



පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ

නිල වාතාව

අත්තික ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු [නි. 638]

ජාතික වෙනත් සහාය පනත් කෙටුම්පත [නි. 656] :

දෙවන වර කියවීම—විවාදය කල් තබන ලදී.

බ්‍රිටිෂ් ජාතික (විශේෂ විධිවිධාන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත [නි. 657] :

දෙවන වර සහ තුන්වන වර කියවූ සම්මත කරන ලදී.

ප්‍රදේශීය බලමණ්ඩල (විශේෂ විධිවිධාන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත [නි. 722] :

දෙවන වර කියවීම—විවාදය කල් තබන ලදී.

කල් තැබීමේ යෝජනාව [නි. 757]

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகார அறிக்கை

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள் [ப. 638]

தேசிய கூலிப் பேரவை மசோதா [ப. 656] :

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பு—விவாதம் ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது

பிறெர்டன் யூட்ஸ் ஒப்பந்த (சிறப்பேற்பாடுகள்) மசோதா [ப. 657] :

இரண்டாம் மூன்றாம் மதிப்புக்கள் இடம்பெற்று நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது

உள்ளூர் அதிகார சபைகள் (சிறப்பேற்பாடுகள்) மசோதா [ப. 722] :

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பு—விவாதம் ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது

ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணை [ப. 757]

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9th December 1968

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICIAL REPORT

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 638]

NATIONAL WAGE COUNCIL BILL [Col. 656] :

Second Reading—Debate adjourned

BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) BILL [Col. 657] :

Read a Second, and the Third time, and passed

LOCAL AUTHORITIES (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) BILL [Col. 722] :

Second Reading—Debate adjourned

ADJOURNMENT MOTION [Col. 757]

පෙන්සම්

වාචික පිළිතුරු

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

House of Representatives

1968 දෙසැම්බර් 9 වන සඳුදා

திங்கட்கிழமை, 9 டிசம்பர் 1968

Monday, 9th December 1968

පූ. හා. 10 ට මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය රැස් විය. කථා
නායකතුමා [ගරු එස්. සී. ෂර්ලි කොරියා] මූල
සභාරූඪ විය.

சபை மு. ப. 10 மணிக்குக் கூடியது. சபாநாயகர்
அவர்கள் [கௌரவ எஸ். சி. ஷேளி கொறியா]
தலைமை தாங்கினார்கள்.

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

පෙන්සම්

மனுக்கள்

PETITIONS

ලේස්මන් ජයකොඩි මයා. (දිවුලපිටිය)

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி--திவுலுபிட்டிய)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody—Divulapitiya)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, මහජන පෙන්සම්
කාරක සභාවට යොමු කිරීම පිණිස මා දැන්
පෙන්සමක් ඉදිරිපත් කරනවා. රත්
මලානේ පිහිටුවා තිබෙන සිලෝන් ඩයා
කම්ස කර්මාන්ත ආයතනයෙහි සේවය
කරන කම්කරුවන් විසිනුයි මෙම පෙන්සම
එවා තිබෙන්නේ. එම ආයතනයට අයත්ව
තිබෙන විදේශීය කොටස් එම ආයතනය
මගින් දැන් තවත් විදේශීය සමාගමකට
විකුණන්නට යන බව කියනවා. මෙහි
සේවයෙහි නියුක්ත කම්කරුවන් බලාපො
රොත්තුවෙන් සිටියා එම කොටස් ඔවුන්
ගේම මුදල්වලින් මිලදී ලබා ගන්නට.
එසේහෙයින් වෙනත් විදේශීය සමාගම
කට එම කොටස් විකුණන්නට ඉඩ නොදී
ඔවුන්ටම එම කොටස් විකිලබා ගැනීමට
කටයුතු සලස් වන ලෙස මෙම පෙන්සමින්
ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

මෙම ඉල්ලීම ඉටු කර දෙන මෙන් ඉල්
ලමින් ඒ උදවියගේ අත්සන් සහිතව
එවන ලද පෙන්සම මා දැන් තමුන්නාන්
සෝට ඉදිරිපත් කරනවා.

මහජන පෙන්සම් කාරක සභාවට පැවරිය යුතු
යයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

பொதுமனுக் குழுவுக்குச் சாட்ட கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Ordered to be referred to the Public
Petitions Committee.

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 6.

ගරු එම්. ඩී. බන්ඩා (කෘෂිකර්ම හ
ආහාර ඇමති)

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா—விவசாய
உணவு அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda—Minister of
Agriculture and Food)

I require about a month's time to
answer this question.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග
කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்துக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்கக்
கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 7.

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

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

(Mr. Gamani Jayasuriya—Parliamentary
Secretary to the Minister of Educa
tion and Cultural Affairs)

I want three weeks' time to answer
this Question.

වෘත්තීය පිළිතුරු

මාවික පිළිතුරු

බැවින් ඔහු මිගමුව ඩිපෝටේ සිට තද්දංගමට මාරුකර යැවූ බවත්; (ii) ලං.ග.ම. කොන්දෙස්තර කෙනෙකු වන බී. චන්ද්‍රදාස මහතා විකට්ඨ වංචාවකට අසුවී සේවයෙන් පහකරනු ලැබ සිටියත් තංගල්ලේ ඩිපෝටේ කා.කා.ස. තනතුරකට පත් කිරීමෙන් පසු 10 ශ්‍රේණියේ ලිපිකාර තනතුරකට පත්කරනු ලැබ අම්පාර ඩිපෝටේ සේවය කරන බවත්; (iii) එහෙත් ලං.ග.ම. ආරක්ෂක පරීක්ෂක ඇම්. ඊ. ගුණසේකර මහතා වේරහැර සිට අනවසරයෙන් ප්‍රධාන කාර්යාලයට ආ නිසා ඔහුගේ උසස්වීම නවතා රු. 400 වැටුප 252.50 දක්වා අඩුකර වැඩ නවතා සිටි කාලයේදී අඩු පඩි දී ශ්‍රේණියේ ද පහත දමා රත්මලාන ඩිපෝට්ට මාරු කළ බවත්; එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) එසේ නම් දඬුවම් පැමිණවීම සියල්ලන්ටම සාධාරණ නොවන නිසා මේ කාරණය පරීක්ෂාකර එක වැඩ පිළිවෙලකට කටයුතු කිරීමට එතුමා මණ්ඩලයට අණ කරනවාද? නොඑසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

தேசியமய சேவை அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) (i) இலங்கை போக்குவரத்துச் சபையில் சிரேட்ட பாதுகாவல் உத்தியோகத்த ராகக் கடமையாற்றிய திரு. நெவில் அல் மெடா கடமை நேரத்தில் குடிபோதையி லிருந்த காரணத்திற்காக நீர்கொழும்புச் சாலையிலிருந்து தலாங்கமைச் சாலைக்கு மாற் றப்பட்டதையும்; (ii) இலங்கை போக்கு வரத்துச் சபையில் கண்டக்டரானவரும் பஸ் சீட்டுகள் சம்பந்தமான மோசடியின் காரண மாக வேலையிலிருந்து நீக்கப்பட்டவருமான திரு. பி. சந்திரதாச, தங்காலைச் சாலையில் “காரியால காரிய சகாயகா” வாக நியமிக்கப் பட்டு பின்னால் அம்பாறை சாலையில் 10 ஆவது வகுப்பு எழுதுவினைஞராக நியமிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள தையும்; (iii) இலங்கை போக்குவரத்துச் சபையில் பாதுகாவற் பரிசோதகரும், அனு மதியன்றி தலைமை அலுவலகதுதிற்கு வந்த வருமான திரு. எம். இ. குணசேகரா சம்பந்த மட்டில், பதவி உயர்வு மறுக்கப்பட்டு சம்பளம் ரூபா 400 இலிருந்து ரூபா 252.50 ஆகக் குறைக்கப்பட்டது மாத்திரமல்லாது, தற்கா லிக வேலை நிறுத்தத்தின் பொழுது குறைந்த சம்பளம் கொடுத்து பதவித்தரமுங் குறைக்கப் பட்டதுமல்லாமல் இரத்மலாணைச் சாலைக்கு மாற்றப்பட்டதையும் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) அப் படியாயின், விதிக்கப்பட்ட தண்டனைகளிற்

பாகுபாடிருப்பதினால், இவ்விடயம் பற்றி ஆராய்ந்து ஒரே திட்டத்தின் கீழ் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கும்படி சபையைப் பணிப்பாரா? இல்லையெனில், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Nationalized Services: (a) Is he aware that— (i) Mr. Neville Almeida, who was employed as the Senior Security Inspector in the C.T.B., was transferred from the Negombo Depot to the Talangama Depot for being under the influence of liquor within the Board premises while on duty; (ii) Mr. B. Chandradasa, a conductor in the C.T.B., who had been dismissed as a result of a fraud involving bus tickets had nevertheless been appointed as a Karyala Karya Sahayake in the Tangalle Depot and has since been appointed as a Grade 10 clerk in the Amparai Depot; (iii) in the case of Mr. M. E. Gunasekera, Security Inspector in the C.T.B., who had come to the head office from Werahera without permission, not only was his promotion refused and the salary reduced from Rs. 400 to Rs. 252.50 but he was reduced in grade paid a lower salary during the period of interdiction and transferred to the Ratmalana Depot? (b) If so, in view of the fact that punishments have been discriminatory will he inquire into this matter and order the Board to act according to a uniform scheme? If not, why?

රු. වී. ඒ. සුගතදාස (ප්‍රකාශන සේවා
ශ්‍රී ලංකාව)

(கௌரவ வீ. ஏ. சுகததாச—நிதேசியமய
சேவை அமைச்சர்)

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

(a) (i) No. It was a routine transfer. (ii) Mr. Chandradasa was reemployed as a peon. As he was performing inappropriate duties as a clerk he had been permitted to sit for the test for selection of clerks and on passing the test was appointed to Grade X. (iii) Mr. M. E. Gunasekera was reduced in rank with consequential reduction in salary and was transferred out of the Security Section on being found guilty after due inquiry of certain charges framed against him.

[ကွဲ ဗွဲစာအုပ်]

(b) Punishments have to be awarded according to the gravity of the offence and the circumstances of each case and it is not practicable to have a uniform scheme of punishment. Nevertheless, I am going to look into the matter.

കർമ്മശാസ്ത്രം

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 1.

ජයසූරිය මයා.

(திரு. ஜயசூரிய)

(Mr. Jayasuriya)

I need one week's time to answer this Question.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்துக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்கக்
கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

കഥാനായകമൂ

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 2.

ජයසූරිය මයා. (රජයේ වැඩ, තැපැල් හා
විදුලි සන්නිවේදන ආමති වෙනුවට)

(திரு. ஜயசூரிய—அரசாங்கக் கட்டுவேலை, தபால், தந்திப் போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சர் சார்பாக)

(Mr. Jayasuriya—on behalf of the Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications)

Two weeks' time is required to answer the Question.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்துக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்கக்
கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

මාමික පිළිතුරු

සිරකරුවන්ගේ දිමනා

மறியற்கார்படி

PRISONERS' ALLOWANCE

3. **ජයකොඩි මයා.** (බී. වයි. තුඩාවේ
මයා.—මාතර—වෙනුවට)

(திரு. ஜயக்கொடி—திரு. பி. வை துடாவ—
மரத்தறை—சார்பாக)

(Mr. Jayakody—on behalf of—Mr. B. Y. Tudawe—Matarā)

අධිකරණ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු
ලේකම්ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ)
බන්ධනාගාර සිරකරුවන් යොදවා රජයේ
දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවලට අවශ්‍ය යම් යම් දේ
නිපදවන බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? එම ද්‍රව්‍ය
මොනවාද? (ආ) එබඳු සිරකරුවකුට භය
මාසයකින් පසු වැඩ කරන දිනකට ගෙවනු
ලබන්නේ ශත 10 ක් බව එතුමා දන්න
වාද? (ඉ) මෙය දරුණු සූරා කැමක්
හෙයින් එම දෛනික දීමනාව වැඩි කිරීමට
එතුමා ක්‍රියා කරනවාද? (ඊ) නොඑසේ
නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

நீதி அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) அரசாங்கத் திணைக்களங்களுக்குத் தேவைப்படும் சில பொருள்களைச் செய்வதற்கு மறியற்காரர்கள் வேலையி லீடுபடுத்தப்படுகின்றனரென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? இப்பொருட்கள் யாவை? (ஆ) ஆறு மாதங்களுக்குப்பின் வேலையிலீடுபடுத்தப்படும் நாளொன்றிற்கு பத்துச் சதவீதம் இந்த மறியற்காரர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படுவதை அறிவாரா? (இ) இது கடுமையான சுரண்டலென்பதினால் இந்த நாளாந்த படியை அதிகரிக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பாரா? (ஈ) இல்லையெனில், ஏன்?

asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice: (a) Is he aware that prisoners are employed to make certain articles required by Government Departments? What are those articles? (b) Is he aware that after six months, these prisoners are paid 10 cents per working day? (c) As this is severe exploitation, will he take action to increase this daily allowance? (d) If not, why?

වෛක පිළිතුරු

විමලසේන මයා. (අධිකරණ ඇමතිගේ
සාද්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් වෙනුවට)

(திரு. விமலசேன—நீதி அமைச்சரின்
பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி சார்பாக)

(Mr. Wimalasena—on behalf of the
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister
of Justice)

(a) Yes. Articles include office furniture, uniforms, mail and postal bags, buckets, dust bins, bath tubes, leather belts, registers and field books, file covers, dusters, laundry and toilet soap, shoes, ekel and coir brooms, rugs, brushes and mats. (b) The payment made to prisoners is as follows: *Grade I*. Every prisoner in the Industrial Parties will commence to be in this grade from the first day of the 7th month after his admission to prison. The maximum wage for prisoners in this grade is ten cents per day with a maximum bonus wage of five cents per day. *Grade II*. Prisoners who have completed 12 months in Grade I and whose work and conduct are satisfactory are promoted to this grade. However, a prisoner or inmate who has been a skilled workman before entering prison and who is employed in the same trade in prison is promoted direct to this grade, instead of Grade I, when he completes 6 months of his sentence. The maximum wage in this grade is 20 cents per day with a maximum bonus wage of ten cents per day. *Grade III*. Prisoners who have completed 12 months in Grade II and who have gained sufficient skill and knowledge of the trade to enable them to perform the work without assistance from an Instructor are promoted to this grade. The maximum wage in this grade is 40 cents per day with a maximum bonus of 20 cents per day. *Grade IV*. Prisoners who have completed 18 months in Grade III and who have proved trustworthy and shown qualities of leadership are promoted to this grade. The maximum wage in this grade is 50 cents per day with a maximum bonus of 25 cents per day. (c) No. There is no exploitation. (d) It is not the practice to pay wages to prisoners on the basis of the exact value of their labour as in the case

වෛක පිළිතුරු

of workers outside. Payment of any wages at all to prisoners who have been sentenced by court to terms of rigorous imprisonment cannot be considered to be a form of exploitation.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 4.

විමලසේන මයා.

(திரு. விமலசேன)

(Mr. Wimalasena)

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

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்துக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்ட
ளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 5.

ජයසූරිය මයා.

(திரு. ஜயசூரிய)

(Mr. Jayasuriya)

I want three weeks' time to answer this Question.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்துக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்ட
ளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 8.

විමලසේන මයා.

(திரு. விமலசேன)

(Mr. Wimalasena)

I want two weeks' time to answer this Question.

ಎ,ವಿಜ್ಞಾ ಪ್ರತಿಭಾ

මාවික පිළිතුරු

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා (යටියන්තොට)

கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா—யட்டியாந்
தோட்டை)

(Dr. N. M. Perera—Yatiyantota)

This is a reflection of the strike.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்துக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்ட
நேயிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

കുലനാഥകുമാരി

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 10.

ජයසූරිය මහා. (රජයේ වැඩ, තැපෑල් හා විදුලි සන්දේශ ඇමති වෙනුවට)

(திரு. ஜயசூரிய—அரசாங்கக் கட்டுவேலை, தபால், தந்திப் போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சர் சார்பாக)

(Mr. Jayasuriya—on behalf of the Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications)

The Hon. Minister wants two weeks' time to answer this Question.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்துக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்ட
வேண்டியிருந்தது.

Question ordered to stand down.

නිවසු වදුරඹ ඇපොනිකරි ඩබ්ලිව්. එම්.
වීරසේන මහතා

திரு. டபிள்யூ. எம். வீரசேனா, இளைப்பாறிய மருந்
தாளர், வந்தூறம்ப

MR. W. M. WEERASENA, RETIRED APOTHECARY,
WANDURAMBA

11. ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා (නිල් ද අල් විස් මයා.—බද්දේ ගම—වෙනුවට)

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா—திரு. நீல்
டி அல்விஸ்—பத்தேகம—சார்பாக)

(Dr. N. M. Perera—on behalf of
Mr. Neal de Alwis—Baddegama)

සෞඛ්‍ය ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ)
වදුරඹ ඇපොතිකරි වශයෙන් සේවය කළ

බබ්ලිවි. ඇම්. විරසේන මහතා මිට අවුරුදු දෙකකට පමණ පෙර විශ්‍රාම ගත් බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) විරසේන මහතා විසින් ලිපි ගණනාවක් ම යවන ලද නමුත් (සෞඛ්‍ය සේවා අධිකාරී යොමුව CA/GCE/2/68 බලන්න) ඒ මහතාගේ ඇප මුදල සෞඛ්‍ය සේවා අධිකාරී විසින් මෙතෙක් නිදහස් කර නැත්තේ මක් නිසාද? (ඉ) මේ පිළිබඳව අප්‍රමාදව කටයුතු කරන ලෙස එතුමා නියෝග කරනවාද?

சுகாதார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) வந்துறம்ப மருந்தாளர் திரு. டபிள்யூ. எம். வீரசேனா கிட்டத்தட்ட இரண்டு வருடங்களுக்கு முன்னால் இளைப்பாறினாரென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) திரு. வீரசேனா எத்தனையோ கடிதங்கள் எழுதியுள்ள போதிலும் சுகாதாரச் சேவை அதிபர் ஏன் இன்னமும் திரு. வீரசேனாவின் பிணையை விலக்கவில்லை? (சு. சே. அதிபரின் CA/GCE 2/68 தொடர் பிணைப் பார்க்கவும்) (இ) இவ்விஷயத் து சம்மாக விரைவில் நடவடிக்கையெடுக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்று அவர் கட்டளையிடுவாரா?

asked the Minister of Health: (a) Is he aware that the Apothecary at Wanduramba, Mr. W. M. Weerasena, retired from service about two years ago? (b) Why has Mr. Weerasena's security not yet been released by the Director, Health Services, in spite of a number of letters sent by Mr. Weerasena *vide* D.H.S. reference CA/GCE/2/68? (c) Will he direct early action in this matter?

විමලා කන්තන්ගර මිය. (සෞඛ්‍ය
ආමනිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திருமதி விமலசேன கன்னங்கர—சுகாதார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mrs. Wimala Kannangara—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health)

(a) Yes. (b) The officer's application for the release of his security was received by the Director of Health Services only after a lapse of more than one year after his retirement, and a no-claim certificate from the Auditor-General had to be obtained before the security is released. (c) Action has already been finalized to effect the payment, and the officer has been informed accordingly.

වෛක පිළිතුරු

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 13.

ගුරු සුගතදාස

(கௌரவ சுகததாச)

(The Hon. Sugathadasa)

I require two months' time to answer this Question.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்துக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 14.

ජයසූරිය මයා.

(திரு. ஜயசூரிய)

(Mr. Jayasuriya)

I ask for three weeks' time to answer this Question.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்துக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 18.

ජයසූරිය මයා.

(திரு. ஜயசூரிய)

(Mr. Jayasuriya)

I ask for one month's time to answer this Question.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மற்றொரு தினத்துக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

වෛක පිළිතුරු

දුෂ්කර පළාත්වල සේවය කරන ගුරුවරු

கஷ்டமான பகுதிகளில் கடமையாற்றும் ஆசிரியர்

TEACHERS SERVING IN DIFFICULT STATIONS

19. ජයකොඩි මයා. (ටී. බී. තෙනෙකෝන් මයා.—දඹුල්ල—වෙනුවට)

(திரு. ஜயக்கொடி—திரு. ரீ. பி. தென்னகோன்—தம்புளை—சார்பாக)

(Mr. Jayakody—on behalf of Mr. T. B. Tennekoon—Dambulla)

අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු ඇමති ගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) ඒ ඒ ශ්‍රේණි වලට උසස් කළ ගුරුවරුන් බොහෝ දෙනෙකු දුෂ්කර පළාත්වලට පත්කොට යම් කාල සීමාවක් එම පළාත්වල ගත කරන තෙක් හිතකර ප්‍රදේශයකට මාරු නොකිරීමේ ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් තිබේද? (ආ) එසේ නම්, ඒ අතර දුෂ්කර ප්‍රදේශවල කලින් ඉතා දීර්ඝ කාලයක් සේවය කළ ගුරුවරුන්ට කරන විශේෂයක් තිබේද? (ඉ) එවැනිවත් වේ නම් ඒ කුමක්ද? (ඊ) එවැනිවත් නොමැති නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

கல்வி, கலாசார விவகார அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) பல்வேறு தரங்களுக்கும் பதவியுயர்த்தப்படும் ஆசிரியர்கள், ஒரு கொள்கை அடிப்படையில், சௌகரியமான இடங்களுக்கு மாற்றஞ்செய்யப்படுமுன்னர் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட காலத்திற்குக் கஷ்டமான பகுதிகளில் கடமையாற்ற வேண்டுமென்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறதா? (ஆ) ஆமெனின், கஷ்டமான பகுதிகளில் ஏற்கனவே நீண்டகாலம் சேவையாற்றியவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது விசேட சலுகை செய்யப்படுகிறதா? (இ) ஆமெனின், அவர்களுக்குக் காட்டப்படும் விசேட சலுகையாது? (ஈ) இல்லையெனின் ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: (a) As a matter of policy, are teachers who are promoted to the various grades expected to serve for a certain period of time in the difficult areas before they are transferred to one of the more attractive areas? (b) If so, are those of them who have already served for a long period of time in the difficult areas given any special consideration? (c) If so, what is the special consideration shown to them? (d) If not, why?

