The Accord of Conscience
The National Programme

Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna
The voice of a Nation
An Accord of Conscience
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Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna
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Liberated Human Being
Introduction

Since receiving independence in 1948 we have been alternatively governed by either UNP or SLFP led coalition governments. 67 years later the hopes of a nation at the threshold of independence have turned out to be a cruel illusion.

After 67 years of governance by these two teams who promised development, prosperity and renewal, our land finds itself in a pitiful plight with our people in terrible torment and senseless suffering.

The neglect and destruction of productive avenues has reduced our land to the status of debt dependency of internal and international borrowing. Every citizen is in debt to the tune of Rs.400,000 per person. It is no secret that the need to borrow anew to service existing debt has entrapped the nation in a debt conundrum.

The exaggerated claims of development are beginning to be exposed as frauds and distortion of wealth distribution has increased poverty. While 20% of families claim 55% of the domestic product, the poorest 20% families can only access 3.6% of the gross domestic product.

Sri Lanka confronts a grave financial crisis. The absence of a clear economic policy and the failure to allocate adequate financial provisions has paralyzed the vital sectors of education, transport and housing. In Sri Lanka, 360,000 children are annually enrolled in schools while only 30,000 leave universities and have access to other tertiary education facilities. What this sorry statistic reveals is that nearly 330,000 of those who are enrolled in schools each year leave without completing studies. While the annual number seeking employment exceeds 300,000, the state and the formal private sector can cater only to 65000. The balance 235,000 enters the ranks of the deprived and unemployed resulting in creating a people devoid of hope and deprived of dignity. Erosion of social and cultural cohesion is its inevitable consequence. Police statistics indicate a rape every 3 hours. There are more than 100,000 drug addicts, while there is one drug addict for each group of fifty families. 14 persons commit suicide per day. This sums up the sum total of achievements of the two party democracy of 67 years.
People are constantly subject to pressure from national and religious extremism and national unity is yet to be achieved.

Bribery and Corruption has become pervasive with oppression and abuse of power threatening the democratic fabric. When taken in its harrowing entirety, it is clear that Sri Lanka is now in the grip of a critical social, economic, political and cultural crisis.

Despite the step forward towards democracy and good governance taken on 08th January 2015, there is a counter move to reverse the nation’s progress in that direction. What it demonstrates is the absolute futility of dependence on the two groups of power seekers who have alternated in governance.

What does the present situation demand? It demands that we do not confine ourselves to simple reforms but to engage in serious and deep transformation of our body politic.

That task calls for a set of policies based on authoritative, authentic vision and a leadership that is unimpeachable in its commitment.

The crisis that grips Sri Lanka can be resolved only by one solution. That calls for a foundational transformation of the flawed social, economic and political apparatuses that would bring about meaningful economic development, social justice, democracy, true national unity, real national independence, liberty of the individual under a political order that ensures good governance.

It calls for an order of governance that resolved the day to day travails of the citizenry. That is a new people’s administration based on modern socialist policies suitable for contemporary Sri Lanka.

In keeping with that objective we have formulated this ‘Accord of Conscience’ by canvassing the views of experts in multiple disciplines, intellectuals and various organizations using the policy frame work ‘Apey Dakma’ (Our Vision) that was adopted by the 07th National Conference of the JVP held in February 2014.

We thank all who encouraged and assisted us in this endeavour.
A People's Rule
01. State structure

1948 onwards, Sri Lanka is left with a state power and a state structure enforced by British colonial rulers and these were later altered by national ruling classes for their own greed for power. The state structure and its fundamentals are designed in a way that interests of ruling elite is protected and not in a way that the interests and rights of citizens of Sri Lanka including that of the Sinhalese, Tamils, Muslims, Burghers, Malays are served.

Hitherto rulers of Sri Lanka, belonging to few elite families, have formed governance in which the politician is involved in each and every aspect of life, from the legislative activities to the admission of child to a school. This has become a system where all the state institutions and management systems are defunct and the politician is the sole institution. The cliques that capture power together with their henchmen fully enjoy all economic and social dividends while intimidating and deceiving ordinary masses.

Alternating regimes have maintained an economic model which provokes the society to over consumerism and money hunting to consume more and more goods and services; a social life of which the sole indicator and vision is nothing but profit. The governance, the state structure and legal systems are designed to satisfy needs of this economic model. Hence, establishing alternative new governance and a state structure is vital.

We, the People’s Liberation Front (JVP), believe that our country needs a peoples’ rule with which the country can be propagated to future, which prevents exploitation of one human being by another, which prevents intimidation of one nationality by another and which paves the way to establish economically prospered and socially just noble human society; that is a governance which is based on modern socialist policies.
This people’s rule will be built on five pillars of equity, democracy, social justice, personal liberty and harmony.

Plan of Action

1. State power

- A state power and a state structure will be established endorsing economic, political, social and cultural equity and democratic rights of all citizens including Sinhalese, Tamils, Muslims, Burghers and Malays. As such, the present Constitution should be replaced with a new Constitution drafted with proposals of the public and passed through a referendum.
- Citizens’ sovereignty will be safeguarded.
- Executive presidency will be abolished altogether.
- Parliamentary democratic governance will be established.
- While removing weaknesses of present electoral system, more accurate and a scientific electoral system will be formulated so as to represent interests of all sectors in society in all institutions of public representation.
- Legislation will be enacted to abolish office of parliamentarians who cross over.
- Cabinet of ministers will be limited to 25 members. Collective cabinet responsibility will be guaranteed for all decisions, policies and actions of the government.
- A code of conduct for all public representatives will be introduced and implemented.
- All wasteful privileges offered to public representatives and officials will be abolished.
  - Pensions offered to Parliamentarians will be stopped.
  - Duty concessions given to public representatives to import luxury vehicles will be stopped and the government will provide official vehicles instead.
- All repressive legislations, including prevention of terrorism act, will be annulled.
International legal norms will be followed with regard to offering protection and security for migrants who travel to Sri Lanka due to civil wars and other circumstances.

- Right to information act will be enacted.
- National Audit act will be enacted.

2. Functions of the state

- National policy and planning council will be set up to prepare national policies and the necessary planning. The Council will seek views and proposals from public, politicians as well as intellectuals and professionals in various fields.

- All national policies will be documented and published so that the public could easily access them.

- Presently, funds for local development activities are allocated not on a scientific method but depending on whims and fancies of political authority of the area and on wishes of Ministry of Finance. Instead, a defined and legally accepted amount of money from the budget will be allocated based on development discrepancies and needs of each and every district.

- A "Public Services Monitoring Authority" will be set up at national and district level to ensure that the people’s rights are protected in the event that state institutions and other institutions aimed at providing services to the people fail to carry out their duties.

- Parallel to above authority a 365 days 24 hour hotline will be established to inform public grievances experienced at state institutions.

02. Fundamental rights

Fundamental human rights were disregarded by all governments up to date. Under the existing system fundamental human rights were confined to clauses in the Constitution. Despite being in Constitution people are deprived of due rights mostly due to the fact that the rulers are not maintaining a political, administrative and economic system with which such rights are guaranteed spontaneously. Lack of knowledge about due rights is also a major drawback.

Personal security that is essential to sustain life too is denied for many.
Plan of Action

- Fundamental rights will be guaranteed through the Constitution, the basic law of the country. Accordingly, freedom of speech, freedom of meeting, freedom of expression, freedom of engaging in politics, freedom of observing a religion, freedom of consciousness, freedom of living, freedom of employment, freedom of relaxation and recreation, freedom of health and well being, freedom of education, the right to possess a house, freedom of enjoying cultural, scientific, craft and artistic activities and gender equality will be guaranteed.

- All forms of discrimination based on politics, religion and race will be prohibited.

- An economic, administrative and political system which guarantees fundamental human rights will be adopted.

- Civil society will be empowered with knowledge on fundamental rights.

- The right to seek justice from the judiciary will be guaranteed in the event state institutions or private sector institutions violate fundamental rights.

- All citizens above 18 years of age will be allowed to contest for institutions of public representation. All above 16 years of age will be offered the right to vote in an election.

- A mechanism will be devised for Sri Lankan expatriates to cast their votes from overseas.

03. National Security

Fundamental obligation of the state should be to protect sovereignty, territorial integrity, dignity of the country as well as freedom and protection of life of all citizens. Accordingly, a comprehensive national security strategy will be adopted to circumvent military, political, economic, cultural, diplomatic disturbances and intimidations and protect Sri Lankan state and its citizens. Thus, instead of presently narrowly defined "National Security" which confines to armed forces, the policy on defense will be broadened to make ours a real secure country.
Plan of Action

- Sri Lankan territory, territorial waters and air space will be protected.
- Armed forces and police will be freed from political interferences.
- All actions will be taken to prevent harms to people and the country from 
  separatism, terrorism and extremism.
- A special committee, responsible to the Parliament, comprising of relevant 
  specialists will be appointed to analyze all risks to national security and 
  sovereignty via economic, diplomatic and cultural aspects and to device 
  plans in that regard.
- Immediate steps will be taken to do away with unnecessary strains and 
  various unpleasant environment confronted by personnel of armed forces 
  and police.

04. National Unity

Divide and rule policy of British rulers and unfair economic policies prevented 
the creation of "Sri Lankan" nation. Post 1948 rulers further delayed that with their 
irresponsible governance. As a result, nationalities were distanced away from each 
other and that culminated in to armed conflicts jeopardizing socio-economic progress. 
Instead of using post war scenario to build national unity, the rulers used the chance to 
strengthen their power base.

All rulers sow seeds of communal sentiments for their greed for power, even at 
present radical groups are being patronized for the same purpose. They help the rulers 
to cover their weaknesses and continue the divide and rule strategy incessantly.

Solution

A political and economic system will be established which could guarantee equal rights 
based on democratic principles for all citizens.

Sri Lanka will be governed as a strong democratic state recognizing diversity of all 
nationalities, all religions and all cultures. A genuine national unity will be built within 
this state.
Plan of Action

- Peoples' Liberation Front (JVP) published "An approach to solving the national problem" expressing its interpretation and scientific solutions for the national question, recognized from party's inception. The solutions offered in this approach will be implemented. Accordingly,

1. Through a new Constitution passed by a referendum, discrimination on nationalist grounds, all forms of communalism, and other circumstances leading to disharmony and conflict among different social groups and religions will be banned. Also, equal rights of all sectors in society will be guaranteed through the Constitution.

2. Peoples' Councils will be established to serve economic development, administrative needs and protection of cultural identities of oppressed segments in society including those who were suppressed on nationalist or religious grounds and the areas which were pushed backward during capitalist development process.

- A commission comprising of intellectuals, representatives of political parties and administrative officers will be set up to define areas needing Peoples' Councils.

- Members for Peoples' councils will be elected by the people and the term of a Council will be limited to five years. None of the Councils will be dissolved prior to the accepted term.

- Parliament will allocate funds needed for Peoples' Councils.

3. To eliminate discriminations based on languages, a tri-lingual policy will be adopted by the Constitution and Sinhala, Tamil and English will be accepted as national languages. The right of using any of these languages will be guaranteed through the Constitution. Necessary actions will be taken accordingly. Officials and public servants competent in Tamil language will be appointed to civil administrative institutions as well as Courts of Law, police and state institutions, especially in Northern and Eastern regions.

- Special programmes will be conducted to educate all those who are working in Courts of Law, police and state institutions on national languages and they will be provided with incentives and all necessary facilities.
4. Discrimination, indictment or subjecting to injustice of any citizen based on nationality, religion or other differences will be prohibited. "Commission against Discrimination" will be established to hear such complaints and to bring suspects to justice.

5. "Truth and Reconciliation Commission" will be established to accept any complaints of those who were subjected to hardships from 30 year long conflicts in North and East. The Commission will investigate such complaints, intervene to serve justice and will act to strengthen national unity and reconciliation.

6. Considering inadequacy of funds allocated by previous governments to build houses in war ravaged areas, a Rs. 500,000 financial aid will be provided to each family to build a permanent house.

7. A programme will be conducted to bring back all those who left to India as refugees during war period and to provide basic facilities to settle them back in Sri Lanka.

8. As the issue of Land has become a major concern in the North, special attention will be paid to solve that. A Land Commission will be set up comprising of public representatives, district secretaries and officials of ministry of land to investigate grievances of those who lost lands, to identify and hand over lands to original owners, to arrange compensations for lands acquired by the state and offer alternative lands according to the wishes of land owners.

9. Provincial council system, which does not serve to solve the national question and which has already failed, will be annulled in parallel with the guaranteeing of rights of all nationalities through the Constitution, promptly addressing grievances of oppressed segments of society and establishment of Peoples’ Councils as an administrative structure.

05. Foreign policy

Foreign policy of all hitherto governments was based on inclination to imperialism and Western domination. These rulers, disrespecting independence and sovereignty of Sri Lanka, have cornered the country in the international arena.

The dignity of our country has been tarnished in front of other nations as the ruling cliques altered foreign policies on their own whims and fancies. Apart from being
victimized in neo colonialism economically, the suitable background has been created for political interference of global hegemonic states.

Solution

A foreign policy will be adopted to protect national sovereignty and it will be based on anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and co-existence and corporation with all countries.

