



පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

නියෝජිත මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ

නිල වාර්තාව

අත්තිකාරම් ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු [නි. 1566]

පිළිගන්නා ලද කෙටුම්පත් පණත :

වරලත් ගණකාධිකාරීවරුන්ගේ ආයතන (සංශෝධන) පණත
[නි. 1580]

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1964-65 :

දෙවන වර කියවීම—විවාදය කල් තබන ලදී. [නි. 1581]

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகாரபூர்வமான அறிக்கை

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள் [ப. 1566]

சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பெற்ற மசோதா :

தத்துவம் பெற்ற கணக்காளர் தாபன (திருத்த) மசோதா [ப. 1580]

ஒதுக்கீட்டு மசோதா, 1964-65 [ப. 1581] :

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பு—விவாதம் ஒத்திவைக்கப்பெற்றது.

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30th July, 1964

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(HANSARD)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICIAL REPORT

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ලිපි ලේඛනාදිය පිළිගැන්වීම

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

නියෝජිත මහත්ව මණ්ඩලය

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු.

1964 ජූලි 30 වන බ්‍රහස්පතින්ද,

வினாக்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

අ. හා. 2 ට මත්ත්‍රී මන්ඩලය රැස් විය. කළා
ත්‍යයකතුවා [ගරු හිසු ප්‍රනාන්දු] මූලාසනාරූඪ විය.

කළානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Speaker)

1 වන ප්‍රශ්නය.

ලිපි ලේඛනාදිය පිළිගැන්වීම

சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பத்திரங்கள்

PAPERS PRESENTED

එස්. කේ. කේ. සුරියරත්න මහ.
(අධ්‍යාපන කටයුතු පිළිබඳ පාර්ලිමේන්තු
ලේකම්)

(திரு. எஸ். கே. கே. சூரியாரச்சி—கல்வி அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. S. K. K. Suriarachchi—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education)

එ' සම්බන්ධ විස්තර සොයාගැනීම සඳහා
නව සතී දෙකක කාලයක් දෙන මෙන්
ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලෙස නිශේශ කරන ලදී.

ඉන්දියානු සහ පකිස්තානු ජාතිකයින්-
පරවැසියන් වශයෙන් ලියාපදිංචි කිරීම

இந்தியர், பாக்கிஸ்தானியர் : பிரசைகளாகப்
பதிவு

INDIAN AND PAKISTANI RESIDENTS : REGISTRATION AS CITIZENS

3. ස්වයංක්‍රීය මොල්ලිගොඩ මයා. (නිවිනි
ගල)

(திரு. ஸ்டான்லி மொல்லிகொட—நிமிதிகல)

(Mr. Stanley Molligoda—Niwitigala)

රාජ්‍යාරක්‍ෂක හා විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ
ආමතියෝ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්ගෙන්
ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) ඉන්දියානු සහ පකිස්-
තානු (පුරවැසි) පනත යටතේ පුරවැසියන්
වශයෙන් ලියාපදිංචි වීම සඳහා කී දෙනෙක්
මේ දක්වා ඉල්ලුම් කර තිබේද ? (ආ) මේ
පනත යටතේ කී දෙනෙකු ලියා පදිංචි කර
තිබේද ? (ඉ) නුසුදුසු වූවන් අතුරෙන් හෝ
ප්‍රතික්‍ෂේප කරනු ලැබුවන් අතුරෙන් හෝ
ඉන්දියානු සහ පකිස්තානු (පුරවැසි)
පනත සංශෝධනය කර හෝ තවත් ලියා
පදිංචි කිරීමට එතුමා අදහස් කරනවාද ?

பாதுகாப்பு, வெளிவிவகார அமைச்சரின்
பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியைக் கேட்ட
வினா: (அ) இந்தியர் பாக்கிஸ்தானியர் (பிரசா

வினா : (அ) இந்தியர் பாக்கிஸ்தானியர் (பிரசா

සහා මේසය මත තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන
Cදී.

A Regulation made under sections 32 and 72 of the Medical Ordinance (Cap. 105).— [ගැ. බදිලිදීන් මහමුද්]

සහ මේසය මත තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන
ලදී.

2—~~338~~ 19632—745 (64/7)

වෘත්ති විලිඳුරු

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

[ස්වන්ද්‍රි මොල්ලිගොඩ මයා.]

உரிமை)ச் சட்டத்தின் பிரகாரம் பிரசைக னாகப் பதிவு செய்வதற்கென, இதுவரை விண்ணப்பித்துள்ளவர்களின் தொகை எவ்வளவு? (ஆ) இச்சட்டத்தின்கீழ் இதுவரை பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டோர் எத்தனை பேர்? (இ) இந்தியர் பாக்கிஸ்தானியர் (பிரசா உரிமை) சட்டத்தைத் திருத்துவதன் மூலம் முன்னர் தகைமையிழந்த அல்லது நிராகரிக் கப்பட்டவர்களை மேலும் பதிவு செய்ய அவர் உத்தேசிக்கின்றாரா?

asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence and External Affairs : (a) How many persons have applied to be registered as citizens under the Indian and Pakistani (Citizenship) Act, up to date ? (b) How many have been registered under this Act ? (c) Does he contemplate registering any more from the category of those who have been disqualified or rejected, or by amending the Indian and Pakistani (Citizenship) Act ?

ගරු එෆ්. ආර්. සයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක
(කෘෂිකර්ම, ආහාර හා ධීවර කටයුතු
පිළිබඳ ඇමති සහ රාජ්‍යාරක්ෂක හා
විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගේ
පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(கௌரவ எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டார நாயக்க—விவசாய, உணவு, கடற்றொழில் அமைச்சரும் பாதுகாப்பு, வெளிவிவகார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியும்)

(The Hon. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike—
Minister of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries
and Parliamentary Secretary to the
Minister of Defence and External Affairs)

(a) 237,034 applications were received, covering approximately 825,000 persons; (b) 134,187 persons have been registered as citizens of Ceylon under this Act up to 21.7.1964. A few more remain to be registered on applications which have not been finally disposed of. (c) No.

කේ. එම්. පී. රාජරත්න මයා. (වැලිමඩ)

(திரு. கே. எம். பி. ராஜரத்ன—வெளி
மடை)

(Mr. K. M. P. Rajaratna—Welimada)

ගරු පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්තුමා කිව්වා,
ඉන්දියානු සහ පකිස්තානු පුරවැසි පණත
යටතේ තව ස්වල්ප දෙනෙක් ලියාපදිංචි

කිරීමට සිටිනවාය කියා. දිවංගත බණ්ඩාර
නායක අගමැතිතුමා ජීවත් ව සිටියදී
එතුමාත් මේ සභාවේදී කියා තිබෙනවා
ස්වල්ප දෙනෙක් ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමට
සිටිනවාය කියා. ඒ ස්වල්ප දෙනාගේ
සංඛ්‍යාව කොපමණදැයි අපට දන්නා
ප්‍රථමයාදැයි මම අහන්න කැමතියි.

ஒரு லீப். ஈர். டிஸப் தெர்வாரநாயக
 (கௌரவ எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
 (The Hon. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

I do not know the facts and figures to give specific details but I can assure hon. Members that when I say "few" I do really mean few.

එඩ්මන්ඩ් සමරක්කොඩි මයා. (බුලත්
සිංහල)

(திரு. எட்மன் சமரக்கொடி—புளத்திங்
ஹஸ்)
(Mr. Edmund Samarakkody—Bulath-
sinhala)

How many so-called "stateless" people are there in this country now?

ஒரு லீப். ஃபர். டியஸ் நெர்விரநாயகி
 (கௌரவ எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
 (The Hon. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

That is not really relevant to this Question and I do not have the facts with me now. I shall certainly supply the facts to the hon. Member for Bulathsinhala.

එම්. සිවසිනම්පරම් මයා. (උඩුප්පිඩි)

(திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்—உடுப்பிட்டி)
(Mr. M. Sivasithamparam—Uduppidi)

In part (c) of the Answer the Hon. Minister said that he does not propose to register any more citizens. Does this apply to foreigners who are married to Ceylonese?

ஒரு லீப். ஈர். டீஸிஸ் தென்மேற்கு
 (கௌரவ எப். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க)
 (The Hon. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike)

The question of foreigners married to Ceylonese is not covered by the Indian and Pakistani Residents (Citizenship) Act, but by the Ceylon Citizenship Act of 1948. What I stated in answering part (c) was that I do not

ವಾಚಿಕ ಪಿಠಿಬುರು

මාවික පිළිතුරු

propose to register any more persons under the Indian and Pakistani (Citizenship) Act.

වෙළඳ සමාගම් හා වෙළඳ ලකුණු ලියාපදිංචි
කිරීම පිළිබඳ නිවේදන සිංහලෙන්
පළ කිරීම

கம்பனிகள், தனி உரிமைகள் பதிவு : அறிவித்
தல்களைச் சிங்களத்தில் வெளியிடுதல்

REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES AND PATENTS :
PUBLICATION OF NOTIFICATIONS IN SINHALA

4. ඩී. ජී. එච්. සිරිසේන මයා. (අකුරු පළමුවන මතැනි)

(திரு. டி. ஜி. எச் சிரிசேன—அக்குறளை முதலாம் அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. D. G. H. Sirisena—First Akurana)

අභ්‍යන්තර සහ බාහිර වෙළඳාම හා සැපයීමේ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) වෙළඳ සමාගම් හා වෙළඳ ලකුණු ලියාපදිංචි කිරීම පිළිබඳ නිවේදන ඉංග්‍රීසියෙන් පමණක් රජයේ ගැසට් පත්‍රයේ පළ කරන බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) රජයේ අනිකුත් දැන්වීම් ආණ්ඩුවේ ගැසට් පත්‍රයේ සිංහලෙන් පළ කරන්නේද? (ඇ) සිංහලෙන් පළ නොකිරීමට හේතුව කුමක්ද? (ඉ) වෙළඳ සමාගම් හා වෙළඳ සලකුණු ලියා පදිංචි කිරීම පිළිබඳ නිවේදන සිංහලෙන් පළ කිරීමට එතුමා වහාම ක්‍රියා කරනවාද?

உள்நாட்டு, வெளிநாட்டு வர்த்தக, விநியோக அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) கம்பனிகள், தனி உரிமைகள் ஆதிகைவை சம்பந்தமான பதிவுகள் பற்றிய அறிவித்தல் அரசாங்க வர்த்தமானியில் ஆங்கிலத்தில் மாத்திரமே வெளியிடப்படுகின்ற தென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) ஏனைய அரசாங்க அறிவித்தல்கள் அரசாங்க வர்த்தமானியில் சிங்களத்தில் வெளியிடப்படுகையில் இவ்வறிவித்தலைச் சிங்களத்தில் வெளியிடாதமைக்கான காரணமென்ன? (இ) கம்பனிகள், தனி உரிமைகள் ஆதிகைவை சம்பந்தமான பதிவுகள் பற்றிய அறிவித்தல்கள் அரசாங்க வர்த்தமானியில் சிங்களத்தில் வெளியிடப்படுவதற்கு அவர் கெதியில் நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பாரா?

asked the Minister of Internal and External Trade and Supply: (a) Is he aware that notifications regarding the registration of companies and patents are published only in English?

in the Government Gazette ? (b) What is the reason for not publishing them in Sinhala when other Government notices are published in Sinhala in the Government Gazette ? (c) Will he take early action to publish notifications regarding registration of companies and patents in Sinhala, in the Government Gazette ?

පී. බී. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා. (අභ්‍යන්තර
සහ බාහිර වෙළඳාම හා සැපයීම් කටයුතු
පිළිබඳ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. ரீ. பி. தென்னகோன்—உள்நாட்டு, வெளிநாட்டு வியாபார, விநியோக அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. T. B. Tennekoon—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Internal and External Trade and Supply)

(අ) සහ (ආ) වෙළඳ සමාගම්, ආරක්ෂක බලපත්‍ර හා වෙළඳ ලකුණු නීතිය යටතේ රජයේ ගැසට් පත්‍රයෙහි රජය විසින් ප්‍රසිද්ධ කරන සියලුම නිවේදන ප්‍රසිද්ධ කරන්නේ සිංහලෙන් සහ ඉංග්‍රීසියෙනි. කෙසේ වුවත්, මහජනයාගේ වියදමෙන් නිවේදන ප්‍රසිද්ධ කිරීමේදී, දැනට පවතින නීතියේ හැටියට ඒවා සිංහලෙන්ද ප්‍රසිද්ධ කිරීමට මහජනයාට බලකිරීමට නොහැකි බැවින්, ඒවා ප්‍රසිද්ධ කරන්නේ ඉංග්‍රීසියෙන් පමණකි. (ඉ) නීතිය සාමාන්‍ය සංශෝධනය කෙරෙන අවස්ථාවකදී මේ ගැනද සලකා බලනු ඇත.

සිරිසේන මයා.

(திரு. சிரிசேன)

(Mr. Sirisena)

පුදුම පිළිතුරක් ගරු පාර්ලිමේන්තු
ලේකම් තුමා දුන්නේ. මහජනයාගේ
මුදලින් ප්‍රසිද්ධ කරනවා නම් ඒක සිංහ
ලෙන් ප්‍රසිද්ධ කරන්න නීතියෙන් අවසර
නැතිලු. මහජනයාගේ මුදලින් ප්‍රසිද්ධ
කරනවා නම් ඔවුන් ඉල්ලන භාෂාවෙන්
ප්‍රසිද්ධ කිරීමට අවසර තිබිය යුතු බව ගරු
ඇමතිතුමා පිළිගන්නවාද?

පී. බී. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා.

(திரு. ஈ. பி. தென்னகோன்)

(Mr. T. B. Tennekoon)

දැන්විම් ඉංග්‍රිසි භාෂාවෙන්ම ප්‍රසිද්ධ කරන්න නමයි ඉල්ලන්නෙ. ආණ්ඩුව විසින් ප්‍රසිද්ධ කරන නිවේදන භාෂා දෙකෙන්ම ප්‍රසිද්ධ කරනවා. නමුත් ඒ අය

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

[වි. බි. තෙන්නකෝන් මය.]

ගෙවන්තෙ ඉංග්‍රිසි භාෂාවට පමණක් නිසා
ඉංග්‍රිසි භාෂාවෙන් පමණක් දැන්වීම් ප්‍රසිද්ධ
කරන්ට වෙනව. භාෂා දෙකෙන්ම දැන්
වීම් පළ කළ යුතුය කියා බල කිරීම පිණිස
නීතියක් මේ සභාවට ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට ගරු
ඇමතිතුමා කටයුතු ලැස්ති කරගෙන යනවා.

නංගල්ලේ ඩිවර වරාය

தங்காலே மீன்பிடித் துறைமுகம்

TANGALLA FISHERIES HARBOUR

5. සේනපාල සමරසේකර මයා. (අක්ෂිමන)

(திரு. சேனபால சமரசேக்கர—அக்மீமன)
(Mr. Senapala Samarasekara—Akmeema-
mana)

කෘෂිකර්ම, ආහාර හා ධීවර කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) 1963-64 මුදල් වර්ෂය තුළ තංගල්ලේ ධීවර වරාය සඳහා කොපමණ මුදලක් අනුමත කරන ලද්දේද? (ආ) අනුමත කරන ලද මුදලෙන් කොපමණ ප්‍රමාණයක්, (i) භූමි භාගය සඳහා ; (ii) යන්ත්‍ර හා අනිකුත් උපකරණ සඳහා වැය කර තිබේද? (ඉ) මෙම යෝජනා ක්‍රමයේ වැඩ පවරනු ලැබුවේ කාටද? කිසියම් වෙනසක් කර තිබේද? එසේ නම්, එ් මන්ද? (ඊ) මෙම යෝජනා ක්‍රමය සඳහා ඇතවුම් කරන ලද යන්ත්‍ර කිසිවක් වෙනත් ස්ථානයකට යවා තිබේද? එසේ නම්, එ් මන්ද? (උ) මෙම යෝජනා ක්‍රමයේ වැඩ ඉක්මණින් කරගෙන යාම සඳහා පියවර ගැනීමටත් නුදුරු අතීතයේදී එය නිම කිරීමටත් එතුමා වගබලා ගන්නවාද?

கமத்தொழில், உணவு, கடற்றொழில் அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) தங்காலே மீன் பிடித்துறைமுகத்திற்கென 1963-64 ஆம் நிதியாண்டில் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட தொகை யெவ்வளவு? (ஆ) அவ்வாறு அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட நிதியிலிருந்து—(i) கட்டடத்திற்கான இடத்திலும், (ii) இயந்திரங்கள், ஏனைய சாதனங்கள் ஆகியவற்றிலும் செலவிடப்பட்ட தொகை யெவ்வளவு? (இ) இத்திட்டம் சம்பந்தமான வேலை யாரிடம் ஒப்படைக்கப்பட்டது? பின்னர் ஏதாவது மாற்றஞ் செய்யப்பட்டதா? அவ்வாறாயின், ஏன்? (ஈ) இத்திட்டத்திற்கென வரவழைக்கப்பட்ட இயந்திர சாதனங்கள்

கள் வேறெங்காயினும் அனுப்பப்பட்டதா? அவ்வாறாயின், ஏன்? (உ) இத்திட்டத்தின் மீதான வேலைகளைத் துரிதப்படுத்துவதற்கும் வெகு விரைவில் அதனைப் பூரணப்படுத்துவதற்கும் அவர் விரைவில் நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்வாரா?

asked the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries : (a) How much money was approved for the Tangalle Fisheries Harbour for the financial year 1963-64 ? (b) How much of such approved funds has been spent : (i) at the site ; (ii) on machinery and such other equipment ? (c) Who was entrusted with work on the project ; has there been any change and, if so, why ? (d) Has any of the machinery ordered for this project been diverted elsewhere ; and if so, why ? (e) Will he see that early steps are taken to proceed with this project and ensure its completion in the near future ?

සී. එස්. රත්වත්තේ මයා. (කෘෂිකම්,
ආහාර හා ධීවර කටයුතු පිළිබඳ පාර්ලි
මේන්තු ලේකම්)

(திரு. ஸீ. எஸ். ரத்வத்த—விவசாய, உணவு, கடற்றொழில் அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mr. C. S. Ratwatte—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries)

(අ) තංගල්ල ධීවර වරාය ඉදි කිරීම්
පිහිටි 1963-64 වර්ෂය සඳහා ශීර්ෂය
148—කොළඹ වරාය කොමිෂන් සභා වැය
සම්මතය 7, උප ශීර්ෂය 58 යටතේ
රු. 5,00,000 ක් ප්‍රතිපාදනය කර තිබේ.
(ආ) (i) නැත.

(ii) මෙතෙක් උපකරණ සඳහා රු. 3,00,000 ක් වැය කර තිබේ. (ඉ) මෙය තෘතීය මුද්‍රින් භාරව සිටි නිලධාරියා කේ. එච්. ද ඉසාඩ්. ගුණතිලක මහතාය. දැන් එය භාරව සිටින්නේ එල්. ජේ. විරරත්න මහතාය. ගුණතිලක මහතා අභ්‍යාස පාඨ මාලාවක් සඳහා පිටරට යවනු ලැබූ බැවින් ද ධීවර වරාය තෘතීය භාර අධිකාරී ඉංජිනේරු තනතුරට විරරත්න මහතා පත් කරනු ලැබූ බැවින්ද වෙනසක් කළ යුතු විය. (ඊ) මෙම කටයුත්ත සඳහා ඇණවුම් කරන ලද යන්ත්‍රෝපකරණ සහිත දෙකකට පමණ කලින් ලැබිණ. ඒවා වෙනත්

මාවික පිළිතුරු

ස්ථානයකට යැවීමට නියමිතයි. තංගල්ලේ මෙම භූමි භාගය යන්ත්‍රෝපකරන පාවිච්චිය සඳහා සුදුනම්ව නොමැති හෙයින් ඒවා එහි දැන්ම පාවිච්චි නොකළ හැකි නිසාද භූමිභාගය සුදුනම් කරන තෙක් ඒවා පාවිච්චි නොකර තැබීමට සිදු වන නිසාද ඒවා අන් ස්ථානයකට යැවිය යුතුව ඇත. (උ) ඔව්.

ඩී. ඩී. ආර්. ගුණවර්ධන මයා.
(කොට්ඨාස)

(திரு. டி. பி. ஆர். குணவர்தன—கொட்டாவ)

(Mr. D. B. R. Gunawardena—Kottawa)

තංගල්ලේ ධීවර වරාය ඉදි කිරීම සඳහා ගෙන්වු උපකරණ වෙනත් තැනකට යැවීමෙන් තංගල්ලේ වැඩ සම්පූර්ණ වූ හැටියේම නැවතත් උපකරණ ගේන්නෙ කොගෙන්ද කියා මා ප්‍රශ්න කරනවා.

රත්වත්තෙ මයා.

(திரு. ரத்வத்த)

(Mr. Ratwatte)

ඊට දෙවනුව උපකරණ සපයන්ට බලා
පොරොත්තු වෙනව.

කේ. එන්. සේනාරත්න මහතා, තාපන,
ගුණපාන

திரு. கே. எம். சேனாத்தன், நாப்பன,
குன்னபாளம்

MR. K. M. SENARATNE, NAPANA,
GUNNEPANA

6. සිරිල් මැතිව් මයා. (කොළොන්න)

(திரு. சிரில் மதியூ—கொலன்ன)

(Mr. Cyril Mathew—Kolonna)

පළාත් පාලන හා ස්වදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගේ පාර්ලිමේන්තු ලේකම් වරියගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) පානදුම්බර උඩගම්පහ ගම්කාරිය සභාව තුළ පිහිටි නිදහස් ආයුර්වේද දිස්පැන්සරියේ ඕබර්ලි තනතුර සඳහා අපේක්ෂකයෙකු තෝරා පත් කිරීමේදී අක්‍රමිකතාවක් කරන ලද්දේ වෝද්‍යා කරමින් ගුණාපාන නාපත කේ. එන්. සේනාරත්න මහතා 1964 ජනවාරි මස අංක 2232 දරණ ලියා පදිංචි කළ ලිපියෙන් කරුණු සැල කර සිටි බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) පළාත් පාලන සේවා කොමිෂන් සභාවේ සභාපති

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

කාරණය තමාගේ කාර්යයන් යටතේ ඇති විෂයක් නොවන බව කේ. එම්. සේනා රත්න මහතාට දන්වා ඇති බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඉ) එතුමා මෙම කාරණය ගැන පරීක්ෂා කර බලනවාද?

உள்ளூராட்சி, உள்நாட்டு விவகார அமைச்சரின் பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசியைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) பாத்ததும்பற-உடுகம்பஹக் கிராமச் சபையின் இலவச ஆயுர்வேத மருந்துச் சாலைக்கு மருந்து கலப்பவர் பதவிக்குப் பரீட்சார்த்தி யொருவரைத் தெரிவதில் சில ஒழுங்கினங்கள் இடம்பெற்றனவெனக் குற்றஞ்சாட்டி, குன்னபான, நாப்பனவைச் சேர்ந்த திரு. கே. எம். சேனரத்ன என்பவரால் 1964, ஜனவரி மாதத்தைய 2232 ஆம் இலக்கப் பதிவுத் தபால் மூலம் முறையீடுகள் செய்யப்பட்டன வென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) இவ்விடயம், தமது கவனத்திற்குட்பட்ட விடயங்களில் ஒன்றல்லவென உள்ளூராட்சிச் சேவை ஆணைக்குழுவின் தலைவர் திரு. கே. எம். சேனரத்னவுக்குத் தெரிவித்துள்ளாரென்பதையும் அவர் அறிவாரா? (இ) இவ்விடயம் சம்பந்தமாய் அவர் விசாரணை நடத்துவாரா?

asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Local Government and Home Affairs: (a) Is he aware that representations have been made by K. M. Senaratne of Napana, Gunnepana, by registered letter No. 2232 of January, 1964 alleging that certain irregularities had been made in the selection of a candidate for the post of orderly for the Free Ayurvedic Dispensary, Patha Dumbara Udagam-paha V. C. ? (b) Is he also aware that the Chairman, L. G. S. C. has informed K. M. Senaratne that it is a subject that does not come within his purview ? (c) Will he inquire into this matter.

විවිසත් ගුණවර්ධන මිය. (පළාත් පාලන
හා ස්වදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳ පාර්ලිමේන්තු
ලේකම්)

(திருமதி விவியன் குணவர்தன—உள்ளு
ராட்சி, உள்நாட்டு விவகார அமைச்சரின்
பாராளுமன்றக் காரியதரிசி)

(Mrs. Vivienne Gunawardene—Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Local Government and Home Affairs)

(අ) ඔව්. (ආ) ඔව්. මෙම පත්වීම කිසිමට පළාත් පාලන ආයතනයට නීතියෙන් බැඳියා වෙයි නිසේ. (257 වැනි අධිකාරයේ

වෘත්ති පිළිතුරු

මාවික පිළිතුරු

[විවිධත් ගුණවර්ධන මිය.]

36(ජී) වැනි වගන්තිය හා නීති මාලාවේ (15 වැනි පිටුවේ IX වන කොටසේ 1 වැනි නීතිය හා සබඳි.) (ඉ) මේ තනතුර පළාත් පාලන සේවයේ උප ලේඛන ගත තනතුරක් නොවන නිසා පළාත් පාලන සේවා කොමිෂන් සභාවේ කායඪී විෂයට අයත් නොවේ. කෙසේ වෙතත් පරීක්ෂණ යක් පැවැත්වීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රදේශයේ සහකාර පළාත් පාලන කොමසාරිස්වරයා වෙත කරුණු සැල කර සිටිය හැක.

කළානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Speaker)

7 වන ප්‍රශ්නය.

රත්වත්තේ මයා.

(திரு. ரத்வத்த)

(Mr. Ratwatte)

ඒ ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු සැපයීමට කල්
ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

ඩබ්. ජී. සිරියාවතී මහත්මියට “භූඛිවිල්”
 රක්ෂණ සමාගමෙන් අය විය යුතු
 රක්ෂණ මුදල්

திருமதி வை. ஜீ. சிறியாவதி : “குட்வில் இன்
சூரன்ஸ் கம்பனி”யிலிருந்து வரவேண்டிய
பணம்

MRS. Y. G. SIRIYAWATHIE : PAYMENT DUE
FROM GOODWILL INSURANCE CO.

8. ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක (ගාල්ල)

(கலாநிதி டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க—காவி)

(Dr. W. Dahanayake—Galle)

අභ්‍යන්තර සහ බාහිර වෙළඳාම හා සැපයීම් කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) 1962 දී ගෙවා සම්පූර්ණ කරන ලද “ගුඩ්විල්” රක්ෂණ සමාගමේ අංක 388 දරණ රක්ෂණ ඔප්පුව අයිති, ගාල්ලේ සරණංකර මාවතේ 195/29 දරණ ස්ථානයේ පදිංචි වයි. ජී. සිරියාවතී මහත්මියට රක්ෂණ පාලක සහනයක් ලබා නොදෙන්නේ මන්ද? (ආ) තවදුරටත් ප්‍රමාද නොකර, රක්ෂණ ඔප්පුවේ මුදල් සිරියාවතී මහත්මියට ගෙවීමට එතුමා වග බලා ගන්නවාද?

