



පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ

නිල වාර්තාව

අත්තරීත ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමාගෙන් ලත් සන්දේශය [නි. 1]

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු [නි. 3]

පිළිගන්නා ලද කෙටුම්පත් පණත් [නි. 44] :

සුරාබදු (සංශෝධන) පණත් කෙටුම්පත

මිල පාලන (සංශෝධන) පණත් කෙටුම්පත

පෞද්ගලික මන්ත්‍රීගේ කෙටුම්පත් පණත [නි. 45] :

Methodist Trust Association of Ceylon (Amendment) Bill—

[එම්. රස්කින් ප්‍රනාන්දු මයා.]

පළමුවන වර කියවන ලදී.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1965-66 [නි. 46]

දෙවනවර කියවීම—විවාදය කල් තබන ලදී.

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சார்ட்)

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகார அறிக்கை

பிரதான உள்டைக்கம்

மகாதேசாதிபதியினது செய்தி [ப. 1]

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள் [ப. 3]

முதன்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்ட மசோதாக்கள் [ப. 44] :

மதுவரித் (திருத்த) மசோதா

விலைக்கட்டுப்பாட்டுத் (திருத்த) மசோதா

தனி அங்கத்தவர் பிரேரணை [ப. 45] :

Methodist Trust Association of Ceylon (Amendment) Bill—

[திரு. எம். ரஸ்கின் பெர்னாண்டோ]

முதன்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்டது.

ஒதுக்கீட்டு மசோதா, 1965-66 [ப. 46] :

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பு—விவாதம் ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது.

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(HANSARD)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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(හැන්සාඩ්)

61 වන කාණ්ඩය

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ

නිල වාර්තාව

ලබකාවේ හයවන පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ පළමුවන වාරය
නොකග්‍රිත් විරාජමාන දෙවන එලියබෙන් රාඤ්‍යයෝ
14 වන රාජ්‍ය වර්ෂය

පාර්ලිමේන්තු වාරය 1965-66

1965

ලංකානුවේ මුද්‍රණලයේ මුද්‍රාපිතයි

ලංකාණ්ඩුව

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාරතුමා

විලිසම් ගොපල්ලව, එම්.බී.ඊ., උතුරුමාණන්වහන්සේ

ගරු ඛඩ්ලි පෙල්වන් සේනානායක මහතා විසින් 1965 මාර්තු මාසයේදී පිහිටුවන ලද

ඇමති මණ්ඩලය

අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය සහ ආරක්ෂක හා විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති සහ ක්‍රම සම්පාදක හා ආර්ථික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු ඛඩ්ලි පෙල්වන් සේනානායක
රාජ්‍ය කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති සහ අග්‍රාමාත්‍යතුමාගේ හා රාජ්‍යාරක්ෂක හා විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් සහ ආණ්ඩු පක්ෂයේ ප්‍රධාන සංවිධායක	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු ජුනියස් පිට්ටි ජයවර්ධන
කෘෂිකම් හා ආහාර ඇමති ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු මොහොම්මාල් ලතේ ඩිංගරි බණ්ඩා
රජයේ වැඩ, තැපැල් හා විදුලි සන්දේශ ඇමති ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු චෝල්ටර් ජයෝති ප්‍රිය මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්‍රම
සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමති ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු මහඛලගේ දොන් හෙන්රි ජයවර්ධන
ඉඩම්, වාරිමාර්ග හා විදුලිබල ඇමති හා සහායක	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු වාර්ල්ස් පර්සිවල් ද සිල්වා
ස්වදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු ආචාර්ය විජයානන්ද දහනායක
කර්මාන්ත හා බවර කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු දොන් පිලිප් රූපසිංහ ගුණවර්ධන
වාණිජ හා වෙළඳ ඇමති ...	සෙනෙට් මන්ත්‍රී ගරු චෛද්‍යවායාඞ් මහපිටියගේ ඩේලික් පිටර් පිරිස්, ඩී.බී.ඊ.
මුදල් ඇමති ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු උක්කු බණ්ඩා වන්නිනායක
අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු ඉමිය මුදියන්සේලාගේ රපියල් අහසවත්ස ඊරිසලෝල්ල
සමාජ සේවා ඇමති ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු නුවරපක්ෂ හේවසලාගේ අසෝක මහනාම කරුණාරත්න
අධිකරණ ඇමති ...	සෙනෙට් මන්ත්‍රී ගරු ඇලෙක්සැන්ඩර් ටේපයාර්ලි විජේමාන්න
ප්‍රවාහණ ඇමති ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු එඩ්වින් ලොකු බණ්ඩාර හුරුල්ලේ
ජනසතු සේවා ඇමති ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු විතාන ආරච්චිගෙ සුගතදාස, එම්.බී.ඊ.
පළාත් පාලන ඇමති ...	සෙනෙට් මන්ත්‍රී ගරු මුරුගේසන් තිරුවෙල්වම්, රාජතිනිඟු
කම්කරු, රැකියා සහ නිවාස ඇමති ...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු මොහමඩ් හනිෆා මොහමඩ්

පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්වරු

රාජ්‍ය කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී දෙත් පිටර් අතපත්තු මයා.
කෘෂිකම් හා ආහාර ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ප්‍රේමචන්ද්‍ර ඉබ්බාන මයා.
රජයේ වැඩ, තැපැල් හා විදුලි සන්දේශ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී තේනහන්දි විජයපාල මෙන්ඩිස් මයා.
සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	... පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී අයිරින් විමලා කන්නන්ගර මයා.
ඉඩම්, වාරිමාර්ග හා විදුලිබල ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී සිරිල් පිත්තු ජයතිලක සෙනෙවිරත්න මයා.
ස්වදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී කුසුමා රාජරත්න මයා.
කර්මාන්ත හා බිවර කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී බොනල්ඩ් පෙල්ටන් ජයසිංහ මයා.
වාණිජ හා වෙළඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී සයිමන් ඇන්ඩ් පිරිස් මයා., ඩී.බී.ඊ.
මුදල් ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	... පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී නන්දදිපි විමලසේන මයා.
අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ශාමනි නන්ද ජයසූරිය මයා.
සමාජසේවා ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	... පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී මීර ලෙබ්බේ පොද්දි මොහමඩ් මුස්තපා මයා.
අධිකරණ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	... පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී මොහමඩ් හනිපා මොහම්මදු නයිනා මරික්කාර් මයා.
ප්‍රවාහණ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	... පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී දසනායක මුදියන්සෙලාගේ ලොකු බණ්ඩා දසනායක මයා.
පළාත් පාලන ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	... පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී රණසිංහ ප්‍රේමදාස මයා.
කම්කරු, රැකියා හා නිවාස ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී රත්නායක මුදියන්සෙලාගේ චන්ද්‍රසේන රත්නායක බෙලිගම්මන මයා.
ජනසතු සේවා ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී සිංහිපි බණ්ඩා වෙලගෙදර මයා.

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය

කළානායක	...	...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ගරු ශ්‍රීමත් ඇල්බට් එෆ්. පීරිස්, කේ.බී.ඊ.
නියෝජ්‍ය කළානායක හා කාරකසභා සභාපති	...	...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී සී. එස්. ජර්ලි කොරොයා මයා.
කාරකසභා නියෝජ්‍ය සභාපති	...	...	පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රී ඩී. ක්වින්ටින් ප්‍රනාන්දු මයා.

ප්‍රධාන නිලධාරී මණ්ඩලය

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ ලේකම්	...	...	එස්. එස්. විජේසිංහ
සහකාර ලේකම්	...	...	එස්. එන්. සෙනවිරත්න
වේත්තුවාරි	...	...	ඒ. ජේ. ආර්. ද සිල්වා
සහකාර වේත්තුවාරි	...	...	ආර්. අබේසිංහ

ප්‍රධාන වාණිකරු හා හැන්සාඩ් සංස්කාරක : සහකාර පරිපාලක :
 ජී. ඊ. පී. ද එස්. වික්‍රමරත්න එම්. ඒ. පෙරේරා

සහකාර සංස්කාරක : ප්‍රධාන ලිපිකරුවෝ :
 එම්. එල්. ජේ. පෙරේරා ඩී. පාලවිතායගම්
 උප සංස්කාරකවරු : එම්. ආර්. එච්. ද රේපාන්සේකා
 ආර්. ඊ. එස්. ගුණවර්ධන

වෙ. ප්‍රේ. නානායක්කාර ජෝෂ්‍යා ලිපිකරුවෝ :
 පී. එල්. රාමනාදන් එෆ්. එස්. ලියනගේ
 එල්. අයි. ජේ. මෙන්ඩිස් පී. ආර්. බී. අබයරත්න
 සී. ජේ. රණසිංහ ඊ. බී. ඩී. පෙරේරා
 වාර්තාකරුවෝ : කේ. සිවනායගම්
 ඊ. බී. ගුණසිංහ ඩබ්ලිව්. එම්. ප්‍රනාන්දු
 එම්. ඒ. එම්. එම්. මොහිදින් ඩබ්ලිව්. සී. පී. ද රේපාන්සේකා
 එස්. එම්. පී. බී. සකලසූරිය කේ. ටී. එන්. ද සිල්වා
 එච්. පී. සිරිල්
 එම්. සී. එම්. සායිරා
 ආර්. ආර්. එම්. එල්. බී. රණවිර
 ටී. එල්. පුමාවි
 පී. ටී. විජයදාස
 ඒ. ජේ. ඒ. දොරේ
 පී. රාජදොරේ
 එස්. නඩරාජා
 බී. ඒ. විජයරත්න
 බී. එම්. ජයසූරිය
 එච්. එල්. ඩබ්ලිව්. දිසානායක
 ජේ. ගුණදාස
 ටී. ඩබ්ලිව්. කරුණාරත්න
 ජේ. එස්. ජෝර්ජ්
 ඩබ්ලිව්. එස්. එම්. ප්‍රනාන්දු
 ජී. ඒ. රණසිංහ

පුස්තකාලාධිපති ... ටී. ඩී. ගුණතිලක

කළා පරිවර්තකයෝ :
 එස්. කුන්ජිතපාදම්
 සී. ඩබ්ලිව්. පන්තිල
 එන්. පී. සිවසුමනියම්
 පී. ඒ. ඒ. පෙරේරා
 පී. එස්. අහංගම්
 එච්. වෙන්තසිංහ
 කේ. සිවනම්බි
 ඩබ්ලිව්. රාජසේකරම්
 එස්. කේ. තම්බිපිල්ලෙයි
 එන්. සුමනියම්
 ඒ. සෙල්ලදුරේ

மாண்புமிகு கல்வி அமைச்சர்

நாளைக்கு நாளை

(தொகுப்பு)

இது தொடர்பு

மாண்புமிகு கல்வி அமைச்சர்

நாளைக்கு நாளை

மாண்புமிகு கல்வி அமைச்சர்

மாண்புமிகு கல்வி அமைச்சர்

மாண்புமிகு கல்வி அமைச்சர்

மாண்புமிகு கல்வி அமைச்சர்

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மாண்புமிகு கல்வி அமைச்சர்

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மாண்புமிகு கல்வி அமைச்சர்

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பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

தொகுதி 61

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகார அறிக்கை

இலங்கையின் ஆளுவது பாராளுமன்ற முதற் கூட்டத் தொடர்
மாட்சிமை தங்கிய மகாராணி இரண்டாம் எலிஸபெத் ஆட்சியின் 14 ஆவது வருடம்

கூட்டத் தொடர் 1965-66

1965

இலங்கை அரசாங்க அச்சகத்திற் பதிப்பிக்கப்பெற்றது.

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இலங்கை அரசாங்கம்

மகா தேசாதிபதி

மேன்மைதங்கிய திரு. வில்லியம் கொபல்லாவ, எம். பி. ஈ.

அமைச்சரவை

[1965 ஆம் ஆண்டு மார்ச் மாதம் கௌரவ டட்னி ஷெல்ற்றன் சேனாநாயக்க அவர்களால் அமைக்கப்பெற்றது]

பிரதம அமைச்சரும், பாதுகாப்பு, வெளிவிவகார அமைச்சரும், திட்ட அமைப்பு, பொருளாதார விவகார அமைச்சரும்	..	..	கௌரவ டட்னி ஷெல்ற்றன் சேனாநாயக்க, பா. அ.
இராஜாங்க அமைச்சரும், பிரதம அமைச்சரதும் பாதுகாப்பு வெளிவிவகார அமைச்சரதும் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியும், அரசாங்க பிரதம ஒழுங்கு நடாத்தினரும்	..	..	கௌரவ ஜனியஸ் நிச்சட் ஜயவர்தன, பா. அ.
விவசாய, உணவு அமைச்சர்	..	..	கௌரவ மொகொத்தல்லாகே டிங்கிரி பண்டா, பா. அ.
அரசாங்கக் கட்டு வேலை, தபால், தந்திப் போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சர்	..	..	கௌரவ வோஸ்ட ஜெப்ரி மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம, பா. அ.
சுகாதார அமைச்சர்	..	..	கௌரவ மஹபலகே தொன் ஹென்றி ஜயவர்தன, பா. அ.
காணி, நீர்ப்பாசன, மின்விசை அமைச்சரும் சபை முதல்வரும்	..	..	கௌரவ சால்ஸ் பேவரிவல் டி சில்வா, பா. அ.
உள்நாட்டு விவகார அமைச்சர்	..	..	கௌரவ கலாநிதி விஜயானந்த தகநாயக்க, பா. அ.
கைத்தொழில், கடற்றொழில் அமைச்சர்	..	..	கௌரவ தொன் பிலிப் ரூபசிங்க குணவர்தன, பா. அ.
வர்த்தக, வியாபார அமைச்சர்	..	..	மூதவையினர் கௌரவ வைத்தியகலாநிதி மகபிற்றி வங்ச வெலின் பீற்றர் பீரிஸ், ஓ.பி.ஈ.
நிதி அமைச்சர்	கௌரவ உக்கு பண்டா வன்னிநாயக்க, பா. அ.
கல்வி, கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சர்	கௌரவ இமிய முதியன்செலாகே ரபியல் அபய வங்ச ஈரியகொல்ல, பா. அ.
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போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சர்	கௌரவ எட்வின் லொகு பண்டார ஹூருல்ல, பா. அ.
தேசியமய சேவை அமைச்சர்	கௌரவ வித்தான ஆரச்சிகே சுத்ததாச, எம்.பி.ஈ., பா. அ.
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பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகாரிகளும் பிரதான உத்தியோகத்தார்களும்

சபாநாயகர்	கௌரவ ஸ்ரீமான் அல்பட் எப். பீரிஸ், கே.பி.ஈ., பா. அ.
உப சபாநாயகரும் குழுக்களின் அக்கிராசனரும்	திரு. சீ. எஸ். ஷேனி கொரியா, பா. அ.
குழுக்களின் உப அக்கிராசனர்	திரு. ரீ. குயின்ரின் பெர்னாண்டோ, பா. அ.
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பிரதிநிதிகள் சபைச் செயலதிகாரி	எஸ். எஸ். விஜேசிங்ஹு
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பிரதம அறிக்கையாளரும் ஹன்சாட் பதிப்பாசிரியரும் :

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FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTH PARLIAMENT OF CANADA
FOURTEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II

SESSION 1965-66

1965

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

VOLUME 61

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTH PARLIAMENT OF CEYLON
FOURTEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF
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PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, CEYLON

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GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

THE HON. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1955

1. The Hon. the Attorney General	1. The Hon. the Attorney General
2. The Hon. the Minister of Finance	2. The Hon. the Minister of Finance
3. The Hon. the Minister of Education	3. The Hon. the Minister of Education
4. The Hon. the Minister of Health	4. The Hon. the Minister of Health
5. The Hon. the Minister of Labour	5. The Hon. the Minister of Labour
6. The Hon. the Minister of Lands and Survey	6. The Hon. the Minister of Lands and Survey
7. The Hon. the Minister of Local Government	7. The Hon. the Minister of Local Government
8. The Hon. the Minister of Marine Fisheries	8. The Hon. the Minister of Marine Fisheries
9. The Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources	9. The Hon. the Minister of Natural Resources
10. The Hon. the Minister of Public Works	10. The Hon. the Minister of Public Works
11. The Hon. the Minister of Railways	11. The Hon. the Minister of Railways
12. The Hon. the Minister of Transport	12. The Hon. the Minister of Transport
13. The Hon. the Minister of Tourism	13. The Hon. the Minister of Tourism
14. The Hon. the Minister of Agriculture	14. The Hon. the Minister of Agriculture
15. The Hon. the Minister of Industries	15. The Hon. the Minister of Industries
16. The Hon. the Minister of Commerce	16. The Hon. the Minister of Commerce
17. The Hon. the Minister of Labour	17. The Hon. the Minister of Labour
18. The Hon. the Minister of Health	18. The Hon. the Minister of Health
19. The Hon. the Minister of Education	19. The Hon. the Minister of Education
20. The Hon. the Minister of Finance	20. The Hon. the Minister of Finance

GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON

GOVERNOR-GENERAL

HIS EXCELLENCY MR. WILLIAM GOPALLAWA, M.B.E.

CABINET

[FORMED BY THE HON. DUDLEY SHELTON SENANAYAKE, March 1965]

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පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

නිල වාර්තාව

ලංකාවේ

හයවන පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ පළමුවන වාරය

නෛකශ්‍රීන් විරාජමාන දෙවන ඵලිසබෙත් රාජ්‍යයගේ

14 වන රාජ්‍ය වර්ෂය

61 වන කාණ්ඩය

1965-66 පාර්ලිමේන්තු වාරයේ 2 වන කාණ්ඩය

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

House of Representatives

1965 අගෝස්තු 9 වන සඳුදා

திங்கட்கிழமை, 9 ஓகஸ்ட், 1965

Monday, 9th August 1965

අ. හා. 2ට මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය රැස් විය. කථානායකතුමා [ශ්‍රීමත් ඇල්බට් ඒෆ්. පීරිස්, කේ. බී. ඊ.] මූලාසනයෙන් විය.

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.

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාර තුමාගෙන් ලත්

සන්දේශය

மகா தேசாதிபதியிடமிருந்து வந்த செய்தி

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාර උතුමාණන් වහන්සේගෙන් ලත් සන්දේශයක් මම දැන් කියවමි :

“ රජ වාසල
කොළඹ
ශ්‍රී ලංකාව
1965 ජූලි 29.

යොමුව :
අංක සී. 21/1965.
මහත්මයාණනි,

1946 යේ ලංකා (ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම) රාජ්‍යයේ 36(2) වැනි වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාර, පහත සඳහන් ආකාරයට

4—ආර් 7906 (65/8)

නම් කරන ලද ව්‍යවස්ථා කෙටුම්පත් වලට මහා රාජකීන් වහන්සේගේ ශ්‍රී නාමයෙන් මම අද දින අනුඥාව දුන් බව ගෞරව පූර්වකව ඔබට දන්වමි :

“An Act to amend the Bribery Act.”

“An Act to incorporate the Ceylon Railway Daily-paid Workers’ Benevolent Association.”

මේ වගට,

ඔබගේ කීකරු සේවක,

ඩබ්ලිව්. ගොපල් ලව,

අග්‍රාණ්ඩුකාර.

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රණ සභාවේ ගරු කථානායකතුමා.”

ලිපි ලේඛනාදිය පිළිගැන්වීම

சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பத்திரங்கள்

PAPERS PRESENTED

1964-65 අංක 6 දරණ පරිපූරක ඇස්තමේන්තුව. [අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති වෙනුවට ගරු ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන]

සභාමේසය මත තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

சபா பீடத்தில் இருக்க வேண்டுமென ஆணை யிடப்பட்டது.

Ordered to lie upon the Table.

(1) Sessional Paper XI of 1965. Annual Report of the Rubber Research Institute of Ceylon for the year 1963.

(2) Ten Food Control Orders, Nos. 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213 and 214 made by the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Co-operatives under Sections 4 (1), 4 (1) (i), 4 (1) (iv) and 4 (1) (vi) of the Food Control Act, No. 25 of 1950.—[ගරු එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා]

வலிக பிலிரு

வலிக பிலிரு

கனவெலய மன நிலய ஸுதுயபி நியைன கர்ன லே.

சபா பிடத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டுமென ஆணை யிடப்பட்டது.

Ordered to lie upon the Table.

புனவிலு வலிக பிலிரு

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

நுனெகிர் கிடபி ஸுதுயபி நியைன கர்ன லே :
வெலே நிரெமிநுன ஸக ஸேலா ஸக
ஸகஸாமிக நிரெமி நுன

கிழங்கிலங்கைக் கடதாசி ஆலைக் கூட்டுத் தாபனம்
விற்பனை உத்தியோகத்தரும் அணுக்க, நலன்புரி
உத்தியோகத்தரும்

EASTERN PAPER MILLS CORPORATION :
SALES AND PERSONNEL & WELFARE
OFFICERS

2. வெலேஸாலேஸ் லீ. ரந்நபால (பந்
கர்ன லே மன்றி)

(வைத்திய கலாநிதி ஏ. ரத்னபால—நிய
மன அங்கத்தவர்)

(Dr. A. Ratnapala—Appointed Member)

கரீமானு ஸா ஸிவர் கபயுது ஸுமகி
ஸை ஸுது பூனய: (அ) நுனெகிர்
கிடபி ஸுதுயபி நியைன கர்ன லே
கர் ஸுதி வெலே நிரெமி நுன ஸக ஸேலா
ஸக ஸுதுயபி நிரெமி நுன பந் கர்ன
லே லே கபர் கிநயன்கிடி லே? இவந்ஸே
ஸுதுயபி மோனலா? (அ) மோ நனது
வலு பந்விதி கிரிமல பூமல, சில ஸுது
லேஸர்நமேந்நுல ஸுது ஸா பிவஸர்நல ப
கர்நு லுலுவே? நோ ஸுது நலி, லீ
மந்? (அ) கிநலி வுபுஸ் கும் மன
இவந் பந் கலே? இவந் லுலு
லுலெ வுபுஸ் கைபமலே?

கைத்தொழில் கடற்றொழில் அமைச்சரைக்
கேட்ட வினா : (அ) கிழங்கிலங்கைக் கடதாசி
ஆலைக் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தின் தற்போதைய
விற்பனை உத்தியோகத்தரும் அணுக்க, நலன்
புரி உத்தியோகத்தரும் எப்பொழுது நிய
மிக்கப்பட்டார்கள்? அவர்களின் தகைமை

கள் யாவை? (அ) இப்பதவிகள் நியமனங்
கள் செய்யப்படுமுன்னர், சேவைக்குள்ளேயும்
வெளியேயும் விளம்பரம் செய்யப்பட்டனவா?
இல்லையெனில் ஏன்? (இ) அவர்கள் என்ன
சம்பள அளவுத் திட்டத்தில் நியமிக்கப்
பட்டார்கள்? அவர்களின் தற்போதைய
சம்பளங்களென்ன?

asked the Minister of Industries and
Fisheries: (a) When were the
present Sales Officer and the Person-
nel and Welfare Officer of the Eastern
Paper Mills Corporation appointed
and what are their qualifications?
(b) Were these posts advertised with-
in the service and outside before the
appointments were made? If not,
why? (c) On what salary scale were
they appointed and what are their
present salaries?

லா. கி. பி. ஸு. ஸுதுலர்நெ (கரீமானு
ஸா ஸிவர் ஸுமகி)

(கௌரவ ல. பி. ஸு. குணவர்தன—கைத்
தொழில், கடற்றொழில் அமைச்சர்)

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

(a) The Sales Officer and the
Personnel & Welfare Officer of the
Eastern Paper Mills Corporation
were appointed on 1.2.64 and 11.5.64,
respectively. The Sales Officer has
passed the B. A. (Ceylon) and the
Associate Membership Examination
of the Institute of Transport, London.
The Personnel and Welfare Officer is
a qualified Proctor of the Supreme
Court and a Notary Public.
(b) These posts were not advertised.
In the opinion of the Board of
Directors there were no suitable
employees within the corporation to
take on these responsible functions.
In pursuance of a Ministry directive
that priority be given to staff retren-
ched from Oil Companies in filling
existing vacancies, these two officers
were interviewed, found suitable and
appointed. (c) (i) The Sales Officer
—Salary scale Rs. 4,800—10 x 480—
Rs. 9,600. Present Salary—Rs. 520
(basic) on this scale. (ii) Personnel
and Welfare Officer—Salary scale
Rs. 4,800—10 x 480—Rs. 9,600. Present
Salary—Rs. 520 on this scale.

உலக பிழை

වෘත්ති විලිතුරු

[ବୈଦ୍ୟାଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ଚର୍ଚ୍ଚାବଳୀ]

கொண்டு இந்நாட்டுக்குத் தேவையான பயிற்சி ஏடுகள் முழுவதையும் உற்பத்தி செய்வதோடு மேலதிக உற்பத்தியை பர்மா போன்ற பிற நாடுகளுக்கும் ஏற்றுமதி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கூட்டுத்தாபனம் எண்ணிற்றல்லவா? (ஊ) பயிற்சி ஏடுகளை உற்பத்தி செய்து கூட்டுத்தாபனத்துக்கு வழங்குவதற்கு பயிற்சி ஏடுகளை உற்பத்தி செய்யும் தனிப்பட்ட உற்பத்தியாளர்களுக்கு ஓடர்கள் கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றனவென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா?

asked the Minister of Industries and Fisheries: (a) When was the Exercise Book Making Machine purchased by the Eastern Paper Mills Corporation? (b) By whom and at what cost was it purchased? (c) Was the Minister's approval obtained prior to the purchase of this machine? (d) Is the machine working to full capacity? If not, why? (e) Was it not the intention of the corporation to produce the entire country's requirements of exercise books with this machine and in addition export the excess to other countries like Burma? (f) Is he aware that orders are being given to private manufacturers of exercise books to make and supply exercise books to the corporation?

ගරු ඩී. පී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන

(கௌரவ டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன)

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

(a) In 1962. (b) By the corporation for Rs. 487,000 (inclusive of spare parts). (c) Yes. (d) The machine is not worked to full capacity. There are 13 other manufacturers of exercise books in the private sector, and working this machine to full capacity would have adversely affected them. (e) It was the intention of the corporation to produce the entire requirements of exercise books of the country through this machine as well as through the private manufacturers, so that the excess produced could be exported to foreign countries. But subsequently restriction on imports of paper having been imposed by the

Government, the mill at Valaichchenai has been compelled to produce other varieties of paper, and so no surplus for export will be available till self-sufficiency in paper is reached. (f) Complaints were received from time to time from schools and other genuine users that exercise books could not be obtained from the approved manufacturers or from dealers. The corporation therefore itself obtained supplies from the manufacturers and issued to such persons.

මහා භාරකරු : විහාර ආදිය පාලනය කිරීම

பொது நம்பிக்கையாளர் : விகாரை முதலியவைகளை
நிர்வகித்தல்

PUBLIC TRUSTEE : ADMINISTRATION OF
VIHARES ETC.

5. පී. බී. විජයසූත්තර මයා. (කිරිආලේල)

(திரு. பி. பி. விஜயசுந்தர—கிரியஸ்)

(Mr. P. B. Wijesundara—Kiriella)

අධිකරණ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු
ලේකම්ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) විහාර
යක් හෝ පූජනීය ස්ථානයක් හෝ මහා
භාරකරුගේ පාලනය යටතට ගනු ලබන්
තේ කුමන හේතූන් උඩදැයි එතුමා ප්‍රකාශ
කරන්නවාද? (ආ) එවැනි පූජනීය ස්ථාන
මහා භාරකරුගේ පාලනය යටතට ගෙන
එන්නේ ඒවාට ලැබෙන ආදායම උඩ බව
එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) මහා භාරකරුගේ
පාලනය යටතට ගෙන ඒම සඳහා විහාරය
කට නිඛිය යුතු අඩුම මාසික ආදායම එතුමා
සඳහන් කරන්නවාද?

நீதி அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) விகாரை அல்லது வழிபாட்டிற்குரிய இடம் ஒன்று பொது நம்பிக்கைப் பொறுப்பாளரின் நிர்வாகத்தின் கீழ் எவ்வடிப்படையில் கொண்டுவரப்படுகின்ற தென்பதை அவர் கூறுவாரா? (ஆ) அதற்கைய வழிபாட்டிற்குரிய இடங்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கும் வருவாயின் அடிப்படையிற்றான் அவை பொது நம்பிக்கைப் பொறுப்பாளரின் நிர்வாகத்தின் கீழ் கொண்டுவரப்படுகின்றன வென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) விகாரை ஒன்றனை பொது நம்பிக்கைப் பொறுப்பாளரின் நிர்வாகத்தின் கீழ் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு அதன் மாத வருவாய் குறைந்தது எவ்வளவாயிருக்க வேண்டுமென்பதை அவர் கூறுவாரா?

වංචික පිළිතුරු

මාවික පිළිතුරු

asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice : (a) Will he state the grounds on which a vihare or a place of worship is brought under the administration of the Public Trustee ? (b) Is he aware that such places of worship are brought under the administration of the Public Trustee on the basis of the income they receive ? (c) Will he state the minimum monthly income a vihare should have to bring it under the administration of the Public Trustee ?

එම්. එච්. එම්. නයිතා මරික්කාර් මයා.
(අධිකරණ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු
ලේකම්)

(ஜனாப் எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்கார்—
நீதி அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikkar—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice)

(a) (i) When the funds of the vihare are mismanaged; (ii) When the vihare itself is mismanaged; or (iii) When the temporalities belonging to the vihare are mismanaged; (iv) When they are of religious or national importance. (b) No. There are vihares and temples which have been brought under the Ordinances although they receive little or no income. (c) The Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance does not stipulate a minimum monthly income which a temple should have for the purpose of bringing it under Section 4 (1) of the Ordinance. There are at the present time under the administration of the Public Trustee temples whose incomes are from Rs. 400 per annum upwards.

කිරිඳුල්ල ඡන්දදායක කොට්ඨාශයට
සමාදාන විනිශ්චයකාරවරුන්

கிரியெல்லைக்குச் சமாதான நீதிபதி

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR KIRIELLA

6. විජයසූත්‍ර දර මයා.

(திரு. விஜேசுந்தர)

(Mr. Wijesundara)

අධිකරණ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු
ලේකම්ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) 1960
ජූලි මාසයේ සිට කිරිඇල්ල රෝහල

කොට්ඨාශය සඳහා එක් සමාදාන විනිශ්චයකාර වරයෙකුවත් පත් කර නැති බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) කීරිඇල්ල ඡන්දදායක කොට්ඨාශය සඳහා පත් කරන ලද සමාදාන විනිශ්චයකාරවරුන් බොහෝ දෙනෙකුගේ පදිංචිය කොළඹ බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) එසේ හෙයින්, රත්න පුර දිසාපති විසින් නිර්දේශ කර ඇති අය සමාදාන විනිශ්චයකාරවරුන් වශයෙන් කීරිඇල්ල ඡන්දදායක කොට්ඨාශයට පත් කිරීමට එතුමා කටයුතු කරනවාද?