Plan of Action

- Priority will be given to strengthening of corporation in South Asian region.
- Diplomatic service will be restructured to eliminate inefficiency, political appointments and wastage and to protect dignity and accountability of diplomatic service.
- A Diplomatic service academy will be established together with local and overseas experts to further the knowledge of officers in diplomatic service on changing national and international issues and political and economic interests of the country.
- Close relationship will be maintained with Socialist countries and will corporate with international effort of movements for the progress of mankind and anti-imperialist movements.
- Diplomatic missions will be stationed in countries hosting significant number of Sri Lankans. (eg. Cyprus)
Elevating
Human Resource
The focus of development strategy of our country should be the development of human resources. Since the country was led in a wrong and anarchic economic path since 1948 for about 7 decades, the people were deprived of successive industrial and agricultural gains from the global and regional economic advancements.

The future will see the organization of production of goods and services on highly sophisticated technologies. Sri Lanka too will need larger numbers of high caliber technologists and professionals to produce goods and services to domestic and global market.

Since the focus of economic development strategy is human resources, the relevant sectors including education, health, sports, scientific research and professional training will be modernized and expanded. The expenses and efforts in this regard will be considered as an indisputable guaranteed public investment.

**01. Education**

The government is gradually evading from its responsibility for education in its aatteamapt to abolish opportunities of free education hitherto prevailed at least to a certain extent. By now, the government expenditure on education is substantially low; just 1.27% of GDP. Education is commercialized to the extent that the children and parents are lost sans an education policy and they are compelled to spend massive sums of money privately.

Numbers of children not getting admitted to school at all increase and significant numbers of children leave schools in the middle of early education career. Yearly, out of 360,000 new born children, 60,000 leave school without completing grade 10. Only 200,000 get the opportunity of sitting GCE A/L yearly. Yet, only 30,000 are admitted to universities.

Delay in updating the education system in keeping with changing socio-economic
demands and lack of assimilation of modern education technologies too are posing as major problems. There is a substantial dearth of buildings, logistics, education material and teachers. Available resources too are not fairly distributed putting education in rural areas in jeopardy. Dearth of resources, inequality of resource distribution and unfair school admission criteria have violated fundamental rights of children in primary and secondary education.

The tertiary education is in crisis due to reduction of public funding for tertiary education in keeping with recommendations of World Bank by the successive governments.

**Solution**

Right of education of all children and adults will be considered as a basic fundamental right. The state will be held responsible for guaranteeing equal opportunities for education irrespective of region, nationality, religion, cast, class or any other difference.

**Plan of Action**

- Equal opportunity for education will be guaranteed through the Constitution. The government will guarantee that each citizen gets continuous education, training and higher education based on personal skills and national interests.
- Public expenditure for education will be increased up to 6% of GDP. This will be invested for equal opportunity for education, quality improvements and infrastructure developments.
- National Education Policy will be formulated and updated continuously by the National Education Commission comprising of experts in relevant fields and professionals of variety of sectors.
- State will be held responsible for Preschool education and it will be considered as an essential component of National Education Policy. Preschools will be standardized on a scientific basis, they will be developed with essential resources and the teachers will be enriched with mandatory knowledge and skills.
- Until this process is streamlined, as an urgent matter, a loan of Rs. 300,000 will be provided to develop preschools.
- A television channel will be dedicated solely to education including preschool education.
• Preschool teachers will be trained with satellite technology. After an assessment with an exam the teachers will be provided with a certificate; they will be provided with permanent employment and an incentive allowance of Rs. 200,000.

• Non scientific and politically motivated school categorizations, such as provincial council schools, national schools, 'Sapiri' schools and 'Navodya' schools will be abolished.

• School admission criteria will be simplified. Competition for primary schools will be eliminated by providing equal facilities for all primary schools.

• With the intention of modernizing primary schools, 500 schools will be selected annually on the basis of distance in between schools and educational achievements, they will be provided with a computer center, sports complex, two storied building adequate enough for 250 children, high standard sanitary units, dental and health unit. 2500 such schools will be developed within the next five years.

• Best educational practices tested in Sri Lanka as well as in other countries will be promoted island wide to attract children for education and to easily educate on each and every subject. (eg - Math lab).

• Without affecting aptitude, educational activities supposed to be done as 'home work' or at extra classes will be reduced so as to engage children in social life and to relieve parents of difficulties. Accordingly, it is proposed to do away with 'home work' for children in grade 1, 2 and 3.

• All school children will be provided with free text books, uniforms and a nutritious mid-day meal.

• All university students will be provided with a free lap top computer.

• It is compulsory that each student is provided with a computer and modernizing class rooms with digital technology. Accordingly, 500 class rooms of 100 schools will be modernized with digital technology within the first year. By five years 5000 class rooms of 1000 schools will be modernized.

• All text books will be made readable/downloadable through internet freely.

• A nutritionist's service will be made available for each school to recognize and address nutritional deficiencies and wrong dietary habits of preschool children.
• Education on Health and physical wellbeing will be made compulsory and exercise and sport facilities will be developed accordingly.

• 'Reader societies' will be established to encourage reading habit among children and a national level competition for school children will be held.

• Regulatory and technical assistance will be provided to streamline and assure safety of school transport services.

• Tax concessions will be provided for importing buses and vans for the purpose of transporting school children.

• At least one teacher from each school will be trained on counseling to assist children who are psychologically disturbed by physical and psychological changes, social and family troubles. Such children will be provided with necessary facilities and steps would be taken to provide medical treatment if necessary.

• 9 new subject streams will be introduced for children to follow after completion of GCE O/L; science, math, social sciences, commerce, technology, computer, business, aesthetic and sports. Each student is free to choose one of them.

• Facilities will be provided to study in all three national languages.

• Following a scientific study, shortage of teachers and inefficiencies will be addressed. As a beginning, 50% of basic salary will be provided as an allowance to all teachers serving in schools of uncongenial areas.

• To make teaching an interesting and respectable profession, a dedicated unit will be established in the Ministry of Health to address common issues of teachers including accommodation, transfers, salaries, promotions, further education, loans and welfare, discrepancies of workloads and responsibilities.

• Teachers will be prompted for higher education including post graduate and for researches. Accordingly, the Ministry of Education will fund 1000 teachers yearly to follow post graduate courses.

• Existing 18 teacher training schools will be upgraded to the level of universities and annual recruitments of teachers will be raised from present 3500 to 6000.

• University system will be expanded with the target of accommodating all students succeeding in GCE A/L exam.
• Honoring universities as centers of intelligence, a mechanism will be established to promote high caliber research, intellectual debates and to dispense knowledge and technologies generated in universities.

• All university academic staff, non academic staff and students will be provided with accommodation.

• National Post Graduate Institute will be established to replace the present disorganized post-graduate education system.

• Initial salary of a permanent lecturer will be raised up to Rs. 100,000 and it will annually increased by 10% in an attempt to prevent 'brain drain' and to retain scholars in university system.

• A programme will be adapted to encourage professionals who have completed post graduate education but are engaged in other professions to join the university system.

• Top performing 500 university students will be granted with post graduate scholarships annually to study in top universities abroad – facilities reached under state agreements.

02. Health

As a consequence of health, education and other social welfare policies followed during early part of the last century, major ailments including infectious epidemics, maternal deaths and childhood illnesses and nutritional deficiencies could be managed and the citizens’ life expectancy was raised by about two decades. Health system of Sri Lanka was highly appraised among other developing countries due to its access to the masses as a free service. However, during last few decades some changes took place in the health sector tarnishing trust the masses in this country as well as those in foreign countries had in it and weakening health system to the extent that it is unable to handle present health challenges.

By now the population has grown. Composition has changed with the increase in elderly population. Disease pattern has changed. Though the medical science has advanced globally, technological challenges have emerged including antimicrobial resistances, climatic changes and pandemics. Together with them, our health system too has been changed by rulers. The government is gradually evading from the responsibility of free health and is handing over the responsibility of health service to the market.
Total health care expenditure as a percentage of GDP globally is 9.1%. In Sri Lanka it is only 3.3% of GDP. Globally, the government expenditure on health as a percentage of total health expenditure is 57%. But in our country it is only 39%. The rest, 61%, is borne by people privately. In some countries per capita annual health expenditure is around US$ 8000 while the global average amount is US$ 615. Sri Lankan government’s per capita health expenditure is only US$ 34. As a consequence of this, there is a severe shortage of health professionals and physical resources. Many of the health professionals are leaving the country due to low salaries and unsatisfactory facilities for professional development. By now, around 50% local medical graduates have left the country.

As a result of all these, people are in continues fear of being subject to an illness or in doubt if he/she be properly treated or a large amount of money would have to be spent. Apart from Dengue, HIV, Rat fever epidemics like influenza too are spreading now. What the rise of non communicable diseases like Kidney diseases, diabetes, cancers, heart attacks, strokes, mental illnesses, poisoning, interpersonal violence, injuries shows is that the mechanism in place to protect health is becoming extremely weak.

Solution

Protection of health will be a national priority and the government, instead of handing over to the market, will take full responsibility of health of citizens. State commitment to health will be emphasized in keeping with global trends and according to recommendations of World Health Organization (WHO)

Plan of Action

- The right of living with highest mental, physical and social well being will be recognized as a fundamental right and this will be included in the Constitution.
- A national health policy based on universally accepted standards (universal access to health, reduction of out-of-pocket expenditure, priority for primary health care, inter-sectoral collaboration for health) and a national health service will be established.
- Considering population growth, changes in population composition, growth of technology, challenges, economic crisis that the country is facing presently, disease pattern and socio-economic determinants affecting diseases etc,
every aspect of health service including health promotion, disease/injury prevention, treatments and rehabilitation will be streamlined and be expanded.

- During next five years, each citizen will get the coverage of a family physician responsible for the government and each citizen will undergo a complete medical examination at least once a year.

- Steps would be taken to raise further the present 75 year life expectancy.

- Programmes will be employed to limit the spread of diseases and accidents that are increasing presently with the collaboration of local government bodies, trade, food, agriculture, fisheries, animal husbandry, education, media, state finance, water, environment, technology and research sectors, civil society organizations, general public, local and foreign experts and organizations. Accordingly, rabies and dengue will be eradicated within three years.

- While giving priority for the maternal, children’s and preventive health, each and every citizen will be provided with health education necessary for diseases that exist at present. The media, political stages, religious events, educational institutes, state and private institutions and work sites would be utilized to get this education to the masses.

- Shortage and lack of quality standards in essential drugs, instruments and investigations (tests) in state health sector will be solved within five years. National policies will be formulated covering all the areas including that of the private sector.

- The Drugs Act will be amended in a more people-friendly way and enforced.

- Only drugs with prescribed quality will be issued to the market. A trilingual information sheet giving the content of the drug and its possible side-effects will be issued with the drug.

- Steps will be taken by the state to supply free of charge drugs and other treatment for presently numerous kidney and cancer patients.

- Units with special medical facilities will be set up at main State hospitals for fertility treatment for married couples without children.

- The number of State drug outlets (Osu Sal) will be increased by 500 in five years at the rate of 100 per year so that people could obtain quality drugs at convenient prices.
• Incentives will be given to State and State-private joint enterprises to manufacture drugs and equipment locally. Such manufacturing establishments will be exempted from taxes for the first two years.

• Maximum measures will be taken to update the knowledge and abilities of the Health Staff in order to uplift their vocational satisfaction and efficiency and also to offer reasonable solutions to problems they face concerning wages and allowances, shortage of official quarters and welfare shortcomings.

• In order to promote Community Health 50,000 Health workers including doctors, nurses, Supplementary/Para medical staff and other professionals will be attached to the State Health Service in five years.

• A Community medical unit will be established to cover each Grama Seva division. Medical and nursing staff necessary to prevent diseases and treat non-communicable diseases will be attached to these units thereby reducing the over-crowding at State hospitals.

• All vocational education in the Health sector including medical education will be exclusively limited to the State Universities and State institutions. University Faculties for Health Sciences will be opened so as to include non-medical professions too.

• At present there are only 11 State Nursing Schools. This number will be increased and these institutions will be upgraded to University level.

• Independence, powers and facilities of medical councils will be enhanced and widened in order to assure the people that all health professionals in service are knowledgeable, able and disciplined.

• A 24 hour specially dedicated telephone hotline will be made available for health emergencies and a Centre for disseminating information on health services will be established.

• An island-wide Ambulance service based on settlements and work places will be implemented to provide emergency treatment and transport of patients.

• A programme will be implemented in collaboration with the private sector to clear the backlog of essential operations (Cardio-thoracic and cancer) and a special fund will be established for this purpose utilising the Tobacco Tax revenue.
• When admitting children to Grade 1 a medical record for each child will be prepared and those with health risks will be kept under regular surveillance.

• Monthly medical clinics will be held for non-communicable diseases utilising mobile laboratories and mobile pharmacies at work places employing more than 200 employees.

• Steps will be taken to lengthen the working hours of Out Patient Departments (OPD) and Clinics from 6 am to 10 pm each day including Sundays in order to facilitate the treatment of working people.

• A special programme will be implemented to improve and bring closer to the people various systems of medicine - Ayurveda, Indigenous medicine, Homeopathy, Yunani etc.

