

Reviving Covid-19 Affected Economy

Reflections of Sri Lanka Economic Association

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தமிழ் மொழிபெயர்ப்பு சேர்க்கப்பட்டுள்ளது

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**Reviving Covid-19 Affected
Economy:
Reflections of Sri Lanka Economic
Association**

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Economic Association

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Foreword

The covid-19 pandemic continues to threaten national health systems and cause unimaginable human tragedy while economies are confronted with unprecedented challenges. It can be considered as the worst global crisis we have ever encountered in our lifetime. As a covid-19 affected country, Sri Lanka has become one of the 'success stories' in containing and preventing the spread as a result of measures taken promptly at the early stage and implemented by a committed team comprising the entire public health staff, police and armed forces under the direction of the President. What is equally important now for the government is to overcome the challenge of resuscitating an economy with virtually inactive sectors in a timely manner. Covid-19 created crisis is a new experience for everybody and dealing with such a virus affected economy would be a totally new experience for policy makers, policy advisers and public officials. Therefore, it may require new ideas, innovative approaches, and deeper policy insights to fill the vacuum in the economic policy literature.

Sri Lanka Economic Association (SLEA) is the professional organization of Economists in Sri Lanka established in 1986 and incorporated by an Act of Parliament in 2011. The SLEA carried out this special study on "Covid-19 affected economy: Reflections of the Sri Lanka Economic Association" as the theme is of urgent national priority and importance. Write ups mainly focus on short, medium and long term policy recommendations. Policy initiatives proposed herein are in brief as interested readers have necessary background knowledge to elaborate them further to meet the country's requirement.

The purpose of this study is to look at the sectoral performance briefly and provide analysis and some thoughts, ideas and recommendations in the form of policy inputs for consideration of

policy makers, policy advisers and officials in public and private sectors. The study covers a wide range of sectoral issues of the economy from those of growth, agriculture, industry, services, MSMEs, external sector, fiscal policy, poverty alleviation, human resources, State owned enterprises, fourth industrial revolution and economic sustainability as indicated in the content page. I wish to extend special thanks to Rev. Prof. Wijithapura Wimalaratana, Vice president of the Sri Lanka Economic Association, who initiated this study and also functioned as the chief editor along with Mr. Sarath Vidanagama and Dr. Menuka Udugama comprising the editorial board. I also wish to place on record our appreciation of the contribution made by the paper writers accomplishing their task within a very short period of time.

We believe that the findings of the study will be of some value to policy makers, policy advisers, public and private sector officials who care deeply about resuscitating the Sri Lankan economy.

Dr. Upananda Vidanapathirana
President
Sri Lanka Economic Association

Acknowledgement

The world Economic Forum based on diverse sources suggests that the Covid-19 pandemic will remain in the world at least for two more years. Even though the spread is slowing down, the WHO warns, the virus will become an endemic in the same way as HIV and the world will have to live with it. The global economy is projected a 5.2 percent contraction this year according to the World Bank against the backdrop of the pandemic. The South Asian economy will decelerate 4.1 percent in 2020, according to the ADB forecast. The post pandemic global economic prospects and challenges would not be the same as it was before.

The magnitude of economic impact will be uneven among different regions and countries in the world, mainly due to the scale of exposure to the global economy. The shock is hitting hardest, World Bank says, to countries depending on international trade, tourism, commodity exports and external financing. The severity of the impact will be shown by the growing unemployment, poverty and hunger in the short run and the erosion of human capital mainly due to interruption in education, healthcare access etc. in the medium and long run. The opinions have been expressed on the recovery process of the affected economies in V, U, or W shape. In preparation of policies for exploiting the economic opportunities while lessening the possible cost would be a challenging task for many countries.

Sri Lanka has also been a victim of the ongoing pandemic even though the country has managed to control its spread to a great extent with the far-sighted strategies of the President of Sri Lanka and his dedicated team comprising of public health officials, military personal and police personal. The unique feature of the Sri Lankan pandemic management policy has been its human face; it emphasizes the minimizing of human cost while taking initiatives to safeguard the economy. The Central Bank of Sri

Lanka maintains that the growth rate of the country will decline to 1.5 percent in 2020 after exposing to the pandemic situation. The country will also be burdened with multiple economic issues such as unemployment, poverty, declining in per capita income, deteriorating of living conditions, widening budget deficit and mounting public debts etc. The most of those issues as well as possible policies to manage the pandemic affected economy are briefly discussed by the contributors of this publication.

