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சுதந்திர இளஞரூர் சக்தி
INDEPENDENT YOUTH POWER



lets build
our country
with our
own hands





சீலாடீக வர஁து ஁லலீகட
சுதந்திர இளனரூர் சக்தி
INDEPENDENT YOUTH POWER



STATEMENT OF POLICY

THE LEADER'S MESSAGE

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Sri Lankan society can be transformed by empowering all progressive young educated people in the country.



The independent youth power is not just another political party, but a rise of youth aligned for social justice in an undivided country where progress is expected in all sectors of the country.

Our prime aim is to build a society based on political, social and economic democracy. There we try to eliminate the inequalities of power and wealth in society through the empowerment of ordinary people. It is hoped that there will be social and economic justice with a guaranteed standard of well-being for everyone.

Also, we firmly believe that putting an end to corrupt politics is a very important factor in the implementation of the main objectives. Moreover, it is important to bring to the fore all methods that can stop bribery, corruption in every organization.

Sri Lankan society can be transformed by empowering all the progressive educated youth in the country. Our principles are human dignity, human rights, values of equality and Sri Lankan concept. Basically, we believe that economy and society cannot be separated and a strong economy is necessary for a good society.

Our vision is to create a country that can only produce through an efficient and prosperous economy. We know for sure that all citizens should have the right to work and earn well for their contribution.

Your support for our new political concept will lead to a successful outcome for you and the country.

Susantha Weerasighe
Leader
Independent Youth Power





A THRIVING ECONOMY

Our country is currently facing a collapsed economy, presenting a formidable challenge. The Independent Youth Power has the potential to introduce a formal and systematic program to address this issue. Our economic policy is being developed to boost the country's economy by implementing cutting edge methods.

Our country enjoys excellent weather conditions throughout the year. Here, internal food production can be established by improving agriculture in the interior regions and enhancing the cultivation of miridiya fish. By prioritizing the restoration of the tanks created by our forefathers, we will be able to provide the required water for agriculture to the farmers without shortages.

Furthermore, the miridiya fish industry can also be developed with the help of lakes. Unfortunately, the local agriculture sector has taken a downturn under the current circumstances. The difference between the cost of cultivation for farmers and the profit from harvesting is minimal, leading many to abandon cultivation and seek other occupations. This poses a significant loss for our country, resulting in an increased reliance on imported food and beverages from abroad.

This situation has been properly identified, and various strategies are being followed to uplift agriculture as a remedy. As part of these efforts, 100% of the existing taxes on agrochemicals used in paddy cultivation will be removed. This will significantly reduce the cost of production for the plantations, thereby increasing interest in agriculture among the public. Our main objective is to free all citizens from hunger and provide them with the most delicious and nutritious food.

The country's agriculture is gradually shifting towards traditional agro-industry. This shift aims to reduce the amount of chemicals used on food crops over time. Currently, there are lands that has been cultivated using agrochemicals for a very long time in our country. Because of this, it is impossible for us to suddenly transition to traditional agriculture and the use of organic fertilizers.

We Independent youth power has understood this well. Therefore, in the beginning, we identify the fields cultivated with chemical fertilizers, and those areas continue to be cultivated with chemical fertilizers. On the other hand, we identify uncultivated farmlands and commence their recultivation using traditional farming methods and organic fertilizers. This adds to the local market both materials grown using chemical fertilizers and materials grown using organic fertilizers.

By gradually acclimating our market to food that is free of toxic chemicals, the public will have the ability to obtain those foods at very low prices. By producing the food we need in the interior of the country, we can gradually reduce our dependence on food imports. There will be a government mechanism to purchase the crops grown by the farmers. All the government paddy stores that are currently closed will be made fit to be re-incorporated. All the cultivable lands in this country are identified, and the necessary infrastructure is provided to the farmers for their cultivation. Once the food requirement in the country is met, the surplus crop will be exported. This can significantly boost the country's economy.

Currently, our country's economy depends on imports and services. This situation hinders the development of the country. It is our ambition to transform the country into a self-sustaining economy instead of an economy dependent on others. We must always be prepared to deal with severe disasters that occur from time to time. Therefore, it is our responsibility to strengthen the economy of our country.

In a very short period of time, cultivation campaigns were launched, and grains such as mung beans, cowpeas, will be cultivated. The country's surplus harvest is stored with the main objective of strengthening the government's granaries. The government should be strong enough to face the artificial market shortage created by traders in our local market. We must have an economic organization to deal with such situations to avoid inconvenience to the public.