• The possibility of providing a combined service with a scientific basis integrating various systems of medicine – Western, Ayurvedha, Yunani and indigenous etc – will be explored with the assistance of specialists in these fields.

• The administration of Western ad indigenous medical services will be brought under one Ministry.

• Thus steps will be taken to increase the State allocations for the development of the Health sector up to 5% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as required.

### 03. Water. Food, Nutrition and Hygiene

An adequate supply of clean water, self-sufficiency in food, minimal climatic changes, the existence of a culture that values hygiene and solidarity were the factors that made Sri Lanka one of the most suitable countries in the world for the sustenance of human life for thousands of years. Yet what has happened today? All of them have undergone a crisis and Sri Lankans are being deprived of even these basic necessities due to irregular industrialization and wrong political and economic policies.

The government has abandoned to the vagaries of the anarchy ridden market the food producer, the consumer and those who control the intermediary mechanism. What we are witnessing today is the superficial expression of this basic crisis. The producer suffers from not receiving a due price, from the uncertainty about the fate of the harvest and the lack of technical guidance. Those who perform the essential service of controlling the intermediary mechanism engage in modifying the foods...
and beverages, adding poisonous substances and increasing prices because of the economically unstable tomorrow while the consumer lives in constant fear of high prices and contaminated foods without receiving proper nutrition. Children and certain adults suffer from malnutrition while many others suffer from diseases such as diabetes, high blood pressure, cancer, obesity and kidney disease due to the economic pattern which compels them to take food with a high content of salt, fats and sugar. Researchers have found that the daily consumption of sugar, carbohydrates, oils and fats of Sri Lankans is twice the required amount while their consumption of fish, vegetables, fresh milk and fruits is less than half the required amount. This situation has caused diseases such as diabetes, high blood pressure, obesity, heart diseases and paralysis.

Of special concern is the weakening of the mechanism of ensuring the proper chemical composition of water which has caused an increase of water-borne diseases. Our country can achieve self-sufficiency in food and nutrition. But it spends billions of rupees in importing foods and vitamins. This is a serious catastrophe.

Solution

Constant surveillance of food, nutrition and drinking water requirements of the people and formulation and implementation of relevant policies will be made an inviolable responsibility of the government.

Plan of Action

• A study on the national nutrition status will be conducted every five years.
• Special foods will be given free to children suffering from short-term and long-term malnutrition.
• All pre-school and school children will be given a free nutritious lunch.
• A national programme and educational activities will be formulated and implemented to make children get used to a healthy dietary pattern.
• Pregnant and lactating mothers and senor citizens will be provided with a monthly nutrition relief of Rs 2,000.
• The number of field officers and other facilities including laboratories required for ensuring security of all foods and water available in the market and in households will be enhanced.
Lavatories will be built free through local government institutions for all family units that have no standard lavatories.

A system of common sanitary units will be established throughout the island considering the lack of toilet facilities in towns and in highways as well as the number of tourists and the public at those places and the distance between towns.

Law will be strictly enforced against persons who add poisonous substances to food and beverages in their preparation and sale and against all persons who are engaged in producing and selling sub-standard food and beverages.

Healthiness and conservation of required standards in the production, distribution and sale of fruits and vegetables will be guaranteed.

04. Sports and Physical wellness

Sports is an important element in the formation of a healthy, disciplined generation with sound sociable personality. Today’s predatory economy in which everything is given a price has eliminated the positive features of sports. Sports has been converted into a gamble for earning money. As a result fraud, corruption, bribery and various abuses dominate the sports field. State does not intervene on behalf of sports and the lack of a national sports plan is also an issue. Sportsmen and women with various abilities have been denied opportunities to demonstrate their abilities due to the lack of sports grounds, stadiums, sports equipment etc as well as the shortage of training programmes and trainers.

Though all persons from childhood to a Senior citizen need some form of physical exercise opportunities for such exercise have not adequately widened. Further, people’s knowledge about this fact is also at a minimal level. This has become a serious problem in areas with a high density of population. More than half the schools do not have play grounds and other facilities. Several valuable lives were lost because there was no State mechanism to check the state of health of those who opt for exercises and sports. Such a mechanism is still not established.
Solution

Developing and maintaining sports giving equal status to all sports will be made a government responsibility. A national sports policy and a programme with targets for promoting sports will be implemented.

Plan of Action

• The field of Sports will be reorganized based on a new administrative, legal and disciplinary system.
• A national programme will be formulated to look after sportsmen and women, to insure them, to provide them with financial and material resources as well as to pay salaries and other allowances, to provide housing facilities and sports equipment to professional sportsmen and women.
• Professional sportsmen and women will be provided with a pension after they retire from sports activities.
• 1,000 children who excel at district level sports competitions in each registered sport will be given a sports scholarship of Rs 2,000 per month.
• A sport will be introduced as a compulsory subject at the GCE Examination in order to change their habit of being confined to book learning and to promote their physical wellness.
• With the objective of developing national level sportsmen and women to international level 50 of them will be given foreign scholarships per year representing various sports events.
• Persons with disabilities showing competence in sports will be trained under experienced trainers and steps will be taken to nominate them for international competitions.
• Rs 50 million will be allocated for every stadium under a program of developing at least 100 school stadiums with all facilities per year in order to promote sports at school level.
• At least one sports complex with a fully developed all facility stadium will be constructed in each district.
• Steps will be taken to spread health services and education relating to sports among parents, sportsmen and women, trainers and organizers by establishing a sports medical unit at each base hospital.

• Steps will be taken to provide improved facilities for exercises for all school children, students of higher education and vocational institutes and those living in urban and semi-urban areas.

• Constitutions of sports associations will be revised so as to enable veteran sportsmen and women to become office-bearers.

• A National Sports School producing and training sportsmen and women, technicians in the sports field, sports managers, coaches, competition organizers, producers of sports equipment and sports journalists will be established during the first year. During the first three years a University devoted to Sports will be established.

The main means of controlling the expense for health services is to create a population with a healthy physique. Its main objective is to increase wellness through physical fitness. For that purpose,

1) The opening of physical wellness centers at every state and private institution is encouraged. This will be made compulsory for all institutions with a staff exceeding 250.

2) At present the country requires about 20,000 physical fitness trainers. Assistance and patronage will be provided by State and private institutions during the next five years to achieve this target.

3) Taxes on equipment required for physical fitness will be removed.

4) 500 Community based organizations such as welfare societies, sports societies spread throughout the country will receive Rs 100,000 each to establish a physical fitness centre.

05. Science and Technology

In the 21st Century the fate of mankind and the economy depends totally on the development of science and technology. The main reason for the backwardness of our country in science and technology is the lack of confidence in science on the part of those who become leaders and their close associates and the utilization of learned
men for narrow personal aims. The State institution system has been destroyed. Science, technology and scientists are being used by the neo-liberal economy for the business objectives of earning profits. Despite scientific and technological methodologies are invented worldwide, they benefit the Sri Lankan society and the national economy only minimally. It is due to the government’s wrong health and drug policies that the people are denied the benefits of health and medical science. It is because politicians in power have not given science its due place that no solution could be found for the kidney disease even after 30 years.

The quality of life of the people could be raised and developed only under an economic system that gives due place to science and technology. Another reason for the under-development of science and technology is the denial of opportunities for exploration, research and creative abilities due to the unscientific nature of the country’s education system and the education pattern designed to target examinations. The formation of professionals with high technical knowledge has been paralyzed due to the lack of a programme to engage in research and obtain relevant technical knowledge for those employed in various professions.

Research and developmental activities have been discouraged due to the insufficient quantity of government allocations for science and technology, the lack of coordination among various research institutions and the non-application of the results of research for inventions (physical inventions and new methodologies) to the development of the economy and the improvement of people’s living.

Solution

The development of science and technology and the improvement of all relevant facilities are considered almost entirely a government responsibility. A national science and technology policy and a five year plan will be implemented.

Science and technology will be applied in all spheres of people’s living.

An important role will be given to modern Research & Development in economic processes, including the earning of foreign exchange.
Plan of Action

- The Ministry of Science and Technology will be re-structured paying attention to all institutions presently under it and spheres that do not yet fall within it. A definite unit will be set up at the Ministry to coordinate and supervise Universities, other State, semi-State and private Research & Development institutions that do not come under it.

- A new institutional structure comprising the following will be set up under the Ministry of Science and Technology.

(a) **Commission on National Heritage**

The objective of this Commission will be the discovery of our ancient and traditional scientific knowledge and technology, preservation of them in written and electronic formats, teaching ancient knowledge and methodologies, conducting research on them and developing it by the addition of modern technical knowledge.

(b) **Commission for Scientific Extension**

The objective of this Commission will be to provide relevant guidance in imparting science and technology knowledge to students in the formal institutional education stream, attempting to eradicate unscientific attitudes generally prevalent in society, imparting essential basic scientific and technological knowledge to the whole society and imparting additional scientific knowledge to persons engaged in production and service sectors.

(c) **National Academy of Scientific Research**

The objective of this Commission will be to provide essential technical guidance to the country’s large-scale production process, construction and development of machinery and equipment relating to agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and industry and development of modern scientific knowledge.

(d) **Public Utility Technical Development Centre**

The objective of this Commission will be the improvement of equipment and services essential for daily and domestic life of the people, imparting knowledge about their use and providing guidance for the production of economical, profitable, efficient, easy and environmentally friendly domestic appliances.
(e) **New Inventors’ Commission**

The objective of this Commission will be to encourage the public including students of schools and higher education institutions towards new scientific experiments and discoveries, to develop and provide incentives for their commercial production, to provide patronage for further education of inventors, to register inventors and provide them with foreign training, education and financial and technical patronage.

- Full patronage will be given to the propagation of scientific literature and under such patronage measures such as the re-introduction of the Scientific Literature Prize, giving patronage to science writers, translation of scientific works in other languages into national languages, and production of new scientific works will be carried out.

- An education network will be established comprising broad technical colleges, technical colleges and higher technical universities conducting courses ranging from basic level to post-graduate level in technology for those who leave school after compulsory secondary education.

- Special programmes will be implemented to obtain the services of scientists, researchers and intellectuals who are currently abroad.

- Science and technology knowledge exchange programmes and joint research ventures will also be started.

- Steps will be taken to introduce new scientific knowledge to small and medium industries in industry, agriculture, fisheries etc.

- A Science and Technology Consultative Council will be appointed to each Ministry.

- Public service will be computerized to the maximum and Internet services will be provided.

- A program will be implemented to provide Internet facilities free of charge.

- Full patronage will be given to Research & Development activities relating to natural products, particularly to those that are environment-friendly and priority will be given in their production to those industries that use less fossil fuel. Products with natural sources of origin will be able to earn huge foreign exchange for Sri Lanka.
An Accord of Conscience

The Voice of a Nation
A Modernized and an Industrialized Country
01. Economic sector

Everything including our food, beverages, marriage, employment, education, health depends on economy of the country. Sri Lanka’s economy that had taken various stances before 1948 as a direct colony of few nations, there onwards up to 1977 as state capitalism and that followed an open economic policy after 1977 is now caught in a serious crisis. Having plunged into the lowest ebb by invasive economic policies of all rulers that governed Sri Lanka, it has reached a haphazard economic policy based on taxes and loans. Our country didn’t develop due to rotating governments that came into power from time to time but we have been submerged under a massive state loan valued at Rs.8000 Billion. Income per capita is around four hundred thousand rupees. As a result of not creating a production economy, production has been broken down and export income has reached its lowest. As a result we have to spend double our export earnings for our imports. Finally, the country is continuously going through a trade deficit and a financial crisis.

People have to undergo huge tax burden as a result of indirect taxes getting a higher value in total state income. Profits that could be expected from mass scale public institutes in the economy such as Ceylon Electricity Board, Petroleum Corporation, harbor, Telecom, airport, water supply and mineral sand have been denied and they have been made burden on national economy and a strain on the masses as these institutes record high level of corruption, fraud and waste.

The production sector has been broken down due to dearth of local and foreign investments, lack of proper management in public and private sectors leading to serious issues such as escalating prices of goods and services, rise in unemployment and exploitation of labour. It is in this direction the economy of Sri Lanka is heading at.
Solution

A production economy, attaching priority to production of goods and services based on modern socialist policies would be built instead of unsuccessful open market policy. For that end, public participation is sought and our overall socio-economic plan would ensure fair distribution of economic benefits among the people.

Advancement of human resource will be made the main strategy of economy.

02. Industries

Due to absence of a long term target, industrial sector of Sri Lanka is still in a much undeveloped state. The country has been plunged to the level of importing everything due to the said backwardness. Even after several decades an industry identical to and lucrative to the country could not be developed. Also, the industrial sector is lagging behind for the reasons of non commissioning industries targeting the local market and the government failing to invest in profitable industries targeting the international market.

Solution

In reviving the industrial sector, a people’s participatory policy and a policy that takes industries to the village would be formulated.

New industries in both public and private sector would commence augmenting productivity and efficiency in all production sectors associating foreign technology and knowledge and action would be taken to develop the existing industries systematically and scientifically.

Plan of Action

- In developing productive economy, public and private sectors would be driven on a common strategy and plan
- The private sector contributing to develop production economy would be provide tax holidays and other facilities during the first five years
- As the first step of industrialization, industries providing goods and services meeting local needs would be initiated.
• Import substitution industries aiming at producing industrial products locally which are imported at present would be initiated and an industrial structure would be developed targeting production for export.

