



පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(ගැන්වූ)

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ

නිල වාර්තාව

අත්තිහිත ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

අලුත් ජනාධිපතිවරයාගේ ලන් සන්දේශය [නි. 2975]

රේගු සම්මතය : ආනයන නිරු ඛාස්තු [නි. 2977]

නිවාඩු පනත් කෙටුම්පත [නි. 3197] :

කාරක සභාවේදී සලකා බලන ලදී—සලකා බැලීම කල්ගතය ලදී.

කල් නැතිවීමේ යෝජනාව [නි. 3266]

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகாரபூர்வமான அறிக்கை

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

மகாதேசாதிபதியினது செய்தி [ப. 2975]

சங்கத் தீர்மானம் : இறக்குமதித் தீர்வை [ப. 2977]

விடுமுறைநாட்கள் மசோதா [ப. 3197] :

குழுவில் பரிசீலிக்கப்பட்டது—பரிசீலனை மின்போடப்பட்டது

ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணை [ப. 3266]

Volume 63
No. 20

Tuesday,
30th November 1965

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICIAL REPORT

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL [Col. 2975]

CUSTOMS RESOLUTION : IMPORT DUTIES [Col. 2977]

HOLIDAYS BILL [Col. 3197] :

Considered in Committee—Consideration deferred.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION [Col. 3266]

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගෙන් ලන් සන්දේශ

සෙනෙට් මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයෙන් ලන් සන්දේශය

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය

II

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

House of Representatives

“ රජ වාසල,
කොළඹ,
ශ්‍රී ලංකාව,
1965 නොවැම්බර් 25.

1965 නොවැම්බර් 30 වන අඟහරුවාදා

1965, நவம்பர் 30 செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை

Tuesday, 30th November 1965

ශ්‍රේණි අංක සී. 21/1965

මහත්මයාණනි,

අ. හා. 20 මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය රැස් විය. කළා
නායකතුමා [ශ්‍රීමත් ඇල්බට් එෆ්. පීරීස්
කේ.බී.ඊ.] මූලාසනාරූප විය.

1946 යේ ලංකා (ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම) රාජාණුවේ 36(2)
වැනි වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාර, පහත සඳහන් ආකාරයට
නම් කරන ලද ව්‍යවස්ථා කෙටුම් පතට මහා
රාජීනීන් වහන්සේගේ ශ්‍රී නාමයෙන් මෙ අද
දින අනුඥව දුන් බව ගෞරව පූර්වකව ඔබට
දන් වමි.

சபை, பி. ப. 2 மணிக்குக் கூடியது. சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [கௌரவ ஸ்ரீமான் அல்பட் எப். பீரிஸ், கே.பி.ஈ.] தலைமை தாங்கினார்கள்.

The House met at 2 P.M., Mr. SPEAKER [THE HON. SIR ALBERT F. PERIES, K.B.E.] in the Chair.

‘An Act to amend the Medical Ordinance.’

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගෙන් ලන් සන්දේශ

මේ වගට,
ඔබගේ කීකරු සේවක,
ඩබ්ලිව්. ගොපල් ලව,
අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාර.

மகா தேசாதிபதியிடமிருந்து வந்த செய்திகள்

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රණ සභාවේ ගරු කළානායක
තුමා.”

කළානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාර උතුමාණන් වහන්සේ
ගෙන් සන්දේශ දෙකක් ලැබී තිබෙනවා.
ඒවා මෙසේයි :

සෙනෙට් මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයෙන් ලන් සන්දේශය

மூதவையிலிருந்து வந்த செய்தி

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

I

“ රජ වාසල,

කොළඹ,

ශ්‍රී ලංකාව,

1965 නොවැම්බර් 24.

කළානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

ශ්‍රේණි අංක සී. 21/1965

මහත්මයාණනි,

සෙනෙට් මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයෙන් ලැබුණු
සන්දේශයක් දැන් ලේකම් විසින් කිය
වනවා ඇති.

1946 යේ ලංකා (ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම) රාජාණුවේ 36(2)
වැනි වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාර, පහත සඳහන් ආකාරයට
නම් කරන ලද ව්‍යවස්ථා කෙටුම් පතට මහා
රාජීනීන් වහන්සේගේ ශ්‍රී නාමයෙන් මෙ අද
දින අනුඥව දුන් බව ගෞරව පූර්වකව ඔබට
දන් වමි.

පහත දැක්වෙන සන්දේශය ලේකම් විසින්
කියවන ලදී :

‘An Act to amend the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance.’

செயல்திகாரி கீழ்வரும் செய்தியை வாசித்தார்.

The Clerk read the following Message :

මේ වගට,
ඔබගේ කීකරු සේවක,
ඩබ්ලිව්. ගොපල් ලව,
අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාර.

“ මතු පළවන කෙටුම්පත් පනතට සෙනෙට්
මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය සංශෝධන නොමැතිව එකඟවී
ඇත :

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රණ සභාවේ ගරු කළානායක
තුමා.”

Medical (Amendment).”

ரேலு ஸமீமகிய

ஶநகயந திரூ ஸஶ்நு

மன்றி மன்றலெயே ருஶ்வீம

ஶஶப அஶர்வு

ஶவரீய ஶந். ஶமீ. ஶபரேரூ (யபியந்
நொடு)

SITTING OF THE HOUSE

ரூ ஶே. ஶர். ஶயவரீயந (ரூஶய
ஶமநி ஶஶ ஶஶுமநயநுமநேந் ரூஶய
ரந்ஶக ஶா விதேள கடுஶுநு ஶிலேநெ
ஶமநிநேந் ஶாடீலேநேநு ஶேகலி)

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன—இரா
ஜாங்க அஶைஶ்ஶரூம் ஶிரதம அஶைஶ்ஶரூதம்
ஶாதுகாஶ்பு வெளிவிவகார அஶைஶ்ஶரூதம்
ஶாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியும்)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene—Minister
of State and Parliamentary Secretary to
the Prime Minister and Minister of
Defence and External Affairs)

I move,

“That this House at its rising this Day
do adjourn until 2 p.m. on Wednesday,
1st December 1965.”

(கலாநிதி ஶன். ஶம். ஶெரேரா—யட்டியாந்
தோட்டை)

(Dr. N. M. Perera—Yatiantota)

It is understood that we are taking
up Private Members' Motions
tomorrow.

ஶுள்கய விமஶந லேந், ஶஸஶமீமந விஶ.

வினா விடுக்கஶ்பட்டு ஶற்றுக்கௌள்ளஶ்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

ரேலு ஶமீமகிய: ஶநகயந திரூ ஸஶ்நு

ஶங்கத் தீர்மானம்: இறக்குமதித் தீர்வை

CUSTOMS RESOLUTION: IMPORT DUTIES

மநு ஶலேவந விஶய ரீலேவந நயஶ ஶநுஶகி திநிஶ:

ஶின்வரூம் விடயம் அடுத்தஶடியாக ஒழுங்குஶ் ஶத்திரத்தில் இருந்தது:

The following item stood next on the Order Paper:

“The Minister of Finance to move,—

That this House resolves under Section 10 of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235) that import duties under the Customs Ordinance shall be levied and paid on the articles Specified in Column I of the Schedule I hereto (in lieu of the import duties payable thereon under the existing law and specified in Schedule II hereto), at the General Rates set out in the corresponding entries in Column III of the said Schedule I or, where Preferential Rates are leviable and payable under the provisions of Schedule A to the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235), at the Preferential Rates set out in the corresponding entries in Column II of the said Schedule I.

SCHEDULE I

10	Column I	Column II		Column III	
	Article	Preferential Rate		General Rate	
		Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
	Abrasive, crude—				
	Carborundum..	..	..	..	30%
15	Cuttle fish ..	..	..	..	30%
	Emery ..	..	..	..	30%
	Pumice Stone..	..	..	..	30%
	Other ..			..	30%

රේගු සම්මතය

ආනයන නිරු ගාස්තු

Column I

Column II

Column III

Article

Preferential Rate

General Rate

Ad valorem

Rs. c.

Ad valorem

Rs. c.

Abrasives manufactured—

5	Abrasive soap	..	..	..	30%
	Abrasive tape	..	..	..	30%
	Carborundum wheels, stones and paste	..	..	..	30%
	Emery wheels, stones, paper and cloth	..	..	..	30%
	Glass paper and cloth	..	..	..	30%
10	Grinding paste, not elsewhere specified	..	..	..	30%
	Pumice powder and blocks	..	..	..	30%
	Sand paper and cloth	..	..	..	30%
	Other	..	..	..	30%

Acid—

15	Acetic	per demi-john of 44 lbs	..	..	2 57
	Formic	per demi-john of 44 lbs.	..	..	2 90
	Oxalic	.. ..	..	10%	.. 20%
	Sulphuric	not elsewhere specified	..	22%	.. 32%
20	Sulphuric	shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of enclosed splashproof accumulators and batteries	..	12%	.. 22%
	Acid,	not elsewhere specified	..	29%	.. 39%
	Adhesive Flock	..	..	..	30%
25	Adhesives	not elsewhere specified	..	..	30%
	Aerated and Mineral waters	..	..	..	33%

Almonds—

	(i) shelled	..	..	per cwt.	167 0..	187 0
	(ii) with shell	..	..	per cwt.	110 0..	120 0
30	Amber	..	..	..	..	73%
	Animal bones	other than manure	..	..	..	14%

දේශ සම්මතය

ආනයන තීරු ගස්තු

		Column I		Column II		Column III	
		Article		Preferential Rate		General Rate	
				Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
Animals—							
5	(i) Dogs .. .. .	..	..	..	each	..	550 0
	(ii) Horses .. .. .	..	..	..	each	..	11,000 0
	Anti-corrosive pipe wrapping ..	..	..	..		..	33%
	Arecanuts, whole, in pieces or powder ..	..	..	..		..	139%
Arms—							
10	Firearms—						
	Guns—Single-barrel .. .. .	..	..	..		..	33%
	Double-barrel .. .. .	..	..	..		..	33%
	Pistols—Single-barrel not magazine ..	..	..	..		..	165%
	Double-barrel or magazine .. .. .	..	..	..		..	165%
15	Revolvers .. .. .	..	..	..		..	165%
Rifles and Carbines—							
	Single-barrel with magazine .. .. .	..	..	..		..	165%
	Single-barrel without magazine .. .. .	..	..	..		..	165%
	Double-barrel .. .. .	..	..	..		..	165%
20	Other .. .. .	..	..	..		..	165%
	Air guns, air rifles and air pistols not being toys ..	..	..	..		..	165%
Arms, parts and accessories for—							
Cleaning outfits—							
	For shot guns .. .. .	..	..	..		..	33%
25	For other arms .. .. .	..	..	..		..	165%
Parts and other accessories—							
	For shot guns .. .. .	..	..	..		..	33%
	For other arms .. .. .	..	..	..		..	165%
30	Aromatic chemicals, essential oils (synthetic and natural) other than ylang-ylang oil, vetyver oil and geranium oil, and soap compounds—						
	In containers of 4 oz. capacity and under ..	110%		..		..	120%
	In containers of 8 oz. capacity and over 4 oz. ..	110%		..		..	120%

රේලු සම්මතය

ආනයන නිරු ගාස්තු

Column I		Column II		Column III	
Article		Preferential Rate		General Rate	
		Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
Other—					
5	Aromatic chemicals ..	..	34%	..	44%
	Essential oils, synthetic ..	..	34%	..	44%
	Essential oils, not elsewhere specified ..	..		..	34%
	Soap compounds ..	..	34%	..	44%
	Arrows and bows and parts and accessories				
10	thereof ..	..		..	53%
	Artificial flowers, foliage and fruit ..	..		..	275%
	Artificial leather cloth not elsewhere specified ..	..		..	55%
	Artificial silk waste ..	..		..	55%
	Artificial Teeth (except dentures) and dental				
15	materials, not elsewhere specified ..	..		..	27%
Artists' materials not elsewhere specified—					
	Artists' boards ..	..		..	28%
	Artists' colours ..	..	18%	..	28%
	Other ..	..		..	28%
20 Asbestos—					
	Fibre ..	..		..	8%
	Fibrous fillers ..	..		..	28%
	Packing ..	..		..	28%
	Ridges ..	..		..	55%
25	Sheets ..	..		..	55%
	Tiles ..	..		..	55%
	Manufactures not elsewhere specified ..	..		..	55%
	Asphalt, Bitumen, Coalpitch and Tar ..	per cwt.		..	2 30
	Atomisers and Sprayers (other than scent				
30	sprayers) and parts thereof, not elsewhere	..	14%	..	24%
	specified ..	..		..
	Avarum bark ..	..	per cwt.	..	3 30
	Balunga ..	..	per cwt.	..	55 0
	Baskets and basketware not elsewhere specified ..	..		..	220%
35	Bathing caps ..	..		..	165%
	Bath mats and boards, wooden ..	..		..	220%
Bathroom fittings, not elsewhere specified—					
	Brass ..	..		..	220%
	Iron and steel ..	..	220%	..	230%
40	Wooden ..	..		..	330%
	Baths and Sinks-Earthenware, porcelain and china	..	34%	..	44%
	Beads, not elsewhere specified ..	..		..	55%
	Beedy leaves ..	..	per cwt.	..	7 90
	Bee-keeping appliances and parts thereof ..	..	14%	..	24%
45	Beer, ale and porter and all other malt liquors ..	per gallon	29 70	..	30 25
	Belt preservatives and syrup ..	..		..	30%
	Betel leaves ..	..	per cwt.	..	205 0
	Bicycles (pedal) and tricycles (pedal) other than				
50	toys, and accessories and spare parts, not else-	..	23%	..	33%
	where specified	

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Column I
Article

Column II
Preferential Rate
Ad valorem Rs. c.

Column III
General Rate
Ad valorem Rs. c

Bicycle frames and forks—

5	Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of	..	12%	..	22%
	Bird seed, including millet	..		..	165%

Bitters—

10	Angostura	..		..	220%
	Orange	..		..	220%
	Peach	..		..	220%
	Bituminous solution	..	40%	..	45%
	Boiler cement and compositions	..		..	30%
15	Blacking for foundry (casting) purposes	..		..	26%
	Boiler cleaning fluid	..		..	30%
	Bon-bons (Christmas-crackers), other than any form of confectionery or fireworks of a dangerous character	..		..	220%
20	Book-binding cloth	..		..	30%

Boot and shoe lasts—

	Iron and steel	..	30%	..	40%
	Wooden	..		..	40%

Boot and shoe protectors—

25	Iron and steel	..	29%	..	39%
	Leather	..	29%	..	39%
	Rubber	..		..	46%
	Other	..		..	39%

Boot and shoe soles and heels—

30	Leather	..	128%	..	138%
	Rubber	..		..	172%
	Wooden	..		..	30%

Boot and shoe trees—

	Aluminium	..	110%	..	120%
35	Iron and steel	..	110%	..	120%
	Wooden	..		..	120%
	Other	..		..	120%

Boots and Shoes—

	Canvas, rubber soled	..		..	340%
40	Leather	..	330%	..	340%
	Other	..	330%	..	340%
	Boots and shoes, semi-finished, viz., Leather uppers and Cut leather insoles, lined with other material	..		..	220%
	Bottling capsules	..		..	30%
45	Breakfast, tiffin, tea and dinner wagons and parts thereof	..		..	220%
	Brewing, Sugars and other ingredients for use in brewing, not elsewhere specified	..	24%	..	34%

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	Column I Article		Column II Preferential Rate Ad valorem Rs. c.		Column III General Rate Ad valorem Rs. c.	
5	Bristles, polyamide shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of tooth brushes				..	13%
	Bristles, other .. ..				..	30%
	Brooms and broom heads .. ..				..	220%
Brushes—						
10	Artists'		23%		..	33%
	Cloth .. ..				..	55%
	Dental plate .. ..				..	33%
	Hair .. ..				..	55%
	Iodine .. ..				..	55%
15	Jewellers .. ..				..	55%
	Nail .. ..				..	110%
	Painters' (decorators)		23%		..	33%
	Scrubbing .. ..				..	33%
	Shaving .. ..				..	33%
20	Shoe .. ..				..	33%
	Stencil .. ..				..	33%
	Throat and medical .. ..				..	33%
	Tooth .. ..				..	66%
	Other .. ..				..	55%
25	Builders woodwork, not elsewhere specified .. ..				..	275%
Bullets, Pellets, and shot—						
	Lead .. ..				..	55%
	Nickel .. ..				..	55%
	Other .. ..				..	55%
30	Cables, cordage, rope and twine, not elsewhere specified—					
	Cotton .. ..				..	46%
	Hemp .. ..				..	46%
	Jute .. ..				..	46%
35	Manilla .. ..				..	46%
	Sisal .. ..				..	46%
	Other .. ..				..	46%
	Cachets and capsules for medicine .. ..				..	28%
	Camphor .. ..				..	55%
40	Candles .. ..				..	165%
Candle sticks and stands other than electroplated ware—						
	Brass .. ..				..	330%
	Plastic .. ..				..	330%
45	Wooden .. ..				..	330%
	Canes and rattans		per owt.		..	
	Carbon black .. ..				..	10%
50	Carbon rods shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of drycell batteries		10%		..	20%
	Cards, playing		330%		..	340%
	Casein, not elsewhere Specified	30%
	Castors		30%		..	40%

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	Column I	Column II		Column III	
	Article	Ad valorem	Preferential Rate Rs. c.	Ad valorem	General Rate Rs. c.
5	Cattle, requirements and equipment shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the breeding of, viz.—				
	“ Ampoules of frozen bovine semen ..			..	10%
	Plastic vacuum silos for storing fodder ..			..	10%
10	Vacuum flasks used for storing bovine semen in liquid air .. ..			..	10%
	Ceiling and flooring boards	40%		..	45%
	Cellophane”, “ Rayophane ”, “ Pliofilm ” and Similar transparent wrapping material, not elsewhere specified	30%		..	40%
15	Celluloid sheets .. ..			..	30%
	Ceramic ware—Raw materials shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of	12%		..	22%
	Chalk, tailors’ .. ..			..	23%
20	Chalk, not elsewhere specified .. ..			..	23%
	Charts, thermograph recording	10%		..	20%
	Cheakai	per cwt.		..	30 0
	Cheakai powder	per cwt.		..	30 0
	Chemicals not elsewhere specified—				
25	Alum	28%		..	33%
	Aluminium sulphate and soda ash shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of paper	12%		..	17%
30	Ammonia	28%		..	33%
	Barium sulphate, litharge and red lead shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of splash proof accumulators and				
35	batteries	12%		..	17%
	Bicarbonate of soda	28%		..	33%
	Bleaching powder (Chloride of lime)	30%		..	40%
	Borax	28%		..	33%
	Calcium carbide	29%		..	39%
40	Calcium carbonate, not elsewhere specified	28%		..	33%
	Calcium carbonate shown to the satisfaction of Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of agricultural chemicals	7%		..	12%
45	Calcium cyanide	28%		..	33%
	Caustic soda	28%		..	33%
	Chemicals shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of leather				
50	footwear	12%		..	17%
	Chemicals shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of dry cell batteries, viz., Manganese dioxide, Salammoniac, Zinc chloride and Mercury sublimate	12%		..	17%
55	Chemicals shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of pins, clips and plastic products	12%		..	17%

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	Column I		Column II		Column III	
	Article		Preferential Rate		General Rate	
			Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
5	Chemicals shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of printing ink, viz., magnesia, ink powder, titanium oxide, magnesium carbonate		12%	..	17%	..
	Chloroform .. ..	..	28%	..	33%	..
10	Cream of Tartar		28%	..	33%	..
	Creosote not elsewhere specified		28%	..	33%	..
	Dextrine .. ..	..	28%	..	33%	..
	Dextrose pure and Dextrose fortified		12%	..	17%	..
	Disinfectants		8%	..	18%	..
15	Epsom salts		28%	..	33%	..
	Ether		28%	..	33%	..
	Extracts for tanning—					
	Wattle bark extract		7%	..	12%	..
	Other		28%	..	33%	..
20	Gases—					
	Carbonic Acid		73%	..	83%	..
	Filling gas and washing gas shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture					
25	of electric lamp bulbs		12%	..	17%	..
	Oxygen		28%	..	33%	..
	Other		28%	..	33%	..
	Glass powder		28%	..	33%	..
	Glauber salt		28%	..	33%	..
30	Hardeners shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of plywood		7%	..	12%	..
	Hartal—					
	Solid		28%	..	33%	..
35	Powder		28%	..	33%	..
	Hydrogen Peroxide		28%	..	33%	..
	Mineral Jelly		28%	..	33%	..
	Munsal		28%	..	33%	..
	Napthalene		28%	..	33%	..
40	Potassium permanganate		30%	..	40%	..
	Rubber solution		55%	..	60%	..
	Saccharine		30%	..	40%	..
	Saltpetre		28%	..	33%	..
45	Soda ash shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of glass and glassware		12%	..	17%	..
	Soda ash not elsewhere specified		28%	..	33%	..
	Soda bisulphite .. ..		..	..	10%	..
50	Sodium metabisulphite		28%	..	33%	..
	Sodium sulphite		7%	..	12%	..
	Stearine, not elsewhere specified		28%	..	33%	..
	Wood preservatives		7%	..	12%	..
	Other		28%	..	33%	..

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Column I		Column II		Column III	
Article		Preferential Rate		General Rate	
		Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
	Chicory .. ..	..		..	220%
5	Chillies, dried .. ..	..	per cwt.	..	Free
	China clay, not elsewhere specified .. ..	..		..	30%
	China ware and porcelain ware (other than sanitary ware) not elsewhere specified—				
	Wall and floor tiles .. ..	..	110%	..	115%
10	Other .. ..	..	80%	..	85%
	Christmas tree decorations—				
	Electric bulb sets .. ..	..	110%	..	120%
	Other .. ..	..		..	220%
	Cider .. ..	..	per gallon	..	12 0
15	Cigar and cigarette boxes, cases and holders other than gold and silver plated ware and gold, platinum and silverware—				
	Iron and steel .. ..	..	330%	..	340%
	Other .. ..	..		..	340%
20	Cinematograph films processed (sound and silent) other than films certified by the Director of education to be films of an educational character per foot		0 24½	..	0 25
	Clocks (except gold and silverware)—				
25	Where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation do not exceed Rs. 50.00 per clock .. ..	..	110%	..	120%
30	Where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation exceed Rs. 50.00 per clock .. ..	..	330%	..	340%
	Spare parts and accessories for .. ..	..	56%	..	66%
	Cloisonneware, not elsewhere specified .. ..	..		..	330%
	Cocoa (prepared) .. ..	..		..	330%
	Coffee, beans not roasted .. ..	..	per lb.	..	2 20
85	Coffee, mixed or unmixed, not elsewhere specified .. ..	..		..	330%
	Coffee substitutes, not elsewhere specified .. ..	..		..	330%
	Coffin mountings—				
	Brass .. ..	..		..	53%
	Plated .. ..	..		..	53%
40	Coir, manufactures wholly or mainly of .. ..	..		..	330%
	Compressed fibre boards .. ..	..		..	30%
	Confectionery including chocolates .. ..	..	330%	..	340%
	Copra, not being copra which is the produce of the Maldivé Islands .. ..	..	per cwt.	..	7 0
45	Corks and cork manufactures, not elsewhere specified—				
	Cork agglomerated .. ..	..		..	30%
	Corks .. ..	..		..	10%
	Cork sheets .. ..	..		..	10%
50	Crown corks, not elsewhere specified .. ..	..		..	53%
	Corrugated plastic roofing (transparent and translucent) including "Perspex" .. ..	..		..	55%

Column I		Column II		Column III	
Article		Preferential Rate		General Rate	
		Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
5	Corrugated roofing, not elsewhere specified (transparent and translucent)	..	..	..	55%
	Cotton wadding	..	..	..	27%
	Cotton waste	..	..	..	30%
	Cowries	..	..	..	73%
	Cream	..	110%	..	120%
10	Crucibles	..	..	..	30%
	Cups and saucers, dishes and plates not elsewhere specified—				
	Aluminium	..	100%	..	110%
	Glass	..	..	..	110%
15	Plastic and bakelite	..	..	..	110%
	Curtain rods and fittings including curtain wire—				
	Iron and steel	..	45%	..	55%
	Wooden	..	..	..	170%
	Curios and bricabrac	..	..	..	330%
20	Cutch	..	per cwt.	..	76 0
	Cutlery, not elsewhere specified—				
	Knives, scissors, razors and other cutleryware including spoons and forks but not including gold and silverware	..	45%	..	55%
25	Sugarcane cutting knives	..	12%	..	22%
	Damasceneware, not elsewhere specified	..	..	..	330%
	Date stamps and inking pads	..	..	..	33%
	Diamonds	..	..	..	330%
	Distempers	..	56%	..	66%
30	Drain cleaning outfits	..	30%	..	40%
	Drawing pins	..	..	..	20%
	Dry Battery cells—				
	For electric torches of a length not exceeding 62 mm. diameter not less than 23 mm.	..	per gross	..	15 0
35	Other	..	32½%	..	35%
	Dyes and Dyestuffs—				
	For dyeing textiles, wearing apparel, and soap	..	10%	..	20%
	Hair dye	..	..	..	110%
	Other	..	20%	..	30%
40	Earthenware not elsewhere specified—				
	Pots and pans	..	per 100	45 00..	50 00
	Roofing tiles—				
	Flat full, not larger in size than 16½" × 10½"	..	per 1,000	120 00..	140 00
	Flat half, not larger in size than 16½" × 5½"	..	per 1,000	87 00..	97 00
45	Flat larger than 16½" × 10½"	..	per 1,000	183 00..	218 00
	Ridges	..	per 1,000	318 00..	393 00
	Sanitaryware	..	39%	..	44%
	Wall and floor tiles	..	110%	..	115%
	Other	..	80%	..	85%

Column I		Column II		Column III	
Article		Preferential Rate		General Rate	
		Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
Eau-de-cologne—					
5	Packed in containers or bottles of less than 4 ounce capacity .. ..			.. 165%	or Rs. 165 (per gallon which-ever is higher)
10	Packed in larger containers or bottles .. ..			.. 200%	or Rs. 200 (per gallon which-ever is higher)
	Electric accumulators and batteries (except splash proof accumulators and batteries for motor vehicles and dry cells) and parts thereof	23%		.. 33%	
15 Electric appliances—					
20	Including electric heating and cooking apparatus, vacuum cleaners, hair dryers, washing machines, shavers, massagers, hair clippers, food mixers, bells and floor polishers (excluding electric smoothing irons)	220%		.. 230%	
	Electric smoothing irons	110%		.. 120%	
	Parts for domestic appliances	50%		.. 60%	
	Parts for others	220%		.. 230%	
25	Electric cap lamps for miners complete with battery and parts thereof	12%		.. 22%	
	Electrical cigarette lighters .. ..			.. 330%	
	Electric fluorescent tubes	30%		.. 40%	
	Electric lamp bulbs	62%		.. 72%	
30	Electric lighting accessories and electrical goods and apparatus not elsewhere specified—				
	Articles which in the opinion of the Principal Collector of Customs are considered to be luxury or fancy articles	220%		.. 230%	
	Other than luxury or fancy articles	34%		.. 44%	
35	Electric Neon signs	330%		.. 340%	
	Electric wires and Cables	30%		.. 40%	
40	Electrical goods and apparatus and parts thereof shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of anti-biotics including penicillin, drugs, pharmaceuticals and patent medicines, milk foods, infants' and invalids' foods and glucose or for packing such products imported in bulk .. ..			.. 10%	
45	Electrodes	18%		.. 28%	
Electroplated ware except silverplated and gold-plated ware not elsewhere specified—					
	Bath room fittings .. ..			.. 220%	
	Candlesticks and stands .. ..			.. 330%	
50	Tableware including presentation cups and shields (except cutlery including forks and spoons) .. ..			.. 330%	
	Trays .. ..			.. 330%	
	Vases .. ..			.. 330%	
	Waiters .. ..			.. 330%	
55	Wire, iron and steel, shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of pins and clips	12%		.. 22%	

	Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate		Column III General Rate	
		Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
Other, not elsewhere specified—					
5	Iron and steel ..	..	34%	..	44%
	Other metal ..	..		..	55%
	Enamel Coagulating pans ..	..	12%	..	22%
	Essential oils, natural (other than perfumes) Ylang-ylang oil, vetyver oil and geranium oil ..			..	28%
10 Explosives—					
	Catridges, filled or empty ..	..		..	72%
	Fireworks ..	..		..	330%
	Gun powder, fine (passing No. 10 standard mesh) per lb.			..	0 66
	Percussion caps and propellant powder and 15 explosives, not elsewhere specified ..	..		..	40%
	Feathers and plumes ..	..		..	330%
Felt--					
	Asphalted ..	..		..	30%
	Hair ..	..		..	30%
20	Roofing ..	..		..	30%
	Rubberised ..	..		..	46%
Fibre not elsewhere specified—					
	Aloe ..	..		..	30%
	Flax ..	..		..	30%
25	Hemp ..	..		..	30%
	Jute ..	..		..	30%
	Mexican ..	..		..	10%
	Palmyrah, not elsewhere specified ..	..		..	30%
	Sisal ..	..		..	30%
30	Other ..	..		..	30%
	Filter powder ..	..		..	26%
	Filters and component parts thereof filtering waste oil ..	..	34%	..	44%
	Fire bricks ..	..	30%	..	40%
35	Fire bricks shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the cement, ceramic and glass industries ..	..	10%	..	20%
	Fire clay ..	..		..	30%
40	Fire cement ..	..		..	10%
	Fireproof clothing ..	..		..	30%
	Floor covering, not elsewhere specified ..	..		..	220%
	Flavouring essences including powder and oil ..	..		..	55%
	Flowers, fresh ..	..	per lb.	..	12 0
45	Fly paper and traps ..	..		..	20%
	Food colouring matter ..	..		..	20%
	French chalk ..	..		..	23%
	Fuller's earth (not prepared) not elsewhere specified ..	..		..	30%
50	Furniture including stands (other than manu- factures of wood and timber) for the display of goods in shops and parts thereof ..	..		..	330%

Column I
ArticleColumn II
Preferential Rate
Ad valorem Rs. c.Column III
General Rate
Ad valorem Rs. c.

	Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate Ad valorem Rs. c.	Column III General Rate Ad valorem Rs. c.
	Furniture and parts thereof, not elsewhere specified 5 (excluding upholstery materials)—		
	Complete	330%	340%
	Parts—		
	Wire mattresses (other than upholstered wire or spring mattresses) and parts thereof ..		110%
10	Other		220%
	Garden umbrellas		330%
	Gauntlets, rubber		30%
	Ginger, raw or dried except preserved ginger ..	per cwt.	5 50
15	Glass and manufacture wholly or mainly thereof, not elsewhere specified—		
	Bottles of less than 6 ounces capacity ..		10%
	Bottles with a mouth of 3 inches in diameter and over shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been 20 imported for packing locally made con- fectionery		10%
	Funnels		20%
25	Packing materials including bottles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for packing antibiotics including penicillin, drugs, phar- maceuticals, patent medicines, milk foods, infants and invalids foods and glucose manu- factured locally or imported in bulk for 30 packing locally		10%
	Other, including jars and pots of less than 6 oz. capacity		73%
	Window and plate glass		27%
	Glass beads and bangles including imitation pearls		55%
35	Glue, including synthetic resin glue, shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manu- facture of local products		13%
	Glue, other, including size		30%
40	Gold leaf		55%
	Goldplated ware		330%
	Golf balls	Free	Free
	Grain (other than paddy, rice and malt)—		
	Beans	per cwt.	Free
45	Wheat, gram, peas, oats, barley and other ..	per cwt.	Free
	Wheat, oats, barley (pearled or partially husked)	per cwt.	Free
	Granolithic powder		30%
	Graphite not elsewhere specified		30%
50	Grass, straw and rush manufactures, not else- where specified		330%
	Gum bottles with brush, empty		46%
	Gums and resins, not elsewhere specified—		
	Acacia		30%
	Arabic		30%
55	Benjamin	per cwt.	102 0
	Gopal	10%	20%
	Dammar	per cwt.	43 0
	Lac	10%	20%

	Column I		Column II		Column III	
	Article		Preferential Rate		General Rate	
			Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
	Olibanum .. ..	..	per cwt.	..	46	0
5	Resins, n.e.s. ..	..	..	..	10%	..
	Shellac .. ..	..	10%	..	20%	..
	Gums shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for local manufacture of envelopes					
					13%	..
10	Gunnies and gunny cloth .. ..	..	..	..	20%	..
	Haberdashery and millinery (excluding manufactures of natural silk and artificial silk and any admixtures where the natural silk and/or artificial silk content is not less than 50 per cent. by weight)—					
	Ties, collars, corsets, brassieres and boot laces	..	55%	..	60%	..
	Other .. ..	..	55%	..	60%	..
	Hat bodies, uncovered or unlined .. ..	..	..	..	30%	..
	Hats and caps, not elsewhere specified—					
20	Woollen and felt .. ..	..	110%	..	120%	..
	Other .. ..	..	..	..	55%	..
	Hats and Caps—					
	Incomplete .. ..	..	..	..	75%	..
	Pith shapes for the manufacture of .. ..	..	..	..	10%	..
25	Hay and straw .. ..	..	..	..	330%	..
	Heating apparatus, not elsewhere specified, including cooking stoves other than iron and steel, and parts thereof					
					43%	..
	Honey .. ..	..	..	..	77%	..
30	Horse shoes, aluminium .. ..	..	220%	..	230%	..
	Hose, garden, of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 1 inch in diameter—					
	All rubber .. ..	..	..	..	73%	..
	Plastic .. ..	..	..	..	110%	..
	Hose pipes and piping and couplings therefor, except pipes and piping made exclusively of rubber and not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, not elsewhere specified					
35					30%	..
	Ice boxes .. ..	..	..	..	220%	..
	Ice cream freezers, other than machinery .. ..	..	..	..	55%	..
40	Images and statues—					
	Earthenware, porcelain, china and stone .. ..	..	330%	..	340%	..
	Wooden .. ..	..	..	..	340%	..
	Other, except gold and silverware .. ..	..	..	..	340%	..
	Imitation jewellery, jari goods, imitation jari goods and spangles and goldplated and silverplated wire and thread, but not including other electroplated ware					
45					220%	..
	Implements and tools—					
50	Agricultural, viz., Alavangoes, axes, forks for digging, manuring or weeding, harrows, katties, knives and saws for budding, pruning or tapping, mamoties, picks, ploughs, sickles, soil block makers (planttools and dibblers), and parts thereof					
					Free	..

Column I
Article

Column II
Preferential Rate
Ad valorem Rs. c.

Column III
General Rate
Ad valorem Rs. c.

5	Other, not elsewhere specified (except machine tools) and parts thereof	19%	.. 29%
	Incandescent mantles	34%	.. 44%
	Ink other than writing ink—		
	Drawing .. ..		.. 30%
	Duplicating .. ..		.. 30%
10	Indian .. ..		.. 30%
	Marking .. ..		.. 30%
	Printing .. ..		.. 30%
	Stencils .. ..		.. 30%
	Thermograph .. ..		.. 30%
15	Other .. ..		.. 30%
	Ink—Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of printing, viz.—		
	Bronze powder	10%	.. 15%
20	Gum Copal	10%	.. 20%
	Middle Chrome	10%	.. 15%
	Wood resin .. ..		.. 10%
	Yellow chrome powder	10%	.. 15%
	Zinc white	10%	.. 15%
25	Instant tea factories—Plant, equipment, and chemicals shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for use in the pilot plant or in other..		.. 3%
30	Instruments, appliances and apparatus, and parts thereof, not elsewhere specified—		
	Automatic parking meters and parts thereof ..		.. 20%
	Brodie meters and parts thereof ..	20%	.. 30%
	Chlorinators and parts thereof ..		.. 20%
	Dental plates and parts thereof ..		.. 20%
35	Dissecting instruments and parts thereof ..		.. 20%
	Drawing office sets .. ..		.. 20%
	Dust respirators .. ..		.. 20%
	Fire extinguishers and refills and parts thereof ..		.. 20%
	Galvanometers and parts thereof ..		.. 20%
40	Gas masks .. ..		.. 20%
	Gas meters and parts thereof ..		.. 20%
	Lenses not elsewhere specified ..		.. 20%
	Mathematical instruments and parts thereof ..		.. 20%
	Medical instruments and parts thereof ..		.. 20%
45	Miners' safety lamps and parts thereof ..		.. 10%
	Precision laboratory balances and parts thereof ..		.. 20%
	Rain recorders and parts thereof ..		.. 20%
	Scientific instruments and parts thereof ..		.. 20%
50	Sterilising equipment shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for industrial use 10%
	Sundials and parts thereof 40%
	Sunshine recorders and parts thereof 20%

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General Rate
Ad valorem Rs. c.

Column I Article		Column II Preferential Rate Ad valorem Rs. c.	Column III General Rate Ad valorem Rs. c.
5	Surgical catgut and silk and art silk ligatures and sutures .. ..	..	20%
	Surgical instruments and parts thereof ..	..	20%
	Taximeters and parts thereof ..	18%	28%
	Thermometers, not elsewhere specified and parts thereof—		
10	Clinical .. ..	..	13%
	Other .. ..	..	20%
	Trusses and parts thereof ..	..	20%
	Watermeters and Parts thereof ..	..	20%
15	Weighing instruments and parts thereof not elsewhere specified—		
	Iron and steel, wholly or mainly of ..	30%	40%
	Other .. ..	..	30%
20	Instruments, appliances and apparatus and parts thereof shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of antibiotics including penicillin, drugs, pharmaceuticals and patent medicines, milk foods, infants' and invalids' foods and glucose or for packing such products		
25	imported in bulk .. ..	..	10%
	Insulating materials not elsewhere specified—		
	Fibre glass, silicate of cotton, prepared fibre slabs and expanded ebonite ..	30%	40%
	Other	30%	40%
30	Iron and steel cooking stoves, parts therefor ..	30%	40%
	Iron and steel drums and tanks, black, painted or galvanized, parts for, not elsewhere specified ..	20%	25%
	Ivory manufactured .. ..	..	330%
	Ivory unmanufactured .. ..	..	30%
35	Jams, jellies and marmalades	220%	230%
	Jewellers' enamel .. ..	..	26%
	Jewellery and gold and silversmiths' wares ..	..	330%
	Jewellery and trinket boxes, other than gold and silverplated and gold, platinum and silver boxes ..	..	330%
40	Jointing .. ..	..	30%
	Joss sticks, per lb. inclusive of packing and labels per lb. ..	..	11 00
	Kapok .. ..	..	17%
	Kerosene oil as defined in section 167 of the Customs Ordinance except dangerous petroleum ..	per gallon	Free
45	Konam bark	per cwt.	8 50
	Lamps and lanterns (except paper) and parts, not elsewhere specified—		
	Incandescent—		
	Iron and steel	54%	64%
50	Other	53%

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Column I		Column II		Column III	
Article		Preferential Rate		General Rate	
		Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
Other than incandescent—					
5	Iron and steel .. .. .	..	14%	..	24%
	Other .. .. .	..	..	..	24%
Lawn sprinklers and parts thereof, not elsewhere specified—					
	Iron and steel .. .. .	..	166%	..	176%
10	Other .. .. .	..	..	..	176%
Leather and leather goods, not elsewhere specified—					
	Leather .. .. .	..	110%	..	115%
	Harness and saddlery .. .. .	..	220%	..	230%
	Other .. .. .	..	220%	..	225%
15	Linseed .. .. .	..	..	..	29%
	Lubricating oil, petroleum (refined)	..	per gallon	1 55	.. 1 65
Machinery—					
	Accounting Machines .. .. .	..	37%	..	47%
20	Agricultural machinery and component parts thereof, not elsewhere specified .. .. .	..	4%	..	14%
	Baniam making and knitting machines and parts thereof .. .. .	..	10%	..	20%
	Brick-making machinery and parts thereof .. .. .	..	10%	..	20%
	Concrete block-making machines and parts thereof .. .. .	..	10%	..	20%
25	Conveying, hoisting, excavating, road construction and mining machinery—				
	Cranes, hoists and lifting machinery and component parts thereof .. .. .	..	27%	..	32%
30	Earth moving equipment, trailers and parts—				
	Shown to the Satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for use in Government irrigation and agricultural schemes .. .. .	..	4%	..	14%
35	Other .. .. .	..	30%	..	40%
	Plumbago machinery and parts thereof .. .. .	..	10%	..	20%
	Steam rollers and component parts thereof .. .. .	..	30%	..	40%
	Stone crushing machinery and parts thereof .. .. .	..	30%	..	40%
	Other, including parts .. .. .	..	20%	..	25%
40	Duplicating machines and accessories and parts thereof .. .. .	..	30%	..	40%
	Electric alternators, dynamos, exciters, generators, control and switch gear and parts thereof .. .. .	..	20%	..	30%
45	Electric fans, and parts .. .. .	..	110%	..	120%
	Electric motors, transformers and convertors, and component parts thereof .. .. .	..	20%	..	25%
	Machine belting, and fasteners for .. .. .	..	30%	..	40%
50	Machinery and parts thereof shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of antibiotics including penicillin, drugs, pharmaceuticals and patent medicines, milk foods infants' and invalids' foods and glucose or for packing such products imported in bulk .. .. .	..	10%	..	20%
55	Machinery for making exercise books and components parts thereof .. .. .	..	10%	..	20%
	Machinery for making safety matches and component parts thereof .. .. .	..	10%	..	20%

Column I
Article

Column II
Preferential Rate
Ad valorem Rs. c.

Column III
General Rate
Ad valorem Rs. c.

5	Machinery for processing and baling fibre and parts thereof	10%	.. 20%
	Machinery for spinning or weaving and component parts thereof	10%	.. 20%
10	Machinery of the following description and parts thereof which are shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for rolling aluminium foil and cutting such rolled foil and cutting paper imported in a non-processed state to sizes suitable for packing sole crepe rubber for export and for lining tea chests, tea packets or desiccated coconut chests—		
15			
20	Rolling machines, winding machines, annealing machines, slitting machines, cross-cutters, guillotine machines, machines for grinding rolls of foil-rolling mills and component parts thereof	10%	.. 20%
	Machinery, oil pressing and refining and component parts thereof .. ..		.. 30%
25	Machinery which is shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported—		
	For the purpose of processing latex, sole crepe and softened rubber and parts for such machinery	10%	.. 20%
30	For the purpose of manufacture of finished rubber goods and parts for such machinery	4%	.. 14%
	Machines operated by disc. token or coin and component parts and accessories thereof	160%	.. 170%
35	Machines, self-contained air conditioning, comprising elements for cooling, controlling humidity, cleaning and circulating air—		
	Complete	200%	.. 205%
	Parts	195%	.. 205%
40	Machines, sewing and component parts thereof—		
	Industrial (excluding parts)	4%	.. 14%
	Other, including parts	34%	.. 44%
	Machine tools and parts thereof	22%	.. 32%
45	Marine diesel engines and spare parts thereof shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported to be fitted on fishing craft	10%	.. 20%
	Outboard motors shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local fishing industry	10%	.. 20%
50	Plummer blocks (excluding ball and roller bearings) flanged couplings and set collars	38%	.. 48%
	Pneumatic machinery, including tools and parts thereof	22%	.. 32%
55	Prime movers, not elsewhere specified, internal combustion engines and parts—		
	Oil	24%	.. 34%
	Petrol and other	31%	.. 41%
	Printing and book binding machinery, complete and parts thereof, not elsewhere specified	24%	.. 34%

	Column I Article	Column II		Column III	
		Preferential Rate		General Rate	
		Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
5	Pumping machinery and component parts thereof—				
	Water pumps—				
	Where the inlet or outlet has a diameter of 1¼ inches or less, and parts for such water pumps	25%		35%	
10	Other, including parts	4%		14%	
	Other pumps including component parts	13%		23%	
15	Refrigerating machinery and parts thereof (excluding refrigerators and parts) proved to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the preservation of milk and other foodstuffs for commercial purposes	10%		20%	
	Refrigerators and component parts	330%		340%	
	Rice hullers and parts thereof	45%		55%	
20	Rubber rollers (excluding ball and roller bearings)	38%		48%	
	Saw benches	38%		48%	
	Semi-automatic paste mould glass blowing machines and component parts thereof	10%		20%	
25	Sock-making and knitting machinery and parts thereof	10%		20%	
	Solid pulleys	38%		48%	
	Sugar making machinery and parts thereof	4%		14%	
	Sulphur grinding machinery	8%		18%	
	Tea machinery and component parts thereof—				
30	Which in the opinion of the Tea Controller are not produced in Ceylon	30%		40%	
	Other	52%		62%	
	Tile-making machines and parts thereof	10%		20%	
	Typewriters and component parts thereof	28%		30%	
35	Watering machines and parts thereof	4%		14%	
	Weighing machines and parts thereof	30%		40%	
	Wind mills	22%		32%	
	Wood working machinery and parts thereof	10%		20%	
40	Machinery, not elsewhere specified and component parts thereof	30%		40%	
	Magic lanterns and parts thereof including slides (excluding toys)			165%	
	Malt and hops			12%	
	Marble sawn but not further prepared	55%		60%	
45	Marble slabs not elsewhere specified and monuments	65%		70%	
	Marukkolunthu	per lb.			1 50
	Masking tape			36%	
	Matrices, gramophone and phonograph record			20%	
50	Mats and matting, including rubber mats and matting			330%	
	Mechanical lighters and parts thereof			330%	
	Mechanical lighter fuel	110%		115%	
	Mercury	28		33%	

<i>Column I</i>		<i>Column II</i>		<i>Column III</i>	
<i>Article</i>		<i>Preferential Rate</i>		<i>General Rate</i>	
		<i>Ad valorem</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>	<i>Ad valorem</i>	<i>Rs. c.</i>
Metals—					
5	Aluminium—				
	Sheets, flat or corrugated, plates and circles, not fabricated	20%		30%	
	Bars, rods, wires, tubes, strips, not elsewhere specified, and pipes, not fabricated ..	20%		30%	
10	Angles, bulbs, channels, shapes and sections, tees, beams, joists, pillars and rails, not fabricated	20%		30%	
	Aluminium barbed wire	29%		39%	
15	Aluminium buckets which are shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for use on rubber estates	12%		22%	
	Aluminium foil, not elsewhere specified ..	37%		47%	
20	Aluminium hollow-ware, not elsewhere specified	47%		57%	
	Aluminium ridges for roofing ..	34%		44%	
25	Aluminium tubes shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of tooth paste containers	12%		22%	
	Aluminium ware of the following description, which is shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for use in the rubber or tea industries—				
30	Bulking tanks to be used in rubber and tea factories	12%		22%	
	Coagulating dishes, coagulating tanks and separators, latex rain guards, tea sieves and winnows	12%		22%	
35	Churns and coagulating pans for the rubber industry	12%		22%	
	Latex measures	12%		22%	
	Tea leaf basins	12%		22%	
40	Transportation tanks for use in the rubber industry	12%		22%	
	Aluminium ware, wholly or mainly of, not elsewhere specified	40%		50%	
45	Antimony and lead shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of electric accumulators			10%	
	Bronze, brass, copper, delta-metal, gun-metal and yellow metal—				
50	Bars, rods, wires, tubes, strips and pipes, not fabricated	20%		30%	
	Cocks, ball valves and shower roses ..			25%	
	Nails and screws			25%	
	Panel pins and escutcheon pins ..			25%	
	Sheets and plates not fabricated—				
55	Brass	20%		30%	
	Other	20%		30%	
	Tubes and pipes, fabricated			50%	
	Wire (other than insulated), fabricated ..			50%	

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	Column I		Column II		Column III	
	Article		Preferential Rate		General Rate	
			Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
5	Cans, metal, ready made or ready made components of, shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for canning local produce—					
	Iron and steel	.. ..	14%	..	24%	
	Other	.. ..		..	24%	
10	Door and window fittings, locks, padlocks and keys—					
	Iron and steel, wholly or mainly of	.. ..	40%	..	50%	
	Other	.. ..		..	50%	
	Fencing material	.. ..	24%	..	34%	
15	Flexible tubing					
				..	35%	
	Hinges—					
	Brass	.. ..		..	43%	
	Iron and steel	.. ..	30%	..	35%	
	Iron and steel—					
20	Bars and rods, slabs, including blister, jumper and tool steel, not fabricated .. per cwt. .. 10 0					
	Black or galvanized chains, bolts, nuts, rivets not elsewhere specified, washers and nails (except wire nails)	.. ..	34%	..	44%	
25	Cast iron pans and baths 38% .. 48%					
	Cocks	.. ..	25%	..	35%	
	Cooking stoves	.. ..	25%	..	35%	
	Drums and tanks, black, painted or galvanized and parts thereof, not elsewhere specified	.. ..	28%	..	33%	
30	Expanded metal and other materials for reinforcement, not fabricated .. per sq. ft. .. 0 11					
	Galvanized iron buckets of 14 inches diameter and over	.. ..	18%	..	28%	
	Gratings and drain covers	.. ..	42%	..	52%	
35	Hoop iron and steel and strapping wire and other iron and steel and wire specially prepared for strapping packages .. 7% .. 17%					
	Manufactures wholly or mainly of, not elsewhere specified	.. ..	40%	..	50%	
40	Nail wire shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the purposes of manufacturing nails 12% .. 22%					
	Plates and sheets, galvanized or coated, flat not fabricated, not elsewhere specified—					
45	Up to and including 26 British wire gauge .. per cwt. 11 0.. 16 50					
	Over 26 British wire gauge	.. ..		per cwt. 13 20.. 18 70		
	Plates and sheets galvanized or coated, corrugated, not fabricated, not elsewhere specified—					
50	Up to and including 30 British wire gauge .. per cwt. 13 75.. 19 80					
	Over 30 British wire gauge	.. ..		per cwt. 16 50.. 23 50		
	Plates and sheets, not coated, not fabricated, not elsewhere specified 20%					

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Column I		Column II		Column III	
Article		Preferential Rate		General Rate	
		Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
5	Printed containers shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for packing antibiotics including penicillin, drugs, pharmaceuticals, patent medicines, and glucose manufactured locally or imported in bulk for packing locally	10%	..	20%	
10	Printed containers shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for packing milk foods and infants, and invalids' foods manufactured locally or imported in bulk for packing locally	4%	..	14%	
15	Printed containers shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for packing produce imported in bulk	14%	..	24%	
20	Rolled angles, bulbs, channels, shapes and sections, H-iron girders, tees, beams, joists, pillars, rails, not fabricated ..	per cwt.	..		8 25
	Screws—				
	Wood	24%	..	29%	
	Other	24%	..	34%	
25	Sheets and circles, declared to be imported for the purpose of manufacturing drums for the export of local produce .. .. .		..	10%	
30	Sheets coated, flat, printed, shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of crown corks	12%	..	22%	
	Slotted angles	110%	..	120%	
	Staples for use with barbed wire .. .. .		..	14%	
	Staples, not elsewhere specified .. .. .		..	33%	
35	Transportation tanks (wholly or mainly of iron or steel) shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for use in the rubber industry	12%	..	22%	
40	Tubes and pipes, black or galvanized, not fabricated— ..	per foot			
	A Grade (Light)				
	Up to and including 1¼" in inner diameter		0 17..		0 22
	Above 1¼" in inner diameter		0 46..		0 66
	B Grade (Medium)				
45	Up to and including 1¼" in inner diameter		0 23..		0 28
	Above 1¼" in inner diameter		0 50..		0 70
	All Others		0 50..		0 70
	Fittings for	20%	..	30%	
	Wire barbed	14%	..	24%	
50	Wire, plain, black or galvanized, not elsewhere specified, wire ropes and shoot runners and parts thereof	34%	..	44%	
55	Wire shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of clips, pins, screws, hair pins, hair clips, hair grips and safety pins	12%	..	22%	
60	Wire of gauges 12½ and 14 shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of barbed wire	12%	..	22%	

