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1968 අගෝස්තු 31



# පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

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විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත, (1968-69) [එකලොස් වන  
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ශ්‍රී 28-33 සහ 35 කාරක සභාව විසින් සලකා බලන ලදී.

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# பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

அதிகார அறிக்கை

(பிழை திருத்தப்படாதது)

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

ஒதுக்கீட்டு மசோதா, 1968-69 [ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பதினேராம் நாள்]

குழுவில் ஆராயப்பட்ட தலைப்புக்கள் 28-33,35

வினாக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள்

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## PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

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OFFICIAL REPORT

(Uncorrected)

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பிரதிநிதிகள் சபை

House of Representatives

1968 අගෝස්තු 31 වන සෙනසුරාදා

சனிக்கிழமை, 31, ஒகஸ்ட் 1968

Saturday, 31st August 1968

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[1968 ඉකස්ට් 31 සනිකිකුමයය அதிகාර அறிக்கை (பகுதி I) 616 ஆம் பத்தியிலிருந்து நிகழ்ச்சித் தொடர்.]

[Continuation of Proceedings from Col. 616 of OFFICIAL REPORT, (Part I) for Saturday, 31st August 1968.]

## විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත

1968/69

ஒதுக்கீட்டு மசோதா, 1968-69

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1968-69

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(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Mr. Chairman, you will recall that during the Second Reading Debate there was more than an exchange of views on the subject of tourism. During the Second Reading Debate we discussed tourism in relation to the Government's plans for finding sufficient foreign exchange in order to finance its various projects of development. I shall not recapitulate what I have said earlier.

One positive thing that emerged from the Second Reading Debate was the idea thrown out by the Minister about the need for the appointment of a committee consisting of Members from both sides of the House who have shown some interest in tourism, in order to consider and make proposals in regard to the general tourist development plans that have been drawn up. I do not know whether the

Minister was merely thinking aloud or whether he intends to push ahead with this idea. In my opinion it is a useful idea, and a number of matters which we are perforce driven to discuss on the Floor of this House, matters of a technical or semi-technical nature, could very well be discussed in a committee of that type. I think it is necessary that some of the past work on tourism should be submitted to a critical survey, a survey not only from the point of view of persons who are experts in tourism—I agree that there is a very great need for professionalism in tourism, and particularly for Ceylonese professionals; I think we should use such professional talent as we have here to the best advantage—but also from the point of view of hon. Members of this House. Such a critical survey of this question, which the Hon. Minister wants us to consider on a non-political, non-partisan basis, would serve a useful purpose, because I myself am not at all satisfied with some of the basic assumptions behind the projects of tourist development.

I said earlier that the present members of the Tourist Board are extremely worthy gentlemen. I know some of them personally, and I have not the slightest criticism to make against them. But it seems to me that they and the Hon. Minister have been concentrating more on the frills of tourism rather than having a hard look at what we hope to achieve from the point of view of the main intention behind any tourist drive.

After all, let us be realistic. Why are we spending all this money? Why are we putting in all this effort into tourism? Is it that we just want to create international goodwill or to get other people to see our country? I think we have a more mundane reason. We want to attract people with foreign exchange to this country, so that, while we build up goodwill, while we sell the idea of Ceylon to other countries in the world, we also get some foreign exchange which we need very badly. It is from that point of view that we should examine

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all these projects, which in their cohesion—or, shall I say, in their bringing together—comprise the tourist development plan at the moment.

I hope my Hon. Friend will forgive me for saying this. I cannot escape the impression that both the Hon. Minister and his board, who are in charge of tourism, are very often taken for a ride in these matters, they not being persons professionally qualified. And, of course, the Hon. Minister certainly cannot be a person professionally qualified any more than I can be. Certain information, certain data, certain ideas are put up to them which do not bear scrutiny if they are looked at in a hard and dispassionate manner.

I know that during the recent past a good deal of the direction of our tourist policy was governed by a United Nations Adviser called Mr. Chib. I never met this gentleman personally, but I did follow to some extent what he was doing and the advice he was giving. This gentleman, who I understand occupied a position of some eminence in the tourist world in India, from where he came, I read in the papers, but I do not know whether it is correct, that there was some trouble about him in India. It was thereafter that he came here.

I did ask a few questions on this matter at that time and I found that Mr. Chib had been specially named in the invitation that had been sent to the United Nations asking for a tourist adviser. I do not know who was responsible for this but it seem to me at the time I said so, that it was a rather unusual procedure. I think this was done by the previous Government, but that does not make the fact any more palatable. I could understand a government asking the United Nations or anybody to propose the names of certain persons to advise them on tourism and select an adviser from the names which were made available, but in this case for some reason or another a specific request was made asking for this gentleman, Mr. Chib.

After all he has given his advice, he has finished his work and he has gone. I do not know where he has gone to but he has gone somewhere else. All I can say is that in the net result after his two years of advice and after what we invested each year when we examine the balance of payment position which refer to tourist earnings, we find that in each year we invested Rs. 18 million and lost Rs. 19 million in foreign exchange. In other words, we were not earning anything but we were losing.

The second thing is that instead of attracting tourists to Ceylon we can say under the advice of Mr. Chib Ceylonese tourists to India doubled during that period. I am not going to waste time on Mr. Chib because he has gone and if you are prepared to say, let us learn from mistakes I am prepared to accept that position.

I am only sorry that the Hon. Minister and his members of the board—all amateurs—are being taken for a ride by somebody and it is necessary for them to have a look at what is going on. Let me give you just a few examples without being a professional in this matter.

I have for many years, as hon. Members know, been very interested in tourism because it largely affects my constituents in Colombo Central very intimately. A number of persons who are my constituents depend on the tourist trade either directly or indirectly and, as a result, have been compelled to spend a little time on studying this matter. You will recall the speech made by the Hon. Minister of State on August 19 this year, when he spoke about the potentialities of tourism.

You will find at column 1761 of HANSARD of 19th August 1968—I do not wish to read the whole thing—the Hon. Minister told us that in 1966 there were 200 million air passengers all over the world. Then he went on to say that this volume would increase to 390 million in 1975 and to 900 million in 1985. He asked

the question, "Are we in Ceylon to get a share of that?" And said, No country likes to stand out of the stream of world travel.

I must tell my Hon. Friend to start with that he has been briefed wrong. Let him look at his own Ceylon Tourist Plan Summary which he distributed to us. I do not know how many took the trouble to read it. It is a very attractive publication.

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Incidentally this is what I mean by the frills of tourism. We have produced some very nice brochures and folders and books. I see they have been printed in Japan but, nevertheless, well printed. We have had a very attractive hotel exhibition which I personally enjoyed seeing although I could not see that it had much to do with hotels. Nor can one buy in the shops any of the things that were shown there. These are the frills that have been sedulously pushed.

Let us go back to what the Minister told us. This is what is stated at page 14 of the "Ceylon Tourism Plans Summary."

"For the first time in the history of commercial aviation the total traffic carried by the air-lines of the 111 nations belonging to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) exceeded 200 million passengers."

Now, that is correct. The Minister said that too.

What do they say next?

"Projections of passenger traffic indicate that the free-world air passenger miles will total 390 billion in 1975 and 900 billion in 1985."

My Hon. Friend—

கே. ஜே. ஐ. சீவரத்தன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I made a mistake.

கே. ஜே. ஐ. சீவரத்தன

(திரு. கெனமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

I know you made a mistake. This mistake was not made by you. It was given to you. It is on the basis of this mistake that you started making your calculations. I do not blame the Hon. Minister for relying on the figures given by his officials. As everybody knows the figures of 390 billion and 900 billion given refer to air passenger miles. They have nothing to do with the volume of passengers because aeroplanes can travel empty.

How is it that the Hon Minister was given these figures? I ask the Hon. Minister to look at the matter because I am not going to stop there. My Hon. Friend takes that and makes a projection. It does not matter whether he mixed up passenger miles with actual passengers. Let us look at the actual projection itself.

My Hon. Friend is anxious to attract a certain number of tourists. Now, on the basis of existing figures, what will be the maximum number of tourists we can actually get within reach of, if I may put it that way? The Minister gives the figure of 200 million.

The first thing that my Hon. Friend should realize—I think he will concede this—is that all this 200 million people who get into aeroplanes of every kind have to be divided into two separate groups; firstly, intra-regional air traffic, which as you know is mostly in Europe and in the U. S. A.; and, secondly, inter-continental air traffic.

If we have any hope of attracting tourists, we have to depend on the inter-continental air traffic.

In 1966, my Hon. Friend will see, the volume of all air traffic was 200 million. That is the total number of passengers who travelled by air in all these 111 countries. But the volume of inter-continental air

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traffic was only 16 million. In other words only 16 million was the total number of passengers in 1966 traveling between continent and continent all over the world, and of this number the eeshare of South Asia was 1.1 million. Maybe, we will have to make some small adjustment between 1966 and 1968. But basically we must start our projections on the fact that the total number of air travellers we can ever dream of getting is round about a million, and we have to share this number of passengers with India, Burma, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Thailand, and, I think, even Singapore and Malaysia. So, let us not get too ambitious. Let us start with realities.

There is a second reality we have to take into account. We are off the main airways. If we had been wiser on an earlier occasion and developed our airfields in 1952, we might have attracted the big air companies to Katunayake or Colombo or some other place in Ceylon as a staging post for inter-continental travel. But we missed the bus on that occasion, and, as a result, the main line of air traffic bypassed us. That is why we had to buy a Trident. We start building hotels, and then it suddenly occurs to us that there is no use building hotels unless we can get people down to stay in the hotels. We have to bring them here, because the airline companies are not bringing them here. We bought one Trident and we are asked to buy another, and if we buy two Tridents it will cost us Rs. 40 million.

I do not want to talk of the Trident—as to price or as to whether that is the best airplane that can be used for this sort of thing. That is a matter that does not concern this Ministry at all. But I ask my Hon. Friend to just take a look at the economics of it.

We have got to try and attract some portion of the million tourists. Maybe it will go up to 4 million. I think actually it is likely to go up to

4.8 million by 1980, and 5.5 million by 1985. This is the total number of tourists that can be anticipated, according to existing projections, in the South-East Asian region.

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(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தர்ன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Not in Ceylon.

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(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

In the South East Asian region. We have to get our share of this. Today it is 1.1 million, but with the development of jumbo jets and the new types of aircraft, ones that can travel faster, people anticipate an enormous expansion of air travel.

Nevertheless, the projection is that by 1980 we shall get 4.8 million air passengers for the whole of the South East Asian region, and by 1985 we shall get 5.5 million.

Now, should we not have a hard look at how much we are to get of this number of tourists? Are we not trying to invest in tourism on a miscalculation of about 200 million, going up to 950 million, and so on? Even if every one of them came to Ceylon, there will be 5 million.

Now, we are going to invest according to the ten year tourist plan, a sum of nearly Rs Rs. 4 million. There are going to be eight hotels in Colombo.

Incidentally, may I say that a lot of development is going to take place in my constituency. But why is it that seven of these hotels are going to be put up on the Beira Lake? why have you chosen the Beira Lake for these hotels? Surely, if you are going to have development, it would be better to have them near the beach than on the Beira Lake, unless, of course, you want to give these people filaria.

I have seen the plan of your Colombo development project. I must say I cannot see that attracting

It is very nice on pictures but I cannot see tourist coming here to look at the old Dutch canals or look at what is left of the Beira Lake, the few inches of water in it, or to see Muniandy's little island, on which he has grown coconut trees which are doing extremely well.

Even though this development is to take place in my own constituency, in the interests of the country it might have been better to think of development taking the beaches into consideration because you will find that tourists who come here and are interested in swimming, water sports and so on and so forth are more likely to be interested in beaches—what they can get from the beach—than what they can get from the Beira Lake.

Be that as it may, the idea is that we should have eight hotels in Colombo, seven of which will be in the Beira Lake campus. Then there are going to be seven hotels off Capenberg Island in Trincomalee. The number of rooms in the South-west coast would go up to 1,395. The number of rooms in the ancient city will go up to 1,150. All this will cost Rs. 325 million, and then with the resort areas in Colombo and Trincomalee, it will reach about Rs. 400 million.

We are going to make an investment of Rs. 400 million, not to speak of what we have to spend on Tridents, in order to get what we can of the projected 4.8 million air passengers for the whole South-East region in 1980.

Are not our schemes too grandiose? Should we not try to cut our coat according to the cloth? Should there not be a little more hard thinking on this question? It is obvious that the Board are not able to do this thinking because they are accepting what they are told. They are terribly enthusiastic. They see pictures, they feel very happy and they see great visions of the future. But it is also necessary to be a little practical, a little down to earth, to understand what is going on.

My Hon. Friend is also aware that there are other ways in which they were led up the garden path. Take the question of costing. You remember what happened about the costing of the Inter-Continental and Hilton Hotel proposal. The original financing of the Hilton Hotel was supposed to be based on a Rs. 16 million loan. There was a Debate in this House. The Hon. Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa), myself and various other hon. Members spoke. We pointed out that a 16 million rupee loan repayable in five years at 5½ per cent. would mean that rooms in the Hilton Hotel would have to be sold at between 40 and 50 U. S. dollars a day for a single room only: otherwise there will be no way of repaying this loan. As a result of our criticism, the whole thing was revised and the Rs. 16 million loan was cut to Rs. 3 million.

How is it that this project came up to the Minister without somebody looking at it? Is it that they feel there is so much money in the kitty or so much money available to the Ministry of State for the tourist section that they can say, "hang the expense, we will go ahead and have a good time?"

My hon. Friend knows about the World Bank Report. I quoted this in my Second Reading speech and I do not need to quote it again. The World Bank Report pointed out that the proposals that were in the tourist plan were too costly and were in actual fact far too grandiose and as a result the cost of the rooms had to be cut down and were cut down. Why are these things not looked at earlier? What set-up do we have in Ceylon's interest so that we can have a look at what is going on in tourism? I do not know what is happening about the Hilton project. Not a single brick has been laid so far. But I notice that we have been asked to vote a grant of Rs. 9 million to the Hotels Corporation for the building of an Inter-Continental Hotel at a cost of Rs. 39 million.

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During the Second Reading Debate I quoted the speech of my hon. Friend where he said that the private sector was ready to provide Rs 2 million for the development of Hikkaduwa and Bentara. Eventually it was Rs. 8 lakhs that was obtained by this new hotel project, and the Bank of Ceylon's arm had to be twisted so that they could give a loan to this new company formed for this purpose.

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I should like to remind the Hon. Minister that under the Act the Hotels Corporation has the power to issue shares up to Rs. 50 million. Why is the Rs. 9 million not raised from the private sector? Why do they not use the powers they have under the Act to raise this money? why is it that the Exchequer has once again to provide money for the private sector?

You will remember, the hon. Second Member for Akurana (Mr. Hameed) when he was speaking on the Second reading Debate complained that the Development Finance Corporation had received a loan of Rs. 20 million from the World Bank but was not re-issuing it to private enterprise. He pointed out that out of this Rs. 20 million only Rs. 4 million had actually been issued. I should like to know whether the Development Finance Corporation is keeping that Rs. 16 million in reserve for the purpose of this Inter-Continental Hotel. If that is so, why do you not get that money. Why is it that you have now decided once again to come back to the Exchequer in order to provide the money or to provide Rs. 9 million for the Inter-Continental Hotel.

I noticed that the Hon. Minister was very enthusiastic sometime ago about tourism being left to the private sector. But the private sector does not seem to be so happy or so confident about his tourist projects. I notice that the par value of the shares of the Hotels Corporation have

dropped from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1.50 in the share market. If the private sector has such an amount of confidence in your Hotels Corporation and if they think that it is being run so well and so efficiently, I think the Rs. 2 share will at least sell at par. But this seems to have gone down in the market. What is that due to?

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(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Your speeches.

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(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

My speeches? What about my speeches?

Let me say one thing about the private sector. They are a very realistic, hard-headed lot. They are not moved by any speeches. They are moved by whether it is possible to make money. And if they feel that there is a lot of blah blah and nothing serious happening, then they are not going to invest their money. The last thing the private sector likes is that. We do not have an entrepreneur capitalist class in this country. We never had. The private sector is playing a slow; not quick but cautious game and therefore all my Hon. Friend's hopes in the private sector are disappearing. May be his speeches and his exhibitions are not enough to counteract the scepticism of the private sector over this hotel project.

I raised this point because somebody must tell this to the Hon. Minister. The Minister is being related a lot of highly coloured stories and shown a lot of beautiful pictures and given very impressive figures. So somebody will have to sit down and take a hard look at this and say what is going on. Otherwise, from time to time the Minister will come here with plans, we will be adopting those plans, they will be published, there will be an exhibition about them, we will be shown



beautiful pictures and beautiful reports about them and in the end somebody, either the hon. Member for Colombo South (Mr. Bernard Soysa) or I will get up in the House and say, your mathematics is wrong or something else is wrong, then you all will go back and revise the whole thing, then the World Bank will come and say, "May be your mathematics is wrong, but the Member for Colombo South and the Third Member for Colombo Central did not know how wrong they were. They are much worse than even they thought." Then there will be a report published and at the end of it what will happen? We would have just doled out money to some private sector speculators and helped them to make little money; but we would not attract any tourism to improve the balance of payment items in regard to tourism. We shall then come back to the point where the Minister and his board are being taken for a ride as in this instance. I do not know who is taking them for a ride, but somebody is taking them for a ride.

On the question of tourist statistics, the hon. Member for Colombo South dealt with it fairly extensively and I do not want to go into it again. With regard to the claim that we have had 23,790 tourists in 1966-67, my hon. Friend pointed out that all sorts of people, including Maldivians coming in buggalows to sell dried fish, have been included in this figure. This figure is computed on the basis a recommendation of a conference held in Rome in 1963 in regard to a definition of "tourist". But the United Nations Statistical Commission considered this matter later and it only accepted the definition of the Rome conference of a "visitor" but not the definition of a "tourist". If my hon. Friend looks at the United Nations Statistical Commission's Report he will see that this is the case. So, even in this matter I think my Hon. Friend are not being briefed as to the real position.

I do not want to take up a great deal of time but I promised my Hon. Friend that I would go into this question in some detail. I should like to refer to the Kovach Report. The Hon. Minister of State said during the Second Reading Debate that 90 per cent. of the Kovach Report has been implemented. The Kovach Report is not at all a bad report—I am not saying that it is the last word on tourism but it is quite a realistic report.

There were 42 recommendations in that report and my Hon. Friend says that 37 of those recommendations have been implemented. I went through most of them and I am not going to weary the House on these recommendations. But may I draw attention of the House to certain important recommendations where nothing has been done. Take, for instance, recommendation No. 9 that hotel rates should be controlled. Are hotel rates controlled?

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(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Not yet.

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(திரு. கௌமன்)

(Mr. Keuneman)

Surely, that is one of the first things you must do. During the Kandy perahera period hotel rates go up. It is all left to somebody in charge of the hotels to decide what the traffic would bear or how much they can get away with. The most important thing is that there should be fixed rates of course, they will have to vary according to seasons. But the Government must step in and fix those rates. You can fix even the seasonal rates. This is one of the most important recommendations of the Kovach Report about which you have done nothing at all. The world Bank Davies' Report says that you should not, in any case, go over 10 dollars a day, but in a large number of cases they are charging more than

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I do not want to say anything about the tourist police; that is a matter more for the Police Department. All that the tourist police is doing is just chasing round peddlars in the Fort. People who are selling pencils, papers and books on the pavements of the Fort are all rounded up and what they are selling is taken off to the police station and kept there. There is not the slightest indication that any of these persons are, in fact, pestering tourists. Of course, there are some persons who trying to sell foreign exchange; there are also procurers and pimps; and I have not the slightest objection if such persons are dealt with. But I do not see why those who are doing the work of peddlars should be dealt with. I had a case of one of my constituents. He was selling some blades and some fountain pens and a few odd things like that. Somebody had objected; I do not know who objected but certainly not a tourist. Somebody objected and the Police who were outside the Colombo Apothecaries got hold of him and took his wares off him and they have not given him the wares yet. They did not charge him, they do not say anything, but they took the wares. I tried more than once to get something out of the Tourist Police. They do not have even a telephone. You have to go there to talk about every incident. What is the meaning of taking one of the bungalows that used to be occupied by a sergeant in the Echelon Barracks and calling that the Tourist Police Post! I shall not go into all the rest of it, but I must say that I do not agree with my Hon. Friend's happiness that 39 out of the 42 recommendations of the Kovach Report have been accepted. I am prepared to establish that only about 10 recommendations have been fully implemented and not more.

Now I come to another question. In all the speeches there is one thing that is stressed. You say, we have reduced the size of the card-the form that tourists have to fill when they enter Ceylon. There is a special name for it-Entry Departure card or the

E.D. Card. Now what does all this mean? The E.D. card used to have 14 questions, and now it has 12 questions. Of course in the old days it was printed on four sheets of paper but now it is printed on a card, a nice little card which you can put in your pocket. We are not expected to have it in the pocket, and even the two questions which refer to the money and the valuables one is bringing in have been taken out of the E.D. card and put on the Customs baggage form. On this basis a big claim is being made on how you are removing the so-called irksome restrictions on tourists. But, generally speaking I must say there has been a great improvement on the work of the Customs. Though the Customs officers are being criticized all over in the press, I have seen them dealing with tourists and I think they are not bad; very often they are extremely friendly. You may get one or two officers who are hot when dealing with people at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning when they are not at their best. On the whole they are trying to do a fair job and a good job. I think many of them are being maligned in the press. They are doing their work under very great difficulties, they have a very difficult time, and they have no proper place to stay.

With regard to your publicity work certainly, as I said earlier, your printing is much better, your pictures are very nice, as well as your letters. That is not everything. Your brochures are nicely printed, some of them are even intelligently written. You have for instance produced a brochure on Buddhism. It is extremely nice and very intelligently written in a simple way. It gives a person who knows nothing of Buddhism some idea of what Buddhists have done for Ceylon. This I think is quite a useful departure from what we had earlier.

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In all these matters, let us remember the fact that we in South Asia have now a potential of 530 thousand tourists or 0.38 per cent of the world's total of 138 million tourists in 1967. Incomewise, as the Americans say,

this region has a potential earning of 105 million U.S. dollars that is for the whole of Iran, Afganistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal and Ceylon or 0.7 per cent of the world total of 14 billion U.S. dollars. That is a reality. Let us start planning on that basis. Let us not allow ourselves to be led up the garden path by persons who want to create illusions. They want to make us think that we can earn more money than we really can.

And what is necessary, first of all, as other hon. Members have said, is that we have more professionals dealing with tourism. Secondly, I think it is necessary that Ceylonese who know something about this matter must be associated with it, for we know of the endless civil war that is going on in this tourist business between those who used to be in the Tourist Board and various civil servants and others who were also from time to time appointed to overlook tourism for short periods between other appointments.—[*Interruption*]. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota says that there were more tourists inside the Tourist Board than tourists who came to Ceylon. Anyway, all that is past. If we have talent available, let us use it. Let us use whatever talent we can get from abroad.

I strongly support the idea of the Hon. Minister that hon. Members of the House who have been showing some interest in this matter should also be associated with it in some sort of committee at some level—not to meddle in the day to day to day running of the place, but to consider the long-term, overall project and where the best investments could be made. If the Hon. Minister is sincere—I am not doubting his sincerity—and if he really wants to put tourism on a non-party basis—shall I say, as a joint effort—it will help the country. There is a certain amount of knowledge which has not been harnessed for this purpose, and if appropriate steps for harnessing this knowledge are taken we can start making a useful break-through in this matter.

ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.  
(*ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රධාන මන්ත්‍රී*)  
(Mr. Prins Gunasekera)

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, රාජ්‍ය කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමාගේ ශීර්ෂය යටතේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තු භයක් පිළිබඳව සාකච්ඡා කරන්නට තිබෙනවා. එහෙත් වැඩි දෙනා කතා කරන්නේ එතුමා යටතේ තිබෙන සංචාරක අංශය පිළිබඳවයි. මෙම සංචාරක අංශය අයත් වන්නේ එතුමාගේ අමාත්‍යාංශ යටතේ තිබෙන කුමන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවටදැයි මා දන්නේ නැහැ. සත්වොද්‍යානයටද, වනසත්ව දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවටද, ආනයන හා අපනයන පාලන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවටද නැති නම් එතුමා යටතේ ඇති වෙනත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවකටද කියන්නට මා දන්නේ නැහැ. කෙසේ වෙතත් රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා වන සත්වයන්ට දක්වන කැරුණාවෙන් සුළු කොටසක්වත් මේ රටේ සිටින සාමාන්‍ය මිනිසුන්ට දක්වනවා නම් අප එතුමාට එරෙහිව දක්වන්නාවූ විරෝධයෙන් විකක්වත් අඩු කර ගන්නට පුළුවනි. රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා මේ කාරක සභා අවස්ථාවේදී විදේශ කටයුතු පිළිබඳව කතා කරමින් ලෝක ප්‍රසාදය දිනාගත යුතු කතාවක් කළායැයි සමහර පත්‍රවල පළ වුණා. මිනිස් වර්ගයාගේ අයිතිවාසිකම් ආරක්ෂා කිරීම සඳහා, ජාතියක ස්වාධීනත්වය ආරක්ෂා කිරීම සඳහා, ජාතියක සංස්කෘතිය රැක ගැනීම සඳහා කොතෙක් දුර්වල වුවත්, සංඛ්‍යාවෙන් අඩු වුවත්, පොහොසත්කමින් අඩු වුවත්, අවි බලයෙන් අඩු වුවත් ඕනෑම ජාතියකට නිදහස පිළිබඳ අයිතිය තිබිය යුතුය යන අදහස ඇතුළත් කරුණු රාශියක් ගැබ් වූ කථාවකුයි එතුමා එදා කළේ. එතුමාගේ අදහස් ඒ විධියටම අනුමත කරමින් මා දැන් ප්‍රශ්න කරන්නට යන්නේ එම ප්‍රතිපත්ති ජාත්‍යන්තර වශයෙන් එතුමා පිළිගන්නවාද යන්නයි.

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මේ රටට වැළඳී තිබෙන ආර්ථික රෝගයට රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා නියම කරන බලසම්පන්න බෙහෙතක් තමයි විදේශීය සංචාරකයන් ලංකාවට අද්දවා ගැනීම. එතුමා සිතන්නේ නේ, රබර්, පොල් සහ වෙනත් දේශීය භාණ්ඩවලින් රටට ලැබෙන

[ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මහ.]

ආදායම කොතරම් අඩු වුවත් ඒ අඩුව නැතිනම් ඒ හිඟය පුරවා ගන්නට හැකි මාර්ගයක් නම් විදේශීය සංචාරකයන් ලංකාවට ගෙන්වා ගැනීමය කියයි. එතුමා කීප වරක්ම මේ ගැන සභාවේදී එම අදහස පළ කර තිබෙනවා. එතුමා ලංකාවට විදේශීය සංචාරකයන් කැඳවන්නට යනවා. වෙකෝස්ලොවෙකියාව තුළට රුසියන් හමුදා, යුද්ධ ටැංකි හා වෝර්සෝ සෙබළුන් කැඳවීම වැරදි සහගත නීති විරෝධී අසාධාරණ ක්‍රියාවක් බව එතුමා එදා කීවිවා. එසේ කීවේ ඒ රටේ ස්වාධීනත්වයට, ඒ රටේ නිදහසට, ඒ රටේ සංස්කෘතියට අන්ත ඒ ක්‍රියාව නිසා පහරක් වදින හෙයිනුයි. තමුන් නාන්සේ කැඳවන්නට යන මේ අමෙරිකන් හා වෙනත් බටහිර විදේශීය සංචාරකයන් නිසා මේ රටේ සංස්කෘතියට යම් කිසි පහරක් වදිනවා නම් මේ රටේ පැරණි සහස්ත්වයට යම් කිසි හානියක් සිදු වෙනවා නම් මේ රටට සිදු වන්නේත් රුසියන් කාරයන් වෙකෝස්ලොවෙකියාවට ඇවිත් කරන ලද වරද හා සමාන වරදක් නොවේදැයි මා ප්‍රශ්න කරනවා. ඒ නිසා ජාත්‍යන්තර වශයෙන් යුද්ධයක් ඇති වන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ නිසා වෙඩි හඬක් ඇහෙන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ නිසා යුද්ධ ටැංකි ගමන් කරන හඬක් ඇහෙන්නේ නැහැ. එහෙත් එම කරුණු දෙකෙහිදීම සිදු වන අවසාන ප්‍රතිඵලය එකම නේද? රුසියන් යුධ ටැංකි වෙකෝස්ලෝවෙකියාවේ නගර වල ගමන් කරවීමෙන් හා රුසියන් හමුදා ඒ රට මුර කොට ඒ රටේ ස්වාධීනත්වය නැති කිරීමෙන් ඒ රටේ පැරණි සංස්කෘතිය ඒ ආකාරයට වැඩෙන්නට ඉඩ නොදී එය රුසියාවට ඕනෑ හැටියට ගොඩ නංවන්නට යනවාට අප විරුද්ධ වෙනවා නම්, ගැරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා ගෙන්වන විදේශික සංචාරකයන් නිසාත් අප ආදරය කරන ඒ පැරණි සංස්කෘතියට හා සහස්ත්වයට හානියක් වෙතොත් අප එයටත් විරුද්ධ විය යුතු නේද? විදේශ සංචාරකයන්ගේ පැමිණීම නිසා දඩබඩ ගහා ගමන් කරන යුධ ටැංකි අපට දකින්නට නැති වන්නට පුළුවනි. වුවමනා නම් තුන් හාර සියය පටවා ගත් ජේට් ගුවන් යානා කටුනායක ගුවන් තොටුපලට බස්සවාවි. එතුමා සිට අලුතෙන් ගෙන්වූ “ ටුවර්ස් මි කාර්ස්

නමින් ඇති මෝටර් රථවල නංවා ඒ විදේශිකයන් කොළඹ නගරයේ පිහිටුවා ඇති හා මතුවට පිහිටුවන්නට යන සුබෝපහෝගි හෝටලවලට ගේනවා ඇති. ඒ සංචාරකයන් ඒ හෝටලවල දින කීපයක් නතර වී සිටිනවාත් ඇති. එහෙත් අරකෙනුත් මේකෙනුත් යන මේ දෙකෙන්ම සිදු වන්නේ එකම දුර්විපාකය නම්, ආයි අරක වාගේම මේසත් නරක බව අමතක කරන්නේ ?