• Instead of locating factories everywhere unplanned and unscientifically, industrial zones, industrial parks, small and medium scale industrial zones would be set up in suitable areas based on availability of raw material, infrastructure facilities, availability of labour and access to waste and garbage disposal.

• A fully pledged survey on natural resources located within the country and within Sri Lankan waters would be carried out and priority would be given to exporting finished goods instead of export of raw material.

• Action would be taken to collaborate with foreign public and private institutions and companies for employing new technology, management and capital to the industrial programme of the country.

• Chemical industries would be initiated to produce chemicals needed for industrialization of the country. Under this

  • A super phosphate factory would be set up based on the Eppawala phosphate deposit targeting at saving foreign exchange, employment generation, providing fertilizer at half the existing price.

  • A factory manufacturing Sulphuric acid essential for main industries in Sri Lanka would be set up.

  • Cement factory in KKS, monazite extraction factory located in Beruwala area for producing monazite essential for electronic industry, scrap iron factory maintained at Enderamulla area for producing iron needed for industries would be revived.

  • One hundred thousand tons of Calcium Carbonate is imported annually for toothpaste production in Sri Lanka. This importation could be stopped by installing a Calcium carbonate factory using Calcium deposit in Balangoda area.

  • Factories would be set up to produce pencils and carbon brushes required for battery electrodes, motor vehicles, crucibles using pure plumbago found in deposits in Sri Lanka.
• An industrial system to produce input apparatus targeting at industrializing agriculture and fishing industries to be started.

• Waste management including recycling to be treated as a special and essential area and technological systems for recycling in every fields or secondary products would be employed.

• Import policies suitable for the utmost security of local production would be implemented instead of importing industrial items that obstruct the target of improving local productions.

• International trade agreements destructive to local industries but have been already agreed to be re-investigated and action would be taken to reach new agreements beneficial to local industries.

• Export promotion bureaus would be set up in Sri Lankan embassies on foreign lands and local export industry promotions would be carried out.

• Special facilities to foreign investors to start large scale industries in selected fields would be granted and priority would be attached for such productions such as drugs, medical equipment, electronic items, computer hardware, ships, vehicle assembling, auto manufacturing and machinery production.

• Industrial cities meeting electricity, water supply, flood management, waste water refining and waste management etc. needed for running industries and also that are in close proximity to harbours, air ports and other transport facilities and having commercial banks, custom offices, trade centers, schools and hospitals etc. will be established.

• Developing 1000 small and medium scale industries by using environmentally friendly raw materials (waste matter, vegetable matter, clay, graphite etc.) and using ultra modern technology (regenerative power, nano power, molecular manipulation and biological science etc.). The government will assist to popularize their products in local and foreign market in their first five years.

• A data exchanging centre would be established with the aim of exchanging information and educating producers on raw materials.

• The Government will mediate to find local as well as international opportunities for local industrialists.
• Action would be taken to provide ultra modern technological and scientific knowhow for augmenting quality of products, a major issue faced by small and medium scale industrialists.

• A separate unit would be set up in the Ministry of Industries to minimize issues faced by small and medium scale manufacturers when transacting with financial institutions.

03. Agriculture

Non availability of high quality seeds, exorbitant prices of seeds, poor quality and high prices of fertilizer, sub-standard chemicals and equipment and their high prices are impediments to development of agriculture.

Among major issues are lack of proper storing and other post harvest technological facilities, lack of productive labour due to the young generation not turning towards and government’s lack of interest in creating a developed market.

No proper action has been taken to control natural or manmade disasters such as climatic changes, soil erosion, landslides, water pollution, drought, floods and using arable lands for insignificant matters. Farmers have to give up agro lands as well as home gardens due to invasions by wild elephants, monkeys, porcupines, peacocks etc.

Among serious impediments faced by the agriculture sector are lack of large scale public or private investors, lack of an efficient and organized consultative service and not diversifying crops. Both farmer and consumers are inconvenienced by lack of a guaranteed price for agro products. In agriculture there is no programme to control affect on the environment and health of the farmer.

Solution

Production and distribution of agricultural, livestock and fishing products to remain as a government responsibility and a national agricultural policy and a programme based on requirements of local consumption and for export would be implemented. Contributions from public, private and cooperative sectors for the agro production will be accepted and under this scheme local food security would be guaranteed, entrepreneur agro industry surpassing dependency level would be created, ensuring demand for local agro products would be ensured by regulating imported foods/ agro inputs, increasing national income generated by exporting agro products. Regulating advanced research
and extensive activities and developing human resources related to distribution and production of agro products would be carried out under this scheme.

**Plan of Action**

- Ensuring food security in the country by recognizing agriculture as the foremost sector of economy and creating an agro-industrialization targeting the export market.

- Reviving seed research institutes and seed farms and creating seed production farmer net work to enable farmer community to claim the ownership of seeds. Steps would be taken to produce and distribute newly improved seed varieties and local hybrid varieties (F 1) among farmers and to introduce to farmers techniques for producing hybrid seeds.

- State run machinery would be set up to ensure quality of agro inputs and to have price control.

- A research unit armed with high tech would be established for educating farmers cultivating paddy, fruit, vegetables, potatoes, onions etc on agro products and consumption levels, transport and distribution network as well as types of cultivating lands, amount of crops to be cultivated in the future. That would pave the way for minimizing losses, waste, problems faced by consumers and attempts made by farmers to increase harvest by using risky agro chemicals.

- All institutions concerned in Government or private sector would be guided to develop barren or forlorn farmland to the level of profitable cultivation and without jeopardizing the ownership by conducting a scientific research on such land.

- A structure would be set up to attend to all activities related to agriculture such as cultivation, water management, pest controlling, harvest reaping with high tech and integrated group farming basis, safeguarding ownership of smallholders on which cultivations are made. It would lead to improving overall harvest, minimizing cultivation damages and to increase income margins.

- Organic manure and man friendly bio technological applications are promoted.
• A national cultivation plan for controlling price fluctuation of agro products would be formulated and implemented.

• State contribution in the purchase of paddy would be widened and a price index would be introduced. Guaranteed price to be declared annually and a legal status for price control would be in place.

• A national level survey on current level of harvesting, packing, transport and storing would be conducted and a permanent system would be worked out in a bid to minimize post harvest waste.

• In addition to traditionally exported crops, other crop varieties will be identified and cultivated for exporting purposes. (here essential crops with high demand and scantily supplied to the international market would be promoted)

• Serious attention would be drawn to extending knowledge of scientific research, new technology and development activities related to agro sector at grass root level.

• An industrial network related to non food products (eg. Flowers, herbal plants) based on agriculture to be created.

• Essential basic – required for long standing utilization of agricultural lands will be worked out and public participation at basic issues such as land ownership, tenant cultivator rights, filling agricultural lands and issuing new lands would be ensured.

• A model farm system aiming at introducing agro technology and advanced management to farmers, for augmenting productivity would be established.

• Machineries for tilling and other purposes will be made available to farmers on concessionary rental basis through local bodies with government involvement.

• Researches for manufacturing machinery needed for the country to be conducted and state involvement for manufacturing them as industries would be ensured.

• Action would be taken to improve infrastructure facilities (training, funds, labs etc.) related to the research sector and to conduct such researches by identifying local needs offering highest priority and to introduce and implement a farmer participatory research system.
• Officers at field level would be appointed so that they could deal with a selected number of farmers and farmer collectives would be formed. The volume of the finished product would be raised with product targets and through agro distributors.

• Agro cooperative system and agro product societies would be introduced. A system for introducing new technologies to farmers by model considering 400 farmer families or production village as an unit would be created.

• Training and education on agriculture will be based on agricultural output of the country.

• A simple, flexible agro entrepreneur loan system replacing very complex and high interest loan schemes of the day would be introduced and implemented.

• An agro insurance system with more returns to farmers with their participation and state involvement considering existing climatic fluctuations will be implemented.

• Inheriting an advanced cultural life to farming community and safeguarding retired farmer community are considered as the foremost responsibility of the government.

• A secondary and tertiary industrial system based on agriculture would be initiated.

• The government would intervene in relieving persons engaged in agriculture, livestock and fishing sectors of the indebtedness they are trapped in at present and a new concessionary loan system with technical assistance for industries and education on financial management would be created.

• Provision of physical and human resources needed for research institutes network already established for paddy and other crops and based on various climatic conditions would be made available and new regional research institutes at required places would be commissioned.

• Local laboratories would be directed to produce high yielding varieties of seeds and developing seed production that could enable to undermine foreign seed trade.

• Action would be taken to prevent generic theft and to get patent rights for seeds inherent to our country back to Sri Lankan government.
The Voice of a Nation

- A national controlling authority ensuring standards, production, sale, propaganda and other issues in agro chemicals would be set up.
- A state-run fertilizer manufactory for manufacturing essential manure including Urea will be established.
- Mobile soil testing laboratories will be set up leading to selecting crops suitable to soils in different areas and deciding on amounts of agro inputs.
- Action would be taken to regularize organic and inorganic manure application and to make organic manure popular as an industry.
- Latest technologies required for minimizing post harvest waste such as packing, transport, media, cold rooms, store houses etc. would be introduced and public participation towards that end would be sought.
- All farmers would be provided with essential types of fertilizer at concessionary rates.
- Scientific research for minimizing attacks by animals to be conducted and technical systems related to that would be popularized among farmers.
- An agriculture sales network at regional level would be set up with the involvement of the state.
- The quality of exotic flowers and plants will be improved targeting specially at export market and state run farms targeting exporting flowers and plants will be established.
- An agro insurance scheme and a system to upgrade education of children of the farmer community would be established and famer pension scheme will be upgraded so that farmers would get the maximum benefit.
- Popularizing, among farmers, productive technological systems that would not harm health and bio system will be a prime concern of the government.
- A new water management system by amalgamating various institutes established for water management of agriculture and water security would be worked out with the assistance of the farmer community. Storing rainy water and modern water technologies such as micro and dipping would be introduced to farmers.
- Annually one thousand farmers would be given opportunity to experience foreign farmer practices associated with developed technologies.
Farmers would be encouraged to plant trees returning high value timber according to the extent of land in every homestead.

Facilities are provided to pack highly valued export quality agro products by using vacuum technology.

04. Livestock

Livestock sector has failed to develop for the specific reason of poor state involvement. Though this sector could be highly involved in resolving unemployment issue, fulfilling food requirement and increasing export revenue, still we are lagging behind in reaching those targets. 65% of milk related products in use are imported costing around Rs.40000 million per year. Livestock sector had been disorganized due to lack of a centralized plan and direction leading to incurring high expenditure and selling produces at low prices and huge waste of milk, meat, eggs and foods based on them have become major issues.

The shortage of single purpose and dual purpose high yielding varieties of animals and inability to breed such animals locally are major issues. Lack of proper extensive service for animal husbandry, insufficiency of veterinary services have created a lacuna in communicating education and directions on high tech systems and improved livestock controlling mechanisms to farmers.

Lack of a national programme for pasture cultivation and development has led to non utilization of locally introduced fodder and plant varieties with high nutritional value. Waste of huge fodder harvest during the Maha season and fodder scarcity in Yala season are other issues barring this sector.

Solution

A National Livestock Development Central Authority will be established for organization, management, production, local purchase and sale, export and restricted import, insemination, research and imparting knowledge among farmers and a national livestock development plan would be implemented.
Plan of Action

- State bodies will be directed to plan out and implement a project network targeting at various stages of milk, eggs and meat industry and challenges related thereto for cutting down production cost and motivating all entrepreneurs engaged in the trade of livestock production.
- An agrarian Authority that include animal producers who could have an effect on the national policies of their industry and production will be set up enabling to gain highest percentage from the milk, egg and meat production market.
- The state will be engaged in popularizing planting high yielding and improved fodder and plant varieties in every part where fodder that suits our climatic and soil conditions could be grown.
- The project to improve 1000 milk villages will be carried out and government would be involved in popularizing yoghurt, cheese, curd and other milk based products in local and international markets.
- Action will be taken to encourage medium scale entrepreneurs in the field with the notion of speeding up milk production.
- A plan to produce all fresh milk and milk based products required for the country to be implemented.

05. Fisheries and aquatic industry

The main bottleneck facing fisheries sector too is the lack of a national plan. The production cost has increased due to high rocketing prices of fuel, fishing gear, boats and other production in puts. A large portion of fish harvest is wasted due to poor harvesting methods, insufficiency of ice factories and cold rooms and shortcomings in the distribution process. This has greatly affected the forward march of the sector.

Insufficient state involvement in inland fishing activities and lack of a formidable programme for fish production including production of dry fish and maldive fish had also posed a serious issue. Progress of fishing sector had been hampered by lack of effective educational and training programmes for all fishing community and failure on part of all rulers to find remedies for serious issues confronted by them such as housing, health, water etc.
Solution

The fishing industry would be subjected to extensive industrialization under a National Fishing Policy to build an economically enriched country. The fisheries sector would be restructured to meet the demand for local fish products and aiming at exporting.