உள்நாட்டு, வெளிநாட்டு வர்த்தக, விநியோக அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) குட்வில் இன்சூரன்ஸ் கம்பனியின் 388 ஆம் இலக்கக் காப்புறுதிப்பத்திரம் 1962 ஆம் ஆண்டிலேயே பணம் பெறுவதற்குரிய முதிர்வு பெற்ற போதிலும் அதன் சார்பாய் காலி, சரணங்கர வீதி, 195/29 ஆம் இலக்கத்தில் வதியும் திருமதி வை. ஜீ. சிறியாவதிக்கு காப்புறுதிக் கட்டுப்பட்டதிகாரி நிவாரணமெதுவும் வழங்காததேன்? (ஆ) அக்காப்புறுதிப்பத்திரம் சார்பாய் செலுத்தப்படவேண்டிய பணத்தை மேற்கொண்டும் காலதாமதமின்றி திருமதி சிறியாவதிக்குச் செலுத்துவதற்கு அவர் வகை செய்வாரா?

asked the Minister of Internal and External Trade and Supply: (a) Why does not the Controller of Insurance grant redress to Mrs. Y. G. Siri-yawathie of 195/29, Saranankara Road, Galle, whose policy No. 388, with the Goodwill Insurance Com-pany, matured in 1962? (b) Will he see that the amount of the policy is paid to Mrs. Siri-yawathie without further delay?

පී. බී. තෙන්නකෝන් මයා.

(திரு. ஈ. பி. தென்னகோன்)

(Mr. T. B. Tennekoon)

(අ) සීමාසහිත “ගුඩ්විල්” රක්ෂණ සමාගම, එම සමාගමේ රක්ෂණ සහතික දරන්නන්ගේ අයිතිවාසිකම්වලට හානි වන පරිදි ක්‍රියා කරන බව රක්ෂණ පාලකගේ අදහස වූ හෙයින්, 1961 අප්‍රේල් මස 1 වෙනි දින සිට 1963 අප්‍රේල් මස 30 වෙනි දින දක්වා වූ කාල සීමාවට අදාළ, මෙම සමාගමේ ගණන් හිලව් පිළියෙල කිරීම සඳහා රක්ෂණ පාලන පණතේ 53 (2) වැනි ඡේදයේ ප්‍රතිපාදනයන් යටතේ මවිසින් අද්මිනිස්ත්‍රාසිවරයෙක් පත් කර ඇත. කොතෙක් දුරට, බැඳීම් ගෙවා බේරුම් කිරීමට පුළුවන්කම තිබේද යන්න දැන ගැනීම සඳහා මෙම සමාගමේ ගණන් හිලව් පරීක්ෂා කිරීමට ගණන් පරීක්ෂකවරුන්ගේ සමාගමක් ද පත් කර ඇත. (ආ) අද්මිනිස්ත්‍රාසිවරයාගේ වාර්තාව සහ ගණන් පරීක්ෂණ වාර්තාව ලැබුන වහාම, වයි. ජී. සිරියාවති මහත්මිය මුදල් ගෙවීම ගැන සලකා බලනු ලැබේ.

ପ୍ରାଣେ.

ಎ,ವಿಜ ಟ್ರೆಡ್ಸ್

ஞாபகம் வைத்தே. அங்கு
 (கலாநிதி டப்ளியு. தகனாயக்க)
 (Dr. W. Dahanayake)

ආණ්ඩුවේ වැඩ කටයුතු මෙතරම් ප්‍රමාද කරන්නේ මන්ද කියා අහන්ට කැමතියි. මේ කාරණයට දැන් බොහෝ කල් ගත වී තිබෙනවා. මේ කාරණය සහ මෙවැනි වෙනත් කටයුතුන් ඉක්මන් කර එ් උදව් යට යම් සහනයක් ලබා දෙනවාද ?

பி. வி. தைந்நகோன் இயா.
 (திரு. ஈ. பி. தென்னகோன்)
 (Mr. T. B. Tennekoon)

දැන් ඒ කටයුතු පුළුවන් තරම් ඉක්මණින් කරගෙන යනව. පරීක්ෂක මණ්ඩලය හා පාලක නිලධාරියා දැන් ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් කටයුතු කරගෙන යනව.

கலாநாயகருடா
(சபாநாயகர்)
(Mr. Speaker)

9 වන ප්‍රශ්නය.

එස්. කේ. කේ. සූරියාරච්චි මයා.
(திரு. எஸ். கே. கே. சூரியாரச்சி)
(Mr. S. K. K. Suriarachchi)

එ ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිතුරු දීමට කල් ඉල්ල
නව.

கே. வி. ரத்நாயக உயா. (அனுராதபுரம்)
(திரு. கே. பி. ரத்நாயக்க—அனுராதபுரம்)
(Mr. K. B. Ratnayake—Anuradhapura)
கொபுலன கட்டு இது உ?

එස්. කේ. කේ. සූරියාරච්චි මයා.
(திரு. எஸ். கே. கே. சூரியாரச்சி)
(Mr. S. K. K. Suriarachchi)

දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ නිලධාරීන් නම් කියන්නේ 6 මාසයක් ඕනෑම කියයි. මා කිව්ව මාස තුනකින් වත් දෙන්න කියා.

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

මාවික පිළිතුරු

කරවිට උස් බිම් ජනපද යෝජනා ක්‍රමය :
ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින්
සාදනු ලබන පාර

கறவிற்கு மேட்டுநிலக் குடியேற்றத் திட்டம் :
காணி அபிவிருத்திப் பகுதியால் அமைக்கப்
பட்ட பாதை

KARAWITA HIGHLAND COLONIZATION
SCHEME : CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD BY LAND
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

2. ස්වර්ණ මොල්ලිගොඩ මයා.

(திரு. ஸ்டான்லி மொல்லிகொட)
(Mr. Stanley Molligoda)

ඉඩම්, වාරිමාර්ග හා විදුලි බලය පිළිබඳ ඇමතිගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) කරවිට උස් බිම් ජනපද යෝජනා ක්‍රමයේ ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් සාදන ලද පාර සඳහා කොපමණ මුදලක් අනුමත කර තිබේද? (ආ) එම ඇස්තමේන්තුව අනුමත කර ඇත්තේ කිනම් ස්වභාවයේ වැඩක් කිරීමටද? (ඉ) පාර සෑදීමේ කටයුතු කොපමණ දුරට කර තිබේද? (ඊ) මෙම පාරේ ඇති පාලමක වැඩ ආරම්භ කරන්නේ කවදාද? (උ) මෙම මුදල් වර්ෂය අවසාන යේදී මෙම වැඩ සම්පූර්ණ කරන බවට එතුමා ප්‍රතිඥාවක් දෙනවාද?

காணி, நீர்ப்பாசன, மின்விசை அமைச்சு
ரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) கறவிற்கு மேட்டு
நிலக் குடியேற்றத் திட்டத்தில் காணி அபி
விருத்தித் திணைக்களத்தால் அமைக்கப்பட்ட
பாதைக்கு அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பணமெவ்
வளவு? (ஆ) அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட மதிப்பீட்
டின் பிரகாரம் செய்யப்படவிருக்கும் வேலை
யின் தன்மை என்ன? (இ) இதுவரையில்,
கட்டுவேலைகள் எவ்வளவில் பூர்த்தியாக்கப்
பட்டுள்ளன? (ஈ) இப்பாதைக்கருகேயுள்ள
பாலத்தின் கட்டுவேலைகள் எப்பொழுது ஆரம்
பிக்கப்படும்? (உ) இந்நிதி வருடத்திற்குள்
வேலை பூரணப்படுத்தப்படுமென அவர் வாக்குறுதியளிப்பாரா?

asked the Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power: (a) How much money has been approved for the road constructed by the Land Development Department in the Karawita Highland Colonization Scheme? (b) What is the nature of work to be done for which an estimate has been approved. (c) What progress has

වෘත්තික පිළිතුරු

[ස්ථාන් ලී මොල්ලියොඩ මය.]

been made so far in the construction work? (d) When will construction work on a bridge along this road commence? (e) Will he give an assurance that the work would be completed at the end of this financial year?

ගරු එම්. පී. ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන (කම් කරු හා නිවාස කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති—ඉඩම්, වාරිමාළි හා විදුලි බලය පිළිබඳ ඇමති වෙනුවට)

(කෙළරඹ எம். பீ. டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன —தொழில், வீடமைப்பு அமைச்சர்—காணி, நீர்ப்பாசன, மின்விசை அமைச்சர் சார்பில்)

(The Hon. M. P. de Zoysa Siriwardena—Minister of Labour and Housing—on behalf of the Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power)

(අ) කරවිට උස්බිම් ජනපද යෝජනා ක්‍රමයේ ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් සාදන ලද පාර සඳහා රු. 48,067.43ක් අනුමත කර තිබේ. (ආ) එම ඇස්තමේන්තුව අනුමත කර ඇත්තේ, එම පාරේ පස් වැඩ, කාණු කැපීම, ගල් පිපිරවීම, බෝක්කු බැඳීම සහ පාලමක් තැනීම සඳහාය. (ඉ) එකී පාරේ දෙවන සැතපුම අවසානය දක්වා සියළුම වැඩ නිම කර ඇත. (ඊ) පාලමෙහි වැඩ දැනටමත් පටන් ගෙන තිබේ. (උ) මෙම වර්ෂයෙහි මුදල් කපා හැර ඇති බැවින් මුදල් වර්ෂය අවසානයේදී මෙම වැඩ සම්පූර්ණ කිරීම ගැන සිදු වශයෙන් ප්‍රතිඥාවක් දීමට අපහසුය.

ස්ථාන් ලී මොල්ලියොඩ මය.

(திரு. ஸ்டான்லி மொல்லிகொட)

(Mr. Stanley Molligoda)

ගරු කම්කරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටීම, මේ කාරණයට ගරු ඉඩම් ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරන්න කියා. දැනට මේ උඩ කරවිට උස්බිම් ජන පද යෝජනා ක්‍රමයේ සාදන ලද පාරේ බෝක්කුව සැදීම පටන් ගෙන අවුරුදු කීපයක්ම ගත වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ පාලමේ වැඩ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව කරගෙන යන්නේ කොටස් ක්‍රමයටයි. එසේ නොකර ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව එකවර සම්පූර්ණයෙන් මුදල් වැය කර මේ කටයුත්ත

කෙටුම්පත් පණත් පිළිගැන්වීම

කරනවා නම් මේ පාලමේ වැඩ ඉක්මණින් නිම කරගන්නට පුළුවන් වෙයි කියා මා හිතනවා. එම නිසා කරුණාකර මෙය ඉඩම් ඇමතිතුමාට දන්වනවා නම් කෘතඥ වෙනවා.

ගරු ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන

(கௌரவ டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன)

(The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

ඒ කාරණය ගරු ඉඩම් ඇමතිතුමාට දන්වන්නම්.

සුමනපාල දහනායක මය. (දෙනීයාය)

(திரு. ஸுமனபால தகனாயக்க—தெனியாய)

(Mr. Sumanapala Dahanayake—Deniyaya)

කරවිට පමණක් නොව, ලංකාවේ සෑම තැනම තිබෙන උස් බිම් ජනපද සඳහාම වෙන් කරන මුදල්වලින් විශාල කොටසක් අවුරුදුපතා ඉතුරු වෙනවා. වෙන් කරන මුදල් සියල්ලම වියදම් කිරීමට වග බලා ගන්න ලෙස ගරු ඉඩම් ඇමතිතුමාට දන්වනවාද?

ගරු ද සොයිසා සිරිවර්ධන

(கௌரவ டி. சொய்சா சிறிவர்தன)

(The Hon. de Zoysa Siriwardena)

ඒ කාරණයත් ගරු ඉඩම් ඇමතිතුමාට දන්වන්නම්.

කෙටුම්පත් පණත් පිළිගැන්වීම

சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட மசோதா

BILL PRESENTED

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(AMENDMENT) BILL

"to amend the Institute of Chartered Accountants Act, No. 23 of 1959".

පිළිගන්න ලද්දේ අගමාත්‍ය සහ බාහිර වෙළෙඳාම හා සැපයීම් කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති ගරු ඩී. බී. ඉලංගන් න විසිනි. 1964 අගෝස්තු මස 6 වන බ්‍රහස්පතින්ද, දෙවන වර කියවිය යුතුයයිද, එය පිළිගැනීමට අවශ්‍ය කළ යුතු යයිද නියෝග කරන ලදී.

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1964-65

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ කටයුතු

අභ්‍යන්තර අමාත්‍යාංශය

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

මතු පළ වන යෝජනාව සහසම්මත විය :

"That the proceedings on item 1 of Public Business appearing on the Paper be exempted at this day's sitting from the provisions of Standing Order No. 8."

—[ගරු මොරිට්ස් සේනාරත්න]

මතු පළ වන යෝජනාව සහසම්මත විය :

"That Thursday, 6th August; Friday, 7th August; Monday, 10th August; Tuesday, 11th August; and Wednesday, 12th August, 1964; be Allotted Days for the consideration of the Appropriation Bill, 1964-65."—

—[ගරු මොරිට්ස් සේනාරත්න]

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයේ රැස්වීම

අභ්‍යන්තර අමාත්‍යාංශය

SITTING OF THE HOUSE

මතු පළ වන යෝජනාව සහසම්මත විය.

"That this House at its rising this day do adjourn until 10 A.M. on Thursday, 6th August, 1964."—

[ගරු ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1964-65

ඉන්ද්‍රජිත් මණ්ඩලය, 1964-65

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1964-65

දෙවන වර කියවීමේ නියෝගය කියවන ලදී.

අ. හා. 2.18

ගරු ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා (මුදල් ඇමති)

(කෙළවරේ කලාපිති ආණ්ඩු. ආණ්ඩු. පෙරේරා—
නීති අමාත්‍යාංශය)

(The Hon. Dr. N. M. Perera—Minister of Finance)

ගරු කළමනාකරුතුමනි, අයවැය ලේඛනය දෙවැනි වර කියවීම සඳහා ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමේදී පෞද්ගලික කරුණක් සඳහන් කරමින් පටන් ගැනීම ගැන ඔබතුමාගෙන් සමාව ඉල්ලීමට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ ගැන මේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ගෙන්ද සමාව ලැබෙනු ඇතැයි මගේ විශ්වාසයයි.

අවුරුදු 28 ක් පුද්ගලයකුගේ ජීවිතයක දීර්ඝ කාලයක්. මා සිරගෙයි ගත කළ කාලය හැරෙන්නට 1936 සිට 1964 දක්වා පුරා අවුරුදු 28 ක් ඇතුළත මේ ගරු සභා

වේදී ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද අයවැය කථාවලට විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ ආසනයක සිට සවන් දීමෙන්, ඒ අයවැය කථාවල තදින් හා නොපැකිළි විවේචනය කිරීමෙන් භාග්‍යය මට ලැබුණා. අද මා සිටින්නේත් එවැනි විවේචනවලට භාජනය වන තැනකයි. එය කිසිවකට ඊෂ්ඨ කළ නොහැකි තැනක්. මා අතීතයේදී කළ කථාවලින් කොටස් විශාල වශයෙන් උපුටා දක්වමින් අද මට සමහරුන් සරදම් කරනවාට කිසිදු සැකයක් නැ. එය බලාපොරොත්තු විය යුතු දෙයක්. එසේම අතීතයේදී මා කළ තර්කයන් යළි මා වෙත එල්ල කරමින් අද මා ඉදිරිපත් කරන කරුණු බිඳ හෙළීමට සමහරුන් උත්සාහ කරන බව මා දන්නවා. මේවා දේශපාලන පොර පිටියේදී බලාපොරොත්තු විය යුතු දේවල්.

එහෙත් මගේ වැඩි සැලකිල්ල යොමු වන්නේ මේ විවාදයේදී තර්ක කිරීමේ අදහසින් මා වෙත එල්ල කරන විවේචන කෙරෙහි නොවේ. මා සැලකිලිමත් වන්නේ ඊට වඩා ගැඹුරු දෙයක් කෙරෙහිය. මේ පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ අවසාන භාගයේදී මා භාර ගත්තේ ඉතාමත් දුෂ්කර කාර්යයක් බව මා හොඳින් දන්නවා. එපමණක් නොව, අයවැය ලේඛනයකට අවශ්‍ය කරුණු සැලකිල්ලෙන් පිළියෙල කිරීමෙහිලා මට ලැබුණු කාලය කිසි සේත් ප්‍රමාණවත් නැ.

අපේ මව් බිමේ දිදල් හා ආර්ථික තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳව හැකි තරම් සම්පූර්ණ විස්තරයක් ඔබ වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට මා උත්සාහ ගන්නවා. එසේම අපට මුහුණ පාන්නට සිදු වී ඇති දුෂ්කරතා සැඟවීමට අප කිසිදු වැයමක් කළේ නැහැ. සියලුම දේශපාලන පක්ෂ කෙසේ වෙතත් වැඩ කරන පොදු ජනතාව ඉතා අගය කොට සලකන සමාජවාදී සමාජයක් කරා මේ රට ඉදිරියට ගෙන යාමෙහි ලා අවශ්‍ය ස්ථිර හා ශක්තිමත් පදනමක් අපේ මව් බිමේ ඇති කිරීම සඳහා මට සම්පූර්ණ සහයෝගය හා ආධාරය දෙන මෙන් මේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රී වරුන්ගෙන් ඔවුන්ගේ මාර්ගයෙන් මේ රටේ පොදු ජනතාවගෙන් මා ඉතා බැගෑපත්ව ඉල්ලා සිටින්නට කැමතියි.

මෙය මේ පාර්ලිමේන්තුව වාරයේ අවසන් අවුරුද්ද නොවී, මුල් අවුරුද්ද වූයේ නම් මා කරන්නේ දීර්ඝකාලීන දර්ශනයක් ඇති පස් අවුරුදු අයවැය ලේඛනයක්

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1964-65

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

[ගරු ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]
ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමයි. එහි මුදල් වෙන් කිරීම අවුරුද්දෙන් අවුරුද්දට කරන අතර එය කරනු ලබන්නේ අවුරුදු පතා අප කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වන දේ හා කරනු ලැබූ වැඩ කොටස් සම්බන්ධයෙන් ලබන අවබෝධය අනුවයි.

මගේ අනාගතය කුමක් දැයි මට කියන්න බැහැ. ලබන අවුරුද්දේ මා මෙහි නොසිටියොත් මගේ තැන ගන්නා අයගෙන් එසේ කරන මෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

ගරු පී. බී. ඉලංගරත්න (අභ්‍යන්තර සහ බාහිර වෙළඳාම හා සැපයීම් කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති)

(கௌரவ ஈ. பி. இலங்கரத்ன—உள்நாட்டு, வெளிநாட்டு வியாபார, விநியோக அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. T. B. Ilangaratne—Minister of Internal and External Trade and Supply)

තමුන්නාන්සේ ඔතන ඉන්නව.

ගරු ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
(கௌரவ கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(The Hon. Dr. N. M. Perera)

ලංකාව වැනි දියුණු වන රටක අවුරුදු පතා මුදල් කටයුතු පාලනය කිරීමට පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට බලතල තිබීමේ මූලික ප්‍රතිපත්තිය පළමු නොවන පරිදි දීර්ඝකාලීන අයවැය ලේඛනයක් සකස් කිරීමේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය පිළිගත යුතුද යන්න හොඳින් පරීක්ෂා කර බැලිය යුතු වැදගත් දෙයක්. එසේ වුණොත් නියම සැලැස්මකට අනුව අපේ ජාතික ධනයෙන් වැඩි ප්‍රයෝජන ලබා ගැනීමට අපට පුළුවනි. රට ගමන් කරන්නේ කුමන මාර්ගයක් ඔස්සේද යන්න ගැන අවබෝධයක් ලබා ගැනීමට පොදු ජනතාවට එයින් ඉඩ කඩ සැලසෙනවා. තමන් සහභාගි වන කටයුතු වලින් බලාපොරොත්තු වන පරමාර්ථය කුමක් දැයි පොදු ජනතාවට වැටහුණු විට සංවර්ධන කටයුතුවලට සහභාගි වීමෙහි ලා ඔවුන් පෙළඹවීමට වඩාත් ලෙහෙසියි. අවුරුද්දෙන් අවුරුද්දට යන්නමින් කල් ගත කිරීමේ වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් නිසා ඇති වන්නේ ලොකු කලකිරීමක්. අනාගතය ඉටු කර ගැනීමට නම් වෘත්තීය සමිතිද

දිස්තීමත් නම් වර්තමානයේ විදින්නට වන දුක් ගැහැටවලට දිනුණ දීම වඩාත් පහසු දෙයක්.

මේ අයවැය ලේඛනය සැලැස්මකට සම්බන්ධ කිරීමට මා උත්සාහ ගන්න. මට ලැබුණු සුළු කාලය අනුව එය සර්වප්‍රකාරයෙන්ම සම්පූර්ණ නොවීම වැළැක්විය නොහැකි දෙයක්. ඊටත් වඩා මා මුදල් ඇමති ධුරය භාර ගන්නා විට දෙපාර්තමේන්තු මගින් කරන ප්‍රධාන වියදම් පිළිබඳ කටයුතු තීරණය කර අවසාන වී තිබුණ. තාවකාලික ඇස්තමේන්තු මුද්‍රණය කර අවසන් වී තිබුණු අතර, ඒ සියලුම ඇස්තමේන්තු ඉවතට විසි කිරීමෙන් අවුල් සහිත තත්ත්වයක් ඇති කිරීමට මට පුළුවන්කමක් තිබුණේ නැහැ. ඒ නිසා මට සිදු වූයේ සැලැස්මකට අනුව අයවැය ලේඛනය සකස් කරනවා වෙනුවට, අයවැය ලේඛනය අනුව සැලැස්මක් සකස් කිරීමටයි.

දෙපාර්තමේන්තු වියදම් පිළිබඳ කටයුතු සකස් කිරීමේ හා තීරණය කිරීමෙහි ලා අප වෘත්තීය සමිති ලබා ඇති විශාල අත්දැකීම් සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගැනීමට නොහැකි වීම ගැන මා කනගාටු වෙනවා. කාලය මදි වීම නිසා සැලැස්ම සම්බන්ධව සම්පූර්ණ අවබෝධයක් කම්කරුවන්ට දෙන්නට ඉඩක් ලැබුණේ නැහැ. ඒවගෙම ඉතාම සකසුවම්කමින් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවල කටයුතු කරන්නෙ කෙසේදැයි තීරණය කිරීමේදී කෙළින්ම වෘත්තීය සමිති සමග සාකච්ඡා කිරීමට මට අවස්ථා වක් ලැබුණේ නැහැ. කෙතරම් බාධා තිබුණත් බොහෝ වෘත්තීය සමිතිවලින් එවන ලද යෝජනා නිසා මට ලොකු රුකුළක් ලැබුණු බවත් ඒ අනුව සැහෙන මුදලක් ඉතිරි කර ගන්නට පුළුවන් වූ බවත් කියන්නට කැමතියි. ඒ යෝජනා එවීම ගැන ඒ වෘත්තීය සමිති සියල්ලටම අවංක ස්තුතිය පිරිනැමීම මගේ පරම යුතුකමක්. ඇස්තමේන්තු සම්මතයෙන් පසුව වුවද වෘත්තීය සමිති මගින් එවන යෝජනා අනුව කටයුතු කර තවත් මුදල් ඉතුරු කර ගැනීමට මා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. කායඝික්ෂම අන්දමින් දෙපාර්තමේන්තු පවත්වාගෙන යාම තීරන්නරයෙන්ම කරගෙන යා යුතු දෙයක්. එය කර ගැනීමට නම් වෘත්තීය සමිතිද

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1964-65

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

ක්‍රියාත්මක අන්දමින් ඊට සහභාගි කර ගත යුතු වෙයි. සැලැස්ම ගැන පසුව කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට මා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙතම. මේ අවස්ථාවේදී රටේ සාමාන්‍ය ආර්ථික තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳ විස්තරයක් මේ ගැන සභාවට ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම මාගේ අදහසයි.

මේ රට අමාරු අවස්ථාවකට මුහුණ පා තැනැයි පෙන්වන්නට සිතීම වැරදියි. මූලික වශයෙන් නම් අපට සරි ආර්ථික තත්ත්වයක් තියෙනව. අපේ ජාතික ධනෝපායන මාර්ග බොහෝ දුරට තවම තිබෙන්නේ කලින් තත්ත්වයේමයි. ප්‍රධාන කෘෂිකාර්මික නිෂ්පාදන ප්‍රමාණය සතුටුදායක තත්ත්වයක පවතින නමුත් අපේ ජනතාව තරමක උසස් අධ්‍යාපනයක් ලබා තිබුණත් ඔවුන්ගෙන් සම්පූර්ණ ප්‍රයෝජනය අප තවම ලබාගෙන නැහැ. සාමාන්‍යයෙන් බලන කල මූලික ආර්ථික පදනම අනුව අපට මීට වඩා වැඩි නිෂ්පාදනයක් කළ හැකි බව පෙනෙනව.

අපට පාලනය කළ නොහැකි ජාතික හා ජාත්‍යන්තර හේතූන්, අපේ ජාතික ධනය වැරදි අන්දමින් යෙදවීම හා ජාතික ධනයෙන් කොටසකින් ප්‍රයෝජන නොගැනීම යනාදී කරුණු නිසා, අප මුහුණ පා සිටින දුෂ්කර තත්ත්වය මැඩ පැවැත්වීමට අවශ්‍ය කාලෝචිත පියවරවල් නොගත්තොත් තත්ත්වය තව තවත් දරුණු වෙන්නට පුළුවන්.

සෞභාග්‍යය කරා ගමන් කිරීමට කෙටි පාරවල් නැහැ. යම් යම් මුදල් ඇමතිවරුන් හාස්කම් කරනු ඇතැයි සමහරු බලාපොරොත්තු වෙතම. හාස්කම්වල යුගය දැන් අවසන් වී තිබෙන බව කවුරුත් දන්නා දෙයක්. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම දේශපාලනමය ආර්ථික කටයුතුවලදී කළ හැකි හාස්කමක් නැහැ. මා දන්නා එකම හාස්කම නිති පතා වෙහෙස වී වැඩ කිරීම පමණයි. කොටින් කියතොත් සමාජවාදී හාස්කමත් එයයි. නැවතත් මේ රට ශක්තිමත් හා බලවත් රටක් බවට පත් කිරීමට නම් ජීවිතයේ නොයෙක් නොයෙක් අවස්ථාවල, ආර්ථික ක්‍රමයේ නා නා අංශවල, සිටින අප සියලු දෙනාම වෙහෙස මහන්සි වී වැඩ කළ යුතුයි. වර්තමාන පරම්පරාවෙන් අනාගත පරම්පරාවෙන් යහපත උදෙසා නිරන්තරයෙන්ම අප කැප වී සේවය කළ යුතුයි.