මට පසුගියදා අහමිබෙන් ප්‍රවෘත්ති පත්‍ර කලාකරුවකු මුණ ගැසුණු විට, “ අද තිබෙන තත්ත්වය බලන්නට නම් මේ දවස්වල හැන්දෑවක කොළඹ නගරයේ හෝටලයකට යන්න ” යි ඔහු මට කීවා. කාරණය කුමක්දැයි මා ඇසූ විට “ මම කියනවාට වඩා ගිහිල්ලා බැලීම හොදයි ” යනුවෙන් ඔහු ප්‍රකාශ කළා. ඔහු තව දුරටත් කීවේ, මා එසේ යන කොට මගේ සහෝදරියක් හෝ හෘද්‍යාව හෝ වෙනත් එවැනි කෙනකු හෝ කැඳවාගෙන නොයන ලෙසටයි. තනියම ගොස් බැලුවොත් හොද යයි කීවා. ඒ ප්‍රවෘත්ති පත්‍ර කලාවේදියා කීවා වාගේ, පසුගිය දවසක හැන්දෑවේ මා ගියා, අර හෝටලයකට දෙකකට. මා දන්නේ නැහැ, මේ විධියේ සමාජ ජීවිත පිළිබඳව තමුන් නාන්සේ දරන්නේ මොන අදහස්ද කියා. එහෙත් සාමාන්‍යයෙන් සිංහල බෞද්ධ පරිසරයක හැදුණු මනුෂ්‍යයෙක් හැටියට, ඒ සිංහල බෞද්ධ පරිසරය ගැරු කරන හා නගරබද ජීවිතයට ඒ තරම් ආදරයක් දක්වන්නේ නැති මනුෂ්‍යයෙක් හැටියට, අද පවත්නා මේ තත්ත්වය ඒ තරම් සන්නෝෂදායක යයි මා නම් පිළිගන්නේ නැහැ. දැනට ඉතා සුළුවෙන් හෝ ලංකාවට පැමිණෙන මේ විදේශීය සංචාරකයන් නිසා ඒ හෝටල් නැත්නම් හෝෂ්නාගාර, ක්‍රම ක්‍රමයෙන් නිත්‍යානුකූලව දූෂණාගාර බවට පත් වන බව, හවස හය හත වන විට ඒවායේ දකින්නට ලැබෙන දර්ශන අනුව කියන්නට පුළුවනි. පසුගිය කාලයේ මේ රටේ දකින්නට නොලැබුණු දර්ශන, දැන් ඒවායේ දකින්නට ලැබෙනවා. විදේශීය දේශ සංචාරකයන් කිසිම විලියක්, බියක්, ලජ්ජාවක් නැතිව ස්වදේශීය කාන්තාවන් සමඟ සිටිනු, ඒ ඕනෑම හෝටලයකදී දකින්නට පුළුවනි.

කොල්ලුපිටියේ ගොඩනගන්නට යන කාමර දෙසිය ගණනකින් යුත් “සිලෝන් හිල්ටන්” හෝටලයත්, තවත් තැනෙක හදන්නට යන “පෙගාසස්” හෝටලයත්, තවත් කොහේදෝ නංවන්නට යන “ඉන්ටර් කොන්ටිනන්ටල්” හෝටලයත් ගොඩනැගුවාට පසුව, දැනට කොළඹ නගරයේ තැන් තැන්වල පිහිටි කුඩා හෝටල් කිහිපයක දකින්නට ලැබෙන ඔය කණගාටුදායක දර්ශනය සංවර්ධනය නොවෙයිද? අපට මුදල් ලැබිය යන බලාපොරොත්තුව නිසා, එය නිශ්ශබ්දව, නිහඬව අනුමත කළ හැකි කාර්යයක්ද? ඔබතුමා මේ රටේ පැරණි සංස්කෘතිය නොදන්නා කෙනෙක් නොවෙයි; මේ රටේ ඉතිහාසය නොදන්නා කෙනෙක් නොවෙයි. මේ රට ලෝකයේ වෙනත් රට වලින් නම්බු නාමයක් දිනාගෙන තිබෙන්නේ, දියුණු කියන යුරෝපීය රටවල් දියුණුවක් ලබා ඇති විද්‍යාව නිසා නොවෙයි. මේ රටේ පෙනෙන්නට තිබෙන හැදිවිට ගතිය, මේ රටේ මිනිසුන්ගේ ආවේණික ලක්ෂණ, මේ රටේ වැඩි දෙනා අදහන ආගම නිසායි, මේ රටට ලෝක ප්‍රසිද්ධ හොඳ නමක් ලැබී තිබෙන්නේ. විදේශීය සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය නිසා ඒ වටිනා වස්තූන් විනාශ වී යනවා නම්, එය ජාතික වශයෙන් පරිහානිය කරා ගමන් කිරීමක් නොවෙයිද?

ලෝකයේ සිදු වන හැම විපර්යාසයක දීම ඇස් දෙක පියාගෙන, අප සදා වෙනස් නොවී සිටිය යුතු යයි මා කියන්නේ නැහැ. මීට ශත වර්ෂ සියයකට හෝ දහයකට පෙර මේ රටේ පැවැති ආකාරයෙන්ම අපේ සමාජ ක්‍රමය පවත්වාගෙන යා යුතු යයි මා කියන්නේ නැහැ. එහෙත් අපේ පැරණි සමාජ ක්‍රමය මාර්ගයෙන් අපට ඇබ්බැහි වුණු, වටිනා ජාතික වස්තූන් වගයක් තිබෙනවා. ඒවා ඉතා අගය කළ යුතු දේවල් වශයෙන් බොහෝ දෙනා පිළිගන්නවා. අප ඒවා ආරක්ෂා කරන්නට ඕනෑ විශේෂයෙන් මේ රටේ කාන්තාවන් අතර ගෞරවයට පාත්‍ර වන, ඔවුන් විසින් වර්ණනා කරනු ලබන හා ඔවුන්ගේ ආදරයට ලක් වුණු යම් ගති පැවතුම් වගයක් අපට තිබෙනවා. අප ගරු කරන ඒ සුවර්තමය හැඟීම් හා

ආදිය, විදේශීය සංචාරකයන් නිසා විනාශ වී යනවා නම් එය කණගාටුවට හේතුවක් නොවෙයිද?

අ. හා. 5

ඉස්සර කාලයේ දෙමව්පියන් තමන්ගේ දුවරුන්ට හැසිරීම පිළිබඳව දුන් අවවාද අපේ පරණ පොත්වල තිබෙනවා. අදත් ඒ අවවාද අකුරක් ඉස්පිල්ලක් පැපිල්ලක් වෙනස් නොකර ඒ විධියටම දිය යුතුය කියා හෝ එම අන්දමින්ම පිළිපැදිය යුතුය කියා හෝ මා කියන්නේ නැහැ. එහෙත් ඒ කාලයේ දුන් අවවාද වල, උවදෙස්වල යම්කිසි වැදගත් පැරණි සංස්කෘතික වටිනාකමක් නම් තිබෙනවා. අපේ ජාතියත් සමග එකට ඇති වූ වටිනාකම් වගයක් ඒවායේ තිබෙන බව ඒ නිසා සදහන් කරන්නට කැමතියි. ඒවා පිරිහෙන්නට ඉඩ හරින්නට හොඳ නැහැ.

කාව්‍යයේ බරයෙහි එන මහලු බමුණු තමන්ගේ දුවණිය වෙනත් තරුණ බමුණකුට සරණ පවා දෙන්නට ඉස්සරවෙලා දෙනෙත් එන කඳුළු පිස දම දමා දියණිය කැඳවා අවවාද දුන් ආකාරය තමුන් නාන්සේ දන්නවා. කුඩා කාලයේ සිට ආදරයෙන් ඇති දැඩි කළ තමන්ගේ ලක්ෂණ දුව වෙනත් බමුණකුට පවා දෙන්නට ඉස්සරවෙලා ඒ දුව තමන් ලගට කැඳවා හොඳ වර්තූ ඇති කාන්තාවක හැටියට මෙන් නම් විධියට ජීවත් වන්නැයි බමුණු මහල්ලා අවවාද කළාය කියනවා. එය කවි ගණනාවකින් විස්තර කර තිබෙනව. කාව්‍යයේ බරයේ. එයින් කවියක් දෙකක් පමණක් මම දැන් කියවන්නම්:

“ පිය බමුණු සෙද	වා
තෙතීතෙන කඳුළු රද	වා
දුව ලගට කැඳ	වා
මෙසේ අවවාද කී සොද	වා
නොකියා සිය හිමි	ට
නැතුවද උතුරු සළ ප	ට
ගමන් ඉක්මන් කො	ට
නොයන් නුඹ සිටින ගෙන් පිටත	ට
මහළුවද සමණ	ත
හැර නොයෙක සෙසු පිරිමි	ත්
සමග සිට එක තැ	ත
කතා නොකරව තුරු තෙපුලෙ	ත
නාබිය නොදක්	වා
සළ ඇඳ බොලට දක්	වා
නොපව තන සක්	වා
සිතා නොමසෙන් දසන් දක්	වා”

[මුත්ස් ගුණසේකර මහ.]

මෙවැනි වැදගත් උපදෙස් දුන්නේ හුදු රු අතීතයේදී නොවන බවත්, අවුරුදු දහස් ගණනකට පෙර බවත් මා දන්නවා. ඒ කලයේ තිමුණු සමජය දැන් වෙනස් වෙලා තිබෙන බවත් මා ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම පිළිගන්නවා. ඇදුම් පැළඳුම් සම්බන්ධයෙන් දැන් පවතින තත්ත්වය එදා පැවති තත්ත්වයට ඉඳුරුම වෙනස් බවත් සාබා වක්. ඒ කොයි හැටි වෙනත්, අද අපේ රටේ එක්තරා හැදියාවක් තිබෙනවා. මේ රටේ සාමාන්‍ය ජනතාව අගය කරන, ගරු කරන, පැරණි හැදියාව ගැන අප කල්පනා කරන්නට ඕනෑ. තමුත්තාන්සේ අත වණන බටහිරදිග විදේශ සංචාරකයන් තිසා මෙන් නම් හැදියාවටයි පහර වදින්නේ. අන්න ඒ තිසා කරුණා කර කල්පනා කර බලන්න. අපේ දෙමිපේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාර නායක මහ.) වාසය කරන ගෙයි පිළිකන්තේ හදන්නට යන අර කාමර දෙතුන් සියයක් සහිත හෝටලය පරිහරණය කරන්නට යන්නේ මා සදහන් කළ සංස්කෘතියට සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම වෙනස්, විරුද්ධ, පිරිසක් හෙ වෙයිද? තමුත්තාන්සේ කෝටි ගණන් මුදල් සොයාගෙන තැන්තැන්වල දැන් පිහිටුවන්නට යන්නේ මොන විධියේ හෝටල්ද? ඒ හෝටල් මාර්ගයෙන් නැති කරන්නට ඉඩක් ලැබෙන්නේ අපේ මේ පැරණි, වටිනා, සංස්කෘතික අංග නොවෙයිද? ලංකාවට ගෙන්වන්නට බලා පොරොත්තු වන සංචාරකයන්ගෙන් ලැබෙන ඩොලර් කෝටි ගණනට වඩා අපේ රටේ ජනතාවගේ සදාචාර ගතිගුණ, සදාචාර පැවැත්ම සහ ශිෂ්ටාචාර ජීවිත වටින්නේ නැද්ද? තමුත්තාන්සේගේ දේශපාලන දර්ශනය ගැන කල්පනා කර බලන විට අපට අපේ හිත් තුළ බියක් ඇති වන්නේ මෙන් නම් නිසයි. කොහෙන් හරි මේ රටට සල්ලි එනවා නම් ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාට කමක් නැහැ, කොහොම ලැබුණත්. ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමනි, කොහෙන් හරි සල්ලි ලබා ගන්නට උත්සාහ කරන්නට එපා. මේ රටේ ඉතිහාසයට ගැලපෙන විධියට මේ රටේ සාමාන්‍ය මිනිසුන්ගේ ඒ වටිනා ජීවිතවලට හානියක් නොවන විධියට මුදල් ලබා ගන්න පුළුවන් ක්‍රම පමණක් අනුගමනය කරන්න. අද සමහර සමාජවාදී රටවල කරන්නා වූයේ ඒ මිනිසුන්ගේ කෙරෙහි විශ්වාසය තබා

සුන් සමග අත්වැල් බැඳගෙන රටට ගැලපෙන අන්දමින් කටයුතු කරමින් මුදල් ඉපයීමට මහන්සි ගන්න. එංගලන්තයෙන්, අමෙරිකාවෙන්, බටහිර ජර්මනියෙන් එන ඩොලර් ගැන අමතක කර දමා ඒ මිනිසුන් සමග අත්වැල් බැඳගෙන වැඩ කරන්න. මහජනතාව සමග අත්වැල් බැඳ ගෙන වැඩ කිරීමෙන් වුවමනා කරන ජාතික බ්‍රාහ්මණ උපයා ගන්න පුළුවනි.

තමුත්තාන්සේලා මේ හැම යෝජනාවක්ම ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නේ ධනවාදී ඇහෙන් බැලීමෙන් නැත්නම් ධනවාදී දෘෂ්ටි කෝණයෙන් බැලීමෙනි. ඒ අන්දමට බලා ලෙහෙසියෙන් මුදල් ඉපයීමටයි තමුත්තාන්සේලා සිතා ගෙන සිටින්නේ. විදේශීය බැංකුවලින් ණය මුදල් ගැනීමෙන්, විදේශීය සංචාරකයින් ලංකාවට ගෙන්වීමෙන්, බැංකු පොලීය අඩු හෝ වැඩි කිරීමෙන් මුදල් ඉපයීමටයි තමුත්තාන්සේලා බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ. මේ ධනවාදී ක්‍රමයන් සෑම රටකම පාහේ අත්හදා බලා ඒ ක්‍රම කිසිසෙත්ම හරියන්නේ නැති බව ඔප්පු වී තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා මේ උපක්‍රම මේ රටේ අනුගමනය කිරීමෙන් මුදල් ඉපයීමට උත්සාහ කරන්න එපා. මහජනතාව කෙරෙහි විශ්වාසය තබා ගෙන ඔවුන් සමග අත්වැල් බැඳ හෙ කටයුතු කිරීමෙන් මීට වඩා හොඳ මිට වඩා ස්ථිර ප්‍රතිඵල ලබා ගන්න පුළුවනි. වුවමනා ආහාර ටික වගා කිරීම සදහා ඒ අයත් සමග කුඹුරට බහින්න. ඉහළ ආසනවල ඉදා ගෙන ගුවන් විදුලිය මගින් ප්‍රචාරය කිරීමෙන් පමණක් එය කරන්න බැහැ. තමුත්තාන්සේලා හිතන්න එපා, පාලනය කරන පාලකයින් කියන්නේ, දේව වරප්‍රසාද සහිතව බ්‍රහ්ම ලෝකයෙන් පැමිණ මහජනතාවට නියෝග නිකුත් කරන පිරිසක්ය කියා. තමුත්තාන්සේලා හිතන්නේ පාලකයින් සුබෝපහෝගී ජීවිත ගත කරන අතර සාමාන්‍ය ජනතාව කන්නට, අදින්නට වත් නැතිව අමාරුවෙන් ආහාර වගා කිරීම සදහා කුඹුරට බැසිය යුතුය කියයි. ගරු සහාපතිතුමනි, අපේ රටේ පාලකයින් ගත කරන ඒ සුබෝපහෝගී ජීවිතත් පාලකයින් ගත කරන ඒ දුෂ්කර ජීවිතවලත් අතරේ තිබෙන පරතරය නැති කර දමන්න ඕනෑ. සාමාන්‍ය ජනතාව සමග අත්වැල් බැඳ ගෙන කෙරෙහි විශ්වාසය තබා

ගෙන ජාතික සංවර්ධන කටයුතු කිරීම සඳහා උත්සාහ කරන්න. මේ කිසිම වැදගත්කමක් නැති බවටදී ක්‍රමය අත්හැර දමා සාමාන්‍ය ජනතාව කෙරෙහි, පොදු ජනතාව කෙරෙහි, සම්පූර්ණ විශ්වාසය තබා වැඩ කරන්න. ඒ විධියට කටයුතු කරනවා නම් අමෙරිකන් ඩොලර් ගන්නවත්, ලෝක බැංකුවෙන් ණය මුදල් ගන්නවත් පිට රටවලින් තව දෙන්නය, තව දෙන්නය කියා ඉල්ලන්නවත් සිදු වන්නේ නැහැ.

සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම අමෙරිකන් ආධිපත්‍යයට යට වී තිබුණු කියුබාව වැනි කුඩා රටක් පවා අද අමෙරිකන් ආධිපත්‍යයෙන් කැඩී ගොස් තනියම ජීවත් වීමට උත්සාහ කරනවා. අමෙරිකාවෙන් ණයට ලබා ගත් මුදල්වලින් හුස්ම ගැනීමට ඒ අය උත්සාහ කරන්නේ නැහැ. සාමාන්‍ය මිනිසුන් සමග අත්වැල් බැඳගෙන පාලක-පාලිත පරතරයක් නැතිව හැම දෙනාම එක්ව මහත්සියෙන් වැඩ කර තමන්ගේ රට දියුණු කර ගැනීමට ඒ අය සටන් කරනවා. පසුගිය දිනක ලේක් හවුස් පත්‍රයක දැන්වීමක් තිබුණා. උතුරු කොරියාවේ පාලකයන් හා පාලිතයන් එක්ව මෙවැනි ක්‍රමයක් ආරම්භ කර තිබෙනවාය කියා. අද තමුත්තාන්සේලා මේ තරම් කාලයක්, බ්‍රිතාන්‍යයක්, වෙනෙසික්, පරිශ්‍රමයක් දරා, ගෙන යන මේ වගා ව්‍යාපාරයේ නිලධාරී බලය කොයි තරම් තදින් බල පවත්වනවාද කියා ගම්බද පළාත්වලට ගොස් බලන්න. මේ නිලධාරී බලය විනාශ කරන්නේ නැතිව කවදාවත් මේ රට සංවර්ධනය කරන්න බැහැ. උතුරු කොරියාවේ මේ අලුත් ක්‍රමය අත්හදා බලමින්, නිලධාරී බලය නැති කර දමමින්, මහජනතාව කෙරෙහි සම්පූර්ණ විශ්වාසය—සියයට සියයක්ම විශ්වාසය—තබා ගෙන නිලධාරී පිරිසය, වැඩ කරන පිරිසය කියා දෙපැත්තකට බෙදීමක් නැතිව එකට වැඩ කරමින් ජාතික සංවර්ධනය සඳහා පියවර ගෙන තිබෙනවා. තමුත්තාන්සේලාට පුළුවනිද, ඒ වගේ දෙයක් මේ රටෙන් කරන්න? දුවිලි පොඩ්ඩක් නොවදින, වායු සමනය කරන කායභිලවල වැඩ කරන නිලධාරී පිරිසක් එක් තැනක සිටිනවා. දුවිලි කකා, මඩ ගාගෙන, උදලු කර තබා ගෙන ගොවිතැන් කරන පිරිසක් තවත් තැනක සිටිනවා. මේ දෙගොල්ලන් අතර තිබෙන

භේදය නැති නොකර කවදාවත් මේ රට සංවර්ධනය කරා ගෙන යන්නට බැහැ. තමුත්තාන්සේලා උසස් ස්ථානවල සිට මේ මේ විධියට කරපල්ලාය කියා දේශනා කරනවා. තමුත් තමුත්තාන්සේලා කරන දේශනයට අනුව තමුත්තාන්සේලාවත් වැඩ කරන්නේ නැහැ. අධ්‍යාපන කටයුතු පිළිබඳව හෝ වේවා, සෞඛ්‍ය කටයුතු පිළිබඳව හෝ වේවා, වෙනත් විෂයයක් පිළිබඳව හෝ වේවා, තමුත්තාන්සේලා මහජනතාවට කරන දේශනය තමුත්තාන්සේලාවත් පිළිපදින්නේ නැහැ. තමුත්තාන්සේලාගේ ක්‍රියා පටිපාටිය අනුව සමාජයේ තිබෙන මේ බරපතල පත්ති භේදය තව තවත් උග්‍ර වෙනවා. ඒ වගේම සංස්කෘතිය අතින් බරපතල වෙනසක් ඇති වෙනවා. එම නිසා බවටදී දය ගැන මෙන්ම සමාජවාදී ආර්ථික ක්‍රම ගැනත් කරුණු හදාරා තිබෙන බුද්ධිමත් ඇමතිවරයකු වන ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා ගෙන් මා ඉල්ලීමක් කරනවා. මේ රටේ පැරණි ජාතික සංස්කෘතියට හානියක් විනාශයක් විය හැකි මෙවැනි ව්‍යාපාරවලින් ජාතික සංවර්ධනය ලඟා කර ගැනීමට උත්සාහ නොකර, මිට වඩා දේශීය වශයෙන් රටට යහපත් වූ, ඓතිහාසික වශයෙන් රටේ පැරණි අතීතයට හරස් නොකැපෙන විධියේ වඩා යහපත් වූ ව්‍යාපාරයකට තමන්ගේ සිත යොමු කරන්න. ඒකයි මා කරන ඉල්ලීම. සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය පිළිබඳව සංස්කෘතික අංශයෙන් මා ඊට වඩා යමක් කියන්නට යන්නේ නැහැ.

ඊළඟට ආර්ථික අංශය ගැන බලමු. මේ හෝටල් ව්‍යාපාරය සඳහා තමුත්තාන්සේලා දරන්නට යන විශදම් ගැනත්, හෝටල් ව්‍යාපාරිකයන්ට සලසන්නට යන විශේෂ වරප්‍රසාද ගැනත්, මොහොතක් කල්පනා කර බලන්න. මේ රටේ අතිකුත් කමින්න කෙරෙහි එය කොයි තරම් දුරට බලපානවාද කියා කල්පනා කර බලන්න. සමහර හෝටල්වල ඉදි කරන්නට යන එක කාමරයක් සඳහා රුපියල් 10,000 ක පමණ මුදලක් වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ අනුව ඉදි කරන්නට සියලුම කාමර සංඛ්‍යාවට වැය වන මුදල ගැන කල්පනා කර බලන්න. මගේ ගණන් වැරදි නම් කරුණා කර හරිගස්සන්න. මේ හෝටල් ඉදි කරන්නට යන එක කාමරයක

[ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මසා.]

වැඩි අංශ සම්පූර්ණ ලෙස නිම කරන්නට රුපියල් 10,000 ක් පමණ වැය වෙනවා. මේ වැය කරන මුදල් වලින් මේ රටේ වැස්සට තෙමි තෙමි, අවිච්ච වේලි වේලි, නිවහනක් නැතිව පිනි බබා එළිපහළුවල නිදා ගන්න, අගුවල නිදා ගන්න සාමාන්‍ය මිනිසුන්ට ගෙවල් සාදා දී ඒ මිනිසුන්ගේ සිත් දිනාගෙන, ඒ මිනිසුන් හා අත්වැල් බාදගෙන මේ රටට වුවමනා කරන ආහාර වික නිපදවා ගැනීම සඳහා ගොවිතැනට බසින්නය කියන්න. ඒ මිනිසුන් ඉතා සතුටින් ඉදිරිපත් වී තමුත්තාත්සේලාට වුවමනා කරන ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍ය වික නිපදවා දෙනු නිසැකයි.

පිටරටින් එන එක විදේශීය සංචාරකයකුට මදුරුවන්ගෙන් පිඩාවක් නැතිව වායු සමනය කළ කාමරවල නිදා ගැනීමට පහසුකම් සලස්වනවාය කියා තමුත්තාත්සේලා මේ එක කාමරයකට රුපියල් 10,000 ක් වියදම් කරනවා. මේ මුදලින් මේ රටේ පස් දෙනෙකුගෙන් යුත් පවුලකට ඍභෙන ගෙයක් සාදා දෙන්නට පුළුවන් නේද? මේ රටේ ගෙයක් දොරක් නැතිව අනාථ වී, අසරණ වී සිටින මිනිසුන්ට ඒ විධියේ සහනයක් සලසා දී ඔවුන්ගේ සිත් දිනා ගන්නොත් ඔවුන්ගේ මාගීයෙන් මේ රට ස්වයම්පෝෂිත කරන්නට පුළුවන් නේද? උතුරු-මැද පළාතේ, උතුරු පළාතේ හා නැගෙනහිර පළාතේ වගා කළ හැකි රජයේ ඉඩම් ඕනෑ තරම් තිබෙනවා. ඒවා වගා කරන්නට පුළුවන් නේද? ඔය විදේශ වලින් සංචාරකයින් ගෙන්වා ලබා ගන්න ඩොලර් වලින් කරන්නේ මේ රටේ මිනිසුන් සඳහා ආහාර ගෙන්වීම නේද? එම නිසා ඊට වඩා තරකද මා කියන විධියට කළාම? නිදා ගන්නට තැනක් නැතිව, දරුවන්ට අධ්‍යාපනය දෙන්නට පාසැලක් නැතිව, තාත්තට හරියට වතුර වික නැතිව, දෙනුත් වේල කන්න නැතිව ඉතාම දිළිඳු දූබිත තත්ත්වයක ජීවත්වන විශාල සංඛ්‍යාවක් අපේ රටේ සිටිනවා. සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය සඳහා කියා වැය කරන මේ මුදලින් අන්න ඒ උදවිය සඳහා ඔය වගා කළ හැකි රජයේ ඉඩම් තිබෙන ප්‍රදේශවල ගෙවල් දොරවල් තැනුවොත්, පාසැල් ගොඩනැගිලි තැනුවොත්, ජනපද ව්‍යාපාර කීපයක් ආරම්භ කළොත්, ඒ මාගීයෙන් දී, එම නිසා දුර ප්‍රමාණය අනුව එක්තරා

මේ රටට වුවමනා කරන ධාන්‍ය වික නිපදවා ගන්නට බැරිද? ඇයි මේ කොළඹ ඉදගෙන අහස් යාත්‍රාවෙන් බසින විදේශීය සංචාරකයාගේ ඩොලර් වික ඒ මිනිසාගේ සාක්කුවෙන් අරගෙන ඒ මාගීයෙන් නොයෙකුත් දූෂිතකම් මේ රටේ බෝ කර මින් මුදල් ටිකෙනුත් පිටරටින් ආහාර ගෙන්වීමට උත්සාහ කරන්නේ? ඊට වඩා තරකද මා කියන විධියට කළාම? තමුත්තාත්සේලා බුද්ධිමත් කෙනෙක්. ඔය මුළු පක්ෂයේම බුද්ධිමත් ආමතීවරුන් දෙනුත් දෙනෙකුට වඩා නැහැ. තමුත්තාත්සේලා, අගමැතිතුමාත් හැරුණු කොට තවත් එක්කෙනෙක් දෙන්නෙක් ඇති. මේ රටේ අතීතය ගැන දන්න අය හැටියට මේ රටේ අනාගතයේදී සිදුවිය හැකි දේවල් ගැන හිතන්නට පුළුවන් උදවිය හැටියට, කල්පනා කර මේ වැඩ කටයුතු පටන් ගන්න ලෙසයි මා ඉල්ලා සිටින්නේ. සංචාරක කටයුතු ගැන මම ඊට වඩා කියන්නේ නැහැ.

අ. හා. 5.15

මා හිතන්නේ, රාජ්‍ය ලේඛනාරක්ෂක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව දැන් පිහිටුවා තිබෙන්නේ මහරගමයි. එහි නිලධාරීන් බොහෝ විට උසාවිවලදී අපට මුණ ගැසනවා. පරණ පත්‍ර, පොත් පත් ආදිය ඔසවාගෙන ඇවිත් අධිකරණ කටයුතු සඳහා ඔවුන් ඉදිරිපත් වෙනවා. සිතාසි නිකුත් කළාම ඒ නිලධාරීන් පැරණි ලියකියවිලි ආදිය රැගෙන උසාවියට එනවා. නඩුවකට සම්බන්ධ කෙනෙකු රාජ්‍ය ලේඛනාගාරයේ නිලධාරියකුට සිතාසි හාර දී මහරගම සිට රත්නපුරයට ගිහින් උසාවියට පරණ පත්‍රයක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නට යයි ඉල්ලා සිටී විට ඔහුට ඒ නිලධාරී යාම කියා තිබෙනවා, රුපියල් 150ක් කාර්යාලයේ තැන්පත් නොකළොත් ඔහුට එන්නට බැරිය කියා. ඔය ස්ථාන දෙක අතර හැතැපීම 50 කට වැඩි දුරක් නැහැ. ඔය හැතැපීම 50 මෝටර් රථයකින් ගමන් කළත්, ඒ වෙනුවෙන් මුළු දවසම ගත වෙනවා යයි හිතුවත්, ඒ සඳහා ඔය තරම් විශාල මුදලක් සාක්කිකරුවකු හැටියට ඉදිරිපත් වන රජයේ නිලධාරියකුට නඩුවකට පටලැවුණු සාමාන්‍ය කෙනෙකුගෙන් ලබා ගැනීමට ඉඩ තබන්න වටිනවාද? ඔය විධියට අය කරන්න ගියොත් නඩු කියන්න යන මිනිසුන් කොතැනකින් නතර වෙයි නැතිව, ඒ මාගීයෙන් දී, එම නිසා දුර ප්‍රමාණය අනුව එක්තරා





[ප්‍රින්ස් ගුණසේකර මයා.]

42.50 ට තිබුණු කැල්ල දැන් පංචිකා වන්නේ 162 යි. කාර් බඩු වෙළෙන්දන් මේ විධියට මිනි මෝරුන් බවට පත් වී සිටියදී රජය ඇස් වසාගෙන ඉන්නේ ඇයි? තමුන් නාන්සේලාගේ දේශපාලන හවුල් කාරයින් නිසාද? සමහර කොමිෂනර්වලට බඩු ගන්නට ගිය විට පාරිභෝගිකයින්ට සලකන්නේ හරියට උදව්වක් ගන්නට පැමිණ සිටින අයට සලකන ආකාරයටයි. මේ වගේ ගිනි ගණන් දී බඩු ගන්නට පෝලිම් සෑදී සිටින අයට සලකන්නේ ඒ විධියටයි. ඒ නිසා ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාට මා යෝජනා කරන්නේ මෙයයි. මේ බඩු ගෙන්වීම සහමුලින් සඵසල තැත්නම් සමුපකාර නොග වෙළඳ ආයතනය වැනි එකක් මාර්ගයෙන් රජයෙන් කරන්න. මේවා ගෙන්වීම සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම රජය අතට නොගෙන මේ තත්ත්වය නැති කරන්න බැහැ. ජලග් එකේ සිට දුනු කැල්ල දක්වා හැම අමතර කොටසක්ම රජය මගින් ගෙන්වා කාර් පාවිච්චි කරන අයට බෙදා දෙන්න. කාර් අයිති අය සිටින්නේ බොහොම වික දෙනයි. ඔවුන් ඉන්නේ කොහේද කියා දැනගන්නටත් රජයට ඒ තරම් අපහසුවක් නැහැ. හාල් ගෙන්වා බෙදා දෙන්නට පුළුවන් නම්, සීනි; රෙදි ආදිය ගෙන්වා බෙදා දෙන්නට පුළුවන් නම්, වෙනත් නොයෙකුත් දේවල් ගෙන්වා බෙදා දෙන්නට පුළුවන් නම් ඉතාමත්ම සීමිත ගණනක් වූ කාර් හිමි යන්ට අමතර කොටස් ගෙන්වා බෙදා දෙන්නට බැරි ඇයි? මා හිතන විධියට පෞද්ගලික රථවාහන හිමියන් සිටින්නේ නිස් අට දාහයි, තැත්නම් හතලිස් දාහයි. එවැනි සුළු පිරිසකට ඒවා ගෙන්වා බෙදා දෙන්නට රජයට බැරි ඇයි? රජය මගින් ගෙන්වා යම් මිලක් නියම කර ඒවා බෙදා දී ලාභය රජයට ගන්න. එසේ නොකර මෙවැනි මිනි මෝරුන් පිරිසකට මහජන තාව ගසාකන්නට ඉඩ දී ඇස් පියාගෙන ඉන්නට එපා. ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා සංචාරකයින් ගැන සඳහන් කරමින් කීවා සංචාරකයෙක් හදිසියෙන් ජෙට් එකකින් අවුත් කටුනායකින් බැස නුවර පාරේ පරණ කාර් එකකින් කොළඹ ආවොත් මගදී කාර් එක කඩා වැටේවි, එවැනි දේවලට ඉඩ තබන්නට පුළුවන්කමක් නැත කියා. ඒ සත්ව කරුණාව අප කෙරෙ

හින් විකක් දක්වන්න. කන්ද උඩරට මහනුවරට පමණක් නොව, වැදගත් කටයුතු සඳහා රටපුරාම ආවිදින්නට අපටත් සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. තමුන් නාන්සේ ලාට යළිත් වරක් බලය දෙන්නට එපායයි. ඉල්ලමින් මහජනතාවට කරුණු අවබෝධ කර දීම සඳහා රට හැම තැනම යන්නට අපට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. එවැනි වැදගත් වැඩ කොටසක් අප වෙත පැවරී තිබියදී, අපගේ මෝටර් රථයක් සඳහා අඩු ගණනේ “ජලග්” එකක් වත් ගන්නට තමුන් නාන්සේලා අපට ඉඩ නොදෙන්නේ ඇයි? අපගේ කාර්වලට යර්වල හුළං ඇර අප අපගේ ආසනවලට පමණක් සීමා කොට තබන්නද තමුන් නාන්සේලා උත්සාහ කරන්නේ? අප අපගේ අදහස් පළ කිරීම ගැන තමුන් නාන්සේලා බියද? ජනතාවට කරුණු තෝරා දීම ගැන තමුන් නාන්සේලා විරුද්ධද? කොළඹ සිට අනුරාධ පුරය, කොළඹ සිට ත්‍රිකුණාමලය, කොළඹ සිට මැදවව්විය, කොළඹ සිට නිස්සමහා රාමය, නිස්සමහාරාමයේ සිට කොළඹ නිස්සමහාරාමයේ සිට යාපනය ආදී වශයෙන් දුර බැහැර ගමන් යාමට සුදුසු අලුත් වාහනයක් අපටත් ලැබෙන්නට එපාය.