Plan of Action

- A national policy that covers all sectors of the industry will be worked out within six months after a broad dialogue participated by all related to fishing industry.
- Fish processing factories will be established at 19 fisheries harbors that already exist and at the 10 fisheries harbours (Kalametiya, Gandara, Silawathura, Pesali, Point pedro, Mullative etc.) that would be set up within the next two years.
- New anchorages will be established in addition to the existing 58 anchorages. 25 of them to be set up within the first year. Ferries amounting to around 880 would be developed.
- As the available number of inland fish insemination centres is not sufficient, action would be taken to improve their facilities, create insemination centers suitable to inland aquatic production and to introduce new fish varieties more suitable for Sri Lanka.
- A broad survey on aquatic resources in Sri Lanka’s seas would be conducted.
- Factories for food production related to fish and aquatic plants will be commissioned.
- Action would be taken to work out a systematic programme at harbours, anchorages and ferries to warn immediately regarding natural disasters taking place in the ocean and to provide improved technical instruments for fishing crafts.
- Action will be taken to completely eradicate poaching by vessels belonging to foreign countries including India and local fishing community would be ensured security they need.
Fish farming would be propagated in about 10,000 small tanks in villages and all necessary supportive services would be made available to develop fresh water fishing industry.

Swift action in collaborating with sectors related would be taken to resolve serious issues such as housing, drinking water, health etc faced by the fishing folk.

Pension will be paid to all fishermen under the general pension scheme of the government.

An insurance cover valued at one million rupees will be paid for a fisherman’s death that occurs whilst at sea.

Quick steps would be taken to improve fishing community socially, culturally and educationally.

A network of Fisheries Corporation sales outlets for purchasing high quality fishing products at concessionary prices to consumers to be set up throughout the island. 100 such outlets would be opened during the first year.

06. Plantation industry

Though a considerable land extent of the country is under tea, coconut and rubber cultivations, the returns generated by it to people considering the said land area and labour used is very low. Improved technology is scanty mingled with those cultivations and a large extent of land remains uncultivated. Developing of privatized estates has not taken place properly and a large number of labourers are turning away from the industry due to low wages and scanty facilities. Insufficiency of state intervention for production diversification and sales too has been a problem.

Solution

Action will be taken to revitalize and modernize the ruined plantation industry of Sri Lanka by imparting new technological know-how, inculcating new concepts barring deeply seated concepts, targeting foreign markets and as a sector of generating foreign exchange to the country. Steps will be taken to strengthen both public and private sectors to meet this target.
Plan of Action

- Tea, rubber and coconut production and their related industries will be brought under modernization and industrialization by using new technology and improved management.

- Tea, rubber and coconut based products will be upgraded and steps would be taken to achieve higher quality. Diplomatic trade service will be strengthened to expand their foreign market openings.

- Investigations would be carried out regarding large scale tea, rubber, coconut estates that have not achieved any development after privatization and they would be brought under new management and labourers.

- Ensuring employment of people engaged in estate sector employments, giving them a high level living status and a cultural life and protecting retired labourers would be considered as a concern of the Government.

- Financial management of public and private owned estates will be expeditiously regularized to increase daily wage up to Rs. 1000/.

- As a solution to landlessness in people living in the estate sector a block of land for constructing houses would be given after selecting suitable places for residency in close proximity to their working areas.

- Financial and management assistance required for small scale and medium scale producers including small tea holders will be provided.

- A guaranteed price suiting production level of rubber and green tea leaves would be set and legalized.

- Steps will be taken to completely arrest the tea dust scam and estate owners and industrialists will be encouraged to move in for high return tea production.

- Steps will taken to develop factories for natural rubber based finished production and to create new factories

- Action will be initiated to improve cinnamon cultivation on a new basis and to find quick solutions for issues faced by those related to cinnamon cultivation.

- Steps would be taken to develop and broad base crops categorized as minor crops named pepper, cloves, nutmeg etc. targeting the foreign market.
• Action would be taken to cultivate flowers, fruits, trees for timber with additional economical advantage related to estate cultivations and improve tourism.

• A scientific survey on re-cultivating lands in the hill country would be conducted and forest, fodder and economic plantations will be regularized with minimum environmental damage. Legislation will be formed for prioritizing soil conservation and the use of related technologies would be encouraged.

• Maximum state involvement in minor export crops and cultivations for spices is ensured and action would be taken to reach self sufficiency locally and to earn higher foreign exchange earnings.

• Local tree cultivation projects based on barren lands enabling to supply timber requirement of forthcoming decades within the country will be implemented.

• Cultivation of plants and medicinally valued plants with higher demand in foreign market to be expanded and action will be taken to meet the local demand and to elevate employment and national income levels.

07. Tourism

Tourism industry of the day flows haphazardly without any planned and centralized direction. Even though a Ministry of Tourism is in existent, it has failed to plan, modernize from top to bottom and direct ways of building tourism beneficial to the country.

Tourist hotels, holiday resorts are inferior in quality due to absence of a system to offer permission to construct them to those who are well knowledgeable on tourism, Further most of the hotels and tourist resorts are not constructed and maintained according to a standard. There is also a lack of a formidable programme for thwarting various types of harassments, accidents and other interferences to tourists. Producing guides for tourists not armed with proper education through an institution has resulted in slackening Sri Lanka’s attraction to tourists.

There are no tourist zones in the country that are constructed properly and maintained that could attract tourists. Activities such as fine arts, cultural, sports etc. are not performed targeting tourists and lack of modern art, cultural and exhibition halls catering for tourists has slackened the industry.
Solution

Tourist industry would be developed in line with a centralized national policy by harbouring ideas and proposals of intellectuals knowledgeable about the subject, archeologists, environmentalists, professionals, representatives from art and cultural fields and the general public.

Plan of Action

- Utmost attention is paid towards tourism industry for boosting it under following categories. They are
  1. Ecotourism
  2. Agritourism
  3. Recreation and Entertainment related tourism
  4. Educational tourism
  5. Family tourism
  6. Wellness tourism

- Environmental and archeologically valued tourist zones safeguarding cultural values, ethics and natural treasures, attracting local and foreign tourist community will be based on beach, upcountry, nature parks etc.

- Action will be taken to improve regional industries and handicrafts related to handpicked special tourist zones and to open up markets. Under the scheme, as an initial step, 30 villages producing quality handicrafts inherent to Sri Lanka will be created.

- Encouraging young artistes to make a bigger contribution to develop a tourist industry based on conventional arts of Sri Lanka and a programme to make their creations available to foreign and local tourists through superior arts theatres and galleries.

- Shopping complexes and exhibition halls serving tourists throughout the country will be built to offer tourists wide opportunities to enjoy “best shopping experience”.

- A centre conducting courses that would raise the standard of employees related to tourist industry will be built during the first year.
• Utmost attempts will be made to develop air ports, to increase the existing daily flight arrivals of around 70 up to 150 and to increase the number tourist arrivals to 03 million.

• An institution that includes the tourist police would be set-up to involve 24/365 Service & Support and dealing instantly with issues encountered by tourists will be established and all tourists aspiring to land will be supplied, on board, with necessary telephone or e mail information to contact the institution.

• Steps will be taken to establish a court for tourists to deal with minor complaints so that time spent in implementing law by Police and other establishments could be minimized.

• By taking swift and stringent action against harassments committed to tourists by various individuals dignity of the country would be safeguarded and trust of tourists would be strengthened.

• A special unit with the notion of collecting ideas, proposals and criticisms on tourist industry in Sri Lanka from tourists would be set up and field surveys will be conducted in addition to getting information over telephone, e-mail etc.

• An attractive web site and a Mobile app carrying all information including archeologically important places and religious centers would be created for propagating tourism industry with the maximum support of State Foreign Service and from emigrant Sri Lankans.

• With the idea of promoting tourism industry, a Mobile app named “Beautiful SL” will be created and tourists visiting Sri Lanka will be given an opportunity to update this programme with photographs taken by them whilst here and the best photograph out of the collection to be selected weekly and a prize awarded.

• Arrangements will be made in tourist zones to popularize among tourists traditional medical systems, local artistic creations and local culinary.

• Educational institutes for teaching foreign languages including Chinese, German, Indian languages will be set up by the Government.

• Steps would be taken to beautify nature parks and botanical gardens for
improving ecotourism in keeping with the safety of tourist and plans will be made to create safari camps.

- A national policy on accommodation including hotels and standards thereto will be introduced. Serious attention would be paid to social, environmental and cultural values including security of child populace.
- Issues encountered by tourist hotel owners will be looked into and remedied.
- A pension scheme for private tourist guides will be introduced.
- A scholarship system and a knowledge sharing programme will be implemented by the government for securing experiences and knowledge existent in developed tourist zones in the world that would benefit hotel owners, managers, cooks and other service providers related to tourism industry.
- Incentives would be given for local and foreign mega companies to create infrastructure facilities with the intention of developing Colombo city as a seminar and exhibition hub in South Asia.

08. Land

Despite 220000 to be added to the 20.5 million population of Sri Lanka annually, the land area we have is limited. No national plan is in place to win over the challenge of supplying basic facilities for an expectant population of 25 million by 2035 and land issue in Sri Lanka has become critical day by day due to haphazard land utilization. The situation has been worsened by losing land extent due to natural reasons such as sea erosion and landslides, unplanned constructions wasting availability of land extent and also due to polluting by allowing garbage to be dumped without any plan.

In addition, the land issue in Sri Lanka has created serious social crises due to unresolved land claims and landlessness to many.

Solution

A land policy on lands and land utilization would be formulated and legalized. All physical development activities such as environmental conservation, habitats, industries, agricultural, irrigational and other constructions and administration would be embodied in a national policy.
Plan of Action

- An expeditious, scientific survey on land utilization, legal and administrative matters will be undertaken.
- An extensive land reform programme with a long term plan on habitats, agricultural, common constructions, industries, environmental systems, other common environmental requisites etc. will be implemented.
- Disorganized and underhand system of land sale will be changed and land transfers and sales would be upgraded to a more trustworthy level.
- Ownership of land will be cleared and an information centre armed with constantly updated details on land will be set up.
- Steps will be taken to provide land on requirement to all who do not own land and permanent deeds will be offered to those who have temporary land permits.
- A soil and land conservation programme would be commissioned for minimizing harm from soil erosion, adding poisonous and unwelcome chemicals to soil, earth slips, damages caused by excavations.
- Immediate action would be taken to conserve all wet lands, other environmental systems including mangroves.
- Afforestation in areas such as water resources, slopes and hill tops will be started expeditiously.
- Land utilization in urban areas will be made more realistic through scientific city planning moves.
- Priority will be attached to protect all land areas threatened by landslides and subsidence and to ensure security of property and lives.
- Sale and transfer of land resources to foreign companies and foreigners will be stopped.

09. Water management and Irrigation

Sri Lanka, an attractive country with sempervirent forests in central hills that receive an annual rainfall of about 3000 mm, a network of 103 rivers that flow from central hills and more than 80% of the country are in plains has been currently subjected to a water crisis. Water issues erupted in Rathupaswala in Gampaha, North Central as
well as Chunnakam area in North are few instances of this crisis. Water, a natural gift, has been turned into a consumable by fixing an ever increasing price. Adulterating water with solid matter, chemicals and radioactive waste has been increased day by day and distribution of water resources fairly and fruitfully also has run into crisis.

Farming populace has been put into socially and economically dilemma by not safeguarding or upgrading our renowned irrigation system.

**Solution**

A policy and programme on national water and irrigation needed for scientific water management intending to reach basic public needs and safekeeping long term interaction of man and environment will be introduced. Under this, surface and underground water is managed scientifically by primarily considering drinking, industries, agriculture, electricity, transport, cultural and environmental needs and action will be taken to consider water as a common resource.

**Plan of Action**

- Catchment areas will be conserved and damaged catchment areas will be revived.
- 10 new mega projects will be started.
- Swift action will be taken to reform large scale irrigation projects and small and medium scale tank systems
- Actions will be taken to completely resolve drinking water issue in North, East as well as in North Central zone and in Hambantota area.
- Privatization of water resource will be totally ceased and action will be taken to dissolve governmental and nongovernmental institutes operated in the country towards this end.
- Leasing out for tourism tanks and reservoirs that are directly related to agro economy and environment will be stopped.
- Proper machinery will be worked out for using underground water by conducting a scientific study for optimum utilizing of the underground water sources in Sri Lanka.
• Action will be taken to make people aware on water conservation and consumption and to educate them for making attitudinal changes. By such, it is expected to seek support of people for safeguarding water sources and catchment areas and use water sparingly as a valuable resource.

• All failed multipurpose schemes (eg. Uma oya) started by successive governments of Sri Lanka without adhering to any scientific and environmental feasibility studies for political gains will be stopped or rearranged for the betterment of the country.

10. Internal and external trade

Market operations are very important in the process of strengthening and developing the national economy. The basic crisis of the day is that the market is manipulated to reach requirements and aims of a few locals or foreigners instead of meeting common requirements of the country and the people such as production, import, export, distribution. As such, internal and external trade has been seriously jeopardized causing crisis in local and foreign trade. Today, our import expenditure is twice that of the export income. By 1978, the export share of Sri Lanka in the world market was 1/200 and it has plunged drastically down to 1/2000 by 2014.

