



පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ

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විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත (1969-70) [නි. 21] :

දෙවන වර කියවීම—විවාදය කල් තබන ලදී.

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகார அறிக்கை

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய் மூல விடைகள் [ப. 1]

ஒதுக்கீட்டு மசோதா (1969-70) [ப. 21]

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பு—விவாதம் ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது

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(HANSARD)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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 පිටිය)
 ජයවර්ධන, ගරු ජුනියස් ටිවර්ඩ් (දකුණු කොළඹ)
 [නිතරගයෙන් පත්විය]
 ජයවර්ධන, ගරු මහබාලගේ දෙන් හෙන්රි
 (කොට්ටාව)
 ජයවික්‍රම, ගරු චෝල්ටර් ජයෝෆ්ට් මොන්ටේගු
 (වැලිගම)
 ජයසිංහ, ඩොනල්ඩ් ජෙල්ටන් (වත්තල)
 ජයසිංහ, ස්ටීවන් ද සිල්වා, ඩී.ඩී.ඊ. (දෙහිවල-ගල්
 කිස්ස)
 ජයසූරිය, ගාමණී නන්ද (හෝමාගම)
 ජොන්කිලාස්, රාජනීතිඥ වර්නන් (පත් කරන
 ලද මන්ත්‍රී)

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ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක, fපිලික්ස් රෙජිනල්ඩ් (දොම්පෙ)

ඩැනියෙල්, මහතිනාන ආරච්චිගේ (හේවානාට)

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නිලකරන්ත, දොන් එඩ්වින් (රත්ගම)

නිලකරන්ත, වන්නිආරච්චිගේ දොන් ස්ටැන්ලි (කෝවිටෙ)

තුඩාවේ, බාලපාසකගේ යසෝදිස් (මාතර)

තුරෙසිරත්නම්, කතිරිපිල්ලෙයි (පේදුරුතුඩුව)

තෙත්තකෝන්, විකිරි බණ්ඩා (දඹුල්ල)

තෙත්තකෝන්, පතිරාජ මුදියන්සේලාගේ කපුරු හාමි (මිහින්තලේ)

තෙත්තකෝන්, මුදියන්සේ (නිකවැරපිය)

තොන්ඩමන්, වයි. කරු. සොමාමුර්ති (පත්තකරන ලද මන්ත්‍රී)

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ද අල්විස්, විලියම් නිල් (බද්දේගම)

ද මැල්, රොනල්ඩ් ජෝර්ජ් හොඩ්ස්ලි (දෙවිනුවර) [අතුරු මැතිවරණය, 1967 මාර්තු]

දසනායක, දසනායක මුදියන්සේලාගේ ලොකු බණ්ඩා (ගම්පොල)

ද සිල්වා, ආචාර්ය කොල්වින් රෙජිනල්ඩ් (අගල වත්ත) [අතුරු මැතිවරණය, 1967 මැයි]

ද සිල්වා, ගරු චාර්ල්ස් පර්සිවල් (මින්නේරිය)

ද සිල්වා, පේදුරු හේවා විලියම් (දෙවිනුවර) [පත් විම අවලංගු කරන ලදී—1966 අප්‍රේල්]

ද සිල්වා, රුවන්පුර ලක්ෂ්මන් (බලපිටිය) [අතුරු මැතිවරණය, 1968 දෙසැම්බර්]

ද සිල්වා, ලොකුගේ චන්ද්‍රදාස (බලපිටිය) [පත් විම අවලංගු කරන ලදී—1967 දෙසැම්බර්]

ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන, මයිකල් පෝල් (මිනුවන් ගොඩ)

දහනායක, ගරු ආචාර්ය විජයානන්ද (ගාල්ල)

දේවනායගම්, කනපතිපිල්ලෙයි විලියම් (කල්කුඩා) ධර්මදාස, වන්නි ආරච්චිගේ (පැල්මඩුල්ල) [අතුරු මැතිවරණය, 1967 ඔක්තෝබර්]

ධර්මදාස බණ්ඩා, රත්නායක මුදියන්සේලාගේ (බිබිලේ)

ධර්මලිංගම්, විස්වනාතර් (උඩුවිල්)

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නයිනා මරික්කාර්, මොහමඩ් හනිෆා මරික්කාර් මොහමඩ් (පුත්තලම)

නවරත්න, හේරත් මුදියන්සේලාගේ (මිනිපෙ)

නවරත්නම්, වයිනියනාදර් (කඩවිස්)

නවරත්නම්, වල්ලිපුරම් නල්ලනම්බි (වාටකච්චේරි)

නාගනාතන්, වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය එලන්ගයි මුරුගේ සු විජයරත්නම් (නල්ලූර්)

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පරිඩ්, ශ්‍රීමත් රසික්, ඩී.බී.ඊ. (පත්තකරන ලද මන්ත්‍රී)

[ඉල්ලා අස්විය—1968 පෙබරවාරි]

පස්කුවල්, දයාසේන ටර්නෝලියස් (මතුගම)

පිලපිටිය, අබේරත්න (කලවාන)

පිරිස්, ගරු ශ්‍රීමත් පව්විසපතිරුත්තානාලාගේ

ඇල්බට් ෆ්‍රෙඩ්‍රික්, කේ.බී.ඊ. (නාත්තන්ඩිය)

[අභාවප්‍රාප්ත විය—1967 සැප්තැම්බර්]

පිරිස්, සයිමන් ඇන්ඩා (පස්සර)

පෙරේරා, මයිකල් ෆ්‍රෙඩ්‍රික් වෙන්සස්ලෝස්

(වෙන්නප්පුව)

පෙරේරා, කෝන්ගහ කංකානම්ගේ දොන් ඩේවිඩ්

(බණ්ඩාරගම) [පත් විම අවලංගු කරන ලදී—

1967 අප්‍රේල්] [අතුරු මැතිවරණයෙන් තෝරා

පත් කරන ලදී—1967 සැප්තැම්බර්] [පත් විම

නැවත අවලංගු කරන ලදී—1968 ජූනි]

පෙරේරා, ගම්මැද ලියනගේ ජෝන් පාරිස් (ජාඇල)

පෙරේරා, ආචාර්ය නානායක්කාරපතිරේ මාවන්

(යටියන්තොට)

පෙරේරා, රණවක ආරච්චිගේ සොලමන් (කැලණිය)

පොන්නම්බලම්, රාජනිතිඥ ගණපතිපිල්ලෙයි

ගාන්ගේසර් (යාපනය)

ප්‍රනාන්දු, තෝමස් ක්වින්ටින් (මිගමුව)

[අභාවප්‍රාප්ත විය—1967 අප්‍රේල්]

ප්‍රනාන්දු, නිකලස් ඩෙන්සිල් (මිගමුව) [අතුරු

මැතිවරණය, 1967 ජූලි]

ප්‍රනාන්දු, මෙරෙක්ස් ඤාගේ මොරිස් රස්කින්

(මොරටුව)

ප්‍රනාන්දු, ගරු වර්ණකුලසූරිය ඉව්වාම්පුල්ලිගේ

හිසු (නාත්තන්ඩිය) [අතුරු මැතිවරණය, 1968

ජනවාරි]

ප්‍රේමදාස, ගරු රණසිංහ (මැද කොළඹ දෙවන)

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බණ්ඩා, ගරු මොහොට්ටාල්ලාගේ ඩිංගිරි (පොල්ගහ වෙල)

බණ්ඩා, වීරකෝන් මුදියන්සේලාගෙදර කුඹුරේ

ගෙදර පිකිරි (ගලගෙදර)

බණ්ඩාර, දිනානායක මුදියන්සේලාගේ නිලකරන්ත (වාරියපොල)

බණ්ඩාර, බමුණසිංහ ආරච්චිගේ හීන් (බදුල්ල)

බණ්ඩාරනායක, සැමුවෙල් ඩයස් (ගම්පහ)

බණ්ඩාරනායක මිය., සිරිමාවෝ රත්වත්තේ ඩයස්

(අත්තනගල්ල)

බෙලිගම්මන, රත්නායක මුදියන්සේලාගේ චන්ද්‍ර

සේන රත්නායක (මාවනාල්ල)

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මාණික්කරාජා, සුබ්‍රමනියම් මයිල්වාගනම් (ත්‍රිකුණා මලය)

මැතිවි, කලුවාදේවගේ නන්ද (කොළොන්න)

මුණසිංහ, අනිල් කුමාර් (අගලවත්ත) [පත් විම

අවලංගු කරන ලදී—1966 අගෝස්තු]

මුණසිංහ, මංගල නාන් (බුලත්සිංහල)

මුතුබණ්ඩා, පහුරේ ගෙදර (ලග්ගල)

මුස්තෆා, මීරා ලෙබ්බේ පොද්දි මොහමඩ්

(නිත්තුවුර්)

මෙන්ඩිස්, තේනගන්දි විජයපාල හෙක්ටර්

(කටාන)

මොහමඩ්, ගරු මොහමඩ් හනිෆා (බොරැල්ල)
මොහමඩ්, රාජනීතිඥ මොහමඩ් ඉසදීන් (පත් කරන
ලද මත්ත්‍රී [පත් කරන ලද්දේ 1968 මාර්තු]
මොහමඩ් අලි, මොහමඩ් එහුඩ්මාර් හජ්ජියාර්
(මුතුර් පළමුවන)

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යාලේගම, මනම්පේරි මුදියන්සේලාගේ සමර
රත්න බණ්ඩාර (රත්නොට)

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රණතුංග, රණතුංග මුදියන්සේලාගේ සිංහිරි
බණ්ඩා (කොත්මලේ)

රණවිර, ඩොනල්ඩ් ජේසන්, එම්. බී. ඊ. (නුවර
එලිය)

රත්නපාල, වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය අමරදාස (පත් කරන
ලද මත්ත්‍රී)

රත්නමලල, රත් බණ්ඩා (කලාවාව)

රත්නායක, කිරි බණ්ඩා (අනුරාධපුර)

රත්වත්තෙ, ක්ලිෆර්ඩ් සේනක (බලංගොඩ)

[පත්වීම අවලංගු කරන ලදී—1966 ජනවාරි]

රත්වත්තෙ මිය., මල්ලිකා එල්ලාවල (බලංගොඩ)

[අතුරු මැතිවරණය, 1966 ඔක්තෝබර්]

රාජදුරෙයි, වෙල්ලසියා (මඩකලපුව පළමුවන)

රාජපක්ෂ, ජෝර්ජ් (මුල්කිරිගල)

රාජපක්ෂ මිය., දැදිගම දේවගේ ලිලියන් ලෙවිසියා
(දෙඩන්ගස්ලන්ද) [අතුරු මැතිවරණය, 1967
ජනවාරි]

රාජපක්ෂ, රාජපක්ෂදේවගේ රණපාල විජයවර්ධන
(දෙඩන්ගස්ලන්ද) [පත්වීම අවලංගු කරන
ලදී—1966 අප්‍රේල්]

රාජරත්න මිය., කුසුමා (ඌව-පරණගම)

රාසමානික්කම්, සින්තප්පු මූතනම්බි (පද්දිරිප්පු)

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ලේනව, වනසිංහ රාජපක්ෂ සේනානායක
සෙනෙවිරත්න බණ්ඩාර (කැකිරාව)

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වත්තිනායක, ගරු උක්කු බණ්ඩා (යාපහුව)
වික්‍රමනායක, බැද්දගේ දොන් රත්නසිරි (හොරණ)
වික්‍රමසිංහ, පර්සි අබේවර්ධන (කමුරුපිටිය)
වික්‍රමසිංහ, වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය සුගිස්වර අබේවර්ධන
(අකුරැස්ස)

විජේතුංග, සිංහිරි බණ්ඩා (උඩුනුවර)

විජේරත්න බණ්ඩා, කොටුගොඩාල්ලේ යාපා
මුදියන්සේලාගේ (සොරණානොට)

විජේසිරි, රත්කැත්තේගේ ප්‍රේමවන්ද (කුණ්ඩ
සාල)

විජේසිංහ, කුරුප්පු අප්පහාමිලාගේ ලීලාරත්න
(පොලොන්නරුව)

විජේසුන්දර, පුංචි බණ්ඩාර (කිරිඇල්ල)

විජේසූරිය, හෙන්රි එඩ්මන්ඩ් (මස්කෙළිය)

විමලසේන, නන් එදිරි (සෙංකඩගල)

විරකෝන්, පුංචි බණ්ඩා ඇලෝසියස් (වත්තේගම)

විරසේකර, ධනපාල ෆිෆිල් රනිල් (දෙහිඔව්ට)

වෙලගෙදර, සිංහිරි බණ්ඩා (කුරුණෑගල)

වෙලේගම, විරකෝන් මුදියන්සේලාගේ රාජා
(මොණරාගල)

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සද්ධාසේන, වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය මාදුවේ සේවා
(අම්බලන්ගොඩ)

සමරනායක, පිටර්ඩ් ග්‍රෙගරි (බෙන්තර-ඇල් පිටිය)
[පත්වීම අවලංගු කරන ලදී—1965 නොවැම්බර්]

සමරවිර, වැමුල්ලවත්තෙ පර්සි (වැලිමඩ) [පත්වීම
අවලංගු කරන ලදී—1965 නොවැම්බර්] [අතුරු

මැතිවරණයෙන් තෝරා පත් කරන ලදී—1967
පෙබරවාරි] [පත්වීම නැවත අවලංගු කරන

ලදී—1967 ඔක්තෝබර්] [අතුරු මැතිවරණයෙන්
නැවත තෝරා පත් කරන ලදී—1968 දෙසැම්බර්]

සමරසිංහ, දෙන් සේනාදිර (කොළොන්නාව)
[පත්වීම අවලංගු කරන ලදී—1966 ජූනි]

සිංගල්ටන්-සාමන්, රොබට්, සී. බී. ඊ. (පත්කරන
ලද මත්ත්‍රී)

සින්තලෙබ්බේ, අබ්දුල් ලතිෆ් (මඩකලපුව
දෙවන)

සිරිසේන, ජසෙන්තු ලියන (බිංහිරිය)

සිරිසේන, දුල්වල ගලපිටගේ සේමවන්ද
(අකුරණ පළමුවන)

සිවසිතම්පරම්, තාමෝදරම් පිල්ලෙයි (වවුනියාව)

සිවසිතම්පරම්, මුරුගේසු (උඩුප්පිඩි)

සුගතදාස, ගරු විතාන ආරච්චිගේ, එම්. බී. ඊ.
(උතුරු කොළඹ)

සුබසිංහ, සුබසිංහ මුදියන්සේලාගේ ටිකිරි බණ්ඩා
(කටුගම්පොල)

සුරියාරච්චි, සුරියාරච්චි කංකානමලාගේ කරුණාදාස
(මහර)

සෙනරත්, සෝමරත්න (අම්පාරෙයි)

සෙනෙවිරත්න, සිරිල් පින්තු ජයතිලක (මහියංගන)

සේනානායක, ගරු එඩ්වඩ් ලයනල් (මහනුවර)

සේනානායක, ගරු ඩබ්ලිව් ජෙල්ටන් (දැදිගම)

සේනානායක, මෛත්‍රීපාල (මැදවව්විය)

සේනානායක, පිට්ටි ගෝඨාභය (දඹදෙණිය)

සොයිසා, බර්නාඩ් (දකුණු කොළඹ) [නිතරගයෙන්
පත්විය]

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හමිඩ්, අබ්දුල් කාදර් සාහල් (අකුරණ දෙවන)

හෙට්ටිආරච්චි, දෙන් ප්‍රාන්ක් (නිවිතිගල)

හෙට්ටිගේ, සිරිසේන (හක්මන)

හේරත්, ටිකිරි බණ්ඩා මුදියන්සේලාගේ
(වලපනේ)

හේරත්, සිරිසේන බණ්ඩාර (හිරියාල)

හුරුල්ලේ, ගරු එඩ්වින් ලොකු බණ්ඩාර
(හොරොවිපොතාන)

ලංකාණයට

අග්‍රාණයකාරතුමා

විලියම් ශෝපල්ලව, එම්.බී.ඊ., උතුරුමාණන් වහන්සේ

[ගරු ඩබ්ලිව් ශෝපල්ලව් සේනානායක මහතා විසින් 1968 සැප්තැම්බර් මාසයේදී නැවත පිහිටුවන ලදී]

ඇමති මණ්ඩලය

අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය, ආරක්ෂක හා විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති සහ ක්‍රම සම්පාදක හා ආර්ථික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු ඩබ්ලිව් ශෝපල්ලව් සේනානායක
රාජ්‍ය කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති සහ අග්‍රාමාත්‍යතුමාගේත් ආරක්ෂක හා විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගේත් පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් සහ ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ ප්‍රධාන සංවිධායක	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු ජුනියස් ටිවඩ් ජයවර්ධන
කෘෂිකර්ම හා ආහාර ඇමති ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු මොහොමඩ් ඩොල්ලා
රජයේ වැඩ, තැපෑල හා විදුලි සන්නිවේදන ඇමති ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු චෝල්ස් ජයසේන
විද්‍යාත්මක පර්යේෂණ හා නිවාස ඇමති ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු මහබාලගේ දෙන්න
ඉඩම්, වාරිමාර්ග හා විදුලිබල ඇමති සහ සහායක	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු චාර්ල්ස් පර්සිවල් ද සිල්වා
ස්වදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු ආචාර්ය විජයානන්ද දහනායක
කර්මාන්ත හා බවර කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු දොන් පීට්ස් රූපසිංහ
මුදල් ඇමති ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු උක්කු බණ්ඩා
අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු ඉමිය මුදියන්සේලාගේ
සමාජ සේවා ඇමති ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු නුවරපක්‍ෂ හේමයලාගේ
අධිකරණ ඇමති ...	සෙනෙට් මන්ත්‍රී ගරු ඇලෙක්සැන්ඩර් ටේපයාර්ට්
ප්‍රවාහණ ඇමති ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු එඩ්වින් ලොකු
ජනසතු සේවා ඇමති ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු විනාන ආරච්චිගේ
පළාත් පාලන ඇමති සහ ප්‍රවාහන හා ගුවන් විදුලි ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු රණසිංහ ප්‍රේමදාස
කම්කරු හා රැකියා ඇමති ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු මොහමඩ් හනිෆා
වාණිජ හා වෙළඳ ඇමති ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු වර්ණකුලසූරිය ඉව්වාම්
සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමති ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු එඩ්වඩ් ලයනල්
ප්‍රවාහන හා ගුවන් විදුලි ඇමති සහ ක්‍රම සම්පාදක හා ආර්ථික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	සෙනෙට් මන්ත්‍රී ගරු ජෝන් ආනර් අමරතුංග

පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්වරු

රාජ්‍ය කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී දෙවන් පිටර් අතපත්තු මයා.
කෘෂිකම් හා ආහාර ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ප්‍රේමවන්ද ඉඹුලාන මයා.
රජයේ වැඩ, තැපැල් හා විදුලි සන්දේශ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී තෝනහන්දි විජයපාල මෙන්ඩිස් මයා.
සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී අයිතින් විමලා කන්නන්ගේ මිය., එම්.බී.ඊ.
ඉඩම්, වාරිමාගී හා විදුලිබල ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී සිරිල් පිත්තු ජයතිලක සෙනෙවිරත්න මයා.
කම්කරු, රැකියා හා නිවාස ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ස්විටන් ද සිල්වා ජයසිංහ මයා., ඩී.බී.ඊ.
කර්මාන්ත හා බවර කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ඩොනල්ඩ් ජෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.
වාණිජ හා වෙළඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී සසිමන් ඇත්තා පිරිස් මයා., ඩී.බී.ඊ.
මුදල් ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී නන්දදිව් විමලසේන මයා.
අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ශාමනි නන්ද ජයසූරිය මයා.
සමාජසේවා ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී මීර ලෙබ්බේ පොද්දි මොහමඩ් මුස්තාෆා මයා.
අධිකරණ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී මොහමඩ් හනිෆා මරික්කාර් මොහමඩ් නසීනා මරික්කාර් මයා.
ප්‍රවාහණ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී දසනායක මුදියන්සේලාගේ ලොකු බණ්ඩා දසනායක මයා.
ස්වදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී රත්නායක මුදියන්සේලාගේ චන්ද්‍රසේන රත්නායක බෙලියම්මන මයා.
ජනසතු සේවා ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී සිංහිඪ බණ්ඩා වෙලගෙදර මයා.