මේ රටේ මහජනතාවට දේශපාලනමය කරුණු අවබෝධ කර දීමේ වැදගත් කාර්යය සඳහා අප රට පුරා යනවාට තමුන් නාන්සේලා අප සමග ඊර්ෂ්‍යාද? කාර් තහනමෙන් තමුන් නාන්සේලා ප්‍රයෝජන ගන්නට යන්නේ ඔය විධියටද? ලබන මැතිවරණයේදී, විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් තමතමන්ගේ ආසනවලට පමණක් සීමා වී සිටියි. ඇත පළාත්වල රැස්වීම්වලට යන්නට අපට පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ. දැනට තිබෙන වාහනවලින් ගමන් කරන්නට බැහැ. ඇමතිවරුන් වශයෙන් තමුන් නාන්සේලාට නම් බෙන්ස් කාර්, 4 ශ්‍රී පර්ජෝ කාර් ඕනෑ තරම් තිබෙනවා. තමන්ගේ ආසනවලට පමණක් සීමා වී සිටින්නට සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ට පමණයි. රුසියානු හමුදා වෙකෝස්ලෝවේකියාවේ මිනිස් නිදහස සීමා කිරීම ගැන බණ කියන තමුන් නාන්සේලා, මේ තරක නීති අනුව මිනි මෝරුන් වැනි වෙළෙන්දන් මාර්ග යෙන් අපගේ නිදහස සීමා කරනවා නේද? ජනසම්මත වාදය මිනිස් නිදහස

ගැන මෙතරම් වටිනා කලා පවත්වන, සැන්ප්‍රැන්සිස්කෝ නගරයේදී මිනිස් නිදහස ගැන කලා කොට ජාත්‍යන්තර කීර්තියක් ලබා ගත්තායයි කියන, මිනිස් නිදහස, දේශපාලන නිදහස, ජනසම්මත වාදය මේ රටේ පවතිනු දකින්නට කැමැති යයි කියන ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා, රටේ අනෙකුත් අයට තම දේශපාලන අදහස් පහදා දීමට සඳහා විරුද්ධ පාර්ශ්වයේ මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ටත් කරුණාකර අවසථාව දෙන්න.

**ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා**  
(කලාநிති என். எம். பெரேரா)  
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Mr. Chairman, I have a few points to raise. My sympathies are with my good Friend the Appointed Member who referred to the Singharaja forest. I do think that the Hon. Minister might consider the exploitation of that forest with a little care. The matter might be considered by competent persons before any large-scale attempt to break it up is made. I think the Hon. Minister of State might take the matter up with the Hon Minister of Land.

I suppose price control has now gone for a six. There was a time when there was a lot of hoo-ha about price control; about catching the profiteers, raiding the establishments and all that. All that has now been forgotten. This evening's "Ceylon Observer" has the following news item on its first page:

"Rs. 3 m worth of textiles by December

The Lanka Salu Sala will put out for sale a wide range of luxury suitings—terylenes, dacrons and terrywools—by the end of this year.

The Ministry of State has given Salu Sala the authority to purchase these textiles to the value of Rs. 3 million."

This is to—

"make up for losses it is now incurring on the sale of utility textiles."

Is this correct?

**ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන**  
(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)  
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I shall explain. Do not get excited.

**ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා**  
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)  
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I am not excited but I think others are excited because the news item goes on to say:

"This move has raised a storm of protest from local manufacturers of suitings."

The excitement is on the other side.

**ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන**  
(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)  
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)  
Your Whip looks excited.

**ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා**  
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)  
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

I shall read further:

"A spokesman for the synthetic textile industry said this morning, 'It will kill our industry.'

'Is the Government planning to withdraw the protection given to the textile industry?' he asked."

I am not concerned so much about them, but I am concerned about the principle involved. Is it correct for the Government to allow—

**ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන**  
(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)  
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I shall reply.

**ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා**  
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)  
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Please do, and when you reply you might keep these questions also in mind: is it correct for the Government to allow even Salu Sala to blackmarket in this way, completely uncontrolled? What is your justification for not permitting the blackmarket in other things if you are going to allow one section to get the benefit of luxury articles and tell them, "You can sell it at any price." What are the ethics of this? Surely,

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා]  
this sort of thing cannot be condoned by a Government which seriously talks in terms of price control and so on?

අ. ආ. 5.30

I think the whole thing is wrongly conceived. It is ethically and morally unjustified. And on this question, the Hon. Minister might answer these questions. What happened to the 25 cents reduction of duty that was made? It seems to have vanished into thin air. The consumer did not get any benefit. The consumer did not get anything of the 25 cents reduction. Who got the benefit? What happened? I would like to have replies to these questions from the Hon. Minister of State because I have been unable to trace to whom the benefit went. It has gone into somebody's pocket, or it will go into somebody's pocket because the duty has yet to be reduced.

Anyway, that is one point the Hon. Minister might reply to. What is the position? Prices are going up daily. Is it enough for the Hon. Minister of State to say—I read his speech in the Second Reading Debate—"We are doing our best; we cannot do better." As the hon. Member for Habaraduwa pointed out, it is not only in regard to car parts that prices are going up. The prices of a large number of goods are going up.

Potatoes are Re. 1.80 a pound! Do you think it is worth asking the consumer to pay this enormous price for the purpose of encouraging local production? Re. 1.80 for a pound of potatoes! How many people have benefited and how many people are suffering? What is the ethical basis for this kind of conduct on the part of the Government?

I would like to have an answer to this aspect of the question of price control: is there any proposal at all to have a reasonable level of prices easily

in this country which brings all the essential goods at least within reach of the ordinary person? I do not want to expand on these points because I want to give other Members a chance to speak. So, I will rush through the main points I want to deal with.

What is the basis on which import of lorries is permitted? Sometime ago, I asked a Question. I am sorry the Hon. Minister of State refused to answer it directly. I happened to know that a gentleman called Atapattu got a permit to import a lorry. But that lorry is being run by Hemachandras of Talawakelle.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ශ්‍රී. ජී. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

That was granted by another Ministry.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආණ. ආණ. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

What about the Import Control Department? I do not know who is responsible. There are so many people concerned. The dissipation of responsibility in the Government is so terrific that nobody knows who is responsible for what. I found it difficult to—

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ශ්‍රී. ජී. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

The Hon. Minister of Communications answered it.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාතිථි ආණ. ආණ. පෙරේරා)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You answered it and said, "I am not responsible". The Hon. Minister of Communications also did not answer. I had to divide up the Question into three parts and ask three different Questions, because, one cannot locate the responsibility so

All that I know is this. It is not possible to get a permit for a car. But there are people who are given permits to import lorry chassis to make money. Somebody gets a permit, the lorry is run in his name, but it is on the road run by Hemachandras, the big transport company of Talawakelle. That is the kind of thing that is happening, and the ugly rumours outside are that for so much you can get a permit to import a lorry chassis. I do not want to mention names: these rumours are always coupled with Members of Parliament.

Sometime back I raised a Question about slates. The Hon. Minister will remember it. The manufacturers of slates are small people. There are a number of small men who are making slates. I do not say that all the slates they make are of good quality, but at least one or two varieties are of good quality, up to the standard of imported slates. Now they are being thrown out of business because the Government has given permission to import slates to the tune of about Rs. 7 lakhs. I think the manufacturers interview the Hon. Minister of State, and he has said that if the Minister of Home Affairs agrees to stop the imports he will accept that advice and act accordingly. But nothing has happened, and meanwhile those people do not know what to do—whether there will be a stoppage of imports, whether they are to go ahead, or whether they are to close down their factories. Most of them started with a capital of about Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000. They have not got big capital, and it is unfair by these people. I would like the Hon. Minister to take up the matter and finalize it.

On the subject of tourism. I must say I was very glad to receive that dossier of all the stuff he has sent us. I would be very glad to act as a distribution point whenever I go out of the country. Some of us are going abroad soon, and we will be only too glad to take some of these materials with us. They are really well pro-

duced. After a long time I have seen a really good material produced by your corporation.

I want to ask one question: Is the Hon. Minister satisfied with the earnings from tourism? Is the tendency of various tourist agents getting the tourists to deposit abroad not only their travel costs by way of their tickets but also their expenses here, allowed to continue? Have you been able to stop that? Otherwise, what will happen is that you may get 100,000 tourists but still you will not earn very much foreign exchange. I know this happening in Germany. A number of people who come to Ceylon from that country deposit the full extent of their expenses in Germany to the credit of a tourist agency here. The tourist agency here provides all the money that is required for internal purposes. So, you do not get any foreign exchange. These people are, therefore, able to provide these tickets at very nominal costs because at blackmarket rates they change them over to Ceylon currency at three times the value. Your Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, Dr. Gamani Corea, admits in today's "Observer" that the blackmarket in foreign currency still thrives. This is what he says:

"... The FEEC Scheme has not eliminated the blackmarket. A £ Sterling yesterday fetched between Rs. 28 and Rs. 30 while a US Dollar fetched as much as Rs. 11 and Rs. 12."

So your FEECs Scheme has not eliminated the blackmarket which is one of the reasons why you started this Scheme. The "Observer" goes on to say:

"Referring to the thriving blackmarket in foreign currency, Dr. Corea said the Government did not expect to knock the bottom off the blackmarket with the introduction of the FEEC Scheme."

Why did you start this FEECs Scheme if there was not going to be any impact on your blackmarket?

I shall deal with the question of the FEECs Scheme at 6.30 P.M. I hope the Hon. Minister of Finance will be

[ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. ජෙරේරා]  
 here at that time. The important point is, since you have this black-market all the money that you are earning abroad goes in that way. So, what is the purpose of your tourism or your expending large sums of money on tourism and so on if you do not earn foreign exchange? At least a substantial portion of the foreign exchange should come into this country. Certainly some of the Ceylon nationals will utilize it for other purposes abroad.

That is really the present position. I think the Hon. Minister should assure this House that serious steps are being taken by him in order to eliminate that aspect of your tourist trade.

**ඉලංගරත්න මයා.**

(*திரு. இலங்கரத்ன*)  
 (Mr. Ilangaratne)

රාජ්‍ය කටයුතු පිළිබඳ අමාත්‍යාංශය දෙස බලන විට එය කිසිම බලතලයක් නැති ආයතනයක් වශයෙනුයි අපට පේන්නේ. රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් විශාල සේවයක් බලාපොරොත්තු වන නමුත් ඒවා ඉෂ්ට කරන්නට වුවමනා බලතල එතුමාට අයිති වී නැහැ. විශේෂයෙන්ම ජීවන වියදම පහළ දැමීම සම්බන්ධව විපක්ෂය කී කරුණු ගැන එතුමා මොනවාද කීවිවේ? “පසුගිය ආණ්ඩුව තිබියදී එක්තරා කොමිටියක් මගින් රජෝර්තුවක් ඉදිරිපත් කළා; එහි නිර්දේශය අනුව අප කටයුතු කර ගෙන යනවා; තවත් කළ යුතු දෙයක් තිබේ නම් කියන්න” ආදී වශයෙන් එතුමා කීවිවා. මිල පාලන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වත් රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා යටතේ තිබෙනවාදැයි මා විපරම් කර බලුවා. එයවත් එතුමාට අයිති නැහැ. බඩු ආනයනය හා අපනයනය කෙරෙන්නේ වෙළෙඳ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන්. එහෙත් එහි යන්ත්‍රය තිබෙන්නේ රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා අතේ. එතුමාගේ කාර්යය අවසර පත්‍ර නිකුත් කිරීමට පමණයි. මුදල් වෙන් කරන්නේ මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශය. වෙළෙඳාම සම්බන්ධ ප්‍රතිපත්ති සකස් කරන්නේ වෙළෙඳ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව. වෙළෙඳ හුවමාරු සම්බන්ධ ගිවිසුම් අත්සන් කරන්නේත් වෙළෙඳ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව රාජ්‍ය ඇමති

තුමාට ඒ කටයුතු ගැන කිසිම බලයක් නැහැ. එතුමාට තිබෙන්නේ “පර්මිට්” අත්සන් කිරීම පමණයි.

**ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන**

(*கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன*)  
 (The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

එහෙත්ම මට දොස් කියන්න එපා.

**ඉලංගරත්න මයා.**

(*திரு. இலங்கரத்ன*)  
 (Mr. Ilangaratne)

ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මා කණගාටුව ප්‍රකාශ කරනවා, ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ ඇමති කෙනකුගෙන් නියම සේවයක් මේ ආණ්ඩුව නොගැනීම ගැන. මීට පෙර නම් මීට වඩා හුඟක් වැඩ එතුමාට අයිතිව තිබුණාය කියා—ආරක්ෂක වැඩ, විදේශ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය සම්බන්ධ වැඩ, ප්‍රවාහන සම්බන්ධ වැඩ එතුමාට අයිතිව තිබුණාය කියා—අපට වැටහීමක් තිබුණා. දැන් ඒවා එකක්වත් නැහැ. හරියට පටි ගැලවූ සොල්දාදුවකු වගෙයි. ඒ නිසා එතුමාට අත දිග හැර වැඩ කරන්නට ඉඩ දෙන ලෙස මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. එසේ ඉඩ නොදී එතුමාගේ තටු කැපීම හරි නැහැ. ඒ කෙසේ වෙතත් අප විවේචනය කරන්නේ ආණ්ඩුවක් වශයෙන් සලකායි. සී.ඩබ්ලිව්. ඊ. එක අයිති එතුමාට බව අප දන්නවා. ඒ නිසා බඩු මිල ඉහළ යාම සම්බන්ධව, බඩු හිඟය සම්බන්ධව දෝෂාරෝපනය පැවරෙන්නේ එතුමාටයි. ආණ්ඩුව මොන දේශපාලන ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් අනුගමනය කරනවාද යන්න ගැන අප චෝදනා නොකරන බව මීට පෙරත් අප කියා සිටියා. එක එක දේශපාලන පක්ෂ—එක එක ආණ්ඩු—තමන් සුදුසුයයි කල්පනා කරන අන්දමට රටට සේවයක් කිරීමට ප්‍රතිපත්ති තෝරා ගැනීම සිදුකරයි. විපක්ෂයේ සිටින අපත්, එසේම මහජනයාත් ඒ ප්‍රතිපත්ති කොයි තරම් දුරට හොඳ ඒවාද කියා මැණ ගන්නේ ඒ ප්‍රතිපත්ති අනුගමනය කර ලබා ගන්නා ප්‍රතිඵල විපරම් කිරීමෙනුයි.

ගරු සහාපතිතුමනි, මේ රජය බලයට පත්වීමට පෙර කීවේ, බඩු බහුල කිරීමත්, බඩු මිල පහත හෙලීමත් උච්චසථානයක ලා සලකන බවයි. එහෙත් අද කෙරෙන කථාවලින්, එසේම අයවැය ලේඛනය දෙවැනි වර කියවීම පිළිබඳ විවාදයේදී ඇති වූ කථාවලින් පෙනෙනවා, බඩු මිල

කොයි තරම් ඉහළ නැග තිබෙනවාද යන්න. මේ රජය බලයට පත් වන විට ජීවන වියදම 112.3 ක් බවත්, අද ජීවන වියදම 121.5 ක් බවත් අමුතුවෙන් කියන්නට වුවමනාවක් නැහැ. මේ අන්දමට බැඳු විට, බඩු මිල පහළ දැමීමටත්, බඩු සුලභ කිරීමටත් වූ පොරොන්දු දෙක ඉටු කිරීමට මේ ආණ්ඩුව සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම අසමත් වී තිබෙන බව පෙනෙනවා.

අ. හා. 5.45 .

ගරු සහපතිතුමනි, සඵ සල දෙස බැඳු විට කණගාටුදායක තත්ත්වයක් පෙනෙනවා. ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා අපේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය වෙනස් කළා. සතොසේ වෙළඳාම හරියාකාර නොකෙරෙන බව රටට පෙන්වා අද ජොයින්ට් ස්ටොක් කොමිෂනි එකක් ඇති කර තිබෙනවා. කොයි විධියේ එකක් හැදුවත් අපට කමක් නැහැ, හරියට වැඩ කෙරෙනවා නම්. අද සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ කුමක්ද? සඵ සලේ බඩු මිල කොයි තරම් ඉහළ නැග තිබෙනවාද යන්න, යටියන්තොට ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා) අද “ඔබ්සර්වර්” පත්‍රයේ පළ වී තිබෙන වාර්තාවක් කියවා නමුත්තාත්සේට පෙන්නවා. අපේ දර්ශනයේ හැටියට මෙය සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාට දී තිබුණු බලතලත් අත්හැර දැමීම නිසයි. සතොසේ පාලනය තමන් අතේ තබා ගන්නා නම්—එය රජයේ සංස්ථාවක් හැටියට පාලනය කළා නම්—එක්තරා ප්‍රමාණයකටවත් ඒ බලතල පාවිච්චි කර ජනතාවට සේවයක් කරන්නට ඉඩ කඩ තිබුණා. දැන් සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ කුමක්ද? තිබුණු බලතලත් ප්‍රතික්ෂේප කර ජොයින්ට් ස්ටොක් කොමිෂනියක් ඇති කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා එතුමාට තිබුණු බලතලවත් යොදා බඩු සුලභ කිරීම සහ බඩු මිල පහළ දැමීම යන කරුණු දෙක ඉටු කරන්නට පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ.

මේ වාර්තාවේ මිල පාලන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ගැන සඳහන් වී තිබෙන්නේ කොහේද කියා මා සෙව්වා. නමුත් මට සොයා ගන්නට බැරි වුණා. එය ආහාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව යටතේද, වෙළඳ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව යටතේද, රාජ්‍ය ඇමති අංශයේද කියා සොයා ගන්නට බැරි නැත කට දමා තිබෙනවා. අද මිල පාලනයත්

නැහැ. ඕනෑම දෙයක් ඕනෑම මුදලකට වෙළඳාම් කරන්නට ඉඩ තිබෙනවා. බඩු හිඟ නිසා වෙළඳාම් කරන්නට දේකුත් නැහැ. තියෙන බඩුවත් සාධාරණ මිලකට ගන්නට බැහැ. කරන්නට පුළුවන් වෙළෙන්දන්ට දෝෂාරෝපනය කිරීමයි. දෙපාර්තමේන්තු වෙළඳුන්ට දොස් නගනවා මිස මෙම ප්‍රශ්නය හරිකාර විසඳීමට නිසි ක්‍රියා මාර්ගයක් මේ වනතෙක් අර ගෙන නැහැ.

සඵ සල සම්බන්ධයෙන් සඳහන් කළ යුතු තවත් කාරණයක් තිබෙනවා. මා දන්නේ නැහැ කොයි තරම් දුරට මේවා සත්‍යද අසත්‍යද කියන්න. නමුත් මට ලැබී ඇති ආරංචිවල හැටියට ඒ පිළිබඳව මගේ අදහස් ප්‍රකාශ කළ යුතුව තිබෙනවා. අප දන්නවා, ඕනෑ රටකින් බඩු ගෙන්වීම පිණිස අමාත්‍යාංශයට බලතල තිබෙන බව. මේ අනුව, රුපියල් පණස් ලක්ෂයක වටිනා කැක්ටස් පැබරික් වර්ගයට අයත් රෙදි තොගයක් 1968 පෙබරවාරි මාසයේදී හොංකොං නගරයේ පෞද්ගලික වෙළෙන්දෙකුගෙන් මිල දී ගෙන තිබෙනවා. මෙයට පෙර මේ වාගේ රෙදි තොග වෙනත් රට වලින් ලබා ගත්තේ වෙළඳ ද්‍රව්‍ය හුවමාරු ක්‍රමයටයි. විශේෂයෙන්ම චීනයෙන් ජම්පිං පිෂ් වැනි ජනප්‍රිය රෙදි වර්ග ගෙන්වනු ලැබුවේ මා සඳහන් කළ ඉහත කී ක්‍රමය අනුවයි. නමුත් රුපියල් පණස් ලක්ෂයක විදේශ විනිමය ප්‍රමාණයක් වැය කර මින් කැක්ටස් පැබරික් වර්ගයට අයත් රෙදි තොගයක් හොංකොං නගරයේ පෞද්ගලික වෙළෙන්දෙකුගෙන් ලබා ගෙන තිබෙනවා. මෙවැනි පියවරක් ගෙන ඇත්තේ එක් අයකුට හෝ දෙන්නකුට ලාභ ප්‍රයෝජන සලසා දීමේ අදහසින් බවට ආරංචියක් පැතිර ගොස් තිබෙන නිසා ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා මේවා ගැන සොයා බලන්නටය කියා.

ගරු සහපතිතුමනි, රජයේ පාලනය යටතේ පවතින සංස්ථාවක් පෞද්ගලික ව්‍යාපාරිකයන් සම්බන්ධ කරගෙන පවත්වා ගෙන යන විට—ජොයින්ට් ස්ටොක් කොමිෂනියක් වශයෙන් පවත්වා ගෙන යන විට—මෙවැනි දේවල් සිදු වීම වළක්වන්න අමාරුයි. සතොස රජයේ සංස්ථාවක් වශයෙන් තිබුණු කාලයේදී ආණ්ඩු අයවා සිදු වීම් වගයක් ඇති වුණු

[ඉලංගරත්න මයා.]

බව අප දන්නවා. ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් කොමිෂන් සභාවක් පත් කර කටයුතු විභාග කරගෙන ගියා. කෙසේ වුණත් රජය, පෞද්ගලික අංශය සම්බන්ධ කර ගෙන, කොටස්වලින් සියයට හතලිස් නව යක් දී මෙම ව්‍යාපාර පවත්වා ගෙන යාමෙන් සිදු වන්නේ, කෙලින්ම රජයට ලැබෙන ලාභයෙන් සියයට හතලිස් නව යක ප්‍රමාණයක් පෞද්ගලික ව්‍යාපාරිකයන්ගේ සාක්කුවලට ඇදී යාම නොවෙද? එපමණක් නොවෙයි, සඵ සල, රජයත් පෞද්ගලික අංශයත් ඒකාබද්ධ වී පවත්වා ගෙන යන ආයතනයක් වීම නිසා කලින් පාරිභෝගිකයන්ට ලැබුණු වාසියද දැන් ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ වාගේම මිල පාලන යන්ත්‍රය ක්‍රියාකාරී වෙන්නේ නැහැ. එසේ ක්‍රියාකාරී නොවෙන්නේ රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාට ඒ තරම් බලතල නැති නිසයි. එම නිසා පෞද්ගලික ව්‍යාපාරිකයන් තමන් කැමති අන්දමක ලාභයක් ලබමින් වෙළඳාම කරගෙන යනවා.

රාජ්‍යය කළා ස්තූති යෝජනාව පිළිබඳ විවාදයේදී ගරු රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා සඳහන් කළා, සතොස කොමිෂන් සභා වාර්තාවෙහි සඳහන් නොයෙක් යෝජනා ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්න යනවාය කියා. මා ඒ ගැන සන්තෝෂ වෙනවා. ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, මෙම කොමිෂන් සභාවේ වැඩ කටයුතු ආරම්භ කළේ 1965 මැයි මාසයේ 6 වනදායි. අවසන් කළේ 1967 දෙසැම්බර් 9 වනදායි. අවුරුදු දෙකකුත් මාස හතක් ගත වී තිබෙනවා, වාර්තාව ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න. මාත් මෙම කොමිෂන් සභාව ඉදිරියට ගියා; උත්සවාකාරයෙනුයි ඉදිරියට ගියේ. මා එසේ කීවේ, ප්‍රවෘත්ති පත්‍ර කාරයින්, කැමරාකරුවන්, සමග විශාල ජනකායක් මගේ පැමිණීම බලාපොරොත්තුවෙන් සිටිනිසයි. ඇයි? මා විසින් ම පාවිච්චි කරන ලද ආණ්ඩුවේ බංගලාවේ තිබුණු ඒ අධිකරණය ඉදිරිපිටට ගිය විට මට සිදු වන්නේ මොකක් දැයි බලන්නටයි හුඟ දෙනෙකු පැමිණ සිටියේ. දැන් ඉතින් ඒ කොමිෂන් සභාවේ වාර්තාව පිට වී තිබෙනවා. මේ කොමිෂන් සභාව ක්‍රියා කර තිබෙන ආකාරය ඒ තරම් සතුටුදායක නැතැයි මා කිව යුතුයි. විත්තිකාරයකු කුඩුවේ දමා පුශ්න අසන්නාක් මෙන් මගෙන් පුශ්න අසන්නට යෙදුණා.

ගේ තත්ත්වය මොකක් ද? මගේ තත්ත්වය මොකක් ද? මගෙන් දැනගන්නට වුවමනා මොනවා ද? මට විරුද්ධව තිබෙන චෝදනා මොනවා ද? ” යනුවෙන් කට. ඇර රජයේ නීතිඥයන්ගෙන් පුශ්න කරන්නට මට සිදු වුණා. ඊට පස්සෙයි, මට දැක් වූ සැලකිල්ල වෙනස් වුණේ. මගේ සාක්ෂි හුඟක් දුරට ප්‍රයෝජනවත් වුණු බව අන්තිමේදී කොමිසාරිස්තුමා කියා තිබෙනවා. මා මේ වාර්තාව සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ප්‍රතික්ෂේප කරන්නැයි කියන්නේ නැහැ කෙසේ වුණත්, මේ වාර්තාව සකස් කර තිබෙන්නේ ඒ තරම් ප්‍රවේශම් සහිතව නොවන බව පෙනී යනවා. විභාගය පටන් ගත්තේ පක්ෂග්‍රාහීවයි. එපමණක් නොව අපේ නැදැයින්ටවත් සැනසීමක් තිබුණේ නැහැ, සී. අයි. සී. එක අපේ නැදැයන් පස්සෙන් ගියා. කෙසේ වුණත් අප මේ තත්ත්වය ගැන සතුටුයි. අපට හොඳට පිරිසිදු වන්නට ඉඩ ලැබුණා. අප ගැන පමණක් නොව අපේ නැදැයින් ගැනත් පරීක්ෂා කර බැලීම ගැන සතුටුයි. කෙසේ වුණත් මේ වාර්තාව ඒ තරම් ප්‍රවේශම් සහිතව සකස් කර නැති බව පෙනී යනවා.

උද්ගරණයක් වශයෙන් මම එක කාරණයක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නම්.

අ. භා. 5.55

**සභාපතිතුමා**  
(අක්කිරාසනර්)  
(The Chairman)

Order, please ! The Hon. Appointed Member (Mr. Vernon Jonklaas) will now take the Chair.

අනතුරුව නියෝජ්‍ය කළානායකතුමා මූලාසනයෙන් ඉවත් වූයෙන්, [පත් කරන ලද මන්ත්‍රී] රාජනීතිඥ වර්නන් ජොන් ක්ලස් මයා. මූලාසනා රැස් විය.

அதன் பிறகு உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் அக்கிராசனத்தினின்று நீங்கவே, திரு. வேணன் ஜோங்ளாஸ், கியூ. சி. [நியமன அங்கத்தவர்] தலைமை தாங்கினார்.

Whereupon Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER left the Chair and Mr. VERNON JONKLAAS, Q.C., [Appointed Member] took the Chair.

**ඉලංගරත්න මයා.**  
(තිරු. இலங்கராத்ன)  
(Mr. Ilangaratne)

අපේ නව සභාපතිතුමාට, ක්‍රම ක්‍රමයෙන් ඔය තත්ත්වයෙන් ඉහළ යන්නට මා ප්‍රාර්ථනා කරනවා.



ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, ඒ කාලයේදී මිනි පේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (එච්. එම්. නවරත්න මයා.) සතොස අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයකුට සිටි බව ඔබතුමා දන්නවා ඇති. සතොස කොමිෂන් සභා වාර්තාවෙහි එතුමා ගැන මෙ සේ කියා තිබෙනවා.

“Mr. Navaratne, Director, has been to U. S. A., India and China.”

නවරත්න අධ්‍යක්ෂතුමා ඇමෙරිකාවට, ඉන්දියාවට සහ චීනයට ගිය බව මෙහි අදහසයි. එහෙත් නවරත්න අධ්‍යක්ෂතුමා කිසි කලෙක ඇමෙරිකාවට ගියේ නැහැ. මේ තරම් බලතල සහිත වූ කොමිෂන් සභාවක් මේ තරම් වැරදි අන්දමට වාර්තා සකස් කිරීම කොයි තරම් අසාධාරණ දැයි ඔබතුමාට පේනවා ඇති. මා මේ කියවේ වේ 1967 අංක 21 දරන සැසි වාර්තාවේ 77 වන පිටුවෙහි.

“Mr. Navaratne, Director, has been to U. S. A., India and China.”

නවරත්න මහත්මයා උපන්නේකට ඇමෙරිකාවට ගොස් නැහැ.