In the past, traditional farming was a very popular industry in the country. In the dry zone, certain crops such as sesame, cowpea, millet, maize and green beans were once popular, but public interest has declined, leading to price fluctuations. These crops are economically and qualitatively valuable. But instead of them, imported materials like dhal are given. To reduce imports, focus should be on locally grown crops like peas and green beans. Identifying and addressing cultivation challenges can attract more people to these industries by reducing production costs.

They can be supplied to the local market at a very low cost. Other foods, such as green beans, can also be produced. There is a great demand for maize in the foreign market. We should produce more of these crops and gain our share in the foreign market. This will also bring foreign exchange into the country. Additionally, the people of the country will have access to a nutritious diet that is produced locally.

The production of tea, coconut, rubber and spices named as the main export crops of our country is very low. In addition, we see the cost of production increasing day by day. Due to this, the planters have stopped cultivating those crops and instead engaged in other industries and jobs. This is a significant loss to the country's economy. This situation is largely due to the rising cost of agrochemicals applied to crops and increasing labor wages. We should constantly consider methods to boost foreign exchange inflows into our country. To achieve that, we need to increase production within the country. There is a strong demand for our country's spices in Europe, and we should take steps to re-establish that market. This will provide us with more advantages.

There are many types of fruits in our country, and there is a huge demand in the world market for fruits grown in equatorial countries. Virtually, there is no crop that cannot be cultivated in our country. The independent youth power has understood this well, and actions have also been taken for fruit cultivation. The demand for oranges, mangoes, bananas, mangosteen, rambutan, guava, dragon fruit, etc., in both the local and foreign markets, is increasing day by day. These are crops that can be grown in different areas of the island.

Lime, orange, etc. plants can get a large harvest at the same time. And priority should be given to crops like tamarind. The demand for local fruits has decreased due to public getting used to imported fruits like apples, grapes, etc. Such incidents have led to the collapse of the economy in the country. Therefore, a large income can be generated through the re-establishment of local crops.

Fishing is a major part of the country's economy as Sri Lanka is an island surrounded by the ocean. The fish resource in the sea zone is very abundant. We have a large stock of newly caught fish added to our market. Fish production is properly managed, and priority is given to stocking the surplus products, in addition to meeting the quantity of fish required for the country's domestic consumption. Accordingly, bringing this fish harvest from the coastal region to the interior of the country is still a difficult task. Therefore, cold storages are built in many places on the island, and fish are stored in those facilities. These foods can be preserved without spoiling, making it easy to transport the fish to other parts of the island. This will also allow consumers to buy them at very low prices and prevent a shortage of fish in the market. We want to phase out fish imports as it helps to maintain the economy of our country. Here, we aim to provide a series of special concessions to encourage local fishermen. Foreign fishermen are prohibited from fishing in Sri Lanka's protected waters. We are introducing a government insurance scheme for fishermen, along with a proper pension system.

The purpose of this is to encourage more people to support and uplift the fishing industry. We should always prioritize the use of local resources for local consumption, as it is a great way to develop our country.

Although the ornamental fish industry is not very popular in our country, it is an industry that can earn a lot of foreign exchange. One of our goals is to improve this feature. For that, a system is being prepared to sell ornamental fish to the foreign market. Measures are being taken to increase the number of ornamental fish by launching a program to encourage people to breed ornamental fish.

Foreign workers contribute a lot to the country's economy. As a youth organization, we strongly believe in imparting vocational training to women and directing them to certain professions in foreign countries instead of sending them to foreign missions. Mothers are not sent to work abroad as they are essential to feed and care for their children. Our society values a matriarchal structure where mothers play a crucial role in their children's lives, providing love and care to their children and husband. It is our responsibility to protect and support this important role.

Among expatriate workers, those in the maritime trade sector contribute significantly to the country's economy. No country has yet been able to provide sufficient manpower for this maritime industry. We are diligently working to provide more employees for this field, which ultimately strengthens the country's economy. Our government has planned activities to implement incentive programs for merchant mariners. We are actively working to create more employment opportunities for those entering the maritime industry as soon as possible.

Here, we know well the companies involved in the shipping business in the world and after discussing with them, our employees are referred to those companies.