The Sri Lanka Economic Association (SLEA) is the premium body of economists of Sri Lanka. It was set up in the year 1985 and incorporated in 2011 by Act of Parliament to undertake, promote and facilitate economics studies; to prepare and submit reports on issues relating to economic and social development; and to assist in the formulation of effective socioeconomic policies to uplift the economy. The current membership of the association consists of eminent economists in Sri Lanka and beyond. It is the responsibility of the SLEA to formulate economic policies to revive the covid-19 affected economy as the forefront association in economic affairs in the country. In order to keep the national mandates for action, the SLEA has prepared a short document to revive the economy covering the major economic areas of the country.

The Sri Lankan economy had demonstrated its inherited weaknesses even before the onslaught of Covid-19. The policy makers need to prioritize core economic issues of the country and address them to ensure the long-term sustainable development. The SLEA as an independent professional body of economists is dedicated to the socioeconomic development of the country.

The editorial board of this volume would like to express their unreserved gratitude to SLEA president and secretary for arranging all the facilities to make this project a reality. The

President, Dr. Upananda Vidanapathirana, patiently looks into every requirement of the work uninterruptedly demonstrating the true leadership of the association. The members of the editorial board expressed their sincere gratefulness to all the contributors for their persistent support and listening to comments and rearranging their write-ups accordingly. The editorial board also wish to place on record its appreciation on the remarkable contribution made by Sinhala and Tamil translators, typesetters, page setters and cover page makers of this publication.

Rev. Professor Wijitapura Wimalaratana
Vice President
Sri Lanka Economic Association

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5. Regaining Construction Momentum

5.1 Introduction

The construction industry, one of the severely affected areas due to ongoing Pandemic related issues, encompasses many products and services directly linking all sectors of the economy. They include residential, commercial and industrial structures, education and health infrastructure, dams, bridges, roads, highways, harbors, airports, etc. The technology pertaining to this sector has to evolve and develop continuously to meet the requirements of dynamic societies. This sector in Sri Lanka contributed 7 percent to the GDP in 2019 and the annual growth rate in the same year was 4 percent. The growth of the industry would have been much higher, if the potential is fully utilized.

5.2 Crisis in Construction Sector

The industry already adversely affected due to problems such as the low quality raw materials; short supply of skilled labor; delays in the settlements; non transparent practices in the public sector; and the high cost of credit facilities, faced a severe blow with the onset of the Pandemic. The industry had lost many experienced professionals during the civil war. It is in this adverse context that the Covid-19 affected the

industry causing, complete standstill denying employment for the work force, which led to loss of livelihood. The enterprises in the sector are facing difficulties in honoring their contractual agreements and debts. The importers and sellers are also facing the growing indebtedness due to the accumulated inventories. The Immediate action is required to salvage the industry from further destabilizing.

5.3 Policy Directions

i.Salvaging the Covid-19 affected industry: Need to provide: (a) concessionsto genuinely covid-19 affected entities including a moratorium on accumulated utility bills, social security payments; (b) protecting the industry from debtors; and (c) concessions for equipment and raw materials.

ii.Accountability and transparency: Accountability and transparency in public sector contracts should be promoted to ensure the quality, efficiency and sustainability.

iii.Honoring contractual obligations: The dues for construction needs be settled once the projects are delivered satisfactorily to ensure the sustainability of the industry.

iv.Compulsory insurance and pension scheme for workers: Concessionary self-financed insurance and pension schemes for all the workers in construction sector need to be provided.

v.Diplomas for construction workers: Many workers in the sector do not have diplomas certifying competence. Thus, both employees and the industry are adversely affected. Therefore, some timely scheme to provide these workers with formal training and suitable qualifications which can be introduced gradually.