ගරු අයි. එම්. ආර්. ඒ. ඊරියගොල්ල (අධ්‍යාපන හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ඇමති)

(கௌரவ ஐ. எம். ஆர். ஏ. ஈரியகொல்ல—கல்வி, கலாசார விவகார அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. I. M. R. A. Iriyagolle—Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs)

යන්න හිතේ ඇති.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

හිතේ තියෙන ඒවා වාර්තා කරන්නට ගියොත් තවුන්නාන්සේගෙයි මගෙයි නොයෙක් කථා ඇති වන්නට පුළුවනි.

මේ විධියටම මා ගැනත් යම් යම් දේ කියා තිබෙනවා. හැබැයි, “ඉලංගරත්න මහතාගෙන් අසන්නට බැරි වුණා” යනු වෙන් ද සඳහන් කර තිබෙනවා. මගෙන් අසන්නේ නැතිවම නිගමනවලට බැහැලා.

“මේ අයගේ හොරමාර තිබෙනවා නම් කොහොම හරි ඒවා අල්ලන්” යනුවෙන් උපදෙස් දී ඇතැයි මා හිතනවා.

අනෙක, මේ කොමිෂන් සභාව ඉදිරියේ සාක්ෂි දීම සඳහා ඇමතිවරුන් අතරින් තෝරා ගත්තේ මා පමණයි. දොම්පේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (එෆ්. ආර්. ඩයස් බණ්ඩාරනායක මයා.) ඒ ඇමති ධුරයේ අවුරුදු ගණනක් වැඩ කළ මගේ සහෝදර ඇමතිවරයෙක් එහෙත් කොමිෂන් සභාව ඉදිරියේ සාක්ෂි දීම සඳහා එතුමා කැඳවේ වේ නැහැ. මේ කොමිෂන් සභාව පත් කිරීමෙන් බලාපොරොත්තු වුණේ, සමුපකාර තොග වෙළඳ ආයතනය සංස්ථාවක් වශයෙන් ප්‍රතිසංවිධානය කළ යුත්තේ කොහොමදැයි උපදෙස් ලබා ගැනීමටයි. එම නිසා, මට වඩා හුඟක් දක්ෂකම් තිබෙන දොම්පේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමාගේ අදහස් උදහස් දැනගැනීම සඳහා, එතුමා ඒ කොමිෂන් සභාව ඉදිරියට කැඳවිය යුතු ව තිබුණා. එහෙත් එතුමා කැඳවුවේ නැහැ. ඒ ඇයි? උපදෙස් ලැබී තිබුණේ, ඉලංගරත්න සහ ඔහුගේ පන්දම්කාරයන් අල්ලා ගන්නයි. ස.තො.ස. කොමිෂන් සභාව ක්‍රියා කර තිබෙන්නේ මේ විධියටයි. මා ඒ ගැන දීර්ඝ වශයෙන් විස්තර කරන්නට යන්නේ නැහැ.

මේ කොමිෂන් සභාව මගින් කරන ලද සමහර රෙකමදාරු, රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා විසින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කර නැහැ. මා ඒවායින් වැදගත් කිහිපයක් පමණක් කියවන්න කැමතියි :

- “3. We recommend that there be a substantial increase in the salary scales applicable to Managers of the major departments of the C. W. E.
- 4. We recommend an increase in the rate of the C. W. E. Provident Fund contributions to 10 per cent by the employee and 15 per cent by the employer.
- 5. We recommend that every employee of the C. W. E. from the clerical grades upwards be required to make an annual declaration of the assets held by him or her as well as assets held on his or her behalf by any other person, body of persons, society or institution; and also of assets held by the spouse or any child of such employee.
- 6. We recommend that in the appointment of a General Manager of the C. W. E. first preference be given to a suitable person, if any, from within the Establishment.”

[ඉලංගරත්න මයා.]

අ. භා. 6

මෙවැනි රෙකමදාරු කිහිපයක්ම කර තිබෙනවා. එහෙත් රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා විසින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කර තිබෙන්නේ ඒ තරම් දැඩි ලෙස රෙකමදාරු කළ ඒවා නොවෙයි.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)  
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

“ ප්‍රොවිඩන්ට් ප්‍රන්ඩ් ”—[බාධාකිරීම]

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)  
(Mr. Ilangaratne)

බොහොම සන්නෝෂයි.

ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)  
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

අප ඔවා ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්නේ, ප්‍රසිද්ධ කර නොවෙයි.

ඉලංගරත්න මයා.

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)  
(Mr. Ilangaratne)

තමුත්තාත්සේ ක්‍රියාත්මක කර තිබෙන ඒවා ප්‍රසිද්ධ කරන්න. එවිට, ඒ ගැන ප්‍රශංසා කරන්න අපට පුළුවනි.

මට මතක හැටියට පසුගිය මහා මැති වරණ කාලයේදී අගමැතිතුමා පොරොන්දු වුණා, තමන් බලයට පත් වුණොත්, අවුරුදුපතා මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ගේ වත්කම් එළි කිරීමට බල කෙරෙන නීති රීති සම්පාදනය කරනවාය කියා. එතුමන්ලා බලයට පත් වී දැනටමත් අවුරුදු 3½ ක් ගෙවී තිබුණත්, තවමත් එවැනි නීති රීති පනවා නැහැ. අද තිබෙන වාතාවරණය ඒ තරම්ම අප්‍රිය ජනකයි.

වර්තමාන රජය බලයට පත් වූ වහාම කියා සිටියා, රජයේ සේවකයන්ට දේශ පාලන අයිතිය ලබා දෙනවාය කියා. එහෙත් මේ රජය ස.නො.ස. සේවකයන්ට එතෙක් තිබුණු අයිතිය පවා නැති කළා. ඒ අයිතිය අහිමි කිරීම ස.නො.ස. සේවකයන්ට පමණක් සීමා වන්නට ඉඩ නොතබා අනෙකුත් සංඝ්‍රා සේවකයන් දක්වා පුළුල් කරන්නට යන බවටත් අපට ආරංචි ලැබී තිබෙනවා. තිබුණු අයිතිවාසිකම් ආපසු ගැනීම ආක්‍රමණික ක්‍රියාවක් හැටියට උප

දෙස් දෙන ලෙස ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් මා ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. තමුත්තාත්සේලා පසුගිය මැතිවරණය කාලයේදී කීවේ, රජයේ සේවකයන්ට දැනට වඩා දේශපාලන අයිතිවාසිකම් හා වෘත්තීය සම්පත් අයිතිවාසිකම් දෙන බවයි. එහෙත් ඔවුන්ට තිබුණු අයිතිවාසිකම් පවා දැන් අහිමි කරගෙන යනවා.

ජීවන වියදම ඉතා ශීඝ්‍රයෙන් ඉහළ යන බව අප කවුරුනුත් දන්නවා. මේ රජය බලයට පත් වුණාට පස්සේ, විදේශ භාණ්ඩ ආධාර ක්‍රමයක් ඇති කර ගත්තා. ඒ ක්‍රමය අනුව, ආධාර වශයෙන් පිට රට වලින් භාණ්ඩ ගෙවීමට පෞද්ගලික ආයතනවලට අවසර පත්‍ර දුන්නා. එසේ අවසර පත්‍ර ලැබ විදේශ විනිමය වැය කොට මෙරටට ගෙන්වූ සමහර පාරිභෝගික භාණ්ඩ දවස් දෙක තුනෙන් ඉවර වෙනවා. එහෙත් අවුරුදු 25ක් තුළ අපේ පරම්පරාව ඒවා ආපසු ගෙවන්නට ඕනෑ. යන්ත්‍ර සූත්‍ර වැනි දේට එම මුදල් වැය කරනවා නම් අපි විරුද්ධ වන්නේ නැහැ. ගෙන්වනු ලබන දේවලින් ද්‍රව්‍ය කීපයක නම් උදාහරණයක් වශයෙන් මා ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නම්. ,

1967 වර්ෂය සඳහා ආනයන හා අපනයන පාලක සභා තේ අපනයන කොමසාරිස්තැනගේ පාලන වාර්තා වෙනුවට මේ මේ කියවන්නේ. ජර්මන් ෆේපඩරල් සමූහාණ්ඩුවෙන් රුපියල් ලක්ෂ 25ක ටයර් සහ ටියුබ් ගෙන්වා තිබෙනවා. ඒවාගේම පොහොර හා ගොඩනැගිලි උපකරණත් ගෙන්වා තිබෙන අතර ඉන්දියානු ආධාර ක්‍රමය යටතේ ලක්ෂ 66ක රෙදි පිළි ගෙන්වා තිබෙනවා. ජපන් ආධාර ක්‍රමය යටතේ රෙදි පිළි ලක්ෂ 65 ක ගෙන්වා තිබෙන අතර එම ආධාර ක්‍රමය යටතේම ලං.ග.ම. ටයර් ලක්ෂ 14ක ගෙන්වා තිබෙනවා. ණය අංක 1 යටතේයි එසේ ගෙන්වා තිබෙන්නේ. ණය අංක 2 යටතේ ලක්ෂ 139ක රෙදි පිළින් ලක්ෂ 35ක කාර්මික අමු ද්‍රව්‍ය සහ යන්ත්‍රෝපකරණ ගෙන්වා තිබෙනවා. කාර්මික අමු ද්‍රව්‍ය සහ යන්ත්‍රෝපකරණ ගෙන්වූවාට කමක් නැහැ. අමෙරිකා එක්සත් ජනපද ණය අංක 1 යටතේ ලක්ෂ 3½ක කඩදාසින් ලක්ෂ 96ක පොහොරත් ගෙන්වා තිබෙනවා. ඔෆෂඩ් වර්ග ගෙන්වා නැහැ. ටයර් සහ ටියුබ් ලක්ෂ 69ක ගෙන්වා තිබෙනවා.

අමෙරිකා එක්සත් ජනපද ණය අංක 1 යටතේම. අමෙරිකා එක්සත් ජනපද ණය අංක 2 යටතේ ටයර් සහ වියුබ් ලක්ෂ 4කත්, පොහොර ලක්ෂ 155 කත්; ප්‍රංශ ආධාර යටතේ ටයර් සහ වියුබ් ලක්ෂ 43 කත්, ගොඩනැගිලි උපකරණ ලක්ෂ 7½ කත් ගෙන්වා තිබෙනවා.

මේතරම් විශාල අත්දැමින් ජාතියක් ණය කර්තව්‍ය විශාල මුදල් ප්‍රමාණයකට විදේශ භාණ්ඩ ගන්නවා නම් ඒවා බෙදා හරින්නට ආයතනයක් ඇති නොකරන්නේ මන්දැයි මා ප්‍රශ්න කරනවා. මේවා බෙදා හරින්නට යම් ක්‍රියා මාර්ගයක් තිබෙනවා නම් එය ඉතා වැදගත්. ටයර් පිළිබඳව නෝට්ස් එකක් පත්‍රයේ දැමීමාම දහස් ගණනින් ඉල්ලුම් කරනවා ඇති. එතකොට අවසර පත්‍ර දෙන එකයි තියෙන්නේ. එවිට ඒ උදවිය තැවට ගොස් ඒවා ලබා ගනීවි. එහෙත් දැන් සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ කුමක්ද? මේවා පුද්ගලික ආයතන වලට දෙනවා. එවිට මිල පාලනයක් සිදු වන්නේ නැහැ. නොයෙකුත් මිල ගණන් වලට එවා විකුණනවා. ඒවාගේම විදේශ භාණ්ඩ ආධාර වෙනුවෙන් පොලිය අඩු වශයෙන් සියයට 15ක් විතර අපට ගෙවන්නට සිදු වෙනවා. එයින් වාසි සැලසෙන්නේ පුද්ගලික ආයතනවලටයි. ඒ අයටයි කොමිස් යන්නේ. ඕනෑම ප්‍රමාණයකට මිල ඉහල නංවන්නට ඒ උදවියට පුළුවනි, මිල පාලනයක් නැති නිසා. මේවා නවත්වන්නට ක්‍රියා මාර්ගයක් සකස් කළොත් තමයි, පාරිභෝගිකයාට සැහෙන සේවයක් සැලසෙන්නේ. එහෙත් මිල පාලනය සම්පූර්ණයෙන් අහෝසි වීමයි සිදු වී තිබෙන්නේ.

යටියන්තොට ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා) කීවා වාගේ ඉතා අලංකාර පත්‍රිකා යනාදිය පළ කර තිබීම ගැන අපි සන්තෝෂ වෙනවා. එහෙත් මා එක ප්‍රශ්නයක් තමුත්තාන්සේලාගෙන් අහන්නට කැමතියි. රජයේ සංස්ථාවකින් මේවා පළ කරන්නට බැරි මන්ද? රජයේ මුද්‍රණාලය තිබෙනවා.

**ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන**  
 (கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)  
 (The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)  
 එව්වර හොදට බැහැ.

**ඉලංගරත්න මයා.**  
 (திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)  
 (Mr. Ilangaratne)

ඒවාගේම සී. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඊ. මුද්‍රණාලයක් තිබෙනවා. එහෙත් මේවා පළ කරන්නේ වෙන වෙනත් කොමිෂනිවලින්.

**ගරු ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන**  
 (கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)  
 (The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)  
 ජපන් රටෙන්.

**ඉලංගරත්න මයා.**  
 (திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)  
 (Mr. Ilangaratne)

සමහර ඒවා ජපන් රටෙන්. මේවාට විදේශ විනිමය කීයක් වැය වෙනවාද? මේ රටේ ව්‍යාපාරවලට තමුත්තාන්සේලා හුඟාක් ආධාර දෙන බව කියනවා. රජයේ සහ පුද්ගලික මුද්‍රණාල බොහොමයක් මේ රටේ තිබෙනවා. එහෙත් ජපන් රටින් මේවා මුද්‍රණය කරවීම සඳහා මෙතරම් විශාල මුදලක් වැය කරන්නේ ඇයි?

ගරු සභාපතිතුමනි, සංචාරක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ගැන මා වැඩි යමක් සඳහන් කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ නැහැ. එක කාරණයක් නම් කිය යුතුව තිබෙනවා. එනම් සංචාරක අංශයෙන් ගරු ඇමතිතුමා බලාපොරොත්තු වූ විධියේ ආදායමක් ලැබී නැති බවයි. පසු ගිය දින අය වැය කළා විවාදයේදී මා ඒ බව ඉලක්කම් ඉදිරිපත් කරමින් පෙන්වා දුන්නා. විශේෂයෙන්ම පී. එල්. 480 දරණ නීතිය නිසා යම් කිසි මුදලක් ඇමෙරිකානු තානාපති කායසීලයට ඉතුරු වෙනවා. මගේ ආරංචියේ හැටියට ඇමෙරිකාවෙන් මෙහාට පැමිණෙන සංචාරකයින් කරන්නේ තමන්ගේ මුදල් ඒ ආයතනයට දී මෙහි තැන්පත් වී තිබෙන රුපියල් වියදම් කිරීමයි. එම නිසා ඇමෙරිකානු සංචාරකයින්ගෙන් අපට ඒ තරම් ප්‍රයෝජනයක් ලැබෙන්නේ නැහැ. තමුත්තාන්සේලා සංචාරක කටයුතු සඳහා විශාල මුදල් ප්‍රමාණයක් වියදම් කර තිබෙන නිසා රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් මා කරුණා වෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා, ඇමෙරිකානු සංචාරකයින් මෙහාට පැමිණෙන විට එහෙ ඩොලර් අරන් එන විධියට ඇමෙරිකානු තානාපති

[ඉලංගරත්න මයා.]  
 කායසීලයන් සමග සම්මුතියකට එන්නය  
 කියා. එවිට ඒ උදවිය නොයෙක් දේවල්  
 සදහා ඩොලර් වලින් වියදම් කරාවි.

අවසාන වශයෙන් තවත් එක් කරුණක්  
 සදහන් කරන්න කැමතියි. වන සත්ව  
 දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ වැඩ බලන භාරකරු  
 විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති පාලන වාර්තාව  
 බොහෝම අලංකාර හානුවෙන් සරුසාර වී  
 තිබීම ගැන මගේ සන්තෝෂය ප්‍රකාශ  
 කරන්න කැමතියි. එය කියවාගෙන යන විට  
 නව කථාවක් වාගේ රස විදින්න පුළුවන්.  
 එහි ඇතුළත් ඡේදයක් මම කියවන්නමි :

“ විල්පත්තුව ප්‍රාදේශීය දඩයම් ආරක්ෂක එච්.  
 පී. ද අල්විස් මහතාට අයත් සුරතල් වැළඹින්න  
 වන ‘ සිම්බෝ ’ ගැන නොදන්නේ ස්වල්ප දෙනෙකි.  
 1966 ජූලි මාසයේදී ඇගේ ස්වාමියාන් (අයිතිකරු)  
 සමග මෙහි මාරු වී එන්නට පෙර වසර ගණනක්  
 ඇය ශාල සිටියාය. කාලයෙන් වැඩි හරියක් බැඳ  
 තබනු ලැබ සිටියද, වරින් වර මරදන්මඩුව ප්‍රදේ  
 ශයේ සැරිසරන්නට ඇයට ඉඩ ලැබේ. අප්‍රියෙල්  
 මාසය වන විට ඇය පෙරළිකාරියක් බවට පත් වූ  
 අතර, කල් ඇතිව ගෙදර එන ලෙස දඩයම් ආරක්ෂක  
 ඇයට අණ දුන් විට ඇය එයට ඇහුම්කන් නො  
 දෙන්නට වූවාය. වරක් හදිසියේම ඇය අතුරුදහන්  
 වූවාය. එහෙත් දෙදිනකින් පසු එක් සැන්දැවක  
 පෙරළා පැමිණි ‘ සිම්බෝ ’ ගෙය වටා වූ කටුකම්බි  
 වැට වටේ සක්මන් කරනු දක්නා ලදී. කිසිත්  
 සැක නොකළ ද අල්විස් මහතා ඇය කටුව ඒමට  
 ගිය විට ඔහු භ්‍රාන්තයට පත් කරවන පරිද්දෙන්  
 ගෙරවීමකින් ඔහු පිළිගත්තේ සිම්බෝ වෙත යුනුව  
 ලං වූ තවත් වලසෙකි. වනගත පෙම් රැඳුමක්  
 ඇරැඹී, මේ, ඇයට යහතින් ආපසු ගෙදරට ලඟා  
 වීමට සලස්වන පෙම්වතා බව පෙනුණි. එතැන්  
 පටන් සන්ධ්‍යාවන්හිදී ඇය මුදා හැරිය විට මේ  
 වනවාරි වලසා මෙම ප්‍රදේශයේ සැඟවී සිට ඇය  
 කැඳවා ගෙන බැහැර යාම නිතර සිදු වන්නක් විය.  
 මෙම වළසුන් දෙදෙනාම පෙනුමෙන් එක හා සමාන  
 වූයෙන්, දඩයම් ආරක්ෂක, වැරදි වලසාට සාත්තු  
 කරන්නට යාම වළකාලනු පිණිස ඇයට දැන් සිනු  
 වක් පළඳවා ඇත්තේය. මාස 4 ක් පමණ තිස්සේ  
 මෙම රැඳුම පැවති අතර, සතුටුදායක ප්‍රතිඵලයක්  
 ගැන දඩයම් ආරක්ෂක නිලධාරියා තුළ බලාපොරො  
 ත්තුවක් තැන්තේ නොවේ.”

මේ ආදී වනකථාවලින් සුලභ වාර්තාවක්  
 ඒ මහතා විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙනවා.  
 මා හිතනවා මේවා අලංකාර විධියට මෙසේ  
 මුද්‍රණය කර පළ කළොත් අපට ඒවායින්  
 ද විශාල ප්‍රයෝජනයක් ලබා ගන්න පුළු  
 වන්නය කියා.

ගරු වන්නිනායක  
 (කෙළරච වන්නිනායක)  
 (The Hon. Wanninayake)  
 That is also a tourist attraction !

ජේ. පී. ඔබයසේකර මිය. (මීරිගම)  
 (තිරුමති ජේ. ජී. ඉප්පයෙච්චරා—මීරිගම)  
 (Mrs. J. P. Obeyesekere—Mirigama)

Mr. Chairman, I have read with  
 interest the “Ceylon Tourist Plan|  
 Summary.” I wish to make a few  
 comments on it, but I hope we shall  
 be given another opportunity to dis-  
 cuss it in more detail. It would appear  
 that some thought has been given to  
 this matter. The report has been  
 compiled.

I also like to congratulate the  
 officers concerned on the folders that  
 have been brought out on the princi-  
 pal towns of Ceylon. This is some-  
 thing that I suggested in 1964, and it  
 has taken four years to get this done.  
 The folders on Anuradhapura,  
 Hikkaduwa, Colombo, Jaffna and  
 Galle have been well presented.

I would like to make a few com-  
 ments on the Tourist Plan itself.  
 Looking at this booklet with all its  
 maps it would look as if half of  
 Ceylon is to be given for tourism. I  
 do not know where we shall have to  
 live !

On page 21 there is a map of Ceylon  
 which marks out the areas for tourist  
 reserves, and really it takes up more  
 than half of Ceylon. To my mind the  
 question of tourist reserves is one that  
 requires careful study.

Too much has been given to these  
 reserves, particularly to the one  
 marked “Colombo Resort Centre.”  
 Personally I do not think that is a  
 very good idea. The Colombo Resort  
 Centre is to be round Hotel Samudra  
 between Galle Face Hotel and Parlia-  
 ment building. I believe the Minister’s  
 idea is to take up all the army  
 buildings and everything round that  
 place and put up three hotels with

1,200 rooms. There will then be a concentration of hotels just round this place.

I have been reading what the World Bank adviser has had to say in regard to tourist development programmes. I do not know whether the Hon. Minister himself has read the report of Mr. Davis. If he did read that report I do not think he would have agreed to this 'Colombo Resort' Centre.

Mr. Davis thinks that hotels should be diffused. He cites Kandy as a place where conditions are favourable for the sitting of a luxury hotel. In Colombo there would not be enough tourists to fill two big luxury hotels.

That is the view put forward by the World Bank adviser, Mr. Davis, but according to the tourist plan of the Minister we shall have three big hotels, besides Hilton and Intercontinental, which will come up in this area and which will not be in harmony with the other buildings in the area.

I think the Minister of State should give some thought to this matter of changing the whole of Galle Face Green into one big hotel centre.

අ. න. 6.15

Provision has already been made for a new building for Parliament. I do not know whether the Hon. Minister will be an occupant of that building; I hope he will be. Even if he is not, I am sure those others who will be the occupants of that new Parliament building would not like to be surrounded by so many hotels.

If this tourist plan is carried out the whole landscape will change. One of the reasons why tourists are attracted to Ceylon is that we do not have skyscrapers filling our city, and there is a certain charm about the city as it is.

There is also a plan for a national market place. We have already a shopping centre in the Fort and a

shopping centre in Pettah. Right along Galle Road it is a shopping area. You have also the Jatika Pola right in the heart of a residential area. With a national market place behind the Samudra there is going to be unhealthy competition. As it is, the gem shops and other tourists' shops in the Fort are hard put to it to sell their goods.

Then, again, I would like to appeal to the Hon. Minister about our wild life reserves. The other day, I saw at the exhibition at Samudra Hotel the plans for three types of hotels on the borders of the Yala wild life sanctuary. One type is called the rock house hotel, the other the sand dunes cottages and the third type is what are supposed to be tree-top houses. All these are goon on paper. I cannot imagine how we are going to live in them. It is hot enough without these innovations. I think the Wild Life Society has also made representations about this.

I think we should not permit hotels to come up by the boundaries of Yala or Wilpattu because not only hotels but other things too will come up. We have an example at Hikkaduwa. The Ceylon "Daily News" sometime back referred to the kind of corruption and the unnecessary things that are happening around Hikkaduwa. Those things are bound to happen around wild life sanctuaries. The wild life of Ceylon is our wealth. Whether the tourists come from America or Europe—from wherever they may come—we must try and retain what we have. There is something we can never get back again. I think building on the boundaries of Yala and Wilpattu would result in the springing up of thickly populated villages in the neighbourhood in the years to come. People will open tourist shops; night life would start in those places. These are just the things we do not want. I would therefore appeal to the Hon. Minister please to refrain from putting up this type of hotel on the boundaries of Yala and Wilpattu, or even permitting new bungalows to

[බලිසේකර මිය.]

be built by the Wild Life Department within the sanctuary. I believe there is a move to build a new bungalow at Jambugahamulla, on the rock there. As it is there are too many buildings inside the sanctuary. Whatever buildings are put up should be put up by the Wild Life Department.

Then I would ask the Hon. Minister once again that at least one of the resthouses at Anuradhapura be given over to the Tourist Board for occupation by our people who go there. The two resthouses there have been given over to the private sector. There is no place for our people to stay.

ශ්‍රී ජී. ඩී. එච්. ජයවර්ධන (විද්‍යාත්මක පර්යේෂණ හා නිවාස ඇමති)

(கௌரவ எம். டி. எச். ஜயவர்தன—விஞ்ஞான ஆய்வு, வீடமைப்பு அமைச்சர்)

(The Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardena—Minister of Scientific Research and Housing)

There is the circuit bungalow.

බලිසේකර මිය.

(திருமதி ஓபயசேக்கரா)

(Mrs. Obeyesekere)

How many people can be accommodated in the circuit bungalow?

Tissawewa resthouse is a very large resthouse with a huge garden. That can continue to be run by the firm, and they might very well be asked to spend some money and put up additional rooms there, and the other resthouse could be given back to the Tourist Board for occupation by our people.

Tissawewa resthouse, when it was taken over by the Tourist Board, I remember, was in a very bad state; I remember the condition in which it was. All the renovations, and the furnishings—including furniture, the linen, the mosquito nets, the crockery—have been put in by the Tourist Board. Nothing very much has been added to that by the present organization that runs it, except perhaps a better service at a very high price, and that is exactly what our people cannot afford.

In fact a number of families would like to take their children to see the ruins in Anuradhapura on an educational tour, but there is no place for them to stay in Anuradhapura today. Even Tourist Board officials who accompany people who come to Ceylon to write their reports, find it difficult to find a place to stay because they are given a subsistence allowance of only Rs. 10. The rates at the resthouses are Rs. 30.

I would earnestly request the Hon. Minister of State to take one of the resthouses and give it over to the Tourist Board or to the Hotels Corporation which now manages these resthouses, and see that some place is available for our people.

According to this plan, you have provided camping sites for our people, a small hotel at Polonnaruwa and a small one with only ten rooms at Sigiriya. The others are dormitories for fifty people and five acres for trailer camps.

This is something that will not happen overnight. Our people are not used to living in trailers and camping out. It will take years for our people to take to that kind of life. I wish to tell the Hon. Minister of State that you cannot change our people to live that type of life suddenly. I know he is trying to bring in a large number of tourists here, but he cannot change the ways, habits and behaviour of our people overnight. So, I would appeal to the Hon. Minister of State to take one of these resthouses and make it available for our people.

Another such place where some provision for our local people should be made is when they travel along the coast, and I would ask that at least a portion of the resthouse at Hikkaduwa be made available to our people at a reduced rate. There is no other place between here and Galle where our people can stop to have a meal than Hikkaduwa. Bentota is no more. So I would ask the Hon. Minister to look into this.



[ஓர் சே. ஈர். சுவரீதன]

I am glad you raised the question of Sinharaja Adaviya. There are some who think we should exploit Sinharaja Adaviya. I am very glad you raised that question. I will bring it to the notice of the Hon. Minister of Land and the Hon. Prime Minister because it does not come within my purview. It is a forest reserve and it is not a National Park. Forest reserves can be utilized as proposed to be done. I think we should consider what should be done with Sinharaja Adaviya. There are people who feel that we do not want forests, we do want wild life we do not want water. How they intend to live I do not know but that frame of mind is there.

Today I had a meeting of the Fauna and Flora Advisory Committee and some of the members mentioned to me that the area right up from Trincomalee to Kuchcheveli forest is being felled on both sides. The green belts that we used to have, of so many feet, on each side of the road in far away places are being destroyed.

உ. டீ. மெல்.

(திரு. டி. மெல்)  
(Mr. de Mel)

By the hon. Member for Dambadeniya (Mr. R. G. Senanayake) !

ஓர் சே. ஈர். சுவரீதன

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)  
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I do not know by whom. By the Special Leases Board lessees. So that devastation is going on throughout the Island—throughout the world I think. How we can harmonize the development of a country with the destruction of forests, the opening up of land, the claims of the tourists and the preservation of wild life, is something that requires very considerable thought in our country and I wish hon. Members would give me their fullest co-operation in this matter.

We have extended the area of the National Park at Yala, almost doubled it, including the intermediate zone and also a big area to the north. I

had the full co-operation of the hon. Member for Moneragala (Mr. Welegama). We were able to excise a small portion to help him. But the area of the National Park of Yala would be almost double in the next few months, and I am trying to see that certainly in our lifetime nobody, however powerful, encroaches on that new Yala Park. Wilpattu is also included in the intermediate zone, into the full extent of the park.

ஈ. ஓ. 6.30

Until recently, until I took over, the intermediate zone was used as a place where those who wish to hunt could come and shoot during the shooting season. The idea of the colonial rulers was that the park should be the reservoir where you allow animals to breed and when the hunting season comes you go into the intermediate zone and shoot them. Now we have stopped that altogether. Since I became Minister, since 1965, no shooting has been allowed and I do not intend to allow shooting in the intermediate zone or any zone that belongs to the park. You cannot shoot anything, not even a cat. Let nature itself do the decimation. In that way we are protecting wildlife. Outside that people do shoot animals which encroach on their properties.

There is poaching going on, particularly at Wilpattu, on the western side, and in some parts of Yala, but we have increased the guards. We have seen to it that they are protected as far as possible. We have given them more jeeps and vehicles. We are trying to arrange for them to have walkie-talkies so that they can get in touch with headquarters. And in every way possible I am trying to preserve the great heritage that we have, the little wildlife that still exists, if it can be preserved, in these two national parks at Wilpattu and Yala. But we will be creating a national park—I think we have it already—in the Gal-Oya catchment area as well as in one or two other places. But the biggest national parks would be at Yala and Wilpattu.



So the matters raised by the hon. Fair Member for Mirigama (Mrs. J. P. Obeyesekere) would certainly be taken into consideration and I would invite her also to come to the discussions that we intend to have about the building of hotels outside and the construction of houses with a little more amenities within the park itself.

The three matters I would like to deal with before I come to tourism are, firstly, the question of the import of books on FEECs. The question of what imports should come under FEECs is really governed by a special FEECs Board consisting of officials from the Planning Ministry, Ministry of Industries, Ministry of State and so on. It is only certain matters that come up before the Cabinet. They think that we should not extend to more imports that are now free of FEECs that same latitude. The FEECs question was discussed with the I. M. F. and, I think, they are averse to our allowing more and more imports to come free of FEECs because the whole position would be upset. But we have done this. Books are now entirely on Open General Licence. Duties have been reduced and anybody can import books, not only those who were the original quota-holders. That is how this FEECs system, it is hoped, would operate—that is, when you have Open General Licence imports, when you have anybody importing, when you have a reduction of duties, it is felt that the price reduction that would arise from that or the competition would offset the increase in the price as a result of the FEECs.

