

Our Vision

Policy Framework



People's Liberation Front (JVP)

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Policy framework adopted at the
7th National Convention of the JVP



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Forward

Capitalism was introduced to Sri Lanka by the British imperialists who colonized the country in 1815. Sri Lanka possessed an Asiatic mode of production system at the time the country was colonized. Capitalism was established in Sri Lanka as a consequence of the colonialist exploitation followed by the British. Since its inception, the form of Capitalism that was established in Sri Lanka was impotent, backward and crippled.

Sri Lanka will mark the 66th anniversary of breaking free from the British colonial rule on February, 4, 2014. Despite breaking itself lose from the colonial rule, Sri Lanka has been ruled under neo-colonialism for the past 66 years. The country has now fallen prey to neo liberal capitalism. As a result, Sri Lanka has been subjected to a massive social, economic, political and cultural deterioration causing much distress and suffering to all communities while demoralizing them.

Successive capitalist ruling gangs that have ruled the

country in the past 66 years have made various promises of creating an 'auspicious future', but have instead pushed the country to an abyss.

The country's economy at present depends mainly on foreign and local loans and taxes. By November 2013 Sri Lanka's outstanding debt was recorded at Rs.6,490,000 million. As a result the country has to pay over Rs.1,000 billion annually as loan instalments and interest payments, which is a sum equivalent to the annual income of the country.

The absence of a production economy has pushed Sri Lanka into a debt trap since it requires more loans to pay the existing loan instalments and interest payments. In such a backdrop, it is the suffering masses who have been burdened with the wasteful spending of the government as well as the re-payment of loans that have been obtained.

On the other hand, the general public is also tormented by the constantly increasing inequalities in the distribution of income in the country. While 20% of the richest grab 54% of the national income the poorest 20% gets only 4% of the income. This is not a justifiable situation.

The government, instead of choosing a production based economic policy, has opted for an economy based on tourism that targets middle class in Asia with an economy of casino, heroin, liquor and prostitution that is built around a family rule. The country's economy has also been dealt a severe blow by the wasteful spending, frauds, corruption, stealing, financial frauds of the government and the losses in state

enterprises. This deterioration has distressed the small and medium producers, farmers, workers and the general public.

Meanwhile, the society is being subjected to a massive deterioration due to the fast spreading crimes, drugs, liquor and anti-social acts - they are the logical results of the economic crisis and the free market economic policy followed by the country, which are also fuelled by the role played by those who adorn state power.

State institutions such as the police, judiciary and bribery commission that safeguards law and order have become corrupt as a result of political power that disregards law and order, social traditions, norms and ethics. Social justice, democracy, good governance and accountability have become meaningless words.

On the other hand, communal and religious dissension is intensifying while the risk of foreign intervention in the country has also emerged due to the failure of the present administration to build national unity as well as establish people's rights or protect human rights. The administration has also submitted itself to the imperialist strategy instead of taking measures to defeat it.

All these are indicators of the economic bankruptcy, social deterioration, the undermining of law and order, lack of justice and fair play, lack of democracy, promoting communal and religious disharmony in Sri Lanka, where a power of a family reigns above all else. This situation that has brought

much misery to everyone has made it necessary for various communities, progressive and patriotic forces that cherish democracy and good governance and the general public to look for a change in the country. The Sri Lankan society that is in crisis is clamouring for a social change.

What is the change required by the Sri Lankan society that is facing crises in social, economic, political and cultural sectors?

It should not be a mere change of an individual. It should not be a basic change in the administration either. Instead, what is required is a deep and broad change that covers the entire gamut of social, economic and political structures in the country.

There is only one genuine solution for the crisis faced by Sri Lanka at present. It is a new social transformation that changes the present social system in its entirety.

It is a society where genuine economic development, social justice, democracy, national unity, genuine independence, individual freedom and good governance could be achieved.

What our country needs at present is a new society with a people's administration based on Socialist policies. Such a society could be developed not with false promises, but by implementing a clear and steadfast set of policies. We present 'Our Vision', which has been compiled under five main sectors with the aim of developing our country.

A People's Rule

What sort of an administration would best suit our country?

Should it be a form of governance that utilizes money and power to distort the people's mandate every five years in the name of democracy and then form a "group" that would take over the country?