ජාත්‍යන්තර වශයෙන් බලන විට අප පිට රට යවන හා මෙරටට ගෙන්වන බඩු සම්බන්ධයෙන් අප ලෝක වෙළෙඳ පොළේ බල පෑම්වලට ලක් වූවන් අද අප මුහුණ පා ඇති දුෂ්කරතාවයන්ගෙන් වැඩි කොටසකට හේතු වී තිබෙන්නේ අප පිට රට යවන බඩු සඳහා මිට පෙර ලැබුණාට වඩා අඩු මිලක් ලැබීමයි. අපේ ප්‍රධාන නිෂ්පාදනයන් තුන සම්බන්ධයෙන් ලෝක වෙළෙඳ පොළෙන් ලැබුණු මිල ක්‍රම ක්‍රමයෙන් පහළ බැස්සා. ඒ අතරම මේ රටට ගෙන්වනු ලබන අත්‍යවශ්‍ය ද්‍රව්‍යයන් සඳහා ගෙවන මිල වැඩි වී තිබෙනව. ජාත්‍යන්තර වශයෙන් තමන්ගේ ම වාසිය තකා, අප පිට රට යවන බඩුවල මිල පහළ බස්සන තැරැව්කාරයින්ට අප ගොදුරු වී සිටිනව. මෙය වඩාත් කැපී පෙනෙන්නේ තේ වෙළඳාම සම්බන්ධයෙනුයි. එංගලන්තයේත් අනිකුත් යුරෝපීය රටවලත් පාරිභෝගිකයන් තේ රාත්තලක් සඳහා ගෙවන මිලත් ඒ තේ නිෂ්පාදනය කරන්නන්ට ලැබෙන මිලත් සසඳා බලන විට එහි ඇති පරතරය ඕනෑම කෙනකුට අවබෝධ වෙනවා ඇති. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඇතැම් යෝජනා පසුව ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට මා බලාපොරොත්තු වෙතම.

අපේ අසල්වැසියන් වන ඉන්දියාව, බුරුමය හා ජපානය අප සමග කරන වෙළඳාමෙන් විශාල වෙළෙඳ වාසියක් ලබන නිසා ලංකාවේ නිෂ්පාදනයන් ඒ රටවලට ගෙන්වා ගැනීමේදී වඩාත් පරිත්‍යාගශීලීව කටයුතු කරන මෙන් මේ අවස්ථාවේදී මා ඔවුන්ට ආයාචනා කරනව. ඒ රටවල් ලංකාවෙන් මිල දී ගන්නා භාණ්ඩ, ලංකාවට ගෙන්වා ගනු ලබන මුළු බඩු ප්‍රමාණය සමග සසඳා බලන කළ ඉතා සුළුයි. ඒ නිසා හිතා මතා ලංකාවෙන් වැඩිපුර බඩු මිල දී ගැනීමට තීරණය කිරීමෙන් ඔවුන්ගේ ආර්ථික ක්‍රමයට කිසිදු පාඩුවක් සිදු වන්නේ නැහැ. එහෙත් එයින් අපට විශාල සෙනක් සැලසෙනවා. විශේෂයෙන්, ලංකාවෙන් පුවක් ගෙන්වීම ගැන ඉන්දියාව පනවා තිබෙන තහනම ඉවත් කර ගනු ඇතැයි මා ප්‍රාර්ථනය කරනව. මේ තහනම නිසා අපේ පුවක් නිෂ්පාදනයන්ට කොයි තරම් තදින් පහර වැදී ඇද්දැයි කියතොත්, ඒ කර්මාන්තය සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම වැයෝ අහෝසි වී ගොස්

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1964-65

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

[ගරු ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

නිබෙනවා. මදුරාසියේත් බොම්බායේත් පුවක් හොණ්ඩරයක මිල රුපියල් දෙසියයක් පමණ වන නමුත්, අපේ ගම්බද පුවක් නිෂ්පාදකයන්ට එක් හොණ්ඩරයකට රුපියල් හතක් හෝ රුපියල් අටක් වත් ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ.

පසුගිය අවුරුද්ද තුළදී සොබාදම් මාතාව පවා අපට එරෙහිව සිටියා. අසතුටුදයක කාල ගුණය නිසා, අප නිෂ්පාදනය කළ රබර් හා පොල් ප්‍රමාණයන් දැණු අන්දමින් පහළ වැටුණා. එවැනිම හේතූන් නිසා පිටරට වලින් මෙරටට ගෙන්වනු ලබන අත්‍යාවශ්‍ය ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍යවල මිල ද ඉහළ නැංගා. භාල්, පිරි, සීනි හා පෝරවල මිල ඉහළ ගිය අතර එයින් සිදු වූයේ අප රට කලක් නිස්සේ අර පරිස්සමින් සකස් කළ විදේශ විනිමය අයවැය ලේඛනයට පහර වැදීමයි. ඒ අතරම අසාධාරණ අන්දමට නැව් ගාස්තු වැඩි කිරීමෙන් මේ දුක් ගැහැට විදින රට මත බර පටවන්නා වූ සමාගම් ක්‍රියා කළා. වරායවල කම්කරු අවුල් ඇතිවීම ලංකාවට පමණක් සීමා වූ එකක් නොවෙයි. ඕස්ට්‍රේලියාව, ඇමෙරිකා එක්සත් ජනපදය හා එංගලන්තය ආදී රටවල වරායවලත් නීතිපතාම පාහේ කම්කරු ආරාමුල් ඇති වන නමුත්, ඔවුන්ට දඩුවම් පැමිණවීමට නැව් සමාගම් කටයුතු කළ බවක් මා නම් දන්නේ නැහැ. අපේ අසරණ තත්ත්වය අනුව වඩාත් සාධාරණ අන්දමින් ක්‍රියා කරනු වෙනුවට, එයින් අයුතු ප්‍රයෝජන ගැනීමට සමහරු කටයුතු කරන බව ඕනෑම කෙනෙකුට මේ අනුව පෙනී යනවා ඇති. මා උත්සාහ කරන්නේ මාස කීපයකට උඩදී අපේ කොළඹ වරායේ ඇති වූ අවාසනාවන්ත තත්ත්වය සුළු එකක් ලෙස පෙන්වන්නට නොවෙයි. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම අපේ වරායවලට එන නැව් හැකි තරම් ඉක්මනින් ආපසු යැවීම අපේ ප්‍රයෝජනයට හේතු වෙනවා. සභාග ආණ්ඩුව පිහිටුවීමෙන් පසු කොළඹ වරායේ තත්ත්වය සැහෙන අන්දමකින් දියුණු වී ඇති බව මා ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නේ ඉතාමත්ම ප්‍රීතියෙනුයි. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් තමන් මත පැවරී ඇති වගකීම නියම අන්දමින් අවබෝධ කර ගෙන, වරායේ වැඩ ඉක්මන් කිරීමේදී හද පත් ලෙන්නේ සිය සභාය දුන් සියලුම මාර්ගයන්

සම්බන්ධව අප සදා ණයගැති බව කියන්නට ඕනෑ. වරායේ වැඩ කටයුතු කොතරම් සාර්ථක අන්දමට දියුණු වී ඇද්දැයි කියතොත් මේ මාසය අවසන් වන විට වරායේ බඩු පිටරට පැටවීමේ හා ගොඩ බැමේ කිසිදු ප්‍රමාදයක් නැති වෙනවා නිසැකයි. එසේම අපට දී ඇති සුළු සුළු සහනයන් ගැනද අප ස්තූතිවන්න වෙනවා. තමන් මීට කලින් වැඩි කළ නැව් ගාස්තු වලින් සියේට දහයක් අඩු කරන්නට නැව් සමාගම් කර ඇති තීරණය ගැන අපේ ප්‍රසාදය පළ කරන අතරම, වැඩි කළ නැව් ගාස්තු සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ඉවත් කරනු ඇතැයි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

මේ අසතුටුදායක හේතූන් නිසා මෙරටට ගෙන්වූ බඩු ප්‍රමාණය අඩු වීමෙන් බොහෝ ද්‍රව්‍යයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් හිඟයක් ඇති වී, සියලුම ද්‍රව්‍යවල මිල සැහෙන අන්දමකින් වැඩි වුණා. මේ තත්ත්වයෙන් අයුතු ප්‍රයෝජන ගැනීමට කුට වෙළෙන්දන් මැලි වුණේ නැහැ. හිඟ බඩු සඟවා ඉතා වැඩි මිල ගණන් වලට විකිණීමෙන් පාරිභෝගිකයන් දුකින් දුකට පත් කළ ඔවුන්, සීනිය නොහැකි තරම් ලාභ ලැබුවා. මෙවැනි ක්‍රියා සම්බන්ධයෙන් සරීර වශයෙන් කටයුතු කර බරපතළ දඩුවම් පැමිණවීම සභාග ආණ්ඩුවේ වැඩ පිළිවෙළේ එක් අංශයක් වීම නිසා බඩු සඟවාගෙන සිටි මේ කළුකඩකාරයින් වැඩි දෙනෙක්, තමන් සඟවාගෙන සිටි බඩු භාණ්ඩ දැනටමත් එළියට දමා තිබෙනවා. සමාජ විරෝධී ක්‍රියා කරන මේ පුද්ගලයන්ට විරුද්ධව ඉතා තදින් කටයුතු කරන්නට හැකි වන සේ, සුදුසු නීතිරීති පැනවීමට මේ සභාග ආණ්ඩුව බලාපොරොත්තු වන බව මතක් කර දෙන්න ඕනෑ.

විදේශ විනිමය දුෂ්කරතාවන් තිබෙන අතරම, මේ රටට ගෙන්වනු ලබන බඩුවලට වැඩි මිලක් ගෙවන්නට අපට සිදු වුණා. එහෙත් පොදු ජනතාවට අවශ්‍ය භාල්, පිරි හා සීනි ප්‍රමාණයද අඩු නොකර, ඒ මිලටම සැපයීමට රජය ක්‍රියා කර තිබෙනවා. පසුගිය අයවැය ලේඛනයෙන් පිරි රාත්තලක මිල සත පහකින් අඩු කිරීම නිසා අද පිරි මිල පහල බැස තිබෙනවා. ලෝක වෙළෙඳපොළේ සීනි මිල

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1964-65

—දෙවන වර කියවීම

බලාපොරොත්තු නොවූ පරිදි ඉහළයාම නිසා සිනිවලින් ලැබෙන ලභය සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම පාහේ නැති වී ගියත් තවමත් සිනි සපයනු ලබන්නේ කලින් තිබුණු මිලටමයි. දුණු, මිරිස්, කිරි, පිටි ආදී අනිකුත් සහනයන් දෙනු ලබන ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍ය විවෘත බලපත්‍ර යටතේ නිදහස්ව ලංකාවට ගෙන්වීමට ඉඩ දී තිබෙනවා. පැවති රෙදි පිළි හිඟයත් එහි ප්‍රතිඵලයක් වශයෙන් කර ගෙන ගිය කළුකඩ වෙළෙඳාමත් මඩිනු සඳහා මෙරටට ගෙන්වන්නාවූ රෙදි පිළි ප්‍රමාණය සැහෙන තරමකින් වැඩි කර සමුපකාර නොගවෙළෙඳ ආයතනය හා සමුපකාර සමිති මගින් සලාක ක්‍රමයට රෙදි පිළි බෙදාදීමේ ක්‍රමයක්ද ඇති කරනු ලැබුවා.

එහෙත් සමහර පළාත්වල මේ ක්‍රමයෙන්ද අයුතු ප්‍රයෝජන ගැනීම නිසා සලාක ක්‍රමයට දුන් රෙදි පිළිද කළු කඩයට ආදී ගිය බව කවුරුත් දන්නා කාරණයක්. මේ සියලුම දුෂ්කරතාවන් අතර වුවද 1963-64 අයවැය ලේඛනයේ වූ ප්‍රගතිශීලී ප්‍රතිපත්ති ක්‍රියාත්මක කර තිබෙන බවද පෙන්වා දෙන්නට ඕනෑ. සාමාන්‍ය රක්ෂණ කටයුතු රජයට පවරා ගත් අතර බඩු උගස් ගැනීමේ හා මුදල් ණයට දීමේ කටයුතු ලාංකික කරනු ලැබුවා. විදේශික සින්ට දේපල පවරා දීමේ බද්ද, පිරිවැටුම් බද්ද, විදේශ විනිමය බද්ද පමණක් නොව, ආදායම් බදු සම්බන්ධයෙන් දෙන ලද සහන, ණය බේරුම් කිරීමේ කටයුතු, පිටි හා ලාම්පු තෙල් මිල අඩු කිරීම ආදී දේ ක්‍රියාත්මක කළා. මේ අපේ ආර්ථික ක්‍රමය පිළිබඳ දල විස්තරයක්. 1963 තේත් 1964 මුල් භාගයේත් අපේ ආර්ථික ක්‍රමයේ නානා අංශයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් වඩාත් කරුණු සහිත විස්තරයක් කිරීමට මා දැන් බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

May I, Mr. Speaker, with your permission, turn to English now. In moving the Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill you will forgive me and, I am sure, the hon. House will forgive me, if I commence on a personal note. Twenty-eight years is a fairly big slice in the life of an individual. From 1936 to 1964, except for the period of my incarceration, I had the privilege of

listening from the Opposition benches to most of the Budget speeches delivered in the House and of being their stern and unrelenting critic. Today, I am in the unenviable position of being at the receiving end of this criticism.

No doubt I will be taunted by copious extracts from my past speeches. This would be legitimate. I would expect my own arguments to be flung across at me to disprove the propositions I now advance. That would be a part of the game of politics.

I am not very much concerned about the slings and arrows of mere debate. I am concerned with something deeper. I am only too conscious that I have undertaken a very difficult task at the tail end of this Parliament. And that too in circumstances which left me little time for the care and preparation that a Budget demands.

I have endeavoured to present as full a picture as possible of the financial and economic situation of the country. No attempt has been made to conceal the difficulties we have to face. It is my fervent appeal to all hon. Members and through them to all the people in the country to give me their fullest assistance and co-operation in placing the country in a sound, healthy position which would ensure its steady progress towards a socialist society, the cherished goal of the toiling masses, if not of all political parties.

Had this been the first year of a new Parliament instead of the last, I would have presented a Budget for five years with clear, long-term perspectives. The money provision would be provided from year to year in the light of the objectives set out and in the knowledge of the performance from year to year. I do not know what fate has in store for me. If I am not here next year, I would certainly commend it to my successor.

[ගරු ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]

It is a matter for serious consideration whether a developing country such as Ceylon should not adopt the policy of a long-term Budget without vitiating the principles of annual Parliamentary control. We would then be working to a conscious plan using our resources to the best advantage. The people would be aware of the direction which the country is taking and they could be enthused to participate in the process of building, because they would be conscious of the goal which they are helping to achieve. A hand to mouth existence from year to year leaves so much frustration behind. It is easier to bear up present hardships for known aspirations of the future.

I have, in this Budget, tried to gear it to a plan. With the time at my disposal it is bound to be incomplete. Moreover, the main expenditure by the departments had already been determined by the time I took office. The provisional Estimates had already been printed and I could not very well create a chaotic situation by throwing all these Estimates into the melting pot. That is why I urged the hon. Member for Galle (Dr. W. Dahanayake) to hold himself in patience. Consequently, instead of working the Budget into the plan, I have had to reverse the process and fit the plan into the Budget.

It is to be regretted that I could not use to the fullest extent the vast accumulated experience of the trade unions in formulating and finalizing the expenditure proposals. The workers could not, owing to the shortness of time, be made aware of the plan. Nor could I consult them directly in determining the most economic way of running the departments. Notwithstanding this handicap many unions were most helpful and reasonable economies were made. I am grateful to all of them for many valuable suggestions. Even after the Estimates have been passed, I propose to effect further economies in the light of the

suggestions these unions make. The efficient running of departments is a continuous process and the unions must be brought into active participation to achieve this efficiency.

I shall have occasion to refer to the plan later on. For the moment, let me indicate to the House the general state of the economy of the country.

THE STATE OF THE ECONOMY

It is wrong for us to pretend that this country is not going through a difficult period. Basically, however, the economy is sound. Our national resources still remain intact to a considerable extent. Our three major agricultural industries maintain a good level of productivity. With a fairly high level of education, our human resources still await full utilization. Generally speaking, our infra-structure is of an order that bespeaks a much higher level of production.

Partly due to circumstances beyond our control both national and international, and partly due to the faulty deployment of our own resources and also due to the failure to utilize some of our resources at all, we are faced with difficulties that can become dangerous if no timely action is taken. There are no easy roads to prosperity. Some expect miracles from particular Finance Ministers. It is a trite saying that the age of miracles is past. In the field of political economy, certainly there are no miracles to be performed. The only miracle I know of is hard, consistent work. That, in essence, is the Socialist miracle. If this country is to be restored to health and vigour, all of us in every walk of life, in every sector of our economy, must work, must work with devotion, with the conscious desire to build both for ourselves and the generations to come.

Internationally we are at the mercy of the World Market—both in respect of our exports as well as our imports. Many of the ills that we are confronted with today arise from the fact that we are getting much less for

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our exports than we had hitherto got. There has been a steady deterioration of world prices in the three major products that we export. At the same time, our essential imports have shown a tendency to rise in price.

Internationally also we are often at the mercy of unscrupulous middlemen who deliberately depress prices to suit their own purposes. This seems to be most glaring in the tea trade. When one considers the big gap that exists between the price paid by the consumer in England and the Continent, on each pound of tea, and the price realized by the producer on the same pound of tea, one cannot help wondering as to who has appropriated the difference. I will have occasion to make proposals in this regard later on.

I would also like to take this occasion to appeal to those countries with whom we have a large adverse balance of trade, particularly India, Burma and Japan, to adopt a more generous attitude towards imports of commodities from Ceylon. Their purchases from Ceylon form such a small proportion of their total imports that a deliberate policy on their part to buy more from us would have little implication for their economies but would confer a generous benefit on us. India, in particular, will, I hope, agree to lift her ban on the import of arecanut to that country. Our arecanut producers in Ceylon are so badly hit that the trade has virtually ceased to exist. The price of a cwt. of arecanut does not even fetch seven to eight rupees in the countryside, while this same arecanut is being sold at Rs. 200 a cwt. in Madras and Bombay.

During the last year, even the elements had turned against us. Both rubber and coconut underwent a serious drop in the quantity produced, mainly due to adverse weather conditions. Similar unfavourable weather conditions abroad shot up the prices of some of our essential food imports from abroad. Rice, flour, sugar and

fertilizer, all showed a marked increase in price, and, therefore, upset the foreign exchange budget which had been so carefully planned.

In addition, shipping companies thought it fit to impose an additional burden on this struggling country by the unconscionable freight surcharge that they imposed. Ceylon is not peculiar in respect of labour troubles in the port. Australia, the United States and England have had consistent labour troubles in their ports, but I see no efforts on the part of shipping companies to penalize them. One cannot help feeling that our hapless position is being exploited by people from whom we were entitled to expect more considerate treatment. I am not attempting to minimize the unfortunate situation that arose in the Colombo Harbour a few months back. Admittedly, in our own interests it is necessary to achieve a quicker turn round of ships in the harbour. It is therefore with pleasure that I report the considerable improvement that has been shown in the Colombo Harbour since the formation of the Coalition Government. For this, we are beholden to all the trade unions who have displayed a true appreciation of their responsibility and have wholeheartedly co-operated in quickening the pace of work in the harbour. This progress has been so satisfactory that by the end of the month there should be little or no backlog in the port. We are grateful, however, for small mercies. We appreciate the reduction of 10 per cent already made by the shipping companies in the freight surcharge that had been previously imposed. Let us hope that later on this surcharge will be completely removed. When the surcharge reductions take effect, I expect the importers to pass on the benefit to the consumers. If the Government finds that importers divert those reductions to their own coffers, I will not hesitate to step in and penalize all such selfish importers.

As a result of these adverse conditions leading to sharp reductions in the quantum of imports, there has

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been a shortage of many goods, and prices of all articles have visibly risen. Unscrupulous traders have not hesitated to profit by this situation. Hoarding of scarce goods has enabled them to reap unconscionable profits at the expense of the consumer. The threat of resolute action, as part of the programme of the Coalition Government, has forced a large number of these hoarders and blackmarketeers to bring into the open many articles which had been hidden and hitherto sold under the counter. Government intends to introduce legislation for dealing sternly with these anti-social elements.

In spite of the acute foreign exchange difficulties and the high prices of imports which continue to operate to this day, the Government has continued to provide the basic foodstuffs, namely, rice, flour and sugar in the same quantities and at the same prices as before. Flour is even cheaper today as a result of the lowering of price by five cents provided for in the current year's Budget. Sugar continues to be sold at the same price as before, even though the profit margin of sugar was virtually wiped out as a result of the inordinate increase of world market prices. Subsidiary foodstuffs like onions, chillies and milk foods continue to be imported under Open General Licence, and therefore allowed to flow in freely. In order to meet the shortage, and consequent blackmarketeering of textiles, the import allocation for textiles was considerably increased and a scheme of rationing textiles through the C. W. E. and Co-operatives was introduced. In certain areas even this was abused and the coupon textiles went into the blackmarket.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties, the progressive policies of the Budget of 1963-64 have been implemented. General Insurance has been taken over. Ceylonization of pawnbroking and money-lending, the tax on transfer of property to foreigners, the new turnover tax and foreign exchange tax as well as the relief provided by way of income tax

concessions, debt redemption, reduction of the price of flour and kerosene oil have been implemented.

Such, in broad outline, is the state of our economy. I propose now to take a more detailed look at the various aspects of our economy during 1963 and the first half of 1964.

Production

1963 has been a somewhat disappointing year from the point of view of production. According to the provisional figures prepared by the Central Bank, Ceylon's Gross National Product in money terms increased by 4.8 per cent in 1963 as compared with 4.5 per cent in 1962. When we take into consideration the increase in prices during this period, the increase of the Gross National Product in real terms was only 1.8 per cent in 1963 compared with an increase of 3.7 per cent in 1962. This looks still more alarming when we take into account the increase of population of nearly 2.6 per cent during this period. Thus the *per capita* real product in 1963 declined by 0.8 per cent as against a rise of 1.0 per cent in 1962. This poor performance in 1963 was to a great extent due to adverse weather conditions which affected most of our agricultural products. The crop worst hit was coconut. In spite of the increased use of fertilizers, estimated production showed a decline of 10 per cent in 1963 as compared with an increase of 8 per cent in 1962. In the case of rubber, production increased by about 2 million pounds or 1 per cent as against an increase of 14 million pounds or 6½ per cent in 1962. This eventuality was brought about by the excessive rainfall in rubber growing areas in many months of the year. Nevertheless, the average yield of rubber per acre has increased from 434 pounds in 1962 to 440 pounds in 1963. Paddy production which increased by nearly 5 million bushels or 11 per cent in 1962 increased by only 1 million bushels or 2 per cent. in 1963.

Of the main crops, only tea has shown an improvement in production during the last year. In 1963, tea production is estimated to have been 485

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million pounds—an increase of 18 million pounds or 4 per cent over the previous year. In 1962 the increase was only 2.6 per cent. This increase is partly due to the increased use of fertilizer which has resulted in a higher yield, namely 792 pounds in 1963 as against 790 pounds in 1962.

It is significant to note, however, that in the spheres of industry and fisheries, there has been a marked increase in production. Industrial production increased by 19 per cent in terms of value and fish production by 24 per cent.

Statistics of national income compiled by the Central Bank indicate that capital formation in 1963 declined by nearly 4 per cent. This decline, however, is the result of the slowing down of investment in building and transport, caused by the restrictions on the import of building materials and transport equipment. Investment in building and construction declined by 24 per cent and in transport by 32 per cent. On the other hand, investment in plant and machinery increased by 36 per cent in 1963 as against a decline of 0.2 per cent in 1962, indicating a substantial productive investment in industry. Investment in the Government sector, excluding public corporations, increased by 6 per cent in 1963.

According to preliminary estimates, production in 1964 is likely to show a recovery from the adverse effects of 1963. Paddy production which increased by only one million bushels in 1963 is likely to increase by about 3 million bushels this year. Tea production in 1964 is expected to be about 495 million pounds as compared with 485 million pounds in 1963. Rubber production is likely to increase by about 12 million pounds to 243 million pounds in 1964 as against an increase of only 2 million pounds in 1963. Coconut production is also expected to increase by about 400 million nuts between 1963 and 1964. The level of industrial production in 1964 may be somewhat lower than in 1963 in respect of certain consumer commodities, but it is likely to be higher

in the case of those industries producing textiles and essential goods. On the basis of these figures, therefore, it can be assumed that the rate of growth in 1964 will be higher than in 1963.

Foreign Trade and Finance

It is customary to analyse the country's foreign trade in terms of Customs data which record the physical movement of exports and imports. However, in order to obviate certain defects in the statistics that have arisen, I have utilized the figures of the Exchange Control Department. According to exchange control data which are compiled on the basis of receipts and payments of foreign currency, export earnings in 1963 amounted to Rs. 1,725 millions. This is Rs. 38 millions less than the corresponding figure for 1962. The total import payments amounted to Rs. 1,854 millions. This is Rs. 52 millions less than the corresponding figure for 1962.

As these figures indicate, there was a deficit in the balance of trade of Rs. 129 million in 1963, which is somewhat less than the deficit of Rs. 143 million in 1962. With regard to invisible items such as freight, insurance, tourism, interest payments, bunkering, etc., there was a deficit of Rs. 17 million as against a deficit of Rs. 1 million in 1962. Thus, the total deficit in respect of current receipts and payments amounted to Rs. 146 million as against a deficit of Rs. 144 million in 1962.

The deficit of Rs. 146 million in the current account was financed largely by loans under Foreign Loan Agreements which amounted to Rs. 79 million in 1963. Short-term credit extended under bilateral Trade and Payments Agreements increased by Rs. 31 million and external assets declined by Rs. 42 million. Errors and omissions account for the difference of Rs. 6 million.

The Current Account deficit for the first quarter of 1964 amounted to Rs. 102 million. This is in contrast to the first quarter of 1963 when

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there was a surplus of Rs. 2.5 million in the Current Account. This deficit was partly due to the lower export earnings as a result of the slower movement of exports in the port and higher payments on account of increased prices for food imports. In addition there was an outflow of Rs. 25 million of private short-term capital. This gap was met by an increase in the long-term and short-term loans by Rs. 48 million and a drawing down of external assets by Rs. 82 million. In the second quarter of 1964 the situation showed only a small deficit of Rs. 6 million reflecting mainly the higher export earnings—the result of increased efficiency in the port.

The country's external assets net of sterling loan sinking funds which amounted to Rs. 407 million at the beginning of 1963 declined to Rs. 359 millions at the end of the year; thereafter, it declined further to Rs. 290 millions at the end of June, 1964.

Exports

The decline in export earnings in 1963 was caused by a fall in the total volume of exports. The volume of exports had been increasing every year since 1959 on account of increased production, but in 1963 the volume of exports fell by 3.5 per cent.

The decline in export volume was principally in respect of coconut, the production of which, as I have already mentioned, had declined substantially in 1963 on account of adverse weather conditions. In the case of rubber there was a smaller decline in export volume, while the volume of tea exported was slightly higher than in the previous year. According to production figures, the exports, both tea and rubber, particularly tea, should have been markedly higher than in the previous year, but the unsettled conditions which prevailed in the Port of Colombo towards the end of 1963

as mentioned earlier, led to a slowing down of the exports of these products. The volume of exports in December 1963, in fact, was 42 per cent less than that of the average of the preceding three months, September to November, and the value of exports shows a decline of Rs. 46 million in December, as compared with the average of the previous eleven months.

Export receipts in the first half of 1964 amounted to Rs. 839 millions as compared with the first half of 1963 when it amounted to Rs. 815 millions.