நீதி அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) 1960 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை மாதத்திலிருந்து கிரியெல்லைத் தேர்தல் தொகுதிக்கு சமாதான நீதிபதி ஒருவரேனும் நியமிக்கப்படவில்லை என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) கிரியெல்லைத் தேர்தல் தொகுதிக்கு நியமிக்கப்பட்ட சமாதான நீதிபதிகளுள் அனேகமானோரின் நிலையான வதிவிடங்கள் கொழும்பில் உள்ளன என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) எனவே, இரத்தினபுரி அரசாங்க அதிபரால் சிபார்சு செய்யப்பட்டவர்களை கிரியெல்லைத் தேர்தல் தொகுதிக்கு சமாதான நீதிபதிகளாக நியமிப்பதற்கு அவர் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுப்பாரா?

asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice : (a) Is he aware that not a single Justice of the Peace has been appointed for Kiriella electorate since July 1960 ? (b) Is he aware that most of the Justices of the Peace who have been appointed for Kiriella have their permanent residences in Colombo ? (c) Will he, therefore, take steps to appoint as Justices of the Peace those who have been recommended by the Government Agent, Ratnapura, for Kiriella electorate ?

නයිනා මරික්කාර් මය.

(ஜனாப் நயினா மரிக்கார்)

(Mr. Naina Marikar)

(a) Yes. No Justice of the Peace was appointed for the Kiriella electorate under the last Government.

(b) Of the four Justices of the Peace of the Kiriella electorate, two would appear to be resident for the greater part of the time in Colombo.

(c) If more Justices of the Peace are found to be necessary for this area a sufficient number of new appointments will be made, and when doing

[නයිනා මරික්කාර් මයා.]

so the claims of those who have been recommended by the Government Agent will be given due weight.

රත්නපුර පළාත් ආණ්ඩු සභාවට විරුද්ධව
එල්ලාකර තිබෙන චෝදනා පරීක්ෂා කිරීම

நகரசபை, இரத்தினபுரி : ஊழல் குற்றச்சாட்டுக்கள்
பற்றி விசாரணை

U. C., RATNAPURA : INQUIRY INTO
ALLEGATIONS OF CORRUPTION

8. ඩී. පී. ආර්ථික මයා. (රත්නපුර)

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆட்டிகல்—இரத்தினபுரி)
(Mr. D. P. Attygalle—Ratnapura)

පළාත් පාලන ඇමතියේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) රත්න පුර පළාත් ආණ්ඩු සභාවට විරුද්ධව මහජනයා විසින් නගා ඇති චෝදනා ගැන පරීක්ෂා කිරීම සඳහා කොමිසමක් පත් කරන ලෙස ආණ්ඩුවෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටින ලද යෝජනාවක් එම පළාත් ආණ්ඩු සභාව විසින් 1963 පෙබරවාරි 9 වැනි දින සම්මත කර ගත් බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) මේ චෝදනා ගැන පරීක්ෂා කිරීම සඳහා කොමිසමක් පත් කිරීමටත් එම කොමිෂන් සභාවෙන් වරදකරුවන් වශයෙන් නම් කෙරෙන අයට දඬුවම්දීමටත් එතුමා ඉක්මණින් කටයුතු කරනවාද? (ඉ) අනාගතයේදී මෙම පළාත් ආණ්ඩු සභාවේ පිරිසිදු පාලනයක් පවත්වාගෙන යෑමට එතුමා කටයුතු කරනවාද?

உள்ளூராட்சி அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) இரத்தினபுரி நகரசபையில் நிலவும் ஊழல்கள் சம்பந்தமாகப் பொதுமக்களால் செய்யப் பட்ட குற்றச்சாட்டுக்கள் பற்றி விசாரணை செய்வதற்கு ஆணைக்குழுவொன்றை நியமிக்கும்படி அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளும் தீர்மானமொன்று, 1963, பெப்ரவரி 9 ஆம் தேதி இரத்தினபுரி நகரசபையினால் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டதென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இக்குற்றச்சாட்டுக்கள் பற்றி விசாரணை செய்வதற்கு ஆணைக்குழுவொன்றை நியமிப்பதற்கும் அவ்வாணைக்குழுவினால் குற்றவாளிகளைக் காணப்படுவோரைத் தண்டிப்பதற்கும் அவர் விரைவில் நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்வாரா? (இ) நகரசபையை இனிமேல் தூய நிருவாகத்தின் கீழ் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு அவர் நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்வாரா?

asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Local Government:

(a) Is he aware that a resolution was passed by the Urban Council, Ratnapura, on 9th February 1963, requesting the Government to appoint a commission to inquire into the allegations of corruption made by the public against the urban council? (b) Will he take early steps to appoint a commission to inquire into these allegations and to punish those who are found guilty by the commission? (c) Will he take steps to have a clean administration in the urban council in future?

ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස මයා. (පළාත් පාලන
ආමතියේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. ஆர். பிரேமதாசு—உள்ளுராட்சி அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. R. Premadasa—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Local Government)

(අ) ඔව්. (ආ) නැත. නගර සභාවේ වැඩ කරගෙන යෑම ගැන පරීක්ෂාකර බලා අඩු ලුහුඬුකම් ඇතොත්, ඒවා හරි ගැස්සීමට ගරු ඇමතිතුමා විසින් පාලන කටයුතු කරනු ලැබේ. (ඇ) ඔව්.

සම්පකාර සංගම් කාරක සභා

கூட்டுறவுச் சமாசங்களின் செயற் குழுக்கள்

CO-OPERATIVE UNION COMMITTEES

9. එල්. සී. ද සිල්වා මයා. (බලපිටිය)

(திரு. எல். சீ. டி சில்வா—பலப்பிட்டிய)
(Mr. L. C. de Silva—Balapitiya)

වෘණිජ හා වෙළඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) වර්තමාන රජය බලයට පත්වූ දින සිට සමුපකාර සංගම් කීයක කාරක සභා විසුරුවා හැර තිබේද? (ආ) මේ එක් එක් සංගමයට විරුද්ධව තිබූ පැමිණිලි මොනවාද? (ඉ) සමුපකාර සංවර්ධන කොමසාරිස් තුමා මේ කාරක සභා විසුරුවා හැරීම නිර්දේශ කර ඇත්තේ මෙම පැමිණිලි ගැන පරීක්ෂණයක් පැවැත්වීමෙන් පසුවද? (ඊ) මෙම සංගම්වල අලුත් කාරක සභා තෝරා ගැනීම සඳහා ඒවායේ මහා සභා රැස් කරවන ලෙස එතුමා සමුපකාර සංවර්ධන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට නියෝග කරනවාද? (උ) එසේ නම්, ඒ කවදාද? නොඑසේ නම් ඒ මන්ද?

මාවික පිළිතුරු

வர்த்தக, வியாபார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியைக் கேட்ட வினா :
(அ) தற்போதைய அரசாங்கம் பதவியேற்றதன் பின்னர் கூட்டுறவுச் சமாசங்களின் செயற் குழுக்கள் எத்தனை கலைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன? (ஆ) இச்சமாசங்கள் ஒவ்வொன்றுக்கு மெதிராகச் செய்யப்பட்ட குற்றச்சாட்டுக்கள் யாவை? (இ) இக்குற்றச்சாட்டுக்கள் சம்பந்தமாக விசாரணைகள் நடாத்திய பின்னர்தான் கூட்டுறவு அபிவிருத்தி ஆணையாளர் இச்செயற் குழுக்களைக் கலைக்கும்படி சிபார்சு செய்துள்ளாரா? (ஈ) புதிய செயற் குழுக்களைத் தெரிவு செய்யுமுகமாக இச்சமாசங்களின் பொதுக்கூட்டங்களைக் கூட்டும்படி அவர் கூட்டுறவு அபிவிருத்தித் திணைக்களத்துக்கு கட்டளையிடுவாரா? (உ) ஆமெனில் எப்பொழுது? இல்லையெனில் ஏன்?

asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Commerce and Trade: (a) How many Committees of Co-operative Unions have been dissolved since the present Government came into power? (b) What were the complaints against each of these Unions? (c) Has the Commissioner of Co-operative Development recommended the dissolution of these committees after inquiries had been held into these complaints? (d) Will he order the Department for Co-operative Development to convene the general meetings of these unions to enable them to elect the new committees? (e) If so, when, and, if not, why?

එස්. එම්. පීරිස් මයා. (ව්‍යාපෘති හා වෙළඳ
ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. எஸ். ஏ. பிரிஸ்—வர்த்தக, வியாபார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

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

Mr. Speaker, the Answer is a long one. May I have your permission to table it?

කම්පන සෙනරත්

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

If it is a very long reply, it might be tabled and it will be printed in the HANSARD.

මාමික ප්‍රියකරු

ඇ. ස්. එ. පී. රි. ස්. ම. ස.

(திரு. எஸ். ஏ. பீரிஸ்)

(Mr. S. A. Peeris)

Is that in Order ?

කළානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Yes.

පිළිතුර පහත සඳහන් පරිදිය :

விடை பின்வருமாறு :

The Answer is as follows :

(අ) 1965.3.23 සිට 1965.7.7 දක්වා කාලය තුළ විවිධ සේවා සම්ප්‍රකාර සමිති සංගම් තුනක කාරක සභා විසුරුවා හැර තිබේ.
එනම් :—

- (1) සීමාසහිත දෙනුවර වෙළඳසැල් හා විවිධ සේවා සමුපකාර සමිති සංගමය, පිළිමතලාව.
- (2) සීමාසහිත ගාලු විවිධ සේවා සමුපකාර සමිති සංගමය, ගාල්ල.
- (3) සීමාසහිත බටහිර පස්ශොදුන් කෝරළයේ විවිධ සේවා සමුපකාර සමිති සංගමය, මතුගම.

(ආ) 1. 1965.4.15 දින ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද චෝදනා පත්‍රය අනුව සීමාසහිත දෙනුවර වෙළඳසැල් හා විවිධ සේවා සමුපකාර සමිති සංගමයේ කාරක සභාව පහත සඳහන් වරදවල් සිදු කර ඇත.

- (1) විශේෂ බලපත්‍ර උඩ චන්ද අපේක්ෂක
යෙකුට පමණක් ලබාගත හැකි වූ ශබ්ද
විකාශන යන්ත්‍රයක් චන්ද අපේක්ෂක
යෙක් වූ සංගමයේ සභාපති තැන්පත්
ටී. බී. ජයසුන්දර මහතාගේ නියෝගය
පරිදි සංගමයේ සාමාන්‍යාධිකාරී තැන
විසින් මිලයට ගැනීම සඳහා සංගමයට
අයත් රු. 2,137 ක් වියදම් කිරීම
සම්බන්ධව සභාපති සහ සාමාන්‍යාධිකාරී
තැනට විරුද්ධව විනයානුකූලව කටයුතු
නොකිරීම.
- (2) ඉහත සඳහන් ශබ්ද විකාශන යන්ත්‍රය
සංගමයට ගෙනා පසු සංගමයටත් ලාභ
යක් ඇතිවන පරිදි, මුදල් ගෙවා ගැනීමට
සභාපති තැන්පත් ජයසුන්දර මහතා
සාමාන්‍යාධිකාරී තැනට පොරොන්දුවක් දී
නිබුණ නමුත් එම පොරොන්දුව අනුව
කටයුතු නොකිරීම නිසා යථෝක්ත
ශබ්ද විකාශන යන්ත්‍රය සංගමයේ
ප්‍රයෝජනය සඳහා තබා ගැනීමට කාරක
සභාව තීරණය කිරීම.

වෘත්ත පිළිතුරු

(3) මෙම කරුණ සම්බන්ධව 65.2.19 වෙනි දින ගත් තීරණය පහත සඳහන් අන්දමට වාර්තාගත කිරීමෙන් ශබ්ද විකාශන යන්ත්‍රය මිලදී ගැනීම සම්බන්ධව ඉතිහාසය සැඟවීමට ප්‍රයත්න දැරීම:—

“ශබ්ද විකාශන යන්ත්‍රයක් ගැනීම සහ එය කුලියට දීම: ස.තො.සේ. ආයතන යෙන් මිලයට ගෙන කුලියට දීම සුදුසු බව තීරණය කෙරිණ.”

2. 1965.4.17 දින ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද චෝදනා පත්‍රය අනුව සීමාසහිත ගාලු විවිධ සේවා සමුපකාර සමිති සංගමයේ කාරක සභාවට විරුද්ධව නගන ලද චෝදනා මෙසේ ය:—

(1) 1962.3.3 වෙනි දින තෝරා පත්වූ කාරක සභාව ඊට පසුව 1963, 1964 සහ 1965 වර්ෂවල මාර්තු මස අන්තිම විමට පෙර සංවත්සරික මහා සභා රැස්වීම් තුනක් පැවැත්විය යුතුව තිබුණේ. මෙයින් සංවත්සරික මහා සභා රැස්වීමක් 1963.12.7 වැනි දින පවත්වා ඇතත්, එම රැස්වීම අතරමගදී නතර කර ඇත. එම නතර කළ රැස්වීම නැවත පැවැත්වීමට කටයුතු කර නැත. ඊළඟට පැවැත්විය යුතු සංවත්සරික රැස්වීම දෙකද පැවැත්වීමට විධිවිධාන යොදා නැත. මෙයින් සංගමයේ 18(2) වෙනි අතුරු ව්‍යවස්ථාව කඩකර ඇත.

(2) එම අතුරු ව්‍යවස්ථාව යටතේම හමසකට වරක්වත් සංගමයේ සැලකිය යුතුව තිබෙන කරුණු ගැන කටයුතු කිරීම සඳහා සාමාන්‍ය මහා සභා රැස්වීම් පැවැත්විය යුතුව ඇත. එසේ එක අඩි වාර්ෂික මහා සභා රැස්වීමක්වත් නොකැඳවා එම අතුරු ව්‍යවස්ථාව නැවතත් කඩකර ඇත.

(3) 1964 මැයි මස සිට 1965 ජනවාරි අන්තිම දක්වා වූ මාස නවය ඇතුළත වූ කාලසීමාව තුළ අවශ්‍ය ගණපූර්ණය නොමැතිකම නිසා කාරක සභා රැස්වීම් දහයක්ම පැවැත්වීමට නොහැකි වී ඇත. එනම්: 1964 මැයි 29 වෙනි දින, ජූලි 18 වෙනි දින, අගෝස්තු 15 වෙනි දින, සැප්තැම්බර් 1 වෙනි, 7 වෙනි, 9 වෙනි හා 18 වෙනි දිනවල, දෙසැම්බර් 5 වෙනි හා 31 වෙනි දිනවල සහ 1965 30 වෙනි දින.

සැප්තැම්බර් මාසයේදී හතර වතාවක්ම රැස්වීම් මෙසේ කල් දමනට සිදුවූ නිසා ඊළඟ රැස්වීමේ දී සාකච්ඡා කිරීමට කරුණු 28 ක් එකතු වී තිබුණේ වී නමුත්, ඊටපසුව පැවැත් වූ ඔක්තෝබර් 10 වෙනි දින රැස්වීමේ දී එම කරුණු 28 න් 4 ක් පමණක් සාකච්ඡා කර ඇත්තේ.

වෘත්ත පිළිතුරු

මෙයින් සංගමයේ 23 වෙනි අතුරු ව්‍යවස්ථාව කඩකලා පමණක් නොව, සංගමයේ කටයුතු හා පාලනය ගැන අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රමාණ උනන්දුව නොමැතිව හා වගකීමෙන් තොරව කාරක සභාව ක්‍රියා කරන බව පිළිබිඹු කර ඇත.

(4) සංගමයට මුරුකරුවෙකු හා ගොඩනැගිලි ඔවර්සියර්වරු ආදී සේවකයින් පත් කිරීමේදී පිළිගත් ක්‍රියා මාර්ගයක් අනුගමනය නොකර හිතුවමයට පත්වීම් කර ඇත.

(5) 1964 ජුනි 10 වෙනි දින කාරක සභා රැස්වීමේදී කාරක සභිකයෙකු වූ එච්. කේ. එඩ්මන් මහතා ගොඩනැගිලි කොන්ත්‍රාත් අංශයේ කටයුතු භාර නිලධාරී තැන වශයෙන් පත්කර ඔහුට, එම කටයුතුවල නිරතවන දිනකට රු. 10 බැගින්ද, ගමන් ගාස්තු වශයෙන් සැතපුම්කට ශත 59 බැගින්ද ගෙවීමට තීරණය කර ඒ සඳහා උප කොමසාරිස් තැනගේ අනුමතය ලැබීමට පෙර එම ගෙවීම් කර ඇත.

3. 1965.2.17 වන දින ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද චෝදනා පත්‍රය අනුව සීමාසහිත බටහිර පස්සොදන් කෝරළයේ විවිධ සේවා සමුපකාර සමිති සංගමයේ කාරක සභාවේ වැරදි මෙසේ ය:—

(1) මෙම සංගමය විසින් භාරගෙන තිබෙන කොන්ත්‍රාත්වලට අවශ්‍ය බඩු, එනම්: රුපියල් 1,30,000 කට අධික වටිනාකම ඇති, ලී, ගල්, ගඩොල්, වැලි ආදිය මිලදී ගැනීමට ටෙන්ඩර් පත් නොකැඳවා සංගමයේ පාලක ලේකම් වන ඩී. බලිබ්බි. ගුණරත්න මහතාට රිසි පරිදි මිලයට ගැනීමට ඉඩ හැරීම හා ගොඩනැගිලි කොන්ත්‍රාත් අංශයේ වැඩ ගැන නිසි පරිදි විමසිලිමත් නොවීම.

(2) කොන්ත්‍රාත්වලට අවශ්‍ය ලී සපයා ගැනීම පිණිස කිසිම කොන්දේසියක් නොමැතිව වරින්වර රුපියල් 300 සිට රු. 2,000 දක්වා මුදල් ප්‍රමාණයක් කීප විටක්ම එකම ලී කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරු වෙත වන ගුරුසිංහ නමැති අයට අත්තිකාරම් වශයෙන්, ලී අවශ්‍ය දිනට මාස කීපයකට කලින්, මුදල් ගෙවීම නිසා සංගමය විසින් බැංකුවෙන් ලබාගත් අයිරාවට අවශ්‍ය නැති පොලී ගෙවීමට සිදුවීම.

(3) සංගමය මගින් ලබාගත් පාරවල් සෑදීමේ කොන්ත්‍රාත් වෙත අය ලවා උප කොන්ත්‍රාත් වශයෙන් කිරීමට සංගමයේ පාලක ලේකම් වන, ඩී. බලිබ්බි. ගුණරත්න මහතාට ඉඩහැර තිබීමෙන් සමුපකාර ප්‍රතිපත්තිවලට පටහැණිව පුද්ගලික ව්‍යාපාරිකයින්ට ඔවුන්ගේ ව්‍යාපාරගෙන යාමට කෙලින්ම හෝ අනියම් ක්‍රමයෙන් හෝ අනුබල දීම.

- (4) කොන්ත්‍රාත් සඳහා මිලයට ගන්නා ලද බඩු තොග පිළිබඳව පාලන ක්‍රමයක් ඇති කිරීමට නිසි පියවර නොගැනීම; මේ හේතුවෙන් මුදල් හා බඩු තොග විශාල අන්දමින් අනවශ්‍ය ලෙස කොන්ත්‍රාත් අංශයෙන් වැයවීමට ඉඩ හැරීම.
- (5) සංගමය මගින් පාලනය වන ගබඩාවල තරක් වූ බඩු අස්කිරීම ගැන කාරක සභාව සොයා නොබලා, පාලක ලේකම් මහතා විසින් එම ගබඩාවලට ගොස් එවැනි බඩු පරීක්ෂාකර නොබලා ගබඩා භාරකරුවන් විසින් ප්‍රධාන කාර්යාලයට ගෙනවිත් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද තරක් වූ බඩු ලැයිස්තු අනුමත කිරීමට ඉඩ දී තිබීම.
- (6) බඩු අඩුවීම් සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඇතැම් ගබඩා භාරකරුවන් ගෙන් සංගමයට කලක සිට මුදල් අයවීමට නිබියදින්, ඔවුන් සේවයේ තබාගෙන සිටීම සහ එම මුදල් අයකර ගැනීමට සුදුසු ලෙස ක්‍රියා නොකිරීම.
- (7) සංගමයේ ගණන් තැබීම සහ පාලනය අතින් ප්‍රමාණවත් අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයක් ඇති කිරීමට නොහැකිවන පරිදි සමහර කාරක සභික මහතුන්ගෙන්, පාලක ලේකම් මහතාගෙන් කිවවුන් දැකීමත් සංගමයේ සේවයට පත්කිරීම සහ ඔවුන්ගේ වැරදිවලට නිසි දඩුවම් නොදීම.
- (8) සලාක සහල් විකිණීමට බලය නොලත් සිල්ලර ගබඩාවලට ඒවා විකිණීමට ඉඩ හැරීමෙන් සංගමයේ තොග ගබඩාකරුවන්ට නීතිවිරෝධී ලෙස සලාක සහල් විකිණීමට අනුබල දීම. සති අන්තයේ ඉතිරිවන සහල් ප්‍රමාණය කළුතර නියෝජ්‍ය ආහාර පාලකතුමා වෙත හරි ආකාරව ප්‍රකාශයට පත් නොකර, සහල් කුපන් රෙජිස්ටරයේ හිතාමතා වැරදි අන්දමින් ලිවීමට ගබඩා භාරකරුවන්ට ඉඩ හැරීම නිසා රජයට යායුතු මුදලක් වසන් කිරීමට ඉඩ සැලැස්වීම.
- (9) සමහර සේවක මහතුන්ට ගෙවිය යුතු මුදලට වඩා වැටුප් වශයෙන් වැඩිපුර මුදල් ගෙවීමට ඉඩහැර තිබීම ගැන කිසිවක් සොයා නොබැලීම.
- (10) සාමාන්‍ය වෙළඳ ජනයාට නිබන්ධ ප්‍රඥාවෙන් හා උනන්දුවෙන් තොරව සංගමයේ කටයුතු පාලනය කිරීම හේතු කොට ගෙන 64.3.3 දිනට අවසන් වූ මාස තුන තුළ සංගමය විසින් පිළියෙල කරන ලද ගිණුම් අනුව රු. 24,045.92 ශුද්ධ පාඩමක් සිදුවීම.

(ඉ) ඔව්. සමුපකාර සමිති රෙජිස්ට්‍රාර් වරයා ඔහුගේ තීරණයන් ගෙන ඇත්තේ සමුපකාර සමිති ආඥාපණතේ අංක 43 (1) වගන්තිය යටතේ ක්‍රියා කිරීමෙන් පසුව යි.

(ඊ) සමුපකාර සමිති ආශ්‍රිතව අංක 43 වගන්තිය යටතේ රෙජිස්ත්‍රාර්වරයා විසින් යථා කාලයේ දී කාරක සභාවලට පාලනය පැවරීම පිළිබඳව තීරණය කරනු ඇත.

(උ) සංගම්වල කටයුතු පිළිබඳ පරිපාලනය හා කළමනා දැ යථා තත්වයකට පත් කරනු ලැබුවාහින් පසු ආඥාපණතේ අංක 43 වගන්තිය යටතේ මහ සභා රැස්වීම් පවත්වා එම කටයුතු පිළිබඳ පරිපාලන හා කළමනා දැ කිරීම් කාරක සභාවලට ආපසු පවරනු ලැබේ.

(அ) மூன்று பல நோக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கச் சமாசங்களின் செயற்குழுக்கள் 23. 3. 65 இற்கும் 7.7.65 இற்குமிடையில் கலைக்கப்பட்டன. அவை வருமாறு :

(1) வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட தேனுவர கூட்டுற
றவு ஸ்ரோர்ஸ், பல நோக்கு கூட்டுற
வுச் சங்கச் சமாசம்—பிவிமாத்த
லாவை.

(2) வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட காலி பல நோக்
சூக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கச் சமாசம்—காலி.

(3) வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட பஸ்யோதன் கோறளை மேற்கு பல நோக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கச் சமாசம்—மத்துகாமம்.

(ஆ) (1) 15.4.65 இல் அனுப்பப்பட்ட குற்றச் சாட்டுத்தாளின் பிரகாரம் வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட தேனுவர கூட்டுறவு ஸ்ரோர்ஸ், பல நோக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கச் சமாசம் பின்வருவனவற்றிற் குற்றமானதெனக் கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்டது.

1. தேர்தலுக்கு நிற்கும் ஓர் அபேட்சகரினால் விசேட அனுமதிச் சீட்டின் பேரில் வாங்கக்கூடியதாகவுள்ள ஒலிபெருக்கியொன்றினை வாங்குவதற்காக, பாராளுமன்றத் தேர்தலுக்கு அபேட்சகராக நின்றவரும், சங்கத் தலைவருமான திரு. ரீ. பி. ஜயசந்தராவின் உத்தரவின் பேரில் சங்கத்தின் நிதியிலிருந்து 2,137 ரூபா உபயோகித்ததற்காகத் தலைவருக்கும் ஜெனரல் மனேஜருக்கும் எதிராக ஒழுக்காற்று நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கத் தவறியமை.

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2. தலைவரான திரு. ஜயசந்திரா சங்கத்திற்காக ஒலிபெருக்கியொன்றினை லாபத்தில் விலக்கு வாங்கித் தருவதாக ஜெனரல் மனேஜருடன் செய்துள்ள ஒப்பந்த வாக்கினை அவர் நிறைவேற்றாததனால், சங்கத்தின் உபயோகத்திற்காக மேற்சொன்ன ஒலிபெருக்கி பாவிக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்னும் செயற்குழுவின் தீர்மானம்.

3. 19.2.65 இல் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டுப் பின்வரும் தீர்மானத்தை எழுதியமையினால் ஒலிபெருக்கி வாங்குவது சம்பந்தமான உண்மைகளை மறைப்பதற்கு எத்தனித்தமை.

“ஒலிபெருக்கி வாங்குவதும் வாடகைக்குக் கொடுப்பதும்; கூ.மொ.வி. ஸ்தாபனத்திடமிருந்து ஒலிபெருக்கியொன்றினை விலக்கு வாங்கி வாடகைக்கு விடுவதென்று தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது”

(2) 17.4.65 இல் அனுப்பப்பட்ட குற்றச் சாட்டுத்தாளின் பிரகாரம் வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட காலி பல நோக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கச் சமாசத்திற்கு எதிரான குற்றச் சாட்டுக்கள் பின்வருமாறு :

1. 3.3.62 இல் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்ட செயற்குழு 1963, 1964, 1965 ம் ஆண்டுகளில் வருடந்தோறும் பங்குனி மாதத்திற்கு முன்பு வருடாந்தக் கூட்டங்களை நடாத்தியிருக்க வேண்டும். 7.12.63 இல் ஓர் வருடாந்தக் கூட்டம் நடைபெற்றதாயினும் நிகழ்ச்சிகள் எல்லாம் நிறைவேற்றப்படமுன்னர் இக்கூட்டம் ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது. ஆனால், பின்னர் ஓர் பொதுக் கூட்டத்தைக் கூடுவதற்கு ஓர் நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை. அடுத்த இரு வருடாந்தக் கூட்டங்களையும் கூடுவதற்கு நடவடிக்கைகளொன்றும் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை. இதனால் 18 (2) துணை விதி மீறப்பட்டது.

2. முடிவுபெற அலுவல்களை ஆலோசிப்பதற்காக இத்துணை விதியின் பிரகாரம் ஆறு மாதங்களுக்கொருதரமாவது பொதுக் கூட்டங்களை நடாத்தியிருக்க வேண்டும். இவ்வகையான பொதுக் கூட்டங்கள் நடைபெறவில்லை. இதனால் இத்துணை விதி மறுமுறையும் மீறப்பட்டது.

3. 1964 மே மாதம் தொடக்கம் 1965 ஜனவரி மாதம் வரையான 9 மாதங்களுள் நடைபெற்ற 10 செயற்குழுக் கூட்டங்கள் கூட்டம் கூடுவதற்குரிய நிறைவேண்ணினர் சமூகமளிக்காமையினால் ஒத்தி வைக்கப்பட வேண்டியதாயிற்று. இக் கூட்டங்கள் 29.5.64, 15.8.64, 1.9.64, 7.9.64, 9.9.64, 18.9.64, 5.12.64, 31.12.64, 30.1.65 இல் நடைபெற்றவையாகும். செப்டம்பர் மாதத்தில் நான்கு தரம் இக் கூட்டங்கள் ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட வேண்டி வந்ததனால், ஒக்டோபர் 10 ந்திகதி நடைபெற்ற கூட்டத்தில் 28 விஷயங்கள் ஆலோசனைக்கு வந்தன. ஆனால், இவற்றில் நான்கு விஷயங்கள் மாதிரி அக் கூட்டத்தில் ஆலோசனைக்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டன.

சமாசத்தின் 23 வது துணை விதியினை இச்செயற்குழு மீறியது. சமாசத்தின் நிர்வாகத்தில் இச்செயற்குழு போதிய அக்கறை எடுக்கவில்லையென்பது தெளிவாகின்றது.

4. ஊழியர்களை நியமிக்கும் விடயத்தில் உதாரணமாக காவற்காரர் ஒருவரையும் கட்டட ஓவசியர் ஒருவரையும் நியமிக்கும் விடயத்தில் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளக்கூடிய நடைமுறைகளைப் பின்பற்றாமல் தன்னிச்சையாக நடந்தமை.

5. 10.6.64 இல் நடைபெற்ற செயற்குழுக் கூட்டத்தில் செயற்குழுவில் ஒருவரான எச். கே. எட்வின் என்பவரைக் கட்டட ஒப்பந்தப் பிரிவிற்குப் பொறுப்பான உத்தியோகத்தராக நியமிக்கப்பட்டு வேலை செய்த நாட்களில் அவருக்கு நாளொன்றுக்கு 10 ரூபா வீதமும், போக்குவரத்துச் செலவுக்காகக் கட்டையொன்றிற்கு 59 சத வீதமும் கொடுப்பதெனத் தீர்மானித்து உதவிக் கொமிஷனரின் அனுமதி பெறமுன்பு இக்கொடுப்பனவுகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டமை.

(3) 17.2.65 இல் அனுப்பப்பட்ட குற்றச் சாட்டுத்தாளின் பிரகாரம் வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட பஸ்யோதுன் கோறனை மேற்கு பல நோக்குக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கச் சமாசத்தின் செயற்குழுவிற்கெதிரான குற்றச்சாட்டுக்கள் பின்வருமாறு :

1. ஒப்பந்த வேலைகளுக்குத் தேவையான ரூபா 130,000 பெறுமதியுள்ள வீடு கட்டுவதற்குத் தேவையான பொருட்களான மரம், கல், செங்கல், மண் முதலியனவற்றை வாங்குவதற்காகக் கேள்விகள் கோரப்படாமல் அவர் தன்னிச்சையாகவே வாங்குவதற்கு நிர்வாகக் காரியதரிசியான திரு. வீ. டபிள்யூ. குணரத்தின என்பவரை அனுமதித்ததோடு, கட்டட ஒப்பந்தம் பிரிவினைப் போதிய மேற்பார்வை செய்வதற்குத் தவறியமை.