Should it be a rule where the politician becomes the institution itself by creating a breakdown in the administrative system through politically interfering in every institutional matter from making laws in the legislature to admitting a child to a school?

Should it be a rule where the ordinary and the deprived people are subjected to great hardships while a small group of people enjoys the economic and social benefits and perks by taking charge of social wealth, power and other related sectors?

Should it be a rule that would push the people into a situation of over consumption where social indicators are based on the profits made, monies earned and that enjoys the highest amounts of goods and services?

Should it be a rule where people are divided according to their race and religion despite on the surface the Sinhalese, Tamils, Muslims, Burghers and Malays in the country are called Sri Lankans?

Successive governments that have ruled the country in the past 66 years albeit being of different colours and hues

have possessed the aforementioned shortcomings. The economic and social structures that were built around these administrations have been barbaric. Therefore, a people's rule that is suitable for the country as viewed by the JVP will be an administration that would help take the country to the future with people who would not exploit each other, races that do not subjugate another race and a superior society that enjoys economic prosperity. It will be a people's rule that would form the base for a new socialist system in the country.

The people's rule will be built on the five pillars of equality, democracy, justice, individual freedom and security and co-existence. This concept will help build an administration where there will be law and order instead of a ruling system that makes orders from the top ranks to the bottom; create a strong group of independent institutions instead of a system where politics is the only form of rule; a majority governing system instead of a governance system of a few persons who enjoy all the perks; establish a citizens society instead of a consumerist society and an administration where national unity and co-existence is encouraged instead of building walls between ethnic groups. The state has to be structured in such a manner.

1. The state structure

A state power and mechanism should be structured in a manner where the freedom, equality and fraternity of all people including the Sinhalese, Tamils, Muslims, Burghers

and Malays are protected. The following measures will be adopted in order to make decisive changes in the current state power and mechanism.

State power

A new Constitution drafted taking into consideration views and proposals of the people will be implemented after being approved in a referendum in place of the current Constitution.

The respective Constitution will,

- Protect sovereignty of the people.
- Abolish executive presidency.
- Set up a parliamentary governance system.
- The term of parliament will be limited to five years and elections will be held within three months after the completion of each five year term.
- Independent commissions such as the independent elections commission, independent police commission, independent public services commission, independent media commission and independent judicial commission will be established under the Constitution.
- Legislators who defect from one political party to another will be suspended.
- The Cabinet of Ministers will be limited to 25 members.

- Repeal all oppressive legislation like the Prevention of Terrorism Act.
- Include legislation to replace the provincial council system with people's councils (Janatha Sabhas)

Functions of the State

- A National Policy and Planning Council will be set up to prepare the national policies and the necessary planning. The Council will seek advice from politicians as well as intellectuals and professionals in various fields.
- A special investigations unit will be set up to ensure that the people's rights are protected in the event state institutions and other institutions aimed at providing services to the people fail to carry out their duties.

02. Fundamental rights

The existing fundamental rights of the people, along with the people's right to health, education, employment and housing will be considered as basic rights of people. The State will ensure rights for the people to initiate legal action against the State, if it fails to ensure the fundamental rights of the people.

03. National security

- The land, sea and air that belong to Sri Lanka shall be protected.
- There will not be any political interference in the three armed forces and the police.
- Immediate steps will be taken to do away with the various unpleasantness and pressure faced by members of the three armed forces and police.

04. National unity

Implement the programme outlined in the “Approach to Solving the National Problem” to establish the rights of all ethnic groups in the country based on democracy and equality.

05. Foreign policy

- A new foreign policy will be prepared in a manner that would protect the sovereignty of the country by building relations based on anti imperialism, anti-colonialism, peaceful co-existence and cooperation.
- The Foreign Service will be subjected to institutional changes and the Service will be reformed in a manner that would give back its due importance and protect its duties by doing away with political appointments, inefficiencies and wastage.

Strengthening Human Resources

The development of human resources should be taken as the centre of our country's development strategy.

Due to the adoption of wrong economic policies the country has missed out on being benefitted by the victories achieved in technical and agricultural production sectors during a period close to seven decades since 1948.