Taking any money from expatriate workers is prohibited. Government agencies handle the referral of required employees to foreign countries. Our aim is to make it possible for people to go abroad with very low expenses. Currently, traveling abroad from Sri Lanka is costly, but we are determined to close all wrong ways that involve illegal money transactions. Many young people in our country waste their time chasing these illegal opportunities, which burdens the country. Instead, we should tap into the potential of young people who have the age and strength to work and ensure they contribute to the country's development as foreign workers.

To achieve this, we must remove the obstacles that hinder their participation in foreign employment and strengthen the country's economy by utilizing more of them as foreign workers. We are taking various measures to achieve this goal. It is disheartening to see young men and women becoming helpless due to exorbitant fees charged by certain institutions when they go abroad. We strictly prohibit such exploitative methods. Instead, we only allow a minimum initial charge to be borne while traveling abroad, and these charges are covered by the companies in the countries that request foreign workers. By implementing such a system, a large number of young people will have the opportunity to pursue foreign employment, which will greatly benefit our country's economy.

There are many samurdhi owning families in our country, and they should also contribute to the country's economy. Currently, a large amount of tax money collected from the people is paid by the government to these samurdhi owning families. We have devised a plan to directly involve them in the coconut industry, which is a major necessity for the country. Under this plan, we will provide each samurdhi owning families with 2 or 3 coconut trees, depending on the size of their land. These coconut plants should be cultivated by the samurdhi owning families themselves. The type of coconut plants provided will yield coconuts in 3 or 3 1/2 years. With more than one lakh samurdhi owning families in our country, this initiative will contribute significantly to the country's economy in 3 1/2 years when the coconuts are ready for harvest. To streamline the process, arrangements are being made to transport these coconut products to government warehouses through a dedicated government mechanism. Once in the warehouses, the coconuts will be released to the local market, further supporting the country's economy. This initiative not only encourages samurdhi owning families to play an active role in the country's economic growth but also ensures a steady supply of coconut products for local consumption and trade.

We know very well that our country has a lot of resources. Unfortunately, none of our governments have abandoned such valuable resources without making proper use of them. Mineral resources are abundant in our land. Industries should be started from these and contribute to the country's economy.

We, the independent youth power, aim to revive the domestic industrial system by utilizing local resources. Resources such as apatite in Eppawala and silica sand in Pulmude, along with titanium metal (a crucial aircraft production material) and graphite metal (used for pencil tips), remain underutilized, causing significant disappointment.

The gem industry possesses substantial financial potential. However, present profits are fragmented among various groups. To unlock its complete potential and enhance the economy, we must reform the industry, generate additional employment opportunities, and nurture its growth.

The recently constructed Mattala Airport and Hambantota Port in our country are set to drive economic growth. Through partnerships with global airlines and shipping companies, we will establish connections to other airports and ports, offering significant economic benefits and creating millions of job opportunities. Colombo and Trincomalee ports are invaluable resources, and our focus is on their renovation and maximization. The efficient Colombo port already strengthens our economy. Furthermore, we aim to develop the Trincomalee port into a global trade hub. Managing these resources well will bring substantial economic advantages to our country.

Encouraging successful athletes in international competitions to contribute to the country's economy makes prioritizing their patronage essential.

For economic development, integrating new technologies is crucial. Regrettably, in our country, instead of adding technology, many large industries were shut down and outsourced to foreign countries. To revitalize the economy, we should reintroduce and integrate past industrial systems. Reestablishing various industries such as sawmills, tire factories, salt, sugar, cement, etc., will be beneficial for the country's economy.

As a young organization, we use modern ideas to develop industries. Our plan includes reopening closed paper mills and producing the country's paper needs locally. This move can save considerable money from sending paper abroad for importation.

The global electronic software production is thriving, particularly phone-based electronic game software. In our country, we have a talented group of software engineers, and we aim to establish multiple software production companies. By creating software for both domestic and international markets, we can develop a profitable industry that generates foreign exchange for our country and expands into a broader business.





EDUCATION TO CONQUER THE WORLD

It's unfortunate that our country boasts a high literacy rate, yet many children lack access to a proper education with adequate facilities. Most schools lack formal resources, and the shortage of teachers leads children to seek schools with better amenities, resulting in rural school closures. Consequently, underprivileged children are deprived of their right to learn. An independent youth power recognized this issue and consulted citizens to develop education policies for the nation's children. To enhance the existing education system, we propose allocating 11% of the total national budget to education.