Although the average price of Ceylon's exports remained unchanged at the previous year's level, which is the lowest since 1949, there was, in fact, a decline in the prices of tea and rubber. But an improvement in coconut prices helped to maintain the average export prices at the previous level. Export prices of all teas at an average of Rs. 2.50 per pound was 4 cents less than in 1962. The average export prices of all grades of rubber at Re. 1.22 a pound was 7 cents less than in the previous year. As a result of this price decline, the exchange earnings from tea decreased by Rs. 9 millions or 1 per cent and from rubber by Rs. 33 millions or 11 per cent. The price of coconut products, however, increased by 10 per cent in 1963 offsetting the effects of the decline in the prices of tea and rubber.

It is significant to note that the price of tea has persistently declined since 1955 from the f.o.b. price of Rs. 3.30 per pound in that year to Rs. 2.50 per pound in 1963. In the case of rubber too, there has been a declining trend in prices since 1955, though there was some improvement in 1959 and 1960. The price trends for the first 6 months of 1964 showed no improvement in this respect. The average f.o.b. price of tea in this period was Rs. 2.53 per pound in contrast to Rs. 2.50 per pound in the first half of 1963. In the case of rubber, the price in the first half of

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1964 was Re. 1.17 per pound as compared with Re. 1.23 per pound in the first half of 1963. The prices in the second half of the year may decline even below this level.

The future prospects for both tea and rubber are not at all bright. In the case of tea, with the increasing production potential in the traditionally tea producing countries in Asia as well as in the newly producing countries in East Africa and South America, there would appear to be a definite prospect of over production. In Ceylon the production of tea in the past decade has been increasing approximately at a little over 3 per cent a year. In these circumstances, Ceylon's ability to maintain a position of competitiveness in the world market in future would depend upon her ability to produce good quality tea. Although the future prospects for tea are not at all reassuring, I am not satisfied that we are getting the prices for our quality tea that we should get. Is it an accident that the f.o.b. price of tea has steadily and consistently dropped since 1955? In that year, the average f. o. b. price of a pound of tea as I have already mentioned was Rs. 3.30. Thereafter, it declined from year to year as follows :

1956—Rs. 3.00 per pound
1957—Rs. 2.78 per pound
1958—Rs. 2.75 per pound
1959—Rs. 2.72 per pound
1960—Rs. 2.67 per pound
1961—Rs. 2.62 per pound
1962—Rs. 2.54 per pound
1963—Rs. 2.50 per pound

There has been a drop of about 50 cents per pound since the U. N. P. Government went out of office. There has been no corresponding benefit to the consumer abroad. He pays as much as, if not more than, before. The European Common Market countries have suspended, and the United Kingdom and Australia have completely removed, the import duty on tea. Who got that benefit? Not the consumer, and certainly not the producer. I am reliably informed that rings operate

in the local auctions as well as in London which tend to depress prices. I hope, therefore, to devise ways and means of breaking such rings. It may be necessary for the Government to step in and bid at the tea auctions and for the new State Trading Corporation to export these teas through its own selling organizations or agents in Europe and the United States. We might also use to our advantage the opportunities offered by the European Common Market countries to import tea free of duty. Denmark removed her duty the other day.

In the case of rubber, the production and consumption of synthetic rubber is rapidly increasing and is today larger than that of natural rubber. Furthermore, there is yet a substantial unutilized production capacity for synthetic rubber. These facts indicate that there would be a strong tendency towards a further decline in world prices for both natural and synthetic rubber.

Tea and rubber accounts for 81 per cent of the total export earnings of Ceylon. The fall in their prices, therefore, has serious implications on the country's economy. It has resulted in a marked decline in the country's foreign exchange earnings which are so necessary to finance the capital goods imports of the Government and the private sector. Thus, a further decline in export prices is bound to aggravate the foreign exchange situation.

The persistent decline in the prices of exports is not peculiar to Ceylon, but is in fact shared by all countries which are producers of primary products. This embraces the entire community of underdeveloped countries as well as developed countries such as Australia, New Zealand and Canada. Although at various international conferences, both political and economic, in common with other countries producing primary products we have urged on the developed nations the necessity for ensuring equitable and fair prices for our primary products, nothing tangible has yet resulted from these

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efforts. It was in recognition of the serious threat to the economic development aspirations of the poorer countries posed by this problem of the decline in export prices that the United Nations held a World Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva this year. It is gratifying to note in this respect that our delegation led by the present Minister of Industries, then also the Minister of Commerce, made a significant contribution to the deliberations at Geneva. Our delegation in particular took the lead in bringing home the urgent need for a positive scheme that would ensure satisfactory prices for our primary commodities. The deliberations of this conference give some hope that action at an international level will be forthcoming to meet the exchange problems of developing economies.

Imports

Although import payments in 1963 were Rs. 52 million lower than in 1962, they were, nevertheless, quite substantial and exceeded the amount estimated for that year. This was essentially due to a considerable increase in the average prices of imports which more than offset a decline in the volume of imports. The import prices on the average rose by 11 per cent in 1963 in sharp contrast to the decline of 6 per cent in 1962 from a level which had remained constant for about three years. The increase in prices was shared by all imports and the largest increase was in respect of consumer goods which rose by 13 per cent. Prices of investment goods rose by 7 per cent. The increase in the price of consumer goods was largest in respect of essential food imports such as rice, flour and sugar.

Import payments in the first half of 1964 amount to Rs. 934 million as compared with Rs. 859 million in the first half of 1963. The average prices of imports in the first half of 1964 were about 6 per cent higher than in the corresponding period in 1963.

Apart from higher prices, the increase in imports in the first half of 1964 is partly explained by the release of substantial import quotas in that period for both trade and industrial sectors.

In the case of essential food imports, the average import price of rice rose by Rs. 3 to Rs. 482 per ton in 1963. Flour imports at Rs. 438 per ton in 1963 were Rs. 25 per ton more than in 1962. The average price of sugar imports went up from Rs. 340 per ton in 1962 to Rs. 510 per ton in 1963. These adverse trends in food prices have continued in 1964. The import figures for the first five months indicate that the price of rice has increased by Rs. 17 per ton, the price of flour by Rs. 20 per ton and the price of sugar by Rs. 542 per ton as compared with the average prices of 1963.

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(திரு. எம். டி. பண்டா—அங்குராங்கெத்த)

(Mr. M. D. Banda—Hanguranketa)

Present prices ?

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(கௌரவ கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(The Hon. Dr. N. M. Perera)

The position is different now ; I have been more fortunate than that.

It will be seen from these figures that in the first five months of the year imports of sugar cost more than twice what they cost on the average in 1963. The increase in the price of flour both in 1963 and 1964 has been due to the heavy purchases in world markets by the socialist countries whose wheat production had suffered considerably on account of adverse weather conditions. The sharp increase in the price of sugar in this period was mainly the result of the unusually severe winter of Europe in 1962-63, which was followed by the destruction of the Cuban sugar crop by "Hurricane Flora".

Current indications are that prices of sugar and flour will be more favourable in 1965. The price of sugar which was about £ 100 per ton towards the end of 1963 has been going down recently and is now

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below £ 40. The price of flour too has dropped by several pounds in recent months. In the case of rice, estimates of world production indicate very good crops in the major rice producing countries and there is a possibility that we may be able to negotiate a price reduction with major suppliers. The present position is, therefore, fairly satisfactory with regard to these three major imports.

The increase in the price of imports was partly the result of the increase in the freight surcharge by the Conference Lines on goods consigned to Colombo to which I have already made reference. Surcharges are imposed on existing freight rates when the Conference Lines are not satisfied with the time taken to turn round their vessels by any port. They are intended partly to induce the port to put its house in order and partly to recoup losses incurred by vessels having to stay longer at a port. It is unfortunate that there has been a surcharge on goods consigned to Colombo in recent years. Freight surcharge on goods carried by ships of U. K. and Continent Conference Lines which was $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was raised to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in February 1962. This was further increased to 25 per cent in December 1963 as a result of the port strike and the consequent slowing down in the rate of unloading of ships. In March 1964, the freight surcharge was raised further to 50 per cent—the highest on record. While the U. K. and Continent Conference Shipping Lines raised the freight surcharges in this manner, the shipping lines of other countries also imposed or raised their surcharges on goods consigned to Colombo. Thus, at present, there is a surcharge of 35 per cent on goods consigned to Ceylon from Australia and New Zealand, 50 per cent on goods from India, Pakistan and Burma, 25 per cent from the United States, 30 per cent from Singapore and 10 per cent from Japan. It has been estimated that on the basis of 1963 imports the extra payment in foreign exchange as a result of all these surcharges

would be in the region of Rs. 36 million per annum. The U. K. and Continent Conference Lines have, however, reduced the freight surcharge by 10 per cent to 40 per cent this month as a result of the improvement in the working of the port. It is expected that this surcharge would be reduced further with the increased efficiency in the port in recent times.

Terms of Trade

In 1963 Ceylon's terms of trade declined sharply by 9 per cent as compared with an improvement of about 4 per cent in 1962. In the first half of 1964 this deterioration has continued further; the average terms of trade in this period were about 4.5 per cent lower than in 1963. The decline in the terms of trade was entirely due to an increase in the price of imports, which is in sharp contrast to the experience of the past few years when a decline in export prices had been the main cause of the decline in the terms of trade. The decline in the terms of trade in 1963 was about the biggest in the last ten years. The actual loss of foreign exchange to Ceylon as a result of this decline in the terms of trade is about Rs. 177 million. What this really means is that if there was no increase in the prices of imports in 1963, Ceylon would have saved Rs. 177 million or, to put it in other words, Ceylon would have been able to import Rs. 177 million worth of goods more than it actually did if the prices of imports had not gone up; or the external assets instead of declining by Rs. 42 million would have risen by Rs. 135 million. Thus, it will be appreciated that the heavy restriction of imports in 1963 was brought about by factors completely outside Government's control.

In the period 1956-63, earnings from exports have suffered considerably on account of a decline in export prices. Between 1956 and 1963, the total volume of Ceylon's exports increased by 15 per cent but the total volume of Ceylon's foreign exchange earnings from exports remained more or less static at the 1956 level. This is due to the fact that the foreign

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exchange earning capacity of the increased production of exports was virtually wiped out by the decline in export prices, which amounts to about 13 per cent for this period. In fact, if an allowance is made for the increase in fertilizer and machinery, which went into the 15 per cent increase in export production, the net export earnings since 1956 would show a decline in absolute terms.

PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING

The Colombo Consumers' Price Index, which measures the cost of living of the Colombo town working class, increased from 109.3 as at the end of July 1963, to 110.3 in December 1963, and to 112.8 in June 1964. Thus, over the last 12 months, the increase in the index has been 3.5 points. The main factors which led to this increase of 3.5 points in the cost-of-living index were higher prices in respect of beverages, condiments, spices and clothing. Of the total increase of 3.5 points in the cost of living, 1.5 was due to the higher prices of condiments, 1.06 due to the higher prices of beverages and 1.01 due to the higher prices of spices. Clothing was responsible for an increase of .81. These increases were, however, offset by declines in respect of other items. The most significant item of decline was flour, the price of a pound of which was reduced from 28 cents to 23 cents with effect from 1st August 1963. There was also a decline in the prices of coffee, pepper, garlic, mustard, tamarind, Bombay onions, pulses, non-seasonal vegetables and fruits, yams, mutton, fresh fish and potatoes. The reduction in the price of dried fish indicates an improvement in the supply position and an improvement in the distribution system of the C. W. E., though much more has to be done along this line of better distribution. The reduction in the price of fresh fish indicates an improvement in production. Similarly, in the case of coffee, the reduction in the price is entirely the result of increased local production.

With regard to the price increases among food items, the most significant is the beverages group. The in-

crease in this group is accounted for by the higher prices of condensed milk, aerated waters and prepared tea sold in tea kiosks. The average price of a tin of condensed milk has increased from 94 cents in July 1963, to Re. 1 today. The increase in the price of condiments and spices like dried chillies, ginger, cummin seed, fennel seed, etc., and other food items like butter and cheese is attributable to higher import prices as well as the difficulties in the port. As a result of the unsettled conditions in the Port of Colombo, it was difficult for most importers to get adequate shipping facilities to transport these goods on a regular basis. The resultant interruption of supplies naturally led to higher prices. A considerable amount of profiteering has also taken place. If proof were wanting, the report of the recent meeting of the Nadars at Gintupitiya Hall must dispel the doubts of anyone as to the extent of this profiteering. But it is a matter for some comfort that they are reforming. In any case, this rise in prices cannot be attributed to Government policy regarding import controls as these particular goods were available for import under Open General Licence. The only exception, perhaps, is red onions, where supplies were curtailed on account of the presence of cholera in certain exporting ports in India.

With regard to vegetables, there was an increase in the price of up-country vegetables on account of heavy rains experienced last year. However, there are indications that the prices of these vegetables are now coming down.

In the fuel and light group, there was an increase in the price index on account of an increase in the price of matches. It is unfortunate that in recent years local production of matches has failed to meet the country's requirements. I am glad the Hon. Minister of Industries has taken some steps to ensure a regularity of supply. Certain other steps I intend to take will be announced later. The price of kerosene oil, on the other hand, declined on account of the reduction in the import duty by last year's Budget.

The increase of price of textiles must be mainly attributed to profiteering by private traders consequent on the shortage of textiles in the country resulting from the import restrictions. In view of the difficulties faced by the people with regard to textiles, the Government granted special textile import allocations to the C. W. E. and subsequently introduced a scheme of textile rationing in the last quarter of 1963. The C. W. E. was granted a special allocation of Rs. 15 million for the import of textiles for distribution during Christmas and the New Year, and at the beginning of 1964, the C. W. E. was granted a further additional allocation for the import of textiles. In order to ensure that every person in the country would be able to purchase a minimum quantity of textiles, a scheme of textile rationing was introduced in March 1964. For the first half of the year every holder of a ration book was entitled to purchase four yards of textiles at the C. W. E. depots or co-operative stores at a very modest price. Approximately 26 million yards of textiles were distributed by the C. W. E., and the co-operatives under this scheme up to the Sinhalese New Year. As the textile rationing scheme has provided some measure of relief, it has been decided to extend this scheme to the second half of 1964 also. The textile ration per person for the second half is fixed at three yards, but if purchases are in respect of long cloth, poplin and grey cloth, the ration is four yards per head. The distribution of rationed textiles on an equitable basis and at a reasonable price has helped to moderate the impact on the consumer of the high prices charged by private traders. With the introduction of this scheme, the increase in the clothing group of the cost-of-living index has shown a certain degree of stability and, in fact, the index for June indicates a slight decline in the clothing group. Now that the hoarders have started putting out all their textiles I wonder whether it is necessary to go through this rationing scheme.

The miscellaneous group of the cost-of-living index which includes such items as hair dressing and toilet requisites, laundry, medicine, household goods and transport increased by .55 in this period. The increase in this group was partly due to the restrictions on imports, particularly on toilet requisites, but the service items such as laundry and hair dressing have also increased to some extent indicating the general impact of the rise in prices in consumer goods. The increase in the price of medicine, in spite of the fact that there was no restriction in imports, can only be explained by profiteering on the part of traders.

Apart from this, there is a shortage and consequent increase of prices in the case of a number of essential items like bicycle tyres and tubes, torch batteries, electric bulbs etc. This has arisen because local production of these articles, contrary to the assurances given, has fallen well below the local requirements. The estimate of the local needs has also been wrong. The requirements of a country on the basis of a better quality product must be different from the requirements where the locally produced article is poor and shoddy. A substantial increase in the quantity would be required to satisfy the previous needs of the people. Steps are, therefore, being taken to ensure the quality of the product. In any case, where the quantity is insufficient in such essential articles like matches, cycle tyres and tubes, torch batteries, etc., a special allocation will be made in the foreign exchange budget to allow imports.

The increase in the cost-of-living index by 3.5 points works out approximately to an additional required outlay of about Rs. 7 per month to maintain the same level and pattern of consumption as reflected by the Colombo town working-class budget in 1956 when the last survey was taken. As against this, it is true, perhaps, that in recent years there has been a considerable increase in the incomes of families as a result of

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the expansion of employment opportunities both in the public sector as well as in private industry. It is also, perhaps, true that as a result of the increase in the allowance of workers following the rise in the cost-of-living index money wage rates in 1963 were 1.3 per cent higher than in 1962 in the case of workers in agriculture, and 1.1 per cent higher in the case of workers in industry and commerce. Nevertheless, there is a drop in real wages. The index of real wage rates of workers in wages boards trades dropped from 106.9 in 1962 to 105.9 in 1963 and to 104.5 in April 1964. It will be the endeavour of this Government to bring down prices appreciably in order to raise the real wages of all workers. Such a reduction of prices will also provide the much needed relief to the non-wage earning rural population.

We must also admit that on the other hand the disposable incomes of families in the lower income levels, increased considerably as a result of the implementation of certain income tax proposals brought forward in last year's Budget. For example, 28,000 income tax payers whose monthly incomes were in the range of Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 were completely exempted from tax. In addition, there was the immediate reduction in the tax liability, amounting to a minimum of Rs. 75 a year or Rs. 6.25 a month, in respect of those who received their incomes from employment or self-employment. The easier credit facilities made available through the People's Bank to the lower income groups is also a factor that has helped them considerably. The C. W. E. has also expanded its activities and, hence, has been able to make some inroads into the monopolistic position of private food and textile importers.

Apart from the reduction of income tax, several other concessions were made by last year's Budget, such as the reduction in the price of flour, the reduction in the import duties on kerosene oil, textiles and motor

spares. With regard to the last named, it has to be regretted that the reduction of the import duties on motor spares was generally not passed down to the consumer. On the contrary, such reductions only benefited unscrupulous traders and garage men.

Let me at this stage point out that there is an inevitable conflict between conservation of foreign exchange, stimulation of local industrial enterprise and domestic price stability. In the present context, when Ceylon's terms of trade are deteriorating as a result of factors outside Ceylon's control, there is no alternative for the Government but to take whatever measures possible to conserve foreign exchange. This object is mainly achieved by import restriction. The restriction of imports in its turn creates shortages which result in an increase in prices to the consumer. It is also the policy of the Government to encourage local industrial enterprise by reducing competition from imports either by tariff or quantitative import restrictions. It is hardly necessary to point out that infant industries in Ceylon will not be able to survive if they are thrown open to unrestricted competition from imported goods. Thus, the Government has given them protection either by restricting competing imports or by raising the import duties on them. This, of course, inevitably raises the price of imported goods once again. Further, in the early stages of production, it may not be possible for local industries in view of their initial cost of production to sell their goods at the same prices as competing imports. The local industrial goods, therefore, are necessarily higher in price than the competing imports. However, it would appear that with a few exceptions, local industrialists are not making a genuine attempt to make their products available to consumers at the lowest possible price.

Apart from this, the increased investment in both the public and private sectors creates new employment and new incomes which in-

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crease the demand for consumer goods. This increased demand in the context of restricted imports, the inevitable time-lag between the setting up of an industry and the realization of the product, and the inelastic supply of local foodstuffs inevitably leads to increases in prices. Thus, an increase in the price level is an inevitable phenomenon in under-developed countries such as Ceylon in the present context of economic development and of world price trends. It is a necessary price the country has to pay for economic development, stimulation of local industrial expansion and conservation of foreign exchange. Had the terms of trade been more favourable, we might have been able to cushion some of the worst effects of the rise in prices. Unfortunately, this has not been possible. In the alternative, the Government must be ever vigilant in order to minimize the evil effects and contain the inflationary trend within manageable proportions. The local industrialists must help the Government by selling the goods they produce at the lowest possible prices. The facilities that the Government has afforded by way of tax reliefs must not be abused by them by exploiting the consumer. In the interests of national development, they must respond by producing articles of quality at reasonable prices.

In order to check profiteering the Government would be controlling the retail prices of practically all goods which normally enter into the cost of living. Apart from tightening the existing rules and regulations in this respect legislation will be introduced to punish blackmarketeers and profiteers not only by heavy penalties but also by the cancellation of import or trading licences and the confiscation of assets of the traders concerned. The Government would simultaneously take steps to channel more essential goods through the co-operative movement, the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment and the State Trading Organization.

MONEY AND BANKING

In 1963 the money supply increased by Rs. 163 million or 12 per cent to Rs. 1,506 million as compared with an increase of Rs. 54 million or 4 per cent in 1962. In the first four months of 1964, it rose by another Rs. 30 million to Rs. 1,536 million. The greater part of the increase took the form of an increase in the currency notes of higher denominations. Thus, the ratio of currency to money supply rose from 53 per cent in 1962 to 55 per cent in 1963 and the first four months of 1964, indicating both a greater use of currency for business transactions and an increase in hoarding. The increase in the money supply was the result of the rise in Central Bank's credit to the Government by means of Treasury Bills as well as of a large expansion in commercial bank credit to the private sector. The expansionary impact of the Budget deficit on the money supply in 1963 was Rs. 133 million. This is less than in 1962, when it was Rs. 174 million. In the first quarter of 1964, the expansionary impact of the budgetary operations on the money supply was Rs. 47 million. The volume of commercial bank credit to the private sector rose in 1963 by Rs. 124 million compared with Rs. 42 million in 1962; it rose further by Rs. 45 million in the first quarter of 1964. The expansionary influence of these two factors on the money supply was reduced to some extent by the contracting impact of the decline in external banking assets and the increase in time and saving deposits both in 1963 and the first quarter of 1964.

1963 was a year of continued expansion in commercial banking activities, particularly in respect of the two State-owned commercial banks. Seven new branches were opened by the People's Bank and three by the Bank of Ceylon, bringing up the number of commercial bank offices in the country to 83. Of the ten new offices, eight are located outside Colombo and five in towns not previously supplied with banking facilities. There is now a banking office for every 129,060 of the population.

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The rapid expansion of banking facilities to new areas as well as to new social classes has been one of the notable achievements in the sphere of credit policy in recent years. This is primarily due to the setting up of the People's Bank. Commercial bank credit to the private sector which had increased by Rs. 42 million in 1962, rose by Rs. 137 million in 1963. This is, perhaps, the highest annual increase of bank credit to the private sector that has taken place in recent years. Of this increase, 24 million rupees was through the foreign banks and Rs. 113 million through the two State-owned Ceylonese banks which now control 60 per cent of the total bank deposits in the country. In the first four months of 1964, commercial bank credit to the private sector rose by a further Rs. 88 million.

Expansion of commercial credit to the private sector in 1963 and 1964 was particularly marked in the case of the People's Bank. The People's Bank was created primarily to provide credit to those sections of the community which had found it difficult to obtain credit facilities from the existing commercial banks, viz., indigenous industrialists, co-operative societies, craftsmen, middle-class and lower middle-class farmers, clerical servants, teachers, workers, peasants, etc. It is not surprising, therefore, that lending by the People's Bank to this hitherto credit-starved section of the community shows a considerable increase in 1963. Apart from relieving indebtedness and meeting consumer requirements, there is evidence to believe that a considerable portion of this credit went towards increasing agricultural and industrial production in the country. A considerable part of the increases in advances granted by the People's Bank during 1963, represents an expansion of credit facilities to co-operative societies. It would also appear that borrowers in urban and rural areas who had previously to depend on money-lenders and shopkeepers for credit have increasingly been able to obtain credit from

the People's Bank. A survey of advances made by the Central Bank shows that outstanding advances for industrial purposes increased from Rs. 26 million in December 1962 to Rs. 43 million in December 1963, and for agricultural purposes, from Rs. 17 million in 1962 to Rs. 26 million in 1963. Credit for agricultural and industrial purposes, as a proportion of total bank credit granted for all purposes, rose from 7.6 per cent in December 1962 to 10 per cent in December 1963. Consumer loans, on the other hand, show a decline from 8.7 per cent in December 1962 to 5.3 per cent in December 1963.

The combined volume of long-term loans granted in 1963, by the Development Finance Corporation, the Agricultural and Industrial Credit Corporation, the State Mortgage Bank, the Ceylon Savings Bank, the Loan Board and the National Housing Department totalled Rs. 22 million. The Central Bank has also established a "Medium and Long-term credit Fund" as proposed in the last Budget to provide financial accommodation to credit institutions to enable them to grant more liberal credit for productive purposes.

During this period, institutional savings also show a substantial increase. Savings deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank, Ceylon Savings Bank, and the commercial banks and Savings Certificates outstanding rose from Rs. 897 million in December 1962 to Rs. 977 million in December 1963, and to Rs. 1,008 million in April 1964. This increase has mainly been in respect of time and savings deposits of commercial banks. Total collections by the Employees' Provident Fund during 1963 amounted to Rs. 59 million.

The life insurance business of the Insurance Corporation of Ceylon also showed a substantial improvement in 1963. Life insurance business proposed in 1963, amounted to Rs. 201 million as against Rs. 188 million in 1962. The premium income in respect of life policies of the corporation in 1963, was Rs. 10.1 million compared to

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Rs. 3.9 million in 1962; the estimate for 1964, is Rs. 14.9 million. This proves beyond doubt that the fears entertained in certain quarters regarding the success of nationalized insurance are completely without foundation.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

I now come to Government Finance.

1962-63

Total Government expenditure in 1962-63 (excluding a book adjustment of Rs. 216.8 million) amounted to Rs. 2,046 million consisting of Rs. 1,644 million on recurrent expenditure and Rs. 402 million on capital expenditure (including Foreign Aid expenditure) as against a total estimated expenditure of Rs. 2,180 million consisting of Rs. 1,707 million recurrent and Rs. 473 million in capital expenditure. Total revenue amounted to Rs. 1,579 million as against the original estimate of Rs. 1,717 million. The shortfall in revenue was mainly in respect of import duties which fell short by Rs. 117 million and export duties by Rs. 4 million. The shortfall in import duty revenue was mainly caused by the reduction in imports as a result of extending the scope of import control during the year.

It should also be noted that the original estimate of revenue for this year included a sum of Rs. 25 million from the National Development Tax. Actual collections under this tax, however, have been credited to a separate National Development Fund and not directly to revenue. Certain items of revenue also show an excess on the original estimate, e.g., the tobacco tax which increased by Rs. 18 million and the income tax by Rs. 7 million.

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The financing of the Budget deficit in 1962-63 which amounted to Rs. 467 million was mainly as follows:

Rupee loans	..	Rs. 205 million
Treasury bills	..	Rs. 124 million
Central Bank advances		Rs. 37 million
Tax reserve certificates		Rs. 6 million
Foreign aid (excluding extra budgetary aid)		Rs. 77 million
National Development Tax		Rs. 18 million

The current financial year 1963-64

The original Estimates of Government Revenue and Expenditure for 1963-64 as approved by Parliament were as follows:

Recurrent expenditure	..	Rs. 1,790 million
Capital expenditure		Rs. 516 million
Total	..	Rs. 2,306 million
Revenue	..	Rs. 1,788 million
Budget deficit	..	Rs. 518 million

Those are the estimates. Supplementary estimates are expected to be about Rs. 158 million in respect of recurrent expenditure and Rs. 13 million in respect of capital expenditure giving a total provision for expenditure of Rs. 2,477 million. The actual figures of revenue and expenditure for the financial year are expected to be as follows:

Recurrent expenditure	Rs. 1,900 million
Capital expenditure	Rs. 475 million
Total expenditure	.. Rs. 2,375 million
Revenue	.. Rs. 1,711 million
Budget deficit	.. Rs. 664 million

Customs revenue for 1963-64 is estimated to be Rs. 37 million less than the Budget estimate. The amount of the shortfall under import duties is expected to be about Rs. 27 million and that under export duties to be about Rs. 10 million. The shortfall in the revenue from import duties is expected mainly because of the inability to provide exchange for the imports of high duty—that is, the 200-300 per cent duty rate—items for which provision had originally been made in the Budget and partly because of further restrictions on

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other imports. The shortfall under export duties could be attributed to the trend of slightly lower average prices for rubber exports. Revenue from income tax, estate duty, stamps etc., is also expected to show a shortfall of about Rs. 32 million as compared with the estimate for the current fiscal year.