In a backdrop where the manufacturing of goods and services will be carried out at a high professional level globally, Sri Lanka will also need high level technicians and professionals to manufacture goods and services to the global as well as local markets.

When the key economic development of the country is based on a high quality human resource, sectors like education, scientific research and professional training, sports and health have to be broadened and innovative changes should be brought about in order to give facelift to them.

01. Education

- Education will completely be the responsibility of the State. Equal right to education will be guaranteed as a fundamental right in the Constitution. The State will ensure a complete education, training and higher education to every person.
- The Constitution will guarantee free education to all from pre-school until university.

- The dividing of schools as provincial schools, national schools and navodya schools will be removed and the State will take over the responsibility of operating schools, higher education institutes and vocational training institutes. A State Education Commission consisting of veterans representing each subject will operate the country's education.
- A minimum of 6% of the GDP will be allocated to the country's education sector.
- Pre-school education will be assigned to the local government bodies. The preparation of the curriculum and providing trained graduate teachers will be carried out by the State Education Commission.
- Primary education from the age of 5 till 12 and secondary education from the age of 13 till 16 will be made compulsory.
- Priority will be given at national level to develop universities, university colleges and vocational institutes aimed at building good human resources.
- A new examination system where children will be able to choose their profession according to their abilities will be put in place of the existing examination system.
- A national level post graduate institute will be set up to provide post graduate degrees and the current unsystematic means of providing post graduate degrees would be abandoned.

02. Health

- Health will be considered a basic human right.
- Good mental, physical and social well being will be a right of every citizen.
- The State policy mechanism will be prepared with the aim of making Sri Lankans one of the healthiest people in the world.
- Quality and quantity of all aspects of the health sector including curing ailments, treatment and rehabilitation will be developed.
- Universal access to health care will be developed by expanding the State health service to include allopathy, homeopathy, ayurveda and indigenous medicinal services to ensure that economic and social obstacles do not prevent any person from receiving the benefits of State health care.
- Priority will be given to maternal, infant and curative health services and every family will be provided with a basic health education.
- Policy decisions and actions will be taken to completely eradicate malaria, filaria, rabies and malnutrition while minimizing the spreading of communicable diseases like tuberculosis, rat fever, dengue and non communicable diseases like the chronic kidney disease, diabetes and cancer.

- A National Medicinal Drug Policy will be implemented with immediate effect to ensure the continuous supply of essential medicinal drugs and equipment and also to ensure their proper usage.
- Steps will be taken to constantly modify the knowledge and achievements of the health sector staff to ensure their job satisfaction and efficiency while also addressing their justifiable requirements.
- People's health will not be allowed to be exploited for business purposes. However, respecting the right of a person to receive private health care if they wish to do so, a monitoring mechanism will be put in place to ensure the quality and standards of the private health sector in a manner where the State could ensure people opting for private medical treatment are provided with a quality service.

03. Sports

- The sports sector will be transformed to build citizens who are healthy, disciplined and sociable with good personalities and also to create national reconciliation.
- The State will be responsible for developing and sustaining sports in the country while ensuring equality among sports. A sports policy and programme will be formulated to uplift the sports sector.

- The sports sector will be reformed according to a set of administrative rules and code of conduct.
- Sportsmen and women will be taken care of, insured and they would be provided with financial and material benefits; professional sportsmen and women will be paid salaries and allowances, provided housing facilities and sports equipment. A pension will also be provided to the sportsmen and women upon retirement.
- Rural areas will be provided with facilities for sports and sports instructors. Measures will also be taken to identify good sportsmen and women at school level and improve them to compete at national and international levels.

04. Science and technology

- Obtaining knowledge on information technology and internet and to use them would be considered a right of every citizen.
- Provide free internet access to every citizen.
- State patronage in the areas of research in science and technology will be increased. State and private sectors will be encouraged to invest 1% of the GDP in the science and technology fields.

A Modernized and Industrialized Country

Human lives must be simple and easy in a **new Socialist** State. Hence, consuming goods and services and issues related to the law should all be simple and carried out in a manner that would prevent the unwanted wastage of time and energy. This could be done by getting together as required the simple and advanced management methods, administrative methods adopted by various developed nations around the world. This process has to be subjected to a constant upgrading. The country's management and administration should be steered in the path of e-government and e-commerce, powers should be decentralized as much as possible and the education on science and technology improved. The modernising process could be successfully taken to all parts of the country if the production process is supported by professionals and a workforce who are of higher standards.