තියෝජ්‍ය මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය

සභාපති නාමාවලිය

රාජනීතිඥ එම්. ඉසදිත් මොහමඩ් මයා.
 ජේ. පී. ඔබේසේකර මිය.
 ඩී. ධර්මලිංගම් මයා.
 ටී. බී. පුබ්බිංග මයා.
 ඒ. සී. එස්. හමිඩ් මයා.

තෝරිම් කාරක සභාව

කථානායකතුමා (සභාපති)
 ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා
 ගරු එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා
 එම්. එච්. එම්. නයිනා මරික්කාර් මයා.
 රාජනීතිඥ එස්. ජේ. ඩී. වෙල්වනායගම් මයා.
 ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
 රාජනීතිඥ ජී. ජී. පොත්තම්බලම් මයා.
 මෙත්‍රිපාල සේනානායක මයා.

ස්ථාවර නියෝග කාරක සභාව

කථානායකතුමා (සභාපති)
 නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා
 කාරකසභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපතිතුමා
 ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන
 එම්. එච්. එම්. නයිනා මරික්කාර් මයා.
 ඒ. අමර්නලිංගම් මයා.
 ප්‍රිත්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.
 ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
 ආර්. සිංහල්වන්-සාමන් මයා., සී.බී.ඊ.

රජයේ ගිණුම් කාරක සභාව

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා. (සභාපති)
 එම්. ප්‍රේමල් අබ්දුල් ක්වූර් මයා., එම්. බී. ඊ.
 එම්. එස්. අමරසිරි මයා.
 පී. ජී. බී. කෙනමන් මයා.
 ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මයා.
 එස්. තොන්ඩමන් මයා.
 වෛද්‍යවාරිය ඊ. එම්. ඩී. නාගනාතන්
 ඩී. බී. විජේතුංග මයා.
 ඒ. සී. එස්. හමිඩ් මයා.

ගෘහ්‍ය කාරක සභාව

කථානායකතුමා (සභාපති)
 ජී. ජේ. පාරිස් පෙරේරා මයා.
 ගාමනී ජයසූරිය මයා.
 ජේ. පී. ඔබේසේකර මිය.
 එස්. එම්. රාසමානික්කම් මයා.
 ඩී. බී. විජේතුංග මයා.
 ඩී. පී. ආර්. විරසේකර මයා.
 එස්. හෙට්ටිගේ මයා.

මහජන පෙත්සම් කාරක සභාව

කථානායකතුමා (සභාපති)
 එම්. අබ්දුල් බකීර් මාකර් මයා.
 කේ. ඩබ්ලිව්. දේවනායගම් මයා.
 මංගල මුණසිංහ මයා.
 කේ. බී. රත්නායක මයා.
 පී. බී. ඒ. විරසේකර මයා.

ව්‍යවස්ථාදායක සථාවර කාරක සභා *

“ආ” සථාවර කාරක සභාව

එම්. ප්‍රේමල් අබ්දුල් ක්වූර් මයා., එම්.බී.ඊ.
 එම්. එස්. අමරසිරි මයා.
 කා. පො. ඉරත්තිනම් මයා.
 ටී. බී. ඉලංගරත්න මයා.
 වන්දු කරුණාරත්න මයා.
 පී. ජී. බී. කෙනමන් මයා.
 එස්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.
 එම්. ඒ. බානියෙල් මයා.
 ඩී. ඊ. නිලකරත්න මයා.
 බී. වයි. කුඩාවේ මයා.
 නිල් ද අල්විස් මයා.
 ආර්. ජේ. ජී. ද මැල් මයා.
 ලක්ෂ්මන් ද සිල්වා මයා.
 කේ. ඩබ්ලිව්. දේවනායගම් මයා.
 වෛද්‍යවාරිය ඊ. එම්. ඩී. නාගනාතන්
 ටේපස්ටස් පෙරේරා මයා.
 ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
 එන්. ඩෙන්සිල් ප්‍රනාන්දු මයා.
 වෛද්‍යවාරිය ඒ. රත්නපාල
 ආර්. පී. විජේසිරි මයා.
 ජේ. එල්. සිරිසේන මයා.
 මෙත්‍රිපාල සේනානායක මයා.
 ඒ. සී. එස්. හමිඩ් මයා.
 එස්. බී. හේරත් මයා.

“බී” ස්ථාවර කාරක සභාව

ටී. අත්තාමලෙයි මයා.
 එම්. අබ්දුල් බකීර් මාකර් මයා.
 ජෝර්ජ් අබේගුණසේකර මයා.
 එස්. ඒස්. අබේසුන්දර මයා.
 සුගතදාස අරඹවල මයා.
 රාජනීතිඥ එම්. ඉසදිත් මොහමඩ් මයා.
 පී. බී. ජී. කලුගල්ල මයා.
 එච්. කුලරත්න මයා.
 ජෝර්ජ් කොතලාවල මයා.
 ලෙස්ලි ගුණවර්ධන මයා.
 ප්‍රිත්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.
 ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මයා.
 ඩී. ධර්මලිංගම් මයා.
 එස්. එම්. මානික්කරාජා මයා.
 සී. එන්. මැතිව් මයා.
 ඩී. බී. රණතුංග මයා.
 එස්. බී. ලේනව් මයා.
 වෛද්‍යවාරිය එස්. ඒ. වික්‍රමසිංහ
 ඩී. බී. විජේතුංග මයා.
 පී. බී. ඒ. විරසේකර මයා.
 ටී. සිවසිනම්පරම් මයා.
 එස්. කේ. කේ. සූරියරව්වි මයා.
 බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.
 ටී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය

කථානායක	...	...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු එස්. සී. ෂර්ලි කොරයා
නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායක හා කාරකසභා සභාපති	...	...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී එම්. සිවසිතම්පරම් මයා.
කාරකසභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපති	...	...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ජී. ජේ. පාරිස් පෙරේරා මයා.

ප්‍රධාන නිලධාරී මණ්ඩලය

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ ලේකම්	...	...	එස්. එස්. විජේසිංහ
සහකාර ලේකම්	...	...	එස්. එන්. සෙනෙවිරත්න
වේනුධාරි	...	...	ඒ. ජේ. ආර්. ද සිල්වා
සහකාර වේනුධාරි	...	...	ආර්. අබේසිංහ

හැන්සාඩ් කායාර් මණ්ඩලය

හැන්සාඩ් සංස්කාරක :
ජී. ඊ. පී. ද එස්. වික්‍රමරත්න

සහකාර සංස්කාරක :
එම්. එල්. ජේ. පෙරේරා

උප සංස්කාරකවරු :
වෙ. ප්‍රේ. නානායක්කාර
එල්. අයි. ජේ. මෙන්ඩිස්
ඩී. ජේ. රණසිංහ
ඊ. ඩී. ගුණසිංහ
එම්. එච්. එම්. එම්. මොහිදින්
ටී. එල්. ජුමාට්
ඒ. ජේ. ඒ. දොරේ

වාර්තාකරුවෝ :
ඩබ්ලිව්. එම්. ප්‍රනාන්දු
එස්. එම්. පී. බී. සකලසූරිය
එච්. පී. සිරිල්
එම්. සී. එම්. සායිරා
පී. ටී. විජයදාස
පී. රාජදොරේ
එස්. නඩරාජා
බී. ඒ. විජයරත්න
ඩී. එම්. ජයසූරිය
එච්. එල්. ඩබ්ලිව්. දිසානායක
ජේ. ගුණදාස
ටී. ඩබ්ලිව්. කරුණාරත්න
ජේ. එස්. ජෝර්ජ්
ඩබ්ලිව්. එස්. එම්. ප්‍රනාන්දු
ජී. ඒ. රණසිංහ
ටී. එච්. මහමුඩ්
කේ. පී. අල් විස්
දො. ස. ලෝ. ජයකොඩි
කේ. ජේ. ඒ. පෙරේරා

පරිපාලන කායාර් මණ්ඩලය

පාලන සහකාර :
එම්. ආර්. එච්. ද ඒපාන්සේකා
මුදල් සහ ගබඩා අංශය :
එෆ්. එස්. ලියනගේ (ප්‍රධාන ලිපිකරු)
ඩී. අත්තනායක
එස්. එම්. සී. බී. සකලසූරිය
එස්. ජී. වෛද්‍යරත්න
රොනල්ඩ් ඒ. ද සොයිසා

නායක පත්‍රය සහ කාර්ය සටහන් අංශය :
ඊ. බී. ඩී. පෙරේරා (ප්‍රධාන ලිපිකරු)
කේ. සිවනායගම්
කේ. ගුණදාස
ඒ. සුබ්‍රමනියම්
එච්. ඒ. සුගතපාල
බී. එස්. බෝදරගම
වී. කන්දසාම්
ඊ. එම්. පෙරේරා

ආයතන සහ කාරකසභා අංශය :
කේ. ටී. එන්. ද සිල්වා (ප්‍රධාන ලිපිකරු)
එච්. ඒ. බී. වනසිංහ
කේ. කරුනාතිලක
එච්. එෆ්. පී. ඒපාන්සේකා

පනත් කෙටුම්පත් සහ ප්‍රශ්න අංශය :
ඩබ්ලිව්. සී. පී. ද ඒපාන්සේකා (ප්‍රධාන ලිපිකරු)
ඩී. පරණවිතාන
එස්. ඩී. ආර්. වෛද්‍යනායගම්

පුස්තකාලයාධිපති :
ටී. ඩී. ගුණතිලක
සහකාර පුස්තකාලයාධිපති :
ටී. ටී. එස්. එස්. අමරසේකර

ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ කථා පරිවර්තකයෝ :
එස්. කුන්ජනපාදම්
සී. ඩබ්ලිව්. පත්තිල

කථා පරිවර්තකයෝ :
එන්. පී. සිවසුබ්‍රමනියම්
පී. ඒ. ඒ. පෙරේරා
පී. එස්. අභංගම
එච්. වෙන්තසිංහ
ඩබ්ලිව්. රාජසේකරම්
එස්. කේ. තම්බිපිල්ලෙයි
එන්. සුබ්‍රමනියම්
ඒ. සෙල්ලදුරේ
කේ. ඩබ්ලිව්. කුන්දරලිංගම්

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

தொகுதி 86

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகார அறிக்கை

இலங்கையின் ஆளுவது பாராளுமன்ற ஐந்தாம் கூட்டத் தொடர்
மாட்சிமை தங்கிய மகாராணி இரண்டாம் எலிசபெத்தின்
18 வது ஆட்சி வருடம்

கூட்டத் தொடர் 1969-70

1970

இலங்கை அரசாங்க அச்சகப் பகுதியிற் பதிப்பிக்கப்பெற்றது.

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க

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அக்கிராசனர் குழாம்

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திரு. எம். எஸ். அமரசிறி
திரு. கா. பொ. இரத்தினம்
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கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா
திரு. என். டென்சில் பெர்னாண்டோ
வைத்தியகலாநிதி ஏ. ரத்னபால்
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திரு. எஸ். பி. ஹேரத்

தெரிவுக் குழு

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கௌரவ சி. பீ. டி சில்வா
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திரு. எஸ். ஜே. வீ. செல்வநாயகம், கியூ. சி.
கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா
திரு. ஜீ. ஜீ. பொன்னம்பலம், கியூ. சி.
திரு. மைத்திரிபால சேனநாயக்க

நிலையற்கட்டளைக் குழு

சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் (அக்கிராசனர்)
உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்
குழு உப அக்கிராசனர் அவர்கள்
கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன
ஜனாப் எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்கார்
திரு. ஏ. அமிர்தலிங்கம்
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திரு. ஆர். சிங்கல்ரன்-சமன், சி. பி. ஈ.

அரசாங்கக் கணக்குக் குழு

திரு. பேண்ட் சொய்சா (அக்கிராசனர்)
ஜனாப் எம். பலீல் அப்துல் கபூர், எம். பி. ஈ.
திரு. எம். எஸ். அமரசிறி
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வைத்திய கலாநிதி ஈ. எம். வீ. நாகநாதன்
திரு. டி. பி. விஜேதுங்க
ஜனாப் ஏ. சி. எஸ். ஹமீது

நிலையற் குழு “ பி ”

திரு. வீ. அண்ணாமலை
ஜனாப் அப்துல் பாக்கீர் மாக்கார்
திரு. ஜோஜ் அபேகுணசேகர
திரு. எஸ். எஸ். அபேசுந்தர
திரு. சுகததாச அரம்பவெல
ஜனாப் எம். இஸ்ஸதின் முகம்மது, கியூ. சி.
திரு. பீ. பி. ஜீ. கருகல்லை
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திரு. ஜோஜ் கொத்தலாவல
திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன
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திரு. சி. என். மதியு
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திரு. எஸ். பி. லேனவ
வைத்தியகலாநிதி எஸ். ஏ. விக்ரமசிங்ஹு
திரு. டி. பி. விஜேதுங்க
திரு. பீ. பி. ஏ. வீரக்கூன்
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சபைக் குழு

சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் (அக்கிராசனர்)
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திரு. எஸ். எம். இராசமாணிக்கம்
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பொதுமனுக் குழு

சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் (அக்கிராசனர்)
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திரு. மங்கள முனசிங்ஹு
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*குழு ஒன்றுக்கு ஒரு மசோதா சாட்டப்படுகையில் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் அக்கிராசனர் ஒருவரை நியமிப்பார்கள்.

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

பிரதான உத்தியோகத்தார்களும் அலுவலகத்தரும்

சபாநாயகர்
உப சபாநாயகரும் குழு அக்கிராசனரும்
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கௌரவ எஸ். சி. ஷேனி கொறயா, பா. அ.
திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம், பா. அ.
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பிரதிநிதிகள் சபைச் செயலதிகாரி
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ஹன்சாட் உத்தியோகத்தார்

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ஹன்சாட் பதிப்பாசிரியர் :

ஜி. ஈ. பி. டி எஸ். விக்ரமரத்ன

உதவிப் பதிப்பாசிரியர் :

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டீ. ஜே. ரணசிங்ஹ

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எம். ஏ. எம். எம். முஹ்யித்தீன்

ரி. எல். ஜுமாத்

ஏ. ஜே. ஏ. டொரே

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எஸ். எம். பி. பி. சகலசூரிய

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எம். லீ. எம். ஸாஹிர்

பி. ரி. விஜயதாஸ்

பொ. இராசதுரை

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கே. பி. அல்விஸ்

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கே. குணதாச

ஏ. சுப்பிரமணியம்

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வீ. கந்தசாமி

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உதவி நூனிலையப் பொறுப்பாளர் :

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சிரேட்ட பேச்சு மொழிபெயர்ப்பாளர் :

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சீ. டபிள்யூ. பன்னில

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பி. ஏ. ஏ. பெரேரா

வீ. எஸ். அகங்கம்

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ஏ. செல்லதுரை

பி. கண்டம்பி

வி. சந்தரலிங்கம்

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(HANSARD)

VOLUME 86

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OFFICIAL REPORT

FIFTH SESSION OF THE SIXTH PARLIAMENT OF CEYLON
EIGHTEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II

SESSION 1969-70

1970

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

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Abdul Bakeer Markar, Mohamed (Beruwala)
 Abdul Caffoor, Mohamed Falil, M.B.E. (First Colombo Central)
 Abdul Majeed, Abdul Lathiff (Second Mutur)
 Abdul Majeed, Mohamed Ali Ahamed (Pottuvil)
 Abeyagoonasekera, George Hector (Hanguranketa)
 Abeysundera, Sunil Subasiri (Yatinuwara)
 Ahamed, Mohamed Cassim (Kalmunai) [by-election, February 1968]
 Alegacone, Vraspillai Albert (Mannar)
 Aluwihare, Wanigasekara Bandaranayake Wasala Mudiyanse Ralahamilage Alick (Matale)
 Amarasiri, Matarage Sirisena (Hiniduma)
 Amirthalingam, Appapillai (Vaddukoddai)
 Annamalay, Veloo (Appointed Member)
 Appuhamy, Ratnayake Mudiyanse (Bandarawela) [by-election, October 1966]
 Arambewala, Sugathadasa (Akmeemana)
 Ariyadasa, Weligama Polwatta Galapathige (Haputale)
 Atapattu, Don Peter (Beliatta)
 Attygalle, Dhanapala Piyadasa (Ratnapura)

B

Banda, The Hon. Mohottallage Dingiri (Polgahawela)
 Banda, Weerakoon Mudiyanse (Kumbure Gedera Tikiri) (Galagedara)
 Bandara, Bamunusinghe Arachchige Heen (Badulla)
 Bandara, Dissanayake Mudiyanse (Tilakaratna) (Wariyapola)
 Bandaranaike, Mrs. Sirimavo Ratwatte Dias (Attanagalla)
 Bandaranayake, Samuel Dias (Gampaha)
 Beligammana, Ratnayake Mudiyanse (Chandrasena Ratnayake) (Mawanella)

C

Chandrasiri, Somaweera (Kesbewa)
 Chelvanayakam, Samuel James Velupillai, Q.C. (Kankasanturai)
 Corea, The Hon. Srikumaradas Charles Shirley (Chilaw)

D

Dahanayake, The Hon. Dr. Wijayananda (Galle)
 Daniel, Mahahitana Arachchige (Hewaheta)

Dassanayake, Dassanayake Mudiyanse (Loku Banda) (Gampola)
 de Alwis, William Neal (Baddegama)
 de Mel, Ronald Joseph Godfrey (Devinuwara) [by-election, March 1967]
 de Silva, The Hon. Charles Percival (Minneriya)
 de Silva, Dr. Colvin Reginald (Agalawatta) [by-election, May 1967]
 de Silva, Lokuge Chandradasa (Bala-pitiya) [election declared void, December 1967]
 de Silva, Peduru Hewa William (Devinuwara) [election declared void, April 1966]
 de Silva, Ruwanpura Lakshman (Bala-pitiya) [by-election, December 1968]
 Devanayagam, Kanapathipillai William (Kalkudah)
 de Zoysa Siriwardena, Michael Paul (Minuwangoda)
 Dharmadasa, Wanni Arachchige (Pelmadulla) [by-election, October 1967]
 Dharmadasa Banda, Ratnayake Mudiyanse (Bibile)
 Dharmalingam, Visvanathar (Uduvil)
 Dias Bandaranaike, Felix Reginald (Dompe)

E

Edirisuriya, Charles Francis Warnakula (Tissamaharama)
 Ekanayake, Ekanayake Mudiyanse (Herath Banda) (Mawatagama)

F

Fareed, Sir Razik, O.B.E. (Appointed Member) [resigned, February 1968]
 Fernando, Thomas Quentin (Negombo) [died, April 1967]
 Fernando, Merennage Maurice Ruskin (Moratuwa)
 Fernando, Nicholas Denzil (Negombo) [by-election, July 1967]
 Fernando, The Hon. Warnakulasuriya Ichchampullige Hugh (Nattandiya) [by-election, January 1968]

G

Goonewardene, Cholmondeley de Fonseka (Kalutara)
 Goonewardene, Leslie Simon (Panadura)
 Gunasekera, Jayalathge Gnanasekera (Bandarawela) [resigned, August 1966]
 Gunasekera, Prins (Habaraduwa)
 Gunawardena, The Hon. Don Philip Rupasinghe (Avisawella)