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Column I		Column II		Column III	
Article		Preferential Rate		General Rate	
		Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
5	Wire of gauges 8 and 17 shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of staples for use with barbed wire and wire netting	12%		.. 22%	
10	Receptacles and parts thereof shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the export of concentrated rubber latex ..	15%		.. 20%	
Lead—					
	Pig (excluding lead sheets, tea lead and foil) ..	18%		.. 28%	
15	Seals .. .. .			.. 28%	
	Sheet and foil for packing produce for export ..	10%		.. 20%	
	Sheet and foil, not elsewhere specified ..	25%		.. 35%	
	Traps .. .. .			.. 25%	
	Washers .. .. .			.. 50%	
20	Solder not elsewhere specified and soldering fluid	18%		.. 28%	
	Solder shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of electric lamp bulbs ..	12%		.. 22%	
	Tea sample tins	30%		.. 40%	
25	Tenterhooks and rivets which are shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the construction of chests or boxes for packing Ceylon produce for export .. .. .			.. 10%	
30	Tin foil .. .. .			.. 35%	
	Tinned plates which are shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of receptacles for packing Ceylon produce for export, and of fittings thereof .. .. .			.. 10%	
35	Tin piping .. .. .			.. 44%	
	Tin sheets and plates, not fabricated ..	20%		.. 30%	
	Wire nails which are shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the construction of chests or boxes for packing Ceylon produce for export ..			.. 45%	
40	Wire nails, not elsewhere specified ..			.. 45%	
	Wire netting, iron and steel	30%		.. 40%	
Wire manufactures—					
45	Woven Fabric, not elsewhere specified—				
	Brass .. .. .			.. 30%	
	Iron and steel	30%		.. 40%	
	Monel metal and nickel steel ..			.. 14%	
	Zinc rolled sheets, plates and dishes not fabricated, not elsewhere specified	20%		.. 30%	
50	Zinc sheets perforated .. .. .			.. 35%	
	Mirrors, framed .. .. .			.. 165%	
	Mops .. .. .			.. 140%	

	Column I	Column II		Column III	
	Article	Preferential Rate		General Rate	
		Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
5	Motor vehicles, trailers and tram cars and spare parts and accessories—				
	Motor vehicles—				
	Motor cars and motor station wagons including engines and chassis therefor—				
	(a) (1) in the case of an unused vehicle—				
10	(a) where the cost, insurance, freight, and other charges in respect of any unused vehicle of the same make and model, up to the point of arrival in the port of importation do not exceed Rs. 4,000 ..	52½%		60%	
15					
20	(b) Where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges in respect of any unused vehicle of the same make and model, up to point of arrival in the port of importation exceed Rs. 4,000 but do not exceed Rs. 6,000 ..				
25		Rs. 2,100 plus 137½% of such portion of the cost, insurance, freight and such other charges as exceed Rs. 4,000		Rs. 2,400 plus 145% of such portion of the cost, insurance, freight and such other charges as exceed Rs. 4,000	
30					
35	(a) (i) (c) where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges in respect of any unused vehicle of the same make and model up to the point of arrival in the port of importation exceed Rs. 6,000	Rs. 4,850 plus 402½% of such portion of the cost, insurance, freight and such other charges as exceed Rs. 6,000		Rs. 5,300 plus 410% of such portion of the cost, insurance, freight and such other charges as exceed Rs. 6,000	
40	(ii) in the case of used vehicle ..	Where the value of the used vehicle including cost, insurance, freight and other charges as assessed by the Principal Collector of Customs bears a certain proportion to the cost, insurance, freight and other charges of any unused vehicle of the same make and model imported at the same time the same proportion of the duty which would have been payable on an unused vehicle of the same make and model imported at the same time		Where the value of the used vehicle including cost, insurance, freight and other charges as assessed by the Principal Collector of Customs bears a certain proportion to the cost, insurance, freight and other charges of any unused vehicle of the same make and model imported at the same time the same proportion of the duty which would have been payable on an unused vehicle of the same make and model imported at the same time	
45					
50					
55					
60					
65					
70					

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Column I		Column II		Column III	
Article		Preferential Rate		General Rate	
		Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
5	(a) (iii) in the case of an engine or chassis	..	Where its value including cost, insurance, freight and other charges bears a certain proportion to the cost, insurance, freight and other charges of an unused vehicle of the make and model for which the engine or chassis is deemed suitable in the opinion of the Principal Collector of Customs the same proportion of the duty which would have been payable on an unused vehicle of the same make and model imported at the same time	..	Where its value including cost, insurance, freight and other charges bears a certain proportion to the cost, insurance, freight and other charges of an unused vehicle of the make and model for which the engine or chassis is deemed suitable in the opinion of the Principal Collector of Customs, the same proportion of the duty which would have been payable on an unused vehicle of the same make and model imported at the same time
35	Motor cycles and motor scooters (including engines and chassis for motor cycles and motor scooters)	..	..	32½%	.. 40%
40	Motor lorries, motor vans, motor omnibuses and tractors (excluding agricultural tractors) including engines and chassis therefor, which in the opinion of the Principal Collector of Customs are not classifiable as motor cars or motor station wagons—				
	Diesel-engined	..	..	27½%	.. 35%
45	Other	..	..	27½%	.. 35%
	Trailers and tram-cars including chassis and spare parts thereof and such accessories of trailers and tram-cars as are not also adapted for use as accessories of motor vehicles	..	..	27½%	.. 35%
50	Vehicles driven electrically (other than tram-cars) and parts thereof	..	..	27½%	.. 35%
	Motor vehicles, spare parts and accessories for—				
	Motor vehicles, accessories for	..	..	50%	.. 57½%
	Mother of pearl	..	..	..	.. 60%
55	Musical instruments—				
	Gramophones, phonographs and radiograms and component parts and accessories	..	..	110%	.. 120%
	Gramophone and phonograph records	..	..	74%	.. 84%
60	Other, including automatic pianos and organs and component parts and accessories	..	..	33%	.. 38%
	Mustard paste	..	..	..	.. 165%
	Mustard powder	..	..	..	.. 165%
	Mustard Seed	..	..	per cwt.	.. 6 0
	Nickel silverware, not elsewhere specified	..	..	..	.. 275%
65	Nuts used as fruits—				
	Brazil nuts	per cwt.	220 0 .. 230 0
	Walnuts	per cwt.	220 0 .. 230 0
	Other	56%	.. 66%
	Oakum 30%

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Column I		Column II		Column III	
Article		Preferential Rate		General Rate	
		Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
Office and factory furniture and equipment wholly					
5	or mainly of iron and steel—				
	Cabinets	165%		175%	
	Counters	165%		175%	
	Deed and cash boxes	165%		175%	
	Distributors	165%		175%	
10	Lockers	165%		175%	
	Partitions and partitioning	165%		175%	
	Seating (excluding single seats and chairs)	165%		175%	
	Shelving	165%		175%	
	Storage bins	165%		175%	
15	Storage racks	165%		175%	
	Transfer boxes	165%		175%	
	Wall panels	165%		175%	
	Parts for the above	165%		175%	
Office requisites, not elsewhere specified—					
20	Card record systems			30%	
	Filing equipment, not elsewhere specified			30%	
	Filing systems			30%	
	Ledger posting equipment			30%	
	Loose leaf ledger covers			30%	
25	Punchers			30%	
	Visible card record systems			30%	
	Visible control systems			30%	
	Visible indexing systems			30%	
	Parts for the above			30%	
30	Stapling machines other than iron and steel			52%	
	Oil cloth			55%	
Oils, fats and greases, not elsewhere specified—					
	Castor oil not elsewhere specified in bulk .. per cwt.				60 0
	Cutting oil			30%	
35	Gingelly oil		per cwt.		80 0
	Groundnut oil		per cwt.		26 0
	Linseed oil	12%		22%	
	Lubricating grease			30%	
	Mineral oil not elsewhere specified			30%	
40	Neat's foot oil			30%	
	Olive oil			17%	
	Palm oil			30%	
	Pine oil, not elsewhere specified			20%	
	Quenching oil			30%	
45	Shock absorber oil			30%	
	Transformer oil			30%	
	Tung oil			30%	
	Onions		per cwt.		Free
50	Packing and wrapping tape (cotton with metal edging)			25%	
	Packing for engines and boilers, not elsewhere specified			30%	

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	Column I		Column II		Column III	
	Article		Preferential Rate		General Rate	
			Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
5	Packing materials excluding glassware but including rubber plugs, printed labels and manufactures of paper and cardboard shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for packing antibiotics including pencillin, drugs, pharmaceuticals, patent medicines, milk foods, infants and invalids foods and glucose manufactured locally or imported in bulk for packing locally ..				..	10%
	Painters' materials, not elsewhere specified—					
	Thinner .. ..	..	30%		..	40%
15	Turpentine .. ..	..	12%		..	17%
	Gums, oils, fats and resins, not elsewhere specified		30%		..	40%
	Other .. ..	..	28%		..	33%
	Paint-making materials—					
20	Dry colours, fillers and other materials shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for paint making		10%		..	20%
	Commercial Zinc oxide .. ..	..	10%		..	15%
	Paints, painters' colours and enamels .. ..	..	60%		..	65%
25	Paper and manufactures thereof, not elsewhere specified—					
	Paper plain of the kind commonly used for writing and printing, including duplicating paper and Drawing paper		per lb.		..	0 40
30	Newsprint—					
	In rolls or reels .. ..	..			..	60%
	Other .. ..	..			..	22%
	Mill-board, Straw-board, Cardboard and Box-board—					
35	Straw-board .. ..	..	per cwt.	4 0..		8 80
	Box-board—					
	31" × 43" up to 400 gms. .. ..	..	per 100 sheets	4 50..		10 0
40	31" × 43" above 400 gms. .. ..	..	per 100 sheets	6 60..		13 30
	All other kinds of boards including box-board cut to sizes other than 31" × 43"		8%		..	18%
45	Wrapping and Packing Paper of all kinds except old newspapers but including wrapping and packing paper pasted on metal foil—					
	Kraft Paper in Reels .. ..	..	per lb.	0 20..		0 24
	Kraft Paper in Sheets .. ..	..	per lb.	0 35..		0 38
	Other wrapping and packing paper .. ..	..	55%		..	60%
	Old newspapers .. ..	..	45%		..	50%
50	Paper of the kind commonly used for packing sole crepe rubber for export and of lining tea chests, tea packets or desiccated coconut chests and imported for such purposes		12%		..	22%
55	Paper imported for the manufacture of outer casings of dry cell batteries		12%		..	22%

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	Column I		Column II		Column III	
	Article		Preferential Rate		General Rate	
			Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
5	Paper cartons imported for the purpose of being used as milk containers .. ..				..	16%
	Bags for cement .. ..				..	43%
	Glassine paper imported for the local manufacture of envelopes		14%		..	24%
	Cards and folders for filing systems .. ..				..	30%
10	Stencils for use with duplicating machines .. ..				..	30%
	Blank clock cards		30%		..	40%
	Match paper		30%		..	40%
	Filter paper		30%		..	40%
	Glassine paper not elsewhere specified—					
15	20" × 30"—25 to 40 gms. Per ream of 480 Sheets				10 25..	13 0
	Other		30%		..	40%
	Grease-proof paper—					
	Bleached 20" × 30" Per ream of 480 Sheets				11 0..	12 0
20	Unbleached 20" × 30" Per ream of 480 Sheets				10 0..	11 0
	Other		36%		..	41%
	All other kinds of paper not elsewhere specified		72%		..	82%
	Exercise books, note-books, copy-books and drawing books, n. e. s.		55%		..	65%
25	Manufactures of paper, not elsewhere specified .. ..				..	165%
	Pearls, cultured .. ..				..	330%
	Pearls, natural .. ..				..	330%
	Pepper, powder .. ..				..	165%
	Pepper, whole		per cwt.		..	1 65
30	Perambulators and parts (excluding tyres) and accessories except toys		110%		..	120%
	Perfumed spirits including lavender water but not eau-de-cologne—					
35	Packed in containers or bottles of less than 4 ounce capacity .. ..				..	200% or 200 0 whichever is higher
	Packed in larger containers or bottles .. ..				..	225% or 225 0 whichever is higher
	(for eau-de-cologne see under E).					
40	Perfumery, cosmetics, tooth paste and toilet preparations including hair or scalp oils (except perfumed spirits and powder)		110%		..	120%
	Perry		per gallon		..	12 0
	Photo-engraving machinery and parts		28%		..	38%
45	Photographic goods (including unprocessed cinema films not elsewhere specified and photographic chemicals, namely, developers, fixing salts, sodium hyposulphite or sodium thiosulphite other than those of B. P. standard, acid fixing					
50	baths, acid hardeners, toning solutions, wetting agents, reducers, intensifiers, film waxing solution, desensitisers, film cement and metal, amidol, rodinol, hydroquinone and pyrogallol) not elsewhere specified—					
55	Instruments and apparatus (excluding photographic papers, plates, processed or unprocessed films and chemicals)		110%		..	115%

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	Column I	Column II		Column III	
	Article	Preferential Rate	Rs. c.	General Rate	Rs. c.
		Ad valorem		Ad valorem	
5	Photographic paper, plates, unexposed films and chemicals not elsewhere specified ..	73%		78%	
10	Unexposed 8 mm. and 16 mm. cine film proved to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the purpose of making for Public Exhibition any film of which not less than seventy-five per centum of the scenes are shot, and not less than seventy-five per centum of the sound-recording is done in Ceylon ..	7%		12%	
15	Unexposed 35 mm. cine film proved to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the purpose of making for Public Exhibition any sound film of which not less than seventy-five per centum of the scenes are shot, and not less than seventy-five per centum of the sound-recording is done in Ceylon ..	7%		12%	
20	Projection apparatus ..	110%		115%	
	Other ..	110%		115%	
25	Picnic sets ..			275%	
	Picture and photo frames and stands ..			330%	
	Picture postcards ..			165%	
	Pictures and prints, not elsewhere specified—				
	Unframed ..			165%	
30	In frames other than gold and silver frames ..			220%	
	In gold and silver frames ..			330%	
	Pill and ointment boxes (cardboard and chip) for use in dispensaries ..			30%	
	Plaster of Paris ..			30%	
35	Plaster of Paris bandages ..			28%	
	Plastic manufactures, wholly or mainly of, not elsewhere specified—				
	Book covers ..			220%	
	Comb cases ..			220%	
40	Diary covers ..			220%	
	Documents and brief cases ..			220%	
	Key tags ..			220%	
	Plastic cord ..			220%	
	Plastic rods ..			220%	
45	Plastic strips ..			220%	
	Plastic thread ..			220%	
	Wallets and purses ..	220%		225%	
	Writing pads (compendiums) ..			220%	
50	Plastic sheets and sheeting, plastic powders and synthetic resins—				
	Plastic sheets and sheeting ..			55%	
	Plastic powder and synthetic resins in any form ..			11%	
	Pleasure boats, excluding kits for sailing craft ..			330%	
	Polishes and cleaning compositions—				
55	Boot polish and cleaners ..			55%	
	Cleaning compositions including automobile cleaners ..			55%	

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	Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate		Column III General Rate	
		Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
	Floor polish ..	..	..	..	55%
5	Furniture polish ..	..	..	..	55%
	Leather dressing and polish ..	..	..	..	22%
	Polishing compositions and polishes, not elsewhere specified ..	..	..	..	55%
	Polythene film ..	..	..	..	83%
10	Polythene and polyvinyl chloride pipes—Fittings shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for viz. bends, elbows, sockets, tees, crosses, connectors, backnuts, nipples ..	..	..	..	10%
15	Potatoes ..	..	..	..	Free
	Pouches, tobacco ..	..	..	..	220%
	Poultry and game, frozen, or refrigerated ..	56%	..	..	66%
	Powder for the toilet ..	47%	..	..	57%
20	Precious and semi-precious stones, except Ceylon stones and diamonds— Cut—				
	Genuine ..	..	..	..	220%
	Imitation ..	..	..	..	220%
25	Precious and semi-precious stones, except Ceylon stones— Un-cut ..	..	..	..	165%
	Preserves, not elsewhere specified ..	110%	..	..	120%
	Printing type ..	18%	..	..	28%
	Printers' materials not elsewhere specified—				
30	Iron and steel ..	18%	..	..	28%
	Other ..	..	..	..	28%
	Pulpware ..	165%	..	..	175%
	Putty ..	..	..	..	30%
	Raisins ..	56%	..	..	66%
35	Rape seed ..	per cwt.	..	..	6 0
	Rat traps, wholly or mainly of wood ..	..	..	..	66%
40	Raw materials, materials (including containers and packing materials), industrial machinery and equipment, components, integral parts and parts thereof, as may be certified by the Director of Development as being in his opinion essential for local industrial development (excluding any such article on which a lower rate of duty than 12% preferential and 22% general is imposed under the existing law)	12%	..	..	22%
45	Road markings (luminous) ..	..	..	..	26%
	Rolled gold sheets ..	..	..	..	30%
	Roofing compound ..	..	..	..	30%
50	Rubber tyres and tubes, not elsewhere specified, other than perambulator and rickshaw tyres ..	..	..	..	72%
	Rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively on pedal bicycles and pedal tricycles ..	..	..	..	46%
	Ruberoid cement and compositions, "Bostick" adhesives and similar products ..	..	..	..	30%
55	Rubber manufactures, wholly or mainly of, not elsewhere specified— Bicycle brake blocks with or without shoes, pedal blocks, pedal covers and handle grips ..	126%	..	..	136%

	Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate			Column III General Rate		
		Ad valorem	Rs.	c.	Ad valorem	Rs.	c.
	Cushions for motor vehicles ..	..	220%	..	230%	
5	Erasers ..	..		..	110%	
	Hospital sheeting ..	..		..	30%	
	Latex foam cushioning and mattresses other than for motor vehicles ..	..	220%	..	230%	
	Pencil protectors ..	..		..	110%	
10	Perambulator tyres ..	..		..	72%	
	Play balls ..	..	110%	..	120%	
	Rickshaw tyres ..	..		..	72%	
	Rubber bands for office use ..	..		..	110%	
	Rubber proofed fabrics, not made up ..	..		..	30%	
15	Rubber toys ..	..	110%	..	120%	
	Toy balloons ..	..	110%	..	120%	
	Tyre flaps ..	..		..	72%	
	Unvulcanised rubber compounds ..	..		..	72%	
	Rubbing compound ..	..		..	30%	
20	Safes, iron and steel ..	..	67%	..	77%	
	Safes, stands for—						
	Wooden ..	..		..	220%	
	Other ..	..	220%	..	230%	
	Saffron ..	..	per lb.	..		110 0
25	Sanitary towels ..	..		..	33%	
	Sanitaryware and fittings—						
	Cisterns, flushing pipes and fittings, iron and steel ..	..	30%	..	40%	
	Sauces ..	..		..	165%	
30	Seeds, not elsewhere specified—	..					
	Tukmaria ..	..	per cwt.	..		17 0
	Shavings sets ..	..		..	44%	
	Shells, not elsewhere specified ..	..		..	72%	
35	Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation including steam, electric and motor launches, boats and barges imported entire or in section—						
	Complete ..	..	30%	..	40%	
	Parts for ..	..	30%	..	40%	
40	Ships and other vessels, not elsewhere specified—						
	Vallams shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local fishing industry ..	..		..	53%	
	Sieves, domestic ..	..		..	33%	
45	Silverleaf ..	..		..	55%	
	Silverplated ware, not elsewhere specified ..	..		..	275%	
	Smoker's requisites, not elsewhere specified, other than gold and silver plated ware and gold, platinum and silverware—						
50	Iron and steel ..	..	165%	..	175%	
	Other ..	..		..	175%	
	Soft stone powder for packing confectionery ..	..		..	23%	
	Soothers for infants ..	..		..	30%	

Column I
Article

Column II
Preferential Rate
Ad valorem Rs. c.

Column III
General Rate
Ad valorem Rs. c.

Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate Ad valorem Rs. c.	Column III General Rate Ad valorem Rs. c.
Soups—		
5 Tinned or bottled .. ..		.. 220%
Other .. ..		.. 220%
Special boiling point spirit 50/82 degrees Centri- grade shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for 10 use in the glass industry or for extracting vegeta- ble oils .. ..		.. 10%
Spectacles, spectacle glass, mountings, cases and cleaners other than cotton .. ..		.. 28%
Spectacle frames and parts .. ..		.. 46%
15 Spectacle frames—Articles shown to the satisfac- tion of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of, viz.—		
Celluloid sheets .. ..		.. 11%
20 Metal Hinges	12%	.. 22%
Metal riverts	12%	.. 22%
Metal arm wire	12%	.. 22%
Spirit lamps .. ..		.. 20%
25 Spirits (not being sweetened or mixed with any arti- cle so that het degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydro-meter) for every gallon of the strength of proof by such hydro- meter and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strentgh of proof and for any 30 greater or less quantity than a gallon—Provided that in no case shall the duty be less than—		
Rs. 297 per gallon where the duty per proof gallon is Rs. 371.25		
35 Rs. 335 per gallon where the duty per proof gallon is Rs. 419.37		
Rs. 341 per gallon where the duty per proof gallon is Rs. 426.25		
40 Brandy in respect of which a certificate is produced to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs that the spirit is produced from the juice of the grape and has been matured for not less than five years	per proof gallon	.. 371 25
45 All other Brandy	per proof gallon	.. 419 37
Gin	per proof gallon 419 37	.. 426 25
Rum	per proof gallon	.. 371 25
50 Whisky, in respect of which a certificate is pro- duced to the satisfaction of the Principal Collec- tor of Customs that the spirit has been matured for not less than five years	per proof gallon	.. 371 25
55 All other Whisky	per proof gallon	.. 419 37
60 Unenumerated (excluding spirits denatured to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs and spirits citronella and industrial spirits shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collec- tor of Customs to have been imported for testing Citronella oil and de-icing air craft respectively)	per proof gallon	.. 337 50

Column I		Column II		Column III	
Article		Preferential Rate		General Rate	
		Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
5	Spirits being sweetened or mixed so that the strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, namely—				
	Liqueurs and cordials	per Imperial gallon	..	341	0
10	Unenumerated	per Imperial gallon	..	341	0
	Spirits citronella and industrial spirits shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for testing citronella oil and for de-icing aircraft respectively	28%	..	33%	
15	Spirits denatured to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs	34%	..	44%	
	Sponges .. ..		..	33%	
	Sports materials, games and athletic materials (excluding rubber balls) .. ..		..	Free	
20	Sports materials, games and athletic materials (excluding rubber balls)—Golf sticks	Free	..	Free	
	Sports materials, not elsewhere specified, other than games and athletic materials .. ..		..	Free	
	Starch .. ..		..	20%	
25	Stationery, other than paper—				
	Blotters—				
	Earthenware, porcelain and china	110%	..	120%	
	Iron and steel	110%	..	120%	
30	Other, except gold and silverware and gold-plated and silverplated ware .. ..		..	120%	
	Files .. ..		..	44%	
	Fountain pens and fountain pen parts, excluding nibs—				
35	Where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation do not exceed Rs. 5.0 .. ..		..	30%	
40	Where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation exceed Rs. 5.0 .. ..		..	Rs. 1.50 plus 330% of such portion of the cost, insurance freight, and such other charges as exceed Rs. 5.0	
45					
	Ink .. ..		..	30%	
	Ink powder	18%	..	28%	
50	Ink wells and stands except goldplated and silver plated and gold, platinum and silverware—				
	Earthenware, porcelain and china	34%	..	44%	
	Other	44%	
	Nibs—				
	Iron and steel	18%	..	28%	
55	Other	28%	

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Column I

Column II

Column III

Article

Preferential Rate

General Rate

Ad valorem

Rs. c.

Ad valorem

Rs. c.

Paper clips and fasteners—					
5	Brass .. .. .	..	..	..	80%
	Iron and steel .. .. .	..	..	67%	77%
	Pencils, lead copying and coloured, other than school crayons in boxes of 12 and under in assorted colours .. .. .	..	..	..	17%
10	Pencil sharpeners .. .. .	..	..	..	44%
	Pen holders .. .. .	..	..	..	18%
Propelling pencils and parts thereof—					
	Silver and gold, wholly or mainly of .. .. .	..	..	..	330%
	Other .. .. .	..	..	..	165%
15	Refills for propelling pencils .. .. .	..	..	..	55%
	Sealing wax .. .. .	..	..	..	30%
Stencils, not elsewhere specified—					
	Iron and steel .. .. .	..	..	34%	44%
	Other .. .. .	..	..	..	44%
20	Stone, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified .. .. .	..	..	37%	42%
	Stoneware not elsewhere specified .. .. .	..	..	37%	42%
25	Studio cameras (including magazines, tripods, tilthead, adapters, synchronous motors, camera motors, carrying cases, sound blimps and lenses), recorder outfits (including microphones for sound recorders), film printers, film editing tables, footage measures, synchronisers, microphone booms, processing plants and disc recording machines for use in the production of 35 millimeter sound films for public exhibition, and component parts of any of the foregoing .. .. .	..	..	12½%	15%
30	Suit cases, attache cases, trunks and bags (excluding ladies' handbags), other than leather and iron and steel .. .. .	..	..	..	55%
35	Suit cases : Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of, viz.—				
	Clamps .. .. .	..	..	10%	20%
	Corner clips .. .. .	..	..	10%	20%
40	Fibre boards .. .. .	..	..	..	10%
	Fibre corners .. .. .	..	..	..	10%
	Locks .. .. .	..	..	10%	20%
	Marble paper .. .. .	..	..	10%	20%
	Metal handles .. .. .	..	..	10%	20%
45	Synthetic resin glue .. .. .	..	..	..	30%
	Talc powder for packing rubber .. .. .	..	..	..	23%
	Talc powder other than for packing rubber (excluding toilet powder), not elsewhere specified .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	Tallow and wax for candles .. .. .	..	..	12%	22%
50	Tallow other than tallow for candles .. .. .	..	..	12%	22%
	Tamarind seed powder .. .. .	..	..	12%	22%
	Tape for grafting plants .. .. .	..	..	..	30%
	Tapioca flour shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of matches	33%
55	Tarpaulins	44%

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	Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate		Column III General Rate	
		Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
	Tea sample bags .. ..			..	26%
5	Telegraph and telephone apparatus other than wireless	40%		..	50%
	Tennis balls	Free		..	Free
	Tents with fittings .. ..			..	33%
Textiles and Manufactures of Textile materials—					
10	Artificial Silk (including rayon and cellulose, synthetic fibre and spun glass, other man-made fibres and manufactures thereof)—				
	Haberdashery and Millinery	100%		..	110%
15	Lace and Net, excluding fishing nets and netting, but including curtain netting	60%		..	70%
	Piece goods where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation are below Rs. 2.00 per yard—				
20	Crepe, sateen and hair cord in which the width of the material does not exceed 36 inches		per sq. yard 0 75 ..		0 85
25	Flannel, velveteen, corduroy, brocade, gaberdine, curtain and furnishing fabrics, plush, serge, figured fabrics and pile fabrics	55%		..	65%
	Taffetta and Sheer Crepe, if imported or classified as Furnishing fabrics		per sq. yard 0 80 ..		0 90
30	Muslins, if imported or classified as furnishing fabrics		per sq. yard 0 70 ..		0 80
	Sarees	45%		..	55%
	Sarongs	55%		..	65%
Other Piecegoods—					
	Taffetta and Sheer Crepe		per sq. yard 0 52 ..		0 64
35	Muslins		per sq. yard 0 46 ..		0 57
	Others	30%		..	40%
40	Piecegoods including sarees and sarongs where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation, in the aggregate amount to not less than Rs. 2.00 per yard	300%		..	310%
	Thread	24%		..	34%
45	Tubes shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of incandescent mantles	18%		..	28%
	Yarn, twist and fibres	9%		..	14%
	Apparel, n. e. s.	300%		..	310%
	Other manufactures	100%		..	110%
50	Carpets, carpetting and rugs of all materials	300%		..	310%
Cotton and manufactures of Cotton, not elsewhere specified—					
55	Lace and Net, excluding fishing nets and netting, but including curtain netting		per sq. yard 0 90 ..		1 0
Piecegoods—					
	Longcloth, Ticking and Mull		per sq. yard 0 10 ..		0 15

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Column I

Column II

Column III

Article

Preferential Rate

General Rate

Ad valorem

Rs. c.

Ad valorem

Rs. c.

	Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate Ad valorem	Column III General Rate Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
5	Poplin, cambric, shirting, flannel, furnishing fabric, voile, crepe, sateen, haircord mosquito netting and umbrella cloth ..	per sq. yard	0	15..	0 25
	Suiting, and other piece goods ..	per sq. yard	0	50..	0 57
10	Sarees ..	per sq. yard	0	36..	0 48
	Sarongs ..	30%	..	35%	
	Thread ..	..	..	24%	
15	Yarn and twist for knitting banians and weaving textiles, not elsewhere specified—				
	Proved to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the handloom industry ..		..	Free	
	Other ..	9%	..	19%	
20	Yarn and twist other than for the knitting of banians and the weaving of textiles, not elsewhere specified ..		..	24%	
	Apparel, n. e. s. ..	200%	..	210%	
	Other manufactures ..	..	..	45%	
25	Linen ..	..	..	..
	Mixed Materials, not elsewhere specified—To be assessed at the rates applicable to the constituent assessable at the highest rate ..		..	..
	Natural Silk and manufactures thereof—				
30	Haberdashery and Millinery ..	100%	..	110%	
	Piecegoods, including sarees and sarongs ..	305%	..	310%	
	Silk waste ..	50%	..	60%	
	Thread ..	24%	..	34%	
	Yarn, twist and fibres ..	20%	..	25%	
35	Other manufactures ..	300%	..	310%	
	Woollen and Worsted, manufactures wholly or mainly of—				
	Berlin (knitting wool) ..	20%	..	30%	
	Blankets ..	50%	..	60%	
40	Piecegoods and manufactures, not elsewhere specified ..	300%	..	310%	
	Scarves, shawls and garments—				
	Used ..	50%	..	60%	
	Unused ..	300%	..	310%	
45	Yarn shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of hosiery ..	20%	..	30%	
	Other Textiles, not elsewhere specified ..	60%	..	70%	
	Treated flax canvas ..	..	..	30%	
50	Vacuum flasks and parts thereof ..	..	..	44%	
	Tiles (other than glassware, earthenware, porcelain and china) not over 2½ square feet ..	..	..	115%	
	Timber, not elsewhere specified—				
	Veneers ..	56%	..	66%	
55	Other—				
	Aspen ..	6%	..	16%	
	Other than aspen ..	56%	..	66%	

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Column I

Column II

Column III

Article

Preferential Rate

General Rate

Ad valorem

Rs. c.

Ad valorem Rs. c.

Timber, scantlings and sleepers—

5	Aspen scantlings	6%	..	16%
	Scantlings and sleepers, not elsewhere specified..	47%	..	57%

Tipping wagons (other than motor wagons) and parts thereof

30%	..	40%
-----	----	-----

Tobacco—

10 Manufactured—

Beedies

per lb. of their gross weight inclusive of packing and labels 6 60..

7 15

15 Beedy tobacco

per lb. net 6 29..

6 62

Cigarettes—

20	(i) Manufactured in a country to which preferential rates of duty have been deemed to be applicable from tobacco grown in such a country	per lb. net	88 0..
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	(ii) Manufactured in a country to which preferential rates of duty have been deemed to be applicable from foreign tobacco ..	per lb. net	88 50..
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25 (iii) Manufactured in a country to which preferential rates of duty have been deemed to be applicable from tobacco grown in such a country and from foreign tobacco at rates intermediate between (i) and (ii) above according to the certified proportion of the leaf content of the tobacco grown in a country to which preferential rates of duty have been deemed to be applicable and a foreign country ..

As specified in Column I

As specified Column I

35	(iv) Manufactured in foreign countries ..	per lb. net	..	89 10
	Hooka	per lb. net	110 0..	110 30
	Cigars		165 0..	166 10
	Snuff	per lb. net	110 0..	110 50

40	Manufactured tobacco, not elsewhere specified, other than hooka and beedy tobacco and snuff	per lb. net	110 0..	110 75
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	Unmanufactured	per lb. net.	58 87..	61 32
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Toilet requisites, not elsewhere specified, including toilet sets, except soap and perfumed spirits 110%

45 Tow, flax and hemp 30%

Toys and parlour games 35% .. 40%

Tracing cloth and films 30%

50 Transfer labels shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for use in the manufacture of brushes.. .. 22%

Trays and waiters, not elsewhere specified—

Brass 220%

Plastic 220%

Wooden 220%

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Column I

Column II

Column III

Article

Preferential Rate
Ad valorem Rs. c.General Rate
Ad valorem Rs. c.

	Treacle .. ..	..	..	..	44%
5	Umbrellas .. ..	..	..	23%	28%
	Umbrellas, incomplete .. ..	..	..	23%	28%
	Unassembled component parts of umbrellas, namely sticks and handles (other than wooden sticks and handles) ribs, stays, runners, notches, cups, ferrules and paper covers .. ..	..	..	17%	22%
10	Varnishes .. ..	..	..	56%	66%
	Vinylite paper shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of crown corks .. ..	..	..	..	10%
15	Walking sticks and canes .. ..	..	..	..	220%
	Wall and partitioning boards including porous boards and hard boards other than asbestos—				
	Wall boards of wood fibre .. ..	..	..	30%	40%
	Other—				
20	Wooden .. ..	..	..	..	40%
	Other than wooden .. ..	..	..	..	40%
	Watches—				
	Complete—				
25	Where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation do not exceed Rs. 50·00 .. ..	..	..	56%	66%
30	Where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation exceeds Rs. 50·00 but do not exceed Rs. 100·00 .. ..	..	..	Rs. 28·00 plus 110% of such portion of the cost, insurance, freight and such other charges as exceed Rs. 50·00	Rs. 33·00 plus 120% of such portion of the cost, insurance, freight, and such other charges as exceed Rs. 50·00
35					
40	Where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation exceed Rs. 100·00 but do not exceed Rs. 200·00 .. ..	..	..	Rs. 83·00 plus 225% of the cost, insurance, freight and such other charges as exceed Rs. 100·00	Rs. 93·00 plus 235% of such portion of the cost, insurance, freight and such other charges as exceed Rs. 100·00
45					
50	Where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges exceed Rs. 200·00 .. ..	..	..	Rs. 303·00 plus 330% of such portion of the cost, insurance, freight and such other charges as exceed Rs. 200·00	Rs. 324·00 plus 340% of such portion of the cost, insurance, freight and such other charges as exceed Rs. 200·00
55					
	Parts and accessories excluding cases and/or movements .. ..	..	..	56%	66%
60	Cases and movements including partially assembled movements	330%	340%

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Column I Article		Column II Preferential Rate Ad valorem		Column III General Rate Ad valorem	
		Rs.	c.	Rs.	¢.
	Wattlebark			14%	
5	Wax other than candles, not elsewhere specified—				
	Beeswax			13%	
	Bottling wax			13%	
	Paraffin wax			13%	
10	Match wax			13%	
	Wicker works, not elsewhere specified			138%	
	Wine, other than sacramental—				
	Sparkling		per gallon		217 0
	Other—				
15	In wood		per gallon		72 60
	In bottles		per gallon		75 25
	Wine, sacramental, imported by Ecclesiastical heads which is shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for religious purposes—				
20	In wood		per gallon		19 80
	In bottle		per gallon		21 10
	Wireless goods and apparatus assembled or un-assembled including spare parts	60%		62½%	
25	Wood and timber, manufactures wholly or mainly of, not elsewhere specified			105%	
	Wood pulp shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of paper			10%	
30	Wood pulp, not elsewhere specified			30%	
	Wooden manufactures shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for use in the tea industry—				
	Frames for tea sieves and bulking shovels	10%		20%	
35	Educational purposes—				
	Articles for educational purposes, viz.,—Pastel crayons, pencil crayons in boxes of 12 and under in assorted colours, playwax, school chalk, blackboards, foot and six-inch rulers, students' paint boxes, school mathematical sets, school bags, school slates, slate pencils, Montessori apparatus other than toys, school writing sets, science exercise books (graph) in thick covers, and pictures for story telling			13%	
45	Essential industries—				
	Accumulators and batteries—				
	Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of enclosed splash-proof accumulators and batteries, not elsewhere specified, viz.—				
50	Rubber casings and wooden separators	10%		17½%	
	Separators not elsewhere specified	10%		17½%	

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Column I
Article

Column II	Column III
Preferential Rate	General Rate
Ad valorem	Rs. c. Ad valorem Rs. c.

5 Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of enclosed splash-proof accumulators and batteries, viz.—

Plastic tops and sealing compounds 10%

Dry-cell batteries—

10 Articles other than chemicals, viz.—Artificial manganese, graphite powder, paraffin wax, sealing compound, cardboard washers, brass caps, zinc cans or zinc cups, wrapping yarn and wrapping gauze shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of dry-cell batteries

.. 10%

Electric lamp bulbs—

20 Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of electric lamp bulbs, not elsewhere specified, viz.—glass bulbs, exhaust tubes, stem tubes, welds, tops, anchors, filaments, getters, bases, base cement and solution

.. 10%

Finished rubber goods—

30 Articles (other than machinery, chemicals, dyes and fillers), which are shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the purpose of manufacturing finished rubber goods

.. 10%

Footwear, leather—

35 Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of leather footwear, not elsewhere specified

.. 10%

Hotels, Rest Houses and Restaurants—

40 Articles of the following description which are shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported by and for use in Hotels, Rest Houses and Restaurants approved by the Director of Tourist Bureau, provided that such articles (except air conditioning equipment) bear indelible marks identifying them as the property of such Hotels, Rest Houses or Restaurants—

50 Air conditioners and air conditioning equipment and parts thereof which are designed for ducted air delivery excluding self contained air conditioning units

10%

.. 20%

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Column I

Column II

Column III

Article

Preferential Rate

General Rate

Ad valorem Rs. c.

Ad valorem Rs. c.

5	Air conditioners and air conditioning equipment excluding parts thereof, not elsewhere specified	25%	.. 35%
	Cotton towels .. ..		.. 22%
	Crockery	25%	.. 35%
	Cutlery	25%	.. 35%
10	Electroplated ware other than gold and silverplated ware—		
	Iron and steel	25%	.. 35%
	Other .. ..		.. 35%
	Manufactures of linen .. ..		.. 35%
15	Paper serviettes .. ..		.. 35%
	Silver-plated ware—		
	Iron and steel	25%	.. 35%
	Other .. ..		.. 35%
20	Essential kitchen equipment other than refrigerators	25%	.. 35%
	Manufactures, wholly or mainly of paper for table use .. ..		.. 35%
	Pencils—		
25	Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of pencils, viz.—		
	Brass ferrules .. ..		.. 10%
	Coloured inserts in powder or solid form .. ..		.. 10%
	Graphite .. ..		.. 10%
30	Lacquer	10%	.. 15%
	Stamping foil	10%	.. 20%
	Wood	10%	.. 20%
	Varnish—		
35	Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of French polish, viz.—		
	Resins .. ..		.. 10%
	Lac and shellac	10%	.. 20%
	Water pumps—		
40	Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of water-pumps, viz.—		
	Vacuum and pressure gauges, air volume controls, pressure switches, float switches	10%	.. 20%
45	All other goods not otherwise charged with duty or prohibited and not comprised in the Table of Exemptions		.. 135%

Schedule II

Column I Article		Column II Preferential Rate Ad valorem Rs. c.		Column III General Rate Ad valorem Rs. c.	
5 Abrasives Crude—					
	Carborundum	..	..	..	27%
	Cuttle fish ..	..	..	..	27%
	Emery ..	..	..	..	27%
	Pumice Stone	..	..	..	27%
10	Other ..	..	..	..	27%
Abrasives, Manufactured—					
	Abrasive Soap	..	..	..	27%
	Abrasive tape	..	..	..	27%
	Carborundum wheels, stones and paste	..	..	..	27%
15	Emery wheels, stones, paper and cloth	..	..	..	27%
	Glass paper and cloth ..	..	..	..	27%
	Grinding paste, not elsewhere specified	..	..	..	27%
	Pumice powder and blocks ..	..	..	..	27%
	Sand paper and cloth	..	..	..	27%
20	Other ..	..	..	..	27%
Acid—					
	Acetic ..	..	per demi-john of 44 lbs	..	2 34
25	Creosote Tar Acid shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of weed killers ..	..	6%	..	16%
	Formic ..	..	per demi-john of 44 lbs.	..	2 64
30	Oxalic ..	..	9%	..	19%
	Sulphuric not elsewhere specified	..	20%	..	30%
	Sulphuric shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of enclosed	..	10%	..	20%
35	splashproof accumulators and batteries ..	..	25%	..	35%
	Acid, not elsewhere specified ..	..	..	..	27%
	Adhesive Flock ..	..	..	..	27%
	Adhesive Liquid and Powder not elsewhere specified ..	..	..	..	27%
40	Aerated and Mineral waters ..	..	..	..	30%
Almonds—					
	Shelled ..	..	per cwt. ..	150 0..	170 0
	With Shell ..	..	per cwt. ..	100 0..	110 0
	Amber ..	..	..	..	66%
45	Animal bones other than manure	..	..	..	12 3/5%
Animals—					
	Dogs ..	..	each	..	500 0
	Horses ..	..	each	..	10,000 0
	Anti-corrosive pipe wrapping ..	..	..	..	30%
50	Arecanuts, whole, in pieces or Powder	..	..	..	126%
Arms—					
Firearms—					
	Guns—Single-barrel ..	..	..	..	30%
	Double-barrel ..	..	..	..	30%
55	Pistols—Single-barrel not magazine	..	..	..	150%
	Double-barrel or magazine	..	..	..	150%
	Revolvers ..	..	..	..	150%

	Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate		Column III General Rate	
		Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
Rifles and Carbines—					
5	Single-barrel with magazine	..		..	150%
	Single-barrel without magazine	..		..	150%
	Double-barrel	..	..	..	150%
	Other	..	..	..	150%
	Air guns, air rifles and air pistols not being toys			..	150%
10 Arms, parts and Accessories for—					
Cleaning outfits—					
	For shot guns	..	..	..	30%
	For other arms	..	..	..	150%
Parts and other accessories—					
15	For shot guns	..	..	..	30%
	For other arms	..	..	..	150%
Aromatic Chemicals—					
20	Essential oils, (synthetic and natural) other than ylang-ylang oil, vetyver oil and geranium oil, and soap compounds—				
	In containers of 4 oz. capacity and under	..	100%	..	110%
	In containers of 8 oz. capacity and over 4 oz.	..	100%	..	110%
Other—					
	Aromatic chemicals	..	..	..	40%
25	Essential oils, synthetic	..	..	..	40%
	Essential oils, not elsewhere specified	..	..	..	30%
	Soap compounds	..	..	..	40%
	Arrows and bows and parts and accessories thereof			..	48%
	Artificial flowers, foliage and fruit	..		..	250%
30	Artificial leather cloth not elsewhere specified	..		..	50%
	Artificial resin, not elsewhere specified	..		..	27%
	Artificial silk waste	..	..	..	50%
	Artificial Teeth (except dentures) and dental materials, not elsewhere specified	..		..	25 4/5%
35 Artists' materials not elsewhere specified—					
	Artists' boards	25%
	Artists' colours	15%	25%
	Other	25%

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	Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate		Column III General Rate	
		Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
Asbestos—					
5	Fibre .. ..	..	..	..	7½%
	Fibrous fillers .. ..	..	..	..	25%
	Packing .. ..	..	..	..	25%
	Ridges .. ..	..	..	..	50%
	Sheets .. ..	..	..	..	50%
10	Tiles .. ..	..	..	..	50%
	Manufactures not elsewhere specified ..	..	..	..	50%
	Asphalt, Bitumen, Coalpitch and Tar per cwt...			..	2 10
	Atomisers and sprayers (other than scent sprayers) and parts thereof not elsewhere specified ..	12%		..	22%
15	Avarum Bark per cwt. ..			..	3 0
	Balunga per cwt. ..			..	49 20
	Baskets and basketware, not elsewhere specified..			..	200%
	Bathing caps .. ..			..	150%
	Bath mats and boards, wooden ..			..	200%
20	Bathroom fittings, not elsewhere specified—				
	Brass .. ..			..	200%
	Iron and steel	200%		..	210%
	Wooden .. ..			..	300%
	Baths and sinks-earthenware, porcelain and china	30%		..	40%
25	Beads, not elsewhere specified ..			..	50%
	Beedy leaves per cwt. ..			..	7 20
	Bee-keeping appliances and parts thereof ..	12%		..	22%
	Beer, ale and porter and all other malt liquors				
	.. .. per gallon ..			27 0..	27 50
30	Belt preservatives and syrup .. ..			..	27%
	Betel leaves per cwt. ..			..	186 0
	Bicycles (pedal) and tricycles (pedal) other than toys, and accessories and spare parts, not elsewhere specified	20%		..	30%
35	Bicycle frames and forks—				
	Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of— ..	10%		..	20%
	Bird seed, including millet .. ..			..	150%
40	Bitters—				
	Angostura .. ..			..	200%
	Orange .. ..			..	200%
	Peach .. ..			..	200%
	Bituminous solution	36%		..	41%
45	Boiler cement and compositions	27%
	Blacking for foundry (casting) purposes	24%
	Boiler cleaning fluid	27%

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	Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate		Column III General Rate	
		Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
5	Bon-Bons (Christmas Crackers), other than any form of confectionery or fireworks of a dangerous character .. ..	..	..	..	200%
	Book-binding cloth .. ..	..	..	..	27%
	Boot and shoe lasts—				
	Iron and steel .. ..	..	27%	..	37%
10	Wooden .. ..	..	..	..	37%
	Boot and shoe protectors—				
	Iron and steel .. ..	..	25%	..	35%
	Leather .. ..	..	25%	..	35%
	Rubber .. ..	..	..	..	42%
15	Other .. ..	..	..	..	35%
	Boots and shoe soles and heels—				
	Leather .. ..	..	115%	..	125%
	Rubber .. ..	..	..	..	156%
	Wooden .. ..	..	..	..	27%
20	Boot and shoe trees—				
	Aluminium .. ..	..	100%	..	110%
	Iron and steel .. ..	..	100%	..	110%
	Wooden .. ..	..	..	..	110%
	Other .. ..	..	..	..	110%
25	Boots and shoes—				
	Canvas, rubber-soled .. ..	..	..	..	310%
	Leather .. ..	..	300%	..	310%
	Other .. ..	..	300%	..	310%
30	Boots and shoes, semi-finished, viz., leather uppers and cut leather insoles, lined with other material .. ..	..	..	..	200%
	Bottling capsules .. ..	..	..	..	27%
	Breakfast, Tiffin, Tea and Dinner wagons and parts thereof .. ..	..	..	..	200%
35	Brewing sugars and other ingredients for use in brewing not elsewhere specified .. ..	..	21%	..	31%
40	Bristles, Polyamide shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of Tooth brushes .. ..	..	..	..	12%
	Bristles, other .. ..	..	..	..	27%
	Brooms and Broom heads .. ..	..	..	..	200%
	Brushes—				
	Artists'	20%	..	30%
45	Cloth	50%
	Dental plate	30%
	Hair	50%
	Iodine	50%
	Jewellers'	50%

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Column I			Column II		Column III	
Article			Preferential Rate		General Rate	
			Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
	Nail ..	..	..	..	100%	..
5	Painters' (decorators) ..	..	20%	..	30%	..
	Scrubbing ..	..	..	..	30%	..
	Shaving ..	..	..	..	30%	..
	Shoe ..	..	..	..	30%	..
	Stencil ..	..	..	..	30%	..
10	Throat and medical ..	..	..	..	30%	..
	Tooth ..	..	..	..	60%	..
	Other ..	..	..	..	50%	..
	Builders' woodwork, not elsewhere specified ..	..	..	..	250%	..
	Bullets, Pellets and Shot—					
15	Lead ..	..	..	..	50%	..
	Nickel ..	..	..	..	50%	..
	Other ..	..	..	..	50%	..
	Cables, Cordage, Rope and Twine, not elsewhere specified—					
20	Cotton ..	..	..	..	42%	..
	Hemp ..	..	..	..	42%	..
	Jute ..	..	..	..	42%	..
	Manilla ..	..	..	..	42%	..
	Sisal ..	..	..	..	42%	..
25	Other ..	..	..	..	42%	..
	Cachets and Capsules for Medicine ..	..	..	..	25 $\frac{4}{5}$ %	..
	Camphor ..	..	..	..	50%	..
	Candles ..	..	..	..	150%	..
	Candle sticks and Stands other than electroplated ware—					
30	Brass ..	..	..	..	300%	..
	Plastic ..	..	..	..	300%	..
	Wooden ..	..	..	..	300%	..
	Canes and Pattars ..	..	per cwt.	..	..	12 0
35	Carbon Black ..	..	..	..	9%	..
	Carbon rods shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of Drycell batteries ..	..	9%	..	19%	..
	Cards, playing ..	..	300%	..	310%	..
40	Casein, not elsewhere specified ..	..	..	..	27%	..
	Castors ..	..	27%	..	37%	..
	Cartle, requirements and equipment shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the breeding of, viz.—					
45	Ampoules of frozen semen ..	..	..	..	9%	..
	Plastic vacuum sites for storing fodder ..	..	..	..	9%	..
	Vacuum flasks used for storing bovine semen in liquid air ..	..	..	..	9%	..
	Ceiling and Flooring boards ..	..	36%	..	41%	..
50	"Cellophane", "Rayophane", "Pliofilm" and similar transparent wrapping material, not elsewhere specified ..	..	27%	..	37%	..
	Celluloid sheets ..	..	..	..	27%	..
55	Ceramic ware—raw materials shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of ..	..	10%	..	20%	..
	Chalk, Tailors ..	..	..	..	21%	..
	Chalk, not elsewhere specified ..	..	..	..	21%	..
60	Charts, Thermograph recording ..	..	9%	..	19%	..
	Cheakai ..	..	per cwt.	..	..	27 0
	Cheakai Powder ..	..	per cwt.	..	..	27 0
	Chemicals, not elsewhere specified—					
	Alum ..	..	25%	..	30%	..
65	Aluminium sulphate and soda ash shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of paper	10%	..	15%	..
	Ammonia	25%	..	30%	..

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Column I

Column II

Column III

Article

Preferential Rate

General Rate

Ad valorem

Rs. c.

Ad valorem

Rs. c.

5	Barium sulphate, litharge and red lead shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of splashproof accumulators and batteries	10%	..	15%
	Bicarbonate of soda	25%	..	30%
10	Bleaching powder (Chloride of lime)	27%	..	37%
	Borax	25%	..	30%
	Calcium carbide	25%	..	35%
	Calcium carbonate not elsewhere specified	25%	..	30%
15	Calcium carbonate shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of agricultural chemicals	6%	..	11%
	Calcium Cyanide	25%	..	30%
	Caustic soda	25%	..	30%
20	Chemicals shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of leather footwear	9 ³ / ₁₀ %	..	15 ³ / ₁₀ %
25	Chemicals shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of dry cell batteries, viz., Manganese dioxide, salammoniac, Zinc chloride and mercury sublimate	10%	..	15%
30	Chemicals shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of pins, clips and plastic products	10%	..	15%
35	Chemical shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of printing ink, viz., Magnesia, ink powder, titanium oxide, magnesium carbonate	10%	..	15%
	Chloroform	25%	..	30%
	Cream of Tartar	25%	..	30%
	Creosote not elsewhere specified	25%	..	30%
40	Dextrine	25%	..	30%
	Dextrose pure and Dextrose fortified	10%	..	15%
	Disinfectants	6%	..	16%
	Epsom salts	25%	..	30%
	Ether	25%	..	30%
45	Extracts for tanning—Wattle bark extract	6%	..	11%
	Other	25%	..	30%
Gases—				
	Carbonic Acid	66%	..	76%
50	Filing gas and washing gas shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of electric lamp bulbs	10%	..	15%
	Oxygen	25%	..	30%
	Other	25%	..	30%
55	Glass powder	25%	..	30%
	Glauber salt	25%	..	30%
	Hardeners shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of plywood	6%	..	11%
60	Hartal—			
	Solid	25%	..	30%
	Powder	25%	..	30%
	Hydrogen Peroxide	25%	..	30%
	Mineral jelly	25%	..	30%
65	Munsal	25%	..	30%
	Napthalene	25%	..	30%
	Potassium per mangan	27%	..	37%
	Rubber solution	50%	..	55%

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Column I Article		Column II Preferential Rate Ad valorem Rs. c.		Column III General Rate Ad valorem Rs. c.	
	Saccharine	27%		37%	
5	Saltpetre	25%		30%	
	Soda ash shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of glass and glassware	10%		15%	
	Soda ash not elsewhere specified	25%		30%	
10	Soda bisulphite			9%	
	Sodium metabisulphite	25%		30%	
	Sodium sulphite	6%		11%	
	Stearine, not elsewhere specified	25%		30%	
	Wood preservatives	6%		11%	
15	Other	25%		30%	
	Chicory			200%	
	Chillies, Dried per cwt.			1.25%	
	China Clay, not elsewhere specified			27%	
20	Chinaware and Porcelainware (other than Sanitaryware) not elsewhere specified—				
	Wall and floor tiles	100%		105%	
	Other	72%		77%	
	Christmas Tree decorations—				
	Electric bulb sets	100%		110%	
25	Other			200%	
	Cider per gallon				10 80
	Cigar and Cigarette Boxes, Cases and Holders, other than gold and silver plated ware and gold, platinum and silverware—				
30	Iron and steel	300%		310%	
	Other			310%	
35	Cinematograph Films Processed (sound and silent) other than Films Certified by the Director of Education to be films of an Educational character per foot			0 18 ³ / ₄ + 20% surcharge ..	0 19 + 20% surcharge
	Clocks (except gold and silverware)—				
	Where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation do not exceed Rs. 50 per clock	100%		110%	
40	Where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation exceed Rs. 50 per clock	300%		310%	
	Spare parts and accessories for	50%		60%	
	Cloisonnaware, not elsewhere specified			300%	
45	Cocoa (prepared)			300%	
	Coffee, Beans, not roasted per lb.				2 00
	Coffee, mixed or unmixed, not elsewhere specified			300%	
	Coffee substitutes, not elsewhere specified			300%	
	Coffin Mountings—				
50	Brass			48%	
	Plated			48%	
	Coir, manufactures wholly or mainly of			300%	
	Compressed fibre boards			27%	
	Confectionery including chocolates	300%		310%	
55	Copra, not being Copra which is the produce of the Maldivé Islands .. per cwt. ..				6 30
	Corks and Cork Manufactures, not elsewhere specified—				
	Cork agglomerated			27%	
60	Corks			9%	
	Cork sheets			9%	
	Crown corks not elsewhere specified			48%	

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Column I
ArticleColumn II
Preferential RateColumn III
General Rate

Ad valorem Rs. c. Ad valorem Rs. c.

Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate Ad valorem Rs. c.	Column III General Rate Ad valorem Rs. c.
5 Corrugated Plastic Roofing (transparent and translucent) including, "Perspex" ..	—	.. 50%
Corrugated Roofing, not elsewhere specified (transparent and translucent) ..	—	.. 50%
Cotton Wadding ..	—	.. 24%
Cotton Waste ..	—	.. 27%
10 Cowries ..	—	.. 66%
Cream ..	100%	.. 110%
Crucibles ..	—	.. 27%
Cups and Saucers, Dishes and Plates, not elsewhere specified—		
15 Aluminium ..	90%	.. 100%
Glass ..	—	.. 100%
Plastic and Bakelite ..	—	.. 100%
Curtain Rods and Fitting including Curtain Wire—		
Iron and steel ..	40%	.. 50%
20 Wooden ..	—	.. 155%
Curios and Bricabrac ..	—	.. 300%
Cutch .. per cwt. ..	—	.. 69 0
Cutlery, not elsewhere specified—		
25 Knives, scissors, razors and other cutleryware including spoons and forks, but not including gold and silverware ..	40%	.. 50%
Sugarcane cutting knives ..	10%	.. 20%
Damasceneware, not elsewhere specified ..	—	.. 300%
Date Stamps and Inking Pads ..	—	.. 30%
30 Diamonds ..	—	.. 300%
Distempers ..	50%	.. 60%
Drain cleaning outfits ..	27%	.. 37%
Drawing pins ..	—	.. 18%
Dry Battery Cells .. per gross ..	—	.. 15
35 Dyes and Dyestuffs—		
For dyeing textiles, wearing apparel, and soap	9%	.. 19%
Hair Dye ..	—	.. 100%
Other ..	18%	.. 28%
Earthenware not elsewhere specified		
40 Pots and Pans per 100 ..	40 0..	45 0
Roofing tiles—		
Flat, full, not larger in size than 16½" × 10½" per 1000 ..	108 0..	128 0
45 Flat, half, not larger in size than 16½" × 5¼" per 100 ..	78 0..	88 0
Flat larger than 16½" × 10½" per 100 ..	168 0..	198 0
Ridges .. per 100 ..	282 0..	357 0
Sanitary ware ..	35%	.. 40%
Wall and floor tiles ..	100%	.. 105%
50 Other ..	72%	.. 77%

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Column I

Column II

Column III

Article

Preferential Rate

General Rate

Ad valorem

Rs. c.

Ad valorem

Rs. c.

Eau-de-Cologne—

5	Packed in containers or bottles of less than 4 ounce capacity			150% or 150.00 per gallon which ever is higher
10	Packed in larger containers or bottles			175% or 175.00 per gallon which ever is higher
15	Electric Accumulators and Batteries (except splashproof accumulators and batteries for motor vehicles and dry cells) and Parts thereof	20%	..	30%
Electric Appliances—				
20	Including electric heating and cooking apparatus, vacuum cleaners washing machines, shavers, massagers, hair clippers, hair driers, food mixers, bells and floor polishers (excluding electric smoothing irons), and parts and accessories therefor	200%	..	210%
25	Electric smoothing irons and parts and accessories therefor	100%	..	110%
	Electric Cap Lamps for Miners, complete with Battery and parts thereof	10%	..	20%
30	Electrical cigarette lighters .. ..		..	300%
	Electric fluorescent tubes	27%	..	37%
	Electric lamp bulbs	55%	..	65%
	Electric lighting accessories and electrical goods and apparatus, not elsewhere specified—			
35	Articles which in the opinion of the Principal Collector of Customs are considered to be luxury or fancy articles	200%	..	210%
	Other than luxury or fancy articles	30%	..	40%
	Electric neon signs	300%	..	310%
40	Electric wires and cables	27%	..	37%
	Electrical goods and apparatus and parts thereof shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of antibiotics including penicillin, drugs, pharmaceuticals and patent medicines, Milk foods, infants' and invalids' foods and glucose or for packing such products imported in bulk			9%
	Electrodes	15%	..	25%
50	Electroplated ware except silver-plated and gold-plated ware, not elsewhere specified—			
	Bath room fittings			200%
	Candlesticks and stands			300%
55	Tableware including presentation cups and shields (except cutlery including forks and spoons)			300%
	Trays			300%
	Vases			300%
	Waiters			300%
60	Wire, iron and steel, shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of pins and clips	10%	..	20%
Other, not elsewhere specified—				
65	Iron and steel	30%	..	40%
	Other metal			50%
	Enamelled coagulating pans	10%	..	20%

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Column I

Column II

Column III

Article

Preferential Rate

General Rate

Ad valorem

Rs. c.

Ad valorem

Rs. c.

5	Essential oils, natural (other than perfumes)— Ylang-ylang oil, vetyver oil and geranium oil				25%
	Explosives—				
	Cartridges, filled or empty				65%
	Fireworks				300%
10	Gun powder, fine (passing No. 10 standard mesh) per lb.				300%
	Percussion caps and propellant powder and explo- sives, not elsewhere specified				36%
	Feathers and Plumes				300%
	Feeding stuffs for animals—				
15	Fish meal				12½%
	Other				36%
	Felt—				
	Asphalted				27%
	Hair				27%
20	Roofing				27%
	Rubberised				42%
	Fibre, not elsewhere specified—				
	Aloe	27%			
	Flax	27%			
25	Hemp	27%			
	Jute	27%			
	Mexican	9%			
	Palmyrah, not elsewhere specified	27%			
	Sisal	27%			
30	Other	27%			
	Filter powder				24%
	Filters and component parts thereof, for filtering waste oil	30%			40%
	Fire bricks	27%			37%
35	Fire bricks shown to the satisfaction of the Princi- pal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the cement ceramic and glass industries	9%			19%
	Fire clay				27%
	Fire cement				9%
40	Fireproof clothing				27%
	Floor covering, not elsewhere specified				200%
	Flavouring essences including powder and oil				50%
	Flowers, fresh Per cwt.				
	Fly paper and traps				18%
45	Food colouring matter				17½%
	French chalk				21%
	Fuller's earth (not prepared) not elsewhere speci- fied				27%
50	Furniture including stands (other than manufac- tures of wood and timber) for the display of goods in shops and parts thereof				300%
	Furniture and parts thereof, not elsewhere speci- fied (excluding upholstery materials)				
	Complete	300%			310%
55	Parts—				
	Wire mattresses (other than upholstered wire or spring mattresses) and parts thereof				100%
	Other				200%
	Garden umbrellas				300%
60	Gauntlets, rubber				300%
	Ginger, raw or dried except preserved ginger per cwt. Glass and manufactures wholly or mainly thereof, not elsewhere specified—				
	Bottles of less than 6 ounces capacity				9%
65	Bottles with a mouth of 3 inches in diameter and over shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for packing locally made confectionery				9%
	Funnels				18%

10 0

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Column I		Column II		Column III	
Article		Preferential Rate		General Rate	
		Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
5	Packing materials including bottles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for packing antibiotics including penicillin, drugs, pharmaceuticals, patent medicines, milk foods, infants' and invalids' foods and glucose manufactured locally or imported in bulk for packing locally			9%	
	Other, including jars and pots of less than 6 oz. capacity			66%	
	Window and plate glass			24%	
15	Glass beads and bangles including imitation pearls			50%	
	Glue, including synthetic resin glue, shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of local products			12%	
20	Glue, other, including size			27%	
	Gold leaf			50%	
	Goldplated ware			300%	
	Golf balls	66%		76%	
25	Grain (other than paddy, rice and malt)—				
	Beans per cwt.		0 50..		0 75
	Wheat, gram, peas, oats, barley and other per cwt.		0 50..		1 0
	Wheat, oats, barley (pearled or partially husked) per cwt.		1 0..		1 50
30	Granolithic Powder			27%	
	Graphite not elsewhere specified			27%	
	Grass, straw and rush manufactures not elsewhere specified			300%	
	Gum bottles with brush, empty			42%	
35	Gums and resins, not elsewhere specified—				
	Acacia			27%	
	Arabic			27%	
	Beniamin per cwt.				93 0
	Copal	9%		19%	
40	Dammar per cwt.				39 0
	Lac	9%		19%	
	Olibanum per cwt.				42 0
	Resins, n.e.s.			9%	
	Shellac	9%		19%	
45	Gums, shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for local manufacture of envelopes			12%	
	Gunnies and gunny cloth			18%	
50	Haberdashery and millinery (except manufactures of natural silk and artificial silk and any admixtures where the natural silk and/or artificial silk content is not less than 50 per cent. by weight)—				
	Ties, collars, corsets, brassieres and boot laces	50%		55%	
55	Other	50%		55%	
	Hat bodies, uncovered or unlined			27%	
	Hats and caps, not elsewhere specified—				
	Woollen and felt	100%		110%	
	Other			50%	
60	Hats—				
	Incomplete			42%	
	Pith shapes for the manufacture of			9%	
	Hay and straw			300%	
	Heating apparatus, not elsewhere specified, including cooking stoves other than iron and steel, and parts thereof			39%	
65	Honey			70%	
	Horse shoes, aluminium	200%		210%	
	Hose, garden, of ¼ inch to 1 inch in diameter—				
70	All rubber			66%	

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Column I
ArticleColumn II
Preferential RateColumn III
General Rate

Ad valorem

Rs. c.

Ad valorem

Rs. c.

Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Column III General Rate Ad valorem	Rs. c.
Plastic .. ..	..	..	100%	
5 Hose pipes and piping and couplings therefor, except pipes and piping made exclusively of rubber and not exceeding 1½ inches in diameter, not elsewhere specified .. ..	..	..	27%	
Ice boxes .. ..	..	..	200%	
10 Icecream freezers, other than machinery .. ..	..	..	50%	
Images and statues—				
Earthenware, porcelain, china and stone	300%	..	310%	
Wooden .. ..	..	..	310%	
Other, except gold and silverware .. ..	..	..	310%	
15 Imitation jewellery, jari goods, imitation jari goods and spangles and goldplated and silver plated wire and thread, but not including other electroplated ware .. ..	..	..	200%	
Implements and tools—				
20 Agricultural, viz.:				
Alavangoes, axes, forks for digging manuring or weeding, harrows, katties, knives and saws for budding pruning or tapping, mamoties, picks, ploughs, sickles, soil block makers (plantools and dibblers), and parts thereof	3%	..	8%	
25 Incandescent mantles	30%	..	40%	
Ink other than writing ink—				
Drawing .. ..	..	..	27%	
Duplicating .. ..	..	..	27%	
30 Indian .. ..	..	..	27%	
Marking .. ..	..	..	27%	
Printing .. ..	..	..	27%	
Stencils .. ..	..	..	27%	
Thermograph .. ..	..	..	27%	
35 Other .. ..	..	..	27%	
Ink—Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of printing viz.—				
Bronze powder	9%	..	14%	
40 Gum Copal	9%	..	19%	
Middle Chrome	9%	..	14%	
Wood resin	—	..	9%	
Yellow Chrome powder	9%	..	14%	
Zinc white	9%	..	14%	
45 Instant tea factories—Plant, equipment, and chemicals shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for use in the pilot plant or in other			2½%	
Instruments, Appliances and Apparatus, and parts thereof not elsewhere specified—				
50 Automatic parking meters and parts thereof .. ..	..	..	18%	
Brodie meters and parts thereof	18%	..	28%	
Chlorinators and parts thereof .. ..	..	..	18%	
Dental plates and parts thereof	18%	
55 Dissecting instruments and parts thereof	18%	

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Column I Article		Column II Preferential Rate		Column III General Rate	
		Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
	Drawing office sets .. ..	..	..	18%	..
5	Dust respirators .. ..	..	..	18%	..
	Fire extinguishers and refills and parts thereof..	..	..	18%	..
	Galvanometers and parts thereof ..	..	..	18%	..
	Gas masks .. ..	..	..	18%	..
	Gas meters and parts thereof ..	..	..	18%	..
10	Lenses not elsewhere specified ..	..	..	18%	..
	Mathematical instruments and parts thereof ..	..	..	18%	..
	Medical instruments and parts thereof ..	..	..	18%	..
	Miners' safety lamps and parts thereof ..	..	..	9%	..
	Precision laboratory balances and parts thereof ..	..	..	18%	..
15	Rain recorders and parts thereof ..	..	..	18%	..
	Scientific instruments and parts thereof ..	..	..	18%	..
	Sterilising equipment shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for industrial use ..	..	..	9%	..
20	Sundials and parts thereof .. ..	..	..	36%	..
	Sunshine recorders and parts thereof ..	..	..	18%	..
	Surgical catgut and silk & art silk ligatures & sutures .. ..	..	..	18%	..
	Surgical instruments and parts thereof ..	..	..	18%	..
25	Taximeters and parts thereof ..	15%	..	25%	..
	Thermometers, not elsewhere specified and parts thereof—				
	Clinical .. ..	..	..	12%	..
	Other .. ..	..	..	18%	..
30	Trusses and parts thereof ..	..	..	18%	..
	Watermeters and parts thereof ..	..	..	18%	..
	Weighing instruments and parts thereof not elsewhere specified—				
	Iron and steel, wholly or mainly of ..	27%	..	37%	..
35	Other .. ..	..	..	27%	..
	Instruments, Appliances and Apparatus and parts thereof shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of antibiotics including penicillin, drugs, pharmaceuticals and patent medicines, milk foods, infants' and invalids' foods and glucose or for packing such products imported in bulk			9%	..
	Insulating Material not elsewhere specified—				
45	Fibre glass, silicate of cotton, prepared fibre slabs and expanded ebonite ..	27%	..	37%	..
	Other	27%	..	37%	..
	Iron and Steel cooking Stoves, parts for	27%	..	37%	..
50	Iron and Steel Drums and Tanks, black, painted or galvanised, parts for, not elsewhere specified	18%	..	23%	..
	Ivory, manufactured .. ..	..	..	300%	..
	Ivory, unmanufactured .. ..	..	..	27%	..
	Jams, Jellies and Marmalades	200%	..	210%	..
	Jewellers enamel	24%	..
55	Jewellery and Gold and Silver-Smiths' wares	300%	..

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Column I

Column II

Column III

Article

Preferential Rate

General Rate

Ad valorem

Rs. c.

Ad valorem

Rs. c.

5	Jewellery and Trinket boxes other than gold and silverplated and gold, platinum and silver boxes .. .. .			..	300%		
	Jointing .. .. .			..	27%		
	Joss Sticks (inclusive of packing and labels) per lb. Kapok .. .. .			..	15%		10 0
10	Kerosene Oil as defined in section 167 of the Customs Ordinance except dangerous petroleum per gallon .. .. .			..			08
	Konam Bark per cwt. .. .. .			..			7 80
15	Lamps and Lanterns (except paper) and parts, not elsewhere specified— ..						
	Incandescent—						
	Iron and steel	48%		..	58%		
	Other .. .. .			..	48%		
	Other than incandescent—						
20	Iron and steel	12%		..	22%		
	Other .. .. .			..	22%		
	Lard .. .. .			..	17½%		
	Lawn Sprinklers and Parts thereof, not elsewhere specified—						
25	Iron and steel	150%		..	160%		
	Other .. .. .			..	160%		
	Leather and Leather Goods, not elsewhere specified—						
	Leather	100%		..	105%		
	Harness and saddlery	200%		..	210%		
30	Other	200%		..	205%		
	Linseed .. .. .			..	26%		
	Lubricating Oil, Petroleum (refined)	per gallon	1 20..				1 30
	Machinery—						
	Accounting machines	32½%		..	42½%		
35	Agricultural machinery and component parts thereof, not elsewhere specified	3%		..	13%		
	Banian making and knitting machines and parts thereof	9%		..	19%		
	Brick-making machinery and parts thereof	9%		..	19%		
40	Concrete block-making machines and parts thereof	9%		..	19%		
	Conveying, hoisting, excavating, road construction and mining machinery— .. .. .			..
	Cranes, hoists and lifting machinery and component parts thereof	24%		..	29%		
45	Earth moving equipment, trailers parts—						
	Shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for use in Government irrigation and agricultural schemes	5%		..	13%		

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Column I		Column II		Column III	
Article		Preferential Rate		General Rate	
		Ad valorem	Rs. e.	Ad valorem	Rs. e.
	Other	27%	..	37%	
5	Plumbago machinery and parts thereof ..	9%	..	19%	
	Steam rollers and component parts thereof ..	27%	..	37%	
	Stone crushing machinery and parts thereof..	27%	..	37%	
	Other, including parts	18%	..	23%	
10	Duplicating machines and accessories and parts thereof	27%	..	37%	
	Electric alternators, dynamos, excitors, generators, control and switch gear and parts thereof ..	18%	..	28%	
	Electric fans, complete	100%	..	110%	
15	Electric motors, transformers and converters, and component parts thereof	18%	..	23%	
	Machine belting, and fasteners for	27%	..	37%	
20	Machinery and parts thereof shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of antibiotics including penicillin, drugs, pharmaceuticals and patent medicines, milk foods, infants' and invalids' foods and glucose or for packing such products imported in bulk.	9%	..	19%	
25	Machinery for making exercise books and component parts thereof	9%	..	19%	
	Machinery for making safety matches and component parts thereof	9%	..	19%	
	Machinery for processing and baling fibre and parts thereof	9%	..	19%	
30	Machinery for spinning or weaving and component parts thereof	9%	..	19%	
35	Machinery of the following description and parts thereof which are shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for rolling aluminium foil and cutting such rolled foil and cutting paper imported in a non-processed state to sizes suitable for packing sole crepe rubber for export and for lining tea chests, tea packets or desiccated coconut chests—				
40	Rolling machines, winding machines, annealing machines, slitting machines, cross-cutters guillotine machines, machines for grinding rolls of foil-rolling mills and component parts thereof	9%	..	19%	
45	Machinery, oil pressing and refining and component parts thereof .. .. .		..	27%	
50	Machinery which is shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported—				
	For the purpose of processing latex sole crepe and softened rubber and parts for such machinery	9%	..	19%	
55	For the purpose of manufacture of finished rubber goods and parts for such machinery ..	3%	..	13%	
	Machines operated by disc, token or coin and component parts and accessories thereof ..	145%	..	155%	
60	Machines, self-contained air conditioning, comprising elements for cooling, controlling humidity, cleaning and circulating air—				
	Complete	180%	..	185%	
	Parts	175%	..	185%	
	Machines, sewing and component parts thereof—				
65	Industrial (excluding parts)	3%	..	13%	
	Other, including parts	30%	..	40%	
	Machine tools and parts thereof	19%	..	29%	
70	Marine diesel engines and spare parts thereof shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported to be fitted on fishing craft	9%	..	19%	

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Column I		Column II		Column III
Article		Preferential Rate		General Rate
		Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem Rs. c.
5	Outboard motors shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local fishing industry ..	9%	..	19%
	Plummer blocks (excluding ball and roller bearings) flanged couplings and set collars ..	34%	..	44%
10	Pneumatic machinery, including tools and parts thereof ..	19%	..	29%
	Prime movers, not elsewhere specified, internal combustion engines and parts—			
	Oil	21%	..	31%
	Petrol and other	27%	..	37%
15	Printing and book binding machinery, complete and parts thereof, not elsewhere specified ..	21%	..	31%
	Pumping machinery and component parts thereof—			
	Water pumps—			
	Where the inlet or outlet has a diameter of 1½ inches or less, and parts for such water pumps	22%	..	32%
	Other, including parts	2½%	..	12½%
	Other pumps, including component parts ..	11%	..	21%
25	Refrigerating machinery and parts thereof (excluding refrigerators and parts) proved to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the preservation of milk and other foodstuffs for commercial purposes	9%	..	19%
30	Refrigerators and component parts ..	300%	..	310%
	Rice hullers and parts thereof ..	40%	..	50%
	Rubber rollers (excluding ball and roller bearings)	34%	..	44%
	Saw benches	34%	..	44%
35	Semi-automatic paste mould glass blowing machines and component parts thereof ..	9%	..	19%
	Sock-making and knitting machinery and parts thereof	9%	..	19%
	Solid pulleys	34%	..	44%
	Sugar making machinery and parts thereof ..	3%	..	13%
40	Sulphur grinding machinery	6%	..	16%
	Tea machinery and component parts thereof—			
	Which in the opinion of the Tea Controller are not produced in Ceylon	27%	..	37%
	Other	46%	..	56%
45	Tile-making machines and parts thereof ..	9%	..	19%
	Typewriters and component parts thereof ..	24%	..	26½%
	Watering machines and parts thereof ..	3%	..	13%
	Weighing machines and parts thereof ..	27%	..	37%
	Windmills	19%	..	29%
50	Wood working machinery and parts thereof ..	9%	..	19%
	Machinery, not elsewhere specified and component parts thereof	27%	..	37%
	Magic Lanterns and parts thereof including slides (excluding toys) .. ..		..	150%
55	Malt and Hops .. ..		..	11%
	Manures of all sorts, including castor seed poonac, and refuse of saltpetre .. ..		..	12½%
	Marble slabs, not elsewhere specified, and monuments	60%	..	65%
60	Marble sawn but not further prepared ..	50%	..	55%
	Margarine .. ..		..	50%
	Marukkolunthu per lb.		..	
	Masking tape .. ..		..	33%
	Matrices, Gramophone and Phonograph Records ..		..	18%
65	Mats and Matting, including rubber mats and matting .. ..		..	300%
	Mechanical Lighters and parts thereof	300%
	Mechanical lighter fuel	100%	..	105%
	Mercury	25%	..	30%

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	Column I Article	Column II		Column III	
		Preferential Rate		General Rate	
		Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
Metals—					
5	Aluminium—				
	Sheets, flat or corrugated, plates and circles, not fabricated	17½%		.. 27½%	
	Bars, rods, wires, tubes, strips not elsewhere specified, and pipes, not fabricated	17½%		.. 27½%	
10	Angles, bulbs, channels, shapes and sections, tees, beams, joists, pillars and rails, not fabricated	17½%		.. 27½%	
	Aluminium barbed wire	25%		.. 35%	
15	Aluminium buckets which are shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for use on rubber estates	10%		.. 20%	
	Aluminium foil, not elsewhere specified	32½%		.. 42½%	
20	Aluminium hollow-ware, not elsewhere specified	42%		.. 52%	
	Aluminium ridges for roofing	30%		.. 40%	
25	Aluminium seals shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for packing, antibiotics including penicillin, drugs, pharmaceuticals, patent medicines, milk foods, infants' and invalids' foods and glucose manufactured locally or imported in bulk for packing locally	10%		.. 20%	
30	Aluminium tubes shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of tooth paste containers	10%		.. 20%	
35	Aluminium ware of the following description, which is shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for use in the rubber or tea industries—				
	Bulking tanks to be used in rubber and tea factories	10%		.. 20%	
40	Coagulating dishes, coagulating tanks and separators, latex rain guards, tea sieves and winnows	10%		.. 20%	
	Churns and coagulating pans for the rubber industry	10%		.. 20%	
45	Latex measures	10%		.. 20%	
	Tea leaf basins	10%		.. 20%	
	Transportation tanks for use in the rubber industry	10%		.. 20%	
50	Aluminium ware, wholly or mainly of, not elsewhere specified	35%		.. 45%	
	Antimony and lead shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of electric accumulators .. ..			.. 9%	
55	Bronze, brass, copper, delta metal, gun metal and yellow metal—				
	Bars, rods, wires, tubes, strips and pipes, not fabricated	17½%		.. 27½%	
	Cocks, ball valves and shower roses .. ..			.. 22½%	
60	Nails and screws .. ..			.. 22½%	
	Panel pins and escutcheon pins .. ..			.. 22½%	
	Sheets and plates not fabricated—				
	Brass	17½%		.. 27½%	
	Other	17½%		.. 27½%	
65	Tubes and pipes, fabricated .. ..			.. 45%	
	Wire (other than insulated) fabricated .. ..			.. 45%	
70	Cans, metal, ready made or ready made components of, shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for canning local produce—				
	Iron and steel	12%		.. 22%	
	Other .. ..			.. 22%	

Column I		Column II		Column III	
Article		Preferential Rate		General Rate	
		Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
5	Door and window fittings, locks, padlocks and keys—				
	Iron and steel, wholly or mainly of ..	35%		45%	
	Other			45%	
	Fencing material	21%		31%	
	Flexible tubing			32½%	
10	Hinges—				
	Brass			39%	
	Iron and steel	27%		32%	
	Iron and steel—				
15	Bars and rods, slabs including blister, jumper and tool steel, not fabricated ..			17½%	
	Black or galvanized chains, bolts, nuts, rivets not elsewhere specified, washers and nails (except wire nails)	30%		40%	
	Cast iron pans and baths	32½%		42½%	
20	Cocks	22½%		32½%	
	Cooking stoves	22½%		32½%	
	Drums and tanks, blackpainted or glvanized and parts thereof, not elsewhere specified ..	25%		30%	
25	Expanded metal and other materials for reinforcement, not fabricated ..			17½%	
	Galvanized iron buckets of 14 inches diameter and over	15%		25%	
	Gratings and drain covers	38%		48%	
30	Hoop iron and steel and strapping wire and other iron and steel and wire specially prepared for strapping packages ..	5%		15%	
	Manufactures wholly or mainly of, not elsewhere specified	35%		45%	
35	Nail wire shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the purposes of manufacturing nails	10%		20%	
	Plates and sheets, galvanized or coated, flat or corrugated, not fabricated, not elsewhere specified**	17½%		27½%	
40	Printed containers shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for packing antibiotics including penicillin, drugs, pharmaceuticals, patent medicines, and glucose manufactured locally or imported in bulk for packing locally	9%		19%	
45	**Plates and sheets, not coated, flat or corrugated, not fabricated, not elsewhere specified			17½%	
50	Printed containers shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for packing milk foods, and infants and invalids' foods manufactured locally or imported in bulk for packing locally	3%		13%	
55	Printed containers shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for packing produce imported in bulk	12%		22%	
60	Rolled angles, bulbs, channels, shapes and sections, H-iron, girders, tees, beams joists, pillars, rails, not fabricated			17½%	
	Screws—				
	Wood	21%		26%	
	Other	21%		31%	
65	Sheets and circles, declared to be imported for the purpose of manufacturing drums for the export of local produce			9%	
70	Sheets coated, flat, printed, shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of crown corks	10%		20%	

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	Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate		Column III General Rate	
		Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
	Slotted angles	100%		110%	
5	Staples for use with barbed wire			12%	
	Staples not elsewhere specified			30%	
	Transportation tanks (wholly or mainly of iron or steel) shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for use in the rubber industry	10%		20%	
	Tubes and pipes, black or galvanized, not fabricated	17½%		27½%	
	Wire, barbed	12%		22%	
15	Wire, plain, black or galvanized, not elsewhere specified, wire ropes and shoot runners and parts thereof	30%		40%	
	Wire shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of clips, pins, screws, hair pins, hair clips, hair grips and safety pins	10%		20%	
	Wire of gauges 12½ and 14 shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of barbed wire	10%		20%	
25	Wire of gauges 8 and 17 shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of staples for use with barbed wire and wire netting	10%		20%	
30	Receptacles and parts thereof shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the export of concentrated rubber latex	13%		18%	
	Lead—				
	Pig (excluding lead sheets, tea lead and foil)	15%		25%	
35	Seals			25%	
	Sheet and foil for packing produce for export	7½%		17½%	
	Sheet and foil, not elsewhere specified	22½%		32½%	
	Traps			22½%	
	Washers			45%	
40	Solder not elsewhere specified and soldering fluid	15%		25%	
	Solder shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of electric lamp bulbs	10%		20%	
	Tea sample tins	27%		37%	
45	Tenterhooks and rivets which are shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the construction of chests or boxes for packing Ceylon produce for export			9%	
50	Tin foil			32½%	
	Tinned plates which are shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of receptacles for packing Ceylon produce, for export and of fittings thereof			9%	
	Tin piping			40%	

Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate		Column III General Rate	
	Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs c.
Tin sheets and plates, not fabricated	..	17½%	..	27½%
5 Wire nails which are shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the construction of chests or boxes for packing Ceylon produce for export	..		..	42%
Wire nails, not elsewhere specified	..		..	42%
10 Wire netting, iron and steel	..	27%	..	37%
Wire manufactures—				
Woven fabric, not elsewhere specified—				
Brass	..		..	27%
Iron and steel	..	27%	..	37%
15 Monel metal and nickel steel	..		..	12%
Zinc rolled sheets, plates and dishes, not fabricated, not elsewhere specified	..	17½%	..	27½%
Zinc sheets perforated	..		..	32½%
Mirrors, framed	..		..	150%
20 Mops	..		..	126%
Motor vehicles, trailers, and tram cars and spare parts and accessories—				
Motor vehicles—				
25 Motor cars and motor station wagons, including engines and chassis therefor—	in the case of an unused vehicles—			
30	where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges in respect of any unused vehicle of the same make and model, up to the point of arrival in the port of importation do not exceed Rs. 4,000			
	..	48%	..	55½%
35	where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges in respect of any unused vehicle of the same make and model, up to the point of arrival in the port of importation exceed Rs. 4,000 but do not exceed Rs. 6,000			
40	..	Rs. 1,920 plus 126% of such portion of the cost, insurance freight and such other charges as exceed Rs. 4,000	..	Rs. 2,220 plus 133½% of such portion of the cost, insurance freight and such other charges as exceed Rs. 4,000
45	where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges in respect of any unused vehicles of the same make and model up to the point of arrival in the port of importation exceed Rs. 6,000			
50	..	Rs. 4,440 plus 366% of such portion of the cost, insurance, freight and such other charges as exceed Rs. 6,000	..	Rs. 4,890 plus 373½% of such portion of the cost, insurance, freight and such other charges as exceed Rs. 6,000
5				

Column I
Article

Column II
Preferential Rate
Ad valorem Rs. c.

Column III
General Rate
Ad valorem Rs. c.

5	in the case of a used vehicle . .	. . where the value of the used vehicle including cost, insurance, freight and other charges, as assessed by the Principal Collector of Customs bears a certain proportion to the cost, insurance, freight and other charges of any unused vehicle of the same make and model imported at the same time, the same proportion of the duty which would have been payable on an unused vehicle of the same make and model imported at the same time	where the value of the used vehicle including cost, insurance, freight and other charges, as assessed by the Principal Collector of Customs bears a certain proportion to the cost, insurance, freight and other charges of any unused vehicle of the same make and model imported at the same time, the same proportion of the duty which would have been payable on an unused vehicle of the same make and model imported at the same time
10			
15			
20			
25			
30			
35			
40	in the case of an engine or chassis	. . where its value including cost, insurance, freight and other charges bears a certain proportion to the cost, insurance, freight and other charges of an unused vehicle of the make and model for which the engine or chassis is deemed suitable in the opinion of the Principal Collector of Customs the same proportion of the duty which would have been payable on an unused Vehicle of the same make and model imported at the same time	where its value including cost, insurance, freight and other charges bears a certain proportion to the cost, insurance, freight and other charges of an unused vehicle of the make and model for which the engine or chassis is deemed suitable in the opinion of the Principal Collector of Customs, the same proportion of the duty which would have been payable on an unused vehicle of the same make and model imported at the same time
45			
50			
55			
60			
65			

Motor cycles and motor scooters (including engines and chassis for motor cycles and motor scooters) 30% . . 37½%

	Column I		Column II		Column III	
	Article		Ad valorem	Rs. c.	General Rate Ad valorem	Rs. c.
5	Motor lorries, motor vans, motor omnibuses and tractors (excluding agricultural tractors) including engines and chassis therefor, which in the opinion of the Principal Collector of Customs are not classifiable as motor cars or motor station wagons—					
10	Diesel—engined .. .. .	..	24%		.. 31½%	
	Other .. .. .	..	24%		.. 31½%	
15	Trailers and tram cars including chassis and spare parts thereof and such accessories of trailers and tram cars as are not also adapted for use as accessories of motor vehicles .. 24% .. 31½%					
	Vehicles driven electrically (other than tram cars) and parts thereof .. 24% .. 31½%					
	Motor vehicles, spare parts and accessories for—					
20	Enclosed splash proof accumulators and batteries and parts .. .. .	..	50%		.. 57½%	
	Magnetos for motor vehicles and parts thereof..	..	25%		.. 32½%	
	Motor vehicles, accessories for .. .. .	..	60%		.. 67½%	
25	Spare parts for motor cars, motor station wagons, motor lorries, motor vans, motor omnibuses and tractors (excluding agricultural tractors) other than diesel engined (except magnetos, splash proof accumulators and tyres and tubes) 50% .. 57½%					
30	Spare parts for motor vehicles, not elsewhere specified .. .. .	..	50%		.. 57½%	
	Mother Pearl .. .. .	..			.. 50%	
	Musical Instruments—					
35	Gramophones, phonographs and radiograms and component parts and accessories .. .. .	..	100%		.. 110%	
	Gramophone and phonograph records .. .. .	..	66%		.. 76%	
	Other, including automatic pianos and organs and component parts and accessories .. .. .	..	30%		.. 35%	
	Mustard Paste .. .. .	..			.. 150%	
	Mustard Powder .. .. .	..			.. 150%	
40	Mustard Seed .. .. .	..		per cwt.		5 50
	Nickel Silverware, not elsewhere specified .. .. .	..			.. 250%	
	Nuts used as fruit—					
	Brazil nuts .. .. .	..		per cwt...	200 0..	210 0
	Walnuts .. .. .	..		per cwt...	200 0..	210 0
45	Other .. .. .	..	50%		.. 60%	
	Oakum .. .. .	..			.. 27%	
	Office and factory furniture and equipment wholly or mainly of iron and steel—					
50	Cabinets .. .. .	..	150%		.. 160%	
	Counters .. .. .	..	150%		.. 160%	
	Deed and cash boxes .. .. .	..	150%		.. 160%	
	Distributors .. .. .	..	150%		.. 160%	
	Lockers .. .. .	..	150%		.. 160%	
	Partitions and partitioning .. .. .	..	150%		.. 160%	
55	Seating (excluding single seats and chairs) .. .. .	..	150%		.. 160%	
	Shelving .. .. .	..	150%		.. 160%	
	Storage bins .. .. .	..	150%		.. 160%	
	Storage racks..	150%		.. 160%	
	Transfer boxes	150%		.. 160%	
60	Wall panels	150%		.. 160%	
	Parts for the above	150%		.. 160%	

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Column I Article		Column II Preferential Rate Ad valorem Rs. c.		Column III General Rate Ad valorem Rs. c.	
Office requisites, not elsewhere specified—					
5	Card record systems ..	..	..	27%	
	Filing equipment, not elsewhere specified ..	..	..	27%	
	Filing systems ..	..	..	27%	
	Ledger posting equipment ..	..	..	27%	
	Loose leaf ledger covers ..	..	..	27%	
10	Punchers ..	..	..	27%	
	Visible card record systems ..	..	..	27%	
	Visible indexing systems ..	..	..	27%	
	Visible control systems ..	..	..	27%	
	Parts for the above ..	..	..	27%	
15	Stapling machines other than iron and steel ..	..	..	48%	
	Oil cloth ..	..	..	50%	
Oils, fats and greases, not elsewhere specified—					
	Castor oil not elsewhere specified in bulk per cwt.				55 20
	Cutting oil ..	..	..	27%	
20	Gingelly oil .. per cwt...	..	..		72 0
	Groundnut oil .. per cwt...	..	..		24 0
	Linseed oil ..	..	10%	20%	
	Lubricating grease ..	..	..	27%	
	Mineral oil not elsewhere specified ..	..	..	27%	
25	Neat's foot oil ..	..	..	27%	
	Olive oil ..	..	..	15%	
	Palm oil ..	..	..	17%	
	Pine oil, not elsewhere specified ..	..	18%	18%	
	Quenching oil ..	..	..	27%	
30	Shock absorber oil ..	..	..	27%	
	Transformer oil ..	..	..	27%	
	Tung oil ..	..	..	27%	
	Onions .. per cwt...	..	..		0 20
35	Packing and wrapping tape (cotton with metal edging) ..	..	..	24%	
	Packing for engines and boilers not elsewhere specified ..	..	..	27%	
40	Packing materials excluding glassware but including rubber plugs, printed labels and manufactures of paper and cardboard shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for packing antibiotics including penicillin, drugs, pharmaceuticals, patent medicines, milk foods, infants' and				
45	invalids foods and glucose manufactured locally or imported in bulk for packing locally ..	..	..	9%	
Painters' materials, not elsewhere specified—					
	Thinner ..	..	27%	37%	
	Turpentine ..	..	10%	15%	
50	Gums, oils, fats and resins, not elsewhere specified	..	27%	37%	
	Other ..	..	25%	30%	
Paint making materials—					
55	Dry colours, fillers and other materials shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for paint making	9%	19%	

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Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate		Column III General Rate	
	Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
Commercial zinc oxide ..	9%	..	14%	..
5 Paints, painters' colours and enamels ..	55%	..	60%	..
Paper and manufactures thereof, not elsewhere specified—				
Account books ..	..	..	100%	..
Albums—				
10 Stamp, photograph, autograph and gramophone record ..	..	..	100%	..
Bags for cement ..	..	..	39%	..
Birthday books ..	..	..	100%	..
Blank clock cards ..	27%	..	37%	..
15 Blotters and diaries combined ..	..	..	100%	..
Book cover paper ..	10%	..	20%	..
Blotting paper ..	70%	..	80%	..
Book covers ..	100%	..	110%	..
20 Calendars, calendar backs and calendar blocks (other than printed pictures and printed show cards) ..	..	..	150%	..
Calendars and diaries combined ..	..	..	150%	..
Carbon paper ..	50%	..	60%	..
25 Cardboard, corrugated, shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of electric lamp bulbs ..	7%	..	17%	..
30 Cardboard in rolls shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of dry cell batteries ..	7%	..	17%	..
Cards and folders for filing systems ..	..	..	27%	..
35 Cloth lined paper shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for printing maps and charts, and for the production and printing of children's rag books ..	33%	..	38%	..
Copy books in paper covers ..	12%	..	22%	..
Diaries ..	..	..	150%	..
40 Drawing books in paper covers ..	12%	..	22%	..
Drawing paper ..	12%	..	22%	..
Exercise books in paper covers ..	12%	..	22%	..
Exercise books in thick covers ..	..	..	39%	..
Filter paper ..	27%	..	37%	..
45 Forms, ruled or printed ..	100%	..	110%	..
Glassine paper, not elsewhere specified ..	27%	..	37%	..
50 Glassine paper shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of envelopes ..	12%	..	22%	..
Greaseproof paper ..	33%	..	38%	..
Gummed labels for addressing machines ..	27%	..	37%	..
Kraft paper ..	27½%	..	32½%	..
55 Letter paper with printed or embossed headings, printed or embossed envelopes ..	200%	..	210%	..
Linotype paper ..	27%	..	37%	..
Manuscript books, not elsewhere specified	39%	..
Marble paper ..	10%	..	20%	..
**Match labels	150%	..

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Column I Article		Column II Preferential Rate Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Column III General Rate Ad valorem	Rs. c.
5	Millboard, strawboard, cardboard and box board	7%	..	17%	
	Newsprint—				
	in rolls or reels .. ..		..	55%	
	other .. ..		..	20%	
10	Non-processed paper shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the purpose of packing sole crepe rubber for export and of lining tea chests, tea packets and desiccated coconut chests ..	9%	..	19%	
	Note books .. ..		..	150%	
15	Ocean paper	27%	..	37%	
	**Match paper	27%	..	37%	
20	Paper of the kind commonly used for the purpose of packing sole crepe rubber for export and of lining tea chests, tea packets or desiccated coconuts/chests, where it is shown to the satisfaction of Principal Collector of Customs that such paper has been imported for such purpose and is likely to be used mainly for such purpose	12%	..	22%	
25	Paper cartons which are shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the purpose of being used as milk containers .. ..		..	15%	
30	Paper, plain of the kind commonly used for writing and printing purposes including duplicating paper and writing pads other than compendiums, but excluding newsprint ..		..	55%	
35	Paper shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of outer casings of dry cell batteries	10%	..	20%	
	Plain envelopes .. ..		..	150%	
	Press copy books .. ..		..	78%	
	Printed labels and printed wrappers for use in packing Ceylon Produce for export ..		..	78%	
40	Printed wrappers, not elsewhere specified ..		..	150%	
	Stencils for use with duplicating machines ..		..	27%	
45	Strawboard shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of envelopes	7%	..	17%	
	Tissue paper	27½%	..	32½%	
	Toilet paper	27%	..	37%	
	Tracing paper	27%	..	37%	
	Visitors' books .. ..		..	150%	
50	Wrapping and packing paper not elsewhere specified including newspaper ..	50%	..	55%	
	Paper and cardboard, manufactures wholly or mainly of, not elsewhere specified ..		..	150%	
	Paper, not elsewhere specified	66%	..	76%	
55	Pearls, Culture .. ..		..	300%	
	Pearls, Natural .. ..		..	300%	
	Pepper, Powder .. ..		..	150%	
	Pepper, Whole .. per cwt...				
60	Perambulators and Parts (excluding tyres) and accessories except toys		..	110%	

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Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate		Column III General Rate	
	Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
5 Perfumed Spirits including lavender water but not eau-de-cologne— Packed in containers or bottles of less than 4 ounce capacity .. ..			.. 175%	or Rs. 175 per gallon whichever is higher
10 Packed in larger containers or bottles ..			200%	or Rs. 200 per gallon whichever is higher
15 (for eau-de-cologne see under E) Perfumery, cosmetics, tooth paste and toilet preparations including hair or scalp oils (except perfumed spirits and powder) ..	100%		.. 110%	
Perry per gallon			..	10 80
20 Photo engraving machinery and parts ..	25%		.. 35%	
25 Photographic Goods (including unprocessed cinema films not elsewhere specified and photographic chemicals, namely, developers, fixing salts, sodium hyposulphite or sodium thiosulphite other than those of B.P. standard, acid fixing baths, acid hardeners, toning solutions, wetting agents, reducers, intensifiers, film waxing solution, desensitisers, film cement and metal, amidol, rodinol, hydroquinone and pyrogallol) not elsewhere specified—				
30 Instruments and apparatus (excluding photographic papers, plates, processed or unprocessed films and chemicals) ..	100%		.. 105%	
35 Photographic paper, plates, unexposed films and chemicals not elsewhere specified ..	66%		.. 71%	
40 Unexposed 8mm. and 16mm. cine film proved to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the purpose of making for Public Exhibition any film of which not less than seventy-five per centum of the scenes are shot, and not less than seventy-five per centum of the sound-recording is done in Ceylon	6%		.. 11%	
45 Unexposed 35mm. cine film proved to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the purpose of making for Public Exhibition any sound film of which not less than seventy-five per centum of the scenes are shot, and not less than seventy-five per centum of the sound-recording is done in Ceylon ..	6%		.. 11%	
50 Projection apparatus	100%		.. 105%	
Other	100%		.. 105%	
Picnic Sets .. ..			.. 250%	
55 Picture and Photo Frames and Stands ..			.. 300%	
Picture Postcards .. ..			.. 150%	
Pictures and Prints, not elsewhere specified—				
Unframed .. ..			.. 150%	
In frames other than gold and silver frames ..			.. 200%	
60 In gold and silver frames .. ..			.. 300%	
Pill and Ointment Boxes (cardboard and chip) for use in dispensaries .. ..			.. 27%	
Plaster of Paris .. ..			.. 27%	
Plaster of Paris Bandages .. ..			.. 25 4/5%	
65 Plastic manufactures, wholly or mainly of, not elsewhere specified—			.. 200%	
Book covers 200%	

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	Column I		Column II		Column III	
	Article		Preferential Rate		General Rate	
			Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
	Comb cases ..	..	..	..	..	200%
5	Diary covers ..	..	..	..	..	200%
	Document and brief cases ..	..	..	..	..	200%
	Key tags ..	..	..	..	..	200%
	Plastic cord ..	..	..	..	..	200%
	Plastic rods ..	..	..	..	..	200%
10	Plastic strips ..	..	..	..	..	200%
	Plastic thread ..	..	..	..	..	200%
	Wallets and purses ..	..	..	200%	..	205%
	Writing pads (compendiums) ..	..	..	..	..	200%
	Plastic sheets and sheeting, plastic powders and synthetic resins, including articles imported for manufacture locally of plastic products—					
15	Plastic sheets and sheeting ..	..	..	..	..	50%
	Plastic powder and synthetic resins in any form ..	..	..	..	..	10%
	Pleasure boats, excluding kits for sailing craft ..	..	..	..	..	300%
20	Polishes and cleaning compositions—					
	Boot polish and cleaners ..	..	..	..	..	50%
	Cleaning compositions including automobile cleaners ..	..	..	..	..	50%
	Floor polish ..	..	..	..	..	50%
25	Furniture polish ..	..	..	..	..	50%
	Leather dressing and polish ..	..	..	..	..	20%
	Polishing compositions and polishes, not elsewhere specified ..	..	..	..	..	50%
	Polythene film ..	..	..	..	..	75%
30	Polythene and polyvinyl chloride pipes—					
	Fittings shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for—viz., bends, elbows, sockets, tees, crosses, connectors, backnuts, nipples ..					
					..	9%
35	Poonac, gingelly ..	per cwt...	..	..	..	1 92
	Potatoes ..	per cwt...	..	..	..	1 0
	Pouches, tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	200%
	Poultry and game, frozen or refrigerated ..	..	50%	..	..	60%
	Powder for the toilet ..	..	42%	..	..	52%
40	Precious and semi-precious stones, except Ceylon stones and diamonds—cut—					
	Genuine ..	..	..	..	..	200%
	Imitation ..	..	..	..	..	200%
45	Precious and semi-precious stones, except Ceylon stones—					
	Un-cut ..	..	..	..	..	150%
	Preserves, not elsewhere specified ..	..	100%	..	..	110%
	Printing type ..	..	15%	..	..	25%
	Printers' materials, not elsewhere specified—					
50	Iron and steel	15%	25%
	Other	25%
	Pulpware	150%	160%
	Putty	27%
	Raisins	50%	60%

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Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate Ad valorem		Column III General Rate Ad valorem	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Rape seed .. per cwt...				5 50
5 Rat traps, wholly or mainly of wood ..			60%	
Raw materials, materials (including containers and packing material), industrial machinery and equipment, components, integral parts and parts thereof, as may be certified by the Director of				
10 Development as being in his opinion essential for local industrial development (excluding any such article on which a lower rate of duty than 10% preferential and 20% general is imposed under the existing law) ..	10%		20%	
15 Road markings (luminous) ..			24%	
Rolled gold sheets ..			27%	
Roofing compound ..			27%	
Rubber tyres and tubes, not elsewhere specified, other than perambulator and rickshaw tyres ..			66%	
20 Rubber Tyres and Tubes, used exclusively on pedal bicycles and pedal tricycles ..			42%	
Ruberoid Cement and Compositions, "Bostick" Adhesives and Similar Products ..			27%	
Rubber Manufactures, Wholly or Mainly of, not elsewhere specified—				
25 Bicycle brake blocks with or without shoes, pedal blocks, pedal covers and handle grips ..	114%		124%	
Cushions for motor vehicles ..	200%		210%	
Erasers ..			100%	
30 Hospital sheeting ..			27%	
Latex foam cushioning and mattresses other than for motor vehicles ..	200%		210%	
Pencil protectors ..			100%	
Perambulator tyres ..			66%	
35 Play balls ..	100%		110%	
Rickshaw tyres ..			66%	
Rubber bands for office use ..			100%	
Rubber proofed fabrics, not made up ..			27%	
Rubber toys ..	100%		110%	
40 Toy balloons ..	100%		110%	
Tyre flaps ..			66%	
Unvulcanized rubber compounds ..			66%	
Rubbing Compound ..			27%	
Safes, Iron and Steel ..	60%		70%	
45 Safes, Stands for—				
Wooden ..			200%	
Other ..	200%		210%	
Saffron per lb. ..				100 0
Sanitary Towels ..			30%	
50 Sanitaryware and Fittings—				
Cisterns, flushing pipes and fittings, iron and steel ..	27%		37%	
Sauces ..			150%	
Seeds, not elsewhere specified—				
55 Tukmaria .. per cwt. ..				15 0
Shaving Sets ..			40%	
Shells, not elsewhere specified ..			66%	

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Column I
Article

Column II	Column III
Preferential Rate	General Rate
Ad valorem	Rs. c. Ad valorem Rs. c.

5	Ships and Other Vessels for inland and harbour navigation including steam, electric and motor launches, boats and barges, imported entire or in section—			
	Complete	27%	..	37%
	Parts for	27%	..	37%
10	Ships and other vessels, not elsewhere specified— Vallams shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local fishing industry ..			.. 48%
	Sieves, Domestic .. .. .			.. 30%
15	Silverleaf .. .. .			.. 50%
	Silverplated ware, not elsewhere specified ..			.. 250%
	Smokers' requisites, not elsewhere specified, other than gold and silver plated ware and gold, platinum and silverware—			
20	Iron and steel	150%	..	160%
	Other .. .. .			.. 160%
	Soft Stone Powder for Packing Confectionery ..			.. 21%
	Soothers for Infants .. .. .			.. 27%
	Soups—			
25	Tinned or bottled .. .. .			.. 200%
	Other .. .. .			.. 200%
	Special Boiling Point Spirit 50/82 degrees Centigrade shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for use in the glass industry or for extracting vegetable oils .. .. .			.. 9%
30	Spectacles, spectacle glass, mountings, cases and cleaners other than cotton .. .. .			.. 26%
	Spectacle Frames and Parts .. .. .			.. 42%
35	Spectacle Frames—Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of—viz.			
	Celluloid sheets .. .. .			.. 10%
40	Metal Hinges	10%	..	20%
	Metal rivets	10%	..	20%
	Metal arm wire	10%	..	20%
	Spirit Lamps .. .. .			.. 18%
45	Spirits (not being sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydro-meter) for every gallon of the strength of proof by such hydro-meter and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon—			
50	Provided that in no case shall the duty be less than—			
55	Rs. 270 per gallon where the duty per proof gallon is Rs. 337.50			
	Rs. 305 per gallon where the duty per proof gallon is Rs. 381.25			
	Rs. 310 per gallon where the duty per proof gallon is Rs. 387.50			

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ආනයන තීරුගස්තු

Column I
Article

Column II
Preferential Rate
Ad valorem Rs. c.

Column III
General Rate
Ad valorem Rs. c.

Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate Ad valorem Rs. c.	Column III General Rate Ad valorem Rs. c.
5 Brandy in respect of which a certificate is produced to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs that the spirit is produced from the juice of the grape and has been matured for not less than five years per proof gallon..	..	337 50
All other brandy per proof gallon..	..	381 25
10 Gin .. per proof gallon..	381 25..	387 50
Rum .. per proof gallon..	..	337 50
15 Whisky, in respect of which a certificate is produced to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs that the spirit has been matured for not less than five years per proof gallon..	..	337 50
All other whisky per proof gallon..	..	381 25
20 Unenumerated (excluding spirits denatured to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs and spirits citronella and industrial spirits shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for testing citronella oil and de-icing aircraft respectively) per proof gallon..	..	337 50
25 Spirits being sweetened or mixed so that the strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, namely—		
Liqueurs and cordials per Imperial gallon..	..	310 0
Unenumerated per Imperial gallon..	..	310 0
30 Spirits citronella and industrial spirits shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for testing citronella oil and for de-icing aircraft respectively ..	25%	.. 30%
35 Spirits denatured to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs	30%	.. 40%
Sponges .. ..	..	.. 30%
Sports materials, games and athletic materials (excluding rubber balls)	12½%	.. 22½%
40 Sports materials, games and athletic materials (excluding rubber balls)—		
Golf sticks	40%	.. 50%
Sports materials, not elsewhere specified, other than games and athletic materials .. ..	..	.. 24%
Starch .. ..	..	.. 18%
45 Stationery, other than paper—		
Blotters—		
Earthenware, porcelain and china	100%	.. 110%
Iron and Steel	100%	.. 110%
50 Other, except gold and silverware and gold-plated and silverplated ware .. ..	..	.. 110%
Files .. ..	..	.. 40%
Fountain pens and fountain pen parts, excluding nibs—		
55 Where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation do not exceed Rs. 5.00 .. ..	..	.. 27%
60 Where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation exceed Rs. 5.00 Re. 1.35 plus 300% of such portion of the cost, insurance freight such other charges as exceed Rs. 5.00
65		

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	Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate		Column III General Rate	
		Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
	Ink .. ..	..	..	..	27%
5	Ink powder .. ..	..	15%	..	25%
	Ink wells and stands except goldplated and silverplated and gold, platinum and silverware—				
	Earthenware, porcelain and china .. ..	..	30%	..	40%
10	Other .. ..	..	..	..	40%
	Nibs—				
	Iron and steel .. ..	..	15%	..	25%
	Other .. ..	..	..	..	25%
	Paper clips and fasteners—				
15	Brass .. ..	..	..	..	72%
	Iron and steel .. ..	..	60%	..	70%
	Pencils, lead, copying and coloured, other than school crayons in boxes of 12 and under in assorted colours .. ..	..	..	..	15%
20	Pencil sharpeners .. ..	..	..	..	40%
	Pen holders .. ..	..	..	..	15%
	Propelling pencils and parts thereof—				
	Silver and gold, wholly or mainly of .. ..	..	..	..	300%
	Other .. ..	..	..	..	150%
25	Refills for propelling pencils .. ..	..	..	..	50%
	Sealing wax .. ..	..	..	..	27%
	Stencils, not elsewhere specified—				
	Iron and steel .. ..	..	30%	..	40%
	Other .. ..	..	..	..	40%
30	Stone, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified .. ..	..	33%	..	38%
	Stoneware, not elsewhere specified .. ..	..	33%	..	38%
	Studio Cameras (including magazines, tripods, tilthead adaptors, synchronous motors, camera motors, carrying cases, sound blimps and lenses), recorder outfits (including microphones for sound recorders), filmprinters, film editing tables, footage measures, synchronisers, microphone booms, processing plants and disc recording machines for use in the production of 35 millimetre sound films for public exhibition, and component parts of any of the foregoing .. ..	..	10%	..	12½%
	Suit Cases, Attache Cases, Trunks and Bags (excluding ladies' handbags), other than leather and iron and steel .. ..	..	..	..	50%
45	Suit Cases: Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of, viz—				
	Clamps .. ..	..	9%	..	19%
50	Corner clips .. ..	..	9%	..	19%
	Fibre boards	9%
	Fibre corners	9%
	Locks	9%	..	19%
	Marble paper	9%	..	19%
55	Metal handles	9%	..	19%

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ආනයන නිරු ගාස්තු

Column I
Article

Column II
Preferential Rate
Ad valorem Rs. c.

Column III
General Rate
Ad valorem Rs. c.

Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate Ad valorem Rs. c.	Column III General Rate Ad valorem Rs. c.
5 Synthetic Resin suitable for use in the manufacture of local products, not elsewhere specified ..		.. 12%
Synthetic Resin Glue .. ..		.. 27%
Talc Powder for packing rubber .. ..		.. 21%
Talc Powder other than for packing rubber (excluding toilet powder), not elsewhere specified .. ..		.. 21%
10 Tallow and Wax for candles	10%	.. 20%
Tallow (other than tallow for candles)	10%	.. 20%
Tamarind Seed Powder	10%	.. 20%
Tape for Grafting Plants .. ..		.. 25 4/5%
15 Tapioca .. ..		.. 20%
Tapioca Flour shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of matches .. ..		.. 30%
Tarpaulins	30%	.. 40%
20 Tea Sample Bags .. ..		.. 24%
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus other than wireless	36%	.. 46%
Tennis Balls	21%	.. 31%
Tents With Fittings .. ..		.. 30%
25 Textiles and Manufactures of Textile Materials—		
30 Artificial silk (including rayon and cellulose) not elsewhere specified and any manufactures thereof including any admixtures where the artificial silk content is not less than 50 per cent by weight, not elsewhere specified—		
Apparel, not elsewhere specified	300%	.. 310%
Banians including singlets, tee shirts and vests—		
Sizes below 16 inches each		2 10.. 2 60
Sizes 16 inches and above each		5 10.. 5 60
35 Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen	100%	.. 110%
Blankets	60%	.. 70%
Camboys	60%	.. 70%
Embroideries	200%	.. 210%
40 Haberdashery and millinery	100%	.. 110%
Handkerchiefs and handkerchief cloth	100%	.. 110%
Hosiery, not elsewhere specified	200%	.. 210%
Lace and net, excluding fishing nets and netting but including curtain netting	60%	.. 70%
45 Piece goods where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation are below Rs. 2.00 per yard—		
50 Crepe, sateen and hair cord in which the width of the material does not exceed 36 inches	50%	.. 60%
Flannel, velveteen, corduroy, brocade, gaberdine, curtain and furnishing fabrics, plush, serge, figured fabrics and pile fabrics	55%	.. 65%
Sarees	45%	.. 55%

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	Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate			Column III General Rate		
		Ad valorem	Rs.	c.	Ad valorem	Rs.	c.
	Sarongs .. ..	..	55%	..	65%	
5	Other .. ..	..	30%	..	40%	
	Piece goods including sarees and sarongs where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation, in the aggregate, amount to not less than Rs. 2.00 per yard ..						
10		..	300%	..	310%		
	Scarves and shawls .. ..	..	100%	..	110%	
	Thread .. ..	..	24%	..	34%	
	Towels .. ..	..		..	100%	
	Towelling .. ..	..	90%	..	100%	
15	Tubes made of artificial silk shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of incandescent mantles ..						
		..	18%	..	28%		
	Yarn twist and fibres .. ..	..	9%	..	14%	
20	Other manufactures .. ..	..	60%	..	70%	
	Carpets, carpeting and rugs of all materials ..	..	300%	..	310%	
	Cotton and manufactures of cotton, not elsewhere specified—						
	Apparel, not elsewhere specified .. ..	..	200%	..	210%	
25	Banians including singlets, tee shirts and vests—						
	Sizes below 16 inches each .. ..	..		..		2 10
	Sizes 16 inches and above each .. ..	..		..		5 10
30	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen .. ..	..	70%	..	75%	
	Blankets .. ..	..		..	50%	
	Camboys .. ..	..	40%	..	45%	
	Embroideries .. ..	..	100%	..	110%	
	Handkerchiefs and handkerchief cloth .. ..	..	65%	..	70%	
35	Hosiery not elsewhere specified .. ..	..	125%	..	135%	
	Lace and net, excluding fishing nets and netting, but including curtain netting ..	..	25%	..	35%	
	Piece goods including mosquito netting—						
40	Crepe, sateen and haircord in which the width of the material does not exceed 36 inches .. ..	..	15%	..	20%	
45	Flannel, velveteen, corduroy, brocade, gaberdine, curtain and furnishing fabrics, plush, serge, figured fabrics and pile fabrics .. ..	..	18%	..	23%	
	Sarees .. ..	..	40%	..	45%	
	Sarongs .. ..	..	35%	..	40%	
	Other .. ..	..	15%	..	20%	
50	Scarves and shawls .. ..	..		..	55%	
	Thread .. ..	..		..	24%	
	Towels .. ..	..		..	100%	
	Towelling .. ..	..	90%	..	100%	
55	Yarn and twist for knitting banians and weaving textiles, not elsewhere specified—						
	Proved to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the handloom industry	Free	..	Free		

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Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate		Column III General Rate	
	Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Ad valorem	Rs. c.
Other	9%		19%	
5 Yarn and twist other than for the knitting of banians or the weaving of textiles, not elsewhere specified			24%	
Other manufactures			45%	
Dental Floss	25%		35%	
10 Mixed materials and other textiles, not elsewhere specified—				
Apparel, not elsewhere specified	300%		310%	
Banians, including singlets, tee shirts and vests—				
15 Sizes below 16 inches each		2 10..		2 60
Sizes 16 inches and above each		5 10..		5 60
Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen	100%		110%	
Blankets.. .. .			70%	
20 Camboys	60%		70%	
Embroideries	200%		210%	
Handkerchiefs and handkerchief cloth			110%	
Hosiery, not elsewhere specified	200%		210%	
25 Lace and net, excluding fishing nets and netting, but including curtain netting	60%		70%	
Piecegoods where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges upto the point of arrival in the port of importation are below Rs. 2.00 per yard—				
30 Crepe, sateen and haircord in which the width of the material does not exceed 36 inches	55%		65%	
35 Flannel, velveteen, corduroy, brocade, gaberdine, curtain and furnishing fabrics, plush, serge, figured fabrics and pile fabrics	55%		65%	
Sarees	45%		55%	
Sarongs	55%		65%	
Other	35%		45%	
40 Piece goods including sarees and sarongs where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges upto the point of arrival in the port of importation, in the aggregate, amount to not less than				
45 Rs. 2.00 per yard	300%		310%	
Scarves and shawls	100%		110%	
Thread			24%	
Towels			100%	
Towelling	90%		100%	
60 Yarn, twist and fibres	14%		24%	
Other manufactures	60%		70%	
55 Natural silk and manufactures thereof including any admixtures thereof where the natural silk/and/or artificial silk content is not less than 50 per centum by weight—				
Apparel, not elsewhere specified	300%		310%	
Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen	305%		310%	
60 Blankets.. .. .	300%		310%	

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Column I

Column II

Column III

Article

Preferential Rate

General Rate

Ad valorem

Rs. c.

Ad valorem

Rs. c.

	Embroideries ..	300%	310%
5	Haberdashery and millinery ..	100%	110%
	Handkerchiefs and handkerchief cloth ..	300%	310%
	Hosiery, not elsewhere specified ..	300%	310%
	Lace and net including curtain netting ..	305%	310%
	Piece goods—		
10	Crepe, sateen and haircord in which the width of the material does not exceed 36 inches ..	305%	310%
	Flannel, velveteen, corduroy, brocade, gaberdine, curtain and furnishing fabrics, plush, serge, figured fabrics and pile fabrics ..	305%	310%
15	Sarees ..	305%	310%
	Sarongs ..	305%	310%
	Other ..	305%	310%
20	Scarves and shawls ..	300%	310%
	Thread ..	24%	34%
	Towels ..	300%	310%
	Towelling ..	305%	310%
	Yarn, twist and fibres ..	20%	25%
25	Other manufactures ..	300%	310%
	Shoe thread, not elsewhere specified ..		24%
	Silk waste ..	50%	60%
	Synthetic fibre and spun glass and manufactures thereof including any admixtures where the synthetic fibre/and/or spun glass content is not less than 50 per centum by weight, not elsewhere specified—		
30	Apparel, not elsewhere specified ..	300%	310%
	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen ..	300%	310%
35	Blankets ..	200%	210%
	Embroideries ..	300%	310%
	Haberdashery and millinery ..	130%	140%
	Handkerchiefs and handkerchief cloth ..	300%	310%
40	Hosiery, not elsewhere specified ..	300%	310%
	Lace and net, excluding fishing nets and netting, but including curtain netting ..	150%	160%
	Piece goods where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation are below Rs. 2.00 per yard—		
45	Crepe, sateen and haircord in which the width of the material does not exceed 36 inches ..	150%	160%
	Flannel, velveteen, corduroy, brocade, gaberdine, curtain and furnishing fabrics, plush, serge, figured fabrics and pile fabrics ..	150%	160%
50	Sarees ..	150%	160%
	Sarongs ..	150%	160%
55	Other ..	125%	135%

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Column I
Article

Column II
Preferential Rate
Ad valorem Rs. c.

Column III
General Rate
Rs. c.

5	Piece goods including sarees and sarongs where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation, in the aggregate, amount to not less than Rs. 2.00 per yard ..	300%	..	310%
	Scarves and shawls ..	300%	..	310%
10	Thread ..	125%	..	135%
	Towels ..	200%	..	210%
	Towelling ..	200%	..	210%
	Yarn, twist and fibres ..	20%	..	25%
	Other manufactures ..	200%	..	210%
15	Woollen and worsted, manufactures wholly or mainly of—			
	Berlin ..	20%	..	30%
	Blankets ..	50%	..	60%
20	Piece goods and manufactures, not elsewhere specified ..	300%	..	310%
	Scarves, shawls and garments—			
	Used ..	50%	..	60%
	Unused ..	300%	..	310%
25	Yarn shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of hosiery ..	20%	..	30%
	Treated flax canvas ..		..	27%
	Thermos flasks and parts thereof ..		..	40%
30	Tiles (other than glassware, earthenware, porcelain and china) not over 2½ square feet ..		..	105%
	Timber not elsewhere specified—			
	Veneers ..	50%	..	60%
	Other—			
	Aspen ..	5%	..	15%
35	Other than aspen ..	50%	..	60%
	Timber, scantlings and sleepers—			
	Aspen scantlings ..	5%	..	15%
	Scantlings and sleepers, not elsewhere specified ..	42%	..	52%
40	Tipping wagons (other than motor wagons) and parts thereof ..	27%	..	37%
	Tobacco—			
	Manufactured—			
45	Beedies .. per lb. of their gross weight inclusive of packing and labels ..		6 0..	6 50
	Beedy tobacco per lb. net ..		5 72..	6 02
	Cigarettes—			
50	Manufactured in a country to which preferential rates of duty have been deemed to be applicable from tobacco grown in such a country per lb. net ..		80 0	
55	Manufactured in a country to which preferential rates of duty have been deemed to be applicable from foreign tobacco per lb. net ..		80 50	
60	Manufactured in a country to which preferential rates of duty have been deemed to be applicable from tobacco grown in such a country and from foreign tobacco at rates intermediate between (i) and (ii) above according to the certified proportion of the leaf content of the tobacco grown in a country to which preferential rates of duty have been deemed to be applicable and a foreign country ..			
65		As specified in Column II		As specified in Column II

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Column I
Article

Column II
Preferential Rate
Ad valorem Rs. c. Ad valorem Rs. e.

Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate Ad valorem	Rs. c.	Column III General Rate Ad valorem	Rs. e.
Manufactured in foreign countries	.. per lb. net	..		81 0
5 Hooka ..	.. per lb. net	100 0..		100 30
Cigars ..	.. per lb. net	150 0..		151 0
Snuff ..	.. per lb. net	100 0..		100 50
Manufactured tobacco not elsewhere specified other than hooka and beedy tobacco and snuff	.. per lb. net	100 0..		100 75
10 Unmanufactured ..	.. per lb. net	53 52..		55 77
Toilet requisites, not elsewhere specified, including toilet sets, except soap and perfumed spirits ..			.. 100%	
Tow, flax and hemp ..			.. 27%	
15 Toys and parlour games ..	.. 32%		.. 37%	
Tracing cloth and films ..			.. 27%	
Transfer labels shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for use in the manufacture of brushes			.. 20%	
20 Trays and waiters, not elsewhere specified—				
Brass ..			.. 200%	
Plastic ..			.. 200%	
Wooden ..			.. 200%	
Treacle ..			.. 40%	
25 Umbrellas ..	.. 20%		.. 25%	
Umbrellas, incomplete ..	.. 20%		.. 25%	
Unassembled component parts of umbrellas, namely sticks and handles (other than wooden sticks and handles), ribs, stays, runners, notches, cups, ferrules and paper covers	.. 15%		.. 20%	
30 Varnishes ..	.. 50%		.. 60%	
Vinylite paper shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of crown corks ..			.. 9%	
35 Walking sticks and canes ..			.. 200%	
Wall and partitioning boards including porous boards and hard boards other than asbestos—				
Wall boards of wood fibre ..	.. 26%		.. 36%	
Other—				
40 Wooden ..			.. 36%	
Other than wooden ..			.. 36%	
Watches—				
Complete—				
45 Where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation do not exceed Rs. 50 ..	.. 50%		.. 60%	
50 Where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation exceed Rs. 50 but do not exceed Rs. 100 Rs. 25 plus 100% of such portion of the cost, insurance, freight and such other charges as exceed Rs. 50.		Rs. 30 plus 110% of such portion of the cost, insurance, freight and such other charges as exceed Rs. 50.	
55				

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Column I
Article

Column II
Preferential Rate
Ad valorem Rs. c.

Column III
General Rate
Ad valorem Rs. c.

5	Where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation exceed Rs. 100 but do not exceed Rs. 200	Rs. 75 plus 200% of such portion of the cost, insurance, freight and such other charges as exceed Rs. 100	Rs. 85 plus 210% of such portion of the cost, insurance, freight and such other charges as exceed Rs. 200
15	Where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges exceed Rs. 200	Rs. 275 plus 300% of such portion of the cost, insurance, freight and such other charges as exceed Rs. 200	Rs. 295 plus 310% of such portion of the cost, insurance, freight and such other charges as exceed Rs. 100
20	Parts and accessories excluding cases and/or movements	50%	60%
	Cases and movements including partially assembled movements	300%	310%
	Waterproof cement		27%
25	Wattlebark		12%
	Wax other than candles, not elsewhere specified—		
	Beeswax		12%
	Bottling wax		12%
	Paraffin wax		12%
30	Match wax		12%
	Wicker works, not elsewhere specified		126%
	Wine other than sacramental—		
	Sparkling per gallon		198 0
	Other—		
35	In wood per gallon		66 0
	In bottles per gallon		68 40
40	Wine, sacramental, imported by Ecclesiastical heads which is shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for religious purposes—		
	In wood per gallon		18 0
	In bottle per gallon		19 20
45	Wireless goods and apparatus assembled or un-assembled including spare parts	55%	57½%
	Batteries specifically made for use in wireless sets	30%	32½%
	Wood and timber, manufactures wholly or mainly of, not elsewhere specified		96%
50	Wood pulp shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of paper		9%
	Wood pulp, not elsewhere specified		27%
55	Wooden manufactures shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for use in the tea industry—Frames for tea sieves and bulking shovels		19%
	Yeast, compressed or dry		10%

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Column I

Column II

Column III

Article

Preferential Rate

General Rate

Ad valorem

Rs. c.

Ad valorem

Rs. c.

Educational Purposes—

5	Articles for educational purposes, viz., Pastel crayons, pencil crayons in boxes of 12 and under in assorted colours, playwax, school chalk, blackboards, foot and six-inch rulers, students' paint boxes, school mathematical sets, school bags, school slates, slate pencils, Montessori apparatus other than toys, school writing sets, science exercise books (graph) in thick covers and pictures for story telling 12%
---	--	--	--	--------

Essential Industries—

15 Accumulators and batteries—

Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of enclosed splash-proof accumulators and batteries, not elsewhere specified, viz.—
Rubber casings and wooden separators ..
Separators not elsewhere specified ..

9%
9%.. 16½%
.. 16½%

Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of enclosed splashproof accumulators and batteries, viz.—

Plastic tops and sealing compounds ..

.. 9%

Antibiotics, etc.—

Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of antibiotics including penicillin, drugs, pharmaceuticals and patent medicines, milk foods, infants' and invalids' foods and glucose or for packing such products imported in bulk

.. 9%

Dry cell batteries—

Articles other than chemicals, viz.—

Artificial maganese, graphite powder, paraffin wax, sealing compound, cardboard washers, brass caps, zinc cans or zinc cups, wrapping yarn and wrapping gauze shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of dry-cell batteries

.. 9%

Electric lamp bulbs—

Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of electric lamp bulbs, not elsewhere specified, viz.—glass bulbs, exhaust tubes, stem tubes, welds, tops, anchors, filaments, getters, bases, base cement and solution ..

.. 9%

55 Finished rubber goods—

Articles (other than machinery, chemicals, dyes and fillers), which are shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the purpose of manufacturing finished rubber goods

.. 9%

Footwear, leather—

Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of leather foot-wear, not elsewhere specified ..

.. 9%

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Column I

Column II

Column III

Article

Preferential Rate

General Rate

Ad valorem

Rs. c.

Ad valorem

Rs. c.

Hotels, Rest Houses and Restaurants—

5	Articles of the following description which are shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported by and for use in Hotels, Rest Houses and Restaurants approved by the Director of Tourist Bureau, provided that such articles (except air conditioning equipment) bear indelible marks identifying them as the property of such Hotels, Rest Houses or Restaurants—		
10			
15	Air conditioners and air conditioning equipment and parts thereof which are designed for dusted air delivery excluding self-contained air conditioning units ..	7½%	.. 17½%
20	Air conditioners and air conditioning equipment excluding parts thereof not elsewhere specified ..	22½%	.. 32½%
	Cotton towels ..		.. 20%
	Crockery ..	22½%	.. 32½%
	Cutlery ..	22½%	.. 32½%
25	Electroplated ware other than gold and silverplated ware—		
	Iron and steel ..	22½%	.. 32½%
	Other ..		.. 32½%
	Manufactures of linen ..		.. 32½%
30	Paper serviettes ..		.. 32½%
	Silverplated ware—		
	Iron and steel ..	22½%	.. 32½%
	Other ..		.. 32½%
35	Essential kitchen equipment other than refrigerators ..	22½%	.. 32½%
	Manufactures, wholly or mainly of paper for table use ..		.. 32½%

Pencils—

40	Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of pencils, viz.—		
	Brass ferrules ..		.. 9%
	Coloured inserts in powder or solid form ..		.. 9%
45	Graphite ..		.. 9%
	Lacquer ..	9%	.. 14%
	Stamping foil ..	9%	.. 19%
	Wood ..	9%	.. 19%

Varnish—

50	Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of French polish, viz.—		
	Resins ..		.. 9%
55	Lac and shellac ..	9%	.. 19%

Water pumps—

60	Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of water-pumps, viz.—		
	Vacuum and pressure gauges, air volume controls, pressure switches, float switches	9%	.. 19%

65	All other goods not otherwise charged with duty or prohibited and not comprised in the Table of Exemptions		.. 125% "
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தேடி சமீபத்தில்

முதலில் தீர்வு காண்பது

ஊர் டி. வி. வந்தியாயக (மூட்டி
புத்தி)

(கௌரவ டி. பி. வன்னிநாயக்க—நிதி
அமைச்சர்)

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

I move the Motion standing in my
name.

புத்தியாயக உள். பி. பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Are you just moving the Motion
and leaving it at that? Have you
nothing to say about it? That is a
fine how d'ye-do!

ஊர் வந்தியாயக

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

These duties were announced in
the course of my Budget speech.
They have now to be adopted. If
you have anything to say, I shall
listen to you and reply.

முன்னால் சமீபத்தில் கட்டுரை.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

டி. வி. 2.5

புத்தியாயக உள். பி. பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

This is one of the most bristling
questions today. Everybody in this
country is concerned about the im-
port duties. The whole problem of
the cost of living is based on this, and
the Hon. Minister has nothing to say.
This is an amazing performance by
a Government that pretends to bring
down the prices. Before they came
to power, they said they would bring
down the prices if they were elected.
As soon as they came into power they
said the prices are tumbling down.

பி. ஷெல்டன் ஜயசிங்க மஹா. (கலாநிதி
விவர புத்தியாயக உள். பி. பெரேரா)

(திரு. டி. செல்வநாதன் ஜயசிங்க—கைத்
தொழில், கடற்றொழில் அமைச்சரின் பாராளு
மன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

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

They are in the process of coming
down.

புத்தியாயக உள். பி. பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

They have been in that process for
the last nine months. As a matter of
fact, your Prime Minister made a
statement at Niyandurupola the
other day and said that the prices
will start coming down after the im-
ports have come in. He confessed
that there are no imports up to date.

லேஸ்டி குனுவர்டென மஹா. (பாண்டூர்)

(திரு. லெஸ்லி குனுவர்தன—பாண்டூர்
தூறை)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene—Panadura)

It is a nine-year process and not a
nine-month process.

ஊர் வந்தியாயக

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

In the Budget Debate we went
through the whole thing.

புத்தியாயக உள். பி. பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

In the Budget Debate we discussed
nothing in regard to dutiable goods.
There are a whole series of things to
be discussed on this whole question.
I am surprised that the Hon. Minis-
ter is treating this matter so light-
heartedly. So far as he is concerned
there is, apparently, no problem in
the whole country. This is an
amazing performance. Well, I have
something to say.

දේශ සම්මතිය

ආනයන නිරු සභ්‍ය

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

First of all, our Customs duties are a veritable jumble. One of the things that I undertook to do when I was Minister of Finance was to scientifically reclassify, and also bring about a rationalized basis of, customs duties, but I regret that I had not enough time to do so. This is something that is long overdue.

As a matter of fact, the Minister would have noticed a draft proposal with regard to customs duties, if he went into the question at all. Before I left the Ministry there was already a draft proposal for a considerable amount of rationalization of this whole question of customs duties. I do hope that the Minister and his Government will pay some attention at least to this question, because part of the high prices prevalent today is due to this whole question of customs duties.

One thing is that the whole Customs Department requires a complete overhaul. Any importer will tell you—and my good Friend, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Industries and Fisheries (Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe) with his knowledge of and experience in these matters ought to be able to tell you—that nothing at all can get out of the Customs Department without oiling the palms of a whole series of people.—[Interruption]. The hon. Parliamentary Secretary is an expert at this job.

එම්. පී. ද්‍ර. සොයිසා, සිරිවර්ධන මයා.

(මිනුවන්ගොඩ)

(තිரு. எம். பீ. டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன—
மினுவாங்கோட)(Mr. M. P. de Zoysa Siriwardena—
Minuwangoda)

He knows how to do it!

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The Customs Department has to be completely reorganized. As a matter of fact that is one of the difficulties

that I faced when I was Minister of Finance. I am strongly in favour of trade unions, but not at the expense of efficiency and honest work.

රු මන්ත්‍රීවරු

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தினர்கள்)

(Hon. Members)

Hear! Hear!

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I do not think any responsible trade union in this country stands for dishonesty. But the Hon. Minister and members of the Government ought to know that the department requires a considerable amount of shaking up—appraisers, tide waiters and all sorts of other people in that place.

There is a natural resistance on the part of customs officers to any outsiders being brought in. That is a matter on which the Ministry must work and come to an understanding with the unions concerned, because a certain amount of new blood is absolutely vital if a new outlook is to be brought to bear on this whole question.

The Hon. Minister is aware that my predecessor as Minister of Finance appointed a committee with D. S. de Silva as Chairman and an Indian or a Pakistani expert as a member of that committee to study and go into this whole question—problems connected with the long room, the delays involved, the system of appraising and valuing and so on.

I understand that that committee has made a report. Will the Hon. Minister table that report so that we may study it and make our own observations? The whole question of the method of computing Customs duties has been tackled by that committee, and that is why I wanted the Minister to make some statement, when he moved this Motion, so that

we may know where we stand. Is he going to implement that report in its entirety, or is he going to implement only a part of that report? What is the value that he places on the recommendations made in that report—these and other questions, I hope, will be touched upon by the Minister in his reply. It would have saved us a lot of trouble and the Minister a lot of trouble if he had given us a fairly comprehensive statement on these matters when he moved this Motion. This is a matter for serious consideration. If you look through this, there are duties of 400 per cent., 300 per cent., and so on.

செ. வி. கி. வி. கி.

(கௌரவ வன்னினாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

They were there.

டாக்டர் என். எம். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Of course, they were there. That is what I am saying. That is my complaint against the Hon. Minister. He should have taken the opportunity to reorganize and rationalize the Customs duties. What is the idea of having a 400 per cent. duty? I was very strongly of the opinion that all these duties should be brought down to a maximum of about 100 per cent.

செ. வி. கி. வி. கி.

(கௌரவ வன்னினாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

They are prohibitive.

டாக்டர் என். எம். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

If you want to knock them out completely or if you do not want a particular article then do not allow it to be imported. The Hon. Minister, through his import control has the capacity to prevent any goods from coming in. So, what is the point in having a 400 per cent. duty here?

This is an absolutely artificial position; it is meaningless. The only person who is mulcted is the honest man who sometimes when he goes abroad and comes back brings an article. I paid through my nose for a number of these things. It often happens that you suddenly purchase something which you consider to be a bargain in that place and when you bring it here you have to pay through your nose because you are honest enough to pay the duty. I think all that requires revision. Those are rare cases of an individual who happens to go abroad and occasionally comes across some bargain which he brings with him. What is the point in charging 400 per cent. duty on that?

Take, for instance, refrigerators. There are refrigerators which have been in existence here for a number of years—may be a G. E. C.—but which you cannot import today. What happens to a person who has such a refrigerator if its working unit goes out of order? He cannot get it repaired here and he would like to buy a working unit. It is more costly to buy that working unit than to buy a new refrigerator. There are anomalies like that which have to be looked into by the Hon. Minister.

He has just produced a whole list of Customs duties. I believe, this increase in duty represents the 10 per cent. duty which, in his Budget speech, he said he was going to impose—a 10 per cent. more or less surcharge duty—on various categories of goods. You find that in his Budget speech. This was what he said:

“A 10 per cent. surcharge on the existing rate of import duty with the exception of food items, drugs and medicines, fertilizer, petroleum products, including kerosene oil, textiles, motor spare parts, cement, agricultural machinery and implements and items used by the export industries for which special rates of duty have already been fixed.—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 9th August 1965; Vol. 61, c. 145-6].

This is the general increase of 10 per cent. duty from which he was expecting Rs. 47 million. I wish him luck. I hope he gets it.

දේශ සම්මතය

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

The Hon. Minister in that budget speech also said that he was going to change the basis of levying duties. At the present moment, duties on articles are levied not on the invoice value but on the market value as a result of a number of these appraisers going round the Pettah and finding out what the market value of an article is. Then they work out an average on that value and charge a duty on that basis. The complaint in the market has been that as a result there has been a considerable increase in prices of all articles and that they are therefore, compelled to charge an additional duty on this market value. The Hon. Minister announced during the Budget Debate that that concept of market value was going to be changed. Has he changed it or has he not changed it? How many questions he has to find answers to! He might have told us whether he has or has not implemented his own proposals. This is what he said in his Budget speech :

“There has been constant agitation for the abolition of levying import duty on the basis of wholesale market value. Criticism of the present system of wholesale market value has chiefly been on two grounds. First, that the assessment of wholesale market value is carried out arbitrarily by Customs officials.....”

That is where the trouble is. Unless your officials are very honest this system lends itself to a considerable amount of abuse because they come directly in touch with importers in the sense that they are the people who deal with goods in the market. Unless a man is absolutely honest he can make lakhs of rupees by increasing the prices by 10 cents or five cents a yard in the case of cloth. Such an increase makes a great deal of difference. Therefore, the Hon. Minister in his own mind quite rightly decided that this should be changed but he has apparently not changed it yet.—[Interruption]. The hon. Member for Nallur seems to be more informed than the Hon. Minister of Finance.

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වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය ඊ. එම්. ඩී. නාගනාතන්
(නල්ලූර්)

(டொக்டர் எ. எம். டி. நாகநாதன்—நல்லூர்)

(Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan—Nallur)

The administration is still yours, so he cannot do it.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා,

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

They are safeguarding Valvettiturai!

This is an important matter. This is what the Hon. Minister goes on to say in his Budget speech :

“First, that the assessment of wholesale market value is carried out arbitrarily by customs officials with inadequate data and that this system vests them with an undesirable degree of discretion leading to allegations of corrupt practice in the fixing of wholesale market value.—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 9th August, 1965 ; Vol. 61, c. 116].

This is one of the complaints I came across. I did not want to meddle with it until the D. S. de Silva Committee reported. The committee was going into this whole question. This question is bristling with difficulties. Take textiles, for instance. We do not permit textiles above the price of Rs. 2 a yard to be imported. But everybody knows that textiles imported for less than Rs. 2 per yard is sold for Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 a yard in the market. Under our customs regulations and by the edicts of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Commerce no utility textiles can be imported costing more than Rs. 2 a yard. If this cloth is imported at less than Rs. 2 per yard the price in the local market must hover about Rs. 2 per yard subject to insurance costs and transport costs but actually, the price per yard of that particular cloth is anything between Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 4 per yard. I have got even the C. W. E. prices of textiles with me and I will quote them to you presently.

This is the anomalous position that has been created. Under the customs regulations no cloth costing above Rs. 2 a yard can be imported, but in the market this cloth is sold for about Rs. 3.50 a yard. The Customs Appraiser who goes round finding the market price of these textiles fixes the market price at Rs. 3.50 or Rs. 4 per yard in violation of his own rules and regulations. This is the position that has been created. It is very anomalous and obviously open to a considerable amount of corruption.

Therefore, when the Hon. Minister introduced this Motion he should have told us something of the complicated position and what he was going to do. After all, it is not as if they have just come into power. They are in their ninth month now—time enough to produce a baby!

The Minister then goes on to say :

“Secondly, the concept of wholesale market value is criticized as being impossible to determine accurately when goods are scarce because of import control.”

The Ministry has not adjusted it; the Customs Department has not adjusted it; and import control has created a new situation *vis-a-vis* the Customs regulations because there is now a regulation in so far as articles which we do not want are concerned. Therefore let us restrict such imports and levy import duties on a reasonable basis. Then he goes on :

“This leads to uncertainty among importers of what duty they would eventually be called upon to pay and, in turn, has the effect of raising prices.”

That is the point. The main complaint is that this method of computing duty on the wholesale market value has the automatic effect of increasing prices because, when a merchant sells an article at Rs. 3.50, and calculating on the basis of Rs. 3.50 you add duty, the merchant is compelled to sell above the market price that already prevails. Do you not see that this creates a vicious circle? I do think the Hon. Minister should have, now that he

has the opportunity, looked into this whole question and worked out the implications of the existing system of arriving at values for the purpose of levying duties. Then he says :

“This criticism against wholesale market value has been directed chiefly against three major commodities, namely, textiles, iron and steel, and to a lesser degree against the various qualities of paper that are imported.”

But a problem does not arise in regard to paper because the sole importer of paper is the Eastern Paper Mills Corporation. So why are we worried about paper? I do not think anybody else imports paper—[*Interruption*]. I do not think the Government has changed the policy in regard to that matter. He goes on :

“There is considerable substance in this criticism, and it has been decided, therefore, that in respect of these commodities—textiles, iron and steel and paper—import duties should be changed from *ad valorem* duties on wholesale market value to specific duties per square yard in the case of textiles;”—

Is this now being operated?

—“per pound in the case of paper; and per cwt. in the case of iron and steel. In the case of textiles, the specific rates of duty per square yard are being fixed for all the principal varieties which form the bulk of today's imports in accordance with the import policy of the Government.”

And there are certain exceptions under textiles.

“There are, however, a large number of sub-items under the main group “Textiles”—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 9th August, 1965; Vol. 61, c. 116].

You want to make an exception so that they will remain under *ad valorem* rates of duty.

My next point is the question of surcharge. I must say the Hon. Minister and his Government can be proud that the surcharge has been removed substantially. Very little has been left. I think only Japan has left a small portion. But what is the use of removing the surcharge? The removal of the surcharge must be immediately reflected in the prices of goods to the consumer. Can the

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ආනයන නිරු ගාස්තු

[ආශ්‍රිතය වන්නේ එම්. පෙරේරා]

Hon. Minister say that the price of any of these goods has come down as a result of the removal of the surcharge? Mind you, a substantial portion of the surcharge has been removed, but there has been absolutely no reflection in prices. So who has benefited? Not the consumer. In spite of the Hon. Minister and the Government having fought for the removal of the surcharge on behalf of the consumer—not on behalf of the importers, the middlemen and the various dealers of these items—the benefit has not been passed on to the consumer. Surely, that fight must have been on behalf of the consumers. So far as the country as a whole is concerned, we spend large sums of money in respect of the surcharge, and the moment we pay less by way of surcharge it means a foreign exchange saving also. The Government should have taken the necessary steps to see that the benefit of the removal of the surcharge was passed on to the consumer, but there is nothing to indicate that.

I will read out the prices of some of the articles. I have got here with me a list of prices I had worked out quite recently ; these are the prices I have been able to get from the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment and not from the private dealers. It is very difficult to get a price list from the private dealers, because the moment they know that I am inquiring into the prices they will think that the game is up and will not give me the true prices. We can safely assume that the private dealers sell some of these articles at double or three times the normal price.

Now, I am going to deal with the question of dried fish and a number of other articles. Take the case of dried fish. At the C. W. E. no person is entitled to more than five pounds of dried fish ; but in most areas dried fish is not even available. I will deal with the question of scarcity of goods separately. Look at the prices of

some of these articles before the Budget was introduced. I will read them out in Sinhala. පොතු නැති ඉස්සෝ එදා රු. 1.35 යි. That was before your Budget, but today it is Re. 1.55. The price has gone up by 20 cents per pound. So, where is the reflection of your reduced prices? පොතු සහිත ඉස්සෝ, අයවැය ලේඛනයට පෙර ගත 85 යි ; දැන් රු. 1.05 යි. මලබාර් අංගුලි, අයවැය ලේඛනයට පෙර ගත 88 යි ; දැන් ගත 95 යි. භාල්මැස්සෝ, අයවැය ලේඛනයට පෙර රු. 1.12 යි ; දැන් රු. 1.20 යි. මේ කොළඹ සී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඊ. එකේ මිලයි. පිට පළාත්වල නම් මිල මිටත් වඩා වැඩියි. කුම්බලා, අයවැය ලේඛනයට පෙර ගත 68 යි ; අද ගත 75 යි.

At a private retail shop it is Rs. 2.50. When you say you have removed the surcharge, surely somebody must have benefited. Who benefited? Surely not the poor man on whose behalf you fought, and fought hard—for which I am prepared to give all the praise to the Government. But what is the use of the removal of the surcharge if you are not going to pass on the benefit of it to the consumer? That is what I am worried about. Let me quote from HANSARD :

“Another measure I propose is to totally abolish import duties on kerosene oil, chillies, potatoes, Bombay and red onions, dhal, gram and peas, small agricultural implements such as mammoties, alavangoes, etc.,...”— [OFFICIAL REPORT, 9th August 1965 ; Vol. 61, c. 118.]

What has happened? You removed the duties, but what is the price?

ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍ය

වියලි මිරිස් රාත්තලක මිල අයවැය ලේඛනයට පෙර රු. 1.25 යි. මේවායේ නිරු ගාස්තු අඩු කරන බවට අයවැය ලේඛනයෙන් පොරොන්දු වුණා. නමුත් එදා සී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඊ. එකේ වියලි මිරිස් රාත්තලක විකුණූ මිල රු. 1.25 යි ; දැන් රු. 1.42 යි. “ඉම්පෝට් ඩියුටි” අඩු කළා නම් මේ මිල වැඩි වුණේ කොහොමද? හැබැයි නිරු බදු අඩු කෙළේ හොණ්ඩරයකට ගත 2 යි.

දේශ සම්මතය

ආනයන තීර ගස්තු

ගරු චන්තිනායක

(කෙළරව වන්නිනායක)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

ආණ්ඩුව මොකක්වත් ගන්නෙ නැහැ.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආණ. සේ. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

හොඳයි, ඒ ලාභය පාරිභෝගිකයාට ලැබෙනවාද? ඒ ලාභය පාරිභෝගිකයාට ලැබෙනවා වෙනුවට දැන් ඔහුට වැඩිපුර ගත 17 ක් ගෙවන්නට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා.

After all is said and done, the whole purpose was to reduce the prices in order to benefit the consumer. They broadcast this as a great achievement. The Minister said, "Rupees 18 million by way of relief, has been given to the poor consumer. I am reducing the prices of all these items." The poor consumer has now to pay 17 cents more per pound on miris alone. Wait till the rest comes! රට ලුණු අයවැයට පෙර රාත්තලක මිල ගත 20 සි; දැන් මිල ගත 30 සි.

එම්. එම්. මුස්තාපා මයා. (සමාජ සේවා අමතීනේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(ඉලාම් ආණ. සේ. පෙරේරා—සමාජ සේවක අමාත්‍යවරයා)

(Mr. M. M. Mustapha—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Social Services)

The price has gone up in the countries from which we import.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආණ. සේ. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Do not then talk about the help you have given to the consumer.

ගරු චන්තිනායක

(කෙළරව වන්නිනායක)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

The prices have gone up in India.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආණ. සේ. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You can give any number of explanations about what you are doing, but so far as the consumer is concerned, he is worse off than he

was before the introduction of the Budget.

Let us look at this item. ගම්මිරිස් රාත්තලක් අයවැය ලේඛන යට පෙර රුපියල් 1.42 සි; දැන් මිල රුපියල් 2.00 සි. සමුපකාරයේ මේ මිලටයි, විකුණන්නේ. ලාබ කර තිබෙන තරම තරකද?

එස්. ද එස්. ජයසිංහ මයා. (දෙහිවල-ගල්කිස්ස)

(තිල. ආණ. සේ. පෙරේරා—දෙහිවල-ගල්කිස්ස)

(Mr. S. de S. Jayasingha—Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia)

Because of the drought.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආණ. සේ. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I think you will be in perpetual drought. By the time you finish you will be dehydrated.

එදා කොත්තමල්ලි රාත්තලක් ගත 44 සි. දැන් සමුපකාරයේ විකුණන්නේ ගත 47 ගණනෙයි. There is no Kothamalli in the market at all.

එස්. ද එස්. ජයසිංහ මයා.

(තිල. ආණ. සේ. පෙරේරා—දෙහිවල-ගල්කිස්ස)

(Mr. S. de S. Jayasingha)

There is plenty now.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආණ. සේ. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am very glad to hear that the hon. Member for Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia (Mr. S. de S. Jayasinghe) has a plentiful stock of this article. I hope he will give some to the poor people in the villages outside. I am beginning to feel that he is also one of those who have been hoarding this article, because there is no kothamalli available outside. The poor village woman is saying that there is no kothamalli available.

රේගු සම්මතය

ආනයන නිරු ගස්තු

එස්. ද එස්. ජයසිංහ මයා.

(කි.ප්‍ර. எஸ். டி. எஸ். ஜயசிங்க)

(Mr. S. de S. Jayasingha)

If you ask anybody for it you can get it. We are poor fellows who go marketing. We can buy it.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

We also go marketing ; that is why I am telling you. The hon. Member is not the only person who goes marketing. Unless there are special dealers known to you, you cannot get this article.

ඉස්සර උලුහාල් රාත්තලක් ශත 44 යි ; දැන් ශත 51 යි. සවුහාල්වල මිල එදා පැවතුණේ රාත්තල ශත 29 ගණනටයි ; අද ශත 34 යි. එදා කඩල පරිප්පු රාත්තල වික්කේ ශත 42 ගණනෙයි ; අද ශත 47 ගණනෙයි, විකුණන්නේ, එදා සුදු ලුණු රාත්තල ශත 62 යි ; අද 72 යි. කොත්ත මල්ලි, සුදුලුණු වැනි ද්‍රව්‍ය සමුපකාරයෙන් පාරිභෝගිකයාට ලබා ගන්න පුළුවන් වන්නේ රාත්තල් කාල බැගිණුයි. දෙහිවල පැත්තට විශේෂයක් තිබෙන්න පුළුවනි. ඒකට අපට කරන්ට දෙයක් නැහැ. අපට නම් මෙහෙමයි.

එස්. ද එස්. ජයසිංහ මයා.

(கி.பு. எஸ். டி. எஸ். ஜயசிங்க)

(Mr. S. de S. Jayasingha)

මට ගෙනත් දෙන්න පුළුවනි.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

බොහොම ස්තුතියි. මට නම් වුවමනාවක් නැහැ. මට තවම සෙම්ප්‍රතිශ්‍යාව හැදිල නැහැ. නමුත් ගම්බද මහජනයට අවශ්‍යයි.

සන්ලයිට් සබන් කැල්ලක් ඉස්සර වික්කේ ශත 34ටයි ; අද විකුණන්නේ ශත 36 ගණනෙයි. “කුමාරි” සබන් කැල්ලක් ඉස්සර වික්කේ ශත 52 ගණනෙයි ; දැන් විකුණන්නේ ශත 55 ගණනෙයි. “ලක්ස්” සබන් කැල්ලක් ඉස්සර වික්කේ ශත 45 ගණනෙයි ; අද විකුණන්නේ ශත

48 ගණනෙයි. මේව ඔක්කොම ලංකාවේ හදන ඒව. ඇයි, මේවයේ මිල වැඩි කරන්නේ? What is the reason for this price increase? These are all local products. Why is it that these dealers have increased their prices?

රොබින් නිල් පැකට් එකක් ඉස්සර වික්කේ ශත 30 ටයි ; අද විකුණන්නේ ශත 35 ටයි. එස්. එම්. ඒ. ලදරා කිරි රාත්තලක් ඉස්සර වික්කේ රුපියල් 4.05 ගණනෙයි. අද විකුණන්නේ රුපියල් 4.95 ගණනෙයි. එය ශත 90කින් වැඩි වෙලා. රෙදි පිළි— This is intolerable. The C. W. E. has put up prices in every case. What is the justification for doing this?

මම රෙදි පිළි සම්බන්ධයෙන් අංක සහිතව කියවන්නම්. 3017/55 ලංකා සුදු සරෝම් 40x40 වර්ගයේ එකක් ඉස්සර වික්කේ රුපියල් 4.75 ගණනෙයි ; අද විකුණන්නේ රුපියල් 5.50 ගණනෙයි. මේ කුමන හේතුවක් නිසාද? 3017/59 ලංකා සරෝම් 100x45 වර්ගයේ එකක් ඉස්සර වික්කේ රුපියල් 5.50 ගණනෙයි ; අද විකුණන්නේ රුපියල් 6.75 ගණනෙයි. 3017/62 ලංකා පාට සරෝම් 100x9 වර්ගයේ සිට එකක් ඉස්සර වික්කේ රුපියල් 5.25 ගණනෙයි ; අද විකුණන්නේ රුපියල් 6.00 ගණනෙයි.

Local coloured sarong is what all the people in the villages use. It does not get dirty, therefore they prefer to use it for various odd jobs. It has gone up in price from Rs. 4.75 to Rs. 6.75. That two-rupee price increase is absolutely unjustified.

3017/88 ලංකා සුදු සරෝම් 60x40 වර්ගයේ එකක් ඉස්සර වික්කේ රුපියල් 5 ගණනෙයි ; අද විකුණන්නේ රුපියල් 5.75 ගණනෙයි. 3017/89 ලංකා සුදු සරෝම් 50x50 වර්ගයේ එකක් ඉස්සර වික්කේ රුපියල් 4.75 ගණනෙයි ; අද විකුණන්නේ රුපියල් 5.75 ගණනෙයි.

ගරු කපානයකවුමනි, චීන අමු රෙදි යාරයක් ඉස්සර වික්කේ රුපියල් 1.50 ගණනෙයි ; අද විකුණන්නේ රුපියල් 1.80 ගණනෙයි. ඇයි, මේ?

ජේගු සම්මතය

ආනයන නිරු ගාස්තු

What is the reason? Why must the C. W. E. increase the prices of all these goods? If the C. W. E. sells them at Re. 1.80 then it is more likely that they will be sold at Rs. 2.80 in the outside market.

නෝරා පාට පොප්ලින් යාරයක ඉස්සර මිල රුපියල් 1.80 යි; අද රුපියල් 2.00 යි. "මර්කුර්" පාට පොප්ලින් යාරයක ඉස්සර මිල රුපියල් 1.55 යි; අද රුපියල් 2.00 යි. "සෙපිලික්ස්" පාට පොප්ලින් යාරයක ඉස්සර මිල රුපියල් 1.65 යි; අද රුපියල් 2.10 යි. සැටින් යාරයක ඉස්සර මිල රුපියල් 2.05 යි; අද යාරයක මිල රුපියල් 2.25 යි. [බාබා කිරීමක්] මා කීවෙ, වෙනත් වර්ගයක්.

ගරු වි. ඒ. සුගතදාස (ජනසතු සේවා ඇමති)

(கௌரவ வி. ஏ. சுகததாச—தேசியமய சேவை அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. V. A. Sugathadasa—Minister of Nationalized Services)

පොප්ලින් යාරයක් 1.75 යි.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

කුමන වර්ගයද?

ගරු සුගතදාස

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

මම ගන්න ගියාම නිවුණ, ඒ ගණනට. ඔය වර්ගය මොකක්ද?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

නොයෙකුත් වර්ග නිබෙන්ව. 3004/90 වර්ගය; 3004/132 වර්ගය, යනාදී වශයෙන් නිබෙන්ව.

මට තවත් කියන්න නිබෙන්ව. තවත් වර්ගයක සැටින් යාරයක් ඉස්සර වික්කේ රුපියල් 2.15 ගණනෙයි; අද විකුණන්නේ රුපියල් 2.35 ගණනෙයි. එහි දෙවන වර්ගයේ යාරයක් ඉස්සර රුපියල් 2.25 යි; අද රුපියල් 2.35 යි. මුද්‍රිත කපු කමිස රෙදි යාරයක් ඉස්සර වික්කේ රුපියල් 1.70

ගණනෙයි. අද විකුණන්නේ රුපියල් 1.85 ගණනෙයි. එදා මුද්‍රිත චීන්ත රෙදි යාරයක් රුපියල් 1.60 යි; අද රුපියල් 1.80 යි; තවත් වර්ගයක් නිබෙන්ව, ගෙරියා මුද්‍රිත කියා. ඒක කලින් රුපියල් 1.70 යි; දැන් රුපියල් 1.95 යි. මෝලි හෝ මුද්‍රිත කපු චීන්ත කලින් රුපියල් 1.80 යි; දැන් 1.95 යි.

My objection is this. Whereas the Hon. Minister of Finance assured us that as a result of his effort to reduce prices the consumers are going to benefit, in point of fact ever since the Budget prices have considerably gone up. What then is the excuse for the C. W. E. to charge these higher prices? That is what I want to know. They have absolutely no excuse. When the C. W. E. charges such high prices you can imagine what it means so far as the people outside are concerned. In other words, my endeavour has been to prove that the removal of the surcharge by this Government has had no effect on the prices of goods to the consumer—which is, after all the basic reason why we fought for the removal of the surcharge. I remember when it came to the question of the removal of duties on drugs it was a problem I had to face. I was prepared to remove all duties on all drugs but what was the use? There was no guarantee that whatever reductions I made would be passed down to the consumer, in other words the people who buy these various drugs at various places. Unless that assurance is given there is no use in reducing the duties because you will only fatten the importer or dealer in the process.

The Government has been making a number of raids and announcing to the people that they have successfully carried out these raids. The Hon. Minister was talking of paper. May I give this example. The other day they raided Manickavasagar's place, the biggest paper merchant in Colombo and Ceylon, and there was Rs. 2 million worth of paper in stock. In that lot was a lot of 1000 reams of paper for which Mr. Manickavasagar

දේශ සම්මතය

ආනයන නිරු ගස්තු

[ආවායම් එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

had a receipt to the effect that 1000 reams of paper had been sold. The Hon. Minister can check this up from the C. I. D. One thousand reams of paper had been sold to Mr. Manickavasagar by whom? By Gunasena & Co.

පෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(කි. ෆ. සෙල්තර්තන් ඉයසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

From "Dawasa".

ආවායම් එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා,

(කලාතිති ආන්. ආම්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Gunasena & Co., not "Dawasa". They bought 1,000 reams of paper from the Eastern Paper Mills Corporation at Rs. 22 and sold it to Manickavasagar at Rs. 33. The paper itself did not pass; it was purely a deal. Nobody saw the paper. The paper went direct from the Eastern Paper Mills Corporation to Manickavasagar.

පෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(කි. ෆ. සෙල්තර්තන් ඉයසිංහ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

They returned a loan, they say.

ආවායම් එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා,

(කලාතිති ආන්. ආම්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

This paper was obtained on a user's permit. On the permit is written in red ink, "not transferable". It could not be sold or given to anybody else. It was not a dealer's permit but a user's permit. Gunasena & Co. bought the 1,000 reams on a user's permit for the purpose of printing *Bana poth*. They found it more profitable to sell the paper than to sell *Bana poth*.

My complaint is this: You may charge Manickavasagar, but why are you not cancelling the permit of Gunasena & Co? Their guilt is greater than that of Manickavasagar. Manickavasagar will say, "I am a

dealer, I have got a dealer's licence and I am entitled to buy". But users are strictly bound; they are given their quotas on the understanding that they will not sell; they must use it. They are given their quota for the purpose of using the paper that is given to them. Why are you not charging Gunasena & Co? Gunasena and Co. will never be charged by you.

රු සුගතදාස

(කෙළරව සුගතදාස)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

Have Gunasena & Co. given a receipt for it?