The base of a **new Socialist** economy could be prepared only by broadening the country's production process and undergoing an appropriate industrialization. Agriculture, fisheries industry and other industries should be subjected to a vast industrialization process since over 50% of the work force engaged in the consumer agriculture sector and the fisheries sector is at a primary level. Industrialization under a **new Socialist** policy should be carried out on the basis of adopting the appropriate technology and permanent development. The main benefit of this process is that the local and foreign technologies will be applied in a manner that would best suit the country and the industrialization under such a scenario will be able to minimize the environment, social and economic

issues the country would otherwise have to face.

The direct benefits of industrialization include the improvement of the production density, efficiency, quality and value additions to products. Also, the manufacturing of implements and equipment required by local industries will help save the country's foreign exchange as well as an improvement in the field of science and technology while taking the maximum use of natural and human resources in the country. It is this industrialization process that will develop the country's infrastructure facilities and form the base for the country's development.

Among the social benefits enjoyed due to industrialization is the improvement of the technical and scientific knowhow in the country, creation of a large number of trained work force and professionals and an increase in the people's income level that would eventually result in an overall development in the living standards of the society. Accordingly, the country's agriculture, industries, trade, development of infrastructure facilities and human resources sectors will be subjected to a complete reformation through the industrialization process.

01. Economic sector

- A production based economy that gives priority to goods and services according to a new Socialist policy will be set up in place of the current failed, extortionist open economy. The people will be made part of the economic

process and a mechanism will be put in place to ensure the fair distribution of the economic benefits among the people.

- The development of human resources will be considered to be the key strategy in economic development.
- Public and private sectors will be made part of the production based economy.
- A five year tax holiday and other incentives will be provided to private sector companies that participate in the production economy.
- Special attention will be given to small and medium scale manufacturers.
- The economy will be handled in a manner that would broaden employment opportunities and increase the professional skills in employment.

02. Industries

- Agriculture and the fisheries industry will be subjected to a broad industrialization to create economic prosperity in the country.
- A cluster of industries to be set up to manufacture equipment to be used in the agriculture and fisheries industries.
- Industries to manufacture goods and services to the local

market will be set up as the first step of industrialization.

- A complete survey will be carried out on the natural resources within the country and its maritime limits. Priority will be given to the exporting of finished goods rather than raw materials.
- Steps will be taken to work jointly with foreign governments, companies and institutions to get the latest technology, management skills and capital.
- All staff members in the industries will be made part of the administrative process.
- Chemical factories will be set up to manufacture the chemicals required for industrialization.
- Recycling will be considered an essential process and will be included in every sector.

03. Agriculture

- Agriculture will be considered a priority sector and the sector will be developed to ensure food security in the country and to target the export market.
- The rights to seeds will be vested with the farmers. Seed research institutes, seed farms and a farming network that produces seeds will be established.
- A State mechanism will be put in place to improve the quality of agricultural components and to control prices.

- The use of carbonic fertilizer and natural technologies will be promoted.
- A National Plan on Planting will be prepared and implemented to ensure that prices of agriculture products do not fluctuate.
- State patronage will be increased in purchasing paddy. A pricing mechanism to decide on paddy prices will be implemented. The price of paddy will be decided annually and the price will be legally guaranteed.
- As a means of minimizing after harvest wastage scientific research would be carried out and facilities of modern processes of harvesting, packing transport and storage would be introduced.
- A network of farms will be set up to increase productivity and take to the farmers the latest agricultural technologies and administrative mechanisms.
- The State will give priority to provide a rich cultural lifestyle to the farmers and safeguard the retirement benefits of the farming community.

Livestock

- Government institutions would be managed so that a project network would be planned and established to overcome challenges connected with the product of milk,

eggs and meat and to bring down the costs incurred by all levels of entrepreneurs and as a means of incentives for those who contribute in the livestock industry.