This is an action that no government in Sri Lanka has ever taken. It will help children remove all obstacles to learning. It is our responsibility to provide all children with the opportunity to receive an education with a free and clear mind. Enriching all children with education is a reason for accelerating the country's development. A workforce equipped with knowledge will be a valuable addition to the country.

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**A NEW
VISION FOR
PRESCHOOL
EDUCATION**

UPGRADING PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

- It is compulsory for all children to go to pre-school. (Age – 3 years to 7 years)
- Introducing a formal education system and new subjects for pre-schools.
- The HND course or degree has been made compulsory for pre-school teachers with the intention of improving the quality of basic education for pre-school children.
- All pre-schools are operated under the affiliation of each area school. Each school is provided with the necessary hall facilities for pre-schools.
- Pre-school education will be provided free of cost to all children. Thus, all the children in the country will receive basic education.
- The government will introduce a salary system for pre-school teachers.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

- The minimum age level for school children is currently determined to be 6 years, and it will be extended to 7 years. This change aims to ensure that children who start going to school will have a better understanding of society.
- The age of the child entering the first grade of school should be 7 years.

- The period of primary education ends at the ninth grade, and at the end of that period, the General Examination will be conducted. The age of the child appearing for the general examination is 15 years. Once a child passes the examination, they become eligible for secondary education (Advanced level). Children who fail can either try again or may be required to attend technical colleges.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

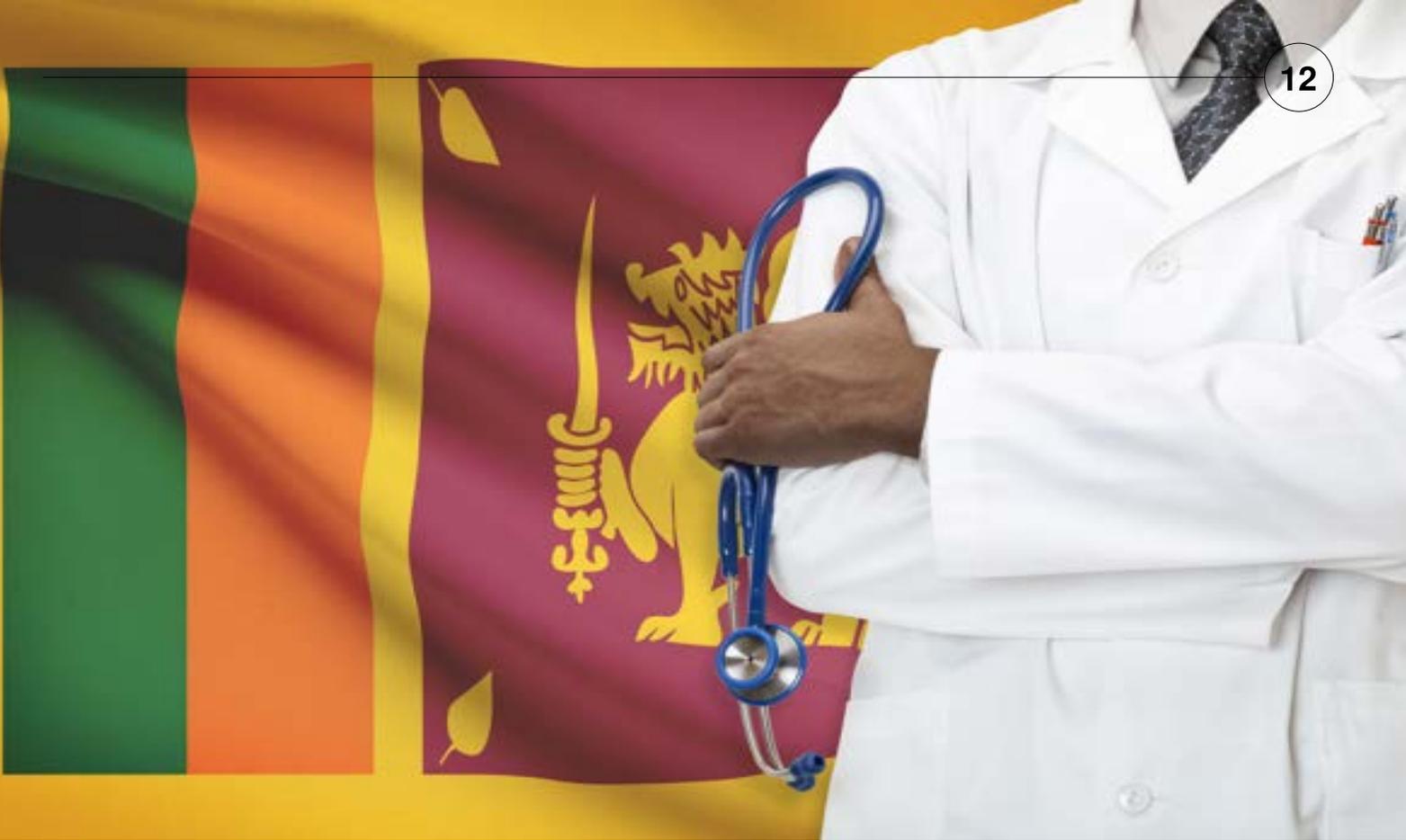
- Secondary education is restricted to only one year. At the end of this period, the university mandate will be granted. Failing students can re-sit the A-level examination as many times as they wish, and upon passing it, they will be awarded a university degree. This is expected to increase the number of graduates in the country, representing an increase in the benchmark value of a country's development.
- Students who fail A-Levels can opt for technical college courses if they wish. The aim is for every child to join the society by obtaining a professional qualification or degree when they finish school.
- The main purpose of this is to integrate the technical college and the school, and implement new educational plans so that all the children and young people in society can fulfill their duties to the country by engaging in a profession.