H

Hameed, Abdul Cader Sahul (Second Akurana)
 Herat, Sirisena Bandara (Hiriyala)
 Herath, Tikiri Banda Mudiyanse (Walapane)
 Hettiarachchi, Don Frank (Nivitigala)
 Hettige, Sirisena (Hakmana)
 Hurulle, The Hon. Edwin Loku Bandara (Horowupotana)

I

Ilangaratne, Tikiri Bandara (Kolonnawa)
[*by-election, February 1967*]
Imbulana, Premachandra (Ruwan-
wella)
Iriyagolle, The Hon. Imiya Mudiyanse-
laga Raphael Abhayawansa (Kuliyapitiya)

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Jayakody, Jayakody Arachchige
Lakshman (Divulapitiya)
Jayasingha, Stephen de Silva, O.B.E.
(Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia)
Jayasinghe, Donald Shelton (Wattala)
Jayasuriya, Gamani Nanda (Homagama)
Javawardena, The Hon. Mahabalage Don
Henry (Kottawa)
Jayewardene, The Hon. Junius Richard
(Colombo South) [*returned uncon-
tested*]
Jayewickreme, The Hon. Walter Geoffrey
Montague (Weligama)
Jonklaas, Vernon, Q.C. (Appointed
Member)

K

Kalugalla, Idampitiye Rallage Punchi
Banda Gunatilaka (Kegalla)
Kannangara, Charles Nissanka (Deni-
yaya)
Kannangara, Mrs. Irene Wimala, M.B.E.
(Galigomuwa)
Kariapper, Gate Mudaliyar Mohamed
Ibralebbe Muhamood Samsudeen
(Kalmunai) [*disqualified under Imposi-
tion of Civic Disabilities (Special
Provisions) Act, No. 14 of 1965—
November 1965*]
Kariyawasam, Haputhanthiri Gamage
Albert (Bentara-Elpitiya) [*by-election,
October 1966*]
Karunaratne, Chandratilaka (Nawala-
pitiya)
Karunaratne, The Hon. Nuwarapaksa
Hewayalage Asoka Mahanama (Ram-
bukkana)
Karunasena, Wanni Arachchige (Pel-
madulla) [*election declared void,
July 1967*]
Kathiravelupillai, Sivasubramaniam
(Kopai)
Keuneman, Pieter Gerald Bartholomeus
(Third Colombo Central)
Kotelawala, George (Bandaragama) [*dec-
lared elected by Supreme Court conse-
quent on election of Mr. K. D. D. Perera
1969*] *being declared void—affirmation :
March 1969*
Kularatne, Hiripitiyage (Rakwana)
Kulatilleke, Attaragama Rajapakse
(Teideniya)

L

Lenawa, Wanasinghe Rajapakse Senana-
yake Senavirathna Bandara (Keki-
rawa)

M

Manickarajah, Suppramaniam Mylvaga-
nam (Trincomalee)
Mathew, Caluadewagey Nanda (Kolonna)
Mendis, Thenahandi Wijayapala Hector
(Katana)

Mohamed, The Hon. Mohamed Haniffa
(Borella)
Mohamed, Mohamed Izzadeen, Q.C.,
(Appointed Member) [*appointed, March
1968*]
Mohamed Ali, Mohamed Ehuttar Hadjar
(First Mutur)
Moonesinghe, Anil Kumar (Agalawatta)
[*election declared void, August 1966*]
Moonesinghe, Mangala Nath (Bulath-
sinhala)
Mustapha, Meera Lebbe Poddy Mohamed
(Nintavur)
Muthubanda, Pahuregedera (Laggala)

N

Naganathan, Dr. Elangai Murugesu
Vijayaretnam (Nallur)
Naina Marikar, Mohamed Haniffa Marikar
Mohamed (Puttalam)
Navaratnam, Vaithianathar (Kayts)
Navaratnam, Vallipuram Nallathamby
(Chavakachcheri)
Nawaratna, Herath Mudiyanse-
laga (Minipe)

O

Obeyesekere, Mrs. James Peter (Miri-
gama)

P

Pasqual, Dayasena Turnolius (Matugama)
Peeris, Simon Andrew (Passara)
Perera, Gamamedaliyanage John Paris
(Ja-Ela)
Perera, Kongaha Kankanamge Don David
(Bandaragama) [*election declared void,
April 1967; re-elected at by-election,
September 1967; election declared void,
June 1968*]
Perera, Michael Festus Wenceslaus
(Wennappuwa)
Perera, Dr. Nanayakkarapathirage Martin
(Yatiyantota)
Perera, Ranawaka Arachchige Solomon
(Kelaniya)
Peries, The Hon. Sir Pattiyapathirennel-
lage Albert Frederick, K.B.E. (Nattan-
diya) [*died, September 1967*]
Pilapitiya, Abeyratna (Kalawana)
Ponnambalam, Ganapathipillai Gangaser,
Q.C. (Jaffna)
Premadasa, The Hon. Ranasinghe
(Second Colombo Central)

R

Rajadurai, Chelliah (First Batticaloa)
Rajapaksa, George (MulKirigala)
Rajapaksa, Mrs. Dedigama Hewage Lilian
Leticia (Dodangaslanda) [*by-election
January 1967*]
Rajapaksa, Rajapaksa Dewage Ranapala
Wijayawardena (Dodangaslanda)
[*election declared void, April 1966*]
Rajaratna, Mrs. Kusuma (Uva-Parana-
gama)
Ranatunga, Ranatunga Mudiyanse-
laga Dingiri Banda (Kotmale)
Ranaweera, Donald Jasen, M.B.E.
(Nuwara Eliya)

Rasamanickam, Sinnappu Moothathamby
(Paddiruppu)

Ratnam, Karthigesar Ponnambalam
(Kilinochchi)

Ratnamalala, Ran Banda (Kalawewa)

Ratnapala, Dr. Amaradasa (Appointed
Member)

Ratnayake, Kiri Banda (Anuradhapura)

Ratwatte, Clifford Senaka (Balangoda)
[election declared void, January 1966]

Ratwatte, Mrs. Mallika Ellawala (Balangoda)
[by-election October 1966]

S

Saddhasena, Dr. Maduwe Hewa (Ambalangoda)

Samaranayake, Richard Gregory (Bentara-Elpitiya) [election declared void,
November 1965]

Samarasinghe, Don Senadira (Kolonawa)
[election declared void, June 1966]

Samaraweera, Wemullawatte Percy
(Welimada) [election declared void,
November 1965; re-elected at by-election,
February 1967]. [Election declared
void, October 1967; re-elected at by-election,
December 1968]

Senanayake, The Hon. Dudley Shelton
(Dedigama)

Senanayake, The Hon. Edward Lionel
(Kandy)

Senanayake, Richard Gothabaya (Dambadeniya)

Senanayeke, Maithripala (Medawachchiya)

Senarath, Somaratne (Amparai)

Seneviratne, Cyril Pinto Jayatilleke
(Mahiyangana)

Singleton-Salmon, Robert, C.B.E.
(Appointed Member)

Sinnalebbe, Abdul Latiff (Second Batticaloa)

Sirisena, Doolwala Galapitage Hema-
chandra (First Akurana)

Sirisena, Jasentuliyana (Bingiriya)

Sivasithamparam, Murugesu (Uduppidi)

Sivasithamparam, Thamotheampillai
(Vavuniya)

Soysa Bernard (Colombo South)
[returned uncontested]

Subasinghe, Subasinghe Mudiyanse
Tikiri Banda (Katugampola)

Sugathadasa, The Hon. Vithana Aratchige,
M.B.E. (Colombo North)

Suriarachchi, Suriarachchi Kankanam-
lage Karunadasa (Mahara)

T

Tennakoon, Mudiyanse (Nikaweratiya)

Tennekoon, Pathiraja Mudiyanse
Kapuruhamy (Mihintale)

Tennekoon, Tikiri Banda (Dambulla)

Thondaman, Vana Ena Kana Runa
Savumiamoorthy (Appointed Member)

Thurairatnam, Katheripillai (Point
Pedro)

Tillekeratne, Don Edwin (Ratgama)

Tillekeratne Wanniarachchige Don
Stanley (Kotte)

Tudawe, Balaupasakage Yasodis (Matara)

W

Wanninayake, The Hon. Ukku Banda
(Yapahuwa)

Weerakoon, Punchi Banda Aloysius
(Wattegama)

Weerasekera, Dhanapala Philip Ranil
(Dehiowita)

Welagedara, Dingiri Banda (Kurunegala)

Welegama Weerakoon Mudiyanse
Raja (Monaragala)

Wickramanayaka, Beddage Don Ratnasiri
(Horana)

Wickremasinghe Percy Abeywardana
(Kamburupitiya)

Wickremasinghe, Dr. Sugiswara Abey-
wardana (Akuressa)

Wijayasundara, Punchi Bandara (Kiri-
ella)

Wijeratne Banda, Kotugodelle Yapa
Mudiyanse (Soranatota)

Wijesinghe, Kuruppu Appuhamillage
Leelaratne (Polonnaruwa)

Wijesiri, Rankettege Premachandra
(Kundasale)

Wijesuriya, Henry Edmund (Maskeliya)

Wijetunga, Dingiri Banda (Udunuwara)

Wimalasena, Nanediri (Senkadagala)

Y

Yalegama, Manamperi Mudiyanse
Samararatna Bandara (Rattota)

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GOVERNOR-GENERAL

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A. SELLADURAI

P. KANDAMBI

V. SUNDHARALINGAM

(අ) එකයි. (ආ) පූර්ණකාල දිවා පාඨ මාලා 4 ක්ද, අර්ධකාල දිවා පාඨමාලා 5 ක්ද, පෙර පෝය ඉංජිනේරු පාඨමාලා 11 ක්ද පැවැත්වෙන බව දැනිමි. මේවා අනුරෙකි. එක් පාඨමාලාවක් දැනටමත්

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

ජයසිරිය මය.

(திரு. ஜயசூரிய)
(Mr. Jayasuriya)

(අ) අයදුම්කරුවන් සඳහා ඉහළ වයස් සීමාව නියම කර නොමැති හෙයින් අසාධාරණයක් සිදුවී නොමැත. (ආ) ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍ර එවන අවස්ථාවේදී අවශ්‍ය සුදුසුකම් නොමැති අයදුම්කරුවන්ගේ ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍ර භාර ගනු නොලැබේ. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම ඉල්ලුම් පත්‍ර භාර ගැනීම දැනටම අවසන් වී ඇත. විභාගයේ ප්‍රතිඵල දැන් නිකුත් කර තිබේ.

INSTITUTE OF PRACTICAL TECHNOLOGY,
KATUBEDDA : AGE QUALIFICATION

(திரு. பிறின்ஸ் குணசேக்கர)
(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

கலாநாயகர் அவர்கள்
(Mr. Speaker)
3 உதா. பி. பி.

(திரு. ஜயசூரிய)
(Mr. Jayasuriya)

ඊට පිළිතුරු සැපයීම සඳහා මාස 1½ ක් කල් වුවමනා කරනවා.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்துக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

හාල්, පිටි, පෝර හා කෘමිනාශක ඖෂධ
සඳහා වැය වූ විදේශ විනිමය

அரிசி, மா, உரம், கிருமிநாசினி ஆகியவற்றுக்கு வழங்கப்பட்ட வெளிநாட்டுச் செலாவணி

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SPENT ON RICE, FLOUR, FERTILIZER AND INSECTICIDES

4. පි. බී. ඉලංගරත්න මයා.
(කොළොන්නාව)

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

මුදල් ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967 සහ 1968 යන වර්ෂවල තුළ (i) හාල්, (ii) පිටි, (iii) පෝර සහ (iv) කෘමිනාශක ඖෂධ සඳහා වැයවූ විදේශ විනිමය කොපමණද ?

asked the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: (a) Is he aware that an injustice has been caused in the matter of age qualification to those who apply to the Institute of Practical Technology, Katubedda, due to the delay in holding the General Certificate of Education (Ordinary Level) Examination? (b) Will he permit those students who are awaiting results and are within the age limit at present, to apply for this Examination?

මාවික පිළිතුරු

நிதி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (i) அரிசி, (ii) கோதுமை மா, (iii) உரம், (iv) கிருமி நாசினி ஆகியவற்றிற்காக முறையே 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968 இல் வழங்கப்பட்ட வெளிநாட்டுச் செலாவணித் தொகை யென்ன?

asked the Minister of Finance : What is the amount of foreign exchange paid for (i) rice, (ii) flour, (iii) fertilizer and (iv) insecticides during 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968 respectively ?

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

එන්. විමලසේන මයා. (මුදල් ඇමතිගේ
පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. என். விமலசேன—நிதி அமைச்சரின்
பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. N. Wimalasena—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance)

Sir, since it is a long answer, I am tabling it.

සහායම්සය මත තබන ලද පිළිතුරු මෙසේ යි :

சபாபீடத்தில் வைக்கப்பட்ட விடை வருமாறு :

The Answer tabled is as follows:

(i) හාල්, (ii) පිරි, (iii) පෝර සහ (iv) වෙනත් රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍ය සඳහා 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967 සහ 1968 යන වර්ෂවලදී වූ විදේශ විනිමය ප්‍රමාණයන් සහ දක්වන වක්‍රයෙහි දක්වේ :—

	රුපියල් ලක්ෂවලින්																			
	1964		1965		1966		1967		1968											
	හාල්	පිරි	වෙනත් පෝර රසායනික ඖෂධ	හාල්	පිරි	වෙනත් පෝර රසායනික ඖෂධ	හාල්	පිරි	වෙනත් පෝර රසායනික ඖෂධ	හාල්	පිරි									
වාණිජ බැංකු විදේශ විනිමය	153.	723.	511.	484.	1157.	828.	634.	442.	633.	1084.	437.	580.	660.	1890.	419.	656.	699.	963.	426.	914.
මහ බැංකු විදේශ විනිමය ...	860.	—	—	—	767.	—	—	—	1056.	—	—	—	—	375.	—	—	497.	—	—	—
විදේශ විනිමය එකතුව ...	1013.	732.	511.	448.	1924.	828.	634.	442.	1689.	1084.	437.	580.	1035.	1890.	419.	656.	1196.	963.	426.	914.
පොදු ණය 480	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
එකතුව ...	1013.	732.	511.	448.	1924.	828.	634.	442.	1689.	1240.	437.	580.	1035.	2052.	419.	656.	1196.	963.	426.	914.

ගෙවීම් ගිවිසුම් යටතේ සහ ආධාර විධිවිධාන ආදිය යටතේ ආනයනයන්ගේ වටිනාකම මෙසේය :

	රුපියල් ලක්ෂවලින්																				
	1964		1965		1966		1967		1968												
	හාල්	පිරි	වෙනත් රසායනික ඖෂධ	හාල්	පිරි	වෙනත් රසායනික ඖෂධ	හාල්	පිරි	වෙනත් රසායනික ඖෂධ	හාල්	පිරි										
ගෙවීම් ගිවිසුම්	...	1089.	...	31.	83.	754.	...	70.	79.	982.	...	44.	58.	1212.	...	60.	40.	1914.	...	45.	72.
යෝජනා ක්‍රම ආධාර, සම්ප්‍රදායික ආධාර, ණය හා ආධාර සහ ද්‍රව්‍යවලින් ත්‍යාග	...	141.	250.	...	...	95.	590.	...	...	28.	135.	363.	...	...	235.	430.	...	...	1144.	623.	...
එකතුව	...	1230.	250.	31.	83.	849.	590.	70.	79.	990.	135.	407.	58.	1212.	235.	490.	40.	1914.	1144.	668.	72.

(அ) (1) அரிசி, (2) மா, (3) வளமாக்கி, (4) பிற இரசாயனப் பொருள்கள். என்பனவற்றிற்காக 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968 ஆண்டுகளில் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வெளிநாட்டு நாயையமாற்றுத் தொகைகள் கீழேயுள்ள அட்டவணியில் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன :

கோடி ரூபாயில்

	1964				1965				1966				1967				1968			
	அரிசி	மா	வள மாக்கி	பிற இரசா	அரிசி	மா	வள மாக்கி	பிற இரசா	அரிசி	மா	வள மாக்கி	பிற இரசா	அரிசி	மா	வள மாக்கி	பிற இரசா	அரிசி	மா	வள மாக்கி	பிற இரசா
உத்தகவங்கி வெளிநாட்டு நாயைய மாற்று ..	1.53	7.32	5.51	4.46	11.57	8.28	6.34	4.42	6.33	10.84	4.37	5.80	6.60	18.90	4.19	6.56	6.99	9.63	4.26	9.14
மத்தியவங்கி வெளிநாட்டு நாயைய மாட்டு ..	8.60	—	—	—	7.67	—	—	—	10.56	—	—	—	3.75	—	—	—	4.97	—	—	—
மொத்த வெளிநாட்டு நாயையமாற்று ..	10.13	7.32	5.11	4.48	19.24	8.28	6.34	4.42	16.89	10.84	4.37	5.80	10.35	18.90	4.19	6.56	11.96	9.63	4.26	9.14
எல். 400 மொத்தம் ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.56	—	—	—	1.62	—	—	—	—	—	—
மொத்தம் ..	10.13	7.32	5.11	4.48	19.24	8.28	6.34	4.42	16.89	12.40	4.37	5.80	10.35	20.52	4.19	6.56	11.96	9.63	4.26	9.14

(ஆ) கொடுப்பனவு உடன்படிக்கைகள், உதவி உடன்படிக்கைகள் முதலியவற்றின் கீழ் பெறப்பட்ட இறக்குமதிகளின் பெறுமதி பின்வருமாறு :

கொடுப்பனவு உடன்படிக்கைகள் ..	10.89	—	.31	.83	7.54	—	.70	.79	9.62	—	.44	.58	12.12	—	.60	.40	19.14	—	.45	.72
திட்ட உதவிகள் “கொன்சோட்டியம்” உதவி கடன்கள், கொடைகள், பொருள்கள் நன்கொடைகள் ..	1.41	2.50	—	—	.95	5.90	—	—	.28	1.35	3.63	—	—	2.35	4.30	—	11.44	6.23	—	—
மொத்தம் ..	12.30	2.50	.31	.83	8.49	5.90	.70	.79	9.90	1.35	4.07	.58	12.12	2.35	4.90	.40	19.14	11.44	6.68	.72

3. අහමඩ් සහෝදරයෝ 107/9, 3 වැනි හරස් විදිය, කොළඹ 11.
4. අලවිඩින් සහ සමාගම, 57, මැලිබන් විදිය, කොළඹ 11.
5. ඇමෙරිකන් ඉන් ජිනියරිං කෝපරේෂන්, 311, පරණ යොන් විදිය, කොළඹ 12.
6. බාවා සහ සමාගම, 320, පරණයොන් විදිය, කොළඹ 12.
7. සිමිත චුචුන් සහ සමාගම, 481 ඩාර්ලි පාර, කොළඹ 10.
8. සිමිත සිලෝන් මැන්ෆ්ෆ්ෆ්ස් ඇන්ඩ් මර් චන්ට්ස්, තැ. පෙ. 1304, කොළඹ 2.
9. වෙට්ටිනාඩ් කෝපරේෂන්, 116/118, කෙයිසර් විදිය, කොළඹ 11.
10. සිටි හාර්ඩ්වෙයාර් ස්ටෝර්ස්, 149, 151, කෙයිසර් විදිය, කොළඹ 11.
11. සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනය, 21, වැන් ඡෝල් විදිය, කොළඹ 2.
12. ක්ලෙසන්ට් ටරේඩ්. සමාගම, 189, කෙයිසර් විදිය, කොළඹ 11.
13. ජෙනරල් මර්චන්ඩයිස් කෝපරේෂන්, 81, 1/11, නාන හෙඩ්කුර්ල, කුමාර විදිය, කොළඹ 11.
14. එස්. එල්. එම්. ගවුස්, 115, 3 වැනි හරස් විදිය, කොළඹ 11.
15. සිමිත හැරිසන්ස් සහ ක්ලෝස්පිල්ඩ්, කුමාර විදිය, කොළඹ 11.
16. සිමිත හන්ටර් සහ සමාගම, තැ. පෙ. 214, කොළඹ 11.
17. එන්. එම්. ඊබ්බිම් සහ සමාගම, 116, කුමාර විදිය, කොළඹ 11.
18. ජුබලි හාර්ඩ්වෙයාර් ස්ටෝර්ස්, 30, 32, 3 වැනි හරස් විදිය, කොළඹ 11.
19. සිමිත මැස්කනස්, 17, ආමර් විදිය, කොළඹ 12.
20. එස්. එම්. බී. එස්. මහමුඩ්, 147, කෙයිසර් විදිය, කොළඹ 11.
21. ඒ. එස්. මොහමඩ් සහ පුත්රයෝ, 91, 2 වෙනි හරස් විදිය, කොළඹ 11.
22. එස්. එම්. මොහොමඩ් ඊබ්බිම් සහ පුත්රයෝ, 89, 3 වැනි හරස් විදිය, කොළඹ 11.
23. ඒ. එම්. එම්. මොහොමඩ් ඊබ්බිම් සායිබ් සහ පුත්රයෝ, 64-68, 3 වැනි හරස් විදිය, කොළඹ 11.
24. එස්. එම්. මොහිදින් පිට්ටෙ සහ සමාගම, 142, පනික්කි විදිය, කොළඹ 12.
25. ඔරියන්ටල් හාර්ඩ්වෙයාර් ස්ටෝර්ස්, 322, පරන යොන් විදිය, කොළඹ 12.