A revenue shortfall to the tune of about Rs. 47 million is also expected in the case of the Turnover Tax, Exchange Tax and the National Lottery Tax. One reason for this is the delay in introducing legislation to give effect to these proposals. Hon. Members will remember that the Finance Bill which incorporated most of the new revenue proposals was debated in this House for nearly three months from September to December and it became law only with effect from 21st December 1963. The Government was, therefore, unable to collect revenue from these taxes in the first quarter of the financial year. Apart from this, the revenue estimate for the Turnover Tax has been reduced to Rs. 32 million as against the original estimate of Rs. 45 million, which was based on higher rates of tax in respect of local manufacturers. Although the Turnover Tax would be in operation for three quarters of the financial year 1963-64, only the collections in respect of two quarters will be credited to the revenue of the current year. The collections of the quarter ending in September 1963 will accrue only in October and will, therefore, be credited to the revenue of the next financial year. Thus, the yield from the Turnover Tax in the current financial year is estimated at Rs. 16 million only. The revenue from the Foreign Exchange Tax is expected to be about Rs. 3 million as against the original estimate of Rs. 10 million. Apart from the delay in legislation, the shortfall is also due partly to the tightening of controls on travel abroad. Revenue from the National Lottery Tax is expected to be Rs. 4 million as against the original estimate of Rs. 15 million. The Industrial Exhibition Lottery which

runs concurrent to the National Lottery appears to have affected the revenue from this source. Excise revenue, however, is expected to bring in an additional Rs. 27 million over the original estimate, thus offsetting to some extent the shortfalls under the other heads.

In the sphere of expenditure, the increase in recurrent expenditure is almost entirely due to the higher food subsidy bill on account of the unexpected rise in the price of food imports.

The Budget deficit of about Rs. 664 million in 1963-64 is expected to be financed as follows :

Rupee loans	..	Rs. 225 million
Treasury loans	..	Rs. 230 million
Administrative borrowings		Rs. 34 million
Foreign aid	..	Rs. 175 million

Budget Estimates, 1964-65

I now come to the Budget Estimates for 1964-65. The estimates for the financial year 1964-65 which I have already tabled before the House are in the customary form. I have no desire to present these estimates in this form in the next year. It was too late for me to make these changes, as the provisional Budget had already been drawn up when I assumed office.

It should be possible, I think, to present the Estimates in a way that would give every Member of Parliament and the ordinary layman a clear picture of the total expenditure commitments of the country and the revenue which is being raised to meet that outlay. The kind of fine distinctions that a student and expert require is not called for in presenting the Budget for the approval of Parliament. Such a separation of estimates into compartments has its uses, and the Finance Minister should provide a separate analysis which will bring out these conceptual niceties. For the purpose of Parliamentary approval, a clearer and more straightforward presentation is all that is required.

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One distinction, it is very important to make. There must be a clear differentiation between the normal and the capital budget. This is all the more incumbent where the Budget is geared to a plan. If this distinction is not adhered to, it would be difficult to evaluate the performance of the plan, to determine its financing, and to calculate its end results. We see this confusion in our public corporations.

For the moment, in the light of the above and the pending change, may I appeal to hon. Members to look at the Estimates slightly differently.

For the year 1964-65, there is an expenditure liability of Rs. 1,761 million. This provides for the normal expenditure proposals of all departments. This is covered by the revenue estimates of Rs. 1,775 million. The revenue brought from existing duties and taxes thus gives us a surplus of Rs. 14 million for the year 1964-65.

It is important to highlight this point, because it has become customary for our political opponents and other detractors, both local and foreign, to stigmatize this country as on the verge of bankruptcy. Apparently, we are facing disaster, and we are unable to meet our obligations. Nothing is further from the truth. We have difficulties, and we are going through a difficult time, mainly because of a drop in our export incomes. But our economy is fundamentally sound.

How did I achieve this? I achieved this by systematic and drastic pruning of expenditure. I have disappointed and even annoyed my Colleagues. In the end, Mr. Speaker, they have all been generously considerate, and yielded to my importunities. This achievement has been made notwithstanding a very large sum earmarked as subsidies. And this surplus has been realized without taking into account any new duties or taxes that I have decided to impose.

With regard to these recurrent votes, there are two or three points to which I want to draw the attention

of the House. First, the provision under Recurrent Votes is Rs. 1,876 million, but on the basis of past experience, an under-expenditure of 2½ per cent is anticipated. Secondly, the estimates of expenditure as published, include a provision of Rs. 63 million as repayment of loans and contributions to public debt sinking funds. While this has been done in accordance with past practice, it should be observed that these repayments of public debt and contributions to sinking funds are, in fact, capital payments and not strictly recurrent expenditure incurred in connection with the supply of services. In fact, all monies voted to sinking funds are re-invested in Government securities and thus become available for the financing of capital expenditure. In calculating the surplus or deficit on the current account, these contributions to sinking funds should be excluded. This is, in fact, the practice observed by the Central Bank.

The provision for recurrent expenditure, allowing for under expenditure and excluding repayment of loans and contributions to sinking funds, would, therefore, be Rs. 1,761 million which is the figure I have already referred to.

Thirdly, I would like to draw attention to the interest on Treasury Bills. It would be seen from Head 34 that the amount provided as interest on Treasury Bills for the next financial year is only Rs. 8 million as against the provision of Rs. 32 million for the current year. Since about 95 per cent of all Treasury Bills outstanding is held by the Central Bank, an equivalent portion of the interest on Treasury Bills also accrues to the Central Bank. However, with regard to the purchase of Treasury Bills, the Central Bank does not stand on all fours with other market investors. Whereas in the case of the normal market investor, both institutions as well as private persons, the purchase of Treasury Bills is a commercial investment which is made in the prospect of earning a certain interest income, in the case of the Central

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Bank, however, the purchase of Treasury Bills is no more than an instrument of creating credit for the financing of Government expenditure. The interest yield on the Treasury Bills is not a relevant factor as far as the Central Bank is concerned. Therefore, with the consent of the Central Bank. I have decided to pay only a nominal rate of interest of 0.75 per cent on Treasury Bills purchased by the Central Bank. This measure, as would be seen from the Estimates, has resulted in a saving of about Rs. 24 million in the interest on Treasury Bills. I appreciate very much the very helpful co-operation of the Governor of the Central Bank in this matter.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR 1964-65

I now turn to the second part of my Budget: the development programme and the capital expenditure involved.

I think we better stop as I am coming to an entirely new section.

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(சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please! The Sitting is suspended till 4.45 P.M.

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(கௌரவ கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(The Hon. Dr. N. M. Perera)

Mr. Speaker, when we suspended the Sitting for tea I was just going to discuss the second part of my Budget—the development programme and the capital expenditure involved.

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

(Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan—Nallur)

How many more parts?

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(கௌரவ கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(The Hon. Dr. N. M. Perera)

Only two parts.

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While the importance of national planning is recognized by almost every political party in this country and a number of theoretical development plans have been produced from time to time like the Six-Year Plan, the Ten-Year Plan and the Three-Year Implementation Plan, I regret to say that no serious attempt has hitherto been made to implement a really well conceived and co-ordinated development plan. A development plan, to be really effective, must be worked out at least for a period of about 5 years. There is only one year left before the General Election. The Coalition Government does not propose to produce another long-term plan to economic development for the time being. Instead, it has prepared a One-Year Implementation Programme for 1964-65.

As I have mentioned earlier, by the time I assumed duties as the Minister of Finance the Estimates of expenditure for 1964-65 had more or less been finalized. In view of this and on account of the fact that we do not propose to waste time in producing another paper plan that has little bearing to reality, we have decided to implement thoroughly and effectively the development programme as reflected in the capital expenditure estimates for 1964-65. The One-Year Implementation Programme is concerned more with realizing actual targets of production than with abstract academic exercises in economics.

Hon. Members are aware that in the past years a great part of the capital expenditure voted by Parliament remained unspent at the end of the year. It is the Government's aim that every cent voted for capital expenditure next year should be spent and the targets given in the development programme be achieved. Any shortfalls in expenditure, if at all, would be due to economies in executing projects. In order to see that the voted funds are spent and that production targets are achieved, the Government will take necessary steps through the administrative machinery as well as the trade unions

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to keep a regular watch on expenditure and production. Every Ministry and every department will have a Plan Implementation Officer who will be entrusted with the task of ensuring the fulfilment of the plan within the specified time.

The total capital expenditure according to the Budget estimates for 1964-65 amounts to Rs. 557 million. This is Rs. 40 million more than the amount provided in the estimates for the current financial year, 1963-64. No under-expenditure with regard to this amount of capital expenditure has been foreseen. In fact, to provide for the effective implementation of capital expenditure targets, departments have been provided with an additional provision of 15 per cent against various sub-heads. To this Rs. 557 millions must be added Rs. 68 millions—the repayment of loans and contributions to public debt sinking funds, 1964-65—which I referred to earlier. This makes the total capital expenditure as provided for by the Budget Rs. 625 million.

While the provision under the Capital Votes in the Budget amounts to Rs. 557 millions, the total investment in the public sector, which includes State corporations, for the year 1964-65 amounts to Rs. 769 million. The latter exceeds the former for two reasons. In the first place, the figures of investment include Rs. 75 million of capital maintenance expenditure for which provision has already been made in the recurrent estimates.

Secondly it also includes Rs. 137.3 millions financed from extra budgetary sources. The classification of the Rs. 769 million of public investment, according to economic sectors, is as follows :

PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME
FOR 1964-65

	Rs. Million
<i>Agriculture and Fisheries</i> ..	177
Export Agriculture ..	53
Non-export Agriculture and Fisheries ..	47
Irrigation and Land Development ..	77

Rs.
Million

<i>Industries</i> ..	141
Large-scale Industries ..	124
Small-scale Industries ..	17
<i>Transport and Communications</i> ..	144
<i>Electricity</i> ..	91
<i>Social Capital</i> ..	92
Health ..	26
Education ..	26
Housing ..	40
<i>Administration and Defence</i> ..	49
Capital Maintenance ..	75
TOTAL ..	769

I have tried to break down sector by sector the expenditure that is provided.

Agriculture

The total public investment in the agricultural sector is Rs. 177 million. This money would be spent for the following purposes :

1. Re-planting 5,000 acres of tea and re-habilitating 6,000 acres of tea.
2. Re-planting 15,000 acres of rubber.
3. Re-planting 23,000 acres of coconut.
4. Replanting 1,500 acres of cocoa.
5. Alienating 50,000 acres of land for the production of highland crops.
6. Bringing 26,407 acres of new land under irrigation and providing improved irrigation facilities to 4,926 acres of existing land.
7. Settling 9,000 colonists under major colonization schemes.
8. Regenerating 11,000 acres of forests.
9. The use of five new trawlers and two tuna boats to increase the production of fish by 15 per cent.
10. The establishment of a condensed milk factory in Tamankaduwa.

Industries

The total Government investment in the industrial sector according to the programme is Rs. 141 million. The greater part of this investment would be in the iron and steel factory, the cement factory, the tyre and tube factory, the petroleum refinery, the fertilizer factory and the textile factory at Pugoda. The second kiln at

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the Kankesanturai cement factory, the iron and steel factory (rolling mill), the hardware and small tools factory, and the tyre factory are expected to be completed within the next financial year. In the case of small industries the major part of the investment is in respect of the establishment of 1,200 power looms.

Transport and Communications

The runway of the Katunayake Airport and the major part of the Greater Colombo Telecommunications Scheme would be completed in 1965. The Ceylon Transport Board would be spending about Rs. 20 million for the purchase of new buses and plans to run a scheduled mileage of 151 million miles in 1964-65. It is proposed to spend Rs. 34 million on improvements to the railways and Rs. 12 million on the development of the Colombo Port. The Colombo Port now handles 8,000 tons of imports and 2,000 tons of exports per day. It is expected to increase this handling capacity by 30 per cent during 1964-65.

May I say this. We are very beholden to the present Port Commissioner who is now functioning in both capacities. He has done an excellent job and he has shown excellent results, and I do hope that he will maintain that high standard.

Social Services

There will be an investment of Rs. 19 million in general education which would result in the construction of 500 schools to accommodate 100,000 additional pupils.

In this regard I would like to seriously commend the practice which I have adopted of subsidizing school construction utilizing *shramadana* for the purpose of carrying through our school construction programme, which will enable us to have cheaper and better school buildings in the future.

About Rs. 1 million would be spent on the expansion of training colleges, and Rs. 4 million in respect of university education. In the field of

health, the capital investment of Rs. 27 million would be mainly in respect of water supply schemes and the construction of and extensions to hospitals. The capital investment for housing is estimated at Rs. 41 million. This is expected to result in the construction of 7,316 new dwelling units; in addition, improvements to 4,203 existing houses would also be effected.

Production Targets for 1964-65

The actual production targets or estimated increases in production for 1964-65 are as follows:

		Increase in 1964-65 over 1963-64
A. Agriculture		
1. Tea (pounds)	..	13,000,000
2. Rubber (pounds)	..	18,000,000
3. Coconut (nuts)	..	100,000,000
4. Paddy (bushels)	..	3,400,000
5. Cotton (cwts.)	..	7,000
6. Sugar cane (tons)	..	108,000
7. Fish (cwts.)	..	330,000
8. Timber (cu. ft.)	..	1,000,000
B. Industries		
1. Kantalai Sugar Factory (tons) ..	..	2,533
2. Gal Oya sugar (tons) ..	..	3,862
3. Textiles—		
(a) Yarn (pounds) ..	..	500,000
(b) Woven and finished fabrics (yards) ..	..	3,000,000
(c) Finished fabrics on commission (yards) ..	..	10,000,000
4. Cement (tons) ..	..	30,000
5. Paper (tons) ..	..	3,000
6. Tiles ..	..	4,800,000
7. Bricks ..	..	1,200,000
8. Ayurvedic drugs (lbs.) ..	..	325,000
9. Iron and steel—rolled steel and wire products (tons)		5,000
10. Hardware—mamoties and hinges (tons) ..	..	100

Production in the case of most of the other State industries which are functioning at present is expected to remain at about the same level as in

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The Public Sector Investment of Rs. 769 million is also expected to create additional employment opportunities for about 39,700 persons. Of this 23,954 would be in the agricultural sector, 12,196 in the industrial sector, and 3,544 in the social services sector. The private sector would also be providing employment opportunities to a large number of people but no estimate is possible in this respect.

Let me say frankly that I am not satisfied with some of the production targets given in the development plan. Apart from better planning, I am convinced that higher production targets could be achieved if the obstacles to the efficient functioning of Government departments and public corporations such as bureaucratism, faulty accounting, mismanagement, corruption and unsatisfactory labour relations are eliminated. I am confident that the Coalition Government would be able to reduce many of these obstacles within the next year. If it is within the capacity of the government departments or corporations to achieve higher production targets than those shown in the plan, I would have no hesitation in providing them with the necessary funds either by way of Supplementary Estimates or by way of loans through credit institutions.

STATE CORPORATIONS

As State corporations are increasingly becoming the principal agent of development in the economy, I should like to make a brief survey of the present situation in this respect.

Before I pass on to the subject of State corporations, I would like to remind hon. Members about the docu-

ment that has been already circulated in regard to the development programme. The figures there must be considered to a great extent tentative.

I do hope in the process of working this programme to make satisfactory changes based on the knowledge of the work that has been done.

A number of departments have to be attuned to this new idea of working to a programme and targets. We might have to modify these targets as we go along. As you know, Sir, working a plan entails continuous adjustment of the plan in order to maintain a comprehensive programme. That will be done.

Originally, it was my intention to place before this House a comprehensive Budget of revenue and expenditure showing in full detail the finances of Government corporations. Accordingly, an attempt was made by the Treasury to collect the required data for this purpose. However, it soon became evident that the accounts of State corporations, as maintained at present, were not only inadequate but often misleading. It would appear that most corporations had resorted to makeshift budgets in order to satisfy the Treasury requirements. In the case of some corporations, there had never been even a semblance of budgeting. Nevertheless, for the information of hon. Members I am setting out data relating to capital expenditure and profit or loss in respect of thirty public corporations for 1964-65 (each corporation retaining its own financial year).

Name of Corporation	Proposed Capital Expenditure		Profit (before Tax) or Loss
	(in Rs. M.)		(in Rs. M.)
1. Ceylon Cement Corporation ..	32.6	..	Profit 2.7
2. Eastern Paper Mills Corporation ..	5.7	..	Profit 0.6
3. Ceylon Ceramics Corporation ..	2.7	..	Profit 0.5
4. Ceylon Plywoods Corporation ..	1.5	..	Profit 0.6
5. Ceylon Leather Corporation ..	1.4	..	Profit 0.6
6. Ceylon Oils and Fats Corporation ..	0.2	..	Profit 0.6
7. National Textile Corporation ..	13.7	..	Profit 2.2
8. National Salt Corporation ..	0.9	..	Profit 0.4
9. Industrial Estates Corporation ..	1.5	..	Profit 0.02
10. National Small Industries Corporation ..	5.7	..	Profit 0.2
11. Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation ..	3.0	..	Profit 2.2

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

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

That must be by charging Rs. 5 per pound!

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(கௌரவ கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(The Hon. Dr. N. M. Perera)

No. Those are mainly the liquor profits.

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(டொக்டர் கொல்வின் ஆர். டி சில்வா—தெகிவலை-கல்கிசை)

(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva—Dehiwala-Mt. Lavinia)

Watered profits!

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(கௌரவ கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(The Hon. Dr. N. M. Perera)

This is the Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation.

ඒ. අමිර්තලිංගම් මයා. (වඩ්ඩුක් කොඩෙයි)

(திரு. ஏ. அமிர்தலிங்கம்—வட்டுக்கோட்டை)

(Mr. A. Amirthalingam—Vaddukkodai)

You must call it the Sri Lanka Liquor Corporation.

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(கௌரவ கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(The Hon. Dr. N. M. Perera)

Name of Corporation	Proposed Capital Expenditure (in Rs. M.)	Profit (before Tax) or Loss (in Rs. M.)
12. Ceylon Engineering Corporation ..	1.7	.. Profit 0.05
13. Ceylon Mineral Sands Corporation	1.5	.. Loss 0.2
14. Paranthan Chemical Corporation	0.6	.. Loss 0.4
15. Ceylon Steel Corporation ..	34.3	.. Not in production
16. Ceylon Tyre and Tube Corporation	12.7	.. Not in production
17. Ceylon State Hardware Corporation	4.6	.. Not in production
18. Ceylon Hardboard Corporation ..	6.0	.. Not in production
19. Ceylon State Flour Milling Corporation ..	8.6	.. Not in production
20. Ceylon Petroleum Corporation (refinery project included) ..	19.5	.. Profit 30.0
of which I have appropriated Rs. 15 million.		
21. Ceylon Fertilizer Corporation ..	2.5	.. Profit 2.3
22. Milk Board ..	2.8	.. Loss 1.5
23. Ceylon State Plantations Corporation ..	2.0	.. No information given about profit or loss
24. Gal Oya Board ..	38.2	.. No information given about profit or loss
25. Ceylon Transport Board ..	25.6	.. Profit 1.6
26. Ceylon Port Cargo Corporation ..	1.0	.. Loss 2.0
27. Co-operative Wholesale Establishment ..	4.5	.. Profit 2.0
28. Bank of Ceylon ..	1.5	.. Profit 9.0
29. People's Bank ..	0.5	.. Profit 3.5
30. Ceylon Insurance Corporation ..	0.5	.. Profit 4.3

237.5

61.0

විසර්ජන කෙටුම්පත් පණත, 1964-65

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That means, in 1964-65 there will be a total capital expenditure of Rs. 237.5 million with a profit of Rs. 61 million, all told.

The Treasury has not had the time or the personnel to have these figures examined closely. Quite frankly I am not disposed to accept these figures without a full and proper examination.

One of the principal matters which I propose undertaking in the next financial year is a reform of the financial organization and management of Government corporations. Government corporations with financial autonomy were set up with the objective of providing the industrial and commercial undertakings of Government with the flexibility required for their efficient operation, thus freeing them from the financial and administrative regulations of Government which apply to normal departments. The experience of the past several years provide ample indications that this autonomy has had many undesirable consequences. While financial flexibility has certainly been achieved, the absence of an adequate system of financial organization and procedure is a conspicuous feature of the majority of State corporations. In some cases there would appear to be an absence of any kind of systematic accounting or budgetary control without which there could be no effective implementation of a production plan. Information with regard to the finances of corporations is at present not available on a systematic and regular basis whether for the information of the public and of Parliament or for purposes of formulating Government financial policy.

There is no uniformity even in respect of the method of financing of Government corporations. While some corporations are financed by outright grants, others are financed by loans carrying interest; yet some others are financed partly by Government grants and partly by Government loans. This lack of

uniformity in financing would naturally not be conducive to uniformity in accounting.

With a view to correcting these deficiencies, I have decided to create within the Treasury a unit which will keep the finances of State corporations under constant surveillance. This unit will be assisted by a team of commercial accountants who will act as financial advisers to the corporations. One of the first tasks of this unit will be to work out a uniform scheme of financial, administrative and accounting procedures which will apply to all industrial and commercial corporations.

All Government corporations will be required, in future, to submit annual budgets of revenue, expenditure and production for Treasury approval, and no major departure from these budgets will be permitted except with the sanction of the Treasury. The production budgets of the corporations will also be under the surveillance of the Department of National Planning.

There is a case of one corporation which had invested the money that we gave on Treasury Bills; it had made money on the Treasury Bills of Government!

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(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

The others might follow!

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(கௌரவ கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(The Hon. Dr. N. M. Perera)

Apart from the question of the financial reform of Government corporations, the Government is also examining the general question of the management of corporations, in particular, the system of appointing directors to corporations. In a private company, directors play a logical role as the representatives of the shareholders and are generally responsible for the formulation of policy. However, in Government corporations

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FOREIGN AID

where there are no private shareholders, the role of directors appears to be rather rebusculous, particularly since the formulation of policy in relation to corporations is principally a matter for the Government. The absence of suitable persons with commercial and industrial expertise also poses a problem in the appointment of directors. In these circumstances, the Government has been compelled to appoint as directors Government executives who are called upon to discharge such functions in addition to their normal duties. Quite often as not such Government directors are not in a position to devote sufficient time to corporation matters. As an alternative to the present system of appointing boards of directors, the Government is considering the question of appointing Advisory Councils to corporations wherever it is practicable to do so. These Advisory Councils will be composed of workers' representatives and persons with expert knowledge on the specialized problems affecting the different corporations. Each corporation will, thus, be in the charge of a General Manager who will function under the general and specific directions of the Minister concerned. Instead of a board of directors he will have a democratically elected Advisory Council of workers and other employees, including the technical staff. Such a measure, while correcting some of the deficiencies of the present system, would also provide for a greater degree of workers' participation in the management of socialized undertakings.

All State corporations will be required, in future, to pay both income tax on their profits and import duties on their imported materials, irrespective of legal provisions granting relief from such taxes in the statutes of particular corporations. The appropriation of the net profits after tax will be determined by the Treasury giving due regard to the requirements of national development, workers' welfare and the expansion of the particular industrial unit.

The White Paper which has been tabled before Parliament—I presume all hon. Members have got copies—is a review of foreign economic aid utilized by Ceylon for the period 1950 to 30th September 1963, and the offers of aid accepted up to the 30th June 1964. This review completes the survey of economic aid that was given in the White Paper which was presented with the Budget for 1962 and the statement of foreign aid that was made in the Budget speech last year. You will find in this review a fairly comprehensive survey of the various forms of economic aid and technical assistance made available to Ceylon by different countries, international organizations and foreign agencies. On behalf of the Government, I wish to thank these countries and organizations for their generosity and to record our warm appreciation of their interest in our country's welfare.

For many years there has been a general complaint that the machinery for negotiation, channelling and utilization of foreign aid was not effective enough to make the best use of these offers of assistance. Last year, my predecessor in office promised a reorganization of the Foreign Aid division of the Treasury for the better utilization of aid. I am glad to be able to record that this reorganization was speedily effected and that the amount of aid negotiated and allocated to projects has more than doubled the amounts of any previous year, and that the targets of utilization set out in the 1963-64 Budget of Rs. 175 million will be reached before the year is out.

I propose to outline the position with regard to foreign aid since the last Budget was presented and set out briefly the proposals with regard to the utilization of aid in the coming year. It will not be possible within this brief statement to recount in detail the generous assistance that is being made available by individual countries and organizations, and if in this outline an immediate distinction might appear to be drawn by

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reference to some countries or organizations and omission of others, it must be said that nothing could be further from my intention. You will find on page 1 of the Estimates a statement of the aid that has already been allocated to projects in the 1964-65 Budget in accordance with agreements with donor countries and international agencies. You will also find that footnotes in the printed Estimates indicate against each project the country financing the project and the extent of that assistance.

Since the last Budget was presented, the Government of Canada has very generously undertaken to provide Ceylon with a gift of a modern airport terminal building and a runway at Katunayake that will be able to receive the largest jet liners. The total costs of this construction including foreign and local costs which are estimated at present at Rs. 24 million will be met by Canada. Canadian engineers have already started working on the preliminaries connected with the construction and a sum of Rs. 16 million has been included for expenditure in the year 1964-65.

The development of the airport is a project of great importance to our economy but one which we could not hitherto undertake on account of the difficulties of our foreign exchange situation. Within two years, it is expected that a most modern airport will be standing at Katunayake as a fitting introduction to Canadian generosity in Ceylon. Canada also agreed to grant approximately 9.5 million rupees worth of flour and 2.35 million rupees worth of equipment this year. It is expected that Rs. 20 million in the coming year will be utilized out of a Canadian loan for the construction work on the Maskeliya hydro-electric project as against Rs. 7 million this year.

Australian grants of aid will continue to be used to finance the Rice Research Station at Peradeniya, the establishment of chest clinics and the Institute of Hygiene.

A loan from Britain will be utilized to the extent of Rs. 6 million this year to finance the foreign costs of the Greater Colombo Telecommunication Development.

The Government of China very generously came to the assistance of Ceylon by granting under economic aid Rs. 20 million worth of Chinese textiles this year when we were in need of textiles caused by import difficulties. A good part of this consignment has already arrived. China has also agreed to supply a further Rs. 5 million worth of textile machinery this year for the Pugoda Mill. In addition to this, China has undertaken to supply Rs. 3 million worth of power looms to Ceylon. Some of the power looms have arrived and Chinese technicians are now setting up this machinery at Kurunegala. In view of the difficulties of foreign exchange, China agreed to supply Rs. 13.5 million worth of rice as a special concession on a loan agreement which is meant for the provision of capital goods. These loans carried interest payments and several instalments of this interest amounting to about 1 million rupees had been paid by Ceylon. In recognition of the fact that the payment of interest can be a crippling burden on developing countries, the Government of China, on its own initiative, established a milestone in the history of foreign aid by treating the interest paid as return of capital and by stipulating that the Chinese loans would be free of interest. I am glad that I had the good fortune to be a signatory to that historic agreement within the first few days of my assumption of office as Finance Minister. The Chinese gesture shows a sympathetic understanding of the problems of developing countries and I am sure before long their example will be emulated by others.

The Chinese Government has agreed to a further supply of rolling stock, for the Ceylon Government Railway, worth Rs. 17.8 million. Of this, rolling stock worth Rs. 12.9 will be delivered in the course of the coming financial year.