Tertiary education:

- Quick resolution of existing problems for students who have obtained university mandates.
- Increase university infrastructure and hostel facilities.
- Modernize subjects studied by university students according to the existing job market.
- Establish one university for each province, creating new universities only in provinces that currently do not have any. This way, all the children who pass high school will get university admissions.
- Provide employment referrals at the end of the university period. This will help strengthen the state machinery, as vacancies in the public sector will be notified in advance, and qualified professionals can be hired promptly.

Other

- Providing prompt solutions to the teachers' salary issue.
- Orientation of new teachers to schools, maintaining all schools without shortage of teachers.
- Providing transport facilities for difficult schools.
- Providing infrastructure, drinking water and toilet facilities to every school.
- Non-compulsory examination of scholarship conducted for children.
- Establishment of dental unit for schools.
- In order to address oral health problems in school children, one dental center will be established for every three schools with less than 500 children, and one dental center will be established for each school with more than 500 children.
- The schools will conduct medical examinations for students once every year. This initiative aims to identify and address any physical and mental health issues of the children in advance, contributing to a healthy and productive generation.
- Furthermore, internet facilities will be provided for all schools, enhancing access to information and educational resources for the students.
- Each school will also be equipped with a library.
- Efforts will be made to ensure that every school has an adequate supply of equipment.
- The existing laws of the country will be included as a school subject, and each school will have a chosen lawyer to educate students about their rights and responsibilities. This initiative aims to foster a sense of citizenship and produce law-abiding citizens who contribute positively to society and the country.
- Schools will be equipped with facilities to enable students to practice skills in the masonry, carpentry, electrical, and computer literacy industries. This will prepare students for practical life and enhance their employability prospects.



Health is Greatest gain

The independent youth power with the theme "health is the greatest profit" has paid special attention to this. There is still no orderliness in the health sector in the country. The time for patients to see a doctor has not yet been adequately reduced. One doctor has to examine a large number of patients.

It is not suitable for a country trying to develop. Here, the lack of proper medicine from time to time has contributed to the aggravation of the disease. Overselling drugs to patients is a common practice. This makes the poor people very helpless. It is unfortunate that heart patients have to wait so long for their turn. It is a sad news that even though 73 years have passed since our independence, there is still no proper government mechanism to improve the health of the country.

This is mainly due to the influence of drug and private hospital mafias. As a result, a system has been created, forcing patients towards private hospitals and pharmacies when they don't receive proper treatment in government hospitals. Unfortunately, we have also fallen victim to this situation, and it must be halted immediately.

Only 8% of our annual budget is allocated to health. This amount is intended to establish a robust health system capable of handling common and serious medical conditions, including epidemics, heart attacks and kidney cancer. Improving the quality of healthcare in a country gradually bestows a healthy population, which is crucial for the nation's development. However, in our country, the number of patients continues to rise, impacting our development prospects. Despite the significant amount of money spent on health, the lack of awareness about good health practices contributes to the deterioration of health in the country.