vi.More Technical Institutes to train workers: There is a demand

for qualified workers in the local and overseas markets. Public-Private partnership in operating these institutions would be effective.

vii.Lowering per unit cost of construction: In general, construction cost in Sri Lanka is high. This adversely affects the growth and development of the sector.

viii.Labor shortage: The sustained growth of the sector is checked by the labor shortage. Hiring of foreign labor can also be allowed but for short periods of time under strict rules and regulations including visa restrictions.

ix.Bulk transport mode: Railways are the least cost mode of land transport of materials in bulk such as sand, bricks, stone, timber etc. Road transport may be kept to a minimum to reduce the cost of construction materials in the market as well as minimizing road accidents.

x.Promotion of local products: Promotion of the use of locally manufactured quality raw materials and ensuring the quality standards of importing raw materials. The quality timber imports can be encouraged for the foreseeable future to protect the local forests.

xi.Fake entities in the industry: Fake construction entities and unqualified consultants are tarnishing the image of the industry with unethical practices. The industry has to be protected from such fraudulent entities.

xii.Promotion of maintenance culture: Promotion of maintenance culture of constructions is needed for the sustainability.

Gunaratna, K. Locana
Jayathilaka, Ruwan

5. ඉදිකිරීම් ගමනාව නැවත ලබා ගැනීම

5.1 හැඳින්වීම

කොරෝනා වසංගතය හේතුවෙන් දැඩි ලෙස බලපෑමට ලක් වූ ක්ෂේත්‍රයන් අතරින් එකක් වන ඉදිකිරීම් කර්මාන්තය, ජාතික ආර්ථිකයේ සියලුම අංශ හා සෘජුව සම්බන්ධ වන නොයෙකුත් නිෂ්පාදන හා සේවාවන් හා බැඳී පවතී. ඒ අතරට නේවාසික, වාණිජ හා කාර්මික ගොඩනැගිලි, අධ්‍යාපනය හා සෞඛ්‍ය ක්ෂේත්‍රවලට අදාළ යටිතල පහසුකම්, විශාල ඇලවේලි, පාලම්, පාරවල්, මහාමාර්ග, වරාය, ගුවන් තොටුපළ ආදිය ඇතළත් වේ. වෙනස් වන සමාජයන්හි අවශ්‍යතාවන් සපුරාලීම සඳහා මෙම ක්ෂේත්‍රයට අදාළ තාක්ෂණය අධ්‍යයනය වීකාශනය වෙමින් සංවර්ධනය විය යුතුය. 2019 දී ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ දළ දේශීය නිෂ්පාදනයට 7% ක දායකත්වයක් සහිත මෙම අංශයේ එම වසරේ වාර්ෂික වර්ධන වේගය 4% ක් විය. ඉදිකිරීම් කර්මාන්තයේ ප්‍රවණතාව මුළුමනින්ම ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගන්නට නම් එහි වර්ධන පරාසය මීට වඩා වේගවත් විය යුත්තේය.

5.2 ඉදිකිරීම් ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ මනුව ඇති අර්බුදකාරී තත්ත්වය

අමුද්‍රව්‍යවල පහළ ගුණාත්මක මට්ටම, පුහුණු ශ්‍රමිකයන්ගේ හිඟය, නිම කරන ලද කාර්යයන් වෙනුවෙන් මුදල් ගෙවීමේ ප්‍රමාදය, රාජ්‍ය අංශයේ විනිවිදභාවයෙන් තොර ක්‍රියාකලාපය සහ ණය පහසුකම් ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා අධික පිරිවැයක් දරන්නට සිදුවීම යනාදී ගැටලුවල අහිතකර බලපෑමට මේ වන විටත් බඳුන් වී තිබූ මෙම කර්මාන්තය, කොරෝනා වසංගතයේ