புயகூரெய மஹ.
(திரு. ஜயசூரிய)
(Mr. Jayasuriya)

(a) A teacher serving in a particular educational region or a district appointed on promotion (to a Head Teacher grade) to a school in the same educational region or district is not normally given a transfer out of the region or district until he/she serves there for a further period of 2 years, and a teacher appointed on promotion (to a Head Teacher grade) to a school in another educational region or a district is also not normally given a transfer out of the region or district until he/she serves there for a period of four years. (b) Requests from teachers who have served out of their home stations and in difficult stations for long periods are considered for grant of relief. (c) Does not arise. (d) Does not arise.

பி. பீ. வந்தூரண, ருமெ ரோமன
கனோரிக பாசல

பி. ஏ. சந்திரலதா, ருகம ரோமன் கந்தோலிக்கப்
பாடசாலை

P. A. CHANDRALATHA, RAGAMA ROMAN
CATHOLIC SCHOOL

20. புயகூரெய மஹ. (பி. பி. நென்னகோன்
மஹ வெறுவெ.)

(திரு. ஜயக்கொடி—திரு. பி. பி. தென்ன
கோன் சார்பாக)
(Mr. Jayakody—on behalf of Mr. T. B. Tennekoon)

அமலபன னா ஸஃகாநிக கெய்யு அமநி
னென் அகூ புய்நய: (அ) பகிவூநி,
தேவநி மூலூர் ஸ்ரீநிவரெ ரகஃ கெவ
1968 ப்நவாரி மஃயே ஃவ பீ பீ புதே
வரெ பந்ஹெவ ஃபிந ஓர்வர ஓர்வரின
பிம ஃபாநவரிந் ஓவ்ந்னே ஓலீரிம அநுவ
வெந ஃபாநவரெ மர் கர்ந்நெ நியமிந
காட ஃபிமவந் நிநெ? (அ) பிஃ நமி
கெபமன? (ஆ) பிம புநிபந்நிய ஃபி
ஃபிவெம க்ரியாவே ஓதந்நே? (இ) பி
ஹென் தேநகனே ஓலீரிம ஓவந தம
1968 ப்நவாரி மஃயே ம/கெஃஃபிந்ந
பாசலெ பந் கல பி. பீ. வந்தூரண நமிநி
தேவெநி ஸ்ரீநியே மூலூர் ஓர்வரிம 1968

பெரவாரி மஃயேதீ கெவ/ருமெ
ரோமன கனோரிக பாசலெ, பிநமி ஃபி
புதேயவெம பிம ஸ்ரீநியெந்ந மர்
கர்ந்நெ நெநு கவரே?

கல்வி, கலாசார விவகார அமைச்சரைக்
கேட்ட வினா: (அ) I ஆம், II ஆம் தரத் தலை
மையாசிரியர்கள் பதவிகளுக்கு பதவியுயர்வ
ளிக்கப்பட்டு 1968 ஜனவரி தொடக்கம் நாட்
டின் பல்வேறு பாகங்களுக்கும் இடமாற்றஞ்
செய்யப்பட்ட ஆசிரியர்கள் விண்ணப்பஞ்
செய்வதன்பேரில் வேறு இடங்களுக்கு மீண்
டும் இடமாற்றஞ் செய்யப்படுவதற்கு ஒரு
குறிப்பிட்ட கால எல்லையுண்டா? (ஆ) ஆமெ
னில், அந்தக் கால எல்லை என்ன? (இ) இந்தக்
கொள்கை சரியாகச் செயற்படுத்தப்படு
கிறதா? (ஈ) இரண்டாந்தரத் தலைமை ஆசி
ரியை பி. ஏ. சந்திரலதா அநேக விண்ணப்பக்
காரர்களுக்குள் முன்னுரிமையளிக்கப்பட்டு
1968 ஜனவரி மாதத்தில் ம/கொஸ்ஸிவின
பாடசாலைக்கு நியமிக்கப்பட்டதற்குப் பின்ன
ரும், அவர் இரண்டாந்தரத்திலேயே
தொடர்ந்துமிருந்த வேளையிலும், 1968
பெப்ரவரி மாதம் அவரது சொந்த
ஊரில் உள்ள கெவ/ருகம ரோமன் கத்
தோலிக்கப் பாடசாலைக்கு இடமாற்றஞ் செய்
யப்பட்டதற்கான காரணம் யாது?

asked the Minister of Education and
Cultural Affairs: (a) Is there a
specific period of time within which
teachers who have been promoted to
Headmaster Grades I and II and
transferred to various parts of the
country with effect from January
1968 will be re-transferred to other
stations on their making an applica-
tion for same? (b) If so, what is
the period of time? (c) Is this
policy being properly implemented?
(d) What is the reason for transfer-
ring P. A. Chandralatha, Grade II
Head Teacher, to கெவ/Ragama
Roman Catholic School, which is in
her home station, in February 1968,
while she continued to be in grade II
despite the fact that it was in pre-
ference to several other applicants
that she was appointed in January
1968 to ம/கெஃஃபிந்ந School?

මන්නි මණ්ඩලයේ රැස්වීම

ජයසූරිය මයා.

(திரு. ஜயசூரிய)

(Mr. Jayasuriya)

(a) A teacher serving in a particular educational region or a district appointed on promotion to a school in the same educational region or district is not normally given a transfer out of the region or district until he/she serves there for a further period of 2 years, and a teacher appointed on promotion to a school in another educational region or a district is also not normally given a transfer out of the region or district until he/she serves there for a period of 4 years. (b) Does not arise. (c) The policy is varied only for the grant of relief on medical grounds and on grounds of long service outside the home stations and in difficult areas, and for transfers due to the exigencies of service. (d) All female teachers from the Colombo North educational region promoted to Head Teacher Grade 2 were originally posted to the Kandy District. However, it was found later that there were vacancies for those in the Colombo North educational region and action was therefore taken to appoint all of them to schools in that region. Hence Mrs. P. A. Chandralatha, who was first appointed to a school in the Kandy District on promotion, was subsequently given a school in Colombo North educational region.

මන්නි මණ්ඩලයේ රැස්වීම

சபை அமர்வு

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

මතුපළුවන යෝජනාව නායක පත්‍රයෙහි තිබිණ :

ஒழுங்குப் பத்திரத்தில் பின்வரும் பிரேரணை இருந்தது :

The following item stood on the Order Paper :

“The Leader of the House to move :

‘That this House at its rising this day to adjourn until 2 P.M. on Friday, 20th December 1968.’ ”

මන්නි මණ්ඩලයේ රැස්වීම

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන (රාජ්‍ය ඇමති සහ අග්‍රාමාත්‍යතුමාගේත් ආරක්ෂක හා විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගේත් පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன—இராஜாங்க அமைச்சரும் பிரதம அமைச்சராகும் பாதுகாப்பு, வெளிவிவகார அமைச்சராகும் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியும்)

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

Hon. Members say that they like to sit on the 21st December only, and not on the 20th. According to our Standing Orders we have to sit on the 22nd and 23rd, but 22nd is a Public Holiday.

22 වන දින නිවාඩු දිනයක්. එම නිසා නායකවරුන්ගේ රැස්වීමේදී තීරණය කළා 20 වෙනි දින සහ 21 වන දිනයේ රැස් වන්නට. 20 වන දින හුඟ දෙනෙකුට කලින් යොදාගත් වැඩ කටයුතු තිබෙන නිසා 21 වන දින පමණක් රැස් වෙමුද ?

ශ්‍රී මන්නිවරයෙක්

(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

21 වන දින පමණක්.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ වැඩ බොහොම හොඳට කර තිබෙන නිසා එක දවසක් රැස්වුණම ඇති.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

නන්නල් කටයුතුවලට නිවාඩු දින 21 වනදාත් රැස් නොවී ඉදිමු.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

හමුදායක් තිබෙනව නම් ?

ජාතික වේතන සභාව පනත් කෙටුම්පත
—දෙවන වර කියවීම

ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ වෛද්‍යාන සභාව පත්ව
කෙටුම්පත

தேசியக் கூலிப் பேரவை மசோதா

NATIONAL WAGE COUNCIL BILL

“කෙටුම්පත් පණත දැන් දෙවන වර කිසිවිස
සිත්තුයි.”—[ගරු එම්. එච්. මොහමඩ්.]

“மசோதா” இப்பொழுது இரண்டாம் முறை மதிப்பிக்கப்படுமா? ”[கௌரவ. எம். எச். முகம்மது].

வினா மிண்டும் எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Order read for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question—[8th December.]

"That the Bill be now read a Second time."—[The Hon. M. H. Mohamed.]
Question again proposed.

ප්‍රින්ස් ඉන්ජිනේරු මයා. (හබරාදව)

(திரு. பிறின்ஸ் குணசேக்கர—ஹபரதுவ
(Mr. Prins Gunasekera—Habaraduwa)

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, අද උදේ මන්ත්‍රී
මණ්ඩලයේ අනික් කටයුතු කෙරුණු අන්
දමටම මේ පනත් කෙටුම්පත පිළිබඳ විවා
දයත් දෙමාසයකට පමණ කල් දමා
නත්තල් නිවාඩුව අරගන්නවා නම් හොඳ
නැද්ද කියා ගරු කමිකරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන්
අහන්න කැමතියි. මගේ ප්‍රශ්නය ගරු
කමිකරු ඇමතිතුමාට ඇහුණේ නැතුවා
වෙන්න පුළුවනි. හොඳයි එසේ නම්
මම විවාදය පටන්ගන්නම්.

ගරු එම්. එච්. මොහමඩ් (කම්කරු හා
රැකියා මණ්ඩල)

(கௌரவ எம். எச். முகம்மது—தொழில்,
தொழில் வசதி அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. M. H. Mohamed—Minister of Labour and Employment)

As the Opposition has certain objections to the Bill, I have no objection to the Debate being adjourned.

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I move,

"That the Debate be now adjourned."

I suggest that the Hon. Minister, who introduced this Bill, do meet

I move,

“That this House at its rising this day do adjourn untill 2 P.M. on Saturday, 21st December 1968.”

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහායවීමක විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to

வெண்விடிக் கிவிசு (விசேஷ விதிவிடம்)

பதனீ கெடுதலு

—தேவன வர கியவீ

these hon. Members who have certain points of view, discuss the amendments with them including the Hon. Appointed Member, place them before the Cabinet and carry on with the adjourned Debate after that if necessary. We do not want to do anything against the trade union movement.

புனீய விவகர டீன், ஸ்காஸ்கென் வி.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

பேர் டீன் விவகர கல் டீன் டீன்.

புனீ டீன் விவகர 1968 டிசம்பர் 21 வு
கெடுதலு பதனீ வு டீன்.

இதன்படி விவாதம் ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது.

விவாதம், 1968 டிசம்பர் 21, கனிக்கிழமை மீளத்
தொடங்கும்.

The Debate stood adjourned
accordingly.

Debate to be resumed on Saturday, 21st
December 1968.

வெண்விடிக் கிவிசு (விசேஷ
விதிவிடம்) பதனீ கெடுதலு

பிற்றின்னூட்ஸ் (கிறப்பேற்பாடுகள்)

மசோதா

BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS (SPECIAL
PROVISIONS) BILL

கல் டீன் விவகர வு டீன் பதனீ வு
புனீய விவகர கியவீ டீன். பேர் டீன்
[டிசம்பர் 6.]

“கெடுதலு பதனீ டீன் தேவன வர கியவீ
கியவீ.”—[புனீ வு டீன்]

புனீய கியவீ ஸ்காஸ்கென் கியவீ.

டிசம்பர் 6 ஆம் தேதிய வினா மிதான ஒத்திவைக்கப்
பெற்ற விவாதம் மீள ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கான கட்டளை
வாசிக்கப்பட்டது.

“மசோதா இப்பொழுது இரண்டாம் முறை மதிப்
பிக்கப்படுமா” [கெளரவ யு. பி. வன்னிநாயக்க]

வினா மீண்டும் எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Order read for resuming Adjourned
Debate on Question—[6th December.]

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

Question again proposed.

பு. ஸ. 10.18

புனீய கியவீ ஸ்காஸ்கென் வி. (புனீய கியவீ)

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா—கொழும்புத்
தெற்கு)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa—Colombo South)

The Hon. Minister's Bill is one that commits us, this country, this Government and this House in a manner which is not usual with Bills that are brought here. The Hon. Minister, it would appear, has already agreed to a particular formula in regard to what might be called the Articles of Association which permits this country to participate in the International Monetary Fund. The Hon. Minister had already agreed to certain modifications on the last occasion on which he was present at a summit meeting in connection with this Fund. The modifications in the Bretton Woods Act that are now proposed cannot be modified or amended here. That is the position. You have got to take it or leave it.

பு. ஸ. பி. வன்னிநாயக்க (புனீய
கியவீ)

(கெளரவ யு. பி. வன்னிநாயக்க—நிதி
அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. U. B. Wanninayake—Minis-
ter of Finance)

This was agreed to at the World
Bank.

புனீய கியவீ ஸ்காஸ்கென் வி.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Yes, the Minister has gone there
and agreed to this.

பு. வன்னிநாயக்க

(கெளரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

All the members of the World
Bank Group.

புனீய கியவீ ஸ்காஸ்கென் வி.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

So we are faced with a fait
accompli. The moving of this Bill
here for the purpose of passing it into
law is entirely dependent upon the
majority that the Government party

வெவ்வுயிர் கிவியூதி (விசேஷ விநிவிமன)
பனந் கெடுதிலபன

[பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மலா.]

possesses, but as far as this House is concerned we cannot modify or alter it in one little syllable. The House is faced with an embarrassment because the Minister has already committed the country in advance to subscribing to this position.

செர் சே. ஈர். ஜயவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

That is the way with all treaties.

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மலா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Not necessarily.

Before you went and agreed to these modifications, it would have been possible—

செர் சே. ஈர். ஜயவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

You turn the Government out and have a new treaty.

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மலா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

We are in entire agreement and are absolutely willing to do so, to try it, but still before we reach such a drastic position, if the Minister could have taken this House into his confidence—

செர் வன்னினாயக்க

(கௌரவ வன்னினாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

How?

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மலா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

You knew about this Special Drawing Account before you went there.

செர் வன்னினாயக்க

(கௌரவ வன்னினாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

This has been going on for the last so many years.

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மலா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

You were aware before you went were going there in order to commit to the World Bank meeting that you this country into an acceptance of this position. When you moved the Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill you were aware of that position. You hinted at it but you did not tell us expressly what you meant when you talked about foreign aid and external assets.

செர் வன்னினாயக்க

(கௌரவ வன்னினாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

I gave an indication—

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மலா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

But nobody knew what you were talking about. You said that you were confident that there would be some means open to you to get some more money and we thought you were talking about the goodwill generated by the Prime Minister's visit which is said to be have produced this consortium.

The permanent financial ambassador of the Government, Dr. Gamani Corea, having advised the Minister of the position, I think it was unfair of the Minister not to have told us at the time of the Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill that this was what he had in mind. We are now in the situation of having either to accept this or reject it.

There are two or three problems in my mind connected with this.

One is that with regard to drawings and loans, their liquidity depends entirely upon the terms of parity that had been decided upon in 1948, in terms of which the Government of Ceylon, the U. N. P. Government of that day, proceeded to devalue the rupee. There were terms of parity

බ්‍රෙටන්වුඩ්ස් ගිවිසුම් (විශේෂ විධිවිධාන)

පහත කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

in regard to various currencies laid down by the I. M. F. Since then, I think, there has been one modification. The convertibility of these drawings will also depend upon those terms which are at the moment being challenged. How far are these Special Drawings outside these terms of liquidity?

As a result of a series of events due to a number of processes of international capitalism, a series of events that have taken place over the last eighteen months, the terms of parity as between these currencies have been seriously called in question. And there is a very strong move at the moment, particularly from France, demanding that there should be an entire review of the international currency position and that the terms of exchange as between currencies, the parity terms, should be re-canvased by another Bretton Woods, the entire capitalist world in regard to its monetary world being in a crisis, a severe crisis. There is a pressure to get away from gold and to have something like a currency of account.

The Hon. Minister's advisers would have told him of the processes that have taken place over the last two years. There was a run on the pound, or an alleged run on the pound, which induced the Government of Britain, in the interest of saving British capitalism from a severe crisis, to devalue the pound. Not entirely connected with that process, but almost as a parallel development on account of matters here, which I shall refer to later and which would be amply discussed, I think, by the other speakers from the Opposition, subsequently the Hon. Minister's Government devalued the rupee.

Well, thereafter we saw a very curious position. This giant colossus of American capitalism itself,—purely on account of its adventures allegedly in the interest of defending democracy and fighting totalitarianism, its military adventures actually in the interest of defending its own capitalist interests, its own imperialist interests and the general position of

world capitalism, and thanks largely to its tremendous expenditure on the Vietnamese war, its war of aggression on Vietnam, was faced with a deficit in its balance of payments. So, you had this peculiar position of the leading capitalist economy, the principal capitalist economy in the world today, the United States of America itself, faced with a situation in which the strength of the dollar was strained in a very serious manner.

Well, to make the position even worse than it was before, General de Gaulle and the Government of France added to the crisis by buying up gold, by demanding the conversion of the dollars held by them into gold. And the United States was faced with the situation that in regard to all the dollars that were in circulation, including the Euro dollars used for European currency, they had not enough gold reserves, the collateral, in Fort Knox.

So, Lyndon Johnson decided upon certain austerity measures. They decided that aid going to foreign governments would be reduced, and in the process, of course, the Hon. Minister's own hopes in this matter and all the Government's expectations got somewhat dashed.

Then, Sir, Lyndon Johnson also decided that there would be less money granted to American tourists abroad and thereby—

ගේ. වන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

That is a temporary measure.

බර්නඩ් සොය්සා මහේ.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

But, it is still going on. How much further it will remain temporary nobody knows.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

How temporary is temporary?

மென்மென் விசுவம் (விசேஷ விசுவம்)

—மென் மென் மென்

மென் மென் மென்

மென் மென் மென் மென்.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

There will be less money available for American tourists. Of course, the immediate repercussions of this measure were not felt here because we did not have much tourism. It only shrivelled up the hopes of our Tourist Board and of the Hon. Minister of State.—[Interruption]. Yes, Intercontinental, Hilton and a number of ventures like that. Its principal repercussions were in Latin America, and a number of these austerity measures of the Johnson administration—

மென் மென் மென் மென்.

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

This is a temporary imbalance.

மென் மென் மென் மென்.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

A serious and severe monetary crisis is referred to by our Hon. Minister of Finance as a temporary imbalance. The Minister of Finance is to be congratulated on being so cheerful in this situation.

மென் மென் மென் மென்.

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

The Vietnam war is settled.

மென் மென் மென் மென்.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

No wonder they made him the chairman at the proceedings of the last meeting. The Treasury of the U. S. A. has sent its principal representative, Mr. Fowler, to tour Europe.

மென் மென் மென் மென்.

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

We met him there.

மென் மென் மென் மென்.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I trust the Hon. Minister was able to impart some of his cheerfulness to Mr. Fowler, who has taken a most

gloomy view of the entire situation. There is a series of austerity measures not one of which has been relaxed yet by the American administration. In any case, Mr. Lyndon Johnson is not going to relax them before Mr. Nixon takes office in January. As far as we know, this is a peculiar symptom of American presidential elections. The winning president, of course, gets into office as a result of defeating the rival candidate, but having done so he proceeds to adopt the policies that were followed by the predecessor of the defeated candidate. This is one of the curious processes that we have noticed for some time. So it is unlikely that Mr. Nixon is going to do anything drastically different.

Now, this was followed by a concerted attack upon the franc in retaliation for General de Gaulle's presumption in challenging the authority of the dollar. It is time, and it is necessary here, to debunk the kind of rubbish that has been put across by this Government in relation to the French strike and the subsequent upward revision of wages in France. In the course of a discussion here a Government spokesman tried to make out that the present French crisis is entirely due to the fact that General de Gaulle had ordered a wage rise consequent upon the general strike in France.

மென் மென் மென் மென்.

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

May be one of the causes.

மென் மென் மென் மென்.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

This is a piece of nonsense that is worthy of the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation in its efforts to out-Goebbels Goebbels and in which it has succeeded. This is a piece of nonsense that is worthy only of the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation and on a par with the rest of the rubbish that it puts across. But the Hon. Minister of Finance and the Hon. Prime

ලෝකයේ විසිවැනි (විශේෂ විධිවිධාන)

පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

Minister have seriously accepted this explanation of what happened in Western Europe. This is perturbing, from the point of view of this country. Everybody knows that with the very heavy American investments that had been made, beginning with the Marshall Plan right down to recent times in France, when Capitalism, turning away from the East as traditional areas of investment concentrated their investment efforts on the European Continent, there was built up a situation in which currency speculation became extremely profitable on the Paris market. Taking into account the relative strength of the West German economy and the strength of the mark, there was developed a certain situation, no doubt generated by the selfish desire of the speculators in France itself but aided and abetted by all the currency speculators from London to Washington, and no doubt with the blessings of American bankers and American financiers. There was such heavy speculation on the franc and such a tremendous desire to convert all available currency invested in Europe into marks that the stability of the French economy in respect of the franc was seriously threatened.

Having done that, there came the last blow that was struck when Mr. Fowler was sent across to induce the German Government to revalue the mark and to induce the French Government to devalue the franc. Sometimes, there is a situation in which an individual may decide, despite the hostile forces ranged against him, to do something contrary to their wishes. So, we had General de Gaulle stoutly refusing to devalue the franc, but having refused to do that, he imposed upon the French people and the French working class the burden of his austerity measures. Having refused to do that he has prescribed austerity measures, acting on the advice of his advisers for the purpose of stabilizing the franc. To save French Capitalism he imposed on the people not the burden of devaluation but of austerity measures.

What do we have in the world today? We are witnessing almost competitive devaluation. When, as a result of that devaluation vis-a-vis the supremacy of the dollar, you get a situation where they say, "We will now convert our dollars into gold," then the American Government gets very angry. So long as nobody makes a rush on the U. S. dollar by taking gold supplies, they are anxious to force all the countries in the world to devalue. That is why Mr. Fowler unashamedly can say, "Gold is the sun that moves in the heavens; the dollar is the noon; the relation between them is immutable." This is one of the quotable quotes from Mr. Fowler.

