology were couched in language which was strangely reminiscent of the old days when a Philip Gunawardena, militant, fighting British imperialism and local capitalism—

சி. பி. கன்னங்கர மை. (தெனியாய)

மை)

(திரு. சி. என். கன்னங்கர—தெனியாய)

(Mr. C. N. Kannangara—Deniyaya)

He still is.

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மை.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

—was able to inspire persons into following him even to the extent of asking him while travelling in a car : what is the Permanent Revolution ? We have now passed from the age of Permanent Revolution to the age of permanent decline in political morality on the part of the Hon. Minister of Industries. Sir, I shall take a few minutes subsequently to deal with these manifestations of senile delinquency in politics in a manner which is more worthy of the Hon. Minister.

செல்டன் ஜயசிங்க மை.

(திரு. செல்டன் ஜயசிங்க)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Utterly stupid ! Whom are you speaking of, the Member in front of you or the Member across the Floor ?

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மை.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I am speaking of the Member in front of you.

செல்டன் ஜயசிங்க மை.

(திரு. செல்டன் ஜயசிங்க)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

I will look after him, you look after your Member.

டாக்டர் பி. பி. பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I think you will have to look after him in the end !

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மை.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

To come back to this Budget, the Hon. Minister of Finance is truly a a wizard. Whether his financial wizardry is derived, as my hon. Colleague from Yatiyantota said, from these various gentlemen who are walking the Government offices under the patronage of the World Bank, the I. B. R. D., the I. M. F. and so on, or whether he derives his wisdom and his wizardry from strictly native sources, from his native Wannai, I do not know. But I have never seen a budget deficit of such a magnitude disappear so rapidly as in the hands of the Hon. Minister of Finance.

When the Estimates were presented we were faced with a 995.5 million deficit on the figures given in this bulky document which was given to us. Of course, he adjusted the figures subsequently in his speech, and within 15 minutes that deficit just vanished.

What are the principal characteristics of the Hon. Minister's Budget ? He has been complimented on not placing new burdens on the people. There are no new tax burdens ; there is no further cut in subsidies. He has been

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complimented on a streamlined Budget. So much so that my hon. Friend from Akurana (Mr. Hameed) completing the last line of one of his verses, predicted confidently—he seems to have a line every year!—that the Hon. Minister is not going to be a casualty. I sincerely hope and trust, in a purely personal sense, whether it applies to the Hon. Minister of Finance or the Hon. Minister of Industries, that there will be no personal casualties. We wish them long life—not as Ministers.

What are the broad features of this Budget? The Hon. Minister has skilfully disguised the real situation that is obtaining in this country despite the dark terms in which he talked about the financial deficit that is facing us, the balance of payments troubles, the crisis in tea, so on and so forth. The Hon. Minister very skilfully hid what he was really doing. The principal feature of this Budget is that there is a tremendous burden being placed upon the people of this country, the burden of prices; and not merely has he provided the machinery within this Budget to keep the prices as they are, in some directions preventing their dropping, but he has also provided the machinery by means of which further price rises are to be expected. That is the true secret of the matter.

He may not have placed tax burdens on the people of this country; he may not have directly hit the masses of this country in any way; but he has framed a Budget, the basic philosophy of which, the strategy of which must result in further price increases despite all the

controls that these Ministers may talk about. And that is the tragedy of this Budget. It is the tragedy of this country that the third Budget of the Hon. Minister, far from stemming the increase of prices that the people had a right to expect on the basis of their promised programme of price decreases during the elections, has been framed on the basis of policies dictated from somewhere else, and can only inevitably result in further price increases.

As far as the rich, the elite, in this country are concerned—the new rich and the old rich, yes, even the rich feudalists that my Hon. Friend, the Minister of Industries, talks about—no new burdens are placed upon them. There are no new tax burdens placed upon them. But before I conclude I shall demonstrate that in addition to all the reliefs that the Hon. Minister has so far given, by the time his Taxation Commission proposals come to be implemented it is very likely that there will be further relief given to them.

I have the greatest respect for my Hon. Friend, the Minister of Finance, as a person who seeks to speak the truth. Therefore, when I say what I am going to say next, I do not apply it in any personal sense at all. What stares you in the face when you contemplate this Budget is one great lie—the lie in relation to figures. If you examine the Hon. Minister's revenue figures and his expenditure figures, what stares you in the face is a big lie. And I will go back to his earliest Budget in order to demonstrate what I mean. If you go back to the Hon. Minister's first Budget of 1965, what were the statements he made to us in regard to what he intended to do?

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[බර්තාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.]

The Hon. Minister of Finance in presenting his Budget for 1965-66 gave his estimates as follows :

	<i>Rs. Million</i>
<i>Expenditure :</i>	
Recurrent expenditure	1,923
Less Sinking Fund contributions and Amortisation payments ..	97
	1,826
Less 2½ per cent. under-expenditure	46
	1,780
<i>Revenue :</i>	1,884
Surplus in current account	104
Capital expenditure	577
Sinking Fund contributions, &c.	97
	674
Deficit	570

Then he said the following :

“As in previous years, local borrowing and foreign aid will fill a substantial part of the gap. Funds to be obtained from local borrowing next year are expected to be Rs. 275 million as compared with about Rs. 250 million in the previous and current years. Foreign aid receipts in connection with projects included in the Budget will be around Rs. 175 million. Administrative borrowing is expected to yield Rs. 25 million next year compared with Rs. 59 million in 1963-64 and Rs. 10 million in 1964-65. Thus, the total amount of funds to be raised by borrowing and foreign aid add up to Rs. 475 million, leaving an unfinanced gap of Rs. 95 million”.—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 9th August 1965; Vol. 61, cc. 142-4.]

Having said that, he went on to give his new tax proposals, leaving with him a net increase of Rs. 14 million in revenue which, he said, will reduce the unfinanced budgetary gap from Rs. 95 million to Rs. 81 million. He said :

“It is proposed to cover this gap by borrowings from the banking system.

This amount, I must point out, is well within the amount of expansionary finance that is consistent with the improvement in total supplies that we shall have over the next financial year, together with restraints on commercial bank credit to the private sector.”—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 9th August 1965; Vol. 61, cs. 145-6.]

It was a Rs. 81 million unfinanced budgetary gap that he talked about in 1965.

Now this is what he said in his Budget Speech for 1966-67 :

“At the time the Budget for the current year was passed, estimated revenue for 1965-66 was expected to be Rs. 1,898 million, recurrent expenditure Rs. 1,924 million and capital expenditure Rs. 578 million. As the total estimated expenditure was thus Rs. 2,502 million, the excess of expenditure over revenue was Rs. 604 million. With the usual provision of 2½ per cent for the recurrent under-expenditure, the Budget deficit was expected to be Rs. 556 million and this was to be financed as follows :

	<i>Rs. Million</i>
Local borrowing	275
Foreign aid	175
Administrative borrowing	25
Total	475

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The unfinanced gap of Rs. 81 million was to be covered by borrowing from the banking system.

These estimates have now to be revised in view of certain developments on the revenue side, on the one hand, and on the expenditure side, on the other.

—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 29th July, 1966; Vol. 68, c. 39.]

This is what the Hon. Minister says in respect of his Budget deficit, now that the position is really known :

The Budget deficit or the excess of total expenditure over revenue was Rs. 628 million. There were also net payments on account of advance account operations of Rs. 37 million, resulting in a total resource requirement of Rs. 665 million. This was financed from the following sources :

				<i>Rupees Million</i>
Rupee Loans	..	..	..	325
Treasury Bills	..	..	..	124
Central Bank advances (including contributions to IBRD and ADB)	..	..	..	50
Foreign aid consisting of project loans and commodity loans and grants	..	..	..	136
Administrative borrowing	..	..	..	112
National development tax	..	..	..	1

These sources enabled the Government to obtain Rs. 83 million in excess of the financing requirements, which was utilized to augment cash balances. The net expansionary impact of Government fiscal operations in 1965-66 was Rs. 122 million, as against Rs. 35 million in the previous financial year and Rs. 163 million in 1963-64."—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 25th July 1967; Vol. 73, cs. 24-25.]

What he really wants to tell you, Sir, is that the unfinanced gap that he talked about, originally estimated at Rs. 95 million, subsequently brought down to an estimated figure of Rs. 81 million, ended up as an unfinanced gap of nearly Rs. 124 million, and that he resorted to the traditional methods of creating money for the purpose of financing the gap. Apart from the expansionary sources of bank borrowing, the Hon. Minister had to fall back upon Treasury Bills for the purpose of finding the money.

How far has he gone off the mark in this matter compared to what he anticipated in 1965? There was only one unestimated element that the Hon. Minister can point to, and that is the weather. Apart from that, there was no other reason; tea prices had not begun to collapse; other export prices had not collapsed in the same disastrous way as happened in 1956. He anticipated that there would be a collapse. What was not expected

was the weather. But despite that, how far out is he on his figures?—[Interruption]. That is why I say that, on the basis of his estimate for last year and the unfinanced gap that he budgeted for last year, when he delivers his next Budget speech and we get the total picture in respect of 1966-67 we shall find that his budgetary gap, which was unfinanced and had to be financed from expansionary sources, was very much greater than what he anticipated.

Now, on the basis of those figures being so far out from what he had stated, I wonder where the Hon. Minister is going to end with his current Budget? That is why I said at the outset that what faces us, on these Budget figures, is one big lie. The Hon. Minister's Budget is like—

The young lady of Skye

With a figure like a capital 'I'.

She said, It is too bad,

But, of course, I can pad;

Which shows you that figures can lie.

That, Sir, is a true description of the Hon. Minister's Budget.

Sir, in the current Budget the Hon. Minister has taken into account the savings that he anticipates on rice.

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In respect of the year 1966-67, he anticipates a saving of Rs. 150 to Rs. 157 million. If you take the amount budgeted for the Food Commissioner, you will find that the figure is still very high. Why is that? Because the poor Minister of Finance, despite the fact that he has saved on the one measure of rice taken away from the poor man, has had to supplement the other with extra purchases of flour, purchases which will involve him in a much bigger deficit.

On the other hand, what is this Budget really based upon? If you go through the figures which were given to you by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera), you will see that the real basis of this Budget is what is expected to be the 'spill-over' of consortium aid from the first and second programmes. That is the real crux of this Budget. The Hon. Minister expected some Rs. 479 million from consortium aid, of which he has got the miserable amount of Rs. 139 million, and there is the 'spill-over' which is expected. It is with this anticipated 'spill-over' and the counterpart funds that are going to accumulate as commodity aid that is yet to come that the Hon. Minister expects to balance his Budget. But he dare not come to this House and state that, because his Budget would then be a purely speculative budget. He dare not state that it is on the basis of expected commodity aid which he has not got, on terms accepted in the past, that he is going to finance the budget. His Government cannot say that on the Floor of this House. Therefore, they say they are expecting to finance this Budget out of some Rs. 350 million from local loans and administrative borrowings. Rs. 130 million from Project Aid and Rs. 125 million from the Counterpart Fund. That is the modest amount that he has budgeted for. But the real fact is that in the balancing of his Budget the Hon. Minister is relying upon what is called the spill over of the first and second programmes

that have been mentioned in his Foreign Exchange Budget. I quote from the Foreign Exchange Budget page 5 :

"Under the 1st and 2nd commodity aid programmes for 1965 (second half) and 1966, approximately Rs. 421 million was pledged, of which only Rs. 139 million was received by the end of 1966, the balance spilling over into 1967."

Does he expect that the real difference between these two figures, Rs. 139 million and Rs. 421 million, will spill over into 1967 and he will get something in the neighbourhood of Rs. 290 million? Is that what he is expecting to get? Even if he does get that, to what extent is it going to help him out of these financial difficulties.

That is the real question that faces us. The Hon. Minister's Budget is therefore based upon a set of fictitious figures purely related to a number of circumstances over which he has no control. It is easy to say that we are not in a position to command commodity prices. It is easy to say that we cannot dictate to the weather. He is also relying on other sources over which he has no control. And of the grand sum of Rs. 421 million which he expected, he has only got Rs. 139 million, and that was expected to cover his expenses of last year.

In regard to the revenue prospects that he envisages this year he finds himself in a very curious position. If we take him on the taxation side what does he expect from Inland Revenue? In regard to that matter the Hon. Minister had a duty by this House to tell us about his expectations. He introduced a new scheme of taxation. The last remnants of Kaldor were buried, but he called his new scheme a return to Kaldor, because apart from the expenditure tax which Kaldor had which was to act as a goad towards driving people, the entrepreneur, into development, he used what he thought was also a Kaldorian devise, the approved savings relief. The Hon. Minister had a duty cast on him, having experimented with this approved savings scheme over

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the last year, to tell us of the results that he had achieved. But he did not tell us. He has not taken us into his confidence, and the Administration Report of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue is delayed. We still

do not know what exactly has happened. But the figures that the Hon. Minister gives, the estimates in regard to Inland Revenue are themselves interesting. These are the figures in the estimates :

“Head IV—Income Tax, Estate Duty, Stamps, Excess Profits Duty, &c.

	Rs.
Actual Revenue for 1965-66 ..	322,592,414
Original Estimate for 1966-67 ..	309,020,500
Revised Estimate for 1966-67 ..	310,520,500
Estimate for 1967-68 ..	302,520,500 ”

There is a drop of Rs. 8 million. The Hon. Minister of Finance has a curious system of budgeting. Having given the Inland Revenue figures in

that form in the Estimates, in his Budget he gives another set of figures.

When he comes to the question of bridging the deficit he says :

“The ways and means of financing the Budget deficit of Rs. 889 million, referred

to earlier, may be summarized as follows :—

	Rupees Million
(1) Local Loans ..	350
(2) Foreign Aid (Project) ..	125
(3) Use of Commodity Aid Counterpart Funds ..	150
(4) Administrative Borrowing ..	25
(5) Use of Profits and Reserves of State Corporations and Undertakings ..	30
(6) Increase of Import Licence fee from 1 per cent. to 10 per cent. ..	80
(7) Increase of Excise Duty on Tobacco by Rs. 4.50 per lb. ..	15
(8) Speedier recovery of tax arrears ..	15
	<hr/> 790 ” <hr/>

[OFFICIAL REPORT, 25th July 1967 ; Vol. 73, c. 64.]

Now, Sir, this is a very curious concept. In this bulky book of Revenue and Expenditure for 1967/68 he states that he expects from the Inland Revenue Department a total of Rs. 302.5 million. Then he states that on the basis of that estimate there is a deficit, and one of the elements that is going to help him to bridge the deficit is another Rs. 15 million from the Inland Revenue Department !

regard to this break down, he had to give us a further break down. What is it that you have lost by way of approved savings ? What relief did you get by way of your amnesty ? What is it that you are losing under it ?

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(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් ඉයාසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

You said in your last year's speeches that the amount is about Rs. 200 million.

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(තිரு. බර්නාඩ් සොයා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Regarding what ?

පෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් ඉයාසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Income tax.

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(තිரு. ශෙල්ටන් ඉයාසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Arrears of income tax.

බර්නාඩ් සොයා මයා.

(තිரு. බර්නාඩ් සොයා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Whatever it is that you are going to set up, how are you going to get it ? If the Hon. Minister was careful in

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බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I am not asking you to quote my figures. I think these estimates come from the Minister's own department. If he is prepared to accept my figures given last year as a correct prophecy I have no objection, but I would not like him to adopt my figures without first testing them with the department and giving us the true position.

To what extent was your shortfall in respect of approved savings set off from what you got from your amnesty? A duty is cast on the Hon. Minister to tell us that.

Sir, there are some interesting facts about this amnesty which the Hon. Minister has not told us, and I want to come out with certain facts which I am sure the Hon. Minister will not deny.

Let us remember that this was the second amnesty. The first amnesty was given by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota when he was Minister of Finance. There were certain declarations that were made by taxpayers with the second amnesty given by the Hon. Minister of Finance. They declared profits which had not been disclosed in respect of income tax earlier. The new declaration was as high as Rs. 140 million. Is that correct? That was the declaration of undisclosed profits as a result of the Hon. Minister's amnesty. Let this House take note of this very startling fact: of the Rs. 140 million undisclosed profits, over Rs. 100 million came from the import and distribution trade. Those were the same people who declared their undisclosed profits during the time the hon. Member for Yatiyantota was Minister of Finance. Having once made a declaration, they come to the second declaration and show undisclosed profits to the extent of Rs. 105 million; that is over and above what they declared earlier genuinely, as they said, for the payment of tax. If you relate that sum to the quotas granted to these people

you can estimate the rate of profit they have made and the extent of their profiteering. I say, there need be no further argument in regard to the necessity for the complete take over of the import trade in this Island. No further argument is needed.

From these amnesty revelations—the Hon. Minister will not dare to deny it—that is, out of a total declaration of Rs. 140 million of undisclosed income, Rs. 105 million was profits from import and distribution.

I have been searching for some information as to what are these ventures to which the Hon. Minister has granted tax relief through approved savings. One of them is the retail distribution system for vegetables and meats, the Farms and Retail Markets Limited, at the opening of which at Bambalapitiya I too assisted, and the others are the agricultural ventures, the lands that have been opened up by companies, to which 57,000 acres have been alienated. There are only two concerns that can be described as industrial; the others are all agricultural or distributive concerns. The total number is about eight. About eight concerns had been given approved savings relief.

But the vast majority of the taxpayers of this country of the higher income brackets have got tax relief from approved savings. How have they got it? Because the Hon. Minister's Inland Revenue Act provided that the payment of wealth tax is also an approved saving. The payment of wealth tax is described as an approved saving. So, having paid their wealth tax, they got the approved savings relief. From the point of view of the Hon. Minister when he introduced this scheme for the purpose of inducing the entrepreneur to invest his money in development projects, his approved savings scheme is already a failure. Those who have got the relief, the big companies that have got these allocations of land on 25-year leases, have got permits for tractors, jeeps and the like. I shall come to that a little later. I will show exactly what has happened and how development is taking place.

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The Hon. Minister appointed a Tax Commission. The Tax Commission Report is in his hands. I do not see why it has not been possible to publish this document. Is it a secret document? Is it something that we should not know? Here is a commission paid out of public funds exploring the possibilities of reforming the tax system of this country and here is an important Budget Debate that is taking place. It may be that the Hon. Minister has not made up his mind about what proposals of the Tax Commission he wants to implement. Let him make up his mind later on, but let us know what the recommendations of this commission are. What are these recommendations? The position in respect of that matter too is not very bright. I know that the Hon. Minister is unable to make up his mind for the very significant reason that in regard to a number of recommendations there is a fierce debate and discussion going on for and against within his own Party.

The Hon. Minister introduced a Bill, the Inland Revenue (Amendment) Bill, last year, which lapsed. Why did this Bill lapse? This was a Bill which was meant partly to meet the requirements of the Hon. Minister of State. Large concessions were to be given to those who invested in tourism and hotels: I quote:

“Clause 3:

The object of this clause is to enable the Government to enter into contracts with a foreign contractor and exempt the profits from such contracts from income tax”

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(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

He is anticipating a Bill.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I am not anticipating anything. I am talking of a Bill that lapsed.

වැනිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

Lapsed?

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

It is a Bill available for discussion. I am not debating it. I am only quoting from it.

“Clause 4:

The object of this clause is—

(a) to provide for the deduction of any expenditure incurred in the purchase of any equipment, furniture, fittings, utensils or articles by any person who constructs or operates an approved hotel for tourists”

In addition to that, there was an attempt made by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue to define what is the five-year tax holiday. The Hon. Minister is adding to his own revenue by smoking a cigarette, but I shall develop my argument until he comes back. This Bill provided for a definition of the five-year tax holiday.