26. ඵ. එම්. එම්. රාජබදිත් සහ පුත්‍රයෝ, 72, 3
වැනි හරස් විදිය, කොළඹ 11.
27. සිමිත රාමසන් හාර්ඩිවෙයාර් එන්ටර්ප්‍රයිස්, 443,
පරණ යොන් විදිය, කොළඹ 12.
28. සලිම් ස්ටෝර්ස්, 188, කුමාර විදිය, කොළඹ 11.
29. සිමිත සැමුවෙල් පුත්‍ර සහ සමාගම, 371, පරණ
යොන් විදිය, කොළඹ 12.
30. එම්. එල්. එම්. එම්. ජෙරිප් සහ සමාගම, 16, 3
වැනි හරස් විදිය, කොළඹ 11.
31. ඵ. ආර්. සිවගුරුනාදන්, 134-170, කේ. කේ.
ඇස්. පාර, යාපනය.
32. සෙන්ට් ඇන්තනීස් හාර්ඩිවෙයාර් ස්ටෝර්ස්,
516, ස්කිනර් පාර දකුණ, කොළඹ 10.
33. සවුන් රිස්ට් එස්සියා ඉම්පෝර්ට්ස් ඇන්ඩ්
එක්ස්පෝර්ට්ස් සමාගම, 177, කෙසිසර්
විදිය, කොළඹ 11.
34. සිමිත එන්. වෙනිලිංගම් සහ සමාගම, 450,
පරණයොන් විදිය, කොළඹ 12.
35. සිමිත වෝකර් සහ ග්‍රිග්, නැ. පෙ. 165, කොළඹ.
36. සිමිත වෝකර් පුත්‍ර සහ සමාගම, නැ. පෙ. 166,
කොළඹ.
37. එස්. එම්. යුසුප්, 235, 1/4, ඕල්කට් මාවත,
කොළඹ 11.

(இ) இறக்குமதியாளர் பெயரும் விலாசமும்

- (1) எம். எம். அப்துல் காதர் அன். சகோ., 97, கே. கே. எஸ். ரோட், யாழ்ப்பாணம்.
- (2) அப்துல் குசென் தாலுதோ, 50, டாம் வீதி, கொழும்பு 12.
- (3) அகமெட் சகோ., 107/9, 3 ம் குறுக்குத் தெரு, கொழும்பு 11.
- (4) அலவுடன் அன் கொம்பனி, 57, மணிபன் வீதி, கொழும்பு 11.
- (5) அமெரிக்கன் என்சினியரிங் கோபநேசன், 311, பனைய சோனக தெரு, கொழும்பு 12.
- (6) பாசா அன் கொம்பனி, 320, பனைய சோனக தெரு, கொழும்பு 12.
- (7) பிறவுண் அன் கொம். லிமிட்., 481, டாலி ரோட், கொழும்பு 10.
- (8) சிலோன் மனுபக்சநேஸ் அன் மேசன்ஸ் லிமிட்., த. பெ. 1304, கொழும்பு 2.
- (9) செட்டிநாட் கோபநேசன், 116/118, கெசிய வீதி, கொழும்பு 11
- (10) சிற்றி காட்வெயர் ஸ்டோஸ், 149, 151, கெசிய வீதி, கொழும்பு.
- (11) ஐ. கூ. வி. ஸ்தாபனம், 21, வக்சோல் வீதி, கொழும்பு 11.

உலக பிழைப்பு

(12) கிறிஸ்தவ நேஷனல் கொம்., 189, கெசிய வீதி, கொழும்பு 11.

(13) ஜெனரல் மேச்சண்டயிஸ் கோபநேசன், 81-1/11, நாகா கட்டிடம், பிறின்ஸ் வீதி, கொழும்பு 11

(14) எஸ். எல். எம். கொவுஸ், 115, 3 ம் குறுக்குத் தெரு, கொழும்பு 11.

(15) கறிசன்ஸ் அன் கொரெஸ்பீல்ட் லிமிட்., பிறின்ஸ் வீதி, கொழும்பு 1.

(16) கன்ரர் அன் கொம். லிமிட், த. பெ. 214, கொழும்பு 11.

(17) என். எம். அபிறகிம் அன் கொம்பனி, 116, பிறின்ஸ் வீதி, கொழும்பு 11.

(18) யுபிளி காட்வெயர் ஸ்ரோஸ், 30, 32, 3 ம் குறுக்குத் தெரு, கொழும்பு 11.

(19) மஸ்கன்ஸ் லிமிட்., 17, ஆமர் வீதி, கொழும்பு 12.

(20) எஸ். எம். பி. எஸ். மாமூட், 147, கெசிய வீதி, கொழும்பு.

(21) ஏ. எஸ். மொகமது அன் சன்ஸ், 91, 2 ம் குறுக்குத் தெரு, கொழும்பு.

(22) எஸ். எம். மொகமெட் இபிறகிம் அன் சன்ஸ், 89, 3 ம் குறுக்குத் தெரு, கொழும்பு

(23) ஏ. எம். எம். மொகமெட் இபிறகிம் சாய்பு அன் சன்ஸ், 64-68, 3 ம் குறுக்குத் தெரு, கொழும்பு.

(24) எஸ். எம். மொகிதன் பிச்சை அன். கொம்., 142, செக்கி வீதி, கொழும்பு 12.

உலக பிழைப்பு

(25) ஒறிஎன்ரல் காட்வெயர் ஸ்ரோஸ், 322, பளைய சோனக தெரு, கொழும்பு 12.

(26) ஏ. எம். எம். ருயாப்டின் அன் சன்ஸ், 72, 3 ம் குறுக்குத் தெரு, கொழும்பு 11.

(27) ரும்சன் காட்வெயர் என்ரபிறய்செஸ், 443, பளைய சோனக தெரு, கொழும்பு 12.

(28) சாலீம் ஸ்ரோஸ், 188, பிறின்ஸ் வீதி, கொழும்பு 11.

(29) சாமுவெல் சன் அன். கோ. லிமிட், 371, பளைய சோனக தெரு, கொழும்பு 12.

(30) எம். எல். எம். எம். செறிவ் அன். கொம்., 16, 3 ம் குறுக்குத் தெரு, கொழும்பு 11.

(31) ஏ. ஆர். சிவகுருநாதன், 134-170, கே. கே. எஸ். ரோட், யாழ்ப்பாணம்.

(32) சென். அந்தோனிஸ் காட்வெயர் ஸ்ரோஸ், 516, இஸ்கினேஸ் ரோட் தெற்கு, கொழும்பு.

(33) தென் கிழக்கு ஏசியா இறக்குமதிகள் ஏற்றுமதிகள் கொம்பனி., 177, கெசிய வீதி, கொழும்பு.

(34) என். வயித்திலிங்கம் அன் கொம். லிமிட்., 450, பளைய சோனக தெரு, கொழும்பு 12.

(35) வாக்கர் அன் கிறீக் லிமிட்., த. பெ. 165, கொழும்பு.

(36) வாக்கர் சன்ஸ் அன் கொம். லிமிட்., ப. பெ. 166, கொழும்பு

(37) எஸ். எம். யூசுப், 235-1/4, ஒல்கோட் மாவத்தை, கொழும்பு 11.

(c) Importer's Name

1. M. M. Abdul Cader & Bros.
2. Abdul Hussain Dawoodbhoy
3. Ahamed Bros.
4. Alawdeen & Company
5. American Engineering Corporation
6. Batcha & Company
7. Brown & Co. Ltd.
8. Ceylon Manufacturers and Merchants Ltd.
9. Chettinad Corporation
10. City Hardware Stores
11. C. W. E.
12. Crescent Trading Co.
13. General Merchandise Corporation
14. S. L. M. Ghouse
15. Harrisons & Crossfield Ltd.
16. Hunter & Co. Ltd.
17. N. M. Ebrahim & Company
18. Jubilee Hardware Stores

Address

- 97, K. K. S. Road, Jaffna.
 50, Dam Street, Colombo 12.
 107/9, Third Cross Street, Colombo 11.
 57, Maliban Street, Colombo 11.
 311, Old Moor Street, Colombo 12.
 320, Old Moor Street, Colombo 12.
 481, Darley Road, Colombo 10.
 P. O. Box 1304, Colombo 2.
 116/118, Keyzer Street, Colombo 11.
 149, 151, Keyzer Street, Colombo.
 21, Vauxhall Street, Colombo 2.
 189, Keyzer Street, Colombo 11.
 81-1/11, Naga Building, Prince Street Colombo 11.
 115, Third Cross Street, Colombo 11.
 Prince Street, Colombo 1.
 P. O. Box 214, Colombo 11.
 116, Prince Street, Colombo 11.
 30, 32, Third Cross Street, Colombo 11.

19. Mascons Ltd.
20. S. M. B. S. Mahamood
21. A. S. Mohammadu & Sons
22. S. M. Mohamed Ebrahim & Sons
23. A. M. M. Mohamed Ebrahim Saibu & Sons
24. S. M. Mohideen Pitche & Co.
25. Oriental Hardware Stores
26. A. M. M. Rajabdeen & Sons
27. Ramson Hardware Enterprises
28. Saleem Stores
29. Samuelson & Co. Ltd.
30. M. L. M. M. Sheriff & Co.
31. A. R. Sivagurunathan
32. St. Anthonys Hardware Stores
33. South East Asia Imports & Exports Co.
34. N. Vithlingam & Co. Ltd.
35. Walker & Greig Ltd.
36. Walker Sons & Co.
37. S. M. Yoosoof

ஒலங்கரத்ன மய.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

பிஓரின அநாயநய கர்ந ரிதல் நியு
அபே ரபே லேத ஸாநீவ ஸங்ஸாவ மிந்
நிபதலநு லெந ரிதல் அலேவி கிரிமெ
அபகிரயக் நினைவாது?

அர். சே. ஈர். சயவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

மா தந்தே நய, பிம ப்ரநய வெநந்
அமநிவரயேகுவெந் அகிய யுநு பிகக்ட்
கிய. வெலேடி அமநிநுமா நயநிநி
கரிமாத்ந அமநிநுமா வநி கெநெக் ரி
ரந்நர தேவித மா தந்தே நய.

ஒலங்கரத்ன மய.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

கரிமாத்ந அமநிநுமாவ பிழிதூர்
தேந்நவ ப்ரபவந்?

அர். டி. பி. ஈர். குனவர்தன (கமாத்ந
ஸ டிவர அமநி)

(கௌரவ டி. பி. ஆர். குனவர்தன—கைத்
தொழில், கடற்றொழில் அமைச்சர்)

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

கலீ தந்தேந் ரந்நர தேந்நி.

- 17, Armour Street, Colombo 12.
- 147, Keyzer Street, Colombo.
- 91, 2nd Cross Street, Colombo.
- 89, 3rd Cross Street, Colombo.
- 64-68, 3rd Cross Street, Colombo.
- 142, Chekku Street, Colombo 12.
- 322, Old Moor Street, Colombo 12.
- 72, 3rd Cross Street, Colombo 11.
- 443, Old Moor Street, Colombo 12.
- 188, Prince Street, Colombo 11.
- 371, Old Moor Street, Colombo 12.
- 16, 3rd Cross Street, Colombo 11.
- 134-170, K. K. S. Road, Jaffna.
- 516, Skinners Road South, Colombo.
- 177, Keyzer Street, Colombo.
- 450, Old Moor Street, Colombo 12.
- P. O. Box 165, Colombo.
- P. O. Box 166, Colombo.
- 235, 1/4, Olcott Mawatha, Colombo 11.

மன்றி மன்றலயே கபயுநு

சபை அலுவல்

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

அர். சே. ஈர். சயவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I move,

“That Sunday, 10th August; Wednesday, 13th August; Thursday, 14th August; Friday, 15th August; Saturday, 16th August; and Sunday, 17th August, 1969; be Allotted Days for the consideration of the Appropriation Bill, 1969-70.”

ப்ரநய விமேந லேந், ஸஸஸிமெ வி.

வினாவிடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

மன்றி மன்றலயே ரிஸ்பிதி

சபை அமர்வு

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

அர். சே. ஈர். சயவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I move,

That this House at its rising this day do adjourn until 10 A.M. on Sunday, 10th August, 1969.”

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහසම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

ஒதுக்கீட்டு மசோதா, 1969-70

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1969-70

දෙවන වර කියවීමේ නියෝගය කියවන ලදී.

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பிற்குள்ள கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது.

Order for Second Reading read.

අ. හා. 2.5

ගරු යූ. බී. වන්නිනායක (මුදල් ඇමති)

(கௌரவ பூ. பி. வன்னிநாயக்க—நிதி அமைச்சர்)

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

ගරු කළානායකතුමනි, ගරු ඩබ්ලිව් සේනානායක මහතාණන්ගේ නායකත්වයෙන් පවත්වාගෙන යන ජාතික රජයේ පස් වන අයවැය ලේඛනය ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමේ සහ 1969-70 වර්ෂයේ විසර්ජන පනතේ දෙවන වර කියවීම මේ ගරු සභාවේ සැලකිල්ලට භාජන කරන ලෙස යෝජනා කිරීමේ වරප්‍රසාදය අද මා වෙත පැවරී තිබෙනවා. මේ පාර්ලිමේන්තුව විසුරුවා හැරීමට පෙර ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියමිත අවසාන අයවැය ලේඛනය මෙයයි. එම නිසා 1965 මාර්තු මාසයේදී මේ ආණ්ඩුව බලයට පත්වීමේ සිට මේ දක්වා රටේ ආර්ථික ක්‍රමයේ විවිධ අංශවල ඇති වී තිබෙන ප්‍රගතිය ගැන ප්‍රථම විත්‍රයක් මෙම ගරු සභාව ඉදිරියෙහි තැබීම යෝග්‍ය බව මා සලකනවා.

1965 දී ජාතික අණ්ඩුව පිහිටුවනු ලැබූ අවස්ථාවේ දී රට උග්‍ර ආර්ථික අර්බුදයකට මුහුණ පා තිබුණා. විදේශ විනිමයේ තියුණු හිඟය නිසා ප්‍රාග් ධනය හා අත්තරි භාණ්ඩ දුර්ලභ වීමේ දුර්විපාකයක් වශයෙන් ආර්ථික තත්ත්වයේ ප්‍රබල අංශවල නිෂ්පාදනය හිඟව තිබුණා. නිෂ්පාදන කර්මාන්තවලට අවශ්‍ය යන්ත්‍රෝපකරණ, අමතර කොටස් හා අමු ද්‍රව්‍ය යනාදිය සම්පූර්ණ ප්‍රමාණය ලබාගත නොහැකි වීමෙන් ඒවායේ කටයුතු කළ හැකි වූයේ මුළු ප්‍රමාණයට අඩුවෙනි. ලොරි හා වරක් රථ ආනයනය තහනම් කිරීමත් වයර් හා මෝටර්

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

රථ අමතර කොටස් හිඟයත් හේතු කොට රටේ ප්‍රවාහණ ක්‍රමය පැවතුණේ බිඳවැටිය හැකි තත්ත්වයකයි. ඒ අතර, රටේ ප්‍රාග් ධන වත්කම්ද, ප්‍රමාණවත් නඩත්තුවක් හා ප්‍රතිසංවිධානයක් නොමැති වීමෙන් විශාල පිරිහීමකට පත් වුණා. ජාතික රජයේ ප්‍රථම අයවැය ලේඛනය හඳුන්වා දීමේ දී 1965 අගෝස්තු 9 වන දින මා කියා සිටියේ ජාතික රජයේ ප්‍රධාන පරමාර්ථය නම් ඊට පෙර තිබුණාට වැඩි ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනයක් ඇති කොට ඒ මගින් ජනතාවගේ මූර්ත ප්‍රතිශීඝී ආදායමත් ජීවන තත්ත්වයත් වැඩි දියුණු කරමින් රට තුළ වැඩි වෙමින් පවත්නා කම්කරු පිරිස නියුක්ත කරවීම සඳහා රුකිරක්ෂා ඇති කිරීම බවයි. ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනයට ප්‍රමුඛස්ථානය දීමට අදහස් කරන ලද අතරම මා තව දුරටත් කියා සිටියේ අත්‍යවශ්‍ය ද්‍රව්‍ය ලබා ගැනීමේ පහසුකම් දියුණු කිරීමටත් බඩු මිළ කපා ජීවන වියදම ස්ථිරපදනමක තැබීමටත් ජාතික රජය හැකිතාක් දුරට ක්‍රියාමාර්ග යොදන බවයි.

ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනය සඳහා රජය ගත් උත්සාහය සාර්ථක වී තිබෙන බව මට අද දින ඉතා සන්තෝෂයෙන් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නට පුළුවන්ව තිබේ. අපගේ ආර්ථික වර්ධනය මූර්ත වශයෙන් බලන කල 1967 දී සියයට 4.4 කින් ද, 1968 දී සියයට 8.3 කින් ද වැඩි වූ බව සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛනවලින් පැහැදිලි වෙනවා. ප්‍රතිශීඝී වශයෙන් ඇති වුණ වැඩි වීම ඊටත් වඩා ඉහලින් කැපී පෙනෙනවා. 1967 දී සියයට 2 කින් වැඩි වූ මූර්ත ප්‍රතිශීඝී නිෂ්පාදනය 1968 දී සියයට 6 ට වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයකින් වැඩි වී තිබෙනවා. මේ සංඛ්‍යාවන් දක්වන්නේ අප ක්‍රියාවේ යෙදූ ආර්ථික වැඩ පිළිවෙළේ සාර්ථකත්වයයි.

ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන උත්සාහය සාර්ථක වීමට ප්‍රධාන හේතුවක් වූ වි නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩි වීම ගැන දීර්ඝ වශයෙන් විස්තර කරන්නට වුවමනා නැ. 1967 දී බ්‍රසල් 5,50,00,000 ක් වූ වි නිෂ්පාදනය 1968 දී බ්‍රසල් 6,46,00,000 දක්වා වැඩි වුණා. මෙය සියයට 18 ක වැඩි වීමකි. 1968 දී කර්මාන්ත අංශයේ මූර්ත නිෂ්පාදනය සියයට 8 කින් වැඩි වුණා. මේ වැඩි වීමට ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් හේතු වූයේ කර්මාන්ත

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1969-70

[ගරු වත්තිකායක]

වලට අවශ්‍ය යන්ත්‍රෝපකරණ, අමු ද්‍රව්‍ය යනාදිය වඩා පහසුවෙන් ලබා ගැනීමට ප්‍රචවන් වීමයි.