Now, Sir, in this situation what is the convertibility of your special drawings or any other drawings?

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාම ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Go to the moon.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මහා.

(ශ්‍රී. බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

No, Sir, the Hon. Minister, with this kind of palliatives, does not answer. He does not answer the real problem, the problem of liquidity.

You sent the Hon. Minister of State to UNCTAD. He made some very eloquent speeches, strongly reminiscent of the speeches made by the Opposition in 1947 and up to 1965, which were not acceptable to him at that stage. They were strongly reminiscent of the sentiments expressed by us in regard to prices of primary products, the nature of their marketing and the like. Bold words! All honour to him! He made some very eloquent speeches on behalf of the underdeveloped countries, politely referred to as the developing countries and the crises they face in regard to the balance of payments, foreign assets, the lack of capital for development, and the like, thanks to the market operations of Western Imperialism.

බ්‍රිටිෂ් ගිවිසුම් (විශේෂ විධිවිධාන)

පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

and the Hon. Prime Minister often announce to us: "We are just turning the corner; we are emerging from a situation of crisis". All that has happened is that you are obtaining moneys like a debtor, like a man who is hopelessly in debt obtaining a further loan on a post-dated cheque. That is the situation into which the Government has fallen. And you have to find the money to meet that cheque, in order to see that that cheque is honoured; and that task is being handed by this Government to future governments and to future generations of this country. And the terms are very onerous. I think, we earn something in the neighbourhood of Rs. 450 million on some of our principal exports. The moneys that we earn on these exports may not be enough; in fact, our actual total foreign earnings may not be enough at a certain point, for repayment of the loans or for servicing these loans. We will then be in the position of being completely in the hands of outsiders. The position of a debtor country into which we are getting is a most serious one. It is one in which any country can really contemplate the future only with a considerable degree of fear, alarm and depression.

The Hon. Minister, when he moved this Bill, should have told us how it fitted into the general pattern of public debt already incurred. Where does this come in? What are we committed to on the basis of this special drawing? As far as this Bill is concerned, it is only an enabling measure; it ratifies Ceylon's participation in this manner for the purpose of enabling the country to enjoy the benefits of a special drawing. But on that basis what exactly are you committed to? That is what the Hon. Minister failed to tell us. We listened very eagerly to what he said and we were not able to obtain the issue of HANSARD containing his speech, which we wanted to study before we discussed this. The Hon. Minister has insisted on our discussing this Bill today even before we have had the opportunity

of studying what he had to say on the last occasion.

ශ්‍රී වන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

I moved the Second reading.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

But the speech is still not available

ශ්‍රී වන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

Read the booklet.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

We did not ask for time in order to read some other book; we wanted time to read his speech.

ශ්‍රී වන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

I thought the hon. Member listened to what I said.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

How can you follow all that? It is a complicated statement. I have got the typescript but there is nothing to explain this. It is much more complicated than you think.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බණ්ඩා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

The hon. Member was Minister of Finance once.

බ්‍රෙටන්වුඩ්ස් ගිවිසුම් (විශේෂ විධිවිධාන)

පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I know. But we must try to unravel some of the things.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

He thinks if we just listen to him it is enough.

ගරු මන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

Under this scheme there are no liabilities; all advantages.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I for one do not know, under Sub-Clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) of Clause 4, what we are committed to in financial terms.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

What about a Standing Committee?

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

What is the use of a Standing Committee? You agreed with me that we cannot delete one little comma in this because the Hon. Minister has already gone and agreed to everything. This is only giving validity to what he has already done. You want it referred to a Standing Committee which cannot amend it in any way. I say this is a matter that can be probed by a Select Committee. The Hon. Minister committing this country in this process is a matter to be examined by a Select Committee. What is the exact commitment under Clause 4?

Then in regard to the new Section 8A, it would appear that for the purpose of obtaining these special drawings you have got to put your own moneys into the common pool as with the International Monetary Fund generally. But what more you are committed to and what the ultimate balance is as between the benefit obtained and what you have paid out, it is difficult on the mere wording of these clauses to find out. The Hon. Minister owed it to this House to explain that.

ගරු මන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

It is much more advantageous.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Than the normal interest payable?

ගරු මන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

No interest.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

You get your special drawing, and then you repay it?

විමලසේන මයා.

(திரு. விமலசேன)

(Mr. Wimalasena)

It is only an adjustment.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

That adjustment is consequent upon a number of countries being called upon to contribute to the special drawing made. Supposing Ceylon is making a special drawing, a number of participant countries will be called upon to make their contributions towards that, and the re-adjustment will be on the basis of your contribution. Then, when some

බ්ලොක් චුම්බ් ගිවිසුම් (විශේෂ විධිවිධාන)

පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

other member makes its special drawings as a participant, Ceylon itself will be called upon to make its own contribution. Is that not the position?

What is the machinery that you have adopted? That is what the Minister should have told us. What are we committed to by this Special Drawing Account? That is not at all clear.

We are in a position today of having to discuss this Bill solely for the purpose of enabling this Government to make a further demand upon the I.M.F.—[Interruption].

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The Minister should have explained to this House how the process is going to work.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

We are being kept in the dark. Obviously the Minister wants this money. I say that this is largely a political move. This Government is going to a general election—how soon I do not know—I dare not predict. I think that question will be decided by the astrologers.

ශ්‍රී එම්. ඩී. බන්දා

(கௌரவ எம். டி. பண்டா)

(The Hon. M. D. Banda)

What do your people say?

සිරිමාවෝ රත්නසිරිසේන මය. (අත්තන ගල්ල)

(திருமதி சிறிமாவோ ஆர். டி. பண்டார நாயக்க—அத்தனகல்ல)

(Mrs. Sirimavo R. D. Bandaranaike—Attanagalla)

We do not consult astrologers.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

If you want to know when Parliament is likely to be dissolved you will have first to find out who is the Astrologer Royal of this Government. The Government is moving into a general election some time soon—how soon I do not know. But in anticipation that the general election will be some time towards the end of next year or early in 1970, obviously there are a number of things that the Government wants to do for the purpose of trying to win back at least a part of the support that it has lost. There are a number of things that the Government would like to do to satisfy the consumer in regard to prices and in regard to shortages, and, constituency wise, in those areas where their candidates are likely to start as lame ducks, the Government would like to do something to bolster them up by means of some kind of show-piece like a rural hospital or a textile project. For that purpose the Government wants money, and it wants it on the basis of an international liquidity to obtain certain capital goods, certain goods that are not available here.

But even if that is the motivation of the Government, still we have the gravest doubts in regard to how these moneys and special drawings will be utilized. We have yet to obtain from this Government a true picture of what has been done with the moneys hitherto obtained from different sources—I. B. R. D. grants, I. D. A. grants, and loans from the Asian Development Bank for which the Minister battled so valiantly in this House. You changed the Development Finance Corporation Act in order to get I. M. F. moneys to the Development Finance Corporation. You changed your Monetary Law Act under which the Central Bank functions for the purpose of pumping moneys from foreign sources into your long-term and medium-term loans fund. Now, having done all

බ්‍රෙටන්වුඩ්ස් ගිවිසුම් (විශේෂ විධිවිධාන)

පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

[බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මය.]

these things, Sir, the Hon. Minister owes it to us to show where these moneys have gone. You have obtained consortium aid and on the basis of that you were purported to be getting a number of things that are used in this country—vans, vehicles, motor cars, spare parts, and things of that kind. What have you obtained? What shape has your consortium aid taken? What have you done with all these things?

The Hon. Minister has a programme of implementation of some plan which we do not know. We are not privy to his plan. This country has given up planning. At the moment I gather that the Planning Ministry is thinking of drawing up a plan. It is now collecting data for that purpose. We had a six-year plan sponsored by the Hon. Minister of State once upon a time. Then we had a ten-year plan and then we had a three-year development programme. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) presented a one-year implementation programme.—[Interruption]. You never even allowed him to implement that.

ශ්‍රී මන්ත්‍රිනායක

(කෙළරව වන්නිනායක)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

Who did that?

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මය.

(තිரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

You brought down the Government.

ශ්‍රී මන්ත්‍රිනායක

(කෙළරව වන්නිනායක)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

People brought it down.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

People did not bring it down. You got round Mr. C. P. de Silva and did it.

ශ්‍රී මන්ත්‍රිනායක

(කෙළරව වන්නිනායක)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

The people could have put you back if they wanted to.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is a different issue.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

All this is irrelevant.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මය.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

It is very relevant. Unfortunately, you would not listen, for if you listen you will find the relevancy. I know that the Hon. Minister does not like some of the things that we say, but one cannot go behind facts. Dislike and irrelevancy should not be mixed up.

Sir, now this Government has no plan. So, I am asking you what has happened to all this money you have taken from the I. B. R. D., I. D. A., I. M. F., the Asian Development Bank and so on for which you changed so many laws in this country stating that you were going to get massive aid for the purpose of development. What has happened? We do not like some of the things you have done; we do not like the goods you have permitted to come into this country under open general licences, and what you have done with your Foreign Exchange Entitlement Certificates Scheme. If that is the way that this money is being spent then we have our gravest doubts about the expediency of it. We should like to know how this money is to be utilized.

The Hon. Minister presented a Budget and got it passed before 1st October this year. In the course of that discussion he gave us an indication of the foreign exchange resources

බ්‍රෙටන්-වුඩ්ස් ගිවිසුම් (විශේෂ විධිවිධාන)

පහත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

that he expects. Where does the special drawings fit in? He owes it to us to inform us as to whether any of his expectations in regard to what he told us at the time of the Second Reading discussion of the Budget has been realized or whether his hopes have been falsified in any direction or whether the special drawings are to be resorted to for the purpose of making good what he has not been able to obtain—he has not told us that—and whether this special drawing that he expects to get for which this enabling Bill is presented is outside the budget pattern. If that is to be spent upon other activities we should like to know what those activities are. What is it that the Government has in mind? What does the Hon. Minister of Finance have in mind in that matter?

The Hon. Minister increased his revenue on the Foreign Exchange Entitlement Certificate Scheme, on the last occasion that we had an opportunity of discussing it, by something like Rs. 350 million. Of course, that was in rupee terms. Now he is going to obtain a special drawing. This Bill is to enable the Hon. Minister to do that.

For what is this money to be devoted? That is what we would like to know from the Hon. Minister. You have not told us your plan, what your implementation programme is. You had certain Heads mentioned during the Budget Debate, certain matters on which moneys would be spent, and certain schemes that you had in mind for completion. Well, where does this fit in? For what is the money to be devoted? That becomes very relevant when it is related to the entire question of the mounting public debt, within which is a considerable foreign debt.

This is alarming because while you have a large amount of public debt, when you relate it to government revenue, though a sizeable sum, it is still something that you can say can be accommodated. But at the rate at which the foreign assets are falling

we are faced with a balance of payments difficulty in which there is a considerable trade gap. In such a situation the mounting increase of our foreign debt is something that is not only alarming but positively frightening.

The measures conceived by the Hon. Minister do not inspire us with any confidence. That is why we are afraid of this. The Hon. Minister is borrowing on the one side, and on the other he is making gifts, which are bad for us. From the day he commenced office, beginning with the Petroleum companies, he has been scattering largesse to all our exploiters. He gave the Petroleum companies an untaxed Rs. 55 million! [Interruption]. We have gone over that entire matter before this. We have exposed that canard in regard to the hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) behind which the Hon. Minister wants to hide. Please do not come out with that again.

Of course, the Minister committed this House to that sum through a Bill. He knew he was going to devalue sometime or other, and he stated in that Bill that the Rs. 55 million was based upon the existing currency relationships on the convertibility of the rupee at that time, and that if there should be a devaluation the sum payable would be adjusted in order to make it up.

Now, since you devalued the rupee you have got to pay 20 per cent more on the subsequent instalments. That is one gift. He has been scattering largesse ever since then. The last one was the foreign exchange banks being permitted to open new accounts, breaching the monopoly that had been set up by the hon. Member for Dompe (Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike) when he was Minister of Finance.

Now what does the Hon. Minister say in justification? He expects to be accommodated by these banks to the extent of Rs. 3 or 4 million in foreign assets, and for that what is he doing? He is going to permit these foreign

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—දෙවන වර කියවීම

පනත් කෙටුම්පත

[බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.]

exchange banks to open accounts for Ceylonese. So, you will find these banks engaging in the very profitable business of money-lending with our money and obtaining a profit which can be sent out, all for this very valuable concession of making Rs. 3 million or something available to the Hon. Minister in foreign currency, which itself will have to be paid back with interest. The Hon. Minister is going to allow them to repatriate their profits which once again is a drawing on the external earnings of this country.

This Rs. 3 million is not a gift. That also has to be repaid with interest in external currency terms and not in rupees. Then, having obtained that and having to repay that, you are also allowing them in return for this wonderful concession to repatriate the profits earned out of money-lending out of our money. This is the Government which says, "We have no foreign assets and therefore we have to get these special drawings somehow or other."

ශ්‍රී මන්ත්‍රීනායක

(කෙළරව වන්නිநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

That is only one side of it.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. පෙරිනාඩ් සොය්සා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

We are asking you to show us all the sides.

ශ්‍රී මන්ත්‍රීනායක

(කෙළරව වන්නිநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

I have done that.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. පෙරිනාඩ් සොය්සා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

You mentioned it in the Budget Speech and we discussed it here. When you brought the Bill you told us certain things. Now you have still not made up your mind on this

question and as far as we know what these pressures are we do not like the decisions that are likely to come.

ශ්‍රී මන්ත්‍රීනායක

(කෙළරව වන්නිநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

You are anticipating.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(ශ්‍රී. පෙරිනාඩ් සොය්සා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

That is right. We have seen what has been happening. I know it because the papers carried it and you have not denied it.

There was a question of keeping these Ceylonese deposits in a separate account. If you get them to keep these moneys in a separate account and if you allow them to repatriate the profits earned, you are still in the same mess—all for this mess of pottage of Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 million which they are prepared to place at your disposal.

On the one hand we find this Government doing all it can to bedevil the position in regard to the external earnings of this country, and on the other, it is faced with this *fait accompli* in regard to a further loan to be obtained from the I. M. F. to bolster the financial position of the Government. We say this is the most improvident kind of financing. We might have excused it if there was some bold line of development taking shape or if a big fight was being put up internationally to obtain for us the surplus of which we have been robbed.

ශ්‍රී මන්ත්‍රීනායක

(කෙළරව වන්නිநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

The fight has started.

බ්‍රිටිෂ් ගිවිසුම් (විශේෂ විධිවිධාන)

පනත් කෙටුම්පත

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මහා.

(ශ්‍රී. පෙරිනාල් සොය්සා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

You ran away even before the battle started. One by one you are taking all the steps which are concomitant upon the position of accepting that the battle is lost in regard to higher prices for our exports. What is concomitant upon that is the cutting down of our social services. What is concomitant upon that is the increased trade gap, inflation, deficit budgeting. Then, in order to meet that situation, you devalue the rupee and you cut down on social services and on the subsidies. Then there are still heavier borrowings from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

This is the rake's progress, the new rake's progress,—a financial rake's progress, I do not mean anything else. And having gone along this road the Hon. Minister still claims to be very cheerful when he looks at the entire landscape.

The Hon. Minister of State knows all this. He knows what we are committed to. If he seriously believes what he said at UNCTAD, and I am sure he does, then he knows what we are faced with.

Even taking the Hon. Prime Minister's most optimistic pronouncements of a 7.5 or 8 per cent development rate, even on that basis—let us accept that as the correct figure. I do not want to debate that question now—if you take our present population increase, our present Public Debt with the large component of a foreign debt, the present low earnings in regard to our exports, the expanding population, and the present demands that are being made on the Government, not merely the salary increase demand that has been made by the public servants, is this of any significance? This demand by the public servants—is only one symptom of a sick economy, and the sickness is overtaking society as a whole. The demand of Rs. 40 of the public ser-

vants was prompted by desperation on their part, a desperation born of the fact that they cannot in the trying times of today, exist.

You have the same problem with the rest of the population, the other sectors of the poor people of this country, from the middle class right down to the lowest paid sections of the toiling people. And in that situation with your 7 per cent development, where do you expect to go?

I have been saying the Hon. Minister has not told us even in the Budget discussions what he has done with the aid obtained so far on the basis of which we have been committed to a very serious position of a debtor nation. Where have these moneys gone? They have gone into the hands of the mudalalies who had the monopoly in importing tractors and jeeps. They have gone into the pockets of a number of wholesale traders who have imported useless goods into this country under open general licence. The whole lot of speculators have been thriving for the last so many years under this Government. They have filled their pockets, and that is where most of this aid has gone. Private assets abroad have been built up. That is where the money has gone. That is the widespread prosperity that the Hon. Prime Minister talks about, and which he attributes to the food drive.

We are glad that somebody is making an attempt to push through paddy production, that those who are responsible for handling the Government of this country have launched on a food drive.

There have been two big advances in regard to paddy production in this country. The first was during the Bandaranaike regime when transplanting was introduced, and when to some small extent the Paddy Lands Act began to be implemented: on the one side a change in the techniques of production and on the other side changes in the structure of paddy production.

බ්‍රෙටන්වුඩ්ස් ගිවිසුම් (විශේෂ විධිවිධාන)

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

පහත් කෙටුම්පත

[බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.]

Well, you have now new changes in the techniques of production with the application of new fertilizer, new seed paddy; but you are still tinkering with this whole question of changes in the structure. And you have not given your mind to the question of amending the structure of production and marketing. These are defects in the present scheme. Undoubtedly, one can anticipate that on the basis of new strains seed paddy and new fertilizer, there will be an increase in production. But that is not the complete answer.

In regard to the prosperity that the Prime Minister discovers, there are certain pools of prosperity that have accumulated at various points. But if you take the total position of the increase in the national income such as there is, and the amounts that have been borrowed by this Government, then we are forced to the melancholy conclusion that quite a lot of the foreign assets that have accrued to this Government through consortium aid, through the loans that have been obtained from various agencies like the World Bank, have gone to enrich the political supporters of this Government. Incidentally, of course, you would have had a factory here, some fertilizer obtained there, some tractors purchased and going into production. But the profitable part of the transaction has been in the hands of the political supporters of this Government. So, I say that that manner of expenditure certainly does not give us confidence.

The Hon. Minister owed it to us, in the face of a serious monetary crisis with which the western world is today afflicted, since this country's economy is still so intimately tied up with that sector of the world market both financially and in trade, to tell us what this Government intends to do to meet that situation, whether it has even given its mind to that situation. The Hon. Minister's interjection that this was only a temporary imbalance—

ගරු මන්ත්‍රිනායක

(කෙළරාච වන්නිනායක)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

Where ?

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(කි. පෙර්නාට් සොය්සා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

—in the world, is not an encouraging one.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ගන්. ගම්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

How many years have the British had that imbalance? What about the American imbalance?

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(කි. පෙර්නාට් සොය්සා)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

The Hon. Minister knows very well that pronouncements made at the very assemblies over which he presided, at the I.M.F., were dominated by politics. The political needs of the United States dominated the areas of assistance that have now been planned. As far as I have learnt, the biggest drive that the Americans are going to make in regard to the developing countries will be in two sectors where they expect political trouble: one is Indonesia and the other, Latin America. In that context, the Hon. Minister has agreed to this special drawing amendment; and on the other hand, the Hon. Minister is bringing this almost as a penultimate measure in a series of measures in which he has accommodated the financial and fiscal policies of this Government ultimately to the needs of American bankers, to the pressures of American bankers. That is so in the last analysis.

Internally, having obtained this money, we witness no development commensurate with the extent of the increase in the public debt. We see no development that measures up to that increase in the public debt—

ලෝකව්‍යවස්ථාපිත (විශේෂ විධිවිධාන)

පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

neither from your private sector, nor from your public sector as handled by this Government. That is the position. So when the Hon. Minister is so anxious to get this money, we have misgivings as to what it implies in regard to the financial future of this country, its economy and the lives of its people. I strongly suspect that this is a measure which is principally prompted by a political motivation, that they have been engaging in some kind of showy expenditure related on the one side to the impossible price situation in this country, and on the other, perhaps to something in relation to employment, a desperate attempt to try to show something before going to a general election.

As far as we are concerned, we are prepared to listen to the Hon. Minister further on this question.

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(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

Read the booklets given to you. You have no time to read these booklets?

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(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

The Hon. Minister could give us a little more information on this matter.

But meanwhile, so far as this is part of the general policy that has been followed by this Government, I have to state on behalf of this Opposition that we have no confidence in the measures proposed by the Hon. Minister either from the point of view of its impact upon development in an immediate sense or even in regard to the long-term consequences of what the Hon. Minister proposes.

I have only made use of this opportunity, in which he has already committed us in advance to certain changes in our relations with the

I. M. F. for the purpose of enabling him to obtain these special drawings, in order once again to state our total opposition to what the Hon. Minister has done over the last three and a half years in regard to the finances of this country, the development of its economy and the satisfaction of the needs of its people.

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ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I must say that I was not here when the Hon. Minister moved this Bill. I made an effort to get a copy of his speech from the office, and I must say it is the most cavalier treatment of a subject which is very complicated. The whole scheme has not been placed before us.

What are you proposing? There are two proposals here. One is an amendment of the existing Bretton Woods Agreements including Articles in the I.M.F. There are some far-reaching amendments; I am coming to them presently. Secondly is the provision for special drawing rights. He does not take the trouble to tell us what these special drawings are. Are they just words or what do they mean? What is the process you are going to adopt? There is nothing in this statement that you have made here in this House which gives the slightest idea of what you are going to do. The only thing you say is "special drawings".