කාංගසහ නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා

(குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Order, please! If the Hon. Minister thinks that that is a sort of Bill that will be introduced or is about to be introduced, it will not be fair to anticipate the Bill.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I beg your pardon. This Bill has lapsed. It has not been re-introduced.

කාංගසහ නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා

(குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

It will be re-introduced.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Until it is re-introduced, I am perfectly at liberty to discuss it. May I humbly submit, Sir—

விசேஷ பதன் கெடுபத, 1967-68

—தேவன வர கியலி

காரகஸஸ நியோகித ஸஸபநிது

(குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

All right, carry on then.

பெர்னாட் ஸோய்ஸா மஹ.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் ஸோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

[Interruption]—மே கியன்னை

கரந்நடு கிய தே ஸுநடி; நோகலே
மந்ந கியலி ஸுந்நே.

Sir, why did this Bill lapse? Why was it allowed to lapse? It was on the Order Paper for a number of months. There was a definition sought by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue in regard to the five-year tax holiday. He wanted to make it five years whereas under the Inland Revenue Act they really had more than five years.

The proposal of the Hon. Minister with this Bill to limit the tax holiday to five years was viewed with the greatest concern by those who would have to pay. They made strong representations against it. They were against the definition, and despite the fact that the Commissioner of Inland Revenue was anxious to get the Bill passed, although the Minister of State was anxious to get the Bill passed for the purpose of giving the approved savings relief to hoteliers and those who invested in tourism, this Bill was allowed to lapse.

Now, if in regard to the question of inland revenue the rich people of this country, the capitalists of this country, can exert that much pressure, pressure sufficient to get a Bill tabled in this House to remain on the Order paper for the rest of the Session and to lapse, if that pressure group is so powerful, I am asking the Hon. Minister, how will that group react in relation to your Tax Commission's proposals if they happen to hit them hard?

I say that the Hon. Minister's figures from inland revenue, the figures he gives in this Budget, of a drop from Rs. 310.5 million to

Rs. 302.5 million, presage another Rs. 8 million relief for those people. I am taking you on your own figures. Rs. 15 million which you are going to use to finance your budget gap is to be obtained through speedier methods of collection. That has nothing to do with this. These are normal collections.

Whence this drop unless you expect part of this to be on your approved savings relief, not off-set by any further collections from amnesties? I am speaking of the rest of it. This is anticipated streamlining of your tax system.

I am told that the Taxation Commission has discovered that the present inland revenue system in this country is irrational, that it is self-contradictory, and that it is difficult of operation. It did not require the appointment of a commission to make all those discoveries.

செ. மன்னியாக

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

You wanted one appointed.

பெர்னாட் ஸோய்ஸா மஹ.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் ஸோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Yes; I was entirely in favour. That does not mean that I will be in favour of all their proposals. I have been demanding for a Tax Commission from 1960.

What is to be expected? If in regard to the Inland Revenue (Amendment) Bill that the Hon. Minister presented, the power of these pressure groups was so great that they could have prevented that Bill from passing into law, I say that as far as the rich people of this country are concerned, there is not one cent of extra taxation that they will permit to be levied from them. That is the true position.

That is why I say that this Budget is false. If the Hon. Minister really intends to levy any further taxes by

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—දෙවන වර කියවීම

way of inland revenue, then that should have a place in the revenue figures in this Budget. Otherwise the revenue figures given here would be wrong. If the Hon. Minister gets a windfall, that would be another matter. But he knows there is a Taxation Commission Report to be placed before Parliament; he knows he has got to put some of those measures into effect. Knowing all that, if he comes here on the occasion of the Budget and says, "I do not know what further taxes I am going to impose", we are left with only one conclusion, and one only: whatever form the Taxation Commission recommendations may take, in the form of legislation they are not going to place any extra burden upon the rich people of this country. That is the true secret.

The Minister also expects a considerable amount from customs duties. That is why I say that this Budget is all wrong. Here is what he expects from customs duties:

Actual revenue, 1965-66	..	Rs. 463.7 million
Original estimate, 1966-67	..	Rs. 588 million
Revised estimate, 1966-67	..	Rs. 475.5 million

That shows a drop of Rs. 113 million.

Estimate for 1967-68	..	Rs. 479.2 million
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We have to ask the Minister why he did not favour us with an analysis of this figure. You had your import duty surcharge. Despite that surcharge, your revenue has dropped. How did that come about?—[*Interruption*]. The Minister should have told us. He has not told us.

මෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිரு. ශෙල්ට්තන් ඉයාසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

It is due to the duty-free import of certain essential items and the drop in the income from exports.—[*Interruption*].

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(තිரு. බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I am talking of imports.

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(තිரு. ශෙල්ට්තන් ඉයාසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

You were asking for the reasons for the shortfall in revenue from customs duties.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(තිரு. බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

The estimated revenue for 1967-68 is Rs. 479.2 million, but you are providing for a larger import bill. If the logic of what the Parliamentary Secretary says by way of explanation is correct, then your figure here must be very much larger than this. Why this figure of Rs. 479.2 million?

These are the figures in respect of the export of tea:

Actual revenue, 1965-66	..	Rs. 165.5 million
Original estimate, 1966-67	..	Rs. 164 million
Revised estimate, 1966-67	..	Rs. 162.7 million
Estimate for 1967-68	..	Rs. 161.7 million

The Minister expects a drop of Rs. 1 million. If you consider the manner in which tea has been behaving, can this be said to be a correct estimate?

I am mentioning these figures for this purpose. Variations in export revenue from customs duties are bound to occur. Nobody denies that. But where you have a situation like the one we are faced with today, the Minister has a duty cast upon him to tell us that these are provisional figures. He must tell us what is the basic minimum that he expects and cast his Budget on the basis of the real figures he gives us. He must tell us, if there is a shortfall in respect

விசர்ப்பன பதனீ கெடுமீபன, 1967-68

—தேவன வர கியிலே

[பெர்னாட் சோய்சா மொ.]

of these matters, how that is going to affect the unfinanced gap that he has talked about and what measures he contemplates to meet such a situation. If he does not do that, it is an unrealistic Budget. And what are we here to discuss? A set of purely speculative figures which turn out at the end of two years to have had no real meaning?

That is why I say that on the taxation side the Minister has failed. He has not told us what exactly the position is.

One of the principal revenue measures of the Minister is the increase in the import licence fee which is expected to bring in Rs. 80 million, that is, Rs. 20 million more than what he estimates it will cost him to give that measly allowance to the public servants.

பேர்த்மன் சேலிங்ஹே மொ.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹே)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Measly? You could not give Rs. 1.50. The Minister is giving Rs. 20.

பெர்னாட் சோய்சா மொ.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

We have gone over this argument many times before.

ஃபாபீசு பீன். பீ. பீ. பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

We were only six months in office. You have been in office for 2½ years. What are you talking?

பேர்த்மன் சேலிங்ஹே மொ.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹே)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

If you wanted to do it you could have done it.

ஃபாபீசு பீன். பீ. பீ. பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Read my Budget speech.

காரகஸஸா நியோஜீதா ஸஸாபநிதூம

(சுமூக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனார் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Order, please! Time is running out.

பெர்னாட் சோய்சா மொ.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Take the increase in the import licence fee. I heard a distinguished economist discussing this increase in the import licence fee and stating at the end of the discussion that on the basis of a free market operation this increase is not going to be passed on to the consumer. A very distinguished economist took one whole evening to explain this.

Now, Sir, to what extent do we have a free market operation in this country? We have commodity control in respect of some things. We have both price control and commodity control in respect of others. We have price control in respect of some, while we have a free market in respect of others. In respect of rice we have a free gift of one measure for which you take out of the taxpayer from some other source, and a free market in respect of the rest of the rice we may buy. We have no control of standards whatsoever despite the much vaunted Bureau of Standards. Neither in respect of industrial goods nor in respect of agricultural produce nor even in respect of anything else do we have any control of standards.

In this kind of situation the economist purely looks at figures, is unconcerned with the impact of these things upon the life of the people, and says, in this cynical fashion, that this is not going to be passed on to the consumer. The theory is that if there is profiteering, saturation has been reached in profiteering, and therefore this cannot be added but must come out of the profiteer's pocket. Sir, we have discovered that there are many ingenious ways known to the profiteer in this

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country that do not subject themselves necessarily to the theories of economists.

What exactly is the price structure of this country—the price structure in regard to which the Hon. Minister and his party blamed the previous governments for deficit budgeting, expansionary financing, and the like? I say that the advice given and the kind of policy dictated to this Government, by those to whom they have gone for aid, is such that the price structure can never be adjusted to bring prices down for the benefit of the common man. Take any country, even a socialist country like Yugoslavia, that has gone to the World Bank and the I. M. F. for aid. What is the advice that has been given to them? Advice that went even to the extent of devaluation was thrust on these countries. It was the same advice—cut down on your social services. All the things that have been told to this Government have been told to these other developing countries.

The internal structure of a socialist country like Yugoslavia was such that that country was able to absorb the impact of the various fiscal measures imposed by the World Bank. But within a poverty-stricken, developing country like Ceylon, the effect of these fiscal policies on the price structure is abominable.

If you examine the countries which have followed the advice of the I.M.F., advice which the Hon. Minister is following, you will see that there are two schools in regard to this matter. One school is known as the Monetarists—they are the people who dominate the International Monetary Fund. The other is known as the Structuralists—they are the people who believe in the structural alteration of your economy, your tax structure, and so on, for the purpose of solving your problems. Of the two, the Monetarists go purely on the final results and imagine that the symptom is the disease. They make the mistake of believing that the symptom is itself the disease. The structuralists are

far more realistic in their approach, but they leave out political and other factors. That is why the advice of the structuralists in respect of Yugoslavia, which that country could follow with some degree of success, would not be the same in respect of Ceylon.

I tell the Hon. Minister and this Government—and I would ask hon. Members to take note of this fact—that the basic conclusion to which you must inevitably come on the basis of following the policies dictated by the I.M.F.—despite all their talk of measures which will contain the expansionary gap within Rs. 200 million in the case of Ceylon, despite all their good advice which is supposed to be in the direction of bringing down inflation—is that all these measures, even the anti-inflationary measures, involve keeping prices high. That is the basic conclusion to which you must come.

If the Hon. Minister will ask his economists in the Central Bank, in the Planning Ministry and in the Treasury, to advise him and ask them to follow to their logical conclusion the kind of structure we have in this country, the fiscal and economic structure, and what would be the end result of the policies dictated to the Hon. Minister by the I.M.F. they will tell him that it must inevitably be high prices. So long as you are tied to this I.M.F. in this way, you will never be able to bring prices down.

The Hon. Minister's Foreign Exchange Budget is a very revealing one. He expects aid from the first and second programmes to spill over to this year.

Here is his Foreign Exchange Budget. What is this based upon? No longer is the basic philosophy that of seeking project aid. The trend appears to be in the direction of commodity aid. There appears to be some preference within the Ministry of Finance for commodity aid as against project aid. I do not know why. I do not know whether the psychology of the donor countries

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[බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.]

has changed. But there is one significant fact. If you look through this book you will find that only in a few instances, where the Hon. Minister is expected to be frank, in only a few instances, does he give us the terms on which these loans are granted. It is stated in respect of Japan, it is stated in respect of that very generous country, Canada, but in respect of many other donor countries the terms are not given here.

What is this volume of debts you are piling up year after year? You have to take into account the aid you get and match it with your trading results. If you take your trade and aid position, it is not as simple as our planners would have us believe. Here are a number of projects we want to implement in the course of five years, of which we plan so much for the first year. And in order to finance that as well as our national programme, we have an import programme. In order to finance that import programme, here is what we get from our trading results. Therefore there is a gap that has to be filled, and therefore let us fill that gap with aid.

That is one way of looking at it. There is another way of looking at it, and that leads to a political conclusion which the Hon. Minister's Government is not prepared to accept, and that is this: if you examine the terms of trade, if you take the balance of payments over so many years, what is the general trend that is revealed? We are now faced not with the "strategy of the Budget" but with the conspiracy against the finances of this country on the part of these donor countries.

Here is the report of the Central Bank for 1966, Table 32 gives the balance of trade. The year 1938 began with plus 49; it kept on increasing till 1952. 1952 was the crucial year, the year preceding the Hartal when it was minus 200; in 1953 it was minus 40, and so on. You have a plus figure right up to December 1965, when it was plus 25. In January 1966, it was plus 36, February plus 35; and thereafter,

March minus 66, April minus 11, May minus 19, June minus 37, July minus 20, August minus 85, September minus 7, October minus 41, November minus 90, December minus 25. I know that in 1967 there were two months in which there were figures with a plus sign, but the general trend is in the other direction.

If you take the terms of trade, according to the indices in Table 33, there is again a drop: you are now in the sixties. Having begun with a hundred and having gone to the nineties, eighties and the seventies, you have now come to the sixties. That in respect of your terms of trade. In other words, we are faced with the situation which everybody, including the Minister of State, has pointed out, in which there is a concerted effort to depress the prices of the commodities we export and to increase the prices of the things we import. And, as a result of that, every year, on the basis of your import programme, you are now becoming increasingly dependent upon what is called aid.

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota pointed this out. What you got by way of counterpart funds as against your commodity aid, just balances what you lost on tea in 1966. What is the future going to be?

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(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

You also went for aid.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I am not objecting to anybody going for aid. I am only asking the Hon. Minister, what is the pattern with which you are faced?—[Inter-ruption]. It is a question of going for aid; it is a question of setting your economic programme in a particular direction. I am asking the Hon. Minister, on the basis of what he has stated in his Budget, in his successive Budgets, what is the basic

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1967-68

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

philosophy that animates his Budget? Never mind the strategy that they talk about. The basic philosophy is an increased dependence on what is called aid. That is the position.

ජයකොඩි මයා.

(திரு. ஜயக்கொடி.)

(Mr. Jayakody)

Loans.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

There is no question of trying to break this grip that these countries have upon our economy. Even in the matter of shipping nine major countries control 99 per cent of the shipping of the world. Developing countries like Ceylon, and all the countries from Yugoslavia to Chile, from the African countries to Ceylon, to which these agencies dictate from the I.M.F. and the I.B.R.D., all are placed in the same parlous position. There is an increasing dependence upon aid in the form of loans on which they have to pay interest.

You signed a commodity aid agreement with the United States of America in February last year for Rs. 7.5 million. You signed another, a repetition of the same agreement, in February this year. Rs. 7.5 million was the amount specified. And, side by side with the signing of that agreement rubber prices dropped in the world market. Why? Because of U.S. releases of stockpiled rubber into the market. So, you are faced with countries which give you something with one hand and take it away with the other, and you are faced with the position that on the basis of your interest payments what will be taken away will be more than what is given.

කරකසභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා

(சுழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Will the hon. Member take much longer?

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Yes, Sir, I will take a little more time.

කරකසභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා

(சுழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Your time is up.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I shall not take very much more time.

That is the lamentable position to which the Hon. Minister's Government has come. There is so much that could be said about tea. The hon. Parliamentary Secretary spoke about C.T.C. tea. All these are experiments. The Hon. Minister of Industries spoke about the breakthrough in regard to flavour, the chemical analysis of flavour. All these are interesting matters. It may be possible, on the basis of using these things, to stem the tide, but basically there are a number of problems which confront us which requires drastic political action.

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota mentioned one little thing in regard to the auctions and the part played by our managing agency houses. The Hon. Minister of Finance would be the first to admit that we do not have any legislative means of controlling these managing agency houses.

Today all the international combines operating here function outside the provisions of your Companies Ordinance. A local public company has to declare to the Registrar of Companies their balance sheet at the end of every year. I know that it is a very poor statement that is made. Our company law does not require sufficient information to be given in a balance sheet. But even that information is not provided by these managing agency houses and sterling

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1967-68

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

[බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.]

companies. They function on the basis of being private limited liability companies. The first step to control them is to amend the company law. Give yourself the instrument of finding out what exactly these managing agency houses do.

The hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Industries, out of his own private knowledge in regard to the finances of some of these agency houses, came out with certain figures in respect of these sterling companies. But the people in the country do not know what they do. You are supposed to have some control through the Exchange Control Department, but that is extremely meagre. The fact is that nobody knows the position. Until you break up the monopoly these managing agency houses exercises over the tea auctions here, we will not get one further step forward in the matter of tea. The division of teas at the auctions, which the hon. Member for Yatiyantota wanted to curb, is just another way in which their monopoly functions. Do you have the courage to take this matter in hand? The hon. Member for Yatiyantota said he would take it in hand and fight it through. But are you prepared to fight it?

The hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education asked us, "You had these problems on your hands; what did you do about them?" Let me state now that we proposed to control the exchange banks, to control the managing agency houses, to prevent the division of teas at the auctions, to break up the monopoly by bidding for teas at the London auctions. These were some of the measures we had proposed, to initiate that battle. But you have given up all those measures. You are accepting the position as it is today, and you go with the begging bowl in hand to the I. M. F. and the World Bank saying, "All our export prices are dropping; here is our import programme; here is our deficit

Help us to bridge this deficit with your Consortium aid." They turn back and demand guarantees from us: fiscal guarantees and political guarantees, which you are ready to give. I can go through all these figures and show what their impact is on industry and agriculture.

The Hon. Minister of Industries is not here. It is a pity, because there is one matter which I want to take up with him. It is a very important matter.

If you go through the I. B. R. D. reports you will find a clear statement there that the list of priorities and the list of industries which should be confined to the public sector, which had been drawn up by the previous Government, must be abandoned. There is a clear statement in the I. B. R. D. review where they complain against what they call delineation decided on by the Government which was in power before March 1965, and they want that ended.

ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

We take no dictation from anybody. You can put that down.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Brave words on the part of the hon. Parliamentary Secretary!

ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

True words, my good Friend!

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்சா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

But I would have liked the Hon. Minister of Industries to state, when he read that programme he had, to what extent he has kept within the schedule that had been drawn up by

one of his predecessors in office, the former Member for Devinuwara, to whom he still pays a tribute. It was in his time that he said : “ We must get away from what the U. N. P. did ; here is what we allow the private sector, and here is what we allow the public sector.” How far has the Hon. Minister departed from that today ? That is the basic question, and upon that basic question we can analyse all the noble sentiments he expressed about peace and non-alignment, the necessity of not getting into any one power bloc, and the like.

What is the use of talking about peace and non-alignment ? He made an attack on the hon. Member for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike) and the hon. Member for Agalawatta (Dr. Colvin R. de Silva) who were not here. He said he did not want to talk about persons who were not here, but he proceeded to launch his attack. Obviously, Sir, he was still smarting under the attacks that were made on him on the previous occasion.

Much as we may like peace and non-alignment, much as we may sympathize with the Hon. Minister of Industries in regard to the smarting of his wounds, there is this much I must say. When he attacked the hon. Member for Agalawatta he referred to the parasitism of his profession. I must remind the Hon. Minister of Industries—I wish his Parliamentary Secretary will convey this to him—that time and again he has had to rely upon the profession of the hon. Member for Agalawatta for the purpose of saving himself.

පෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.
(තිரு. ශෙල්ற்றන් ඉයයිඞ්ඞ)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)
Surely not.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(කලාඞ්ති ංන්. ංම්. පෙරේරා)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)
How do you know ?