- State institutions would be manipulated to establish an 'agricultural authority' so that producers could get the highest market prices. This authority would consist of livestock producers and would have an impact on the national policy.
- A public veterinary health authority would be established to maintain the livestock products in a manner amicable to the society as well as to raise the quality of its products.

Land

- An accelerated scientific study will be conducted on the use of land in the country.
- Broad land reforms will be conducted taking into consideration settlements, common agriculture constructions, industries, eco systems, other environmental needs, irrigation and waterways.
- A land will be provided to every citizen who does not possess a piece of land.
- The selling of lands to foreigners and foreign companies will be stopped.

Water

- The process and institutes set up for the purpose of selling the country's water resources will be abolished. Leasing out reservoirs for tourism will be stopped.
- A scientific water management system will be put in place making reservoirs, agriculture and human consumption its main priority.
- Catchment areas will be protected and such areas that have been destroyed will be rehabilitated.
- Steps will be taken to renovate large scale irrigation systems and small and medium tanks.

04. Fisheries and aquatic industry

- Steps will be taken for the social, cultural and educational upliftment of the fisheries community.
- A proper survey on the aquatic resources within Sri Lanka's maritime boundary will be conducted.
- Industries will be set up to produce food items based on fish and aquatic plants.
- A systematic programme will be put in place in ports, fisheries harbours and ferry ports to identify possible natural disasters that could happen in the sea. Technologically advanced equipment will be given to fishing vessels.

- Measures will be taken to stop the encroaching of foreign fisheries vessels in Sri Lankan waters. Local fishermen will also be provided with the necessary security.
- Services to uplift the fresh water fisheries sector will be provided by the State.

05. Plantation industry

- Tea, rubber, coconut production and related industries will be modernized and industrialized with new technologies and advanced administrative systems.
- Quality will be improved in tea products and products based on rubber and coconut. A diplomatic trade service will be created to increase the foreign export markets for these products.
- Investigations will be held into the large scale tea, rubber and coconut industries that have failed to increase productivity even after privatization. New managements will be introduced to such institutions.
- The State will ensure job security, a high quality life with a cultural base and protect the retired population in the estate sector workers.

06. Tourism industry

- A tourism planning board will be set up with intellectuals, archaeologists, environmentalists and professionals knowledgeable in the tourism industry. The board will operate under the national policy and planning council.
- Tourism zones like the beach areas and forests in the hill country will be identified to attract local and foreign visitors while protecting the country's cultural heritage, morals and natural resources. Tourism centres will be set up within these tourism zones and steps will be taken to develop the local and handicraft industries in the rural areas within the tourism zones.
- A centre will be set up to offer courses to ensure that every job in the tourism sector possesses a high level of vocational skills.

07. Environment

- A national policy will be prepared to protect natural resources while utilizing the environment for national requirements. Existing environment laws and regulations will be reviewed.
- Strict legal action will be initiated against pollution of environment, water and land.

- A State mechanism will be put in place to prevent water pollution and stern legal action will be taken against those found guilty of polluting water.
- Land and soil will be conserved.
- Legal and administrative reforms required to prevent the large scale gene extortion by multinational companies and local intermediaries will be put in place. Required diplomatic actions will be taken to take back indigenous gene resources that are currently in the possession of international firms.

08. Local and international trade

- A national management board to operate local commerce aspects will be set up under the national policy and planning council.
- An import and export policy will be prepared targeting an accelerated economic growth. A stable import tax policy will be implemented.
- Importing products from the international market will be done in a manner that would not affect similar local products.
- The State will intervene to distribute and ensuring the fair pricing of medicines and essential food items. It will be done to ensure the quality of the products and to ensure there will not be a shortage.

09. Financial sector

- Legal and administrative steps will be taken to safeguard exchange control matters, the stock market, the State's key financial process and the country's economic stability.
- State banks and public utility institutions will not be privatized.
- A simple and fair tax system will be implemented.
- Loans will be taken only to fit the real necessities of the country's economic policy.
- Commence discussions to get relief or write off the massive loans taken by Sri Lanka.

10. Foreign employment

- Sending untrained persons for overseas employment will be stopped gradually. Persons with professional training will eventually be sent for overseas employment.

11. Infrastructure facilities

Energy

- Agreements reached between Sri Lanka and foreign companies in the energy sector will be reviewed in order to protect the country's sovereignty and national requirement.