What are you going to do? What is this? Surely, in a matter as complicated as this the least that the Minister of Finance must do is to get a fairly satisfactory statement setting out the whole process of the special drawing rights. What is going to happen? I am coming to an analysis afterwards. What are you going to do under special drawing rights? You are going to create two funds in the I.M.F., one, the General Account Fund, and the other, the Special Drawing Fund. In regard to

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පනත් කෙටුම්පත

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

the I.M.F. General Account there are various agreed transactions at the present moment. You have gold tranche transactions and your drawings on the special arrangements made. That continues to be on the General Fund. Under the Special Drawing Fund each participating country will place at the disposal of the I.M.F. its own currency to permit transactions to liquidate each other.—[Interruption]. Adjustments will be on the basis of your currency without using foreign exchange. Suppose we have got goods from the U.S.A. and we have not the necessary foreign exchange. Under this provision we credit our own currency, and the I.M.F. says, "You have so much of your own currency which you are entitled to use." Then they set off that in the obligations you have incurred with the U.S.A. without using foreign exchange. Instead of explaining all this, the Minister repeats the phrase, "Special Drawing Account," and sits down.

The Minister made a very optimistic speech as Chairman of the World Bank, perhaps the most optimistic speech made by any chairman.

ශ්‍රී මන්ත්‍රීනායක

(කෙළරව වන්නිනායක)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

On behalf of the World Bank.

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(කලාභිති ආන්. ආම්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

He painted a glowing picture of development of the whole world when the French crisis was round the corner—the mark was also in danger and the British sterling was also in danger. Immediately after the Minister's glowing speech as Chairman of the World Bank, there arose a world monetary crisis of the first order.

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

The first thing that the Minister must realize is that this has not been done for our benefit. Foreign exchange transactions are on the basis of gold, and the amount of gold that is available in the world is not enough for the expanding trade transactions. Who are the sufferers? We are suffering but we have not been considered in this matter. The problem of international liquidity has been tackled solely in the interests of the developed countries.

Different monetary authorities have put forward various theories on this subject. Some have asked for the removal entirely of gold as a base and for purely artificial foreign exchange transactions. Various suggestions have been put forward and there has been no agreement on this subject.

France is determined to have a gold standard pure and simple.

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(කෙළරව වන්නිනායක)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

Not now.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාභිති ආන්. ආම්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Not now, because they have suffered as well for a long time.

The problem became acute with the difficulties that Great Britain faced. They have set up what is called a Group of Ten. Who are the members of this Group? There is not one developing country in it. The Group of Ten consists of the biggest developed countries in the world. They solved their problems to their satisfaction at the expense of the developing countries. That is the truth. It is a strange fact that the greater the imbalance of the United States of America, the better it is for the developing countries. That is the paradox of the situation. Why? The imbalance in the United States of America means that they are pre-

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—දෙවන වර කියවීම

පහත කෙටුම්පත

pared to go and invest money and provide capital for various developing countries, including the large sums of money being spent on the Vietnam war. The more money they send out and the greater the imbalance, the better it is from the point of view of the developing countries because there is more liquidity in foreign exchange available for our transactions. That is the paradox of the situation.

Therefore these ten countries got together and tried to work out the basis of providing some sort of solution to the problem of international liquidity. For a large number of years now they have been wrangling on this question, but France has been the major obstacle in the way. The United States of America has been trying to find some means by which, while an ounce of pure gold is fixed at thirty-five dollars as the major par value, you could which enable a greater liquidity have within that a considerable amount of central bank arrangements which enable a greater liquidity from the point of view of trade for the developed countries. At no stage did they consider the question how this will affect the developing countries. That is the first point I want to make.

In point of fact, when I as Minister of Finance attended the Finance Ministers' Conference at Kuala Lumpur I made a specific charge against the Chancellor of the Exchequer at that conference that Great Britain was trying to solve her foreign exchange problems in consultation with all the developed countries but that no attempt has been made to discuss the question with countries like India Pakistan and Ceylon to see as to how their own temporary arrangements were going to affect those countries because it would mean less help available to them from all these developed countries.

Why is the I. D. A. at the present moment at starvation level and prevented from working at all? It is because no money has been conceded to it. Although there are various schemes money has not been forthcoming. Why is it? It is because of the United States balance of payment difficulties. United States had said, "We cannot afford to give any loans to the I. D. A." So the whole thing has stopped.—[Interruption]. The Hon. Minister says, "temporary". How simple is it to say that, but how long has this temporary business continued? It has continued for a number of years.

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(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

The President himself said that they hope to replenish the I. D. A.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

They hope to replenish. How long have they been hoping?

In the meanwhile, the assistance that you expected has not come, the assistance you were to receive from I. D. A. You have sent a special delegation to the United States to discuss this question of assistance with regard to your roads and with great difficulty you are getting a little money. So, you see the difficulty. All that I am pointing out is how difficult he has found it to get the money. It is not because our needs are not there, but because the United States itself is finding it difficult.

In other words, all our problems are settled by them in their own interest and not in our interest. That is what I am complaining about. I am prepared to agree that it is a big issue and that we have got to keep on fighting with the rest of the developing countries on this whole question. I do not know whether at some stage or other we should not devise

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පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

particularly among the developing countries of Africa and Asia a means of developing our own banking arrangements, foreign exchange arrangements, and our trade trans-action arrangements—some sort of pool arrangement—by which we can make our own adjustments without depending on the World Bank and so on.

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(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Wanninayake)

The developing countries consider that this is a good start.

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

I doubt that very much. The only point is, in the absence of anything else some little straw is a help. There is no doubt about that. In the absence of anything else this is the best arrangement apparently that we can make because we are so depend-ent upon the developed countries. That is really what has happened. Do not start crowing about it as if you have attained something great—[Interruption]. He thought that all the problems of the world were solved when the Hon. Minister of State came back from UNCTAD.—[Interruption]. You have only start-ed this business.

Let me now take the question of the proposed amendments to the Articles of Agreement of the Inter-national Monetary Fund prepared pursuant to Board of Governors Reso-lution No. 22-8. These are some of the new changes. I am talking about the changes that you are now intro-ducing in your general Articles of Agreement as a result of the Inter-national Monetary Fund Board of Governors Meeting Resolution. Take par value of currencies. Apparently Section 7 is going to be changed and it will read thus :

“Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 5 (b) of this Article, the Fund by an eighty-five per cent majority of the total voting power may make uni-form proportionate changes in the par values of the currencies of all members.”

Eighty-five per cent of the mem-bership can decide to change the par value of Ceylon currency also. Par value of the Ceylon currency can also be changed as a result of a decision in which we may find ourselves willy-nilly forced to agree. It goes on :

—“The par value of a member’s currency shall, however, not be changed under this provision if, within seventy-two hours of the Fund’s action, the member informs the Fund that it does not wish the par value of its currency to be changed by such action.”

It is a very bold Minister of Finance—certainly not this Minister of Finance—who will say that, if the 85 per cent want to change the par value of Ceylon’s currency, he does not agree to a change. In other words it may be devalued or revalued or it may be undervalued or overvalued—not because of any interest of our own, not because of the needs of this country but because the big coun-tries, the developed countries that form part and parcel of the I.M.F. decide that it is desirable to have the par value changed. So, we find our-selves forced to accept that position much against our will and much against our interests. That is what happened when you devalued your currency.

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(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)
(The Hon. Wanninayake)
Nonsense.

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

Why do you say it is nonsense? You devalued because Britain de-valued her currency. You thought you were compelled to do so. If Britain devalued and we did not devalue you thought we would suffer so much that you concluded that you also should devalue.

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පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

What benefit have you got up to date? Up to date the Minister of Finance has not placed before this House how much extra foreign exchange we have got as a result of devaluation although their whole case was that devaluation was going to give a tremendous fillip to our industries and export prices. What is the present price of even tea today?

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(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

What would it have been but for the devaluation?

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Kenya did not devalue. Have her tea prices dropped?

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(கௌரவ டட்ளி சேனநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Dudley Senanayake)

What about subsidiary exports like cinnamon, cocoa, and so on?

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

How much more have you got? Place that side by side with the extra money you pay for imports and see where you stand. By balance have you gained or lost? Mr. Prime Minister, you will never convince this House and this country that your devaluation was correct.

Mr. Finance Minister, when you placed this Bill before us you should have informed this House of all those changes you are contemplating. You are contemplating certain major changes which will affect this country. This House may accept those changes, but the country and this House must know what we are accepting. It is the duty of the Finance Minister to place all the information before this House.—[Interruption]. I am not trying to

be churlish. I do think you are not fair by this House. On a matter as complicated as this you should as clearly as you can explain all the changes you are contemplating.

I am now trying to point out to you some of these changes. Apart from the special drawings you are now changing also the major Articles of the principal Fund which has some repercussions on us. You do not tell us what those repercussions are. I think it is not being fair by this House.

Take the service charge. This is what Section 8 (A) states on the subject of charges:

“(a) Any member buying the currency of another member from the Fund in exchange for its own currency shall pay, in addition to the parity price, a service charge uniform for all members of not less than one-half per cent and not more than one per cent, as determined by the Fund, provided that the Fund in its discretion may levy a service charge of less than one-half per cent on gold tranche purchases.”

To what extent is there a change from the original? What is the difference? There was a service charge before but has there been a change? The Minister does not tell us. In other words, apart from other things there is now an additional charge being made whenever we make use of the facilities that are available.

Then there is Article VI—Capital Transfers—which states:

“(a) A member may not use the Fund's resources to meet a large or sustained outflow of capital except as provided in Section 2 of this Article, and the Fund may request a member to exercise controls to prevent such use of the resources of the Fund. If, after receiving such a request, a member fails to exercise appropriate controls, the Fund may declare the member ineligible to use the resources of the Fund.”

A fairly serious, far reaching change. Is this a change from the existing position? The original document is not with me here. So I cannot tell you. But obviously

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පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

there is a change because this provides for an amendment of the existing article.

It means that the normal facilities cannot be used except as provided under Section 21 which says :

"A member shall be entitled to make gold tranche purchases to meet capital transfers."

Only gold *tranche* purchases can be utilized for capital transfers. No other general fund facilities can be used for the purpose of capital transfers. A member may not use the fund's resources to meet a large or sustained outflow of capital except as provided. That is what I just read out :

"... and the Fund may request a member to exercise controls to prevent such use of the resources of the Fund."

Then it lays down certain conditions and says you must so order your internal economic life as to make it unnecessary for capital transfers.

For instance, if this Government or another Government decides to levy a special tax on all foreign capital, and then the foreign capitalists decide to take away all their foreign capital, that might lead to a bigger drain than we suspect. We cannot use the normal facilities that we have in the general account fund for the purpose. We can use the gold *tranche* purchases within a limited amount. Anything over and above that, we cannot. Then the fund can turn round and say that you cannot use the fund facilities, and you should see that you remove the tax that you have levied on foreign capital. We will have to carry that out. Otherwise we cease to be a member of that fund.

I presume that is the implication of this section. If after receiving such a request a member fails to exercise appropriate controls the fund may declare a member ineligible to use the resources of the fund. It means that we might as well not be a member of the fund. Am I right, Hon. Minister? If I am wrong, the

Hon. Minister must say so. He evades all these interesting questions and says, "There is nothing at all. This is the Bretton Woods Agreement." There is nothing much to discuss also, according to him. Let us know what all this means.

Then, Article 24 deals with the whole question of allocation and cancellation of special drawing rights. Now, what are special drawing rights? In order to permit members who have not got enough foreign exchange to meet their obligations, in order to facilitate that, after a great deal of discussion, a special arrangement was made to enable members who participate to deposit their currencies.

Clause 5 runs thus :

"The Central Bank of Ceylon is hereby authorized to acquire, hold, and operate on or dispose of, special drawing rights in the Special Drawing Account in the International Monetary Fund.

The Central Bank of Ceylon is hereby authorized :

- (a) to make payment of all sums required for the purpose of paying any charges payable to the International Monetary Fund under Section 2 of Article XXVI of the Fund Agreement in respect of special drawing rights in the Special Drawing Account in that Fund ;
- (b) to receive and credit to its own funds the interest payable by that fund in respect of such special drawing rights."

The Central Bank is authorized to receive and credit to its own funds the interest payable by that fund in respect of such drawing rights. What is really envisaged, therefore, by this is that the Central Bank is authorized to lodge with the International Monetary Fund a certain amount of this country's currency, and leave it to their credit. It is not necessary that we actually send the money through the Central Bank. To that extent, that currency will be made available to the I.M.F.

At least 75 per cent of the membership who subscribed to this agreement must agree before this whole scheme comes into operation. All

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පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

other countries similarly deposit or have to the credit of the I.M.F., either directly or through their central banks, certain amounts of their convertible currency. So, that fund will be available, and on that those countries have a right to draw. According to each country's trade transactions each country draws on the various currencies of those various countries. And then there is a periodical adjustment. You strike the balances and periodical adjustments are made on the basis of your trade transactions and to the extent to which you are entitled to draw.

What is the extent of your currency commitment? There is a special quota fixed for each country. How is the quota fixed? I think it is fixed on the basis of your contribution—75 per cent of that. The Hon. Minister does not bother one bit to mention any of these things. That is the most important thing. What is the extent to which we have facilities there? You are not telling us anything, Mr. Minister. How can we pass a Bill like that?

ශ්‍රී ලන්කාදේව

(කෙළරව වන්නිනායක)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

We will get the benefits proportionately.

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(කලාநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

We will get the benefits proportionately in the sense that there are certain quotas allowed in terms of the contributions we have made to the I.M.F. We are allowed to have special drawing rights up to 75 per cent of the quota allowed for each country. The Hon. Minister might correct me if I am wrong.

කළාநாயகர்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please! The Sitting is suspended till 2 P.M. On resumption, the Hon. Deputy Speaker will take the Chair.

රැස්වීම ඊට අනුකූලව තාවකාලිකව අත්සිටුවන ලදීන්, අ. සා. 2 ව නියෝජ්‍ය කළානායකතුමාගේ [එම්. සිවසිතම්පරම් මයා.] සභාපතිත්වයෙන් තවන පවත්වන ලදී.

இதன்படி அமர்வு பி. ப. 2 மணிவரை இடை நிறுத்தப்பட்டு, மீண்டும் ஆரம்பமாயிற்று. உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்] தலைமை தாங்கினார்கள்.

Sitting accordingly suspended till 2 P.M. and then resumed, MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER [MR. M. SIVASITHAMPARAM] in the Chair.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

When we adjourned for lunch, I was dealing with the question of S.D.Rs. Do not get alarmed by these letters, which mean special drawing rights, a new scheme they have drawn up, as they say, to increase international liquidity, the lack of which is one of the sad features of international finance today.

I was speaking from memory as it turned out. We were taken a little unawares and I did not know the precise quotas and so on. The Hon. Minister was not very helpful. Either he did not know, or knowing, he was not prepared to tell me, but now I am in a position to tell the House about these S.D.Rs.

The total amount of the quotas allocated to all the membership is worked out as a fund in the Special Drawing Rights Fund. Each member is entitled to drawings on the basis of the quota that he already has.

Here I want to draw attention to a point which the Minister did not. Hitherto these quotas could be changed by a 75 per cent vote of the members.

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(කෙළරව වන්නිනායක)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

Majority.

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පනත් කෙටුම්පත

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

No, 75 per cent.

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(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

Now it is 85 per cent.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

The Hon. Minister has not even read his own notes. You find that on page 15 of his own notes. Hitherto all changes in quotas could be made as a result of the votes of 75 per cent of the members. Now as a result of the insistence of the French people that has been increased to 85 per cent. So, you see, there is a very important change. The total amount of liquidity resources of the Special Drawing Rights Fund is dependent upon the total quota allocation for the full membership. This could be changed prior to this by 75 per cent of the votes. As a matter of fact, we changed the quota and increased the amount of quotas allocated only about two or three years back. This cannot be done now easily. Now the percentage required for making changes has been increased to 85 per cent, at the insistence of the French people in particular, and I think the European Economic Community in general.

With what result? They have now a veto power over the whole position of S.D.Rs, and what is more, because of their hold on these quotas they also have now a fair stranglehold over the whole position of liquidity in the future.

Mr. Minister, you will see, therefore, that the changes that have been introduced are not necessarily progressive. In point of fact the tendency now is to create more obstacles in one sense. While they have

yielded to some extent in one way, they have put forward obstacles in another way. In that fund the total amount of Special Drawing Rights that accrues to all these members is further limited. This is limited to five years in the first instance. Only 70 per cent of this total quota can be utilized by any one member in a period of five years. For instance, if Ceylon wants to use its quota, it can use 100 per cent of its quota, but over the period of five years it must not exceed 70 per cent. That is the position.

Therefore, in reality the total amount of Special Drawing Rights allocated comes to 70 per cent of your quota. That is the effective rate.

What does this mean in practice? As a result of this, the total amount of money available for international transactions, so far as developing countries are concerned, is about 1½ billion dollars.

According to the present quota distribution, 30 per cent of the quotas go to the developing countries and 70 per cent to the developed countries. That is the present distribution. Seventy per cent of the total I.M.F. quotas go to the developed countries and 30 per cent to the developing countries.

What does that mean? Out of the total amount of quotas, therefore, the amount that will be left, mind you, for five years, is 1½ billion dollars. One and a half billion dollars distributed among all the developing countries comes to roughly 200 million dollars extra liquidity for a year for foreign exchange transactions, because 70 per cent of 1,500 million is a little more than 1,000 million. Divide that by five and you get about 200 million dollars for all the developing countries. When you consider that in terms of the total trade transactions throughout the world, that is a small percentage.

I think it is correct to say—I am speaking from memory again—that the trade transactions in the

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පනත් කෙටුම්පත

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private sector alone total over 10,000 million dollars. What is 200 million in that situation? What is the extent of the liquidity that you have created?

The net result is this: in point of fact the Special Drawing Fund gives a special benefit, the liquidity is provided, to 70 per cent of the owners of the quotas, which are the developed countries. The beneficiaries are Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Holland and Belgium. These are the countries that will benefit, because their quotas are bigger, the U.S.A. included. Their quota is very high. These are the countries that will in point of fact benefit by the very scheme which was devised apparently, according to the Minister, at the request of the developing countries. That is the position.

If the Minister has any doubts in regard to what I have said, may I read to him from a document that was submitted to the Fourteenth Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, Nassau, The Bahamas, and compiled by the Office of the General Council, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Houses of Parliament, London, and they can hardly be biased in favour of the Leftists. This document is called, Data Papers. I am reading from that document. I am quite prepared to give it to any hon. Member who wishes to read it. It is a very useful document which summarizes the position. The Special Drawing Rights Scheme of the I. M. F. is called the "London Scheme".

"The 'London Scheme' provides for the setting up of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) in the IMF, with each member entitled to a share, corresponding to the proportion of its present quota in the IMF. The total allocation is expected to be \$ 1 billion per year for five years.... The scheme also includes a 'reconstitution rule'—"

That is, as I said, the 70 per cent. rule. That is what I am going to point out—

"—...In addition, the SDR Scheme provides for special voting provisions governing its activation—special in the sense that they are different from those governing other IMF operations, and giving the EEC countries (if acting together) a veto.—"

That is why I said that they have rights. No change in the SDR can be made without 85 per cent of the membership sanctioning it which means therefore that the French people and a few members of EEC can effectively veto the full working of the scheme.

This document also admits that the benefits of the scheme really go to the bigger countries—

"The new SDR will, of course, ease some of the payments difficulties experienced by developed countries. This will allow for somewhat more expansionary policies, more trade, and perhaps less restriction on capital movements. This should, in turn, also help developing countries. But again the practical contribution to trade expansion of the new SDR should not be exaggerated. The scheme is important in principle, certainly, but at its present level it cannot have more than marginal effect in the next few years. All its practical benefits could be wiped out overnight if the USA should really be forced to cut back its balance of payments deficits quickly and sharply."

So, the whole scheme will go for a six the moment the USA is forced to cut back its balance of payments in order to safeguard its position.

"If, as a consequence of the SDR scheme, developed countries with balance of payments difficulties can face the future with less fear of the loss of foreign exchange through giving aid, small as this loss is, an important mental obstacle to more aid is removed. This may be particularly important for Britain; less so for the USA—and even less, of course, for the big 'surplus' countries, such as Germany and France.

Still, it must be re-emphasised that although the scheme is of fundamental importance in the sense that a new principle has been established, its practical importance for all countries—including developing countries—will be small for some time to come."

Sir, it is noteworthy that there was a serious effort made by a number of countries to restrict the

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[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

SDR to only developed countries and to completely exclude developing countries. That was the original proposal.

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(කෙළරව වන්නි, නායක)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

That was the original proposal but we agitated and got the developing countries also included.

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(කලාතිඨි ආර්. ආර්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am glad that my Hon. Friend is taking the credit. I am prepared to give the credit to him. It goes on:

"The concession that developing countries did get at Rio was that they would share directly in the allocation of newly created liquidity. They will get about 30 per cent of the gross SDR. There was no reason why they should have got even this. The Group of Ten countries could have arranged to share all the new assets among themselves. There were a number of countries in favour of this. Why it did not happen in this way was largely an accident. If one examines the various positions taken up by different countries in the past, and traces the various stages in the negotiations leading up to Rio, it becomes clear that the allocation to developing countries came as a by-product of the rounds of concession swapping that produced the final compromise formula."

Incidentally we were brought into this Group Ten. I spoke about this in the morning and referred in particular to the dangers of the activities of Group Ten, which settles all questions of international liquidity without any reference to any of the developing countries and generally ends by adopting proposals which have an adverse effect on the economies of all these countries. What did Mr. McNamara, the new President of the World Bank, do? He appointed the Pearson Committee for the purpose of determining the amount of aid that should be given, and in order to inquire into this whole question of increasing aid to

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the developing countries. The Pearson Committee does not consist of even a single member from the developing countries. Here is a committee of the World Bank, sponsored by the President of the World Bank, which is supposed to benefit in particular the developing countries, but without a representative of the developing countries who can place their points of view, their urgencies, wide requirements, and so on! Even an organization like the UNCTAD could have been utilized for the purpose.

Mr. Minister, your friend Prebisch has resigned in sheer disgust. So many obstacles were placed in his way that he felt it was no longer—[Interruption]. No, he felt frustrated. Now, a Venezuelan has been appointed as the head of the UNCTAD Organization. That is by the way.

I only want to point out the kind of attitude that is being adopted. We of the developing countries must take note of these things and try and build up our own organization if we are to succeed in really mobilizing all the resources we have and really strengthening our bargaining power also vis-a-vis these developed countries.

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(කෙළරව ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

We agree wholeheartedly.