To ensure good public health, increasing funding alone is insufficient. We need a mechanism to discourage harmful habits like smoking and excessive alcohol consumption while promoting a nutritious diet. Emphasizing positive customs followed by our elders is essential. Raising awareness about healthy lifestyles and incorporating beneficial practices is vital for a healthier society.

- Upgrading medicine using high value added Sri Lankan medicines. Here traditional prescriptions are collected and published.
- A system will be proposed to meet the needs of traditional doctors by removing barriers to obtaining the medicinal plants necessary for their medicinal production.
- A system is being introduced that integrates both the existing Western medical system and Ayurvedic medical system into one hospital. This integration will make it easier for patients to access the necessary treatment, eliminating the need to visit separate hospitals for traditional medicine or Western medicine. The goal is to provide all types of medicines required by patients from a single hospital.
- Ayurvedic medicine is being promoted as much as Western medicine. By nurturing the traditional local medicine system, it becomes possible to provide excellent healthcare in the country.
- Provision of an emergency treatment unit for all hospitals.
- Providing drugs to every hospital without shortage.
- Increasing infrastructure for hospitals.
- Ambulance facilities will be provided to every hospital, with at least four ambulances per hospital.
- An emergency call center will be established for patients, introducing a method of providing treatment at home without the need to visit the hospital. A doctor will be dispatched to the patient's home to assess their condition. If necessary, an ambulance will be sent to transport the patient to the hospital.
- Health insurance will be provided to every citizen, aiming to deliver more efficient healthcare by integrating health and insurance systems. With insurance coverage, citizens won't need to bear expenses for emergency illness; they can receive treatment at any hospital of their choice. All treatment costs will be covered by the insurance company, leading to significant advancements in the health sector. Whether receiving treatment locally or abroad, all expenses will be paid by the insurance company. In the unfortunate event of a patient's death in the hospital, the insurance company will provide compensation. Additionally, all citizens will undergo a yearly medical examination, enabling early disease detection and necessary treatment.
- Efforts are being made to completely eradicate diseases transmitted by animals, such as mosquitoes. Mosquito-borne illnesses like dengue have caused significant hardship to the public, and diseases like Barava have escalated in the country, resulting in a large number of deaths among adults and children every year. The aim is to completely eliminate this menace from the country.

- Efforts are being made to accustom people to a healthy diet. The use of harmful chemical colors in all food products is prohibited. Restaurant workers and owners must follow proper health procedures to run their establishments. Public health inspectors ensure restaurant cleanliness, employee medical certificates and the quality of food sold. A health license is mandatory for running restaurants.
- All citizens have the right to access clean, quality food. Diseases that manifest in the body can be caused by deficiencies in the quality of the food we consume. The open sale of food in dusty, germ-rich environments near highways is prohibited. Instead, food should be sold in properly covered booths to ensure hygiene and safety.
- Necessary steps are being taken to operate rural hospitals without a shortage of doctors. New doctor appointments will be assigned to these hospitals immediately to prevent patients from feeling helpless. Specialist doctors will also be attached to each hospital to enhance healthcare services.
- The number of deaths due to road accidents is increasing day by day. This often occurs because of delays in bringing the injured to the hospital. To address this issue, an emergency ambulance service is operated in association with every hospital, aiming to transport injured individuals to the hospital as quickly as possible. One phone call is sufficient to notify authorities of an accident, and the ambulance, equipped with medical facilities and two technical officers, will arrive at the scene within minutes.
- Introducing a friendlier health system, where patients will experience a proactive and welcoming approach from start to finish when arriving at the hospital. In the current system, patients waste a lot of time due to the lack of proper guidance. To address this, patients arriving at the hospital premises will be promptly provided with necessary facilities. To achieve this, human resources will be more widely allocated to hospitals.
- The number of patients assigned to each physician will be reduced to address the issue of long queues in hospitals. Currently, there are significant queues, wasting patients' time. A new system will be introduced, limiting the number of patients to 10 per doctor. To implement this, more doctors will be assigned to hospitals.
- All hospitals, whether public or private, will be networked to ensure that the number of patients assigned to a doctor can be efficiently managed. This will be achieved through the implementation of the Digital City, which will encompass the information of all citizens. When a person comes to the hospital premises for services, the doctor will have the ability to access the patient's previous data, making the study and treatment process much easier. This is an essential step towards improving healthcare services and providing better patient care.