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An International Conference Hall has been one of the more urgent needs of Ceylon in view of the increasing demand for Ceylon as a venue of international conferences. This project had to be postponed on account of the difficulties of foreign exchange. The Government of China has undertaken to provide the building materials and the technical assistance for this project to serve as a memorial to the late Premier, the Hon. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike. Chinese architects and engineers are expected to arrive shortly and work will start in the new financial year. It is expected that Rs. 3 million will be spent on this project out of an anticipated expenditure of about Rs. 17 million. The Government of China has also offered on loan a further 30,000 tons of rice estimated to cost about Rs. 14.4 million to be supplied this year.

Rs. 2.5 million will be drawn on the line of credit from Czechoslovakia for the supply and erection of tile factories and for the supply of other plant and equipment. If negotiations now afoot with Czechoslovakia for the undertaking of important projects are brought to a successful conclusion this year, there will be a considerable increase in the utilization of this line of credit. A contract was signed with a French firm with credit terms for deferred payment at 4.6 per cent interest for the implementation of the Kandy Water Supply Scheme. Rs. 3.3 million of foreign exchange will be utilized on this project this year. Rs. 1.6 million on equipment for the development of the Port of Colombo, an additional Rs. 14.2 million for the expansion of the Kankasanturai Cement Factory and the supply of equipment and plant for the Puttalam Cement Factory, will be utilized this year from the loan given by the Federal Republic of Germany.

Poland will supply Rs. 3.5 million worth of plant and equipment for the Hardware Corporation which is expected to go into production in the new financial year. Equipment for

the construction of the Flour Mill which is being financed from a line of credit from the U. S. S. R. has already arrived in Ceylon and it is expected that Rs. 3.5 million will be utilized for this project this year. There will be a further drawing of Rs. 8.3 million on the U. S. S. R. line of credit on the Steel Corporation besides additional utilization of these facilities for the Tyre Corporation, the Cold Storage Plant for the preservation of fruits and vegetables and other items of development that are under negotiation with the U.S.S.R.

Rs. 14.3 million of loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development which had been earlier negotiated will be utilized for work on the Hydro-Electric Scheme, Stage 2A, Hydro-Electric Scheme, Stage 2B, and the Second Thermal Set, Grandpass Steam Station.

Programmes of technical assistance, including training for Ceylonese abroad and at home, and for obtaining the services of experts from abroad have been settled for implementation this year in consultation with the appropriate authorities under the Colombo Plan, the United Nations Technical Assistance Scheme and those of the Specialized Agencies.

An additional Rs. 1.8 million will be spent by the U. N. this year in the continuation of work on the Small-Industries Service Institute and the Forest Pre-investment Survey.

A request was made late last year to the United Nations Special Fund for a survey of the irrigation and hydro potential of the Mahaweli-ganga basin for the development of the dry zone. The project is estimated to cost about 5 million rupees in foreign exchange to be contributed by the Special Fund and Rs. 4 million in local counterpart funds. The Special Fund has already notified the Ceylon Government of its approval of the project and will spend the equivalent of Rs. 1.6 million on it this year. Two further important requests for which assistance has

been sought from the U. N. Special Fund and on which preliminary investigations have been undertaken are a survey of the resources of fish in and around Ceylon and the establishment of a College of Higher Technology. It is hoped that the U. N. Special Fund's assistance in these projects will be given with the same promptness with which the request for the Mahaweli-ganga Survey was accepted.

We have succeeded in our negotiations for aid to allocate 175 million rupees for utilization before 30th September 1964. Of this sum, Rs. 39 million will be grants and Rs. 136 million from loans. We continue to receive very encouraging offers of assistance and on the basis of our present negotiations we have already allocated, in consultation with donor countries and institutions, Rs. 128.6 million for specific projects and about Rs. 23.6 million for purchase of commodities, materials and stores in 1964-65 to bring the total sum allocated for 1964-65 to Rs. 152 million. Of this, 50 million rupees will be in grants.

On the basis of our negotiations we can confidently set apart a further 73 million rupees to be allocated and utilized before the end of September 1965 bringing the total amount of aid allocated for 1964-65 to the figure of Rs. 225 million.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUDGET

I now come to the Foreign Exchange Budget.

In a developing economy faced with adverse terms of trade and a low level of foreign exchange reserves, the planned allocation of foreign exchange resources among alternative uses assumes special significance. In such an economy, the Foreign Exchange Budget becomes an indispensable instrument for limiting the demand for foreign exchange to the available supply and of ensuring an optimum utilization of foreign exchange for development and consumption on the basis of national priorities. The need for a strict

implementation of the Foreign Exchange Budget has become all the more important in the context of the continuing deterioration of the foreign exchange situation this year.

In the last Budget it was estimated that the amount of foreign exchange available for imports in 1964 after meeting all invisible payments and international obligations, i.e. repayment of loans, remittance of profits, repatriation of capital, freight and insurance, foreign travel etc., would be about Rs. 1,763 million. It was stated that if the expenditure on imports was limited to Rs. 1,763 million, the country's external assets at the end of the year would be the same as that at the beginning of the year. The unforeseen increase in the world prices of sugar, rice, flour and fertilizer towards the last quarter of 1963 and the slow movement of exports in December 1963 and January 1964 as a result of the port strike, however, caused a sudden and sharp decline in the country's external assets. The country's external assets (net of sterling loans sinking funds) which were Rs. 463 million in October 1963 declined to Rs. 293 million at the end of January 1964.

These unfavourable developments led to a revision of the Foreign Exchange Budget in February 1964. The revised Foreign Exchange Budget for 1964 provided for an expenditure of Rs. 1,846 million to ensure the import of the same volume of rice, flour, sugar, and fertilizer as had been envisaged earlier as well as to provide for reasonable import quotas to the private trade sector. The revised estimate of the total foreign exchange outlay on imports for 1964 was Rs. 83 million more than the original estimate. An additional Rs. 167 million was required for increased payments for rice, flour and sugar on account of the higher prices of these goods. In the case of sugar, in particular, the original estimate of Rs. 106 million for 200,000 tons was increased to Rs. 214 million. Reductions to the extent of Rs. 84 million were effected in respect of other imported commodities.

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The revised Foreign Exchange Budget is expected to result in a decline of about Rs. 50 million in the country's external assets by the end of 1964.

To provide for the effective implementation of the Foreign Exchange Budget, the Government introduced the following measures:

- (a) More effective utilization of foreign aid.
- (b) Withdrawal of the basic holiday ration of £ 150 plus cost of passage available to persons going abroad once in seven years.
- (c) Withdrawal of all facilities for business travel except for travel undertaken in connection with the promotion of export markets for industrial goods.
- (d) Withholding of the additional quotas for specified durable consumer goods provided for in the original Budget and a reduction in the quotas of certain other less essential private sector imports.
- (e) Widening of the scope of import control.
- (f) Postponement of the imports of Government departments and corporations not urgently required for development work or for the supply of essential services.

The details of the import allocations according to the revised Foreign Exchange Budget for 1964 are as follows:

Exchange allocation for 1964
Rs. Million

(A) *Unlicensed import sector*

(a) Food Commissioner's imports of rice, flour, sugar and subsidiary foodstuffs	...	...	...	...	625
(b) Government departments' direct imports other than food, e.g., Government Stores, Civil Medical Stores and purchases of other Government departments including Railway, Electrical Department, etc.	...	...	...	...	150
(c) Open General Licence imports of the private sector, e.g., subsidiary foodstuffs like potatoes, onions, chillies, milk foods and dairy products, drugs and pharmaceuticals	...	...	...	...	245
					1,020

(B) *Licensed Import Sector*

(a) Fuel and Petroleum products	...	...	...	...	120
(b) Fertilizer	...	...	...	...	70
(c) C. W. E. monopoly imports: dried fish, cummin seed, etc.	...	...	...	...	55
(d) State Corporations' imports (direct and through private trade) and Government departments' imports through private trade	...	...	...	...	85
(e) Manufacturing Industries: Imports of machinery and raw materials by State and private enterprises excluding textiles	...	...	...	...	130
(f) Direct user imports, i.e., export agencies, local authorities, educational institutions, tea and rubber industry and other direct user importers	...	...	...	...	40
(g) Trade	...	...	...	...	326
					826

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These figures show that the value of imports under licensed control constitutes about 45 per cent of the country's total imports. In the unlicensed sector, the bulk of imports are those of the Government. The Open General Licence imports of the private sector amount only to about 13 per cent of the total imports. It is necessary to point out that it was with the object of preventing any interruption in normal supplies that the Government decided against bringing imports of subsidiary foodstuffs, dairy products, drugs and pharmaceuticals under licence control. There is reason to believe, however, that this concession granted to the private sector has been abused by unscrupulous traders who have made the open general licence system a means of making illegal remittances out of the country. It would also appear that there has taken place an over-importation of foodstuffs like potatoes and chillies in the first half of this year.

In the licensed import sector, private trade has already been granted in the first half of 1964 import quotas to the value of about 70 per cent of the annual allocation provided in the Foreign Exchange Budget. In the case of certain items like textiles, however, the full annual allocation has already been granted. The liberal import allocation granted for textiles this year was supplemented by a gift of textiles to the value of about Rs. 20 million from the People's Republic of China.

Industries

In the case of manufacturing industries, the value of import quotas released to them in the period October 1962 to December 1963 for imports of machinery and raw materials was Rs. 234 million. The value of licences issued for the calendar year 1963 was Rs. 210 million. Of this allocation, licences totalling about Rs. 25 million had not been utilized during the year 1963 and they were therefore revaluated for 1964. In actual fact, therefore, the industrial sector had consumed about Rs. 185 million of foreign

exchange for the import of machinery and industrial raw materials in 1963. It is estimated that, of this amount, Rs. 35 million had been spent on machinery and the balance Rs. 150 million on industrial raw materials.

The total value of import licences issued to manufacturing industries in the first half of this year amounts to Rs. 172 million made up of Rs. 142 million for industrial raw materials and Rs. 30 million for machinery. The actual allocation for manufacturing industries, therefore, exceeds the original estimate of the Foreign Exchange Budget by Rs. 42 million. This increase is mainly due to the revalidation of 1963 import licences for 1964 and the grant of additional quotas to meet the requirements of State corporations. In view of the unprecedented rise in world prices of foodstuffs and fertilizer and the consequent heavy demand on the country's limited foreign exchange resources, it was considered necessary to impose restrictions on the industrial and trade sectors of the country. A beginning has already been made to effect economies in the utilization of exchange for raw material imports by formulating a scheme of national priorities for industry.

In the past, due to the great reluctance of the capitalists of this country to embark on any type of industrial venture, both the M. E. P. and the S. L. F. P. Governments were compelled to stimulate development irrespective of any scheme of priorities. The time has now arrived to make a critical reappraisal of Government policy with regard to industrial development in the private sector. In the past, when foreign exchange was more readily available and when there were no restrictions on imports from abroad, private sector industrial projects were liberally approved and granted generous quotas for the import of machinery and raw materials. While this may have been to some extent unavoidable in the first stages of industrialization, it nevertheless resulted in a haphazard and lopsided pattern of industrial development. In the present

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context of the acute shortage of foreign exchange, such a haphazard process of development cannot be allowed to continue. We have to evaluate every stage of our development so that we can move from stage to stage making the maximum use of our resources and providing the basic requirements for further progress. In fact, one of the principal objectives of the Coalition Government is to implement a programme of national planning in respect of the country's industrial development. Such a programme is now being worked out and all allocations of raw materials and machinery for the private sector industries will, in future, be in accordance with the priorities set out in this programme.

The following are the principal elements of the new industrial policy :

(1) There will be a scheme of national priorities under which some of the existing industries will be encouraged while some others will be discouraged. While such a scheme of priorities will, no doubt, lead to the under utilization of the existing capacity of some industries and may even result in losses to particular industrialists, it is, nevertheless, a measure that must be taken in the national interest. In working out a scheme of priorities, such factors as the present or potential availability of local raw materials, the costs of production and the relative contributions to economic growth would be given due consideration.

(2) At present, the import content of local industrial production is comparatively high. While the high import content may be altogether unavoidable in the early stages of industrialization, it is, nevertheless, necessary to gear the industrialization programme to a conscious plan of reducing the import raw material content over a period of years. At present, there are several industries which are producing a large quantity of non-essential consumer goods, the imports of which have been banned by

Government. There would appear to be little purpose in these import bans if the local production of substitutes is permitted on the basis of free raw material imports. Import restrictions for encouraging infant industries require careful thought as to their viability. We cannot allow every person who has a whim or fancy to start a new industry irrespective of the needs of the country as a whole.

(3) At present, there is no control over the quality or the price of local products. While the State has given all encouragement to local industries by way of tax incentives and protection from foreign competition, certain private industrialists have not been slow to exploit the consumer by producing goods of low quality and limited durability. Such low quality production is not always due to poorer skills. Often, it is a result of a deliberate policy on the part of manufacturers. Immediate steps will be taken to set up machinery for adequate quality control of local products. Similarly the question of excessive profit margins on local products has also to be examined. A scheme of price control of local industrial products has become inevitable. In such a scheme, the burden of ensuring maximum retail prices will fall squarely on the manufacturers.

(4) A programme of implementation will be an integral element of the new industrial policy. For this purpose, all private industries will be required to have monthly targets of production and the Departments of Industries and of Planning would keep a constant watch to ensure that these targets are achieved. The grant of import quotas will be geared to the implementation of these targets. Within an industry, firms which produce faster, more efficiently and sell cheaper will be given preference in the allocation of raw material quotas.

The Ministry of Industries is now working out a scheme of priorities for private manufacturing industries with the help of the Treasury, the

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—தேவன் வர கியவீம்

National Planning Department, Import Control Department and the Economics Department of the University of Ceylon. In any case, the actual exchange allocation for this sector in the first half of this year alone has exceeded the foreign exchange budget allocation for the whole year, and compares well with the allocation for 1963. The Government will be able to release additional quotas to this sector (the foreign exchange situation permitting) only after the priorities are worked out. Hon. Members will no doubt agree with me that I cannot allow unlimited foreign exchange to private industries when we are cutting down even on essential imports of textiles, motor vehicles, tyres and tubes. I have decided further to set apart a special reserve of foreign exchange to be utilized for imports where the locally manufactured goods fall short of the country's requirements either in respect of quantity or quality—matches, tyres and tubes and even electric bulbs.

சே. ஈ. பி. பி. (தேவன் வர கியவீம்)

(திரு. ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன—கொழும்புத் தெற்கு முதலாம் அங்கத்தவர்)

(Mr. J. R. Jayewardene—First Colombo South)

Chocolates.

சே. ஈ. பி. பி. (தேவன் வர கியவீம்)

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(The Hon. Dr. N. M. Perera)

In regard to confectioneries there is over-production.

As for the Trade sector, import quotas for the second half of the year will be released immediately after the Budget for essential imports like tyres and tubes, motor spares, mamoties, tea chests, chemicals, building materials and machinery. The amount of the quotas will of course depend on the country's foreign exchange situation.

1965 Quotas

The total foreign exchange available for imports in 1965 is estimated at Rs. 1,800 million. Of this, however,

about Rs. 175 million would be for tied imports of machinery and equipment under various foreign loan and aid agreements between the Government of Ceylon and the Governments of foreign countries. Thus, the total foreign exchange available for untied imports would, therefore, be about Rs. 1,625 million. Although the total foreign exchange available for imports other than food would actually be larger than in 1964, it should be noted that the prices of the country's essential food imports like flour and sugar are expected to be somewhat lower in 1965. This would mean that the exchange allocation for imports other than food would actually be larger than in 1964. On the other hand, import quotas to the trade sector will have to be reduced in the case of certain imports in view of the anticipated increase in local production. It is still premature to work out allocations of the foreign exchange budget for various sectors for the year 1965. This would be done by the Foreign Exchange Committee within the next few months in consultation with the Ministries of Industries, Agriculture Internal and External Trade and the Department of National Planning; and the import quotas for 1965 will be announced towards the latter part of this year.

Subsidiary Foodstuffs

I would like to mention, however, that the Government is seriously perturbed about the abnormal increase in the country's import of subsidiary foodstuffs such as potatoes, chillies, green gram and Bombay onions in recent months. The following figures indicate the percentage increase in the import volume of certain open general licence foodstuffs in the first five months of 1964 as compared with the first five months of 1963 :—

Palm sugar (jaggery)	..	432 per cent
Meat extracts and preparations	..	355 "
Skimmed milk	..	350 "
Natural honey	..	291 "
Cereal preparations	..	257 "
Cumin Seed	..	230 "
Coriander	..	196 "

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Green gram	..	193 per cent
Chick Peas	..	98 „
Potatoes	..	60 „
Vegetable ghee	..	60 „
Chillies	..	36 „
Bombay onions	..	27 „
Maize	..	27 „
Malted milk	..	25 „

This unusually large increase in the volume of imports in the first five months of 1964 cannot be explained by the increase in consumption. In fact, it seems to indicate that these imports have been made not so much to meet local requirements as to remit money out of Ceylon. In view of this situation, the Government has decided to put an end to the open general licences system and to bring all imports under licence control. This measure would not only prevent over-importation of foodstuffs but also put an end to the wide-spread exchange malpractices. In the case of chillies, green gram, Bombay onions, and potatoes, the Government has decided to keep the imports in 1965 at the 1963 level. This is being done not only to conserve foreign exchange, but also to stimulate local production. The value of imports in 1963 of milk foods was Rs. 70 million, potatoes Rs. 26 million, Bombay onions Rs. 20 million, chillies Rs. 38 million, green gram Rs. 5 million and maize Rs. 1 million. The country is not in a position to spend foreign exchange on the import of foodstuffs which could be locally produced without much difficulty. To continue to import these food items which can with a little effort be easily grown in Ceylon is inexcusable when so much capital goods need to be imported for industrial development.

In order to stimulate local production of these crops the Government has decided to take the following steps:

(a) Increase in the guaranteed prices as follows:

Dried Chillies (Tuticorin variety) from Rs. 168 to Rs. 252 per cwt. and dried chillies (Vanni variety) from Rs. 140 to Rs. 196 per cwt.

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Red onions—While the existing guaranteed price of 19 cents per pound for the first month after harvest will continue, the guaranteed price for the subsequent six weeks would be raised from 21 cents to 25 cents per pound and thereafter from 23 cents to 28 cents per pound. The special guaranteed price paid to co-operative societies for onions delivered after the first of November will be raised from 26 cents to 31 cents per pound.

Bombay onions—The guaranteed price of 25 cents to be raised to 29 cents per pound.

Potatoes—The existing guaranteed price of 25 cents per pound to be raised to 30 cents.

Maize—The guaranteed price of Rs. 17 per cwt. to Rs. 19.

- (b) Increase in the commission paid to co-operative societies for purchasing these food crops. In the case of chillies from 2 cents to 3 cents per pound, green gram to Rs. 2.24 per cwt. and maize from 70 cents to Rs. 1.12 per cwt.
- (c) Supply of subsidized fertilisers for the cultivation of these crops.
- (d) Supply of subsidized seed for the cultivation of chillies and Bombay onions.
- (e) Supply of credit under Government loan schemes and by State—owned banks.

Apart from these measures, it has also been decided to stop completely the import of certain inessential foodstuffs now imported under open general licence like natural honey, green gram and cereal preparations.

With regard to milk foods, the Government will be making special efforts not only to increase the country's milk production but also to

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establish a condensed milk factory before the end of this financial year. Further, it has been decided that the Milk Board and the State Trading Corporation should handle a good part of the imports of milk foods to the country.

In order to implement the foreign exchange budget more effectively the Government has decided to bring all imports of Government departments and corporations also under licensed control. As these imports are not under licensed control at present, it is not possible even to make an estimate of foreign exchange payments for such imports.

I should like to draw the attention of hon. Members to exchange malpractices of the import traders of this country. In the absence of socialist discipline, every conceivable device is being used by capitalists and anti-social elements to thwart Government's policy of securing a reasonable level of foreign exchange. Racketeering in exchange is a glorious pastime of a large number of capitalists. A good deal of time, energy and resources of Government is spent in tracking down these people who are unrivalled in their ingenuity and crookedness. Had we not been saddled with these disabilities, our exchange position would certainly have not been as bad as it is now. It will not be possible to put an end to such malpractices so long as the anti-social elements control the import trade of this country. It is the intention of Government to eliminate such malpractices by the establishment of the State Trading Corporation as soon as possible.

Apart from these measures, Government has decided to take further steps to conserve foreign exchange by restricting foreign exchange payments for purposes other than imports.

Exchange Control Policy

As I have already mentioned, certain measures were taken in the early part of this year to reduce

foreign exchange payments for purposes connected with travel abroad. The most important among these measures was the withdrawal of all facilities for travel abroad on holiday. In view of the further deterioration of the foreign exchange situation, it has become necessary to limit foreign exchange payments to the barest minimum. The position, in future, with regard to travel abroad and other exchange facilities will basically be as follows:—

1. Education

Travel abroad for education will, in future, be allowed only in respect of courses of study which are not available in Ceylon and which have to be accorded a high priority in the national interest. Accent will be on scientific and technological training which caters to the growing needs of industry both in the public and private sectors. In the academic sphere, only post-graduate and specialized studies of a scientific and technical nature will be permitted. I have already stopped the release of exchange for general studies leading to first degrees in medicine, engineering and accountancy which had hitherto been permitted. These courses of study are now available in Ceylon and cannot any longer qualify for exchange for study abroad. Exchange for industrial and technological training will be permitted only for persons who are sent abroad by an institution or who have a reasonable assurance of obtaining appropriate employment which would make use of their training on return to Ceylon.

2. Business Travel

In accordance with a decision made by my predecessor, exchange for business travel will be allowed only in respect of travel undertaken in connection with the exploration of markets for new industrial products.

3. Medical Treatment Abroad

Travel abroad for treatment will continue to be allowed where adequate facilities for treatment are

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not available in Ceylon. But, unlike in the past, recommendations from private practitioners will not be accepted unless they are endorsed by the Director, Health Services, except, however, in very urgent cases where the immediate removal of the patient is necessary.

4. Migration

While the present allowances to migrants as at time of departure will continue, certain restrictions on subsequent income remittances will be introduced.

5. Pilgrimage

At present, facilities are available for any person to go abroad on a pilgrimage once in his lifetime. It has been noticed that since the facility for holiday travel was withdrawn in the early part of this year, travel on pilgrimage has more than doubled, particularly to Europe. While the continuation of this facility, particularly when it is being abused, has little justification in the present circumstances of exchange austerity, I am, nevertheless, reluctant to take a measure which might affect the religious susceptibilities of the people. However, I appeal to all patriotic citizens to put the national interest before everything else and to refrain from making pilgrimages abroad till the foreign exchange situation improves.

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(டொக்டர் கொல்வின் ஆர். டி. சில்வா)
(Dr. Colvin R. de Silva)
Find the local road to heaven !

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(கௌரவ கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
(The Hon. Dr. N. M. Perera)

6. Furlough Leave

All facilities available to non-nationals for travel abroad on furlough leave will be suspended till the foreign exchange situation improves.

7. Remittance abroad of profits, interest and dividends

Hitherto, the remittance abroad of profits, interest and dividends, has been freely permitted. The total of such remittances in 1963 amounted to about Rs. 70 million. Considering the present critical position of the country's foreign exchange reserves, I have decided to declare a moratorium on all remittances of profits, dividends, interest and other investment income for a period of one year in the first instance. When the external assets position improves, it would be possible to reconsider this decision.

8. Transfer of Capital

At present, non-nationals on leaving the country for good are allowed to transfer their assets up to a maximum amount of Rs. 250,000 as at the time of departure. The balance of their assets is allowed to be transferred in subsequent annual instalments of Rs. 25,000. In view of the present circumstances, I regret that it is no longer possible to allow such a liberal policy to continue. I have, therefore, decided that until further notice non-nationals who have been employed in Ceylon will be allowed to transfer assets representing only their retirement funds and a reasonable amount of savings, provided that, in the aggregate, the amount that may be transferred shall not exceed Rs. 150,000 for the non-Indian group and Rs. 75,000 for the Indian group. In the case of others who have been in business in Ceylon, only the capital originally brought into Ceylon by them plus a reasonable amount of savings will be allowed. Here, too, the aggregate amount shall not exceed Rs. 150,000 for the non-Indian group and Rs. 75,000 for the Indian group. No subsequent annual instalments will be allowed. I have also decided to increase the rate of foreign exchange tax on the transfer of capital to 20 per cent. Retirement funds, however, will continue to be exempt from this tax.

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9. Interest on Balances maintained abroad

Certain business houses and individuals are known to have foreign exchange balances abroad. They will, in future, be required to repatriate to Ceylon these balances or an appropriate sum of interest in respect of such balances.

10. Amendments to the Exchange Control Act

Certain amendments to the Exchange Control Act with a view to preventing frauds and malpractices in foreign exchange have been under consideration by Government. These amendments are now being finalized and a Bill will be placed before the House shortly. The proposed legislation will provide for more effective checks on the black-marketing of foreign exchange, particularly in connexion with the tourist trade. The unauthorized possession of foreign currency will be made an offence. No money-changers other than commercial banks and leading hotels will be permitted. The legislation will also provide for payment of rewards to informers and to officers responsible for the detection of offences under the Act, and for heavy penalties to be imposed on offenders.

It is also proposed to amend the import control legislation to empower the Controller of Imports to punish importers guilty of import and exchange malpractices by withholding import quotas or by cancelling import licences.

TAXATION

I now come to taxation.

DIRECT TAXES

With regard to taxation, one of my principal objectives is to ensure the effective administration of all taxes which are in force at present, particularly the taxes which are administered by the Inland Revenue Department. Taxes which are not implemented effectively not only cause harm to the economy but also have

an inequitable impact on the tax-paying public, quite contrary to the expressed equity objectives of such taxes. It is no secret that tax evasion and avoidance have assumed substantial proportions today, particularly with regard to Income Tax. This is partly due to the fact that the Inland Revenue Department has not been adapted to conform to the changing patterns of production and income distribution in the rapidly changing economy. Apart from this, the Inland Revenue Department had also been burdened with the implementation of hastily conceived taxes which had subsequently to be withdrawn. Even now, the Inland Revenue Department is concerned with the winding up of several defunct taxes such as the Registration of Business and Professions Tax, the National Development Tax, the Tax on Company Share Capital, the Sales Tax, the Rice Ration Book Tax, Surtax and the Land Tax.

In this connection, I must refer to the reforms of a fundamental character which were introduced by my predecessor in office. Two of the basic changes introduced by him were the simplification of Income Tax, particularly the abolition of the minimum rates and the quotient system and the introduction of a Business Turnover Tax. My predecessor had also commenced a reform of the system of Inland Revenue administration, particularly through the opening of branch offices. A scheme of Inland Revenue Inspectors has also been approved and recruitment will be made shortly. While carrying forward and consolidating these reforms, aimed at simplifying and tightening up the tax administration, I am introducing certain proposals in order to implement the socialist programme of the Coalition Government.

(a) Tax Evasion

My first proposal refers to tax evasion. The figures of currency in circulation indicate that in currency notes of bigger denomination, are being hoarded. In addition, gold, gems and jewellery are also being accumulated on a large scale.