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(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am very glad to find so much agreement. The Hon. Minister should have said all this at the beginning. If he had done that he would have saved all this discussion. My Hon. Friend the Minister of Finance left all this in the air.

I was pointing out that we got Special Drawing Rights purely by accident.

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To continue :

"Had Britain, the USA, and a few smaller rich countries not resisted, for their own internal reasons, the proposals to confine liquidity reform entirely to the Group of Ten, then the developing countries would have been completely bypassed and would not have had a stake in the *direct* benefits (the indirect benefits would of course, still have been there). In the same way, increased liquidity based on gold holdings, or allocated according to net gold reserves (very strongly rejected by Britain), would also have left most developing countries with a very small direct benefit...."

because one of the proposals was that liquidity be based on gold holdings and not on the currency of each country—

"Perhaps one should stress that the needs of developing countries were not completely ignored; but consideration of their needs did little to influence the nature of the proposed reforms.

While the liquidity negotiations at Rio were moving towards a satisfactory conclusion, the IMF's sister institution, the World Bank, could not get governments to agree on replenishing the resources of the IDA."

This is what the Hon. Minister was looking for hopefully towards the World Bank and the IDA—for assistance to carry through development plans. Up to date the World Bank has not been able to get the required replenishments for purposes of lending out money—

"This is another indication of the fact that those problems of most interest to developed countries do get rather high priority—even in a forum in which developing countries are so amply represented, and have such a powerful ally as the World Bank."—

Notwithstanding the fact that developing countries are an overwhelming majority in the World Bank, still their voices do not carry the weight they should. The people who matter are the handful of big people who treat us so shabbily in the end.

This is true of what happened in the Kennedy Round on Tariff Talks.

"Of the 48 countries which took part, only 19 were developing countries."

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"It is clear that the initiative itself, and the enthusiastic response to it in both Europe and America, were prompted by the problems of trade among developed countries."

The position is that the Kennedy Round resulted in more advantages to the developed countries than for the developing countries. Whatever institutions they have, whatever establishments they have, all of them are directed towards one purpose, that of looking after the interests of the developed countries at the expense of the underdeveloped countries, particularly of Asia and Africa.

The Hon. Minister will see, therefore, that these provisions are far from satisfactory so far as Ceylon is concerned and certainly so far as most of the countries of Asia and Africa are concerned.

The hon. Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) asked the question and the Hon. Minister—I do not know whether intentionally or otherwise—replied that there are no charges involved. That is not correct. Adjustments are there, but not only adjustments. I will give you the reference to the right to use Special Drawing Rights. If you will look at page 35 of the Proposed Amendment of Articles of Agreement, under Article XXVI it says:

"Interest at the same rate for all holders shall be paid by the Fund to each holder on the amount of its holdings of special drawing rights. The Fund shall pay the amount due to each holder whether or not sufficient charges are received to meet the payment of interest.

It is related to the extent we hold. In other words, it is to the extent of the currency that our country holds that we shall get interest.

"The fund shall pay the amount due to each holder whether or not sufficient charges are received to meet the payment of interest."

On the other hand—

"Charges at the same rate for all participants shall be paid to the Fund by each participant on the amount of its net-

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[අඩවිය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

cumulative allocation of special drawing rights plus any negative balance of the participants or unpaid charges."

Section 3 says :

"The rate of interest shall be equal to the rate of charges and shall be one and one-half per cent per annum. The Fund in its discretion may increase or reduce this rate, but the rate shall not be greater than two per cent or the rate of remuneration decided under Article V, Section 9, whichever is higher, or smaller than one per cent or the rate of remuneration decided under Article V, Section 9, whichever is lower."

Now you will see that we have also to pay according to the amount of drawing rights that we use. There is an adjustment annually according to the amount of special drawing rights that you call upon the fund to bear, depending on the amount of drawings.

Ours is a very small amount. I do not know whether the Hon. Minister has worked out the figures. What is the total amount of special drawing rights in terms of actual rupees? Can the Hon. Minister tell us that? I have not been able to sit down and work it out, but that will depend upon our quota. Seventy per cent of the quota will determine the amount. You can work it in another way. Two hundred million dollars is what all the developing countries will get. Divide that among the large number of developing countries, and then you can imagine what a negligible quantity it will be. The maximum will be about ten million dollars. There are more than 20 developing countries involved. I should say it is more likely that there are 75 developing countries or so. I think it will be a very small amount that Ceylon will get.

Now that is about the charges. There are other points. The Hon. Minister does not seem to bother very much about all these. Let us see page 31 of the Proposed Amendment of Articles of Agreement. I read Section 1 (f) :

"If on the effective date of any cancellation the amount of special drawing rights held by a participant is less than its share of the special drawing rights that are to be cancelled, the participant shall eliminate its negative balance as promptly as its gross reserve position permits and shall remain in consultation with the Fund for this purpose."

The Hon. Minister will realize that even if you draw on the special drawing rights there might come a time when you are not in a position to meet your full obligations because your commitments will be more than the total amount of special drawing rights at your disposal. At that stage the fund will intervene and say, "Now you must adjust your whole position". Or they might ask you to cut down on imports substantially in order to meet the balance of payments difficulties. You might be in a most awkward position so far as this country is concerned. I daresay they will give some heed to it but they have a right to insist that certain adjustments are made which may not necessarily be available to us at any particular moment.

So, particularly the conditions between which we are hedged are not so simple as they appear. The Hon. Minister must pay some attention to this. Some of these details are not so negligible as he is inclined to believe.

Again, in Section 8 (a) of Article XXV, on exchange rates, this is what appears :

"The exchange rates for operations or transactions between participants shall be such that a participant using special drawing rights shall receive the same value, whatever currencies might be provided and whichever participants provide those currencies, and the Fund shall adopt regulations to give effect to this principle."

I really do not know the implications of all this. What happens if the currency is devalued? What happens if a currency like the German mark is re-valued upwards? I do not know. It is not at all clear what this means. Irrespective of the changing values of currency at a particular moment, apparently, they are

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going to provide a uniform exchange rate so far as the special drawing rights are concerned. The Hon. Minister might give us some information on that point.

There are a number of conditions which are attached to the special drawing rights which require a little examination. You cannot just brush them aside. You find them on page 48 of the Proposed Amendment of Articles of Agreement :

“V. Use of Special Drawing Rights

1. *Right to use special drawing rights.*

- (a) A participant will be entitled, in accordance with the provisions of V, to use special drawing rights to acquire an equivalent amount of a currency convertible in fact. A participant which thus provides currency will receive an equivalent amount of special drawing rights.”

This is the procedure the Hon. Minister will have to explain to this House. To continue :

- “(b) Within the framework of such rules and regulations as the Fund may adopt, a participant may obtain the currencies referred to in (a) either directly from another participant or through the Special Drawing Account.”

That is also possible. In other words, without going to the Special Drawing Account it is possible to get at another participant and make such adjustment with that participant. To continue again :

- “(c) Except as indicated in V3 (c), a participant will be expected to use its special drawing rights only for balance of payments needs or in the light of developments in its total reserves and not for the sole purpose of changing the composition of its reserves.”

Now, what is the meaning of “except as indicated in V. 3 (c)”?

Further down on page 48, at 3 (c) it says :

- “(c) In addition, the Fund will, in its rules and instructions, provide for such use of special drawing rights, either directly between

participants or through the intermediary of the Special Drawing Account, as will promote voluntary reconstitution and reconstitution under V. 4.”

But the important point is this :

“....a participant will be expected to use its special drawing rights only for balance of payments needs or in the light of developments in its total reserves and not for the sole purpose of changing the composition of its reserves.”

What precisely are the implications of this? I do not know. This might mean that they cannot shift from gold to silver. What really are the implications of that paragraph, it is not at all clear. Why should a country not have the right to change the composition of its reserves and utilize the benefits of the drawing rights? Why this limitation, anyhow? Could the Minister enlighten us? To continue what I was quoting :

“2. *Provision of currency.* A participant's obligation to provide currency will not extend beyond a point at which its holdings of special drawing rights in excess of the net cumulative amount of such rights allocated to it are equal to twice that amount. However, a participant may provide currency, or agree with the Fund to provide currency, in excess of this limit.”

So, over and above the Special Drawing Rights, in certain cases it is possible to provide currency in excess but the amount is not to exceed twice the total. The unit of gold value is there—35 dollars an ounce.

One last point on this note. I am reading from page 50.

“Non-fulfilment of obligations

- (a) If the fund finds that a participant has failed to fulfil its obligations to provide currency in accordance with the Amendment, the Fund may suspend the right of the participant to use its special drawing rights.”

The Hon. Minister might find that he is short of currency and have all the benefits of his S.D.R. knocked out one bright morning.

- “(b) If the Fund finds that a participant has failed to fulfil any other obligations under the

බ්‍රෙටන්වුඩ්ස් ගිවිසුම් (විශේෂ විධිවිධාන)

පනත් කෙටුම්පත

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

Amendment, the Fund may suspend the participant's right to use any special drawing rights allocated to, or acquired by, it after the suspension."

You see Mr. Minister, from all your documents, the position is not so simple as you think, and certainly the Minister should, I think, explain more fully what the true implications of some of these provisions are.

It is a very singular fact: you have had so many crises in recent months, Great Britain for a number of years now, U.S.A., France and a number of countries. The only countries that are safe from any kind of trouble are the socialist countries. There are no monetary crises in socialist countries.

ශ්‍රී ලන්කායක

(කෙළරව වන්නිනායක)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

Invasion.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ඒන්. ඒම්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is only one country invading another country. But even that did not create a monetary crisis. How is that? In other words, the major portion of the trouble comes from the big speculators, big bankers, big clearing banks that manipulate all these foreign exchange differences, utilizing them, transferring tremendous amounts of resources from one country to another for the immediate benefits they get, going into millions—hundreds of millions of dollars—by virtue of the transactions that take place. That creates all the trouble. It is that consciousness that made De Gaulle say, "I will not devalue. I will stand up and fight."

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Hear, hear.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ඒන්. ඒම්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

But that is not what you did. You went and devalued straightway.—[Interruption]. But that is a very significant fact. These are things we must take note of because it means really that the manipulations are by speculators of one type or another. It is this manipulation that is done by some of the worst exploiters in the world that place small countries like ours in serious jeopardy. That is what really happens. If De Gaulle devalues, all of us will be in difficulty. It will affect Great Britain and Great Britain might be forced to devalue again, and there will be repercussions here also. My good Friend was the chairman of the Bank at least at one conference. He might have drawn attention to all these problems which are much more important for the developing countries, instead of which he painted a glowing picture.

ශ්‍රී ලන්කායක

(කෙළරව වන්නිනායක)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

How do you know I did not ?

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ඒන්. ඒම්. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I do not know. I read your speech, the extracts that appeared here, all about the prospects of getting more aid and so on.

I am not at all hopeful. I am not so optimistic. I believe these S.D.Rs are not going to materially change our position and I have already pointed out that the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association document states quite clearly that we must not bank so much on the S.D.R. Inter-

බ්‍රෙටන්වුඩ්ස් ගිවිසුම් (විශේෂ විධිවිධාන)

පනත් කෙටුම්පත

national liquidity from their point of view is confined to a handful of the developed countries, not to us.

I do not suppose in this matter we can seriously vote against this Bill, whether we like it or not, but we are not satisfied; and I think that whatever Government is in power in this country, we have to seriously consider the desirability of building up the necessary institutions that will safeguard the rights of both Africa and Asia, and I hope that our joint efforts will produce results at some distant date.

අ. භා. 2.40

පී. බී. ඉලංගරත්න මයා. (කොලොන් නාව)

(திரு. பி. பி. இலங்கரத்ன—கொல்லான்(நாவ))

(Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne—Kolonawa)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, හුඟක් දේවල් ඉගෙන ගන්නට පුළුවන් කථාවකට පසුව මම මේ කරන කථාව දීර්ඝ කරන්නට අදහස් කරන්නේ නැහැ. මෙවැනි වැදගත් යෝජනාවක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන විට යටත් පිරිසෙයින් අපට මේ විධියේ පියවරක් ගන්නට සිදු වූයේ කුමක් නිසාදැයි කියන කාරණයවත් පැහැදිලි කරන්නට ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාට යුතුකමක් තිබෙනවා. යටියත්තොට ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාට (ආචාර්‍ය ඒන්. එම්. පෙරේරා) ඇහුම්කන් දුන් ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාට පවා “ඒ කරුණු අපි පිළිගන්නවා; එහෙත් කරන්නට දෙයක් නැහැ” කියා කියන්න සිදු වුණි.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

කරන්නෙ මොකක්ද කියා ඇහුවා.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

ඒ තත්ත්වය පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට පමණක් නොව රටටත් කියා දෙන්නට ඕනෑ. අපේ තත්ත්වය ගරු මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා විසින් පළමුවෙන් විස්තර කර නොදී කාරණය විවාදයට භාජනය වීමෙන් පසුව

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයෙන් ඉදිරිපත්වන කරුණුවලින් පමණක් අපට අපේ තත්වය ගැන දැනීමක් ඇති කර ගැනීමට ඉඩ හැරීම යුතුකම් පැහැර හැරීමක්. මේ නව යටත් විජිත වාදයෙන් අප වැනි රටවලට සිදුවන අපරාධය අපට පමණක් නොව රට වැසියාටද කියා දී ඒ සම්බන්ධව පියවර ගත යුතුව තිබෙනවා. ජාත්‍යන්තර මූල්‍ය අරමුදල, ලෝක බැංකුව, ආසියා බැංකුව ආදී නොයෙක් ජාත්‍යන්තර මුදල් ආයතන යටත් විජිත වාදයේ නව මුහුණුවරේ ඒජන්තවරුන් හැටියටයි, අපට පිළිගන්නට සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ. කෙසේ වෙතත් ඒ ආයතනවලට විරුද්ධ වන්නටවත්, දැඩි වශයෙන් පක්ෂ වන්නටවත් අපට ශක්තිමත් නැති බව අප කවුරුත් පිළිගන්නවා. එහෙත් “අපේ රටේ තිබෙන තත්ත්වය මේකයි; මෙයින් අත්මිදිය යුතුයි; එසේ අත්මිදීමට මෙන්න මේ විධියේ පියවරක් ගෙන සාමූහික සම්මුතියක් අනව ක්‍රියා කළයුතුයි” කියන කාරණය වත් මහජනතාවට කියා දීම රජයේ යුතු කමක් වශයෙනුයි, අප සලකන්නේ.

මේ රජය බලයට පත්වීමෙන් පසුව නොයෙක් ජාත්‍යන්තර මුදල් ආයතන වලින් විශාල ණය ලබාගෙන තිබෙන බව වාර්තාවලින් පෙනී යනවා. ණය වැඩි කර ගත්තා පමණක් නොව ණය ක්‍රමයෙන් වැඩි කර ගත්තා. 1965 ට පෙර දළ වශයෙන් තිබුණේ ණය ක්‍රම 2 යි. එනම්, සංවර්ධන වැඩකටයුතුවලට වුවමනා කරන ආධාර ලබා ගැනීමත්, අපට අවශ්‍ය ආනයන භාණ්ඩ ගෙන්වා ගැනීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් ආධාර ලබා ගැනීමත් යන දෙකයි. මේ රජය බලයට පත්වීමෙන් පසු 1965 සිට භාණ්ඩ ආධාර වශයෙනුත් විශාල විධියේ ආධාර ලබා ගන්න බව අප කවුරුත් දන්නා කාරණයක්. වි.වි.හි.ස. ක්‍රමය ඇති කර ගෙන තිබෙන්නේත් භාණ්ඩ ආධාර ගැනීමේ තවත් මුහුණුවරක් වශයෙනුයි. ඒ ක්‍රමයෙනුත් වැඩි වශයෙන් සිදු වන්නේ භාණ්ඩ ආධාර ගැනීමයි. ඒ ක්‍රමය නිසා අපට සිදුවී තිබෙන හානිය කීප විධියකින් කපා පෙන්වන්නට පුළුවන්. එක අතකින් අපට අවශ්‍ය නැති බඩු පිටරට වලින් ගෙන්වීම නිසා රට ණය වෙනවා. අනික් අතින් මේ රටේ නිෂ්පාදනය කරන භාණ්ඩ පිටරටින් ගෙනෙන නිසා අපේ කර්මාන්තවලට පහරක් වදිනවා නවත්

බ්‍රෙටන්වුඩ්ස් ගිවිසුම් (විශේෂ විධිවිධාන)

පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

[ඉලංගරත්න මයා.]

අතකින් අනවශ්‍ය භාණ්ඩ ගෙන්වීම නිසා පරම්පරා ගණනක් අප ණයකාරයන් බවට පත් වෙනවා. ඔයාදි වශයෙන් මේ ණය ආපසු ගෙවන්නට කොතැනක වුණත් සැහෙන උත්සාහයක් දරන බවක් අපට පෙනෙන්නේ නැහැ. කෙළවරක් නැතිව ණය ගන්නවා මිස ඒවා ගෙවන්නේ කොහොමද, එසේ නැතිනම් ඒ ණය ගෙවීම පිළිබඳ වාතාවරණයක් ඇති කරන්නේ කොහොමද, ණය ගෙවීමට උපකාරීවන නිෂ්පාදන භාණ්ඩ ඇති කර විදේශ විනිමය උපයා ගන්නේ කෙසේද ආදි ප්‍රශ්න ගැන මෙතෙක් කිසිම සැලැස්මක් හෝ වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් ගෙන ඇති බවක් අපට පෙනෙන්නට නැහැ. මේ ආණ්ඩුවේ ආර්ථික උපදේශකයන් නොයෙක් කළාබහවලදී කියා සිටින්නේ මොකක්ද? අපේ යුතුකම පුළුවන් තරම් ආධාර ශතීම මිස ආපසු ගෙවීම නොවන බවයි. අපට ලැබී ඇති ආරංචිවලින් පෙනී යන්නේ ඒ ආර්ථික උපදේශකයන් ඒ විධියේ උපදෙස් දෙන බවයි. ආපසු ගෙවීම පිළිබඳව දුන් උපදේශයක් ගැන අපට දැනගන්න ලැබී නැහැ. ඒ වගේම නිෂ්පාදන දෙස බලන විටත් අපට පෙනෙන්නේ නැහැ, නිෂ්පාදන අතින් දියුණුවක් ඇතිකර එයින් විදේශ විනිමය ඉතුරු කර ගැනීමට කමින්න අමාත්‍යාංශයවත් වෙළෙඳ අමාත්‍යාංශයවත් කිසිම වැයමක් දරා තිබෙනවාය කියා. ඒ වගේම සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන දෙස බලන විට පවා අපට පෙනී යනවා, අප විශාල මුදලක් විදේශ රටවලට ණය වී තිබෙන බව. 1965 දී විදේශ ණය වශයෙන් අප ණය වී තිබෙන ප්‍රමාණය ලක්ෂ 412.1යි. 1967 අගෝස්තු මාසය වන විට ලක්ෂ 739.3 දක්වා වැඩි වී තිබෙන බව වාර්තාගත වී තිබෙනවා. එම සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන අනුව 1968 වන විට අපේ විදේශ ණය ප්‍රමාණය මිටත් වඩා ඉහළ යන්නට ඉඩ ඇති බව අප දන්නවා. භාණ්ඩාගාර බිල් පත්‍ර වශයෙන් ලක්ෂ 262.3 ක ණය මුදලක් ඉල්ලා තිබෙනවා. දේශීය ණය වශයෙන් බලන විටත් අපට පෙනී යන්නේ ඒ තත්ත්වයමයි. දේශීය ණය කෙසේ වෙතත් විදේශීය ණය ගෙවීමට මොනම වැයමක්වත් දරා නැති බවත්, වෙළඳ වාසිය ගැන බලන විට සැනසෙන්නට

කිසිම ඉඩක් නැති බවත් මෙම වාර්තා වලින් පෙනෙනවා. එම නිසා අප විශේෂයෙන් කල්පනා කළ යුත්තක් නම් අප කවදා හෝ මේ ණය ගෙවිය යුතු බවයි.

යටියන්තොට ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා) කීවවා වගේ, සදහා ටම මෙසේ විදේශ ආයතනවලට ණය වෙමින් ඒවා ගෙවීම ගැන කිසිම ප්‍රයත්නයක් නොදරා සිටියොත් සිදු වන්නේ කුමක්ද? අපේ රටේ ස්වාධීනත්වය එහෙම පිටින්ම නැති වෙනවා පමණක් නොව, අපේ අනාගත පරම්පරා කීපයක්ම ණය ගැන බවට පත් වෙනවාට කිසිම අනුමානයක් නැහැ. මුදල් ඇමතිතුමාගේ කළාවේදී කී එක් කාරණයක් ගැන අපේ විශේෂ සැලකිල්ල යොමු කළ යුතුව තිබෙනවා. ඒ කළාව අපට තවමත් කියවන්න ලැබුණේ නැහැ, වාර්තාව මුද්‍රණය වී නැති නිසා. එහෙත් ඒ කළාවේ පිටපතක් අප ලඟ තිබෙනවා. එතුමා එදා මෙන්න මේ විධියේ ප්‍රකාශයක් කර තිබෙනවා.

“Unlike the conditional I.M.F. credit facilities which are conditional and involve repayment, the Special Drawing Rights facility is unconditional and does not involve repayment.”

එය වැරදීමකින් කී එකක්ද, එසේ නැතහොත් හිතාමතාම කී එකක්ද කියා මා දන්නේ නැහැ.

“Unlike the conditional I.M.F. credit facilities...the Special Drawing Rights facility does not involve repayment.”

යනුවෙන් කීමෙන් අපට වැටහෙන්නේ ආපසු ගෙවන්නේ නැති බවයි.