ආවායම් එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා,

(කලාතිති ආන්. ආම්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Gunasena & Co. have given a receipt to Manickavasagar. In fact, Manickavasagar's premises were raided about three months back. This whole question was then inquired into. Even then Manickavasagar produced a receipt. Nothing happened after that. Recently, they made this raid and then they found Rs. 2 million worth of newsprint.

All I am saying is that, if you are making these raids, you must follow up. When a poor man is charged, his name and all particulars are published. Following these raids in the Pettah, the only name that has appeared is Karimbhoy Jafferjee's. Half the deterrent lies in publishing the names, which is the way to black-list them. The public will then not go to these shops. At least that amount of public feeling must be created. How can you create that public feeling unless you expose these traders? In the case of every shop raided, you must publicize the fact and say, "This shop has been raided; so much has been found there". Then everybody will know that that trader was one who was exploiting the consumer, and the public will not go there. Instead, you are hiding those facts and the papers are not even mentioning them. On the other hand, if a poor man, charged

with profiteering to the extent of two cents, is fined Rs. 500 his name is published in big, bold letters.

That is the wrong way to do things. I appeal to the Ministers to go about this thing in the proper way. So far as we are concerned, we are prepared to give you all the assistance you want. I am told that the back-benchers want these defaulting traders sent to jail. If you say six months, we will say six years.

I have tried to argue with the Hon. Minister that the mere introduction of this new 10 per cent. duty does not help the situation. Something much more radical has to be done in order to see that the purposes of the import duties are realized and to rationalize the whole system of import duties. Use your import control methods to prohibit the import of any article you like, but please do not have these 400 per cent. and 300 per cent. duties. All that must be removed. If you are allowing exceptions, a 100 per cent. duty should be fairly reasonable.

I am sorry that I have forgotten to bring one thing with me today. I saw a circular sent out by the import control authorities to all importers. What are they trying to import? Air conditioners, race horses, etc. They are giving permission—

ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.
(*තිரு. සෙල්ற்றන් ඉයසිඟ්ක*)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)
No.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(*කලාතිති ආචාර්ය. ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා*)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)
I have seen the circulars.

ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.
(*තිரு. සෙල්ற்றන් ඉයසිඟ්ක*)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)
Circulars asking for requirements.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(*කලාතිති ආචාර්ය. ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා*)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The import control authorities have issued certain circulars to importers asking them to apply for import permits for the import of various articles. I have the list but I forgot to bring it today.

ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.
(*තිரு. සෙල්ற்றන් ඉයසිඟ්ක*)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

That was a gazette notification. That does not mean they are getting the licence.

ආර්. පී. විජේසිරි මයා. (*කුණ්ඩසාලේ*)
(*තිරු. ආර්. පී. විජේසිරි—කුණ්ඩසාලේ*)
(Mr. R. P. Wijesiri—Kundasale)
ඔක්කොම නම් පත්‍රයේ දැන්වීම?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(*කලාතිති ආචාර්ය. ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා*)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)
මේවා තමුන් නාන්සේලා දෙන නම්.

විජේසිරි මයා.
(*තිරු. විජේසිරි*)
(Mr. Wijesiri)
ලොකු වෙළෙඳුන්ගේ නම් දැන්වීම නැත්තේ ඇයි?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(*කලාතිති ආචාර්ය. ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා*)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)
අපට ලබන්නේ නැහැ. තමුන් නාන්සේලා ලබයි තිබෙන්නේ. තමුන් නාන්සේලාගේ ආණ්ඩුව. “ජන දින” තවම ආණ්ඩුවට අයිති වුණේ නැහැ.

විජේසිරි මයා.
(*තිරු. විජේසිරි*)
(Mr. Wijesiri)
අපි දෙන ඒවාද තමුන් නාන්සේලා පත්‍රයේ දැන්වීම?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(*කලාතිති ආචාර්ය. ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා*)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)
තමුන් නාන්සේලා දෙන ඒවා දැන්වීම හරහා අපට මොකවත් හම්බ වෙන්නේ නැහැ.

தேடி கலிமனி

அநகன திரூ ஸஃது

அலாடீய லீநீ. லீமீ. லேதேரூ

(கலாநிதி ஂன். ஂம். லெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I do not know, but it does seem ridiculous. I raise that question because I want to know whether we are entitled to buy a car. I want to make a personal appeal.

தேலீவன் லீயஃஃஃ மீயா.

(திரூ. செல்த்றன் ஜயசிங்க)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

You can apply.

அலாடீய லீநீ. லீமீ. லேதேரூ

(கலாநிதி ஂன். ஂம். லெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Some of us have old cars. Mine is over six years old and has seen its best years. Some of us have big responsibilities to carry out.

தேலீவன் லீயஃஃஃ மீயா.

(திரூ. செல்த்றன் ஜயசிங்க)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

We have bigger responsibilities.

அலாடீய லீநீ. லீமீ. லேதேரூ

(கலாநிதி ஂன். ஂம். லெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I agree. I am not saying that Ministers have not got responsibilities. I argued for you people. I said that all Ministers must be given good cars to go about, in order to maintain their prestige and position. That has been and is my position. The Government must consider the demands of people like Members of Parliament.

தேலீவன் லீயஃஃஃ மீயா.

(திரூ. செல்த்றன் ஜயசிங்க)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Quite right.

அலாடீய லீநீ. லீமீ. லேதேரூ

(கலாநிதி ஂன். ஂம். லெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

People like Members of Parliament have obligations to perform. Some of us have got very ancient cars.

So far as these import duties are concerned, we are not satisfied with

the way things are going on. I would like the Hon. Minister to let us know what he intends to do with the D. S. de Silva report, how far he is going to implement its proposals and so on.

தேலீவன் லீயஃஃஃ மீயா.

(திரூ. செல்த்றன் ஜயசிங்க)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

General and preferential rates ?

அலாடீய லீநீ. லீமீ. லேதேரூ

(கலாநிதி ஂன். ஂம். லெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I know you want a full analysis of the report. But I must say that I am not satisfied with the present position.

One of the things I left behind for the Hon. Minister, partly done, was the rationalization of duties. The Hon. Minister will find—I will not say a full report as a lot more work has to be done on this matter—papers in the Ministry where an attempt has been made to rationalize these import duties.

அ. லீ. லீயஃஃஃ-ஃமீன் மீயா. (லீநீ கரந லே மன்றி)

(திரூ. ஆர். சிங்கல்டன்-சமன்—நியமன அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. R. Singleton-Salmon—Appointed Member)

Mr. Speaker, I think that these duties which were introduced on the 9th August followed on the Hon. Finance Minister's statement that he was going to introduce a 10 per cent. surcharge on all goods except those which he specified at that time. I do not know how the Customs officials have drafted the schedule. I presume they went to school, but to quote at random: the old duties are given at page 70 and the new duties at page 32. Take "ink powder". The old duty is 15 per cent., and with the addition of 10 per cent. the new duty as stated on page 32 is 18 per cent. On page 70 you find the old duty and on page 32 is the old duty plus 10 per cent. So, 15 per cent. plus 10 per cent. becomes 18 per cent! I just

opened this page at random and I find there that in respect of the item "Paper clips" the duty 60 per cent. has become "70 per cent." 60 should become 66 and 70 should become 77. Duties which are 10 and 20 become 11 and 22. You see, Sir, that by adding a duty of 2 per cent. to ten and two per cent to twenty, one is 20 per cent. increase and the other is a 10 per cent. increase. This is very clear in respect of item "studio cameras" where in column II it says "10 per cent." and column III 12½ per cent. Now, 10 per cent. duty plus a 10 per cent. surcharge becomes 12½ per cent! In actual fact, it is a 25 per cent. increase.

Sir, I know that education is not what it used to be, but at least one of the most simple things we learn at school is to add. In this instance, 10 per cent. has to be added to the article.

I am only bringing these matters to the attention of the Hon. Minister to show that 10 per cent. becomes 12 per cent. by the addition of 10 per cent. when, in fact, it is a 20 per cent. increase. Sixty becomes seventy and fifty becomes sixty for some inexplicable reason. Could the Hon. Minister ask his officers to go into this matter? In some cases they have charged 20 per cent. instead of 10, and in some cases they have charged a 25 per cent. surcharge instead of 10 per cent.

අ. භා. 2.54

පී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා. (වලපනේ)
 (சிறு. ரி. பி. எம். ஹெரத்—வலப்பனை)
 (Mr. T. B. M. Herath—Walapane)

ගරු කළානායකතුමනි, ගරු මුදල් ඇමති තුමා විසින් මෙම යෝජනාව ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන්නේ රජයේ මුදල් තත්ත්වය දියුණු කර ගැනීමේ අදහසින් බව අපට පැහැදිලියි. නමුත් රජයේ මුදල් තත්ත්වය දියුණු කර ගැනීමට වැයම් කිරීමේදී එයින් මහජනයා පිට, පාරිභෝගිකයා පිට, පැට වෙන බර සම්බන්ධයෙන් ගරු මුදල් ඇමති තුමා වැඩි සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වා නැති බව මෙම යෝජනාව දෙස බලන විට අපට පෙනී

යනව. මට පෙර කළා කළ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කිව්වා වාගේ, ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් වශයෙන් මෙම ගාස්තු සියයට දහයකින් වැඩි කරන බව මෙහි සඳහන් වුණානම් අප හිතන තරම් විශාල බරක් පාරිභෝගිකයා පිට නොපැටවෙන්නට ඉඩ තිබුණා. මෙහි දක්වා තිබෙන අන්දමට සියයට දහය නොව, තිහට දහය වැඩි කළ තැනුත් තිබෙනව. විස්සට දහය වැඩි කළ තැනුත් රාශියක්ම දකින්නට තිබෙනව. ඒ කොහොම වුණත්, අපට එක් කරුණක් පැහැදිලියි. එනම්, තීරු ගාස්තු වැඩි කිරීමෙන් රටේ යම් කිසි සංවර්ධනයක් සඳහා මුදල් ඉපදවීමට රජය බලාපොරොත්තු වුණා නම් රටට හිතැති කිසිවෙක් ඒ ගැන විරුද්ධ වන්නේ නැති බවයි. නමුත් දැන් තිබෙන තත්ත්වය අනුව නම් අපට කොහෙත්ම සන්තෝෂ වන්නට පුළුවන්කමක් නැ.

ගරු කළානායකතුමනි, ගරු මුදල් ඇමති තුමා යම් යම් බඩු තීරු ගාස්තුවලින් නිදහස් කර තිබෙනව. එසේ කර දැනට මාස කීපයක් ගත වීත් තිබෙනව. එම නිසා, පාරිභෝගිකයාගේ පැත්තෙන් බලන විට, තීරු ගාස්තුවලින් නිදහස් කරන ලද බඩු වලින් කිසියම් වාසියක් ඔවුන්ට ලැබෙන බව අපට පෙනෙන්නට ඕනෑ. ඒ වගේම තීරු ගාස්තු වැඩි කිරීමේදී එය සාධාරණ වැඩි කිරීමක් බවද අපට පෙනෙන්නට ඕනෑ. නමුත් අද සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ ඊට භාත්පසින්ම වෙනස් දෙයක්. බැටරියකට සියයට 10ක් හෝ 20ක් හෝ වැඩි කරන විට වෙළෙන්දා එය සියයට 500කින් වැඩි කරනව. මේ අනුව අද ඇති වී තිබෙන තත්ත්වය ඉතාම භයානක බව කියන්නට සිදු වී තිබෙනව.

ගරු කළානායකතුමනි, දැනට ආණ්ඩු කරන පක්ෂය විසින් ජීවන වියදම පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නය සම්බන්ධයෙන් පසුගිය ආණ්ඩුව බොහොම තදින් විවේචනය කරන්නට යෙදුණා. ජීවන වියදම පහළ බැස්සීමට කිසි යම් ක්‍රියා මාර්ගයක් ගත්තේ නැතැයි කියමින් චෝදනා ඉදිරිපත් කළා. මහජන යාගේ ජීවන සඳහා හැකිතාක් දුරට ජීවන වියදම පහළ දැමීම අත්‍යවශ්‍ය දෙයක් බව අප ඒ කාලයේදී ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් වශයෙන් පිළිගත්ත. අද තිබෙන ආණ්ඩුවත් ඒ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය පිළිගන්නවට කිසිම අඛණ්ඩයක් නැ. ආණ්ඩුව කොයිතරම් මහත්සි ගත්තත්

දේශ සම්මතිය

ආනයන නිරු ගාස්තු

[වී. බී. එම්. සේරත් සො.]

ජීවන වියදම පහළ හෙලීම සාධාරණ අන්දමින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරවන්නට බැරි බවද දැන් කාටත් පිළිගන්නට සිදු වී තිබෙනව. ඊට හේතුව ආණ්ඩුවට වැඩි බලයක් වෙළෙන්දා සතුව තිබීමයි. අද මේ රටේ ආණ්ඩුවත් මහජනයා හෙවත් පාරිභෝගිකයාත් වෙළෙන්දාගේ ඒ බලවේගයට යට වී සිටිනව. ඔවුන්ගෙන් රජයත් පාරිභෝගිකයාත් බේරා ගැනීම සඳහා විශාල ව්‍යාපාරයක් යොදවන්නට සිදු වී තිබෙනව.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, නිරු ගාස්තු පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නයක් බඩු මිල වුවමනාවට වඩා නැංවීම පිළිබඳ ප්‍රශ්නයක් බේරුම් කිරීමට නම් කවදහරි මේ රටට බඩු ගෙන්වීමත් මේ රටින් පිටරටවලට බඩු යැවීමත් තනී කරම සංසථාවක් යටතට හෝ රජය අතට හෝ ගනුයුතුය යන අදහස, මේ පිළිබඳව සෑම කරුණක්ම සොයා බැලූ පසුගිය රජයෙන් ඉදිරිපත් වුණා. ඒ අවසථාවේදී, දැනට ආණ්ඩු කරන පක්ෂය ඒ අදහසට විරුද්ධ වුණා. බඩු ගෙන්වීමත් පිටරට යැවීමත් රජය අතට ගැනීම වෙළෙන්දන්ට තිබෙන බලය නැති කිරීමක් යයි එදා ඒ පක්ෂය කීවිව. නමුත් අද, මේ වෙළෙඳ ඒකාධිකාරිය කඩන්නට නම් බඩු ගෙන්වීමත් පිටරට යැවීමත් පිළිබඳ යම් කිසි පාලනයක් අවශ්‍ය බව ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ උදවියගෙනුත් වැඩි දෙනෙක් සමහරවිට පිළිගන්නවා ඇති. ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ සිටින උදවිය එදා විවේචනය කළා; අද ආණ්ඩු කරනව. ආණ්ඩු කිරීම විවේචනය කිරීමට වඩා අමාරු බව අද උත්තාහේලා පිළිගෙන තිබෙනව. අද මේ ප්‍රශ්නය සටනක් බවට පත් වී තිබෙනව. වෙළෙඳ ඒකාධිකාරිය කඩන්නට රජය නොයෙක් පරිශ්‍රම දරනව. වෙළෙඳුන්ට දඩුවම් කරනව. බඩු මිල පිළිබඳ පරීක්ෂණ නිලධාරීන්ගේ මාර්ගයෙන් නොයෙක් විධියේ සටන් කරගෙන යනව. ඒවා සාධාරණ අන්දමට කරගෙන යනවා දැයි කල්පනා කර බලන්න ඕනෑ. කොළඹ ලොකු වෙළෙන්දන් කීප දෙනකු වැඩි මිලට බඩු විකුණා ඇතැයි යන චෝදනාව සම්බන්ධයෙන් හෝ බඩු සඟවා ගැනීමේ චෝදනාව සම්බන්ධයෙන් හෝ අල්ලා ගෙන ඇති බව අපට පුවත්පත්වලින් දැන ගන්න ලැබුණා. එහෙත් ගම්බද කොට්ඨාශ වල නම් මෙවැනි චෝදනාවලට අහු වෙන්නේ—ගොදුරු වෙන්නේ—පුංචි

වෙළෙන්දන් පමණයි. තවමත් ගම්බද ප්‍රදේශවල පවතින තත්ත්වය එයයි. ගම්බද වෙළෙන්දා පාලන මිලට බඩු විකුණන්නේ කොහොමද? ඔහුට පාලන මිලට බඩු ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. පාලන මිලට බඩු නොලැබුණොත් පාලන මිලට විකුණන්නේ කොහොමද? මෙය වැදගත් ප්‍රශ්නයක්. පාලන මිලට බඩු නොලැබෙන ආයතනයකට පාලන මිලට බඩු විකුණන ලෙස අප නියමය කරනවා. කොහොමද එය කරන්නේ? ඒ නිසා මෙය ඔවුන්ට කරන ලොකු භයානක තර්ජනයක් බව මතක් කරන්න ඕනෑ.

සමුපකාර තොග වෙළෙඳ ආයතනයෙන් හෝ වෙනත් සංසථාවක් මගින් හෝ පාලන මිලට බඩු සපයා දී ඒ බඩු සිල්ලර වශයෙන් විකිණිය යුතුය යනුවෙන් නියම කරන ලද මිලකට විකුණන ලෙස සුළු වෙළෙන්දාට නියම කරනවා නම් එය සාධාරණයි. පාලන මිලට බඩු සපයා දීමෙන් පසු වැඩි මිලට බඩු විකුණන වෙළෙන්දන්ට අවුරුදු භයක නොවෙයි, අවුරුදු විසි පහක හෝ හිර දඩුවමක් දෙනොත් ඒ ගැන අපේ විරුඬත්වයක් නැහැ. එවැනි යෝජනාවක් ගෙනාවත් කමක් නැහැ. දැනට පවතින තත්ත්වය යටතේ පාලන මිලට වඩා ශනයක් වැඩි කර වික්කාය කියා සුළු වෙළෙන්දෙකුට රුපියල් දාහක දඩයක් ගැසීමෙන් හෝ මාස තුනකට හිරේ යැවීමෙන් හෝ මේ ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳන්න බැරි බවයි මා මේ අවසථාවේ කියන්නේ. දේශපාලන වශයෙන් මේ උදවියට මට විරුද්ධව කටයුතු කරන්නත් වෙන්න පුළුවනි. එය මීට අදාළ නැහැ. එහෙත් අහිංසක වෙළෙන්දන් රාශියක් දෙනා අසුවී ඉන්න බව මා දන්නවා. ඒ නිසා තමයි මා මේ ගැන මේ අන්දමට කථා කරන්නේ. මෙයින් යම් ආදායමක් ලබා ගැනීමට ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා බලාපොරොත්තු වුණා විය හැකියි. එහෙත් එ ආදායමත් හරියාකාර ලබන්න පුළුවන්දැයි මට නම් සැකයි.

වෙළෙඳ මිල අනුවයි නිරු ගාස්තුව නියම කරන්නේ. එහෙත් වෙළෙඳ මිල නියම කරන්නේ කවුරුද? කාටද ඒ බලය දී තිබෙන්නේ? මේ කටයුත්ත හරියාකාර කරන පිරිසක් අතට නොවෙයි මේ වැඩ කොටස පවරන්නේ. යටියන්තොට ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා)

රේගු සම්මතය

ආනයන තීරු ගාස්තු

සඳහන් කළේ බඩුවල මිල අනුව තීරු ගාස්තුව නියම කරනවා නම් රජයට වැඩි ප්‍රයෝජනයක් ගන්න පුළුවන් වේය කියායි. එහෙත් උඩින් අලවා ඇති ලේබල යේ සඳහන් කර තිබෙන බඩු නොවෙයි පාර්සලය ඇතුළේ තිබෙන්නේ, සමහර විට. එහෙත් එය තීරණය කරන්න බලය තියෙන්නේ කාටද? පසුගිය කාලයේ මට ලැබුණු ආරංචියක් ගැන සඳහන් කරන්න පුළුවන්. වරක් පඩංගු විශාල තොගයක් මේ රටට ගෙන්වුවා. යාර කෝටි ගණනක් ඊට ඇතුළත් වුණා. පඩංගු අඩංගු පාර්සල යක් හැටියට කොලේ ලියා තිබුණත් ඇතුළේ තිබුණේ රෙදි. උඩින් පඩංගු ස්වල්පයක් තිබුණු නමුත් ඇතුළේ තිබුණේ රෙදි. රෙදි මේ රටට ගෙන්වීම තහනම් නිසා පඩංගු හැටියටයි රෙදි ගෙන්වෙව්වේ. ඔය විධියේ වංචනික ක්‍රියා සිදු වී තිබෙනවා; නැතෙයි කියන්න කාටවත් බැහැ. එහෙත් මේවා පාලනය කරන්න දී තිබුණේ සීමා සහිත සංඛ්‍යාවකටයි. මාසයකට රුපියල් දෙතුන් සියයක් පඩියක් ලබන නිල ධාරියෙකුට මෙවැනි වංචනික ක්‍රියා තහර කරන්න අමාරුයි. මොහොතකදී රුපියල් ලක්ෂයක් දෙකක් ලබා ගන්න ඒ නිල ධාරියාට පුළුවන් නම්, ඔහු මාසයකට රුපියල් දෙතුන් සියයක් ලැබෙන රක්ෂාව දිහා බලන්නේ නැහැ. ඔහු බලන්නේ ලක්ෂයක් දෙකක් හොයා ගන්න මාර්ගය දෙසයි. ඒ නිසා මීට වඩා සංවිධානාත්මක වැඩ පිළි වෙළක් අවශ්‍යයි. නියම මිලකට බඩු ගෙන්වීමටත්, ඒ අනුව තීරු ගාස්තුව අය කිරීමටත් හැකි වන අන්දමේ දූෂණයෙන් තොර පාලනයක් රේගුවෙහි ඇති විස යුතුයයි මා කල්පනා කරනවා.

ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා යම් යම් ද්‍රව්‍ය තීරු ගාස්තුවලින් නිදහස් කර තිබෙනවා. යටි යන්තොට ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා කීවාක් මෙන් මාත් කියන්නේ ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා එය අවංක අදහසින් කරන්න ඇත කියායි. එහෙත් එයින් බලාපොරොත්තු වූ අදහස ඉෂ්ට වෙලා නැහැ. නිදර්ශනයක් වශයෙන් උදවු ගැන මම සඳහන් කරන්නම්. අය වැය ලේඛනය ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න පෙර “කිඹුලා” ලකුණ දරන උදල්ලක් රුපියල් හතකුත් ගත හැත්තෑ ගණනකට ගන්න පුළුවන්කම තිබුණා. අද උදල්ලක් රුපියල් 8.75 යි. සමාගම නියම කර තිබෙන මිලයි

ඒ. පරීක්ෂා කර බැලීමෙන් පසුයි මා මෙය සඳහන් කරන්නේ. තීරු ගාස්තුව අඩු කිරීම නිසා පාරිභෝගිකයාට ලැබිය යුතුව තිබුණු වාසිය ඔහුට ලැබුණේ නැහැ. ගෙන්වන උදවියටයි ඒ වාසිය ලැබී තිබෙන්නේ. ගෙන්වන සමාගමටයි, ඒ ලාභය ලැබෙන්නේ. රතු උරු, බොම්බයි උරු, අර්තාපල්, පරිප්පු, මිරිස් ආදී වෙනත් දේ ගැන බැලුවත් ඒ විධියයි. [බාධා කිරීමක්] අලවංගු ගැන කථා කරන්නට වුවමනාවක් නැහැ. අලවංගුවක් ගන්නම පරම්පරා ගණනක් ඒකෙන් වැඩ ගන්නව. සමහරු ඒක දැවැද්දටත් දෙනව. අලවංගු කියන දේ හැමදාම ගන්න දෙයක් නොවෙයි. ඒ නිසා ඒ ගැන මතක් කරන්නවත් වුවමනාවක් නැහැ. මේ බඩුවල මිල අඩු කිරීමෙන් ලැබෙන මුදල එක්කෝ රජයට ලැබෙන්නට ඕනෑ; එසේ නැත්නම් පාරිභෝගිකයාට ලැබෙන්නට ඕනෑ. දැන් ඒ මුදල රජයට ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ; පාරිභෝගිකයාට ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ නිසා ඒ මිල අඩු කිරීමෙන් රජයට වාසියකුත් නැහැ; පාරිභෝගිකයාට වාසියකුත් නැහැ. ඒ නිසා ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ අදහස කොයි තරම් අවංක වුනත් එතුමාගේ යෝජනාව ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමෙන් බලාපොරොත්තු වන විධියේ කිසිම ප්‍රයෝජනයක් ලබෙන්නේ නැති බව අපට කියන්නට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා.

ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා සමහර බඩුවල මිල සියයට දහයකින් වැඩි කරන්නට යෝජනාවක් ඉදිරිපත් කර තියෙනවා. ඒ යෝජනාව සම්මත වූ වහම—වැඩි තීරු ගාස්තු අය කිරීමේ නීතිය ක්‍රියාවේ යෙදවූ වහම—මොකක්ද වන්නේ කියා බලන්න. තීරු ගාස්තුව ගත 5 ක් වැඩි කළ බඩුවක මිල ගත 50 කින් වැඩි වෙයි. වෙළෙන්දා හැම විටම බලන්නේ සෑම දෙයක්ම තමන් ගෙ වාසියට හරවා ගැනීමටයි. විශේෂයෙන් ම මේක කරන්නේ තොග වෙළෙන්දා. සිල්ලර වෙළෙන්දාට මම චෝදනා කරන්නේ නැහැ. තොග වෙළෙන්දා බඩු ගෙන්වන්නේ ආණ්ඩුවේ යම් යම් තීතිවලට යටත් වෙලයි. බොහොම කල්පනා කරල බොහොම අමාරුවෙනුයි, තොග වෙළෙන්දාට බඩු ගෙන්වීමට විදේශ විනිමය දෙන්නේ. එසේ නම් ඒ ගෙන්වන බඩු මහජනයා අතර හරියාකාර බෙදා හැරීමට

රේගු සම්මතිය

ආනයන තීරු ගස්තු

[ව. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.]

පාලනයක් අවශ්‍යයි. මීට කලින් සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනයට ගෙන ආ බඩු, ඒ සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනයේ ශාඛා මගින් රට පුරා බෙදා හැරියා. ඒ සඳහා සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනයේ ශාඛා රට පුරා ඇති කළා. ඒ කාලයේ සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනයත්, පෞද්ගලික වෙළෙන්දන් අතර තරඟයක් ඇති කළා. ඒ තරඟයෙන් ඍභෙන ප්‍රයෝජනයක් ලැබුණා. පෞද්ගලික වෙළෙන්දා ළඟ බඩු වල මිල, සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනයේ බඩුවල මිලට වඩා වැඩි වුනාම පාරිභෝගිකයා බඩු ගන්න පෞද්ගලික වෙළෙන්දා ළඟට ගියේ නැහැ. සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ අයෙතනයේ පෝලිමක් ඇති වුනේ ඒ නිසයි. කොයි තරම් චෝදනා කළත් ඒ පෝලිම ඇති විම වළක්වන්න බැහැ. බඩු නැති තැනට, බඩු මිල වැඩි තැනට පාරිභෝගිකයා යන්නේ නැහැ. පාරිභෝගිකයා යන්නේ බඩු මිල අඩු තැනටයි; බඩු නියෙන තැනටයි. එතැනට පාරිභෝගිකයා එක් වෙනව; රොක් වෙනව. තමුන්නාන්සෙලා පෝලිම් නැති කරනවය කියා කොයි තරම් කීවත් අදත් පෝලිම් නියෙන්නේ ඒ නිසයි. සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනයෙන් ගෙන්වන බඩු පෞද්ගලික වෙළෙන්දාට බෙදා දෙන්නේ නැතිව—අද සමුපකාර සංගම් ෮5 ක් නියෙනව—ඒවා මාගීයෙන් කෙලින්ම පාරිභෝගිකයාට බෙදා හැරීමට වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් යෙදවෙත් දැනට වඩා ප්‍රතිඵල ලැබෙන බව මම ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න සතුටුයි.

මේ ආණ්ඩුව ඇති වුනාම වෙළඳ සංගම් බිහි වෙලා පිටරටින් බඩු ගෙන්වීමට අවසර දෙන්නය, සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනයෙන් බඩු ගන්න අවසර දෙන්නය කියා නොයෙක් විධියේ ඉල්ලීම් කළා. ඒ අනුව සිදු වුනේ කුමක්ද කියා යටියන්තොට ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා) පැහැදිලි කළා. ගුණසේන සමාගමට විශේෂ වරප්‍රසාදයක් යටතේ කඩදාසි සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයෙන් කඩදාසි ලබා ගැනීමට බලපත්‍රයක් දීල තිබුණා. ඒ බලපත්‍රය අනුව ලබා ගත් කඩදාසි තොගය හොර කඩට විකුණා ඒ සමාගම අයුතු ලාභයක් ලබා ගන්නා. පෞද්ගලික තොග

වෙළෙන්දා සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනයෙන් ලබා ගන්නා බඩු අයුතු ලාභ තබා ගෙන විකුණන්නේ නැත කියා තමුන්නාන්සෙලා කියනවද? කාටවත් එහෙම කියන්න බැහැ.

ගරු කපානයකතුමනි, ගමේ සිල්ලර වෙළෙන්දා රතු ලුනු රාත්තල ශත 35 ට වික්කම බිලක් කඩන්නේ නැහැ, ශත 35 ගන්නව. තමුන් තොග වෙළෙන්දාගෙන් රතු ලුනු හොණ්ඩර සියයක් ගන්න ගියාම හොණ්ඩරය රුපියල් විස්ස බැගින් රතු ලුනු හොණ්ඩර 20 ට මෙව්වරය කියා ගණන ලියනව. ඊට යටින් වෙන මොකක් හෝ බඩුවක නම ලියා වුවමනා කරන ගණනට බිල සම්පූර්ණ කරනව, ඒ තොග වෙළෙන්දා වැඩි මිලට බඩු වික්කය කියා ඒ බිලෙන් කඩදාවත් අල්ලන්න බැහැ. තොග වෙළෙන්දා එක පැත්තකින් පිට රටින් බඩු ගෙන්වීමට රජයෙන් අවසර ලබා ගන්නව. අනික් පැත්තෙන් මොන ක්‍රමයකින් හෝ සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනයෙන් බඩු ප්‍රමාණයක් අත්පත් කර ගන්නව. ඊට පස්සෙ අයුතු ලාභ තබා ගෙන සුළු වෙළෙන්දාට ඒ බඩු වැඩි මිලට විකුණනව. එසේ වැඩි මිලට බඩු ලබා ගන්නා සුළු වෙළෙන්දා රාත්තලකට ශතයක් හෝ ශත 5 ක් හෝ ලාභ තබා ගෙන ඒ බඩුව වික්කොත් ඔහුව අල්ල ගෙන ඔහුට දඩ ගහනව. එහෙම නැත්නම් හිරේ යවනව. මෙවැනි වැරදි කරන පුද්ගලයන්ට බේරෙන්නට මාර්ග යෙදී තිබෙනව. මේ තත්ත්වය නැති කිරීමට මා යෝජනා කරන ප්‍රධාන ක්‍රියා මාගීය නම් බඩු පිටරටින් ගෙන්වීමේ තනි අයිතිය රජයට ගත යුතුයි කියන එකයි.

ඊයෙ-පෙරේද පෞද්ගලික වෙළෙන්දන් විසින් ප්‍රවෘත්ති පත්‍රවලට කරන ලද විශේෂ ප්‍රකාශයක් පත්‍රවල පළ වී තිබෙනව මා දැක්ක. පසුගිය වර්ෂයේ සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනය හා පෞද්ගලික වෙළෙන්දන් විසින් ගෙන්වන ලද බඩු පිළිබඳ විස්තරයක් දෙමින් එහි අන්තිමට සඳහන් කර තිබෙනව, පසුගිය වර්ෂයේ මෙරටට ගෙන්වන ලද රුපියල් 88 කෝටියක් වටිනා බඩු අතරින් රුපියල් 80 කෝටියක් පමණ වටිනා ද්‍රව්‍ය ගෙන්වනු ලැබුවේ සමුපකාර

තොග වෙළඳායතනයෙන්, පෞද්ගලික වෙළඳුන් වන අප විසින් ගෙන්වනු ලැබුවේ රුපියල් 8 කෝටියක් පමණ වටිනා බඩු ප්‍රමාණයක්ය, ඒ නිසා බඩු මිල වැඩි වීමක් හෝ ජීවන වියදම ඉහළ නැගීමක් හෝ පවතිනවා නම් ඊට වගකිය යුත්තේ සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳායතනයය, පෞද්ගලික වෙළඳුන් වන අප ඒ ගැන වගකිව යුතු නැත කියා. එය විශේෂ නිවේදනයක් වශයෙන් ප්‍රවෘත්ති පත්‍රවල පිටු භාගයක තරම පළ වි තිබුණි. පෞද්ගලික වෙළඳුන්ට අධික ලාභ ලබන්නටත් ඕනෑ; බඩු ගෙන්වීමේ අයිතියත් ඒ ගොල්ලන්ට ඕනෑ; වෝදනා නැගෙන විට ඒ වැඩිත් නිදහස් වන්නටත් ඕනෑ. එම නිසා අපි විශේෂයෙන් කල්පනා කරන්නට ඕනෑ, වෙනත් ආයතනයක් ආරම්භ කිරීමට කල් යල් යනවා නම් එතෙක් සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳායතනය මගින් හෝ අත්‍යාවශ්‍ය ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍ය වික මෙරටට ගෙන්වීමට. නිදර්ශනයක් වශයෙන් කියනව නම්, දැනට මත් භාල්, පිටි, සීනි යන අත්‍යාවශ්‍ය ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍ය රජය මගින් මෙරටට ගෙන්වනව. භාල්, පිටි, සීනි මිල වැඩි වුණා කියා හෝ ඒවා බෙදා හැරීම දුර්වලය කියා හෝ මහජන පැමිණිලි ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. මන්ද? රජය ඒවා ක්‍රමානුකූලව බෙදා හැරීමේ වගකීම භාරගෙන තිබෙනව. ඒ වගේ අනිකුත් අත්‍යාවශ්‍ය ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍ය යනුත් ගෙන්වීමේ හා බෙදාහැරීමේ සම්පූර්ණ අයිතිය සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳායතනයට පවරාගෙන සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳායතනය හා සමුපකාර සංගම් මගින් ද්‍රව්‍ය බෙදා හැරීමට ක්‍රමයක් සකස් කළොත් ප්‍රශ්නය හුඟක් දුරට විසදන්නට ඉඩ කඩ ලැබෙනව ඇති. එයින් මා අදහස් කරන්නේ නැහැ, පෞද්ගලික වෙළඳුන් නැති කළ යුතුයි කියා. මා කියන්නේ මේ තොග වෙළඳාම කොළඹට පමණක් සීමා කිරීම වැරදියි කියායි. සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳාය තනයේ මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් නුවරඑළියේ තිබෙනව නම් නුවරඑළි ප්‍රදේශයේ සිටින සියලුම වෙළඳුන්ට ඒ මධ්‍යස්ථානයෙන් ද්‍රව්‍ය සපයා නියම මිලට විකුණන ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටින්නට ඕනෑ. අපි ඒ වෙළඳුන්ට නියම මිලට බඩු ලබා දෙන්න ඕනෑ. ඉන් පසු ඔවුන් නියම මිලට විකිකේ නැත්නම් මාත් එකඟයි, අවුරුදු 6 නොවෙයි, අවුරුදු 25 ක් වුණත් එවැනි උදවිය හිරයට යවන

වාට. පළමුවෙන් අපි නියම මිලකට ඔවුන්ට බඩු ලබා දෙන්න ඕනෑ. බඩු ලබා නොදී මේ මේ දේ කරන්නට යයි නියෝග කිරීම සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම වැරදි වැඩක්. එම නිසා මොන ක්‍රමයකින් හෝ කොළඹ වෙළඳුන්ට නොව, ගම්බද වෙළඳුන්ට බඩු බෙදා හැරීමේ මාර්ග සලසන්න ඕනෑ. නියම මිලට ඔවුන්ට බඩු ලබා දීමෙන් පසුවත් ඔවුන් නියම මිලට බඩු නොවිකුණනවා නම් එවැනි වෙළඳුන්ට දඩුවම් පැමිණ විය යුතුයි.

තමුත්තාත්සේලා ජීවන වියදම බස් වන්ට ලොකු උත්සාහයක් දරණ බව ප්‍රකාශ කර තිබෙනව. එහෙත් අද සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ මොකක්ද? එදිනෙදා ජීවිතයට අවශ්‍ය ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍යවල පවා තීරු බදු වැඩි වී තිබෙනව. මුහුණ පිස දැමීමට පාවිච්චි කරන තුවායටත් සැහෙන ගණනක් වැඩි වී තිබෙනව. සබන් කැල්ලෙන්, විත්‍රයක් ඇද ජීවත්වන විත්‍ර ශිල්පියාගේ සායම් ටිකෙන්, කඩදසියෙන් තීරු ගාස්තු වැඩි වී තිබෙනව. මේ අන්දමට සාමාන්‍ය මිනිසාගේ එදිනෙදා ජීවිතයට අවශ්‍ය දේවල් රාශියක මිල මේ යෝජනාව නිසා වැඩි වෙනව. වුවමනා නම් මට ඒ සියල්ලක්ම කියවන්නට පුළුවන්. එහෙත් මා ඊට කාලය ගත කිරීමට අදහස් කරන්නේ නැහැ. මේ සමහර වැඩි කිරීම්වලින් කෙලින්ම සාමාන්‍ය ජනතාවට පහර වැදී තිබෙනව. ඇදුම්, බෙහෙත් ද්‍රව්‍ය ආදී එදිනෙදා ජීවිතයට අවශ්‍ය දේවල් රාශියක මිල නොයෙක් අංශවලින් වැඩි වී තිබෙනව. මා කියන්නේ නැහැ, බඩු මිල වැඩි නොකළයුතුයි කියා. එහෙත් මිට වඩා කල්පනාකාරීව මේ කටයුත්ත කලා නම්, සමහරවිට දුප්පත් මිනිසුන් පාවිච්චි කරන ඇතැම් ද්‍රව්‍යවලට බදු නොදමන්නට ඉඩ තිබුණා.

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, තවත් විශේෂ කාරණයක් මා සදහන් කරන්නට සතුටුයි. වොකලට් ඇතුළු රස කැවිලි අද සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම මේ රටේම නිපදවනවා. අද මේ රටට වුවමනා වොකලට් ප්‍රමාණය මේ රටේම නිපදවනවා. එසේ නම් වොකලට් ඇතුළු රස කැවිලිවල තීරු බද්දත් අඩු කර තිබෙන්නේ මක්නිසාද කියා මට තේරෙන්නේ නැහැ. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මා දන්නේ නැහැ මේක මුදුණ දෝෂයක්ද

ජේගු සම්මතිය

ආනයන තීරු ගාස්තු

[පී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.]

තැන්තම් වෙනත් ප්‍රමාද දෝෂයක් ද කියා. නමුත් මේ 8 වන පිටුවේ සඳහන් කර තිබෙන විධියට වොකලට් ඇතුළු රස කැවිලිවල තීරු ගාස්තුව 340% 330% දක්වා අඩු කර තිබෙනව.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

වොකලට් ගෙන්වීම තහනම් කර තිබෙනව.

පී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.

(திரு. பி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

තහනම් කර තිබෙනවා නම් මේ විධියට තීරු බදු පැනවීමේ තේරුමක් නැහැ. බලන්න මේ යෝජනාවේ 8 වන පිටුව. වොකලට් ඇතුළුව රස කැවිලිවල තීරු ගාස්තුව 340%ත් 330% දක්වා අඩු කර තිබෙනව. මොන හේතුවක් නිසා වොකලට්වල තීරු ගාස්තුව මේ විධියට අඩු කර තිබෙනවාද කියා මා දන්නේ නැහැ. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මේක ප්‍රමාද දෝෂයක් නොවෙයි නම්, මේක සත්‍ය දෙයක් නම්, මා සිතන හැටියට මේකෙන් ලංකාවේ වොකලට් කර්මාන්තයට විශාල පහරක් වදිනවා. කර්මාන්ත හා ධීවර කටයුතු පිළිබඳ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමා මේ සම්බන්ධ යෙන් සැලකිල්ල යොමු කරනවා නම් හොඳයි. අද ලංකාවේ වොකලට් කම්මාන්තය ඉතාමත් දියුණු වී තිබෙනවා. වොකලට් වලින් අද ලංකාව සවයංපෝෂිතයි. නමුත් මේ විධියට තීරු බදු පැනවීමට ඉඩ දීමෙන් ඒ කර්මාන්තය විනාශ වෙන්න පුළුවන්. වොකලට් ගෙන්වන්න ඉඩ නොදෙනවාය කියා රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා කියනවා නම් මා ඒක භාරගන්නවා. නමුත් වොකලට් ගෙන්වීමට ඉඩ නොදෙනවා නම්, ඇයි මේ අඩු තීරු ගාස්තු පනවා තිබෙන්නේ? ඒ නිසා මෙවැනි දේවල් මේ යෝජනාවට කෙසේ ඇතුළත් වුණාද කියා කරුණාකර සොයා බලන්න. වොකලට් ඇතුළු රස කැවිලිවල තීරු ගාස්තුව වන 340% 330% දක්වා අඩු කර තිබෙන බව මේ යෝජනාවේ සඳහන් වෙනවා. දැන් මේ ද්‍රව්‍ය පිටරටින් ගෙන්වන්න බලපත්‍ර නිකුත් කරන්නේ ඇමතිවරුන් නොවෙයි, නීලධාරීන්. ඒ නිසා යම් අවස්ථාවකදී මේවා පිටරටින්

ගෙන්වන්න බලපත්‍ර නිකුත් කළහොත් මේ රටේ දියුණුවී තිබෙන කර්මාන්තයක් සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම පහතට ඇද වැටෙනවා. එපමණක් නොවෙයි, ඒ කර්මාන්තශාලා අවසානයේදී වසා දැමීමටත් සිදුවේවි. එසේ කර්මාන්තශාලා වසා දැමුවහොත් සිය දහස් ගණනකට රක්ෂාත් අහිමි වෙන්න ඉඩ තිබෙන බව මා මතක් කරන්නට සතුටුයි.

ජෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

That is a printing error.

පී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.

(திரு. பி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

ගරු කළානායකතුමනි, ඊළඟට ගෘහ උපකරණ ගැන බලමු. ගෙවල් සෑදීමට ගන්නා සියලුම ද්‍රව්‍යවල තීරු ගාස්තු අඩු කරනවාය කියා තමුත්තාන්සේලා ජනතාවට විශේෂ පොරොන්දුවක් දුන් බව මා මතක් කරන්නට සතුටුයි. එහෙත් මේ යෝජනාවෙන් තමුත්තාන්සේලා ඒ ද්‍රව්‍යවල තීරු ගාස්තු වැඩි කරලයි තිබෙන්නේ. තමුත්තාන්සේලා යකඩ ඇතේ පවා තීරු ගාස්තු වැඩි කර තිබෙනව. ඩිස්ට්‍රික්ට්වල පවා තීරු ගාස්තු වැඩි කර තිබෙනව. තමුත්තාන්සේලා ගෙවල් සෑදීමට වුවමනා කරන සෑම ද්‍රව්‍යයකම තීරු ගාස්තු වැඩි කර තිබෙනව.

ගරු වන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

අලවංගු ගැන කළා කරන්න.

පී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.

(திரு. பி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்)

(Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

මම කැමති නැහැ මට වඩා හුඟක් වය සක තලතුනා ඇමතිවරයකු සිටින නිසා අලවංගු ගැන යමක් කියන්න.

ගෘහ උපකරණවල මිල අඩු කරනවාය කියා තමුත්තාන්සේලා විශේෂ ප්‍රකාශන යක් කළා. ගෙවල් තනන උදවියට විශේෂ පහසුකම් සලස්වා දෙනවාය කියා තමුත්තාන්සේලා පසුගිය දවස්වල නොයෙක් විධියේ පොරොන්දු දුන්නා. නමුත් අද

තමුත් නාන්සේලා මේ යෝජනාව අනුව සෑම ගොඩනැගිලි උපකරණයකම මිල වැඩි කර තිබෙනවා. මේ තත්ත්වය ගැන අපට සතුටු වෙන්නට පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ. ගෙයක් සාදා ගැනීමට යන වියදම අද හැම අංශයකින්ම වැඩිවී තිබෙනවා. අද සාමාන්‍ය මිනිසෙකුට ගෙයක් සාදා ගත නොහැකි තත්ත්වයක් තිබෙනවා. එදා නම් දුප්පත් මිනිසකුට රුපියල් 1,000 ක් වැනි මුදලකින් සාමාන්‍ය තත්ත්වයේ කුඩා ගෙයක් සාදා ගැනීමට පුළුවන්කම තිබුණා. නමුත් අද කාමරයක් දෙකක් සහිත කුඩා ගෙයක් රුපියල් හාර පන් දහසකින් සාදා ගන්නට පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ. ගෘහ උපකරණවල තීරු ගාස්තු වැඩි කිරීමෙන් තමුත් නාන්සේලා ගෙවල් සාදන අය එදාටත් වඩා අමාරු තත්ත්වයකට පත් කර තිබෙනවා.

ගරු වත්තිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க) (The Hon. Wanninayake)

මීට ක්‍රියාවේ යෙදෙන ඒව.

පී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.

(திரு. பி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்) (Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

ක්‍රියාවේ යෙදෙනව තමුත් නාන්සේගේ යෝජනාව නිසා. මේ යෝජනාව අපි දැක්කේ අදයි. තීරු ගාස්තු මෙපමණ ගණනක් වැඩි කරනවාය කියා තමුත් නාන්සේ කලින් කිව්වා නමයි, නමුත් ඒවා ගැන විස්තර සහිතව සාකච්ඡා කරන්නේ අදයි. ඒ නිසා තමුත් නාන්සේ පිළිගත්තත් නැතත් මේ යෝජනාවට අපි අපේ විරුද්ධත්වය ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නට ඕනෑ. ගොඩනැගිලි උපකරණවල තීරු ගාස්තු වැඩි කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් නැවත වරක් මේ රටේ දුප්පත් ජනතාව වෙනුවෙන් අපි අපේ බලවත් විරෝධය ප්‍රකාශ කරනවා.

ගරු කපානායකතුමනි, ඊළඟට මේ රටේ සාමාන්‍ය පාසැල් ශිෂ්‍යයා ගැන බලමු. ඇත්තෙන්ම මේ යෝජනාව පාසැල් ශිෂ්‍යයන්ට පවා බලපානවා. කඩදාසි, පැන්සල් තීන්ත ආදී තවත් එදිනෙදා පාසැල් ශිෂ්‍යයාට වුවමනා කරන දේවල්වල මිලත් මේ යෝජනාවෙන් වැඩි කර තිබෙනවා. එක්සසයිස් පොත් ගැන මතක් වන විට

මේ අවස්ථාවේදී වචනයක් නොකියාම බැහැ. එක්සසයිස් පොත් සෑදීම අද නැගෙනහිර කඩදාසි සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලයේ ඒකාධිකාරයක් බවට පත්වී තිබෙනවා. මටත් මාස කීපයක් තිස්සේ ඔය අමාත්‍යාංශයේ වැඩ කරන්නට අවස්ථාවක් ලැබුණා. ඒ දවස්වල මා දැනගත් කාරණයක් දෙකක් මා තමුත් නාන්සේට කියන්නම්. අද ඔය එක්සසයිස් පොත් සෑදීමේ යෙදී සිටින්නේ කවද? පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් තුමා මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් සොයා බලා කටයුතු කරාවියයි මා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. අද ඔය එක්සසයිස් පොත් සාදන්නේ ලාංකිකයන්ද නැත්නම් වෙනත් කවරු වත්ද කියා සොයා බලන්න. ඇත්තෙන්ම මේ රටේ ලාංකිකයන් නොවන එක්තරා පිරිසක් අතෙයි අද සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම එක්සසයිස් පොත් සෑදීමේ කර්මාන්තය තිබෙන්නේ.

එස්. ද එස්. ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. எஸ். டி. எஸ். ஜயசிங்க) (Mr. S. de S. Jayasinghe)

ඇයි තමුත් නාන්සේලා ඒ කාලේ ඒ අය එලෙව්වේ නැත්තේ?

පී. බී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.

(திரு. பி. பி. எம். ஹேரத்) (Mr. T. B. M. Herath)

ගරු කපානායකතුමනි, මේක පුදුම කපා වක්. ඔවුන් මාස 9ක් තිස්සේ ආණ්ඩු කරනව. අවුරුදු 9ක් අපි ආණ්ඩු කලා ඊට කලින් අවුරුදු 9 ක් ඒ අයයි ආණ්ඩු කළේ. වැදගත් යමක් පෙන්වන විද “ ඇයි කළේ නැත්තේ ” කියනව. මෙහෙන් එහාට ඇඟිල්ල දික් කරනව; එහෙන් මෙහාට ඇඟිල්ල දික් කරනව. මේක නොවෙයි ප්‍රශ්නය. රට සංවර්ධනය කරන්නේ ඔය ආකාරයට නොවෙයි. වැරදි තිබුණා; ඒ වැරදි අපි හදාගෙන ගියා. අපි වැරදි හරිගස්සු ආකාරය වැරදි යයි තමුත් නාන්සේලා කියනවා නම්, සුදුසු පිළිවෙලකට ඒවා හරිගස්සන්න යයි අපි තමුත් නාන්සේලාට කියනවා. “ වෙළෙඳාම ජනසතු කරන්න ඕනෑ නැත ” යි තමුත් නාන්සේලා කිව්වා. “ වෙළෙඳාම ජනසතු කරන්න ඕනෑ ” යයි කියන්න අද තමුත් නාන්සේලාටම සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. සමහරවිට තව ටික දිනකින් එය කෙරේවි. ඒ තමන්ට ලැබෙන

[පී. ඩී. එම්. හේරත් මයා.]

අත්දැකීම් අනුවයි. යම් යම් දේවල් දැන ගත් තරමට ඒ සියල්ලම එක්වර සම්පූර්ණ කරන්න කාටවත් බැහැ. මේ ආණ්ඩුවටත් බැහැ; වෙන ආණ්ඩුවකටත් බැහැ. මේ මාස 9 තුළ තමුත්තාන්සේලා ලබා ගත් අත්දැකීම් සියල්ලම ක්‍රියාත්මක කළාද? කළේ නැහැ. අද වන තුරු එකම සංවර්ධන යෝජනා ක්‍රමයක්වත් මේ ගරු සභාවට ඉදිරිපත් කළේ නැහැ. ඒ නිසා “ඒ කාලයේ නොකළේ ඇයි” කියා චෝදනා කරන්න තමුත්තාන්සේලාට පුළුවන් කමක් නැහැ. ප්‍රශ්නය ඒක නොවෙයි. යම්කිසි තැනක යම්කිසි වරදක් තිබෙනවා නම් කවුරු විසින් හෝ එය හරිගැස්සිය යුතුයි. රටවැසියා බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ ඒකයි. රටවැසියා බලන්නේ ආණ්ඩු කරන පක්ෂවල පාට දෙස නොවෙයි.

ලංකාවේ එක්සසයිස් පොත් නිපදවීමේ කර්මාන්තය තිබෙන්නේ වැරදි පිරිසක් අතේයි. “ඒ කාලයේ හරිගැස්සුවේ නැත් ඡන් ඇයි” කියා තමුත්තාන්සේලා අහනවා නම්, පිළිතුර මේකයි: අපි කරන්න හදන විටම තමුත්තාන්සේලා එකතු වී ආණ්ඩුව පෙරලුවා. ඒකයි උත්තරය. තව වික කලක් අපට ඉඩ දුන්නා නම්, අපි ඒක කරනවා. ඒ නිසා කරන්නට ඉතිරි වී තිබෙන වික කරන එකයි තමුත්තාන්සේලාගේ යුතුකම. එක්සසයිස් පොත් නිපදවීමේ කර්මාන්තය සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම තිබෙන්නේ නුසුදුසු පිරිසක් අතේයි. ඒ නිසා මේ කර්මාන්තය සමුපකාර සමිතිවලට හෝ වෙන යම් කළ හැකි පිරිසක් අතට හෝ පත් කරන්න ඕනැ. මේ රටේ තිබෙන සමහර කර්මාන්ත ගැන අපට ආඩම්බර වන්නට පුළුවන්. සමහර කර්මාන්ත බොහොම ලක්ෂණට කරගෙන යනවා. සමහර කර්මාන්ත කරගෙන යන්නේ වැරදි විධියටයි. ඒ නිසා වැරදි විධියට කරගෙන යන කර්මාන්ත ගැන සොයා බලා ඒවා නියම අත්දැමට සකස් කිරීමේ වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් ඇති කරන්න ඕනැ. මේ රටට අවශ්‍ය කරන එක්සසයිස් පොත් ප්‍රමාණය මේ රටේම නිපදවනවා. එහෙත්, ඒවා යන්නේ පොත් සඟවා තබන රහස් ගබඩාවලටයි. ඒවා බෙදා හැරීමේ ක්‍රමය සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම වැරදියි. ඔය ලංකාවේ හදන එක්සසයිස් පොත්වල තත්ත්වයයි.