Legal and statutory legislations/bodies such as Consumer Protection Act and Authority, Fair Trade Commission Act and Commission, Consumer Protection Fund etc. have been at a standstill. They have become mere ‘acts’. The man on the street has lost his way in the market and has failed to pursue any other action except to level charges at person supplying services or goods when discriminated.

Solution

Considering the broad contribution by the private sector in local and foreign trade a local and foreign trade policy to develop the national economy would be framed enabling the government to make necessary intervention.

Plan of Action

• A National Commerce Operation Board will be established under the National Policy and Planning Council.
• An export tax policy aiming at economic development targets will be implemented.
• When importing products from the international market, similar local products will be protected.
• Government will get involved in fair sale and distribution of drugs, essential foods etc. without any shortage and protecting the quality requirements.
• A national price policy on essential goods will be implemented.
• A programme in imparting overall knowledge and education on information of goods and services, price, quality and consumer rights etc. will be in place.
• Systematic market machinery for distributing rural based products will be built up island wide and for that end, store houses/distribution centers will be started at rural level.
• A public institutional network will be established at regional level for technical guidance, advise on financial matters and intervene in issues confronted by retail shop keepers who carry out their businesses as self employments.
• All institutes related to standards setting and supervision on various items and services will be strengthened and legal status would be created for goods/services not coming under purview of existing institutional set up.
• Safeguards including insurance schemes covering employees and properties in all public, cooperatives and private sector institutions related to trade will be undertaken.
• All international and regional level bi-lateral and multi-lateral trade treaties entered by all successive governments will be reviewed.
• Local products will be introduced to international market by using modern propaganda avenues such as internet and Sri Lankan business community will be referred to international trade fairs with government assistance.
• Tax concessions will be offered to businessmen, industrialists who bring back foreign exchange from international business within a short period.
• A new, simple import and export tax system will be introduced.
• Quick action will be taken to minimize various forms of issues (bribes, delays etc.) faced by importers and exporters in importing or exporting goods.
• Online trading, a fast growing phenomenon in the world as well as in our country will be facilitated. The problems faced by consumers using online trading are adding huge transport cost for shipping purposes by shipping items separately to item, taking a considerable time period and impossibility of rejecting the item.

• As a way out for this, consumer protection regulations for online trading will be framed.

• Total tax holiday for first two years will be offered to private entrepreneurs who construct online trading warehouses only for the purpose of online trading in minimizing time waste and shipping items separately.

11. Monetary Sector

The financial basis of the country is shown by the efficiency of the production process and the strength of the economy is decided on the strength of the financial basis. Sri Lanka is facing an acute financial crisis due to continuous increasing of prices, following long term wrong strategic financial policies based on loans, loss-making foreign market, continuous budget deficit and non availability of an economy based on production. Steering the financial policies in the country in compliance to the open economy which was followed up to now has caused this crisis.

The failure of the state to intervene in the national economy, indiscriminate foreign investments that trigger unstable foreign exchange and continuous devaluation of the rupee has caused the downfall of the financial sector. Frauds, corruption, wastage, maintaining of a massive loss making sector due to political intervention and inefficient management have caused the deterioration of the financial state.

The deterioration of the monetary sector has been caused by the state revenue that depends completely on unlimited taxes; people have to bear an immense tax burden owing to inefficient tax policies and weak financial policies followed to bridge the budget deficit when the government budget is prepared.

This sector is facing a number of crises due to not following correct financial policies regarding financial institutions and not updating the existing financial laws and regulations to suit the present.

What is now being implemented in Sri Lanka is a foreign investment process based entirely on private capital interests together with corruption which neglects any
responsibility or safety regarding the local products or the national economy.

This is being implemented on the instructions and orders of the imperialists including foreign monopolistic powers, the World Bank and the IMF.

Solution

The state financial policies are implemented in the manner that the long term and short term development targets can be achieved. Under that, the financial policies are worked out steering the state expenditure and investments efficiently and productively to distribute its benefits justly to the entire people. Eliminating inefficiency, frauds, corruption, abuse and wastage will be the sole responsibility of the government.

Action will be taken to control the conduct of international economies and moves of modern financial markets in such a manner that would be advantageous to Sri Lanka. Obtaining foreign investments for massive scale productions and projects will be considered.

Plan of Action

• Legal and administrative measures are taken to regulate the exchange control activities, share market and the main financial processes of the government while ensuring the economic safety and financial stability of the country.

• The public utilization institutions including state banks will not be privatized. A massive state owned banking system will be created.

• A new simple and fair tax system will be implemented. Action will be taken to introduce modern technology including scan facilities in order to regulate and increase the custom duties and stop all frauds and corruption.

• Loans will be taken only for the genuine needs of the economic plans of Sri Lanka. Discussions will be started in order to write off the massive loans that have already been taken and obtain other concessions.

• Frauds, corruption and inefficiency in the large scale state owned commercial establishments such as the CEB, Port, Petroleum, Water Supply, Telecom, Airport etc. will be completely stopped and they would be converted into efficient and profitable ventures.
• The Financial Regulations and State Administrative Regulations will be updated to fit for the present.

• The government procurement process (obtaining fixed assets) will be regularized and the tender process will be implemented with transparency under a state mechanism.

• The method of awarding unsolicited tenders by the government will be cancelled and tenders will be issued on a competitive bidding basis.

• The government Auditing process will be more strengthened and it will be continued as an institution responsible to the Parliament. Experts representing various fields will be recruited and the resources and security needed to the audit institutions will be ensured by the government.

• Granting of tax relief including banking facilities, immigration and emigration facilities will be considered to encourage foreign investment based on production and modern technology.

12. Power and Energy

The main problem of the field of power and energy in Sri Lanka is the immense wastage in distribution and consumption. Especially due to failure to construct power plants to the proper standard and also due to management deficiencies the expected targets cannot be achieved. The sector is confronted with a number of issues by privatization of filling stations and distribution of electricity and not paying sufficient attention to research for alternate power sources.

The sector of power and energy in Sri Lanka is confronted with crises due to political intervention, frauds and corruption going on in the institutions such as the CEB and Petroleum Corporation, increase in prices of electricity, petroleum and gas. Also, failure to instill scientific knowledge and scarce interest shown in technology are factors that contribute to this state.

Due to the increased cost of the electricity bill setting up of new industries has been crippled and this crises is clearly visible since 60% of the total power consumption is represented by domestic purposes. (Industrial sector of the well planned countries consume more than 60% of the total power consumption.) Power generation is being handed over to a few selected entrepreneurs who are selected on the basis of political affiliations. Even though the other countries of the world are shifting from mineral fuel towards alternate energy sources, our country has no proper plan towards that direction.
Solution

A central energy planning board responsible for the generation of power, management and conducting research and planning for alternate energy sources will be established. Every attempt will be made to achieve 100% of the national electricity demand by means of the local resources.

Plan of Action

• The agreements signed with other countries will be reviewed with the aim of fulfilling national needs and ascertaining whether those are advantageous or detrimental to the sovereignty of the country and action will be taken to amend or cancel those agreements.

• Measures will be taken to solve the power crisis considering that the energy is important for the economy as well as the common life.

• Action will be taken to establish a renewable energy system including wind power, solar power, geothermal power, (sea) wave power, sea water, species of trees cultivated in barren lands, sluices gates of tanks and hot water fountains. About 10 – 15% out of 20,000 MW that could be generated by wind power will be generated within the first five years.

• Action will be taken to incorporate laws and provide guidelines and technical assistance considering the energy conservation in transportation, building construction and other fields as an essential requirement.

• The present procedures for oil and gas exploration and excavations will be reviewed and amended to be advantageous to the country. The oil and gas production activities will be expedited.

• Administration in institutions such as the CEB and Petroleum Corporation will be streamlined by alleviating wastage and corruption.

• Action will be taken to save energy by reconstructions carried out in transport sector and utilize it for production industries.

• Wastage of energy as well as damages to the life and environment will be minimized by introducing modern methods of power generation, distribution and utilization.
13. Transport

The general public is facing a number of problems in the transport sector due to non availability of a national transport system. Over crowded public transport services, dilapidating state transport services, failure to function private and state transport services according to a joint procedure, wasting lakhs of human labour hours due to wasting their valuable time on roads congested by heavy traffic, environment pollution, wastage of national wealth, increasing road accidents, buses and trains not running according to a proper time table, poor transport services at night and in rural areas, improper road maintenance, import of vehicles without a plan, road rules not being followed properly, limited public vehicle parks and their poor maintenance and increase in prices of spare parts and other maintenance costs have been identified as problems in this sector.

Even though there are many state institutions connected with import of vehicles, manufacturing, construction and maintenance of roads, minimizing of road accidents and proper use of fuel, lack of proper co-ordination among them has caused the crisis in the transport sector.

Solution

Provision of transport facilities will be considered as a public service and a responsibility of the government. A national policy and a procedure will be formulated to provide a polite, comfortable, effective and friendly transport service to the commuters.

Plan of Action

• As transport of people and goods takes an important place in the economy transformation would be considered as a responsibility of the government so that it would not be a burden for the public.

• Action will be taken to develop the public and private transport services and they would function under a common centralized plan.

• Railway service will be subjected to an accelerated complete modernization and it will be geared to transport people and goods. (Specially agricultural, livestock and fisheries products, building materials and industrial products) Underground railway services will be started in main towns and congested
areas. Local human and physical resources will be utilized to the maximum for this purpose.

- A procedure will be formulated for the retired persons and senior citizens to travel at concessionary prices.
- 1400 rural areas have been identified where villagers are compelled to walk more than 2 km to reach the main roads. Mini bus services will be provided for those areas with the assistance of the private sector.
- In order to prevent passengers being inconvenienced due to non availability of buses in some regional roads and also at night a proper programme will be carried out to provide an efficient service in the night as well as on the roads used by a less number of passengers.
- Bus, railway, naval and aviation services will be widened connecting tourist zones.
- Immediate action will be taken under a common programme for the construction of new roads, repairing and widening of the existing road network and also creating vehicle parks according to the need based on the future requirements of the development of the country.
- In order to prevent road damages, wastage and hindrances as a result of the excavation carried out to supply other services (power lines, telephone, water pipes) after new roads are constructed and the existing roads are widened an integrated plan will be followed with proper co-ordination with the relevant institutions.
- The sea, internal aviation services and inland water ways will be used to the maximum to transport passengers and goods.
- Priority will be given to develop pavements along the main roads and also internal roads for the safety and convenience of the road users.
- After making an in-depth study regarding the transport requirements for employment and service needs of the general public, alternate and productive plans will be introduced to minimize passenger and road congestion. (Eg. Appointments and transfer procedures will be changed and actions will be taken to provide employment in the nearest places to the residence or facilitate residences closer to the place of work, maximum decentralization of the public service, after developing schools children will be given the schools closer to their residences.
• Tax relief will be given to those who engage in public transport services when vehicles and spare parts are imported targeting to decrease the transport charges and a procedure will be formulated to provide fuel at concessionary prices.
• Usage of bicycles, motor cycles and three wheelers will be regularized and they will be converted to safe modes of transport.
• Immediate action will be taken to minimize the issues and difficulties faced by three wheeler owners and drivers and also to ensure their dignity. An institution in that regard will be set up affiliated to the Ministry of Transport.
• Buses, vans, railway compartments and engines which can be renovated and modernized but not in use will be repaired under a joint programme with public and private sector assistance and added to the transport system.
• All urban railway stations will be fully renovated and trains with only 6 compartments will be replaced with trains having 15 compartments with more passenger seats available.
• In order to reduce the traffic congestion in 6 main access roads to Colombo in the morning and evening air conditioned Double Decker buses with more seating capacities will be provided.
• A sum of Rs.1 million will be provided as compensation for deaths caused due to bus and train accidents.
• The project for the introduction of electric vehicles has been limited due to non availability of charging centers. As a solution for the situation 6000 charging centers will be set up island wide within the next 5 years. Formulation of laws for this purpose will be done within the first 6 months.
• The increased tax for hybrid vehicles will be decreased.

14 Housing

Any building with a roof and four walls is not a house. It should be with water, electricity, sanitary and health facilities and sufficient space but most of the houses in Sri Lanka are not in a suitable state of living. Majority of people spend very low living condition in dwellings, huts and lines. The congestion in urban areas with the increase of population, construction of improper houses and related social and environmental problems has aggravated the housing problem in Sri Lanka.
Not only the mere building unit but also the safety to the dwellers, education, water and health and sanitary facilities and other facilities such as transport, employment opportunities and natural protection are highly important and the uneven development has caused certain areas not suitable for living and making urbanization a severe problem.

Solution
The right of people to have a healthy home with facilities will be considered as a basic human right and intervention in that regard will be considered as a responsibility of the government.

Plan of Action
• A procedure will be implemented to provide a house for each citizen who does not have a shelter for living.

• Housing projects to construct storied flats with all the amenities will be implemented with the participation of the public and the private sector.

• As per the nature of the family unit different type of housing projects will be started in all major towns. Under the scheme:
  a) A house sufficient for a couple (consisting with 01 bed room, lobby, bathroom, kitchen)
  b) A house sufficient for a couple with a child (consisting with 02 bed rooms, lobby, bathroom, kitchen)
  c) A house sufficient for a couple with 03 children (consisting with 03 bed rooms, lobby, bathroom, kitchen) will be constructed.