So we will watch how that operates and take it up again if necessary. I am entirely in agreement with the hon. Member for Colombo South when he says that we should make books of any language available at the cheapest possible price to the people of Ceylon.

The hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) raised this question about slates. I have already taken that up. We would like to

know whether we can ban the import of slates or not. Some other hon. Members of Parliament who met we told me that slates produced in Ceylon are not good enough. We will consider the whole question.

Then the hon. Member for Habaraduwa (Mr. Prins Gunasekera) raised the question about books from the Archives which cannot be taken as productions to courts. I was not aware of that earlier. I will look into that.

Then a question was raised about the C.W.E. and the Weerasooria Report. We have implemented large portions of that report. We have already given the Employees Provident Fund, which is a recommendation made in that report. We raised the salaries of employees on devaluation. We have not raised the salaries of the higher staff as recommended there because that is a matter that affects all corporations. If you raise the salaries of the staff of one corporation, then it affects others. The question of corporation salaries is being actively considered by the Government.

All the other matters dealt with organization and so on. Some recommendations are being implemented, some are being considered and some we do not intend to implement. But I must say that as far as the C.W.E. Board is concerned, which is the ultimate authority to implement any such recommendations, they have gone through the report and the report has been actively implemented wherever possible.

The question of political rights of C.W.E. employees was also raised. I would like to say that our party's programme and policy was such that we did look into the question of political rights for public servants. A committee was appointed and that committee was considering the Tennakoon Report. But they found that under the Tennakoon Report certain grades of public servants, for instance those who are labourers and peons,

[ஓர் சே. ஈர். சீயவர்தன]  
would be entitled to full political rights, but not the Permanent Secretary. If that is implemented, you might find the Permanent Secretary's peon addressing public meetings outside his office and attacking the Government, while the Permanent Secretary stood by tongue-tied. Those are the problems that arose.

ஈலார்க்கு சீன். சீ. சீயவர்தன  
(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)  
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Well, that does not happen outside.

ஓர் சே. ஈர். சீயவர்தன  
(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)  
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Anyway, that is about a public servant. I am not concerned with that. The C.W.E. employees not only enjoyed political rights, but some of them were even members of local bodies. We found a decision of the S. L. F. P. Government that C.W.E. employees should not have political rights.

ஓர் சே. ஈர். சீயவர்தன  
(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)  
(Mr. Ilangaratne)

That was the Dahanayake Government.

ஓர் சே. ஈர். சீயவர்தன  
(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)  
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

No, the S.L.F.P. Government, and that decision had been sent to the C.W.E. Board for implementation. They were unable to implement it.

ஈலார்க்கு சீன். சீ. சீயவர்தன  
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)  
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

It certainly was never implemented.

ஓர் சே. ஈர். சீயவர்தன  
(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)  
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

It was sent down to the Board, but never implemented. But when the private schools were taken over the

S.L.F.P. Government implemented that decision and told teachers of private schools some of whom were members of local bodies, "You must resign your seats in 24 hours, and you cannot do any political work until the whole question about public servants were considered." We took similar action in the C.W.E. then. Until the question of political rights to public servants was solved we would like to follow the example of the S.L.F.P. vis-a-vis private schools.

ஓர் சே. ஈர். சீயவர்தன  
(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)  
(Mr. Ilangaratne)

It was the Dahanayake Government.

ஓர் சே. ஈர். சீயவர்தன  
(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)  
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

No, not Dahanayake. Dahanayake opposed it. He was in the Opposition. Schools were taken over by you. So we asked those were were members of local bodies to resign.

ஈலார்க்கு சீன். சீ. சீயவர்தன  
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)  
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

You have no right to do it!

ஓர் சே. ஈர். சீயவர்தன  
(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)  
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

We had the example of the S.L.F.P.

ஈலார்க்கு சீன். சீ. சீயவர்தன  
(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)  
(Dr. N. M. Perera)

There is a Supreme Court judgment which says you cannot ask them to resign but you can see that they do not contest again.

ஓர் சே. ஈர். சீயவர்தன  
(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)  
(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Supreme Court judgment or not, we did it and it has been implemented. The Supreme Court

judgement was against us ; we changed the law. We did it because we felt that in an organization like the C.W.E., which deals with the public, which engages itself in the distribution of food items, and which has depots at Welisara and other places, political activity was not justified until we made a decision on the wider question of whether public servants should enjoy political rights or not. If such a decision were to be taken, then it would be extended to the C.W.E. too. The C.W.E. being an organization which has close and vital contact with the public and which deals in food, this decision was deliberately taken and we do not intend to change it.

Then the question of dried fish was mentioned by the hon. Member for Divulapitiya. I do not know exactly what he was trying to tell us. He said we must distribute dried fish through the co-operatives and through the private sector—he could not make up his mind himself. But what happens is this. The C.W.E. is the sole importer of dried fish. Once it comes to our godowns the question of distribution is a matter for other government agencies to decide. We give it to whomsoever the Government says it should be given ; that is to say, questions such as whether 70 per cent or 30 per cent or 40 per cent should be given to the private sector, or whether it should be distributed by retail traders or by the co-operative movement, and so on, are decided from time to time by the Government. Those matters are not decided by the C.W.E. We are an importer and wholesaler. We have our stores at Welisara and we follow the decision of the Government.

In August there was a slight scarcity. July and August are the months when dried fish is not available in the markets of the world. So there was some scarcity. When the scarcity is over I do not think there will be any problem about dried fish for quite a long time to come. But, of course, the price is

going up in the markets of the world. We have to buy at the price they want us to pay.

For some reason or other the prices of essential food such as chillies, onions, Maldive fish, textiles, and so on, are going up. I do not intend to repeat my speech on the Second Reading Debate, but that is a fact, and the C. W. E. is not an organization that can run at a loss. It has to pay for the goods it imports at the prices asked for by the exporters. It has to pay the freight and the Customs charges ; it has to pay for the FEECs and for import licences ; it has to pay the employees, and it has to pay the devaluation allowance ; and it has to pay taxes. It is like a private organization. It is not subsidized by the State. If the State wishes to subsidize any goods and give them at subsidized rates to the people, then it can take over the imports and import through the Food Commissioner, who is a government servant, who pays nothing, who does not pay income tax or customs duty, or buy FEECs ; and he can sell at any price the Government nominates or even give them free, as rice is given free. So, please do not blame the C. W. E. and the Salu Sala which have to live on whatever profits they make from selling goods to the people.

Then we come to the Salu Sala. The hon. Member raised the question of cactus cloth. We had been buying cactus cloth earlier, even before the Salu Sala was formed. It was cheaper this time than the Hong Kong cloth ; therefore cactus cloth was bought.

I do not think there was any commission or irregularity. If the hon. Member can show any irregularity or misdemeanour certainly I will look into that. The cloth bought by the Salu Sala before the devaluation lasted till about June/July. We could have raised the prices earlier but we did not wish to do that firstly because it was the New Year ; secondly the Government does not intend to allow Salu

[ஸ்ரீ. சே. ஈ. சுவாமிநாதன்]

Sala to make unconscionable profits, so we sold all the goods that were bought earlier at the earlier fixed maximum prices. Then FEECs also came along. Devaluation increased cloth prices by 20 per cent, FEECs increased cloth prices by 40 per cent. As I said before the C. W. E. and the Salu Sala cannot sell goods at a loss; they may sell at a minimum profit but they have to sell at a profit, otherwise they cannot pay their employees and pay their taxes. So the question was, when are we to raise the prices? We decided that the prices should be raised in August, so that the prices of the new imports which came after the devaluation and after the FEECs Scheme should be raised from August to the wholesaler and the retailer.

ஸ்ரீ. சே. ஈ. சுவாமிநாதன்

(தொழிலாளர்)

(திரு. எம். ஆர். டயஸ் பண்டாரநாயக்க—

தொழிலாளர்)

(Mr. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike—Dompe)

Faked price?

டி. ஐ. 6.45

ஸ்ரீ. சே. ஈ. சுவாமிநாதன்

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

No faked price. We looked at the prices and a certain rate was fixed. Then the Hon. Minister of Finance in his kind-heartedness suddenly announced that he was reducing the duty, which was not known to the Cabinet until that morning. It is that very day we were going to raise the prices. So we had to make some rapid changes and some prices were announced without knowing that he had reduced the duty. We had to order lorries back which came to take the textiles. I am getting letters from various co-operative societies saying that the lorries came here and we sent them back empty. I said it could not be helped; either we had to sell at a higher price as we had already announced, or we had to send them empty. So, quickly we worked out some scheme

with the reduction in duty that we made and that is why we were able ultimately to fix the value of four articles of clothing which comprised 93 per cent of what the people consumed—white poplin, long cloth, coloured polin and something else. I am becoming a good mudalali now, knowing all about dry fish and cloth which I never knew before. So for four varieties of cloth that constituted 93 per cent of what our people consumed we fixed the original price at Rs. 2.12—that is the price that existed when the Salu Sala came into operation, Rs. 2.12 a yard. So what is this big complaint?

ஸ்ரீ. சே. ஈ. சுவாமிநாதன்

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

It was 1.50 during our time.

ஸ்ரீ. சே. ஈ. சுவாமிநாதன்

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

That was the pre-historic era! What was it in 1956? You have forgotten your time now. Let us think of the future, not how much these things have risen after his time. But I am very glad we took over the importation of textiles, because I think the private trader made unconscionable and oppressive profits. Today the hon. Member for Kolonnawa (Mr. Ilangaratne) keeps on attacking Salu Sala. I do not know why. 51 per cent is owned by the State. This is not something they took over and made a State monopoly of, and which we handed to the private sector. You did not; we took it over.

ஸ்ரீ. சே. ஈ. சுவாமிநாதன்

(திரு. இலங்கரத்ன)

(Mr. Ilangaratne)

Why not take over 100 per cent?

ஸ்ரீ. சே. ஈ. சுவாமிநாதன்

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

That is a matter of opinion. The State can buy the other 49 per cent shares, but why, when you have the

private sector to invest? The money the State has can be used to subsidize food. We are able to give free rice because of the Salu Sala. Because there is money I can give free rice.

I am just coming to the Hotels Corporation. I will show you how the fact that we asked the public to subscribe capital to Salu Sala brought in 8,000 shareholders. We are not allowing anybody to buy more than Rs. 25,000 worth of shares.—[Interruption]. That was mentioned; I will tell you why.

The Government wants to keep a control over Salu Sala, like over any corporation. The Government fixes the prices. Of course, we will not fix prices which will make them sell at a loss. It would not be fair. But whether they are to make a profit of one per cent., two per cent., or three per cent., the Government decides. This is done not only as Government, but by our control of the C. W. E. which has 51 percent. of the shares.

We have brought the private sector into our functioning. We stand for the private sector. We have always said that we are for a mixed economy, like the late Mr. Bandaranaike.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

That is different.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

And we thought of associating them in these joint stock companies. How much we should give them by way of shares is a matter for the Government to decide. In the case of the Salu Sala we decided to have 51 per cent and we gave them 49 per cent. In the case of Consolidated exports, which is going before the public, in the next few weeks, again it is 51 and 49 per cent respectively.

In the case of retail stores—I am putting up a Cabinet paper that we should form retail stores into a joint stock company—it will be 100 per cent. C.W.E. But you will have a joint stock company and, if any day you become the Minister in charge of the C.W.E., you will praise me for forming this joint stock company, because you need not go to the Minister of Finance and the Treasurer asking for every penny that you require. We need not ask him to fix the salaries of the employees. In the case of the C.W.E. I must go to him and ask him to fix the salaries of the accountants. I have been trying to recruit an accountant for the last three years. I cannot get a Chartered Accountant for an establishment that does a turnover of a over a billion rupees a year because the salary fixed by the Treasury is too small. The Treasury has other problems. There are so many corporations and if it raises the salary of one accountant it will have to raise the salaries of all the others. But in the case of a joint stock company they are not governed by the Treasury; they are governed purely by what profit they can make and the service they can render to the public. Therefore, the creation of joint stock companies with C.W.E. participation was a new method. It is not necessary that every joint stock company should have 51 per cent C.W.E. participation; but it must be the majority of shares as decided by this house. It may be even 100 per cent.

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(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Then it will not be a joint stock company.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

It is something I commend to this House. Do not fight against it; do not attack it. Tell us how to change it, if you like, how to get more shares

[ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන]

to the public sector. It is a new method of dealing with some of our problems which we are trying to tackle one by one.

With regard to Salu Sala, the hon. Member for Yaliyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera) in the Second Reading Debate, mentioned about the various price orders we had issued. Those were within the minimum and the maximum prices the Government had fixed. There was a minimum and a maximum, but between those there used to be variations from time to time. The Salu Sala could vary the price between the minimum and the maximum fixed by the Government. I have changed that. The Government fixes the prices, and the Salu Sala cannot vary them now. So, that problem will not arise after this.

Then there is the question of articles. We are not going to allow articles that compete with local products, luxury or otherwise, to come in. But there are certain types of clothing, for instance, which some of our people wear. I have seen hon. Members in Western costume going to parties, wearing luxury clothes. How they get them I do not know.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(කලාநிති என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

Old ones.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

We do not import them—very nice, dark suits, shirts,—

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

All ancient suits.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Some are not so ancient.

ආචාර්ය එන්. එම්. පෙරේරා

(கலாநிதி என். எம். பெரேரா)

(Dr. N. M. Perera)

All ancient suits.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

No. Some are not so ancient. Hon. Members may go abroad and come back with suits from Honk Kong but there are thousands and thousands of smaller men who do not get a chance of going abroad. They would also like to wear a trouser made of some nice material. So we intend to allow a certain amount of exchange for cloth of a little more expensive variety to be imported. These textiles will be under price control.—[Interruption].

Do not believe the newspapers. They are all wrong. There was a big article in the "Dinamina" today about a Kandy co-operative society being unable to get its supply of dried fish from Welisara. I think the president of this co-operative society is an S. L. F. P. stooge. He is the person who contested the Member for Senkadagala. I think he is one Mr. Atula Seneviratne. The manager of that co-operative society is known as "Seeni" Gamage because he had been sent out of a government department consequent on a fraud. He is now employed by this particular co-operative society. He and Atula Seneviratne, I understand, are ruining this co-operative society. I think the Minister should dissolve that co-operative society.

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(கௌரவ அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(An hon. Member)

He should resign.

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(கௌரவ ஜே. ஆர். ஜயவர்தன)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Not that he should resign; he should dissolve that co-operative society. It is all humbug—the change that the "Dinamina" carries against

the C. W. E. to the effect that this co-operative society did not get its supplies of dried fish. I have got all the facts here. These people are being used by certain persons in the private sector because they think that the C. W. E. will give more dried fish to co-operative societies than to the private sector. They are using these humbugs who are mesquerading as people representing co-operative societies. I am ashamed that the "Dinamina" has published this rubbish.—[Interruption].

With regard to tourism, I must say that I need the co-operation of the Opposition in preparing our tourist plan. We have the Davis Report, the World Bank Report, and the Kovach Report. We also have the Feasibility Report. Hon. Members have spoken as if that represents the view of the Government. I say it does not. This report was out only a few weeks ago. The copy that is circulated to hon. Members is only a summary.

The Government intends to go into all those reports and make up its mind as to the number of tourists that will come to Ceylon in the next ten years. The Feasibility Report says there will be 296,000. Some others think there will be a little less. I cannot give a figure myself. But we intend to go into all those reports and come to a decision as to how many tourists we think will come to this country in the next ten years. And for that I intend to summon a conference of members of the Opposition also to discuss all these plans. We will have to come to a decision ourselves as to how many tourists we think will come.

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Then the next question will be, if we think that a certain number will come, what is the accommodation we can provide for them and where? If we can fix on the number of visitors we think will come, it is easy to decide on the accommodation because there are figures worked out. Tourism is now practically an exact science. If you know the number of tourists who will come, you would know how

much accommodation is necessary and how much foreign exchange would be earned. That is not difficult.

I will not go into any details about how many tourists we expect and how many rooms will be built because all that depend on the projection, as to how many visitors we expect will come to this country, let us say, in ten years' time.

The report then deals with the areas we should use for development based on the projection. It does not mean the whole Island; in the whole Island it will not be more than a thousand acres. When they colour a portion of the map from Negombo to Galle it does not mean that the whole area is being developed for tourists but that that is the region to which they think tourists may come. During the North-East Monsoon season the area from Chilaw right up to Hambantota is the best bathing area in Ceylon. So, in that region we have taken up Bentara for development. Eighty acres have been acquired and the private sector is doing the whole thing. They are spending over Rs. 1 million on Bentara.

There are two hotels coming up the accommodation in which will be priced to suit those who cannot pay so much as will be charged at Bentara. One of them will be constructed by the Hotel Corporation. There will be swimming pools and other attractions. The Tourist Board is spending on a landscape garden in that area, creating a marketing center. Building shops and laying out a reservoir and a lake. As you go past Bentara you will see them coming up already. That is what they are spending on. They are providing what would be called the infra-structure—the railway station, the post office, lights, water. The Tourist Board are providing those with the Government money we are passing here. I hope the private sector will do the rest.

I know that already almost Rs. 1 million has been spent on the new hotel which will be a luxury hotel,

[ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන]

and other members of the private sector are building the other smaller hotels to which anybody can go.

When hon. Members talk of Anuradhapura, Bentara and Hikkaduwa they say. "We cannot go and live in those hotels." That is true. I cannot go and live at the Dorchester Hotel unless I am a Minister? As a Minister I can do it because Government—may be the British Government may be the Ceylon Government—is spending. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota (Dr. N. M. Perera), when he was a Minister, went to England and lived at the Dorchester Hotel not on his salary, but because the Government was able to pay for it. That is so all over the world.

How many people in England go and live in the Dorchester Hotel? Most of them do not. They cannot come there to have even a cup of tea with you. There are various grades even in hotels. Even in the Soviet Union I think—I do not know whether I am wrong or right—

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(කෙළරව ආර්යකොල්ල)

(The Hon. Iriyagolle)

They are there—[Interruption].

ශ්‍රී ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන

(කෙළරව ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

I accept what the Hon. Minister says. He says that there are different classes of hotels even in the Soviet Union. There are places where those who can afford to pay more are treated properly; and those who drive their cars go and stay somewhere else. How can you abolish that in Ceylon?

The hon. Fair Member for Mirigama (Mrs. J. P. Obeyesekera) said, "Give back one of the resthouses in Anuradhapura." To whom? To the Tourist Board. There are two resthouses and they were both run by the Tourist Board. In one you do not sell liquor, in the other you do. Can you

imagine anybody running a hotel without the right to sell liquor? If you know anyone please mention his name. Under such conditions you cannot run it. When we gave the one in which you cannot serve liquor, we had to give the one where you can serve liquor. Both must go together, and the one within the Sacred City is going to be closed very soon. It is not going to be there for ever. We cannot have a hotel within the Sacred City. All private establishments are being taken away but because they were there, for an interim period we allowed them to continue.

The Tissawewa Resthouse is serving a good purpose. The charges are high no doubt but still it provides modern amenities. I know of an incident that took place at the Tissawewa Resthouse before the present lessee took it over. A lady and a gentleman, friends of mine, went there with some foreign visitor. The foreign visitor came rushing out from the bedroom and said, "Look at my sheet! There is a big yellow patch on it." The Ceylon host inquired from the resthouse keeper and asked him, "what is this?" He said, "This is what I use on the breakfast table. The curries and so on spill on the sheet. When it is not used on the breakfast table I put it on the bed." That is how these resthouses were carried on. It is not so now.

At Tissawewa and Anuradhapura the bedsheets are changed almost every day; with every visitor the pillows, towels and sheets are changed: everything is clean. You cannot have clean linen, clean crockery, clean servants and good food without paying money. Somebody has to subsidise. My Hon. Friend, the Minister of Finance would not subsidise me. He says, look after yourself. So I am looking after myself with the help of the private sector. You just cannot do it otherwise. That is why we gave those two resthouses. Instead of giving one we gave both for that reason. The one in the Sacred City will be closed very soon. We are not allowing any new buildings, or new capital works or new



rooms. Nothing new is being allowed and it is just there because the building is there. It may be that the hon. Minister of Education might use it for his Buddhist Centre before long.

The Hotels Corporation is building a hotel on the Nuwara-Wewa which I hope may be available for the people of Ceylon, but they also may have to pay a little more than what they would pay at those resthouses which are nothing more than *bath kades*. You go to any of those resthouses today and see how they are run. No one can stay in them. They are dirty and filthy. They have become pubs.

I am trying to bring the Hotels Corporation resthouses to some standard. We have to increase the rates. The price of every thing has gone up; food has gone up. You are complaining that the cost of living is going up but you say that the resthouse charges must be reduced. They have to pay more for *karawala*, more for rice, more for coconuts, more for the dhoby, and surely the charges must be raised or somebody must subsidise them. Some fairy god-mother must come along and say "All the resthouses will be subsidised in the way you want." That is not possible. That is why, firstly, we decided to give five resthouses to the private sector to develop, on leases signed with them, because these were run by the Tourist Board and we wanted them quickly equipped for tourist travel. I cannot reduce the rates there. I should not reduce the rates at Hikkaduwa and Bentota, because the foreigner will pay less. We want him to pay as much as possible.

It is true that Government servants and others who used to go on circuit—Hikkaduwa does not matter to them so much because there is Galle, and Gintota does not exist because that resthouse was tumbling down and we had to pull it down—may find some difficulties. So I would plead with the Hon. Minister of Finance to raise the allowances he pays to Government servants. The Government servants are being paid the same allowances that you were paying which

are totally inadequate in the present context. Not only in the present resthouses but even anywhere else they cannot live on the few rupees paid to them. They have complained to me and asked: "How can we have even a rice and curry meal on this allowance? Even in the old resthouses we could not afford to have a meal within the rate paid to us." That is another problem altogether. You cannot combine the question of Government servants' allowances with that of tourist resthouses. That is not possible. So the question of accommodation has to be decided once we decide on our projections of what the tourist traffic will be during the next 10 years.

To do that we have decided that the Government should help to develop certain areas. The south-west section from Negombo up to Weligama—not the whole area but certain areas like Bentara—we shall help to develop by providing amenities like water, lights and so on. The north-west section, Trincomalee, is much easier, because there is, I think, about 100 acres of Crown land—one of the arms jutting into the Trincomalee Harbour shown in the map in that booklet—and the Government can give that land to those who want to put up rest-houses, hotels and other things. Then also there are the sacred areas and the hill country. This does not mean that the Government will spend money on all that. I expect the major portion of the projection of Rs. 400 million to be invested by the private sector.

The only hotel in which the Government is to invest money is Intercontinental Hotel which we hope will come up near the Central Bank. The hon. Third Member for Colombo Central (Mr. Keuneman) wanted to know why the Government is going to invest Rs. 9 million in that hotel.

The Hotels Corporation is like a joint stock company. It has an authorized capital of Rs. 50 million of which Rs. 7,500,000 worth of shares have been issued. We need almost

[ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජනරජයේ]

Rs. 37 million to put up Intercontinental Hotel. The decision of the Hotels Corporation was that they will float a new company in which the Hotels Corporation will have Rs. 5 million worth of shares, the Intercontinental Hotel Corporation Rs. 3,500,000, making a total of Rs. 8,500,000, and the foreign financing will come from the Export Import Bank on a loan of Rs. 19,432,000. That is the entire foreign exchange component.

We found that it would not be possible to get the balance Rs. 9 million from the public because they have already invested in the Hotels Corporation. With the demands of government loans and securities and having regard to the fact that there are no tax concessions available to the Hotels Corporation except those given for tourist ventures, we thought we might ask the State to invest Rs. 9 million in preference stocks. That has been included in the Budget.

This would be a subsidiary company of the Hotels Corporation in which the Hotels Corporation will have Rs. 5 million worth of shares and the Government Rs. 9 million. The total comes to Rs. 36,932,000. Rs. 37 million is necessary to put up that hotel.

That is why we do not intend to go to the public for the money for the Intercontinental Hotel. The public money is already in the Hotels Corporation.

Once you know the projection of tourist arrivals you know what accommodation would be necessary. The talk of 50 hotels here and 25 hotels there—that is all in the books. We have not yet decided how many hotels are to be built.

All I know is that Intercontinental Hotel should very soon be off the ground. There were problems arising from devaluation and FEECs which created a setback about foreign costs going up. The American firm

the Export Import Bank and the authorities there are now about to decide—from what I understand, to decide favourably—on going on with the scheme.

Then Bentara Hotel is coming up. The Pegasus Reef is entirely private; there is no Government money involved at all, except of course for the concessions we give. I think if not in the next few weeks, at least before the end of the year, they will start the work on the foundation of this hotel which is on the Negombo sea coast, almost opposite Katunayake, with B.O.A.C. participation.

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Hilton Hotel, like the Pegasus Reef is entirely a private venture. I have nothing to do with it. The hon. Third Member for Colombo Central and some other Member spoke about it and asked the question as to why so much money was being spent on it. We have nothing to do with it. Whether we should as a Government, have something to do with it, I do not know yet. They have not appealed to us. But if they think it is necessary, we will certainly discuss with them and see what we can give.

If according to our projections, these hotels which are coming up—the refurbishing of 650 rooms—are not enough, it is our duty to go and help them if we want more accommodation. There is no harm in that. But, at present, there is no other suggestion. It is with the private sector, apart from Inter-Continental, that we hope to put up more hotels and provide accommodation for tourists.

Once we have got that we will have to consider making use of the indigenous craftsmen, the indigenous material, and the indigenous art in the building of these hotels. The hon. Member for Yatiyantota who went to Japan would have seen some of the beautiful hotels which have come up there. I would recommend, if any of you Gentlemen are going to Japan in the near future—the

Hon. Minister of Finance is going soon—that you look at the latest hotels that have come up there. In Japan they are using all the indigenous art and architecture in a modern way.

So that what we intend to do here is to act on the report of the lady and gentleman, Mr. and Mrs. Dale Kellar, who have shown us how certain things can be done in Ceylon, and how handicrafts can be used to bring out the individuality of Ceylon. We hope to create new industries in this country. For the building of hotels, instead of going for everything to foreign countries, we can utilize that which is here. That in itself would be an encouragement for more employment and the development of our indigenous art.

Then we were asked, “Why have you been spending so much on the Tourist Board this year and in the last year?” I do not think the amount spent is too much. They have to build up their staff. Tourism is now becoming almost professionals. The members of the Tourist Board were not professionals. I do not think they are professionals even now. But Members of the Opposition spoke as if they are professionals. They seem to know everything under the sun. They read the same books that we read, the same reports that we read, but they pronounce very pontifical statements, as if they are the last word on tourism. Their whole attitude was that in regard to this matter. They are entitled to speak as they did, but I should like to say, that this Tourist Board is one of the best Boards, a Board of which I am and will be very proud, because the members are very devoted to their work, and whatever they do—they study the documents, the reports, the books—they try to carry out in a scientific and professional manner.

We have had the advice of various experts. There was Mr. Chib behaving the advice of an expert even now, a Canadian adviser, Mr. Brian

He has worked with them. He is a well qualified man and he is helping the Board in all the Professional and scientific work that is necessary. I do not think I can find a better man.— I can find men as good, but I do not think I can find a better man to do the work that the Tourist Board is doing now.

The Board of Directors of the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment is another of which I am proud. I am very happy with all the boards that have been appointed in my Ministry. They are keen. Above all, they are honest. Not one word has been said as, and not one finger has been pointed at, any one member of these Boards. They are in no way guilty of anything that they should not do or say. That is a great thing.

Hon. Members referred to the Hotel School. It is carrying out its functions according to the plan laid down by these experts. The period tends to four to five years. The prospectus of the Hotel School lays down the training courses. They are: a two-year craft catering course, a 1-year catering management course, in addition to short-courses. In my Second Reading speech I outlined all that. There is nothing to worry about. The school is being conducted well, and the students who come out of the school will have a proper grounding on the subjects that they have been taught. Nobody has yet come out because the course is not yet over.

Then the question of hotel rates was raised. It is true that we have not been able to control the rates in hotels. The Tourist Development Act gave us the power to make rules to control the rates in hotels. The rules are being drafted, and the Tourist Board is discussing them with the tourist agencies and hotel authorities because some of them are drastic and give far-reaching powers to the Tourist Board and the Minister. We do not want to implement them without bringing them before this House and without prior con-

[மரு சீ. ஈர். சவரீமன]  
sultation with those who will come under the authority of those rules. The Board will be given powers to control the rates in hotels and in regard to various other matters connected with the tourist trade. So, we had to wait till the Tourist Development Act was passed. The rules are being drafted and are under discussion.

I think, Sir, I have dealt with all the problems that were raised in the course of this Committee stage Debate, and I thank hon. Members for the co-operation they have shown.

“28 வன கீரீசயேகி 1 வன ஸமீமனய ஸடன ரு. 3,58,527 க லுடல ருச லேவனயல ஈதுலந் கல ஸுதுய” ஸந பூந்நய விமஸந லுடீந், ஸஸஸமீமந விஸ.

28 வன கீரீசயேகி 1 வன ஸமீமனய ருச லேவன யேகி ஸைலஸந் ஸுரீயல நிரீய ஸுது ஸகி நிரீயேள கரந லுடீ.

“28 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம், ரூ. 3,58,527 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

28 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணியில் இணையப்பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 358,527 for Head 28, Vote No. 1, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 28, Vote 1, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

2 வன ஸமீமனய. —ஸாலந ஸஸ்து— பூநரூவரீதந விஸடல, ரு. 63,500

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 2,—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்— மீண்டு வரும் செலவு, ரூபா 63,500

Vote No. 2.—Administration Charges— Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 63,500

“28 வன கீரீசயேகி 2 வன ஸமீமனய ஸடன ரு. 63,500 க லுடல ருச லேவனயல ஈதுலந் கல ஸுதுய” ஸந பூந்நய விமஸந லுடீந், ஸஸஸமீமந விஸ.

28 வன கீரீசயேகி 2 வன ஸமீமனய ருச லேவன யேகி ஸைலஸந் ஸுரீயல நிரீய ஸுது ஸகி நிரீயேள கரந லுடீ.

“28 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா 63,500 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

28 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணியில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 63,500 for Head 28, Vote No. 2 be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 28, Vote 2, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

6 வன ஸமீமனய. —ஈரீசயேகி ஸவரீமனய—பூநரூ வரீதந விஸடல, ரு. 35,00,000

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 6,—பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி— மீண்டு வருஞ் செலவு, ரூபா 35,00,000

Vote No. 6.—Economic Development— Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 3,500,000

“28 வன கீரீசயேகி 6 வன ஸமீமனய ஸடன ரு. 35,00,000 க லுடல ருச லேவனயல ஈதுலந் கல ஸுதுய” ஸந பூந்நய விமஸந லுடீந், ஸஸஸமீமந விஸ.

28 வன கீரீசயேகி 6 வன ஸமீமனய ருச லேவன யேகி ஸைலஸந் ஸுரீயல நிரீய ஸுதுயகி நிரீயேள கரந லுடீ.