ගරු වන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

Adjustments.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

Adjustments කියන එකේ තේරුම යටියන්තොට ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා පැහැදිලි කර දුන් විධියට පොලී පමණක් නොව, “සර්විස් වාෂස්” එක්කත් ගෙවන්නයි අපට සිද්ධ වන්නේ. එසේ තිබියදීත් ආපසු නොගෙවන විධියට විදේශ ආයතන

බ්‍රෙටන්වුඩ්ස් ගිවිසුම් (විශේෂ විධිවිධාන)

පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

වලින් ලැබෙන දෙයක් වශයෙන් පෙන්නු විට රටවැසියා කලපතා කරන්නෙ අපට දැන් කිසිම අමාරුවක් නැතුව නිකම්ම සල්ලි ලැබෙනවාය කියයි. එසේ කියන විට විශාල වෙළෙන්දන් සතුවු වෙනවා ඇති, දැන් ඉතින් අපට ඕනෑ විදියට බඩු මුට්ටු ගෙන්වමින් කොමිෂන් ඒජන්තවරුන් වශයෙන් මේ රටේ තරවෙන්න පුළුවන් කියා. එහෙත් සමහරුන් කල්පනා කර නවා, ඇයි මේ ආණ්ඩුවට ඇමෙරිකාව නිකම් සල්ලි දෙන්නෙ කියා. ඒ කෙසේ වෙතත් මා දේශපාලන වාසියක් වශයෙන් මේ කාරණය ඉදිරිපත් කරගෙන කථා කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නෙ නැහැ. අපේ යුතුකම රටට මේ තත්ත්වය අවබෝධ කරවීමයි. තවදුරටත් යටත් විජිතවාදී පිළිවෙලටම මේ කටයුතු කර ගෙන ගියහොත් අපට හැමදාම මේ අමාරු කම්වලට මුහුණපාන්නට සිද්ධ වෙනවා. එමනිසා කොයි තරම් අමාරුකම් විදගෙන හෝ යටත් විජිත වාදයෙන් ඇත් වන්නට අප උත්සාහ කළයුතුය යන්න මේ අවස්ථා වේදී රටට කියන්නට අපට පුළුවන්කම තිබෙනවා. මේ විදියට කොලේ වහලා ගහන්නෙ නැතිව, බලයේ සිටින්නටම වැයම් කරන්නේ නැතිව, ජනතාවට අපේ නැති බැරිකම, නියම තත්ත්වය, පැහැදිලි කර රට ණය නොකර පුළුවන් විධියකට ආණ්ඩුව ගෙන යන්නට උත්සාහ කරන්න. එහෙම නැත්නම් පුළුවන් කෙනෙකුට ආණ්ඩුවක් පිහිටුවා ගැනීමට අවස්ථාව සලසා ඉවත් වෙන්න.

අ. හා. 2.51

ගරු වන්නිනායක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

Sir, I gave an explanation of the scheme in my speech. The inadequacy of a system of liquidity based on gold and reserves of currency has been felt over the years by the various countries. They have tried very many solutions to this problem. There were certain measures that were taken in the interim period, arrangements amongst Central Banks to make available foreign exchange to countries that were in need of them, but they did not go far.

Now, this scheme of special drawing rights was therefore devised and it envisages the creation of international reserve currency with gold and foreign exchange, and this will be created deliberately on some rational basis. Under this scheme developing countries like Ceylon will also derive certain benefits.

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota said that the benefits we would derive under this scheme would be very small. I think this point was made by all the developing countries at the conference and at the meetings where this question was discussed. They also agreed that the benefits that they would get would be very small and they were not a hundred per cent satisfied with the present special drawing rights arrangements. But they discussed matters amongst themselves and with the general body and finally decided that, as a starting point, it would be better to accept this scheme, with a view to making it better, more efficient and profitable to the developing countries.

As I said earlier, this was first confined to the developed countries but later they were prepared to extend the scheme to cover developing countries also.

Now, Sir, the hon. Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) was suddenly forced into this Debate. He had no idea what it was about, and I do not think he had listened to my speech or read my speech. He also had not read the very valuable document that I gave him explaining in detail the whole scheme. So, he went on referring to this special drawing rights scheme, and then switched on to his pet subjects like devaluation, foreign aid, World Bank affairs and so on.

It was quite evident that when the Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) was speaking he had come here thoroughly unprepared. He just collected a few facts and noted a few points and went on to make his comments. But he made the point that the benefits that we as a

බ්‍රෙටන්වුඩ්ස් ගිවිසුම් (විශේෂ විධිවිධාන)

පහත කෙටුම්පත

[ශ්‍රී ලංකා]

developing country would receive would be small. Most of the developing countries agree that the benefits would be small, but they accepted this scheme on the basis that we would be able to improve on it as the years passed by.

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota wanted to know how this scheme will work in practice. I shall give a concrete example in the words of the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund.

“Let me give a concrete example of how the special drawing rights facility would work in practice. Let us assume that the Board of Governors has by an 85 per cent majority taken the decision to activate the scheme and that for the first basic period, as we call it, an amount of special drawing rights equivalent to \$1 billion a year is to be allocated. That is just an example. Now let us suppose that a hypothetical country, let us call it country A, has a quota in the Fund representing one per cent of the total quotas; this at present would be a quota of some \$200 million. When the allocation is made, the Fund would credit this country in the Special Drawing Account with an amount of special drawing rights equal to \$10 million, for if the country had one per cent of participants' total quotas, it would receive one per cent of the allocation. Country A could at that time add these drawing rights to its reserves because it would be entitled to use them, without any conditions, in case of need.

Let us now assume that country A has a need and wants to use, let us say, half of its drawing rights to meet this need. In order to do so, it would have to convert them into usable currency. It would, therefore, approach the Fund and ask to what participating country it should transfer the rights in order to get an equivalent amount of convertible currency. The Fund would at all times maintain a list of participating countries whose balance of payments and reserve situations were considered satisfactory; and from this list it would designate one or more appropriate countries to provide currency against special drawing rights. Let us assume that in this instance Germany and Italy are chosen for equal amounts. The Fund would accordingly notify Germany and Italy that it was crediting them, in the Special Drawing Account with the equivalent of 2 1/2 million each in the special drawing rights and that they should credit the central bank of country A in their respective books with \$2 1/2 million of deutsche

mark and \$ 2 1/2 million of lire. At the same time the Fund would debit country A an amount of drawing rights equivalent to \$5 million.

As a result of these transactions, \$5 million of special drawing rights in the assets of Country A would have been replaced by \$5 million of convertible currencies which country A could then use freely for any purpose; and Germany and Italy would have increased their assets in the form of drawing rights by \$2 1/2 million each. Country A would be charged a moderate rate of interest—foreseen as 1 1/2 per cent, at least initially—on its use of drawing rights; and Germany and Italy would be paid interest at the same rate. I should remind you also that the special drawing rights would have an absolute gold value guarantee. Country A, as long as it used on an average over a period of five years no more than 70 per cent of the special drawing rights allocated to it by the Fund, would have no reconstitution obligation.

I have talked about the rights of country A in using the special drawing rights. I should mention also that the obligation of Germany and Italy or any other participant to accept drawing rights over and above their allocation and to provide currency in return would extend only up to a point where they had accepted drawing rights equal in value to twice the amount allocated to them by the Fund, unless of course they agreed to hold more.”

This is a concrete example of how this scheme could work.

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) referred to the universal change of par values by an 85 per cent majority. Here, again, the majority required previously was a simple one, but both then and now there is provision for countries to opt out of such a change.

The point I should like to make is this. The Special Drawing Rights Scheme is looked upon as a beginning in order to evolve an international monetary system that will eliminate the type of crisis that has been severely damaging the economies of various countries. The scheme has received almost universal support and, as far as countries like Ceylon are concerned, we have something to gain and nothing to lose. As I said earlier, the developing coun-

බ්ලොක් වුඩ්ස් ගිවිසුම් (විශේෂ විධිවිධාන)

පනත් කෙටුම්පත—කාරක සභාව

tries were not fully satisfied with the scheme. They thought they would accept it for the beginning and see whether it could be worked with advantage to the developing countries.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සභාසම්මත විය.

කෙටුම්පත් පනත ඊට අනුකූලව දෙවන වර කියවන ලදී.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி, மசோதா இரண்டாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப் பெற்றது.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a Second time.

මතු පළ වන යෝජනාව සභාසම්මත විය :

“කෙටුම්පත් පනත පූර්ණ මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩල කාරක සභාවට පැවරිය යුතුය.”—[ගරු වන්නිකයක].

பின்வரும் பிரேரணை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது:

“மசோதா முழுச்சபைக் குழுவுக்குச் சாட்டப்படுமாக”
[கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க]

Resolved :

“That the Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House.”—
[The Hon. Wanninayake.]

කාරක සභාවෙහිදී සලකා බලන ලදී.

[නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමා මූලාසනය විය.]

முழுச்சபைக் குழுவில் ஆராயப்பெற்றது.

[உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் தலைமை தாங்கினார்கள்.]

Considered in Committee.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

1 වන වගන්තියේ සිට 7 වන වගන්තිය තෙක් කෙටුම්පත් පනතෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

ප්‍රස්තාවනාව කෙටුම්පත් පනතෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

ප්‍රඥප්ති වගන්තිය සහ නාමය කෙටුම්පත් පනතෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

කෙටුම්පත් පනත, සංශෝධන රහිතව, චාරිතා කරන ලදී.

1 ஆம் வாசகத்திலிருந்து 7 ஆம் வாசகம் வரை மசோதாவின் பகுதியாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

முன்னுரை மசோதாவின் பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

சட்டமன்ற வாசகமும் தலைப்பும் மசோதாவின் பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென ஆணையிடப்பட்டது.

ප්‍රාදේශීය බලමණ්ඩල (විශේෂ විධිවිධාන)

පනත් කෙටුම්පත—දෙවන වර කියවීම

மசோதா திருத்தமின்றி ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டதாக அறிவிக்கப்பட்டது.

Clauses 1 to 7 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Preamble ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Enacting Clause and Title ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without Amendment.

ගරු වන්නිකයක

(கௌரவ வன்னிநாயக்க)

(The Hon. Wanninayake)

I move,

“That the Bill be now read the Third time.”

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සභාසම්මත විය.

කෙටුම්පත් පනත ඊට අනුකූලව තුන්වනවර කියවා සම්මත කරන ලදී.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி, மசோதா மூன்றாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப் பெற்று நிறைவேற்றப்பெற்றது.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the Third time, and passed.

ප්‍රාදේශීය බලමණ්ඩල (විශේෂ විධිවිධාන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

உள்ளூர் அதிகார சபைகள் (சிறப்பேற்பாடுகள்) மசோதா

LOCAL AUTHORITIES (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) BILL

දෙවන වර කියවීමේ නියෝගය කියවන ලදී.

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பிற்கான கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது.

Order for Second Reading read.

අ. හා. 3.3

ගරු ආර්. ප්‍රේමදාස (පළාත් පාලන ආමති සහ ප්‍රවාහිනි හා ගුවන් විදුලි ආමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(கௌரவ ஆர். பிரேமதாச—உள்ளூராட்சி அமைச்சரும் தகவல், ஒலிபரப்பு அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(The Hon. R. Premadasa—Minister of Local Government and Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information & Broadcasting)

I move,

“That the Bill be now read a Second time.”

ප්‍රාදේශීය බලමණ්ඩල (විශේෂ විධිවිධාන)

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

පනත් කෙටුම්පත

ලෙස්ලි ගූනවර්ධන මයා. (පානදුර)

(திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன—பாணந்
துறை)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene—Panadura)

I object to this Bill being taken up today. The hon. Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) is not here at the moment. He wanted to speak on this Bill.

சுர. ப்ரேமதாச

(கௌரவ பிரேமதாச)

(The Hon. Premadasa)

I cannot wait. I have to get this legislation passed. If the hon. Member listens to my explanation he will see that this is a formal matter. I am trying to restore the *status quo*. The hon. Member for Colombo South is coming in.

I will tell you why I want this legislation passed. There are 49 cases in the District Court of Colombo relating to this matter.

In the District Court of Colombo, Case No. 62249/M, it was held against the Colombo Municipal Council that the annual value of the premises in question, to which the Rent Restriction Act applied, cannot exceed the annual value thereof as at 1941. The effect of this judgment is that a local authority cannot revise the annual value of any premises to which the Rent Restriction Act applies, to a level higher than what it was in 1941 or its first assessment if made after that date. Local Authorities are thus precluded from revising the annual values of premises at any time, as provided for in the relevant Local Authorities Ordinances and are deprived of collecting their legitimate revenue. There are 49 cases pending in court against the Colombo Municipal Council canvassing the same point.

A local authority has the power and authority at any time to revise any assessment of the annual value of premises. "Annual Value" is

defined as the annual rent which a tenant might reasonably be expected, taking one year with another, to pay for any house, building, land or tenement if the tenant undertook to pay all public rates and taxes, and if the landlord undertook to bear the cost of repairs, maintenance and upkeep, if any, necessary to maintain the house, building, land, or tenement in a state to command that rent. Annual Value is therefore assessed not on the actual rent paid on premises but on what is considered to be reasonable rent for such premises. This had been the basis of assessing annual value from the very inception.

When the annual value of premises under the Rent Restriction Act is revised, that Act provides for the landlord to add on to the rent the difference in rates between what it was in 1941 and that payable consequent to the revision of the annual value.

The amending legislation merely seeks to restore the status ante and place beyond all doubt the existing practice in determining the annual value of premises to which the Rent Restriction Act applies.

Action has already been taken to prevent the de-controlling of premises to which the Rent Restriction Act applies by an amendment to the Schedule thereof, freezing the annual value for the purposes of the Rent Restriction Act as at 1.1.68, or the first assessment if made there after.

That amending Bill I have already presented in this House. It will be coming up for debate in due course. This amending legislation is necessary now, and I hope the House will pass it because the municipal council is in a very difficult situation at the moment and there are 49 cases concerning the same point.

புன்தக வக.அ.அ.அ. அகரக தே.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Digitized by Noolaham Foundation.

Question proposed.

ප්‍රාදේශීය බලමණ්ඩල (විශේෂ විධිවිධාන)
පනත් කෙටුම්පත

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

අ. හා. 3.9

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I would like the Hon. Minister, if he does not mind, to adjourn the Debate on this matter till the next Sitting. The other day we had a discussion with the Hon. Minister which I was unable to attend. I should like the Hon. Minister to adjourn this Debate to enable us to discuss this question fully outside.

ගරු ප්‍රේමදාස

(கௌரவ பிரேமதாச)

(The Hon. Premadasa)

I am taking action at the moment. I have told the hon. Member himself that I want to revise the whole Rates Ordinance and other matters connected therewith because I know that various things are happening at the moment and that the Ordinance needs revision. But this is only *ad hoc* legislation to meet the present situation. So why do you want to hold this up?

There are 49 cases involving the Colombo Municipal Council in the courts. The hon. Member knows very well that the municipal council gets its revenue by way of taxes. Now the council cannot revise the taxes. Under the Municipal Councils Ordinance the council is empowered to levy taxes which need revision.

Now they cannot revise assessments. The moment they do, the owner goes to court and canvasses the same point which the judge has upheld.

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I am in an unfortunate position in regard to this judgment of the District Court. I am in the position of a person who has demanded a slice of cake and has been given the whole thing. I am thoroughly embarrassed by it.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Why not share it with us?

බර්නාඩ් සොයිසා මයා.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I am always ready to. The learned district judge has done something which has given relief or promised relief to a large number of people in Colombo, particularly for whom, despite the battle conducted by me over a number of years both in the Colombo Municipal Council and at the parliamentary level, I had not succeeded in getting any relief.

The Hon. Minister will bear with me and I am sure he will sympathize with me when I say I am very bitter on this question of the raising of annual values. The annual values have been raised beyond comprehension. The Hon. Minister read a note in regard to what is the element that goes into the annual value. I say that this is also absolute nonsense. The Hon. Minister has been given only one side of the picture. What the Hon. Minister read out is just so much nonsense.

There is case law which has not been contested and which is against that entire provision. What the Hon. Minister said in regard to annual value is that it has nothing to do with rent, and what is termed annual value is assessed upon what amount of income would enable the owner to maintain those premises in a reasonable condition.

Now, that is a concept which came up in case law some years ago. My late father sued the Colombo Municipal Council when it fixed the annual value at an amount which exceeded the rent that was levied; the matter went before court and the court held with my father and stated that the council had absolutely no business to fix the annual value at an amount which exceeded the rent. It is in 39 N.L.R.

புரேட்டிய லெமனவர (வினேஷ விவிவினா)

—தேவன வர் கியவி

பதன் கெடுபித

[பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மய.]

So, the Hon. Minister's note does not in fact take account of any of these things. I am really bitter on this question and that is why despite the Hon. Minister's appeal, I would like to discuss some of these questions with the Hon. Minister and be satisfied with the outcome of those discussions before I say we will without opposition allow this to pass.

சுரே ப்ரேமதாச

(கௌரவ பிரேமதாச)

(The Hon. Premadasa)

I can assure the hon. Member that I will take into consideration what he would say when we revise the Ordinance. I have just taken over this Ministry. He knows that I have the same experience as he as a municipal councillor on the question of the annual rating, and I am very keen on this. I want his assistance also in this matter.

I can understand his bitterness, but what I am asking him is, why for that reason hold this up? We can all get together and revise the whole thing. I am not refusing to do it.

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மய.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

The Hon. Minister must bear with me on this matter.

நியோஜன கலாநாயகரு

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Why do you not adjourn the Debate for another day?

சுரே ப்ரேமதாச

(கௌரவ பிரேமதாச)

(The Hon. Premadasa)

Shall we pass it on the next occasion?

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மய.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Certainly. I have no objection if after our discussion I am satisfied.

சுரே ப்ரேமதாச

(கௌரவ பிரேமதாச)

(The Hon. Premadasa)

In which way can I satisfy you?

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மய.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I will meet you in your Ministry.

சுரே ப்ரேமதாச

(கௌரவ பிரேமதாச)

(The Hon. Premadasa)

Before the 21st instant?

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மய.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Yes, before the 21st.

சுரே ஜே. ஐ. ரே. ஜயவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I move,

"That the Debate be now adjourned."

புரேட்டிய வினேஷ விவிவினா மய.

வினேஷ விவிவினா மய., ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மய. கல் கலன் லே.

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மய. 1968 டிசம்பர் 21 வ
செனதர்டு பவ்வது லே.

இதன்படி விவாதம் ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது.

விவாதம் 1968 டிசம்பர் 21, சனிக்கிழமை மீளத்
தொடங்கும்.

The Debate stood adjourned accordingly.

Debate to be resumed on Saturday, 21st
December 1968.

නාවික හමුදා නියෝගය

නාවික හමුදා නියෝගය

නාවික හමුදා පනත: නියෝගය

கடற்படைச் சட்டம்: பிரமாணம்

NAVY ACT: REGULATION

රු. ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I move,

"That the Regulation amending the Commissioned Officers (Service Entry) Regulations, 1961, made by the Minister of Defence and External Affairs under section 161 of the Navy Act (Chapter 358), as amended by Act No. 8 of 1962 and Act No. 11 of 1962 and published in Gazette No. 14,766 of September 15, 1967, which was presented on October 8, 1968, be approved."

This is a formal item. This is to allow seamen in the Navy to be promoted to commissioned rank. This is a socialistic measure.

ප්‍රශ්නය සහතික කිරීම දේ.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

අ. නා. 3.15

ලேස්ලි ගුනවර්ධන මහ.

(திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene)

Not only as a member of the Lanka Sama Samaja Party, but also as a member of the United Front of the three parties, the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, the Lanka Sama Samaja Party, and the Communist Party, I support the idea that is behind this. In fact, this question of promotion to commissioned rank from the lower ranks in the armed services, is something that appears in our Joint Programme under "Defence and Security". That is item No. 5 of our Joint Programme, and it says:

"All obstructions to promotions on the basis of merit from the lowest to the highest rank will be removed in the armed services"

if the United Front gets an opportunity of governing this country. Therefore, we are glad that this Government has taken even this small step in the direction of what we might call democratization of the armed forces.

However, the unfortunate thing to which I wish to draw attention is that this step is a very small step and is so circumscribed by a number of conditions as to be practically ineffective. The proposal concretely is to permit promotions to commissioned rank provided the seamen are suitable to be given an opportunity of being appointed to commissioned rank. But there are so many provisos and conditions laid down as to make it practically impossible for this to be carried out in practice.

I have noted as many as ten limitations that are to be enforced. A seaman who wishes to get to commissioned rank has to overcome ten limitations. In the first place, he has to pass the Higher Naval Educational Test or be exempted from such test by virtue of his having passed the Senior School Certificate or such other examination as is, in the opinion of the Captain of the Navy, equivalent to the Senior School Certificate Examination. That is one.

When he has got over that hurdle there is a second condition: he must also pass a written test in such subjects as may be determined by the Captain of the Navy and possess such educational or technical qualifications as may be determined by the Captain of the Navy. That condition is perhaps a little too wide, but we will accept that. In addition to the written test, which is condition No. 2, condition No. 3 is that he must possess such educational qualification as the Captain of the Navy may think is necessary over and above the S.S.C. or the G.C.E., as the case may be.

The fourth condition is that he must have a character assessment of "Very Good" during his entire period of service in the Regular Naval Force. That is condition 4.

Then there is condition 5: that he must be of the standard of physical fitness prescribed by the Captain of the Navy. I do not know whether there is a special standard of physi-

[ලෙස්ලි ගුණවර්ධන මහා.]

cal fitness prescribed by the Captain of the Navy for officers of commissioned rank as distinct from that prescribed for the lower ranks. I do not know what is meant here; but, I suppose, that may or may not be so. However, that is condition No. 5 which has to be satisfied if an ordinary seaman is to be promoted to commissioned rank. But there are five other conditions which I shall now proceed to enumerate. I think those conditions are not so welcome. Such a seaman has to be recommended by a board of officers appointed for such purpose by the Captain of the Navy, as being suitable to hold commissioned rank.

I raise a question. I do not know whether the appointment of such a board of officers is not going to lead to a selection of favourites and not necessarily the best suited people for promotion or for appointment to commissioned rank. Anyway, even if he passes that, he has to get through another condition. In addition to this board of officers which will judge whether a person is suitable to hold commissioned rank and decides to recommend such a person, there is going to be another board. A seaman who has passed the five conditions mentioned earlier or if he succeeds in satisfying this board that was specially appointed that he should be recommended, there is another hurdle for him to pass and that is another board—a selection board consisting of the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs as Chairman, the Captain of the Navy and one other member appointed by the Minister of Defence and External Affairs which will interview those people who have passed these six tests or who have overcome these six hurdles and have reached the point of actually being considered.