• 20,000 housing projects targeting the general public will be constructed annually by state and private sector companies through the construction of new housing schemes and financial services will also be provided to the public to obtain those houses.

• Hall facilities for marriages and funerals will be set up in the existing housing schemes as well as in new housing schemes. It will be made compulsory to construct a children’s playground and a ‘Seva Piyasa’ to provide common amenities such a parks, shops, medical clinics and restaurants etc.
• While providing houses from housing schemes with all the facilities for those who live in risk areas, shanties and dwellings, immediate action will be taken to provide houses to the estate labourers who live in line rooms.

• Housing loans with low interest rates will be made available in state banks for construction of houses.

• A scheme of inter-generation housing loans are introduced when housing loans are provided.

• Researches and extension services will be encouraged for construction of low cost houses.

• A programme will be implemented to improve the knowledge and skills of all the professionals in the construction field (masons, helpers, carpenters, electricians, plumbers, planners etc.) as well as to ensure professional security and make available their services in a credible manner.

• The Building Materials Corporation will be restructured and streamlined to provide raw materials and equipment needed for construction of houses and it will be expanded with branches to cover all the areas.

• A mechanism to obtain information regarding rented houses will be formulated and a legal and statutory institutional structure will be established to avoid irregularities and inconveniences since there is no proper standard at present to give and obtain houses on rent.

• Priority will be given to provide the work places to the state sector employees closer to their homes, provide houses on rent with the intervention of the government and construction of new quarters.

15. Environment

Serious climatic and environmental changes by the growth of the population and haphazard industrialization at global level is taking place and even in our country pace of change in increasing heat, rainfall, wiping out of animal/plant species has gone up. These climatic and environmental changes have contributed to serious health issues as well as reduction in food production and economic growth.

Environment is being speedily polluted by economic activities committed with short-sighted gains by damaging environment and by weakening public institutions.
set up for managing them. Environmental damage (deforestation, hunting wild beasts, filling marshy lands etc.) carried out by politicians misusing their powers, letting inherent animal and plant species as targets of international generic looting could be widely seen in the recent past.

Solution

Environment protection for the betterment of current and future generations is considered as a duty of the government. Steps will be taken to work out a formidable environmental policy and a legal framework for socio economic political development process augmenting reproduction ability of nature.

Steps will be taken to ensure protection of all natural resources including water, air, soil for the continuation of current and future generations and to regularize their resolute usage. Security and rights of all natural resources not only in the countryside but also that of the oceanic zone will be ensured.

Development means not just a physical process but should be a process to safeguard people and rebuilding reproductive ability of nature. In formulating environmental policies, the following 04 matters are important.

1. Ensuring environmental rights of all communities
   All natural resources should be used only for the well-being of all people in ensuring free secured life style of all communities in the country and steps would be taken to prevent misusing natural resources for economic gains.

2. Creating sustainable Development
   Wellbeing of all communities is ensured by creating environmental safety in every attempt to develop the country.

3. Protecting natural resources
   Taking action to conserve and develop environment and all natural resources and prevent their misuse.

4. Building up the green economy
   All policies of the country will be formulated for developing a green economy based on natural resources of the country.
Plan of Action

- A natural policy for conserving and managing natural resources and environment meeting national interests will be formulated and existent Acts / regulations related to environment will be reviewed and strengthened.
- Technical guidance as well as law will be strictly enforced to prevent pollution of natural environment, water, the coast, land, air and nature.
- Assistance will be extended for research to find alternatives for technical creations and inputs that are damaging to environmental stability.
- An institutional system with sufficient interactions for implementing environmental laws will be set up.
- A media culture will be created targeting at community participation for environment protection and education programmes highlighting importance of environmental protection will be worked out. A subject called Environment will be added to the school curriculum in educating children on importance of protecting environment.
- Protection of all existent natural environment systems will be ensured and action is taken to prevent destruction of the said systems and to correctly listing them and develop those reserves and also to declare unprotected environmental systems as reserves and protect them.
- Legislation, policies for conserving wet lands not inclusive in protecting natural resources, bio-conservation, catchment area conservation, traditional knowledge related to bio resources conservation and for controlling invading insects will be framed and implemented.
- A centre opens all throughout the day 365 days of the year will be established to receive complaints regarding various environmental damages.
- Steps would be taken to strengthen programmes against importing plant and animal varieties with various distorted genes that would be a hazard to the environment and action will be taken to wipe out such species or to control them in proper way.
- Action will be taken to enter into environmental friendly international policies and treaties as well as environmental Acts and policies in operation and to implement them in proper way.
- Environmental committees in all areas with public officers, environment organizations and environmentalists will be established and environmental issues identified by them in the area will be dealt with.
- Action will be taken to find ready solutions to all issues related to man and environment including the elephant-man conflict.
- Technical facilities will be developed to early tracing of various environmental changes such as rain, tsunami, drought, heat and to inform such details to institutions and others in advance.
- Policies and a system for extracting, utilizing or obtaining natural resources or minerals or soil resources for use under a set conservation guidelines and extracting other natural resources without any damage to people will be formulated and implemented.
- Scientific waste management will be made indispensable duty by local bodies and technical guidance thereto will be given. Stern action will be taken against institutes neglecting such duty.
- Import and export policies will be constantly updated considering possible damages to environment by importing and manufacturing of various items.
- All development projects such as factories, commercial agriculture, tourist projects, power houses etc. carried out on requirement of the country will be subjected to proper feasibility assessments and action will be taken to minimize unfriendly effects caused to natural resources or lives and to implement alternate conservation methods.
- Local varieties of trees such as jack, breadfruit, Kumbuk will be cultivated on a grand scale in place of forlorn lands and cultivations such as Pinus, Turpentine etc. that cause damage to bio diversity.

16. Employment

There is no correct data base on employment or unemployment status. Most in the labour forces are engaged in employment of casual or non contributory ones. Income generated by most of them is not sufficient even to meet basic needs such as foods. Despite employment opportunities have been created in public sector, they are created with the intention of political gains and in a manner that is not productive to
both the employee as well as the general public. Many employers that supply services in the private sector are not based on a formidable economic plan and labour extraction. Recruiting on contract basis violates vocational rights which have become a major issue.

A sizeable amount of youths as well as professionals battered by acute unemployment and under employment are leaving the country in large numbers and serious social issues have been created due to women leaving the country for unsuitable professions.

Failure to develop vocational education, not planning education system for upgrading vocational skills and non commissioning projects in technical, agricultural and specially in the research sector for generating new employments have resulted in not generating employments aspired by the youth.

Solution

Engaging in an employment is considered as a basic human right and it is ensured by the Constitution.

Opportunity for securing an employment that suits educational and vocational qualifications for all citizens within a mammoth and very advanced production economy plan would be ensured which elevates living condition of citizen to an upper level instead of a destructive market economy that exists at present.

Plan of Action

- A clear cut and trustful study about employment and unemployment of labour force is made and a national policy for granting employment would be implemented.
- Priority will be given to impart technological and educational knowhow in line with the demand for trained and specialist labour for development.
- Interference of any sort by politicians in granting employment will be totally ceased and recruitment to public sector is effected on an accepted recruitment procedure.
- A transparent scientific system will be worked out for promotions, transfers in the public sector. A new code of ethics will be introduced enabling to carry out duties independently without subjecting to unnecessary interferences.
• All allowances drawn presently by public employees would be added to the basic salary.
• Public service will be protected to carry out service independently without any external interference.
• Training supervision programmes to promote attitudes of public employees compatible with efficiency and service provision in the private sector will be implemented.
• Public employees will be trained on maintaining public relations for a more friendly and courteous service to those who seek services in the public sector.
• Referring persons with vocational skills based on a planned programme of minimizing unemployment for foreign employment will be affected with state intervention.
• Vocational training centers will be set up for all school drop-outs to complete their vocational and educational qualifications.
• A minimum salary level enabling all working masses to lead satisfactory lives would be decided and all types of vocational rights will be safeguarded.
• After considering views and proposals of trade unions a national salary commission aiming at introducing a national salary policy for ironing out current disparities in the public service and to increase basic salary of all public employees in line with current living conditions will be established.
• All in their legal working age but have not been able to find employment will be given an allowance by the government till they secure an employment.
• A minimum salary level for all employments in private sector will be determined.
• A formidable system for increasing salaries of employees in private sector based on current living conditions will be legalized and implemented. Under this, needed legislation will be worked out to grant a salary increment of Rs. 2500/-.
• A system and legal provisions will be worked out and implemented for ensuring Occupational health of all employees in public and private sectors.
All employees employed by man power agencies on casual basis will be immediately made permanent.

An office complex comprising with Back office services for institutes in foreign countries will be set up in every district. At least three hundred thousand employments will be created by housing calling centers, lawyers' offices, Accountants' offices and human resources offices there.

The Government will be involved in finding basic education on directions, technical assistance, low interest loan facilities, monetary management and trade facilities in line with long term economic development plan of the government for self employments and minor businesses.

Training and educational institutes with international recognition have to be created at targeting foreign employments. The ‘German Technical Institute’ at Ratmalana is one of the most outstanding one among the technical colleges in this country. Twenty four - one for each district - such technical colleges will be set up within the next 03 years. Through this, at least 40000 trained employees could be referred to foreign employment in a year.

The number of investors called to the country by the BOI is on decrease and the number of investors turning to Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia and Bangladesh is increasing. The BOI will be restructured to the level of competing with these countries and arrangements will be made to create 600000 employments yearly.

Steps will be taken to give driving training to drive on the left side of the road as practiced in foreign countries.

17. Sri Lankan Expatriates

Action will be taken to sign agreements between Sri Lanka and other countries to determine a definite service period for emigrating persons for employment, to decide the amount of salary paid to them, for ensuring facilities in returning to Sri Lanka after completing their service period.

Steps will be taken to remove all barricades faced when remitting income earned by Sri Lankan expatriates and to free such amounts from all types of taxes.
• Issues and grievances faced by expatriates will be looked into and a separate section will be set up in every embassy to deal with such matters.

• A special unit opened throughout the day to complain harassments, labour issues, injustices, health issues etc. that expatriates have to undergo will be set up and a toll free number will be given. In addition to the said information collection service, legal and mental consultancy services will be provided.

• Opportunities will be given to purchase duty free vehicles to expatriates based on their salary scale and money remitted to Sri Lanka.

• Citizens emigrated for employment and education will be provided facilities to vote from the countries they live.

• Children of the families living in foreign countries for employment and education and have had their education in those countries would be given opportunity to continue their education and sit the examination in Sri Lanka if they wish to do so.

• In case Sri Lankan expatriates are subjected to sudden misfortunes or meet with accidents or death, facilities to bring them back and expenditure incurred for such instances will be met by the government.

• A social security system will be worked out against insecurity and other social issues children and parents of expatriates undergo.

18. Rural Development

Around 55% of population of our country is living in rural areas and engaged in village based agriculture. Today the rural folk are battered with many backward characteristics like technical backwardness in rural economy, scarcity of capital, sales setbacks, under developed services such as transport, health, education, power and energy, being addicted to alcohol/drugs/smoking, under-hand dealings, abuse of children and women, assassinations, religious or other conflicts, unfounded beliefs, issues faced by elders, environmental issues created by rural or urban industrialization, threats posed by politicians or thugs. As a result, they are unable to contribute to national economy positively but driven into crisis by not enjoying benefits equally.
Solution

It is essential to modernize the number of villages amounting to 30000 in creating a modern Sri Lankan society. Instead of planning out and forceful imposing development plans in air-conditioned room in the capital, a scientific development methodology based on habitat units or else village, semi urban and urban habitat units is introduced with the intent of having a true development on ground level. All reasons that led to failed deceitful projects such as "Gramodaya, Janasaviya, Samurdiya and Divi neguma" carried out for decades specially for rural development will be deeply studied and the future projects will be planned out without having such recurrences. (eg. not leaving room for goods of multinational companies flow into market undermining rural products)

Here, a planned development plan reaching advanced technology of all sectors to the village level will be created and implemented by officers in public and private sectors by visiting villages and discussing with villagers as well as getting instructions from specialized knowledgeable persons in various fields.

Here, challenges existent regionally for human and physical resource development to be identified and more suitable and advanced technical and management systems with public participation is added to the rural level. All possibilities for developing infrastructure facilities such as housing, water supply, roads etc, utilizing human and physical resources regionally available that include self sufficiency in foods or power and energy at village level, methods to earn income collectively (livestock industry, tourism, waste management, small and medium scale power generation, mingling knowledge with economy, information technology, environmental conservation, fishing industry) will be looked into and the people concerned will be empowered with knowledge, skills, technology and economic ability.

In formulating economic and development plans at national level, serious attention is diverted at this regional or rural development plans and they are formed not inconsistent with those plans but to correspond with them. This would assure that rural products will be in conformity with the national economy.

Plan of Action

A considerable time would be taken to trouble shooting and following actions are taken based on fivefold policies.

1) "A rich village" by strengthening rural economy through developing productive lines

The Voice of a Nation
2) "A developed village" by regularizing services concerning developing rural public life

3) "A modern village" by eradicating social abuses and backward cultural characteristics

4) "An attractive village" by protecting rural environs and proper development.