ජාතික රජයේ උත්සාහය සාර්ථක කර ගැනීම සඳහා ගොවි කම්කරු ජනතාවගේ හුන් රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගෙන් ලැබුණු සහයෝගය බෙහෙවින් ඉටුහල් වුණා.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, මෙතැන් සිට මගේ කථාව ඉංග්‍රීසියෙන් කරගෙන යාමට බබගේ අවසරය ඉල්ලා සිටිමි.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to present today the fifth Budget of the National Government headed by Mr. Dudley Senanayake and move the Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill for 1969-70 for the consideration of the House.

As this is the last Budget to be presented before the dissolution of Parliament, I consider it appropriate to place before this House a broad picture of the progress that has been achieved in the various sectors of the economy since this Government came into office in March 1965.

When the National Government was formed in March 1965, the country was experiencing a severe economic crisis. Production in the vital sectors of the economy had slowed down as a result of scarcities of capital and intermediate goods, largely on account of the acute shortage of foreign exchange. The manufacturing industries were working under-capacity as they were not able to obtain their full requirements of machinery, spares and raw materials; the country's transport system was virtually on the verge of breakdown as a result of the ban on the import of lorries and trucks and the shortage of tyres and motor spare parts; and the country's capital assets had undergone a considerable deterioration without adequate maintenance and replacement.

In introducing the first Budget of the National Government on the 9th of August 1965, I stated that the

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principal objective of the National Government would be to achieve a higher rate of economic growth than in the past, thereby raising the real per capita income and the living standards of the people and creating employment opportunities to absorb the growing labour force of the country. While the main emphasis was to be on economic development, I stated further that the National Government would also take measures to augment the flow of essential supplies and to stabilize prices and living costs, as far as possible. The emphasis, Mr. Speaker, in my Budget speech was on the achievement of a higher rate of economic growth. With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I should like to quote one section from my first Budget speech. The quotation is from HANSARD and reads as follows:

"You will agree, Mr. Speaker, that it is only through the rapid development of the Ceylon economy that we could surmount the problems that would otherwise increase in their intensity, and eventually overwhelm this country and its free institutions. If we are to satisfy the popular aspirations, aspirations for higher incomes, better standards of living and higher levels of employment, we have no alternative but to direct all our talents, all our resources and all our energies to the objective of economic growth. This is not a matter about which there can be any room for complacency. The strengthening of our institutions—cultural, social and religious—themselves depend on the provision of a strong and widening economic base. If we were to fail on the economic front, I could hardly see how we could succeed on any other. We cannot be happy with a rate of growth of 3 or 4 per cent per annum. We should attain, as soon as possible, a rate of economic growth of about 6 per cent per year if we are to see the prospect of a significant change in our economic situation. Some of the more active developing countries are already attaining rates of growth of comparable magnitude and we must set ourselves similar targets and gear our efforts to achieving them. There is no reason why this country should lag behind others in economic progress as in many ways we are possessed of advantages that are denied to many [OFFICIAL REPORT, 9th August, 1965; Vol. 61, cs. 79-80.]

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Mr. Speaker, I am glad to say that throughout the last four and a half years, the policies of the Government in all spheres have been geared to the task of attaining the objective of rapid economic growth. The task that we had set before us was not an easy one. It called for great courage in making decisions which were bound to be politically unpopular in the short run. Nevertheless, the Government introduced the necessary policies however unpalatable they were.

Mr. Speaker, the success of our policies is clearly seen in the high rates of economic growth in real terms achieved in the last two years, i.e., 4.4 per cent in 1967 and 8.3 per cent in 1968. While there has been a sustained growth in all the sectors of the economy over the last two years, the most significant contribution to economic growth has come from the impressive increase in domestic agricultural production, particularly rice. Paddy production which had slumped to 36 million bushels in 1965, largely on account of adverse weather conditions, recovered in the following year and has increased rapidly during the last two years. The total production of paddy in 1968 was 65 million bushels and estimated production for 1969 is 71 million bushels. The success in the agricultural front was not confined to paddy alone. Substantial results have been obtained in respect of subsidiary food crops such as potatoes, chillies, and onions. These successes were the result of co-ordinated policies pursued by Government, including higher guaranteed prices, greater use of fertilizers, increased use of high-quality seed paddy, improved techniques of cultivation, increase of storage facilities, provision of increased agricultural credit, vigorous propaganda as well as an increase in the acreage under cultivation.

With regard to the major export crops, a significant growth has taken place only in respect of rubber, the production of which has increased from 261 million lbs in 1965 to 328

million lbs in 1968. In contrast, production of tea and coconuts has been stagnant.

The growth achieved in the sphere of industry has been equally significant. Industry, which had been languishing for lack of raw materials in 1965, was able to work to full capacity in 1968. All industrial corporations in the public sector have registered significant increases in production. Several major industrial projects which were in various stages of gestation were speedily completed and brought into commercial production during this period. Between 1965 and 1968, the total value of production of industrial corporations increased from Rs. 70 million to Rs. 262 million. With the exception of two, all industrial corporations are now viable institutions making profits. Work on several new industrial projects was commenced during the period, particularly the Petroleum Refinery Project and the Lubricant Blending Plant Project, Puttalam Cement Factory, the Integrated Textile Factory at Tulhiriya, the Cast Iron Foundry at Enderamulla, a steel Foundry attached to the Steel Rolling Mill at Oruwala, an integrated wood working complex at Kosgama and a fish canning factory at Pesalai. In addition, expansionary programmes were undertaken by many corporations, particularly by the Paper, Leather and the Mineral Sands corporations.

The increase in industrial production in the private sector has been equally impressive. The pattern of industrial output too has undergone certain changes since 1965. Whilst in 1964 the share of consumer goods accounted for approximately 63 per cent of the total value of industrial output, by 1968-69 it declined to 50 per cent. On the other hand, the share of intermediate and investment goods had increased from 37 per cent to 50 per cent. 667 new industrial projects have been approved by Government since 1965. Action has been taken to ensure that the bulk of these industries will be set up in the provinces so as to obtain the maximum benefits to the nation from their activities.

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While the economy has been steadily forging ahead in production, investment activity has received a substantial boost in recent years. Gross domestic fixed capital formation increased by 8.6 per cent in 1966, 15.1 per cent in 1967 and 14.7 per cent in 1968. In 1965 there had been a decline of 7.9 per cent. The figures for the years immediately before 1965 are as follows :

1964—Increase of 2.2 per cent

1963—Decrease of 0.5 per cent

1962—Increase of 6.1 per cent

1961—Increase of 1.5 per cent

These figures of investment activity are the most effective indicators of the progress that the economy has been making in recent years. The growth of investment in construction has been particularly noteworthy, with growth rates of 10 per cent in 1966, 20 per cent in 1967 and 27 per cent in 1968.

Mr. Speaker, in the sphere of land development 57,515 acres of land were alienated for cultivation in the major colonization schemes. 17,364 allottees were settled in these major schemes. 51,700 acres were provided with irrigation for the first time. A further 32,000 acres were provided with improved irrigation. With regard to electricity, installed power has been increased to 262 megawatts as compared with an installed power of 181 megawatts at the beginning of 1965-66. Mr. Speaker, I have quoted only a few of the significant statistics which indicate the economic progress achieved since 1965. There have been significant improvements in the provision of basic economic facilities such as roads and bridges and postal and telecommunication services as well. In the spheres of education, housing and health services, too, considerable progress has been made.

In order to provide Members of this House with a more comprehensive picture of the progress that has been achieved in the different sectors of economic and social activity, I am tabling a document entitled "Economic and Social Progress 1965-1969". This document has been compiled on

the basis of data supplied by the different Ministries. Any gaps in the data in this document, I presume, will be filled by Hon. Ministers in their interventions in the course of the Budget debate.

Mr. Speaker, in evaluating these achievements we should bear in mind the worsening of the terms of external trade which occurred during this period. The implications for Ceylon's economic growth of the decline in the terms of trade have been referred to in previous Budget Speeches in this House, both by myself as well as by my predecessors in office. If we use 1948 as the base year, the terms of trade had declined from the high point of 160 in 1955 to 116 in 1964, except for a temporary improvement in one year. Since 1964 the terms of trade have declined still further and by 1968 had come down to 102. The decline still continues.

The decline in the terms of trade has in the past always been referred to as the principal factor that has frustrated economic growth efforts in this country. Therefore, you will see, Mr. Speaker, that it is certainly a matter for satisfaction that in spite of a further decline in the terms of trade we have been able, in our period of office, not merely to halt the stagnation in the economy but in fact to achieve quite satisfactory rates of growth in the last two years. The magnitude of the problem which we have had to face during the last four years on account of the further decline in the terms of trade would be appreciated if I mention that the aggregate loss of income to this country between 1965 and 1968 on account of the unfavourable terms of trade was Rs. 1,024 million in real terms, using 1964 as the base year. This is approximately 10 per cent of the Gross National Product of 1968 and could have been utilized to achieve an even higher rate of growth.

The strategy followed by the Government under such adverse circumstances was basically designed on the one hand to reduce our dependence on imports, and on the other to

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strengthen and diversify our sources of export earnings. On the side of import substitution our efforts primarily took the form of reducing our dependence on imported rice—the import of which this country could substitute most easily and most profitably. Import substitution was introduced and accelerated in respect of subsidiary food crops as well. We were not unmindful either of the import substitution capacity of our industries which received considerable encouragement. On the side of exports, we have attempted to find new avenues of export earnings while not neglecting our traditional export crops. The boost given to the export of minor and non-traditional crops, processed and semi-processed industrial goods and to tourism were attempts on these lines. With regard to our major export product, tea, which has to continue for years to come as our principal source of foreign exchange earnings, the Government has been successful, in co-operation with international organizations, in initiating discussions among tea-producing countries to find a solution at an international level towards solving the crisis that is besetting the tea industry.

These policies naturally require time to bear fruit. Meanwhile, it was obvious that a fairly substantial inflow of foreign assistance was vital in order to resuscitate the economy and generate growth. The aid which had hitherto been flowing into the economy through bilateral agreements was not adequate to cope with this problem. Accordingly, the Government sought the assistance of the World Bank which organized an Aid Group to provide aid to Ceylon on a systematic basis. The Aid-Ceylon Group as originally constituted in 1965, consisted of Australia, Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, United States of America, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, with the Federal Republic of Germany and India as observers. Subsequently other countries have joined in and today the Aid-Ceylon Group consists of Australia, Canada,

France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, United States of America, the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and the Asian Development Bank as full members, with Denmark, India and Italy as observers. Through the Aid-Ceylon Group, four aid programmes providing for foreign assistance in a total sum of Rs. 1,200 million were negotiated between 1965 and 1968. Up to 31st May 1969, a total of Rs. 718 million of this aid had been utilized. At the fifth meeting of the Aid-Ceylon Group held in March 1969, foreign assistance in a total sum of Rs. 900 million was pledged. Procedural arrangements for the utilization of this aid are now under way. In addition to the assistance obtained under these programmes of aid, considerable assistance was also received on a bilateral basis, from countries both in the East and the West, and from international institutions. I wish to place on record the deep appreciation of the Government and the people of Ceylon of the assistance the donor institutions and countries have given us, and we are hopeful that they will continue to support our efforts in the future. I shall be tabling shortly a document, as I did in the past three years, which sets out in detail the assistance received and the uses to which this aid has been put.

Apart from the assistance received from donor countries and institutions on a long-term basis in the form of commodity and project aid, the adverse foreign exchange situation compelled us to seek assistance on a short-term basis, principally from the International Monetary Fund. Since March 1965, drawings aggregating Rs. 607 million have been obtained from the International Monetary Fund. As against this, repayments amounting to Rs. 182 million were made, resulting in a net receipt of Rs. 425 million from the International Monetary Fund.

Another significant area of policy which has a bearing on the economic growth achieved in recent years relates to the planning process. Prior to

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1965, a number of plans had been produced but they were largely confined to paper. The work of the National Planning Department had been severely restricted in scope. There was hardly any machinery available for the implementation of plans. Nor was there any systematic analysis and evaluation of projects. In these circumstances, the Government had to virtually create a new planning apparatus. Accordingly a new Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs was established equipped with the necessary authority to intervene effectively in the formulation and implementation of projects. Simultaneously, with a view to ensuring the most effective use of the country's scarce foreign exchange resources, as well as the large amounts of foreign assistance that were being negotiated under the Aid Programmes, foreign exchange budgeting was put on a comprehensive and systematic basis and closely integrated with the planning process.

It is also relevant to refer to the positive measures taken by the Government to stimulate private enterprise and investment. When the Government assumed office in March 1965, a serious situation had arisen from the multiplicity and the high incidence of direct taxes which had had severe adverse effects on the country's economic development. On the one hand, tax evasion had grown to a substantial degree and, on the other, there had been a substantial reduction in personal and corporate savings and investment. Consistent with our policy of a mixed economy in which both the public and private sectors participate co-operatively in the nation's development effort, we introduced a substantial reform of the tax structure with a view to removing the obstacles to and stimulating the further expansion of private enterprise and investment. Accordingly, the rate of company taxation as well as the high marginal rates of personal income taxation were reduced. Similarly, the maximum rate of capital gains taxation was reduced.

The wealth tax which had been converted into a capital levy was restored to its original role which was to act as a supplement to income tax. A Taxation Inquiry Commission was appointed and several tax reforms were introduced taking into consideration the recommendations of this commission. The growth of private sector investment in recent years is partly attributable to these tax reforms. While amending the tax system to make it more rational, consistent and simple, the tax administration was also considerably strengthened. These reforms in the tax system were not allowed to jeopardize collection of Government revenue, which was vital to the development effort. Total government revenue has increased from Rs. 1,817 million in 1964-65 to Rs. 2,202 million in 1967-68, with a further estimated increase to Rs. 2,436 million in 1968-69.

The expansion of private sector activity was further assisted by the pursuit of an active policy in respect of private foreign investment. The setting up or the expanding of several industrial units with the active collaboration of foreign investors who have brought in both capital and knowhow has thus been made possible. The moratorium on the repatriation of dividends, interest and profits, which was one of the principal inhibiting factors with regard to the inflow of foreign capital into Ceylon, was relaxed in stages and has now been lifted altogether.

With regard to the banking and financial institutions providing credit to the private sector of the economy, the activities of the Bank of Ceylon and the People's Bank were expanded so that they could provide more credit for productive purposes. Certain legal restrictions which had placed a ceiling on the total volume of lending of the Bank of Ceylon were removed. Between 1965 and May 1969, the Bank of Ceylon opened 16 new branches and the People's Bank 43 new branches. Commissions were appointed to inquire into the activities of both the Bank of Ceylon and

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the People's Bank and amending legislation, taking into account the recommendations of these commissions, is now under preparation. The State Mortgage Bank Act was amended in 1968 with a view to enabling that institution to play an increasingly important role in the financing of agricultural development and it has already launched several new schemes. The Development Finance Corporation of Ceylon was assisted in obtaining two loans from the World Bank amounting to a total sum of U.S. \$12 million, thereby enabling the corporation to play a more positive role in economic development.

After considerable negotiations the foreign banks operating in Ceylon have now been allowed to accept deposits from Ceylonese in such a manner that these deposits will be used entirely for the benefit of Ceylonese entrepreneurs. Together with the approval granted to these foreign banks, certain structural reforms have been agreed to with them which, when implemented, would substantially strengthen the banking system.

The growth effort also required the pursuit of more realistic and rational policies in respect of exchange and import controls. Fundamental exchange reforms were introduced in 1967 and 1968 through the devaluation of the Ceylon rupee and the introduction of the Foreign Exchange Entitlement Certificate Scheme, combined with a general liberalization of import controls. I shall be dealing with this subject of exchange reforms in greater detail in the course of my speech when I deal with the performance of the economy in 1968.

Mr. Speaker, I should now like to examine the question of the cost of living in its relevant aspects.

When this Government assumed office in March 1965, the Colombo Consumers' Cost of Living Index stood at 112.7. Over the two years, 1965 and 1966, there was hardly any change in this index, the annual averages for 1965 and 1966 being 112.5

and 112.3. In 1967 the index moved up slightly, the average for the year being 114.8. If one looks at the monthly figures of the cost of living index for 1967, one finds that a sharp increase took place in December of that year. The index which stood at 116.3 in November 1967 increased by 3 points to 119.3 in December 1967. If this increase in December 1967 is excluded, it would not be wrong to say that over the three years 1965 to 1967 the cost of living index remained relatively stable. After the increase registered in December 1967, the monthly index remained more or less stable until May 1968. Thereafter, beginning from June 1968, the index progressively increased from 120.3 in that month to 127.4 in December 1968. The average annual index for 1968 was 121.5, which is 6.7 points more than that of the previous year.

The increase in the cost of living index which took place in December 1967 is attributable principally to the price increases which resulted from the devaluation of the rupee in November 1967. The second phase of increase in the cost of living index which commenced in June 1968 is principally attributable to the price rises that resulted from the introduction of the Foreign Exchange Entitlement Certificate Scheme in May 1968. However, Mr. Speaker, in considering the impact of these price increases on the real incomes of the people, account must be taken of the increases in money incomes that occurred during this period. Increases in prices could be the result of certain financial policies. If there is a corresponding expansion of people's money incomes, these price increases would not adversely affect their real incomes. According to national income data the average per capita money income increased by 4.5 per cent in 1967 and 16.6 per cent in 1968 whereas the percentage increases in the cost of living index in 1967 and 1968 were 2.2 and 5.8 respectively. When money incomes are adjusted for price changes, per capita real incomes show an increase of 2 per cent in 1967 and 6.1 per cent in 1968.

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An examination of the indices of real wage rates also provides proof of the improvement in real incomes. With regard to workers in agriculture, the index of real wage rates which had steadily declined from 106.5 in 1960 to 103.5 in 1964 increased to 104.9 in 1967 and 114.3 in 1968. With regard to workers in industry and commerce, the index of real wage rates had declined from 123.8 in 1960 to 118.4 in 1964. However, it rose to 121 in 1967 and 133.1 in 1968. With regard to workers in wages boards trades, the real wage rate index had declined from 108 in 1960 to 105 in 1964. Here, too, there was a rise to 106.4 in 1967 and 116.3 in 1968. The index of real wage rates in respect of Government employees shows an even sharper increase. The real wage rate index in respect of all Central Government employees, which had declined from 122.4 in 1960 to 112.9 in 1964, increased to 114.4 in 1967 and 125.7 in 1968. In the case of minor employees, the index had declined from 126 in 1960 to 116.2 in 1964. This index rose to 118.6 in 1967 and 134.3 in 1968. This improvement in the real wage rates of employees in both the public and the private sectors was the direct result of the measures taken by Government to increase their money wages. In the case of both public and private sector employees a special devaluation allowance was awarded in December 1967. The large majority of public sector employees had received a further benefit of an interim allowance with effect from October 1967, following the implementation of a 1967 budget proposal.

Mr. Speaker, the question may well be asked, "What about the real incomes of those sections of the community which do not belong to the category of wage earners?" The majority of such persons are in the rural sector. I do not need to produce figures at this stage to indicate that there has been a considerable improvement in the incomes of the

rural population as a result of increased production and better prices of domestic agricultural crops. The improvement that has taken place in the incomes of the population at large is borne out by the figures of savings deposits. Total savings deposits had increased from Rs. 823 million in 1960 to Rs. 1,072 million in 1964, that is, an increase of 30 per cent. By the end of 1968 this figure had gone up to Rs. 1,477 million, that is, an increase of 37 per cent between 1964 and 1968.

Mr. Speaker, in an expanding economy it is inevitable that prices would rise. The price rises may be greater or smaller, depending on the particular financial measures that are adopted. But if money incomes are rising faster, people's real incomes would improve. From the figures I have quoted it would be clear that there has, in fact, been such an improvement in this period.