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.
(තිரு. පෙර්ටාඩ් සොයිසා)
(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

He called for it, and we will give him everything he called for. It does not matter whether it be you or your Minister.

පෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.
(තිரு. ශෙල්ற்றන් ඉයයිඞ්ඞ)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

I can give and take, and give back doubly as well. Why do you want to go into personalities ?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(කලාඞ්ති ංන්. ංම්. පෙරේරා)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

What did the Hon. Minister do ? He talked about personalities.

කාරකසභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා
(සුමුරුකුඞ්ගින් උප අරුරුරාසනර් අරාරුරු)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

The Chair is no respecter of persons. The Minister called for it. Well, he has got it.

පෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.
(තිරු. ශෙල්ற்றන් ඉයයිඞ්ඞ)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

If you want to be so cheap as to talk about what he has done for somebody—

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(කලාඞ්ති ංන්. ංම්. පෙරේරා)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

He talked about private discussions in cars.

පෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.
(තිරු. ශෙල්ற்றන් ඉයයිඞ්ඞ)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Let the hon. Member for Agalawatta answer that. Why are you answering ?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(කලාඞ්ති ංන්. ංම්. පෙරේරා)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Why are you answering on behalf of the Minister ?

விசேஷ பதவி கெட்டுப்பத, 1967-68

—தேவன வர கியலி

மாண்புமிகு நிர்வாக அமைச்சர் அவர்கள்

(சுற்றுலா அமைச்சர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

Will the hon. Member carry on?
I shall give you five minutes more.

தேவன் தயிலிங் மை.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

He has finished the time allotted to him.

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மை.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)
(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

There is no such thing.

தேவன் தயிலிங் மை.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

We must have time for our Members.

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மை.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)
(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

The hon. Parliamentary Secretary does not fare well in the role of *advocatus diaboli*.

தேவன் தயிலிங் மை.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

I leave that to the hon. Member for Agalawatta.

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மை.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)
(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

The Hon. Minister of State talked about expansion of tourism. The world advances, he said. Women have given up wearing bloomers and they are wearing bikinis. The advance of the world in that respect has to be measured by the extent of the exposed epidermis on the part of females.

Sir, I only want to ask the Hon. Minister of State whether he has not contemplated a situation in which

there is over-investment in the hotel business. His Intercontinental Hotels, his Hilton Hotels, and the like—all these investments which are supposed to come from outside, form a pattern with what is happening in the world. They have their roots, Sir—this entire pattern of investment with private assistance which the Hon. Minister of Industries talked about, this dependence on consortium aid, this dictation that you accept from the World Bank and the I. M. F. Every country that has followed that pattern to its logical conclusion has ended up in a peculiar mess.

What are these countries? Take the smaller town areas like Hong Kong and Puerto Rico. Do you want our economy to develop on the lines of the economies of those countries? Do you ask this country to follow the road of Taiwan and Thailand? Do you want this country to follow the road which even Malaysia is following today? It is true that they have built a certain prosperity on the basis of investment, but that prosperity exists side by side with the direst depths of poverty among the mass of the people in those countries. And on the same pattern of an alleged encouragement of tourism, you find a debasing of the culture of those countries taking place.

If you will bear with me, Sir, I should like to read to you—

மாண்புமிகு நிர்வாக அமைச்சர் அவர்கள்

(சுற்றுலா அமைச்சர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

May I remind the hon. Member that he has taken more time than had been allotted to him?

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மை.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)
(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I shall spare you the quotation. I only want to say something on the subject of tourism. The Hon. Minister expects that tourism will bring in the money which we lose on tea. If you develop your tourism on that

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1967-68

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

basis, if you develop your joint ventures on that basis, where exactly are you going to end? If you take what has happened in Thailand, if you take what has happened in Taiwan, if you take what has happened in any one of these countries, if you take the road that Malaysia followed in the matter of development, you will find that they are all rooted in the change in the disposition of world politics that took place in 1964. After the end of World War II and up to 1964, there was an upward movement in the progressive emancipation of the colonial peoples. Not only were they emancipated from foreign rule in varying degrees, but there was a desire to cope with the problem of poverty in their countries, and inevitably they started taking the socialist road in various ways. They even paid lip-service to socialism to some extent, just as this Government did.

By 1964, perhaps due to this regrettable step in the camp of the socialist forces in the world, there came a regression. We had the overturn of the Coalition Government in this country. We had, following that, the overturn in Indonesia. Then we had the tragic events that took place in Ghana and Nigeria, followed by what has taken place in Greece and Israel. If you take the old Bandung powers, which thought in terms of some degree of co-operation in South East Asia between those forces which make for progress along with those still anticipating progress, you find the bottom knocked out of the basis of the Bandung powers today.

Today we see, in this entire area of the colonial world, the resurgence of the dollar and the emergence of the might of American imperialism. It is in that that your policy is rooted. It is from there that this Government derives its strength, its alleged strength. It derives its entire inspiration from there. Despite all the talk of non-alignment on the part of the Minister of Industries, through your policy of being tied to the World Bank, in the manner in which you have accepted their dictation in regard to local matters, in the very

control they have over your rupee, even to the extent that it is in the counterpart funds, we find this country gradually being enslaved. We have a government in search of solidity and a treasury in search of liquidity, and both are expressions of a vain and fruitless search as far as world politics go today.

That is why I say that the Hon. Minister's philosophy of trying to build the prosperity of the country on the private sector—the vast encouragement, tax reliefs, and so on, which are given to private enterprise in the hope, the vain hope, that they will develop this country—is not going to benefit the common man, not even in the matter of employment prospects. What impact will it have upon the unemployment problem of this country?

You talk of your agricultural programmes. Despite all the talk of science of the Hon. Minister of Industries, not one really proper scientific or technological investigation has been made even in regard to paddy or the prospects of your H4 which you boast about. The real science and technology are not there in this country today, and you have not been able to martial that from outside.

What is the road you are taking? You are taking the road to the gradual enslavement of this country on this so-called pattern of trade and aid from the United States of America. That country is facing a crisis, a crisis in balance of payments, a crisis caused by the tragic war in Vietnam. On this matter people take their sides. You may talk of non-alignment. Old Bertrand Russell at the age of 93 could come out openly and denounce the role of American imperialism in the Vietnamese war; but the Hon. Minister of Industries has so far forgotten his past that to him the important matter is not to name an aggressor any more. He does not want to name an aggressor. To that extent he is committed, and all the talk of non-alignment is just so much nonsense.

விசேஷ பதன் கெடுபதன், 1967-68

—தேவன லர் கியலி

[லர்நாதி கெடுபதன் மன்தி]

I say, this Government has declared its policy to this country unmistakably. It is a philosophy based upon three things—faith, hope and charity; faith in the capacity of capitalism to rebuild this economy, hope that western imperialism is coming to aid them, and the charity is charity that begins at home and stops there. As far as the people of this country are concerned, these policies of the Government—what they give by way of Rs. 20 or Rs. 10, or even a thing like that valuable agreement that the Mercantile Union has negotiated—all these will come to nought through the operation of the fiscal policies of this Government, for what they give with one hand they take away with the other.

You think you have pulled the fuse out of a mass movement by what you have given, but the price structure that you have committed to maintain in this country is such that before long the people of this country, both the rural and the urban masses, will realize the extent to which they have been led up the garden path by the promises of this Government. And despite its so-called national character, there is no doubt that the people of this country, engaged in the real task of nation building and the march forward to a real socialism, will find its way to down this Government before long.

பி. லா. 6.52

பி. லா. 6.52 கிளையிலே மன்தி (மன்தி கெடுபதன் மன்தி)

(ஜனாப் ஏ. லதிப் சின்னலெப்பை—மட்டக் களப்பு இரண்டாம் அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. A. Latiff Sinnalebbe—Second Batticaloa)

கெளரவ அக்கிராசனர் அவர்களே, இந்த வரவுசெலவுத்திட்ட விவாதத்தில் பேசுவதற்கு எனக்குத் தாங்கள் வாய்ப்பு அளித்தமைக்காக முதலில் தங்களுக்கு நன்றிகூற விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த வேளையில், எனது தொகுதி மக்கள் சார்பிலும் எனது சார்பிலும், சிறந்த ஒரு வரவுசெலவுத்திட்டத்தைச் சமர்ப்பித்தமைக்காக கெளரவ நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள்

ளுக்கு நான் நன்றி தெரிவிக்கக் கடமைப்பட்டவனாக இருக்கிறேன். ஏனெனில், எங்கள் மத்தியில் இன்று தரப்பட்டிருக்கின்ற வரவு செலவுத்திட்டம் உண்மையிலே கமக்காரர்களுக்கு நன்மைபயக்கக்கூடியவொன்றாக அமைந்து இருக்கிறது. இந்த நாட்டின் முதுகெலும்பாக இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் உண்மையில் கமக்காரர்கள்தாம் என்பதை அரசாங்கம் உணர்ந்து இந்த வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டத்தைத் தயாரித்து இருக்கிறது.

நேற்றையதினம் நான் இந்த அவையிலே இருக்கும்பொழுது மூதூர் தொகுதியின் கெளரவ இரண்டாவது பிரதிநிதி (ஜனாப் ஏ. எல். ஏ. மஜீது) தமது உரையை நிகழ்த்தினார். அவர் இங்கு உரையாயற்றும்பொழுது இஸ்லாமிய அடிப்படையிலே உள்ள சக்காத் தைப் பற்றி, அதாவது ஏழைவரி பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டார். ஈராக், ஐக்கிய அரபுக் குடியரசு, அல்ஜீரியா ஆகிய நாடுகளிலே இந்த சக்காத் முறை செயல்படுவது பற்றியும் அவர் தமது உரையிலே குறிப்பிட்டார். ஆனால் சக்காத் வரி என்றால் என்ன என்பது பற்றி அவர் உண்மையான விளக்கம் கொடுக்காமல் இந்த நாட்டில் வாழக்கூடிய பெரியார்கள் பணம் படைத்தவர்களிடம் ஆயிரம் ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்களை வாங்கி பின்தங்கிய கிராமங்களில் கைத் தொழில் நிலையங்களை ஏற்படுத்த முடியும் என்று அவர் தமது பேச்சில் குறிப்பிட்டார். அவர் சக்காத்தைப் பற்றி நன்றாக உணர்ந்தாரோ என்னவோ தெரியவில்லை. உண்மையில் இஸ்லாமிய நாடுகளில்தான் இஸ்லாமிய கோட்பாடுகளுக்கமையத் திட்டங்களை வகுத்து நடத்த முடியும். மற்றைய நாடுகளில் சக்காத் முறையைப் புகுத்துவதைப் பற்றிச் சிந்திப்பது நன்றாக இருக்காது.

மூதூர் தொகுதியின் கெளரவ இரண்டாவது பிரதிநிதி தமது உரையில் சிங்கள உபாத்தியாயர்களை முஸ்லிம் பாடசாலைகளில் நியமிப்பதில் உள்ள பிரச்சினைகள் பற்றியும் குறிப்பிட்டார். இதற்குமுன்னர் நான் விடுத்துள்ள ஒரே வேண்டுகோளை அவரும் வற்புறுத்தியமைக்காக அவருக்கு நான் நன்றிகூற விரும்புகிறேன். அதாவது அன்று நான் கல்வி அமைச்சர் அவர்களைப் பார்த்துக் கூறினேன், “Are you waiting for the O. K. signal of the Federal Party?” என்று. எங்கள் பாடசாலைகளுக்குச் சிங்கள ஆசிரி

விசேஷப் பதன் கைபிசை, 1967-68

—தேவன லர் கியலீல

யர்களை அனுப்ப ஏன் தயங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றீர்கள் என்று நான் கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டிருந்தேன். இதற்கமைய சென்ற வருடம் செப்டம்பர் மாதத்திலிருந்து சிங்கள ஆசிரியர்களைக் கிழக்கு மாகாணத்திலுள்ள முஸ்லிம் பாடசாலைகளுக்கு அனுப்பினார்கள். ஆனால் திருமலை மாவட்டத்தில் தமது தொகுதியிலுள்ள முஸ்லிம் பாடசாலைகளுக்கு சிங்கள ஆசிரியர்களை இதுவரை அனுப்பவில்லை என்று நேற்றையதினம் பேசுகையில் முதல்தர தொகுதியின் கௌரவ இரண்டாவது பிரதிநிதி பெரிதும் குறைப்பட்டுக்கொண்டார். அவர் கூற்று உண்மையென்றால், அவர் கூறியது போன்று முஸ்லிம் பாடசாலைகளுக்கு சிங்கள ஆசிரியர்களை இதுவரை அனுப்பாமல் இருந்தால் இதில் என்ன மர்மம் இருக்கின்றது என்று கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். சிங்களம் படிக்க விரும்புவவர்களைத் திட்டவட்டமாக ஏன் நீங்கள் தடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று நான் சம்பந்தப்பட்டவர்களைக் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். அமுத பிள்ளைதான் பால் குடிக்கும் என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். பசி இருக்கும் பொழுதுதான் உண்ண வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். தேவை இருக்கும்பொழுதுதான் ஒரு மொழியைக் கற்க வேண்டும். நாங்கள் சிங்களம் படிக்கப் போகிறோம் என்று கூறும்பொழுது சிங்களவர்களாகிய நீங்கள் சிங்கள ஆசிரியர்களை அனுப்ப ஏன் மறுக்க வேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

இதை நீங்கள் தமிழரசுக் கட்சியிடம் கேட்கவேண்டும்.

ලතිෆ් සින්නලෙබ්බෙ මහ.

(ஜனாப் லதிப் சின்னலெப்பை)

(Mr. Latiff Sinnalebbe)

தேசிய ஒற்றுமை பற்றியும் முதல்தர தொகுதியின் கௌரவ இரண்டாவது பிரதிநிதி குறிப்பிட்டார். தேசிய ஒற்றுமையை யார் இன்று வளர்க்க முன்வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நாடு அறியும். தேசிய அரசாங்கம் நிறுவப்பட்ட பின்னர்தான், இந்த அரசாங்கம் ஆட்சிக்கு வந்த பின்னர்தான் தேசிய ஒற்றுமை இந்த நாட்டில் ஜொலித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இனக்கலவரங்கள் அடங்கி இப்

பொழுதுதான் எல்லோரும் சகோதரர்கள் போல வாழ வேண்டும் என்ற நோக்கத்துடன் நாம் இருக்கிறோம்; வாழ்ந்து வருகின்றோம். ஆனால், அன்று ஸ்ரீலங்கா சுதந்திரக் கட்சியினர், அதிலும் மிக முக்கியமான உறுப்பினர்களாக உள்ளவர்கள், தேசிய ஒற்றுமையை வளர்க்க வேண்டுமென்று இப்பொழுதுதான் உணர்ந்திருக்கின்றார்கள் என்றால், இதை எப்படி நாம் வரவேற்பது என்று கேட்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இதை அன்று அவர்கள் நினைக்கவில்லை. அன்று கிழக்கு இலங்கையென்று ஒன்று இருக்கிறதா என்று அவர்கள் கவனிக்கவில்லை. கிழக்கு இலங்கை என்று ஒரு பிரதேசம் இலங்கையில் இருக்கிறதா என்று கூட அந்த அரசாங்கத்தினர் உணர்ந்து பார்க்கவில்லை. எங்களைப் புறக்கணித்ததோடு எங்களுக்குச் செய்யவேண்டிய அநீதிகள் அத்தனையையும் செய்தார்கள்.

ஆனால், இந்தத் தேசிய அரசாங்கம் வந்த பிறகு ஓரளவுக்கு எங்களுடைய குறைபாடுகள் நீங்கிக்கொண்டு போகிறது. அதே வேளையில் ஒரு மிகப்பெரிய குற்றச்சாட்டை கௌரவ கல்வி அமைச்சர் மீது சுமத்த வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அது என்னவென்றால், அவர் கூட கிழக்கு இலங்கை என்று ஒன்று இருக்கிறதா என்று நினைத்திருக்கிறாரோ என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. கனிஷ்ட பல்கலைக் கழகங்களை அமைக்கும் பொழுது, கிழக்கு இலங்கையிலும் ஒரு கனிஷ்ட பல்கலைக் கழகம் அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்று அவர் கனவிலும் கூட நினைத்துப் பார்த்தாரா என்றால் அது கூட இல்லை. ஏன் எங்களைப் புறக்கணிக்கிறீர்கள்? இந்தத் தேசிய அரசாங்கத்தின் கொள்கையும் இப்படித்தான் இருக்கிறதாவென்று நான் அமைச்சரவர்களையும் அமைச்சரவையையும் பார்த்துக் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். அன்று அவர்கள் புறக்கணித்தார்கள். நீங்கள் எங்களுடன் நேர்மையாகவும் நல்ல முறையிலும் நடப்பீர்கள் என்று நாங்கள் எங்களுடைய ஒத்தாசையையும் ஒத்துழைப்பையும் உங்களுக்கு அளித்தோம். ஏன் எங்களைத் திரும்பவும் புறக்கணிக்கின்றீர்கள் என்று அமைச்சரவையையும் பார்த்துக் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். கனிஷ்ட பல்கலைக் கழகம் முதன் முதலிலே எங்கள் பகுதிக்குத் தந்திருக்க வேண்டியது உங்களுடைய தலையாய கடமையாக இருந்திருக்க வேண்டும். அப்படியிருக்க அதை எங்களுக்குத் தராமல், உங்க

விசேஷ பதவி கைபிசை, 1967-68

—தேவன் 20 கியிலே

[நிபிசீ சிந்தனேலேலே ஓய.]

ஞடைய தொகுதியிலும் மற்றும் மற்றும் இடங்களிலும் பணத்தை அதிகம் வீண் விரயம் செய்துகொண்டிருந்தால், சிறுபான்மை இனமாகிய நாங்கள் உங்களுடன் எப்படி நம்பிக்கையோடு இருப்பது என்று எங்களுக்குத் தெரியாமலிருக்கின்றது.

இந்த வேளையிலேதான் நான் மிகத் தாழ்மையாகக் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். எங்களுக்கு கனிஷ்ட பல்கலைக்கழகமொன்று அத்தியாவசியமானது. அதுவும் கிழக்கு இலங்கைக்கு அத்தியாவசியமானது. அதை எங்கு அமைக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கூறவில்லை. அன்று கௌரவ நிந்தஜூர்ப் பிரதிநிதி பேசும் போது, அதை எங்கு அமைக்கவேண்டுமோ அங்கு அமைக்கட்டும் என்றார். அதைக் கல்வி இலாகா தீர்மானிக்கட்டும் எங்கு அமைக்க வேண்டுமென்று. பொதுவாக எனது கருத்து என்னவென்றால், மட்டக்களப்பு சிறந்த ஒரு இடமாக இருக்கும். ஏனென்றால், அது திருக்கோணமலைக்கும் பொத்துவிலுக்கும் மத்தியிலேயிருக்கின்ற ஒரு இடமாக இருக்கின்ற காரணத்தால், மட்டக்களப்பு மிகவும் பொருத்தமான இடமாக விருக்குமென்று கூறிவைக்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

கைபிசை நியோகித சபாபிவிலே

(குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)
ஏன் காத்தான்குடியிருக்கிறதே!

[நிபிசீ சிந்தனேலேலே ஓய.]