පිට රටින් ගෙන්වන පැන්සල්, පැන්තල, තීන්ත, කඩදාසි හා දියසායම් ආදියට තීරුගාස්තු වැඩි කළ විට පාසැල්වලට යන ළමයින්ගේ තත්ත්වය මොකක්ද? මේ තීරු ගාස්තු නිසා පාසැල්වලට යන ළමයින් පිට ලොකු බරක් පැටවෙනවා. එමෙන්ම, ගොඩනැගිලි හදන අයටත් විශාල බරක් පැටවෙනවා. එදිනෙදා ජීවිතයට වුවමනා කරන කපු රෙදි හා තුවාය ආදියට පවා තමුත්තාන්සේලාගේ මේ තීරු ගාස්තුව නිසා විශාල පහරක් වදිනවා. තමුත්තාන්සේලා තීරු බද්දෙන් නිදහස් කළ දේවල් නිසා සතයකවත් ප්‍රයෝජනයක් සාමාන්‍ය ජනතාවට ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. එහෙත්, තීරු ගාස්තුව වැඩි කළ ද්‍රව්‍යයන් නිසා වැඩි වන බදු බර ඔවුන් පිට පැටවෙනවා. එවිට ක්‍රම ක්‍රමයෙන් ජීවන වියදම ඉහළ යනවා. ජීවන වියදම අඩු කරන ලෙස ආණ්ඩු පක්‍ෂයේ රැස්වීම්වලදී තමුත්තාන්සේලා කොපමණ කැගැසුවත්, කොතෙක් දුරට පොලිස් වැටලීම් කළත්, මේ ප්‍රතිපත්ති යටතේ මේ ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳන්න පුළුවන් කමක් නැහැ. ඒ නිසා තමුත්තාන්සේලාගේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය පාරිභෝගිකයාට වාසිය සැලසෙන අයුරින් වෙනස් කරන්න. කබලෙන් ලිපිට වැටී සිටින—තමුත්තාන්සේලා කියන ජීවන අංකයට වඩා අංශක ගණනක් ඉහළ අංකයකට ගොදුරු වී සිටින—මේ රටේ පාරිභෝගිකයා ඒ තත්ත්වයෙන් ගොඩ ගැනීමට කටයුතු කරන්න. භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ මුදල් නැතැයි පුවත්පත් මගින් හා රැස්වීම් මගින් බොරු ප්‍රචාර පතුරුවා රට රවටන්න එපා. මෙතෙක් මා සඳහන් කළ කරුණු කෙරෙහි තමුත්තාන්සේලාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරන අතර, අද තිබෙන තත්ත්වය අනුව මෙබඳු බදු වැඩි කිරීමකට එකඟ විය නොහැකි බව පවසමින් මගේ වචන සවලපය අවසාන කරනවා.

අ. භා. 3.23

ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.
 (කීරු. ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාඥ ඉයාසිංහ)
 (Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Sir, I fully agree with what the hon. Member for Yatiyantota mentioned about the revision of these duties. It is true that this is a rather tricky job, and I know that the

Minister of Finance is already going into the matter. He has got down from Pakistan somebody who, I believe, is trying to formulate a scheme after considering not only the revision of taxes but also the question of general and preferential taxes. According to the new ways of trade in some countries, the preferential and the general rates of taxes which used to prevail between Commonwealth countries and countries outside the Commonwealth are now being imposed on countries whether they have a favourable or adverse trade balance. There is a new way of thinking on this subject. The Hon. Minister of Finance, I am aware, is going into this whole question.

There is also the question of import values. Here again, in a country which is in short supply, in which you keep down values on imports,—the hon. Member for Yatiyantota explained the problem to us—it is no easy matter; once a decision is arrived at, the Hon. Minister will not be able to retract. It is far better to take time over the matter, get opinions from reliable sources, from experienced men, and formulate a scheme rather than rush into a decision. I am sure the House will agree that the Hon. Minister should be given that amount of time necessary to reach a decision.

Now that the question of the cost of living has been raised, I want to take ten minutes of the time of the House if you will permit it. I wish to make a few points on this subject. I personally feel that there is a wrong conception of this question of the cost of living. Some people argue in order to exonerate themselves. Some people argue to find fault. What is the basic truth about it? The fact is that in 1962 the then Minister of Finance imposed a cut on imports into this country—a flat cut of about 40 per cent. From 1962 to date, that cut has not been reduced. No provision has been made for this increase in population

from 1962 to 1965 of over one million which, in terms of ratio, amounts to almost 10 per cent.

From 1962-65 no provision has been made for the new wage-earners that came in, the increased wage packets, and the increased purchasing power on the market. Experts calculate this at about 3 per cent. You would see straightway that there is a shortage of imports by 53 per cent.

Then, in 1962 when import restrictions were introduced, there were stocks of various types in the market. For instance, there were unsold stocks, unsaleable stock, stock carried as buffer stock kept for any eventuality that may arise. As a trade principle any trader will have to retain stock just as much as the C. W. E. I will come to the C. W. E. in a minute; I do not want to exonerate anybody. The C. W. E. can stock. I know, the Ministry of Food, at the moment, may be carrying 6 months' stock. Do you call that hoarding stock? It is a principle to buy when the market is low. I will prove that sometimes it is impossible for the traders not to carry stock under present circumstances.

In 1962 there was stock in the market. By 1965 the stock in the market had been exhausted. The market had become absolutely bone-dry. What is the position? In such circumstances, when the trader is unable to know what would happen on the morrow, there is a fluctuation in price. If you want to settle the market and if you want to settle this question of the rising cost of living, I say then it is not sufficient to restore only the 53 per cent. shortage in imports. You must flood the market. You must create what the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) termed, the buoyancy of the market; the capacity to be able to expect a stock; and be in a position to have at least 25 per cent. surplus stock in the market. That is what you call a healthy

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ආනයන නිරු ගාස්තු

[පෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.]

market. Here is a buoyancy that is required for creating a healthy market.

You will see, if your import bill is Rs. 450 million for consumer goods, what it will be to restore the 53 per cent. cut plus the 25 per cent. that will be required to create a healthy market. That alone will not solve the problem of the cost of living. We have this enormous extra currency supply in the market. The Central Bank pays over Rs. 500 million. Unless you find some means to siphon off this surplus currency in the market, to retain within reasonable limits this extra purchasing power in the hands of the people until then, surely, you cannot expect prices to come down. You have to siphon this money off if you want to make a real impression, a stable and effective impression. You might be able to make a time-saving effect by tumbling the market prices; they can tumble, but in a few months they will rise again if you do not take off the enormous extravagant purchasing power that is there.

That is one aspect of the matter. The other aspect is what the hon. Member for Yatiyantota spoke about—hoarding. I want to ask the House this question. Today, I feel that there may be a few bad traders, but I am not prepared to subscribe to the view that all traders are bad. They form an integral part of our community. It is only now that the Sinhalese traders are getting on their feet. You cannot break their morale in this fashion. If there is something wrong, then you must blame the administration. You cannot blame the people for weak administration. If there is a loophole in the administration, if you cannot fix prices, if you cannot get down the goods, if you cannot see that certain prices are kept within a reasonable level, then certainly you cannot beat up people. You cannot expect me to subscribe to something like that.—[Interruption]. The question of hoarding stock? Yes, I know. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota is a very clever debator. Under the guise

of soft-spoken language he is trying to goad somebody into action. He is trying to do that.

Look at the question of hoarded stocks. Now the principle is this. Today, we do issue a six and twelve month licence. The moment the trader gets this licence he is not sure whether the Government is going to take it back by saying, "No more licences from next month," or, "Import licences will be stopped." What happens? The moment he gets his licence, the trader imports his six months' requirements. Mind you, these six months' imports reflect a 53 per cent. cut on his capacity to import. In other words, the licence he gets for six months is only 47 per cent. of his normal quota of goods. What does he do? When he gets this licence he has to keep himself going for six months. So, he apportioned the goods for that period. Suppose he gets 600,000 he will try to sell 100,000 a month or 25,000 a week. But if this 25,000 is sold out in two days of the week, what do you expect him to do? Do you expect him to bring his five months' stock on to the counter?

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා. (දඹදෙනිය)
(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனானாயக்க—தம்பதெனிய)
(Mr. R. G. Senanayake—Dambadeniya)
He is the Member for hoarders.

පෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.
(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

Sir, there must be a realistic understanding of this problem, and in this House we exchange views and opinions. It is not for any hon. Member to attempt to throw ridicule. Some people are so perverted and perverse that it is impossible to exchange ideas with them.

You see the position. When the trader has sold out his goods in two days what do you expect him to do? The Government tells him that he has been given his six months' quota and that he must carry on for six

months, but when he finishes the stock allocated for a week, what do you expect him to do ?

The correct thing to do is to restore as quickly as possible the import cuts to meet the consumers' demand, the requirements of the people. You have got to find ways and means of doing it.

I do not say that all traders are dishonest. There may be a few who are bad, but that does not mean that you should generally attack them in this fashion. In other countries they respect enterprise, they respect service. When we point out what is wrong and where, the hon. Member for Dambadeniya (Mr. R. G. Senanayake) of tarring fame—he will tar anybody's name or reputation—what is it to him!—says we are talking on behalf of hoarders. Nothing of the sort. People like the hon. Member for Dambadeniya only know to destroy; they can never offer anything constructive; they have never done anything constructive and will never do anything constructive.

will be hauled up before court and fined and imprisoned. It has been suggested that the term of imprisonment be extended from six months to six years. I can understand if you give the trader his requirements and then introduce drastic legislation. But until that is done you have no right to penalize him for his inability to perform a function when you do not give him the wherewithal to do it.

I spoke on this matter in order to bring certain points to the notice of the Hon. Minister of Finance, because I felt that the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera), with sweet smiles and words, was trying to goad the Government into undue harassment of certain people. He said that six months' imprisonment should be extended to six years' imprisonment. You can see the dangerous trend into which we can be led. We fear the Greeks even if they bring gifts. I do hope that I have been able in a few minutes to place the factual position before the House.

කළානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Will the hon. Member come back to the subject ?

ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

We are trying to build up a community of Ceylonese traders who have not much understanding of certain matters. You should not criticize them in this fashion; you must give them every encouragement.

You give these traders a six month quota. They apportion the goods to be sold every month or every week. But the goods for a particular month are sold out before the month is out, and then they are told that if they do not sell their stocks they

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ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(திரு. ஆர். ஜி. சேனநாயக்க)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

ගරු කළානායකතුමනි, වත්තල ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයා කළා කළාට පසුව මේ පිළිබඳව මගේද අදහස් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමට මම කලාපනා කළා. රටේ බඩු හිඟයක් ඇති වී තිබෙන්නේ රටට ගෙන්වන බඩු ප්‍රමාණය මදි නිසා බව එතුමා මතක් කළා. ඒ වාගේම රටේ අභ්‍යන්තර මුදල් තත්ත්වය වැඩි වී තිබෙන බවත් එතුමා සඳහන් කළා. ඔය කාරණා අනුව අද පවතින වෙළඳාම සාධාරණ හැටියටයි එතුමා පෙන්නා දුන්නේ. මේ තත්ත්වය වෙළෙන්දාගේ වැරද්ද නිසා වත්, වෙන කාගෙවත් වරදක් නිසාවත් නොව ලෝකයේ පවතින ස්වභාව ධර්මයක් හැටියට පෙන්නා දෙන්නයි උත්සාහ දැරුවේ. මොකද? බඩු අඩුව ගෙනෙනව, රටේ මුදල් වැඩිය තිබෙනව, එහෙම නම් එක්තරා විධියකට මෙය විය යුතු දෙයක්. එහෙම නම් මොනවටද අහවල් වෙළෙන්

ඊයූ සම්මතය

ආනයන තීරු ගාස්තු

[ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.]

දට අභවල් ප්‍රමාණයක් දඩ ගැහැවිවය කියලා තමුන් නාන්සෙලගෙ පත්‍රවල දමන්නේ? මේ විධියේ අලුත් නීති හදන්නේ, අලුත් පනත් ගෙනෙන්නේ මොනවටද? එතුමා කියනව බඩු ගෙන්වන වාය කියලා. තමුන් ඒ අතර පොලීසියට බඩු තොග සඟවා ගෙන සිටින වෙළඳුන් අල්ලන්ට අවසර දී තිබෙනව. පොලීසිය පාලනය කරන්නේ කවද? අපිද? තමුන් නාන්සෙලද? තමුන් නාන්සෙලයි බඩු ගෙන්වන්නට ; වෙළෙන්දන්ට බලපත්‍ර දෙන්නේ නැත්තේ. අනික් අනිත් බඩු තොග සඟවා ගෙන සිටින වෙළඳුන් පොලීසිය මාගීයෙන් අල්ලන විට වත්තල ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරයා කියනව ඒක අසාධාරණ යක්ය, ඒක කරන්න එපාය කියලා. එය ලෝක ස්වභාව ධර්මය අනුව වෙන දෙයක්ලු. මෙහි වංචනික අන්දමේ වෙළඳා මක් කෙරෙන්නේ නැහැයි කියනව.

ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(කීරු. ශෙල්ටන් ඉයාසිඤ්ඤා)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

මම එහෙම කිව්වේ නැහැ. තමුන් නාන්සෙ සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම වැරදි හැඟීමක් ඇති කරන්න උත්සාහ කරනව. මම කිව්වේ, එවැනි කරදර සහිත අවස්ථාවක් බවයි.

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.
(කීරු. ආර්. ඉ. ජේනානායක)
(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

කරදර සහිත අවස්ථාවක් නිසා, එවැනි වෙළඳුන්ට විරුද්ධව දැඩි පියවර ගැනීම අසාධාරණයක්ය කියා නොවෙද කියන්නේ? එහෙම නොවෙයි කියන්නේ නැහැ නේ. එතුමාගේ අදහස අනුව වෙළඳුන්ට විරුද්ධව දැඩි පියවර ගැනීම අසාධාරණ යක්. එහෙම නම් මා කාරණා කීපයක් මතක් කර දෙන්නම්.

තමුන් නාන්සෙල ලගදී අල්ලගත්ත පත්‍ර වෙළෙන්දෙක්. ඒ වෙළෙන්දා ලග තිබුණා තුන් අවුරුද්දකට සැහෙන පත්‍ර තොගයක්. මම අහන්න කැමතියි ගරු පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්වරයාගෙන්, අවුරුදු තුනකට සැහෙන තරම් පත්‍ර තොගයක් එක්කාපු වුණේ කොහොමද කියා. දුන්නු බලපත්‍ර අනුවද? එක් අවුරුද්දකට බලය දෙනවද

අවුරුදු තුනකට සැහෙන ප්‍රමාණයක් ගෙන්වන්න? අන්න එවැනි උදවියටයි දඩුවම් කරන්නටය කියන්නේ.

ෂෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.
(කීරු. ශෙල්ටන් ඉයාසිඤ්ඤා)
(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)
මමත් ඒකට එකඟ වෙනව.

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.
(කීරු. ආර්. ඉ. ජේනානායක)
(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

තමුන් තමුන් නාන්සෙල අවිච්චි කළේ කොහොමද? අවිච්චි කළේ පුදුම ආකාරයකටයි. මෙපමණ ප්‍රමාණයක් වුවමනා කරන්නේ නැහැයි කියා පත්‍ර තොගයම ආණ්ඩුවට අරගෙන ඒකට මුදල් ගෙව්ව. තමුන් නාන්සෙ දන්නවද ඒ ගැන? “මෙපමණ තොගයක් වුවමනා කරන්නේ නැහැ, මෙන්න එහි වටිනාකමට මුදල්” කියා එවලේම ආණ්ඩුවට විකුණා දුන්න. කොහොමද වැඩේ? ඔය විධියට හැම ලොකු වෙළෙන්දෙක් ගාවට ගිහින් බඩු ලබා ගන්නව. මම දන්නව, තාරම්මල “වී. එස්. එම්. ආර්.” කියන කඩේ, කොත්තමල්ලි ගෝනි 17 ක් තිබී අල්ල ගත්ත. තමුන් මොකද කළේ? “ගෝනි 17 ම අපට දෙන්න මෙන්න ඒවට සල්ලි” කියා ඒ කොත්තමල්ලි ගෝනි 17 ලබා ගත්ත. දඩයක් ගැහැව්වේ නැහැ. ඒ වාගේම “සී. එම්. එස්.” කියන කඩේ පරිප්පුද, කොත්තමල්ලිද ගෝනි 7 ක් තිබී අල්ලගත්ත. “ගෝනි හත අපට දෙන්න මෙන්න ඒකට සල්ලි” කියලා එතනදීත් ගණුදෙනුවක් කලා. මේකද තමුන් නාන්සෙලගෙ වෙළඳ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය? මේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය අනුවද කටයුතු කරන්නේ? තමුන් ගිනි පෙට්ටියක් ශත දෙකක් වැසියෙන් වික්කාය කියලා රුපියල් තුන් දහසක් හාර දහසක් දඩ ගහනව. තමුන් නාන්සෙලගෙ පුදුම වෙළඳ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය.

එම්. අබ්දුල් බකීර් මාකර් මයා. (බේරුවල)

(කීරු. ආර්. ඉ. ජේනානායක)
(Mr. M. Abdul Bakeer Markar—Beruwala)

තමුන් නාන්සෙල හදපු නීති.

රේගු සම්මතය

ආනයන තීරු ගාස්තු

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(කීරු. ඡුර්. ඉ. ජේනානායක)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

තමුත්තාන්සෙලගෙ අලුත් ආණ්ඩු
වෙන් අද රියෙ පනවාපු නීති.

අබ්දුල් බකීර් මාකර් මයා.

(ඉමුඵ් අඵ්ඵුල් පාක්කීර් මාක්කාර්)

(Mr. Abdul Bakeer Markar)

තැහැ. පරණ නීති.

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(කීරු. ඡුර්. ඉ. ජේනානායක)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

හත් මාසයක් ගතවෙලත් හදා ගන්න
බැරි වුණා. කවදද හදා ගන්නෙ?

අබ්දුල් බකීර් මාකර් මයා.

(ඉමුඵ් අඵ්ඵුල් පාක්කීර් මාක්කාර්)

(Mr. Abdul Bakeer Markar)

හදන්නයි ලැහැස්ති වෙන්නෙ.

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(කීරු. ඡුර්. ඉ. ජේනානායක)

(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

මෙපමණ කාලයක් ගත වෙලත් හදා
ගන්න බැරි වුණා. දැන් හදාගෙන යනවයි
කියනව. තමුත් තමුත්තාන්සෙල මැති
වරණ කාලයේදී මහජනයාගෙන් ඡන්දය
ඉල්ලුවෙ බඩු මිල එකවරටම පහත බස්ස
නවාය කියල නොවෙද? පොරොන්දු වුණු
හැටියට බඩු මිල බැස්සුවද? දැන් හත්
මාසයක් විතර ගත වුණත් තවමත් නීති
හැදුවෙ නැහැ. නීති හදන්න කල්පනා
කරලත් නැහැ. අපේ කාලෙ පනවපු නීති
අසාධාරණය කියලනම් උත්තැහැ කියනව.
දඩ ගහන්නෙ ඒකලු. හිරිහැර කරන්නෙ
ඒකලු. ලෝක ස්වභාව ධර්මයට අනුව, බඩු
හිඟ වුණම මිල වැඩි වෙනවලු. එසේ නම්
ලෝකෙ ස්වභාවයෙන් සිදුවන දේය කියා
පාරිභෝගිකයා විදින දුක බලන්න ඕනැ
නැද්ද?

තවත් එක කාරණයක්. තමුත්තාන්
සේලා එක්තරා බඩු තොගයක් සීමා කර
අනික් සෑම බඩුවකම තීරු බද්ද සියයට
10කින් වැඩි කර තිබෙනව. එතකොට ඒ
බදු වැඩි කිරීම අනික් බඩුවලට බල පාත්
නෙ නැද්ද? යම් කිසි බඩු කීපයකට බදු
වැඩි වන විට අනික් බඩුවල මිලත් වැඩි
වන්නෙ නැද්ද? හුඟ දෙනෙක් කල්පනා

කරනවා, යම් කිසි බඩු වර්ග තුන-හතරකට
බදු වැඩි කළොත් ඒ බඩු වර්ග කීපයේ මිල
පමණය වැඩි වන්නෙ කියා. තැහැ. අනික්
බඩුවල මිලත් වැඩි වන සිරිතක් තිබෙනව.
යම් කිසි බෙහෙත් වර්ගයක හෝ ආහාර
වර්ගයක හෝ එසේ නැත් නම් රෙදි වර්ග
යක හෝ තීරු බදු වැඩි කළොත්, එසේ
බදු වැඩි වූ බඩු ගන්න වුවමනා තැනැත්තා
සිරිතක් වශයෙන්ම තමන් විකුණන
තමන්ගේ බඩුවල මිල වැඩි කරනව. උදා
හරණයක් වශයෙන් අපි සිතමු, රේඩියෝ
යන්ත්‍ර සඳහා තීරු බදු වැඩි කළාය කියා.
එතකොට ඒ රේඩියෝ යන්ත්‍රයක් ගැනීමට
බලාපොරොත්තු වන තැනැත්තාට සිද්ධ
වෙනවා, තමන් විකුණන බඩු වැඩි මිලට
විකුණන්න. එසේ නොකළොත් වැඩි මුද
ලක් ගෙවා රේඩියෝ යන්ත්‍රයක් ගන්නට
ඒ තැනැත්තාට පුළුවන් වන්නෙ නැහැ.
ඔන්න ඔය විධියටයි සෑම බඩුවකම මිල
සුළු වශයෙන්වත් ඉහළ නගින්නෙ.

අනික් කාරණය කපානායකතුමනි, තීරු
බදු සියයට 10කින් වැඩි කළ විටදී ඒ වැඩි
කළ තීරු බද්ද අය කරනු ලබන්නේ එව
කට වෙළද පොළේ තිබෙන මිල අනුවයි.
ලංකාවට එන බඩුවල මිල සඳහන් බිල්
පත්‍රවල තිබෙන මිල අනුව නොවෙයි, ඒ
තීරු බද්ද අය කෙරෙන්නෙ. ලංකාවේ එව
කට තිබෙන වෙළද පොළේ මිල අනුවයි.
අපි හිතමු යාරයක් රුපියල් දෙකක් වටිනා
කම ඇති රෙදි වර්ගයක් ලංකාවට ගෙන්
නුවාය කියා. ඒ සඳහා වැඩි වූ සියයට 10ක
තීරු බදු අය කරනවා නම් අය වන්නෙ
ගත 20යි. එසේ ගත 20ක් පමණක් අය
වන්නෙ එදාට වෙළද පොළේ මිල රුපියල්
2ක් වුවහොත් පමණයි. තමුත් ඒ රෙදි
වර්ගයේ මිල ලංකා වෙළද පොළේ එදාට
රුපියල් 10 නම්, වැඩි කළ තීරු බද්ද වශ
යෙන් රුපියලක් අය කරන්න සිද්ධ
වෙනව. එතකොට රුපියලක්ම වැඩි
වෙනව. ඒ නිසා මොන අංශයෙන් බැලූ
වත් මිල වැඩි වෙලා, තමුත්තාන්සේලා
කියනවා, බඩු සීමා කර තිබෙන නිසා මිල
වැඩි වී තිබෙනවාය කියා. එතකොට එසේ
නැග තිබෙන මිල අනුව නේද මේ බද්ද
අය වෙන්නෙ? එසේ නම් මේ ප්‍රතිපත්
තිය අනුව තමුත්තාන්සේලා කොහොමද
බඩු මිල පහත හෙළන්නෙ? මේ ආණ්ඩු
වෙන් අද වන තුරු ගත් සෑම පියවර

රේගු සම්මතිය

ආනයන තීරු ගාස්තු

[ආර්. ඒ. සේනානායක මයා.]

කින්ම, කථානායකතුමනි, බඩු මිල වැඩි වුණා මිසක් අඩු වුණේ නැහැ. දැන් මේ ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති තීරු බදු ක්‍රමයෙහිත් සිදු වන්නේ බඩු මිල වැඩි වීමයි. එදාට වෙළඳ පොළේ තිබෙන නීතිය අනුව තීරු බදු අය කිරීමේ රේගු ප්‍රතිපත්තිය නිසා මේ සියයට 10යේ වැඩි කිරීම ඔය ගෙන්වන බඩු සඳහා සියයට සියයක පමණ වැඩි වීමක් සමහර විට ඇති වෙන්න පුළුවන්.

අතික් කාරණය තමුත්තාත්සේ ලා දන් නවා, ලොකු වෙළෙන්දන් විශාල ලෙස ජාවාරම් කරන බව. මෙය මතු කිරීමේදී තමුත්තාත්සේ ලා මට චෝදනාවක් එල්ල කරාවි මම ජාතිවාදය අදිනවාය කියා. යම් පිරිසක් මුදල් හම්බ කිරීම සඳහා තම මව් රටෙන් වෙනත් රටකට එනවා නම් ඒ පිරිස හැම විටම විරිය කරනවා, පුළුවන් තරම් ඒ හම්බ කරන මුදල් තම මව් රටට යැවීමට. එය ලෝක ස්වභාව ධර්මයක්. මලයාව, හොංකොං ආදී රටවලට අපේ සිංහල මිනිසුන් ගොස් මුදල් හම්බ කර නවා නම් ඒ අයත් තම මව් රට වන ලංකාවට ඒ මුදල් එවීමට මහන්සි ගන්නවා ඇති. එය වරදක් නොවෙයි. එය ජාතික කැක්කුමක් ඇතිව කරන දෙයක්. ඒ පිළි බඳව කිසිවකුටත් චෝදනා කරන්න පුළු වන්නකමක් නැහැ. ඒ වාගේම විදේශික සින් මේ රටට මුදල් හම්බ කිරීම සඳහා එනවා නම් ඔවුන් පුළුවන් තරම් තම මව් රටට මුදල් යැවීමට මහන්සි ගන්නවා ඇති. එවැනි පිරිසකට වෙළඳාම—කර් මාන්ත ආදිය නොවෙයි, පිටරටින් මෙරටට බඩු ගෙන්වීමත්, මේ රටින් පිටරටට බඩු පැටවීමත්—කිරීමට ඉඩ ලැබෙනවා නම් ඔවුන් පුළුවන් තරම් තම මව් රටට මුදල් යැවීමට සැම උත්සාහ යක්ම දරනවා ඇති. එසේ මුදල් යැවීමට වුවමනා තරම් මාර්ග තිබෙනවා. මම එක් උදාහරණයක් කියන්නම්. කෙනකුට කර වල ටොන් 4ක් ගෙන්වීම සඳහා බලපත්‍ර දී තිබෙනවා නම් ඒ තැනැත්තා ටොන් 4ක් සඳහා මුදල් පිටරට යවා ටොන් 3ක් පමණක් ගෙන්වනවා. එක ටොන් එකක මුදල පිටරට නවත්වනවා. එසේ කළොත් කවුද ඒක අල්ලන්නේ? වරායට ඒ කර වල පැමිණි විට එහි ටොන් 4ක් තිබෙන වාද කියා සොයා බලන රේගු නිලධාරියා

කවුද? හොඳයි, එහෙම බලාවියයි සිතා ඒ ටොන් එක වෙනුවට වැලි ගල් ආදිය එකතු කොට එව්වොත් කොහොමද, අල් ලන්නේ?

මේ විදියේ ක්‍රමවලින් කෙතරම් මුදලක් පිටරට යවනවාද කියා තේරුම් ගන්න පුළුවනි, ඊයේ පෙරෙයිදා ගරු වෙළඳ ඇමතිතුමා විසින් කරන ලද ප්‍රකාශයක් දෙස බලන විට. එතුමා ප්‍රකාශ කර තිබෙනවා, අද රටේ වැඩිපුරම සාදන්නේ ආර්. එස්. එස්. නො. 2 රබර්ය, අපට වැඩිය වුව මනා කරන්නේ අ.ර්.එස්.එස්. නො. 1 රබර්ය, ඒ නිසා කරුණා කර ආර්.එස්.එස්. නො. 1 රබර් වැඩිපුර නිපදවන්නය කියා. ඔහුම රබර් වත්තක වැඩිපුරම සාදන්නේ ආර්.එස්.එස්. නො. 1 රබර්. සියයට 90ක් පමණම සාදන්නේ නො. 1 රබර්. නො. 2 රබර් සාදන්නේ ඉතාමත්ම සුළු ප්‍රමාණ යක් පමණයි. එසේ නම් ඇමතිතුමා මෙසේ ප්‍රකාශ කර තිබෙන්නේ ඇයි? පිට රට පටවා තිබෙන බිල්පත්‍රවල තිබෙන්නේ ආර්.එස්.එස්. නො. 2 රබර් විශාල ප්‍රමාණ යක් පටවා ඇති බවයි. නමුත් ඇත්ත වශ යෙන්ම පටවා ඇත්තේ නො. 1 රබර්. නමුත් බිල්පත්‍රවල සඳහන් වන්නේ නො. 2 රබර් පැටවූ බවයි. මේ අනුව වැඩි වන සල්ලි පිටරට ඉතුරු වෙනවා. මේ රටට එවන්නේ නො. 2 රබර් මිල ගණනයි. මේ ජාවාරම කොයි තරම් දුරට කර තිබෙනවාද කියා පේනවා, රටේ වෙළඳ ඇමතිතුමා වැඩිපුර නො. 1 රබර් සාදන්නයි වතු හිමි යන්ගෙන් කරන ඉල්ලීමෙන්. නො. 1 රබර් මිලට ගෙන නො. 2 රබර් හැටියට පිටරට යවනවා. රබර්වලට ඒ විදියට කරනවා නම් අපේ තේවලට කොයි විදියට කරනවාද කියා අපි තේරුම් ගත යුතුයි. අපේ තේ පිට රට යවන විට ඒවායේ මිල සියයට 10 කින් අඩුකොට බිල්පත්‍රවල සඳහන් කළොත් එය අල්ලන්න පුළුවන් කාටද? රුපියල් 2.20ක් ලැබෙන තේ රුපියල් 2 ගණනේ ගණන් දමා යැව්වොත් ඒ වැඩි ගත 20 පිටරට ඉතුරු වෙනවා. ඒ යවන තේ පෙට්ටි පරික්ෂා කර බලා මේ තේ රාත් තල රුපියල් 2.20 ක් විය යුතුය කියා කියන්න පුළුවන් කාටද? කොහු පිළිබඳ වත් කෙරෙන්නේ ඒ විදියටයි. විදේ ශීන්ට වෙළඳාම බාර දුන්නාම—බඩු

දේශ සම්මතය

ආනයන නිරු භාස්තු

පිරව පැවිමත්, මේ රටට ගෙන්වීමත් බාර දුන්නාම—ඔවුන් සෑම අවස්ථාවකදීම උත්සාහ කරන්නේ මුදල් හම්බ කර පිරව යැවීමටයි.

ගරු වන්නිනායක

(*කෙළරාව වන්නිනායක*)
(The Hon. Wanninayake)

තමුත්තාන්සේ වෙළෙඳ ඇමති කාලෙ ඇයි ඔක නැති කෙළේ නැත්තේ?

ආර්. ජී. සේනානායක මයා.

(*කීරු. ඡාර. ඉ. ජේනානායක*)
(Mr. R. G. Senanayake)

පුළුවන් තරම් දුරට නැති කලා. වෙළෙඳ දාම ලාංකික කිරීම මගේ ව්‍යාපාරයක්. තමුත් තමුත්තාන්සේලාගේ අගමැති තුමාගේ ව්‍යාපාරය විදේශික වෙළෙඳුන් ලාංකික කිරීමයි. ඒ නිසා මට කරන්න දෙයක් නැහැ. [බඩා කිරීමක්] ඔව්, ජාතික කැක්කුමත් නැති උදවිය ඔහොම කියනවා. ලංකාව මව් රට වශයෙන් සලකන පිරිසට වෙළෙඳාම භාර දුන්නොත් ඔවුන් උපයන මුදල් ලංකාවේම ඉතුරු වෙනවා. තමුත් බෝරාකාරයන් හා නාඩාර්ලා අතේ වෙළෙඳ දාම තිබෙන තුරු ඔවුන් උපයන මුදල් මේ රටින් පිටවෙනව. එසේ පිටවීම නවත් වන්නට බැහැ. මුදල් පිට වන විට බඩු සීමා කරන්නට සිදු වෙනවා. බඩු සීමා කරන විට මිල නඟිනවා. මිල නඟින විට ලංකාවේ වෙළෙඳුන්ට පහර ගසනවා. දුන් ලංකාවේ තිබෙන වැඩ පිළිවෙළ ඔකයි.

තවත් වැදගත් කාරණයක් මතක් කරන්නට කැමතියි. පිරවින් ගෙන්වන ලද බඩු ලොරියක් මෙහිදී ගොඩ බැ හැටි යේම නැවත ලොරියක පටවා යාපනය පැත්තට ගෙන යෑමේ සිරිතක් තිබෙනවා. දින කීපයකට පසුව නැවත ආපසු ගෙන එනවා. පොලීසිය යොදවා පරීක්ෂා කරවුව හොත් විශාල බඩු නොගයක් උතුරේ තිබෙන බව දැන ගන්නට පුළුවන් වේවි. ඒ තිබෙන්නේ උතුරට වුවමනා කරන බඩු නොවෙයි. බඩු හිඟ කරන ජාචාරමේ කොටස්කාරයන් මේ විධියට උතුරට බඩු ගෙන යනවා. පසුගියද, නල්ලුර් කොට්ඨාශයේදී බඩු නොගයක් අසු වුණා නේද? අද ඕනෑම කෙනෙකුට ටයර් ටියුබ් හෝ ඔර්ලෝසු හෝ මැණික් හෝ රත්රන් හෝ වෙන යමක් හෝ ගන්නට වුවමනා නම්

උතුරට ගිය විට පහසුවෙන්ම ඒ බඩු ලබා ගන්නට පුළුවනි. බඩු එකතු කර ගංගන ව්‍යාපාරයක් උතුරේ තිබෙන බවට සැකයක් නැහැ. මෙවැනි තත්ත්වයක් තිබියදී අපේ කුඩා වෙළෙඳුන්ට මෝල් ගසින් ගසන් නේ නැතිව විශාල ලෙස ජාචාරම් කරන උදවිය සිටින්නේ උතුරේ බව දැනගෙන ක්‍රියා කරන ලෙස මතක් කරනව. උතුරට යන ලොරි වික නවත්වන්නට පුළුවන් නම් බඩු මිල අඩු වේවි. මගේ මේ කීම පිළිගන්නට බැරි නම් පොලීසිය යොදවා මේ ගැන පරීක්ෂා කරවන ලෙස ඉල්ලමින් මගේ වචන කීපය අවසන් කරනවා.

අ. භා. 3.55

ගරු වන්නිනායක

(*කෙළරාව වන්නිනායක*)
(The Hon. Wanninayake)

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) referred to the Customs Schedule as being a jumble, that there are many corrections to be made, anomalies to be removed, and certain mistakes to be corrected. Well, I am not in complete disagreement with him there. The only thing is that as Minister of Finance he himself introduced this same Schedule with the same jumble. He was not in a position to correct the anomalies and remove the mistakes. Of course, he pleaded in excuse that he had not the time to do so. I must say the same thing and add an added reason. There was a committee considering this, I was awaiting their report, and I wanted to take some action on the lines recommended by that committee. He, in fact, inquired what has happened to that committee's report and what action I propose to take on that report. It is the report of the D. S. de Silva Committee. It is being published as a Sessional Paper. It is with the printer now and it will be tabled in Parliament before long. We have already begun to implement some of the administrative changes that they have recommended. For example, some procedures have been speeded up. Immediate clearance is now being given to all food items.

பேடி சமீமதிய

மாதகை தீர் ஸசீது

[ஓர் மன்றிதாயக]

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota was also referring to the market value and he said that the levying of duty on the market value was unfair and that it was not the best method of doing it. We have adjusted that, at least as far as some items go. The market value is no longer applied to textiles, iron, steel and paper. The extension of that principle to more commodities is also being considered. Special inquiry arrangements have been devised to give quicker redress to importers.

Then in regard to tariff reforms, they are being undertaken. The first step was the revision of the Customs Ordinance; this is almost complete now. The second step is the revision of the tariffs. This will begin early next year with the help of an expert from the United Nations.

I can only say that as the hon. Member for Yatiyantota had no time to bring order into this chaotic Schedule of the Customs, I too had no time and I was awaiting further the Report of this D. S. de Silva Committee. That report will be published early and, I think, all hon. Members will be able to give a helping hand in the formulation of the new Customs Schedule.

In regard to the duty of 10 per cent. it is really charged on the existing duty and not on the original duty. The anomalies my Friend referred to will be examined before long. The duty on chocolates is not changed from 300-30 but 330-340 per cent. I think, that must have been a misprint.

Then I come to the other items. In fact, there was more talk about shortages of various items and their prices soaring than on the actual schedule of customs duties. Various reasons were given for instance that this Government has done nothing, prices have gone up, shortages have increased intensively, but you must go to the root of the trouble. They have set fire to the economy of the country and are now complaining that it is burning! What really happened?

பி. னி. சூரிசிங்க மயா. (கட்புலமீயோடு)
(திரு. ஈ. பி. சபசிங்க—கட்டுகம்பொள)
(Mr. T. B. Subasinghe—Katugampola)

Why do you not go to the very root?

ஓர் மன்றிதாயக

(கெளரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

Please listen. I shall get to the very root. In March when this Government came into power what was the position? My hon. Friend knows that the World Bank team which examined our economy and our own Central Bank reported that in March when we—

கலாயககதும

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

It is 4 o'clock now. Will the hon. Minister of Finance please move that on resumption after tea the hon. Appointed Member (Sir Razik Fareed) do take the Chair?

ஓர் மன்றிதாயக

(கெளரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

I move,

“That the Appointed Member, Sir Razik Fareed, do take the Chair.”

புன்கை விமசன டேன், சஸசமீமத விச.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

கலாயககதும

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

The Sitting is suspended for half an hour. On resumption the hon. Appointed Member (Sir Razik Fareed) will take the Chair.

டீசீவிம தீவ புதுகலே காலகாலே புன்சிபுவன டேன் டி. ஸ. 4.30வ பன்கரன டே மன்றி சூமன் ரகின் ஈபிசிவின் சஸசகின் வசென் காலக சலன் வன டே.

இதன்படி அமர்வு பி. ப. 4.30 மணிவரை இடை நிறுத்தப்பட்டு, மீண்டும் ஆரம்பமாயிற்று. நியமன அங்கத்தவர் ஸ்ரீமான் குசிக் பரீத், ஓ.பி.ஈ. தலைமை தாங்கினார்.

Sitting accordingly suspended till 4.30 P.M. and then resumed, SIR RAZIK FAREED, O.B.E. [APPOINTED MEMBER] in the Chair.

பேரவை உறுப்பினர்

(கௌரவ வன்னினாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

I shall not take long as my good Friend the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs is anxious to proceed with his very meritorious Bill.

பேரவை உறுப்பினர். உறுப்பினர்.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

He wants to go to *nirvana* on it!

பேரவை உறுப்பினர்

(கௌரவ வன்னினாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

I should like to say this. The basic cause of our shortages of goods and also rising prices is the fact that we have not got enough or adequate foreign exchange to import the full requirements of this country. When we assumed control of the Government in March we did not have sufficient foreign exchange to import the essential requirements of the country for more than a few days. That was the assessment of our own Central Bank as well as the World Bank team that came here. So we had to arrange for deferred payments with several countries. They also stated that if we are to bring the economy at least to the normal level we would need Rs. 250 million in foreign exchange over and above the normal allocation for imports—Rs. 250 million for the balance six months of the year and another Rs. 500 million for the next year. This sum is over and above the allocation that had been allowed by the previous Government at the beginning of this year.

We did not have the money; so we had to find the money. We looked round to find the money. There too we had trouble. The countries that were able to aid us were not ready to come to our assistance. Certain obstacles had been placed in the way of their giving aid and some countries had openly declared that they were not going to give us aid. We had to get some of those difficulties out of the way, and I am now in a position

to say that we have arranged for about Rs 250 million worth of aid for these six months. We are hoping to arrange a similar sum for the next year but I do not know how much success we will have.

This aid will take a little time to come. They do not give us a cheque and say, "Buy anywhere you like". Arrangements have to be made and agreements have to be signed. One or two of those aid agreements have already been signed and goods on those agreements will come in due course.

I do agree that even with the limited volume of commodities we have imported into this country we have run into difficulties because the distribution system is at fault. Both the C.W.E. and the private sector are not doing their jobs as they should. There are black sheep in both sectors as a result of whose activities we have to face more and more difficulties. However, this Government is determined to take as stern action as it could to remove existing malpractices both in the C.W.E. and in the private sector. That is all I can say.

I move that the Motion be approved.

பேரவை உறுப்பினர்

பெரேரா அவர்கள் "பெரேரா" என்ற பெயர் உட்கட்டியும், பெரேரா பெயர் குறைந்தும் பெரேரா பெயர் பெறப்பட்டது.

வினா விடுக்கப்பெற்றது.

குரல்களின்மீது "ஆம்" என்பவர்களுக்கு வெற்றி யென தலைமை தாங்கும் அங்கத்தவரால் பிரகடனைப் படுத்தப்பட்டது.

Question put.

MR. PRESIDING MEMBER, *having collected the Voices, declared that the "Ayes" had it.*

ஊர்ஜிதா சிரிவர்தனா உறுப்பினர்.

(சிறு. டி. சொய்சா சிரிவர்தனா)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

Divide!

சபை 48 ஆம் நிலைய 48 உறுப்பினர் திடீராக உறுப்பினர்—பெரேரா 32; பெரேரா 30; மறுபெரேரா—பெரேரா.

சபை 48 ஆம் நிலைய கட்டளையின் கீழ் பிரித்தது. சார்பாக 32, எதிராக 30;

The House divided (under Standing Order No. 48) : Ayes 32 ; Noes 30.

நிலாடி பதன் கெடுபெத

விடுமுறை நாட்கள் மசோதா

HOLIDAYS BILL

காரக ஈகாவென்தி தவ துரவன் ஈகை வலெ டே.—[புலகிய தைவூதெரீ 19]

[சுமென் ரகிக் பசெவி இலககாடகல் விச.]

சுழுவில் மேற்கொண்டு பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டது. [தேர்ச்சி நவம்பர் 19] [ஸ்ரீமான் குசிக் பரீத் தலைமை தாங்கினார்.]

Considered further in Committee [Progress, 19th November].—SIR RAZIK FAREED in the Chair.]

CLAUSE 11.—(Power to make regulations)

ஓடிபெதன் கரக டே ஈகனெவெய (தைவூதெரீ 19):

திருத்தம் எடுத்தியம்பப் பெற்றது (நவம்பர் 19):

Amendment proposed (November 19):

“In page 4, leave out lines 10 to 42, and in page 5, leave out lines 1 to 10, and insert:

Power to make regulations.

11. (1) (a) Where, for the purpose of enabling the benefits and advantages of the new scheme of holidays embodied in the principles and provisions of this Act to be enjoyed by or extended to employees of any particular class or description, certain adjustments or changes in the terms or conditions of their employment are necessary but such adjustments or changes cannot be made or effected without amending or modifying the provisions of any written law (other than this Act) by or under which such terms or conditions are governed, then, the Minister may make regulations under this Act amending or modifying any such written law to such extent or in such manner as may be necessary for that purpose and, in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by the preceding provisions of this paragraph, so amending or modifying the Wages Boards Ordinance, the Shop and Office Employees (Regulation of Employment and Remuneration) Act, and the Factories Ordinance. In deciding upon the adjustments or changes to be so made or effected due regard shall be had both to the existing rights and obligations of employers and employees and to the desirability of ensuring that such adjustments or changes have as far as practicable no adverse impact on the general pattern of economic activity in Ceylon and on Ceylon's trade with other countries.

(b) In paragraph (a) of this sub-section, the expression “terms or conditions of employment” includes such matters as hours of work, remuneration, payment of overtime, holidays and hours or days of rest.

(c) No regulation shall be made by the Minister under this Act in respect of any matter referred to in the preceding provisions of this sub-section except with the prior concurrence of the Minister to whom the subject or function of Labour is assigned by the Prime Minister.

(2) (a) The Minister may make regulations under this Act for such purpose or purposes as may be necessary to give full force and effect to the principles and provisions of this Act.

(b) In particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by the preceding provisions of this sub-section, the Minister may make regulations for or in respect of all or any of the following matter:—

- (i) all matters connected with the application and enforcement of this Act in respect of which the provisions of this Act require to be modified or supplemented to meet special contingencies or circumstances;
- (ii) the determination or adjustment or any question or matter relating to public holidays and bank holidays or matters connected therewith or incidental thereto for the determination or adjustment or which no provision or effective provision is made by this Act;
- (iii) the removal or adjustment of any conflict or inconsistency between the provisions of this Act and any other written law (other than any written law referred to in sub-section (1));
- (iv) all other matters connected with or incidental to the matters

(c) Regulations made under the preceding provisions of this sub-section may provide for all such amendments, modifications or variations in this Act or any other written law (not being any written law referred to in sub-section (1)) as may be necessary to achieve the object of such regulations.

(3) Any regulation made under this Act may be of general application, or may be limited in its application to any specified purpose or purposes.

(4) No regulation made by the Minister under this Act shall have effect until it has been approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives, nor until notification of such approval has been published in the *Gazette*.

(5) Every regulation made by the Minister under this Act shall, upon the publication in the *Gazette* of a notification of the approval of that regulation as provided in sub-section (4), be deemed to be as valid and effectual as though it were herein enacted."—[The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake]

சுயநிர்ணய வினாக்கள் மீண்டும் கேள்வி

வினா, மீண்டும் எடுத்தியம்பப் பெற்றது.

Question again proposed.

இலாபகாரி உறுப்பினர்

(தலைமை தாங்கும் அங்கத்தவர்)

(The Presiding Member)

The Question is that Clause 11 stand part of the Bill.

பேரவை உறுப்பினர். உறுப்பினர். பேரவை

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Sir, we were discussing an amendment.

பேரவை உறுப்பினர். பேரவை உறுப்பினர் (பேரவை உறுப்பினர்)

(கேள்வி கேள்வி கேள்வி. தகநாயக்க—உள்ளாட்டு விவகார அமைச்சர்)

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

Yes.

பேரவை உறுப்பினர். உறுப்பினர். பேரவை

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

We were discussing an amendment moved by the Minister.

உறுப்பினர். பேரவை உறுப்பினர். பேரவை உறுப்பினர்

(உறுப்பினர்) (திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க—தொம்பே)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike—Dompe)

I think the hon. Joint Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) was on his feet.

பேரவை உறுப்பினர். பேரவை உறுப்பினர்

(கேள்வி கேள்வி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

I think he finished his speech. The hon. Member spoke several times. If he wants, I can reply.

உறுப்பினர். பேரவை உறுப்பினர். பேரவை உறுப்பினர்

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Under Clause 11, there are many more things to be said.

பேரவை உறுப்பினர். பேரவை உறுப்பினர்

(கேள்வி கேள்வி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

I think you had your say.

உறுப்பினர். பேரவை உறுப்பினர். பேரவை உறுப்பினர்

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I do not think the question of a Member having had his say arises in the Committee stage. The Hon. Minister has been trying to convince us of the reasons behind Clause 11, as amended by him. We were trying to show that his arguments were without reason. I do not know whether we have succeeded, but certainly he has not succeeded.

பேரவை உறுப்பினர். பேரவை உறுப்பினர்

(கேள்வி கேள்வி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

Very well, you can have your second innings.

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—කාරක සභාව

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

(තිரு. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

If it is a question of discussion I do not think one can say that the discussion is concluded by saying that any individual has had his say. I do not know who was on his feet or who was making a speech.

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(කෙළරව කලාநிති தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

You resumed batting.

ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.

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(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

It is not a matter of who resumes it, but we are here trying to work out a proper and reasonable formula to achieve something that we all want, namely, making Poya days holidays. It is not a matter on which there is any controversy at all; the controversy has been introduced by the Hon. Minister by seeking to take to himself powers under Clause 11, which will authorize him by regulation to amend the main Bill itself. Our objection is fundamental; our objection—you, Sir, were not presiding on the last day—was to the effect that the Hon. Minister by this Clause 11—the Second Reading was passed without any controversy and so were Clauses 1 to 10—is taking to himself powers under it. The Opposition are at one with the Hon. Minister in saying, “We want to see the Poya days, all of them, becoming holidays.” But the Hon. Minister now says, “I want power by this regulation to amend the main Bill itself by a stroke of the pen.” The Hon. Minister says, “I do not want to come before Parliament. I want power to bring into force regulations which will have the effect of even repealing the whole Statute”.

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(කෙළරව කලාநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

That is not correct.

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(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Now, Sir, our point is this. He says, “It is true I will bring those regulations some day to Parliament”, but we are objecting to regulations being brought before Parliament to amend the Statute. The reason for it is this: there will be no Committee stage; we have either to accept the amendment or throw it out. If it is a Bill that he is required to bring so as to amend legislation then we will have the power to examine that legislation Clause by Clause; but that power we will not have if a Bill is going to be amended by regulation. The Minister says that it is not correct, but we are denying to him the power he is seeking to himself under Clause 11, the power to amend the main Statute by regulation. There is a world of difference between amending the Statute by regulation and the power to amend the Statute by amending laws.

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After all, day after day in Parliament—this Parliament as well as other Parliaments—we have had the experience of amending legislation being brought to amend previous Bills and Acts of Parliament, to amend individual sections of laws; to repeal whole laws, and to enact new laws. Why do we have this position? Why do we not in every law that is introduced in Parliament say, “Henceforth, the Minister in charge of the subject shall have the power to amend a whole Bill, even to repeal this Bill by regulation, signed by him and published in the *Gazette*, which he is required to table before Parliament”? The reason why we do not do that is that we are not a Police State yet. You were one of the champions who fought for democracy. I believe in the last Parliament one of your last acts was to defend what you thought was democracy, and is this the democracy you sought to defend? Is it democracy for your Ministers to get up in this House and say, “We are denying the

very authority of Parliament to consider any amending legislation to be considered by a Committee of this House"? The next time the Hon. Minister will bring regulations under new Clause 11, and we will have either to accept the proposal or throw it out. Technically, we can throw it out. You see the advantage of this; when Governments are elected by a majority, Governments technically can pass any laws they like, and that is in the fitness of things. That is democracy; it is the right of a Government Parliamentary majority certainly to have its way even if it is a very narrow majority as demonstrated a few minutes ago by thirty-two votes to thirty when the Whip falls asleep.—[*Interruption*].—Well the Whip nodded. Whatever it may be, a Government certainly has the right by virtue of the trust placed by the majority of the people of the country by giving them a majority of seats in Parliament to govern us. They are our governors. But that does not give them the power to govern as they please and then tell us in this House that all we can do is either to approve or disapprove what they do. We have a right to make constructive suggestions. We have a right to help them. They always tell us that the function of an Opposition is to make constructive criticisms. And the proper place to do so is right here in this House when we function as a Committee. That is where the Opposition rises to its full stature. That is where democracy begins to function at its best. Of course we are not entrusted with the task of government; we know that and we are not bothered about it. But we have a task to perform. We are not here merely to be used as a rubber-stamp either to say "yes" to everything that the Minister wants, or to say "no" to everything that he asks out of a sense of cussedness in order to frustrate the Minister.

Our task is functional and real; it is a democratic task; and that is why we want the right to perform it. That is why we tell the Minister, "We

will never accept that proposal of yours to amend legislation expressing the will not merely of the government but of Parliament, of this House, by legislative provisions which you want to bring in by means of regulations.

We are sorry if the Minister does not appreciate the force of the argument, but the argument is this. It is that he is denying the right of Parliament, on future occasions, when amendments to this draft law will come up to be considered in Committee, the right of the Opposition to be able to help him. He may not want our help. There were Ministers in the past and there are Ministers in the present who sometimes resent the fact of an Opposition and who feel that the Opposition is a nuisance, it has not an idea ever worth considering. But I can assure you that so long as Parliament is democratic—the democracy for which you sacrificed your seat, the democracy in defence of which you took a certain course of action once upon a time—you will appreciate that it demands the effective functioning of an Opposition, and it matters little what that Opposition may be. That Opposition has also been elected for that purpose and it must function.