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These large hoards are undoubtedly related to massive tax evasion. I wish to give a chance to all hoarders to declare their hidden assets fully and to obtain the free use of such resources after paying a tax of 33 1/3 per cent of the value of such assets to the Government. No questions will be asked as to how this wealth was accumulated and no names will be divulged. For this purpose, time is allowed till the 31st of December 1964, for every hoarder to make a declaration of the total cash and other valuables in his possession which do not correspond with his declared income for income tax purposes. The savings in the form of cash or jewellery of those people who have made a true declaration of their income in the past as well as of those in low income groups will not naturally be affected by this proposal. Every person who avails himself of this amnesty will have the benefit of not having to pay any penalty or not having any legal action taken against him for the making of a false return. Effective steps will be taken from the 1st of January 1965 to bring to book all persons who have failed to take advantage of this offer, and severe penalties will be imposed on them. And I have various means at my disposal to carry that into effect.

(b) Income Tax Relief

The introduction in 1961 of the National Development Tax which

was levied at a flat rate of 4 per cent on all income of over Rs. 300 a month and which was subsequently incorporated into the structure of income tax led to an unduly heavy burden at the relatively lower levels of income, particularly in the case of employees. But with the reforms of income tax in the last year's Budget, this burden was considerably reduced particularly on account of the abolition of the 3 per cent and 4 per cent minimum tax rates which had affected about 28,000 taxpayers. The tax free allowance of Rs. 500 granted last year in respect of incomes from employment and self-employment was also a measure of considerable relief to the lower income groups. However, the continuation of the initial rate of 15 per cent still left a certain amount of hardship, particularly in the case of persons who are just outside the exemption limit. With a view to granting some relief at this level, I propose to introduce a new slab which will be taxed at a reduced rate of 5 per cent. The new slab of 5 per cent will be uniformly of Rs. 1,000 to all taxpayers irrespective of family circumstances provided the total assessable income does not exceed Rs. 15,000. As at present, there will continue to be a variable slab at 15 per cent, but this will be in such cases the second slab. These proposed changes as compared with the present rates may be shown as follows:

<i>Family</i>	<i>Present Rates</i>	<i>Proposed Rates</i>
1. Individual	First slab of Rs. 4,000 at 15 per cent.	First slab of Rs. 1,000 at 5 per cent. Second slab of Rs. 3,000 at 15 per cent.
2. Individual with one child or dependant	First slab of Rs. 5,500 at 15 per cent.	First slab of Rs. 1,000 at 5 per cent. Second slab of Rs. 4,500 at 15 per cent.
3. Married couple (or individual with 2 children or dependants)	First slab of Rs. 7,000 at 15 per cent.	First slab of Rs. 1,000 at 5 per cent. Second slab of Rs. 6,000 at 15 per cent.
4. Married couple with 1 child or dependant (or individual with 3 children or dependants)	First slab of Rs. 8,500 at 15 per cent.	First slab of Rs. 1,000 at 5 per cent. Second slab of Rs. 7,500 at 15 per cent.

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<i>Family</i>	<i>Present Rates</i>	<i>Proposed Rates</i>
5. Married couple with 2 children or dependents (or individual with 4 children or dependants)	First slab of Rs. 10,000 at 15 per cent.	First slab of Rs. 1,000 at 5 per cent. Second slab of Rs. 9,000 at 15 per cent.
6. Married couple with 3 children or dependants	First slab of Rs. 11,500 at 15 per cent.	First slab of Rs. 1,000 at 5 per cent. Balance at 15 per cent.
7. Married couple with 4 children or dependants	First slab of Rs. 13,000 at 15 per cent.	First slab of Rs. 1,000 at 5 per cent. Balance at 15 per cent.

Under the proposed scheme, every taxpayer who is entitled to this concession will be granted relief in a sum of Rs. 100 irrespective of the size of his income or of his family circumstances. Thus a person whose total tax at present is Rs. 150 would pay only Rs. 50 as tax in future. Equally, a person whose tax is Rs. 1,000 would pay Rs. 900. It will, therefore, be seen that substantial relief is granted to those in the lower income groups.

A revenue loss of Rs. 3½ million is expected as a result of the implementation of the new scheme which will be brought into effect immediately, that is, in the current assessment year 1964-65.

(c) *Tax treatment of Replanting Subsidies*

Since their inception the replanting subsidies granted by Government in respect of tea, rubber and coconut have not been treated as income for purposes of tax. On the other hand, all expenditure on replanting, whether obtained by way of subsidy or not, is allowed as a deduction in the calculation of taxable income. For example, let us assume that an individual has a private income of Rs. 10,000 and he receives from Government, in addition, a sum of Rs. 3,750 as a replanting subsidy. Although his total income is Rs. 13,750 under the present tax system his total income is treated as being only Rs. 10,000. Further, when he spends this Rs. 3,750 on replanting, he is allowed to deduct it from his income, so that, in effect, his taxable income is reduced to Rs. 6,250. This procedure not only enables a person

to replant his property at State expense, but also enables him to obtain an additional tax rebate in doing so. To give a sum of Rs. 3,750 (which is the present rate of subsidy per acre of tea), tax free to a person whose maximum rate of tax is 80 per cent is, in fact, equivalent to giving him a taxable sum of Rs. 18,750. If the maximum rate of tax is less than 80 per cent., the equivalent taxable sum will be correspondingly less. To exempt the replanting subsidy from tax is, therefore, to grant a double subsidy—one of a fixed quantum to all recipients and the other of a variable quantum which is more beneficial to the higher income classes. This is one of the glaring anomalies in the present system of income taxation and is not based on any equitable principle of taxation. Therefore, I propose to withdraw the exemption of replanting subsidies from taxable income.

The gain to revenue from this measure is estimated to be Rs. 6 million a year, but this change will be with effect from the assessment year 1965-66.

(d) *Limit of Tax Payable*

Under the present legislation, the total amount of tax that can be levied on any taxpayer in respect of both Income Tax and Wealth Tax cannot exceed 80 per cent of his taxable income. I propose to abolish this limit since it serves to defeat the ultimate purpose of progressive income and wealth taxation.

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(e) *Wealth Tax*

I propose to make three important changes with regard to the Wealth Tax :

(i) The first one relates to charitable institutions. It has been brought to my notice that a large number of Buddhist temples which are exempt from income tax have been called upon to pay Wealth Tax in respect of property other than the place of worship. This would appear to have caused considerable hardship in several cases. I, therefore, propose to raise the exemption limit for wealth tax in respect of charitable institutions from the present level of Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 100,000. This will be a retrospective measure so that where assessments have been made, such assessments will be cancelled. This will take effect from the year of assessment 1959-60—the year in which the Wealth Tax was introduced. The loss to revenue from this measure is estimated to be approximately Rs. 50,000 a year.

(ii) Apart from this measure, I also propose to change the present structure of Wealth Tax rates. The existing rates of Wealth Tax are as follows :

On the first Rs. 800,000 of taxable wealth $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

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

On the balance 2 per cent.

The present position is that a person whose wealth exceeds Rs. 100,000 is liable to tax on his entire wealth at rates commencing with half per cent and going up to 2 per cent. Whereas formerly the exemption limit for Wealth Tax was Rs. 200,000 the reduction of the taxable limit to Rs. 100,000 was consequent to the repeal of the Land Tax which did not provide for any exemption where land exceeded the specified acreage. This has resulted in a heavy burden on those whose wealth is slightly in excess of Rs. 100,000. I, therefore, propose to exempt the first Rs. 100,000 of wealth in every case and to revise the

rates of tax to make good the loss of revenue resulting from this exemption. Apart from this, the present rates of tax cannot result in either a redistribution of the wealth or a more effective use of the wealth in the hands of the very wealthy people of this country. The highest rate of Wealth Tax will, therefore, be raised to 5 per cent in the case of those whose wealth exceeds Rs. 3,000,000. The proposed rates of Wealth Tax are as follows :

First Rs. 100,000 of taxable wealth—Nil

Next Rs. 100,000 of taxable wealth $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Next Rs. 100,000 of taxable wealth $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Next Rs. 350,000 of taxable wealth 1 per cent.

Next Rs. 350,000 of taxable wealth $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Next Rs. 1,000,000 of taxable wealth 2 per cent.

Next Rs. 1,000,000 of taxable wealth 3 per cent.

Balance 5 per cent.

The increase in revenue from this proposal is approximately Rs. 4.5 million.

(iii) Wealth Tax is levied on the total wealth owned by individuals which includes the value of shares in companies which are held by such individuals. In consequence, companies are not liable to Wealth Tax. However, an anomalous situation exists with regard to the wealth represented by the shares of sterling companies. These shares are not property situated in Ceylon, and except in the isolated cases of Ceylonese shareholders, the entire value of these shares escape Wealth Tax though the property which is represented by them, consisting largely of agricultural estates, is immovable property situated in Ceylon.

Since 1932, there has been a provision to levy an additional rate of income tax on the incomes of such companies, consequent on these shares escaping Estate Duty. The present rate of this tax, which is in lieu of Estate Duty, is 6 per cent of the taxable income of non-resident companies.

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—தேவன் வர கியதே

The taxation of these companies has not been reviewed after the imposition of a levy of 10 per cent of to remedy this situation by the imposition of a levy of 10 per cent. of income as tax in lieu of Wealth Tax on the non-resident companies which own immovable property situated in Ceylon. In order to avoid the incidence of any double taxation where the wealth of an individual who is assessed to Wealth Tax consists of any part representing the value of the shares of a non-resident company, suitable relief will be granted, taking into account the tax in lieu of Wealth Tax levied on the company itself. The additional revenue from this tax is expected to be Rs. 7 million.

(f) House Property Tax

Apart from the increases I have proposed in respect of Wealth Tax I am also introducing a special tax in respect of house property. Wealth held in the form of house property, particularly in urban areas, is a substantial source of income to landlords. Landlordism extends from the ownership of mansions in Colombo 7 at the one end to the ownership of slums in Slave Island and Grandpass at the other. The income derived by landlords from their tenants in the majority of cases is not only exorbitant but also not related to any productive function on their part. The burden of rents which in most cases are very much above the controlled rents has resulted in increasing the cost of living of the urban dwellers. It is also necessary to note that the growth of landlordism has in no small way been due to the liberal finances for house building which had been provided by previous Governments. I, therefore, propose to introduce a scheme which is intended to put an end to landlordism as far as house properties are concerned. Under the proposed scheme each tax payer will be entitled to one residence for his personal use irrespective of value. Apart from this, house property to the value of Rs. 100,000 will be exempt in the hands of every tax

payer. All house property over and above this will be subject to a penal rate of 10 per cent of the value of such property. The details of this scheme will be announced later as the new scheme will come into operation only on first April, 1965.

பி. ஷெல்டன் ஜயசிங்ஹ் மஹா. (வத்தலா)

(திரு. டி. செல்டன் ஜயசிங்ஹ்—வத்தலா)

(Mr. D. Shelton Jayasinghe—Wattala)

Hon. Member for Wellawatta-Galkissa, Wellawatte residents are finished!

கேனமன் மஹா.

(திரு. கேனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Is it on the annual value?

சுரு. ஸ்வாமிநாதன். பி. பி. பி. பி.

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(The Hon. Dr. N. M. Perera)

No, on the value of the property.

கேனமன் மஹா.

(திரு. கேனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

10 per cent of the value of the property?

சுரு. ஸ்வாமிநாதன். பி. பி. பி. பி.

(கௌரவ கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(The Hon. Dr. N. M. Perera)

Yes. The details of the scheme will be announced later as the new scheme will come into operation only on 1st April, 1965. I will tell you why.

I anticipate that as a result of this penal tax, a large number of house properties will come on to the market. The Government will take appropriate action either for the purchase of such properties or to arrange for their purchase by the present tenants on an easy scheme of rent purchase. Any property purchased by the Government will be paid for generally in the form of

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interest bearing Government securities but there will be provision to pay the entire sum or part in cash in individual cases of hardship.

The introduction of the new scheme will be accompanied by the extension of the Rent Control Act to all houses which are free from rent control now. I need not emphasize that every effort will be made towards a rigid enforcement of this law. This is not a revenue measure but an effort to divert investment from real property to productive industries.

(g) *Special Provisions for Payment of Company Tax*

The present procedure of the assessor accepting the company's income return and thereafter issuing an assessment fixing due dates for payment of tax has the effect of delaying revenue collection from a class of taxpayers who would have already provided in their accounts for the payment of tax on the profits of each accounting year. Many countries adopt the principle of self-assessment, thereby requiring that the tax should be paid at the time the return is made without waiting for an assessment. As the tax computations of all companies are prepared by their accountants or tax advisers, there is no reason why the income returned by them should not be in accordance with the provisions of the law, and the need for revising the computation should not arise unless there is an issue in dispute. Accordingly, companies will be required to pay their tax along with the income tax returns.

As companies have different accounting dates, for example, 30th June, 30th September, 31st December and 31st March, the dates on which returns are to be made and tax paid will be in the following manner:

- (1) Companies, corporations and like bodies whose accounting years end on or before 30th of June in the year preceding the year of assessment are required to make their

returns and to pay the tax on or before the 15th of October of that year of assessment.

- (2) Companies whose accounting years end on a day after the 30th of June and on or before the 30th of September in the year preceding the year of assessment—on or before the 31st of October of that year of assessment.
- (3) Companies whose accounting year ends after 30th of September and on or before the 31st of December in the year preceding the year of assessment are required to make their returns and to pay the tax on or before the 30th of November in the case of resident companies and on or before the 31st of December in the case of non-resident companies.
- (4) Companies whose accounting year ends after 31st of December and on or before the 31st of March in the year preceding the year of assessment—on or before the 28th of February of that year of assessment.

In any case, where the assessor computes at a later date, tax at a higher amount than the tax originally paid, such additional tax will be payable with a further penalty of 5 per cent corresponding to the automatic penalty which is added for tax which is not paid on the due date.

In this connection, provision will be made for the company to obtain the departmental view on any issue that is in doubt as regards the exclusion or inclusion of an amount in its computation of income. The company could thereafter decide to pay the tax in accordance with the department's view or not and thereafter contest the issue in appeal where an assessment is made. In such a case, if tax is found ultimately to be due, the 5 per cent automatic

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penalty would be added to the tax and the company required to pay the additional tax and penalty.

(h) *Tax Treatment of Travelling expenses*

The present procedure relating to tax treatment of travelling expenses, which was introduced in 1962, has been found to be extremely complicated, leading to an excessive amount of work on the part of both assessors and the taxpayers. According to this procedure, travelling expenses have to be calculated in accordance with the rates prescribed in the Financial Regulations. These rates vary according to such factors as the weight of the car and the salary of the official concerned. It is surprising that a scheme which had been found to be unworkable even as far as the Government Service was concerned and which is now being revised should have been applied to taxpayers in general. The amending Bill will provide a simple procedure for the calculation of travelling expenses while, at the same time, ensuring that there would be no unfair advantage accruing to any particular class of taxpayers. Under this scheme, all travelling expenses within the island actually incurred in the production of income will be allowed. Depreciation in respect of all vehicles used for travelling will be disallowed. Travelling allowances paid to employees will be allowed to the employer as at present, but in the case of employees, all travelling allowances in excess of Rs. 1,200 per annum will be treated as income.

(i) *Appeals*

Since 1962, every appeal against an assessment of income tax has had to carry an uncanceled stamp to the value of Rs. 10. This sum is returnable if the appeal is not frivolous. Experience has shown that this procedure involves a substantial amount of administrative work in ensuring the safe custody of stamps, recording the receipt of the stamp and making any refund at a subsequent date. As against this, any advantage arising from this scheme is

negligible. The proposed Inland Revenue Bill does away with this requirement.

(j) *Exempt Dividends*

In the case of undertakings which enjoy an income tax holiday, there is a corresponding exemption of the dividends declared by such undertakings. This exemption has the effect of inducing very high dividend declarations, thereby retarding the ploughing back of profits for future development. I, therefore, propose in respect of undertakings enjoying an income tax holiday, to limit the tax free declaration of dividends to 10 per cent of the paid-up capital. Where any company distributes a dividend in excess of 10 per cent, then it would forfeit the exemption of profits as well as of dividends to which it is entitled under the existing provisions.

(k) *Development Rebates.*

Capital formation in the private sector is encouraged by the relief granted to approved investments under Section 69 of the Inland Revenue Act and the five year tax holiday under Section 6 of the same Act. This relief together with the exemption of dividends up to 10 per cent from personal income tax are sufficient incentives for the promotion of development and should provide adequate capital for this purpose. In addition, a development rebate in respect of new investments in plant and machinery is available at a general rate of 20 per cent and a special rate of 40 per cent for approved undertakings. A 40 per cent rebate is also allowed in respect of investments in machinery and dwelling houses by agricultural undertakings. Having reviewed the entire situation relating to tax incentives, I have decided to withdraw the special development rebate of 40 per cent which is enjoyed by approved projects and by agricultural undertakings. In future, the development rebate will be at a uniform rate of 20 per cent to all industrial and agricultural under-

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(l) *Authorized Representatives*

Under the present Inland Revenue Act, Chartered Accountants are not entitled to be authorized representatives of taxpayers except with the approval of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue. Such approval is not required in respect of Advocates and Proctors. I propose to extend this privilege to practising members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ceylon and to their employees who are members of that Institute. In the case of other accountants, the present scheme of approval will continue.

(m) *Tax Holiday for Industrial Undertakings*

At present, all new industrial undertakings qualify for a five year tax holiday if they satisfy the conditions laid down in Section 6 (i) (ii) of the Inland Revenue Act. No reference is made to the contribution expected from each undertaking to the country's economic development. The grant of tax holiday on such a wide basis may have been justified at the time when tax holidays were first introduced. But the time has now arrived when this tax holiday should be given only on a very selective basis to those industries which, apart from requiring to be accorded the highest priority in the national interest, involve a greater degree of risk than is usual. Therefore, in future, the tax holiday will be given only to those industrial undertakings which are approved by the Minister of Industries with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance.

I shall be presenting to this House shortly a Bill to amend the Inland Revenue Act of 1963 incorporating all these proposals which I have announced today. This Amending Bill will also incorporate the proposals of the 1963 Budget which have not yet come into force.

(n) *Tax Arrears*

I have observed that there is a considerable amount of arrears of tax in default which has still to be

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collected. There are also a number of appeals outstanding in big cases where tax is in default. There is difficulty in the collection of this tax, as taxpayers have their investments in property. In order to facilitate the collection of tax in these cases and in view of the higher rates of Wealth Tax which will be effective as from the year of assessment 1964-65, I propose to give wider powers to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue so that properties may be acquired and vested in the Crown in payment of tax.

CUSTOMS DUTIES

1. *Increase in Import Duties on Petroleum Products*

I propose to increase the import duty on petroleum products as follows:—

Petrol, Super by 12 cents per gallon
Petrol, Regular by 10 cents per gallon
Kerosene Oil by 10 cents per gallon
Auto Diesel Oil by 7 cents per gallon
Heavy Diesel Oil by 7 cents per gallon
Furnace Oil by 1 cent per gallon
Lubricants by 20 cents per gallon

These increases to import duty will be completely absorbed by the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation and will not be passed on to the consumer. The main purpose in increasing these import duties is to absorb to the Government revenue the discounts enjoyed by the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation from its present suppliers. To continue to include such discounts which are, in fact, given to the Government of Ceylon as profits of the Corporation is to present a false picture of the Corporation's finances. The gain to Government revenue will be about Rs. 15 million.

2. *Export Duty on Precious Stones*

No export duty is levied on precious stones exported out of Ceylon at present. In 1963 about 157,538 carats of precious stones and semi-precious stones valued at Rs. 3.6 million had been exported.

I propose to levy an export duty of 5 per cent on the value of precious stones exported. This is likely to result in a gain to the Government revenue of about Rs. 200,000. I am introducing this export duty not so much for revenue considerations as for rectifying an anomaly in the Customs Ordinance. At present the Customs officials are obliged to appraise an export article only if it carries an export duty. As precious stones and semi-precious stones carried no export duty hitherto, there was no obligation on the part of the Customs officials to appraise their value. This will set the matter right.

3. Tax on heavy oil motor vehicles

I have received numerous complaints that the heavy oil vehicles tax which was doubled in May 1963 is causing hardship to lorry owners. This tax is levied irrespective of the amount of income earned by a lorry. It is also known that some lorry owners avoid the payment of tax by obtaining non-user certificates in respect of lorries which however continue to be used for transportation.

In these circumstances, I have decided with effect from 1st January 1965 to abolish the heavy oil motor vehicles tax. I cannot do that earlier because I have to make certain adjustments. The revenue lost from this source will be recouped by an appropriate increase in the import duty on automotive diesel. Arrangements will be made to alleviate any hardship that may be caused by this measure to fishermen who use mechanized boats by means of a tax rebate or a subsidy, or to any other persons who need some sort of rebate.

4. Tax on Tea

The duty on tea is now levied in two parts—a specific duty of 35 cents per pound levied at the point of export by the Customs, and an *ad valorem* duty of 50 per cent. of the excess of the price fetched at the auctions over the floor price of

Rs. 1.85 per pound up to a maximum of 70 cents per pound. This method of collecting duty on tea has led to a number of abuses. There is reason to believe that the country has lost several millions in foreign exchange and in revenue as a result of this scheme. Apart from the deliberate evasion of tax by the export of quality tea on lower grade samples, the duty has had the effect of stimulating quantity at the expense of quality. In the long run this is not in the interests of the country. The future of Ceylon tea is bound up with the quality of our product. Our good quality teas will always find a market and will fetch a good price. Our endeavour should be to encourage quality at the expense, if necessary, of quantity. The scheme of duties must therefore be designed to achieve this objective. I propose, therefore, to introduce a new scheme which will have the following features. The export duty will continue to be levied at a fixed rate of 35 cents per pound on all teas. Teas which are not sold at the Colombo auctions but which are shipped for sale at the London auctions, will pay an extra 10 cents per pound. This consists mainly of high quality tea which could afford to pay the extra levy.

The *ad valorem* tax will be abolished and in its place an acreage tax will be levied on all estates over 100 acres in extent. The exemption limit of 100 acres would avoid the imposition of an additional burden on smallholders whose teas do not generally pay *ad valorem* tax at present. The acreage tax will be levied on a differential basis: a higher rate being paid by estates classified as producing "High Grown" tea and a lower rate being paid by estates that produce "Medium Grown" and "Low Grown" teas. The rate proposed is Rs. 300 per acre on High Grown tea and Rs. 60 per acre on Medium and Low Grown teas. This differential rate is proposed because the average price of High Grown teas has been consistently higher than that of the Medium and Low Grown teas. As

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and Low Grown teas is about the same, one rate of tax has been suggested for both categories.

This acreage tax will be payable in monthly or quarterly instalments and will be collected from the estates.

The proposed scheme has several advantages:

- (1) Unlike the *ad valorem* scheme of duty, the new system will not discourage the production of high grade teas. On the contrary, as the acreage tax is a fixed amount, estates will have every incentive to produce better quality teas.
- (2) Administrative arrangements for collecting the acreage tax will be relatively simple. Particulars relating to the ownership and acreage of estates over 100 acres in extent have been statutorily registered in the Tea Control Department under the Tea Control Act, and this data will be used as the basis for the levy of the proposed Acreage Tax.

There may be a few estates situated in the 'High' elevation category whose tea fetches an average price lower than the average price of 'Medium Grown' or 'Low Grown' tea, and, conversely, there may be a few estates in the low country and mid country districts whose teas fetch an average price above the 'High Grown' average. Provision will be made in the legislation to meet such cases.

I estimate that under this scheme the revenue from export duty and acreage tax would be Rs. 240 million. This is nearly Rs. 25 million more than the actual collections in 1962-63 and Rs. 12 million more than the estimate for 1964-65 based on the *ad valorem* scheme.

Revision of Customs Duties

Although it was my intention originally to make a complete revision of the customs duties on a scientific basis before the Budget, I must confess I did not have sufficient time to do so. But the work in connection with this revision is going on at present and it will be completed in the near future with the arrival of an international expert on customs duty. It is my intention to rectify all the anomalies in the customs duties and to simplify the existing structure.

I had the intention originally of removing the import duties on drugs and pharmaceuticals in order to bring down their prices to the consumer, but as the import and wholesale distribution of drugs and pharmaceuticals are in the hands of private traders I am doubtful about the benefit of this removal of import duty being passed on to the consumer. Therefore, I have decided for the present not to remove the duty on drugs and pharmaceuticals but to do so when the State Trading Corporation takes over the import of these goods.

OTHER REVENUE MEASURES

1. Tax on Advertisement Income of Newspapers

Income from commercial advertisements is a major source of profit to daily newspapers. In fact it can be said to be an important contributory factor in the growth of newspaper monopolies in Ceylon. From a social point of view, income from advertisements is a non-productive category of income tantamount to the subsidization of newspapers by commercial interests. In order to syphon off a part of this surplus income I propose to levy a tax of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on the revenue from advertisements in excess of 20 per cent of the printed column space of newspapers. This will apply to all daily newspapers including Sunday editions. In calculating the 20 per cent limit, classified advertisements relating to domestic and social announcements, such as obituary and marriage

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notices, and announcements of public meetings and other cultural events, will be excluded.

1 (a). *Philatelic Bureau and Special Stamp Issues*

The Government proposes to establish a Philatelic Bureau with effect from January 1965 in order to promote philatelic sales in Ceylon and abroad. This institution will carry out similar functions as that of a post office in selling stamps. At the same time, it will provide special facilities for postal franking, sale of first-day covers and sale of sets of different denominations of special issues.

In order to promote philatelic sales the Government proposes to issue sets of stamps of different denominations as in other countries. These will be sold as complete blocks of stamps for the total value of all the stamps in the set. Under this scheme, for instance, stamps of the denomination of 5 cents, 15 cents, 60 cents and 75 cents will appear as one block of four stamps. As a first step the Government proposes to issue within a month or two a set of four stamps depicting Ceylon birds, i.e., the jungle fowl, black-headed oriole, peacock and the kingfisher. These specially printed stamps would be sold through the Philatelic Bureau. It is expected that the additional revenue collected on account of this measure would be about Rs. 1 million.

2. *Sale of Motor Cars*

The purchase and sale of second-hand cars has become a profitable business in Ceylon in recent years, particularly after the import ban. Most of the businessmen who operate these car sales evade income tax. The

Government is, therefore, introducing legislation to compel dealers of second-hand cars other than car importers to register with the Commissioner of Motor Traffic and in addition to pay an annual licence fee of Rs. 1,000.

In the last Budget the Government introduced a tax on the sale of new cars imported to Ceylon under special terms and conditions after the ban on the import of cars. I regret to inform the House that despite this tax a large number of motor cars imported under special terms are being sold in the local market at fantastic prices and the proceeds are often repatriated abroad. If this is allowed to continue further, it will result in defeating the Government's policy of conserving foreign exchange. The Government has, therefore, decided that all cars imported under special terms should be sold only to the Government Stores. The Government Stores would pay these car-owners a reasonable price taking into account the c.i.f. price of the vehicle and the depreciation. The cars purchased by the Government Stores will either be required for Government use or will be sold by public auction. Thus, foreign personnel will not be able to make unconscionable profits by the sale of motor cars in Ceylon. Any resident in Ceylon who uses or purchases a car after a specified date, imported duty free by a foreign person in Ceylon, would be committing an offence. Appropriate legislation will be introduced in the House to give effect to this shortly.

3. *Toddy tapping*

The Government has decided to allow, on permit, tapping of coconut trees for toddy in all areas of Ceylon outside a radius of 10 miles of the existing toddy taverns, and of 5 miles

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of any village where trees are tapped for arrack distilleries. The permits will be issued freely but a fee of Rs. 15 per tree would be charged. Tapping of trees for toddy—

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Is it per year?