Mr. Speaker, it is also pertinent to make a few comments on the question of unemployment. It must be admitted that the number of registrants at the employment exchanges has increased from 165,456 at the end of 1964 to 276,399 at the end of 1968. In interpreting these figures it should be remembered that the registrants at employment exchanges include persons who were employed on a full-time or part-time basis but wanted better employment. While it must be admitted that even allowing for this factor there has been an increase in unemployment, it can also be said that there has been a substantial expansion in employment opportunities, particularly in 1967 and 1968. The expansion in employment opportunities has arisen on account of the increased level of activity in all sectors of the economy. In the rural sector there has been an expansion on account of the food drive. In industry there has been an expansion through increased production both in the private and public sectors. Substantial avenues of employment have also been created through large-scale investment in construction programmes undertaken by the Government as a result of the

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increased allocations made for capital expenditure. However, on account of the lack of statistics I am unable to quote comprehensive figures of the actual employment created in all these sectors of the economy.

When discussing the problem of unemployment it must be admitted that there is a particularly acute problem of unemployment with regard to persons with secondary school and university education but without any specialized skills. It is particularly tragic that we should have this problem of educated unemployed in a situation in which the country is basically short of skilled persons in many fields. To quote a few examples, there is a shortage of skilled science teachers, English teachers as well as of skilled technicians in many branches of industry, engineering and allied fields. This is not a problem that can be resolved in the matter of a few years. Solutions must be found through fundamental changes in the system of education. Such changes have already commenced to tailor the education system to meet our specific requirements. Details of these changes will be found in the document "Economic and Social Progress" which I have tabled before this House.

Mr. Speaker, to conclude this general review, I should like to make a reference to the various improvements that have been made by the Government over the last few years in respect of the conditions of service of public servants. The wages and working conditions of employees in several departments, especially in the lower grades, have been improved. The benefits which are particularly worthy of note are as follows:

- (i) enabling a large body of labourers, clerks, stenographers and typists who were employed on a casual daily paid basis to acquire temporary status and monthly pay: already over 6,300 employees have received this benefit;
- (ii) establishment of unified services in respect of certain departments and services such as the Unified Office Employees' Service

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involving about 11,000 minor employees, the Unified Customs Service for specialized officers in the Customs Department and the Unified Service for about 1,500 Extension Workers in the Department of Agriculture, thereby providing members of these services with improved salaries and/or promotion prospects;

- (iii) reconstitution of the cadre and/or revision of the salary structure of the Ceylon Administrative Service, the Government Press Clerical Service, the Hospital Clerical Service, the Co-operative Inspectorate, the Railway Security Service, ayurvedic personnel, engineers and dental surgeons, thereby providing better employment conditions for these services;
- (iv) establishment of a standing committee of technical officers to review the classification of officers in the labour grades in the government departments;
- (v) the granting of improved superannuation benefits to medical, judicial and legal officers and Unemployment Relief Works employees;
- (vi) introduction of gratuity schemes for female school teachers, sub-postmasters and non-teacher employees of vested schools;
- (vii) higher rates of compensation to dependants of workers who die while on duty;
- (viii) more liberal salary advances for the purchase of building sites, residential properties and transport as well as for relief of distress;
- (ix) introduction of an insurance scheme in respect of public officers who incur special risks in the course of their duties;
- (x) granting of holiday warrants and hospital concessions to pensioners.

Apart from these changes, a Salary Anomalies Committee was appointed in January 1967 to inquire into cases of anomalies and hardships and to make recommendations in regard to the rectification of anomalies within the existing salary structure of the Public Service. The Committee received over 2,000 representations and has already submitted reports in respect of the Ministries of Defence and External Affairs, Planning and Economic

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Affairs, State, Finance, Health, Industries and Fisheries, Commerce and Trade, Justice, Local Government, Labour and Employment, Public Works, Posts and Telecommunication, Scientific Research and Housing. All recommendations which are accepted by the Government are being implemented with retrospective effect from 1st May 1968. The reports of the Salary Anomalies Committee in respect of the other Ministries are awaited.

THE ECONOMY IN 1968

Mr. Speaker, a detailed analysis of the principal economic and financial developments in 1968 could be found in the documents tabled before this House including the document on Economic and Social Progress and the Annual Report of the Central Bank. I wish, however, to touch briefly upon the more significant of these developments.

NATIONAL PRODUCT AND EXPENDITURE

In 1968, the economy achieved an impressive rate of growth. In real terms, the gross national product increased from Rs. 8,181 million to Rs. 8,862 million or by over 8 per cent, which is almost double the rate of increase in 1967. In per capita terms, the achievement is even more impressive; real output per head rose by over 6 per cent as compared with a 2 per cent increase in 1967.

This improved performance in real output was in all the major sectors of the economy. Growth in the construction sector increased by 27 per cent; in industry by 8 per cent; in services by 8 per cent and in agriculture by 7 per cent.

The very high growth rate experienced in the construction sector is attributable to the liberalization of imports effected with the exchange reforms of May 1968, as well as to the increased domestic production of cement.

The 8 per cent growth in real output in the industrial sector may be also attributable to a greater

availability of a wide range of basic raw materials under Open General Licence. Increases in output were recorded in respect of electrical machinery, rubber goods, garments, fabricated metal products and confectionery in the private sector; and in cement, hardware, ceramics, tyres and tubes and animal and poultry food in the public sector. In the public sector increased output was also due to increased capacity leading to greater production.

The growth in the agricultural sector may be attributed to a combination of several stimuli provided by the Government as well as to favourable weather conditions. Tea production increased by 9 million pounds. Rubber production recorded an increase of 12 million pounds or 4 per cent over 1967. This is mainly attributable to an increased replanted acreage coming into bearing. The average yield per acre in 1968 was 644 lbs. This is higher than the 1967 yield by 17 lbs. The output of coconut which had declined consecutively in the three preceding years recorded an increase in 1968. The nut equivalent of exports and of domestic consumption for 1968 is estimated at over 2,600 million; an increase of 8 per cent. This increase is partly attributable to the increased use of fertilizer under the Coconut Fertilizer Subsidy Scheme.

Mr. Speaker, the increase in paddy production which has been the principal factor in the national development effort in recent years needs little repetition and elaboration. This House is aware that the total paddy production in 1968 was 65 million bushels, representing an increase of over 17 per cent when compared with 1967. Production in the Maha season increased by 25 per cent while output in the Yala season increased by 6 per cent as compared with the corresponding seasons of the previous year. Increased use of fertilizer and high yielding seed, the adoption of improved methods of cultivation which were encouraged by the subsidy schemes and vigorous propaganda measures taken by the Government, the availability of

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better irrigation facilities and an increase in the acreage harvested were the factors responsible for this growth.

The growth in domestic agricultural production, Mr. Speaker, was not confined to paddy. The output of subsidiary food crops increased by 26 per cent. Similarly, the output of milk increased by 7 per cent and fish production by 30 per cent. The growth in fish production is attributable partly to an increase in the number of fishing vessels in operation.

Mr. Speaker, I mentioned earlier that the Gross National Product in real terms increased by over 8 per cent. However, real National Income which takes into account the changes in the terms of trade, increased by 7 per cent. While this rise of 7 per cent in real income is still an impressive figure, it helps to focus attention on the continuing deterioration in the terms of trade. The further decline in the terms of trade in 1968 over the previous year led to a loss of Rs. 130 million in real income.

EXTERNAL TRADE AND FINANCE

Mr. Speaker, for a period of over a decade Ceylon has experienced chronic balance of payments difficulties. These difficulties were the result of the socio-economic policies followed by successive Governments over these years in the context of progressively worsening terms of trade. The pressures on the balance of payments generated by these policies were curbed to an extent by rigorous controls. These controls on the one hand imposed on Government a severe administrative problem of supervising a complicated import and exchange control system. On the other hand, they had resulted in a proliferation of exchange malpractices involving increasing magnitudes of foreign exchange. With the continuing decline in our export earnings and the rising import bill, the Ceylon rupee at its official rate had become seriously over-valued by the end of 1967. In these circumstances, it was felt that a lifting of the rigid system of import controls

combined with a scheme providing for the free availability of foreign exchange at a price approximating to its market value would enable the more efficient and dynamic sectors of the economy to expand.

Accordingly, the rupee was devalued in November 1967 and a Foreign Exchange Entitlement Certificate Scheme combined with a scheme of Open General Licence for imports was introduced in May 1968. Simultaneously, with a view to encouraging the growth of the priority sectors of the economy complementary fiscal and monetary measures were introduced. However, as a measure of social policy, the Government exempted most essential imports and certain categories of invisible payments from the FEEC Scheme. The salutary effects of the exchange reforms on production have been referred to earlier in my speech.

According to payments data, export earnings in 1968 were Rs. 1,975 million or Rs. 325 million more than in the previous year. Imports estimated at Rs. 2,341 million were Rs. 356 million more than in 1967. The merchandise deficit was, therefore, Rs. 366 million or Rs. 31 million more than in the previous year. Since the rupee values in 1968 are inflated when compared with the rupee values in 1967 on account of devaluation, a more appropriate measure would be to value exports and imports in terms of a constant unit of currency. Accordingly, if we measure the change between 1967 and 1968 in terms of the U. S. dollar, we find that the value of imports show a fall of \$24 million, while exports show a fall of \$15 million. Consequently, the merchandise trade deficit (including aid financed imports) shows an improvement of \$9 million, that is, a deficit of \$61 million in 1968 as against a deficit of \$70 million in 1967. In this connection, it should be stated that in 1968, in order to provide additional resources for accelerating economic growth, a deliberate increase in imports was allowed for in that year's allocation of foreign exchange.

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The balance on the invisibles account showed a surplus of Rs. 20 million or \$ 3 million in 1968 against a surplus of Rs. 46 million or \$ 10 million in 1967. This was the combined effect of a fall in earnings and a rise in payments. The fall in earnings has been primarily due to a decrease in revenue from port and harbour dues on account of charges not being revised after devaluation. The rise in payments is due to an increase in income payments consequent upon the liberalization of moratorium releases.

When the merchandise deficit of Rs. 366 million is adjusted for the surplus of Rs. 26 million on the invisibles account, Ceylon's balance of payments on current account showed a deficit of Rs. 346 million as compared with a deficit of Rs. 289 million in 1967. In dollar terms, however, there was an improvement in the current account of \$.2 million. When long-term capital inflows (including foreign assistance) are taken into account, the net balance of payments deficit which required to be financed amounted to Rs. 122 million. This deficit was financed principally by purchasing a net sum of Rs. 165 million worth of exchange from the International Monetary Fund and obtaining a net sum of Rs. 29 million from foreign banking sources. At the end of 1968 Ceylon's external assets (net of sterling loan sinking funds) amounted to Rs. 417 million, which was Rs. 10 million more than the amount at the end of the previous year.

MONETARY TRENDS

During 1968 the money supply increased by Rs. 106 million or 6 per cent. However, a significant aspect of this increase was that money supply rose less rapidly than real national product. Accordingly, total private sector liquid assets expressed as a percentage of the Gross National Product which were 47 per cent in 1966 and 48 per cent in 1967 declined significantly to 44 per cent in 1968.

Mr. Speaker, among the casual factors affecting the money supply, the decline in external banking assets exerted a contractionary effect of Rs. 116 million. While the external sector exerted a contractionary pressure on money supply there were stronger countervailing expansionary pressures resulting from the Government's fiscal operations and from bank credit expansion to the private sector. Net credit extended by the banking system to Government amounted to Rs. 122 million as compared with Rs. 268 million in 1967. The increase in bank credit to the private sector and government corporations amounted to Rs. 264 million in 1968. This is more than twice the corresponding figure for the previous year. The bulk of this bank credit went to meet the rising credit needs of the agricultural, industrial and commercial sectors of the economy. This generous supply of credit was a vital factor in achieving the high rate of growth realized in 1968.

In regard to savings, there was an impressive increase of Rs. 125 million in time and savings deposits with commercial banks in 1968. In this context it is significant that the appreciable rise in rural money incomes contributed increasingly to this expansion. Interest rates paid on time and savings deposits increased in 1968. This general upward movement in interest rates would also have had a stimulating influence on the growth of time and savings deposits.

Mr. Speaker, it is in this context that the overall credit policy of the Government must be viewed. While the overall objective has continued to be restrictive in order to curb the inflationary pressures latent in the economy, this was suitably modified to permit the flow of credit to the essential and productive sectors of the economy. Furthermore, monetary policy had to be reoriented and strengthened with the introduction of the exchange reforms mentioned earlier. This took the form of prescribing new credit ceilings in respect of commercial bank advances for certain specified purposes.

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Mr. Speaker, monetary policy in 1968 was not confined to the qualitative and quantitative controls imposed on credit expansion. The Medium and Long-term Credit Fund operated by the Central Bank extended refinancing facilities of over Rs. 5 million. Progress has been made in reorganizing Government-owned long-term financial institutions so that they may be increasingly oriented towards providing development credit. The State Mortgage Bank, subsequent to the wider powers provided by amending legislation, has embarked on several new schemes of lending, such as tea replanting loans, loans for factory modernization and loans for agriculture, animal husbandry and dairy farming.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Government revenue in the financial year 1967-68 totalled Rs. 2,202 million and exceeded the revenue receipts of the previous financial year by Rs. 247 million or 13 per cent. This increase in revenue was mainly in respect of export duties (Rs. 82 million), revenue from the sale of Foreign Exchange Entitlement Certificates (Rs. 77 million), miscellaneous receipts (Rs. 38 million) and licence fees (Rs. 35 million), offset in part by a fall of Rs. 82 million in import duty revenue. Actual revenue collection for 1967-68 also exceeded the original estimate for that year by Rs. 152 million.

The original estimate of recurrent expenditure in 1967-68 (excluding sinking fund contributions and amortization payments) was Rs. 2,079 million. During the course of the financial year an additional sum of Rs. 201 million was provided by way of supplementary estimates, making a total provision of Rs. 2,280 million for recurrent expenditure. The supplementary provisions were mainly in respect of the food subsidy (Rs. 80 million), and the post-devaluation interim allowances to certain categories of government employees (Rs. 65 million). Actual expenditure was, however, Rs. 2,189

million. There was thus an under-expenditure of Rs. 91 million or 4 per cent as against 9 per cent in 1966-67 and 2 per cent in 1965-66. Since actual revenue collections were Rs. 2,202 million, there was a revenue surplus of Rs. 13 million. In the previous year the surplus was of the order of Rs. 60 million.

The original estimate of capital expenditure in 1967-68 was Rs. 783 million. In the course of the financial year Rs. 56 million of supplementary estimates was passed, making a total provision of Rs. 839 million. Actual capital expenditure was Rs. 711 million, representing an under-expenditure of Rs. 128 million or 18 per cent on these votes. In the previous two financial years under-expenditure was 21 per cent and 18 per cent respectively. Actual capital expenditure was Rs. 89 million or 14 per cent higher than in the previous year.

Actual payments on account of sinking fund contributions and amortization payments of loans and payments to international organizations were Rs. 132 million. Total voted expenditure was, therefore, Rs. 3,032 million, and the Budget deficit or the excess of total voted expenditure over revenue Rs. 830 million. There was also a net payment of Rs. 109 million mainly on account of advance account operations, resulting in a total resource requirement of Rs. 939 million. This was financed from the following sources :

	<i>Rs. Million</i>
Local Loans ..	350
Treasury Bills ..	249
Foreign Loans ..	218
Ceylon/China Trade Account ..	95
Central Bank Advances ..	33
Commodity Aid Counterpart Fund (net)	12
Foreign grants ..	29
Administrative borrowing ..	1
	<hr/> 987

The sum of Rs. 48 million in excess of the financing requirement was used to augment cash balances. The net expansionary impact of the Government's fiscal operations was

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Rs. 267 million as against Rs. 78 million in the previous year and Rs. 145 million in 1965-66. The need for expansionary finance in 1967-68 would have been considerably less but for the increase in the food subsidy of Rs. 80 million and the interim allowances paid to certain categories of Government employees amounting to Rs. 65 million, consequent on measures taken by the Government to soften the impact of the devaluation. Moreover, Mr. Speaker, this figure includes the reduction of outstanding food bills held by the banking system by Rs. 22 million.

Net public debt and the end of the financial year 1967-68 was Rs. 5,660 million compared with Rs. 4,782 million in 1966-67. Of this total, Rs. 1,009 million was net foreign debt and Rs. 4,651 net domestic debt, which consisted of Rs. 2,572 million of rupee loans, Rs. 1,750 million of Treasury Bills, Rs. 305 million of outstanding Central Bank Advances and Rs. 24 million of tax reserve certificates.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS FOR 1969

NATIONAL PRODUCT

Mr. Speaker, the emerging trends for 1969 seem to indicate a growth in national product in real terms in the region of 6 per cent. While the production of export crops is likely to show a somewhat better performance, production of domestic crops is expected to rise at a somewhat lower rate.

The higher rate of growth in manufacturing and construction in 1968 was brought about by a greater utilization of existing capacities. In view of the high rate of utilization of capacity in 1968, it would seem unlikely that an equally high rate of increase can be sustained in a second year.

In view of the reduced rate of growth anticipated in the production sectors, expansion in the services

sector is also likely to be less than in 1968. Taking all these circumstances into account, it is estimated that the overall growth rate in 1969 would be in the region of 6 per cent.

EXTERNAL TRADE AND FINANCE

According to the latest estimates, export earnings are expected to amount to Rs. 2,030 million or Rs. 55 million more than actual export receipts in 1968. Receipts from tea are estimated at Rs. 1,115 million as against an actual receipt of Rs. 1,161 million in 1968, indicating a fall of Rs. 46 million. As against this, however, earnings from rubber, coconut products and minor exports are expected to increase. Earnings from rubber and the three major coconut products are estimated at Rs. 372 million and Rs. 343 million respectively, compared to Rs. 331 million of each in 1968. Since a substantial part of our rubber is sold to China under the rubber-rice agreement, the increased earnings from rubber would not directly result in an increase in free exchange reserves immediately available to us. The increased receipts from China are receivable only when accounts are settled annually after taking into account any outstanding liabilities. In regard to minor agricultural products and industrial exports, an increase of Rs. 48 million is expected. On the side of imports, on account of greater availability of aid the total value of imports in 1969 is estimated at Rs. 2,540 million. This is Rs. 200 million more than the actual figure for 1968. The outcome, therefore, would be a merchandise deficit of Rs. 510 million as against a deficit of Rs. 366 million in 1968 and Rs. 335 million in 1967.

Mr. Speaker, transactions on the invisibles account are expected to result in a net payment of Rs. 80 million. This estimated deficit on the invisibles account arises mainly from increased provision for remittances to India in respect of repatriates under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement, increasing service charges

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on account of short-term borrowings by the Central Bank from the International Monetary Fund and other sources, and a larger volume of payments on account of profits and dividends as a consequence of the removal of the moratorium. The net payment on current account obtained by adding the trade deficit to the deficit on the invisibles account is, therefore, estimated at Rs. 590 million as against an actual deficit of Rs. 346 million in 1968.

Capital payments falling due are expected to be Rs. 380 million, consisting mainly of Rs. 147 million of long-term loan repayments, Rs. 134 million of short-term loan repayments and Rs. 87 million of repayments to the International Monetary Fund. The total deficit which requires to be financed is, therefore, Rs. 970 million. The following sources of finance are available:

Rs. Million

Commodity Aid	..	..	423
Suppliers credits	..	..	279
Project aid	..	..	136
I.M.F. drawings	..	..	77
Other credits	..	..	55
			—
			970
			—

More details of the estimated foreign receipts and payments for 1969 can be found in the document entitled "The Foreign Exchange Budget for 1969" to be tabled shortly.