(ஜனாப் லதிப் சின்னலெப்பை)
(Mr. Latiff Sinnalebbe)

நான் கத்தான்குடியைப்பற்றிப் பேச வரவில்லை. ஏனென்றால் காத்தான்குடிக்கும் மட்டக்களப்புக்கும் இடையில் ஏறத்தாழ தூரம் மூன்றே மூன்று மைல்தான். அது அப்படியிருக்க இன்னுமொரு முக்கியமான பிரச்சினைக்கு நான் வரவிரும்புகிறேன். அதாவது நேற்று கௌரவ அக்கிராசனவர்கள் பேசிக் கொண்டிருக்கையில் பௌத்த காங்கிரசிலிருந்து தங்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கப்பெற்ற கடிதமொன்றை வாசித்தார்கள். அந்தக் கடிதத்தை வாசிக்கும்பொழுது, எனது மனமே துயரடைந்தது. இப்போதும் இந்

நாட்டிலே இம்மனநிலையும் சபாவமும் ஏற்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறதா என்று நாங்கள் யோசிக்கவேண்டிய சூழ்நிலையிருக்கிறது. கத்தோலிக்கர்கள் மற்ற இடங்களில் பூமியை வாங்குகிறார்களாம். இதைக் கண்டிக்கவேண்டுமாம். ஐயோ! ஐயோ! நமது நாட்டிலே வாழக்கூடிய மக்கள் எல்லோரும் ஒன்று என்ற நிலையிலே நாம் இங்கு சீவித்தாலென்ன: யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலுள்ளவர் ஏன் காலியில் போய்ச் சீவிக்க முடியாது? ஏன் மட்டக்களப்பிலேயுள்ள நாம் ஹம்பாந்தோட்டையில் போய்ச் சீவிக்க முடியாது. இந்த நிலைமை மாற வேண்டும். வேற்றுமை அகல வேண்டும். இலங்கைவாழ் மக்கள் அத்தனை பேருக்கும் இலங்கை சொந்தமென்ற நிலை உருவாக்கப்பட வேண்டும். இதற்காக நாம் எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து, ஸ்ரீ லங்கா சுதந்திரக் கட்சியினராகவிருந்தாலென்ன, அரசாங்கக் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களாக இருந்தாலென்ன, வகுப்புவாத எண்ணங்களையும் கொள்கைகளையும் அகற்றி, நாம் எல்லோரும் ஒன்று என்ற சூழ்நிலையே இருந்தாலொழிய இந்நாட்டை முன்னேற்றத்துக்குக் கொண்டுவர முடியாது. 'நாம் ஒன்று' என்று கருதக்கூடிய சூழ்நிலை ஏற்பட்டால் நம் நாடு திட்டவட்டமாக முன்னேற்றத்தை அடைந்துதான் ஆகும் என்று கூறிவைக்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

இதே வேளையில் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை எடுத்து நோக்குவோம். விவசாயத்துக்காக அதிகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கௌரவ பிரதம அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் மட்டக்களப்பு விஜயம் செய்தபொழுது அங்கு நடந்த சில விஷயங்களை உங்கள் மத்தியிற் கூறிவைக்க விரும்புகிறேன். பன்னெடுங்காலமாகப் பயிர்செய்துவந்த கொச்சிக் கன்றுகளைக் கொண்டுபோய்க் காட்டுவதற்காக பிரதமர் அவர்களைக் கூட்டிச் சென்றார்கள். ஏறாஜர் மக்கள் பரம்பரையாகக் கொச்சிக்காய்த் தோட்டம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அதைக் காட்டுவதற்காக, "வாருங்கள், பத்தாயிரம் கன்றுகள் பயிரிடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, போய்ப் பார்க்கலாம்" என்று பிரதமர் அவர்களைக் கூட்டிச் சென்றார்கள். அந்தப் பகுதிப் பிரதிநிதிகள் என்ற முறையில் எங்களை அவர்கள் கேட்கவுமில்லை; எங்களிடம் கலந்து ஆலோசிக்கவுமில்லை. இதைப் பிரதமர் அவர்கள் அறிந்தபொழுது மிகவும் வேதனைப் பட்டார்கள்.

விசேஷ உணர்வு கெடுபிசை, 1967-68

—தேவன் 28 கி.மீ.

இந்த வேளையில் நான் மிகவும் பெருமிதத் துடன் கூறுவது என்னவென்றால், இன்று இலங்கையில் உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடிய நெல்லில் மூன்றிலொரு பங்கை மட்டக்களப்பு, அம்பாறை மாவட்டங்களிலிருந்து நாம் தருகிறோம். ஆனால், நாம் இதையும் எப்படிச் செய்கிறோம்? போதிய நீர்ப்பாசனவசதியில்லை; போக்குவரத்து வசதியில்லை. எல்லாம் ஏறத்தாழ வானம் பார்த்த பூமி. இப்படியிருந்தும் இலங்கையில் உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடிய நெல்லில் மூன்றிலொரு பாகத்தை மட்டக்களப்பு, அம்பாறை மாவட்டங்களிலிருந்து நாம் தருகிறோம். ஆகவேதான் நான் கூறுகிறேன், கல்லோயா இடது கை வாய்க்காலை வெட்டி, அதை நீடித்து அடைச்சகல், புளுகுநாவி குளங்களுடன் சேர்த்து, உன்னிச்சைக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து சேர்த்தால் திட்டவட்டமாக அந்தப் பகுதியிலிருக்கக் கூடிய ஏறத்தாழ ஐம்பதினாயிரம், அறுபதினாயிரம் ஏக்கர் பூமியை இரண்டு போகங்களும் செய்ய முடியும். அவ்விதம் செய்தால் இப்பொழுது பெறப்படும் மூன்றிலொரு பங்குக்குப் பதிலாக ஏறத்தாழ மூன்றிலிரண்டு பங்கு நெல் உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியுமென்று ஊர்ஜிதமாகக் கூறிவைக்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

எங்களுக்குத் தேவை, இப்படிப்பட்ட தேவைகளை, வசதிகளை எங்களுக்கு செய்து தரவேண்டுமென்பதுதான். ஆனால், என்ன நடக்கின்றது? ‘உணவு உற்பத்தி, உணவு உற்பத்தி’ என்று சொல்கின்றீர்கள். பெரும் பணம் படைத்த கம்பனிகளுக்கும் தனியார்களுக்கும் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் பூமியைக் கொடுக்கின்றீர்கள். உண்மையான கமக்காரர்களுக்கு, கமத்தில் அனுபவம் படைத்தவர்களுக்கு நீங்கள் உதவி கொடுக்க வேண்டும். திட்டவட்டமாக அவர்கள் தாம் பூமியைப் பண்படுத்துபவர்கள்; பூமியிலிருந்து நெல்லை விளைவித்துத் தருபவர்கள். அவ்வேழைகளைப் பராமரியுங்கள் என்று தான் கேட்கிறேன்.

அதற்காக என்ன செய்யவேண்டும்? முக்கியமாக அந்தப் பகுதியை எடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் அங்கு போக்குவரத்து வசதி கிடையாது. மண்முனைத் துறையிலிருந்து, மற்றப் பகுதிகளிலிருந்து மட்டுநகருக்கு நெல்லைக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்றால் பாதை மூலம் அக்கரைப்படுத்த வேண்டும்; அல்லது வள்

ளத்திற் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். இதற்கு ஏற்படக்கூடிய செலவு எவ்வளவு, கஷ்டம் எவ்வளவு என்பதை உணர்கிறீர்களா எங்கள் அமைச்சர்கள்? அங்கே இருக்கக் கூடிய வீதிகள், பாதைகள் மிகவும் இழிவான, அவல நிலையில் இருக்கின்றன. இதைக் கௌரவ பிரதம அமைச்சர் தம் கண்ணாலேயே கண்டார். ஆனால், அவர் வந்து சென்று ஏறத்தாழ மூன்று மாதங்கள் ஆகின்றன. அவர் கொடுத்த உத்தரவு எதுவும் இதுவரை அமுலாக்கப்படவில்லை. இதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? பொறுப்பு யார் என்று உணர்ந்தீர்களா? உத்தரவு போட்டால் அது அமுலுக்கும் செயல்முறைக்கும் கொண்டு வரப்படுகிறதா என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். அப்படியல்லாமல் எங்கள் பகுதிகளுக்கு விஜயம் செய்ததாகக் கூறி பேரளவுக்கு உத்தரவைப் போட்டுச் சென்று விட்டால் மாத்திரம் போதுமா? எங்கள் மக்கள் எங்களைப் பார்த்து, தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட பாராளுமன்றப் பிரதிநிதிகளாகிய எங்களைப் பார்த்துக் குறை கூறுகிறார்கள், இதுவரை ஏன் நடக்கவில்லை என்று. ஆகையால், மண்முனைத் துறைக்குப் பாலம் கட்டக்கூடிய ஒரு சூழலை ஏற்படுத்தி, அதே போன்று அந்தப் பகுதியில் இருக்கக்கூடிய ரோட்டுக்களையும் சீர்திருத்தவேண்டும் என்று தாழ்மையுடன் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அதே வேளையிலே எங்களுடைய நிதி அமைச்சரவர்களைப் பாராட்ட வேண்டியவர்களும் நான் இருக்கிறேன். ஏனென்றால், கமக்காரர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும் கடன் 175 ரூபாவாக இருந்தது. இப்பொழுது ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு 225 ரூபாவை உயர்த்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. முதிர்ந்த அரசியல் வாதியும் முன்னாள் பிரதமருமாக இருந்த ஒருவர் கூறிய கூற்றொன்று இந்த நேரத்தில் எனக்கு ஞாபகம் வருகிறது. “எந்த ஒரு வஸ்துவையோ, விஷயத்தையோ இனமாகக் கொடுத்தால், இது தலையிடியாக இருந்தாலும் சரி அதை இலங்கையர்கள் ஏற்றுக் கொள்வார்கள்” என்று அவர் கூறியிருக்கிறாராம். அப்படிப்பட்ட பண்பு உள்ளவர்களா நாங்கள்? அது ஒருபுறமிருக்க, இந்தக் கடன் வசதிகளைக் கொடுப்பதற்கு முன்வந்திருக்கிறது அரசாங்கம். இதே வேளையில் 1958 ஆம் ஆண்டுவரையும் கடன் எடுத்தவர்கள் அந்தக் கடனைத் திரும்பக் கொடுக்க வேண்டிய அவசியம்

விசேஷ உதவி கைபெற, 1967-68

—தேவன வர கியலி

[லேட்டி சின்னலேபெ லெ.]

இல்லை, அந்தக் கடனைத் திரும்பக் கொடுக்க வேண்டிய தேவை இல்லை என்று அவர்கள் சட்டமும் கொண்டு வந்து அதையும் விதி விலக்குச் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தச் சூழ லில் பொது மக்களிடையே ஒரு எண்ணம் ஏற் பட்டிருக்கிறது. கடனுக்காக நாங்கள் எதை யும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாம். இதைத் திரும் பக் கொடுக்க வேண்டி ஏற்படாது என்ற மனப்பான்மை கமக்காரர்களிடமும் மாத்திர மன்றிப் பொதுமக்களிடமும் ஏற்பட்டிருக் கிறது. கொடுக்கப்படும் கடன்களைத் திருப்பி அறவிட நாங்கள் முன்வருவதில்லை.

போனது போகட்டும். இனிமேல் வருவ தைக் கவனிப்போம். இப்பொழுது கடன் கொடுக்க முன் வந்திருப்பவை மக்கள் வங்கி யும் மற்ற வங்கிகளும்தான். இவ் வங்கிகளும் Agrarian Services இலாகாவுக்கு அந்தப் பணத்தை கொடுக்க அந்தப் பணம் சங்கங் களுக்கடாக அங்கத்தவர்களுக்கும் விவசாயி களுக்கும் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. வங்கிகள் அரசாங்கத்தைப் போல் இருக்காது பெயரள வுக்கு ஒரு பக்கத்தில் debit இன்னொரு பக் கத்தில் credit—ஒரு பக்கத்தில் பற்று, மற்றொரு பக்கத்தில் வரவு—என்று எழுதிக் கொண்டு போய் விடலாம். ஆனால் மக்களிட முள்ள மனப்பான்மையை நாங்கள் மாற்ற வேண்டும். எல்லாம் “கடன், கடன், கடன்” என்று சொல்லி நாம் வாழ முடியாது என்ற எண்ணம் மக்களிடையே, விவசாயிகளி டையே ஏற்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும். இதற் காக கௌரவ அமைச்சர் என்னென்ன முயற் சிகளை எடுக்கப் போகிறார் என நான் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

இதே வேளையில், மிகவும் பெருமிதத்துடன் சந்தோஷகரமான ஒரு விஷயத்தையும் கூறி வைக்க விரும்புகிறேன். அதாவது உரம்— பசளை பற்றி. இந்தப் பசளைக்கு இருக்கக் கூடிய மானியம் தற்சமயம் பணம் கொடுத்து வாங்குவதாக இருந்தால் 50 சதவீதமும் கடனுக்கு எடுப்பதாக இருந்தால் 33 சத வீதமுமாக இருக்கிறது. இதைக் கடனுக்காகக் கொடுக்கும் பொழுது ஆறுசத விகித வட்டியையும் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். இதையிட்டு அரசாங்க பாராளுமன்றக் குழு வில் ஒரு பிரேரணையை நான் கொண்டு வந் திருந்தேன். பணம் கொடுத்து வாங்குவதற் கும் கடனுக்கு வாங்குவதற்கும் இடையில்

மானியத்தில் எந்தவிதமான வித்தியாசமும் இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று நான் எனது பிரே ரணையில் குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தேன். அளிக்கப் படும் மானியம் சகலருக்கும் ஐம்பது சத விகிதமாகத்தான் இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் வற்புறுத்தினேன். இதற்கு இணங்க அரசாங்கம் ஆழ்ந்த யோசனைக்குப் பின்னர் இது சம்பந்தமாக ஒரு நல்ல முடிவுக்கு வந் திருக்கிறது. அதற்காக அமைச்சர் அவர்களே யும் அமைச்சர் சபையையும் நான் பாராட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த முடிவு என்னவென் றால் உரத்தைப் பணம் கொடுத்து வாங்கும் பொழுது ஐம்பது சதவிகித மானியம் கிடைக் கும். கடனுக்கு வாங்கும்பொழுது மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்கு மானியம் கிடைக்கும். ஆனால் கடனுக்கு உரத்தை வாங்குபவர்கள் எடுக் கும் கடனை ஆறு மாதகால எல்லைக்குள் திருப்பி ஒப்படைத்து விட்டால் அப்படிப் பட்டவர்களுக்கும் ஐம்பது சதவிகித மானி யம் கிடைக்கும் என்று அரசாங்கம் தீர்மானித்து இருக்கிறது. இதற்காக அமைச்சர் சபையையும் பிரதமர் அவர்களையும் பாராட்ட வேண்டும்.

சைலன்ஸ் நியோஜீன ஸ்பீக்கிங்ஸ்

(குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)
இன்னும் உங்களுக்கு ஐந்து நிமிடங்கள் தான் தரப்படும்.

லேட்டி சின்னலேபெ லெ.

(ஐனாப் லதீப் சின்னலெப்பை)
(Mr. Latiff Sinnalebbe)

உப அக்கிராசனர் அவர்களே, மிக முக்கிய மாக வியாபாரத்தைப்பற்றி ஒருசில வார்த் தைகள் மட்டும் இங்கு கூற விரும்புகிறேன். பொட்டணி வியாபாரிகளின் கஷ்டங்கள் பற்றி இச்சபையிலே நேற்றைய தினம் கூறப் பட்டது. எங்கள் பகுதியில், அதாவது கிழக்கு மாகாணத்தில் பொட்டணி வியாபாரிகள் நிறைய இருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களது கஷ்டங் கள் பற்றி நான் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு முறைப் பாடு செய்து இருந்தேன். எனது முறைப் பாட்டைத் தொடர்ந்து இந்தப் பொட்டணி வியாபாரிகளுக்கு உத்தரவுப் பத்திரங்களை வழங்கி அவர்களுக்குத் துணிமணிகளைக் கொடுக்க அரசாங்கம் தீர்மானித்திருக்கிறது. இதற்காக அரசாங்கத்தைப் பாராட்ட விரும்பு கிறேன்.

விசேஷ உணர்வு கைப்பிடிப்பு, 1967-68

—தேவன் 26 கி.மீ.

சீ. டபிள்யூ. ஈ. மொத்த வியாபாரிகள் பற்றி ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். சீ. டபிள்யூ. ஈ. மொத்த வியாபாரிகள் இன்று இலங்கையின் பல இடங்களிலும் இருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களில் எல்லோரும் அட்டேழியம் செய்கிறார்கள் என்று நான் சொல்ல வில்லை. ஆனால் இவர்களில் ஒரு சிலர் செய்யும் அட்டேழியம் தாங்க முடியாததாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த அட்டேழியங்கள் பற்றி A. F. C. இடம் முறையிட்டாலும் அல்லது C. I. இடம் முறையிட்டாலும் அல்லது யாரிடம் எதைச் சொன்னாலும் அதுபற்றி நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்படுவதாகத் தெரிய வில்லை. இதை ஏன் நான் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன் என்றால் மிகவும் ஹாஷ்யமான ஒரு விஷயம் எமது பகுதியிலே நடந்து கொண்டு இருக்கிறது. அதாவது காத்தான்குடியிலே சுமார் 30,000 மக்கள் வாழ்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களுக்கு ஒரே ஒரு சீ. டபிள்யூ. ஈ. மொத்த வியாபாரிதான் இருக்கிறார். இவருக்கு ஒரு பழக்கம்: வாரத்தில் ஐந்து ஆறு நாட்களுக்குத் திறக்க வேண்டிய கடையைத் தாம் விரும்பியபடி தாம் விரும்பிய நேரத்தில் வாரத்தில் இரண்டு, மூன்று நாட்களுக்குத் தான் திறப்பார். ஆகவே தொழில் அமைச்சர் அவர்களை நான் ஒன்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த நாட்டில் கௌரவ தொழில் அமைச்சர் எவ்வளவோ சட்டங்களைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார். தொழிலாளர்கள் நாளொன்றுக்கு எட்டுமணி நேரம் வேலை செய்ய வேண்டும், முதலாளிமார்களும் அவர்களுக்கு உரிய சம்பளத்தை வழங்க வேண்டும், ஸ்தாபனங்கள் இன்ன முறையில் செயல்பட வேண்டும் என்றெல்லாம் சட்டம் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார். ஆனால் நான் குறிப்பிட்ட மாதிரியான முதலாளிமார்களைத் திருத்தச் சட்டங்கள் இல்லையா என்று கேட்கவிரும்புகிறேன். பொது மக்களுடன் தொடர்புள்ள கடைகள் இருந்தால் அவை வாரத்தில் ஆறு நாட்கள் திட்டவட்டமாகத் திறந்து வைக்கப்பட வேண்டும். நான் ஏற்கனவே குறிப்பிட்ட வியாபாரி தாம் நினைத்தமாரி நடந்து கொள்கிறார். தமக்கு வேண்டிய சாமான்களை வாங்குவதற்காக மக்கள் அலைந்து கஷ்டப்பட்டு அங்கு சென்றால் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சாமான்கள் கிடைப்பதாக இல்லை. காரணம் கடை திறந்திருந்தால்தானே சாமான்கள்

கிடைக்கும். ஆகவே கௌரவ தொழில் அமைச்சர் இதைப் பரிசீலனை செய்வார் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

இதே வேளையில் உணவுப் பொருட்களின் தட்டுப்பாட்டைப் பற்றியும் சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். எமது பகுதிகளில் பால் புட்டிகள் இல்லை; நெஸ்பிதே இல்லை. இது தான் இன்று ஊரெங்கும் குறையாக இருக்கிறது. இந்தத் தட்டுப்பாடுகளை நீக்க அமைச்சர் என்னவெல்லாமோ செய்கிறார். திட்டங்களை வகுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் செயல் முறையில் ஒன்றையும் காண முடியவில்லை. மிக முக்கியமான மல்லி, மிளகாய், பருப்பு இம் மூன்று பொருட்களும் இன்று கூப்பனுக்கு வழங்கப்படுகின்றன. எங்கள் பகுதிகளில் ஏறக்குறைய மிளகாயும் பருப்பும் மேலதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன. கூப்பன் வைத்திருக்கும் ஏழை மக்கள் தமது கூப்பன்களுக்குரிய பருப்பு, மிளகாயை எடுப்பது இல்லை. இதேபோன்று அன்று ஒரு நாள் நான் மொனராகலை, மகியங்களைப் பகுதிகளுக்குச் சென்று இருந்தேன். அங்கு மல்லி அதிகமாக இருந்தது. மல்லியை அங்கு மிக இலகுவாக வாங்கக் கூடியதாக இருந்தது. ஆனால், எங்கள் பகுதியில் மல்லி அடியோடு வாங்க முடியாத சூழ்நிலை. இதற்காகத்தான் நான் அமைச்சரவர்களைப் பார்த்துக் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன், நீங்கள் சில சில பகுதிக்கு, சில சில பொருட்களைக் குறைத்துக்கொடுத்து, சிலதைக் கூடக்கொடுக்கலாம். இப்போது சிங்களப் பிரதேசங்களுக்கு மிளகாயும் பருப்பும் மிக முக்கியமாகத் தேவை. அவர்களுக்கு மல்லி அதிகமாகத் தேவைப்படாது. மிகவும் உறைப்புடன் சாப்பிட்டுப் பழகியவர்கள் எமது தொழில்கள். எங்களுக்கோ அப்பழக்கம் அதிகமாக இல்லை. எங்களுக்கு மல்லி அதிகமாகத் தேவைப்படும். இவ்வேளையில் பகுதிக்குப் பகுதியாகப் பிரித்து இந்த உணவுப் பொருட்களைக் கொடுக்கலாம். கொடுக்க முடியும். அப்படிச் செய்தால் மிக நன்றாக இருக்குமென்று கூறிவைக்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

இவ்வேளையில் நான் ஒரு முக்கியமான பிரச்சினையையிட்டுப் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். அதாவது Insurance Corporation—காப்புறுதிக்கூட்டுத்தாபனம். தனியார்கள் செய்த தொழிலை அகற்றி இன்று பொது மக்களின் பணத்திலே இக்காப்புறுதிக் கூட்டுத்தாபனம்

[ரேபீஸ் கிங் லேபிளே லே.]