That is not all. Then any person selected like that will have to undergo another period of training of such duration as may be determined again

by the Captain of the Navy. We do not know whether that period of training is decided in each case or whether there is going to be a general fixed period of training. After that training is over—how long that period of training is to be will be decided by the Captain of the Navy—still this man's travails are not over. The Captain of the Navy, on the results of the course of training, and provided always that there are vacancies, has to make the appointment. But there is another hurdle here. Before he can make the appointment, he has got to get the approval of the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs.

Why all these hurdles? If you are going to allow the members of the ordinary ranks to get to commissioned rank, why all these hurdles?

I do not know whether you are aware of the fact that there does exist in the armed forces unfortunately, rather a sharp division between commissioned ranks and ordinary ranks. It is an unfortunate thing but it is there. There is also a certain trade union feeling, or, shall I say, a guild consciousness, where it is felt that people of a certain class only are entitled to be officers. That is a product of the entire system of education and social environment that exist in our society. You cannot get rid of it at once, but it is there.

I heartily agree with the aim of this proposal, but if it is to succeed I think we have to take into account the fact that we have to expect a certain amount of obstruction, a certain amount of discouragement, that will come from the commissioned officers in the armed services who will not like very much to see people from the ranks rising up and their being in the same mess with them. This is true. I am not objecting to this but I am pointing out that if the supposed aim of this Regulation is to be achieved it will have to be "loosened up" a little: there should be a little less of the Captain of the Navy—he comes in about three or four

රබර් පාලන ආදායම් හා වියදම් ඇස්තමේන්තු
times—and a little less of these
obstacles. That would allow mem-
bers of the ranks to rise on merit to
the position of commissioned officers.
Therefore, while welcoming this, I
wish to state that I have not much
confidence that, with all this hedg-
ing, you will succeed in your pur-
pose.

රබර් පාලන ආදායම් හා වියදම් ඇස්තමේන්තු

රු. ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරාම ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I will bring to the notice of the
Prime Minister the remarks of the
hon. Member.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහසම්මත විය.

විභාග විමසීමට, ඉදිරිපත් කළේය.

Question put, and agreed to.

රබර් පාලන පනත: 1969 සඳහා ආදායම් හා වියදම් පිළිබඳ ඇස්තමේන්තු

இறப்பர் கட்டுப்பாட்டுச் சட்டம்: 1969 ஆம் ஆண்டுக்கான வரவு செலவு மதிப்பீடு

RUBBER CONTROL ACT: ESTIMATES OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1969

මතු පළ වන විෂය නායකය පත්‍රයේ ඊළඟට විය:

பின்வரும் விடயம் ஒழுங்குப் பத்திரத்தில் அடுத்ததாக இருந்தது:

The following item stood next on the Order Paper:

“කෘෂිකර්ම හා ආහාර ඇමති විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට—රබර් පාලන අරමුදලේ ආදායම් හා වියදම් පිළිබඳ ඇස්තමේන්තු (1969),—1956 අංක 11 දරණ රබර් පාලන පනතේ 50(2) කොටස යටතේ සලකා ඇති ඉඩකඩ අනුව පහත ඇති 1969 වර්ෂයේ රබර් පාලන අරමුදලේ ආදායම් හා වියදම් පිළිබඳ ඇස්තමේන්තු අනුමත කළ යුතුය.

රබර් පාලන අරමුදල

(ඒ) තක්සේරු කළ වියදම්—1969

ශීර්ෂය	ඇස්තමේන්තු	
	1968	1969
	රු.	රු.
1. පුද්ගලික පඩිනඩි ...	3,10,656	3,46,824
2. ගමන් වියදම් ...	17,500	17,500
3. තැපැල් හා විදුලි පණිවුඩ සේවා ...	16,500	17,000
4. මුද්‍රණ කිරීම, ලිපි ද්‍රව්‍ය හා පාරිභෝගික බඩුබාහිර ...	20,000	20,000
5. පොත්, සහරා සහ වෙනත් ප්‍රකාශනයන් මිලදී ගැනීම ...	6,500	6,500
6. දැන්වීම් පළ කිරීම ...	2,500	2,500
7. කායාර්ම ලිඛිත හා උපකරණ ...	17,000	15,000
8. කායාර්ම කුලිය ...	13,485	13,485
9. විදුලි බලය සැපයීම හා ආලෝකය කිරීම ...	4,000	4,000
10. දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ ගණන් පරීක්ෂා කිරීම සඳහා ඔබ්ටර් ජනරාල්තැනට කරන ගෙවීම් ...	6,500	7,500
11. නීතිඥ ගාස්තු ...	1,000	1,000
12. රබර් අධ්‍යයන කාණ්ඩයේ සහ ස්වාභාවික රබර් නිෂ්පාදකයින්ගේ සංගමයේ වියදම් සඳහා ලංකාණ්ඩුවෙන් ගෙවන කොටස් මුදල් සහ රැස්වීම් සඳහා ලංකාවෙන් යන නියෝජිතයින්ගේ වියදම් ...	17,500	30,000
13. ස්වාභාවික රබර් නිෂ්පාදකයින්ගේ පර්යේෂණ සංගමයට ගෙවන දයක මුදල	1,50,000	1,50,000
14. දෙපාර්තමේන්තු සේවකයින්ගේ වෘද්ධාප ගම්ණ ප්‍රතිලාභ සඳහා දයක මුදල	35,247	36,045*
15. අනියම් වියදම් (සුළු සේවකයින්ගේ නිල ඇඳුම් ඇතුළුව) ...	5,000	5,000
16. කායාර්ම මණ්ඩලයේ පුහුණු කටයුතු සඳහා ...	2,000	2,000
17. තේ සහ රබර් වතු (කැබලි කැඩීම පාලන) පනත ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ වැඩ කටයුතු සඳහා වියදම් ...	7,000	7,000
18. දෙපාර්තමේන්තු නිලධාරීන්ට දෙන ආපසු අයකර ගන්නා අත්තිකාරම් (සංකේත සම්මත වැය) ...	10	10†
	6,32,398	6,81,364

රබර් පාලන ආදායම් හා වියදම් ඇස්තමේන්තු

රබර් පාලන ආදායම් හා වියදම් ඇස්තමේන්තු

සටහන්.—*මෙම මුදලට දෙපාර්තමේන්තු සේවකයින්ගේ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් දයක මුදල වශයෙන් ගෙවන සියයට 30 මුදලත්, පාරිතෝෂික ක්‍රමය යටතේම සේවය කිරීමට කැමැත්ත දක්වා ඇති සේවකයින්ට ගෙවන පාරිතෝෂික මුදලත් ඇතුළත් වේ.

†මෙම අත්තිකාරම් මුදල් දෙනු ලබන්නේ, වාහන මිලදී ගැනීම, ගමන් ගාස්තු, නිවාස ණය, උත්සව අත්තිකාරම්, ආපද ණය හා ආණ්ඩුව මගින් අනුමත වෙනත් ණය මුදල් හා අත්තිකාරම් මුදල් වශයෙනි.

(බී) තක්සේරු කළ ආදායම

	1968	1969
	රු.	රු.
1. බදු ආදායම ...	7,01,500	7,31,400
2. බලපත්‍ර ගාස්තු ...	35,000	35,000
3. ස්ථිර තැන්පත් මුදලින් ලැබෙන පොළිය ...	21,000	30,000
4. මිශ්‍ර ලැබීම් ...	2,000	2,000
	7,59,500	7,98,400

සටහන.—1969 දී පිටරට යවනු ලැබූ යම් තක්සේරු කරන ලද රබර් ප්‍රමාණය වොන් 1,42,000 කි.

1 වන ශීර්ෂයේ විස්තර—පුද්ගලික පඩිනඩි

සේවක සංඛ්‍යාව සහ වැටුප්

සංඛ්‍යාව			තනතුර			පඩි ක්‍රමය					
1968-1969						(පහත සඳහන් “ඒ” සටහන බලන්න)			1968	1969	
						අවම	පඩි වැඩිවීම්	උපරිම			
						රු.	රු.	රු.	රු.	රු.	
1	...	1	...	රබර් පාලක	...	13,800...	600...	16,200	}	32,820...	33,658
2	...	2	...	සහකාර පාලකවරු	...	4,080...	360/480...	11,280			
1	...	1	...	කායාර්ථ සහකාර	...	5,580...	240...	6,540			
4	...	4	...	විශේෂ ග්‍රේණියේ ලිපිකරුවන්	...	3,900...	180...	5,340	}	84,725...	87,340 බි
11	...	11	...	1 වන ග්‍රේණියේ ලිපිකරුවන්	...	1,620...	120...	3,780			
26	...	26	...	2 වන ග්‍රේණියේ ලිපිකරුවන්	...	960...	72...	2,688			
3	...	3	...	පරීක්ෂකවරුන්	...	1,620...	120...	3,780...		8,425...	8,070
3	...	3	...	ලඝුලේඛකවරුන්	...	1,740...	120...	3,780...		5,950...	6,0705
2	...	2	...	පරිවර්තකයින්	...	1,620...	120...	3,780...		4,290...	4,410
2	...	2	...	ටැලිපෝෆ්න් ක්‍රියාකරන්නන්	...	750...	42...	1,296...		2,982...	2,328 සි
1	...	1	...	ප්‍රධාන කා. කා. ස.	...	540...	30...	804	}	9,294...	9,262 ඩි
4	...	4	...	කා. කා. ස.	...	540...	30...	804			
1	...	1	...	සෝපාන ක්‍රියාකරු	...	540...	30...	804			
1	...	1	...	සනීපාරක්ෂක කම්කරු	...	540...	30...	684			
1	...	1	...	මුරකරු	...	540...	30...	804			
5	...	5	...	කම්කරුවන්	...	480...	30...	624			
										1,48,486	1,51,826

දීමනා ආදිය

	රු.	රු.
ජීවන වියදම් දීමනා	78,453	98,461
විශේෂ ජීවන වියදම් දීමනා	21,910	22,932
ගෙවල් කුලී දීමනා	18,843	19,677
අමතර ලිපිකාර සහාය සහ අතිකාල දීමනා	15,000	15,000
කායාර්ථ මණ්ඩලයට රාජකාරි සඳහා අමතර දීමනා	2,640	2,640
අතුරු දීමනා	9,960	20,804
නිවාඩු බලපත්‍ර හා අනුග්‍රහක වාර ප්‍රවේශ පත්‍ර සඳහා	8,000	8,000
විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් ලැබීමට සුදුසු නිලධාරීන්ගෙන් ද්විතියන්‍ය කරන ලද කාලය සඳහා විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් වෙනුවෙන් ගෙවන දයක මුදල්	7,364	7,484
	3,10,656	3,46,824

රබර් පාලන ආදායම් හා වියදම් ඇස්තමේන්තු රබර් පාලන ආදායම් හා වියදම් ඇස්තමේන්තු
“ ඒ ” සටහන.—මෙම ඇස්තමේන්තුවල පෙන්වා ඇති පඩි ක්‍රමයන්, රබර් පාලන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ සේවක
යින් වෙනුවෙන් භාණ්ඩාගාරය අනුමත කරන ලද පඩි ක්‍රමයන් වේ.

“ බී ” සටහන.—විශේෂ ශ්‍රේණියේ ලිපිකරු තනතුරු 4 න් 2 ක් කෘෂිකර්ම හා ආහාර අමාත්‍යාංශයේ අනුමැතිය
ඇතිව අතිරික්ත තනතුරු වශයෙන් තබා ඇත.

“ සී ” සටහන.—වැලිපෝන් ක්‍රියා කරන්නියන් දෙදෙනාම, සේවයට යොදවා ඇත්තේ, තේ සහ රබර් පාලන
දෙපාර්තමේන්තු දෙකම මගින් ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගන්නා ස්විච් පුවරුවේය. වැලිපෝන් ක්‍රියා කරන්නියන්ගේ පඩි
තඩි සඳහා යන වියදමින් කොටසක් තේ පාලන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් සහ රබර් නැවත වගාකිරීම පිණිස ආධාර
මුදල් දීමේ අරමුදලින්ද අඩුකර, රබර් පාලන අරමුදලට බැර කරනු ලැබේ.

“ ඩී ” සටහන.—මුරකරුට, සනීපාරක්ෂක කම්කරුට හා සෝපාන ක්‍රියාකරුට ගෙවන පඩිතඩිවලින් කොටසක්
ද රබර් නැවත වගාකිරීම පිණිස ආධාර මුදල් දීමේ අරමුදලින් අඩුකර, රබර් පාලන අරමුදලට බැර කරනවා ඇත.

“ ඊ ” සටහන.—ලිපිකාර නිලධාරීන්ට සහ කායඥ කායඪී සහායකවරුන්ට පහත සඳහන් දීමනා ගෙවීමට,
ඇස්තමේන්තුවේ විධිවිධාන සලස්වා තිබේ :—

ප්‍රධාන ලිපිකරුට	... මසකට රු. 75
අංක ප්‍රධානීන් 4 දෙනාට	... මසකට රු. 30 බැගින්
ප්‍රධාන කා. කා. ස.	... මසකට රු. 15
පාලකගේ කා. කා. ස.	... මසකට රු. 5
සයිකල් පණිවුඩකරුට	... මසකට රු. 5*

*(සයිකල් පණිවුඩකරුගේ පඩිය රබර් නැවත වගාකිරීමේ අරමුදලින් ගෙවනු ලැබේ. ඔහුට රු. 5 ක මාසික
දීමනාවක් රබර් පාලන අරමුදලින් ගෙවනවා ඇත.)

ரெர் பாலா அடியை ஹ விடயை அளவையென

ரெர் பாலா அடியை ஹ விடயை அளவையென

“விவசாய, உணவு அமைச்சர் பிரேரிக்க : 1969 ஆம் வருடத்திற்கான பின்வரும் றப்பர் கட்டுப்பாட்டு நிதியின் வரவு செலவு மதிப்பீடு அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்று 1956 ம் வருடத்து 11 ம் இலக்க றப்பர் கட்டுப்பாட்டுச் சட்டத்தின் 50 (2) ஆவது சரத்தின்கீழ் இந்தச் சபை தீர்மானிக்கின்றது :—

றப்பர் கட்டுப்பாட்டு நிதி

(அ) மதிப்பிட்ட செலவினங்கள்—1969

தலையங்கம்	மதிப்பீடு	
	1968	1969
1. தனிநபர் சம்பளங்கள்	3,10,656 ..	3,46,824
2. பிரயாணச் செலவு	17,500 ..	17,500
3. தபால், தந்திப்போக்குவரத்துச் சேவை	16,500 ..	17,000
4. அச்சிடல், காசிதாதினும் கந்தோர்ப்பாவனைப் பொருட்களும்	20,000 ..	20,000
5. புத்தகங்கள், சஞ்சிகைகள், பிரசுரங்கள்	6,500 ..	6,500
6. விளம்பரம்	2,500 ..	2,500
7. கந்தோர் உபகரணங்களும் தளவாடங்களும்	17,000 ..	15,000
8. வாடகை	13,485 ..	13,485
9. மின்சார விநியோகமும் விளக்கேற்றலும்	4,000 ..	4,000
10. கணக்குப் பரிசோதனைக்கட்டணம்	6,500 ..	7,500
11. சட்ட ஆய்வுரைக்கட்டணம்	1,000 ..	1,000
12. றப்பர் படிப்புக்குழுவின் செலவிற்காக இலங்கை அரசாங்கத்தின் உதவு தொகையும் றப்பர் படிப்புக் குழுவின் (இயற்கை றப்பர் உற்பத்தி யாளர் சங்கம்) கூட்டத்தில் பங்குபற்றும் இலங்கை பிரதிநிதிகள் செலவுகளும்	17,500 ..	30,000
13. இயற்கை றப்பர் உற்பத்தியாளர் ஆராய்ச்சிக் கழகத்திற்குரிய உதவு தொகை	1,50,000 ..	1,50,000
14. இலாகா ஹழியர்களின் இளைப்பாற்றுவேதனச் சலுகைக்காய வருடாந் தர உதவுதொகை	35,247 ..	36,045*
15. இடைநேர் செலவுகள் (சேவகர்களின் உடைகள் உட்பட)	5,000 ..	5,000
16. ஹழியர்களின் நலன்புரி வசதிகள்	2,000 ..	2,000
17. தேயிலை றப்பர் தோட்டங்கள் (துண்டிடுதல் கட்டுப்பாட்டுச்) சட்டம் தொழிற்படுவதற்குரிய செலவு	7,000 ..	7,000
18. காரியாலய ஹழியர்களுக்காய அறவிடக்கூடிய முற்பணம் (அடையாள வாக்குப்பணம்)	10 ..	10†
	6,32,938 ..	6,81,364

குறிப்பு—(*) உபகாரச் சம்பள நிதியின் கீழ் தொடர்ந்து பணியாற்றும் ஹழியர்களின் உபகாரச் சம்பள நிதிக்கெனவும் ஹழியர்களின் இளைப்பாறும் சம்பள நிதியான 30 சதவிகிதமும் மேற்படி தொகையில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

(†) இம்முற்பணங்கள் வாகனம் வாங்குவதற்கு பிரயாணமுற்பணம், வீடமைப்புக் கடன், மதவிழா முற்பணம், இடுக்கண்கடன் முதலியனவும் மற்றும் அரசாங்கத்தால் அங்கீகரிக்கப் பட்ட கடன் உதவிக்கும் முற்பணங்களும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது.

(ஆ) மதிப்பிட்ட வரவு

	1968	1969
1. தீர்வை வருவாய்	7,01,500 ..	7,31,400
2. உத்தரவுச்சீட்டுக் கட்டணங்கள்	35,000 ..	35,000
3. முதலீட்டின் வட்டி	21,000 ..	30,000
4. நானாவித வருமானங்கள்	2,000 ..	2,000
	7,59,500	7,98,400

ரெட் பாடு அடிமீ ஸ விடதி அஃதெனீது

ரெட் பாடு அடிமீ ஸ விடதி அஃதெனீது

தலையங்கம் 1 இன் விபரங்கள்

தனியாள் ஊதியம்

பதவி நிர்ணயமும் வேதனமும்

எண்ணிக்கை		பதவி	சம்பள விதிதம்			1968	1969	
1968-1969			(குறிப்பு (அ) ல் கீழே					
			தரப்பட்டுள்ளது)					
1	1	றப்பர் கட்டுப்பாட்டு அதிகாரி	..	13,800	600 16,200	32,820 ..	33,658	
2	2	உதவிக்கட்டுப்பாட்டதிகாரிகள்	..	4,080	360 480 11,280			
1	1	காரியாலய உதவியாளர்	..	5,580	240 6,540			
4	4	விசேட பிரிவு எழுதுவினைஞர்	..	3,900	180 5,340	84,725 ..	87,340	
11	11	முதலாம் பிரிவு எழுதுவினைஞர்	..	1,620	120 3,780			
26	26	இரண்டாம் பிரிவு எழுதுவினைஞர்	..	960	72 2,688			
3	3	பரிசோதகர்கள்	..	1,620	120 8,425	8,425 ..	8,758	
3	3	சுருக்கெழுத்தாளர்கள்	..	1,740	120 3,780	5,950 ..	6,070	
2	2	மொழிப்பெயர்ப்பாளர்	..	1,620	120 3,780	4,290 ..	4,410	
2	2	தொலைபேசி இயக்குனர்	..	750	42 1,296	2,982 ..	2,328	
1	1	தலைமை சேவகர்	..	540	30 804	9,294 ..	9,262	
4	4	சேவகர்கள்	..	540	30 804			
1	1	மின்தூக்கி இயக்குனர்	..	540	30 804			
1	1	சுத்தம்செய்யும் தொழிலாளி	..	540	30 684			
1	1	காவலாளி	..	540	30 804			
5	5	கூலியாட்கள்	..	480	30 624			
						1,48,486	1,51,826	

சலுகை வேதனம் (அலவன்ஸ்)

வாழ்க்கைப்படி	..	..	..	78,453 ..	98,461
விசேட வாழ்க்கைப்படி	..	..	..	21,910 ..	22,932
வாடகைப்படி	..	..	..	18,843 ..	19,677
மேலதிக எழுத்துதவியும் மேலதிக நேரவேலையும்	..	..	..	15,000 ..	15,000
உத்தியோகத்தர்களுக்கான கடமைப்படி	..	..	..	2,640 ..	2,640
தற்காலிக சலுகைப் பணம்	..	..	..	9,960 ..	20,804
விடுமுறைப் புகையிரத ஆணைச்சீட்டும் சலுகைப் பிரயாணச்சீட்டும்	..	..	..	8,000 ..	8,000
நிரந்தர உத்தியோகத்தர்களுக்காய் தற்காலிக சேவைக்கான இளைப்பாற்றுச் சம்பள உதவுதொகை	..	..	..	7,364 ..	7,484
				3,10,656	3,46,824

- குறிப்பு— (அ) இம்மதிப்பீட்டில் காட்டப்பட்டுள்ள வேதனவிகிதங்கள் யாவும் றப்பர் கட்டுப்பாட்டு ஊழியர்களுக்கென திறைசேரியினால் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டவை.
- (ஆ) விசேட பிரிவுப் பதவியில் உள்ள லிகிதர்கள் நான்கில் இருவர் மேலதிக விசேட பதவியினர்களாக உணவு, விவசாய அமைச்சரின் அங்கீகாரத்தோடு இயற்கப்பட்டது.
- (இ) றப்பர் தேயிலைக் கட்டுப்பாட்டு இலாகாக்களின் தொலைபேசி ஆளிப்பலகை இயக்குனர்களாக இருவர் நியமிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளனர். தொலைபேசி இயக்குனர்களின் மொத்த வேதனத்தின் ஒருபங்கு தேயிலைக்கட்டுப்பாட்டுக் காரியாலயத்திலிருந்தும் றப்பர் புனர்நடுகை உதவித்திட்ட நிதியிலிருந்தும் அறவிடப்பட்டு றப்பர் கட்டுப்பாட்டு நிதியில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- (ஈ) காவலாளி, மின்தூக்கி இயக்குனர், சுத்தம் செய்யும் தொழிலாளி ஆகியோரின் வேதனத்தின் ஒரு பங்கு றப்பர் புனர்நடுகை உதவித்திட்ட நிதியிலிருந்து அறவிட்டு றப்பர் கட்டுப்பாட்டு நிதியில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டது.