2. ஒப்பந்த வேலைகளுக்குத் தேவையான மரம் வழங்குவதற்காக எவ்விதமான நிபந்தனைகளுமின்றி, ஒரே ஒப்பந்ததாரரான திரு. குருசங்க என்பவருக்கு தேவைப்பட்ட திகதிக்குப் பல மாதங்கட்கு முன்னரே மரம் வழங்குவதற்கு முற்பணங்களாக 300 ரூபா தொடக்கம் 2,000 ரூபா வரை பணத்தொகைகள் காலத்திற்குக் காலம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டமை. இதனால் வங்கியிலிருந்து பெற்ற மேலதிகப் பற்றின் பேரில் தேவையற்ற தொகை வட்டியாகச் சமாசத்தைக் கொடுக்கச் செய்தது.

3. சமாசத்தினால் ரேட்டுக்கள் போடுவதற்குப் பெறப்பட்ட ஒப்பந்தங்களில் உப ஒப்பந்தங்களை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுப்பதற்கு நிர்வாகக் காரியதரிசியான திரு. வீ. டபிள்யூ. குணரத்தின என்பவரை அனுமதித்ததனால், கூட்டுறவுத் தத்துவங்கட்கெதிராக, நேரடியாகவோ, மறைமுகமாகவோ தனிப்பட்ட ஒப்பந்தக்காரர்க்கு உதவியமை.

உலக பிழைப்பு

உலக பிழைப்பு

4. ஒப்பந்த வேலைக்காக விலைக்கு வாங்கப்பட்ட பொருள்களின்மீது தகுந்த கட்டுப்பாடு நடாத்துவதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கத் தவறியமையினால் ஒப்பந்தப் பிரிவினருந்து பொருட்களும் பணமும் வீண் விரயமாவதற்குக் காரணமாயிருந்தமை.

5. சமாசத்தின் கட்டுப்பாட்டின் கீழுள்ள கூட்டுறவுப் பண்டசாலைகளில் தள்ளப்பட்ட பொருட்கள் சம்பந்தமாகச் செயற்குழுவின் மேற்பார்வைக் குறைவினால், நிர்வாகக் காரியதரிசி தானே நேரில் அப் பண்டசாலைகளுக்குப் போய் பரிசீலித்துப் பாராமல், கள்ளுசியப் பாதுகாவலாளர்களினால் தலைமைக் காரியாலயத்தில் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட தள்ளப்படு பொருட்களின் நிரல்களை அங்கீகரிக்கும் வழக்கம்.

6. பொருட்கள் குறைபாடு காரணமாக சில பண்டகசாலைப் பாதுகாவலர்களிடமிருந்து நீண்ட காலமாகக் கொடுபட வேண்டிய பணங்களை அவர்களிடமிருந்து வசூலிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கத் தவறியதுடன் அவர்களைச் சேவையில் வைத்திருத்தல்.

7. நிர்வாகக் காரியதரிசியின் இனத்தவர்களையும், செயற்குழுவின் அங்கத்தவர்களின் சிலரையும் சமாசத்தின் ஊழியர்களாக நியமித்ததனால், முறையான உள் நிர்வாகம், கணக்கு விடயங்களில் தடை ஏற்படுவதுடன் இவ்ஊழியர்களைத் தேவையானபோது தண்டிக்காது விடுதல்.

8. பங்கீட்டரிசியின் விற்பனை அனுமதிக்கப்படாத கடைகளில் அவற்றை விற்பனை செய்தலை அனுமதிப்பதன் மூலம் சமாசத்தின் மொத்த வியாபாரப் பண்டகசாலைப் பாதுகாவலர்களினால் பங்கீட்டரிசியின் முறையற்ற விற்பனையை ஊக்கப்படுத்தல். பண்டகசாலைப் பாதுகாவலர்கள் பதிவேடுகளில் பிழையான பதிவுகளை வேண்டுமென்றே செய்வதற்கு அனுமதிப்பதனாலும், களத்திறை பிரதி உணவுக் கட்டுப்பாட்டிற்காகப் பங்கீட்டரிசியின் வார இருப்புகளின் விபரங்களைப் பிழையாக வெளிப்படுத்துதலினாலும் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நடத்தை ஏற்படுத்துதல்.

9. சமாசத்தின் சில ஊழியர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட மிகையான சம்பளங்கள் சம்பந்தமாக விசாரணை நடத்தத் தவறியமை.

10. சமாசத்தின் அலுவல்களை நடாத்துவதில் வியாபாரம் சம்பந்தமாக சாமான்ய மனிதனுக்குரிய அறிவையும் ஊக்கத்தினையும் பயன்படுத்தத் தவறியதினால், 3.3.64 இல் முடிவுறும் சமாசத்தின் மூன்று மாதக் கணக்குகளில் சமாசத்திற்கு 24,045 ரூபா 92 சதம் தேறிய நட்பம் ஏற்படுவதற்குக் காரணமாயிருந்தது தெளிவாயிற்று.

(இ) ஆம். கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களின் பதிவாளர், கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கச் சட்டத்தின் 43 (1) இன் பிரிவின்கீழ் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்ததன் பின்னரே இத்தீர்மானங்கட்கு வந்தது.

(ஈ) கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களின் பதிவாளர், கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கச் சட்டத்தின் 43 ம் பிரிவின்கீழ் நிர்வாகப் பொறுப்பினை அந்தந்தச் செயற்குழுக்களில் விடுவதற்குக் காலகதியில் வழிவகைகள் செய்வார்.

(உ) சமாசங்களின் அலுவல்கள் முறையான தரத்திற்குத் திரும்பவும் வந்தபின்னர், 43 வது பிரிவின்கீழ் பொதுக்கூட்டங்களைக் கூட்டி மேற்பார்வைசெய்யும் பொறுப்பினை அவ்வச் செயற்குழுக்களுக்கு விடுவதற்காக நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படும்.

(a) The Committees of three M.P.C.S. Unions have been dissolved during the period 23.3.65 to 7.7.65. They are as follows :

(1) Denuwara Co-operative Stores and M.P.C.S. Union Ltd.—Pilamatalawa.

(2) Galle M.P.C.S. Union Ltd.—Galle.

(3) Pasyodun Korale West M.P.C.S. Union Ltd.—Matugama.

(b) (1) According to the charge sheet forwarded on 15.4.65 the Committee of Denuwara Co-operative Stores and M.P.C.S. Union Ltd. is guilty of the following :

(i) Failing to take disciplinary action against the President and the General Manager for utilizing Rs. 2,137 of the Union's funds on the direction of the President, Mr. T. B. Jayasundara, who was himself a candidate at the Parliamentary elections, to purchase a loud speaker obtainable on a special permit by a candidate only.

(ii) The decision of the committee to maintain the aforesaid loud speaker for the use of the Union because of the failure of the President, Mr. Jayasundara, to honour his promise to the General Manager, namely that he will purchase the loud speaker with a profit to the Union.

(iii) The attempt made to hide the true facts about the purchase of the loud speaker by recording the decision arrived at on 19.2.65 as follows :

“The purchase and hire of a loud speaker ; It was decided to purchase a loud speaker from the C. W. E. and hire it.”

(2) According to the charge sheet forwarded on 17.4.65 the charges against Galle M.P.C.S. Union were as follows :

- (i) The committee elected on 3.3.62 should have held Annual General Meetings before the end of March 1963, 1964, and 1965. Although an Annual General Meeting was held on 7.12.63 it had been adjourned before all business was disposed of but no attempt had been made to hold the General Meeting again. No steps had been taken to hold the next two Annual General Meetings either. By-law 18 (2) had thus been violated.
- (ii) In terms of the same by-law ordinary General Meetings have to be held at least every six months to consider any outstanding matters. No such General Meetings have been held, thus violating this by-law again.
- (iii) During the 9 months from May 1964 to January 1965, 10 committee meetings have had to be adjourned for the want of a quorum. They were the meetings due to be held on 29.5.64, 18.7.64, 15.8.64, 1.9.64, 7.9.64, 9.9.64, 18.9.64, 5.12.64, 31.12.64, 30.1.65. Since these meetings had to be postponed on four occasions in September there were 28 items down for discussion at the meeting held on 10th October, but only four of these had been taken up for discussion at that meeting.

The committee had thus violated by-law 23 of the Union and it was also evident that it was not taking sufficient interest in the affairs and administration of the Union.

- (iv) In the appointment of employees such as a watcher and a building overseer it had not followed the accepted course of action but had acted in an arbitrary manner.
- (v) At the Committee meeting held on 10.6.64 Committee Member H. K. Edwin was appointed officer in charge of the building contracts section and it was decided to pay him Rs. 10 per each day on which he was on duty and 59 cts. per mile as travelling expenses and this payment was made before the A.C.'s approval was obtained.

(3) According to the charge sheet forwarded on 17.2.65 the charges against the Committee of Pasyodun Korale West M.P.C.S. Union Ltd. were as follows :

- (i) Failing to exercise sufficient supervision over the building contracts section and permitting Mr. V. W. Gunaratna, the Administrative Secretary, to purchase on his own, without calling for tenders, building material, timber, metal, bricks, sand etc. valued at over Rs. 130,000 required for contract works.
- (ii) Paying from time to time sums of money ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000 as advances for the supply of timber, many months before the required date, to one and the same contractor named Gurusinghe without laying down any conditions whatsoever for the supply of timber necessary for contract works and thereby causing the Union to pay an unnecessary amount as interest on the overdraft obtained from the bank.
- (iii) Contrary to co-operative principles, directly or indirectly helping private contractors by permitting Mr. V. W. Gunaratne, the Administrative Secretary, to let out on sub-contracts contracts obtained by the Union for the construction of roads.
- (iv) Failing to take necessary steps for the proper control of materials purchased for contract works and thereby causing a wanton waste of money and materials from the contracts section.
- (v) Due to the lack of supervision by the committee as regards condemned goods of the depots under the control of the Union, the practice adopted by the Administrative Secretary of approving lists of condemned goods submitted at the head office by the storekeepers without himself visiting the depots and inspecting them.
- (vi) Retaining the services of certain storekeepers from whom monies had been due to the Union for a considerable length of time on account of shortage of goods and failure to take necessary steps to recover such monies.
- (vii) The appointment of relatives of the Administrative Secretary and certain Committee Members as employees of the Union, thereby hindering the proper internal

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administration and accounting and failing to punish these employees when necessary.

(viii) Encouraging the irregular sale of rationed rice by storekeepers of wholesale depots of the Union by permitting the sale of rationed rice in stores unauthorized for the purpose. Permitting the storekeepers of depots to wilfully make false entries in the registers and make false declarations to the D. F. C., Kalutara as regards weekly balances of rationed rice thereby causing a loss to the State.

(ix) Failing to investigate into the payment of excessive salaries to certain employees of the Union.

(x) Failure to exercise the prudence and diligence of ordinary men of business in the conduct of the affairs of the Union and hence causing a net loss of Rs. 24,045.92 to the Union as revealed in the accounts of the Union during the three months ending 3.3.64.

(c) Yes. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has arrived at these decisions after taking action under Section 43 (1) of the Co-operative Societies Ordinance.

(d) Under Section 43 of the Co-operative Societies Ordinance the Registrar of Co-operative Societies will in due course take action to entrust the administration to their respective committees.

(e) Once the affairs of the Unions are restored to their proper degree of efficiency, action will be taken under Section 43 to convene General Meetings and entrust the supervision etc., to their respective committees.

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කේ. විග්නේස්වරරාජා මහතා

திரு. கே. விக்கனேஸ்வரராஜா, சுங்க உத்தியோகத்தார்

MR. K. VIGNESWARARAJAH, CUSTOMS OFFICER

12. ඒ. එල්. අබ්දුල් මජීඩ් මයා. (මුතුරේ දෙවන මන්ත්‍රී)

(ஜனாப் ஏ. எல். அப்துல் மஜீது—முதுவர் இரண்டாம் அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. A. L. Abdul Majeed—Second Mutur)

මුදල් ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) රේලු නිවාරණ නිලධාරී කේ. විග්නේස්වර රාජා මහතා 65.1.27 වැනි දින විදුලි පණි

වෘත්ත පිළිතුරු

වුඩයකින් පරීක්ෂණයක් සඳහා ත්‍රිකුණාමලයේ සිට කොළඹට හදිසියෙන්ම කැඳවන ලද බවත් ත්‍රිකුණාමලයේ සිටි සිය පවුල බැලීමටත් ඔහුට අවසර නොදුන් බවත් එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) ඔහු රඳවා ගැනීම සඳහා තීනි විරෝධී නියෝගයක් ඔහු වෙත නිකුත් කිරීමෙන් පසුව කොළඹින් දෙන ලද උපදෙස් අනුව ඔහුගේ මේසයේ ලාවිවු බලෙන් අරින ලද බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) ඔහු තමාගේ රාජකාරී කටයුතු නොබියව හා අපක්ෂපාතව කර තිබියදීත් මේ සියලු නින්දාවන්ට හා අපහසුකම්වලට ඔහු භාජන කරන ලද්දේ මන්ද? (ඊ) මෙම නිවාරණ නීති ධාරියට විරුද්ධව පැවැත්වීමට පොරොන්දු වූ පරීක්ෂණය මෙතෙක් පවත්වා නැත්තේ මන්ද? (උ) ඔහු ත්‍රිකුණාමලයට ආපසු යවන්නේ කවදාද?

நிதி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) சுங்கத் தடை உத்தியோகத்தரான திரு. கே. விக்கனேஸ்வரராஜா விசாரணை யொன்றின் பொருட்டு 27.1.65 இல் திருகோணமலையிலிருந்து கொழும்பிற்கு தந்தி மூலம் சமீபியாய் வரவழைக்கப்பட்டார் என்பதையும், திருகோணமலையிலுள்ள அவரது குடும்பத்தினரிடம் செல்வதற்குக்கூட அவருக்கு அனுமதி மறுக்கப்பட்ட தென்பதையும் அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) சட்டவிரோதமான கட்டளை யொன்றின் பேரில் அவரை நிறுத்திவைத்த தன் பின்னர் கொழும்பிலிருந்து கிடைத்த கட்டளைகளின் பிரகாரம் அவரது மேசை பலவந்தமாகத் திறக்கப்பட்ட தென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) அச்சமின்றியும் சலுகை காட்டாதும் தமது கடமைகளைச் செய்த அவர் இத்தகைய இகழ்ச்சிகளுக்கும் தொல்லைகளுக்கும் ஆளாக்கப்பட்டது ஏன்? (ஈ) இத்தடை உத்தியோகத்தருக்கு எதிராய் நடத்தப்படுமென வாக்குறுதியளிக்கப்பட்ட விசாரணை இதுவரை நடாத்தப்படாதது ஏன்? (உ) திருகோணமலைக்கு அவர் எப்போது திரும்பி அனுப்பப்படுவார்?

asked the Minister of Finance: (a) Is he aware that Customs Preventive Officer, Mr. K. Vigneswararajah, was suddenly called to Colombo from Trincomalee by telegram on 27.1.65 for an inquiry and he was refused permission to visit even his family at Trincomalee? (b) Is he aware that

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[ඒ. එල්. අබ්දුල් මජීඩ් මයා.]

his table was forced open on instructions from Colombo after having enforced an illegal detention order on him? (c) Why was he subjected to all these humiliations and embarrassments for having done his duty without fear or favour? (d) Why has the inquiry that was promised to be held against this Preventive Officer still not been held? (e) When will he be sent back to Trincomalee?

එන්. විමලසේන මයා. (මුදල් ඇමතිගේ
පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

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

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

(a) I am aware that Preventive Officer, Mr. K. Vigneswararajah, was summoned to Colombo from Trincomalee by telegram on 27.1.65 for an inquiry. He was allowed permission to visit his family at Trincomalee at his request. (b) I am aware that his table was opened in Trincomalee on instructions. No illegal detention order had been enforced on him. (c) The inquiry was necessary as a result of certain representations by the Customs Guards Union. He was not subjected to any humiliation or embarrassment. (d) A preliminary inquiry was held. There was inadequate material for further inquiry. (e) He will be sent back to Trincomalee, subject to the exigencies of the service, in accordance with the usual roster system.

දේශ නිවාරණ අංශයේ සිවිල් ඇඳුමෙන්
සැරසුණු රහස් පොලිස් අංශයක්

சங்கப்பகுதி உத்தியோகப்பற்றற்ற உடையணிந்த
இரகசியப் பொலிஸ் கிளை

"MUFTI GESTAPO BRANCH", CUSTOMS

13. **ඒ. එල්. අබ්දුල් මජීඩ් මයා.**

(ஜனாப் ஏ. எல். அப்துல் மஜீது)

(Mr. A. L. Abdul Majeed)

මුදල් ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ)
 රේගු නිවාරණ අංශයේ සිවිල් ඇඳුමෙන්
 සැරසුණු රහස් පොලිස් අංශයක් තිබෙන
 බවත් මේ අය නීති විරෝධී කටයුතුවල
 යෙදෙන අතර එනසින් ඔවුන් පොහො
 බා

මාවික පිළිතුරු

සත්වන බව එතුමා දන්නවාද ? (ආ) දිවා රෑ දෙකේ සෑම කාර්යාලයක් ම බලන්ට යන පරිපාලන නිලධාරීන් සිවිල් ඇඳුමෙන් සැරසුණු රහස් පොලිස් අංශයේ කාර්යාල යට නොයන බවත් මේ හේතුවෙන් ඔවුන් ගේ නොයෙකුත් කටයුතුවලට අනුබල ලබෙන බවත් එතුමා දන්නවාද ? (ඉ) මෙම අංශයේ වැඩ කටයුතු ගැන පරීක්ෂණයක් පැවැත්වීමට එතුමා නියෝගකර ඔවුන්ගේ වැඩ කටයුතුවලට ආධාර දුන් අයට විරැද්ධව එතුමා ක්‍රියා කරන්නවාද ?

நிதி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) சுங்கப் பகுதியின் தடுப்புக் கிளையில், சட்ட விரோதமான நடவடிக்கைகளில் ஈடுபட்டு அதன் மூலம் தம்மைத்தாமே செல்வந்தா களாக்கிக் கொள்ளும் உத்தியோகப்பற்றற்ற உடையணிந்த இரகசியாளர்களைக் கொண்ட கிளையொன்றுண்டென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இரவு பகல் ஒவ்வொரு அலுவலகங்களுக் கும் விஜயம் செய்யும் மேற்பார்வை உத்தி யோகத்தார்கள் உத்தியோகப்பற்றற்ற உடை யணிந்தவர்களைக் கொண்ட இக்கிளைக்கு ஒரு தரமேனும் செல்வதில்லை யென்பதையும், இச் செய்கை இக்கிளையின் பல்வேறு நடவடிக்கை களையும் ஊக்குவிக்கிறதென்பதையும் அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) இக்கிளையின் நடவடிக்கை கள் சம்பந்தமாய் விசாரணையிடுவதற்கும், இக் கிளையினரின் நடவடிக்கைகளை ஊக்குவிப் போருக்கு எதிராக நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதற் கும் அவர் கட்டளையிடுவாரா?

asked the Minister of Finance: (a) Is he aware that there is a Mufti Gestapo Branch in the Preventive Branch of Customs indulging in illegal activities and enriching themselves thereby? (b) Is he aware that the supervising officers who visit every office by night and day do not pay any visits to the mufti branch office and that this encourages the various activities of this branch? (c) Will he order an inquiry into the activities of this branch and take action against those who have been encouraging their activities?

විමලසූර මහෝ.

(திரு. விமலசேன)

(Mr. Wimalasena)

(a) No. The Mufti Branch of the Preventive Service was set up to provide a preventive section which

உலக பிழைப்பு

உலக பிழைப்பு

would work in plain clothes and in secrecy inside the wharf. This section has done excellent work. About 75 per cent. of detections made by the Preventive Service are to their credit. (b) The officers attached to the Mufti Branch are operating in plain clothes in all parts of the wharf. The nature of their duties does not warrant regular visits to this branch office by supervising officers. (c) Does not arise.

ஈபன்கார் டீஸ்ட் அய்குத் டெபன்ஸ்டேல்
மஹா

திரு. ஹெப்பொன்ஸ்டேல், சுங்க உதவி சேகரிப்பாளர்

MR. HEPPONSTALL, ASSISTANT COLLECTOR
OF CUSTOMS

14. சீ. ஏல். அப்துல் மஜீத் மஹா.

(ஐராப் ஏ. எல். அப்துல் மஜீத்)

(Mr. A. L. Abdul Majeed)

இதில் அமரிகை அஃபு பூஷ்னம்: (அ) பரிசீலனை நிரூபி ஏல். கனகசபை மஹா இலிக பரிசீலனை கமர் கிரிமெ பர ஹேரன் லிபு கெனகம கன கசேரகம கிரிம கமீனெடு பூட் கலேகை வரடகர்வெகையி நிக்லெ கிரிம கன ஈபன்கார் டீஸ்ட் அய்குத் டெபன்ஸ்டேல் மஹா விரடெடு கன்கா கிய மாரீகை கமகெ? (அ) அபே நிரிநிவலெ கன மகநகையெ அகிரகையெ கிசெ கர கலகிக்லெ நோடகெவந நிரூபிந் ரகேல் கெவகென் ஓவந் கர்நலாடி?

நிதி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) ஆரம்ப விசாரணை நடாத்திய உத்தியோகத்தரான திரு. எஸ். கனகசபை அவரது விசாரணையை முடிப்பதன் முன்னர், கள்ளக்கடத்தல், திருட்டு ஆகிய நடவடிக்கைகளில் ஒரு வரைக் குற்றவாளியாகக் கண்ட சுங்க உதவிச் சேகரிப்பாளரான திரு. ஹெப்பொன்ஸ்டேல் என்பவருக்கெதிராய் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படும்? (ஆ) எமது சட்டத்திற்கும், மக்களின் விருப்பத்திற்கும் மதிப்புக்கொடுக்காத உத்தியோகத்தார்கள் அரசாங்க சேவையினின்றும் நீக்கப்படுவார்களா?

asked the Minister of Finance:
(a) What action will be taken against Mr. Hepponstall, Assistant Collector of Customs, for finding a person to be

guilty of smuggling and thieving before the Inquiring Officer, Mr. S. Kanagasabai, completed the preliminary inquiries? (b) Will officers who have no respect for the laws and aspirations of our people be removed from the Public Service?

வினாக்கள் மஹா.

(திரு. விமலசேன)

(Mr. Wimalasena)

(a) It is difficult to identify the particular case referred to on the data furnished. It is presumed that the question refers to the detection of P. V. Sammy on 19th May 1965. Mr. Hepponstall, Assistant Collector of Customs, did not find this person guilty of smuggling or thieving. The order made by Mr. Hepponstall is that Mr. P. V. Sammy should be handed over to the police for action in terms of Section 166 of the Customs Ordinance which refers to this. (b) Does not arise.

ஈபன்கார் வியாபாரகே ஓவ க டாஸ
ரபகர்ந: அகியாவே மவக்பலாயம் கவநு
லெந நிரூபிசா

கூட்டுறவுத் துறைகளில் செலிப்புல, கப்புல

இயந்திரங்கள்: பிராந்திய வேலைத்தளத்துக்கு

பிரதிநிதி தெரிவு

AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS IN CO-OPERATIVE
MOVEMENT: SELECTION OF DELEGATE TO
REGIONAL WORKSHOP

16. அலாடீய சின். சி. பரேரா (யதி
யந்தோடு)

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா—யட்டியாந்
தோட்டை)

(Dr. N. M. Perera—Yatiantota)

லாஜிச க வெலடி அமரிகை காரீசு
மேந்நு லேகமிகை அஃபு பூஷ்னம் (அ)
காயந்நர் ஈபன்கார் மிந்ந் அமியபந
மவகலாயம் அகியாவே காகிகாரீக கமப
கார் கவரீக அகநகையே ககககிந்லெ
அநிவ 1965 சூநி மக 1 வநி டிந கிவ 14
வநி டிந டக்வா வோகியோகிடி ஓவ க
டாஸ ரபகர்ந பிலிபடி வகபகெல் கவந்
விமெ கவலிமக கர் நிகெந லெ சிநும
டந்நலாடி? (அ) அநிநிடி அகியாகிந்

එංග්ලන්ත පිළිතුරු

එවික පිළිතුරු

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

ප්‍රදේශයේ විවිධ රටවල සමුපකාර ව්‍යාපාරයන් සඳහා ශ්‍රව්‍ය හා දෘශ්‍ය උපකරණ නිෂ්පාදන කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් හෝ ඒවා පාවිච්චි කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් හෝ වගකිවයුතු පුද්ගලයින් එක්රැස් කිරීම මෙම වැඩපළේ පරමාර්ථය බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (අ) ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මෙම උපකරණ නිෂ්පාදන කිරීමේ කාර්යයෙහි යෙදී සිටින්නවුන් හෝ ඒවා පාවිච්චි කරන්නවුන් හෝ නුදුරු අනාගතයේදී මේවා පිළිබඳ වගකීමක් භාර දෙනු ලැබීමට ඉඩ ඇති පුද්ගලයින් හෝ මෙම වැඩපළට පැමිණිය යුතු බව හා සමුපකාර ව්‍යාපාරයේ එවැනි පුද්ගලයින් නොමැති නම් කිසිදු නියෝජිතයෙක් මෙම වැඩපළට නොඑවිය යුතුයැයි ලංකාවට එවන ලද ආරාධනාවෙහි සඳහන් කර තිබූ බවත් එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඊ) සමුපකාර සංවර්ධන කොමසාරිස් විසින් රජයේ චිත්‍රපටි කාර්මිකයින්ගේ සංගමයේ විරුද්ධත්වය නොතකා ශ්‍රව්‍ය හා දෘශ්‍ය උපකරණ සම්බන්ධ කිසිදු වැඩක නොයෙදී සිටින කලින් සිවිල් සේවයේ සිටි නිලධාරියෙකු ප්‍රාදේශීය වැඩපළට යැවීමට තෝරා ගෙන තිබෙන බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (උ) කාර්මික උපකරණ සප්තේන් නිලධාරීන් සිටියදී හා ඔවුන් මෙම වැඩ පළේ වැඩ කටයුතුවලට සහභාගි වීමට කැමැත්තෙන් සිටියදී උසස් පාලන නිලධාරියෙකුට මෙය දෙන ලද්දේ මන්ද?

வர்த்தக, வியாபார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) சர்வதேசக் கூட்டுறவுச் சம்மேளனக் கல்வி நிலையம் ஆசியா, டோக்கியோ ஆகிய இடங்களின் விவசாயக்கூட்டுறவு விருத்திக்காய் நிறுவனத்துடன் சேர்ந்து, செவிப்புல-கட்புல உபகரணங்கள் பற்றிய பிராந்திய வேலைக்கள மொன்றினை 1965, ஜூன் 1ஆம் தேதிக்கும் 14ஆம் தேதிக்குமிடையில் டோக்கியோவில் நடாத்துவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்துள்ளதென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) தென்கிழக்கு ஆசியப் பிரதேசத்திலுள்ள பல்வேறு நாடுகளின் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கங்களில் செவிப்புல-கட்புல உபகரணங்களைப் பயன்படுத்துவதற்கு அல்லது உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்குப் பொறுப்பாயுள்ளவர்கள் அனைவரையும் ஒன்றுசேரச் செய்வதுதான் இவ்வேலைக்களத்தின் நோக்கமென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) இவ்வுபகரணங்

களைப் பயன்படுத்துவதில் அல்லது உற்பத்தி செய்யும் வேலையில் உண்மையில் ஈடுபட்டிருந்தவர்கள் அல்லது அண்மையில் இப்பொறுப்பை ஏற்கவேண்டியவர்களாகவிருப்பவர்கள் மாதிரிமே இவ்வேலைக்களத்திற்குச் செல்ல வேண்டுமெனவும் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தில் அத்தகையோர் இல்லாவிட்டால் பிரதிநிதிகளெவரேனும் வேலைக்களத்துக்கு அனுப்பப்படக்கூடாதெனவும், இலங்கைக் கனுப்பப்பட்ட அழைப்பில் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டதென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஈ) அரசினர் திரைப்பட நுண்தொழிலாளர் சங்கம் தெரிவித்திருந்த எதிர்ப்பையும் பொருட்படுத்தாமல், செவிப்புல-கட்புல உபகரணங்கள் சம்பந்தமான வேலையெதிலும் ஈடுபட்டிராத முன்னாள் சிவில் சேவையாளரொருவரை கூட்டுறவு அபிவிருத்தித் திணைக்கள ஆணையாளர், இப்பிராந்திய வேலைக்களத்திற்குச் செல்வதற்குத் தெரிவுசெய்துள்ளாரென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (உ) இப்பிராந்திய வேலைக்களத்தின் வேலைகளில் பங்கெடுத்துக் கொள்வதற்கு விருப்பங்கொண்டுள்ள தொழில்நுட்ப உத்தியோகத்தார்கள் இருந்தபோதும், உயர்ந்த நிருவாக உத்தியோகத்தரொருவருக்கு இது வழங்கப்பட்டதேன்?

asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Commerce and Trade: (a) Is he aware that the International Co-operative Alliance Education Centre, in collaboration with the Institute for the development of Agricultural Co-operation in Asia, Tokyo, has organized a regional workshop on Audio-Visual aids between 1st and 14th June 1965, to be held in Tokyo? (b) Is he aware that the aim of this workshop is to bring together persons who are responsible for the production or use of Audio-Visual aids in the co-operative movement of different countries in the S. E. Asia region? (c) Is he aware that the invitation extended to Ceylon stated that only persons who were actually engaged in the task of producing or using these aids, or persons who are likely to be given this responsibility in the near future, should attend the workshop and that if such persons are not available in the co-operative movement, no delegate be sent to the workshop? (d) Is he aware that notwithstanding the protest of the Government Film

Technicians Association, the Commissioner for Co-operative Development has selected to attend this regional workshop, an ex-civil servant not doing any work connected with audio-visual aids? (e) Why was this given to a high administrative officer, when technically equipped officers were available and were anxious to participate in the work of this regional workshop?

එස්. ඒ. පීරිස් මයා.

(திரு. எஸ். ஏ. பிரிஸ்)

(Mr. S. A. Peeris)

(a) The workshop on audio-visual aids to co-operative instruction was held in Tokyo from 1st to 14th June 1965. (b) The intention was to gather together persons in charge of co-operative education programmes in the participating countries. (c) As there was no person in Ceylon with the qualifications laid down by the I.C.A. it was decided, with the concurrence of the I.C.A., to nominate a person at a high level as an observer who could formulate a programme for Ceylon. Accordingly the Deputy Commissioner of the department was nominated with the approval of the I.C.A., the awarding agency. (d) The cameramen of the department designated Technical Assistant and the person who projects films designated Cinema Operator were not considered. Hence the Deputy Commissioner of the department was selected. (e) I.C.A. did not wish participation by technicians at the low level available in the department. No participating country nominated cameramen or projector operators to this Seminar. Persons in responsible positions were nominated by all countries participating.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The hon. Parliamentary Secretary will agree with me that that a person who is purely a non-technical officer could not possibly contribute anything to what is really a Seminar. Originally the workshop with the union concerned put forward the name of someone with technical

knowledge. Now, it is too late to do anything. I hope incidents of this nature will be obviated in the future.

එස්. ඒ. පීරිස් මයා.

(திரு. எஸ். ஏ. பிரிஸ்)

(Mr. S. A. Peeris)

It was the most senior officer of the department who was sent to attend this Seminar.