ආගමනයන් සමඟ දැඩි ව්‍යසනයකට මුහුණදී ඇත. සිවිල් යුද සමයේ දී බොහෝ පළපුරුදු වෘත්තිකයන් කර්මාන්තයට අහිමි වී ගියේය. මෙවැනි අභාග්‍ය සම්පන්න තත්ත්වයන්ට මුහුණදී තිබියදීය, ඉදිකිරීම් කර්මාන්තය කොවිඩ්-19යේ අහිතකර බලපෑමට ගොදුරු වූයේ.ඒ හේතුවෙන් ශ්‍රම බලකායේ රැකියා අහිමි කරමින් ඔවුන්ගේ ජීවනෝපාය කඩා ඉහිරුවා දමා කර්මාන්තය සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ඇණහිටින තත්ත්වයකට පත්ව ඇත. එළඹ ඇති ගිවිසුම්වලට අදාළ වැඩ නිම කිරීමේ සහන වාරික පියවීමේ දැඩි දුෂ්කරතාවන්ට මෙම ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ ව්‍යවසායක ව්‍යාපාරික ප්‍රජාව මුහුණදී සිටිති. පවත්වාගෙන යන අමුද්‍රව්‍ය සහ භාණ්ඩ ගබඩාවල එකතු වීම හේතුවෙන් ආනයනකරුවන් සහ සැපයුම්කරුවන්ගේ ද ණයගැතිභාවය ඉහළ නගිමින් පවතියි. මෙම තත්ත්ව යටතේ කර්මාන්තය තව දුරටත් කඩාවැටීම වළක්වා ගැනීම සඳහා ක්ෂණික පියවර ගැනීම අවශ්‍ය වේ.

5.3 ප්‍රතිපත්තිමය උපදෙස්

i.කොවිඩ්-19 බලපෑමට ලක් වූ කර්මාන්තය සුරැකීම: (අ)සැබැවටම කොවිඩ්-19 බලපෑමට ලක් වූ ආයතනවල ගොඩගැසී ඇති උපයෝගිතා බිල්පත්වලට මුදල් අය කිරීම යම් කලකට අත්හිටුවීම සහ සමාජ ආරක්ෂණ ගෙවීම් ආදිය සඳහා සහන සැලසීම (ආ) ව්‍යවසාකයින් ණය බරින් මුදා ගැනීමේ වැඩසටහනකින් කර්මාන්තය ආරක්ෂා කිරීම සහ (ඇ) උපකරණ සහ අමුද්‍රව්‍ය සඳහා සහන සැලසීම යන කටයුතු ඉටු කිරීමේ ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගත යුතුය.

ii.වගවීම සහ විනිවිදභාවය: ගුණාත්මක බව, කාර්යක්ෂමතාව සහ තිරසර බව සහතික කිරීම සඳහා රාජ්‍ය අංශයේ කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුවල වගවීම සහ විනිවිදභාවය ප්‍රවර්ධනය කළ යුතුය.

iii.ගිවිසුම්ගත බැඳීම ගරු කිරීම: කර්මාන්තයේ තිරසර බව සහතික කිරීම සඳහා ව්‍යාපෘති සතුටුදායක ලෙස නිම කර භාර දීමෙන් පසු ඉදිකිරීම් අංශයේ අවශ්‍යතා සඳහා හිඟ ගෙවීම් පියවෘලිය යුතුය.

iv.කර්මාන්තයේ නියුතු වූවන් සඳහා අනිවාර්ය රක්ෂණ සහ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් ක්‍රමයක්: ඉදිකිරීම් අංශයේ නියුතු සියලුම සේවකයින් සඳහා ස්වයං මූල්‍ය දායකත්වයක් ලැබෙන ආකාරයේ සහනදායී රක්ෂණ සහ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් යෝජනා ක්‍රමයක් ස්ථාපිත කළ යුතුය.