After reviewing the agreements, decisions will be made on whether to amend or cancel the agreements.

- Steps will be taken to address the energy crisis due to its importance on the economy and people's lives.
- An energy grid based on renewable energy sources like wind and solar power will be set up.
- Laws will be formulated on the necessity to conserve energy in the transport, building construction and other fields.
- Review and amend as required the existing process on oil and gas exploration.
- Oil and gas production process will be accelerated.

Transport and highways

- A productive road network will be established in line with the industrialization of the country.
- Passenger and goods transportation plays a key role in the country's economic process. A programme will be immediately implemented to uplift the state and private transport sectors.
- An efficient passenger transport authority that gives priority to providing a high quality service to the passengers will be set up.

- Road rules will be prepared for the urban areas giving priority to the passenger transport sector.
- The railway service will be completely reformed and expanded as a passenger and goods transporting system.
- railway and bus services will be joined according to the requirement for such.
- Bus, railway, shipping and aviation sectors will be expanded to link tourism zones.
- New roads will be constructed giving priority to get the people involved in the country's economic process. The existing roads will be repaired and expanded.
- The sea and internal waterways will be used for passenger and goods transportation.

A Just and Fair Society

Economic prosperity and social justice are two essential components to usher in a righteous society. A key feature in a **new Socialist** State is to achieve the economic prosperity required for a good quality existence of the society through social justice, equality and by enforcing law and order. The four units of government, private companies, institutions and organizations and family and individual have to maintain a co-relationship as well. In order to achieve these goals and establish a good quality society, transformations have to be carried out from the drafting of a just and fair Constitution ensuring human rights, fundamental rights through law, judiciary, consumer protection institutions, financial and public utility sectors in the country.

01. Duties of the State

Fundamental human rights

- Honour international human rights agreements and conventions. Draft laws in line with these agreements and conventions to ensure the rights of the people.
- The rights of the labour force, farmers, youths, students, women, children, senior citizens and persons with limited abilities will be ensured in the Constitution.
- The right to information of all citizens will be established.

Judiciary

- The judicial system will be amended to include a new set of laws to suit the modern necessities instead of the current archaic laws.
- Establish the independence of the judiciary.
- Set up a Legal Aid Department.
- Establish the right for people to initiate legal action not only against the State sector but also the private sector and other institutions.

Crime and prisons

- Commence a national movement to accelerate education and awareness to prevent crime.
- Ensure social security of the people since the lack of such a system has resulted in the increase in the country's crime rate.
- Rehabilitation and education centres will be set up alongside prisons in the country with the aim of transforming all convicted persons into good citizens.
- Provide facilities for inmates to receive higher education and vocational training.

Women and children's rights

- Women and men will be guaranteed equal rights in all sectors while removing obstacles and pressures faced by women.
- Equal rights and respect will be guaranteed to women before the law as well as cultural and social inhibitions.
- The dowry system will be halted in order to stop the difficulties and social inequalities faced by women in marriages. The decision on bearing children will be solely the right of the woman.
- It will be made compulsory for children to receive a school education until the age of 16. Children below the age of 16 will be banned from being employed.
- Administrative and social reforms required to prevent the harassment and abuse of children will be introduced. Strict legal action will be taken against those who violate them.
- Children's medicine, books and education equipment will be exempted from taxes.

Social welfare

- An authority vested with all required powers will be set up for social welfare and rehabilitation of citizens who need assistance.

- The State will provide all financial requirements for social welfare.
- A complete survey will be carried out on the living standards of every citizen in the country. Necessary relief will be provided for the families that need their living standards to be uplifted.
- Steps will be taken to care for and rehabilitate parents without children, parents who cannot be cared for by children, retired senior citizens living alone, drug addicts, juvenile delinquents and prostitutes.
- Disabled citizens will also be provided with opportunities to serve the country like the others.

Preventing wastage, corruption and fraud

- Investigations will be carried out into incidents of corruption and frauds that have taken place in the country thus far and a Commission consisting of Supreme Court judges will be appointed to punish those responsible for such offences.
- Laws required to punish persons accused of committing corruption and frauds will be drafted and implemented.