“28 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 6 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா 35,00,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

28 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 6 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணியில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 3,500 000 for Head 28, Vote No. 6, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 28, Vote 6, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

7. வன ஸமீமனய. —ஈரீசயேகி ஸவரீமனய—லுடலந விஸடல, ரு. 67,50,000

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 7,—பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி ஆக்கப் பொருட் செலவு, ரூபா 67,50,000

Vote No. 7.—Economic Development— Capital Expenditure, Rs. 6,750,000

“28 வன கீரீசயேகி 7 வன ஸமீமனய ஸடன ரு. 67,50,000 க லுடல ருச லேவனயல ஈதுலந் கல ஸுதுய” ஸந பூந்நய விமஸந லுடீந், ஸஸஸமீமந விஸ.

28 வன கீரீசயேகி 7 வன ஸமீமனய ருச லேவன யேகி ஸைலஸந் ஸுரீயல நிரீய ஸுதுயகி நிரீயேள கரந லுடீ.

“28 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 7 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா 67,50,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

28 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 7 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணியில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 6,750,000 for Head 28, Vote No. 7, be inserted in the Schedule", put, and agreed to.

Head 28, Vote 7, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

29 வன சீர்தீரணம்.—கனம் அமைச்சர்

1 வன சலுகை.—கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கேள்விக்குரிய பதிலைக் கொடுக்கக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன், ரூ. 4,43,020

29 ஆம் தலைப்பு.—விலங்கினக்காட்சிச்சாலை

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1.—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்கூதிய வேதனமும் பிற படிக்காலம், ரூ. 4,43,020

HEAD 29.—ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and other allowances of staff, Rs. 443,020

"29 வன சீர்தீரணம் 1 வன சலுகை சட்டம் ரூ. 4,43,020 க்கு உட்பட ரூ. 4,43,020 லேவனம் அளவுக்கு கட்டப்படும்" எனப் புகள் விவரம் கொண்டு, கனம் அமைச்சர் பதிலளிப்பாரா?

29 வன சீர்தீரணம் 1 வன சலுகை ரூ. 4,43,020 லேவனம் அளவுக்கு கட்டப்படும் எனக் கொண்டு, கனம் அமைச்சர் பதிலளிப்பாரா?

"29 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம், ரூ. 4,43,020 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

29 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணியில் இணையப்பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 443,020 for Head 29, Vote No. 1, be inserted in the Schedule", put, and agreed to.

Head 29, Vote 1, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

2 வன சலுகை.—கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கேள்விக்குரிய பதிலைக் கொடுக்கக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன், ரூ. 4,74,800

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 2.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—மீண்டு வரும் செலவு, ரூபா 4,74,800

Vote No. 2.—Administration Charges—Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 474,800

"29 வன சீர்தீரணம் 2 வன சலுகை சட்டம் ரூ. 4,74,800 க்கு உட்பட ரூ. 4,74,800 லேவனம் அளவுக்கு கட்டப்படும்" எனப் புகள் விவரம் கொண்டு, கனம் அமைச்சர் பதிலளிப்பாரா?

29 வன சீர்தீரணம் 2 வன சலுகை ரூ. 4,74,800 லேவனம் அளவுக்கு கட்டப்படும் எனக் கொண்டு, கனம் அமைச்சர் பதிலளிப்பாரா?

"29 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா 4,74,800 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

29 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணியில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 474,800 for Head 29, Vote No. 2, be inserted in the Schedule", put, and agreed to.

Head 29, Vote 2, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

3 வன சலுகை.—கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கேள்விக்குரிய பதிலைக் கொடுக்கக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன், ரூ. 1,80,000

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 3.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு, ரூபா 1,80,000

Vote No. 3.—Administration Charges—Capital Expenditure, Rs. 180,000

"29 வன சீர்தீரணம் 3 வன சலுகை சட்டம் ரூ. 1,80,000 க்கு உட்பட ரூ. 1,80,000 லேவனம் அளவுக்கு கட்டப்படும்" எனப் புகள் விவரம் கொண்டு, கனம் அமைச்சர் பதிலளிப்பாரா?

29 வன சீர்தீரணம் 3 வன சலுகை ரூ. 1,80,000 லேவனம் அளவுக்கு கட்டப்படும் எனக் கொண்டு, கனம் அமைச்சர் பதிலளிப்பாரா?

"29 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா 1,80,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமா" எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

29 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவணியில் இணையப் பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, "That the sum of Rs. 180,000 for Head 29, Vote No. 3, be inserted in the Schedule", put, and agreed to.

Head 29, Vote 3 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

30 வன சீர்தீரணம்.—கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கேள்விக்குரிய பதிலைக் கொடுக்கக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன், ரூ. 7,09,400

1 வன சலுகை.—கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கேள்விக்குரிய பதிலைக் கொடுக்கக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன், ரூ. 7,09,400

30 ஆம் தலைப்பு.—வனசீவராசித் திணைக்களம் வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1.—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்கூதிய வேதனமும் பிற படிக்காலம், ரூ. 7,09,400

HEAD 30.—DEPARTMENT OF WILD LIFE

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and other allowances of staff, Rs. 709,400

“30 வது தலைப்பு 1 வது தீர்மானம் ஈடுபாடு ரூ. 7,09,400 க்கு உட்பட்ட ரூ. 709,400 லிருந்து குறைக்கப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

30 வது தலைப்பு 1 வது தீர்மானம் ரூ. 7,09,400 லிருந்து குறைக்கப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

30 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் தீர்மானம் ஈடுபாடு ரூ. 7,09,400 லிருந்து குறைக்கப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

30 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் தீர்மானம் ஈடுபாடு ரூ. 7,09,400 லிருந்து குறைக்கப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 709,400 for Head 30, Vote No. 1, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 30, Vote 1, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

2 வது தீர்மானம். —பாடல் தீர்மானம்— மீண்டும் ரூ. 2,07,800

17 வது தீர்மானம்.— தலைப்புகள், ரூ. 4,000

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 2,—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்— மீண்டும் ரூ. 2,07,800

உப தலைப்பு 17 : கோலவுடைகள், ரூ. 4,000

Vote No. 2.—Administration Charges— Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 207,800

Sub-head 17.—Uniforms, Rs. 4,000

மேலே உள்ள தீர்மானம் ஈடுபாடு ரூ. 2,07,800

பின்வரும் பிரேரணை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது :

Resolved :

“That the Vote be increased by Rs. 15,300 in respect of Sub-head 17”— [The Hon. Wanninayake.]

“30 வது தலைப்பு 2 வது தீர்மானம் ஈடுபாடு ரூ. 2,23,100 க்கு உட்பட்ட ரூ. 223,100 லிருந்து குறைக்கப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

30 வது தலைப்பு 2 வது தீர்மானம், ஈடுபாடு ரூ. 2,23,100 க்கு உட்பட்ட ரூ. 223,100 லிருந்து குறைக்கப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

30 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் தீர்மானம் ஈடுபாடு ரூ. 2,23,100 லிருந்து குறைக்கப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

30 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் தீர்மானம் ஈடுபாடு ரூ. 2,23,100 லிருந்து குறைக்கப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the increased sum of Rs. 223,100 for Head 30, Vote No. 2, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 30, Vote 2, as amended, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

3 வது தீர்மானம். —பாடல் தீர்மானம்— மீண்டும் ரூ. 2,35,000

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 3,—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்— ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு, ரூ. 1,35,000

Vote No. 3.—Administration Charges— Capital Expenditure, Rs. 235,000

“30 வது தலைப்பு 3 வது தீர்மானம் ஈடுபாடு ரூ. 2,35,000 க்கு உட்பட்ட ரூ. 235,000 லிருந்து குறைக்கப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

30 வது தலைப்பு 3 வது தீர்மானம் ஈடுபாடு ரூ. 2,35,000 க்கு உட்பட்ட ரூ. 235,000 லிருந்து குறைக்கப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

30 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் தீர்மானம் ஈடுபாடு ரூ. 2,35,000 லிருந்து குறைக்கப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

30 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் தீர்மானம் ஈடுபாடு ரூ. 2,35,000 லிருந்து குறைக்கப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 235,000 for Head 30, Vote No. 3 be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 30, Vote 3 ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

31 வது தீர்மானம்.— தலைப்புகள், ரூ. 74,53,992

1 வது தீர்மானம்.— தலைப்புகள், ரூ. 74,53,992

31 ஆம் தலைப்பு.— அரசாங்க அச்சகம்

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 1,—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்கூரிய வேதனமும் பிற படிபடி, ரூ. 74,53,992

HEAD 31.—GOVERNMENT PRESS

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and other allowances of staff, Rs. 7,453,992

“31 வது தலைப்பு 1 வது தீர்மானம் ஈடுபாடு ரூ. 74,53,992 க்கு உட்பட்ட ரூ. 74,53,992 லிருந்து குறைக்கப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

31 வது தலைப்பு 1 வது தீர்மானம் ஈடுபாடு ரூ. 74,53,992 க்கு உட்பட்ட ரூ. 74,53,992 லிருந்து குறைக்கப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

31 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் தீர்மானம் ஈடுபாடு ரூ. 74,53,992 லிருந்து குறைக்கப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

31 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் தீர்மானம் ஈடுபாடு ரூ. 74,53,992 லிருந்து குறைக்கப்படுமா” எனும் வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of Rs. 7,453,992 for Head 31, Vote No. 1, be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and agreed to.

Head 31, Vote 1, ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

2 வன சுலீமனச.—பாலன ஸசீது—புனருவீரன  
வீசடல, ரூ. 1,09,33,000

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 2.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—  
மீண்டு வரும் செலவு, ரூபா 1,09,33,000

Vote No. 2.—Administration Charges—  
Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 10,933,000

“31 வன ஸீரீசயேகி 2 வன சுலீமனச ஸடல ரூ.  
1,09,33,000 க லுடல ருச லேவனசல ஂதுலுந் கல  
சுதுச” ஸன பூஸீநச வீலசன லுடீந், ஸலசலீமன  
வீச.

31 வன ஸீரீசயேகி 2 வன சுலீமனச ருச லேவன  
சயேகி ஸலலசந் ஸுரீசல நிரீச ஸுது ஸகி நிரீசல  
கரன லுடீ.

“31 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா  
1,09,33,000 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும்  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

31 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவண  
யில் இணையப்பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of  
Rs. 10,933,000, for Head 31, Vote No. 2,  
be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and  
agreed to.

Head 31, Vote 2, ordered to stand part  
of the Schedule.

3 வன சுலீமனச.—பாலன ஸசீது—லுலவன வீசடல,  
ரூ. 6,00,010

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 3.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—  
ஆக்கப்பொருட் செலவு, ரூபா 6,00,010

Vote No. 3.—Administration Charges—  
Capital Expenditure, Rs. 600,010

“31 வன ஸீரீசயேகி 3 வன சுலீமனச ஸடல ரூ.  
6,00,010 க லுடல ருச லேவனசல ஂதுலுந் கல  
சுதுச” ஸன பூஸீநச வீலசன லுடீந், ஸலசலீமன  
வீச.

31 வன ஸீரீசயேகி 3 வன சுலீமனச ருச லேவன  
சயேகி ஸலலசந் ஸுரீசல நிரீச ஸுது ஸகி நிரீசல  
கரன லுடீ.

“31 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா  
6,00,010 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும்  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

31 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 3 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவண  
யில் இணையப்பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of  
Rs. 600,010 for Head 31, Vote No. 3,  
be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and  
agreed to.

Head 31, Vote 3, ordered to stand part  
of the Schedule.

32 வன ஸீரீசயேகி.—புரீக லேவனரஸக  
டேபார்ட்மென்து

1 வன சுலீமனச.—காரீச லுனீலல பூடீலலீக  
பகிநகி ஸன ஂநிகுந் லுலன, ரூ. 2,98,317

32 ஆம் தலைப்பு.—அரசாங்க பொதுச் சுவடித்  
தூணைக்களம்

வாக்குப்பணம், இல. 1.—பணியாளரின் ஆளுக்குரிய  
வேதனமும் பிற படிகளும், ரூ. 2,98,317

HEAD 32.—DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL  
ARCHIVES

Vote No. 1.—Personal emoluments and  
other allowances of staff, Rs. 298,317

“32 வன ஸீரீசயேகி 1 வன சுலீமனச ஸடல ரூ.  
2,98,317 க லுடல ருச லேவனசல ஂதுலுந் கல  
சுதுச” ஸன பூஸீநச வீலசன லுடீந், ஸலசலீமன  
வீச.

32 வன ஸீரீசயேகி 1 வன சுலீமனச ருச லேவன  
சயேகி ஸலலசந் ஸுரீசல நிரீச ஸுது ஸகி நிரீசல  
கரன லுடீ.

“32 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம், ரூ.  
2,98,317 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும்  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

32 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 1 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவண  
யில் இணையப்பணிக்கப்பட்டது.

Question, “That the sum of  
Rs. 298,317 for Head 32, Vote No. 1,  
be inserted in the Schedule”, put, and  
agreed to.

Head 32, Vote 1, ordered to stand part  
of the Schedule.

2 வன சுலீமனச.—பாலன ஸசீது—புனருவீரன  
வீசடல, ரூ. 59,220

வாக்குப்பணம் இல. 2.—பரிபாலனச் செலவுகள்—  
மீண்டு வரும் செலவு, ரூபா 59,220

Vote No. 2.—Administration Charges—  
Recurrent Expenditure, Rs. 59,220

“32 வன ஸீரீசயேகி 2 வன சுலீமனச ஸடல ரூ.  
59,220 க லுடல ருச லேவனசல ஂதுலுந் கல  
சுதுச” ஸன பூஸீநச வீலசன லுடீந், ஸலசலீமன  
வீச.

32 வன ஸீரீசயேகி 2 வன சுலீமனச ருச லேவன  
சயேகி ஸலலசந் ஸுரீசல நிரீச ஸுது ஸகி நிரீசல  
கரன லுடீ.

“32 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் ரூபா  
59,220 அட்டவணியிற் சேர்க்கப்படுமாக” எனும்  
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

32 ஆம் தலைப்பு, 2 ஆம் வாக்குப்பணம் அட்டவண  
யில் இணையப்பணிக்கப்பட்டது.





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(කීරු. ඒ. මෙල්)

(Mr. de Mel)

I move,

“That the Vote be reduced by Rs. 10.”

I wish to raise a matter of public importance, I think a matter of grave national importance, under the Votes of the Ministry of Finance, particularly in regard to Customs, Exchange Control and connected departments.

Various estimates have been placed before this House of the flight of exchange from this country under various heads. There is the hon. Member for Dehiowita (Mr. Weerasekera) who often raises the subject of gems, and on his estimate a sum of about Rs. 300 million is going out of this country every year on the smuggling of gems. I am not sure of the estimate of the hon. Member for Dehiowita. Then there are various estimates of the flight of foreign exchange under the head of tourism. Various estimates have been given by various people. Certain people place it as high as Rs. 100 million per year under the head of tourism. Today I shall not deal with either of these items.

Under the subjects of customs and exchange control, I would draw your attention to another aspect of this flight of exchange from this country, that is, this whole racket of under-invoicing and over-invoicing, whether it be in the exports of our main products like tea, rubber, coconut oil, D.C., cinnamon and so on and so forth, whether it be in the over-invoicing of machinery needed for our industries, or whether it be in the over-invoicing of raw materials for our industries. I would deal in particular with this aspect of the problem, which has become a matter of grave national importance—I would say, a national crime. The greatest national crime committed against the people of this land is this flight of foreign exchange.

I am not making any charge against any Government. This has been going on for the last 15 years, since exchange control and import control started. This was going on in our time. It continues to go on in your time. It is a matter in which both sides of the House should get together. It is a national problem. This problem exists in other countries. It is not for us to sit back and say these problems cannot be solved, that the exchange rackets will continue, that customs rackets will continue, that the Ceylonese as a race are ingenious at breaking the law. If we are ingenious at breaking the law, I think we can be equally ingenious in trying to enforce the laws of this country. We can be equally ingenious if both the Government and the Opposition could put their heads together on this matter. This is a matter of grave national importance. I do not want to score a party point on this matter. This is not a matter of partisan politics. This should be placed about partisan politics, and the best heads in the Government and the Opposition should get together and solve this problem.

There is the question of exports of tea. We know the rackets that take place in regard to exports of tea—sending out more expensive grades as cheaper grades, thereby evading payment of the legitimate export duty, resulting in grave loss to the country.

I shall tell you a little incident that happened to me which illustrates the point in a small way. About ten years ago the Shaikh of Kuwait—Kuwait buys a large amount of low-grown teas, particularly the high-priced tea, which is the flowery fanning which sometimes fetches as much as Rs. 15 per pound in the Ceylon market.

About ten years ago the Shaikh of Kuwait was on a visit to this country with some tea buyers. That was when the S.L.F.P. Government was in power, in 1958. He came recently

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(කෙළරව ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

The Shaikh ?

අ. ආ. 7.30

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(තිරු. ඩී. මෙල්)

(Mr. de Mel)

The Shaikh or one of his brothers. I think it was one of his brothers who came. At that stage Kuwait was not an independent State. I happened to meet that gentleman. He came with his tea buyers. He came on a visit to my estate and saw some tea lying on the factory floor. This tea happened to be what is known as the flowery grade or flowery fanning. And this gentleman, along with his tea buyer, asked me how much I wanted for this tea. I thought it was a joke and I asked him how much he was prepared to offer. He said this tea deserved Rs. 15 a pound. It was ungraded, unsifted and unclean tea lying on the floor of the factory, and Kuwait was prepared to offer Rs. 15 for it. When this same tea was cleaned, graded and sifted and sent to the auctions I asked my estate to carefully watch this tea. When it was cleaned, graded and sifted and sent to the auctions it fetched Rs. 3 a pound at auctions. Where is the balance Rs. 12 going? This is happening every day.

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(කෙළරව ජේ. ආර්. ජයවර්ධන)

(The Hon. J. R. Jayewardene)

Now the Shaikh is wiser.

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(තිරු. ඩී. මෙල්)

(Mr. de Mel)

He is wiser, just as much as Mr. Murad is wiser. He would not pay anything more than Rs. 3. He used to pay 90 cents a pound but now he is paying Rs. 1.60. I mean, they get wiser to our trade, our customs duties and our export duty.

much quicker than our own officials. This is happening every day, this exchange of lots, sending of higher priced grades under low priced invoices. This is happening every day and people are making millions of rupees out of this country. People who run in small cars in this country own one or two Benzes in London. I was quite surprised to find Ceylonese staying in places like Albion Gate, the finest flats outside Hyde Park. How do they manage to get all this?

Then there is this question of rubber. Very often Lace Crepe No. 1 which fetches 20 cents above Lace Crepe No. 3, goes as Lace Crepe No. 3 and they make up the difference in London. I discussed this question with a retired Controller of Exchange, a man of great honour and integrity, a man who I thought had some knowledge of this problem. Nobody had correct estimates of this problem, but this retired Controller of Exchange vouchsafed and guessed an estimate of the amount of exchange that is going out of this country on tea, rubber, coconut and other major products. His guess was as high as Rs. 750 million per year. Let us say it is Rs. 500 million per year; then this is the amount of exchange that is going out of this country.

There has been a recent case of this business of dummy contracts, particularly in coconut oil and D. C.. I would like to explain this problem in detail because of its magnitude, and corrective steps can be taken if we are alert to it. Certain companies here with so-called head offices in London and in other parts of the world register contracts with the Customs Department when the market is at its lowest. They are called forward contracts. Thereby they taking advantage of the low duty. Then they fulfil these contracts over a six-month period, and over that period the D.C. and oil market prices go up. Why are they doing these things at a loss of millions of rupees? Are they trading for fun? Are these

big D.C. millers and coconut oil exporters trading for fun? Why are they registering contracts when the market is at its lowest thereby incurring losses in millions of rupees? Why are they incurring such losses in millions of rupees? Are they doing this for fun? It is not time that we investigated this problem? Is it not time that we investigated all the contracts of all the D.C. and oil shippers over the last ten years with the aid of the C.I.D. and Interpol if necessary?

This is not such a big problem. The problem might appear insuperable, but if we appoint a good enough commissioner of inquiry to look into all these forward contracts registered for D. C. and oil exports you will realize that on these two items alone in the last ten years hundreds of millions of rupees have been sent out of this country by certain people who control the D. C. and oil exports of this country.

There is this favourite trick of consigning from company A in Colombo to company A1 in London, the head office in London, on a set of bogus documents, fictitious documents. Why can we not investigate it? Is the Exchange Control Department asleep? What are they doing? When it comes to a question of Rs. 2,000 to travel abroad, or even Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 500, they will query. But what about these forward contracts? It would appear as if the Central Bank is still being operated by remote control. I was wondering whether it was operated by remote control when Mr. Rajapathirana was the Governor of the Central Bank. I wonder whether even now, with Mr. William Tennekoon as the Governor of the Central Bank, it is being operated by remote control!

I will tell you, Mr. Minister, why certain shippers who have been known to indulge in these fictitious contracts, these dummy contracts, have been allowed the privilege of trader's account facilities, which means they do not have to submit all their documents every time a shipment takes place.

Certain big shippers who are alleged to have been involved in this latest deal only got caught because under the Public Health Act in the U. S. 100 per cent sampling has to be done, and when that was done they found out the racket. The U. S. Public Health Act had to be invoked to detect the racket. The U. S. officials had to take action first. Was our Exchange Control Department asleep? I am proud of the present head of the Customs Department and certain officials working under him. The present head of the Customs Department has done more work to clean up the place than all the heads of that department since Independence.

I would give you some concrete instances. This big firm—I will not mention the name because there is no point in mentioning names, although I think everybody knows the name—which was involved in the recent D. C. and oil deal, in December 1966—I have got these facts and I would like you to check them up; I have no inside knowledge, I got these facts from a confidential source—when the coconut oil duty fell to its lowest point in recent years, that is, Rs. 90.28 per ton, and the price of coconut oil also fell to a very low level, under Rs. 1,000 per ton, at a time when no prudent businessman would have entered into a forward contract to export thousands of tons in December 1966. When the price had fallen to its lowest level, when he might have to fulfil the contract buying the coconut oil at a very much higher price. But what did this firm do. This firm registered 14,000 tons in December 1966 costing approximately Rs. 14 million. In December 1966 the firm here consigned to the head office in London. Then another firm, Sri Krishna Corporation, registered 5,000 tons at the same time. That firm is owned by a T. R. P. holder. The actual shipment took place 6 to 8 months afterwards. During the 6 months the price of coconut went up by Rs. 150 per ton and the duty also went up to over Rs. 200 per ton. In this rising market this firm lost millions of rupees ostensibly on this contract. I would

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ask you, Sir, whether the people in the Central Bank, in the Exchange Control Department do not know that this firm is trading for funds, and is losing millions of rupees in Ceylon to evade the export duty and to collect its funds at the other end? It is quite obvious that the head office does the collection; the head office collects the difference.

In July 1968—I am giving you some more concrete facts. I am now talking on desiccated coconut—the duty on D. C. came down down to its lowest point, to Rs. 311.38 per ton. At this point this particular firm registered contracts for 2,300,000lbs. of D. C. Certain other firms registered contracts for 600,000 lbs. of D. C. What are they doing all these things for? What has the Exchange Control Department done? I must congratulate the Coconut Board. I had reason to criticize the composition of the Coconut Board on a matter of principle because they had only two producers and 8 or 10 shippers, but the board has been performing its duty. I congratulate the Coconut Board on taking action. I also congratulate the Hon. Minister of Commerce and Trade as well as the Principal Collector of Customs and his officers who have been getting down to the bottom of this racket. I would ask you, Sir, whether the licence of this company concerned in this big racket has been cancelled or whether it has at least been suspended till the investigations are complete?

This same firm can come up in various ways under various names. It has several allied firms. I remember this firm once came up under the peculiar name of Yalub—Y-A-L-U-B. I shall tell you about Yalub when we discuss the Companies Ordinance. As I told you it can come up under various names. It can float a company overnight. This company has various associated firms—The Colombo Agencies Limited. It does not always operate under the name of Vavasseur Trading Corporation. One day it operates under that name

the next day it is The Colombo Agencies, then it operates under Yalub, and it can thus operate under any name. Please see to it that these firms allied under the same directorate are also not allowed to re-enter this trade and carry out this racket under various guises of this sort to the detriment of the good name of Ceylon produce.

I understand that a lawyer by the name of Mr. Rowan has come from abroad. He is the gentleman who is lionised in the clubs of Colombo, in the Queens Club, the Garden Club, the Colombo Club and so on. I know something about Mr. Rowan; I am not afraid to tell you who Mr. Rowan is. He is the desecrator of the companies of this country. He has done more than harm to the Company Law and the companies of this country than any other single individual. He has been behind all the rackets of the Wellawatte Spinning & Weaving Mills, the Elephant Lite Corporation—the Hon. Minister of Industries knows all this because it is a State sponsored corporation—the Ceylon Mineral Waters, the Colombo Assurance. Every racket in this country, in the private business world, in the company world, has been pioneered and engineered by this Mr. Rowan. He still continues to be a lion of society in this country. He is a man who should not be allowed to step into this country. He may be a brother of Leslie Rowan, Secretary to the Treasury in England, but I know—I have been a poor shareholder of some of these concerns—how he has ruined these concerns, what rackets he has operated. He has now come, I hear, to get these people out of the soup! The quicker you send him out of the country, Mr. Minister, the better it will be for this land.

අ. ආ. 7.45

The Exchange Control Department is rather badly run and badly organized, from the very start. I am not blaming your Government. There have been quick transfers. Quick

transfers are good in departments where corruption prevails. But from another angle specialization is also important. Hand-picked, competent and honest men are essential in the running of this department, as in the Customs. I would implore on you, Mr. Minister: Do not transfer Mr. Vittachi from the Customs. At long last we have got a real Principal Collector of Customs who knows his job. The others knew their job only on paper and in the headlines of the "Ceylon Daily News" and the "Ceylon Observer". As long as they could hold their cocktail glass correctly they had the reputation. Mr. Vittachi might not hold his cocktail glass correctly, but he knows how to do a job.

Every single export and import document has to be carefully scrutinized, checked and re-checked. We can check and re-check with our own embassies. What are the trade sections of our embassies doing if they cannot do a cross-check, a counter-check, of some of these things? What are the trade sections of our embassies doing if they cannot investigate these fictitious firms?

The Vavasseur Trading Corporation consigns to J. H. Vavasseur and Company; Govindran in Bombay consigns to Hirdaramani in Ceylon. Govindran and Hirdaramani are one and the same person. Govindran has another concern in Tokyo, another in Hong Kong. There is Govindran in Tokyo, Hongkong and Bombay. They send the stuff to Ceylon and Hirdaramani and Govindran collect it. This is what has been going on for the last 15 years. We are to blame as much as you all. But now that the spotlight has been drawn to this problem by the timely action of the United States authorities under the Public Health Act in the U.S., let us get together, let the Government and the Opposition get together, let all right-thinking people get together, and try and put a curb at least to the terrific amount of exchange that is going out of this country under the export of tea, rubber, coconuts, and so on.

Under a completely socialist economy there is a remedy—nationalization of imports and exports. That is one remedy. But that remedy is not in the Common Programme even of the Opposition. So, there is no point in talking about it at this stage. But there may be various ways of controlling this, up to a point in the Government and the Opposition put their heads together to stop the rape of this country by these people who commit the biggest national crime.

We talk of foreign exchange without closing the loopholes in our own Exchange and Customs Ordinances and the various practices and procedures connected therewith. It is time, Mr. Minister, that we looked into all this, that we did something about all this. It is time that we put our heads together and, just as much as in this matter of food production, both the Government and the Opposition tried to do something in the national interests of this country, to prevent this crime that is taking place.

I should like to make a few more observations under the Customs Department. We welcome and sincerely congratulate the Minister of Finance on the proposed tariff reforms. This is a matter that I have been bringing to the notice of this House from the time I entered this Chamber about 1½ years ago. We should make our customs tariffs rational, consistent and simple. I am glad to say that our constant entreaties and pleadings have not fallen on deaf ears and you are taking steps to amend the Customs Ordinance which dates from 1870. I would add only one word of caution. Even the new tariff is not going to be a permanent thing. All things are impermanent in the world of customs and tariffs. In the world of customs and tariffs things change from day to day. Just because we have brought a new customs tariff based on the Brussels Nomenclature, that does not mean that this will be a panacea for all ills for all time. I would suggest to the Hon. Minister—I have made this suggestion before this—not to be satisfied with this new customs tariff but

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to have a permanent Tariff Commission which will look into all *ad hoc* changes, to review them in a consistent, clear and lucid way, to keep the whole position under constant review, to propose necessary changes from time to time preventing anomalies, inconsistencies and contradictions which have vitiated and stultified our customs tariffs in the past.

This Tariff Commission I am suggesting is like your Public Service Commission or your Judicial Service Commission. Otherwise what will happen is that you will find them out of date in one year's time with that Kennedy Round there and the GATT on the other side, the European Common Market and all types of international trade arrangements which have repercussions on our own tariffs. Our own problems of industrialization, our own problems of developing our country, will all have relevance to our tariffs, and *ad hoc* changes have vitiated the whole system. So a permanent Tariff Commission is what I propose for your earnest consideration.

Then there has been this change from the wholesale market rate to the c.i.f. rate. This is a very welcome change provided the benefit of that change passes on to the consumer. That is something that I am not sure of. I would request the Hon. Minister to look into this aspect of the matter to see that the benefit of this change from the wholesale market rate to the c.i.f. does not go into the hands of the importers and wholesalers only, but is at least in some small way passed down to the consumer.

We also hope that a shipping corporation will be formed early notwithstanding the report of the two U. N. experts, Mr. Hooper and Mr. Levy, who I understand have condemned this in some way. The only qualification to be an U. N. expert these days is being not wanted in one's own country. Most U. N. experts are not wanted in their own

countries. That is the reason why they come here. Let us not be misguided by these reports. These are the reports of experts who pick holes in the schemes put forward by our own patriotic officials in the Customs and the Port Cargo Corporation like Mr. Vittachi. They want to sabotage any shipping corporation being established in this country. They want to tow the line with the Conference Lines and other shipping racketeers abroad. I would earnestly request you to implement this suggestion for the establishment of a shipping corporation very early.

Under the Votes of the Ministry of Finance I would like to refer to the question of capital expenditure. This is a matter which I wanted to take up during the Second Reading Debate, but I could not do so because I had no time for that purpose. Under capital expenditure there has been a serious under-expenditure last year. Rs. 167 million or 21 per cent on capital items has not been spent under various Ministries. This is a rather sad reflection on the working of the Department of Plan Implementation under the Ministry of Planning. If the Department of Plan Implementation were to get down to its job in a real and practical way I think we should be able to see some diminution at least in this under-expenditure under capital votes. That should happen if they are really implementing the plan which they are supposed to be implementing.

I would also draw your attention to the fact that capital expenditure under Fisheries, in my opinion, does not seem to be enough. I am not for one moment making the contention that Fisheries should get the same amount as Land or Irrigation or Industries. I would, however, like to point out that Fisheries has been given only Rs. 20 million for the next year whereas Railways get something like Rs. 30 million and Posts, Rs. 35 million. I think we should

compare Fisheries at least with Railways and Posts and try to increase capital expenditure under Fisheries to the amount allowed for Posts and Railways.