Mr. Speaker, while on the subject of the balance of payments prospects for 1969, it would be relevant to refer to the increase in the price of Foreign Exchange Entitlement Certificates from 44 per cent to 55 per cent, which was introduced on June 18, 1969. In introduced on scheme of Foreign Exchange Entitlement Certificates in May 1968, the principal objective, as I said earlier, was to resort to a greater use of the price mechanism in bringing about an equilibrium between the demand of and supply for foreign exchange. While it would be theoretically legitimate for the FEEC rate to fluctuate from week to week according to changing market conditions

in foreign exchange, a certain degree of stability is necessary in order to avoid a disruption of the normal flow of trade and investment, making rate changes only in accordance with basic changes in balance of payments trends. By the middle of 1969 it became clear that, given the trend of export earnings and the prevailing demand for imports and other foreign payments, market conditions warranted a stiffening of the FEEC rate. Accordingly, after giving due consideration to the relevant aspects, the FEEC rate was increased from 44 per cent to 55 per cent.

MONETARY TRENDS

In regard to monetary trends in 1969, the experience of the first five months of the year indicates an out-turn more restrained than the expansion of 1968. For the period January to May 1969, net credit to the Government and to the private sector increased by Rs. 83 million and Rs. 78 million respectively, while the external sector produced a contraction of Rs. 119 million. The net effect of the operation of these three sectors was to produce a contraction in money supply of Rs. 14 million in contrast to an increase in money supply of Rs. 62 million over the same period in 1968. The contractionary influence of the external sector may be expected to diminish in the latter half of this year while credit to Government and the private sector may increase. Accordingly, for the year as a whole, there would be an expansion in money supply brought about by credit creation to Government and the private sector, offset only partly by a contraction from the operations of the external sector. However, it is expected that the rate of increase in money supply over the whole of 1969 would not exceed the anticipated rate of growth in real product.

Mr. Speaker, a more flexible and more effective use of monetary policy was a basic requirement of the exchange liberalization scheme introduced in May 1968. The restrained growth in the supply of money which was achieved in 1968 and which is anticipated for 1969

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is the result of deliberate policies pursued in this connection by the Government operating through the monetary authorities.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

The original budget estimates for the current financial year—1968-69—as approved by Parliament provided for a surplus on revenue account of Rs. 41 million and an overall budget deficit of Rs. 863 million arrived at as follows:—

	<i>Rs. Million</i>
{ Recurrent expenditure (allowing for 2½ percent under-expenditure) ..	2,298
Capital expenditure—Votes 3, 5 & 7 (allowing for 15 percent under-expenditure) ..	743
Sinking fund contributions and repayments of loans ..	161
Total estimated expenditure ..	3,202
Estimated revenue ..	2,339
Budget deficit ..	863

The source of finance indicated for the financing of this deficit in the Budget Speech were as follows:

	<i>Rs. Million</i>
Borrowing from domestic non-bank sources ..	375
External finance—project aid ..	213
Use of commodity aid counter-part funds ..	263
	851

The gap of Rs. 12 million between the budget deficit and the amount indicated for the financing of the deficit arose from the fact that during the Committee Stage of the Budget Debate, an equivalent amount was added to the expenditure estimates.

The revised estimates for the current financial year indicate a surplus on revenue account of Rs. 55 million and an overall budget deficit of Rs. 925 million, which is Rs. 62 million more than the original estimate. The revised figures of revenue and expenditure are as follows:

	<i>Rs. Million</i>	<i>Change as compared with original estimate</i>
Recurrent expenditure (allowing for 2½ percent under-expenditure) ..	2,381	.. An increase of Rs. 83 M.
Capital expenditure—Votes 3, 5, & 7 (allowing for 20 percent under-expenditure) ..	794	.. An increase of Rs. 51 M.
Sinking fund contributions and repayments of loans ..	161	.. (No change)
Net payments on advance account ..	25	.. An increase of Rs. 25 M.
Total estimated expenditure ..	3,361	.. An increase of Rs. 159 M.
Estimated revenue ..	2,436	.. Increase of Rs. 97 M.
Budget deficit ..	925	.. Increase of Rs. 62 M.

The estimated increase of Rs. 83 million on recurrent votes is accounted for mainly by the expansion of the tea export duty rebate scheme with effect from June 1969 (Rs. 19 million), interest on Treasury bills (Rs. 11 million), railway (Rs. 8 million) and the anti-malaria campaign (Rs. 6 million). The increase in the interest payment on Treasury bills arises from the rate of interest on Treasury bills held by the Central Bank being increased from 1 to 2 per cent. Increased provision for the railway is on account of increases in the cost of fuel, coal

and stores, while the extra expenditure for the anti-malaria campaign is on account of a revised and expanded programme to combat the resurgence of malaria.

The principal supplementary provisions in respect of capital votes are the provision of Rs. 38 million for the Tulhiriya textile mill, work on which has been expetited, with a view to commissioning it earlier than originally expected; Rs. 15 million for the P.W.D. for additional and continuation works; Rs. 8 million for the construction of food stores;

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and Rs. 8 million for assistance to cultivators for the purchase of fertilizer.

The net increase of Rs. 97 million in the estimate of revenue is accounted for principally by the following changes—

Import duty revenue	Increase of Rs. 72 million
Income tax	Increase of Rs. 55 million
Export duty revenue	Increase of Rs. 40 million
Business turnover tax	Increase of Rs. 20 million
FEEC revenue	Decrease of Rs. 94 million
Tea tax	Decrease of Rs. 15 million

The revisions in the estimate of revenue may be explained as follows:

The anticipated increase of import duty revenue is attributable to a general increase in imports, arising from the import liberalization scheme which was not fully anticipated at the beginning of the year. The original estimate of revenue was prepared shortly after the introduction of the FEEC scheme together with the liberalization of imports and a substantial revision of the Customs tariff. The full impact on imports and on import duty revenue of these measures could not be clearly measured at that time.

With regard to export duty revenue, the bulk of the estimated increase amounting to Rs. 35 million is from rubber. With the improvement in world prices of rubber, the revenue from the export duty, which is levied on a sliding scale, has increased. The balance of the increase is from desiccated coconut, the prices of which too have improved.

The anticipated increase in respect of turnover tax is attributable to the general expansion of economic activity as a result of the import liberalization.

With regard to income tax revenue, the anticipated increase of Rs. 55 million arises largely from more effective administration involving an increase in the number of assessments as well as the discovery of hitherto concealed incomes.

The reduction of Rs. 94 million in the estimate of revenue from the FEEC scheme is based on the actual revenue earned from this source in the first six months. When this estimate was originally prepared the scheme had just come into operation. Subsequently, with the fixing of a stable rate for FEECs and the introduction of a forward market, the basis of the original estimate required revision. No change in the revenue from FEECs is expected as a result of the increase in the FEEC rate from 44 per cent to 55 per cent, as the increased price of FEECs is expected to be offset by a proportionate reduction in purchases.

The decrease in the estimated revenue from the tea tax is attributable to a sharper drop in tea prices than was originally anticipated.

On the basis of the out-turn for the first six months of the financial year a net payment of Rs. 25 million in respect of advance account activities has been allowed for as a precautionary step, though by the very nature of these advance account-financed activities, it is not possible to forecast the net out-turn.

The resources available for the financing of the budget deficit of Rs. 925 million are as follows:

	Rs. Million	Change as compared with original estimate
Borrowing from domestic non-bank sources	.. 330	.. Decrease of Rs. 45 M.
External finance—project aid	.. 170	.. Decline of Rs. 43 M.
Use of commodity aid counterpart funds	.. 355	.. Increase of Rs. 92 M.
	855	

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I propose to obtain the balance sum of Rs. 70 million by the issue of Treasury bills.

The changes in the amounts estimated to be available from domestic non-bank borrowing, project aid and counterpart funds may be explained as follows :

With regard to borrowing from domestic non-bank sources, a sum of Rs. 25 million which would normally have come into Government securities has been diverted to National Housing debentures. When this is taken into account, the shortfall, as compared with the original estimate, is Rs. 20 million. This shortfall is due to the expansion in investment funds available to savings institutions being somewhat less than originally anticipated. The amount actually obtained in the previous financial year, 1967-68, from domestic non-bank sources was Rs. 324 million. The revised estimate for the current year of Rs. 330 million indicates a slight increase over this sum.

The reduction of Rs. 43 million in project aid has been allowed as a concomitant of the 20 per cent under-expenditure allowed in respect of capital votes.

With regard to counterpart funds, a figure of Rs. 263 million was used in the original estimate as this was the residual amount required to finance the estimated budget deficit after domestic non-bank borrowing and project aid had been taken into account. With the increase in the size of the budget deficit and the reduced availability of finance from non-bank borrowing, the maximum possible utilization of counterpart funds is now envisaged.

Mr. Speaker, while on the subject of the budget estimates for the current financial year, it would be relevant to refer to the progress made in the implementation of the various proposals announced by me in my last Budget Speech. Several changes were proposed in respect of income tax, such as the repeal of approved savings relief, revision of the

rate schedule for personal income tax restriction of the five-year tax holiday to pioneering industries etc. All these proposals made in respect of income tax have been given effect to in the Inland Revenue (Amendment) Act, No. 6 of 1969. Changes proposed in respect of the business turnover tax involving legislative amendments were given effect to by the Finance (Amendment) Act, No. 50 of 1968, while the changes in respect of business turnover tax rates were implemented by a Gazette Order issued on 24th September 1968. With regard to Customs proposals, the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature was implemented by a Revenue Protection Order issued on August 2, 1968 and adopted by a resolution of this House on 23rd November 1968. The changeover from wholesale market value to c.i.f. value for the purpose of levying *ad valorem* duty on imports has been implemented by administrative decision, pending the enactment of amending legislation. The new Customs (Amendment) Bill which will include this change as well as the general revision of Customs law is under preparation. The abolition of import duty on printed fabric, white poplin, dyed poplin and long cloth is being implemented by extra-legal waiver, the concession being limited to imports by Salu Sala only. The proposal to unify the different Customs services has also been given effect to.

In the course of the year, the following changes in Customs duties were also given effect to by the issue of a Revenue Protection Order on February 6, 1969 :

- (a) Reduction by Rs. 2.50 per cwt. of the import duty on cement which formerly amounted to Rs. 3 per cwt.
- (b) Increase of the import duty on teak and certain other kinds of wood from 70 per cent to 150 per cent consequent to the import of these kinds of woods being brought under Open General Licence.
- (c) Reduction of the import duty on raw film and unexposed film to a nominal rate of 5 per cent. from 25 per cent.

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Reduction of the import duty on exposed film from 25 cents to 15 cents per foot.

Abolition of the import duty on cameras and other equipment specially designed for use in the film industry. The previous rates varied from 20 per cent to 100 per cent.

These concessions were introduced with a view to assisting the local film industry.

The export duty on gems which was 5 per cent was abolished with effect from November 14, 1968.

The export duty on instant tea was abolished with effect from October 8, 1968.

The increase of excise duty on tobacco by Rs. 4.50 per lb. to Rs. 33 per lb. and the increase in the price of pure coconut arrack were implemented with effect from the date of the Budget Speech.

In my Budget Speech of last August, I also announced the decision to introduce a 'Pay as You Earn' scheme of income tax administration in respect of employees with effect from April 1970. The administrative and organizational preparations required for the introduction of this scheme are well under way. However, it might become necessary to defer the introduction of this scheme by a few months beyond April 1970.

I also referred to a proposal that was under consideration to reduce the tax on limited liability companies from the general rate of 50 per cent to a reduced rate of 25 per cent. in special cases, with a view to encouraging the growth of companies with a broad-based ownership. I stated that I would appoint a committee to examine this proposal in all its aspects. This proposal was referred by me to the committee which had previously been appointed to examine and report on the question of the establishment of investment trusts. Certain recommendations have been made by the committee and these are now under consideration.

Mr. Speaker, in my previous Budget Speech I also referred to the fact that the recommendations of the

Tea Commission were being studied with a view to implementation. As you are aware, action has already been taken with regard to the establishment of a Central Tea Board. A Bill to set up a Central Tea Board has been prepared and will shortly be submitted to this House. With regard to the recommendations of the Tea Commission relating to the taxation of the tea industry and the financing of replanting and factory modernization, the following measures have been taken:

- (a) The 5 cents rebate on the export duty on tea which had hitherto been allowed to medium and low grown teas sold at the Colombo auctions was extended to all teas sold at the Colombo auctions with effect from 29th October 1968. With regard to teas shipped for sale at the London tea auctions which do not qualify for the rebate of 5 cents per lb. on export duty, appropriate adjustments were made in the margins allowed in calculating *ad valorem* duty with a view to giving such teas an equivalent benefit.
- (b) A loans scheme to supplement the Tea Replanting Subsidy Scheme has been introduced through the State Mortgage Bank.
- (c) To make repayment terms easier under the tea factory modernization scheme, a scheme of subsidising interest has been brought into force. Loans for factory modernization are also available from the State Mortgage Bank.

In addition it has been decided that in order to accelerate the rate of replanting under the Tea Replanting Subsidy Scheme additional funds will be provided by an increase of the replanting cess and a corresponding reduction in the export duty on tea as and when necessary.

The tea promotion cess will be increased from 4 cents to 5 cents per lb. with a corresponding reduction in the export duty on tea when appropriate legislative amendments are made.

With the sharp deterioration in the prices of tea, the previous tea export duty rebate scheme was replaced with an expanded scheme providing for a sliding scale of rebates, with effect from June 1969, in order to

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provide a measure of relief to tea producers. Under this scheme, a maximum rebate of 20 cents per lb. is payable on all teas fetching Re. 1 to Re. 1.09 per lb. This rebate progressively declines to 5 cents per lb. on teas fetching Rs. 2.50 per lb and over.

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR, 1969-70

Mr. Speaker, I have already tabled before the House the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government for the financial year 1969-70.

Revenue at prevailing rates of taxation is estimated at Rs. 2,528 million. This is Rs. 189 million more than the original estimate and Rs. 92 million more than the revised estimate for 1968-69. The significant increases, as compared with the revised estimates for the current year, are in respect of FEEC revenue (Rs. 30 million), tobacco tax (Rs. 20 million) and the profits from arrack (Rs. 10 million). The estimated increase in the revenue from FEECs reflects both a higher volume of payments subject to FEECs as well as the higher price of FEECs which came into force in June 1969. In regard to revenue from tobacco and arrack, the estimated increase is based on an estimated increase in the volume of sales. Increases are also estimated in respect of revenue from the postal and telecommunication services, annuities and the business turnover tax.

Rs. Million

1. General administration	..	22	..	No change as compared with current year's estimate.
2. Social Services	..	140	..	An increase of Rs. 21 million as compared with current year's estimate.
3. Economic	..	747	..	An increase of Rs. 39 million as compared with current year's estimate.
4. Other capital expenditure	..	21	..	A decrease of Rs. 3 million
		930		

You will see from these figures, Mr. Speaker, that the increase in the estimated capital expenditure is mainly in respect of economic and social investment. I should like to

Total estimated Government expenditure for 1969-70 inclusive of sinking fund contributions and amortization payments is Rs. 3,674 million, consisting of Rs. 2,557 million on recurrent votes and Rs. 1,117 million on capital votes. For the current financial year the original estimates of recurrent and capital expenditure were Rs. 2,357 million and Rs. 1,034 million respectively, making a total of Rs. 3,391 million. The revised estimate for 1968-69 provides for a total expenditure of Rs. 3,596 million, consisting of Rs. 2,442 million on recurrent votes and Rs. 1,154 million on capital votes.

Net recurrent expenditure for 1969-70, after making the usual provision for 2½ per cent on under-expenditure, is estimated to be Rs. 2,493 million as compared with the original estimate of Rs. 2,298 million and a revised estimate of Rs. 2,381 million for 1968-69.

Capital expenditure net of sinking fund contributions and amortization payments is estimated at Rs. 930 million, compared with an original estimate of Rs. 873 million for 1968-69. When an allowance is made for under-expenditure of 15 per cent, capital expenditure is estimated at Rs. 790 million. This is Rs. 47 million more than the original estimate but is of the same magnitude as the revised estimate for the current year.

Mr. Speaker, the broad functional classification of the total estimated capital expenditure of Rs. 930 million is as follows :

take this opportunity to touch briefly upon some of the significant areas of investment within these two broad categories.

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AGRICULTURE

The total provision for investment in the agricultural sector is Rs. 308 million, as compared with the original provision of Rs. 256 million for 1968-69. Of this total, domestic agriculture will receive Rs. 245 million, export agriculture Rs. 32 million, forestry Rs. 13 million and animal husbandry Rs. 7 million. The allocation for irrigation works alone is Rs. 160 million, of which Rs. 50 million will be in respect of the Uda Walawe Development Project, while Rs. 48 million has been set apart for Stage I of the Mahaveli Diversion Project. Other investments in agriculture covering agricultural expansion and research, distribution and storage of fertilizer and storage of paddy and other foodstuffs, will amount to Rs. 46 million.

INDUSTRY

A sum of Rs. 165 million is provided for industrial investment, as compared with the original provision of Rs. 195 million for 1968-69. Of this, Rs. 59 million is in respect of the textile industry, of which Rs. 50 million will be spent on the integrated textile factory at Tulhiriya. The balance Rs. 9 million will be used mainly to establish fifty power-loom centres under the Textile Power-Loom Project of the Department of Rural Development and Small Industries.

ECONOMIC OVERHEADS

A sum of Rs. 220 million is being provided for investment in respect of economic overheads, as compared with the original provision of Rs. 210 million for 1968-69.

In the field of electric power development, the extension of transmission facilities to Jaffna and other parts of the Island and commencement of Stage II of the Maskeli Oya Project which is expected to contribute 90 megawatts of power by the end of 1972, are being provided for.

In the field of transport and communications, the Highways Department will start work on a Rs. 109 million programme for the modern

nisation and improvement of the country's road transport system. The provision for 1969-70 is Rs. 77 million as against the original provision of Rs. 38 million for 1968-69. This programme includes the construction of 19 bridges which are due for replacement, a highway project in the South to establish methods and standards for effective maintenance of the roads system and feasibility studies for the development of the country's main arterial routes. The Buildings Department will be working on a Rs. 76 million programme of construction projects which is scheduled for completion in 1970. The large investment in economic overheads includes a sizeable outlay of about Rs. 35 million on rural infrastructure which will under-pin the development effort in domestic agriculture. These investments include an expansion of the programme for the improvement of minor roads, construction of bridges, rural electrification and expansion of telecommunication facilities.

In the field of tourist development, government investment will support a programme for resort development, additional hotel accommodation and improvement of transport facilities for tourists.

SOCIAL OVERHEADS

The investment in social capital during the next financial year is estimated to be Rs. 140 million as compared with the original provision of Rs. 119 million for 1968-69. The capital programme in education places increased emphasis on the expansion of scientific and technical education at the secondary and tertiary levels while providing additional educational facilities for the annual increment of the school-going population.

Rs. 23 million has been provided for the expansion and improvement of health services, as against the original provision of Rs. 21 million for 1968-69. This sum will include allocations for seven new hospitals which are being constructed, additions to existing hospitals and central dispensaries located in various parts of the country and new and expanded water supply and sewerage schemes for

விவரணை பற்றி கருத்து, 1969-70

—தேவன் வர கியதே

[சுரு வந்தியாசக]

existing medical institutions. The programme envisaged for the next financial year is expected to expand the indoor medical facilities by the addition of 875 beds.

The allocation for housing under the various government programmes will amount to approximately Rs. 25 million, as against the original provision of Rs. 21 million for 1968-69. Investment on the provision of water supply in urban and rural areas will be Rs. 11 million.

A sum of Rs. 15 million has been provided for expenditure under the National Youth Service Plan as compared with a provision of Rs. 10 million for the current year. The residential training scheme under the Youth Service Plan will commence in 1969-70. Under this scheme youth will undergo civic training for six months and thereafter undergo a course in vocational training lasting 18 months. Five vocational training centres are proposed to be set up in the next financial year.