Having made the very straightforward point that the Minister, by Clause 11, is seeking to amend regulations under the main law, I must point out the dangers of it in relation to this particular Bill. And the danger lies here. The Minister in this Bill—we have not come to the clause as yet; I think it is Clause 17—under this clause, chooses to inflict on this House a definition of a "Poya Day" and by it he is virtually seeking not to make poya days holidays but to take upon himself the functions of an ephemerist. He seeks to out-*epa* "Epa". In other words, he will lay down for us not merely the omens, the portents, the phases of the moon but he will introduce his own lunar cycles upon the entire nation. If you will permit me to say so what does

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[ඒෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.]

he do by this definition which reads, "Poya Day' means any day which is declared to be a Poya Day by any Order, for the time being in force, made by the Minister under section 10"? In other words, a poya day becomes what the Minister chooses to declare as a poya day. In other words, the Minister has the power by this law in effect to tell us what he thinks should be a poya day. For instance, the Minister has the power under this draft law to have, shall we say, one poya day for the year if he so chooses. There is nothing to stop him from doing so. Supposing the Minister chooses to say, "I am going to declare out of the 365 days of the year only one day to be a poya day, then, I am afraid Ceylon will have to rest content with having one poya day for the year. The Minister may also if I may take another extreme case, decide in the fitness of things to make 10 poya days holidays for a year. After all ten days will be quite enough for him. The Minister can under this draft law say, "Henceforth I shall declare in my wisdom that this country shall have ten poya days for a year or twelve poya days". In other words, they can be as few or as many as the Minister chooses to make them.

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(කෙළරව කලාநிති தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

Those are powers that the Minister had previously.

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(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I think it is a very good thing that the old Holidays Ordinance is being repealed and you are introducing new principles. If you wanted you could have kept the old law. We, for the Opposition, do not want the old law, we want a new law; and we welcomed you and applauded you. You told us that the Golden Age was dawning in which the Poya day was going to reign. But had we known it was a Poya day like this in which

you had the right to tell us what is going to be a Poya day and the right to limit the number of Poya days to what you wanted, we would not have applauded you. I am sorry to say that that is not the impression you created in the short title of the Bill which you presented to us, the First Reading of which we considered and acclaimed you for.

We want what we commonly regard as a Poya day, what the whole country has come to regard as a Poya day, to be made a holiday by statute and to be written into the legislation of our land. That is what the Opposition wants—not the right to declare any day you choose to make a Poya day declared as a holiday. And the name of a Poya day is something which is enshrined in our history, in our traditions. It is too late for you now to give it some artificial and arbitrary definition of your own. The meaning of a Poya day, as we understand it, is fixed in our minds whatever statutory definition you choose to give it. We all know how many Poya days there are in a year. The number ranges from 50 to 52. What guarantee is there, Mr. Minister, in the draft legislation you have presented that the country is, in the future, going to enjoy 50 to 52 Poya days? None at all! At least, let it be said that under the old Holidays Ordinance, which we are all glad to see dead and buried finally, there were 52 Sundays and the working classes of this country knew that there were going to be 52 statutory holidays. Are we certain under your draft law that we are going to get 50 to 52 holidays? Not so. It depends on how many days the Minister chooses to give us. My respectful submission is that, if the Opposition is not entitled to say these things, who is? Who is there as a guardian of the rights of the people to point out these things to the country?

We ask for a commonsense definition of a Poya day. I appreciate there are difficulties. I know neither astrology nor astronomy. I think it was the hon. Second Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) who

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quoted on the last occasion from Dryden and I think he quoted these lines from Palgrave's "Golden Treasury" which has been a source of quotation on past occasions, I believe, for the Hon. Minister who has enriched HANSARD. I think he said :

"But, in the course of one revolving moon.

Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon".

with reference, I believe, to what Dryden said, but he thought the definition was not entirely inappropriate as a description of the Minister.

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(කෙළරව කලාநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

It fits you very much better than it fits me!

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(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I agree that there are certain parts of the definition of "statesman" which fit me and there are certain parts which fit you.

If I may be permitted to proceed, Sir, may I say that the Hon. Minister should not be averse to receiving a little criticism. He must not be so sensitive as to resent some poetical remarks of Dryden. The Hon. Minister must appreciate very much the need for a precise definition. We are performing a serious function. It is not a function on which we are at issue. If we really want the Poya day to be declared a holiday, as we want it, what is the difficulty in giving a statutory definition to the word, in giving a decent definition to the word, in defining what we want it to mean? If the Hon. Minister gives us an assurance that that word will be defined to mean what a Poya day is as we commonly know it—he gave us a long explanation of how he had consulted various people, various committees, various *maha nayakes*, astrologers and astronomers, all manner of persons, to try and define it—and if he has worked out some satisfactory definition, then let us incorporate at least that definition in

the statute. It does not matter to us how you define it. I do not personally mind whether you define it as astrological, astronomical, *Sasanika*, or any other Poya. All I am concerned with is that Poya day should mean only what we understand to be the Poya day. I myself do not know these things. I do not act on omens. I do not consult astrologers. I am an Anglican Christian myself. I do not pretend to know these mysteries. However, when you talk of Poya days, I also, as a Sinhalese man, am aware that they have a meaning and content which are certainly not what the Minister chooses to make them.

I demand from the Government a guarantee to the people and to the country that they are getting what they have been truly promised and not a travesty of it by some other name.

The relevance of my submission to Clause 11 is this. Even if the Hon. Minister were to agree to bring an amendment, even if the Hon. Minister were to promise to change the definition in Clause 17, the Hon. Minister will still have the power to change that definition once again. So long as the Minister has the power to change by regulation any section of the statute, even if we were to change the definition of Poya day in this House, the Minister will once again have the power to introduce this apology of a definition under which a Poya day becomes what the Minister wants. I say again that we cannot agree to Clause 11 by which the Minister is given the power to amend the statute by Ministerial edict, to change for us the Poya days which we have so welcomed.

Another matter which I raised before and which I should like to re-emphasize, because I think it is important, is that the half day, which corresponds today to the Saturday holiday and which we have on the day preceding the Sunday, should be incorporated and embodied in the statute. I am not saying that it must fall on a Saturday. We have been given to understand that the Government has taken a decision that the

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[එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.]

half day shall fall on the day preceding the Poya day. We accept that with acclamation. The reason is that we do not want it staggered. We want the people to enjoy the half day consecutively with the Poya day. We want the people to have the benefit of a continuous period of one and a half days for relaxation or leisure or rest.

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This becomes particularly important to the working classes because they must have the benefit of this half day. It should not be given to them arbitrarily on some other occasion. It should be given consecutively with the Poya day. If the Poya day is given—and we demand the actual Poya day, not the Minister's arbitrary Poya day, not even if it is fixed in numbers—we also demand that the half day be given by statute.

The Hon. Minister tells us, "I am going to give it to you, but administratively. I am going to give you that half day". The Hon. Minister does not say, "I am not going to give it to you." He says he will give it administratively. The reason he gives for doing it administratively is this. He says, "Previously, when the old Holidays Ordinance was enacted by the British in the bad old colonial times, they never made the Saturday half day a statutory holiday.— [Interruption]."

I am not addressing the hon. Member for Nallur (Dr. Nagathan). I am not talking about gynaecology or obstetrics. I am talking about holidays. I appreciate that the understanding and thoughts of the hon. Member for Nallur are limited to separation, even if it is *post-partum* separation. As far as I can see, when we are talking of Poya days, we are defending democracy. But I do not think the hon. Member for Nallur, defended democracy for this purpose. "The Saturday half day," says the Minister of Home Affairs, "was an administrative arrangement those days". He says it was not a statutory arrangement; it was not in the old Holidays Ordinance in British times.

He asks us, "Why should we put in such a provision here if it was administratively done in those days?" He says, "Let this half day which precedes the Poya day even now be an administrative arrangement and not something laid down by statute." That is what the Minister says.

My answer to that is this: why are we now concerned with the principles of the old Holidays Ordinance? The old Holidays Ordinance is as dead as the proverbial dodo. If it is not already dead, it is going to die under the executionary acts of the Minister. And we are glad to see it die. Why should it be kept alive? It is an old anachronism which nobody wants. The old Holidays Ordinance is about to breathe its last.

Then, why is the Minister concerned with what the old law states? One can understand this anxiety to adhere to the old law if we have some regard for it or some respect for it. But here is a situation where we have no respect for this old law. We say that the old law must be thrown out of the window; must be kicked in the teeth; and we ourselves are going to undertake that process.

In those circumstances, what point is there for the Minister to say that the principles of the Holidays Ordinance do not permit the Saturday holiday to become part of this law? He is quite right, but see what is stated in the Short Title of this Bill:

"An Act to repeal the Holidays Ordinance, and to replace that Ordinance by an Act embodying new principles and provisions..."—

"New principles and provisions."

"... which, *inter alia*, will give due recognition to Poya Days, and to make provision in regard to matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

In other words, when we are talking of the principles of this Act we are not talking of the principles of the almost defunct Holidays Ordinance: we are talking of new principles. We are talking of vigorous principles. We are talking of principles which have come to life through this Bill of which the Minister is the midwife. We are talking

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of a Bill which is going to embody the aspirations of the people, as he himself said, to usher in a golden age.

And if this golden age is going to require new principles, then all I can say is let us not be afraid to bring in those principles without being tied down to ancient principles of no value or force. So, it is not valid for the Hon. Minister to say, "The Holidays Ordinance did not provide for the Saturday half day; it was an administrative arrangement those days; therefore let us also have an administrative arrangement in respect of the half day preceding Poya day."

We say, no. We say, this country demands that the Government should keep its promise. The Government has promised to declare Poya days holidays—not in the sense of a definition to the Minister, not in the sense of giving the Minister arbitrary power to limit the number of holidays. If the people of this country believed that by having the Poya day holidays they were going to get less than they got when Sundays were holidays, they would never have agreed to it.

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(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

We do not want Ministerial Poya days.

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(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

We are not going to accept Ministerial Poya days which may quite easily be in number far less than the existing Sundays. We will never agree to that. And I think we are right. I do not think, Sir, that even you defended democracy to reduce the number of holidays. I do not think the Hon. Leader of the House thought in that way either. I am certain that he would insist that what is a Poya day must remain a Poya day, according to the ordinary meaning of the word. He is a scholar both in Pali

and Sanskrit. He knows more about Poya days than I shall ever know even if I live to a ripe old age.

Therefore, I do appeal to the Minister to pay some regard to what the people of this country want. Do not worry about your legal officers in the Official Box. They have not a clue as to what the people want and what the people think. Do not be guided by defunct legal advisers and their defunct legal advice. The Hon. Minister on the last occasion told us he was relying on the legal advisers for advice, and he actually had the temerity to suggest to this House that these legal advisers had told him how the law should be drafted, and that it was not proper to incorporate this Saturday holiday or its equivalent into this law. I do not know about his legal advisers. I do not know whether they represent the thinking of this country.

I do not know whether they are in touch with the thoughts of the people.

But, Sir, you are definitely in touch with them. Whether you are an Appointed Member or an elected Member of this House, with your experience in this Legislature I think over a quarter of a century or much more, nearly half a century—you are almost fifty not out, if I may say so, in cricket parlance—you would be in a position to say certainly that what the people of this country want today is the recognition of the real Poya day.

Let the Hon. Minister give us the real Poya day; let him give us a Poya day by statute, which no one can fiddle with by regulation. Let him also incorporate as a holiday a statutory half day previous to that day. And I can see no difficulty. I do not know why you want to cling to principles of an Ordinance which you are repealing. If you are satisfied with those principles, why then do you not keep the Holidays Ordinance and incorporate the Poya day into that Holidays Ordinance?

Why do you bring forward a new Bill? You have brought forward a new Bill because you want to give

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the people the impression that you are giving them something new whereas in fact you are not giving them that which they had before. What you are doing is taking away a privilege from the people. At least they had 52 Sundays in the old year. This may not have been of any religious significance to anybody excepting possibly the Catholics and the Christians of this land, of whom I happen to be one.

I can assure you, the Christians and the Catholics have raised no objection to the privileges of the Buddhists being granted. We of the Opposition also number among ourselves a few Catholics and Christians. I am one of them, and I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, that there is not the slightest objection from one of us on the ground that our Sunday is being taken away. We shall find ways and means of worship. We shall not swerve from our faiths. We shall perform our religious observances in the same manner as everybody else, and we shall perform them on the days of religious observance that are due according to our likes and according to our faiths. Even on a working day we shall not fail to perform our religious obligations whatever the circumstances may be.

In the same way, Sir, although Friday is a working day, I have no doubt that according to your Islamic faith on every occasion you have found ways and means of attending your mosque to say your Jumma prayers at the proper times and in the proper way. And those duties will continue to be performed and religions will continue to flourish side by side in peace and friendship throughout the years. The Opposition has no objection whatsoever and is not seeking to create any opposition on that score.

Let me assure the Hon. Minister that our demand to ensure that the day previous to the Poya day is a holiday has nothing to do with religion. It is a demand on behalf of all the poor people of this country.

For the rich people practically every day is a holiday. For those of the capitalist class whom the Hon. Minister is seeking to protect, I do not know whether there is much difference between a Sunday or any other day of the week. For the rich people who travel about in cars who are in a position to go shopping to the large departmental stores, for those ladies with shopping bags who wander around with poorly-paid domestic servants to help them, I do not know whether there is a practical difference as to whether the holiday is a Sunday or a Saturday or any other day of the week. But for those persons who are not so privileged, I do not know how the situation stands.

Recently I read in the newspapers that there are supposed to be some such ladies among us. I read of the hon. Member for Mirigama who is supposed to have been one of those V. I. P. ladies who had the privilege of going to the C. W. E. Jawatta Stores and making purchases of very expensive sarees. Perhaps, it was sought to impute that she belongs to that category of ladies I referred to a moment ago. All I can say is, I heard from her own lips—

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(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

This has nothing to do with Poya holidays, Sir. It is utterly irrelevant.

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(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

What could be more relevant than holidays for the purpose of determining the shopping habits of ladies and the work they have to do, I do not know, may be on Poya days, in future?

I was about to tell you a story in regard to the hon. fair Member for Mirigama (Mrs. Obeyesekere). She told me, subsequent to this news item appearing in the papers of her having purchased sarees in the C.W.E. stores at Jawatte, that she was contemplating legal action for the reason that

தலைவரவர்களே கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும்

—கூடுதல் காலம்

the story was false. She actually consulted me in regard to my legal services for bringing the appropriate action and I charged no fee.

ஓர் ஊழியர் தகராறு

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

She went to the wrong lawyer.

ஓர் ஊழியர் தகராறு

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

This is the richest part of it. Subsequent to that, she who runs a lot of social services institutions in the Attanagalla and Mirigama electorates in regard to weaving handloom sarees, handkerchieves, handbags and the like, held a sale. Subsequent to the sale she had a distinguished visitor who came to make a special selection of goods to her residence. And who should it be? It was none other than the Chairman of the C.W.E. Commission, Mr. H. W. R. Weerasooriya, his wife and daughter. They came upstairs to her house to make a special selection of handloom sarees, handbags and the like. According to them, apparently, standing in queues is not good enough. You can see the difficulty at once. Here are ladies who find it difficult to do so—be it Mrs. H. W. R. Weerasooriya, the wife of the Chairman of the C.W.E. Commission or the hon. fair Member for Mirigama. These ladies are supposed to be doing something heinous if they go and buy something in a special way that is not open to ordinary people.

But it does seem to me that certainly this story proves what I am saying, the need for holidays.

இருக்கிறதே தவிர

(தலைமை தாங்கும் அங்கத்தவர்)

(The Presiding Member)

I think you had better get back to the Holidays Bill.

ஓர் ஊழியர் தகராறு

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

If the Chairman of the C.W.E. Commission was assured that his commission would not have to sit on

the day previous to the Poya day not because the Hon. Minister permitted it, but because it was so enshrined in the Statute, you will at once find that the chairman would be able to accompany his wife upon her normal shopping expedition when there is a holiday available for her and not have recourse to making purchases of the handloom sarees woven in the constituency of the hon. fair Member for Mirigama. He would be able to go and stand in the queue in a perfectly normal form on the day previous to a Poya day taking a chance along with the people who queue up. In these days when prices have come down so low, thanks to the National Government, while the Price Control Inspectors are raiding the stores on all the days other than the Poya days and are enjoying their day of rest on the Poya day, the Chairman of the C.W.E. Commission will be able to go shopping accompanying his wife. But he will only be able to do that—

ஓர் ஊழியர் தகராறு

(திரு. ஆர். எஸ். பெரேரா—கலாநிதி)

(Mr. R. S. Perera—Kelaniya)

But the Minister cannot do that.

ஓர் ஊழியர் தகராறு

(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

—if the statutory half day prior to the Poya day is included. If you do not have that what happens? The Minister will be able to arbitrarily compel the Chairman of the C.W.E. Commission to sit on the day preceding the Poya day. Therefore, he will not be able to accompany his wife shopping.

You will see at once the importance of this incident as demonstrating a very forceful argument, as demonstrating the importance of statutory recognition being given to essentials which the Hon. Minister is not prepared to concede. Just consider it.

டி. ஓ. 5.15

Today, whether administratively or otherwise, we have actually enjoyed the Saturday half day. The

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ordinary people did not know and did not care how it came to them. It may have come administratively, that is true. But in future what is going to be the position? We are not even assured of the 50 days holiday corresponding to the Sunday. We are certainly not assured of getting the previous half day off because although Mahanayakas have made declarations from time to time, although Mahanayakas have made declarations from time to time, the Minister in the draft law he has produced is not prepared to give an answer.

Now, Mr. Chairman, are we of the Opposition simply being a nuisance? Are we wrong in asking for this? If the Government and the Opposition are agreed in wanting Poya days to be holidays, is it too much to ask to give us a promise, to give us a definition of Poya days?

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(කෙළරඹ කලාநிති தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

We will give you a promise.

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(තිரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Give us a definition of Poya days. Give us the assurance that you are withdrawing your proposal to amend the Bill by regulations. Give us the assurance that you are going to bring in an amendment to incorporate the half-day previous to the Poya day. Those are the three things we want. Give us those three things, or tell us that you refuse to do so and we will fight you. We will fight this Bill completely if you refuse those three things. That is all we are asking. For the rest of it you have our hundred per cent support. What more can you ask?

We have already given you our co-operation. The Second Reading was passed without a debate or a division.—[Interruption]. You tell us that we are obstructive. The Second Reading of the Poya Days Bill, this

Bill, was accepted without a debate and without a division and with the applause of both sides. That was exactly what happened, if the hon. Member for Nallur does not know it.

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(කෙළරඹ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

He was busy about the leadership of his party.

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(திரு. எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

He must have been busy elsewhere trying to ensure that his leaders did not deny the secret engagement that they have engaged upon. One can appreciate the problem. It is sometimes better, if a thing is not going to be denied, to ensure that at least it is not admitted. So that the hon. Member for Nallur may have had his own problems at that time. One can understand that. His mind may have been elsewhere engaged upon the problem of ensuring that land alienation shall be for the favoured few in certain parts of this green and pleasant land.

But we, for our part, who were most concerned, paid full attention to the question of Poya days; our attention was here; our attention was in the House; and having thought about Poya days we gave the Minister our unstinted co-operation.

We believed what we read here on the first page of your Bill, that you were embodying new principles to repeal an ancient Ordinance which was out of date. We believed you were going to give us all the Poya days that this country has always regarded as Poya days. We believed that your Poya days law was a genuine law. We believed that you were going to give statutorily the half day corresponding to the half-day Saturday. We are not asking for increased holidays. We are not asking for more than what we have hitherto enjoyed. We expected you

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to give us the same number of hours corresponding to the Saturday as a holiday, by law declared.

But if you cannot give us that, at least, tell us so. Do not introduce a law which is tantamount to a fraud. I say it is a fraud to tell the people that you are making all the Poya days holidays, when all you are trying to do is to give the Minister the power to declare any day to be a Poya day if he feels like it, and to say he can notify those days by order in the Gazette. If that is all you are doing, you can easily find yourselves in the situation where you are going to have seven or ten Poya days for the year.

This is not what the country expected. This is not the legislation which you, Mr. Chairman, expected when you saved democracy. So, please tell your leaders, please bring it to their notice, that when we, for the Opposition, make these remarks, we make them because we, too, represent public opinion. There is a section of public opinion that does not support the Government. If the whole of public opinion in this country support this Government, then there would not have been only 98 pleasant and smiling faces on that side of the House. They say they are a National Government representing national aspirations.—[Interruptions]. They are entitled to say that they represent the country today. They have got a majority of votes. That is democracy. They must govern.

But let them not govern by pretending that they are introducing one law when in fact they are presenting quite another. That is why we are objecting.

We of the Opposition are really asking for three things in this Committee. We want a definition of a Poya day, a real definition, ensuring at least that we get the number. You can define it with reference to astrologers, astronomers, Mahanayakas,

Sasanika Poya days or anything you like. Let the Minister even say that there shall be a committee to determine the matter and that the number shall not be less than a certain amount. Even that is something. But let it be defined. Secondly, let us have a statutory provision in the new law giving us the equivalent of the Saturday holiday on the day preceding the Poya day; and so far as the Opposition is concerned, we want it to be a consecutive day. That is the second request we make. Our third request is that the provisions of this Act must be capable of being changed only by Parliament and not by regulation by the Minister. The reason for that is that the regulations of the Minister cannot be discussed in Committee stage in Parliament. So we are asking that any amendment to the law must be by an Act of Parliament. We are not asking you to make it an unchangeable law—like the law of the Medes and the Persians—which is not subject to change and alteration; let it be subject to change and alteration by the only body which is capable of changing our laws, namely, the sovereign Parliament. Therefore, I do appeal to you. This is not in any sense destructive criticism. Even if I have ventured to tell you a few anecdotes, I can assure you that it was done not in any spirit of causing harm but merely to draw the attention of the House to certain things which are very necessary.

The Ministers, I am glad to see, are at least waking up a little and reacting to public opinion in regard to a few matters. They have got their price control inspectors on the job unearthing all the hoards of the hoarders who used part of those hoards in the past few months to support the Ministers electoral-wise. It is a good thing that they are after these hoarders. It certainly shows that they are in touch with national thinking. The hoarders may not like it, but I can assure the Government that it has our full support when it is taking action in the right direction. The Ministers are taking steps in the correct way. They have

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not only our support but also our applause. I certainly think it is a good performance. However, I do not know that it is going to solve the problem. It is a good side-show to keep the people satisfied that their problems at least have received the concern of the Hon. Minister whose job it is to keep the cost of living under control. It is good. These diversions like declaring Poya days holidays, are also useful in that they take people's minds off the real economic problems of the country. But if you want to divert the people's minds away from the real economic problems, do not do it by enacting legislation which is wrong. Enact legislation which is right and we, the Opposition, will certainly give you our whole-hearted support as we have always done in the national interests.

I thank you very much. I reserve to myself the right to make any further comments in case it should become necessary if my points have not been understood.

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(දොරාකුරු නාගනාතන්)

(Dr. Naganathan)

If repetition is the soul of wit, my hon. Friend has achieved the summit of wisdom. For the last one hour we have had his little theme going continuously round and round like a lunar cycle. I can understand my hon. Friend's devotion to the lunar movements because, I believe, it is inherent in him as he was a devotee of the Poya day even before it was made a public holiday. Whether the hon. Member likes it or not, in his traditional and inherent way of thinking or way of living, he is a devotee of the moon. I do not think that the question of hoarding would have arisen if all the ladies in this country had gone to the C. W. E. and bought 17 sarees each. That is one way of solving the problem of hoarding. It is a remarkable way of solving the problem, and I would suggest to our Ministers that they should get their ladies to buy 17

sarees each and if possible have the sarees delivered at "Temple Trees" on a Poya day. But I do not think there is a lady now at "Temple Trees".

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(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

Have you checked up?

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(දොරාකුරු නාගනාතන්)

(Dr. Naganathan)

After all, our good Minister of Home Affairs formerly endowed our children with buns and was called "bunnis mama". Today he has become "holiday mama"; with the declaration of Poya day a holiday, he becomes the "holiday mama"! If we make Poya day a statutory holiday, how can it be a Ministerial holiday?

Now that he has almost declared the Poya day and the preceding half day as holidays, he can not only continue the tradition of being "Bunnis Mama" but also be a "Holiday Mama". Of course, if all the days were holidays to sport will be as hard as to work!

In this country we have too many holidays. In fact working days are very much like holidays—people do not work or work very little. So a few more holidays do not matter. Now we can have two hours off on Fridays for Hindus and Muslims and two hours off on Sundays for Christians and Catholics and one and a half days holiday at every phase of the moon. It is all in the tradition of this country—holidays and more holidays.

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(Dr. N. M. Perera)

What happened? I thought he was making a speech and now he is running away!

திலிபு பதன் கெடுதல்கள்

—கூடுதல் கலாவி

செல்டன் சீயிங்ஹே மஹா.

(திரு. ஷெல்ற்றன் ஜயசிங்ஹே)

(Mr. Shelton Jayesinghe)

Effects of the moon !

இலாசகாரகல் மன்தி

(தலைமை தாங்கும் அங்கத்தவர்)

(The Presiding Member)

Will the Hon. Minister reply now ?

அலாயிசி பி. பி. பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

How can the Hon. Minister reply when he does not know what I am going to say ?

There are a number of points that I have to deal with. In a sense we are glad that we did not finish the Debate on the last day because we have since been able to study the Bill a little more and understand its implications better. I hope the Hon. Minister will be in a position to explain some of the points that I shall raise.

The first point is the point that has already been urged and I am not going to dwell at length on it. It is the question of giving the Hon. Minister unlimited power to amend an Act by way of a regulation. He has powers in a dual way. He has powers to amend this Act itself. Apparently the Holidays Bill we are asked to approve is not final. It is subject to his whims and fancies. Under the new clause he introduced by way of an amendment he can modify the provisions of this Bill once it is passed. Clause 11 (2) (b) (i) reads as follows :

“all matters connected with the application and enforcement of this Act in respect of which the provisions of this Act require to be modified or supplemented to meet special contingencies or circumstances ;”

That is a very wide provision. I have never known Parliament giving sanction to a Minister to make changes in the law which Parliament has passed.—[Interruption].

May I on behalf of the House welcome the Hon. Minister of Education back again to the more familiar surroundings of this House ? We will deal with him—in a friendly way, of course,—subsequently. We are discussing holidays. The Hon. Minister of Education has had a long holiday and he will appreciate the value of holidays !

டி. கா. 5.30

What is the power that the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs is claiming in this Bill ? He is claiming the right after this Bill has been passed and has become law to modify any section of it. What does this clause say :

“all matters connected with the application and enforcement of this Act in respect of which the provisions of this Act require to be modified or supplemented to meet special contingencies or circumstances ;”

What does that mean ? “Supplemented to meet” would mean that he has got the power to introduce any new matter into this Act for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act. “Supplemented” would mean introducing new matter also. To the best of my knowledge, only one Act passed in this House has given such power to a Minister, that is, the Emergency Act or the Public Security Ordinance, which was passed long ago. Under that Act, by virtue of a special Gazette notification of the Governor-General that a state of emergency exists the Minister in charge—generally, the Prime Minister—has been given the power to amend existing legislation for the purpose of carrying out the necessary provisions of that Ordinance to meet the emergency. That is a peculiar situation, a peculiar and unusual situation, that arises from some chaotic condition in the country—may be, a general strike or it may be some other event. But here, under normal circumstances, the Minister might be creating a chaos in the process ! Quite honestly, I ask the Minister : Is it fair that this House, having considered and passed this Bill, should now empower him to enforce regulations without going through the normal legislative process ?

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[ආවායම් එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

Now, why do we have Acts ? When we pass a Bill we go through a special procedure provided for by our Standing Orders—the First Reading, the Second Reading the Committee stage and the Third Reading. Those stages are provided for in order to ensure the maximum safeguards for the country and the people. Otherwise, if those were not necessary, the Government can pass one enabling Bill and say : We can do anything we like by way of regulations. Has any democratic assembly ever sanctioned that—giving so much power as to enable the Government to pass any law that they like ? No, Sir. Legislation requires special procedure which provides safeguards. We have no power to amend any regulation which comes before this House under this Bill ! We have merely got to discuss and pass it. That is very unusual. In any legislature where there is a Government and an Opposition it is unusual for an Opposition to be able to reject a whole Bill ; but we can make very valuable suggestions in the process of discussing any Bill which will convince the Government that the amendments suggested by the Opposition are better.

Now, the Hon. Minister of State will remember that the other day when we were discussing the Petroleum Compensation Bill in Standing Committee we made a number of amendments to that Bill. We were not able to throw out the Bill although we wanted to throw it out. But in the Standing Committee we made a number of amendments. The Hon. Minister will admit that even the preamble was almost completely removed leaving only two sections. In other words, by force of conviction we were in a position to prove to the Hon. Minister of State that though he could get the whole Bill through, yet, certain amendments, changes and modifications might be made which will meet with the general approval of all. That is a valuable provision which is embodied in our procedure. That is the only basis by which Acts can be passed.

But what is the Hon. Minister claiming here ? The Hon. Minister is claiming that after we pass this Bill he has the power to modify and even to supplement it by way of regulations, to meet special contingencies and circumstances. That is a very wide provision—to say that in special contingencies or circumstances he can modify or supplement this Bill itself. Can the Minister say what precisely he has in mind when he introduced this particular Clause ? What are the special circumstances he has in mind ? The Hon. Minister at the moment is rather busy with the Hon. Minister of Education. He is having a very interesting exchange of views.

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(කෙළරව කලාභිති තකඛායක්ක)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

No, Sir, I am listening carefully.

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(කලාභිති ංන්. ංම්. ඔෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The Hon. Minister is very interestedly examining gifts which the Minister of Education has brought, the souvenirs, and so on. I do not grudge him that provided we also get our share.

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කල්ඛි, කලාඡ්ඡාර ඛිවකාර ඡුමෙමඡ්ඡර්)

(The Hon. I. M. R. A. Iriyagolle—
Minister of Education and Cultural
Affairs)

You will get.

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(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Thank you.

රු ඊරියගොල්ල

(කෙළරව ආරියකොල්ල)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

You have already got one share.

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ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

We are always ready to accept what the Hon. Minister gives us with good intentions.

If I may proceed, will the Hon. Minister please explain what he has in mind in reference to Clause 11 (2) (b) (i)? What are special contingencies or circumstances that he has in mind because he is now claiming to amend or supplement the Bill that we are passing? Now, with regard to Poya day holidays, I cannot honestly see that special contingencies would arise. I have ever since this amendment was introduced been racking my brains to find out what are these specific contingencies he may have to face. I cannot think of anything else except *handa rahu allanawa* on a Poya day. That does not require an amendment to the Bill. Can the Hon. Minister seriously believe—I know at one stage he advocated taking *wadakaha* for the *pasaloswaka*—that it justifies our having this Clause? Are these the special circumstances that the Hon. Minister has in mind? What possible contingencies or circumstances does the Hon. Minister think will warrant his modifying or supplementing the Bill that we are passing today by way of regulations? I must therefore, say that I cannot possibly agree to the first aspect of this modification to the proposed Bill, and I do not think any hon. Member who has any regard for any democratic procedure that we have in this House can agree to this.

The second aspect of it is this. The Hon. Minister is claiming to amend the proposed legislation—that, Sir, is not in this particular Clause but a little earlier on. Clause 11 (2) (c) says this:

“Regulations made under the preceding provisions of this sub-section may provide for all such amendments, modifications or variations in this Act or any other written law . . .”

There are two Clauses dealing with this. To quote from Clause 11 (1) (a):

“ . . . the Minister may make regulations under this Act amending or modifying any such written law to such

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extent or in such manner as may be necessary for that purpose and, in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by the preceding provisions of this paragraph, so amending or modifying the Wages Boards Ordinance, the Shop and Office Employees (Regulation of Employment and Remuneration) Act, and the Factories Ordinance.”

Now, Sir, the Minister is not taking the power of merely amending, modifying and supplementing the law that we are going to pass today, but also to amend the Wages Boards Ordinance, Shop and Office Employees (Regulation of Employment and Remuneration) Act, and the Factories Ordinance. That is in addition to any other written law.

I know that in this House we have recently adopted a very bad practice—I personally do not think it a good practice—of amending other laws through the Revenue Bill. I do not think I should apportion blame to any particular individual but I certainly think that it is a very bad practice. The Hon. Minister of Home Affairs is now claiming something more.

I can understand such a procedure in a Revenue Bill because you have to bring an Act within a definite period of time in order to collect revenue, and there may not be time to amend all the laws that you want which are foreseen in the Budget. The Budget perhaps deals with a large number of matters and a number of Acts may be involved, like the Banks Act and so on. So, it may be possible to defend a Revenue Bill, although it is quite a wrong procedure.

The Hon. Minister is claiming that privilege in this instance. What is he trying to amend? These enactments have nothing to do with holidays. I refer to the Wages Boards Ordinance, the Shop and Office Employees (Regulation of Employment and Remuneration) Act, and the Factories Ordinance. Why is the Minister claiming power to amend these Acts? Why cannot he introduce, if necessary, before this Bill becomes law, the amendments required for the purpose

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[ආමායනී එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

he has in mind? Then we can understand and fully work out the implications of the amendments in reference to those Acts. Place yourself in the position that we Members of this House are placed. The Hon. Minister brings before this House, by way of regulations, a provision to amend the Wages Boards Ordinance. We have no power to discuss and consider the full implications of those regulations.

The Wages Boards Ordinance covers a number of things. It deals with not merely the hours of employment in a particular industry but also the terms and conditions of employment of workers in a number of industries. The Hon. Minister is now seeking, by way of a regulation, to amend the Wages Boards Ordinance—which has very far-reaching implications from the point of view of labour in this country.

The Wages Boards Ordinance is something for which we had to fight for 25 years in this country. It was a hard-won victory for the workers. We have been able to break through a great number of sweat trades in this country as a result of this Act. Now the Hon. Minister is claiming that he has the right to change all that we have won after many years of struggle. Innumerable people have gone to jail or have died in the course of fighting for the rights of workers. The Hon. Minister wants us to throw away all that in one day. He now claims that he has the right to change the law in this light-hearted fashion without giving us even a chance of working out the implications of a regulation on that whole Ordinance.

I ask you, is it fair? Take the Shop and Office Employees Act. A whole committee sat for two or three years before that Act was brought into being. We went into the conditions of all employees, clerical and various other grades, in mercantile establishments. It was a long process involving a number of years of agitation. And now the Hon. Minister says, "I have a right by way of regulations

to amend that Act." Can we grant him this right? We have enough confidence in the Hon. Minister, but there is no certainty that he will be the Minister for all time. Supposing the hon. Member for Nallur (Dr. Naganathan) becomes the Minister of Home Affairs. In what a parlous position will we be then? He might bring his knowledge of medicine to bear on the subject, which will be disastrous—[*Interruption*]. I am worried that he might prescribe something else for these poor workers.—[*Interruption*]. The Hon. Minister must surely withdraw these powers. I am prepared to argue the difficulties involved. If he wants an amendment, he could have prepared an amendment to the Wages Boards Ordinance, perhaps a one-clause Bill saying "such and such a thing is amended to this effect" and the we could have passed it. That is perfectly all right.

On the question of declaring the Poya days as Holidays there is no dispute. All of us are agreed on it but we do not want the Minister to do the wrong thing. Is the Hon. Minister justified in doing the wrong thing and creating one of the most pernicious precedents one can conceive of? That is what the Hon. Minister is attempting to do.

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The Hon. Minister of Labour has admitted that the Wages Boards Ordinance is a most defective ordinance and that he is unable to implement that Ordinance, but now the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs is claiming to amend that Ordinance by regulation. How do you know the implications of that? You want to amend it by regulation. We say that is wrong. Your information may be inadequate. And you know in the matter of labour regulations, in the matter of labour relations, it is fair to say that there is more experience on this side than on that side. We have devoted a whole lifetime to the question of labour in this country and we know these things. Therefore, our experience may be valuable.

தலைவர் கௌரவம்

—காரைக்கால்

வேலூர் மாவட்டம்

(டாக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

What about the twenty-one demands?

ஆலாசிரி உன். உதி. பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Even from the hon. Member for Nallur I expected a little sense, but when he talks like that may I ask, Have you read my Budget speech? Did you read my Budget speech or did you listen to my Budget speech? Did you read what I had to say about the twenty-one demands?

வேலூர் மாவட்டம்

(டாக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

Shall I confess that I took little notice of your Budget speech?

இலங்கை உன்

(தலைமை தாங்கும் அங்கத்தவர்)

(The Presiding Member)

Shall we get back to the Holidays Bill, please?

ஆலாசிரி உன். உதி. பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

This is relevant to the question. He talks about the twenty-one demands without having even read my Budget speech. This is the kind of expertise you will have on the issues involved. It is on arguments like that that the Bill will be amended. That is what I am objecting to. There is the experience on this side. I am not saying that we are absolutely correct but at least our knowledge and experience can be brought to bear on the question. You cannot do that if you have a regulation. But if the Minister introduces a Bill and says, "We are going to amend the Factories Ordinance", that I can understand. We can then move suitable amendments and make modifications. That is an understandable position. But if the Minister claims to amend it by regulation then we have no power to do so. All that we can do is to note against it.

That will not be helpful because we all want the Poya days as holidays. We want the Bill to be as perfect as possible. We do not want a half-hearted Bill. We want it fully and effectively implemented although the Minister is not giving us a chance.

Hitherto I have dealt with the whole question of the principle involved. I am objecting to the principle of amending an existing Act by way of regulation. I think it is pernicious and derogatory of the Standing Orders of this House, contrary to all precedents in this House, and thoroughly obnoxious by way of procedure.

My second point is this. What are the intentions of the Hon. Minister? Let us read this clause carefully:

"Where, for the purpose of enabling the benefits and advantages of the new scheme of holidays embodied in the principles and provisions of this Act to be enjoyed by or extended to employees of any particular class or description, certain adjustments or changes in the terms or conditions of their employment are necessary"

What are the adjustments and changes necessary in the terms and conditions of employment in order to grant them these holidays? That is what I do not understand. The Hon. Minister is here taking the power to change their terms and conditions of employment in order to grant them holidays. Let the Hon. Minister please explain—

ஓர் ஆலாசிரி உன்

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

The word "where" means "if". If it so happens, then we have the power to make regulations. It begins by saying, "Where . . . certain adjustments or changes in the terms or conditions of their employment are necessary". If such things become necessary, we have the power to make adjustments. "Where" means "if".

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

Let us drop the word "where" and say "if".

"If, for the purpose of enabling the benefits and advantages of the new scheme of holidays embodied in the principles and provisions of this Act to be enjoyed by or extended to employees of any particular class or description, certain adjustments or changes in the terms or conditions of their employment are necessary"

Can you conceive of a necessity to change their terms and conditions of employment? Do you think, for instance, that it is necessary to change their wage rates in order to give them the holidays?

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

If such a thing becomes necessary in order to see that the benefits and advantages of the new scheme are enjoyed by the workers. This is really a charter of rights for the workers. It is the worker who gets everything here. If that is considered necessary, we have the power here. That is all. We do not mean to take away any rights from the workers.

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

I have not the slightest doubt about the good intentions of the Hon. Minister and I have implicit confidence in the goodness of his heart. But, as I said, I am frightened of gentlemen like the hon. Member for Nallur. All that I am saying is this. Suppose another person gets into this position, a reactionary Minister who may not be as sympathetic and able as the Hon. Minister, the consequences can be grave. Under this clause he has the right to change the terms and conditions of employment. That is what I am worried about. The terms and conditions of employment deal with not merely holidays

but overtime, rates of wages, workmen's compensation, maternity benefits, bonus, and so on. All these are matters involved in the terms and conditions of employment of workers. Why does the Hon. Minister think that, in order to concede holidays, he has to touch any one of these matters? The Hon. Minister must convince us that it is necessary to take the power, even if it is for the purpose of granting Poya holidays. Quite honestly, I do not see that it is necessary to do so.

" . . . but such adjustments or changes cannot be made or effected without amending or modifying the provisions of any written law"

That is where the amending law comes in.

" . . . any written law (other than this Act) ".

Not only the Wages Boards Ordinance but any written law can be amended. There are a number of Acts dealing with workers including the Master and Servant Act.

Then we come lower down. You see, Sir, earlier he talks about "certain adjustments or changes in the terms and conditions of their employment". He says at the bottom of that page and on the top of the next page:

In deciding upon the adjustments or changes to be so made or effected due regard shall be had both to the existing rights and obligations of employers and employees and to the desirability of ensuring that such adjustments or changes have as far as practicable no adverse impact on the general pattern of economic activity in Ceylon and on Ceylon's trade with other countries."

What does that mean? That is very important. The Hon. Minister must explain that whole position. What does that mean? He says, "In deciding upon the adjustments or changes to be made" and so on, "to the existing rights and obligations of employers and employees", etc. What does this mean? Does this mean that all existing contracts which trade unions have with the employers can

கிடைக்காத காரணத்தினால்

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be nullified by you? Can the Hon. Minister modify existing contracts by way of agreements—there is no other way—between, say, the Wellawatta Mills Workers' Trade Union and the Wellawatta Mills company? Has the Minister the power, therefore, to modify those?

சுரு. ஸ்தாபனம் தலைவர்

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

We will not do it. When we say, "In deciding upon the adjustments or changes to be so made due regard shall be had both to the existing rights and obligations" and so on, we mean that whatever we do will be within certain set principles. One principle is that the existing rights and obligations will be satisfied.

ஸ்தாபனம் தலைவர். சி. பி. பெரேரா.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am taking the case of the Gas Company. For instance there is a contract between the Gas Company and our union. Suppose there is a contract for deducting of union fees one the checkroll, or there is something which impinges on the question of Sunday work or holiday pay. Has the Minister the right to change these? Because that contract exists does the Poya day become nullified in the process? The Hon. Minister has not made it clear whether, as a result of that contract that exists between the union and the company, the granting of the Poya day holiday is nullified. I ask this because you say that "due regard shall be had both to the existing rights and obligations of employers and employees" and so on. Therefore it means that where rights and obligations exist by virtue of an agreement to that effect between the union and the company the provisions of this Act will be nullified.

சுரு. ஸ்தாபனம் தலைவர்

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

No.

ஸ்தாபனம் தலைவர். சி. பி. பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Then what does this mean?

சுரு. ஸ்தாபனம் தலைவர்

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

It means that the workers' rights will be preserved. That is what we are seeking to do, to preserve, not to destroy.

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ஸ்தாபனம் தலைவர். சி. பி. பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

How can you preserve their rights if they are contrary to this Act? May I give an example: today, if you work on a Sunday in the Gas Company you will be paid double wages. That is part of the agreement we have with the Gas Company. Can the Hon. Minister say by virtue of this Act that the workers are not entitled to a double rate of wages because Sunday will no longer be a holiday and it will be the Poya day that will be the holiday? Can he say, "If you work on Poya day you will not be entitled to double wages"?

சுரு. ஸ்தாபனம் தலைவர்

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

This clause seeks to give the Minister power to make the necessary adjustments after consulting all parties who are concerned in the matter.

ஸ்தாபனம் தலைவர். சி. பி. பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Where do you get all that?

சுரு. ஸ்தாபனம் தலைவர்

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

Unless I consult the Hon. Minister of Labour—

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(කලාநிති என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am talking about the Minister not the Hon. Dr. Dahanayake. What is the guarantee that the Minister who follows you will do it?

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(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

May I read out Clause 11 (1) (c) to the hon. Member :

"No regulation shall be made by the Minister under this Act in respect of any matter referred to in the preceding provisions of this sub-section except with the prior concurrence of the Minister to whom the subject or function of Labour is assigned by the Prime Minister."

That is a very valuable suggestion.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

How is that a safeguard?

ශ්‍රී ආචාර්ය දහනායක

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

After the Minister has done that the Minister comes to Parliament. The hon. Member has been talking of labour and saying that the Minister is going to get unlimited powers. I deny that. The Minister will not get unlimited powers under this Bill. The Minister's powers will be limited on all sides because he must act within the principles and provisions of this Act. After having done so he must consult on labour matters the Minister of Labour whose prior concurrence he must get for the regulation. Then, thereafter, he comes to Parliament, and the purpose of coming to Parliament is quite clear here in Clause 11 (5) :

"No regulation made by the Minister under this Act shall have effect until it has been approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives, nor until notification of such approval has been published in the Gazette."

What is the purpose of bringing it before Parliament? The purpose is that there should be a full discussion, that we should have available to us the advice of hon. Members like the Member for Yatiyantota.

So, we are introducing a Bill which is unique in the history of statutes in the whole world. When we introduce that we must make the law such that we will be prepared to face all contingencies. It is, Sir, with the intention of safeguarding fully the rights and privileges of workers that Clause 11 was introduced. So I would say that Clause 11 is the cornerstone of workers' rights in reference to this Bill.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Sir, the Hon. Minister says the safeguard lies in having the concurrence of the Hon. Minister of Labour. Are we seriously to believe that what the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs suggests the Hon. Minister of Labour is going to reject? Is that what he means? The Minister of Labour will endorse what the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs has suggested.

I am not talking of Dr. Dahanayake. I am satisfied that you will safeguard the rights of the workers. What I am saying is that if the Minister of Home Affairs were to put forward a particular proposition, the Minister of Labour will not turn round and say: "I am not going to agree with you." Nobody is going to believe that. That will never happen. We are dealing with facts as they are in life.

The Minister says regulations will come before this House and we will have a full and frank discussion. Of course we will have a discussion. But what would happen in the end? He cannot amend the regulation: that is my complaint.

நிலைபு பணக் கெட்டுப்பண

—கூடுதல் பணம்

Will he also agree to an amendment here saying that such regulation may be amended or modified by the House? Will you accept an amendment to that effect? That at least will be some safeguard.

The practice now is—in point of fact it is part of the procedure—that a regulation cannot be amended. Will the Hon. Minister accept the position?

சுரு டாஹாயக்கே

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

We are perfectly amenable to reason. If there is anything that is pointed out here which is unreasonable we can always withdraw it, whether it is a regulation or a law or a Motion or anything.

டாக்டர் என். எம். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

How many regulations do you think have been withdrawn in this House within your and my knowledge?

சுரு டாஹாயக்கே

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

We have consented to anything good, right and just that you have pointed out.

டாக்டர் என். எம். பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

What happens is, the Hon. Minister gets up and says: "Look, I agree with what the hon. Member says, I will bring an amendment the next time." That is within our experience. The Hon. Minister of Home Affairs and I have been in this place long enough. We are no longer children, we have grown old in this place. We know exactly what happened over the years. More than a generation has gone by since he and I came into this House and we have seen what happened.

It is no use the Hon. Minister saying that by means of regulation we will be able to make any changes. I have not come to the worst yet. These provisions are by no means safeguards for the workers. I will tell you why. Take the last portion of that clause—"and to the desirability of ensuring"—

What are you ensuring?

"that such adjustments or changes have, as far as practicable, no adverse impact on the general pattern of economic activity in Ceylon and on Ceylon's trade with other countries."

What is the meaning of that? The Hon. Minister has already admitted that so far as the half holiday is concerned, the day prior to the Poya day, he is going to implement it by Administrative Regulations in respect of Government Servants. That is the position. I do not know why. I think the case made out by the hon. Members who spoke before me, specially the hon. Member for Dompe, was that that should be embodied in the Bill itself instead of depending upon Administrative Regulations. That is so. There is an Administrative Regulation, I cannot remember the number, I think it is 267 or something like that.

Now, that is not the point. The Hon. Minister himself confessed here that he is going to move for the Saturday half holiday by amending the Administrative Regulation. The Hon. Minister ought to know that the Administrative Regulation will affect only Government Servants and nobody else. But what is the proportion of Government Servants to those employed outside? They are only two lakhs in number while there are 2 million employees in this country. Therefore, 1,800,000 employees who will not be affected by this provision will be left in the air. How will you provide for them? That is where I am frightened. This means that they are not going to get the Saturday half day.

கிவாது பதன் கெடுதீபத

—கூரக ஸகாவ

ஸ்ர ஸாவஸீ டஹாயக

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

No.

ஸாவஸீ ஸன். ஸி. ப்ரேரா

(கலாநிதி ஸன். ஸம். ப்ரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Under what clause of your Bill are you going to provide for the Saturday half day for the private employees ?

ஸ்ர ஸாவஸீ டஹாயக

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

That is the precise reason why, in Clause 11, we say that where certain adjustments and changes are necessary, then the Minister can make regulations. Note the words "where" and "then". We have to deal with various categories of workers, not one or two, maybe a hundred different types of workers.

Now, in dealing with these workers where certain adjustments or changes are necessary, after due consultation with everybody concerned we will come to the House. I will deal later on with the question of how we would come to the House. Now you are quarrelling with us that we should come to the House through an amendment to the Ordinance. I will answer that point later. What I wish to point out now is, whatever else you may introduce into this Bill you still can make the criticisms you are making now, namely that the provisions are not adequate to meet all contingencies and all difficulties in the future. It is for that reason that in introducing legislation we inserted in the law the safeguard that wherever there are difficulties the Minister, with the concurrence of Parliament should have the power to remove those difficulties.

What would happen if there is no Clause 11 ? There would be a number of difficulties that would spring up in various categories of workers, and nobody will have the power to set

them right. Here, in this clause we are seeking the power to set those difficulties right. That is why I called this Clause 11 a clause that safeguards the rights of the workers. If the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) thinks that we will abuse that power, if he thinks that it is possible for a Minister to abuse such a power then, when we come before Parliament you have every right to defeat the provision on that particular issue. If Clause 11 is not put into the Bill, this Bill will become impracticable. In order to make the Bill practicable, to make it a measure that can be put into effect we want Clause 11.

ஸாவஸீ ஸன். ஸி. ப்ரேரா

(கலாநிதி ஸன். ஸம். ப்ரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The Minister has missed my point. He has not yet explained how he is going to provide the half-holiday to the 1,800,000 employees in the private sector. What is the provision under which you are going to do that ? At the present moment this half-day is given to these workers not under any existing Act but under the Wages Boards Ordinance. That Ordinance gives the power to the Wages Boards to declare Saturday a half-holiday. All Wages Boards have not done so. Please note that.

ஸ்ர ஸாவஸீ டஹாயக

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

That is the position we are maintaining. Now you are arguing for us.

ஸாவஸீ ஸன். ஸி. ப்ரேரா

(கலாநிதி ஸன். ஸம். ப்ரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You are now going to deprive the workers of that half-day. That is what, I am sorry to say, you are hiding. That is why this is there :

"...such adjustments or changes have as far as practicable no adverse impact on the general pattern of economic activity in Ceylon and on Ceylon's trade with other countries."

What is the necessity to introduce a clause like that? In that case do not give any holidays at all, because every holiday has an adverse effect on the economic activity of this country.

The real purpose of this Clause is to deprive two categories of workers of this half-day. Estate employees do not enjoy the Saturday holiday. Today the plantation workers do not have a half-day holiday on Saturday. They work on Saturday. Sunday is a holiday. What you are trying to do is to prevent them from enjoying that half-day holiday on Saturday on the ground that they have no half-day holiday on Saturday at present and that, therefore, if they are given that half-day holiday it will have an adverse effect on the economic activity of the country.

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The other category of workers is the motor transport workers. In lieu of the half-day on Saturday they get four consecutive holidays at the end of the month. Since the days when Sir Cyril de Zoysa ran the buses, we fought for this half-day holiday, and we were able to give them four consecutive days at the end of the month. What the Minister is trying to do is this. He is providing here that "such adjustments or changes have as far as practicable no adverse impact on the general pattern of economic activity in Ceylon and on Ceylon's trade with other countries." Those who are engaged in the export trade will not get the Poya days, because when we close here on a poya day elsewhere they would be working on that day, and when we are working on a Sunday, elsewhere say, in England, they would be closed. So, in order to catch up, those who are engaged in the export trade and in the transport business will not have the Poya day holiday. That is the meaning of this particular Clause.

Poya days will really have any meaning only to the government servants. A large section of the plantation workers and those engaged in the transport business and in the export

trade will not have the Poya days as holidays. That is what is going to happen. Why do you not admit it? You are trying to circumvent the real intentions. Otherwise, is there any meaning in this particular part of this Clause—Clause 11? What is the meaning of this Clause?

Does the existing law with regard to holidays refer to economic activities or to Ceylon's trade with other countries? Let the Hon. Minister give me one single example in the existing law which deals with holidays which has a provision like this or which has an impact on economic activity, foreign trade and so on. Can the Minister give me one example? There is none because holidays have nothing to do with these things. You decide on holidays because it is good to give the people holidays, because it is desirable that persons should not work more than 5½ days in the week. It is an international obligation that you should have a limited number of hours in the week to work. That is the position. Therefore the question of economic activity and the question of external trade do not enter into the question whether there should be a particular holiday on a particular day or not.