னத்தின் தலைவரவர்களுக்கும் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்குமிடையில் ஏற்பட்ட அபிப்பிராய பேதங்களைப்பற்றி நாம் எல்லோரும் அறிவோம். இக்காப்புறுதிக்கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தின் தலைவர் ஜனாப் எம். றபீக் தமது இராஜினாமா கடிதத்தில் வர்த்தக, வியாபார அமைச்சர் டாக்டர் பிரிஸ் மீது மிகப் பாரதூரமான குற்றச்சாட்டுக்களைச் சுமத்தியிருக்கின்றார். அமைச்சர் போட்ட தாளத்திற்கேற்றபடியாக ஆட்டம் போடாததாலே அமைச்சரவர்கள் தமது இராஜினாமாவைக் கோரினாரென்றும் அதன் காரணமாகத்தான் தாம் ராஜினாமாச் செய்ததாயும் அதில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருப்பதாக அறிகிறோம். பல்வேறு பிரச்சினைகளில் அமைச்சரவர்களுக்கும் ஜனாப் றபீக் அவர்களுக்குமிடையில் அபிப்பிராய பேதங்கள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கலாம். இந்த அபிப்பிராய பேதங்கள் ஏற்பட்டிருந்த போதிலும் இதில் மிக முக்கியமாகக் கருதப்படக்கூடிய ஒன்றையொன்றுதான். அதாவது, 54 ஊழியர்களின் நியமனம்பற்றியது: கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தில் வேலைபார்ப்பதற்கு ஜனாப் றபீக் அவர்கள் 54 ஊழியர்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்தார்களாம். இந்த 54 ஊழியர்களையும் வேலைக்கு நியமிக்கக் கூடாதென்று அமைச்சர் தடுத்து நிறுத்தியதாகச் சொல்லப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அதையிட்டு அமைச்சரவர்கள் மேலவையிலே கூறியிருக்கின்றார்கள். 54 ஊழியர்களில் 40 பேரின் நியமனத்தை இந்தக் காப்புறுதிக்கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தின் தலைவர் வற்புறுத்தியதன் காரணமாக, 40 பேரை நியமிக்கலாம் என்று அமைச்சரவர்கள் அனுமதித்தார்களாம். ஆகவே நியமனம் சம்பந்தமாக அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கூறிய விளக்கம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளக்கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது. காப்புறுதிக்கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தின் உள்நிலைமை அவ்வளவு திருப்திகரமாக இல்லை யென்பது ஏற்கனவே தெரிந்த விஷயம்தான். சமீபத்தில் அங்கே நடந்த வேலைநிறுத்தம் உள்ளேயுள்ள குழறலின் பிரதிபலிப்பே என்பது நாம் யாவரும் அறிந்த விஷயம்.

காப்புறுதிக்கூட்டுத்தாபனம் பொது மக்களின் பணத்திலே நடைபெறும் ஒரு தாபனமாகும். இத்தாபனத்தில் நம்பிக்கையும் நானயமும் நிலவவேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியமாகும். காப்புறுதிக் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தின் குறைகளையும் சீர்கேடுகளையும் ஆராய்ந்து அறிக்கை சமர்ப்பிப்பதற்கு ஒரு கமிஷனை நியமிப்பதாக அமைச்சரவர்கள் கூறியிருக்கின்றார்.

கன். இப்படி ஒரு கமிஷன் அவசியம் தேவையென்று கூறவைக்க விரும்புகிறேன். அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இந்த வேளையிலாவது இப்படி ஒரு கமிஷனை, காப்புறுதிக் கூட்டுத்தாபனச் செயல்முறைகளையும் அங்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய சீர்கேடுகளையும் விசாரிக்க நியமிப்பதை நாம் வரவேற்பதோடு அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கு நன்றி தெரிவிக்கவும் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். இந்த வேளையில் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் செய்ய வேண்டிய முக்கிய வேலை, இப்படி கமிஷனை நியமித்தால் மாத்திரம் போதாது; உடனடியாக அந்தக் கமிஷன் நடவடிக்கையில் இறங்கவும் செய்யவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் இறங்கி அவர்களது அறிக்கையைக் கூடிய சீக்கிரம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்குச் சமர்ப்பித்து, அதனை மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட பிரதிநிதிகளுக்கும் அறிவித்து, உடனடியாக அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து பொதுமக்களின் பணத்தால் இயங்கும் இந்தக் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தைச் சீர்திருத்தவேண்டும்.

மாண்புமிகு நியோஜன கமிஷனரே

(குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)
உங்களுடைய நேரம் சரியாகிவிட்டது.

[ரேபீஸ் கிங் லேபிளே லே.]

(ஜனாப் லதிப் சின்னலெப்பை)

(Mr. Latiff Sinnalebbe)

இதே வேளையில் நான் கைத்தொழிலைப் பற்றியும் சில விஷயங்களை எடுத்துக்கூற விரும்புகிறேன். அதாவது, ஒன்பது வீத வரி—Duty—கூட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. இங்கு இருக்கக் கூடிய கைத்தொழில் ஸ்தாபனங்களில் உள்ளவர்கள் அமைச்சர் அவர்களைச் சந்தித்து இந்த வரி அதிகரிப்பை அவர்களால் தாங்க முடியாதென்றும் அவர்களுடைய பொருள்களுக்கு விலையைக்கூட்டத்தான் வேண்டுமென்றும் கூறியிருப்பதாக நான் பத்திரிகை மூலம் அறிந்தேன். வரவு செலவுத்திட்டம் மக்கள் அவையிலே கொண்டுவரப்பட்டதன் பின் நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்களும் மற்றும் அமைச்சர்களும் ஒரு வாக்குறுதியளித்ததைப் பத்திரிகைகளிற் கண்டோம். இந்த வரி அதிகரிப்பு பொதுமக்கள்மீது, பொருளை அனுபவிப்பவர்கள் மீது சுமத்தப்பட மாட்டது என்று கூறியிருந்ததைக் கண்டோம். ஆகவே, மிகவும் தாழ்மையாக நான் கைத்தொழில் அமைச்சர் அவர்களைக் கேட்பது என்னவென்

விசேஷ உதவி கமிட்டி, 1967-68

ரூல், இந்த வரி அதிகரிப்பின் காரணமாக பொருள்களின் விலையை அதிகரிக்கவிடாதீர்கள். இப்பொழுதும் ஒரு ரூபா, இரண்டு ரூபா ஆகிய விலைகளுக்குக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட துணிகளை ஆடைகளாக பெரும் முதலாளிமார் தைத்து 15 ரூபாவுக்கு விற்க வேண்டியதை 25 ரூபாவிலிருந்து 40 ரூபா வரைக்கும் விற்கிறார்கள். இப்படி அடித்த கொள்ளை லாபம் போதாதென்று இன்னும் விலையைக் கூட்டப் பார்க்கிறார்கள். இப்படிச்செய்ய இடமளிக்கக் கூடாது. இந்த விஷயத்தில் கௌரவ அமைச்சரும் அமைச்சரவையும் மிகத் துரிதமாக நடவடிக்கையெடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

உப அக்கிராசனர் அவர்கள் நேரம் கூடிக் கொண்டு போகின்றதென்று எனது முகத்தைப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் இரண்டு நிமிடங்களில் நான் எனது பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

உல்லாசப் பிரயாணத்தைப் பற்றியும் எங்களுடைய அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கூறியிருந்தார்கள். அவருடைய பேச்சை நான் வாசித்த பொழுது, முழுவதும் உல்லாசப் பிரயாணம் பற்றியும் அதிலிருந்து கிடைக்கக்கூடிய வருமானத்தைப் பற்றியும் கூறியிருந்ததைக் கண்டேன். இந்த இடத்தில் நான் எல்லோரையும் பார்த்துக் கூறக்கூடியது என்னவென்றால், கிழக்கிலங்கையைப் போல சிறந்த ஒரு பிரதேசம் மற்ற இடங்களில் இருக்குமோ என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. மீன்பாடும் தேனாடாம் எங்கள் நாடு. நீர்வளம், நிலவளம் பொருத்திய நாடு எங்கள் நாடு. திட்டவட்டமாக உல்லாசப் பிரயாணிகள் கண்டு களிக்கக்கூடிய நாடு எங்கள் நாடு. எங்கள் பகுதியில் இருக்கக்கூடிய கடற்கரையைப் போல வேறெந்தப் பகுதியிலும் இல்லை. பாசிக்குடா என்று கூறப்படும் எங்கள் நாடு, இலங்கையில் மாத்திரம் அல்ல, இந்தியாவிலும் அமெரிக்காவிலும் வேறு எங்கு சென்றாலும், எவ்விடத்திலும் அதைப் போன்று ஒரு பகுதி இல்லை. இப்படி எல்லாம் இருக்க அப்படிப்பட்ட ஓர் இடத்தை நீங்கள் இந்த நோக்கத்துக்காக விஸ்தரிப்பதில்லை.

இங்கே கூட்டப் போகிறீர்களாம் பெரிய ஹில்டன் ஹோட்டல்களை. எத்தனை இலட்ச ரூபா செலவிலோ எமக்குத் தெரியாது. இந்த ஹில்டன் ஹோட்டல்கள் எங்களுக்கு வேண்

—தேவ உர கியலே

டும் என்று நாங்கள் கேட்கவில்லை; பெரிய ஹோட்டல்கள் எங்களுக்கு வேண்டாம். எங்களுடைய பகுதிகளுக்கும் உல்லாசப் பிரயாணிகள் வந்து கண்டு களித்துச் செல்லக் கூடிய வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுங்கள் என்று கேட்டு, இதிலும் எங்களைப் புறக்கணிக்காதீர்கள் என்று கேட்டு, எனக்குப் பேசுவதற்காக இந்த நேரத்தைத் தந்தமைக்காக கௌரவ அக்கிராசனர் அவர்களுக்கு நன்றி தெரிவித்து, எனது பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

காரகஸஸா நியோச்ய ஸபாபநிதுலா

(குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

ஹரூடுவே ஸ்ரீ மனோஜ் (பிரின்ஸ் குணசேகர மஹா) மீதினது 45 கிழை நவாபு அபிசான கலோன் நவ மனோஜ் ராஜாவுக்கு அடி நலனாக கலாபு அரங்கம் கரந்தைப் பூப்பிழை.

டி. ஸா. 7.28

பிரின்ஸ் குணசேகர மஹா. (ஹரூடுவே)

(திரு. பிரின்ஸ் குணசேகர—ஹபரூதுவ)
(Mr. Prins Gunasekera—Habaraduwa)

ஸ்ரீ நியோச்ய ஸபாபநிதுமதி, அடி அய லுய விவாடையே ஸன் வன தினயடி. மூ நுகி ஸிபியே ஸ்ரீ இடலே அமநிதுலா ஓடிபினை கரந லுய லுய விவாட வேதின் பவந்நா மெம ரசியே நெவன அயலுய லேவநய பிலிபிடிவி விவேவநயக் கிரிமென் வலா அடி ஸிபி வலுவே மெம மனோஜ் மனோஜ்ய ஓடிபியே லுய பகலமாரன் நிபிசே சூ லுய நிபிசே பகிசு அனாபுவே நமன் ஸமல ரிரென் ரி ஸிபி ஸமலாபி வலாபா யே கிரந பூ ஸமலர ஸனோடர் மனோஜ் வலுன் வலாபாபென ஸே லேவல ஸமல விபியி பரிபவி கலா மெம லுயவி லுயலேவன் ஓவன் வலாபா ஸிபி ஸிபி ஸ்ரீ மனோஜ் அமநிதுலா கலாபி பிலிபிடி லுய. கிரிமனன் அமநிதுலா கலாபி வலன் பகிபி மனோ கலாபி கரந்தை நிபி மிவினேவி நலுன் லுயலு கலாபி ஸ்ரீ மனோஜ் (ஸ்ரீநாபி ஸோபிய மஹா) அடி வலன் கலாபிநகலி யந்நி நிபிபி வலி கியா பிலேலே ஸிபி கலாபி கிரிமென் அபிபிபி லுய லுய லுயலேவன் ஸே லுயல ஸிபி நிபி மனோ வலாபி மிபிபி லுய லுய லுயலேவன் கலாபி கரந்தை நிபி பகிபி லுய லுய லுயலேவன்

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1967-68

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

[ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.]

ආසනයෙහි සිටියදීම අඩු ගණනේ මගේ කථාව ආරම්භ කරන්නටවත් ඉඩ ලැබුණා නම් මා වඩාත් සතුටුයි. එහෙත් ඒ භාග්‍යය නැතිනම් අභාග්‍යය මට නොලැබී ගොස් තිබෙනවා.

කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමා සිය කථාව පවත් වද්දී එක් වරක් නොවෙයි, දෙවරක් නොවෙයි, තෙවරක් නොවෙයි, දහ දොළොස් වරක්ම විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ තමන් සඳහන් කිරීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වූ ඇතැම් මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් සිය ආසනවල නොසිටීම ගැන කියමින් විහිළු කළා; සමච්චල් කළා. එහෙත් මෙම ආණ්ඩුවේ මැති ඇමතිවරුන් දැන් මෙහි නොමැති වීම ගැන මා එක වචනයකින්වත් දෝෂා රෝපණය කරන්නේ නැහැ.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාත්‍රිති ආණ්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

එක්කෙනෙක්වත් නැහැ.

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

මා දැන් කථා කරන්නේ හිස් ආසන වලට පමණයි. යම් කිසි විධියකින් මේ ආණ්ඩුවේ ඇමතිවරු දැන් මෙහි සිටියා නම් මට කථා කරන්නට සිදු වන්නේ හිස් ආසනවලට නොවෙයි, හිස් මිනිසුන් ගොඩකටයි. එම නිසා මගේ කථාව කරන විට මට ඒ පිළිබඳ කිසිම වෙනසක් දැනෙන්නේ නැහැ. හිස් ආසනවලට කථා කළත් හිස් මිනිසුන් ගොඩකට කථා කළත් දෙකම එකයි. ඔවුන් දැකීමෙන් ඇති වන්නේ කලකිරීමක් පමණයි.

එස්. ඩී. හේරත් මයා. (හිරියාල)

(ශ්‍රී. ආණ්. ප්‍රින්. ඩී. හේරත්—හිරියාල)

(Mr. S. B. Herat—Hiriyala)

මේ පැත්තේ අය තමුන් තාන්සෙගෙ කතා අහන්න කැමති නැහැ. [බාධා කිරීම්] නිදීමට හැදෙනවා.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාත්‍රිති ආණ්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

අහන්න කැමති නැති නම් මෙහාට එන්න වුවමනා නැහැ.

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

නොනැගිටින දේශපාලන නින්දකට වැඩි සිටින ආණ්ඩුව නැගිටුවන්නට නොවෙයි මා කථා කරන්නේ. මගේ කථාව අසා ඔවුන්ට සදාකාලිකවම දේශපාලන වශයෙන් නිදීමට හැදෙනවා නම් මගේ බලාපොරොත්තුවත් අභිප්‍රායයත් එය තමයි. [බාධා කිරීම්] ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙක් කියනවා, දේශපාලන වශයෙන් නින්දා යනවාය කියා, මගේ කථාව ඇසීමෙන්.

ජයකොඩි මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. ජයකොඩි)

(Mr. Jayakody)

ඒ අයට හරයක් වුවමනා නැහැ. සද්දේ විතරයි වුවමනා.