On the subject of Foreign Aid I wish to make certain observations. At page 47 of the Hon. Minister's Budget Speech he stated that the actual receipt of aid was only Rs. 258 million. As far as we are aware the World Bank team which reported on the needs of Ceylon had stated that we should get at least a minimum of Rs. 500 million as aid for one year. It would appear that the World Bank or the Aid Ceylon Club, the Consortium of countries, has not endorsed this recommendation of the World Bank.

I should like to ask these questions: have the two programmes of aid been completed now? Has all the aid under these programmes been received? That is something which is not clear from the Hon. Minister's Budget Speech. Why is the third programme, negotiated in Tokyo at the Aid Ceylon Club meeting in April 1967, going so slow? Only Rs. 57.3 million of aid has been received on the third programme as at 30th June 1968.

We know, and we appreciate, the fact that a certain amount of delay is inevitable. There have been delays in negotiating with individual countries of the Consortium, but why is this delay so inordinate? What is wrong with the administrative machinery at this end? Something is wrong with the administrative machinery at this end that they are not able to get this aid siphoned into this country more quickly than it is done now. Are the projects not ready? Have the projects not been evaluated? There is very little project aid as far as we can see. Why is aid so slow in actually coming into this country apart from the difficulties in negotiating with individual countries, which we appreciate?

The actual net receipts in regard to foreign project loans and grants, by far the most important segment of aid, amounted to only Rs. 17 million as against Rs. 83 million anticipated. Why was only Rs. 17 million received as loans and grants as against Rs. 83 million anticipated? It would appear that even the friends of this Government in the World Bank are losing their faith in this Government; otherwise why are these things coming so slowly?

Then, Sir, I would wish to bring to your notice a little matter of some considerable importance which, I think, has been overlooked to some extent during the Second reading Debate of the Budget. As far as I could gather—I am open to correction; my figures may be wrong—the releases of moratorium block funds to sterling companies increased from Rs. 29 million to Rs. 43 million, an increase of nearly 50 per cent in one year. Rs. 43 million went out of this country in releases of moratorium block funds. The total grants received as foreign aid, as distant from loans, was only Rs. 34 million. It is a matter of simple arithmetic. We sent out Rs. 43 million and we got as grant only Rs. 34 million. Project Aid has been Rs. 34 million and Commodity Aid Rs. 178 million.

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It would appear that the World Bank and the Aid Ceylon Club—the Consortium Group—are not helping this country so much in the matter of project aid in spite of the fact that you have behaved very well and got a gold medal for good conduct and good behaviour last year from the World Bank.

Before I conclude I wish to refer to two matters relating to your taxation proposals for purposes of clarification. The first is the policy of relief in Rs. 300 per annum to professional and technical men for subscriptions to professional and technical societies, and purchase of

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professional and technical books. This relief has been abolished. I think this is a most unwelcome and unsalutary proposal especially at a time when we should encourage technical and scientific study and research. This amount is just a drop in the ocean. I think as an indication of your good intentions to encourage the development of scientific and technical knowledge in this country you should allow this to continue.

The other matter is about the five-year tax holiday for industries which is being abolished at the end of the year March 31, 1969. What do you consider constitutes irrevocable steps to commence production before 31st March 1969? Also, there is another aspect of tax relief for industries to which I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Finance and also the Hon. Minister of Industries. You refer to selected new undertakings of a pioneering nature which would get tax relief in the future. The relevant words are "pioneering nature." I do not know how you propose to define this phrase "pioneering nature." Who decides whether a project is of a pioneering nature or of a non-pioneering nature? I would only adduce one proposal for the consideration of both Ministers. If the distinction was between those industries that use 100 per cent local raw materials and industries which do not use 100 per cent local raw materials, probably it would be somewhat easier to implement this in actual practice rather than on the basis of pioneering and non-pioneering. In other words, an industry which starts with 100 per cent local raw materials should naturally get some concession. Our industrial projects have still not been orientated to the use of 100 per cent local raw materials.

We have enough raw materials in this country. There are several by-products from our tea, rubber and coconut. From our fruits, our vegetables, our grasses, our timber, and, as the hon. Member for Balapitiya

(Mr. L. C. de Silva) pointed out, our fish, there are so many new industries we can start with 100 per cent local raw materials. I think that if the concession of a special tax holiday is given to industries using 100 per cent local raw materials there will probably be a new orientation in our industrial development for the betterment of the country.

I would also like to refer in passing to the long delays in the payment of pensions. This is a recurrent problem. I get various *ad misericordiam* appeals both from my constituents and from persons whom I knew when I was in the public service in regard to the long delays in the payment of pensions. This is a perennial problem, and I think the W. & O. P. Fund Office and the Pensions Branch of the Treasury should be reorganized and streamlined in some way to help in the expeditious disposal of pensions.

There have been a number of cases where the pension papers have been passed only after the retiring government servant had died. This causes great hardship to the families of retiring government servants.

Then there is the Official Language Department. It is very difficult to come by some of the glossaries and other official publications. For the last one year I have myself been chasing three sets of glossaries. When we inquire from the Government Publications Bureau we are informed that the various glossaries of technical terms are out of print. There also appears to be bad distribution of these glossaries.

I suggest that for the more effective implementation of the Official Language Act instructions be given to the Official Language Department to see that steps are taken to make these publications, not only glossaries but also other publications, readily available, if necessary to have them re-printed, without creating a black-market even in government publications, which is now the case.



There have been recent reforms in the public service in the United Kingdom, particularly in the higher grades of the civil service. Our public service is still modelled on certain Acts passed by Mr. Gladstone in the Victorian Parliament of 1860 and on certain practices which we inherited from the British East India Company.

Vast changes are necessary in the public service of this country. The public service has to be geared to the needs of a developing economy, not merely to collect revenue and to maintain law and order.

The Foulton Report which has been published in Britain is very relevant in this connexion. I would suggest that use be made of the recent changes in Britain, changes directed towards more and more specialization—a separate trade service, a separate scientific service, so on and so forth. I also suggest that use be made of the changes taking place in India and Singapore. In Singapore, under Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, in the small public service there radical changes are taking place. They are an object lesson to this country. Changes have taken place in other countries which have received independence. But we are more or less carrying on in the same tradition even twenty-one years after independence.

I would request the Minister of Finance to give special attention to this matter and to see that the necessary changes, even far-reaching changes, are made in the existing structure of the Public Service in this land, even far reaching changes are made in the administrative structure of the plan, to evolve a system of greater specialization in the particular spheres of work in which public servants function.

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(திரு. ஜி. ஜி. பொன்னம்பலம்—யாழ்ப்ப  
பாணம்)

(Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam—Jaffna)

May I be permitted to make just a few observations? I find it somewhat embarrassing, after the problems of high finance that my hon.

Friend has just spoken, to refer to problems of our poor country cousins. I refer, Mr. Chairman, to the hardships that poor students are subjected to, particularly lady students, if I may say so, from the North and the East, who wish to pursue a course of studies in Music at the universities in South India. I find that the restrictive policy of affording foreign exchange only for post-graduate work prevents these young ladies and in some cases young men, from pursuing a course of studies in the music academies of South India.

I should like the Hon. Minister of Finance to consider this question favourably because it possibly may be considered to be outside the definition of the words "post-graduate education".

In this connection may I also raise another matter, Mr. Chairman, and that is the question of providing university education for students who are shut out of entrance to the universities in Ceylon, specially in the Faculties of Medicine and Engineering. Today, for reasons of limited accommodation, students are admitted, I understand, on a highly restrictive and selective basis.

Now, where there are no universities based on private endowments and where the universities are conducted by the State and financed by the State,—I have said so before and I think it has received a measure of support—there should be total or absolute provision for all students to qualify, as far as the qualifying examination is concerned, to find avenues for acquiring knowledge particularly of the professions like engineering and medicine. If for reasons beyond the control of Government, they find it impossible to afford opportunities for students, I should like this Government or the Hon. Minister of Finance to consider whether it is not their obvious duty to afford exchange for students otherwise equipped and qualified to pursue their studies, if not necessarily in Europe, even in India.

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Now, I shall get on to another topic. I have addressed both the Hon. Prime Minister and the Hon. Minister of Finance more than once on this question, namely the somewhat fluid, in some cases contradictory, and in all instances unsatisfactory position in regard to the question of proficiency of the various grades of public servants in the Official Language.

Now, Mr. Chairman, speaking as one who supported and continues to support the declaration of policy on this question as was manifested explicitly in the election manifestos of the United National Party, in 1960, on both occasions, and I believe in 1965, namely, that it is their policy that Ceylonese of whatever race entering Government service—shall we say administrative service—through the medium of one or the other language, should acquire proficiency in the other language, not necessarily in one language, in the other language within a reasonable period of time.

Now, speaking as a member of a party that support this pronouncement of policy, I say that, after the passage of the Official Language Act, the conditions necessary and the opportunities that are essential for the acquisition of a working knowledge of one or the other or both languages have not been afforded by the Government. And, therefore, the setting of a rigid date-line, by which those in the administrative and other services should acquire a knowledge of Sinhala, to my mind seems harsh and indeed unnecessary. I would say that—and now I am not talking of the old entrants; it is another problem on which I hold strong views; I am talking of the new entrants—I would say that those who, having entered the service after the passage of the Official Language Act, must have clearly understood that the acquisition of a certain degree of proficiency in the Official Language would be tacitly a term and condition of service, should be afforded equal

opportunities. Now I ask the question of the Minister of Finance, the head of the public service, whether equal opportunities have been given, whether, in point of fact there are not a number of segments of the public service who by the nature of their employment—shall we say, doing field work, being engaged in outstations and so on, by virtue of their having to work and be on duty at all odd times of the day and night—cannot, with all the goodwill in the world, really contrive to acquire a working knowledge of the Official Language within a stated time.

අ. ආ. 8.15

Again, talking as one who feels that the members of the Administrative Service belonging to both communities should be afforded facilities for serving in every part of Ceylon, and feeling as I do that no particular community should be confined to some certain provinces, I say that this Government, or any government that really desires the implementation of a policy of bilingualism, as stated in the election manifesto of the U. N. P., should be really satisfied not by evidence that people are making a genuine effort to study the Official Language; they should also, I put it, Sir, see that an effort is made by those who have come into the service through the medium of the Official Language to acquire a certain proficiency in the other language to be able to serve in all provinces.

Now, in point of fact what has happened? I feel that there has not been a liberal or generous implementation of either the policy or, Mr. Minister, your Treasury Circular No. 701. Interpretations of Circular No. 701 have been various, have been contradictory, have been confusing. I ask the question—I hope it is not too naive—as to why there should be this tremendous necessity to insist on minor employees, labourers, watchers, hospital attendants and the like, not to forget midwives, serving, shall we say, only in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, acquiring some proficiency in the Official Language? A desire

of the Government to make people accept a policy is not enhanced, is not advanced, by requirements which are harsh and which are meaningless.

I must confess in this connection that in regard to certain departments, certain Ministers have been generous or liberal in not requiring minor employees, particularly those who are not liable to transfer outside the Northern and Eastern Provinces, to acquire a knowledge of proficiency in Sinhala. But almost comparable identical grades of minor employees in other departments have been penalized for not acquiring a knowledge of the Official Language.

I think it is some time since I made representations to the Hon. Prime Minister and to the Finance Minister and I regret to say that the position does not seem to have been clarified with the result that there is a great deal of anxiety. It does not tend to elevate the morale of the public services in the various grades to leave these matters in this thoroughly unsatisfactory and nebulous state.

I am, therefore, urging, if I may say so shortly, that as a matter of policy really minor employees, unskilled workers, who are normally not called upon to serve in more than a couple of provinces, should not be expected, not as a matter of grace but as a matter of common sense, to acquire a knowledge or proficiency in the Official Language.

Then I come to a smaller category small in numbers but important in other respects, namely, the scientific and technical services. Now I believe it has been accepted by the Government that technical and scientific officers who are normally not called upon to perform administrative functions or duties need not acquire proficiency in the Official Language. It is extremely difficult, of course, except in the matter of research workers and so on, to find scientific or technical men who might not be called upon to perform a modicum of administrative work at some time of their lives or another. Here

it would be my strong submission to the Minister and to this Government that they should interpret Circular No. 701 rather generously. It is, I think, absurd for the Government to expect technical and scientific men, who normally are engaged in services which admit of no leisure time to acquire within a stated period a knowledge of another language, and pass an examination called Grade III, I think. Here I am speaking subject to correction, I do not know, but I am credibly informed that Grade III in Sinhala is something equivalent to the General Certificate of Education at the Advanced Level. I do not know. I see the Clerk of the House violently shaking his head. I am sorry that he cannot speak. If I am wrong, I am perfectly willing to be corrected, but this is the information I have. Whether you equate it to the Advanced Level of the General Certificate of Education Examination or not, I think it is conceded on all sides that the Grade III level is much too high—[Interruption.] I can only see the top of the head of the Minister of Finance. I cannot see him articulating. In any case I do not see why technical and scientific men, engineers and doctors, should acquire such high proficiency in a language where they would not normally be performing administrative functions.

That apart, Mr. Chairman, it strikes me—not that it strikes, it is a fact—that the definition, for instance as to who is a technical assistant or who is laboratory assistant, depends on the nose, the toes or the feet of each Minister I do not know which. Take a laboratory assistant in the Medical Department—we will take that case because it is a proved instance—and a laboratory assistant in the Irrigation Department. I hope I will not be contradicted here. Take a laboratory assistant under one Ministry—I will not say which, because, I do not want the edict to be changed. He is not required to acquire a high degree of proficiency, if at all, in the Official Language, whereas a person of the same designation drawing the same salary in another department is called upon to acquire a very high

[பேர்தலைவரே மஹ.]

degree of proficiency in the official language. I think it must be conceded that this is a highly unsatisfactory state of affairs. Not only that, the future of those who had been called upon to acquire a certain degree of proficiency before the 31st of July is still unresolved. I do sincerely hope that the Hon. Minister of Finance and the Cabinet to which he belongs will bring to bear a fairly sensible attitude in this matter.

I do not think that they would be justified in allowing several thousands of those who have really endeavoured to acquire a proficiency in the official language to come out and walk the streets. At the moment I do not think it is necessary for me to go into the polemics of this question and to go into the case of those who either on their own estimation of the political situation or on the advice given to them by their betters were confident that they could carry on without acquiring a knowledge of the official language. I should like in these circumstances for a statement to be made, and may I ask the Hon. Minister that before he issues a comprehensive circular covering the subject matter of the Treasury Circular No. 701, in which these anomalies will be removed, a more sensible, generous and liberal attitude be portrayed. I should like him to make a statement at an early stage.

ஶ. அமிர்தலிங்கம் மஹ. (வடிகுக்கோட்டை)

(திரு. ஏ. அமிர்தலிங்கம்—வட்டுக்கோட்டை)

(Mr. A. Amirthalingam—Vaddukottai)

Mr. Chairman, within the few minutes at my disposal I wish to make just a few remarks with regard to this question of the sword of Damocles that is hanging over the heads of a section of the Public Service to which the hon. Member for Jaffna (Mr. Ponnambalam) referred a short while ago. He has in his

own way, tried to make party capital of this matter. It is very unfortunate that he should have tried to do that.

பேர்தலைவரே மஹ.

(திரு. பொன்னம்பலம்)

(Mr. Ponnambalam)

I did not know that I had been doing that. Well, if the cap fits, let him put it on.

அமிர்தலிங்கம் மஹ.

(திரு. அமிர்தலிங்கம்)

(Mr. Amirthalingam)

Yes, you do not know many things. I am happy to find that he has changed the policy of his party. His Colleague, the hon. Member for Vavuniya, put it forward on the Floor of this House. It seems they never wanted the new entrants serving in the Northern and the Eastern Provinces to study the official language at all. Now that is the policy his Colleague from Vavuniya put forward. It seems to have changed today. And that is the way their policies go.

பேர்தலைவரே மஹ.

(திரு. பொன்னம்பலம்)

(Mr. Ponnambalam)

I rise to a point of Order, Mr. Chairman.

அமிர்தலிங்கம் மஹ.

(திரு. அமிர்தலிங்கம்)

(Mr. Amirthalingam)

I rise to a point of Order, Mr. Chairman.

பேர்தலைவரே மஹ.

(திரு. பொன்னம்பலம்)

(Mr. Ponnambalam)

I do not care ; I only want to say that I do not wish to be thought wrongly.

அமிர்தலிங்கம் மஹ.

(திரு. அமிர்தலிங்கம்)

(Mr. Amirthalingam)

My complaint against the officials in the Treasury who are in charge of implementing Treasury Circular

No. 701 is that even the major concessions that were given by the Cabinet and the Government through those two circulars are being virtually taken away. First of all, the Government decided that the standard which the former Government had set, which was the S.S.C. level, should be lowered to the J.S.C. level. I have taken the trouble to get the examination papers of 1962 and 1968 translated into English for purposes of comparison, and I find that the 1968 examination paper is of a much higher standard than the 1962 examination paper. In the 1962 examination the Grade 3 paper was of two hours' duration whereas the 1968 paper is of three hours' duration. I brought this to the notice of the Hon. Minister of Finance just to show that this is the way some of these officials are sabotaging and discriminating against certain sections of the Public Service.

I wanted to speak today because I wanted to be away from this House tomorrow but I think this matter is of such importance that I shall make myself available here tomorrow so that I may make fuller use of this occasion with regard to this matter; therefore I shall wind up my remarks for the day.

එකල්හි වෙලාව අ. හා. 8.30 වූයෙන්, මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලයට ප්‍රශ්නය චාර්තු කරනු පිණිස මූලාසනය රැස් මන්ත්‍රීතුමා මූලාසනයෙන් ඉවත් විය.

කාරක සභාව ප්‍රශ්නය චාර්තු කරයි; නැවත රැස් වීම 1968 ජූලි මාස 1 වන දින.

நேரம் பி. ப. 8.30 மணியாகிவிடவை, குழுவின் பரிசீலனை பற்றி சபைக்கு அறிவிக்கும்பொருட்டு தலைமை தாங்கும் அங்கத்தவர் அக்கிராசனத்திலிருந்து நீங்கினார்.

குழுவினது பரிசீலனை அறிவிக்கப்பட்டது; மீண்டும் கூடுவது ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமை, 1 செப்டம்பர் 1968.

*It being 8.30 P.M., the PRESIDING MEMBER left the Chair to report Progress.*

*Committee report Progress; to sit again on Sunday, 1st September 1968.*

කල් තැබීම

ஒத்திவைப்பு

ADJOURNMENT

එකල්හි වෙලාව අ. හා. 8.30 පසුකර තුබුයෙන් මූලාසනය රැස් මන්ත්‍රීතුමා විසින් ප්‍රශ්නය නොවිමසා මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය කල් තබන ලදී.

මන්ත්‍රී මණ්ඩලය ඊට අනුකූලව අ. හා. 8.31 ට 1968 අප්‍රේල් 20 වන දින සභාසම්මතය අනුව, 1968 ජූලි මාස 1 වන දින දී. හා. 10 වන තෙක් කල් ගියේ ය.

அப்போது நேரம் பி. ப. 8.30 மணிக்குப் பிந்தி விட்டமையால் தலைமை தாங்கும் அங்கத்தவர் அவர்கள் வினாவின்றிச் சபையை ஒத்திவைத்தார்கள்.

இதன்படி பி. ப. 8.31 மணிக்கு, சபை, அதனது 1968 ஓகஸ்ட் 20 ஆம் தேதிய தீர்மானத்திற் கிணங்க, 1968 செப்டம்பர் 1, ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமை மு. ப. 10 மணிவரை ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது.

*It being past 8.30 P.M., MR. PRESIDING MEMBER adjourned the House without Question put.*

*Adjourned accordingly at 8.31 P.M. until 10 A.M. on Sunday, 1st September 1968, pursuant to the Resolution of the House of 20th August 1968.*



විභාග අංකය

සම්පූර්ණ නම

ලිපිනය

නුවරගම පළාත උතුර

ඒ. 193 ... ලිලියන් සේනානි අමරසිංහ ... 11 කොටස, වියලි ගොවිපල, කුරුන්දන්කුලම, අනුරාධපුර

පිරිමි හුරුලු පළාත උතුර

ඒ. 202 ... උක්කුහාමි රණසිංහ ... කුංචුවටුව, කැබිලිතිගොල්ලැව

ගැහැණු හුරුලු පළාත මධ්‍යම

ඒ. 264 ... වත්තේගෙදර ගුණසිලි ... අංක 577, නිකවැව, කහටගස්දිගිලිය

හුරුලු පළාත දකුණ

ඒ. 284 ... ඇසිලින් කමලාවතී රාජපක්ෂ ... ජේ. රාජපක්ෂ බාරේ, “ ගාන්ති ”, වැලිකන්ද, හේවාදිවෙල

පිරිමි කොඩිඩියාර් පත්තුව

ඒ. 432 ... ජෝසප් මයිකල් චෝල්ටර් කොරෙයිරා ... චෝඩ් අංක 3, මුත්තූර්

කොඩිඩුකුලන් පත්තුව නැගෙනහිර හා බස්නාහිර

ඒ. 456 ... ලිදකුඹුරේ ගෙදර සෝමරත්න ... ගැමි රෝහල, කුවචුවේලි, ත්‍රිකුණාමලය

කින්නියාව

ඒ. 465 ... සරවනමුත්තූ තවානාතන් ... කෝවිලඩි, තම්මලාගමන්

කන්තලේ

ඒ. 476 ... විජිතා දේවගේ එන්දෝරිස් ... යු 11, නො. 762, කන්තලේ

ගැහැණු කලාගම පළාත උතුර

ඒ. 320 ... ඥනවතී ඉලංගසිංහ ... නො. 24, යාය 1, සේනපුර

පිරිමි කලාගම පළාත දකුණ

ඒ. 366 ... විජේසිංහ මුදියන්සේලාගේ අප්පුහාමි රන් පලාගම, ආඩියාගල බණ්ඩා

ත්‍රිකුණාමලය නගරය සහ කඩවත් සතර

ඒ. 403 ... ජුලියන් ගොඩ්‍රි නිකලස් ... නො. 20, බෙකරි පාර, ත්‍රිකුණාමලය

සෞ. සේ. අධිකාරි කොටස ප්‍රාදේශීය ආදායම් පාලක නිලධාරි කොට්ඨාශය බදුල්ල යටිකිද

ගැහැණු

- බීඩ් 61 ... විරසිංහ මුදියන්සේලාගේ ගුණවතී ... දෙහිගොල්ල කදුර, කන්දෙගෙදර
- බීඩ් 74 ... රාජපක්ෂ පතිරත්නැහැලාගේ නන්දිවතී ... මහජන සෞ. වින්නමු සේවකා, ගලඋඩ, හාලිඇල
- බීඩ් 79 ... ලලිතා පෙරුමාල් ... නො. 3, උදයරාජා පාර, බදුල්ල
- බීඩ් 107 ... රත්නායක මුදියන්සේලාගේ සුමනාවතී ... අඹගහ කුඹුරේ ගෙදර, හැගොඩ, බදුල්ල

පිරිමි උඩුකිද

- බීඩ් 139 ... මනතුංග බණ්ඩාර මුදියන්සේලාගේ සෝම සේකර උපතැපැල් කායාරිය, බෝගහකුඹුර
- බීඩ් 140 ... විරසිංහ මුදියන්සේලාගේ සෝමපාල ... දඹවෙල, ලුනුවත්ත

ගැහැණු

- බීඩ් 220 ... විරසිංහ මුදියන්සේලාගේ හේමලතා ... මස්පන්න, උඩපුස්සැල්ලාව පස්සර

- බීඩ් 328 ... වන්දාවතී වනසිංහ ... “සිරිතිවස”, මාඋස්සාගොල්ල

බිත්තැන්න

- බීඩ් 349 ... මාරජපු හේවගේ සුමිත්‍රා ... ඩී. සී. නිවස, අංක 7, මහියංගනය

පිරිමි වැල්ලවාය

- බීඩ් 362 ... ගෝනපිනුවල විතානගේ විලසන් ... ග්‍රාමීය රෝහල, තනමල්විල

විභාග අංකය	සම්පූර්ණ නම	ලිපිනය
	<b>ගැහැණු වෙල්ලස්ස</b>	
බීඩී 392	... රණසිංහ කන්කානමලාගේ මාලිනී වන්දනා	“ලංකාවාස”, යල්කුඹුර, බීබිලේ
	<b>බන්තැන්න පත්තුව</b>	
බීඩී 419	... විරතුංග මල්ලිකා	... මධ්‍ය මහ විද්‍යාලයය, බීබිලේ
	<b>මොනරාගල</b>	
බීඩී 439	... රාජපක්ෂ මුදියන්සේලාගේ පුංචිමැණිකේ	... මැදපහන, කොටමුදුන, පස්සර
	<b>මඩුල්ල</b>	
බීඩී 462	... දිසානායක මුදියන්සේලාගේ පියසිලි	... දඹගල්ල, මොනරාගල, මඩුල්ල
	<b>මැදකිද</b>	
බීඩී 244	... මැණික්හිටිහාමි මුදියන්සේලාගේ කුමාරි හාමි	හපුගස්ආරාව, ගවරවෙල, දෙමෝදර
බීඩී 251	... කෝදන්ජයවීර පටබැදිගේ ඇම්ප්‍රස් ද සිල්වා,	ඩබ්. එස්. පී. කුලදස මයා බාරේ, ප්‍රගති ව්‍යාපාරික යෝ, හල්දුම්මුල්ල.
බීඩී 281	... ඒ. එම්. විමලසිලි	... “ජයනිවස” මරන්ගහවෙල, කළුපහන
	<b>මඩකලපුව පිරිමි</b>	<b>අක්කරෙයි පත්තුව</b>
බීටී. 3	... අමඩ් ලෙබ්බේ මාරුජ්	... යුනියන් පාර, අක්කරෙයි පත්තුව
	<b>එරාචුර් පත්තුව</b>	
බීටී. 21	... තංගයිසා පුණ්‍යමුර්ති	... 28, කාලිකෝවිලි පාර, එරාචුර් 4, සෙන්කලඩි.
	<b>කරවකු සහ නින්දවුර් පත්තුව</b>	
බීටී. 37	... අහමඩ් ලෙබ්බේ අබ්දුල් අසිස්	... අහමඩ් විදිය, හයවෙනි කොට්ඨාශය සාන්ත මර්තු, කල්මුනේ (ඊ. පී.)
	<b>ගැහැණු කෝරලෙයි පත්තුව</b>	
බීටී. 83	... වන්දානී නිලකා අබේසේකර	... නො. 6, ඊ. පී. එම්. සී. නිවාස, වාලච්චෙනෙයි, (ඊ. පී.)
	<b>පිරිමි මාන්මුනෙයි පත්තුව උතුර</b>	
බීටී. 101	... ප්‍රාන්සිස් ඇල්බට් රේජල්	... නො. 8, සාන්ත මයිකල්විදිය, මඩකලපුව
	<b>ගැහැණු</b>	
බීටී. 127	... වෙල්මුරුගු පත්මජෝති	... නො. 4, කර්මරායි කර්නි, හරස්පාර, මඩකලපුව
	<b>මාන්මුනෙයි පත්තුව දකුණ හා ඉනුවිල් පොරතිව පත්තුව</b>	
බීටී. 195	... මේබල් යෝගරාජ මලර් ඥාණ මුත්තු	... 1 වෙනි කොටස, පෙරයකලර්, කලර්
	<b>පිරිමි මාන්මුනෙයි බටහිර</b>	
බීටී. 196	... පින්තාතුරෙයි ජයසීලන්	... මුනාසිකඩු, කොක්කඩ්ටොලෙයි
	<b>සමන්තුරේ පත්තුව</b>	
බීටී. 219	... රත්නායක මුදියන්සේලාගේ ටිකිරි බණ්ඩා	147/19, නිස්සපුරය, වඩයන්තලාව
බීටී. 230	... රාජපක්ෂගෙදර වන්දා රාජකරුණා	... 3/52, විජයපුර, වඩයන්තලාව
	<b>පිරිමි පහනව පත්තුව</b>	
බීටී. 245	... මීරා සයිබෝ මොහොමඩ් මොහිදින්	... ඒ. මරාසයිබු බාරේ, 3 වෙනි කොටස, පොතුච්චිල්
	<b>ගැහැණු වැවගම් පත්තුව</b>	
බීටී. 267	... විරසිංහ මුදියන්සේලාගේ කලාණි	... කොහොමාන, උහන



සෞ. සේ. අධිකාරි කොට්ඨාශය

ප්‍ර. අ. නි. කොටස

සල්පිටි කෝරළේ

කොළඹ මුදලිතුමාගේ කොට්ඨාශය

කොළඹ

විභාග අංකය

සම්පූර්ණ නම

ලිපිනය

පිරිමි

සී. 1875 ... දයානන්ද ඇල්ප්‍රඩ් කටුගම්පොළ  
සී. 1881 ... තොටෙගොඩගේ දෙන් රංජිත්

... “විජිත” පැලැන්වත්ත, පන්නිපිටිය  
... 104, මහරගම පාර, මාම්පේ, පිළියන්දල

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සී. 1858 ... දෙළුවරවත්ත ගමගේ සීලවතී

... හල්පිට, පොල්ගස්ඕවිට

පිරිමි

කොළඹ මුදලිතුමාගේ කොට්ඨාශය

සී. 2033 ... විරක්කොඩිගේ විල්මන් සිංඤ්ඤා  
සී. 2034 ... ඉලන්කෝන් මුදියන්සේලාගේ විජේසේන  
සී. 2039 ... අක්මිමන පල්ලියගුරුගේ සිරිසේන  
සී. 14 ... දිසානායක හේරත් මුදියන්සේලාගේ සෙනෙවිරත්න

... අංක. 320, ඔබ්බේසේකරපුර, රාජගිරිය  
... අංක. 41, පන්සල පාර, නාවල, රාජගිරිය  
... 2/17, පන්සල පාර, කළුබෝවිල, දෙහිවල  
... නො. 22, මහින්ද පෙදෙස, කිරුලපන, කොළඹ 6

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සී. 1898 ... වන්දුසේකර මුදියන්සේලාගේ ලලිතා ආරියවතී

30/5, රොබට්ස් පාර, දෙහිවල

සී. 1912 ... පටබැදිගේ නාලිනී ධම්මිකා කොඩිකාර

... 1/214, ද සිල්වා පෙදෙස, පන්නිපිටිය

සී. 1931 ... පත්මා ඉන්ද්‍රානි නානායක්කාර

5/4, ස්වර්ණදිසි පෙදෙස, කොස්වත්ත පාර, නාවල, රාජගිරිය

සී. 1953 ... ජයසුන්දර ලියනගේ මානෙල් ප්‍රිය රංජනී

... 102/1, ඇන්ඩසන් පාර, කළුබෝවිල, දෙහිවල

සී. 1956 ... හෙට්ටි ආරච්චිගේ මියුලින් පෙරේරා

... 92, දිවුලපිටිය, බොරලැස්ගමුව

සී. 1957 ... රණසිංහ ආරච්චිගේ සීලවතී පෙරේරා

... 514, පන්සල පාර, බොරලැස්ගමුව

සී. 1976 ... කාරියවසම් පතිරගේ මාලවතී

... 55/1, ඒ, මිනොටමුල්ල පාර, වැල්ලම්පිටිය

සී. 1982 ... එදිරිසිංහගේ දෝන රූපවතී විමලරත්න

... 276/4, කෝට්ටේ පාර, නුගේගොඩ

සී. 46 ... තානප්පු හෙට්ටිගේ නිමල් ගෝමස්

... 314, ටොරින්ටන් පාර, කොළඹ 5

සී. 47 ... නෙත්තසිංහ අප්පුහාමිලාගේ කරුණාවතී

... නො. 92, ස්ටොක් පෙදෙස, කොළඹ 10

සී. 68 ... මල්වත්තෙ හෙට්ටිආරච්චිගේ ඊටා දී සිල්වා

ඔස්ටින් ද සිල්වා බාරේ, කිරිමණ්ඩලය නිවාස, කිරි මණ්ඩලය, කොළඹ 5

සී. 77 ... ලලිතා වර්ණකුල විරසුරිය

... 158/12, ශ්‍රී වජිර ඥාන මාවත, කොළඹ 9

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සී. 10 ... ජයලත් ආරච්චිලාගේ කලාණි ඉන්ද්‍රාවෝ

“ජයබිම” හෙට්ටිමුල්ල, කොටදෙණියාව

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අලුත්කුරු කෝරළේ උතුර ඒ.