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Rs. 15 per tree for one year.

Tapping of trees for toddy within a radius of 10 miles of the toddy tavern will not be permitted as it would result in a reduction in the sales and consequently loss of revenue to the Government. This step is being taken by the Government mainly with the objective of discouraging illicit distilling of *kasippu* and other poisonous alcohol which have a deleterious effect on the health of the people. In view of the fact that the tree tax in the Jaffna District has remained static since its inception in 1935, I also propose to raise it to Rs. 15 per coconut tree and per female palmyrah tree, and Rs. 3.75 per male palmyrah tree.

4. Matches

While the cotrolled price of a box of matches is five cents, it is common knowledge that the consumer is charged a higher price by the retail trader. This is mainly due to the fact that while the total requirements of the country are about 35,000 cases per annum, the local production amounts to only 30,000 cases. This has naturally resulted in a shortage of matches and a consequent increase in

price. It is pointed out by the manufacturers that they are not in a position to increase production to meet the full requirements of the country as the profit margin allowed by the Government is inadequate. The Government has, therefore, decided to reduce the excise duty on a box of matches by half a cent to be given as a rebate to the producers who fulfil the targets of production specified by the Minister of Industries. No substantial loss in revenue is expected from this measure, but it will benefit both the producer and the consumer.

5. Cigarette Tobacco

In the past, excise duty on cigarette tobacco has been raised in units of Rs. 4 on the assumption that 400 cigarettes are made out of one pound of tobacco. When the excise duty was raised by Rs. 4 per pound of tobacco, it was assumed that the price of a cigarette would go up by one cent. In recent years, however, with the introduction of filter or cork tip cigarettes as well as cigarettes of small size like the "Four Aces", it is estimated that over 450 cigarettes are made out of one pound of tobacco. The Government has, therefore, decided to increase the excise duty on cigarette tobacco by 50 cents per pound. The Government expects this increase in duty to be absorbed completely by the cigarette companies as they are producing over 450 cigarettes from a pound of tobacco. They are fully capable of absorbing this amount. It will not be passed on to the consumer in the form of a higher price for the cigarettes or to the producer in the form of lower prices for his tobacco. If the cigarette companies attempt to pass this increase of duty to the consumer or to the producer, Government will have no alternative but to control the price of cigarettes.

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The addition to revenue as a result of the increase of this excise duty would be Rs. 1.6 million.

6. *Teachers' Pensions*

Government servants coming under the Civil Pension Minute do not make any contribution towards their pensions: they merely contribute 4 per cent to the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme. On the other hand, school teachers who are governed by the School Teachers' Pension Regulations contribute 4 per cent to the Pension Scheme and a further 2 per cent to the Teachers' Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme. The Government has decided to bring contributions made by teachers to the same level as those made by other pensionable Government servants. Teachers will, hereafter, contribute 2 per cent to the Teachers' W. & O. P. and 2 per cent to the Teachers' Pension Scheme. The estimated credit of Rs. 5.7 million to revenue will, therefore, be reduced to Rs. 2.85 millions. This measure will benefit about 70,000 teachers.

7. *Increase in Wages of lowest paid category of Government Servants*

The lowest paid category of public servants which includes semi-skilled and unskilled labour receive an increment of Rs. 12 per annum (or Re. 1 per mensem) at present. This increment is quite inadequate to meet the increasing commitments of this grade of public servants in the present context. I, therefore, propose to multiply this rate of increment by two and a half times so that the minimum annual increment in the Public Service will be Rs. 30 per annum (or Rs. 2.50 per mensem). This increment will bring with it a corresponding increase in the cost-of-living allowance and rent allowance of about Rs. 18 per annum (or Rs. 1.50 per mensem). The

gross increase in wages is therefore likely to be about Rs. 36 per annum (or Rs. 3 per mensem). The application of the new incremental rate will be in terms of the existing financial regulations relating to salary conversions. The number of employees to be benefited by this measure will be about 90,000. The implementation of this proposal will cost the Government about Rs. 3 million in 1964-65.

8. *Bunkering*

Since Colombo is a convenient port of call for ships plying between the East and the West a large number of ships touch at Colombo to obtain their supplies of water and oil. At present, bunkering oils are not subject to customs duty. The profits from bunkering business are also not subject to income tax. However, one of the oil companies doing a comparatively small volume of bunkering business has accepted income tax assessment on its profits and has paid tax thereon. While the Government of Ceylon has provided facilities for storage and pumping of oil to ships at very nominal rates, no direct revenue benefits accrue to the Government from this substantial volume of bunkering business which is carried on within the Port. I propose to examine this matter further with a view to appropriating to revenue a reasonable amount of the profits which have accrued to petroleum companies from the bunkering business. I propose to go back six years.

9. *School Textbooks*

It is the Government's intention to publish all school text-books by the end of the next financial year. For the present only 21 school text-books will be printed at the Government Printing Press. That is because the Education Department is not yet ready with all the text-books. I have been

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assured that the Government Press can undertake the printing and publishing of a much larger number of school text-books with the existing staff and machinery. As a result of the Government publishing all school text-books, it will be possible to bring down the price of these text-books and provide relief to low and middle income groups.

10. *Travel Facilities for School Children*

Government has decided to reduce the price of concessionary season tickets to school children between 6 and 12 years of age by 50 per cent. The cost of this reduction will be completely absorbed by the Ceylon Transport Board.

11. *A Five-day Week for Government Servants*

In many countries of the world, particularly in the countries of the West, some sectors of the economy work a five-day week. It is sometimes argued that a five-day week is intrinsically wrong in an under-developed economy where the emphasis has naturally to be on more work and still more work. However, as a practical proposition we all know that the amount of work that an office employee can put in on a Saturday is necessarily limited not merely because of the general distractions of a social and domestic nature which pertain to a Saturday, but also because it is fundamentally difficult to fit in an adequate programme of work for a half-day when the general principle is to work a full day. Apart from these qualifications, it would also be possible to work the same hours during a five-day week as would be done in a five and a half day week, if the daily hours are made a little longer. Thus,

instead of working from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., perhaps if we could start at 8.45 a.m. and go on till 5 p.m. or so, we could quite well catch up on the four hours lost by not working on a Saturday. Working a five-day week instead of as at present five and a half days has also certain other distinctive advantages both from the point of view of the employees as well as the economy at large. From the point of view of the employee a whole Saturday off would not only be less expensive in travelling to office and back but would also provide more scope for relaxation or attending to the domestic chores such as marketing and shopping. Two full days off at the end of a week would certainly be better for the health of employees and would mean more time to be spent with the family. By improving the morale of the worker an increase in his efficiency could be achieved by this means.

From the national point of view, a whole Saturday off would be less foreign exchange spent on the operation of bus and train services and less wear and tear on the transport system in general. These are real advantages from an economic point of view. A two-day week-end would also make it easier to organize voluntary labour camps which could help both the office worker as an individual as well as society in general.

There is one other advantage with regard to the five-day week. For some time now Government has been considering the feasibility of making all Poya days holidays. The adoption of a five-day week can, without much inconvenience to the organization of the administration and to commerce, be adopted to accommodate all Full Moon days. In any week in which such a Poya day falls,

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the corresponding Saturday could be treated as a working day unless, of course, the Poya day happens to be on a Saturday or a Sunday in which case no further adjustment is required. I am sure that such a measure would be deeply appreciated by the people of this country at large, particularly by the peasant who has traditionally looked upon the Poya day as a non-working day. However, the Government does not wish to make a unilateral decision on this matter of a five-day week. I would welcome the comments of trade unions and other sectors of the community so that a decision which is acceptable to all can be implemented.

INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

1. *Gemming Corporation*

From very early times, Ceylon has been world-famous for its gems. The export of gems has been a lucrative source of revenue to the rulers of this country.

While gemming continues to be a prosperous industry, it is difficult to obtain an accurate assessment of the value of gems mined owing to the absence of any authentic statistical information. However, knowledgeable gemming circles believe that about Rs. 100 million worth of gems are mined annually and passed on to the trade. Allowing for a small margin to be retained in the Island to meet the domestic requirements of jewellery, the export of gems should be of the order of about Rs. 90 million. The Customs returns, however, show that only a relatively negligible value of gems has been exported. In 1962, the recorded value of precious stones exported was Rs. 3.56 million, and in 1963, Rs. 3.64 million. These figures would indicate that the preponderant part of

gems mined in Ceylon is smuggled out of this country. It is a well-known fact that the gemming trade is the main sphere of blackmarket operations in foreign exchange in Ceylon. The loss to Government is not only in foreign exchange but also in revenue. In a lucrative trade of this type, profits are reckoned in millions, but the levy of income tax is often not possible in the absence of proof of income received. Moreover, hoarding in the form of precious stones is taking place on a large scale as a method of evading income tax.

It is the intention of Government to put an end to all abuses connected with the gemming industry and convert it into a source of national wealth. With this end in view, I propose to establish a State Gemming Corporation. Crown lands which are gem mining areas and which are now being exploited by illicit gemmers will be vested in this corporation. The corporation will undertake both the direct mining of gems as well as leasing out lands to private gem miners on specified terms and conditions. The corporation will control the internal and external trade in gems, thus eliminating smuggling, as well as ensuring a reasonable return to the rural gemmer. The corporation will have the power to levy licence fees on all gem pits in the Island and impose taxes on all traders, brokers, auctioneers, dealers and lapidarists engaged in the gemming industry. The Gemming Corporation will not only be a fruitful source of revenue to the Government but will also be able to eliminate smuggling of gems and thereby earn a substantial sum of foreign exchange to the country. The additional revenue from this proposal will be Rs. 10 million.

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2. Control of Managing Agency Houses

One of the principal objectives of the Coalition Government, as announced recently in the Throne Speech, is to exercise a greater degree of control over the managing agency houses whose directorates and interests are interwoven with those of the plantation companies and who enjoy a strong monopolistic position in the country's mercantile sector. The management of tea and rubber estates is not the only function of the agency houses. A considerable volume of their activities relates to shipping, insurance, produce brokering, money lending, commission agency work and import and export business. Available data indicate that the profits and commissions collected by the agency houses run into several million rupees. The salaries and other benefits enjoyed by personnel connected with the agency houses are far out of proportion to the general pattern of the emoluments in the economy. There would appear to be little economic justification for the very large incomes which accrue to the agency houses which are purely middlemen in production and commerce.

Certain allegations of malpractices by managing agency houses have also been brought to the notice of the Government. Principally, these allegations relate to such factors as : (a) the rigging of the Colombo tea auctions and the share market ; (b) fraudulent exchange transactions ; (c) the purchase and sale of tea and rubber plantations in a manner which is motivated not by market considerations but by purely speculative motives.

There is reason to believe that these allegations are not without foundation. Activities in the Colombo tea

auctions and the share market indicate the existence of speculative factors as well as arbitrary arrangements which are not only detrimental to the plantation economy as such but also of special disadvantage to Ceylonese estate holdings.

In these circumstances, the Government proposes to introduce the necessary administrative machinery to exercise a greater degree of control over the activities of the managing agency houses, particularly with the following objectives in mind ; (i) reducing their monopolistic position in the economy ; (ii) providing for a more equitable distribution of income between producers and middlemen in the plantation sector ; (iii) conserving foreign exchange ; (iv) ensuring that their activities conform to the national interest.

The proposed legislation will provide for a Board of Control with wide powers to examine the books and to give directives to agency houses. This board will also have the power of appointing directors or managers to managing agency houses where it considers it appropriate to do so, as well as to take over in part or in full the activities of any managing agency houses.

3. Sales of Estates abroad

The attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that certain local non-national agency houses have adopted various legal devices to prevent the sale of estates situated in Malaya but owned by companies registered in Ceylon. If these agency houses had not acted to prevent these estates from being sold to foreign purchasers, Ceylon would have received considerable sums of money running into many millions of rupees in the form of external assets. The Government has gone very carefully

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into this matter and examined all aspects of the case and has decided to introduce legislation that will enable the Government to secure the acceptance by the agency houses of any offer made by persons resident abroad for any estate situated in Malaya. This legislation will be used only in such cases where the sale of assets abroad is beneficial both to the private shareholder as well as to the nation at large.

4. Banking Reforms

One of the promises made by my predecessor in office was the rationalization of the long-term credit and savings institutions operating in the public sector. As a first step in this direction, the State Mortgage Bank and the Agricultural and Industrial Credit Corporation will be amalgamated into a new long-term credit institution entitled the National Development Bank. The new institution will have wide powers of providing loan and equity capital to both public corporations and private companies. It will operate both in the industrial and agricultural spheres and will also have a network of branches throughout the country. The National Development Bank will become an appropriate supplement to the People's Bank and the Bank of Ceylon in the financing of development. Legislation to set up this Bank is now being finalised and will be presented to Parliament shortly. Once the new bank comes into operation, it is proposed to wind up the lending activities of the Ceylon Savings Bank and amalgamate it with the Post Office Savings Bank.

Legislation to control the activities of hire purchase and finance companies was also proposed in the last year's Budget. A Bill for this purpose has been prepared and will be placed before this House shortly.

My predecessor in office had also initiated an examination of the deficiencies in the supply of credit by the two State-owned commercial banks. As a result of this I have found it possible to put forward certain schemes which will provide for a more effective use of these banks in the national interest. The new schemes are mainly as follows :

- (1) A comprehensive bill to amend the Bank of Ceylon Ordinance so that it will be able to function satisfactorily as a nationalized undertaking. The amending Bill will also give the Bank of Ceylon the power of parate execution as well as the power to do hire purchase business and pawn broking.
- (2) An amendment to the Mortgage Ordinance to exempt commercial banks from Sections 46 and 47 of the Mortgage Act.
- (3) A scheme of providing cheap credit facilities to exports of new manufacturers. Under this scheme export bills relating to the sale of such manufactured goods will be discounted at reduced rates of interest.
- (4) An increased supply of equity capital to new industrial undertakings through the purchase of shares.
- (5) A scheme of credit insurance to help small businessmen to obtain loans up to Rs. 25,000 at low rates of interest. The proposed credit insurance fund will be set up through the participation of associations or chambers of businessmen, the Central Bank, the Bank

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of Ceylon and the People's Bank. Legislation to set up this fund will be introduced shortly.

(6) All loans to Government corporations, public servants and local authorities which are at present provided by the Treasury will, in future, be handled by the Bank of Ceylon and the People's Bank. Loans to small industries and fishermen provided by the Rural Development Department and the Fisheries Department will also be in future handled by the commercial banks.

(7) A scheme of providing easy loans to University students to finance their studies will also be made available through the People's Bank and the Bank of Ceylon. These loans will be repayable out of the earnings of these students when they complete their studies and obtain employment.

(8) It is also proposed to introduce through the Insurance Corporation a scheme of title insurance which will facilitate the obtaining of loans against the security of agricultural properties.

5. Control of Foreign Commercial Banks

There are nine foreign banks operating in Ceylon at present: five British, three Indian and one Pakistani, and their deposits amount to Rs. 500 million or about 40 per cent. of the total banking deposits in this country. British banks are the branches of large international banks operating in Asia and Africa with

their headquarters in London. These banks were established in Ceylon with the opening of the coffee and tea plantations and the consequent expansion of the country's export and import trade. They came primarily to finance the British planter and the British trader and until recent times they showed little sympathy for the indigenous Ceylonese businessmen. Those who have read the Pochkhana-wala Banking Commission report would know how difficult it was for the indigenous businessman to secure credit facilities from these banks and how as a consequence they were forced to borrow from the Chettiars and the Afghans at usurious rates of interest. Of late, however, I must admit that Ceylonese businessmen have been able to obtain increasing credit facilities from these banks. But true to the colonial traditions, these banks are still cautious in pursuing a liberal credit policy in respect of indigenous enterprises.

The Indian banks and the Pakistani bank were established in Ceylon mainly to finance the import-export trade of the Indian and the Pakistani businessmen. They do very little business with the indigenous Ceylonese business community.

All the foreign banks have shown little interest in opening branches and spreading the banking habit in the country. In fact, of the 83 bank offices in the country, only sixteen belong to the foreign banks and, of this sixteen, nine are in Colombo. They have also paid little attention to mobilizing the country's savings. Being branches of large foreign banks they have no capital as such in Ceylon. As such, the business they do and the profits they earn are solely from the money of this country. The amount they remit annually in the form of profits and dividends amount to over Rs. 5 million per

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Bank credit is the oil that makes the wheels of economic activity run. Thus, commercial banks are in a powerful position, *vis-a-vis* the country's commerce, agriculture and industry. The economic development of the country would depend to a great extent on their credit policy. As socialists we believe that the commanding heights of the economy should not be under the control and influence of foreign capital. It was in pursuit of this belief that we took over life and general insurance, import and distribution of petroleum products, dried fish and a substantial part of textiles. Thus, it is not possible for us to allow a vital sector of the economy to be controlled by foreign capital at this stage of the country's development.

The Government, therefore, proposes the creation of a new Export Import Banking Corporation which will be jointly owned by the Government and the foreign banks. Fifty-one per cent of the capital of this corporation would be subscribed by the Government and forty-nine per cent by the nine foreign banks, if they accept this proposal. Of the Board of Directors of this corporation, four will be nominated by the Government and three elected by the foreign banks: two by British banks and one by the Indian and Pakistani banks. The offices of the foreign banks will continue to operate as at present; there will be no interruption of their normal business. The only difference will be that they will hereafter be offices of the Export Import Banking Corporation. This institution as hon. Members will realize is a joint State-private partnership which is designed to create the minimum disturbance to this vital sector of financial activity. While allowing the foreign banks to become shareholders in this enterprise and maintain their offices as at present the Government would be in a position to utilize the experience, expertise and international connections of the foreign banks and at the same time

be able to control and direct the banking operations of the country as a whole.

6. Control and Supervision of Private Commercial and Industrial Establishments

While today there is a large amount of legislation both in the social and economic spheres which impinges on private sector production and distribution, the realization of the objectives enshrined in such legislation has been hampered by the absence of adequate centralized machinery for the necessary implementation. With the decision of the Coalition Government to implement a national development plan the need for such a controlling apparatus has become all the more urgent. Hence it is proposed to introduce legislation to set up a Board of Control in respect of commerce and industry on the same lines as is proposed for the managing agency houses. The Board of Control will have wide powers (i) to supervise and implement the National Development Plan in so far as the private sector is concerned; (ii) to regulate the production standards of industrial establishments; (iii) to fix prices for private industry; and (iv) to ensure the enforcement of labour legislation.

The use of the profits of companies after tax will also be subject to control under the proposed legislation. Conditions will be laid down with reference to payments of bonuses, the provision of housing and welfare facilities to workers and the expansion of industry, before profits are withdrawn by shareholders.

SUMMARY

Before I conclude my speech may I for the information of hon. Members re-state in brief the revenue implications of the various proposals that I have submitted. With regard to the new taxes and other proposals the situation may be summarized as follows:

	Rs. Millions
1. Guaranteed price scheme for subsidiary foodstuffs ..	-1
2. Income Tax—Relief to lower income tax groups ..	-3.5

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		Millions	රාමය
3. Wealth Tax changes	.. +11.5		(තිரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ராஜபக்ச—திஸ்ஸமஹராம)
4. Development rebate—reduction	.. + 1.6		(Mr. Lakshman Rajapaksa—Tissamaharama)
5. Import duties on petroleum products	.. +15.0		Can you not demonetize the notes ?
6. Export duty on precious stones	.. + 0.2		ගරු ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා
7. Tea tax	.. +12.0		(கௌரவ கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)
8. Excise duty on cigarette tobacco	.. + 1.6		(The Hon. Dr. N. M. Perera)
9. Philatelic Bureau and new stamps	.. + 1.0		Plenty of time for that; do not worry now. Do not anticipate anything.
10. Teachers' Pensions	.. - 2.85		As I have already stated the total capital expenditure is estimated at Rs. 625 million. The principal source of finance available for the financing of the capital budget are :
11. Wage increase for government workers	.. - 3		
12. Gemming Corporation	.. 10.0		
Net effect .. 42.55			

The sum of approximately Rs. 43 million should be looked upon as the minimum figure, as with the elimination of tax evasion the revenue will be considerably greater. However, at this stage I do not wish to venture an estimate of the probable magnitude of revenue that could be collected from the measures taken to put a stop to tax evasion.

You will notice here that I have not been able to compute the high hoarding tax ; I have not provided for the House Property Tax, and a number of other taxes are not brought in here. My personal feeling is, if the hoarders of currency agree to accept my suggestion and declare their assets before the 31st of December, 1964, I should be able to collect a minimum revenue of Rs. 20 million. If they fail to do so, I expect the revenue to go up, and the State would benefit to the tune of Rs. 40 million.

In this connection, may I say, I am basing these figures on the recent scare about the 100-rupee and the 50-rupee notes. Hon. Members may not be aware that hoarders brought to the banks Rs. 56 million on a scare ! I have nothing to do with that scare.

	Rs. million
NNormal Budget surplus	.. 14
Rupee loans	.. 250
Foreign Aid	.. 225
Administrative borrowing	.. 35
New Budget proposals	.. 43
	567

The balance of Rs. 58 million I hope to meet from the additional revenue expected from implementation of the tax evasion and other measures. In any case I am hoping, and I believe I will succeed in this without having to raise any new Treasury Bills in the coming year.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Speaker, I have nearly done. I apologize to you and this House for trying your patience and its patience so sorely. The only justification I have is that I thought the circumstances warranted as full a statement as possible.

With the formation of the Coalition Government the way was made clear for quickening the pace towards socialism. In this Budget I have endeavoured to give that direction and set the pace of that direction.

I have endeavoured to control the economic hold that foreign capitalist interests still maintain over this country, and to channel those re-

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sources to serve the needs of our economic development. There may be some who quite naturally are impatient of such slow devices. There may be those who will say that we have not at one fell stroke taken over all foreign and local capitalist property lock, stock and barrel, forgetful of the mass upsurge that must accompany it. Such a mass upsurge must be generated by the heightened class-consciousness of the toilers, born of the social inequalities and wrongs of the capitalist system.

We are confronted today with the increasing permeation of the awareness of the need for radical changes among the masses both in the rural as well as the urban areas. It is from the felt needs of the people that these changes are coming. Our task today, therefore, is to create the atmosphere and the conditions conducive to evolving this response from the masses. This is what I have striven to do in implementing the aim of the Coalition Government.

That we have achieved some measure of success in this regard is shown by the enthusiasm that has been displayed by the workers in particular, and the masses in general, at the little success that has already been achieved. The spontaneous goodwill manifested by all sections of workers and government employees has been a matter of great satisfaction to all of us in the Coalition Government.

As Head of the Public Service, I am deeply appreciative of the response that my appeal for punctuality and regularity of work received. May I earnestly solicit the unstinted co-operation of all officers and Government employees in maintaining and sustaining the highest standards of conduct and behaviour.

A word about the 21 demands put forward by the Joint Committee of Trade Unions would not be out of place. Some of the demands I have already given effect to in this Budget.

Much no doubt remains. Of what remains, like the political rights of Government servants which do not involve any financial outlay, I would do my best to implement early within the course of this year. In regard to those which involve financial commitments I hope to provide some satisfaction as the financial situation improves. Indeed if the finances improve, as I hope and expect, as a result of better co-operation and greater efficiency, I shall seriously consider the implementation of the Wilmot Perera Report with suitable changes and modifications.

The Coalition Government has every desire to fulfil its obligations to the working class of Ceylon. Indeed it is our aim to ensure to the masses of this country substantial improvement in their economic conditions in a measurable time. Not merely that but also make them actively participate and share in the responsibility of governing. Some steps have already been taken towards achieving this objective.

Conscious of the willing co-operation of the vast masses of this country, the Coalition Government will enter the new financial year with hope and confidence. This country has the resources, the men and the capacity to build the new society where neither prejudice nor privilege will matter. Let us move forward with resoluteness to the realization of this cherished goal of socialism, which will usher in peace, progress and plenty for all.

This is outside the Budget. Mr. Speaker, I cannot end this speech without a word of thanks to the various officials who have laboured night and day to complete this work. They have spent, without any grudging on their part, nights, sleepless nights in order to help me to finish this task. To all of them I am deeply indebted.

Thank you.

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(கௌரவ சி. பி. டி. சில்வா—காணி, நீர்ப் பரசன, மின்விசை அமைச்சரும் சபை முதல்வரும்)

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

I move, "that the Debate be now adjourned".

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(சபாநாயகர்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I wish to announce to the House that all amendments for the Committee stage of the Appropriation Bill, 1964-65, in respect of Heads 1 to 93 should be sent to the Clerk of the House of Representatives by Thursday, 6th August, 1964. Amendments

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in respect of the remaining Heads should be sent to him by Saturday, 8th August, 1964.

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ஒத்திவைப்பு

ADJOURNMENT

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“මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය දැන් කල් තැබිය යුතුය”—
[ගරු සී. පී. ද සිල්වා]

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය ඊට අනුකූලව, අ. හා. 7.17ට, අද දින සභාසම්මතිය අනුව, 1964 අගෝස්තු 6 වන බ්‍රහස්පතින්ද ප. හා. 10 වන තෙක් කල් ගියේය.

சபை, அதனது இன்றைய தீர்மானத்துக்கிணங்க, பி. ப. 7.17 இற்கு, 1964, ஓகஸ்ட் 6, வியாழக் கிழமை மு. ப. 10 மணி வரை ஒத்திவைக்கப் பெற்றது.

Adjourned at 7.17 p.m. until 10 a.m. on Thursday, August 6, 1964, pursuant to the Resolution of the House this Day.

දයක මුදල් : මුදල් ගෙවන දිනෙන් පසුව ඇරඹෙන මාසයේ සිට මාස 12ක් සඳහා රු. 32.00යි. අශෝඛිත පිටපත් සඳහා නම් රු. 35.00යි. මාස 6කට ගස්තුවෙන් අඩකි. පිටපතක් යන 30යි. තැපෑලෙන් යන 45යි. මුදල්, කොළඹ, ගාලු මුවදොර මහ ලේකම් කාර්යාලයේ රජයේ ප්‍රකාශන කාර්යාංශයේ අධිකාරී වෙත කලින් එවිය යුතුය.

1964

★නිදර්ශන : පණතම සමස්තම තේනියෙ යමුතුමෙරුම මාතම තොරුකම 12 මාතමුකුරු රුපා 32.00 (තිරුතමප්පරාත මිරතිකුණ රුපා 35.00). 6 මාතමුකුරු අරෙකුකුරු ; තනිමිරිති සතම 30. තපාලමුලම 45 සතම. මුරුපණමාක අරසාණුක වෙණියිදුරු අමුමෙක අමුතියසුරිදම (ත. පෙ. 500, අරසාණුක කුරුමකම. කොමුමු 1) සෙමුතමණම.

1964

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1964

රංකාවේ වාලව්වෙනයෙහි පිහිටි “ රිස්ටර්න් පේපර් මිල්ස් කෝපරේෂන් ” හි නිපදවන ලද කඩදාසිවල රංකානිවුළු මුද්‍රණාලයේ මුද්‍රාපිතයි

මුලங்கෙ, වානෙමුසුරිනේ අසරෙණේ පේපර් මිලස කොප්පරෙණෙමුලු මුරුපමු සෙමුමුප්පරු කාසිතමුමු, මුලங்கෙ මුරසාණුක මුසුකමුමුරු මුමුමුකුමුමුමුමු

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