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

පැය එකහමාරක් තිස්සේ ගරු කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමා මෙම අයවැය ලේඛනය පිළිබඳ විවාදයට සහභාගි වෙමින් තමාගේ අතීතයත් තමාගේ ද්වේශ සහගත චෛරයත් හෙළි දක්වමින් මෙම සභාව ඉදිරියෙහි කළ කථාව අසාගෙන සිටිද්දී පසු ගිය අවුරුදු විසිපහක දේශපාලන ඉතිහාසය මා ඉදිරියේ මැවී පෙනුණා. සමසමාජ ව්‍යාපාරයේ ආරම්භයෙහි පටන් සලකන විට අද එතුමාගේ තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳව සමසමාජ ව්‍යාපාරයේ නාමයෙන් සඳහන් කරන්නට බැහැ. එතුමා එම ව්‍යාපාරය අතහැර දමා ගොස් එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයට අරක්කම්කම් කරන මේ යුගය දක්වා අවුරුදු තිස් ගණනක තම දේශපාලන ඉතිහාසය පැය එකහමාරකින් මෙම ගරු සභාව ඉදිරිපිට තැබුවා. එම කාල සීමාවෙන් වැඩි කොටසක් විශේෂයෙන් එතුමා සමග පුද්ගලික සම්බන්ධකම් පවා ඇතිව ගත කිරීමේ භාග්‍යය හෝ අභාග්‍යය මටත් ලැබුණා. අවුරුදු විසි ගණනක ඒ ඉතිහාසය දෙස අද ආපසු හැරී බලන විට එය මගේ ජීවිතයේ භාග්‍යමත් සමයක් හැටියට සඳහන් කරන්නට බැරි බව මට පෙනී යනවා. කනගාටුවෙන් වුවත්, එය මගේ ජීවිතයේ අභාග්‍යවත් සමය වශයෙන්

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1967-68

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

හඳුන්වන්නට මට අද සිදුවී තිබෙනවා. ඊට ප්‍රධාන හේතුව, අද ඔය එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ බලයට යට වී, ඔවුන්ගේ චේතනයකට තම වැදගත් ගෞරවනීය ඓතිහාසික අතීතය විකුණා දමා, අභාග්‍ය සම්පන්න අනාගතයකට මුහුණ පා සිටින ඔය ගරු කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමාමයි.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, ගරු කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමා විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ සමහර මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් ගැන සඳහන් කරමින්, කැඩිගිය මංගල පෝරු ගැනත් මහනුවරට යන ගමන් රථයේදී ඇති වුණු සාකච්ඡා ගැනත් අකාලයේ බිහි වුණු දරු වත් ගැනත් මෙතැනදී සඳහන් කළ යුතු, නොකළ යුතු, පෞද්ගලික හා දේශපාලන මය වූ තවත් සිසිත් රාශියක් ගැනත් කථා කළා. මට සඳහන් කරන්නට තිබෙන්නේ ඔවුනි පෞද්ගලික සිසිත් ගැන නොවෙයි, කඩාකප්පල් වී ගිය එකම එක බලාපොරොත්තුවක් ගැන පමණයි. සම සමාජ පක්ෂය ආරම්භයේදී එහි මුල් තැනක් ගෙන ක්‍රියා කළ පුද්ගලයකු දේශපාලන වශයෙන් මෙබඳු දුක්බදායක අභාග්‍ය සම්පන්න කාලකණ්ණි අවසානයකට පත් වීම නිසා බලාපොරොත්තු කඩ විමෙන් මා තුළ ඇති වුණු හින් වේදනාවෙන් යුක්තවයි මා දැන් කථා කරන්නේ.

පසුගිය දශක දෙක ඇතුළතදී මේ රටෙහි ඇති වුණු දේශපාලන විපර්යාස, වෙනස්කම් දෙස බලන විට වර්තමාන කමිත්ත ඇමතිතුමාගේ අනාගතය කෙසේ වුවත් අතීතය ගැන ආඩම්බර නොවී බැහැ. ලාබාල විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයීය ශිෂ්‍යයකුව සිටියදී, මේ රටේ බාල පරම්පරාව තුළ ගෞරවනීය බලාපොරොත්තු ඇති කළ එතුමාගේ ඒ අතීත ක්‍රියා කලාපයෙන් මේ රටේ සමාජවාදී තරුණ පරම්පරාව කොතරම් ආස්වාදයක් භුක්ති වින්දාද යන වග මට මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මතක් වෙනවා. එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයෙන් බැහැර වාදයේත් ලේක් හවුස් මන්දිරයේත් ආරක්ෂකයා වශයෙන් දැන් මේ ස්ථානයෙහි නැගිට කථා කරන කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමා, එදා තරුණ විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයීය ශිෂ්‍යයකු වශයෙන් කොළඹ නගරයේ සමාජවාදී රැස්වීම්වලට සහභාගි වෙමින් පෙළපාලි යමින් සටන් කරන කාලයේදී ලේක් හවුස් මන්දිරය අසල වට වංගුවේදී ඒ මන්දිරය දෙසට එතුමාගේ සුරත දිගු

කොට “බේරේ ගෙදර හංග වේවා” යි නැගූ හඬ, දැන් මොහොතකට පෙර එතුමා මේ ස්ථානයෙහි නැගිට කථා කරද්දී මගේ කන්වල පිළිඳවූ දුන්නා. එදා බේරේ ගෙදර ගොඩනැගිල්ල පෙරළා දමන්නට ඕනෑයයි කිවී පිලිප් ගුණවර්ධන, 1964 නොවැම්බර් මස 11 වැනි දා ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක හා තවත් කනගාටුදායක පුද්ගලයින් කීපදෙනෙකු සමග සුදු ලේන්සුවකින් කට බැඳගෙන පෙරහරේ ගොස් ලේක් හවුස් මන්දිරය ආරක්ෂා කරන්නට කථා කළ හැටි මට නැවතත් සිහිපත් වුණා.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, සමසමාජ ව්‍යාපාරයේ පටන්, මහජන එක්සත් පෙරමුණු ව්‍යාපාරයේ පටන් පිලිප් ගුණවර්ධන සමාජවාදී නායකයා සමග අවුරුදු විසි ගණනක් නොකඩවා ගෙන ගිය මගේ දේශපාලන සම්බන්ධය, 1964 නොවැම්බර් මස 11 වැනිදා කොළඹ නගර සභාව ඉදිරියේ ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක මහත්මයා සමග එක වේදිකාවේ සිට ලේක් හවුස් ආයතනය ආරක්ෂා කළ යුතුය කියා ඒ මහතා ප්‍රකාශ කළ සැටියේම මා කෙළ වර කර දැමීමා. මා ඉදිරියේ ඒ මැව් පෙනුණේ විසි වසරක ඉතිහාසයෙන් බිඳක් පමණයි. පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේදී වේවා, පාර්ලිමේන්තුවෙන් බැහැර මහජන වේදිකාවේදී වේවා, වෙනත් කිසියම් ආයතනයකදී වේවා තරුණ එඩිතර සමසමාජ නායක පිලිප් ගුණවර්ධන මහතා කථා කරන විට ශ්‍රාවකයන් ඒ කථාවට කන් දිගෙන සිටියේ අද මේ ඇති වුණු ශෝකප්‍රකාශයට අප කන් දිගෙන සිටියා වාගේ නොවෙයි. එදා පිලිප් ගුණවර්ධන මහතා කථා කරන විට මේ රටේ සමාජවාදී තරුණ පරම්පරාවේ ලේ උණු වෙලා ඔවුන් සටනට ඉදිරියට එනවා. 1947 මහා වැඩ වර්ජන අවස්ථාවේදී අර නුදුරින් පෙනෙන ගෝල් ෆේස් පිට්ටනියේ රහසින් සැඟවී සිටි තැනක සිට ඇවිත් පැය හාගයක් පමණක් කථා කළ පිලිප් ගුණවර්ධන මහතාට කථාව අවසාන කරන්නට ඉඩ නොදී රැස්ව සිටි දහස් ගණන් දෙනා අත්පොළසන් දෙමින් පිලිප් කථා කිරීම නවත්වන්නට එපා නොනවත්වා කථා කරන්නාය කිි සැටි මට මතකයි. එහෙත් ඊට අවුරුදු 20 කට පසු කොළඹ නගර සභාව ඉදිරිපිට ඩඩ්ලි සේනානායක මහතා

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1967-68

[ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.]

සමග එකම වේදිකාවේ සිට ලේක් හවුස් ආයතනයට අත තබන්නට එපාය එය ආරක්ෂා කරන්න ඕනැය කියමින් කථා කරන විට ඒ කථාව තවත්වන්නට එපාය කියන්නට නොවෙයි, ඒ කථාවට අත් පොළසන් දෙන්නටවත් දහ දෙනකුට වඩා සිටියේ නැහැ.

මට මේ සිද්ධීන් දෙක සිහිපත් වුණාම මේ අභාග්‍ය සම්පන්න පුද්ගලයාගේ අනාගතය ගැන බලවත් කණගාටුවක් ඇති වෙනවා. එදා මා ලාබාල ශිෂ්‍යයකු වශයෙන් සිටින විට සමසමාජ නායක පිලිප් ගුණවර්ධන කථා කෙළේ පුපුරන ගිනිකන්දක් මෙන් බව මට හොඳට මතකයි. ධනවාදී ආයතන පෙරළාගෙන, අධිරාජ්‍යවාදී බලකොටු බිඳගෙන, සේනා නායක, කොතලාවල, ජයවර්ධන පවුල් විනාශ කරගෙන මේ රටේ සමාජවාදය ගොඩනැගීම සඳහා ආලෝකයක් නිකුත් කරන ගිනි කන්දක් වගෙයි, එදා පිලිප් ගුණවර්ධන කථා කෙළේ. එහෙත් අද—මා මුලින් කීවේ එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයට අරක්කුමිකම් කරමින් කියායි, ඊටත් වඩා පහත් තත්ත්වයක සිටගෙන—එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයේ ප්‍රතිපත්ති ආරක්ෂා කිරීම සඳහා කථා කරන විට, මට පෙනෙන්නේ එදා සමාජවාදී ගිනි කන් දෙන් පිට වුණු ගිනි ගුලි වෙනුවට අද නිකම් හිස් බොරළු ගොඩවල් පමණක් පිට වන බවයි. එදා ධනවාදය පිළිස්සෙන්නට පිලිප් ගුණවර්ධන ගිනි කන්දෙන් පිට වුණු ගිනි බෝල වෙනුවට අද පිට වන්නේ පුස් බොරළු කැට පමණයි—ශ්‍රී ලංකා, සමසමාජ, කොමියුනිස්ට් තුන් හවුල් රජ යට එල්ල කරන ලද වැදගත්මකට නැති බොරළු කැට ගොඩක් පමණයි. මීට පෙර දිනක පිලිප් ගුණවර්ධන මහතා මේ ආණ්ඩුවට දොස් කියන්නට එපාය, මේ ආණ්ඩුව කවදාවත් පලි ගන්න ආණ්ඩුවක් නොවෙයි, පලි ගන්නට ක්‍රියා කෙළේ වෙන කවරුවත් නොව මිය ගිය බණ්ඩාරනායක මහත්මයාගේ ආණ්ඩුවය කියා මේ ගරු සභාවේදී සඳහන් කළ සැටි අද මට යළිත් මතක් වුණා.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, අතීතය අමතකවීම ගැන කෙනෙකුට අනුකම්පා

කළ හැකියි. එහෙත් මේතරම්ම අමතක නොකළ හැකි සිද්ධීන් කවදාවත් සිදු නොවූ හැටියට මතක නැති කර දමා කථා කිරීම ගැන සමාව දිය නොහැකියි. වර්ත මාන අගමැති ගරු ඩබ්ලි සේනානායකගේ ආදරණීය පියාණන්ද වූ ජාතියේ පියා ණන් ගැන ගරු කර්මාන්ත ඇමති පිලිප් ගුණවර්ධන මහතාට අමතක වුණාද? එදා ඒ දොන් ස්ටීවන් සේනානායක මහතා තවත් සොයිසා කෙනකුගේ ඕනෑකම උඩ තමා බොරු නඩුවකට පටලවා වැරදිකරු කර හත් අවුරුද්දකට පාර්ලිමේන්තුවෙන් අඬන් කර තැබීම පිලිප් ගුණවර්ධන මහතාට අමතක වුණාද? එක සොයිසා කෙනකුට කන්දි තවත් සොයිසා කෙනෙ කුගේ ඉල්ලීම පරිදි දිවගෙන බණ්ඩාර නායක මහතා තමන්ගේ නීතිපති ලවා පිලිප් ගුණවර්ධන මහතාට විරුද්ධව නඩු වක් පැවරීමට පෙළඹවීමය කියා දැන් චෝදනාවක් කරන පිලිප් ගුණවර්ධන කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමාට අමතක වුණාද, එතුමා දැන් සේවය කරන වර්තමාන අග මැතිතුමාගේ පියා විසින් අසම්මන්ද බොරු නඩුවකට පිලිප් ගුණවර්ධන මහතා පටලවා මාස තුනකට හිරගෙට යවා හත් අවුරුද්දකට පාර්ලිමේන්තුවෙන් අඬන් කර තැබීම? පලිගැනීමේ දේවල් මේ විධි යට අමතක කිරීම වටිනවාද?

මෙවැනි වැඩ දේශපාලන නායකයන්ට මේ විධියට කථා කර තමන් කැමැති ඕනෑම බොරුවක් ඕනෑම විධියකට හරවා විකෘත කර ඉතිහාසය නොපිටට පෙරළා මහජනයා ඉදිරියේ තබා නිශ්ශබ්දව සිටීමට ඉඩදීම අපේ යුතුකමක් නොවෙයි. එස්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ආර්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක මහතා එදා කළේ අපරාධයක් නම් ඒ සඳහාද එතුමාට දොස් පැවරිය යුතුයි. ඔහු ආරක්ෂා කරන්නට මට වුවමනාවක් නැහැ. එක සොයිසා කෙනකු ගේ පෙළඹීම යටතේ එදා සිටි ආහාර ඇමති පිලිප් ගුණවර්ධන මහතාට විරුද්ධව එදා සිටි ආණ්ඩුවේ නීතිපතිවරයා නමින් ගෙනගිය ඒ නඩුවේදී කණිෂ්ඨ නීතිඥයකු වශයෙන් පිලිප් ගුණවර්ධන මහතාගේ නිදහස සඳහා ඔහුගේ ආරක්ෂාව සඳහා මාත් ඒ නඩුවට පෙනී සිටි බව මට මත කයි. මා එදා ඔහු ආරක්ෂා කළා. ඒ නඩු වෙන් එදා ඔහු බේරුණේ සාධාරණත්වය හා යුක්තිය ඉටු කරමින් එදා සිටි

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1967-68

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

අගමැතිතුමා අධිකරණයට ඇඟිලි නොගැසූ නිසයි. එහෙත් ඊට කලින් නඩුවේදී එදා සිටි අගමැතිවරයා අධිකරණයට ඇඟිලි ගසා අසාධාරණ ලෙස අහිංසක පුද්ගලයෙක් වූ එවකට සිටි සමසමාජ නායක පිලිප් ගුණ වර්ධන මහතා වැරදිකරු කිරීමේ සිද්ධිය දොන් පිලිප් රූපසිංහ ගුණවර්ධන මහතාට අමතක වුණාද?

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, මේ විධියේ දහසක් සිඬින් මගේ මනස ඉදිරියේ මැටි ගියා, ඒ අභාග්‍ය සම්පන්න පුද්ගලයා පැය 1½ක් තිස්සේ මෙනත කපාකරමින් සිටින විට. එතුමා තවත් එක්තරා ප්‍රතිඥාවක් දුන්නා. මේ අවසානවේ මෙහි නොමැති ගරු දොම්පෙ මන්ත්‍රිතුමා (ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.) එක්තරා අවධියකදී අනුගමනය කළ ක්‍රියා කලාපය ගෞරවණීය නොවේය, ඒ බව කවදා හෝ එතුමා ලියන්නට යන පොතකින් එළිදරව් කර රටවැසියාට දැන ගන්නට ඉඩ සලසනවා යයි කියන්නට යෙදුණා. මෙතැන නැති ගරු කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමා ගෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා, ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, යම් කිසි දිනයක 1964 මුල් භාගයේදී වාමාංශික පෙරමුණ අතහැර දමා කොට්ටෙටත් පැදුරටත් නොකියා, අද රදල පවුලක් ය, රදල කාන්තාවක් ය කියා හඳුන්වන සිරිමා බණ්ඩාරනායක මැතිණිය—එදා එවකට සිටි අගමැතිණිය—හමු වීමට අරලිය ගහ වලව්වට ගිංගිමේ නිවට සිද්ධිය ගැනත් ඇත්ත සත්‍යය තමන්ගේ ඒ පොතේ ලියන්නය කියා.

1963 කාලයේ සිට සමසමාජ පක්ෂය, කොමියුනිස්ට් පක්ෂය සහ මහජන එක්සත් පෙරමුණ යන වාමාංශික පක්ෂ තුන එක්සත් වීම සඳහා මාස 8ක් තිස්සේ සාකච්ඡා පවත්වා එළඹී ගිවිසුම, 1963 අගෝස්තු මස 12 වෙනිදා නිදහස් චතුරශ්‍රයේදී මහලේ බෙර වයා, සක් පිඹ, පින්තල පොල් තෙල් පහන් දල්ලා, පිරිත් සජ්ඣායනා මධ්‍යයේ, මංගල ගීතිකා මධ්‍යයේ රටට ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටියා. ඒ ඓතිහාසික දේශපාලන සිද්ධියෙන් පසු, එසමයෙහි බලයේ සිටි ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂයේ ආණ්ඩුවට සිදු වූ සිඬින් ඔබ තුමාටත් මතක ඇති. සංඛ්‍යා අතින් පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේදී ඔබ තරම් මන්ත්‍රිවරුන් සිටියේ වී නමුත්, මහජන බලවේගයක්

ලෙස ගොඩනැංවූ ඒ වාමාංශික පෙරමුණේ ආරම්භයෙන් පසුව නොසෙල්විය හැකි පරිච්ඡේදයක් මෙන් තිබුණු ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂ ආණ්ඩුව අනුක්‍රමයෙන් කඩා බිඳ වැටෙන්නට පටන් ගත්තා. 1963 අගෝස්තු සිට 1964 ජනවාරි දක්වා මාස 4 ඇතුළතදී ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂ රජයට පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට මුහුණ දෙන්නට බැරී තත්ත්වයක් පැන නැංගා.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, දේශපාලන වශයෙන් මේ සිද්ධිය මේ රටේ ඉතිහාසගත වන්නක්. අසුවල් කාරණය නිසා යයි කියන්න බැරි වුණේ වී නමුත්, රටේ සාමාන්‍යම වෙන්වී විසිරී තැනින් තැන සිසි කඩ ගොස් තිබුණ වාමාංශික බලවේගය එක්තැන් කොට, ඒකරාසි කොට, ගොඩ නැංවූ ඒ වාමාංශික පෙරමුණ නිසා එවකට පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ බලයේ සිටි ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂයේ දේශපාලන තත්ත්වය ක්‍රමක්‍රමයෙන් පිරිහෙන්නට පටන් ගත්තා. අවසානයේදී මෙම පාර්ලිමේන්තු ඉතිහාසයේ ප්‍රථම වරට විශාලම නිවාඩු කාලයක් දී පාර්ලිමේන්තු වාරය කල් තබා මාස 4ක්ම පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට නැවින් සිටින්නට ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂයට සිදු වුණා. ගරු කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමා ලියන පොතේ, 1964 ජනවාරි සිට මැයි දක්වා ඇති පස් මාසය ඇතුළත, එතුමා හැංගි හොරා කළ දේශපාලන සාකච්ඡා, කතා බහ, ගනුදෙනු, යෝජනා, වැඩ ක්‍රම ආදී සිඬින් ගැනත් සඳහන් වෙන්න ඕනෑ. සම්පූර්ණ සත්‍යය ඇතුළත් වෙන්න ඕනෑ. සත්‍යය හැර අන් කිසිවක් ඒ දේශපාලන ග්‍රන්ථයට ඇතුළත් වුණොත්, මා හිතනවා ගරු කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමාට අද තිබෙන ඔය දේශපාලන තත්ත්වයටත් වඩා කතාශාට්ටුයක තත්ත්වයකට මුහුණ පාන්නට සිදු වනවා ඇත කියා. ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පක්ෂය සමග හොරෙන් අත් වැල් බැඳගැනීමට උත්සාහ කළ ඒ ඒ අවස්ථාවන් පිළිබඳ සම්පූර්ණ සත්‍යය යම් කිසි දවසක හෙළිදරව් වුණොත්, ජීවමාන ට්රොස්කි හැටියට හැඳින්වුණු ඒ මගේ පැරණි නායකයාට, මගේ ඒ පැරණි ගරු වරයාට සිදු වන්නේ, දිවංගත ස්ථාලිත්ව සිදු වුණාටත් වඩා තරක අවසානයක්.