Equality for law

Upholding the rule of law and treating all citizens equally before the law are fundamental principles. A legal system will be established to punish offenses without discrimination based on race, religion, caste, or office. Making the judiciary an independent institution is a primary objective here.

Our country is home to different races, making it essential for the citizens of our society to live together in peace and cooperation. An independent youth force will work towards creating a society governed by peace, where the four fundamental societal values will be shared among all. Safeguarding national unity is our responsibility; thus, a program is being implemented to foster harmony among nations.

Amendment Laws to be made

- Release of minor offenders.
- Abolition of life imprisonment. Execution instead. The execution will be carried out at the end of 7 days from the appointed date.
- Genital mutilation is carried out upon conviction by the court for rape. A woman's self-respect is more valuable to her than her own life. Consequently, the severest punishment should be administered to such criminals.
- If a person is found guilty of child abuse or child molestation, he or she will be subject to execution.

- Penalties for bribery and credit fraud are established. When an individual engages in bribery, credit fraud, and is apprehended by the law, the penalties are determined based on the severity of the committed fraud. Imposition of Brahma Punishment is obligatory, extending also to the individual's family members.
- Theft of public money or property is a serious offense. In such cases, the stolen funds are recovered, and interest is levied on the amount stolen. Furthermore, quantifying the damages resulting from the theft of public money proves challenging, and as a consequence, the death penalty is enforced as a punishment.
- For petty theft, the punishment entails amputation of the arm below the elbow.