பெரியநாட்டுப் பல்கலைக்கழகப் பட்டங்கள் : அங்கீகாரம்

FOREIGN UNIVERSITY DEGREES :

RECOGNITION

18. එස්. එම්. රාසමානිකම් මයා.

(சட்டிபிழைப்பு)

(திரு. எஸ். எம். இராசமாணிக்கம்—பட்டி
ருப்பு)

(Mr. S. M. Rasamanickam—Paddi-
ruppu)

අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු
ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) උසස්
අධ්‍යාපනය සඳහා ලංකාවෙන් ශිෂ්‍යයින්
යවනු ලබන රටවල් මොනවා? (ආ)
ලංකාණ්ඩුව යටතේ රැකියාවන් ලබා
ගැනීම සඳහා එවැනි රටවල විශ්ව විද්‍යාල
යන් පිරිනමනු ලබන උපාධි පිළිගැනීමට
එතුමා වහාම ක්‍රියා කරනවාද? (ඉ)
ලංකාණ්ඩුවේ ආධාර ඇතිව හෝ වෙනත්
ක්‍රමයකින් හෝ ශිෂ්‍යයින් යවනු ලැබූ
විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයකින් පිරිනමන උපාධි පිළි
ගෙනත් විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයකින් පිරිනමන
උපාධි වශයෙන් සැලකීමට මොන යම්
හේතුවක් තිබේද?

கல்வி, கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சரைக்
கேட்ட வினா: (அ) உயர்தர கல்விகற்ப
தற்கென இலங்கையிலிருந்து மாணவர்கள்
எவ்வெவ் நாடுகளுக்கு அனுப்பப்படுகின்ற
னர்? (ஆ) இலங்கை அரசாங்கத்தின் கீழ்
தொழில்பெறும் தேவைகளுக்கென அத்
தகைய நாடுகளிலுள்ள பல்கலைக் கழகங்களி
னால் வழங்கப்படுகின்ற பட்டங்கள் அங்கீகரிக்க
கப்படுவதற்கு வகை செய்யுமுகமாக அவர்
உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுப்பாரா?
(இ) இலங்கை அரசாங்கத்தின் உதவியுடனே
அல்லது வேறெவ்வகையிலோ மாணவர்கள்
அனுப்பப்படுகின்ற பல்கலைக் கழகமொன்றின்
பட்டத்தை, அங்கீகரிக்கப்படாத பல்கலைக்
கழகங்களின் பட்டங்களென நிராகரிப்பதற்

குக் காரணமேதாவதுண்டா?

[එසේ, එම්. රාසමානික්කම් මයා.]

asked the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: (a) What are the countries to which students are sent from Ceylon for higher studies? (b) Will he take immediate steps to see that the degrees granted by the universities of such countries are recognized for purposes of employment by the Government of Ceylon? (c) Is there any reason why the degree of a university to which the Government of Ceylon sponsors students or in any way sends them should be rejected as degrees of non-recognized universities.

ගාමිණී ජයසූරිය මයා. (අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. காமனி ஜயசூரிய—கல்வி, கலாச்சார விவகார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரிய தரிசி)

Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs)

(a) All countries which provide facilities for higher education and also all those countries which offer scholarships to Ceylon. (b) Yes. (c) No.

කුරුවිට කෝරළේ මැදපත්තුවේ හදිසි මරණ පරීක්ෂක ආනර් කිරිඇල්ල මහතා

திரு. ஆதர் கிரியெல்ல, திடர் மரண விசாரணை யாளர், மெடப்பத்துவ, குறுவிற்கு கோறனை

MR. ARTHUR KIRIELLA, INQUIRER INTO SUDDEN DEATHS, MEDAPATTUWA, KURUWITA KORALE

1. විජයසූත්ත දර මයා.

(திரு. விஜேசுந்தர)

(Mr. Wijesundera)

අධිකරණ ඇමතියෝ පාර්ලිමේන්තු
ලේකම්ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) කුරුවිට
කෝරළේ මැදපත්තුවේ හදිසි මරණ පරීක්
ෂක ආනර් කිරිඇල්ල මහතා තවමත්
එම ධුරයේ සේවය කරනවාද? (ආ)
එතුමා ඔහුගේ ස්ථිර පදිංචිය සඳහන්
කරනවාද? (ඉ) මැදපත්තුවේ වැසියන්
ඉමහත් කරදර විඳින බැවින් මැදපත්තු
වට හදිසි මරණ පරීක්ෂකවරයෙකු පත්
කිරීමට එතුමා කටයුතු කරනවාද?

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நீதி அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) குறுவிற்ற கோறனையிலுள்ள மெடப்பத்துவவின் திடர் மரண விசாரணையாளரான திரு. ஆதர் கிரியெல்ல என்பவர் இதே பதவியற்றான் தொடர்ந்தும் கடமையாற்றுகின்றாரா? (ஆ) அவருடைய நிரந்தரமான வதிவிடத்தை அவர் தெரிவிப்பாரா? (இ) மடப்பத்துவ மக்கள் மிகப் பெரிய கஷ்டம் அனுபவிக்கின்றமையால், மடப்பத்துவவிற்கு திடர் மரண விசாரணையாளர் ஒருவரை நியமிப்பதற்கு அவர் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுப்பாரா?

asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice: (a) Is Mr. Arthur Kiriella, Inquirer into Sudden Deaths, Medapattuwa, in the Kuruwita Korale continuing to serve in the same capacity? (b) Will he state his permanent residence? (c) In view of the fact that the people of Medapattuwa are undergoing immense hardship will he take steps to appoint an Inquirer into Sudden Deaths for Medapattuwa?

නයිනා මරික්කාර් මයා.

(ஜனாப் நயினா மரிக்கார்)

(Mr. Naina Marikkar)

(a) Mr. Arthur Kiriella holds the post of Inquirer of Medapattuwa in Kuruwita Korale. He has not held any inquest since 22.6.1963. (b) It is reported that Mr. Kiriella is now permanently resident at Gangabode Road, Ratnapura. (c) Yes.

ਵਿਚਕਸ਼ਾਨੁ ਦਰ ਮਯਾ.

(திரு. விஜேசுந்தர)

(Mr. Wijesundara)

The question is whether Mr. Kiriella has been available for inquests; if not, whether the hon. Parliamentary Secretary will take steps to appoint another inquirer.

නයින, මරික්කාද් මයා.

(ஜனாப் நயினை மரிக்கார்)

(Mr. Naina Marikkar)

My answer is "Yes". Reply (c) answers that Question.

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

වෘත්ති විලිතුරු

බස් නාගල—පොල් ගස් වත්ත පාර

பஸ்னாகல்-பொல்கஸ்வத்த வீதி

BASNAGALA-POLGASWATTE ROAD

15. ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා (ඩී. පී. ආර්. විරසෝකර මයා. වෙනුවට)

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா—டீ. பி. ஆர்.
விரசேக்கர சார்பாக)

(Dr. N. M. Perera—on behalf of Mr. D. P. R. Weerasekera)

රජයේ වැඩ, තැපැල් හා විදුලි සන්දේශ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) දෙහිඹි විට ඡන්දදායක කොටස ශයේ බස්නාගල-පොල්ගස්වත්ත පාරේ බස්නාගල සිට දොඩාවත්ත දක්වා ඇති කොටස ගල් දා තාර දැමීමට කටයුතු කරගෙන යන බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) දොඩාවත්ත සිට කන්දකඩේ හරහා පොල්ගස්වත්ත දක්වා ඇති පාරට ගල් දා තාර දමන ලෙස එතුමා රජයේ වැඩ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට නියම කරනවාද? (ඉ) එසේ නම්, ඒ කවදාද? නොඑසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

அரசாங்கக் கட்டுவேலை, தபால், தந்திப் போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) தெனியோவிற்குத் தேர்தல் தொகுதியிலுள்ள பஸ்ஸுகள்-பொல்கஸ்வத்த வீதியில் பஸ்ஸுகள் விவிருந்து தொடவத்தைக்குச் செல்லும் வீதியின் ஒரு பகுதிக்கு கல் பரப்பி தார் ஊற்றுவதற்கு நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப் படுகின்றன என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) தொடவத்தவிவிருந்து கந்தேகடவிற்கு ஊடாக பொல்கஸ்வத்தவிற்குச் செல்லும் வீதிக்கு கல் பரப்பி தார் ஊற்றும்படி அரசாங்கக் கட்டுவேலைத் திணைக்களத்துக்கு அவர் கட்டளையிடுவாரா? (இ) ஆமெனில் எப்பொழுது, இல்லை யெனில் ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications : (a) Is he aware that steps are being taken to metal and tar the section of the road from Basnagala to Dodawatta of the Basnagala-Polgaswatta road in the Dehiowita electorate ? (b) Will he instruct the Public Works Department to metal and tar the road from Dodawatta to Polgaswatta via Kande-kade ? (c) If so, when ; and, if not, why ?

විජයපාල මෙන්ඩිස් මයා. (රජයේ වැඩ,
තැපැල් හා විදුලි සන්නද්ධ ඇමතිගේ
පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. விஜயபாஸ மெண்டிஸ்—அரசாங்கக் கட்டுவெலை, தபால் தந்திப் போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. Wijayapala Mendis—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications)

(අ) දැනිමි. සඳහන් කර ඇත්තේ නුදුරු—
පොල්ගස් වත්ත—මාලිබොඩ මාගීයයි, (ආ)
සහ (ඉ) මෙම පාරට ගල් සහ තාර දැමීම
සමාන කාර්යයන් ලැබීමට සුදුසු වෙනත්
මාගීයන් සමග සලකා බලනු ලැබේ.

දෙහිඹිවිට ඡන්දදායක කොට්ඨාශයේ
මාගල වසමට වින්නඞු මානාවක්.

தெனியோவிற்த் தேர்தற்ருகுதி: மாகல், வசம
ஆகிய பகுதிகளுக்கு மருத்துவத்தாதி

DEHIOWITA ELECTORATE: MIDWIFE FOR
MAGALA WASAMA

17. ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා (ඩී. පී. ආර්. විරසේකර මයා. වෙනුවට)

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா—திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். வீரசேகர சார்பாக)

(Dr. N. M. Perera on behalf of Mr. D. P. R. Weerasekera)

සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය :
(අ) දෙහිඔව්ව ජන්දදායක කොට්ඨාශයේ මාගල, උඩවැලිබොඩ, පොත් දෙනිකන්ද හා කොස්ගහකන්ද වසම්වල මුද්‍ර ජනගහනය දෙදසේ පන්සියකට අධික බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) මේ සියලුම වසම් සඳහා සිටින්නේ එක විත්තඹු මාතාවක් පමණක් බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) මේ වසම් සඳහා තව විත්තඹු මාතාවක් පත් කිරීමට එතුමා ඉක්මණින් කටයුතු කරනවාද? (ඊ) එසේ නම්, ඒ කවදාද? තෝ එසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

சுகாதார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்கப்பட்டது; (அ) தெனியோலிற்றத் தேர்தற்றொகுதியி லுள்ள மாகல, உடவெலிபொட, பொத்தெனிக் கந்த, கொஸ்கஹாகந்த ஆகிய வசமக்களின் மொத்தக் குடிசனத் தொகை இரண்டாயிரத் து ஐந்தாறுக்கு மேலுள்ளதென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இவ்வசமக்கள் அனைத்துக் கும் ஒரு மருத்துவத்தாதி மாத்திரம் கடமை

ප්‍රද්ගලික මන්ත්‍රිගේ කෙටුම්පත් පනත

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1965-66

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ රැස්වීම

சபை அமர்வு

SITTING OF THE HOUSE

මතු පළවන යෝජනාව සහායම්මත විය :

பின்வரும் பிரேரணை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது :

Resolved :

අද දින සහ රැස්වීම පැවැත්වීමේ කාලවේලා අගහරුවාදා දිනයක මෙන් විය යුතුය.—[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා.]

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ කටයුතු

சபை அலுவல்

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

මතු පළවන යෝජනාව සහායම්මත විය :

பின்வரும் பிரேரணை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது :

Resolved :

1965 අගෝස්තු මස 18 වැනි බදාදා ද ; අගෝස්තු මස 19 වැනි බ්‍රහස්පතින්දා ද ; අගෝස්තු මස 20 වැනි සිකුරාදා ද ; 1965-66 විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනත සලකා බැලීම සඳහා වෙන් කළ දිනයන් විය යුතුය.—[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා.]

මතු පළවන යෝජනාව සහායම්මත විය :

பின்வரும் பிரேரணை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது :

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ රැස්වීම (අංක 2)

சபை அமர்வு (இல. 2)

SITTING OF THE HOUSE (No. 2)

Resolved.

අද දින විසිර යෑමේදී මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය 1965 අගෝස්තු මස 18 වැනි බදාදා පූ.හ. 10 වන තෙක් කල් තැබිය යුතුය.—[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා.]

පොද්ගලික මන්ත්‍රිගේ කෙටුම්පත් පනත්

தனி அங்கத்தவர் மசோதா

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL

METHODIST TRUST ASSOCIATION OF CEYLON
(AMENDMENT) BILL

එම්. රස්කින් ප්‍රනාන්දු මයා. (මොරටුව)

(திரு. எம். ரஸ்க்கின் பெர்னாண்டோ—
மொரட்டுவ)

(Mr. M. Ruskin Fernando—Moratuwa)

I move,

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Methodist Trust Association of Ceylon Ordinance.

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

(திரு. எஸ். டி. எஸ். ஜயசிங்க—தெகிவலா-கல்கிசை)

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

විසින් සිර කරන ලදී.

அனுவதித்தார்.

Seconded.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදින්, සහායම්මත විය.

කෙටුම්පත් පනත්, ඊට අනුකූලව පළමුවන වර කියවන ලදින්, එය මුද්‍රණය කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

වාර්තා කිරීම සඳහා 51(4) වන සභාවර නියෝගය යටතේ කෙටුම්පත් පනත අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති වෙත පවරන ලදී.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

இதன்படி மசோதா முதன்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்டு அச்சிடப்பட ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

நிலையற் கட்டளை 51 (4) இன் கீழ் அறிக்கை செய்யப்படுதற்காக கல்வி, கலாச்சார, விவகார அமைச்சருக்கு மசோதா சாட்டப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

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

The Bill stood referred, under Standing Order No. 51 (4) to the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs for report.

විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, 1965-66

ஒதுக்கீட்டு மசோதா, 1965-66

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965-66

දෙවන වර කියවීමේ නියෝගය කියවන ලදී.

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பிற்கான கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது.

Order for Second Reading read.

අ. හා. 2.23

ගරු යූ. බී. වන්නිනායක (මුදල් ඇමති)

(கௌரவ யூ. பி. வன்னிநாயக்க—நிதி அமைச்சர்)

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

I move,

“That the Appropriation Bill for 1965-66 be now read a Second time.”

ගරු කුමාරායකතුමනි, ගරු ඩබ්ලිව් සේනානායක මහතාගේ නායකත්වයෙන් පවත්වාගෙන යන ජාතික

විසර්ජන පණත් කෙටුම්පත, 1965-66

—දෙවනවර කියවීම

[ගරු වන්නිකායක]

රජයේ ප්‍රථම අයවැය ලේඛනය ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමෙන්, 1965-66 වර්ෂයේ විසර්ජන පනතේ දෙවැනි වර කියවීම මේ ගරු සභාවේ සැලකිල්ලට භාජන කරන ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටීමෙන් වරප්‍රසාදය අද මා වෙත පැවරී තිබෙනවා.

අප රජය පිහිටුවන ලද්දේ උග්‍ර ආර්ථික අර්බුදයකින් රට පෙළෙමින් සිටි අවස්ථාවක බව අමතුවෙන් කිව යුතු නොවෙයි. රටේ ජනගහනය සිසුකාරයෙන් වැඩි වෙමින් පැවතුණු අතර නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩි වූයේ සියයට සුළු වාර්ෂික ප්‍රමාණයකිනි. ආනයනය කරනු ලැබූ ප්‍රාග්ධන භාණ්ඩවල මිලකම නිසා ප්‍රධාන ආර්ථික අංශයේ නිෂ්පාදනය අඩු වුණා. පොහොර, කෘෂිකාර්මික රසායන ද්‍රව්‍ය සහ යන්ත්‍ර සූත්‍ර සැහෙන පමණ ගෙන්වා ගැනීමට අපොහොසත් වූ නිසා වැවිලි කර්මාන්තයට දුෂ්කරතා ඇති වුණා. නව නිර්මාණක කර්මාන්තවලටද අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රාග්ධන භාණ්ඩ, අමතර කොටස් හා අමු ද්‍රව්‍ය ලබා ගැනීමට බාධා ඇති වූ නිසා ඒවායේ නිෂ්පාදනය අඩු වුණා. ලොරි යනාදී වාහන ගෙන්වීමේ තහනම මෙන්ම ටයර් සහ අමතර කොටස් හිඟ යත් හේතුකොට රටේ ප්‍රවාහණ ක්‍රමය අබලන් වුණා. රැකියා හිඟය පසුගිය අවුරුදු කීපය තුළදී හුඟක් වැඩි වුණා. බඩු හිඟය, බඩු මිල ඉහළ යෑම යනාදී ප්‍රශ්න උග්‍ර වුණා. රජයේ මුදල් තත්ත්වයද ක්‍රම ක්‍රමයෙන් පිරිහුණා. විශාල හිඟ සහිත වූ අයවැය ලේඛන නිසා උද්ධමන පීඩන ඇති වුණා. රජයේ ණය බර වැඩි වුණා. සහල් පිටි වැනි අත්‍යවශ්‍ය ද්‍රව්‍ය පවා සැහෙන පමණ ගෙන්වා ගැනීමට නුපුළුවන් වන අන්දමට රටේ විදේශ වත්කම් පහළ බැස්සා. නැව්වලට විශාල ප්‍රමාද ශාස්ත්‍ර ගෙවීමට සිදු වූ අතර නැව් ශාස්ත්‍ර තව තවත් වැඩි කරන බවට විදේශ නැව් සමාගම් තර්ජන කරමින් සිටියා.

ජාති, ආගම්, භාෂා වැනි නොයෙකුත් හේදයන් නිසා රටේ ආර්ථික දියුණුවට බාධා ඇති වුණා. පෞද්ගලික අංශය නොයෙකුත් ක්‍රමවේදීන් අධෛර්‍ය කළ නිසා ඒ අංශය මගින් කෙටි ගෙන ගිය ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනය අඩු වූ අතර රජය මගින්

කරගෙන ගිය ආර්ථික ව්‍යාපාර බොහොමයක් සාර්ථක වුණේ නැහැ. පසුගිය අවුරුද්දේ මේ රටේ ඇති වූ සුළි සුළඟ හා වඩදිය ගැලීමත් නියතත් නිසා ආර්ථික තත්ත්වය වඩාත් උග්‍ර වුණා. එහෙයින් කළානායකතමනි, කොපමණ බැරැරම් තත්ත්වයකට මුහුණ දෙන්නට ජාතික රජයට සිදු වී තිබේදැයි ඔබතුමාට පෙනී යනවා ඇති. ලබන මුදල් අවුරුද්ද පිළිබඳ අයවැය යෝජනා සකස් කර තිබෙන්නේ රටේ ආර්ථික තත්ත්වය පෙරට වඩා සිසුකාරයෙන් දියුණු කිරීමටත් රැකියා සහ ප්‍රශ්න ලිහිල් කිරීමටත් බව විශේෂයෙන් කීමට කැමතියි. එම ආර්ථික පරමාර්ථ ඉටු කර ගැනීම සඳහා අද පවතින මුදල් තත්ත්වය අනුව හැකි පමණ පහසුකම් සැලසීමට මා උත්සාහ කළා. අප බලාපොරොත්තු වන විශේෂ ආධාර යොදා ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනයට අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රාග්ධන භාණ්ඩ, අමතර කොටස්, අමු ද්‍රව්‍ය ආදිය වැඩි කල් යන්නට මත්තෙන් යහමින් ලබා ගැනීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. මෙම අයවැය ලේඛනයේ සඳහන් යෝජනා ක්‍රියාවේ යෙදීමට සියලු දෙනාගේම සහයෝගය අපේක්ෂා කරමින් මගේ කථාව මීට පසුව ඉංග්‍රීසියෙන් කර ගෙන යෑමට අවසර දෙන මෙන් තමුන් තාන්සේගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

Mr. Speaker it is my privilege to present today the first Budget of the National Government headed by Mr. Dudley Senanayake and to move the Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill for 1965-66 for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Speaker, we formed the Government in the throes of an economic crisis. Production was increasing sluggishly at the average annual rate of a little over 3 per cent.; the per capita real product was increasing at the rate of below one per cent.; registered unemployment was increasing at the rate of over 10,000 per annum. Production in the vital sectors of the economy had slowed down as a result of scarcities of capital and intermediate goods; the plantation industry was experiencing difficulties regarding supplies of fertilizers, agro-chemicals and engineering

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stores; the infant manufacturing industries were working under-capacity as they were not able to obtain their full requirements of machinery, spares and raw materials; the country's transport system was virtually on the verge of breakdown as a result of the ban on import of lorries and trucks and the shortage of tyres and motor spare parts; and the country's capital assets had undergone a considerable deterioration without adequate maintenance and replacement.

The economy was in the grip of inflationary pressures created by large-scale deficit financing and unrestricted commercial bank credit expansion. The expansionary impact of the Budget was on the average about Rs. 162 million per year; bank credit to the private sector was increasing at about 18 per cent. per annum and the money supply was increasing at the rate of about 10 per cent. The consequence of all these was that the consumer prices too were rising at about 3 per cent. per annum, as a result of which the real incomes of the majority of the population were falling. The country was living far beyond its means; the Government was getting deeper and deeper into debt, and the foreign exchange reserves of the country were falling at an alarming rate. Even essential imports like rice and flour were being bought on commercial credit for the first time in the history of the country. Payments for some imports were being postponed and short-term payment liabilities were being accumulated. The liquid foreign exchange reserves of the country were hardly adequate to finance the imports of four or five days. Ships were queueing outside the Colombo Harbour and the country was forced to pay heavy demurrage while the foreign shipping companies were threatening to increase further the surcharge on goods consigned to Colombo.

There were conflicts of all kinds—communal, religious and linguistic—which divided the nation and diverted

the people from the urgent task of economic development. The private sector which could have made a large contribution to the country's economic development was living in an atmosphere of uncertainty and doubt with the threat of gradual emasculation. This was hardly the environment conducive to rapid economic growth. Further, the drought which destroyed nearly one-third of the paddy harvest, followed by the cyclone and the tidal wave in 1964 had made the situation worse.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, you will see that the National Government has a Herculean task before it. We have been in power only for about four months which, you will agree, is far too short a period for us, particularly in the context of the legacy we have inherited, to solve all the problems and to lay the foundation of economic progress.

Mr. Speaker, instead of creating roseate illusions among the hon. Members here and the general public regarding the health of the economy, I wish to state frankly and categorically that the economy is in a bad way.

I propose, at the outset, Sir, to place before the House the full facts concerning the state of the economy, before I proceed to outline the National Government's economic policy and the Budget for 1965-66.

PART I

THE STATE OF THE ECONOMY

PRODUCTION

In 1964 production increased at a higher rate than in 1963. The Gross National Product in money terms increased by 6.0 per cent. as compared with 4.7 per cent. in 1963. The increase of the Gross National Product in real terms, that is, after making adjustments for the increase in the price level during this period, was 4.5 per cent. in 1964 as compared with 1.9 per cent. in 1963. Although production increased in 1964 faster than in 1963, the average rate of increase

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[ගරු මන්ත්‍රීනායක]

for both years 1963 and 1964 was 3.2 per cent. which is slightly lower than the average rate of increase of 3.5 per cent. in the period 1960 to 1962 and far behind that achieved by some of the developing countries in Asia. It is also well below the target rate of growth of 5 per cent. set for the United Nations Development Decade. As the population increased by about 2.4 per cent. in 1964, the per capita real product which had declined by 0.6 per cent. in 1963 increased by 2.1 per cent. in 1964 or from Rs. 618 in 1963 to Rs. 631 in 1964. The higher rate of growth in 1964 was a reflection partly of the relatively poor performance in 1963 and partly of the more favourable weather conditions during that year.

The increase in the Gross National Product in 1964 was the result of expansion in both the export and domestic sectors. Expansion in the export sector which was 5.4 per cent. in 1964 was the highest achieved since 1959. This was mainly due to the increased production of rubber and coconut which had recovered from the effects of adverse weather conditions in 1963. Coconut production which declined by 9 per cent. in 1963 rose by 17.3 per cent. in 1964 to about 2,999 million nuts, and rubber production which had increased only slightly by 0.9 per cent. in 1963 increased by 6.5 per cent. to 246 million pounds in 1964. While the significant increase in rubber and coconut production was largely the result of favourable weather conditions in 1964, the increase in rubber production was partly due to the greater use of fertilizers and more replanted areas coming into maturity.

Paddy production increased by 2.6 per cent. to 50.5 million bushels in 1964 as compared with an increase of 2.3 per cent. in 1963 and 11.3 per cent. in 1962. The average yield per acre rose from 37.9 bushels in 1963 to 38.8 bushels in 1964 largely as a result of the use of fertilizer and other improved methods of cultivation.

While production of coconut, rubber and paddy increased in 1964, that of tea actually declined. Production of tea which was 485 million pounds in 1963 declined by 0.6 per cent. to 482 million pounds in 1964 mainly as a result of adverse weather conditions. In 1963, tea production increased by 3.9 per cent. The year 1964 was, perhaps, the only year in which tea production in Ceylon declined.

Industrial production which had increased by 19 per cent. in 1963 as well as in 1962 showed a smaller increase of 10 per cent. in 1964. This was mainly the result of the restriction of imports of raw materials for manufacturing industries on account of the tight foreign exchange situation.

Fish production which had increased by about 24 per cent. in 1963 showed an increase of only 9.6 per cent. in 1964. This was the lowest rate of increase in any year in the last five years.

The Gross Domestic Capital formation declined by 1.7 per cent. in 1964 in contrast to a decline of 3 per cent. in 1963. This decline in 1964 was actually the result of the fall in stocks of tea and rubber. Gross Fixed Capital formation, on the other hand, increased by 3.2 per cent. in 1964, in contrast to a decline of 4 per cent. in 1963, reflecting principally an increase in investment in building and construction, and plant and machinery by the private sector which rose by 26.3 per cent. and 14.7 per cent. respectively. Investment in building and construction, it is important to note, declined by 24 per cent. in 1963, while investment in plant and machinery increased by 36 per cent. in 1963. The Gross Capital formation in Ceylon in 1964 was about 13.1 per cent. of the Gross National Product which was far below that of the developing countries which are forging ahead. The Gross National Expenditure in 1964 increased at a faster rate than the Gross National Product and the excess was met partly by drawing on the country's

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external reserves, partly by increasing the country's external liabilities and partly by foreign gifts and transfers.

As for the prospects for 1965, adverse weather conditions, particularly the drought, have already exerted a serious effect on the country's production. The partial drought which prevailed in the Dry Zone in the *yala* of 1964 was aggravated by the failure of the North-East monsoon rains in the *maha* of 1964-65. The failure of the North-East monsoon has not only adversely affected the *maha* crop of 1964-65 but has also affected the *yala* crop of 1965, as the tanks which irrigate the paddy fields for the *yala* crop in the Dry Zone were not filled by the North-East monsoon rains. According to estimates prepared by the Commissioner of Agrarian Services, paddy production in *maha* of 1964-65 is expected to be 23 million bushels in contrast to 32.1 million bushels in the *maha* of 1963-64. Production of paddy in the *yala* of 1965 is now estimated at about 13 million bushels as compared with 18.4 million bushels in the *yala* of 1964. Thus, the total production of paddy in 1964-65 is likely to be about 36 million bushels as compared with 50.5 million bushels in 1963-64. This decline in paddy production which is about 29 per cent. is, perhaps, the largest fall in production of paddy in recent years. While the main cause of the fall in paddy production this year is the drought, it should be pointed out that the cyclone and the tidal wave of December 1964 have also contributed to this to some extent, particularly in the Mannar, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Jaffna and Anuradhapura Districts. The drought would also affect the production of coconut in 1965, perhaps not to the same extent as that of paddy. Tea and rubber production, on the other hand, are expected to increase in 1965; tea production is expected to increase by about 8 million pounds to 490 million pounds in 1965 and rubber production by 12 million pounds to 258 million pounds in 1965.

Industrial production, according to the evidence available at the moment and on the basis of exchange allocations made so far, is likely to show an increase more or less similar to that of 1964. A higher rate of increase, however, could be achieved if more foreign exchange is provided for raw materials.

As in previous years, production in 1964 was adversely affected by labour problems. There were in 1964, 260 strikes in plantations and other employments resulting in a loss of 768,467 man-days. This was less than in 1963 when, on account of 232 strikes, the country lost 839,583 man-days. It is hardly necessary to point out that strikes are a luxury that an under-developed country like Ceylon can ill-afford in the present context of economic development.

Registered unemployment rose from 151,922 in December 1963 to 165,456 in December 1964 or by 8.9 per cent. There was a further increase to 171,878 by the end of May 1965. The largest increase was in the category "technical and clerical": in other words, educated persons, mainly those who got through the G.C.E. The number of persons who were placed in employment in 1964 was 4.1 per cent. of the total number registered as unemployed. This shows that employment opportunities were not expanding fast enough in the economy.

FOREIGN TRADE AND FINANCE

Export earnings in 1964 amounted to Rs. 1,764 million or Rs. 56 million higher than in 1963, while import payments were Rs. 1,957 million or Rs. 88 million higher than in 1963. The trade deficit in 1964 was, thus, Rs. 193 million as compared with Rs. 161 million in 1963. The trade deficit in 1964 was the biggest since 1960 when it was Rs. 210 million. In the first half of 1965, the value of exports, according to Customs Returns, was Rs. 948 million and of imports Rs. 796 million resulting in a trade surplus of Rs. 152 million.

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The increase in export earnings in 1964 was basically the result of an increase of 7.2 per cent. in the volume of exports, the average prices of exports remaining unchanged at the level of 1963. The volume of rubber exports increased by 21 per cent. in 1964 and that of coconut products by 33 per cent. The volume of tea exports, on the other hand, remained at the same level as in 1963, partly due to a short-fall in production in the first three quarters of the year and partly due to the loss of several cargoes of tea in the Trincomalee Harbour as a result of the cyclone in December 1964. The volume of rubber and coconut products exported in 1963, it must be noted, was less than in 1962, while that of tea was slightly higher than in 1962. Although the average price of all Ceylon's exports remained unchanged at the previous year's level, there was a decline in the price of rubber from Re. 1.22 per pound in 1963 to Re. 1.15 per pound in 1964. The export price of tea increased slightly from Rs. 2.50 per pound in 1963 to Rs. 2.51 in 1964. The export price of coconut products in general increased; while the price of copra and coconut oil increased, that of desiccated coconut declined. Export products other than tea, rubber and coconut also benefited from higher prices in 1964.

There is no evidence to believe that there will be an improvement in the prices of our principal exports in 1965. On the contrary, the available evidence indicates that there would be a fall in tea and rubber prices. In the first half of 1965, the average export price of a pound of tea was 5 cents lower than that in the first half of 1964 and that of rubber was 3 cents lower. Coconut products, however, were substantially higher in price—copra and coconut oil by 22 per cent. and desiccated coconut by 28 per cent. respectively. Average export prices in the first half of 1965 were, as a result, 1 per cent. higher than in the first half of 1964.