V.ඉදිකිරීම් කර්මාන්තයේ නියුතු වූවන් සඳහා පුහුණු සිප්ලෝමා ක්‍රමවේදයක්: මෙම කර්මාන්තයේ නියුතු වූවන් බොහෝ දෙනෙකුගේ නිපුණතාව සහතික කෙරෙන ක්‍රමවේදයක් නොමැත. මෙම තත්ත්වය සේවකයින්ට මෙන්ම කර්මාන්තයට ද අහිතකර ලෙස බලපෑම් කරයි. එබැවින් මෙම කර්මාන්තයේ නියුතු වූවන් සඳහා කාලෝචිත විධිමත් පුහුණු වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් සහ සුදුසුකම් සහතික කිරීමේ යෝජනා ක්‍රමයක් හඳුන්වාදිය යුතුය. මෙය ක්‍රමානුකූලව ඉහළ මට්ටමකට පත් වන තෙක් වැඩිදියුණු කළ යුතු වන්නේය.

vi.කර්මාන්තයේ නියුතු වූවන් පුහුණු කිරීම සඳහා අලුතින් තාක්ෂණික ආයතන ඇති කිරීම: සුදුසුකම් ලත් කම්කරුවන් සහ අනිකුත් සේවකයින් සඳහා දේශීය හා විදේශීය වෙළඳපොළෙහි වැඩි ඉල්ලුමක් පවතියි. මෙවැනි පුහුණු ආයතන වැඩි කළ යුතු අතර ඒවා රාජ්‍ය පෞද්ගලික හවුල්කාරිත්වය සහිතව ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම වඩා ඵලදායී වනු ඇත.

vii.ඉදිකිරීම් ඒකක පිරිවැය අඩු කිරීම: පොදුවේ ගත් කළ, ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ඉදිකිරීම් පිරිවැය ඉහළ මට්ටමක පවතියි. මෙය කර්මාන්තයේ දියුණුවට හා වර්ධනයට අහිතකර ලෙස බලපායි. ඒ තත්ත්වය සමනය කිරීම සඳහා සුදුසු ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගත යුතුය.

viii.ශ්‍රම බලකායේ හිඟය: මෙම අංශයේ අඛණ්ඩ වර්ධනය ශ්‍රම බලකායේ හිඟකම හේතුවෙන් සීමා වී තිබේ. ඊට කෙටිකාලීන පිළියමක් වශයෙන් යම් කාල රාමුවකට යටත්වී සීමාවන් ඇතුළු දැඩි නීති රීති යටතේ විදේශීය ශ්‍රමිකයින් බඳවා ගැනීමට ද ඉඩ දිය හැකිය.

ix.හාණ්ඩ තොග ප්‍රවාහනයට ක්‍රමවේදයක්: වැලි, ගඩොල්, ගල්, දූව වැනි දේ තොග වශයෙන් ප්‍රවාහනය කිරීමේ අවම පිරිවැය සහිත ක්‍රමය දුම්බරියයි. මෙම ද්‍රව්‍ය ප්‍රවාහනය සඳහා දුම්බරිය යොදා ගතහොත් වෙළඳපොළේ ඉදිකිරීම් ද්‍රව්‍යවල පිරිවැය අවම මට්ටමකට ගෙන ආ හැකියි එමෙන්ම මහා මාර්ග අනතුරු ද අඩු කර ගත හැකි වේ.

x.දේශීය නිෂ්පාදන ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීම: දේශීයව නිපදවන ගුණාත්මක අමුද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීම සහ ආනයනනීත අමුද්‍රව්‍යවල ගුණාත්මක ප්‍රමිතීන් සහතික කිරීමට ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගත යුතුය. දේශීය වනාන්තර ආරක්ෂා කිරීම සඳහා ඉදිරි අනාගතයේ දී ගුණාත්මක දූව ආනයනය දිරිමත් කළ හැකිය.

Xi. ගොඩනැගිලි කර්මාන්තය තුළ පවතින ව්‍යාජ ආයතන: ඊනියා ඉදිකිරීම් සමාගම් සහ සුදුසුකම් නොලත් උපදේශකයින් සඳාචාර විරෝධී ක්‍රියාවන්හි යෙදෙමින් කර්මාන්තයේ ප්‍රතිරූපය කැලැල් කරනු ලබයි. කර්මාන්තය එවැනි වංචනික ආයතනවලින් ආරක්ෂා කර ගත යුතුය.

Xii. කර්මාන්තයේ යහපැවැත්ම අරමුණු කර ගත් සංස්කෘතියක් ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීම : තිරසරභාවය සඳහා ඉදිකිරීම් කර්මාන්තයේ යහපැවැත්ම අරමුණු කර ගත් සංස්කෘතියක් ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීම අවශ්‍ය වේ.