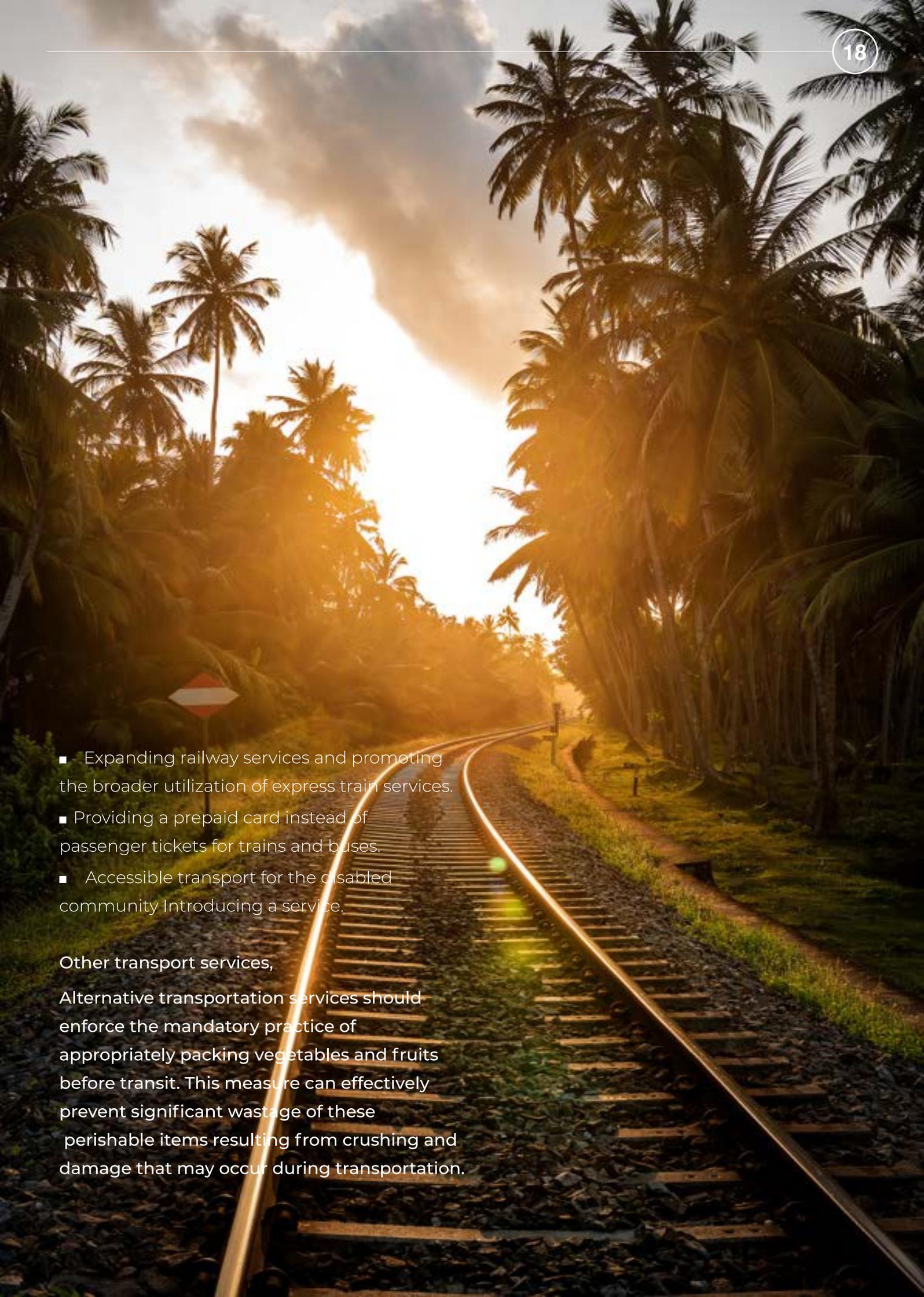




Better TRANSPORTATION

The aim is to establish a transportation system in our country where everyone can travel safely. Comprehensive measures are being taken to enhance the quality of both public and private transport services nationwide. Complete privatization of the transportation sector is not pursued. Our objective is to offer a comfortable public transport experience to the citizens. Regardless of the elapsed time, the convenience of boarding a bus is still lacking for people in the country. Especially during peak hours, individuals encounter significant challenges. They have to endure crowded buses and various hardships. Additionally, women often experience harassment on buses. Therefore, addressing all the difficulties faced by the public has been integrated into our policy statement.

- Buses can only accommodate as many passengers as there are seats available. It is prohibited to transport more passengers than the designated number of seats on buses.
- Providing a seat to every passenger boarding the bus is the responsibility of both the driver and the conductor. Buses that do not fulfill this requirement will have their licenses cancelled.
- Standing inside the bus is prohibited.
- Overspeeding of buses is prohibited.
- Expansion of air-conditioned buses for passenger transport.
- Introducing a system for recording passenger journey data from the start of the trip to the destination. This initiative aims to enhance passenger security.
- Offering a specialized mode of transport service for inter-city traffic by introducing electric buses. This initiative can significantly reduce environmental pollution.

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- Expanding railway services and promoting the broader utilization of express train services.
 - Providing a prepaid card instead of passenger tickets for trains and buses.
 - Accessible transport for the disabled community Introducing a service.

Other transport services,

Alternative transportation services should enforce the mandatory practice of appropriately packing vegetables and fruits before transit. This measure can effectively prevent significant wastage of these perishable items resulting from crushing and damage that may occur during transportation.

Constitutions amendments



Introduction of a national policy aligned with the country's long-term development plan.

Appointment of an executive committee/leadership board responsible for studying presidential matters while operating within the framework of the executive presidential system. This committee would oversee the Cabinet of Ministers, including the President, ensuring their alignment with the national policy. The Executive Committee/Leadership Board would possess the authority to take legal action in cases of non-compliance with the national policy.

Revocation of the President's sovereignty-from the law and reinforcement of legal mechanisms. Enforcement of the law with impartiality.

Reduction of the number of Members of Parliament to 50. Implementation of a structure with 23 districts, each represented by an MP and an opposition MP.

The Council of Ministers comprises 23 members from the ruling party, and the representative Council of Ministers comprises 23 members from the opposition.

All allowances granted to ministers and councilors will be discontinued, with only salaries provided.

The pension previously granted after 5 years will now be abolished, and it will be applicable only after 10 years. In other words, the pension will be paid at the end of 5 years only if re-elected for a second term.

The structure will comprise of 9 Chief Ministers and 9 opposition Ministers, each corresponding to the 9 provinces. In each province, there will be one minister from the ruling party and another from the opposition. Local councils will include one councilor from the ruling party and one councilor from the opposition.

Each Municipal Council will be represented by only one MP from the ruling party and one MP from the opposition.

Let's build
our country with
our own hands!



சீலாடீய தரஊ லலவீயச
சுதந்திர இளனரூர் சக்தி
INDEPENDENT YOUTH POWER