The outlook for the prices of Ceylon's main export commodities depends to a considerable extent on rates of expansion in the industrial world. The year 1964 on the whole was one of very substantial growth in world industrial production and the increase between the fourth quarters of 1963 and 1964 was about 6.5 per cent. According to forecasts of international organizations, the expansion of world industry in the course of 1965 and early 1966 will be somewhat slower than in 1964. The present indications are, therefore, that there will be a further weakening in export prices which would cause either a fall in the export earnings or an increase in export earnings much more modest than in 1964.

This trend would, of course, be aggravated by the increase in substitution of synthetics for natural rubber, which is taking place on a large scale in industrial countries, and the increase in production of tea in other countries, combined with the competition to tea from other beverages.

Payments for imports in 1964 amounted to Rs. 1,957 million. This was Rs. 88 million more than in 1963, and it was the highest level since 1960. An increase in import payments was the result partly of an increase in volume and partly of an increase in price. Imports of rice, flour and sugar rose in volume over 1963 by 7 per cent., 9 per cent., and 5 per cent. respectively. The volume of imports of textiles also showed an increase.

The increase in the value of imports was also caused by the increase in import prices. Average import prices which rose by 10 per cent. in 1963 rose by a further 2 per cent. in 1964 to the highest level since 1957. The increase in import prices was particularly marked in the case of food imports. The average c. & f. prices of rice and flour rose by 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. respectively during 1964, while that of sugar increased by 33 per cent. in 1964. Had the food import prices remained at the level of 1963, the value of rice, flour and sugar imports would have been reduced by

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Rs. 65 million in 1964. Apart from food imports, other imported consumer goods, other than textiles, also increased in price by 2.4 per cent. in 1964. A slight decline in the prices of investment and intermediate goods in 1964 could not compensate for the increase in the prices of foods and consumer goods.

As far as 1965 is concerned, the prospects appear to be more favourable in respect of sugar and flour. The import price of sugar which rose from Rs. 627.70 per ton in 1963 to Rs. 836.21 in 1964 as a result of the sugar shortage caused by the severe winter of 1962-63 and the hurricane "Flora" in Cuba has declined considerably in 1965, the average import price per ton in the first six months of 1965 being Rs. 412.50. In fact, the last consignment of sugar was purchased at Rs. 326.66 c. & f. at the beginning of July, and the price is expected to fall further.

There has also been a fall in the price of flour imports from Rs. 442.57 per ton in 1964, to Rs. 430.00 in the first five months of 1965. There is, on the other hand, a small increase in the price of imported rice in 1965—from Rs. 517.48 per ton in 1964 to Rs. 535 in the first five months of 1965. The prices of manufactured goods in world trade which is determined mainly by the principal industrial countries has shown a gradual upward trend over the recent years. According to world economic surveys, these prices will continue to edge up in 1965 and 1966. In the first half of 1965, however, the average import prices of Ceylon were 2 per cent. lower than in the first half of 1964. While the average import price of food and drink fell by 8 per cent., that of textiles rose by 4 per cent. and of other consumer goods by 11 per cent.

Ceylon's terms of trade suffered a deterioration of 9 per cent. in 1963 as a result of the sharp increase in import prices in that year. The year 1964 saw a further deterioration in the terms of trade of 3 per cent. mainly as a result of the continued

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increase in import prices. This deterioration in the terms of trade was a contributory factor to the balance of payments difficulties in 1964. Ceylon's experience in 1963 and 1964 indicates that the terms of trade are capable of nullifying the increased efforts made by the country to balance its payments position through measures directed towards an increase in exports and a reduction in imports by increased production and quantitative restrictions respectively.

This is, indeed, a serious problem for Ceylon as well as other primary producing countries. Ceylon's production and the volume of exports have shown a significant increase in recent years. In the ten years 1954-1964, Ceylon steadily increased the volume of her major export crop—tea—by 26 per cent. Further, as a result of the increase in the productive capacity of the rubber and coconut industries, through extensive programmes of replanting and rehabilitation, the volume of rubber exports increased by 20 per cent. during 1954-64 and that of coconut by 41 per cent. But, between 1954 and 1964 tea prices fell by 19 per cent., rubber by 17 per cent. and coconut by 7 per cent. Thus, the foreign exchange earning capacity of increased production was, to a considerable extent, wiped out by the fall in export prices; in addition, the import capacity of the exports has been reduced by the increase in import prices. It is most unfortunate that this would happen in the United Nations Development Decade. Unless international action is taken to prevent the fall in prices of exports of under-developed countries, as well as to prevent the increase in prices of their imports, whatever action under-developed countries themselves might take to put their house in order will not provide a permanent and lasting solution.

In the first half of 1965, the terms of trade improved by 2 per cent. over the first half of 1964 mainly as a result of the fall in food prices.

The Invisibles Account in the Balance of Payments showed a surplus of Rs. 45 million in 1964, in contrast

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to deficits in previous years. Thus, the trade deficit of Rs. 193 million combined with the surplus in the Invisibles Account of Rs. 45 million resulted in a current deficit in the Balance of Payments of about Rs. 148 million as compared with Rs. 168 million in 1963. The surplus in the Invisibles Account is explained by two factors.

In the first place, as a result of the moratorium on the transfer of dividends, profits and capital instituted in August 1964, there was a fall in the investment income remitted out of Ceylon from Rs. 68.2 million in 1963 to Rs. 46.3 million in 1964.

Secondly, there was an increase in official grants received by Ceylon from foreign governments from Rs. 32.8 million in 1963 to Rs. 76.4 million in 1964 mainly reflecting assistance in the form of goods from China (Rs. 32.8 million), Canada (Rs. 14 million) and U. S. A. (Rs. 25 million). Net long-term capital receipts, both government and private, in 1964 were Rs. 66 million compared with Rs. 80 million in the previous year. These long-term receipts reduced the basic deficit in the Balance of Payments to Rs. 82 million which was financed by an increase in short-term liabilities of Rs. 40 million and by a decline in Ceylon's external assets by Rs. 51 million. The increase in short-term liabilities primarily comprised an increase in Ceylon's obligations under the Payments Agreements with China and the U. S. S. R. and a deferred payment agreement with Burma for rice imports. In 1964, Ceylon's external assets financed 62 per cent. of the basic deficit in the balance of payments whereas in 1962 and 1963 external assets financed 28 per cent. and 48 per cent. of the basic deficit respectively.

Gross long-term capital received by the Government sector in 1964 amounted to Rs. 78.5 million in contrast to Rs. 81.7 million in 1963. These were mainly the utilization of long-term loans granted by the World

Bank, the U. S. S. R., China, West Germany and the United Kingdom. There was an inflow of private long-term capital investment in 1964 amounting to Rs. 4.3 million as compared with Rs. 8.7 million in 1963. But the gross outflow of private capital amounted to Rs. 5.9 million as compared with Rs. 3.5 million in 1963. The inflow of private capital in 1964 continued to be mainly in respect of approved industries in the private sector. Government's external receipts both in the form of grants and long-term loans in 1964 thus amounted to Rs. 154.9 million in contrast to Rs. 114.5 million in 1963.

Ceylon's external reserves, excluding Sterling Loan Sinking Funds, declined by about Rs. 54 million in 1964 as compared with Rs. 48 million in 1963. Of the total external assets of Rs. 305 million at the end of 1964, the balance of the International Reserve of the Central Bank which constitutes the most liquid portion of the country's external assets amounted to Rs. 136 million but the liquid funds of the International Reserve were Rs. 50 million, the balance being in the form of holdings of foreign securities. This was barely adequate to finance the imports of the country for two weeks.

In the first three months of 1965, the foreign exchange position of Ceylon deteriorated further as a result of a deficit in the balance of payments and by the end of March, the International Reserve was Rs. 112 million of which the liquid component was Rs. 25 million—an amount equivalent to less than four days of average import payments—in spite of the fact that the International Reserve had been credited with Rs. 51 million obtained from foreign commercial banks abroad by pledging securities. To make matters worse, there were short-term liabilities due from Ceylon amounting to Rs. 70 million on bilateral payments agreements as well as a further Rs. 40 million on deferred rice payments due to Burma. There was no cushion whatsoever in the International Reserve to meet any substantial foreign claims.

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The situation has not shown much improvement in the second quarter of 1965. At the end of June 1965, the country's net external assets amounted to Rs. 303 million, of which Rs. 110 million were working balances of commercial banks and Rs. 30 million were investments of the Government and Government agencies. The International Reserve of the Central Bank amounted to Rs. 163.2 million of which only Rs. 20.2 million were liquid funds; Rs. 97.5 million was in the form of securities which could only be realized at a capital loss and Rs. 45.5 million was in the form of bilateral balances due to Ceylon which are not available for multilateral settlements. As against these external assets of Rs. 303 million, the outstanding short-term liabilities of Ceylon payable in foreign exchange amounted to Rs. 292 million at the end of June 1965. These short-term liabilities consisted of balances due from Ceylon under bilateral payments agreements mainly to China (Rs. 49 million), deferred payment due to Burma in respect of rice imports (Rs. 40 million), foreign short-term borrowing (Rs. 5 million) liability on account of the borrowings from the International Monetary Fund (Rs. 128 million) and liability in respect of P. L. 480 transactions (Rs. 70 million). It should also be mentioned that in May, the Central Bank made arrangements for credit up to about \$ 11 million from a group of foreign banks to meet payments falling due under import bills of exchange.

Ceylon's external assets are now at a precariously low level, and it would not be possible to utilize them as before for financing further deficits in Ceylon's external accounts unless the reserves are augmented by a substantial export surplus (increases in exports combined with a reduction in imports) or a sizable amount of foreign assistance in the form of convertible currencies is received for the specific purpose of building up the external reserves. It should also be pointed out that limits

have been reached to the short-term debts that could be incurred by the country to finance its external deficits, partly in view of the low level of external assets that could support the obtaining of such facilities and partly because it is not possible to postpone indefinitely the settlement of our short-term debts to Burma and China. Any further drawing down of the external assets would endanger the external stability of the Ceylon rupee. In fact, it would be necessary to build up a liquid foreign exchange reserve to provide a cushion of at least Rs. 100 million for meeting any temporary excess of payments over receipts.

In a situation such as the present where Ceylon's external reserves have fallen to an irreducible minimum drawings at the International Monetary Fund is one of the alternatives open to the country. In April, 1961 Ceylon's quota at the International Monetary Fund was increased from \$45 million to \$62 million (Rs. 295.1 million) in accordance with the scheme of compensatory financing of export fluctuations. 25 per cent. of this increase or \$4.25 million was paid in gold. Of this amount, Ceylon has drawn Rs. 107.6 million (\$22.5 million) in two instalments of Rs. 53.8 million each in April 1961 and February, 1962. A further sum of Rs. 38.1 million (\$8 million) was drawn in April 1965, in order to enable Ceylon to increase her subscription at the Fund and to repay a part of an earlier drawing.

As a result of the decline of the country's external assets to a critical level, the Government has arranged with the International Monetary Fund a stand-by credit for a period of one year in an amount equivalent to \$30 million or Rs. 142.4 million. Of this sum, Rs. 71.4 million was made available in June 1965 and Rs. 35.7 million each would be made available in the quarter, December 1965 to February 1966, and the quarter, March to May 1966, respectively. Further, Ceylon expects to have its quota at the International Monetary Fund increased to Rs. 371.2 million

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(\$78 million) consequent on approval of the general increase in the International Monetary Fund quotas this year. Ceylon would then be eligible to borrow a further Rs. 4.8 million being the residual available in the second credit tranche and Rs. 92.8 million each in the third and fourth credit tranches, provided Ceylon is able to reach a further agreement with the Fund in regard to Ceylon's fiscal and monetary policies. It must, however, be noted that the Fund's stand-by assistance is only of a short-term character and the drawings are payable within three to five years. It will only help Ceylon to tide over her present difficult foreign exchange situation while corrective measures are taking effect and other foreign assistance is being obtained.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUDGET

The Foreign Exchange Budget is mainly concerned with the planned allocation of limited foreign exchange resources among alternative uses on a basis of national priorities. With the decline in Ceylon's external assets to precarious levels, the object of the Foreign Exchange Budget in 1964 as well as in 1965 has been to match the import payments to the export earnings. This objective could only be achieved by extending the scope of import control. There was, thus, a considerable intensification of import licence restrictions in 1963. These restrictions were further intensified in the latter part of 1964 when import of subsidiary foodstuffs, including dairy products, condiments, pulses and drugs, were brought under import control. Thus, by the end of 1964, the system of open general licence had ceased to operate and all imports other than those of the Food Commissioner were subject to individual import licensing restrictions.

The aim of the Foreign Exchange Budget to match import payments to export receipts could not, however, be achieved for two reasons. In the first place, as mentioned earlier, there were speculative imports as a part of the imports remained outside in

port control till the latter part of 1964. Secondly, the unprecedented increase in the price of sugar resulted in payments for sugar imports exceeding the original estimate by over Rs. 75 million. Thus, the actual figure of import payments, excluding those financed by foreign credits, loans and grants in 1964, was nearly Rs. 1,850 million or about Rs. 86 million higher than the export earnings, which were Rs. 1,764 million. In 1963, payments for untied imports, that is, those not financed by foreign credits, loans and grants, were about Rs. 1,750 million or Rs. 37 million higher than the export earnings which were Rs. 1,708 million.

The Foreign Exchange Budget in 1965 originally envisaged the release of foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 1,750 million for untied imports. This is, more or less, equal to the export earnings estimated for the year. Further, this amount is also, more or less, equal to the exchange released for imports in 1963 and 1964. In making the exchange allocations, it was decided to meet the full requirements of Government's food imports, petroleum and drugs without much restriction. Allocations for various categories of imports were, more or less, on the same basis as in 1964. The import quotas were released in two stages—the first half-year quotas were granted in December 1964, and January 1965, to enable the goods to arrive in the country before the Sinhalese New Year; the second-half year quotas were released in June.

The original estimates of the Foreign Exchange Budget for 1965 had to be revised in the early part of the year on account of the fall in local paddy production resulting from the drought, as a consequence of which the country has to import about 230,000 tons of rice above the original estimate of 520,000 tons. Under normal circumstances, the diversion of foreign exchange to rice would mean a drastic reduction in the exchange allocations for other imports. This the Government decided not to do, as it would cause a further deterioration in the supply situation with consequent shortages

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and increase in prices. Thus, the exchange allocations for imports other than the Food Commissioner's which had been originally planned for in the Foreign Exchange Budget will not be cut down. As the export earnings of the country are clearly inadequate to sustain the enhanced imports of rice and the originally planned volume of imports, the Government has sought foreign assistance to bridge this gap.

The following table shows the approximate import quotas in 1963, 1964 and 1965. These figures are

different from those of total import payments and total imports according to the Customs Returns. As some of the imports were outside import control in 1963, and the greater part of 1964, figures in respect of such imports, however, represent the actual payments on their behalf. The other figures relate to the value of actual licences issued excluding, however, advance quotas issued for subsequent years and imports financed by foreign assistance.

Foreign Exchange Budgets—1963, 1964 and 1965

	1963	1964	1965	1965
	<i>Rs. million</i>	<i>Rs. million</i>	<i>(original)</i> <i>Rs. million</i>	<i>(revised)</i> <i>Rs. million</i>
Food Commissioner's imports ..	471 ..	513 ..	500 ..	625
Government departments and non-industrial corporations ..	100 ..	170 ..	150 ..	150
Petroleum ..	120 ..	102 ..	130 ..	115
Cement ..	18 ..	15 ..	25 ..	20
Fertilizer ..	77 ..	80 ..	80 ..	90
Drugs ..	25 ..	27 ..	25 ..	25
Textiles ..	122 ..	113 ..	100 ..	100
Manufacturing industries ..	210 ..	229 ..	200 ..	235
Subsidiary foodstuffs ..	274 ..	307 ..	280 ..	280
General Trade Quotas ..	290 ..	180 ..	225 ..	225
Direct user ..	43 ..	32 ..	35 ..	40
	<u>1,750</u>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>1,750</u>	<u>1,905</u>

The revised Foreign Exchange Budget for 1965 is thus Rs. 1,905 million or Rs. 155 million more than the original estimate. The principal reason for this increase, as pointed out earlier, is the increase in Government rice imports. Allocations for direct user imports have been increased by Rs 5 million ; for fertilizers by Rs. 10 million ; and for manufacturing industries by Rs. 35 million as the original allocations were considered inadequate. Allocation for manufacturing industries was increased on the understanding that the increased imports will be financed by short-term commercial credits. As a result of this, the payment liability in respect of manufacturing industries will still remain at Rs. 200 million.

On the other hand, allocations for petroleum and cement imports have been reduced slightly as the original estimates proved to be a little exaggerated.

Import licences and import allocations to the value of about Rs. 1,060 million have been issued in the first half of 1965 already. The balance Rs. 845 million has also been issued in June for the second half of the year.

The Foreign Exchange Budget has allocated adequate foreign exchange to meet the full requirements of the country in respect of Food Commissioner's imports, i.e., rice, flour, sugar etc., subsidiary foodstuffs,

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petroleum, cement and drugs. Imports of Government departments and Government corporations for which provision has been made in the Budget Estimates are also permitted without much restriction except in the case of motor vehicles. Certain Government departments and corporations have, however, been requested to make their large purchases on credit instead of cash payments. The items whose import has been drastically reduced by the Foreign Exchange Budget last year and this year are really textiles and general trade quotas. Imports of textiles which were about Rs. 170 million in 1961 have been reduced to about Rs. 100 million in 1965. Of course, there has also been an increase in local production. Imports in the category "general trade quotas" amounted to about Rs. 400 million in 1961. These have been reduced to about Rs. 265 million, including direct user imports, in 1965.

A comparison of the quotas for 1964 and 1965 shows that the quota for subsidiary foodstuffs for 1965 is less than for 1964. This was done as there were speculative imports in 1964, in anticipation of import control, and it does not represent a reduction in the imports of subsidiary foodstuffs below the country's requirements. On the other hand, general trade quotas have been increased from Rs. 180 million in 1964 to Rs. 225 million in 1965. The allocation for 1964 in respect of these goods was clearly inadequate, particularly when compared with 1963, when Rs. 290 million was given for such imports. Thus, the 1965 allocation was increased according to the available foreign exchange resources, but it is still less than what was allowed in 1963. Although general trade quotas have been reduced considerably in recent years, it must not be forgotten that there has been a significant increase in the local production of import substitutes for which considerable foreign exchange had been released last year and this year. Thus, the reduction

in the general trade quotas is not by itself a realistic index of the supply situation of the country.

In the absence of a cushion of external reserves to sustain the flow of imports and in the absence of substantial foreign assistance, Ceylon had to reduce her import outlays to the level of her export earnings; this level of imports, of course, was inadequate to provide Ceylon with a growing volume of supplies needed to accelerate the tempo of economic development and to meet the essential requirements of a growing population.

Apart from the shortage of certain consumer goods, productive activities in some sectors have been greatly slowed down by the shortage of equipment or component parts. One sector which has been adversely affected by import control is that of transport, particularly lorries and trucks. In the last three or four years, there has been virtually no import of motor vehicles. In addition, import quotas for motor spare parts and tyres have not been liberal. The plantation sector has not been able to obtain its full requirements of fertilizer, agro-chemicals and engineering stores and the manufacturing industries were working below capacity as their quotas for raw materials also had been drastically cut down. There was, in general, a deterioration of the country's capital stock without replacement and maintenance not only in the private sector but also in the public sector as illustrated by the present state of our roads, railways and buildings.

MONEY AND BANKING

The money supply increased from Rs. 1,506 million at the end of 1963 by Rs. 116 million or by 7.7 per cent. to Rs. 1,622 million at the end of 1964. The increase in the money supply in 1963 was Rs. 163 million or 12.2 per cent. In both 1963 and 1964, the increase in the money supply exceeded the increase in the real gross

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national product. Unlike in 1963, when the greater part of the increase in money supply took the form of an increase in currency notes of higher denominations, the increase in the money supply of 1964, was mainly due to an increase in demand deposits. Thus, the ratio of currency to money supply declined from 55.0 per cent. in 1963 to 52.6 per cent. in 1964.

From 1960, there was a considerable increase in the issue of currency notes of larger denominations as a result of which currency notes of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 denominations together increased by Rs. 248 million or 83 per cent. between December 1960 and May 1964, and the ratio of currency to money supply rose from 46 to 58 per cent. From June 1964, however, there was a change. Currency notes of Rs. 100 denomination declined sharply by Rs. 130 million or by 43 per cent. between the end of May and December 1964, while notes of Rs. 50 denomination increased slightly by Rs. 12 million or by about 4 per cent. and notes of Rs. 10 denomination rose significantly by Rs. 102 million or by about 46 per cent. This conversion of currency notes of Rs. 100 denomination into those of Rs. 10 denomination took place mainly because of the fear that Rs. 100 notes would be demonetized by the Government as a measure against tax evasion and hoarding of undeclared assets.

The increase in the money supply in 1964 was caused by inflationary financing of the Budget deficit and expansion of commercial bank credit, which were, however, on a smaller scale than in 1963. The expansionary impact of the Budget in 1964 was Rs. 102 million compared with Rs. 159 million in 1963 and Rs. 174 million in 1962. The volume of commercial bank credit to the private sector (excluding advances against export bills) which had increased by Rs. 42 million in 1962 and Rs. 124 million in 1963 rose by Rs. 112 million in 1964. The expansionary impact of the Budget and commercial bank credit on the money supply was reduced to some extent

by the contractionary impact of the decline in external banking assets of Rs. 36 million and the increase in time and savings deposits by Rs. 53 million.

In the first four months of 1965, however, the money supply showed a slight decline of Rs. 21 million and stood at Rs. 1,601 million at the end of April. This was caused both by the fall in external banking assets and the decline of bank credit to the Government sector. Commercial bank credit to the private sector on the other hand continued at an accelerated pace in this period and showed an increase of Rs. 30 million.

The number of banking offices which was 83 in 1963 rose to 88 in 1964 and to 97 by the end of June 1965. The majority of these new bank branches were opened in areas where no banking facilities had existed previously. There is now a banking office for every 113,041 of the population compared with 129,060 in 1963. The increase in banking facilities is mainly due to the expansion of the People's Bank which, in the four years of its existence, has opened 46 branches.

Commercial bank credit to the private sector (including export bills) increased by Rs. 92 million compared with Rs. 137 million in 1963. The expansion of credit as in 1963 was by Ceylonese banks. Their share of the total bank advances rose from 54 per cent. in 1963 to 62.3 per cent. in 1964. The increase in bank credit in 1964 was largely for commercial, industrial and financial purposes. It is significant that advances outstanding to industry rose from Rs. 43 million at the end of 1963 to Rs. 72 million at the end of 1964 and as a ratio to total bank advances from 6.3 per cent. to 9.2 per cent.

The total volume of loans granted by long-term credit institutions—the Development Finance Corporation, Ceylon Savings Bank, Agricultural and Industrial Credit Corporation, State Mortgage Bank, Loan Board and

[ගැ. මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය]

the National Housing Department in 1964 was Rs. 25.5 million or Rs. 3.5 million higher than in 1963. The total loans outstanding of all these institutions at the end of 1964 was Rs. 141 million.

The total volume of savings certificates, savings deposits with the Post Office Savings Bank and the Ceylon Savings Bank and time and savings deposits of commercial banks rose by Rs. 75 million in 1964 or by 7.6 per cent.; in 1963 they had increased by Rs. 89 million or 9.9 per cent. The total collections received by the Employees' Provident Fund rose from Rs. 59 million in 1963 to Rs. 61 million in 1964.

Life insurance business completed in 1964 amounted to Rs. 144 million as against Rs. 162 million in 1963 and Rs. 140 million in 1962. The estimate for 1965 is Rs. 155 million. The premium income in respect of life policies of the Insurance Corporation in 1964 was Rs. 15.8 million compared with Rs. 10.1 million in 1963 and Rs. 3.9 million in 1962. The estimate for 1965 is Rs. 20 million. Premium income in respect of general business was Rs. 43 million in 1964; it is estimated at Rs. 45 million in 1966. The Insurance Corporation of Ceylon has become an important instrument of mobilizing and channelling savings for the economic development of the country.

PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING

The Colombo Consumers' Price Index which measures the cost of living of the Colombo town working class rose from 108.8 in 1963 to 112.2 in 1964, or by 3.1 per cent. In the first quarter of 1965, there was a further slight increase and the index reached 112.7 at the end of March, 1965. Between March and June, 1965, however, there was a very slight decline in the index to 112.5.

The increase in the Consumers' Price Index between 1963 and 1964 reflected the general increase in

prices all round, of food, clothing, fuel and light and miscellaneous items. Perhaps, the biggest increase was in the price of clothing which rose by nearly 8 per cent. as a result of import restrictions and the consequent shortage. Food prices rose by 3.3 per cent.; beverages, particularly condensed milk, condiments and spices, particularly cummin seed, dried ginger, red and Bombay onions, potatoes, coconuts, coconut oil, butter, cheese, fish and eggs also show an increase in prices. There was a slight increase in fuel and light with a rise in the price of firewood. Miscellaneous items, in particular hair-dressing and toilet requisites, medicines, household goods and transport also registered an increase in price.

A further increase in consumer prices between December 1964 and March 1965, was caused by the continuing increase in the price of clothing and food, particularly condensed milk and milk foods, pulses, coconut oil, mutton, fish and butter.

In the period March to June 1965, the fall in the Consumer Price Index reflected the decline in the prices of clothing and foodstuffs, e.g. tea, red onions, cummin seed, chillies, and other condiments, pulses, coconuts, coconut oil, mutton and fish. It is important to point out however, that while the Consumer Price Index as a whole declined in this period, there was an increase in the price of vegetables, firewood, betel and nuts, condensed milk, milk foods, hair-dressing and toilet requisites, medicines and household goods. The prices of vegetables in particular, which had declined in 1964 and the first quarter of 1965 increased by about 24 per cent. between March and June 1965. This is apparently the result of excessive rainfall followed by drought in the hill-country. Milk foods increased in price because of the restriction of import of certain popular brands in order to popularize the sales of the not-so-popular brands of the Milk Board. The price of condensed milk showed an increase from 95 cents

per tin in December 1963 to Rs. 1.09 in March and to Rs. 1.11 in June 1965, reflecting mainly an increase in the import price. Medicine showed an increase in prices in 1964 mainly as a result of the increase in import prices of patent medicines. The subsequent increase in prices, perhaps, was caused by import restrictions which were introduced from the beginning of this year.

There was a slight increase in prices in 1964 and in the first half of 1965 of goods not included in the consumer price index; for instance, prices of motor spares and accessories, building materials, oils and paints and other consumer goods have all increased during this period.

The high level of prices is partly due to the increase in prices of Ceylon's imports by 10 per cent. in 1963 and 2 per cent. in 1964, partly due to restrictions of imports caused by the deterioration in the foreign exchange situation and partly due to inflationary pressures emanating from deficit budgeting and bank credit creation.

The increase in the cost of living meant naturally a fall in the real wages of workers between 1963 and 1964. The index of real wage rates of workers in agriculture declined from 104.2 in 1963 to 103.5 in 1964; of workers in industry and commerce from 120.3 to 118.4; of Central Government employees from 116.5 to 112.9; and of Government school teachers from 107.9 to 104.6.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

(a) Financial Year 1963-64

Government revenue in 1963-64 which was Rs. 1,757.6 million exceeded the actual revenue collections in 1962-63 of Rs. 1,578.8 million by Rs. 178.8 million. This was the largest annual increase of revenue recorded since 1950-51. This increase in revenue in 1963-64 reversed a fall in revenue collections of 1962-63 as compared with 1961-62, and re-established the trend of increasing

revenue collections recorded since 1952-53. The increase of revenue in 1963-64 was caused mainly by a substantial increase of Rs. 82.1 million in import duty collections from textiles, sugar, grain and flour and other imports which recorded an increase in volume, and of Rs. 64.1 million from income tax. While the actual revenue collections in 1963-64 exceeded those of 1962-63, they were, nevertheless, short of the original estimates of Rs. 1,787.6 million by Rs. 30.0 million. This was due to reduced collections from export duties on tea and rubber by Rs. 33.0 million and the shortfalls in the collections from turnover tax, foreign exchange tax and the National Lottery. The actual collections from the turnover tax amounted to Rs. 16 million compared with the original estimate of Rs. 45 million; the foreign exchange tax was expected to yield Rs. 10 million, but the actual yield was only Rs. 3.7 million, and the revenue from the National Lottery amounted to Rs. 2.7 million in contrast to the estimate of Rs. 15 million. The shortfall in revenue in respect of these items could be explained partly by the delay in their implementation, as a result of which, collections were possible only in two quarters of the financial year. In the case of the foreign exchange tax, the virtual ban on foreign travel also contributed to the decline in the collections. The original estimate of Rs. 15 million from the National Lottery, on the other hand, appears to have been clearly over-estimated.

The actual total expenditure in 1963-64 at Rs. 2,288.9 million (excluding a book adjustment of Rs. 286.5 million) exceeded that of 1962-63 by Rs. 242.9 million. Recurrent expenditure of Rs. 1,888.8 million in 1963-64 exceeded that of the previous financial year by Rs. 244.8 million. Capital expenditure of Rs. 400 million, however, shows a slight decline of Rs. 2 million from the level of 1962-63.

The total expenditure in 1963-64 exceeded the original estimates by Rs. 26.8 million. The actual recurrent

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[මු. මන්ත්‍රීකයක]

expenditure exceeded the original estimate by Rs. 143.1 million while the actual capital expenditure fell short of the estimate by Rs. 116.3 million. The under-expenditure in respect of capital votes was thus 22.5 per cent. It is important to note that the original estimate of Rs. 516.4 million for capital expenditure in 1963-64 was arrived at after allowing for an under-expenditure of about 15 per cent. Thus, in all, the under-expenditure on capital votes in 1963-64 was about 37.5 per cent. The increase in the recurrent expenditure was the result of the increase in the food subsidy bill by Rs. 102.5 million to Rs. 375.4 million. This, in turn was the result of the rise in import prices of food imports, in particular sugar, whose landed cost rose from Rs. 637 per long ton in 1962-63 to Rs. 1,135 in 1963-64. The landed cost of rice from Burma increased by Rs. 29 per long ton to Rs. 575 per ton in 1963-64, while that of Australian flour rose from Rs. 481 per long ton to Rs. 530 in 1963-64. Apart from this increase in prices, the reduction of five cents per pound of flour announced in the Budget of 1963-64 led to a decline in the profits on the sale of flour of Rs. 26 million. The food subsidy bill, of course, was also increased as a result of the higher volume of imports and of purchases of local rice. The expenditure on food subsidies amounted to 19.9 per cent. of the total current expenditure in 1963-64 compared with 13.8 per cent. in 1962-63. The actual net cash operating deficit in 1963-64 was, thus, Rs. 536.7 million or Rs. 62.2 million in excess of the original estimate and Rs. 69.7 million in excess of 1962-63. The deficit was financed as follows :

	Rs. million
Foreign Aid ..	107.1 "
Local borrowing ..	245.0 "
Administrative borrowing ..	59.4 "
Treasury Bill borrowing ..	125.0 "
	<hr/> 536.5 "

Although the net cash operating deficit in 1963-64 was larger, the expansionary impact of the deficit was more or less the same as in 1962-63. It was Rs. 162.9 million compared with Rs. 162 million in 1962-63. The expansionary impact of the Budget was reduced largely by increasing the scale of borrowing from domestic non-bank sources, particularly Government savings institutions and the newly established Insurance Corporation.