02. Functions of private companies and institutions

Action should be taken to stop the autocracy of private companies and institutions in preventing rights and opportunities of people. Therefore,

- Laws will be formulated to cover private companies and institutions when addressing violations of fundamental rights.
- Regulations and a code of ethics will be put in place to prevent the autocratic actions of private companies or institutions that possess a vast finance base and work force.
- Regulations will be formulated to prevent the establishment of monopolies in sectors like economy, finance and culture that could have a direct impact on people's lives.

03. Duties of a family and the individual

It is important to note that the base of a just society starts with the necessary fundamentals being adopted at the level of the family. It is therefore important to stop harassment in the house and of women and children as well as issues faced by women in marriage, employment, culture and equal rights. All these issues need to be stopped first at the level of the family. It is important to note that a just and fair society could be established only if the family unit is able to fulfil its duties. It is also the responsibility of each individual to work towards establishing a just and fair society.

A Liberated Human Being

The main aim of a **new Socialist** society is to create a liberated human being. It will create contented human beings who are proud of themselves and the country, have a good understanding of their duties, responsibilities as well as rights and possess an educated, sensitive mind. Economic prosperity alone will not liberate a person. People who possess large amounts of monies in the current society are facing great pressures in safe guarding their possessions from rogues and extortionists. On the other hand, people who do not possess large amounts of monies face many hardships due to the lack of financial strength. Hence, every person in the present society is not content, under much duress and is exhausted. They are all caught in a whirlpool of issues brought about by money. No person can find liberation under such a system.

School and university education as well as the cultural and aesthetic fields have to be re-organized with the aim addressing all the above mentioned issues. The material and spiritual heritage that have been a part of our country from the time of our ancestors should be used to build an appreciation for the country's rich heritage. Mass media and other public programmes should be operated to create people who will respect other nationalities and the freedom and sovereignty of other people. Education, culture and art, legal reforms, mass media and ethics should be formulated with the aim of creating a liberated human being.

- The State will take priority in ensuring that every citizen in the country possesses a high level of aesthetic appreciation.
- The art and cultural heritage of Sinhalese, Tamils and Muslims will be protected and further enriched. It will be used to improve the friendship, brotherhood and unity among people.
- A national convention will be prepared to protect the rights of artists to express themselves and for the people to enjoy such expressions. A board consisting of specialists from the respective fields will be set up for this purpose.
- Infrastructure facilities required by the arts field like performing theatres and art labs will be set up. A broad mechanism will be put in place to identify artists who excel at school and rural levels and help them reach international standards.
- A scientific process will be initiated to protect the heritage of arts in the country and artistic creations.
- The state and private mass media sectors will be subjected to a revolutionary change for the betterment of the people. Mass media institutions will not be allowed to engage in the primitive practise of imposing the views of the government, its officials or any other person on the people.

- The mass media will be used primarily for children and people to improve their knowledge in the fields of education, literature and arts, new information and news. Children and people will be able to enjoy the media.
- A committee will be appointed consisting of media personnel, media establishment owners and people's representatives to prepare a convention to address the current debate on citizen's rights and the duty of the media.
- Archaeological sites and artefacts that are part of Sri Lanka's historic and cultural heritage will be protected, preserved and considered as part of our national heritage that should be passed down to future generations.
- Steps will be taken to immediately stop the criminal act of destroying artefacts.
- Elevating Sri Lanka as a dignified and an independent Nation is inseparable with the creation of a liberated human being within a **new Socialist** state. As such, protecting Motherland from political, economic and cultural invasions of imperialists, holding aloft the sovereignty of the Nation and economic, political, social and cultural freedom, not allowing the dignity and honour of the Motherland to be violated and building a society that would be proud of the abilities and value possessed by the Nation are the pledges and the objectives of the **new Socialist** State.

"There is only one genuine solution for the crisis Sri Lanka is confronted with at present. It is a new social transformation that changes the present social system in its whole entity. It is a society where genuine economic development, social justice, democracy, national unity, genuine independence, individual freedom and good governance could be achieved. It is indeed a new society with a people's administration that is suitable for our country and is based on new socialist policies. Such a society could be developed not with false promises but by implementing a clear and steadfast set of policies."



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