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1967-68

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

එස්. බී. හේරත් මයා.

(තිரு. எஸ். பி. ஹேரத்)

(Mr. S .B. Herat)

ගෝලයාට වන්නේ මොකක්ද?

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(திரு. பிறிள்ஸ் குணசேகரா)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

ගෝලයාගේ අනාගතය ගැන කිසි කෙනකු කණගාටු වන්නට වුවමනා නැහැ.

ගරු වන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

ගරුවරයාට—[බාධා කිරීම්]

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(திரு. பிறிள்ஸ் குணசேகரா)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

ගරුවරයාට වුණු දේ කවදාවත් ගෝලයාට සිදු වන්නේ නැහැ. අලින්ට පැහි පැහි අවසාන හුස්ම හෙළන්නට ගරුවරයාට සිදු වෙනවා. එහෙත් ගෝලයා අලින්ට පයින් ගසා, කවදා හෝ අලින් පෙරළා දමා තමයි, අවසාන හුස්ම හෙළන්නේ. [බාධා කිරීම්] මගේ ගරුත්තාත්තේ වාගේ අලින්ට පැහි ඇට කටු කඩා ගන්නේවත්, පොඩි කර ගන්නේවත් නැතිව, අලින්ට පයින් ගසා මගේ කකුල කැඩුණත් කමක් නැහැ.

නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, තම අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ප්‍රතිපත්තීන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් නිලධාරීන් පිරිසක් විසින් සකස් කළ, පාලන වාර්තාවක් බඳු යම්කිසි ලේඛනයක් කියවීමට ගරු කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමා නමාගේ කථාවෙන් ඉතා වැඩි කොටසක් ගත කළා. මේ, පරණ පිලිප් ගුණවර්ධන මහත්මයා නොවෙයි. මා හඳුනන සමසමාජ නායක පිලිප් ගුණවර්ධන මහත්මයා, ආණ්ඩුවේ නිලධාරීන් ලියා දෙන දේවල් මහජන රැස්වීම්වල කියවෙන්නේ නැහැ. පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට ගිහින් කියවෙන්නේ නැහැ; වෙන තැනකට ගිහින් කියවෙන්නේ නැහැ; කොටින් කියනවා නම් කොහේදී වත් කියවෙන්නේ නැහැ. මා හඳුනන, මා ගරු කළ, මා අනුගමනය කළ සමසමාජ නායක පිලිප් ගුණවර්ධන මහත්මයා එඩිතරව ගිහින්නට පුළුවන්, නිදහස් අදහස්කාමී පුද්ගලයෙක්.

එහෙත් අද මා ඉදිරියේ සිටගෙන ඔහු කියවුයේ මොකක්ද? මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා කියවූ අයවැය ලේඛනය වගේම, පාලන වාර්තාවලට ඇතුළත් විය යුතු හිස් ප්‍රලාප කීපයක් පමණයි. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ අයවැය ලේඛනයත් එවැනිම දෙයක්. එතුමාත්, ධනපති ආර්ථික ක්‍රමයකට අසු වී දිරා ගිය ඇට සැකිලි ගොඩක් එක්කාසු කර අයවැය ලේඛනයක් හැටියට අප ඉදිරියේ තැබුවා. ගරු ආහාර හා කෘෂිකර්ම ඇමතිතුමාත් තමන්ගේ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ කටයුතු පිළිබඳව මේ ගරු සභාව ඉදිරියේ තැබුවේත්, වැදගත්මකට නැති එබඳුම තොරතුරු රාශියක්. ගරු කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමා කොළයක් බලාගෙන කියවූ කරුණු ටික පසුගිය අවුරුද්දේ කර්මාන්ත අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයාගේ පාලන වාර්තාවෙනුත්, ලබන අවුරුද්දේ කර්මාන්ත අධ්‍යක්ෂ වරයාගේ සහ රජයේ අනෙකුත් සංස්ථා පිළිබඳ පාලන වාර්තාවලින් අපට දැන ගන්නට පුළුවනි. අප මුහුණ පා තිබෙන ආර්ථික ප්‍රශ්නයට තම කථාවෙන් සැහෙන පිළිතුරක් දීමට කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමා අපොහොසත් වුණා. ඒ වාර්තාවලින් දිගින් දිගට කියවූ ගරු කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමා මුලදීම සඳහන් කළා, මේ මුදල් වර්ෂය කෙළවර වන්නට පෙර තමන්ගේ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ වැඩ ක්‍රම ක්‍රියාත්මක වන්නට පටන් ගත් විට, රැකිරක්ෂා ලැබෙන සංඛ්‍යාව එතුමාගේ වචනවලින්ම කීවා, 8,000 ටත් 10,000 ටත් අතර සංඛ්‍යාවකට රැකිරක්ෂා ලැබෙනවාය කියා. මේ 8,000 ට තැත්නම් 10,00 ට රැකිරක්ෂා ලබා දෙන්නට යන්නේ රුපියල් දස ලක්ෂ කීයක් තැන්පත් කර, කීයක් වියදම් කරද? ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා අය වැය ලේඛනය ඉදිරිපත් කරමින් මේ ගරු සභාව ඉදිරියේ තැබූ විදේශ විනිමය අය වැය ලේඛනය අනුව, කර්මාන්ත සඳහා පමණක් රුපියල් දස ලක්ෂ 404 ක් වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා. මුළු විදේශ විනිමය අය වැය ලේඛනයෙන් පහෙන් පංගුවක් පමණ—රුපියල් දස ලක්ෂ 400 ක් පමණ—වැය කොට අවුරුද්දක් ඇතුළත කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමා රක්ෂා සපයන්නට යන්නේ 8,000 ක් දෙනටයි; තැත්නම් 10,000 ක් දෙනටයි. එහෙත් ඉදිරි අවුරුද්ද ගත වී යන විට අපේ රැකී රක්ෂා ප්‍රශ්නය කොතරම් තරක තත්ත්වයට පත් වෙනවා දැයි අපි බලා ගන්නට පුළුවන් වේවි.

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1967-68

දැනට ලබා ගන්නට තිබෙන සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන අනුව රැකිරක්ෂා රහිත අයගේ ගණන 2,45,000 යි. තව අවුරුද්දක් ගත වන විට තත්ත්වය කෙසේ වේද? අවුරුදු පතා ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ විභාගයෙන් සමත් වන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වන පිරිස 60,000 ක් පමණ වෙනවා. ඒ පිරිසත් රැකිරක්ෂා රහිත උදවියගේ ගොඩට එකතු වූ විට ඊළඟ අවුරුද්දේදී රැකිරක්ෂා රහිත අයගේ ගණන 3,00,000 ක් පමණ වෙයි. එහෙත් මුළු විදේශ විනිමයෙන් පහෙන් පංගුවක් පමණ වියදම් කරමින් ගරු කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමා රක්ෂා සපයන්නට යන්නේ එයින් 8,000 කට නැත්නම් 10,000 කටයි. පසුගිය ආණ්ඩුව අදුරදර්ශී බව කී මේ දුරදර්ශී ආණ්ඩුවේ කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමා රක්ෂා සපයන්නට යන්නේ තුන් ලක්ෂයකින් තිහෙන් පංගුවකටත් අඩු ප්‍රමාණයකටයි. ඒ තරම් ප්‍රමාණයකට රක්ෂා දීමටත් මුළු විදේශ විනිමය අයවැය ලේඛනයෙන් පහෙන් පංගුවක් වියදම් කරනවා. මේකද මේ දුරදර්ශී වැය පිළිවෙළ? ජාතික සංවර්ධනයට අදාළ වන ක්‍රම සම්පාදනය මේකද? මුළු විදේශ විනිමය අයවැය ලේඛනය රුපියල් දශ ලක්ෂ 2,231 යි. කර්මාන්ත සඳහා පමණක් එයින් රුපියල් දශ ලක්ෂ 400 ක් වියදම් කරන්නට යනවා. එහෙත් රක්ෂා රහිත මිනිසුන්ගේ ප්‍රමාණයෙන් අඩකටවත් රක්ෂා සපයන්නට පුළුවන් නම් ඒකත් සැනසිල්ලක්. අඩකට තබා දහයෙන් පංගුවකටවත් රක්ෂා සපයන්නට බැහැ. එසේ නම් විස්සෙන් පංගුවකට රක්ෂා සපයන්නට පුළුවන්ද? ඒත් බැහැ. තිහෙන් පංගුවකට රක්ෂා සපයන්නටත් අමාරුයි. අට දාහකට, දහ දාහකට පමණ රක්ෂා දෙන්නට පුළුවන් වෙතැයි බලා පොරොත්තු වෙනවා. එහෙත් හාර දහසකට පන්දහසකට වඩා රක්ෂා සපයා නැති බව අවුරුද්ද ගත වී යද්දී සෙති මයා.

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

යනවා ඇති. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ අය වැය කථාව ගැන කියන්නට මා මීට වඩා කාලය ගත යුතු නැතැයි කියනවා.

කාරකසභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා

(ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ උප අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය ආචාර්ය)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)
තව මිනිත්තු දහයක් තිබෙනවා.

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ උප අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය ආචාර්ය)
(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

තැන, මට පැයක් දෙන බවට විරුද්ධ පාර්ලිමේන්තු පොරොන්දු වී තිබෙනවා.

කාරකසභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා

(ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ උප අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය ආචාර්ය)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

අපට ඒ බවක් දන්වලා තැන. තව හුඟක් දෙනකු කථා කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ උප අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය ආචාර්ය)
(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

මිළඟට කථා කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වන මන්ත්‍රීතුමා සමඟ මා සාකච්ඡා කරද්දී එතුමා මට කීවේ දැනටම කාල සටහන වෙනස් වී ගොස් ඇති හෙයින් එතුමාට අද කථා කරන්නට ලැබීම සැක සහිත බවයි. කෙසේ වෙතත් එතුමාගේ කථාව ආරම්භ කරන්නටවත් සැහෙන කාලයක් දීමට මා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමාගේ දෝෂාරෝපණය ගැන මා කළ සඳහන අවසන් කරන්නට පෙර එතුමාගේ කථාව අසාගෙන සිටිද්දී මට මතක් වූ කවියක් ගැනද සඳහන් කරන්නට ඕනෑ. යටියන්තොට ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ (ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා) පරණ කථාවක් කියවන ගමන් බේරුවල ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (බකිර් මාකර්

සභාපතිතුමාගේ කවියක් ගැන සඳහන්

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1967-68

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

[ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.]

කළා. යටියන්තොට මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ පරණ කථාවක් කියවන විට ඒ මුස්ලිම් ජාතික මන්ත්‍රීතුමාට සුභාෂිතය මතක් වුණා. බේරුවල ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාට වගේ මට එතරම් සුභාෂිතය කට පාඩම් නැතත්, වඩාමාන කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමාගේ කථාව කියවන විට මට මතක් වුණා, ගුත්තිලයේ කවියක අග දෙපදයක්. ගුත්තිල කථාව සමහර විට ඔබතුමා අහල ඇති. ගුත්තිල පඬිතුමා ඒ කාලයේ ජම්බුද්වීපයේ සිටි බොහොම දක්ෂ විතා වාදකයෙක්. එතුමාට හිටිය, එතුමා වගේම දක්ෂ ගෝලයෙක්. අන්තිමේදී ගුරුත්තාන්සෙටයි ගෝලයාටයි දෙන්නාටම විතා වාදනය පිළිබඳ දක්ෂතම කවුරු දැයි පෙන්වන්න රජ දරුවන් ඉදිරියේ තරඟයක් පවත්වන්නට සිද්ධ වුණා. ඒ සිද්ධියට ඉස්සර මේ ගෝලයා ගුරුවරයා හමුවන්නට ගිය වෙලාවෙදී ගුරුත්තාන්සේ වන ගුත්තිල පඬිතුමාට වැටහී ගියා, “මට කවදා හෝ ගෝලයා සමග තරඟ කරන්නට සිද්ධ වෙනව, ඒ තරඟයෙන් මට නම් දිනන්ට ලැබෙන එකක් නැහැ” කියා. එතුමාගේ හිතේ ඇතිවුණේ වේදනාත්මක හැඟීමක්. ගෝලයායි ගුරුත්තාන්සේයි අතර තරඟය ඇතිවන්නට ගියත් ගෝලයා තරුණ කෙනෙක්. ගුරුත්තාන්සේ මහලුයි. ගුරුත්තාන්සේ බොහොම වයසට ගිහිත් ඇස් දෙක නොපෙනෙන තරමට දුර්වල වෙලා හැරමිටියෙන් එහා මෙහා යන යුගයේදී තරුණ දක්ෂ ගෝලයා සමග විතා තරඟයෙන් ජය ගන්නට තරඟ කරන්නට සිද්ධ වුණා. ඒ අවස්ථාවේ මහලු ගුරුත්තාන්සේට ඇතිවුණු හැඟීම මේකයි :

“ මට මහලු වයසේ
බැරිය වෙන ශායනා පෙරසේ ”

“ මම දැන් හොඳටම වයසට ගිහිත් ; ඉස්සර වගේ මට විතා ශායනා කරන්ට දැන් නම් බැරිය ”යි එක්තරා හිතියක් උපන්න.

අද මේ බිරි අලින් ඉදිරියේ විණාවක් වැසූ මහලු කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමාගේ කථාව අසා සිටියදී මට හොඳටම තේරුම් ගියා, ඉස්සර කාලෙ අලින්ගේ කන් පුපුරුවන තරම් වේගයෙන් ගර්ජනා කරන්නට පුළුවන් වුණු බොරලුගොඩ සිංහයාට දැන් අලින්ගේ කකුල්වලට පැහිලා මැරෙන්නට සිද්ධ වී තිබෙනව නේද කියා. බේරුවල ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා සුභාෂිතයෙන් කවියක් ගෙනහැර දක්වමින් යටියන්තොට ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ කථාවට අවසා කරද්දී මට මතක් වුණේ ගුත්තිලයේ මේ කවි දෙපදයයි.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, මට දැන් ඉතිරි වී ඇති සුළු කාලය තුළ දී ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ මේ ධනවාදී ඇට කටු අයවැය ලේඛනය ගැන කෙටියෙන් යමක් සඳහන් කිරීමට අවසර දෙන්න.

දින හතක් තිස්සේ පැවති මේ විවාදය ගැන ඊයේ පෙරේදා එක්තරා ඉංග්‍රීසි පුවත් පතක පළ කර තිබුණු එක්තරා විවේචනයක් මා දුටුවා. විරුද්ධ පක්ෂයේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් බොහෝ දෙනෙකු කථා කරන්නේ, විවාද කරන්නේ, ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ අයවැය ලේඛනය ගැන නොවේය, දැනට සති කිහිපයකට පෙර විවාද කර අවසාන කළ රාජාසන කථාව ගැනය, කියා ඒ විවේචනය කර තිබුණා. ඒක සම්පූර්ණ ඇත්තක්. එහෙත් ඒ ගැන මේ විවාදයට සහභාගි වන ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ට නොවෙයි දොස් කිව යුතුව තිබෙන්නේ. දොස් කියනවා නම් දොස් කිවයුත්තේ මෙවැනි අයවැය ලේඛන කථාවක් ඉදිරිපත් කළ ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාටයි. අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමා රාජාසන කථාව කියවන අවස්ථාවේදී, අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමා මේ කියවන්නේ ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම රාජාසන කථාවද නැත්නම් වැරදීමකින් ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට යන අය

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1967-68

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

වැය ලේඛන කථාවද කියා ළඟ වැඩි වී සිටි ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමකුගෙන් මා ප්‍රශ්න කළා. රාජාසන කථාවට ඇතුළත් වී තිබුණේ අප එතෙක් නොදුටු අද මේ විවාද වන අයවැය ලේඛන කථාවට ඇතුළත් කර තිබෙන කරුණු රාශියකුයි. අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගේ කථාවේ සඳහන් වී තිබුණේ දෙපාර්ත මේන්තුවලින් ගිය වෂීයේ කළ වැඩත් ඊ ළඟ වෂීයේ කරන්නට යන යෝජන වැඩත් ගැන විස්තරයක් පමණයි. වැරදීමක් සිදු වී තිබෙනවා දෝයි ඒ අවස්ථාවේදී මා සැක යක් පහළ කළා. අගමැතිතුමා අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාර තුමාට පිළිගන්වා තිබෙන්නේ මුදල් ඇමති තුමාට පිළියෙළ කර අයවැය ලේඛන කථා වේ පිටපතක්ද කියා අප සැක පහළ කළා. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මේ දෙදෙනාටම වැරදී තිබෙනවා. ගරු අගමැතිතුමාටත් වැරදී තිබෙනවා. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාටත් වැරදී තිබෙනවා. රාජාසන කථාවට ඇතුළත් කළ කරුණු එපරිද්දෙන්ම, එම වචනවලින්ම, ඒ විධියටම, ඒ ආකාරයටම අයවැය ලේඛන කථාවටත් ඇතුළත් කර තිබෙනවා. එම නිසා අයවැය ලේඛන විවාදයට සහභාගි වන ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් රාජාසන කථාව පිළිබඳ විවාදය වැනි විවාදයක යෙදෙනවා නම් ඒ ගැන සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම දෝෂා රෝපණය ලැබිය යුත්තේ මේ විවාදයට සහභාගි වන ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ද නැත්නම් එකම කථාව දෙවරක් මේ ගරු සභාවට ඉදිරිපත් කළ ආණ්ඩුවද කියා මා ප්‍රශ්න කරනවා.

මේ විවාදයේදී බේරුවල ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා සුභාමිතය ගැන සඳහන් කළ නිසා මටත් මේ අවස්ථාවේදී අපේ සාහිත්‍ය පොත්වල අරක මේක මතක් වෙනවා. ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, සංස්කෘත කාව්‍ය ශාස්ත්‍රයේ මෙහෙම කියා තිබෙනවා:

“කවි රත්‍ර හරති ඡායාං

අර්ථං කුකචි පදං වොරු”

කාව්‍ය කරණයේදී අර්ථය අනුකරනය කරන්නා කුකචියකුය, පද, වචන මාලාව අනුකරනය කරන්නා වොරුකුය කියනවා. මා දැන් කියවන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වන කොටස් අනුව මේ අයවැය ලේඛන කථාව ඉදිරිපත් කළ ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට ඒ වෝදනා දෙකෙන් කවර වෝදනාව හිමි වෙනවාද කියා එතුමාම තීරණය කර ගන්නවා ඇති.

කාරකසභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා

(குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனார் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ වේලාව නම් දැන් හරි.