5) "A democratic village" by developing rural life and administration, for enriching justice, collectiveness and fairness to all.

For Enriching the Village

1. Rs. 50 million will be allocated to every GS division for developing agriculture and rural industries.

2. Electricity will be provided to every GS division.

3. A loan of Rs.1 million with an interest rate of 3% interest would be given to 10 entrepreneurs in each GS division.

For Developing Village

1. All rural roads will be developed in five years by carpeting and with pavements.

2. 5000 rural schools, 1000 schools per year, will be developed and teachers, computers and other physical resources would be made available.

3. Small towns found in every GS division will be upgraded as trade complexes and infrastructure facilities needed to rural entrepreneurs will be made available.

For Creating a Modern Village

1. Welfare societies will be set up in every GS division and they would be given Rs.100,000 each in the first five years.

2. Rural leaders will be trained for preventing various addictions and terror activities

3. Scope of Science Propagation Commission would be widened to change backward ideas including unfounded beliefs. For this, TV/ radio and print media would be used.

4. Facilities will be provided to boost arts, literature and cultural programmes.
A welfare building including a small stage along with essential facilities covering a few villages will be established.

**For an Attractive Village**

1. Views of the majority of the villagers are taken when setting up industries of development activities.
2. Every village will be provided with drinking water.
3. Steps are taken to minimize sound pollution such as loud speakers used in contrary to majority of villagers and unattractive scenes (advertisements, bill boards etc.)

**For a democratic village**

1. A rural council (as Panchayak system in India) empowered and responsible by Act of parliament for each village will be established and a system to elect voluntary public representative will be created. 50% of its representation should be females.
2. Legal and other actions will be taken to wipe out undue political financing, thuggery.
3. Action would be taken to remove disparities to women

Every attempt is made to create 10000 villages equipped with foregoing fivefold aims within the first 05 years.
A Just Society
Both economic prosperity and social justice are essential for maintaining goodness of a society. The main objective of a modern socialist state is social justice, equality, meting out justice and reaching economic prosperity needed for betterment of public life. The state must be able to maintain inter coordination for building up fair and just society fortified with social organizations named private companies, institutions and organizations, family and person.

The following revolutionary changes should be carried out to safeguard social justice at maximum by protecting human rights and fundamental rights, legal and justice sector, consumer protection institutes, financial and public utility fields etc.

01. Functions of the government

Basic human rights

- Agreements on international human rights and human rights charters are recognized and legislation would be formulated for protecting and ensuring rights of citizens.
- Rights of labourers, farmers, youths, students, women, children, the elderly and the disabled are ensured by the Constitution.
- All citizens are ensured the right to information.
- Personal protection for all citizens is ensured.
Courts and legal justification process

- In place of outdated and old laws, the legal system would be worked out to suit modern developments.
- Independency of the judiciary is ensured.
- A legal assistance department will be created and it will be decentralized so that it will have easy access to the general public for its benefit. The said service would be broadened by teething it with technological facilities as well as human resources.
- The citizens will have the right to take legal action not only against the government in respect of basic human rights violations but also against other private sector and other institutions.
- The number of judges will be increased as a remedy for expediting large number of cases accumulated and time period of hearing cases will be extended. By that, 87500 cases consummated in a year in courts could be increased up to 1.2 million.
- Cases will be resolved by way of fines levied by police as a way to bring down the number of traffic cases (290000) filed in a year to 100000.
- E-court system would be introduced for providing more expeditious service to litigants.
- An extensive study with the participation of Judicial Services Commission, legal fraternity and community for seeking solace of justice will be done to study about matters keeping people away from legal actions rather than driving people into conflictive situations.

Crimes and prisons

- A national organization for expeditious educating on crimes will be started.
- Social security of all citizens is ensured for crime prevention as persons denied of social security could be an instigator for crimes.
- Rehabilitation and education centers will be set up attached to prisons to rehabilitate those who are guilty for crimes as good citizens.
- Facilities needed for further education including higher education and vocational training will be provided to inmates.
Law will be strictly enforced without any partiality in order to completely eradicate the drug menace.

Children’s and women’s rights

- Legal provisions and institutional structures of the day for ensuring security of children will be reviewed and a fully pledged child protection policy and legal provision will be framed and implemented.

- Action will be taken to develop skills and vocational training of officers dealing with child protection in the areas of police or legal action, investigation, rehabilitation etc.

- The compulsory age level for schooling will be increased up to 16 and employing children under 16 will be completely prohibited.

- Administrative and social reforms for preventing child violence and child abuse to be made and legal action will be instituted against those who violate them.

- An island wide survey would be conducted on day care centers and a programme would be implemented to manage them properly. Such centers will be set up for the benefit of employing parents locating near the working places or homes.

- Parents will be educated at school level on mental and physical issues children undergo as a result of watching blue films and accessing pornographic web sites and get parents’ assistance to prevent their children from watching blue films and access pornographic web sites at home. Parents would be assisted to use modern technology to prevent their children from accessing such scenes and web sites.

- A school level survey on child abuse and the habit of watching blue films would be carried out without revealing the identity of the children and educational programmes will be carried out to get them to give up such acts.

- Social inequalities, sufferings and disparities affecting women will be abolished and women in every strata will be given equal opportunities as men.
• Legislation would be worked out on pressure created by nuisance calls and verbal attacks and those found guilty for such offences would be dealt with.

• Dignity and equal rights of women in eyes of law as well as traditions and social attitudes will be ensured.

• Dowry system will be banned to iron out inequality and problems faced by women in married life and the woman will have the sole right to decide the number of children she would give birth to.

• A two day island wide course will commence on all matters related to lead a successful married life, divorce, violence against women and children, mental stress, inter personal conflicts, minimizing suicides, purchasing land for youths expecting to get married, house construction, financial management, balancing mental health, sexual education and reproductive health, conflict resolution, caring children etc.

• Pensioners, senior citizens, physically handicapped persons and citizens with different abilities:

• All these persons will voluntarily become part of the production economic process and educational and technical facilities thereto would be given by the government.

• Legal status for ensuring rights of these citizens at development process will be established and technical guidance will be provided by institutions concerned.

• Maximum participation of senior citizens will be sought in order to serve various institutions and services making use of their knowledge and experience.

• Salary increments that are added to the basic salary of public employees will be paid to government retirees as well.

• Houses where persons over 65 live have to be reconstructed in accordance with requirements so that domestic accidents could be minimized. Loan facilities would be made available for this purpose.
Social welfare

- A highly powered authority will be established for social welfare and rehabilitation for all citizens qualified for social security.
- All financial provisions needed for social welfare will be allocated by the government.
- Surveys would be conducted from time to time to improve living conditions of citizens and action will be taken to provide relief to citizens whose life condition needs to be improved.
- Action will be taken to look after and rehabilitate children lacking parental care, isolated elders, drug addicts, minor offenders etc.
- Rehabilitation programs will be started for drug addicts considering their addiction not as a crime but a weakness. Rehabilitation centers will be established with modern facilities.
- Severe punishment will be meted out to professional drug barons.

Arresting waste, corruption and fraud

- A prime undertaking of the government will be to immediately investigate all corruption and frauds reported so far and punish all those who are responsible.
- All institutions established to investigate corruption and frauds and punishing culprits would be strengthened and would be turned into fully independent bodies.
- No political protection would be given to the accused and legislation will be worked out to make persons who interfere in the legal process offenders and punishable.
- Not only confining to punishing, ways of committing all corruption and frauds to date, weaknesses for delays (eg. laws, ignorance of laws, threats from highly placed persons, police intelligence, audit, tax, custom, Commissions) on part of state machinery will be studied in depth and formidable preventive steps in recurrences of miscreancy and waste will be taken.
• Without stopping at punishment only, a deep study would be made regarding how corruption, frauds and waste were committed and the weaknesses of the state machinery (Eg: laws, ignorance of the law, threats from above, police, intelligence sections, audit, customs, commissions etc) that were responsible for such malpractices and prevent such occurrences.

• A web site on development projects will be started and basic study reports, environmental clearances, estimates, alternate proposals, tender callings, offerings, plan variations and progress reports related to all projects surpassing one million rupees to be published instantly. An Act in this regard will be submitted to Parliament.

• Original model or project report prepared on large scale projects by public or private institutions to be published in all three languages to allow for constructive criticisms as well as for productive alternatives.

02. Responsibility of private companies and institutes

In building a just society authoritative access and activities of private companies and institutes in will have to be arrested.

• Legal provisions are made to prevent private companies and institutes from violating basic human rights.

• A set of regulations and ethics restricting invasive interferences from companies or institutes with huge financial, media or a large number of personnel will be formulated.

• Laws and regulations will be worked out to prevent building up dominancy in economic, financial and cultural sectors that could have serious affect on public life. Social justice will be ensured by formulating legislation answerable to Parliament by such companies and institutes.

• All public bodies (eg. Consumer Protection Authority, PHI, Road Passenger Transport Authority etc.) related to each divisions dedicated for consumer protection and safeguarding rights will be strengthened. Persons pretending to be shoppers (Mystery Shoppers) would be employed to collect information regarding illegal and unscrupulous products and services.
03. Family and the role of the individual

Implementing ideologies of justice within the family is essential in building up a society for social justice. It is essential to eradicate developing constraints to consider all as equals in family unit such as domestic violence, harassment of women and children, marriage/employment/culture associations specially to women.

It is essential that citizens contribute personally to create a just society.
Liberated Human Being
The main purpose of a modern socialist society is creating a free civil citizen or in other words to build an educated, contented person having self respect and respect for the country, knowledgeable on his duties, responsibilities and rights, having serious faith on freedom and security and an intelligent and sensitive mentality.

Schools and university education, cultural and aesthetic sectors have to be restructured to meet the aforesaid aim. These sectors are to be manipulated to transform persons to appreciate physical and spiritual heritages which had been gifted to us by our ancestors. Also, media and common public affairs are to be directed to build up a person respecting independence and sovereignty of other nationalities of the world. For the purpose of creating such an independent person sectors such as education, cultural and arts, legal reforms, mass media and morals to be formed in line with the said aim.

- Government acts in a manner to make every citizen an appreciator of aesthetics
- Artistic and cultural heritages of all including Sinhalese, Tamils and Muslims are protected and cherished and they are utilized to build friendship, fellowship and unity among people.
- A national charter to safeguard right to be entertained with artistic creations for citizen and right of artistes for their self declaration is ensured and a board comprising those engaged in the field would be appointed.
- The Intellectual Property Bureau will be strengthened to ensure rights of the artistes.
- Training centers for formal training in TV, drama, arts, sculpture etc. will be established and as an initial step two such institutes will be set up during the first year.
• A drama theatre and a film training school at international level will be commissioned.

• Action will be taken to build drama and theater halls at regional level aiming at taking drama to people.

• An international film festival with the sponsorship of the government will be held annually.

• In addition to art galleries confined only to Colombo, art galleries will be constructed at regional level and they could be hired by artistes at a very nominal price.

• A high level art competition and an award festival will be held for Sri Lankan artistes to motivate for better performances and creations.

• International and national level art competitions, exhibitions and award festivals are held annually.

• Outstanding artists are recognized at school and rural levels and machinery would be created to elevate them to national and international levels.

• A life insurance scheme, health insurance mechanism as well as a pension scheme would be introduced to artistes.

• Low interest bank loans will be offered to artistes who engage in creating literary and other artistic creations.

• Theater halls of the government would be leased at fair prices for novel artistes to stage their creations.

• State run and private owned mass media will be subjected to a dramatic cultural change for the better interest of the society and they would be made free of forcing on public ideologies of the government or any other authorities.

• Mass media will be primarily utilized for the aim of education of children and citizens in common and appreciation of literature and entertainment and to access new information and news.

• Due to conflicting views on rights of citizens and the media responsibility that exist, a committee comprising media personnel, media owners and representatives of citizen will be established to propose a charter.
• Conservation of archeological sites and artifacts as our historically valued heritage, ensuring their preservation and safekeeping them as our national heritage for generations to come are considered to be the prime responsibility of the government.

• Immediate action would be taken to cease the crime of attempt to loot artifacts.

Independent citizens are born only if Sri Lanka is established as an independent nation in the world. As such, safeguarding motherland from political, economical and cultural, neo-colonialist attacks, upholding sovereignty of the people and maintaining appropriately the economic, political, social and cultural independence of the land, leaving no room for overwhelming credibility and good name of the country but creating a society of citizens enriched with self respect on skills and values of the Sri Lankan nation will be a prime undertaking and the cardinal objective of the modern Socialist State.
The rotating political system that considers interest, money and maximum partaking of goods and services as the only indicator and philosophy of life, misleading people with over-consumptionism and enticing the society to go behind money maintained an administration for several decades while state administration, state structure and laws and regulations have been organized to suit such a system. As such, this situation should be changed and a new state structure should be created.

We, as the JVP, consider a people’s administration that is required by our country as one that could take the country forward, one where exploitation of man by man has been eradicated, where one community doesn’t cause pain or physical distress to another and one that creates a higher human society with economic prosperity and social justice. It is indeed a people’s administration that lays the foundation aiming at building a new society that is based on modern socialist policies.

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