Mr. Speaker, these figures indicate that, as in previous years, the emphasis in the Budget continues to be on economic development. The National Government has made every effort to strengthen the capital investment programme undertaken by the Government. Actual capital expenditure has progressively increased from Rs. 471 million in 1964-65 to Rs. 711 million in 1967-68. The revised figure for capital expenditure for the current year, allowing for under-expenditure, is Rs. 794 million. The estimated capital expenditure for the next financial year, allowing for under-expenditure, is also of the same magnitude. These figures amply demonstrate the substantial growth in government outlays on development expenditure. The main part of this expenditure has been devoted to productive investments in agriculture and industry. The capital expenditures on economic and social services, too, have been sustained at a high level. It can, therefore, be said that a correct balance has been maintained between investments which

provide economic returns and investments which ensure a high standard of medical, educational and other social facilities.

Mr. Speaker, the performance of the capital budget during the last four years also deserves special attention. The capacities of government departments for execution of projects have been expanded. Detailed programmes of implementation have been prepared in all sectors and regular evaluation of progress is carried out at the national planning level by the Department of Plan Implementation, which has recently set up a National Operations Room which provides for a close watch on progress of capital development programmes.

கருவியாசகம்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Is it the wish of hon. Members that we take the tea interval now?

சுரு வந்தியாசக

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர்கள்)

(Hon. Members)

Yes.

கருவியாசகம்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Business is interrupted and the Sitting is suspended till 4.30 P.M.

தமிழ்நாடு மன்றம் துவக்கித் திறக்கப்பட்டது. 4.30 மணிக்கு மீண்டும் கூடுதல்.

அதன்படி அமர்வு பி. ப. 4.30 மணிவரை இடைநிறுத்தப்பட்டு, மீண்டும் ஆரம்பமாயிற்று.

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

சுரு வந்தியாசக

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

Associated with the institutional support for supervising the capital programme of the Government, there has been a steady process of refinement in the presentation of budget

data and reclassification of budget material to correspond more closely with the needs of planned development. Major programmes have been classified and their costs identified, especially under Vote 7. A functional classification of government expenditure has also been introduced, showing total government expenditures in the main sectors of investment.

While it is one of the primary functions of the annual Budget to translate the programmes of the Government into financial terms, the fullest identification of programme objectives and activities is necessary if the Budget is to be a more effective instrument of economic development. The clearest delineation of varied activities, their purposes, separate costs and the identification of administrative responsibility in association with work measurement data will enable a detailed evaluation of the

cost of activities and of administrative performance.

To reflect this process adequately, structural changes in the Budget of a more far-reaching nature are required. They will need to be supported by appropriate institutional arrangements in Ministries and departments and by the introduction of more sophisticated techniques of work measurement and analysis. Changes of such a nature will necessarily take time and will have to be continuously developed.

Since it is desirable, however, that a beginning be made, a representative group of departments has been selected on a pilot basis and a draft of a programme budget for these departments is under preparation.

The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, as tabled before the House, may be summarized as follows :

				<i>Rs. million</i>
Recurrent expenditure	..	..	..	2,557
Less 2½ per cent under-expenditure	..	..	..	64
				<hr/> 2,493
Revenue	..	..	..	2,528
				<hr/> 35
Revenue surplus	..	..	..	35
Gross capital expenditure	..	..	..	1,117
Less sinking fund contributions and amortization payments	..	..	..	187
				<hr/> 930
Less 15 per cent under-expenditure	..	..	..	140
				<hr/> 790
Add sinking fund contributions and amortization payments	..	..	..	187
				<hr/> 977
Less revenue surplus	..	..	..	35
				<hr/> 942

In these Estimates, two significant items have been left out. I wish to refer to these now.

Firstly, a decision has been made by Government to bring the foreign exchange payments of all departments other than those of the Food Commissioner, the Railway and the Electrical Department within the scope of the Foreign Exchange Entitlement Certificate Scheme. This decision does not affect the balance between revenue

and expenditure as the additional expenditures arising from the purchase of FEECs by government departments will be matched by an appropriate receipt of FEEC revenue by the Treasury. The principal objective behind this decision is to increase the total volume of the nation's foreign exchange payments coming within the scope of the FEEC scheme which, as I have said earlier, reflects a more realistic value of foreign exchange.

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—දෙවන වර කියවීම

[ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිකායය]

As a result of this measure, Government's foreign exchange payments, both for capital and recurrent purposes, will be valued on a more realistic basis.

The other item which has been left out from the Estimates relates to the award of a salary increase to all public servants. Hon. Members will recall that with a view to affording some relief to the lower-paid categories of public servants, the Government decided to pay an interim allowance and a devaluation allowance with effect from 1st October 1967 and 1st December 1967 respectively. These allowances amounted to approximately Rs. 125 million per annum and they benefited nearly 95 per cent of employees in the Public Service. Since interim awards of this nature must necessarily be deficient in their scope and coverage, I announced in my Budget Speech last year the appointment of a salaries commission to undertake a detailed investigation of salaries and conditions of service of government employees. As hon. Members are aware, the commission has already submitted an interim report recommending the introduction of consolidated salaries at all levels of the Public Service. I do not propose at this stage to examine the various recommendations made by the Salaries Commission except to state that the proposed scheme will not only provide considerable relief to those sections of the Public Service which did not benefit by the interim awards of October and December 1967, but will also give additional benefits to those who have already received the earlier interim awards. The cost of introducing the recommended changes in respect of salaries, travelling allowances and overtime rates is estimated to be approximately Rs. 125 million per annum. As has already been announced by the Hon. Prime Minister, the Government will stand by its original undertaking and will implement these recommendations with effect from 1st October 1969.

I shall be presenting the appropriate budget deficit will increase to mitigate stage to cover these two items. When the increased personal emoluments bill is taken into account, the revenue surplus referred to earlier will change into a deficit of Rs. 90 million and the total Budget deficit will increase to Rs. 1,067 million.

In accordance with the practice adopted in the past, the Government proposes to appoint a special committee to consider and report on salaries in the armed services and the application to these services of the broad principles laid down in the interim report of the salaries commission. Similar action will be taken in relation to employees in the Local Government sector. As regards pensioners, the terms of reference of the Salaries Commission have been specially amended to enable the Commissioners to examine the grievances of pensioners and to make recommendations thereon.

PROPOSALS

1. *Taxation of Petroleum Products*

Mr. Speaker, the petroleum refinery and the lubricant blending plant will be commencing commercial production shortly. Consequently, it is expected that there will be a virtual elimination of imports of refined petroleum products in the next financial year. Alternative tax arrangements are, therefore, necessary in order to obtain the same amount of revenue that would have accrued if refined petroleum products had continued to be imported. I have, accordingly, decided to impose a special rate of business turnover tax at the manufacturing level on locally refined petroleum products and locally blended lubricants. In determining the appropriate rate of business turnover tax, account has to be taken of the fact that foreign exchange payments by the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation in respect of imports of crude oil for the refinery and base oils for the blending plant are subject to FEECs. Allowing for FEECs

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payable to the Petroleum Corporation on exports of bunkers and naptha, it is estimated that in the next financial year a sum of Rs. 45 million would be received as FEEC revenue on imports of crude and base oils. The products of the petroleum refinery and the lubricant blending plant will be subject to the business turnover tax at the manufacturing level at a rate of 32 per cent. This tax measure is estimated to yield a total annual revenue of Rs. 116 million. This additional revenue from the business turnover tax together with the net revenue from FEECs on crude and base oil imports will ensure that the total revenue receivable from the local production of the Petroleum Corporation would be the same as if these products had continued to be imported. At present, there are certain Customs duties applicable to crude and base

oils. These will be abolished so that essential raw materials for the petroleum industry could be obtained on a duty free basis.

These measures will not result in any changes in the retail selling prices of petroleum products.

At present a new business is exempt from the business turnover tax for the year of assessment in which the business commences. I propose to amend the law withdrawing this exemption so as to permit the imposition of business turnover tax on the manufacture of petroleum products.

2. Export Duties

The undermentioned exports, which are entitled to earn FEECs, are at present subject to the following export duties:

Cocoa (raw)	..	..	Rs. 30 per 100 lbs.
Cardamoms with shells	..	..	Rs. 100 per 100 lbs.
Cardamoms without shells	..	..	Rs. 200 per 100 lbs.
Coir fibre	..	..	Re. 1 per cwt plus 6 per cent of f. o. b. value
Cinnamon quills	..	..	50 cts. per lb.
Cinnamon chips	..	..	duty free
Citronella oil	..	..	duty free
Graphite	..	..	duty free

Taking into account the present duties and the prevailing and prospective price trends in respect of

each of these commodities, I propose to subject them to *ad valorem* export duties as follows:

Cocoa (raw)	..	..	..	40 per cent.
Cardamoms (with and without shells)	..	..	..	40 per cent.
Coir fibre	..	..	..	30 per cent.
Cinnamon quills	..	..	..	20 per cent.
Cinnamon chips	..	..	..	10 per cent.
Citronella oil	..	..	..	10 per cent.
Graphite	..	..	..	25 per cent.

With the introduction of the new *ad valorem* rates the existing duties will be abolished. A Revenue Protection Order to give effect to these changes will be issued tonight. The estimated revenue in the next financial year from this proposal is Rs. 20 million.

In view of the fact that exports of these commodities earn FEECs at the rate of 55 per cent f.o.b. value, the local prices of these commodities, after allowing for the higher export

duties, would still be considerably higher than they were before the introduction of the FEEC scheme.

3. Business Turnover Tax on Manufacturing Industries

Mr. Speaker, I have already referred to the proposal to levy a rate of 32 per cent at the manufacturing level on the local production of the petroleum refinery and lubricant blending plant. In addition, I pro-

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[ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා]

pose the following changes in the business turnover tax in respect of manufacturing industries :

- (i) To levy a rate of 25 per cent in respect of the assembly of motor cars and jeeps and 15 per cent in respect of scooters and motor cycles.
- (ii) To increase the present rate of 10 per cent to 20 per cent in respect of the following articles :
 - Air Conditioners ;
 - Cosmetics, perfumes, hair dressing and toilet requisites, excluding hair oil and tooth powder ;
 - Distemper, emulsion, enamel, lacquer and oil paints including paint removers, thinners, varnish, lacquer and french polish ;
 - Kerosene Cookers ;
 - Radios, radio accessories, components and spare parts ;

Hand-made confectionery and biscuits

Handloom textiles made by co-operative societies

Fishing boats

These proposals will bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 10 million in the next financial year. The changes will come into force with immediate effect. A Gazette Order will be issued for this purpose.

The Cabinet has appointed a Cabinet Sub-Committee to go into the question of prices of locally manufactured goods. It is hoped to make appropriate decision in respect of prices when the report of this Sub-Committee is available.

4. Removal of exemption of cigarettes from the business turnover tax

At present receipts from the sale of cigarettes are exempted from the calculation of turnover at all levels, although beedies, cigars and tobacco are not exempt. I propose to withdraw the exemption in respect of cigarettes so that receipts from the sale of cigarettes would be liable to the business turnover tax.

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Refrigerators, refrigerator accessories, components and spare parts ;

Textiles other than pure cotton textiles ;

Stainless Steel ware ;

- (iii) To increase the present rate of 10 per cent to 15 per cent in respect of the following articles :

Aluminium, brass and enamel hollow-ware ;

Confectionery, excluding chocolates ;

Electric fans.

I have excluded chocolates from the proposed increase in turnover tax since this industry utilizes a large amount of local raw material, namely, cocoa. Moreover, the price of cocoa has also risen sharply in world markets.

- (iv) To reduce the rates in respect of the following items :

	Present Rate	Proposed Rate
..	10 per cent.	3 per cent.
..	10 per cent.	1 per cent.
..	5 per cent.	1 per cent.

ingly, wholesalers and retailers of cigarettes will be liable to the business turnover tax at the rate of 1 per cent in respect of cigarette sales and manufacturers of cigarettes will be liable to the business turnover tax at the rate of 5 per cent.

The additional revenue from this proposal will be Rs. 20 million.

This change will come into force with immediate effect. A Gazette Order will be issued for this purpose.

5. Reduction of exemption limit for business turnover tax

Since the introduction of the business turnover tax in 1964, businesses whose annual taxable turnover is less than Rs. 100,000 per annum have been exempt from this tax. I propose to reduce this exemption limit to Rs. 75,000 per annum with effect from 1st October 1969. This will apply to both manufacturing and other businesses.

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This proposal will yield a revenue of Rs. 20 million in the next financial year.

An amendment to Section 120 of the Finance Act, No. 11 of 1963, to give effect to this proposal will be introduced shortly.

In calculating the taxable turnover of Rs. 75,000 per annum, the following articles will continue to be exempt:

Agricultural and industrial machinery
 Animal foods
 Arrack sold in taverns
 Articles manufactured in Ceylon and exported
 Books
 Bread
 Coconut oil (excluding hardened or refined coconut oil)
 Condensed milk, dried milk, fresh milk, pasteurized milk and sterilized milk
 Dried fish
 Eggs
 Fresh fish and other fresh sea food
 Fresh meat
 Magazines and periodicals
 Maldivian fish
 Newspapers
 Paddy
 Rice (uncooked)
 Safety matches
 Sugar
 Toddy sold in taverns
 Wheat flour
 Fresh coconuts
 Fresh fruits
 Fresh vegetables
 Onions
 Yams
 Chillies, green and dried
 Condiments and Spices (excluding powdered condiments and spices).

6. Revision of the telephone tariff

The telephone service in the country, particularly in the Greater Colombo Area, has been considerably improved in recent years. Although this improved service has been provided at considerable cost, telephone charges have not been revised to take into full account the magnitude of the investment involved and the increased costs of maintaining services. In fact, some of the rates connected with the installation of telephones have not been revised for a very long period. A new telephone tariff will accordingly be introduced with effect from 1st October 1969. Full details of the new tariff will be issued shortly by the Ministry of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications. The most significant changes will be an increase in the rate per metered call in the Greater Colombo Area from 15 cents to 20 cents and the introduction of a rate of 15 cents per call at other metered exchanges.

The revision of the telephone tariff will bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 6 million in the next financial year.

7. Profits of State Corporations

In the Draft Estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1969-70 tabled before this House, a sum of Rs. 5 million is shown as revenue to the Consolidated Fund from profits and dividends of state corporations for the coming financial year. Subsequent to the preparation of the Draft Estimates, consultations have been held with the authorities concerned and several state corporations have undertaken to provide in the aggregate an additional sum of Rs. 30 million, the principal contribution being a sum of Rs. 20 million by the

C. W. E.

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[ගරු මන්තීයයක]

8. *Wealth Tax in respect of Government Securities*

In my last Budget Speech I proposed the withdrawal of the exemption of government securities from the wealth tax. In implementing this proposal, provision was made in the amending legislation to continue to exempt government securities purchased prior to the

date of my last Budget Speech, that is, August 2, 1968, up to the year of assessment commencing April 1, 1973. I now propose to withdraw this time-limit so that government securities purchased prior to August 2, 1968, will be totally exempt from wealth tax.

Mr. Speaker, let me now summarize the revenue implications of my proposals :

	<i>Rs. million</i>
1. Export duties	20
2. Business turnover tax on manufacturing industries ..	10
3. Inclusion of cigarettes under business turnover tax ..	20
4. Reduction of exemption limit for business turnover tax from Rs. 100,000 to Rs. 75,000	20
5. Revision of telephone tariff	6
6. Profits of state corporations	30
Total ..	106

This additional revenue of Rs. 106 million will result in the estimated revenue deficit of Rs. 90 million being converted into a revenue surplus of Rs. 16 million. At the same time, the overall budget deficit of Rs. 1,067 million will come down to Rs. 961 million.

Mr. Speaker, towards financing this budget deficit of Rs. 961 million, borrowings from domestic non-bank sources are estimated to provide Rs. 375 million. This is Rs. 45 million more than the revised estimate of non-bank borrowings for the current financial year. The enhanced contribution from this source is based on an increased availability of resources from sinking funds and institutional investors such as the Employees' Provident Fund, the Insurance Corporation and savings institutions. In this connection, I wish to state that steps are being taken to increase the rates of interest offered on deposits in savings institutions.

Commodity aid counterpart funds are expected to be built up by approximately Rs. 325 million in the forthcoming financial year. I propose to utilize the full amount of such accruals.

In the Estimates tabled before this House, the total amount of foreign project aid is shown as Rs. 208 million. Allowing for a 15 per cent under-utilization in total project aid as a concomitant of the 15 per cent under-expenditure allowed in respect of capital votes, the amount of project aid available towards financing the Budget may be taken as Rs. 177 million.

Mr. Speaker, these three non-expansionary sources of financing would provide a total of Rs. 877 million towards financing the budget deficit of Rs. 961 million, leaving an unbridged gap of Rs. 84 million. I propose to obtain this amount of finance from the banking system.

Mr. Speaker, the form and content of this Budget has been determined in a manner that would influence economic growth in the most favourable manner while maintaining financial stability which is basic to the whole growth process. I have continued to place emphasis on capital formation, taking into account the domestic and foreign exchange resources available for investment.

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Mr. Speaker, to conclude my speech, I should like to make some reference to those through whose labours and efforts the progress achieved in recent years has been made possible. Firstly, I should like to refer to the Public Service. There is unfortunately a tendency sometimes to condemn all public servants and belittle the contribution they have made to the national effort. I do not subscribe to this view. Although I am aware of the existence of certain deficiencies and shortcomings in the Public Service, these would not deter me from taking this opportunity to express on behalf of the Government its appreciation of the work done by the Public Service as a whole and of the loyalty and co-operation it has extended to the Government during the past five years. This Government, for its part, has always been alive to the difficulties and hardships of the public servant and has progressively improved his terms and conditions of service within the resources available.

Mr. Speaker, if I took the opportunity of thanking the Public Service first in its efforts towards the successful fruition of national development efforts, it is not to belittle, understate or ignore the efforts of the vast number of farmers and other workers in this country whose ready response and co-operation has been largely responsible for the impressive growth which our economy has witnessed in the last two years.

I also wish to take this opportunity to thank all those individuals and organizations who, in whatever way, have made a contribution towards the success of our development effort.

May I also take this opportunity to appeal to all sections of the population, including the Public Service, to continue their efforts with even greater vigour and enthusiasm to secure for our people better economic and social conditions.

My thanks are also due to all those who have helped in one way or another to prepare this Budget.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I must thank you and hon. Members of both sides of the House for the very patient hearing given to me.

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வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

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(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I move,

"That the Debate be now adjourned."

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வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

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සමත් වනු ලැබේ.

இதன்படி, விவாதம் ஒத்திவைக்கப் பெற்றது.

1969 ඉක්සිට් 10, ශ්‍රායිර්නුකීර්මය විවෘතය මීන
ආරම්භයාලුම.

The Debate stood adjourned accordingly.

Debate to be resumed on Sunday, 10th August 1969.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I wish to announce to the House that all amendments to be moved during the Committee stage of the Appropriation Bill, 1969-70, in respect of Heads 1 to 101 should be sent to the Clerk of the House of Representatives by Wednesday, 13th August 1969. Amendments in respect of the remaining Heads should be sent to him by Monday, 18th August 1969.

කල් නැබිම

කල් තැබීම

ஒத்திவைப்பு

ADJOURNMENT

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. පියවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I move,

"That the House do now adjourn."

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සභා සම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பெற்று ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

කල් තැබීම

මෝත්ති මණ්ඩලය ඊට අනුකූලව
 අ. හා. 4.55 ට, අද දින සහ සම්මතය
 අනුව, 1969 අගෝස්තු 10 වන ඉදිද,
 ප්‍ර. හා. 10 වන තෙක් කල් ගිණිය.

அதன்படி. பி. ப. 4.55 மணிக்கு சபை
அதனது இன்றைய தீர்மானத்திற்கிணங்க,
1969 ஓகஸ்ட் 10, ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமை மு. ப
10 மணிவரை ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெற்றது.

Adjourned accordingly at 4.55 P.M. until 10 A.M. on Sunday, 10th August 1969, pursuant to the Resolution of the House this Day.

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