ගුණරත්න, ලෝචන
ජයතිලක, රුවන්

සිංහල පරිවර්තනය
සුරචිර, තික්ෂණ

5. கொவிட் 19 கால இலங்கையின் கட்டிடத்துறை.

5.1 அறிமுகம்

கட்டிடத்துறையானது கொடிய நோய் தாக்கத்தால் மிகவும் பாரதூரமான பாதிப்புக்களை பல விடயங்களில் எதிர்நோக்கியுள்ளது. அவையாவன.

பொருளாதாரத்தில் கட்டிடத்துறை தொடர்ந்து நிலவும் பாரிய தொற்றுநோயின் தாக்கத்தினால் பல விடயங்களின் சார்பாக பற்பல பொருட்களும் மற்றும் சேவைகளிலும் நேரடியான இணைப்புக்களை உள்ளடக்குகின்றது. அவையாவன.

வீட்டுத்துறை வர்த்தக மற்றும் கைத்தொழில் கட்டமைப்புகள், கல்வியும் சுகாதார அடிப்படைகள் கட்டமைப்பு, பாலங்கள், அணைக்கட்டுகள், பாதைகள், நெடுஞ்சாலைகள், துறைமுகங்கள், விமானநிலையங்கள் முதலியன இத்துறை மாற்றமடைந்துவரும் சமூக தேவைகளை எதிர்கொள்வதற்கமைய அத்துறையிலுள்ள தொழில் நுட்பம் உறுதியாகவும் தடைகளற்ற முறையில் விருத்திசெய்யப்படுதல் வேண்டும் இலங்கையில் 2019ல் புனீ இல் இத்துறையின் பங்களிப்பு 7மூ ஆகவும் வருடாந்த வளர்ச்சி வீதம் 4மூ ஆகவும் உள்ளது இத்துறையிலுள்ள இயலுமை மட்டத்தினை பூரணமாக பயன்படுத்த முடியுமாயின் வளர்ச்சியானது இதைவிட உயர்வாக இருந்திருக்கும்.

5.2 கட்டிடத்துறையின் நெருக்கடி

இத்துறையில் ஏற்கனவே காணப்பட்ட பிரச்சினைகளினால் அதிக பாதிப்புக்களை எதிர்நோக்கியது அவையாவன குறைந்த தரங்கொண்ட மூலப்பொருட்கள், பயிற்றப்பட்ட தொழிலாளர்களின் பற்றாக்குறை, கொடுப்பனவுகள் தீர்ப்படுவதில் நிலவும் காலதாமதம், பொதுத்

துறையிலுள்ள நிருவாக நடைமுறைகள் வெளிப்படைத் தன்மை, கடன்வசதிகளைப் பெறுவதில் எதிர்போக்கப்படும் உயர்வான செலவுகள், என்பனவற்றுடன் தற்போது ஏற்பட்டுள்ள தொற்று நோயின் காரணமாக நெருக்கடிகள் வலுப்பெற்றன இந்நாட்டில் நிலவிய சிவில் யுத்தத்தின் விளைவாக பல அனுபவமிக்க தொழிற்பயிற்சியானவர்களை நாடு இழந்துள்ளது இத்துறையில் கொவிட் 19 பின் பாதிப்புக்கள் காரணமாகத் தொழில் முற்றாக தடைப்பட்ட நிலைக்கு தள்ளப்பட்டு வேலைப்படையினரின் தொழில் இருப்புக்கள், வாழ்வாதாரங்களும் இழக்கப்பட்டன. இத்துறையிலுள்ளவர்கள் ஒப்பந்தங்கள் மற்றும் கடன்களை உரியகாலத்தில் செய்தமுடித்து தீர்ப்பதில் பல விதமான கட்டங்களை எதிர்போக்குகின்றனர், மற்றும் இறக்குமதியாளர்களும் விற்பனையாளர்களின் விற்பனைக்கான இருப்புகள் தொகைகள் அதிகரித்து வரும் கடன்படு நிலைமைகளால் நெருக்கடிக்குள்ளான இத்துறையில் உறுதியற்ற பாதிப்புக்களை தவிர்த்து மீள் எழுவுதற்கான உடனடி நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்படுதல் அவசியம்.