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(திரு. பிறின்ஸ் குணசேக்கரா)
(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

වේලාව හරි වුණත් මා කීවයුතු දේවල් රාශියක් තිබෙනවා. මේ විවාදයේදී ඉදිරි පත් කරන්නට මා කරුණු රාශියක් පිළියෙළ කරගෙන තිබෙනවා. එහෙත් මට කලින් කථා කළ ගරු කර්මාන්ත ඇමති තුමාගේ කථාවට පිළිතුරු දෙන්නට මගේ කාලය වැඩි හරියක් යොදන්නට සිද්ධ වුණා. එම නිසා මේ අයවැය ලේඛනය පිළිබඳව මගේ නියම විග්‍රහය ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට මට තිබෙන්නේ සීමාසහිත කාලයක්. එහෙත් කෙටියෙන් හෝ මගේ අදහස් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට උත්සාහ කරන්නම්.

කාරකසභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා

(குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனார் அவர்கள்)
(Mr. Deputy Chairman of Committees)

එහෙම නම් තව මිනිත්තු 10 ක් කථා කරන්න.

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(திரு. பிறின்ஸ் குணசேக்கரா)
(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

හොඳයි. ඔබතුමාට ස්තූතියි.

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1967-68

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

[ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.]

මේ අයවැය ලේඛනය පිළිබඳව මා සූදානම් කරගෙන පැමිණි කරුණු සියල්ලක්ම ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට වේලාවක් නැහැ, මට මූලිකම කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමා ගැන සඳහන් කරන්නට සිදු වූ නිසා. කර්මාන්ත ගැන පමණක් රාජාසන කථාවේ සඳහන් කර තිබෙන දේවල් අයවැය ලේඛනයේත් ඒ විධියටම සඳහන් කර තිබෙන අවස්ථා ගැන පමණක් පෙන්වා දී මා මගේ කථාව කෙළවර කරන්නම්.

1967 ජූලි මස 8 වැනිදා රාජාසන කථාව හැටියට ඉදිරිපත් කළ ඒ කථාවේ කර්මාන්ත ගැන කියන්නට පටන් ගෙන තිබුණේ මේ විධියටයි :

“ කර්මාන්ත අතින් විශාල දියුණුවක් ලබා තිබේ.”

1967 ජූලි මස 25 වැනිදා ඉංග්‍රීසියෙන් පමණක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ අයවැය කථාවේ කමින්න ගැන කියා තිබෙන්නේ මේ විධියටයි :

“ කර්මාන්ත ක්ෂේත්‍රයෙහි පසුගිය වර්ෂය තුළදී සැහෙන දියුණුවක් අත් කර ගනු ලැබුණා.”

කර්මාන්ත අතින් 1967 ජූලි මස 8 වැනිදා තිබුණු විශාල දියුණුව 1967 ජූලි මස 25 වැනිදා වන විට සැහෙන දියුණුවක් බවට පත් වී තිබෙනවා. බරපතළ වෙනසක්. එක වචනමය කියන්නට බැහැ. රාජාසන කථාවේ නැති වචන කීපයක් අයවැය කථාවට ඇතුළත් වී තිබෙනවා. රාජාසන කථාවේ තිබෙන්නේ,

“ කර්මාන්ත අතින් විශාල දියුණුවක් ලබා තිබේ.”
වචන 6 යි. අයවැය කථාවේ,

“ කර්මාන්ත ක්ෂේත්‍රයෙහි පසුගිය වර්ෂය තුළදී සැහෙන දියුණුවක් අත් කර ගනු ලැබුණා.”

යනුවෙන් වචන පිකක් වැඩිකර කියා තිබෙනවා. සුමාන 2 ක් ඇතුළත කොයි තරම් බරපතළ කමින්නමය විප්ලවයක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවද ?

ඊ ළඟට අයවැය කථාවේ සැහෙන දියුණුව බවට පත් වූ රාජාසන කථාවේ විශාල දියුණුව මොන හේතූන් නිසා ඇති වී තිබෙනවාද කියා එකින් එක සඳහන් කර තිබෙනවා.

රාජාසන කථාවේ කියන ටයර් සංස්ථාව ගැනමයි, අයවැය කථාවෙන් කියා තිබෙන්නේ. ටියුබ් කම්හල, යකඩ කම්හල, වානේ කම්හල, ගාල්ලේ සිමෙන්ති කම්හල, පිළියන්දල පිහන් කම්හල විකිණීම සඳහා බඩු නිපදවූ බවයි, රාජාසන කථාවේ කියා තිබෙන්නේ. ඒ පිකම තමයි, අයවැය කථාවෙන් කියා තිබෙන්නේ.

“ කන්කසන්තුරේ සිමෙන්ති කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවේ නිෂ්පාදනය බෙහෙවින් වැඩි කරන ලදී.”

ඒ රාජාසන කථාවේ සඳහන් වී තිබෙන හැටි. අයවැය කථාවේ කොහොමද සඳහන් වී තිබෙන්නේ ?

“ කන්කසන්තුරේ සිමෙන්ති කර්මාන්ත ශාලාවේ නිෂ්පාදනය අළුත් කැරකෙන පෝරුවක් යටි කිරීම හේතුකොට වැඩි වෙතැයි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.”

රාජාසන කථාවේ බෙහෙවින් වැඩි කරන ලදී කියන එක අයවැය කථාවේ වැඩි වෙතැයි බලාපොරොත්තු වන බවට පත් වෙලා තිබෙනවා. බරපතළ වෙනසක්. එපමණක් නොවෙයි.

“ ලබන වර්ෂයේදී ආරම්භ කරනු ලබන නව කාර්මික යෝජනා ක්‍රම අතර ප්‍රසිද්ධ ජාත්‍යන්තර සමාගමක් සමග සහභාගි වී රජය ආරම්භ කරන ටරක් සහ ලොරි වැසි ක්‍රම ක්‍රමයෙන් මේ රටෙහි සෑදීමේ ව්‍යාපාරයත්, වාලච්චේනෙහි පිහිටුවන කාඩ් බෝඩ් මෝලක්, වාත්තු යකඩ පට්ටලයක්..... ”

ඔය රාජාසන කථාවේ සඳහන් වන සැටි. අයවැය කථාවේ ඔය දේ කොහොමද සඳහන් වී තිබෙන්නේ ?

“ මෙරටෙහිදී ටරක් හා ලොරි වැසි ක්‍රමානුකූලව නිපදවීමේ යෝජනා ක්‍රමය.....අවසන් කර ඇති අතර.....වාලච්චේනේ සහ කඩදාසි කම්හලකද,

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1967-68

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

එඬේරමුල්ලේ වාත්තු යකඩ කම්හලකද, බරුවල වානේ වාත්තු වැඩපොළකද, ගැල්වනයිස් කිරීමේ වැඩපොළකද, කන්කසන්තුරේ තෙවැනි ඇඹරුම් හලකද වැඩ ආරම්භ කෙරෙනවා.”

වෙනසක් තිබෙනවා, නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපති තුමනි, රාජ්‍යසන කථාවේ “ගැල්වනීකරණ” කියන එක අයවැය කථාවේ “ගැල්ව නයිස් කිරීමේ වැඩපොළක්” කියා වෙනස් කර තිබෙනවා. මේ විධියට කර්මාන්ත පිළිබඳව රාජ්‍යසන කථාවේ සඳහන් හැම කාරණයක්ම ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා වචන යෙන් වචනයටම, ඒ විධියට—“පදං චෝරූ:”—පදයෙන් පදය සොරා ගෙන අයවැය කථාවේ 31, 32 සහ 33 පිටුවල ඇතුළත් කර තිබෙනවා.

එහෙම නම් ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපති තුමනි, මේ එක විවාදයකදී කෙරෙන විවේචන අතික් විවාදයේදී කෙරෙන විවේචන හා සමාන බවක් පෙනේ නම් ඒ පිළිබඳ චෝර චෝදනාව නැගිය යුත්තේ කාටද යන්න දැන් පැහැදිලියි. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ අයවැය කථා මේ විධියේ හිස් වියළි ඇටසැකිලි ගොඩක් පමණයි. එයට යම් ප්‍රමාණයකින්වත් පණ දෙන්නට උත්සාහ කෙළේ ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂය වෙනුවෙන් ප්‍රථම වරට කථා කළ රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමායි. මෙම අධිරාජ්‍යවාදී දිරාගිය ඇටසැකිලි ගොඩට බනවාදී ඇමෙරිකන් කොට ගවුමක් අන්දවා මහජනතාව ඉදිරිපිට තැබීමට උත්සාහ කළේ රාජ්‍ය ඇමති තුමායි. රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා විදේශ සංචාරක ක්‍රියා කලාපය මාර්ගයෙන් මේ රටේ අනාගත සෞභාග්‍යයට, මේ රටේ අනාගත අභිවෘද්ධියට හේතු වන්නේ යැයි සිතන අනාගත දියුණුවක් පිළිබඳ එක්තරා චිත්‍රයක් අප ඉදිරිපිට තැබුවා. කිසිම දර්ශනයක් නොමැති මෙම අයවැය ලේඛනයට ඒ මගින් යම් කිසි ප්‍රාණවත්කමක් ගෙන දීම සඳහා එක්තරා දර්ශනයක් මවා පාත්

නට රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා උත්සාහ කළා. එම නිසා මෙම අයවැය ලේඛනය පිළිබඳව ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම විවේචනය කරනවා නම් කරන්නට තියෙන්නේ රාජ්‍ය ඇමති තුමාගේ කථාව පමණය කියා මා විශ්වාස කරනවා. රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා තමා විශ්වාස කරන දේශපාලන දර්ශනය අනුව තමන් ගරුකොට ගන්නා දේශපාලන වාදය අනුව ඒ ඒ දේශපාලන නායකයන්ගේ ඉල්ලීම්වලට අනුව තමන් කෙරෙහි පැවරී ඇති කර්තව්‍යය ඉතාම සාර්ථක ලෙස ඉටු කිරීමට උත්සාහ දැරුවා. එම නිසා රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාට අපි කෘතඥ වෙනවා.

ඇමෙරිකන් විදේශ සංචාරකයන් මාර්ගයෙන් ඩොලර් හා වෙනත් ධනය ලබා ගෙන මේ රට අද මුහුණ පා තිබෙන ආර්ථික පරිහාණියෙන් අපට ගොඩ එන්නට පුළුවන් යන තර්කය ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමටයි, රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා උත්සාහ කළේ. ඒ සඳහා එතුමා ගොඩ නගන්නට යන්නේ, මේ රටේ කවදාවත් මින් පෙර නොතිබුණු විධියේ ඇමරිකන් විදේශ සංචාරක හෝටල මාලාවක්. එසේ කිරීමෙන් එතුමා බලාපොරොත්තු වන ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනය කෙසේ වෙතත්, එතුමාගේ දේශපාලන ගුරුත් බලාපොරොත්තු වන දේශපාලන කර්තව්‍යය නම් ඉටු වෙන බව පැහැදිලියි. මිනිසුන්ට කන්නට අදින්නට දිය යුතුව තිබෙනවා, පාරවල් හැදිය යුතුව තිබෙනවා, දරුවන්ට ඉගැන්විය යුතුව තිබෙනවා, යනාදී වශයෙන් කියමින් කාලය වැය කරමින් මුදල් වියදම් කරමින් වග කිව යුතු අනාගත පරම්පරාවක් බිහි කිරීමේ අභිලාෂයෙන් හා අපේක්ෂාවෙන් අප මෙතෙක් කල් මහන්සි වූයේ කුමටද? මේ රටේ අතීතය ගැන හැඟීමක්, භාෂාව පිළිබඳ ආදරයක්, ආගම කෙරෙහි භක්ති යක් හා ජාතිය කෙරෙහි මමත්වයක්

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1967-68

[ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.]

නිබෙන අනාගත පරම්පරාවක් බිහි කිරීමේ චේතනාවෙනුයි; කර්මාන්ත අංශයෙන් වේවා, විද්‍යාත්මක අංශයෙන් වේවා, ආර්ථික අංශයෙන් වේවා, සාමාජික අංශයෙන් වේවා, ඕනෑම කර්තව්‍යයක් ආරම්භ කරන්නට හැකි, ජාති මාමක, ආගම් ලැදි, සංස්කෘතියට ගරු කරන, භාෂාවට ආදරය දක්වන අනාගත පරම්පරාවක් බිහි කිරීමේ චේතනාවෙනුයි. අපේ චේතනාව හා අපේ පරමාර්ථය එය නම් වර්තමාන රජයේ ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා කියන විධියට ඇමෙරිකන් ඩොලර් හා සංචාරකයන් ගෙනවිත් මේ රටට ඇබ්බැහි කරන්නට යන මෙම ව්‍යාපාරය මගින් අප අරක්ෂා කරන්නට යන, අප ගොඩ නගන්නට යන, අපේ අනාගත පරම්පරාවේ අභිවෘද්ධියට සෙනක් සැලසේ ද යන ප්‍රශ්නය ගැන අප විකක් සොයා බැලිය යුතුයි. රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා යෝජනා කරන අන්දමට ඇමෙරිකන් සංචාරකයන් ලවා මෙරටට ඇබ්බැහි කරන්නට යන මෙම කාමසුබල්ලි කානු යෝගී වාණිජ සංස්කෘතිය නිසා අපේ පැරණි ගෞරවණීය ආදරණීය සංස්කෘතිය සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම කාබාසිනියා වී නැති වී යන්නට පුළුවන් බව කෙටියෙන් කිව හැකියි.

ඩී. පී. අනපත්තු මයා. (රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(ති. 10. ඩී. ඒ. අත්තපත්තු—இராஜாங்க அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. D. P. Atapattu—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of State)

හැම රටකම දේශ සංචාරක වැඩ කරනවා.

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(ති. 10. ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

හැම රටකම කරන හැම උලච්චක්ම අපත් කරන්නේ මොකටද? හැම රටකම නිබෙන හැම කුණකන්දලක්ම අප බර වැනි අදරන මේ අදහස් බොහෝම විජ්

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

ගන්නා එකයි වරද. තමුන්නාන්සේලා මේ කරන්නට යන වැඩේ නිසා ලංකාවටත් සිදු වන්නේ fපාරක් රජුගේ ඊජිප්තුවක් ලංකාවෙන් බිහි වීමයි. නැවත වරක් සුසු මොහමඩ්ලා අප අතර සුලබ කිරීමයි මේ කරන්නට යන්නේ. සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම මේ සිංහල බෞද්ධ රට කාමසුබල්ලි කානුයෝගී වාණිජ සංස්කෘතියේ කෙළිබිමක් බවට පත් කිරීමයි තමුන්නාන්සේලාගේ මේ ව්‍යාපාරයට ඇතුළත් වන්නේ.

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමනි, ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනය සඳහා අත්තකිලිමතානුයෝගයෙන් ක්‍රියා කරන්නා කියා තමුන්නාන්සේලා මිනිසුන්ට කියනවා.

අනපත්තු මයා.

(திரு. அத்தபத்து)

(Mr. Atapattu)

නැහැ, මධ්‍යම ප්‍රතිපදාවෙන්.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

මා හිතුවේ ඒක නිබෙන්නේ මේ පැත්තේය කියලයි.

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.

(திரு. பிறின்ஸ் குணசேக்கர)

(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

හොඳයි. පෞද්ගලික අංශයට නැවුරු වී පෞද්ගලික අංශයම ආරක්ෂා කරන්නට යන එක මධ්‍යම ප්‍රතිපදාව නොවෙයි කියන එක තමුන්නාන්සේලාට පැහැදිලි වන්නට ඕනැ. [බාධා කිරීමක්] මෙය හිතාගන්නට කරුණක් නොවෙයි. තමුන්නාන්සේලා වැනි වයෝවෘථ දේශපාලනඥයින්ට අප අදහස් බොහෝම විජ්

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1967-68

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

[రూపద్యోతరీ తియ.]

சமுதாயத்தில், விஞ்ஞான முன்னேற்றங்கள் பெருகி, இந்த உலகத்துக்கு அப்பாலுள்ள உலகத்துக்கு மனிதனை அனுப்புவதற்கு ஆராய்ச்சிகள் நடைபெற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கும் இந்த நேரத்தில், அழகும் பொலிவும் சரித்திரச் சிறப்பும் மிக்க இலங்கை நாடு மட்டும் பின்தங்கிய ஒரு நிலையில் இருப்பது இந்த நாட்டைத் தாயகமாகக்கொண்ட அனைவருக்குமே வெட்கக்கேடான ஒரு விஷயமாகும்.

එකල්හි වේලාව අ. හා. 8.30 වූයෙන්, කටයුතු අත්
සිටුවා විවෘත කල් තබන ලදී.

එකක් සිට විවාදය 1967 අගෝස්තු 14 වන සඳුදා පවත්වනු ලැබේ.

அப்போது பி.ப. 8.30 மணியாகிவிடவே சபையின் நடவடிக்கைகள் இடை நிறுத்தப்பட்டு, விவாதம் ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெற்றது.

1967 ஓகஸ்ட் 14, திங்கட்கிழமை விவாதம் மீள ஆரம்பமாகும்.

It being 8.30 P.M., Business was interrupted, and the Debate stood adjourned.

Debate to be resumed on Monday, 14th August 1967.

කල් තැබීම

කල් තැබීම

ஒத்திவைப்பு

ADJOURNMENT

එකල්හි වේලාව අ. හා. 8.31 වූයෙන්, කාරක සභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා විසින් ප්‍රශ්නය නොවිමසා මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය කල් තබන ලදී.

මන්නි මණ්ඩලය ඊට අනුකූලව
1967 අගෝස්තු 7 වන දින සභා
සම්මතය අනුව, 1967 අගෝස්තු 14
වන සදුදා පූ. හා. 10 වන තෙක් කල්
ගිණිය.

அப்போது பி.ப. 8.31 மணியாகிவிடவே குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர் அவர்கள் வினா விடுக்காமலேயே சபையை ஒத்திவைத்தார்கள்.

அதன்படி 1967 ஓகஸ்ட் 7 ஆம் தேதிய சபையினது தீர்மானத்திற் கிணங்க, 1967 ஓகஸ்ட் 14 ஆம் தேதி திங்கட்கிழமை மு.ப. 10 மணிவரை சபை ஒத்திவைக்கப் பெற்றது.

And it being 8.31 P.M., MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES adjourned the House without Question put.

Adjourned accordingly until 10 A.M. on Monday, 14th August 1967, pursuant to the Resolution of the House of 7th August 1967.

දයක මුදල් : මුදල් ගෙවන දිනෙන් පසුව ඇරඹෙන මසයේ සිට මස 12ක් සඳහා
 රු. 32.00යි. අශෝඛිත පිටපත් සඳහා නම් රු. 35.00යි. මස 6කට ශස්තුලෙන් අඩකි.
 පිටපතක් ශත 30යි. තැපෑලෙන් ශත 45යි. මුදල්, කොළඹ ශල මුවදොර, මහලේකම්
 කාර්යාලයේ රජයේ ප්‍රකාශන කාර්යාංශයේ අධිකාරී වෙත කලින් එවිය යුතුය.

සந்த්‍රා : පණම කොඳුත්ත ජේතිග්‍ය යඳුත්තුවරුම මාතම තොඳකුම 12 මාතත්තුකු
 ළපා 32.00 (තිරුත්තප්පඳාත පිරතිකු ළපා 35.00). 6 මාතත්තුකු අරෙකුද්දණම;
 තනිප්පිරති සතම 30, තපාල්මුලම 45 සතම, මුත්තපණමාක අරසාකු වෙළුයිද්ද
 අනුවලක අත්තියද්සරිඳම (ත. පෙ. 500, අරසාකු කුරුමකම, කොමුමපු 1) සෙලුත්තලාම.

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