රබර් පාලන ආදායම් හා වියදම් ඇස්තමේන්තු

.. ஐ. 5 மாதமொன்றுக்கு*

රබර් පාලන ආදායම් හා වියදම් ඇස්තමේන්තු

රබර් පාලන ආදායම් හා වියදම් ඇස්තමේන්තු

The Minister of Agriculture and Food to move,—“ That this House resolves under the provisions of Section 50 (2) of the Rubber Control Act, No. 11 of 1956, that the following estimates of Income and Expenditure of the Rubber Control Fund for the year 1969 be approved :—

RUBBER CONTROL FUND

(A) Estimated Expenditure—1969

<i>Head</i>			<i>Estimates, 1968 Rs.</i>	<i>Estimates, 1969 Rs.</i>
1.	Personal Emoluments	.. ..	310,656	346,824
2.	Travelling	.. ..	17,500	17,500
3.	Postal and Telecommunication Services	.. ..	16,500	17,000
4.	Printing, Stationery and Consumable Stores	.. ..	20,000	20,000
5.	Books, Periodicals and Publications	.. ..	6,500	6,500
6.	Advertising	.. ..	2,500	2,500
7.	Office Furniture and Equipment	.. ..	7,000	15,000
8.	Rent	.. ..	13,485	13,485
9.	Electricity Supply and Lighting	.. ..	4,000	4,000
10.	Payment to Auditor-General for Audit of Departmental Accounts	.. ..	6,500	7,500
11.	Legal Fees	.. ..	1,000	1,000
12.	Ceylon Government's share of Expenses of Rubber Study Group, Association Natural Rubber Producers' and expenses of Ceylon Delegates to Meetings	.. ..	17,500	30,000
13.	Contribution to Natural Rubber Producers' Research Association	.. ..	150,000	150,000
14.	Contribution towards superannuation benefits of Departmental Employees	.. ..	35,247	36,045*
15.	Incidental expenses (including uniforms of minor staff)	.. ..	5,000	5,000
16.	Welfare Amenities to Staff	.. ..	2,000	2,000
17.	Expenditure in connection with the working of the Tea and Rubber Estates (Control of Fragmentation) Act	.. ..	7,000	7,000
18.	Recoverable Advances to Departmental Officers (Token Vote)	.. ..	10	**10
			<u>632,398</u>	<u>681,364</u>

Notes

*This amount includes 30% pensionary contributions of Departmental Employees plus the Gratuity payable to Employees who have opted to continue on the Gratuity Scheme.

**These advances are for the purchase of transport, travelling advances, housing loans, festival advances, distress loans and other loans and advances approved by Government.

(B) Estimated Income

			<i>1968 Rs.</i>	<i>1969 Rs.</i>
1.	Proceeds of Cess	.. ..	701,500	731,400
2.	Licence Fees	.. ..	35,000	35,000
3.	Interest on Fixed Deposit	.. ..	21,000	30,000
4.	Miscellaneous Receipts	.. ..	2,000	2,000
			<u>759,500</u>	<u>798,400</u>

Note.—The exports of Rubber in 1969 are estimated at 142,000 tons.

රබර් පාලන ආදායම් හා වියදම් ඇස්තමේන්තු

රබර් පාලන ආදායම් හා වියදම් ඇස්තමේන්තු

DETAILS OF HEAD I—PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS

CADRE AND SALARIES
Number

Salary Scale (Vide Note A below)

					1968	1969
1968	1969	Minimum	Incre- ment	Maximum		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 ..	1 ..	Rubber Controller ..	13,800	600	16,200	32,820 .. 33,658
2 ..	2 ..	Assistant Controllers	4,080	360/480	11,280	
1 ..	1 ..	Office Assistant ..	5,580	240	6,540	
4 ..	4 ..	Clerks—Special Grade	3,900	180	5,340	84,725 .. 87,340B
11 ..	11 ..	Clerks—Grade I ..	1,620	120	3,780	
26 ..	26 ..	Clerks—Grade II ..	960	72	2,688	
3 ..	3 ..	Inspectors ..	1,620	120	3,780	8,425 .. 8,758
3 ..	3 ..	Stenographers ..	1,740	120	3,780	5,950 .. 6,070
2 ..	2 ..	Translators ..	1,620	120	3,780	4,290 .. 4,410
2 ..	2 ..	Telephone Operators	750	42	1,296	2,982 .. 2,328C
1 ..	1 ..	Head Peon ..	540	30	804	9,294 .. 9,262D
4 ..	4 ..	Peons ..	540	30	804	
1 ..	1 ..	Liftman ..	540	30	804	
1 ..	1 ..	Sanitary Labourer ..	540	30	804	
1 ..	1 ..	Watcher ..	540	30	804	
5 ..	5 ..	Labourers ..	480	30	624	
					148,486	151,826

ALLOWANCES, ETC.

	Rs.	Rs.
Cost of Living Allowance ..	78,453	98,461
Special Living Allowance ..	21,910	22,932
Rent Allowance ..	18,843	19,677
Extra Clerical Assistance and Overtime ..	15,000	15,000
Duty Allowance to Staff ..	2,640	2,640E
Interim Allowance to Staff ..	9,960	20,804
Holiday Warrants and Concessionary Season Tickets ..	8,000	8,000
Contribution towards pension for period of Seconded Service of Pensionable Officers ..	7,364	7,484
	310,656	346,824

Note A : The Salary scales shown in these Estimates are the scales approved by the Treasury or officers of the Rubber Control Department.

Note B : Two of the four posts of Special Grade Clerks are supernumerary posts created with the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

Note C : Two Telephone Operators are employed on the Switch Board jointly used by the Rubber and Tea Control Departments. A share of the cost of the emoluments of the Telephone Operators is recovered from the Tea Control Department and the Rubber Replanting Subsidy Fund and credited to the Rubber Control Fund.

Note D : A share of the cost of the emoluments of the Watcher, Liftman and Sanitary Labourer is recovered from the Rubber Replanting Subsidy Fund and credited to the Rubber Control Fund.

Note E : Provision is included in the Estimates to pay the following allowances to the Clerical staff and Peons :—

Chief Clerk ..	Rs. 75 per month
4 Heads of Branches ..	Rs. 30 per month each
Head Peon ..	Rs. 15 per month
Controller's Peon ..	Rs. 5 per month
Cycle Orderly ..	Rs. 5 per month*

*(The salary of the Cycle Orderly is paid from the Rubber Replanting Subsidy Fund. He is paid an allowance of Rs. 5 per month from the Rubber Control Fund.)

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ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජනරජයේ ජනාධිපතිතුමා

(කෙළරව ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I move the Motion standing in the name of the Minister of Agriculture and Food.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහසම්මත විය.

විභාග විමර්ශනයට අනුකූලව පිළිතුරු දුන් බවට තීරණය විය.

Question put, and agreed to.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා සීනි සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලය:
වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව, 1963-64

ශ්‍රී ලංකා සීනි සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලය:

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහසම්මත විය.

SRI LANKA SUGAR CORPORATION :
ANNUAL REPORT, 1963-64

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජනරජයේ ජනාධිපතිතුමා

(කෙළරව ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

On behalf of the Minister of Industries and Fisheries, I move,

"That in terms of section 30 (2) of the State Industrial Corporations Act No. 49 of 1957, the Report of the Board of Directors of the Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation, being a report incorporating the Auditor's Report, Auditor-General's comments, the Profit and Loss Account and the Balance Sheet for the year 1963-64 which was presented on July 15, 1968, be approved."

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහසම්මත විය.

විභාග විමර්ශනයට අනුකූලව පිළිතුරු දුන් බවට තීරණය විය.

Question put, and agreed to.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා තෙල් හා මේද සංයුක්ත මණ්ඩලය:
වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව,
1963-64

විමර්ශනය කළ බවට තීරණය විය.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහසම්මත විය.

CEYLON OILS AND FATS CORPORATION :
ANNUAL REPORT, 1963-64

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජනරජයේ ජනාධිපතිතුමා

(කෙළරව ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

On behalf of the Minister of Industries and Fisheries, I move,

"That in terms of Section 30 (2) of the State Industrial Corporations Act, No. 49 of 1957, the Report of the Board of Directors of the Ceylon Oils and Fats Corporation being a Report incorporating the

වාර්ෂික වාර්තා

Auditor's Report, the Auditor-General's comments, the Profits and Loss Account and the Balance Sheet for the year 1963-64 which was presented on August 10, 1968, be approved."

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහසම්මත විය.

විභාග විමර්ශනයට අනුකූලව පිළිතුරු දුන් බවට තීරණය විය.

Question put, and agreed to.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා රජයේ පිටි නිෂ්පාදන නීතිගත සංස්ථාව:
වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව,
1964-65

විමර්ශනය කළ බවට තීරණය විය.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහසම්මත විය.

CEYLON STATE FLOUR MILLING CORPORATION :
ANNUAL REPORT,
1964-65

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජනරජයේ ජනාධිපතිතුමා

(කෙළරව ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

On behalf of the Minister of Industries and Fisheries, I move,

"That in terms of Section 30 (2) of the State Industrial Corporations Act, No. 49 of 1957, the Report of the Board of Directors of the Ceylon State Flour Milling Corporation, being a Report incorporating the Auditor's Report, the Auditor-General's comments, Statement of Deferred Revenue Expenditure and the Balance Sheet for the year 1964-65 which was presented on August 10, 1968, be approved."

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහසම්මත විය.

විභාග විමර්ශනයට අනුකූලව පිළිතුරු දුන් බවට තීරණය විය.

Question put, and agreed to.

රාජ්‍ය කාර්මික නීතිගත සංස්ථාව
පනත: සම්මතය

විමර්ශනය කළ බවට තීරණය විය.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදී, සහසම්මත විය.

STATE INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS ACT :
RESOLUTION

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජනරජයේ ජනාධිපතිතුමා

(කෙළරව ශ්‍රී. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

On behalf of the Minister of Industries and Fisheries, I move,

"That in terms of section 23 (2) of the State Industrial Corporations Act, No. 49 of 1957, this House resolves that the initial capital of the Ceylon Cement Corporation amounting to Rs. 26,811,900 as

ரூபாய் கார்ட்மேன் தீர்மானம் பற்றி

[செ. சே. டி. சேவர்தன]

specified in the Incorporation Order under section 2 of the said Act published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 11,634 of January 2, 1959, and which was increased to Rs. 64,811,900 by resolution of the House passed on September 22, 1959, be now increased to Rs. 325,000,000."

புள்ளி விவரம் தீர்மானம், பற்றி

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

செ. சே. டி. சேவர்தன தீர்மானம்:

பார்ட்மேன், 1962-63 பற்றி

1963-64

இலங்கை சீமேந்துக் கூட்டுத்தாபனம்:

1962-63, 1963-64 ஆம் ஆண்டுகளுக்காக

கான ஆண்டறிக்கைகள்

CEYLON CEMENT CORPORATION:

ANNUAL REPORTS

1962-63 AND 1963-64

செ. சே. டி. சேவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

On behalf of the Minister of Industries and Fisheries, I move,

"That in terms of section 30 (2) of the State Industrial Corporations Act, No. 49 of 1957, the Reports of the Board of Directors of the Ceylon Cement Corporation being the Reports incorporating the Auditor's Reports, the Auditor-General's Comments, the Profit and Loss Accounts and the balance sheets for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64, which were presented on August 27, 1968, be approved."

புள்ளி விவரம் தீர்மானம், பற்றி

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

ரூபாய் கார்ட்மேன் தீர்மானம் பற்றி

பற்றி: பற்றி

அரசு கைத்தொழில் கூட்டுத்தாபனச்

சட்டம்: பிரமாணம்

STATE INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS ACT:
RESOLUTION

செ. சே. டி. சேவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

On behalf of the Minister of Industries and Fisheries, I move,

"That in terms of section 23 (2) of the State Industrial Corporations Act,

ரூபாய் கார்ட்மேன் தீர்மானம் பற்றி

No. 49 of 1957, this House resolves that the initial capital of the Ceylon State Hardware Corporation amounting to Rs. 16,000,000 as specified in the Incorporation Order under section 2 of the said Act published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 13,737 of August 23, 1963 and which was increased to Rs. 36,000,000 by resolution of the House passed on April 7, 1968, be now increased to Rs. 48,925,000."

புள்ளி விவரம் தீர்மானம், பற்றி

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

ரூபாய் கார்ட்மேன் தீர்மானம் பற்றி

பற்றி: பற்றி

அரசு கைத்தொழில் கூட்டுத்தாபனச்

சட்டம்: பிரமாணம்

STATE INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS ACT:
RESOLUTION

செ. சே. டி. சேவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

On behalf of the Minister of Industries and Fisheries, I move,

"That in terms of section 23 (2) of the State Industrial Corporations Act, No. 49 of 1957, this House resolves that the initial capital of the Eastern Paper Mills Corporation amounting to Rs. 22,000,000 as specified in the Incorporation Order under section 2 of the said Act published in *Gazette Extraordinary* No. 11,404 of July 1, 1958, and which was increased to Rs. 47,800,000 by resolution of the House passed on May 7, 1968, be now increased to Rs. 68,000,000."

புள்ளி விவரம் தீர்மானம், பற்றி

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

பெர்ட்மேன் தீர்மானம்: பெர்ட்மேன்

கடற்றொழில் கட்டளைச் சட்டம்:

பிரமாணம்

FISHERIES ORDINANCE: REGULATION

செ. சே. டி. சேவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

On behalf of the Minister of Industries and Fisheries, I move,

"That the Regulation made by the Minister of Industries and Fisheries under

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Section 33 of the Fisheries Ordinance (Chapter 212) which was presented on July 7, 1968, be approved."

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීන්, සහසම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

ගෙවල් කුලී සීමා කිරීමේ පනත :
නියෝගය

வாடகைக் கட்டுப்பாட்டுச் சட்டம்:

பிரமாணம்

RENT RESTRICTION ACT :
REGULATION

ශ්‍රී ප්‍රේමදාස

(கௌரவ பிரேமதாச)

(The Hon. Premadasa)

I move,

"That the Regulation made by the Minister of Local Government under section 24 of the Rent Restriction Act (Cap. 274), amending Regulation 2 of the existing regulations, which was presented on July 28, 1968, be approved."

I am seeking to prevent the de-controlling of excepted premises to which the Rent Restriction Act

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applies by freezing the annual value of the premises for the purpose of levying rates as at 1.1.68 or the first assessment made thereafter.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීන්, සහසම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

ආහාර පාලන පනත : නියෝගය

உணவுக் கட்டுப்பாட்டுச் சட்டம்: பிரமாணம்

FOOD CONTROL ACT : REGULATION

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

On behalf of the Minister of Industries and Fisheries, I move,

"That the Regulation made by the Minister of Agriculture and Food under Section 6 of the Food Control Act (Chapter 171) and published in Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary No. 14,776/7 of 26.11.1967, which was presented on August 20, 1968, be approved."

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීන්, සහසම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

இதல் ஸ்வித ஸ்விதெயி

இதல் ஸ்வித ஸ்விதெயி

இதல் ஸ்வித ஸ்விதெயி: ஸ்விதெயி

நிதி ஒதுக்கல் கட்டளைச்சட்டம்: தீர்மானம்

FINANCIAL RESERVES ORDINANCE :
RESOLUTION

சுரு. சீ. ஸ். சீ. சீ. சீ.

(கெளரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

On behalf of the Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power, I move,

“ That this House authorizes under section 3 (i) of the Financial Reserves Ordinance (Chapter 414) the expenditure from Special Reserve known as the Department of Government Electrical Undertakings Reserve, Extensions and Renewals Fund of a sum of Rupees Eleven Million eight hundred and nineteen thousand and eight hundred and forty-seven only (Rs. 11,819,847) as set out in column 6 of the Schedule hereto on the items specified in column 2 thereof.

SCHEDULE

Item No. in Estimates 1968-69	Description	Total Estimated Cost Rs. (3)	Already Approved		Amount now asked for Rs. (6)
			Amount Rs. (4)	Date (5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
17 ..	Second Thermal Set, Grand-pass Steam Station ..	22,680,000 ..	6,000,000 ..	13. 3.62 ..	1,300,000
45 ..	Rural Electrification of 510 Villages ..	25,210,000 ..	7,000,000 ..	7. 4.68 ..	10,500,000
59 ..	Improvements to existing Warehouses, Carpentry Sheds and Despatch Office and providing ceiling for all Warehouses at Electrical Stores ..	60,000 ..	33,000 ..	6. 2.66 ..	19,847
					<u>11,819,847</u>

புன்கிய விமென லென், ஸ்விதெயி வி.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

කල් තැබීම

කල් තැබීම

ஒத்திவைப்பு

ADJOURNMENT

රො. ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I move,

“That the House do now adjourn.”

ප්‍රශ්නය සහතික කරන ලදී.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

අ. හා. 3. 32

ලෙස්ලි ගූනවර්ධන මයා.

(திரு. லெஸ்லி குணவர்தன)

(Mr. Leslie Goonewardene)

There is one matter to which I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of State and I hope he will bring it to the notice of the Hon. Prime Minister. This is a matter which concerns the democratic rights as well as the deprivation of democratic rights in the present situation where a strike is continuing.

We were pleased to note that two or three days ago the police had granted permission to the Ceylon Mercantile Union to hold a meeting, including the use of loudspeakers. This meeting was held in connection with the strike that is going on. Of course, it may be that the Government granted permission to the Ceylon Mercantile Union because it is now considered politically to be a pro-Government union. But whatever may be the reason, it was granted permission to hold a public meeting even in the situation where a strike is continuing. Therefore, we welcome the decision of allowing the Ceylon Mercantile Union to hold that meeting.

However, the union of the Milk Board workers—where a strike was recently settled and the workers had returned to work—was not allowed to hold a meeting.—[Interruption]. No. I suppose as the Hon. Minister of Labour says, if it had belonged to

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the Ceylon Mercantile Union, permission would have been granted. Unfortunately, they were not members of the C. M. U. They had the disadvantage of not belonging to the C. M. U. which is pro-Government, or to one of the U. N. P. unions. So, these workers were not permitted to hold a meeting. They are workers who have returned to work.

The Manager of the Milk Board had no objection whatsoever to the union having a meeting. He did not mind it. The workers could not hold the meeting because the police was against it. I think this is a case of discrimination and it looks as though the concept of democracy that is guiding the present Government is different from that which is popularly held. It seems their democracy is only for those organizations which are prepared to support the Government or one of the parties of the Government and not for others.

It is very unfortunate that this was not made clear to the people before the last general election. People thought that the democracy they were speaking of was democracy for all, but now it looks as if their concept of democracy is a little different to that popular concept of democracy.

I should like the Hon. Minister of State to bring this matter to the notice of the Hon. Prime Minister, and see that this discrimination in the matter of holding meetings does not take place in the future.

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(திரு. பெர்னாட் சொய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

Sir, I intended to ask the Hon. Minister of Industries and Fisheries a question. I indicated that to him yesterday. I think, under pressure of work he has apparently forgotten the fact that I mentioned it to him yesterday.

கல் வரிசை

சுரு. சே. ஸார். சீயவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

The Hon. Minister had to leave Colombo by 3 o'clock today. I hope the matter that the hon. Member wishes to raise is not urgent.

பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா மஹா.

(திரு. பெர்னாட் சோய்ஸா)

(Mr. Bernard Soysa)

I shall raise it on the 21st.

பி. அண்ணாமலை மஹா. (பதிகரண டீ
மன்றத்தின்)

(திரு. வி. அண்ணாமலை—நியமன அங்கத்
தவர்)

(Mr. V. Annamalai—Appointed Mem-
ber)

I want to raise a question with the
Hon. Minister of Education.

The inspection of Bd/Gonakelle Estate Tamil Mixed School for the year ending 30th September 1968 has still not been held and the annual grant to this school has not been paid for two years. As a result of this indifference shown by the department, the education of the children and the general progress of the school are very seriously affected.

Will the Hon. Minister therefore take immediate steps to hold the inspection forthwith, to pay the arrears of annual grants without further delay, and to ensure that the grants are paid immediately as and when they become due?

கல் வரிசை

சுரு. சே. ஸார். சீயவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I shall certainly bring to the notice of the Hon. Prime Minister the fact that the hon. Member for Panadura (Mr. Leslie Goonewardene) says that there are two kinds of democracy, one where there is a one-party state, and the other, where there is a multi-party state.

நியோஜீத கலாநாயகர்

(உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

The Hon. Minister of Education has to reply now.

சுரு. சே. ஸார். சீயவர்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Sir, he is not here.

புள்ளியை விவரண டீமன், பதிகரண வி.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

மன்றத்தின் மன்றத்தின் பீட அங்குலம்,
பி. ஸ. 3.37 பி. ஏ. டீமன் பதிகரண வி.
அங்குலம், 1968 டிசம்பர் 21 வந்த பிறகு
புள்ளியை பி. ஸ. 2 பி. ஸ. மன்றத்தின்
மன்றத்தின்.

அதன்படி பி. ப. 3.37 மணிக்கு, சபை
அதனது இன்றைய தீர்மானத்திற்
கிணங்க, 1968 டிசம்பர் 21, சனிக்கிழமை
பி. ப. 2 மணிவரை ஒத்திவைக்கப்
பெற்றது.

Adjourned accordingly at
3.37 P.M. until 2 P.M. on Satur-
day, 21st December 1968, pur-
suant to the Resolution of the
House this Day.

டயக இடல் : இடல் லென டீனென் பஹு டூரலென லாஸலே டீப லாஸ 12ன் டடலா
 ரூ. 32.00டீ. (டுஷெடீன டீபலன் டடலா னல ரூ. 35.00டீ.) லாஸ 6கெ லாஸலுலென் டடலா
 டீபலன் டீன 30டீ. னலலுலென் டீன 45டீ. இடல், கலாலல லாஸ லுலுலென், லலலுலென்
 காரலாலலே ரலலே லுலாலன காரலாலலே டடலா லென லுலலன் டீலல லுலல.

சந்தா : பணம் கலாடுத்த தேதிலை லுலுலுலுலும் ஡ாதம் டுலாடக்கம் 12 ஡ாததுக்கு
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