(b) Current Financial Year 1964-65

At the time the Budget for the current financial year was passed, the recurrent expenditure was estimated at Rs. 1,879 million. With the provision of 2.5 per cent. under expenditure, as in the case of previous years, actual recurrent expenditure was expected to be Rs. 1,832 million, capital expenditure was estimated at Rs. 558 million, thus making the total expenditure Rs. 2,390 million. As the estimated revenue was Rs. 1,821 million, the Budget deficit was expected to be Rs. 569 million. This deficit was to be financed by :

	Rs. million
Local borrowing ..	250 "
Foreign Aid ..	225 "
Administrative borrowing ..	35 "
Other measures ..	59 "
	<hr/> 569 "

These figures, however, have had to be revised. The estimated revenue is expected to exceed the original figure as a result of enhanced receipts from some export commodities, increased income tax collections and the payment of arrears on account of the tax on heavy oil motor vehicles by the Ceylon Transport Board. This increase is in spite of the fact that the original estimate of revenue of Rs. 10 million from the Gemming Corporation has not materialized and the

collections from the export duty on rubber have fallen below the original estimate as a result of lower prices.

On the recurrent expenditure side, a reduction of about Rs. 60 million is expected mainly as a result of a fortuitous factor—namely the loss of a substantial portion of the *maha* and the *Yala* harvest this year on account of the prolonged drought. This has had the effect of greatly improving the Government's budgetary position by virtue of the reduced purchases of paddy under the Guaranteed Price Scheme and hence the smaller total subsidy payable to local producers. While it has eased the problem of rupee finance to some extent, it has, on the other hand, necessitated the procurement of larger quantities of rice from abroad than usual, thereby aggravating the already acute problem of external finance. As far as capital expenditure is concerned, it is unlikely that it would exceed Rs. 475 million. The revised estimates of revenue and expenditure are as follows :

	Rs. million
Recurrent expenditure ..	1,800 "
Capital expenditure ..	475 "
Total expenditure ..	2,275 "
Revenue ..	1,852 "
DEFICIT ..	423 "

The deficit is expected to be financed as follows :

	Rs. million
Local borrowing ..	250 "
Foreign Aid ..	120 "
Administrative borrowing ..	10 "
Treasury Bills ..	43 "
	423 "

Although my predecessor implied in his Budget speech last year that there would be no need to take recourse to inflationary financing in the current year, the revised figures provide for Treasury Bill financing to the

extent of Rs. 43 million. This has resulted from his over-stating the Foreign Aid resources on the one hand, and the non-implementation of the "other measures" he referred to on the other.

This gap would have been considerably larger if it had not been for the fortuitous reduction in the food subsidy loss resulting from smaller amounts of local paddy being available for purchases under the Guaranteed Price Scheme.

PART II

The principal objective of the National Government is to achieve a higher rate of economic growth than in the past, thereby raising the real *per capita* income and the living standards of the people, and creating employment opportunities to absorb the growing labour force of the country. While the main emphasis would be on economic development, the National Government would also take measures to replenish the country's external assets, to augment the flow of essential supplies and to stabilize prices and living costs, as far as possible. In order to attain these objectives, the National Government would implement the following programme of action :

- (a) Increase in the volume of capital investment in the public sector to achieve a higher rate of economic growth.
- (b) Reorganization of the Planning and Foreign Aid set up so as to ensure the economic development of the country on the basis of plans and priorities, making maximum use of external assistance.
- (c) Replenishment of the country's foreign exchange resources by means of external assistance to augment the flow of supplies of intermediate as well as of capital goods.

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- (d) Implementation of a vigorous programme to increase the production of rice, subsidiary foodstuffs, milk and fish.
- (e) Increase of the country's foreign exchange receipts from exports, including the new industrial exports.
- (f) Creation of increasing employment opportunities and measures to promote workers' welfare.
- (g) Adoption of measures to restrain the rise in the cost of living.
- (h) Pursuit of policies to achieve monetary and fiscal stability.
- (i) Reorganization of credit and savings institutions with a view to directing a greater volume of credit to productive undertakings while, at the same time, increasing savings.
- (j) Provision of the necessary incentives and concessions to enable private enterprise to make its contribution to the country's economic development, in conformity with the Government's philosophy of a mixed economy.
- (k) Changes in the tax structure to stimulate economic growth.

You will agree, Mr. Speaker, that it is only through the rapid development of the Ceylon economy that we could surmount the problems that would otherwise increase in their intensity, and eventually overwhelm this country and its free institutions. If we are to satisfy the popular aspirations, aspirations for higher incomes, better standards of living and higher levels of employment, we have no alternative but to direct all our talents, all our resources and all our energies to the objective of economic growth. This is not a

matter about which there can be any room for complacency. The strengthening of our institutions—cultural, social and religious—themselves depend on the provision of a strong and widening economic base. If we were to fail on the economic front, I could hardly see how we could succeed on any other. We cannot be happy with a rate of growth of 3 or 4 per cent. per annum. We should attain, as soon as possible, a rate of economic growth of about 6 per cent. per year if we are to see the prospect of a significant change in our economic situation. Some of the more active developing countries are already attaining rates of growth of comparable magnitude and we must set ourselves similar targets and gear our efforts to achieving them. There is no reason why this country should lag behind others in economic progress as in many ways we are possessed of advantages that are denied to many others.

I do not wish to dwell at length on the reasons for the slow rate of growth of the Ceylon economy. I should, however, mention that the policies and attitudes of the last Government resulted in discouraging the private sector from contributing its best to economic development. The slowing down of the private sector as a result of these policies was not made up for by a significant expansion in the investment and production of the public sector. On the contrary, the performance of the public sector shows a poor record on account of the neglect of planning, pursuit of unsound monetary and fiscal policies and the inefficient management of public undertakings. Another factor contributing to the slow progress was the communal, religious and linguistic conflicts which divided the nation. With the formation of the National Government, it is hoped that there will be an end to these conflicts and tensions which impeded rapid economic development.

(a) Increase in Capital Investment

It is beyond dispute that a higher rate of economic growth cannot be achieved without increasing the volume of capital investment in the country. The present level of gross capital investment, which is about 13 per cent. of the Gross National Product, is clearly inadequate to achieve a high rate of economic development. As far as investment in the public sector is concerned, the actual expenditure has invariably been far below the amounts provided. Actual capital expenditure in 1962-63 and 1963-64 was Rs. 402 million and Rs. 400 million respectively, amounting to 20 per cent. and 18 per cent. of the total voted expenditure respectively. While Rs. 558 million has been provided in the current year's Estimate for capital expenditure, it is now estimated that the actual expenditure would be somewhere around Rs. 475 million. It is the view of the Government that capital investment of this order is insufficient to attain a satisfactory rate of economic development. The Government has, therefore, increased the capital expenditure for 1965-66 to Rs. 577 million which is about 23 per cent. of the total estimated expenditure, with a firm determination to improve performance. I should point out that this figure does not represent the total capital investment in the public sector next year. To this must be added the capital expenditure of State corporations out of their own funds or borrowings from banks amounting to about Rs. 80 million and an allocation of Rs. 97 million for contributions to sinking funds and repayment of loans. Further, the Government intends to undertake a number of new capital projects referred to in Appendix 3 of the Estimates after investigation and appraisal by experts and negotiation of external finance. Thus, capital investment in the public sector in 1965-66 would be higher than what is shown in the Estimates.

A significant feature of the capital expenditure estimates for the next financial year is the provision of Rs. 120.9 million for the Ministry of Industries and Fisheries, compared with Rs. 101.5 million in the current year. This provision will be utilized for the expansion of existing undertakings in the public sector. The Paranthan Chemical Corporation will commence work on a by-product plant which will utilize its excess chlorine and also expand the existing capacity for the production of chlorine. The Valaichchenai Paper Factory will expand its production by installing a new unit for the manufacture of paper board. The Hardware Corporation will commence work on a cast iron foundry, and the Cement Corporation will accelerate work on the second factory at Puttalam with a view to increasing local production to about 450,000 tons per year. Of the Rs. 120.9 million, Rs. 39 million is the provision for the Fisheries Corporation to embark on a speedy programme of development.

Capital estimates for the next year also provide for the further development of the Galle Harbour and the Kankasanturai Harbour. The provision for a loan to the National Housing Fund has been increased from Rs. 15 million to Rs. 25 million for the construction of working class and middle-class flats. A sum of Rs. 23 million will be spent on capital works of the Education Ministry and a further Rs. 2 million on technical education and University education. It is estimated that nearly 600 additional schools will be constructed in the course of the next year to accommodate about 72,000 additional pupils. Provision has also been made for a teaching hospital for the second medical college at Peradeniya and for the purchase of equipment for the College of Technology. The provision of equipment for science laboratories has been increased from Rs. 1 million for the current financial year to Rs. 3 million in the next. In the field of health services, the capital investment of Rs. 12 million will be mainly utilized for the purchase of

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equipment for water supply schemes and for improvements to hospitals. The Government also proposes to develop the tourist industry into a major foreign exchange earner of the country.

The shortage of technical skills is one of the biggest problems the country is faced with. A survey conducted by the Department of National Planning and the Central Bank has revealed that there is a great shortage of skills in engineering, technical, and technological fields. It has been estimated, for instance, that in 1970 the country will require, in addition to the graduates passing out from the universities, about 482 persons in the fields of civil, mechanical and electrical engineering; 48 persons in the field of chemical engineering, and 20 graduates in aeronautical engineering. Besides these, there is likely to be a shortage in other skills with the acceleration of the country's rate of economic development.

The release of foreign exchange for education abroad was progressively restricted, both at the post-graduate and undergraduate levels, with the gradual deterioration of Ceylon's external assets in recent years. The position until now was that foreign exchange for undergraduate studies was allowed only for accountancy, and that, too, only for the latter three parts of the Cost and Works Accountancy Examination, and for post-graduate studies limited to the fields of engineering, medicine, and accountancy. In view of the setback to economic development resulting from any shortage of technical skill, the Government proposes to release foreign exchange for any course of undergraduate studies abroad essential for the country's development and not adequately available in Ceylon, and for any post-graduate course in scientific, technical, technological, and professional fields likewise essential for development and not available in Ceylon. As the expenditure of foreign exchange for

education abroad is comparatively small, the Government has decided, in the larger interests of the country's future economic development, to release exchange for studies abroad on a more liberal basis.

In this connection, I should also mention that the Government will shortly examine the desirability of setting up a National Research Council to co-ordinate and to guide research work in Ceylon, particularly in the context of the technological advances in affluent countries and the need for a developing country like Ceylon to benefit by them.

(b) *National Planning*

There has been little attempt in the past to direct the economic development of the country on the basis of national plans and priorities. A number of plans were, in fact, produced, but they remained only on paper. The targets of the Ten-Year Plan, which was announced with much fanfare, could not be achieved either because they were set too high or because the Government of the day was unequal to the task. The plan had, therefore, to be abandoned, perhaps on account of both these factors. The Three-Year Implementation Programme, which was itself an admission of the failure of the Ten-Year Plan, was not implemented in any one of the three years. Finally the One-Year Implementation Programme, too, remained on paper as its sponsors were not there even for one year to carry it out.

Our Government is resolved to change this sorry state of affairs and initiate a serious effort in the field of planning and plan implementation. A new Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs has been established with the Prime Minister himself as Minister in charge. Planning, however, is the concern of the entire Cabinet and a Sub-Committee of the Cabinet (comprising the Prime Minister, the Minister of State and myself) has been set up to be in closer touch with problems connected with planning. The new Ministry will have under it, for

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the present, three key departments—National Planning, Plan Implementation and Foreign Aid. The new planning organization will soon undertake the task of preparing effective programmes of development for the major sectors of the economy, which could provide the basis for an overall plan. For this task, we intend to secure technical assistance from international agencies and initiate almost immediately a series of reviews of such programmes as now exist in the different Ministries and agencies. The Government has already taken the initiative in this respect by requesting the World Bank for technical assistance in four fields, as follows :

- (a) A review by a team of experts comprising Management Consultants, Cost Accountants, etc., of the State Industrial Corporations and the Ceylon Transport Board, with a view to improving their management (accounting procedures, store-keeping, costing, etc.) and their general level of efficiency. If I remember right, my predecessor in office in his Budget speech last year pointed out that the accounts of State corporations were not only inadequate, but also misleading, and that some of them never had even a semblance of budgeting.
- (b) A review and appraisal of the Government's future programme in the field of agriculture, irrigation and land development, with a view to accelerating the tempo of progress in this field.
- (c) A review of the Government's programme for the fisheries sector in view of the high priority that needs to be given to this sector.
- (d) A review of the constructional capacity of the public and private sectors in the light of

the demands that would be made on the constructional industry, by accelerated programmes of development. The capacity of the constructional industry is affected by such factors as availability of constructional materials, labour skills, and equipment, as well as by the organization of constructional agencies. Under-spending and slow progress on development projects in the public sector have been notable in the past and inadequate construction capacity might well prove a limiting factor to increased capital investment in the future.

With the assistance of these experts, we would be in a better position to plan our future development work with greater success. It is hardly necessary to point out to you, Sir, that the previous Government had undertaken a number of projects whose technical and economic aspects had not been properly appraised. The National Government, too, has in view a number of new projects, but we do not wish to commit the mistake of launching them before they are subjected to a full review and appraisal by competent technicians.

One of the reasons for the slow rate of economic growth in the country has been under-expenditure on the part of Government departments and State corporations. In some years, under-expenditure in respect of certain capital items was of the order of 40 per cent. of the voted expenditure. It will be the responsibility of the new Department of Plan Implementation to reduce this level of under-expenditure by ensuring that the planned targets of investment and production are achieved within the given time.

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(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Is it the wish of the House that the Sitting be now suspended for tea?

விசேஷப் பணம் கெட்டுப்பன, 1965-66

செ. மன்றிவரே

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர்கள்)

(Hon. Members)

Yes.

கலாநாயகருமே

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I suspend the Sitting till 4.30 P.M.

4.30 மீ. நேரம் வரையில் நிறுத்திவைக்கப்பட்டு
பின்னர் 4.30 மீ. நேரம் தொடர்ந்து நடக்கும்.

இதன்படி அமர்வு இடைநிறுத்தப்பட்டு, மீண்டும்
பி. ப. 4.30 க்கு ஆரம்பமாயிற்று.

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

கலாநாயகருமே

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

The Hon. Minister of Finance will
continue his speech.

செ. மன்றிவரே

(கௌரவ வன்னினாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

I now come to External Assistance.

(c) External Assistance

I would wish, on this occasion, to make some comments on the subject of external aid, since this has been in the forefront of public discussion in recent weeks. I should like to say, first, that having recourse to external resources for development is not a sign of importunity on the part of a developing country. It is natural that countries in the process of rapid development should be net importers of capital. Capital import and external borrowing have been a feature in the development of many countries that have now transformed themselves into advanced economies and are today in a position to export capital. In the past, these capital imports took the form of an inflow of direct private capital investment. Today, this inflow is on a much smaller scale. The major part of capital imports in developing countries now takes the form of movements of official capital by way of Government to Government loans and grants, and of assistance through multilateral agencies. The flow of external assistance from countries both in the East and the West to the

—தேவநேர கிளப்பல்

developing countries has increased in recent years. This is indeed a good sign. Where Ceylon is concerned, the need to accelerate this flow still further is imperative. We have not benefited by this flow to the same extent as some other developing countries have done. I should also like to take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation and thanks to all those countries which have assisted us in numerous ways.

May I now say a few words on the theme of "Trade or Aid". I think there can be little doubt that Ceylon's need for external assistance could have been reduced had external commodity prices been more favourable to us. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development stressed the urgent need for radically new approaches to the trade and commodity problems of the developing countries. I need hardly say that our Government, in common with other developing countries, fully endorses these proposals and would endeavour to give the fullest support to the work of the permanent organization that has now been set up in this connection and on whose Board Ceylon is a member. It is truly unfortunate that, despite much debate and discussion throughout the entire post-war period, little progress has been made towards the initiation of schemes to stabilize and improve the prices of primary commodities. If, in the period ahead, new arrangements could be devised to strengthen the world trade in primary commodities or schemes of international compensatory finance could be evolved whereby developing countries could be compensated when their terms of trade decline, the need for the more conventional kinds of foreign aid would be much less. But in the interim, Ceylon will have together with other developing countries, to pursue the possibility of securing external assistance in order to meet the inevitable gap between essential imports needed for growth and possible export earnings.

It is in the background of these considerations that the present Government has taken some positive steps

to widen and, in some cases, to re-open external aid flows into this country. I referred earlier to the fact that Ceylon has up to now not fared too well in respect of the aid she has received. One of the reasons for this has been the failure on the part of Ceylon to formulate a serious and effective plan of development which could provide a framework for the utilization of aid. Aid from some potential donor countries had also been shut out on account of disputes and differences of one kind or another. I am aware that the previous Government had itself made endeavours to resolve these issues, though without success. I am glad to be able to say that the present Government took prompt action after assuming office to clear away the obstacles that impeded the flow of aid. As this House is aware, we succeeded in bringing about a settlement of the dispute relating to compensation of the petroleum companies. This dispute had directly rendered Ceylon ineligible for assistance from the United States and had adversely affected the general climate relating to the provision of larger flows of aid to Ceylon from other important donor countries as well. The House will have another opportunity of discussing the agreements which we have entered into with the oil companies and I will not, on this occasion, elaborate them. But I am pleased to be able to say that as a result of the settlement of this dispute the Government of the United States has now publicly announced its intention of resuming aid to Ceylon.

Another factor which stood in the way of a substantial increase in aid flows was the lack of confidence outside regarding the financial policies Ceylon had been pursuing in recent years. As long as excessive deficits in the Government Budget were generating an inflationary situation causing loss of external reserves, scarcities of goods and rising prices, Ceylon's capacity for strengthening her balance of payments and for repaying the external borrowings was naturally reduced. In addition, financial

policies which placed an inadequate emphasis on investment and development and frittered away the country's resources on current consumption, could hardly create a favourable impression outside. Our Government, with a view to remedying this state of affairs, entered into consultation with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, of which we are a member, as a result of which we have been able to remove these obstacles which had impeded the flow of external assistance.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, in fact, organized a meeting of the representatives of the Governments of these member countries who were in a position to assist Ceylon. The meeting took place under the auspices of the World Bank in Washington on the 28th and 29th July and was attended by representatives from Australia, Canada, Japan, the U. K., and the U. S. A. The Federal Republic of Germany and India were represented as observers as was the International Monetary Fund. I am glad to be able to announce that, arising out of this meeting, the Government of Ceylon has been informed that the countries mentioned are willing to participate in an aid programme for Ceylon for the remainder of 1965, to the extent of approximately \$ 50 million or Rs. 250 million. These countries have indicated their interest in helping to meet Ceylon's exchange shortage and their individual participation in the assistance effort. The particular arrangements for assistance to Ceylon by individual countries will be worked out shortly. I would like, at this stage, to take this opportunity of conveying the sincere appreciation of the Government of Ceylon to the countries concerned, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund for the initiative they have taken to provide assistance to Ceylon.

It should be noted that this aid programme does not exhaust the total of external resources we hope to obtain

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from all sources. There are many other donor countries both in the East and the West, who have also provided generous assistance to Ceylon, and we hope that their existing aid programmes will not only continue but will be further extended in the years ahead. In this connection, I am happy to say that the Government of France has already indicated its willingness to provide assistance on a bilateral basis. We welcome and appreciate aid from all sources, and we hope to negotiate further bilateral agreements with these countries to augment the flow of external assistance to Ceylon.

In seeking assistance from foreign countries, I must stress the importance of the terms on which this assistance is forthcoming. Although Ceylon's need for external capital is great, it would not help in the long run if, in the process of receiving capital, the country is burdened with service charges so heavy that the long-term prospect for relief of the balance of payments is thereby adversely affected. There is fortunately a growing awareness in the international community that external lending to developing countries should be on special terms, and I am particularly glad that this principle has been embodied in some of the credits we have negotiated.

An agreed programme for expanding import allocations over the latter half of 1965 has been drawn up jointly with the World Bank. It was mentioned earlier that the Government, in anticipation of foreign aid, did not reduce the existing allocations for imports which had been originally planned for in the Foreign Exchange Budget, in spite of the fact that a substantial amount of foreign exchange had to be diverted to finance rice imports as a result of the drought. In drawing up the programme for external assistance, we had indicated that in addition to bridging the gap caused by the need for additional rice imports, further external resources were vitally necessary to increase allocations for critical imports beyond

the levels provided for in the original Foreign Exchange Budget for 1965. Now that external assistance is forthcoming to meet both these requirements, the Government would revise the Foreign Exchange Budget once again to provide for increased allocations for such essential items as industrial machinery and raw materials, fertilizers, motor vehicle spare parts, commercial vehicles, tractors, cement and building materials and engineering stores.

I might, in this connection, refer briefly to the broad allocations that would be made of the additional aid received during the remainder of this year. Of the total Rs. 250 million, about Rs. 25 million would go to finance the payments gap that would emerge on Ceylon's existing adjusted import programme. Rs. 75 million will serve to augment Ceylon's much depleted international reserve whilst Rs. 150 million would be utilized for an expanded programme of additional imports embracing a wide range of commodities, essential to rehabilitating the productive capacity of the Ceylon economy.

The revised import programme made possible through external assistance will undoubtedly help to remove difficulties which have beset the Ceylon economy in recent years. It will make a significant contribution to rehabilitate our economy, maintain and build up our capital stock and bring about a fuller utilization of our existing productive capacities. It will thereby not only increase employment, but also total production which will, in turn, augment supplies of consumer and other goods in the country. I must add that the World Bank has in view a similar programme of external assistance for 1966 on even a greater scale than for 1965.

I must point out, however, that on account of the lags that are inevitable in the implementation of an import programme of this kind, it is to be expected that there will be a delay of a few months for a part of the increased imports that have been planned for to arrive in this country.

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I might add that in the situation in which we are placed, there is an even greater need for the most careful budgeting of our foreign exchange resources and outlays. The Government has, therefore, decided to establish a comprehensive system of foreign exchange budgeting which would enable more effective management of our foreign exchange operations in the light of our export receipts and the augmented programme of external assistance. New machinery for foreign exchange budgeting will be established for the purpose of preparing the Foreign Exchange Budget for approval and adoption by the Cabinet. Procedures would be introduced whereby the import requirements of different sectors of the economy could be reported upon in a systematic way.

While the present circumstances in Ceylon require the direction of external aid towards the financing of strategic imports, it is not our wish that this approach be continued indefinitely. It is necessary at the earliest opportunity, after the completion of the first phase, to move to a greatly accelerated programme of development in all the key sectors of the economy and to direct external aid to support such a programme. In this second phase, we would be returning to the more conventional use of aid on an expanded scale. The new development programme while aiming at a higher rate of economic growth and the creation of adequate employment opportunities, will also aim at strengthening our future balance of payments. It is only if we succeed in strengthening our payments position in the long run that we could sustain the momentum of development in the future and look forward to a reduced dependence on foreign aid.

(d) Increase of Food Production

It is the Government's view that the most effective way of relieving our foreign exchange difficulties is by a vigorous programme of import substitution in the field of domestic agriculture. Nearly half of our import payments are absorbed by the purchases of food—rice, sugar, chillies, onions, potatoes, dhall, fish, milk products and other subsidiary food-stuffs—all of which are capable of being produced locally. The local production of these commodities on a large scale will undoubtedly help us to economize on our foreign exchange resources. Further, the success of industrialization in Ceylon is crucially dependent on the success of our efforts in domestic agriculture. In the period ahead, therefore, the Government will place the greatest emphasis on domestic agriculture and our plans and programmes will be substantially oriented towards this end.

(i) *Paddy* : Ceylon imports over 40 per cent. of her rice requirements at an annual value of about Rs. 300 million. One of the principal objectives of the National Government is to increase the country's rice production so as to reduce the volume of rice imports. While the policy of alienating paddy lands under colonization schemes will continue, increased emphasis will be placed on increasing rice production by methods which do not involve heavy capital investment.

The total area available for paddy cultivation in Ceylon in 1964 has been estimated at 1,249,156 acres. The actual extent cultivated, however, was less than this as shown in the following table :

	<i>Acreage cultivated</i>	<i>Acreage uncultivated</i>
Maha 1963-64	1,013,611	235,545
Yala 1964	571,587	677,569
	<u>1,585,198</u>	<u>913,114</u>

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These figures indicate that of the total cultivable acreage, about 19 per cent. was uncultivated in *maha* and about 54 per cent. was uncultivated in *yala*. It is during *yala* that the greater part of the paddy lands are left uncultivated. The main reasons why a substantial part of the paddy lands are left uncultivated in *maha* and *Yala* are lack of water, particularly in the dry zone; floods, and excess water in the wet zone. The Government has, after a careful study, decided to undertake a programme of action which would bring under cultivation in the three years 1965-66 to 1967-68 approximately 100,000 acres out of the total extent of land which was uncultivated in 1964. The cost of bringing under cultivation existing paddy lands is bound to be less than that of asweddumizing new paddy lands and settling peasant colonists. Thus, this programme will be undertaken without straining the Government's financial resources, and also in a shorter time than that required for asweddumization. The reclaiming of 100,000 acres is expected to increase paddy production by nearly 3.5 million bushels or 50,000 tons of rice annually valued at Rs. 25 million in foreign exchange. Paddy production is expected to increase further as a result of the additional foreign exchange allocations which will be made for the import of fertilizers, agro-chemicals and tractors.

With the object of increasing the use of fertilizer in paddy cultivation, the Government also proposes

certain revisions of the Fertilizer Subsidy Scheme for paddy cultivation as follows :

- (a) The grant of a 50 per cent. subsidy to co-operative societies and cultivation committees which obtain their fertilizer on payment of the balance 50 per cent. of the value of fertilizer, and to allow them to draw such fertilizer from the Agrarian Services Department in advance, irrespective of whether individual members have applied to the society or committee for the same quantity of fertilizer or not ;
- (b) To allow societies which avail themselves of this concession to sell the fertilizer so obtained either on payment of the balance 50 per cent. of the value of the fertilizer, or on credit, and to authorize them to recover interest at a rate not exceeding 10 per cent. from members who take such fertilizer on credit, after amending their by-laws where necessary.

(ii) *Subsidiary Foodstuffs*: The country imports annually about Rs. 185 million worth of subsidiary foodstuffs. In 1964, we imported the following commodities :

			Cuts.		Rs. Million
Chillies	..	..	425,383	..	46.5
Onions	..	..	1,354,828	..	26.8
Potatoes	..	..	1,471,458	..	25.5
Gram, dhal, peas	..	..	1,738,421	..	50.5
Maize	..	..	79,731	..	1.5
Tamarind	..	..	44,560	..	1.2
Garlic	..	..	54,433	..	2.7
Spices—(corriander, cummin seed, fennel seed, mathe seed, saffron and dried ginger)	183,863	..	10.6
Others	—	..	19.7

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Most of these imported foods could be grown in Ceylon and in the present foreign exchange situation, we have no alternative but to produce some of these commodities such as chillies, onions and potatoes within the country itself.

As hon. Members are aware, the Government offers a guaranteed price which is much higher than the import price to local producers of these commodities—e.g., chillies, Bombay and red onions, potatoes, green gram, cow pea, sorghum, Toor dhal, maize, mustard, pepper, ground nuts, tamarind, turmeric, etc. The response from the producers, however, has been most disappointing except in the case of red onions. For instance, in the year 1962-63, produce collected under the Guaranteed Price Scheme was as follows :

	Cwts.
Chillies	.. 23
Potatoes	.. 116
Maize	.. 1,858
Cow pea	.. 31
Black pepper	.. 241
Turmeric	.. 20

These figures indicate that the local production is negligible and is a fraction of the country's requirements. Between 1955 and 1964, the consumption of imported chillies increased by 50 per cent. and of Bombay onions by 70 per cent. In the same period the imported price of chillies rose by 17 per cent. of Bombay onions by 47 per cent. and of red onions by 82 per cent. These figures indicate that at the present rate of consumption and on the basis of price trends, the country's import bill in respect of these items is likely to increase further in the future.

It has been estimated that at the present guaranteed price offered by the Government, while the net income that could be obtained from the cultivation of paddy is Rs. 329 per acre, that from the cultivation of Bombay onions would be Rs. 696

and of chillies Rs. 904 per acre respectively. These figures indicate that the present guaranteed prices offered by the Government are quite remunerative and that it is more profitable for the producer to grow chillies and Bombay onions than paddy.

The country is already, more or less, self-sufficient in red onions, but their import becomes necessary during certain months of the year, particularly in the period November to January. The import of red onions, however, can be completely eliminated if multi-purpose co-operative societies and unions are given an incentive to store surpluses from the September harvest and farmers have an incentive to produce onions during the off-seasons. The Government has therefore decided to increase the guaranteed price for red onions in particular months ; the new prices will be announced within a few days.

The production of chillies and Bombay onions and other subsidiary foodstuffs on a large scale within a short time cannot be undertaken in home gardens and chenas as it is done today. On the contrary, it has to be undertaken in the dry zone under irrigated conditions by individuals or enterprises with large financial resources and technical skill. In fact, the main reason why there is little production of subsidiary foodstuffs in spite of an attractive guaranteed price scheme is that the Government has hitherto depended on the peasant producers and small-holders to produce these commodities. The Government, on the average, provides annually 20,000 new allotments under village expansion schemes and 3,000 new allotments under colonization schemes for the settlement of landless peasants. The Government proposes to supplement the present land alienation to peasantry with measures to enable Crown land to be leased for periods not exceeding 25 years to local private enterprises for the cultivation of subsidiary foodstuffs, on the strict understanding

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that such alienation will not affect the present and future interests of local villagers in particular, and the requirements for land by the landless peasantry in general. The Government will, however, have the option of renewal after 25 years or of taking back the land on suitable compensation terms. In pursuance of this policy, the Government is taking steps to lease a thousand acres to a large commercial firm in Colombo to produce chillies and Bombay onions. Similar applications from other individuals and groups would be favourably considered by the Government. A Land Alienation Board will be set up to consider the terms and conditions on which the land will be made available to private companies and individuals and the particular tax incentives that will be given in respect of each proposed project. In addition, such persons would be given special concessions to import machinery and equipment required for the efficient cultivation of such crops.

While the Government unwaveringly maintains the principle that in the alienation of land the predominant consideration must always be the interests of the peasantry, it believes that there is a case at the present time for considering the grant of Crown land under suitable lease conditions to private individuals and companies which come forward with capital and well-formulated plans of agricultural production. The efforts generated by such private investment should always be considered as a means of supplementing the efforts that will continue to be sustained in the peasant sector.

It is expected that lift irrigation will play an important role in the cultivation of subsidiary food crops in the dry zone. The Government has, therefore, taken steps to secure the services of a number of foreign specialists to make an investigation of the exploitable under-ground water resources in the country. The preliminary investigations have already been made.