But the Hon. Minister in this Bill is now introducing for the first time an entirely new provision which never existed in Ceylon. Nor does it exist in any other country under a Holidays Act. I challenge the Hon. Minister to produce any single Act in any other country from which it would appear that holidays are conditioned by economic activity. After all, every holiday has an impact on activity? Every holiday means that the economic machine stands still, and there is in that sense an adverse economic impact. There is not the slightest doubt about that. When the Hon. Minister takes power to change the laws and change the conditions, his bringing into force holidays will be dependent upon what? On the general pattern of economic activity in Ceylon, on Ceylon's trade with other countries, and so on.

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—කාරක සභාව

ශ්‍රී ආචාර්ය දහනායක

(කෙළරව කලාநிති தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

That is not correct. No such powers will be assumed by the Minister under this particular clause. What it says is this: "in deciding upon the adjustments or changes to be so made, due regard shall be had to two factors". Those two factors are stated. That is to say, when you sit down to think what changes are necessary, you will give thought to two factors. On the one side there are the rights and obligations of employers and employees, and on the other, economic activity in Ceylon and Ceylon's trade with other countries. You have to consider the question bearing in mind those two aspects and bring up your regulations. That is all it says. It does not bind you to the one or to the other. It does not say, "You shall do a thing". It says, "You shall have due regard to those considerations".

I do not know why he should quarrel with a part of a clause that does not give any powers. It is a clause that compels you to consider a matter. So, why should you quarrel with it? After all, the purpose of Parliament is to consider matters.

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(කලාநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Surely, the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs is not that simple!

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(කෙළරவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

We are going to give due regard to those matters. Do we say we are going to be guided by the one or the other? Please read the clause.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Why are you giving due regard? Why is the Minister giving due regard to economic activity? What

is he saying? He is saying, "We can give a Poya holiday, but when we are giving a Poya holiday we must pay due regard to the general pattern of economic activity in Ceylon". What does that mean? Does that not mean that the Hon. Minister—I am not talking of Dahanayake—will say that the granting of the Poya day for the plantation workers as a holiday will have an adverse effect on the production of tea; therefore the Poya day cannot be granted as a holiday for plantation workers? Are you not entitled to say that?

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(කෙළරவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

In the course of the discussion anything may be said, but the words "due regard" show that this clause is there inserted as an additional safeguard.

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(කலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Against whom?

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(කෙළරவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

Against hasty legislation. That is all. I am asking you whether there is anything arbitrary in the wording of the clause.

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(කலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I will accept the position if you say that you will bring in an amending Bill for the purpose; but you are bringing in a regulation for the purpose. You can say, "The plantation works will not have the day before the Poya day as a holiday." You are entitled to say that by regulation. When you say you are "paying due regard" it is not to throw away the right but you are "paying due regard" to pay heed to the right. Obviously the Hon. Minister wants to "pay due

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—කරක සභාව

regard" because if he gets sufficient evidence to indicate that the Poya holidays have an adverse effect on the pattern of economic activity in Ceylon he can say, "No, we will not give you a holiday on Poya day." Otherwise what is the use of "paying due regard"? I am prepared to admit that "paying due regard" may mean either giving or not giving a holiday. There is also the possibility of not giving.

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(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

We assure you that our intention is to preserve the existing rights and privileges. That is quite clear.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

What are the existing rights? Workers have no Saturday holiday. You want to preserve that? What you are saying is that you are going to preserve for the plantation workers the absence of a holiday on Saturday. The day before the Poya day will be a holiday for Government servants but not for plantation workers, transport workers and workers in the export sector. Is that what is meant by preserving existing rights? Or is it still worse and you will turn round and say, "You will work on that day and will not be paid overtime."? That is where the danger lies. Look at your interpretation of terms and conditions—

"In paragraph (a) of this sub-section, the expression 'terms or conditions of employment' includes such matters as hours of work, remuneration, payment of overtime, holidays and hours or days of rest."

Therefore, you are taking to yourself powers by means of regulations to interfere with his overtime, hours of work, with his holidays and with his remuneration too. The Hon. Minister can say, "You are having a holiday on Poya

day, so you cannot be paid all your increments. You will be given only so many increments."

Are you asking us seriously to endorse this when you are taking powers to yourself by way of regulations which could be used to attack a worker's overtime? You will not say that you will do so, but a Minister of Home Affairs could very well use these regulations to do so.

We have fought for thirty years in order to get the worker his double overtime on Sunday which will now be the Poya day. You are now taking powers to yourself which can be used to deprive him of his double overtime.

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(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

No! No!

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You may not do so. Your successor might very well do that. Can you be certain? This matter is much more serious than that. We started by saying that we will give you our co-operation to make these Poya holidays effective. We will accept every word of what you say with regard to the Poya day. Please do not, therefore, take powers into your hands to deprive workers of their hard earned rights.

So many people have died to achieve these rights. Hundreds of workers have been maimed or killed in the fight for these rights. This very Government has killed seven people who struggled in order to win these rights. The Hon. Minister cannot forget the past of the Labour movement of this country. The Labour movement has gone through a fairly trying past in order to achieve these rights. There was a time when trade unions were not recognized. How

கிழிபு பதன் கெடுபிப

—கூர்க கிழி

[ஊழியர் சி. சி. பி. பி.]

many workers had their heads broken for the sin of having a trade union? There was a time when for the mere fact of having formed a trade union workers were thrown on the streets. Now the Hon. Minister is asking us who have fought for so long to give up all the overtime rights and privileges. Do not shake your head, Mr. Minister. The Hon. Minister cannot say that any other Minister cannot use this for the purpose of depriving the workers of their overtime or changing their hours of work. No, Sir. Suppose they decide that because workers are having the Poya day they should work an extra half-day, there is nothing to prevent them doing so by regulation.

ஊழியர் சி. சி. பி. பி.

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

May I draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that the purpose of this clause is to enable the benefits and advantages of the new scheme to be given to the workers—not to take anything away. This is a Bill that gives and not one that takes away. Here are the opening words :

“Where, for the purpose of enabling the benefits and advantages of the new scheme of holidays embodied in the principles and provisions of this Bill to be enjoyed by or extended to employees of any particular class or description. . . .”

So, you see that the purpose of this clause is to give. It is a “giving” clause and not a “taking away” clause.

ஊழியர் சி. சி. பி. பி.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Will you stop there? Will the Minister agree to stop there?

ஊழியர் சி. சி. பி. பி.

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

How can you stop there?

ஊழியர் சி. சி. பி. பி.

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

There you are!

ஊழியர் சி. சி. பி. பி.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Because your intentions are different.

ஊழியர் சி. சி. பி. பி.

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

The Bill must be explained. You cannot stop half way in a sentence, you have to complete it. Otherwise, it will be ungrammatical.

ஊழியர் சி. சி. பி. பி.

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I can also assure the Minister that I shall introduce an amendment, quite grammatical, but without all those obnoxious provisions. Will you accept that? I am worried about these words :

“...that such adjustments or changes have as far as practicable no adverse impact on the general pattern of economic activity in Ceylon and on Ceylon's trade with other countries.”

I do not want to keep on prolonging this. Just as much as the Hon. Minister has given us the assurance that he is going to provide, by way of an amendment to the Administrative Regulations, for a half-day holiday in lieu of the Saturday half-day holiday for public servants, why could he not specifically enter here that by an amendment of such and such a section of the Wages Boards Ordinance the half-day before the Poya day will be treated as a holiday for the private sector? Can the Hon. Minister give us that assurance? The private sector is 1,800,000 as against 200,000 in the public sector. Surely, the Minister does not intend to throw to the wolf the 1,800,000 and only say that he is “Holiday Mama” for the 200,000! If he is “Holiday Mama” for workers let him be “Holiday

தலைவரின் கையெழுத்தான

—கூடுதல் பதிலு

Mama" for all the workers.—[Inter-
ruption]. He is the "Bunnis Mama"
cum "Holiday Mama". Will the Hon.
Minister, therefore, accept a sugges-
tion like that if we move an amend-
ment?

ஓர் உறுப்பினர் உறுப்பினர்

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

I must see what it is. May I reply
now? I think the quarrel is really
that the Minister takes certain powers
to himself so that existing written
law will be amended by orders and
regulations. The quarrel is about
that. That is a principle. I dare say
that the hon. Member who says that
the Ministers should not take powers
to amend other written laws by re-
gulation has a point of view which
should be considered. But in certain
circumstances we have in the past
done that. There are eight instances

ஓர் உறுப்பினர் உறுப்பினர்

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You are talking of the Revenue
Act.

ஓர் உறுப்பினர் உறுப்பினர்

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

—in which sections of Ordinances
give powers to the Ministers to
amend other written laws by regu-
lation. There are eight known ins-
tances; there may be many others.
Here they are: (1) Section 88 of the
Ceylon (Constitution) Order in
Council, 1946, Chapter 379 of the
Legislative Enactments—

ஓர் உறுப்பினர் உறுப்பினர்

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That was in 1946.

ஓர் உறுப்பினர் உறுப்பினர்

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

Yes.

ஓர் உறுப்பினர் உறுப்பினர்

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That was even before the Parlia-
ment was constituted.

ஓர் உறுப்பினர் உறுப்பினர்

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

I am continuing—

(2) Section 8 of the Ceylon Inde-
pendence Order in Council, 1947,
Chapter 377 of the Legislative En-
actments; (3) Section 93 of the
Ceylon (Parliamentary Elections)
Order in Council, Chapter 381 of the
Legislative Enactments; (4) Section
2 (3) of the Double Taxation Relief
Act, Chapter 244.

ஓர் உறுப்பினர் உறுப்பினர்

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is a consequential amendment.

ஓர் உறுப்பினர் உறுப்பினர்

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

(5) Section 84 of the Local
Authorities Elections Ordinance,
Chapter 262.

ஓர் உறுப்பினர் உறுப்பினர்

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

What was the amendment?

ஓர் உறுப்பினர் உறுப்பினர்

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

Under this Section there is power
to amend other written laws by
regulation.

ஓர் உறுப்பினர் உறுப்பினர்

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is other written laws dealing
with elections.

නිවාඩු පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—කාරක සභාව

ශ්‍රී ආචාර්ය දහනායක

(කෙළරව කලාநிති தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

Whatever it may be, I am speaking on the general principle.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

There is a big difference.

ශ්‍රී ආචාර්ය දහනායක

(கெளரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

(6) Section 20 of the Defence Stations Act, Chapter 259; (7) Section 22 (4) of the Anuradhapura Preservation Board, Act No. 32 of 1961 and (8) Section 23—

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You have not stated what the amendment is.

ශ්‍රී ආචාර්ය දහනායක

(கெளரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

You can look up the relevant Legislative Enactments. I am looking up the Legislative Enactments and I am just reading. I am trying to meet the point that a certain procedure should not be adopted. (8) Section 20 (3) of the Gal Oya Development Board Act, Chapter 260. In these eight cases that I have mentioned there are powers to amend other written laws by regulation. So it is nothing strange for a Minister to ask that other written laws should be amended through regulations. So much has been said about the powers that the Minister will get under this Bill. I must point out that Ministers in the past had certain powers.

The hon. Member for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike) made much of the fact that Poya day has to be declared as Poya day by an order made by the Minister under Clause

10. That is a provision that already exists because the hon. Members know that the full moon Poya day, *pasaloswaka* Poya day, has been a holiday during the last so many years and it is the Minister who by an order in the Gazette names the *pasaloswaka* Poya day. The question can be asked why the Minister of the past Government could not define the *pasaloswaka* Poya day. The question has been put to me, "Why cannot you define the Poya day?" I answer back and say, "Why could you not define yourself the *pasaloswaka* Poya day? A definition is not possible because that does not fall on a particular day of the week. Our difficulty was that the Poya day does not fall on any particular day of the week as Sunday does. With regard to the Sunday holiday, it was always Sunday and not any other day. With the Poya day, it may be a Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday or a Sunday. So, with the *pasaloswaka* poya too there was the same difficulty. The Minister, therefore, took upon himself the power to make Order in the Gazette. That is the power which I am seeking to take. This is not a new power at all.

Much is being made of the fact that the half-day Saturday is not found in the Bill. I have already told hon. Members that the half-day Saturday is not one that is of universal application. If, therefore, we introduce a law about the half-day before the Poya day we will probably be infringing on the rights of certain workers. We have ensured for the worker his full rights and privileges. We have introduced the law in such a way as to enable discussions to be held in the future, Wages Boards decisions to be made, the Minister of Labour to be consulted, regulations to be submitted and a full discussion to take place. Even after a full discussion and after the law is approved in Parliament it does not become law until it is published in the *Gazette*.

தலைப்பு பதன் கெட்டுப்பத

—கூடுதல் பதன்

The position is that we were introducing something new. It is a unique piece of legislation. In order not to trip and fall and in order to ensure for the workers their full rights it becomes necessary to have Clause 11 as amended. Anybody who reads this clause will see what is the intention of the legislature. From sub-clause to sub-clause you find provisions to safeguard the rights of workers. We cannot introduce regulations just as we wish. They have to be introduced within the principles of this Bill. Regulations can be introduced only where adjustments or changes are seen to be necessary. They can be introduced only for the benefit and advantage of workers. You cannot introduce regulations which will remove benefits and advantages from workers or which will affect the workers adversely.

ஆலாசீய சிங், சி. பி. பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Where do you say that?

ஆலாசீய சிங், சி. பி. பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

We cannot do so. I will tell you why. The main aim of Clause 11 is to meet contingencies because the wording is, "For the purpose of enabling the benefits and advantages of the new scheme to be enjoyed by or extended to employees". For what purpose are we introducing Clause 11? It is precisely for the purpose which the hon. Member for Yatiyantota has been talking so eloquently. If that clause is not in the Bill you can blame us. How are you going to face this difficulty? How are you going to make the necessary adjustment? Where is the provision in the law for this adjustment which should give the workers their rights? Here they are! Now that we have introduced them you are saying that we should not do so. The best way of considering Clause 11 is to imagine that that

clause is not in the Bill. Supposing it is not in the Bill then what happens? Then the rights of workers are not assured—

ஆலாசீய சிங், சி. பி. பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Then you will have a separate clause in the Bill without regulations providing for the same rights.

ஆலாசீய சிங், சி. பி. பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

After introducing Clause 11 we have also deleted Clause 15.

ஆலாசீய சிங், சி. பி. பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

What does it say?

ஆலாசீய சிங், சி. பி. பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

It says that in the event of any conflict—

ஆலாசீய சிங், சி. பி. பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Clause 15 is much worse.

ஆலாசீய சிங், சி. பி. பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

We deleted that.

ஆலாசீய சிங், சி. பி. பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

And put in another as bad!

ஆலாசீய சிங், சி. பி. பெரேரா

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

No, a much better one! This is the charter of the workers' rights. I am referring to Clause 11. Far from what you think it is, word Clause 11 gives to the workers their existing rights and obligations. Why should we have such

நிலைமை பற்றி கருத்துரை

—காரைக்கலை

[ஓர் உறுப்பினர் உரையை]

phrases as “existing rights and obligations”? Why should we introduce into the law such words as “for the purpose of enabling the benefits and advantages of the new scheme of holidays embodied in the principles and provisions of this Act to be enjoyed by..”? Why should we say that no regulation is to be made by the Minister without the prior consent of the Minister of Labour; that no regulation is to become law unless it is passed by both Houses?

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota wanted to know what we mean by “to be modified and supplemented to meet special contingencies or circumstances”. Then he went on to explain what the contingencies and special circumstances would be. He gave the answer to his own question. He put a question in the course of his remarks and he gave the answer to it. He himself gave us a number of contingencies and special circumstances that would arise.

What are we seeking to do? We are seeking to have the power to set such difficulties right.

Then there is the other question of Saturday half-day and how it would operate.

ஓர் உறுப்பினர் உரையை
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

In the private sector?

ஓர் உறுப்பினர் உரையை
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

The Saturday half-day is not put in this Bill because it is not the law of the land today. It operates through administrative regulations and decisions of wages boards. The hon. Member himself has granted that.

ஓர் உறுப்பினர் உரையை
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

But the wages boards decisions in regard to Saturday half-day can be enforced in the courts.

ஓர் உறுப்பினர் உரையை
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

The position is this. If we introduce a clause about the Saturday half-day into this Bill, conditions would become chaotic.

ஓர் உறுப்பினர் உரையை
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)
Why?

ஓர் உறுப்பினர் உரையை
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

Because the wages boards decisions of today will have to be completely upset.

ஓர் உறுப்பினர் உரையை
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

But you are amending the Wages Boards Ordinance.

ஓர் உறுப்பினர் உரையை
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

The wages boards decisions have to be adjusted in keeping with the principles of this Bill, because the Sunday will not be a holiday any longer.

ஓர் உறுப்பினர் உரையை
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

A change will become necessary.

ஓர் உறுப்பினர் உரையை
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

So you grant that certain changes will become necessary in the future. If you put in a clause that covers all cases it will be a sort of Prosecution clause which will place you in certain difficulties. You will make the conditions chaotic. On the other hand, what we have tried to do is to take to ourselves certain powers

නිවාස පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—කාරක සභාව

that will enable us to make adjustments as and when they arise. That is all. I dare say that the law would have been better if we could have had clear decisions.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාநிති என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Is the Hon. Minister saying that the half day is going to be taken afterwards and that it is not going to be simultaneous?

ශ්‍රී ආචාර්ය දහනායක

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

No, simultaneous.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Then you move the amendment immediately.

ශ්‍රී ආචාර්ය දහනායක

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

In the present law you have Administrative Regulation No. 22. That is the regulation I have got to change in regard to Government servants.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

What about the private sector?

ශ්‍රී ආචාර්ය දහනායක

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

In regard to the private sector certain other things have to be adjusted. That is why we are asking for Clause 11. That is the position. You are asking us to bring a clause which will cover all the cases—all the administrative regulations, all the Wages Boards decisions, etc. In other words, you are trying to create chaos in regard to this Bill.

We have considered this matter very carefully. In particular, the criticisms of hon. Members on the other side of the House have been carefully considered by the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Home Affairs with the help of the Legal Draftsman. It is not that we are bringing hasty legislation. It is true that we have brought this piece of legislation rather speedily. So far as legislation goes, we have come forward with this Bill fairly quickly. But we have considered all aspects of the question and we have consulted all the relevant Ministries and departments. We have the power to consult them again in the future. We also have the power to consult hon. Members of the Opposition. May I also say that whatever criticism has been made, even in the course of this discussion, will be very carefully considered when the regulations are framed.

We are unable to accept any amendments.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා. (දකුණු කොළඹ)

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா—கொழும்பு தெற்கு)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa—Colombo South)

මූලාසනාරූපී ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමනි, සාධාරණ පිළිවෙලට මේ පනත ක්‍රියාත්මක කරවිය කියා ගරු ඇමතිතුමා මුලින් තම කථාව ආරම්භ කළ ආකාරයෙන් අපට සුළු වශයෙන්වත් බලාපොරොත්තුවක් ඇති කර ගන්නට ඉඩක් තිබුණා. එහෙත් එතුමා තම කථාව අවසන් කළ වචනයෙන් අප තුළ වූ ඒ සුළු බලාපොරොත්තුවත් සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම සුන් කළා. මක්නිසාද, දැන් සාධාරණය කියා පිළිගන්නට ඉඩ තිබෙන සංශෝධනයක්වත් භාරගන්නට ඇමතිතුමා සූදානම් නැති නිසයි. මේ පනත් කෙටුම්පතේ කිසිම අකුරක්වත් වෙනස් නොකර එය ඒ හැටියටම සම්මත කරන්නට ඕනෑය කියනව.

ශ්‍රී ආචාර්ය දහනායක

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

There are no amendments before us.

නිවාඩු පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—කාරක සභාව

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That does not mean we cannot have amendments.

පෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ஹன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

You could have given notice of amendments.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

No notice was asked for.

පෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.

(திரு. ஷெல்ஹன் ஜயசிங்ஹ)

(Mr. Shelton Jayasinghe)

It is not fair to spring it on the Minister all of a sudden.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

මූලාසනාරූපී මන්ත්‍රීතුමනි, පෝය නිවාඩු පනත ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම ඉතාම අවශ්‍ය දෙයක් බව අප පිළිගන්නවා. ඒ නිසා තමයි මේ පනත් කෙටුම්පත දෙවන වර කියවන අවසානවේදී මතු වූ විවාදයේදී ඡන්ද විමසීමක් නොකරම සම්මත වෙන් නව අප ඉඩ දුන්නේ. මේ පනත හරියා කාරව ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය යෙන්ම ඇතුළත් කළ යුතු සංශෝධනයන් පිළිබඳවයි දැන් මේ සාකච්ඡා කරන්නේ. මේ පනත් කෙටුම්පතට අඩංගුවී තිබෙන වගන්ති පිළිබඳව විස්තර සහිතව සාකච්ඡා කරමින් ඒ වගන්ති කෙසේ බලපැනවාද යන්න ගැනත් සලකා බලමින් සංශෝධන අවශ්‍ය නම් ඒ සංශෝධන ආදේශ කිරීමටයි දැන් මේ ගෙන යන සාකච්ඡාව.

දැනට අප ඉදිරිපිට තිබෙන්නේ ගරු ඇමතිතුමා තමන්ගේම පනත් කෙටුම් පතට ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති සංශෝධනයයි, එනම් අළුත් 11 වන වගන්තියයි. තිබෙන 11 වන වගන්තිය අත්හැර ඒ වෙනුවට මේ අළුත් 11 වන වගන්තිය ආදේශ කරන්නටයි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙන්නේ.

මේ වගන්තිය සංශෝධනය කරනවාත් සමගම ගරු ඇමතිතුමා තවත් සංශෝධනයක් කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. එනම් පනත් කෙටුම්පතේ තිබෙන 15 වන වගන්තිය ඉවත් කරන්නටයි. දැන් 15 වන කොටසින් ගරු ඇමතිතුමා මේ පනත යටතේ තමන්ට කරන්නට වුවමනා කරන ඕනෑම දෙයක් කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් තම අතට සම්පූර්ණ බලය ගන්නා. එවැනි වගන්තියක් තමයි මේ 15 වන වගන්තිය. ඒ වගන්තිය සම්මත වුණොත් ගරු ඇමතිතුමා සර්ව බලධාරී ඒකාධිපතිවරයකුට පරිවර්තනය වෙනවා. ඒ එක පැත්තක්. අනික් පැත්තෙන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට වුවමනා ඕනෑම දෙයක් කරන්නට ඒ වගන්තියෙන් බලය ලැබෙනවා. එහෙත් දැන් ඒ වගන්තිය හොඳ නැත කියා කල්පනා කර ඒ වෙනුවට ඒ වගන්තිය ඉවත් කර දමා දැනට තිබෙන 11 වන වගන්තියත් අත්හැර ඒ වෙනුවට මේ නව කොටස ආදේශ කරන මෙන් ඉල්ලනවා. අපේ මතයේ හැටියට දැන් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන මේ අළුත් 11 වන වගන්තිය තිබුණු කොටසටත් වඩා තරක කොටසක්. එවැනි වගන්තියකින් ඇතිවිය හැකි බරපතල හානි, මේ රටේ වැඩ කරන ජනතාවට බලපාන පිළිවෙලයි අප මේ කියන්නේ. ගරු ඇමතිතුමා මේ වගන්තියෙන් ගන්නා මෙවැනි බලතල කිසිම ඇමතිවරයකුට දෙන්නට අප කැමති නැහැ. එවැනි වගන්තියකට ඉඩ දෙන්න අපට පුළුවන් කමක් නැහැ. ඒ වාගේම සාමාන්‍යයෙන් නීති පැනවීමේදී අනුගමනය කරන සිරිතට ඒක විරුද්ධයි. දැන් එක කොටසකින් ගරු ඇමතිතුමා බලය ගන්නවා වෙනත් ලියාපදිංචිවී තිබෙන ලිඛිත නීති වෙනස් කරන්නට. මේ පනත යටතේ පනවන රෙගුලාසියකින් දැනට තිබෙන ලිඛිත නීති සංශෝධනය කරන්නට ඇමතිතුමා බලය ගන්නවා. එපමණක් නොවෙයි, මේ පනතම වෙනස් කරන්නටත් ගරු ඇමතිතුමා බලය ගන්නවා. තමන්ට රෙගුලාසි පැනවීමට බලය ලැබෙන්නේ මේ පනතිනුයි. නමුත් මේ පනත යටතේ තමන් පනවන රෙගුලාසියකින් මේ පනතම සංශෝධනය කරන්නට ඇමතිතුමා බලය ගන්නවා. මේක හරියට පොල් ගහකට නැගල කැත්තක් අරගෙන තමන්

නිවාඩු පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—කාරක සභාව

සිටින ගනේ කඳු තමන්ම කපා ගන්නවා වාගේ වැඩක්. ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ ක්‍රමයන් ඒ වගේම තමයි. රෙගුලාසි පැනවීමට ඇමතිතුමාට බලය ලැබෙන්නේ මේ පනතෙන් වන අතර මේ මුල් පනත සංශෝධනය කිරීමට බලය ලැබෙන්නේත් මේ පනතෙන්මයි. මේ පැන නගින අර්ථ දෙකටම අප සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම විරුද්ධයි. අප්‍රේ 11 වැනි වගන්තියෙන් පැන නගින මේ අර්ථ දෙකටම අප සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම විරුද්ධයි.

පළමුවැනි අර්ථය යුක්තිසහගත බව පෙන්වුම් කරන්නට ගරු ඇමතිතුමා නිදසුන් වශයෙන් අද තිබෙන නීති අටක් පෙන්වුම් කළා. ඒ නීති අට යටතේ පන වන රෙගුලාසියක් මගින් ලිඛිත නීතියක් සංශෝධනය කිරීමට බලය තිබෙනවාය. නිදසුන් වශයෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද ඒ නීති අට ගැන විකක් කල්පනා කර බැලුවහොත් ඒවායේ විශේෂ ස්වභාවයක් තිබෙන බව පෙනේවි. ඒවාට යම් යම් සීමාවන් තිබෙනවා. පළමුවෙන්ම මතක් කරන්නට යෙදුණේ 1946 ලංකාණ්ඩු ක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථා රාජාඥා පනත ගැනයි. මහා බ්‍රිතාන්‍යයේ ආණ්ඩුව විසින් ඒ රාජාඥ පනත නිකුත් කරන ලදුව අප වෙත ලැබුණේ මේ රටේ පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට සම්පූර්ණ ස්වතන්ත්‍ර භාවයක් ලැබෙන්නට මත්තෙනුයි. ලංකාවේ පාර්ලිමේන්තුව විසින් පනවන ඕනෑම නීතියක් බ්‍රිතාන්‍ය පාර්ලිමේන්තුවෙන් මිට කලින් පැනවූ නීතිවලට හෝ මින් මත්තට පනවන නීතිවලට හෝ ඉහළින් පැනවෙනැයි කියන බලය ලංකාවේ පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට ලැබෙන්නට මත්තෙන් ඉහත කී රාජාඥව මහා බ්‍රිතාන්‍ය විසින් පනවනු ලැබ තිබෙනවා. ඒ රාජාඥා පනතේ මේ ආකාරයට වගන්තියක් තිබෙනවා යයි කීම අද ඇති වන සාකච්ඡාවට කිසි සේත්ම අදාළ නැහැ.

ගරු ආචාර්ය දහනායක

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி தகநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dr. Dahanayake)

කරුණු අවෙන් තුනක් පමණක් රාජාඥවෙන්. අනික් කරුණු පහ වෙන පනත්වලින්.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

හොඳයි, අනික් පහ මොනවාද? එකක් නම් අනුරාධපුර සංරක්ෂණ මණ්ඩල පනතයි. අනුරාධපුර සංරක්ෂණ මණ්ඩලය ක්‍රියා කරන සීමාවන් තුළ ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන පනත යටතේ ඇති වැඩ කටයුතුන්, වාරි මාර්ග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව කරගෙන යන වැඩ කටයුතුන්, පළාත් පාලන පනත යටතේ ඇති බලතල අනුව පැවරෙන වැඩ කටයුතුන් කිරීම එම සංරක්ෂණ මණ්ඩලයේ සහාපතිතුමාට පැවරිය යුතු බවට එම සංරක්ෂණ මණ්ඩලය ඇති කිරීමේදී අදහස වුණා. යම් යම් නීති යටතේ යම් යම් අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන් සතු සියලුම බලතල අනුරාධපුර සංරක්ෂණ මණ්ඩලයේ සහාපති තුමාට පැවරෙනු සඳහා නීතියක් ඇති කර ගන්නා. එසේ ඇති කර ගැනීමේදී මේ ගන්නා ලද ස්ථාවරයෙන් පැන නගින දෙයක් හැටියට වාරිමාර්ග අධ්‍යක්ෂ වරයාගේ බලතලත් ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයාගේ බලතලත් යනාදී වශයෙන් ඒවා ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට රෙගුලාසි පැනවීමේ අවශ්‍යතාවය පිළි ගන්නා. ඉතින් අනුරාධපුර සංරක්ෂණ මණ්ඩලයේ සහාපතිතුමාට පවරන ලද ඒ බලතල ඒ මණ්ඩලයේ දේශ සීමාව තුළ පමණක් බලපාන බව අපේ ස්වදේශ කටයුතු භාර ඇමතිතුමා පිළිගන්නට ඕනැ. දේශීය වශයෙන් ලිඛිත නීතිය කට බලපාන ආකාරයට වෙනස් කිරීම් ඇති කිරීමේ කිසිම බලයක් ඒ නීතියේ නැහැ. එම නිසා එය නිදර්ශනයක් වශයෙන් මෙහි ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම කිසිසේත් අදාළ වන්නෙ නැති බව කියන්නට ඕනැ.

ගරු ඇමතිතුමා තව මොනවාද කීවේ? ගල්ඔය සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩල පනත ගැන කීව. එය යටතේ පැන නගින්නෙ, මෙවැනිම තත්ත්වයක්. ගල්ඔය මිටියාවතේ කටයුතු සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඒ ඒ දෙපාර්තමේන්තු අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන්ට පැවරෙන බලතල ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්න ඒ ඒ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවලට නොගොස් ගල්ඔය සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලය විසින්ම ඒවා ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා—ඒ ඒ දෙපාර්තමේන්තු කැටි කළ මණ්ඩලයක් වශයෙන් ක්‍රියා කිරීම සඳහා—වගන්තියක් ඇති කර ගන්නා. ඒ මණ්ඩලය විසින් ඇති

කල් තැබීම

කල් තැබීම

පොලීසිය කළේ කුමක්ද? ආයුධ සන්නද්ධ ව පැමිණ ඒ අයට විරුද්ධව යුද්ධ ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමේ තත්ත්වයක් පෙන්වුම් කළා. මා ඒ පිළිබඳව යමක් කියන්නේ නැහැ. නමුත් තත්ත්වය මෙයයි: කොළඹ වැනි ප්‍රදේශයක නම් මෙවැනි පෙළපාලියක් නිසා ගලක්වත් වැදී ගෙවල විදුරු කැඩෙවිය කියා එවැනි තත්ත්වයක් ඇති කළාට කමක් නැහැ. එම ප්‍රදේශයේ පැල්පත්වලටත් ඒ වගේ ගල් ගසාවිය කියා වෙන්ට ඇති, එසේ කටයුතු කරන්නට ඇත්තේ.

කෙසේ වෙතත්, එම සංවත්සරිකය පැවැත්වීම පිණිස මුදල් ගෙවා ලබා ගත් සිනමා ශාලාවන් ඒ අයට නිසි විධියට පරිහරණය කරන්න ඉඩ නුදුන් බවයි, පෙනෙන්නේ. එම ශාලාව වටේත්, ඇතුළත් එම ශාලාවට ඇතුළුවන දොරටුවලත් ඉදිගෙන තුවක්කු දිගු කරගෙන උදේ 8 සිට සවස 1.30 දක්වාම 25 කට 30 කටත් වැඩි පොලීස් හමුදාවක් එම ශාලාව මුර කිරීමෙහි යෙදී සිටිය.

කම්කරු පන්තියේ නිදහස ආරක්ෂා කරනවය කියන රටක, ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදය ආරක්ෂා කරනවාය කියන රටක රජයකට සුදුසු වැදගත් ගෞරවණීය ක්‍රියාවක් හැටියට මෙම සිද්ධිය සලකන්නට පුළුවන් කමක් ඇතෙයි කියා මා සිතන්නේ නැහැ. මේ නිසා එම කම්කරුවන් තුළ බියක් සැකයක් ඇති වුණා. මේ රැස්වීමට මටත් ආරාධනය කර තිබුණා. මට එහි යන්නට සිදුවුණේ තුවක්කු බයිතෙන්තු යටිනුයි. ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාටත් ගරු ප්‍රවාහණ ඇමතිතුමාටත් මේ රැස්වීමට පැමිණෙන ලෙස ආරාධනය කර තිබුණා. මෙම රැස්වීම පිළිබඳ දැන්වීමක්ද තමුත්තාත්සේට පෙන්වීම පිණිස මා මෙහි ගෙනවිත් තිබෙනවා. (දැන්වීමක් දිගහැර පෙන්වයි) මේ විධියට නිත්‍යනුකූලව පවත්වන්නට යෙදුණු මේ රැස්වීමට හිරිහැර කිරීමට නියෝග දුන් අය කවුරුද යනාදී කරුණු ගැන වහාම පරීක්ෂා කර බලා ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් සුදුසු පියවරක් ගන්නා හැටියට මම ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

අ. හා. 7.03
 පී. එම්. කේ. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා.
 (මිහින්තලේ)

(තිල. පී. எம். கே. தென்னகோன்—
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 (Mr. P. M. K. Tennekoon—Mihintale)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, කෘෂිකර්ම කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කිරීම සඳහා කරුණක් ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතුව තිබෙනවා. එතුමා දැන් මෙහි නැති නමුත් ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාත් ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාත් මෙහි සිටින නිසා මේ කරුණ ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම වැදගත්යයි මම කල්පනා කරනවා.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, කෘෂිකාර්මික සංවර්ධනයක් මේ රටෙහි ඇති කිරීමට ආණ්ඩුව ඉතා උනන්දුවෙන් වෙහෙස මහන්සියෙන් කටයුතු කරගෙන යන බව අප දන්නවා. පාසල් ළමයින් පවා ඒ සඳහා යොදවන බව අපට පෙනෙන්නට තිබෙනවා. එවැනි අවස්ථාවකදී, උතුරුමැද පළාතේ ගොවීන්ට ආණ්ඩුවෙන් නැතහොත් සමුපකාර සමිති මගින් දීගෙන ආ ණය මුදල් ලබා ගන්නට නොහැකි වීමෙන් ඔවුන්ගේ ගොවිතැන් කර ගන්නට බැරි තත්ත්වයක් ඇති වී තිබෙන බව කියන්නට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. දැනට මොහොතකට පෙර එළියේදී මා මෙම කරුණ ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාටත් පෙන්වා දුන්නා. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මෙය ඉතාමත් අසාධාරණ තත්ත්වයක් බව එතුමා පිළිගන්න.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, 1962-63 අවුරුද්දේ මේ ගොවීන්ට ඔවුන්ගේ ගොවිතැන් කටයුතු කර ගැනීම සඳහා සමුපකාර සමිති මගින් ගොවි ජන සේවා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් ණය මුදල් ලබා ගන්නට පුළුවන් කම තිබුණා. ඒ ණය මුදල් ඔවුන්ට දුන්නේ ඔවුන්ගේ ගොවිතැන්වල අස්වැන්න ලැබුණාට පසු කොටස් වශයෙන් ණය ගෙවීමට පුළුවන් වන අන්දමටයි. නමුත් අවාසනාවකට වගේ, ඔවුන්ගේ ගොවිතැන් නියඟින් විනාශ වී යාම නිසා 1964-65 අවුරුද්දේ මාස් මෝසමේ ගොවිතැන් කර ගන්නට ඔවුන්ට නොහැකි වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ වගේම අද ඔවුන් සමුපකාර සමිතිවලට විශාල ණයකාරයින් වී සිටිනවා. හිඟ ණය තිබෙන ගොවීන්ට තැවත ණය නොදෙන්නට සමුපකාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව නිර්දේශ කර තිබෙනවා. දැන් මේ කාලය වන විට

කල් තැබීම

කල් තැබීම

[පී. එම්. කේ. තෙන්නකෝන් මස.]

හාරමස් වි වැපිරීම හමාර කළ යුතුව තිබෙන නමුත් මේ මොහොත වනතුරුත් ගොවීන්ට එය කර ගන්නට බැරි වී තිබෙනවා. අක්කරයක් ගොවිතැන් කිරීමට රුපියල් සියයක පමණ වියදමක් අවශ්‍යයි. විරුක්වරයට රුපියල් 60 කුත් බිත්තර වී ගැනීම ආදී අනෙක් කටයුතු සඳහා වුවමනා කරන මුදලින් සමග රුපියල් සියයක් පමණ අක්කරයකට වියදම් වෙනවා. නමුත්, පරණ ණය තවමත් නොගෙවා තිබෙන සියයට 75 ක් පමණ ගොවීන්ට ඔවුන්ගේ ණය මුදල් තවම ලැබී නැ. මේ නිසා, කලින් ණය මුදල් ලබාගත් සමහර ගොවීන් විශාල වෙල් යායවල් ගොවිතැන් නොකර අත් හැර දමා තිබෙන බව මේ අවස්ථාවේදී ඉතාමත් කණගාටුවෙන් මතක් කළ යුතුව තිබෙනවා.

හාරමස් වි ගොවිතැන් කරන කාලය දැන් අවසානයයි. දෙසැම්බර් මාසය තුන්මස් වි වසුරණ කාලයයි. එයින් සාර්ථක ප්‍රතිඵල ලබන්නට බැරි තත්ත්වයක් දැන් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා, ප්‍රමාද වීම නිසා. කෙසේ හෝ දෙසැම්බර් මාසය ඇතුළත ගොවිතැන් නොකළොත් තුන්මස් විවලින් සාර්ථක ප්‍රතිඵල ගන්නට බැරි බව ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමන් දන්නවා ඇති. නමුත් මේ වනතුරු ණය මුදල් නොලැබීම නිසා ගොවීන්ට ඒ ගොවිතැන් සාම්ක කර ගන්නට පුළුවන් කමක් නැති වී තිබෙනවා. එම නිසා, මේ තත්ත්වය වහාම සමුපකාර කොමසාරිස් තුමාට දන්වා යවා—ගෙවන්නට ඉතුරු වී තිබෙන පරණ ණය මේ ණයෙන් කපා ගන්නට සලස්වා හෝ—ගොවීන්ට ණය මුදල් ලබා දෙන්නට නිර්දේශ කරවන මෙන් මම ඉතා කරුණාවෙන් ගරු ඇමති දෙපොළ ගෙන්ම ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. එසේ කළොත් අද ආණ්ඩුව බලාපොරොත්තු වන කෘෂිකාර්මික සංවර්ධන ඉලක්කයට කිවිටු වන්නට පුළුවන් වෙනවා ඇති.

මෙය ඉතාමත් වැදගත් ප්‍රශ්නයක්. උතුරු මැද පළාතේ විශාල වෙල් යායවල් අත්හැර දමන්නට සිදු වී තිබීම ඉතාමත් කණගාටුදායකයි. ආණ්ඩුවේ ආධාරය ක්‍රමානුකූලව නොලැබෙන නිසා අද බොහෝ ගොවීන් ගොවිතැනට බහින්නේ නැතිව සිටිනවා. මේ තත්ත්වය නිසා, ආණ්ඩුව බලා

පොරොත්තු වන කෘෂිකාර්මික සංවර්ධන වැඩ පිළිවෙල මේ මාස කන්නයේදී සාම්ක කර ගන්නට පුළුවන්කමක් ඇති වන්නෙ නැ. ඒ නිසා මේ ඇමති දෙපොළගෙන් මම ඉතා ඕනෑකමින් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා, මෙම කාරණය කෙරෙහි කෘෂිකර්ම ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කර මේ ගැන කරුණු පැහැදිලි කර දී ඉතාමත්ම ඉක්මනින් හෙට අනිද්දාම ඒ ජනතාවට සහනයක් සලස්වා දෙන්නය කියා.

අ. හා. 7.8

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

There are one or two matters to which I want to draw the attention of Hon. Ministers. I am sorry that some of the Ministers are not here although timely notice was given.

The first matter is in regard to one Mr. Joseph. He is the Secretary of the Railway Security Officers' Union. He went in deputation to the Minister on a matter on which a committee, one of whose members was a Permanent Secretary, Mr. Wirasinha, reported fairly adversely on the conduct of some senior officers in the Security Service. The Secretary was the spokesman for the union. He went and saw the Minister and requested the Minister to implement the report and, in the process, apparently read out portions of the report. Lo and behold! that Secretary has now been interdicted. Why? His fault was that he drew attention to a report issued by the Government. He did not express his personal point of view. He drew attention to a report issued by a committee appointed by the Government—the then Government, of course. He merely performed the function of the secretary of the union. How is it that that officer has been interdicted? This is a monstrous position. The Government has taken up the position that it is prepared to encourage trade unions. Mind you, it was not his personal opinion that this officer expressed. He referred to a report that had been published.

කල් තැබීම

කල් තැබීම

Action should be taken to restore the officer to his office immediately. Have your inquiry, but he has not committed a heinous crime to deserve this punishment.

The next matter concerns a gentleman called Kandiah, a clerk in the Department of National Housing. I do not know whether this matter falls strictly within the purview of the Minister of Finance or the Minister of Labour and Housing. But this clerk has had the temerity to do his work in Sinhala. He has been called upon to explain why he works in Sinhala. I think my facts are correct. If I am wrong, I stand corrected. I have been given these facts by the union concerned, and I think they are not likely to give me incorrect facts. The man has been asked to work in English. He has said, "No ; I know my Sinhala and I am prepared to work in Sinhala,"—for which "fault" he has been disciplinarily dealt with. I do not know what exactly has been his punishment, but I think he has been fined. I would like the Hon. Minister of Finance to inquire into that matter also.

In regard to the next matter I wish to raise, I think the Hon. Minister of State has got the message I sent him.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Yes.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

He has got it. This is in regard to the C. W. E. There are two employees in the Yatiyantota Branch of the C. W. E. One of them is contesting a seat in the Town Council there. On the 13th of this month he has been served with notice to be transferred out of Yatiyantota for daring to contest a seat in the Yatiyantota Town Council. The person who is eyeing the chairmanship does not like him at all ; that person belongs

to the United National Party. Therefore he wants to get rid of this gentleman.

I said, "Well, that is all right. When the month is over, the day after the election, you can go." Then, suddenly, he gets another notice stating that he is transferred from the 1st of December.

If the man deserves to be transferred, let him be transferred. Mind you, there is a circular recently issued by the Chairman of the C. W. E. that under no condition should an employee be transferred without giving him a month's notice. In point of fact quite recently, about two days back, I drew the attention of the Chairman concerned to this circular which, he says, he himself issued. And this transfer has been ordered in contravention of that circular.

I think this has been done by one Mr. Soysa who, I gather from private information, is constantly in the company of the aspirant to the office of chairman of the Yatiyantota Town Council. So, there it is! I am raising this matter because I do not think it is fair.

The other employee who has been transferred out of that place is the individual who proposed the name of this person as a candidate.

I do think that things of this sort should not be allowed to happen because they do not redound to the credit of either the C. W. E. or the Government.

The last matter is this : I see that the voters' lists to be used at the local elections are based on the lists which were used for the March elections. But nobody seriously took notice of it or took the trouble to check up on it. We knew the March list and we took it for granted that the same list would operate for the local elections too. Now, when the candidates go about checking the list, they find that a number of names which were included in the list used for the March elections are not there in the list which is going to be used in the coming local elections.

කල් තැබීම

[ආලාය්‍යී එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

This matter has been reported from Yatiyantota as well as from Colombo. In a good number of these cases the names of persons who favour us have been dropped.

ඉරු මන්ත්‍රීනායක

(කෙළරඹ වන්නිනායක)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

It must be an accidental omission.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාநிති என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am not expressing an opinion one way or the other, but I do think it is an unfair omission for which the Commissioner of Elections has to answer. Mind you, it is not a question of just one or two names being omitted. In a certain ward, 250 names have been dropped—names which appear in the list used for the March elections.

This is a very serious matter. It does not matter whose voters they are. I would strongly resent it if they happened to be U. N. P. voters. What we want is a fair, honest and correct list. That is the position we have taken in this House, and I stand by it. If a person is entitled to vote, he must be given an opportunity to vote. It does not matter to what party he belongs.

Will the Hon. Minister of State kindly look into this matter? It is very unfair. We took it for granted that the electoral lists would be the same as those used for the March elections.

Will the Ministers concerned please look into these matters?

අ. ආ. 7.16

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය නාගනාතන්

(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

I suppose you and the others believe in the old adage, "The last shall be the first and the first shall be the last." So I am being called now. Anyway, I forgive you.

කල් තැබීම

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I do not think the hon. Member is entitled to criticize the Chair.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය නාගනාතන්

(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

I am just making comments on a great proverb.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I do not think it is a fair comment. It depends on who catches your eye, Sir.

වෛද්‍යාචාර්ය නාගනාතන්

(டொக்டர் நாகநாதன்)

(Dr. Naganathan)

Anyway, I want to call the attention of the Minister of Finance to an advertisement about the Archaeological Department. They want to have an Assistant Commissioner, Publications and Exploration. But the educational qualification required of non-departmental applicants is a First or Second Class Degree of a recognized university with Sinhala as the main subject and Pali and Sanskrit as subsidiary subjects.

Now, one would have thought that for the post of Assistant Commissioner one would have preferred an Honours Degree in Archaeology or in Buddhist Civilization, or Indo-Ceylon Civilization, or Pan-Hindu Civilization, or in other oriental languages. A First Class or Second Class in Sinhala, with a subsidiary language, Pali or Sanskrit, here means that some particular person who is not particularly competent for this job has been earmarked for the post. I think this advertisement must be withdrawn and there should be a new advertisement calling for a wider range and more competent people.

කල තැබීම

කල තැබීම

In this connection I also wish to know from the Minister of Education—he is not here—why there has been a delay in replying to the question raised by the hon. Member for Uduppiddi. Some time ago the present Archaeological Commissioner had made a little mistake when he was in London. In the papers relating to the Sinhala Honours examination held in London which were marked by him, certain candidates got First Class Honours and certain candidates failed. When the same papers were marked by referees, a man who failed got a First Class, and the man who got a First Class failed. There were allegations made that there was some hanky panky, bribery and so on. The hon. Member for Uduppiddi asked for an inquiry. Why has that not been granted?

An hon. Member from the other side had brought to the notice of this House that the check roll system in the Archaeological Department had been very irregularly operated, that the same names appeared in several check rolls in different parts of the Island, made out in the same handwriting and in the same ink, and that money had been paid out on those check rolls. Has any investigation been made in that regard? I think these matters call for immediate inquiry because the persons involved are people who ought to have a sense of cultural honesty and also ordinary honesty. Otherwise, how can the Archaeological Commissioner be able to carry on that work?

My second point concerns the Central Bank. In the Central Bank there appears to be a certain amount of religious and linguistic discrimination. If a man wants to go to India and if he is a Buddhist, he is given Rs. 300 for South India and Rs. 500 for North India. If he is a Christian or a Muslim he gets Rs. 150. You and I get only Rs. 150, Sir. A Hindu will get Rs. 150 for South India—exactly half of what is given to a Buddhist—and Rs. 300 for North India. What is the principle on which the Central Bank makes such religious and linguistic differences? Is it

the Governor of the Central Bank or home influences that are responsible for making such discrimination, which again shows a sense of dishonesty. One who is honest will not discriminate.

I want to mention one more fact about the Central Bank. The name-board of the Central Bank reads in English: "Central Bank of Ceylon." In Sinhalese it reads: "Sri Lanka Maha Bankuwa". But in Tamil they wish to have Sinhalese with Tamil characters. They are going to call it "Sri Lanka Maha Vangi". But it should be "Ilangai Maththiya Vangi." That is what the Monetary Board recommended, but the Governor of the Central Bank wishes to have it otherwise. He has, in fact, asked the Minister for this change. I hope the Hon. Minister is not such a fanatic where religion and language are concerned but that he would see that reason prevails and not the home influence of the Governor of the Central Bank.

I wish to raise another matter that concerns the compensation that has not been paid to about 25 members of Esso and Caltex (Ceylon) Limited. You will remember that when these companies were taken over, the Government gave a guarantee to those affected that they would be found employment in the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation or in some other Government office or corporation. But they said that they should, in any case, be paid an adequate amount of compensation.

I understand that the Shell Company has been fairly liberal. It has paid its men compensation and the pension due to them at the time they were discontinued. But in the case of the two American Companies, Esso and Caltex they decided to pay their staff either a miserable amount of one year's salary as gratuity or a pension. They had to choose one or the other: they were not entitled to both. The Shell Company paid them both, and the payment too was larger. In the Shell Company the retiring age was 55 years, and one must serve 25 years

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[වෛද්‍යවෘත්තීය නායකයන්]
 to be entitled to pension. But if one retired before 55 years, and were above 40, then for every year below 55 he lost 4 per cent. That is, if one is 40 years of age, he lost 50 per cent. of his pension.

What did Caltex pay them? They paid 1 per cent. of the gross pay. If a person earned Rs. 1,000 he received Rs. 100 as pension. If he got this paltry sum as pension, he was not entitled to the gratuity. If he did not opt for the pension then he could get Rs. 12,000 gratuity and go home.

I think this is a matter on which the Government could act under Clause 8 of the Ceylon Petroleum (Foreign Claims) Compensation Bill where the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation has been empowered to come to a settlement on all outstanding matters with the petroleum companies. They must see that these workers are adequately compensated. I think they spoke to the Hon. Minister of Finance. There are 25 of them and they will be submitting a memorandum to him. I hope he would see that justice is done to them.

අ. හා. 7.25

ගරු වන්නිනායක
 (කෙළරාම වන්නිනායක)
 (The Hon. Wanninayake)

මිනිත්තලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (පී. එම්. කේ. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා.) ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය කෘතීමය ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානයට යොමු කරන බව දන්වන්න කැමතියි.

Two questions were raised by the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera). As regards Mr. Kandiah, I have got some information but not all the facts. Therefore, I would not like to give a reply now without knowing all the facts.

The other matter, I shall refer to the Hon. Minister of Housing.

As regards all the questions raised by the hon. Member for Nallur (Dr. Naganathan), they will all be looked into very carefully.

එස්. එ. පීරිස් මයා. (වාණිජ හා වෙළඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(ශ්‍රී. ආ. ආ. පීරිස්—වර්තමාන, බාහිර මණ්ඩල අමාත්‍යවරයාගේ පාරාමුක්කරු කාර්යාලය)

(Mr. S. A. Peeris—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Commerce and Trade)

It was only at 5.30 this evening that I had information about the question that was raised. I shall look into the matter.

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 (කෙළරාම ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)
 (The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I shall look into the matters mentioned. It is not possible to contact the Ministers at once. Some of them are not well.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහ සම්මත විය.
 வினா விடுக்கப்பெற்று ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.
 Question put, and agreed to.

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය ඊට අනුකූලව අ. හා. 7.26ට, අද දින සහසම්මතිය අනුව, 1965 දෙසැම්බර් 1 වන බදාදා අ. හා. 2 වන තෙක් කල් ගියේය.

அதன்படி சபை பி. ப. 7.26 மணிக்கு, சபையினது இன்றைய தீர்மானத்திற் கிணங்க, 1965, டிசம்பர் 1 ஆம் திகதி புதன்மீழமை பி. ப. 2 மணி வரை ஒத்திவைக்கப் பெற்றது.

Adjourned accordingly at 7.26 P.M. until 2 P.M. on Wednesday, 1st December, 1965, pursuant to the Resolution of the House this Day.

දශක මුදල් : මුදල් වෙහෙස දීමෙන් පසුව ඇරඹෙන මාසයේ සිට මාස 12ක් සඳහා
 රු. 32.00යි. අශෝඛිත පිටපත් සඳහා නම් රු. 35.00යි. මාස 6 කට වාස්තුවෙන් අඩකි.
 පිටපතක් ගත 30යි. තැපෑලෙන් ගත 45යි. මුදල්, කොළඹ යාලු මුවදොර, මහලේකම්
 කාර්යාලයේ රජයේ ප්‍රකාශන කාර්යාංශයේ අධිකාරී වෙත කලින් එවිය යුතුය.

සඳහා : පණම කොටුපත් දේශීය යමුණුවරුන් මාස 12 ක් සඳහා රු. 32.00 (සිංහල පිටපත් මුදල් 35.00). 6 මාස සඳහා අரைකඩ්දණම.
 තනිපිටපත් 30 තැපෑලෙන් 45 තැපෑලෙන්. මුද්‍රණයට අරමුදල වෙනුවෙන්
 ආණ්ඩුවේ අතිරික්ත (ප. පෙ. 500, අරමුදල කලාපය, කොළඹ 1) සෙලුම්පත.

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