5.3 கொள்கை வழிகாட்டிகள்

i.கொவிட் 19 பாதிக்கப்பட்ட கைத்தொழில்களை மீள் எழுப்புதல்

ii.கொவிட் 19 நேரடியாக தாக்கிய நிறுவனங்கள் பயன்படுத்தும் அடிப்படைச் சேவைக் கட்டணங்கள் தொடர்ந்து அதிகரித்த நிலையில் அதற்கு ய) காலதாமதச் செலுத்தல் வசதிகள் சமூக பாதுகாப்பு கொடுப்பனவுகள் டி) கடன்காரர்களிடமிருந்து பாதுகாப்பு வழங்கல் உ) மற்றும் மூலப்பொருட்கள் உபகரங்கள் மீதான சலுகைகள் வழங்குதல்.

iii.அரசாங்கத் துறையின் செயற்பாடுகளில் ஒப்பந்தங்களின் கணக்கீடுதல் வெளிப்படுதல் தராதரங்களை அவதானித்து உறுதிப்படுத்தல் செயற்றிறன் பேணும் தன்மைகளை மேம்படுத்துதல்.

iv.ஒப்பந்த கடப்பாடுகளைப் பேணிநடத்தல்: திட்டங்கள் திருப்திகரமாக நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டதன் முடிவில் அதற்குரிய செலுத்தல்களை உடனடியாக வழங்குவதன் மூலம் தொழிலின் நிலைபேணுதல்களை உறுதிப்படுத்தலாம்.

v.கட்டாய காப்புறுதி மற்றும் ஓய்வூதிய நிதி திட்டங்களை தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு உருவாக்கிக் கொடுத்தல்: கட்டிடதுறையிலுள்ள எல்லா தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் சலுகையானமுறையில் காப்புறுதி மற்றும் ஓய்வூதிய வசதிகளை ஏற்படுத்தும் தேவைகளை வழங்குதல்.

vi.கட்டிடத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு டிப்போளமா ∴ ஆரம்ப பயிற்சி

சான்றிதழ் பயிற்சிகள்: இத்துறையில் வேலைப்படையினிடம் பயிற்சித் தேர்ச்சி சான்றிதழ்கள் இருப்பதில்லை. எனவே கட்டிடத்துறையும் அதன் தொழிலாளர்களும் மிகவும் பாதிப்புக்களை எதிர்நோக்குகின்றனர். எனவே சில காலத்தேவைகளுக்குப் பொருத்தமான திட்டங்களை வகுத்து முறையான பயிற்சியினையும் சான்றிதழ்களையும் வழங்கும் முறையினை படிப்படியாக அறிமுகப்படுத்தல் .

vii.தொழில்நுட்ப நிறுவனங்களை நிறுவி தொழிலாளர் பயிற்சியை அதிகரித்தல்: பயிற்சி பெற்ற தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு உள்நாட்டிலும் வெளிநாடுகளிலும் வாய்ப்புக்களும் கேள்வியும் காணப்படுகின்றன. எனவே அரசாங்கமும் தனியாரும் இணைந்து பயிற்சி நிறுவனங்களின் செயற்திறனை மேம்படுத்தலாம்.

viii.கட்டிடத்துறையில் அலகுச் செலவுகளைக் குறைத்தல் இலங்கையில் பொதுவாக கட்டிடத்துறையில் ஒரு அலகின் செலவு உயர்வாகும் எனவே இத்துறையில் வளர்ச்சியும் அபிவிருத்தியும் மிகவும் பாதிப்புக்குட்பட்டுள்ளன

ix.தொழிலாளர்களின் பற்றாக்குறை: இத்துறையில் நிலைபேணுதற்குரிய வளர்ச்சிக்கு தொழிலாளர்களின் பற்றாக்குறை முக்கிய காரணியாகவுள்ளது. எனவே வெளிநாட்டு தொழிலாளர்களை குறுங்காலத்திற்கு அனுமதியானது கடுமையான உள்நுழைவு விதிகளின் கீழ் வழங்கப்படலாம்