The Government has also decided to reduce the import duty on sprinkler irrigation equipment required for cultivation under irrigated conditions from the present rate of 150-160 per cent. to the same duty as for agricultural pumps, that is 12½ per cent.

It is further proposed that the alienation of land under irrigation should carry with it a condition regarding cultivation of suitable subsidiary crops.

I must also take this opportunity of informing the House regarding the Government's plans for cadju cultivation. Cadju is a crop which could easily be grown in Ceylon and which has vast potentialities in the export market. The Government is, therefore, taking steps to alienate about 30,000 acres in the next financial year for the cultivation of cadju in the Mannar, Jaffna, Vavuniya and Batticaloa Districts. In addition, the Government will also take steps to start citrus cultivation in these areas with the assistance of lift irrigation.

(iii) *Animal Husbandry*: In 1964, Ceylon imported over Rs. 93 million worth of milk products. The National Government will take steps for the immediate development of animal husbandry, including poultry, not only for the purpose of import substitution, but also to encourage the consumption of milk and meat in order to create a healthier nation. A condensed milk factory will be in production by the end of 1965-66. We require about 8,500 buffalo cows in milk in addition to those available at Tamankaduwa to achieve self-sufficiency in condensed milk which we imported to the value of Rs. 19 million in 1964. At the start, it is our proposal to establish two units of a thousand buffaloes each in the next financial year. The Government also proposes to establish a full-cream milk powder plant at Ambewala in the near future. In order to build up the herds for this purpose, the Government will import one thousand neat cows in milk and develop 5,000 acres in pasture in the up-country during the next financial year.

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There are private groups interested in establishing buffalo herd units in Tamankaduwa and undertaking the production of poultry and rearing of sheep on coconut estates. The Government will take steps to release the foreign exchange required for this purpose to these parties.

(iv) *Fisheries*: In 1964, Ceylon imported fish and fish products to the value of about Rs. 68 million as follows:

	Cwts.	Rs. Million
Dried fish ..	671,135	.. 51.3
Tinned fish ..	103,515	.. 8.5
Maldiv fish ..	55,813	.. 8.2

The main reason why Ceylon imports such a large amount of fish is because the fishing industry has been neglected in the past in respect of both capital and organization. The Government proposes to remedy this situation in the next few years. It has already allocated Rs. 39 million in the Budget for investment by the Fisheries Corporation. In addition to this, the Department of Fisheries has been allocated Rs. 7 million for capital works and another Rs. 7 million on Advance Account. There is also money in the Port Commission Votes relating to the construction of certain fisheries harbours which they have started. In all, therefore, the Government proposes to spend nearly Rs. 60 million on fisheries this financial year.

This money would be spent on the purchase of boats, the investigation and construction of harbours and anchorages, the provision of shore facilities, repair facilities and workshops at these harbours, the development of internal marketing, mechanization of traditional craft, the provision of adequate supplies of fishing gear, the provision of navigational aids and safety devices to fishermen, the development of brackish water fisheries, establishment of a Fishery Training Institute and a Fishing Gear Factory. Once the basis for fishery development is

laid on these lines, it would be possible to invest even greater amounts of capital in the future in the fishing industry and make up over a period of years the past neglect of this industry. With this large capital investment and the reorganization of the industry, it is expected to increase appreciably the country's production of fish which is around 90,000 tons at present.

(e) *Promotion of Exports*

The search for new markets abroad is a *sine qua non* for industrialization in Ceylon, particularly as the small size of the local market itself limits rapid industrial development. Further, with the deterioration of the foreign exchange situation and with our traditional agricultural exports fetching low prices, there is an urgent need to produce and export new varieties of goods. I am happy to say that there are a few industries in Ceylon which are capable of producing goods of quality which can find new markets abroad. Industries which produce export goods enjoy a number of concessions and incentives already as follows:

- Liberal grant of foreign exchange and ready issue of import licences for raw materials required to execute export orders;
- Refund of import duty payable on raw materials consumed for carrying out the export orders;
- Tax holiday for three years on export profits in respect of articles approved by the Government;
- Treatment as deductible allowances for tax purposes of the costs of advertising outside Ceylon incurred solely in connection with the export of industrial goods approved by the Government.

These concessions and incentives have not proved adequate to stimulate a significant volume of industrial exports mainly because prices of

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Ceylon products have not been competitive. The Government will, therefore, take the following measures to stimulate industrial exports further :

- (a) A rebate will be given from the income tax payable for any year of assessment of an amount equal to 5 per cent. of the value of exports on goods exported in the preceding year to manufacturers provided such exports have resulted in a minimum net earning in foreign exchange of 25 per cent. of the f.o.b. value of the commodity.
- (b) The present requirement that industrial firms which manufacture for exports have to pay the import duty on their raw materials even if it is returned to them when the exports take place causes much inconvenience. The Principal Collector of Customs will, hereafter, release raw materials imported to produce export goods on bank guarantees without recovering import duties. The bank guarantees would be enforced if the exports do not materialize within six months.
- (c) Waiver of excise duties and turnover tax would also be granted for industrial goods exported.
- (d) Bilateral trade pacts between Ceylon and other countries would be exploited further to increase the export of industrial products to other countries.

While the Government would be taking the steps proposed above to stimulate exports of the newly established manufacturing industries, it would also make every effort to maximize the export earnings from the traditional agricultural exports. In this connection, the question of future market possibilities of tea in

Britain is causing some anxiety to the Government. Britain is Ceylon's largest single tea market which consumes as much as 35 per cent. of Ceylon's total tea exports. Of the total amount of tea consumed in Britain, Ceylon tea constitutes about 30 per cent. From 1957 onwards, there has been a continuous decline in the per capita consumption of tea in Britain of the order of about one tenth of a pound annually reflecting a loss of about five million pounds per year. The tea drinking habit is losing ground among the youth population in Britain and in the "out of home market".

The Government is convinced that the situation demands immediate corrective action in the form of a large-scale tea promotion campaign in which tea will be boosted as a beverage without reference to the country of origin, but without interfering with the existing independent campaigns of each producing country. Accordingly, plans have been formulated for a campaign of three years' duration starting this autumn and costing about £1 million per year. The funds for this campaign would have to be raised both from producers and distributors; it is expected that about 75 per cent. of the funds would be forthcoming from the distributing trade and the balance 25 per cent. from the producing countries including Ceylon, India and East Africa. The Government has decided to subscribe as its share Rs. 1.5 million per year out of the reserves of the Tea Propaganda Board to meet a part of the cost of this campaign. The Government is taking this step as the tea market in Britain is so vital to the Ceylon economy.

(f) *Increase in Employment Opportunities*

The question of creating employment opportunities to absorb the large number of unemployed and under-employed persons in the country is one which has been given top priority by the National Government. The population of

Ceylon is at present 11 million, increasing at the rate of 2.8 per cent. per annum. The total work-force is approximately 3.5 million, of which 2.8 million or 80 per cent. are in agricultural occupations in the rural sector. Of this work-force, the total number unemployed, as assessed by the Central Bank's Consumer Finance Survey of 1963, was about 450,000 in 1963. The largest single category among the unemployed consists of those belonging to the age group 18-25 years, with G. C. E. or S. S. C. educational qualification, numbering about 78,900 at the end of 1963.

One of the first tasks of the National Government was to appoint in May 1965, a special sub-committee of eight Cabinet Ministers to examine and recommend measures to deal with the problem of unemployment. This sub-committee has already issued its first interim report for the consideration of the Cabinet. In accordance with the recommendations made by this sub-committee, the Government has formulated a number of measures which will be implemented in the next financial year, to create employment opportunities to absorb the unemployed and under-employed as follows:

(a) There are about 1,000 vacancies for clerks in Government departments at present. Although monetary provision exists for these posts, they remain unfilled as a result of the tardiness of the present procedures for recruitment. The Treasury has been directed to work out immediately speedy procedures for recruitment to these vacancies.

(b) It is expected that about 2,000 would be given new employment in State industrial corporations under the planned expansion programme in the next financial year.

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(திரு. ஸ்டான்லி திலக்கரத்ன—கோட்டே)
(Mr. Stanley Tillekeratne—Kotte)
As directors !

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(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Wanninayake)

(c) The Government is considering replacing the existing practice of *ad hoc* overtime by a scheme of double and treble-shift employment in Government departments, corporations and workshops. This would provide additional employment to a fair number of manual and clerical workers.

(d) Steps are being taken to recruit between 2,000 and 3,000 teachers before the end of this financial year. The Government will, in addition, recruit 3,000 new teachers in the next financial year.

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(திரு. பி. ஜி. பி. கெனமன்—கொழும்பு மத்தி
மூன்றாம் அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. P. G. B. Keuneman—Third Colombo Central)

You are sacking them !

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(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Wanninayake)

The Government will recruit 3,000 new teachers.

(e) It is proposed to recruit about 150 nurses for Government hospitals before the end of this financial year and a further 350 nurses in the next financial year.

(f) Local authorities would be given as much financial assistance as possible to encourage them to provide employment in projects such as road construction, filling of marshes making of surface drains, etc., in their respective areas.

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(g) The Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs is examining a scheme for the setting up of about 1,000 handloom centres, partly financed from foreign aid. This scheme, if implemented, would provide employment to a fair number of people, particularly, in the rural sector.

(h) It is planned to settle 3,000 families in paddy colonization schemes and 2,000 families in highland colonization schemes and to grant 15,000 allotments under village expansion schemes in the next financial year. Additional employment opportunities in dry zone agriculture would be created by the private sector under the Government's new policy of leasing land to the private sector for the cultivation of subsidiary food crops.

(i) Any employment programme must take into account the largest category of unemployed, which is the age group 18-25 with the G. C. E. and S. S. C. qualifications. Thus, programmes for the settlement of these youths on lands under minor tank irrigation schemes, lift irrigation schemes and highland colonization schemes have been drawn up by the Ministry of Lands and the Ministry of Agriculture, who will work together in close collaboration. The total programme consists of 150 projects to be launched in the next three years. The pattern of development and colonist participation is different from those in the present colonization schemes, special features being:

- (i) the use of lift irrigation where possible;
- (ii) maximum use of 'shramadana' or volunteer colonist participation;
- (iii) the organization of the settlers in effective community settlements, with

sponsorship where possible by suitable private or Government organizations; and

(iv) support from the Food and Agricultural Organization and the World Food Programme at the initial stages.

It is proposed to settle about 7,500 unemployed youths under these projects in the next three years. In the next financial year, however, 25 projects will be started to settle about 1,250 youths.

(j) The Government has also planned to create a special National Service Pioneer Corps to engage in productive work of a pioneer capital formation, preferably of an agricultural nature; e.g. opening up of undeveloped lands. The recruits would also be given basic training in semi-skilled trades and occupations according to their aptitudes so that they could find better employment later on.

(k) It is expected that private industries would absorb a large number of those unemployed once additional foreign exchange which the country hopes to obtain under external assistance, is granted to them for additional imports of machinery and raw materials.

These measures will no doubt provide employment to a large number of persons unemployed or under-employed at present. Besides these, the increased capital investment programme of the Government, together with the expansion expected in the private sector as a result of the confidence and incentives provided by the Government, will also absorb a large number of persons into employment from year to year. Employment Exchanges are also being reorganized so that they may prove more effective than at present in enabling unemployed persons registered at these exchanges to secure suitable employment.

While creating avenues of employment, the Government would also take the necessary steps to ensure better employer-employee relations. With this in view, the Government would amend the Trade Union Ordinance and the Industrial Disputes Act, expedite the disposal of cases referred to Industrial Courts and Labour Tribunals and clear the accumulated arrears of such cases so that employees who have a grievance against employers may obtain quick relief. It is also proposed to start a vigorous programme of worker education so that office-bearers of trade unions as well as the general membership may become less dependent on outsiders in reaching decisions which affect the national economy. Further, in order to obtain the fullest co-operation of employees in the development of the national economy, the Government will introduce legislation to ensure worker participation in the management and profits of all undertakings in the private sector and in public corporations. The Government has, in fact, decided to appoint a committee to recommend ways and means of implementing a scheme of employee participation in profits.

In pursuance of the undertaking given in the Throne Speech, legislation will shortly be placed before the House for the revision of the present rates of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and for the widening of the definition of a "workman" by the raising of the wage limit from Rs. 400 per month to Rs. 500 per month. The Government has further decided that the present outmoded system of Workmen's Compensation based on individual liability and litigation be replaced by a system of Compulsory Employment Injury Insurance in keeping with the practice in all advanced countries. This will ensure the protection of workers against interruption of earnings and loss of earning capacity due to industrial injury or occupational diseases. It will provide a measure of social

security for the worker, and will form the nucleus of a general Social Insurance Scheme.

A committee will be immediately appointed to work out the details of the Scheme of Compulsory Insurance and to prepare a draft of a new National Insurance (Employment Injuries) Act which will replace the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

(g) *Measures to reduce Cost of Living*

The rising cost of living is a problem which has caused much concern to the National Government from the time it came into power. One of the first things the Government did was to establish a Ministerial Sub-Committee consisting of the Minister of Commerce and Trade (Chairman), the Minister of Agriculture and Food, the Minister of Nationalized Services and the Minister of Communications to investigate and formulate appropriate policies and measures to prevent a further increase in the cost of living. This committee has studied this question in all its aspects and made a number of proposals to be implemented by the Government. Some of them, in fact, have already been implemented.

The main causes of the increase in the price level, as pointed out earlier, are the shortage of goods in the country as a result of the lack of adequate foreign exchange to purchase imports, on the one hand, and the inflationary effects of Government's deficit financing and expansion of commercial bank credit, on the other. While the Government is not in a position in the immediate context to liberalize imports in view of the crisis in our balance of payments and the consequent shortage of foreign exchange, it would, however, be in a better position to release more foreign exchange for essential imports once the negotiations for external assistance are concluded. As to the inflationary effects of deficit financing, the Government is determined, as pointed out earlier, to create monetary and fiscal stability so as to prevent undue

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monetary expansion in the future. In addition, the Government is taking the following short-term measures to stabilize prices and provide immediate relief :

(a) The spasmodic scarcities and resultant high prices of commodities, especially consumer durables and building materials, such as bicycle tyres, tubes, cement etc., have arisen partly from the erratic movements in imports consequent upon leads and lags in the issue of licences and the allocation of foreign exchange. The Government, therefore, proposes to streamline and improve foreign exchange budgeting and licensing procedures, with a view to smoother operation and minimizing of fluctuations in supplies :

(b) One of the reasons for the increase in the price of imports is the surcharges and high freight charges on goods consigned to Colombo imposed by foreign shipping companies. These surcharges and higher freight charges together with demurrage paid to ships as a result of delay in loading and unloading also constitute a loss of foreign exchange for the country. It is estimated that the cost of cargo handling of a pound of consumer goods in Ceylon is about twice the comparable cost at Indian ports. With a view to bringing down living costs, therefore, the Government will spare no efforts to improve the port and harbour facilities in Colombo. The Port of Colombo occupies a strategic position not only in relation to the domestic economy but also serves as a barometer of the economic climate of Ceylon to foreign nations. The Government, therefore,

will make a thorough investigation of port conditions with a view to improving the out-turn of ships through the provision of better harbour services, such as warehousing, bunkering, stevedoring, lighterage, transport and other measures.

It is gratifying to note that within a few months of the formation of the National Government, we have been able to get some of the freight surcharges reduced. The U. K. and Continent Conference Lines which raised their surcharge from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. on 1st of April 1965, brought it down to 20 per cent. again on the 1st of June 1965 ; freight surcharge on goods from the U. S. A. was reduced from 50 per cent. to 30 per cent. on the 15th of July 1965, and that on goods consigned from Australia from 30 per cent. to 20 per cent. on 1st August 1965. These reductions in the freight surcharges have, no doubt, reduced the prices of our imports to some extent. We are also expecting a reduction of the freight surcharge of the Japanese Shipping Lines in the near future. It is our aim, through increasing the efficiency of the Colombo Port, to eliminate these surcharges altogether, thereby not only conserving foreign exchange, but also reducing the prices of imported goods.

(c) It was mentioned earlier that one of the principal reasons for the increase in the cost of living is the high price of vegetables. With the objective of increasing the production of vegetables and bringing their prices down, the Government has launched an Island-wide propaganda campaign to step up the

production of vegetables and fruits. The Government is also examining the prospects of increased vegetable cultivation in home gardens, school gardens, and Government property. The possibility of cultivating vegetables in new areas in order to offset seasonal shortages is also being carefully examined. Steps are also being taken to ensure the satisfactory supply and distribution of vegetable fertilizer and seed. The Government has also decided to establish a wholesale market in vegetables in Kirillapone. The Ceylon Co-operative Agricultural Producers' Union has already established about fifty distribution points for the sale of vegetables at reasonable prices to the consumer. The number of such distribution points will be further expanded, both in the city and in provincial areas. The degree of co-ordination between the Marketing Department and the co-operative movement, both in the matter of increasing purchases directly from the producer as well as in the matter of distribution, is being improved.

(d) The Government has already taken steps to organize a People's Committee for the City of Colombo. Similar organizations are also being established in different districts. Consumer resistance to trade malpractices and high prices must form an integral part of our campaign to bring down the cost of living, and the National Government expects the fullest co-operation from the public in this connection.

(e) The problem of the cost of living has also been aggravated by the various bottlenecks in the field of trans-

port. Higher transport charges, breakdown delays, damage in transit, etc., all combine to increase the final price of goods to the consumer. It is estimated that a large number of lorries have gone off the roads, mainly because of the lack of spare parts. The situation with regard to the supply of lorry tyres is also not satisfactory. The Government proposes, as mentioned earlier, to allocate an additional amount of foreign exchange in the near future for the import of **lorries and lorry spare parts** as part of its efforts to expand the country's transport capacity. The Government has already, in fact, negotiated to purchase fifty additional lorries for the Food Commissioner on credit, in order to improve the distribution of essential goods as well as to ease the congestion in the Colombo warehouses.

(f) The price of butter, which is now consumed by high income groups as well as by low income groups, has increased as a result of a fifty per cent. reduction in the import of butter made last year in order to encourage the consumption of margarine. There has, however, been a good deal of consumer resistance to the consumption of margarine. As the consumer must be weaned away gradually, the Government has decided to reduce the import cut in butter from 50 per cent. to 25 per cent. while producers of margarine, in the meantime, have been requested to launch a propaganda campaign to popularize the consumption of margarine.

(g) The Weights and Measures Ordinance is being amended in order to ensure a fair deal

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to the consumer by eliminating trade malpractices connected with the weighing and measuring of commodities.

(h) It is the policy of the National Government to expand the scope of price control and increase the severity of punishment for violation of price control regulations. The question of compelling producers and traders to attach price tags to all articles sold in the market is under consideration. In the meantime, maximum prices have been fixed by the Government in respect of a number of articles like flashlight and transistor radio batteries, boxes of matches, exercise books, bicycle tyres and tubes, mantles, mammoties, building materials (iron and steel), all milk foods including condensed milk, and electric bulbs. The Government will not show any hesitation to extend the list of price controlled articles if profiteering continues to take place in the private trade.

(i) The high price of fish is a problem that has caused much concern to the National Government. While increased production of fish is the long-term answer to this problem, it is possible to regulate prices by a more efficient and rational system of marketing. In formulating such a marketing scheme, the Government has decided that the Fisheries Corporation and the private trader in fish should work in partnership. On this basis, it is possible to regulate fish prices without eliminating anyone currently engaged in the fish trade. The fish trade will continue to be handled by private traders both at the producing end and at the retail sale end. The corporation would only act as a wholesaler and regulate the

fluctuations in prices. Since the price of fish is a matter which is of concern both to the producer and the consumer and since these interests conflict it is essential that an institution which is under the direct control of Government should perform this regulatory function. On this basis, the Fisheries Corporation has entered the market. The ability of the corporation to perform these functions would be dependent on the volume of fish which passes through its hands. It is the endeavour of the Government to ensure that an adequate volume of fish will pass through the Fisheries Corporation on a voluntary basis so as to enable it to perform its functions.

(j) 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 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. Secondly, the concept of wholesale market value is criticized as being impossible to determine accurately when goods are scarce because of import control. In a scarce market, wholesale market values tend to be unduly high and have the further disadvantage of changing rapidly. 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. This criticism against wholesale market

value has been directed chiefly against three major commodities, namely, textiles, iron and steel and to a less degree against the various qualities of paper that are imported. 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; per pound in the case of paper; and per hundred weight 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. There are, however, a large number of sub-items under main group "Textiles" which will remain under *ad valorem* rates of duty since they cannot be classified for purposes of a specific rate of duty. The imports of these special varieties are however almost negligible today. Another important change that has been made in the textile group is that synthetic fibres which were at the high rates of duty 125/135 per cent. have been abolished as a separate group and have been merged with the group Artificial Silk including Rayon, Cellulose, etc., at the lower rate applicable to this group. This will enable such materials as the cheaper nylons which today are no longer a luxury commodity to be imported at reasonable rates of duty and should help to reduce the cost of living.

These proposals, I hope, will completely eliminate the possibility of arbitrary assessment by Customs officials and will give the trade a stable set of duties without the possibility of any fluctuation. It will also eliminate the delays which are now said to occur in the process of attempting to determine what should be the correct wholesale market value for any of these commodities.

(k) The Government proposes to abolish the heavy oil motor vehicles tax with effect from 1st January 1966. This tax is causing much hardship to lorry owners as it is levied irrespective of the income earned by a lorry. Further, some lorry owners avoid the payment of this tax by obtaining non-user certificates in respect of lorries which, however, continue to be used for transportation. It is believed that this tax is one of the causes of the increase in lorry hire charges. The revenue lost by this measure will be recouped by an appropriate increase in the import duty on automotive diesel from the beginning of next year.

(l) Another measure I propose is to totally abolish import duties on kerosene oil, chillies, potatoes, Bombay and red onions, dhall gram and peas, small agricultural implements such as mammoties, alavangoes, etc., and sports goods. In addition, import duties on cotton textiles in common use will be reduced by 10 to 12 cents per yard. The loss to revenue as a result of these measures is expected to be about Rs. 18 million.

(h) *Monetary and Fiscal Stability*

The monetary expansion in 1963 and 1964 reflected the inflationary pressures that were felt during those

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years. In previous years, relative stability in the domestic price level, money supply and bank credit had been achieved by a liberal import policy—at the expense of the continuing drawing down of our external assets. With that cushion no longer available to us, the only way we can mitigate pressures on the price level is by restraining monetary expansion to more legitimate levels and, of course, in the long run, by increasing local production. Hence, the early abatement of the inflationary pressures to balance the economy has become an important objective of our Government's economic policy. The basic problem now is to contain the growth of the money supply to a level more in consonance with the expected growth of real output.

The increase of real output is unlikely to exceed 5 to 6 per cent. in the next 12 months. Allowing for some increase in prices, the maximum permissible rate of increase in the money supply would not be more than 8 per cent. To limit the increase in the money supply to around this level, it is deemed necessary to limit the expansion of the Central Bank's net domestic assets to about Rs. 105 million over the level outstanding on May 17, 1965, during the next 12 months. This ceiling would permit a 7.5 per cent. expansion in the net domestic assets of the Central Bank compared with an expansion of 9.2 per cent. in 1963 and an annual average of 18 per cent. over the years 1961-64. To achieve this target, it would be necessary to control excessive expansion of bank credit to both the Government and private sectors.

One of the principal causes of monetary expansion, as pointed out earlier, was the large-scale deficit financing on the part of the Government. The Government has, therefore, decided to limit the inflationary gap in the next year's budget to a modest figure—lower than that in 1962-63 or 1963-64.

I am aware that in recent years, there have been some underlying long-term trends in the budgetary

situation that are a cause for concern. In the context of the economic problems which have faced this country there is, as I have repeatedly emphasized, an overriding need to direct resources to productive investment. Hitherto, the pattern of Government finance in Ceylon has not adequately reflected this need. Current expenditures have increased disproportionately whilst capital outlays have been relatively static. It is one of the policy objectives of the present Government to restrain future increases in current expenditures in order to expand the resources available for development.

I also intend to review, as I have earlier indicated, the pricing policies, operational efficiency and cost structures of public sector enterprises, in order to ensure that they contribute effectively to the resources base for development.

As for private bank credit which has also expanded in recent years, it has been decided to impose a ceiling (except for financing of export bills purchased and goods receipt advances for financing rice purchases under the G. P. S.) of about Rs. 55 million or approximately 6 per cent. over the existing level of outstanding and undrawn facilities during the next 12 months.

The Central Bank will continue the existing special marginal reserves requirement of 38 per cent. against any increase in demand deposits in excess of the level outstanding on February 1, 1961, in addition to the basic reserve requirement of 12 per cent. against demand deposits and 5 per cent. against time deposits. The special marginal reserve requirement has been extended to the People's Bank, which has hitherto been exempt from this requirement in order not to hinder the expansion of an infant banking institution. The time has, however, come to bring the People's Bank into line with the other banks. However, the marginal reserve requirement for the People's Bank is 28 per cent. as against 38 per

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cent. available to all other banks. While these measures are designed to limit the expansion of the volume of bank credit, the Government has also taken steps to increase the cost of bank credit by increasing the bank rate from 4 to 5 per cent. at the end of May 1965.

These measures affecting the volume, availability and cost of bank credit are expected to be sufficient to reduce the probable monetary increase to a level that would not jeopardize monetary, price and exchange stability. However, should this proposed limit on bank credit prove to be unduly restrictive at any stage, the Government will review the position. In regulating the expansion of bank credit, the Government will ensure that the restrictions are effected as smoothly as possible with the minimum of dislocation to existing credit arrangements and the country's trade, commerce and industrial activity. It has been emphasized to commercial banks that they must in all circumstances continue to finance the flow of essential supplies without restriction, so as to ensure that the life of the community is not disrupted in any way. The axe is really intended to fall on non-essential rather than essential types of credit.

With the progressive intensification of exchange restriction in recent years, there has been considerable resort to various foreign exchange abuses by unscrupulous persons and certain business houses. Many of the malpractices and frauds arose out of commodity export and import transactions, and in connection with the tourist trade. In certain cases, difficulties in the way of prosecutions have been caused by defects in the Exchange Control law. Amendments to the Exchange Control Act, with a view to remedying these defects, will, therefore, be placed before Parliament as early as possible. I have also in view the appointment of a Committee to examine the problem of foreign exchange malpractices.

(i) *Reorganization of Credit and Savings Institutions*

While achieving monetary and fiscal stability, it is also the Government's aim to direct and channel bank credit to productive purposes and to sectors that deserve priority.

(i) *Foreign Banks*

I intend to have early discussions with the major foreign banks operating in Ceylon, on the question of the role they could play in Ceylon's economic development. The issues I wish to resolve in this connection include the contribution these banks could make towards strengthening Ceylon's external payments in the current situation, the more effective participation of these banks in the financing of economic activities, the training and employment of local personnel at various levels, and the institutional framework within which these banks might function as useful elements of our financial system. I believe that there is scope for a greater degree of adaptation of the banking system to changing conditions and when a suitable arrangement has been made, I intend to repeal the restrictions imposed on foreign banks by the 1961 Finance Act since these restrictions prevent these banks from playing a more effective role in economic development.

(ii) *Bank Debits Tax*

Another matter for consideration is the Bank Debits Tax which has proved to be an incentive to the use of currency in business transactions and, therefore, a disincentive to the development of the banking habit. The imposition of the Bank Debits Tax gives a legitimate excuse for many business men to keep considerable sums of cash without banking it. This makes it difficult to check both the correctness of gross receipts in a business as well as disbursements made in cash. The existence of the tax makes it difficult to insist that business firms should deposit all their receipts in the bank. It has also led to a considerable

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amount of currency notes being hoarded, both for the purpose of avoiding income tax as well as for other purposes of unlawful trade. The Bank Debits Tax is borne only by those who are unable to avoid it and to that extent its incidence is not fair or equitable. As the Debits Tax is deducted as an expense in computing income from agriculture, trade and professions, its abolition would mean that this expense would cease to be deducted and there would be an additional income tax revenue of more than half the amount gathered as Debits Tax. I, therefore, propose to repeal the Bank Debits Tax as from 1st October, 1965. The net loss to revenue as a result of this would be about Rs. 6.6 million per year. The loss would be even less if account is taken of the reduction of tax evasion and increase in bank deposits resulting from this measure.

(iii) Debt Redemption

The debt redemption scheme operated by the People's Bank at present covers only those debts incurred after 1st of January 1956. The Government proposes to amend the legislation so as to include debts incurred from the beginning of 1952 also under this scheme. One of the biggest complaints against this scheme has been that it is not applicable to debts incurred before 1956. The Land Redemption Ordinance, No. 61 of 1942, administered by the Land Commissioner offered relief to persons by the redemption of their agricultural properties sold or transferred after 1.1.1929 until 1952 when the Ordinance was repealed. As the People's Bank debt redemption scheme applies to the redemption of agricultural business or residential premises sold or transferred after 1.1.1956, there is a gap between 1952 and 1956. This gap has to be bridged if reasonable relief is to be offered to a large number of applicants who had their land or property sold or transferred for their debts between 1952 and 1956.

The Government will also make a number of further amendments to the Finance Act, No. 11 of 1963, Part VIII, in order to close the existing loopholes in the debt redemption scheme and provide greater flexibility.

(iv) Amalgamation of Savings Institutions

It is one of the main objectives of the National Government to encourage and increase national savings. With the object of providing greater co-ordination of campaigns to increase national savings, action will be taken to amalgamate the Post Office Savings Bank, Ceylon Savings Bank, the Ceylon Savings Certificates Branch and the National Savings Movement into one National Savings Corporation. This is considered necessary particularly as a result of the poor performance of the Ceylon Savings Bank and the National Savings Movement in recent years. The savings deposits of the Ceylon Savings Bank and the savings certificates outstanding appear to have been more or less constant in the last four or five years, while those of the Post Office Savings Bank showed a steady increase. The new corporation is expected to mobilize a larger volume of savings than before. With the establishment of the proposed National Savings Corporation, the Government will consider a number of questions pertaining to national savings, particularly the increase in the interest rate paid to depositors, the issue of more attractive savings certificates carrying a higher rate of interest, a new scheme of time deposits with differential rates of interest and the removal of the severe limitation of withdrawal facilities of the Post Office Savings Bank.

(v) Development Finance Corporation

It is proposed to remove certain restrictions on the Development Finance Corporation with a view to extending the scope of its activities for the further development of the national economy. The guarantee provision in the Development

Finance Corporation Act is to be amended so as to enable the Development Finance Corporation to guarantee the advances made by the State-owned banks. It is also proposed to increase its capital so as to enable it to obtain equity participation from foreign banks and financial institutions. Provision is also to be made for the Government to guarantee loans obtained by the Development Finance Corporation from foreign financial institutions apart from that already provided for in the case of borrowings from the World Bank.

(vi) *Other measures*

The National Government proposes to take certain steps to ensure that the banking and financial institutions, including the Central Bank, make their full contribution to national economic development, particularly in fields which have been hitherto neglected, such as rural credit, development finance, housing finance, credit and title insurance, debt refinancing, national savings and investments and legal problems relating to credit operations.

THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND FOREIGN CAPITAL

The objective of the National Government in the economic field, as I stated earlier, is to achieve an adequate increase in the national product so as to secure full employment and an improvement in the living standards of the low income groups, and, at the same time, to reduce inequality of opportunity. These have to be achieved within the political framework of democracy, to which we are pledged. We believe that the well-known democratic freedoms cannot be ensured without a healthy, controlled private sector functioning according to a national plan. I must, therefore, make it clear that the National Government believes in a mixed economy, in which both the

public and the private sectors participate in the nation's development effort. The Government's plans and policies will, accordingly, seek to bring forth this participation. The Government believes that an atmosphere of uncertainty and doubt is hardly conducive to mobilizing the private sector for economic development. We intend to substitute in its place a more co-operative relationship whereby the two sectors would collaborate jointly in a manner determined by national interest. The private sector, I must emphasize, will develop in conformity with the Government's plans and priorities and subject to the Government's overall policy.

It is also the Government's policy to welcome foreign private capital which could make a contribution to the country's economic development. We recognize that a developing country like Ceylon needs financial as well as technical assistance from both Government and private sources in advanced countries in order to accelerate the rate of economic growth. The measures that the Government has taken should vastly improve the climate which has hitherto been unfavourable for private foreign investment in Ceylon. We have already removed some of the impediments that stood in the way of the flow of private foreign capital to Ceylon. I am aware of the need for a detailed and authoritative statement on the several aspects of Government policy towards private foreign investment. The Government will, therefore, shortly issue such a statement as a guide to foreign investors. In the meantime, I propose to take the following steps:

(1) *Moratorium*

A moratorium on the remittance of dividends, interest and profits was introduced last year as a temporary measure, for one year in the first instance, on account of Ceylon's acute foreign exchange situation. There can be little doubt that the moratorium is a hindrance to Ceylon's

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attempts to attract private foreign investment, an objective which was proclaimed by the previous Government as well. The moratorium is bad in principle and distinguishes Ceylon from the vast majority of other developing countries. Moreover, the moratorium results in an unsound accumulation of liabilities which can impose severe burdens in the future. Accordingly, it is the aim of Government policy to avoid the accumulation of these liabilities by relaxing the moratorium as our foreign exchange situation improves. With the mobilization of additional external resources from abroad, I anticipate an improvement in our foreign payments situation and I have, consequently, decided to allow, as an initial step, remittances in August 1965 up to Rs. 2 million or roughly 10 per cent. of the funds that had accumulated up to June this year. This situation will be kept under continuous review with a view to making further relaxations, depending on the course of Ceylon's external payments situation.

(2) *Foreign Exchange Tax*

I propose to abolish the Foreign Exchange Tax introduced by the last Government. This tax has been a cause of much personal hardship to many people without substantial benefits to Government revenue.

(3) *Visa Tax*

Another tax which has caused much irritation to foreign personnel residing in Ceylon is the Visa Tax. The Government proposes to abolish this tax also.

The principal concessions the Government will grant to the private sector, however, are in the field of taxation with which subject I will deal next.

CHANGES IN THE TAX STRUCTURE

In conformity with the policy of the Government to achieve rapid economic growth in the country, in

collaboration with the private sector, and in the context of the need to stimulate saving and investment, and to provide incentives within the framework of taxation so as to direct the flow of capital into the most desirable and essential fields of economic development, the Government proposes to make certain changes in the present tax structure. These proposals are also intended partly to rectify the serious situation arising from the multiplicity and the high incidence of the present taxes which have had severe adverse effects on the country's economic development.

The multiplicity of taxes and the high incidence of taxation in Ceylon have resulted in a reduction in personal and corporate savings. The reduction in personal savings is indicated in a report on a survey of consumer finances carried out by the Central Bank in 1963. The position today is more serious as the taxes for the years of assessment of 1963-64 and 1964-65 have been still higher and the cost of living has increased further since 1963.

These taxes have also resulted in the growth of tax evasion to a substantial degree, and the increase in the arrears of tax collectible by the Inland Revenue Department, as well as the appeals which are outstanding. Our proposals are intended to put right this situation, and to enable the taxpayers to have their tax position brought up to date. Suffice it to say that the total arrears of tax up to 30th September 1964, is Rs. 203 million.

The magnitude of the evasion is reflected by the investigation work done during the year ending 31st March 1965. The Inland Revenue Department has reported to me that during the year additional income of Rs. 30.6 million has been assessed by discoveries made by the Special Branch and tax recovered on this was Rs. 14.3 million. In addition an income of Rs. 21 million was declared in terms of the amnesty provided in

Income Tax (Evasion and Non-disclosure of profits and income) Act, No. 13 of 1964, and the tax collected under this head was Rs. 7 million. Thus, the total of evaded income brought to account during the year 1964-65 is over Rs. 50 million, and the tax revenue from it is Rs. 21 million.

It is, thus, seen that high rates of tax result in such large-scale evasion and non-payment of taxes that the proper amount of revenue is no longer collected. When the rates increase unduly, even the total yield of revenue begins to fall below the yield at reasonable rates unless sustained and strenuous efforts are made to prevent tax evasion. On the other hand, if the proper amount of tax was assessed and collected, there would have been a real shrinkage of the private sector. Thus, high rates of tax not only become ineffective in achieving the objective of higher revenue yield, but also become positively harmful. A scheme of taxation which leaves in the hands of the private sector funds for the purposes of development and ensures that such funds are, in fact, used for development is, thus, an essential requirement.

In view of the existence, on such a vast scale, of tax evasion, I propose to grant an amnesty on the same lines as in the previous year, and to reintroduce the provisions of Act, No. 13 of 1964 for the period 1st October to 30th November 1965. The main purpose of this amnesty is to enable the taxpayers to clear their arrears of taxes and to make their position acceptable to the administration, and thereby to eliminate the work of further inquiry and revision of previous assessments. It necessarily follows that in respect of those taxpayers who fail to accept this

opportunity which is made available to them for the second time, very severe action will be taken not only to recover the correct tax but also to impose penalties for the offence they have committed under the law.

In the early years of income tax when the rates of tax were very low, there was no need to consider to an exact degree the most appropriate form of allowances, special incentives, and the rate schedule of tax determining the progressive increase with income. Income tax is essentially a tax which ought to be within the capacity of each taxpayer to pay. This requires differentiation in the weight of taxation as between earned and unearned income, and must take into account family responsibilities and the actual cost of living with which the community is faced. Having regard to these factors and to the taxation proposals made by Mr. Nicholas Kaldor, which have since been published in Sessional Paper No. IV of 1960, as well as to the experience gained in the administration of taxation in recent years, the Government proposes to adopt a scheme based on the following principles :

- (1) Differentiation for family responsibility would be provided by the existing allowance being supplemented by two variable slabs of taxable income. At present, the first slab taxable at 15 per cent. varies in accordance with the size of the family. I propose, in its place, to introduce two slabs taxable at 10 per cent. and 15 per cent. respectively. These initial slabs will be Rs. 3,000 each for single persons and will be increased by Rs. 1,000 for the wife and Rs. 500 for each child or dependant up

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to a maximum of four, as at present. This, combined with the tax-free allowance for wife, child or dependant, provides substantial relief for family responsibility on a more equitable basis as between the higher and lower income groups than was available under the original allowance which was in force from 1932 to 1958.

(2) The highest marginal rate of income tax for individuals will be 45 per cent. supplemented in the case of the higher income groups by a surtax. This surtax will be at 20 per cent. and 35 per cent., so that the two surtax rates, together with the income tax, brings the highest rate of tax payable to 80 per cent. This surtax, together with a scheme of rebates for savings, will meet the objectives of an expenditure tax similar to that which was in force in 1960-61, that is, to discourage personal consumption and promote savings and investment.

(3) The earned income allowance of Rs. 500 will be retained in order to provide a sufficient differentiation in the burden of tax in respect of unearned income where wealth is below the present exemption limit of Rs. 100,000.

(4) The schedule of income tax rates up to 40 per cent. will be so adjusted as to reduce the tax burden in the lower income groups by Rs. 5 million. According to the latest information, of the total number in this class,

more than two-thirds are taxpayers whose income is from employment. The proposed reduction is, therefore, to grant relief where it is most desirable. I propose in their case also to provide a further scheme of rebates in tax for savings so that a part of this reduction of 5 million rupees will also be saved and made available for development.

The savings of an individual are the residue of his income after meeting his consumption expenditure. The objective in imposing an expenditure tax to prevent a high level of consumption expenditure is also achieved by a scheme providing appropriate inducements for saving. I have applied this principle, differentiating between those whose incomes are below or above a level of approximately Rs. 40,000 per annum. The figure of Rs. 40,000 is selected, as under the new proposals the tax payable thereon is an average of about 25 per cent. leaving an expendable balance of about Rs. 30,000. It is the Government's intention to penalize severely a person whose consumption expenditure exceeds Rs. 30,000 per annum.

Relief in respect of savings is already available to all taxpayers on the following basis :

(a) *Relief for life insurance premia paid*: The tax payable is reduced by an amount equivalent to the effective rate on the premia (that is, the average rate of tax payable by a taxpayer) subject to a maximum of 25 per cent. of the premia. The relief is limited to premia of Rs. 4,000 for life insurance, premia of Rs. 8,000 for

annuities, or one sixth of the assessable income whichever is less.

- (b) *Relief for contributions to provident and pension funds:* The tax payable is reduced by an amount equivalent to the effective rate on the contribution subject to a maximum of 15 per cent. of his contribution. The total amount for which relief is granted under the heads of life insurance premia and contributions to provident and pension funds by an employee is also not to exceed one-sixth of the assessable income or Rs. 4,000 whichever is higher.

The Government now proposes to give additional rebates for savings by these persons, namely, those whose income is below Rs. 40,000. The savings should be in a specified form, which I shall indicate presently. In respect of all such savings as well as of provident fund contributions a rebate will be granted equivalent to the tax payable at the effective rate of tax on the total amount saved or 25 per cent. of the amount saved whichever is less. The limit of one-sixth of the assessable income will also be increased to one-fourth of the assessable income subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 for all savings under this scheme—Rs. 10,000 being one-fourth of the figure of Rs. 40,000 stated above.

Income Tax

Having regard to the foregoing, the rates of income tax for the year of assessment 1965-66 would be as follows:

	Single Person	Husband and Wife	Husband and Wife and 1 member	Husband and Wife and 2 members	Husband and Wife and 3 members	Husband and Wife and 4 members
Family allowance	3,000 ..	3,500 ..	3,750 ..	4,000 ..	4,250 ..	4,500
Earned Income	.. 500 ..	.. 500 ..	.. 500 ..	.. 500 ..	.. 500 ..	.. 500
Total Tax-free allowance	.. 3,500 ..	.. 4,000 ..	.. 4,250 ..	.. 4,500 ..	.. 4,750 ..	.. 5,000
Taxable Income Slab at 10%	.. 3,000 ..	.. 4,000 ..	.. 4,500 ..	.. 5,000 ..	.. 5,500 ..	.. 6,000
Next " " " " 15%	.. 3,000 ..	.. 4,000 ..	.. 4,500 ..	.. 5,000 ..	.. 5,500 ..	.. 6,000
Next " " " " 20%	.. 3,000 ..	.. 3,000 ..	.. 3,000 ..	.. 3,000 ..	.. 3,000 ..	.. 3,000
Next " " " " 25%	.. 3,000 ..	.. 3,000 ..	.. 3,000 ..	.. 3,000 ..	.. 3,000 ..	.. 3,000
Next " " " " 30%	.. 5,000 ..	.. 5,000 ..	.. 5,000 ..	.. 5,000 ..	.. 5,000 ..	.. 5,000
Next " " " " 40%	.. 5,000 ..	.. 5,000 ..	.. 5,000 ..	.. 5,000 ..	.. 5,000 ..	.. 5,000
Total	.. 25,500	28,000	29,250	30,500	31,750	33,000

Balance at 45 per cent.

At present, in the case of those whose assessable income is below Rs. 15,000 the tax on the first Rs. 1,000 of the taxable income is at 5 per cent. Under the new tax rates, this concession is required only in respect of those whose taxable income is below Rs. 2,000, that is, in their case, the first Rs. 1,000 of the taxable income will be taxed at 5 per cent. and the balance at the rate of 10 per cent.

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The new surtax in respect of persons with taxable income chargeable for income tax at the marginal rate of 45 per cent. would be :

First Rs. 10,000 of that taxable income	..	.. Nil
Next Rs. 15,000 of that taxable income	..	.. 20 per cent.
Balance of taxable income	..	.. 35 per cent.

When this additional levy is added to the tax set out above the income tax schedule will be further amended by the addition of the following slabs after the 40 per cent. slab :

Next Rs. 10,000 at 45 per cent.

Next Rs. 15,000 at 65 per cent.

Balance at 80 per cent.

In respect of savings which should be in the specified form, it is proposed to grant from the amount of tax chargeable at 65 per cent. and 80 per cent. a rebate equal to 50 per cent. of the amount saved out of the income which is liable to tax at 80 per cent. and if the savings are in excess of the income taxed at 80 per cent. a rebate of 33 1/3 per cent. in respect of the amount taxable at 65 per cent. In respect of a taxpayer who is only liable to income tax at 65 per cent. and not at 80 per cent. the relief will be one-third of the amount saved out of the income liable to tax at 65 per cent. The rates of 65 per cent. and 80 per cent. include the surtax rate which is in lieu of expenditure tax. The rebate for saving should have the effect of removing the burden of this additional tax when the income is not spent. It is in view of this that the rebate of 50 per cent. is given in respect of the amounts saved out of income taxed at 80 per cent. and the rebate of 33 1/3 per cent. for the amounts saved out of income taxed at 65 per cent. In respect of those taxpayers whose rates of tax are below 45 per cent. I have already provided for relief at the effective rate or 25 per cent. whichever is less. This same rebate would apply in addition to the above rebates for taxpayers in the higher income group.

The specified form in which the income saved has to be invested is as follows:

- (1) Deposit in a Special Account or Accounts to be created in the Central Bank or other appropriate agencies.
- (2) Investment in Government securities.
- (3) Premia paid for life and annuity insurances in excess of the limits now fixed for relief.
- (4) The amount of wealth tax payable in respect of that year of assessment.
- (5) Amounts utilized during the preceding year for repayment of any loan which had been raised for the purpose of creating an asset or has been secured by an asset.

Apart from this, the amount realized by the sale or disposal of any investment during the year will be deducted in determining the amount saved. Relief in respect of investment in approved undertakings, which is now available to the taxpayer, will continue to apply, and the amount of such investment will also be taken as part of the amount saved

for purposes of this scheme. As regards the Special Account or Accounts proposed to be created, it is the Government's intention to establish a scheme to provide for the use of this fund both by the depositors themselves and others over a range of permissible investments.

For the purposes of the above reliefs, all savings and investments made would be as at the end of the year preceding the year of assessment, and any investment or saving made immediately thereafter, if shown to the satisfaction of the Assessor as having been made out of the profits of the preceding year, would, for the purposes of this relief, be considered as having been made at the end of the preceding year, that is, given retrospective effect. An investment which has been given such retrospective effect shall not be granted relief when the assessment for the subsequent year is made. I propose to extend the same treatment to investments that will be made consequent to this proposal so that during the current year a taxpayer may make investments which are certified by him as having been made out of the profits of the preceding year, namely, the profits on which he will be assessed for income tax for the year of assessment 1965-66. The other investments made during the current year will qualify for relief for the year of assessment 1966-67.

Wealth Tax

Wealth tax is levied in addition to income tax and is not deductible in determining the income for purposes of income tax. A rate of tax of 1 per cent. on wealth which yields an estimated return of 10 per cent. is the equivalent of a 10 per cent. rate of income tax. Generally, the yield from wealth is less than 10 per cent; when, for example, it is 5 per cent., the corresponding rate of income

tax would be 20 per cent. of income. The wealth tax rates that were applicable for the year of assessment 1964-65 went up to a maximum of 5 per cent. This maximum rate is really a penal rate as this is equivalent to the rate of income tax of 50 per cent. or even more, which when added to the highest marginal rate of income tax, namely, 80 per cent., results in raising this rate to 130 per cent. of income at that level. This is not the concept underlying the wealth tax. Wealth tax provides for a measure of differentiation in the burden of tax between earned and unearned income. It is in effect an additional income tax payable out of income. I propose to retain this principle which has been abandoned last year. I propose the following new schedule of rates of wealth tax which are appropriate to the income tax rates already proposed by me:

The first Rs. 100,000 of assessable wealth to be exempt.

On the next Rs. 200,000 of taxable wealth $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

On the next Rs. 500,000 of taxable wealth $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

On the next Rs. 1,000,000 of taxable wealth 1 per cent.

On the balance of taxable wealth 2 per cent.

Income Tax on Companies

The present rates of income tax applicable to resident companies consist of a non-refundable tax, which is the equivalent of a corporation tax, at the rate of 57 per cent., and a refundable tax of $33 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on dividends. In the case of non-resident companies, the $33 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. tax applies to remittances and there is a further tax of 6 per cent. in lieu of estate duty, i.e. in addition to the 57 per cent. Where a non-resident company owns immovable property

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in Ceylon, an additional rate of 10 per cent. is added to the 63 per cent., being a levy in lieu of wealth tax. There is no doubt that these tax rates are very high and discourage capital formation, and has made the climate for private investment very unfavourable. I, therefore, propose to reduce 57 per cent. to 50 per cent. In the case of non-resident companies there will be a further tax of 6 per cent. in lieu of estate duty and 5 per cent. in lieu of wealth tax. I must here stress, however, that the tax holiday and other incentives available to new companies will continue to apply. The reduction of tax payable by companies should enable them to retain profits and promote development. This is a much needed reform in our structure.

Rates of Income Tax in other cases

Consequent to the revision of the rates schedule applicable to resident individuals and companies, the rates of tax applicable to certain other revised cases will be as follows :

(a) Non-Resident Individuals :

Rs. 15,000 @	20 per cent.
Rs. 5,000 @	25 per cent.
Rs. 5,000 @	35 per cent.
Rs. 5,000 @	40 per cent.
Rs. 10,000 @	45 per cent.
Rs. 10,000 @	65 per cent.
Balance @	30 per cent.

The rates of 65 per cent. and 80 per cent. are comparable to the same rates applicable to a resident individual. These are fixed on the same basis, viz., as surtax in lieu of an expenditure tax, and, therefore, the relief for savings will also be on the same basis as in the case of resident individuals.

(b) Mutual Life Assurance Companies 24 per cent.

(c) Governments (as at present liable) 56 per cent.

(d) Capital Gains :

At present capital gains are included as income and assessed to tax subject to the maximum rate of 45 per cent. as against the highest rate of income tax of 80 per cent. which applies to resident individuals. The rate of 45 per cent. is an extraordinary high rate without parallel. Such a high rate without differentiation for inflationary values or for short-term and long-term gains makes it unrealistic. I propose to reduce this rate to 25 per cent.

Special Incentives

Immediate action is required to bring down the cost of living and to eliminate the scarcity of essential articles, and to alleviate the existing housing shortage. The Government has already prepared legislation which would provide sufficient incentives for putting up houses at lower rentals for the majority of the people who are today in difficult circumstances due to lack of suitable housing accommodation. The exemption of income from new houses is dealt with by special amending legislation. I have already referred to the measures the Government proposes to take for the extensive cultivation of subsidiary foodstuffs. The expansion of agricultural output not only involves intensification of production on existing cultivable lands, but also the clearing and cultivation of jungle land. Industry, including the manufacture of tea or other agricultural products, has the benefit of lump sum depreciation and development rebates for buildings and machinery. As against this, the actual expenditure on the opening and cultivation of new lands has no such rebates or allowances. As this is a matter of great urgency, I now propose to allow, as from the year of assessment 1965-66, a deduction for income tax purposes in respect of agriculture and animal husbandry all capital expenditure in the opening and clearing of land and the planting of the product other than

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expenditure incurred in the purchase of machinery and in the construction of buildings for which the present rebates are more than adequate.

The Government will take the necessary steps to make a further review of the provisions relating to the determination of income and tax incentives for the purpose of providing an even more comprehensive and co-ordinated scheme in respect of these.

PART III

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1965-66

Government's revenue for the financial year 1965-66 is estimated at Rs. 1,883.8 million or Rs. 31.4 million higher than the revised revenue estimates for 1964-65, which is Rs. 1,852.4 million. The increase in revenue in the next financial year is mainly from Customs duties and excise—the former increases by Rs. 9.4 million and the latter by Rs. 23 million. The increase in the revenue from Customs duty is in respect of import duties, while the increase in revenue from excise duties is from profits on the increased sale of arrack. There is, however, a decline in revenue from income tax, estate duty, and stamps by Rs. 5.2 million and licences and internal revenue by Rs. 16.6 million between the current year and next year. The fall in income tax revenue is the result of the fall in prices of Ceylon's principal exports, tea and rubber. Collections from licences show a smaller figure for 1965-66 as the figure for the current year has been boosted up by the payment of arrears by the C. T. B. on account of the heavy oil motor vehicles tax.

The total expenditure for 1965-66 is estimated at Rs. 2,500 million or Rs. 225 million higher than the revised estimate of expenditure of

Rs. 2,275 million for the current year. Recurrent expenditure for 1965-66 is estimated at Rs. 1,923.5 million as compared with the revised estimate of Rs. 1,800 million for the current year. This figure, however, includes a provision of Rs. 97 million in respect of payment of loans, contributions to public debt sinking funds, and amortization payments. Following the practice of my predecessor, I should like to exclude these from recurrent expenditure and include them in capital expenditure. Further, as in previous years, a reduction of 2½ per cent. has been made for under-expenditure under recurrent votes. Provision for recurrent expenditure, allowing for the 2½ per cent. under-expenditure and excluding repayment of loans and contributions to sinking funds would, therefore, be Rs. 1,780 million. This is less than the estimated revenue by Rs. 104 million. Thus, we have a surplus of Rs. 104 million in the current account in the next financial year.

One of the measures referred to by the then Minister of Finance in the Budget speech last year, was the reduction of the interest rate payable on Central Bank holdings of Treasury Bills from 2.8 per cent. to the nominal rate of 0.75 per cent. This measure was expected to reduce the interest payments on Treasury Bills from Rs. 32 million to Rs. 8 million, resulting in a saving of Rs. 24 million. The Central Bank has now requested that the rate be increased to at least 1 per cent. so that their balance sheet may not disclose a loss this year. I have agreed to this and this rate will be payable in respect of future purchases of Treasury Bills by the Central Bank.

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Next year's Estimates provide for Rs. 577 million for capital expenditure. With the inclusion of loan repayments and sinking fund contri-

butions, total capital expenditure would be Rs. 674 million. As a part of this is met by the surplus of the current account, we are left with a Budget deficit of Rs. 570 million. To summarize:

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1965-66

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

As in previous years, local borrowing and foreign aid will fill a substantial part of the gap. Funds to be obtained from local borrowing next year are expected to be Rs. 275 million as compared with about Rs. 250 million in the previous and current years. Foreign aid receipts in connection with projects included in the Budget will be around Rs. 175 million. Administrative borrowing

is expected to yield Rs. 25 million next year compared with Rs. 59 million in 1963-64 and Rs. 10 million in 1964-65. Thus, the total amount of funds to be raised by borrowing and foreign aid add up to Rs. 475 million, leaving an unfinanced gap of Rs. 95 million.

Let me now summarize the revenue implications of my proposals. I shall start with income tax.

				Rs. Million	Rs. Million
(1) <i>Individuals :</i>					
Net loss of revenue in the case of resident individuals including the loss arising from the reduction in the rate of tax applicable to capital gains	17-36
Loss of revenue in respect of the reduction in the rate schedule for wealth tax	1-75
					<hr/>
Total loss in respect of individuals	19-11
(2) <i>Companies :</i>					
Loss of revenue in respect of resident companies	7-56
Loss of revenue in respect of non-resident companies	9-72
					<hr/>
Total loss in respect of companies	17-28
					<hr/>
Total loss of revenue in respect of both individuals and companies	36-4

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I propose to make good this loss in the following manner:

	<i>Rs. Million</i>
(a) From effective assessment and speedier collection of tax ..	20
(b) From Amnesty	15
(c) From the Philatelic Bureau proposed last year, but to be established next financial year	1.4
	<hr/> 36.4

Thus, you will see, Mr. Speaker, that result of the proposed changes in the there is no net loss to revenue as a tax structure.

The net loss to revenue arising out of concessions in the form of abolition or reduction of import duty and abolition of certain taxes is as follows:

(a) Removal of Bank Debits Tax	Rs. 6.6 million
(b) Removal of Visa Tax	Rs. 3.0 million
(c) Removal of Foreign Exchange Tax	Rs. 5.0 million
(d) Total removal of import duties on kerosene oil, chillies, potatoes, Bombay and red onions, dhall, gram and peas, small agricultural implements, such as mammoties, alavangoes, etc. and sports goods and the reduction of import duty on cotton textiles	Rs. 18.4 million
	<hr/> Rs. 33.0 million

The new measures I propose to take to raise additional revenue are the following:

(1) 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..	Rs. 22 million
(2) Increase in revenue from import duties as a result of additional imports following the negotiation of external assistance	Rs. 25 million
Total additional revenue from import duties	Rs. 47 million

As the increase in revenue from the above measures is Rs. 47 million, as compared with the net loss of Rs. 33 million from the concessions, there is a net gain to revenue of Rs. 14 million. The final position may be summarized as follows:

(a) *Proposals to Increase Revenue—*

	<i>Rs. Million</i>
1. Increase in import duties and increase in import duty collections	47
2. Effective assessment and speedier collection of tax ..	20
3. Amnesty	15
4. Philatelic Bureau	1.4
	<hr/> 83.4

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(b) *Proposals that Result in Loss of Revenue—*

Rs. Million

1. Reduction and removal of import duties on certain essential goods	18.4
2. Removal of Bank Debits Tax	6.6
3. Removal of Visa Tax	3.0
4. Removal of Foreign Exchange Tax	5.0
5. Reduction in taxes on income, wealth and capital gains of individuals and companies	36.4
	<hr/>
	69.4
	<hr/>

Net gain to revenue $83.4 - 69.4 =$ Rs. 14.0 million.

The net increase of Rs. 14 million in revenue as a result of the new proposals reduces the unfinanced budgetary gap from Rs. 95 million to Rs. 81 million. It is proposed to cover this gap by borrowings from the banking system. This amount, I must point out, is well within the amount of expansionary finance that is consistent with the improvement in total supplies that we shall have over the next financial year, together with restraints on commercial bank credit to the private sector.

Mr. Speaker, as I said at the beginning of my speech, it is not possible for me on this occasion to unfold all the policies which this Government will formulate in relation to economic and social problems. This much, however, I wish to say. In the months ahead, we shall devote all our energies and our efforts to the challenging tasks of speeding up economic development of this country, and of relieving the pressing problems of increasing unemployment and rising prices. In dealing with these problems, there are several choices that are open to us. If we choose to fritter away our resources on immediate and purely temporary increases in consumption, we will be unable to speed up development and improve opportunities for employment. This is the lesson that we have to learn from the country's experience of the recent past. In future, the emphasis of Government policy will unmistakably be on development. The Budget which I am presenting is only the beginning. There are major tasks that lie before us in the period ahead. I wish to assure you, Sir, that this Government will undertake these tasks with vigour and determination. May I, therefore, appeal to all

sections of the community to give us their wholehearted co-operation and unstinted support to carry out these tasks?

Before I conclude, Sir, I should also like to take this opportunity of making a special appeal to all sections of the Public Service without whose co-operation no Government can implement its policies effectively and successfully. I am aware that certain sections of the Public Service have grievances of one type or another. I hope to go into these grievances with a view to redressing them as far as possible.

A country progresses to the extent that its people work. Let us, therefore, do our very best in whatever field of useful activity each one of us is engaged.

One word more, Mr. Speaker, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not thank all those who assisted me in one way or another to prepare this Budget. I thank them all most sincerely.

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வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා (ඉඩම්, වාට්මාර්ග හා විදුලි බලය පිළිබඳ ඇමති හා සභා නායක)

(கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி. சில்வா—காணி, நீர்ப் பாசன, மின்விசை அமைச்சரும் சபை முதல்வரும்)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva—Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power and Leader of the House)

I move,

“That the Debate be now adjourned”.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදින්, සහසම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

එනැන් සිට විවාදය 1965 අගෝස්තු 18 වන බදාදා පවත්වනු ලැබේ.

விவாதம், 1965 ஆகஸ்ட் 18, புதன்கிழமை மீளத் தொடங்கும்.

Debate to be resumed on Wednesday, 18th August 1965.

කළානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

1965-66 විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පනතේ කාරක සභා අවස්ථාවේදී ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන සංශෝධන, 1965 අගෝස්තු 18 වන බදාදාට හෝ ඊට ප්‍රථම නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ ලේකම් වෙත එවන ලෙස මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයට දන්වනු කැමැත්තෙමි.

I wish to announce to the House that all amendments to be moved during the Committee stage of the Appropriation Bill, 1965-66, should be sent to the Clerk of the House of Representatives by Wednesday, 18th August 1965.

මෝටර් රථ ගමනාගමන රෙගුලාසි

ශ්‍රී සී. පී. ද සිල්වා

(கௌரவ சீ. பி. டி. சில்வா)

(The Hon. C. P. de Silva)

Before we adjourn, I would like to take up items 3, 4, 5 and 6 appearing on the Order Paper. These are non-controversial matters, and the Opposition have agreed to take them up now.

ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන මය.

(திரு. டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன)

(Mr. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

We have agreed.

මුස්ලිම් පල්ලි හා පූජනීයාධාර හාර හෝ වකූප් පනත යටතේ රෙගුලාසි

முஸ்லிம் பள்ளிவாசல் தர்ம நம்பிக்கைச் சொத்து, அல்லது வக்புச் சட்டப் பிரமாணம்

MUSLIM MOSQUES AND CHARITABLE TRUSTS OR WAKFS ACT : REGULATION

මතු පළවන යෝජනාව සහසම්මත විය :

பின்வரும் பிரேரணை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது :

Resolved :

“That the Regulation made by the Minister of Home Affairs with the advice of the Mosques and Muslim Charitable Trusts or Wakfs Board under Section 54 of the Muslim Mosques and Charitable Trusts or Wakfs Act, No. 51 of 1956, which was presented on July 27, 1965, be approved.”—[ශ්‍රී ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක.]

මෝටර් රථ ගමනාගමන රෙගුලාසි

மோட்டார்ப் போக்குவரத்துப் பிரமாணங்கள்

MOTOR TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

මතු පළවන යෝජනාව සහසම්මත විය :

பின்வரும் பிரேரணை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது :

Resolved :

“That the Regulation relating to the declaration of the portion of the Kadiyanlena Bazaar, situated in the Pasbage Korale Village Council area, in the Kandy District in the Central Province as Urban area for the purposes of the Motor Traffic Act (Chapter 203) made by the Minister of Communications under Sections 228

දශක මුදල් : මුදල් ගෙවන දිනෙන් පසුව ආරඹෙන මාසයේ සිට මාස 12ක් සඳහා
 රු. 32.00යි. අශෝඛිත පිටපත් සඳහා නම් රු. 35.00යි. මාස 6කට භාස්තුවෙන් අඩකි.
 පිටපතක් ශත 30යි. කැපැලෙන් ශත 45යි. මුදල්, කොළඹ හාලු මුවදොර, මහලේකම්
 කාර්යාලයේ රජයේ ප්‍රකාශන කාර්යාංශයේ අධිකාරී වෙත කලින් එවිය යුතුය.

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