x.பாரியளவு போக்குவரத்து முறைமை: புகையிரத சேவையினால் மட்டுமே மிகவும் குறைந்த செலவுகளில் தரைமார்க்கமாக பாரியளவில் கட்டடப்பொருள்களை உடும் மணல், செங்கல்கள், பாரமான கட்டிடக் கற்கள், மரத்திலான பலகைகள் பிற பிரதேசங்களுக்கு நகர்த்தலாம் வீதியூடான போக்குவரத்துக்களை மிகக்குறைந்தளவு பயன்படுத்துதல் சந்தையில் கட்டிட அமைப்புக்களின் செலவுகளை குறைப்பதிலும் வீதிகளில் ஏற்படும் விபத்துக்களை கட்டுப்படுத்தற்கும் சாதகமாக அமையும்.

xi.உள்நாட்டு பொருட்களை ஊக்குவித்தல்: உள்நாட்டிலுள்ள தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட மூலப்பொருள்களின் தரஇயல்புகளை மேம்படுத்தல் வெளிநாட்டு மூலப்பொருட்களின் இறக்குமதிகளின் தராதரங்களையும் உறுதிப்படுத்தல் வெளிநாட்டிலிருந்து தளபாட உற்பத்திக்குரிய தரம்மிக்க மரங்களின் இறக்குமதியை எதிர்வரும் சில காலங்களுக்கு ஊக்கப்படுத்துவதனால் இந்நாட்டு காடுகளை துரித காடழிப்பிலிருந்து தொடர்ந்து சிலகாலம் பாதுகாக்கலாம்.

xii.இத்துறையில் போலியான முகவர் அமைப்புக்கள் போலியான முகவர் பிரதிநிதிகள் மற்றும் தகுதியற்ற மேற்பார்வையாளர்களும் பங்குபற்றி

இத்துறையில் நியாயமற்ற செயல்பாடுகளினால் எமது நாடு பற்றிய தவறான புரிதலினை வெளிநாடுகளுக்குக் காட்சிப்படுத்துகின்றனர்.

xiii.கட்டிடங்களை பேணும் முகாமைத்துவ \therefore நிர்வாக கலாச்சாரம் கட்டிடங்களை நிர்வகிப்பதில் பின்பற்றும் கலாச்சாரம் என்பவற்றை மேம்படுத்துவதன் மூலம் இத்துறையின் நிலைபேணுகின்ற தன்மைகளை உறுதிப்படுத்தலாம்.

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The SLEA has come a long way and completes three and half decades of its service to the nation this year. Incorporated by an Act of Parliament in 2011 and enrolled as a member of the International Economic Association (IEA), SLEA is the premier professional organization of economists in Sri Lanka.

The Sri Lanka Economics Association (SLEA) and the Sri Lanka Association of Economists (SLAE) were established in 1985 and functioned fruitfully, holding Annual Sessions on themes of critical relevance at national level, organizing monthly seminars on contemporary economic issues, and publishing 'Sri Lanka Economic Journal' by SLEA and 'Upanathi' by SLAE. The two professional organizations were brought under one umbrella by merging in 2000. In the course of time, many distinguished economists such as Dr. Gamini Corea, Dr. Warnasena Rasaputra, Prof. ADVdeS Indrarartna, Dr. HNS Karunatilaka, Prof. WD Lakshman, Dr. Lloyd Fernando, Dr. Nimal Sanderatna and Dr. Saman Kelegama have led respective associations.

SLEA continues its tasks unabated to the present day with its publication Sri Lanka Economic Journal obtaining international indexation, while papers presented at the annual international conference are published as separate volumes. The annual international conference as well as monthly seminars provide for policy makers, public officials, academics and economic researches of both public and private sectors to debate, discuss and analyze issues relevant to economic development of Sri Lanka.

SLEA with its more than 1000 life members plays a key role by serving as an independent think tank helping to shape the economic thinking and policy making process of the country.