සී. 262 ... කොරොන්විගේ හැක්ටර් කරුණාවන්දු

... හිනටියන, “ගුරුගම” මිනිවන්ගොඩ

සී. 277 ... විරසිංහ ආරච්චිගේ සරත්

... එන්. ඊ. ප්‍රනාන්දු බාරේ, 137, ගිරිවුල්ල පාර, මීගමුව

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සී. 197 ... පුංචි ආචාරිගේ ගුණවතී පියසිලි

... පතගිගොඩැල්ල, කටාන

සී. 210 ... හපුආරච්චිගේ සීලවතී පෙරේරා

... අඹන්දෙලුව, සිදුව

පිරිමි

අලුත්කුරු කෝරළේ උතුර බී.

සී. 489 ... බෝපෙගේ බැසිල්

... ඕපාන, කොටුගොඩ

සී. 492 ... හේවාචසම් රණවිරගේ යසපාල රණවිර

... බලබෝව, දෙවලපොළ

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සී. 324 ... ප්‍රේමලතා ජයකොඩි

... “සරසවි”, උඩුගම්පොළ

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සී. 669 ... ජයමාන්න මොහොට්ටිගේ දෙන් සෙනස් නියන් විමලධර්ම

බෝපිටිය, පමුණුගම

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සී. 508 ... මත්තුමගොඩ කංකානම්ලාගේ තෙරේසා පොල්ගහ වත්ත, බොල්ලන, ගනේමුල්ල අල්විස්

පොල්ගහ වත්ත, බොල්ලන, ගනේමුල්ල

සෞ සේ. අධිකාර කොටස

ප්‍රා. ආ. පා. නි. කොටස

විභාග අංකය

සම්පූර්ණ නම

ලිපිනය

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සී. 514 ... රණසිංහගේ ඉසබෙලාහාමී ... 649, යක්කඩුව, ජා-ඇල

සී. 533 ... ජයසිංහ පතිරාජන්තැහැලාගේ රුක්මනී ඉහළගම, ගම්පහ  
ජයසිංහ

සී. 560 ... ගල්කන්දගේ සැලිනා මියුරියෙල් පෙරේරා... නිවන්දම, ජා-ඇල

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සියනෑ කොරළේ අධිකාරි පත්තුව

සී. 794 ... කළුගමගේ ජයරත්න පෙරේරා ... නො. 34, මාකොළ උතුර, කඩවත

සී. 796 ... දෙන් රණවීර නාගසේන ... පාර්සිහේන, වරාගොඩ, කැලණිය

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සී. 683 ... බාලසිංහ ජේඩ්ගේ ආරියවතී ... කම්මල්වත්ත, දෙල්ගොඩ

සී. 775 ... හල්ඔළුව කංකානමගේ ලිලාංගනී සිල්වා ... 48ඩී, දවටගහවත්ත, එඬේරමුල්ල, වත්තල

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සියනෑ කොරළේ මැද පත්තුව

සී. 1024 ... හලාවතගේ ජෝසප් පීටර් පෙරේරා ... 162, නැඳුන්ගමුව, වැලිවේරිය

සී. 1033 ... පන්නල අප්පුහාමිල්ලාගේ සිරිපාල ... කොස්කඳවල, යක්කල නො. 75

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සී. 870 ... රූපසිංහ ආරච්චිගේ ඥාණසීලි ... පහළවිදිය වත්ත, යක්කල

සී. 936 ... වික්‍රමආරච්චිගේ දෝන විනීතා රත්නාවතී ... නො. 152, පහළයාගොඩ, ගනේමුල්ල

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සී. 1305 ... සම්මන්දප්පෙරුම මොහොට්ටි අප්පුහාමි ලාගේ දෙන් ධනපාල “සමන්පාය”, මාහෙන, මණ්ඩාවල

සී. 1311 ... පියරත්නගේ වාලි ප්‍රනාන්දු ... අනුරාගොඩ, පැපිලියවල

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සී. 1081 ... මාබුලගේ දෝන ගුණවතී ... හැලුම්මහර, දෙල්ගොඩ

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හේවාගම් කොරළේ බටහිර

සී. 1509 ... කෝට්ටගේ සනී දයානන්ද ධර්මසිරිවර්ධන පෙරේරා 119, කොස්වත්ත පාර, තලංගම උතුර, තලංගම

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සී. 1379 ... ජයසිංහ ආරච්චිගේ දෝන ප්‍රේමවතී අල්විස් ජයසිංහ ඩී. ආර්. ඒ. ජයසිංහ මයා බාරේ, 126, හයිලෙවල්  
• පාර, පනාගොඩ, හෝමාගම

සී. 1408 ... හපරගමුවරාලලාගේ ඉන්ද්‍රා පියසීලි පිරිස් නගරසීමා මාවත, හෝමාගම

සී. 1440 ... එගොඩවත්ත ආරච්චිගේ දෝනපොඩිහාමිනේ මහජන සෞඛ්‍ය වින්නඹු සේවිකාව, වේවැල්  
• දෙනිය

හේවාගම් කොරළේ නැගෙනහිර

සී. 1590 ... පිටිගලගේ දෝන විත්‍රා මානෙල් ... එගොඩගම, පුවක්පිටිය

සී. 1645 ... කළුබෝවිලගේ දෝන ජේමලතා ... උග්ගල්ල, පාදුක්ක

සී. 1681 ... ඇද්දන්වඩුගේ ලීලාවතී ... ඒ. ඩබ්ලිව්. ලුවිස්හාමි බාරේ, පින්තවල, වග

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ඒ. 49 ... නානායක්කාරවසම් ගොඩෙලියනගේ කුල නිලක “ නිලක ”, මීටියගොඩ

ඒ. 64 ... සල්පදෝරු තුප්පහි කරුණාසේන ... පොල්ලැවිට, බටපොල

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ඒ. 84 ... බෙන්තර වඩුමුල්ලගේ ධර්මලතා ... වතුගෙදර, දකුණ

ඒ. 85 ... බෝගහවත්තගේ ටිස්ලින් ... “ සුහෙලි ”, රන්දෙණේ, අම්බලන්ගොඩ

ගහඬ පත්තුව

ඒ. 376 ... දෙලමුල්ලගේ ගුනවතී ... දිවිතුර, ඇත්කඳුර

ඒ. 375 ... දන්නන්ගොඩ ගමගේ ලේවා ... කොපිනවාන, බොරළුකඩ, බද්දේගම

සෞ. සේ. අධිකාරි කොටස

ප්‍රා. ආ. පා. නී. කොටස

විභාග අංකය

සම්පූර්ණ නම

ලිපිනය

පිරිමි

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පී. 547 ... කපුගම ගීගනගේ යසිරිසේන ... 32/1, ගිංගහ මාවත, ගිංතොට

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පී. 577 ... බෙන්තොට පතිරනගේ ඥනවතී ... පී. පී. ජෝන් ද සිල්වා මහතා බාරේ, අම්පිටිය වත්ත, කපුහෙම්පොල, අක්මිමන

පී. 618 ... කග්ගොඩ තන්ත්‍රිගේ බන්දුවතී ... දුල්කැටදුව වත්ත, ලබුදුව, ගාල්ල

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කල්පෙ පත්තුව

පී. 855 ... උඩුමලගම ගමගේ විමලා රත්නවතී ... කැකිල්ලවත්ත, උඩුමලගල, නාකියාදෙනිය

පී. 837 ... පරගොඩ උඩුගමිපලගේ හේමා රංජනී ... දෙරපෙ, අහුලුගහ

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බෙන්තර වලල්ලාවිට නැගෙනහිර

පී. 887 ... හාල්පන්දෙනිය හේවගේ මුනිදස ... ඔව්ලාන, ගෙදර හත්තක, පිටිගල

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පී. 971 ... මත්තක ගමගේ ඉන්ද්‍රානි පත්මසිලි ... නාගහතැන්න, ගනේගොඩ

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පී. 1030 ... ලක්මුනි සෝමපාල ... ගොඩගම, කොස්ගොඩ

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පී. 1057 ... ගුණමුතු ඉන්ද්‍ර වේදවතී සිල්වා ... “ මර්සිවිලා ”, හිද්දුරුව, කොස්ගොඩ

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පී. 118 ... සුබසිංහ සිරිපාල ... වීරපාන, ඕපාත

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පේ. 78 ... වින්නයිසා ඊස්වර් අම්මා ... තමාරායිකුලනඩි, තිරිනේලෙයි උතුර, කරවඩි

පේ. 95 ... වින්නදුරෙයි පරාසක්කි ... මහජන සෞඛ්‍ය වින්නඹු සේවිකා, වැල්වැටිකුරෙයි

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- කේවයි. 349 ... කෝදගොඩ ගමගේ ගුණරත්න සීලවතී ... 152, ' සිරිනිවස ', බොරලන්ද, නුවරඑළිය

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- කේවයි. 429 ... රත්නායක මුදියන්සේලාගේ සුමනාවතී කුමාරිහාමි ' මියුරුගිරි ', මැදගම, පොහොලියැද්ද

පිරිමි

පස්බාගේ

- කේවයි. 622 ... සමරතුංග මුදියන්සේලාගේ වන්දුරත්න ... නො. 130/2, ගම්පොල පාර, ගොන්දෙන්නාව, නාවලපිටිය

පාතදුම්බර

ගැහැණු

- කේවයි 719 ... යටවර රත්කොත්ගේ නන්දනී කිලකා ... ' ප්‍රදීප ', මහවත්ත, කුණ්ඩසාලේ
- කේවයි 741 ... වික්‍රමසිංහ රාජපක්ෂ මුදියන්සේලාගේ අංගොඩගෙදර බණ්ඩාර මැණිකේ. ' වික්‍රම ', නො. 6, දෙරගමුව
- කේවයි 760 ... සුජාතා විජේසිංහ ... ගෝනවල පාර, දීගන, කෙත්ගල්ල

පිරිමි

පාතහේවාහැට

- කේවයි 790 ... දසනායක මුදියන්සේලාගේ ජයසින් බණ්ඩා නො. 87, මහමැදගම, කපුලියද්ද

ගැහැණු

- කේවයි 883 ... හෙට්ටිආරච්චිගේ සෝමලතා හෙට්ටිආරච්චි මීරුප්ප, මාරස්සන

මහනුවර

- කේවයි 908 ... සුමනසේකර ආරච්චිගේ ප්‍රියානී කාන්ති මො. 135, වාරියපොල ශ්‍රී සුමංගල මාවත අස්ගිරිය, මහනුවර
- කේවයි 935 ... ජුලියට් විජේසූරිය ... නො. 6, තිත්තවෙල පාර, මහනුවර

මැද දුම්බර

- කේවයි 975 ... නන්දවතී කුමාරිහාමි විජේසිංහ ... කරලියද්ද, තෙල්දෙනිය

වලපනේ

- කේවයි 1012 ... ' යාපා නිවස ', වතුමුල්ල

සෞ. සේ. අධිකාරී කොටස  
 විභාග අංකය  
 සම්පූර්ණ නම  
 ප්‍රාදේශීය ආදායම් පාලක නිලධාරී කොටස  
 ලිපිනය

ගැහැණු හාරිස්පත්තුව  
 කේවයි 1076 ... අංගොඩ රත්කොත් පිහිලිඅංගේගෙදර අංගොඩ, මැදවෙල, හරිස්පත්තුව  
 කමලාවතී  
 කේවයි 1083 ... රත්නායක මුදියන්සේලාගේ චන්ද්‍රා කුමාරි- අටුපොල, අලගොඩ, පූජාපිටිය  
 හාමි  
 කේවයි 1163 ... පද්මිණි සේනානායක ... මාරකුගොඩ, පූජාපිටිය

යටිනුවර

කේවයි 559 ... රාජකරුණා මුදියන්සේලාගේ මල්ලිකා ... “ ආනන්දය ”, මැණික්දිවෙල

උඩුනුවර

කේවයි 518 ... චන්ද්‍රසේකර මුදියන්සේලාගේ සෝමලතා චලගෙදර, වට්ටප්පොල  
 චන්ද්‍රසේකර

කැගල්ල

අළුත්ගම් පනාවල් දෙකෝරලේ

ගැහැණු  
 කේපී 42 ... කෝරලය චන්ත ගමරාල්ලාය එමලින් මඩවල, උඩබාගේ, ආර්.ඕ., දූරණියගල  
 නෝනා  
 කේපී 88 ... දෙනවත්තගේ රානී එලිසබෙත් මාගරිටා පන්නිල, ගොඩගම්පල  
 මාගරිටා ප්‍රනාන්දු

පිරිමි හල්බඩ කෝරලේ

කේපී 141 ... හපුආරච්චිගේ දයාරත්න ... අල්පිටිය, පරණගම

ගැහැණු

කේපී 219 ... සිංහල පේඩිගේ තිලකාවතී ... හේනේපොල, පත්තම්පිටිය, රඹුක්කන

ගැහැණු දෙහිගම්පල් සහ පහත බුලත්ගම කෝරලය

කේපී 364 ... කපුචැල්ලේ ගමරාලලාගේ කුසුමාවතී ... ඉහළගම, මොරාවත්ත, රුවන්වැල්ල  
 කේපී 405 ... හේවාරාලලාගේ නන්දවතී ප්‍රේමසිලි ... කරවනැල්ල, රුවන්වැල්ල  
 කේපී 492 ... නාකන්දලගේ දෝන හේමලතා ... “ තරංගා ”, කරවනැල්ල

පිරිමි පරණකුරු කෝරලය

කේපී 506 ... විජේසුන්දර මුදියන්සේලාගේ ලක්ෂමන් 21/3, කුමාරතුංග මුණිදස මාවත, කැගල්ල  
 ගුණරත්න

ගැහැණු

කේපී 658 ... කළුඅප්පු හත්තදිගේ නන්ද ලක්ෂ්මීදේවී ... නො. 2, කැගලු පාර, රඹුක්කන

ගැහැණු බෙලිගල් කෝරලය

කේපී 804 ... විල්ලර ආරච්චිගේ චන්ද්‍රලේඛා පද්මිණි ... ඩී. ආ. වාර්ල්ස් බණ්ඩාර මයා. බාරේ, යටෝ-  
 ගොඩ, අඹන්පිටිය  
 කේපී 811 ... කහඳව ආරච්චිගේ මේඛට්ටි ඩේසි පෙරේරා... තේවත්ත හන්දිය, යටෝගොඩ, අඹන්පිටිය  
 කේපී 833 ... කළුමුදියන්සේලාගේ බණ්ඩාර මැණිකේ ... මොන්රෝබියා වත්ත, අලව්ව  
 කේපී 740 ... පහලවල්පොල ගමරාලලාගේ අනුලාවතී ... කැන්දව වත්ත, බුලත්කොහුපිටිය

කුරුණෑගල

පිරිමි

කේයු. 16 ... පල්ලේගෙදර දේවයාලාගේ ගුණපාල ... කපුපිටිය, දංගහමුල පාර, ඉදුල්ගොඩකන්ද

ගැහැණු

කේයු. 193 ... ඒ. හැරියට් මාලනී ... මිනැන්වල, පල්ලේගම, මාවතගම  
 කේයු. 205 ... දිසානායක වාසලමුදියන්සේලාගේ හල්මණ “ වයාපාල ”, පිලාස්ස  
 වලව්වේ රංජනී කුමාරිහාමි

විභාග අංකය

සම්පූර්ණ නම

ලිපිනය

උඩුකිඳ

පිරිමි

දඹදෙනි හත් පත්තුව

කේයු. 304 ... හතුරුබද්දලාගේ පිටර සිංකෝ ... ඉලක්ගොඩ ගුණසිරි වෙළඳ සැල බාරේ, අඹ ගම්මන, නාරම්මල

ගැහැණු

කේයු. 451 ... ගලබඩගේ ලිනා මල්ලිකා ජයසිංහ ... බුළුගොල්ල, පොතුහැර,  
කේයු. 494 ... වි. සිලවතී මෙනෙවිය ... පන්තල, යටිගල් ඔලුව

දේවමැදි හත් පත්තුව

කේයු. 643 ... කුරුප්පු අප්පුහාමිල්ලාගේ පොඩි මැණිකේ දෙමටව, මොරගනේ  
කේයු. 664 ... බන්තැහක මුදියන්සේලාගේ මැක්කම්මා ... “ සමන් ”, කොළඹලැව, ගොබෙයිගනේ

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කේයු. 865 ... ගෝවින්ද බෙරකාරයලාගේ සිරියානී ... දෙගම්මැද, වැවගම  
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එම්ආර්. 538 ... හේවා උස්අරඟගේ ආරියපාල

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එම්ආර්. 653 ... විද්‍යාගමාවච්චිගේ සමරපාල

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... “ නුගසෙවන ”, කිවුල, හුංගම

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එම්ආර්. 759 ... පත්මා මංගලිකා ජයවර්ධන අමඳෝරු

... “ ඩික්ස්ටන් විලා ”, කංගල්ල පාර, වීරකැටිය

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පී 24 ... අලහ ශ්‍රී නාරායන සීලවත්ස මංගලිකා නො. 35, සේරුවැල්ල, පු/ආඩිගම පිනසේන

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පිටිගල් කෝරළය උතුර

පී 52 ... මහර හෙට්ටිආරච්චිගේ ආරියදාස ... කරුක්කව, මාදම්පේ

ගැහැණු

පී 153 ... සේනානායක ආරච්චිලාගේ මානෙල් යමුනා මනන්කුලම, කාක්කපල්ලිය දේවි සේනානායක

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පී 161 ... නිලිමා මර්ලින් දංකුඹුර ... මහජන සෞඛ්‍ය වින්නශ්‍රී සේවිකා, ඒක්කාලේ

පිටිගල් කෝරළේ දකුණ

පී 204 ... රාජපක්ෂ ආරච්චිගේ කමලා ආරියවතී ... ඉහල වලහපිටිය, නාත්තන්ඩිය  
පී 245 ... කුරුකුලසූරිය මිල්රට් රිචින් රංජිනී ප්‍රනාන්දු ගිනිගල්පොල හන්දිය, හාල්දඹුවන, ලුනුවිල  
පී 263 ... මහර හෙට්ටිආරච්චිගේ මැටිල්ලි පැට්ටිසියා එල් 13, නව මාවත, වෙන්නප්පුව

පිරිමි

පුත්තලම් පත්තු සහ කඩවත් සතර

පී 329 ... කංකානමගේ දොන් ධර්මසේන ... අංක 3, බඩු ගබඩා පාර, පුත්තලම

රත්නපුර

අටකලන් කෝරළේ

පිරිමි

ආර් 76 ... ගොරකදෙනිය මාන්නලාගේ සුවාට්ස් ... මහපන්නිල, රක්වාන

ගැහැණු

ආර් 20 ... අරන්ගලගේ දේන නන්දාවතී ... මාදම්පේ, අටකලන්පන්න

කඩවත් සහ මැද කෝරළේ

ආර් 81 ... වැගපිටිය කට්ටඩියලාගේ ඇඩ්ලින් වන්දුවතී වැගපිටිය, මොරහැල, බලංගොඩ  
ආර් 93 ... කඩවත්ගේ වන්දුලතා ... "සන්ධ්‍යා" ඇල්ලපොල, බලංගොඩ  
ආර් 101 ... සිරිමාවතී සුජාතා දොඩන්තැන්න ... මාදොල, ඕපනායක

පිරිමි

කුකුළු කෝරළය

ආර් 187 ... අතුකෝරාලලාගේ මුනිදාස ... ඒ. කේ. බන්දුලහාමි මයා. බාරේ, කොස්වත්ත කලවාන

පිරිමි

කුරුවිට කෝරළය

ආර් 393 ... අඹගහවිට ගමදේලාගේ සෝමරත්න ... අංක 36, කලාවිටිය, ඇහැලියගොඩ

'සෞ. සේ. අධිකාරි කොටස

ප්‍රා. ආ. පා. නි. කොටස

විභාග අංකය

සම්පූර්ණ නම

ලිපිනය

ගැහැණු

- ආර් 223 ... ගලබඩදේවගේ වන්ද්‍රා ගුණතිලක ... "සමන්" දෙසියාගල, පුවක්පිටිය
- ආර් 242 ... ගමගේ නන්දාවතී ... යාය පාර, ඇහැලියගොඩ

කොලොන්න කෝරළය

- ආර් 412 ... වේරගලගේ දේන සෝමාවතී ... "චූලගිරි" කොලොන්න

පිරිමි

නවදුන් කෝරළය

- ආර් 545 ... ගමගේ නිහාල් පඤ්ඤසිරි හේමවන්ද්‍ර ... උප තැපැල් කාර්යාලය, ලෙල්ලෝපිටිය

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- ආර් 442 ... කොහොල්පිටි පතිරන්තැහැලාගේ කුසුමා බණ්ඩාරවත්ත, ඇත්ඔය, රත්නපුර  
පොඩිමැණිකේ
- ආර් 472 ... හපුනන්තිරි පුංචිනෝනා ... වත්තෙහේන, නිවිතිගල
- ආර් 511 ... හිරිලියැද්ද ආරච්චිල්ලාගේ හීන්මැණිකේ ... අමුණුගොඩැල්ල, හැටන්ගම, රත්නපුර

වවුනියාව

මන්නාරම

- වී. 3 ... දේවසභායන අජපුත රෝසමලර් ... වෝඩ අංක 2, එරුක්කලම්පිඩඩු  
පිරිමි මාන්නායි
- වී. 48 ... කාදර් මොහිදීන් මොහොමඩ් රජිර් ... කෙලින් විදිය, විදලතිව්  
ගැහැණු මැරිටයින් පත්තු
- වී. 59 ... නවරත්නරාජා නවරත්න රාජේස්වරි ... එම්. කනගරත්නම්, බාරේ, සින්තකන්ඩු, මුලතිව්  
පිරිමි මුසාලෙයි
- වී. 95 ... ලෝරන්ස් නිත්‍යානන්තන් ... ඕවර්සියර් ඕ. එස්. යු, මැ. ම. ව්‍යාපාරය,  
විල්වතුරෙයි
- වී. 105 ... රාසයිසා බාලසිංහම් ... කේ. කන්දෙසියා බාරේ, වේලන්කුලම්, නැදුන්  
කර්නි. වවුනියා උතුර
- වී. 116 ... ගවුයෙල් ආරච්චිගේ සුමනාවතී ... දෙවන සැතපුම, මඩුකන්ද, වවුනියාව  
පිරිමි වවුනියා දකුණ—සිංහල කොටස
- වී. 135 ... රාමනාදන් බාලක්‍රිෂ්ණන් ... මූලික රෝහල, මන්නාරම  
වෙන්කාලෙයි වෙඩිඩිකුලම්
- වී. 157 ... සෝමමුරුගු පිල්ලෙයි ... ග්‍රාමීය රෝහල, වෙඩිඩිකුලම්

ආයුර්වේද දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට හෙදියන් පුහුණු කිරීම

ආයුර්වේද කොමසාරිස් විසින් තෝරාගත් අපේක්ෂකයින්ගේ නම්

- සී. 1047 ... පී. ඒ. අධිරාංගනී ... බමුරාගල්ල, රුක්ගහවිල
- ආර්. 26 ... එස්. ඒ. ආර්. පෙරේරා ... උඩහවත්ත, ර/මහවත්ත
- ආර්. 110 ... එම්. පොඩිනෝනා ... හත්තැල්ල, ඕපනායක
- ආර්. 122 ... වයි. එම්. සීලවතී ... විල්සන් බේකරිය, බුලත්ගම, බලන්ගොඩ
- ආර්. 169 ... එච්. සීලවතී ... ගලතුර, කිරිඇල්ල
- පී. 992 ... පී. ඒ. නාලිනිධර්මා ... නවදහල, ඇල්පිටිය
- එම්ආර්. 84 ... එන්. අමරසිංහ ... පත්තිනිගෙවත්ත, නාඹවුන්ත, කෝට්ටෙගොඩ
- එම්ආර්. 176 ... දයා ලියනගේ ... "සාමය" තලහිටියාගොඩ මාවත, රත්මලේ
- එම්ආර්. 793 ... එල්. මිලිනෝනා ... මීගස්ආර, වල්ගම්මුල්ල, කිරිම

இந்தப் பரீட்சைகளின் பெறுபேறுகள் மூலம் 257 பரீட்சார்த்திகள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டனர். அவர்களில் 82 பேர் ஆண்கள் ; 175 பேர் பெண்கள்.

40,000 குடிசனத்துக்கு 1 தாதி என்ற அடிப்படையில் இந்தத் தெரிவு இடம் பெற்றது. ஆனால் ஒரு பெரும்பாக இறைவரி உத்தியோகத்தர் பிரிவிலிருந்து குறைந்தது ஒரு அபேட்சகரேனும் தெரிவுசெய்யப் படவேண்டுமென்ற நிபந்தனைப்படி ஒரு பெரும்பாக இறைவரி உத்தியோகத்தர் பிரிவின் குடிசனம் 40,000 க்குக் குறைவாக இருந்தபோதிலும், அப்பிரிவிலிருந்து ஒரு அபேட்சகர் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளார். தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டோரின் பெயர்களும், விலாசங்களும் இதன்கீழ் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன—மேலும் 9 பெண் பரீட்சார்த்திகள் அடக்கிய தொகுதி, ஆயுள்வேத திணைக்களத்திற்கென ஆயுள்வேத ஆணையாளரார் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டது.

சௌக்கியசேவை அத்தியட்சர்  
(எஸ். எச். எஸ்) பிரிவு

பெரும்பாக இறைவரி உத்தியோகத்தர்  
(டி. ஆர். ஓ.) பிரிவு

அநுராதபுரம்

விலாசம்

கூட்டிலக்கம்

முழுப்பெயர்

நுவரகம்பலாத்த கிழக்கு

ஆண்கள்

எ 1 .. அதிகார முதியான்சலாகே ஆரியதாச

128, நகரசங்க வீடமைப்புத் திட்டம், புதுநகரம், அநுராதபுரம்

பெண்கள்

எ 137 .. வருவிதானலாகே ஆரியவதி

நுவரகம்பலாத்த தெற்கு 49, ஜாய 10, கட்டியாய

எ 163 .. வனிகசூரிய ஆராச்சிகே புளோறா மார்கறேற் பெரேரா

நுவரகம்பலாத்த மேற்கு றலபனாவ, பொல்வத்த, நொச்சியாகம

எ 193 .. லிலியன் சேனானி அமரசிங்ஹ

நுவரகம்பலாத்த வடக்கு 11 ஆம் பிரிவு, உலர் வயல், குருந்தன்குளம், அநுராதபுரம்

ஆண்கள்

எ 202 .. உக்குகாமி றணசிங்ஹ

குறுலுபலாத்த வடக்கு குஞ்சட்டுவ, கப்பிற்றிக்கொல்லாவ

பெண்கள்

எ 284 .. வட்டகெதற குணசீலி

குறுலுபலாத்த மத்தி 577, நிக்கவெவ, ககட்டகஸ்திசிலிய

எ 284 .. அசிலின் கமலாவதி ராஜபக்ல

குறுலுபலாத்த தெற்கு ஜே. ராஜபக்ல மேற்பார்த்து, "சாந்தி" வெலிக்கந்த, கெவதிவெல

ஆண்கள்

எ 432 .. ஜோஸப் மைக்கேல் வாலர்ர் கொறேறா

கொட்டியார் பற்று 3 ஆம் வட்டாரம், மூதூர்

எ 456 .. லிந்தகும்புறே கெதற சோமரத்தன

கொட்டுக்குளம் பற்று. கிழக்கு-மேற்கு கிராம ஆசுப்பத்திரி, குச்ச வெளி, திருகோணமலை

எ 465 .. சரவணமுத்து தவநாதன்

கிண்ணியா கோவிலடி, தம்பலகாமம்

எ 476 .. விஷ்ணுதேவகே எந்தோரிஸ்

கந்தளாய் யூ 11, இல. 762, கந்தளாய்

பெண்கள்

எ 320 .. ஞானவதி இலங்கசிங்ஹ

கலகம் பலாத்த வடக்கு 24, யாய 1, சேனபுர.

ஆண்கள்

எ 366 .. விஜேசிங்ஹ முதியான்சலாகே அபுகாமி றன் பண்டா

கலகம்பலாத்த தெற்கு பலாகல, ஆண்டியாகல

எ 403 .. ஜலியன் கொட்டிநே நிக்கொலஸ்

திருகோணமலை மட்டினமும் நான்கு கடவைக்குப்பட்ட பிரதேசமும் 20, பேக்கறி ரோட்டு, திருகோணமலை

சொக்கியசேவை அத்தியட்சர்  
பிரிவு—பதுளை

பெரும்பாக இறைவரி உத்தியோகத்தர்  
(டி. ஆர். ஓ.) பிரிவு

கட்டிலக்கம்	யட்டிகிந்த முழுப்பெயர்	விலாசம்
	<b>பெண்</b>	
பிடி 61 ..	வீரசிங்க முதியன்சலாகே குணவதி	.. தென்கொல்லகதற, கந்தேகேதற
	<b>பெண்</b>	
பிடி 74 ..	ராஜபக்ஸ பத்திரன்னஹலகே நந்தாவதி	.. பொதுச்செளக்கிய மருத்துவிச்சி, கலாஉத, உறாலிஎல
	<b>பெண்</b>	
பிடி 79 ..	லலிதா பெருமாள்	.. இல. 3, உதயராஜ வீதி, பதுளை
	<b>பெண்</b>	
பிடி 107 ..	ரத்தையக்கா முதியன்சலாகே சுமனாவதி	.. அம்பாகஹகும்புறெகேதற, ஹா கொட, பதுளை
	<b>உடுகிந்த</b>	
	<b>ஆண்</b>	
பிடி 139 ..	மனதுங்க பண்டார முதியன்சலாகே சோமசேகர	.. உப-தபாற்கந்தோர், போகஹாகும்புற
	<b>ஆண்</b>	
பிடி 140 ..	வீரசிங்க முதியன்சலாகே சோமபால	.. தம்பெவெல, லுணுவத்த
	<b>பெண்</b>	
பிடி 220 ..	வீரசிங்க முதியன்சலாகே ஹேமலதா	.. மாஸ்பன்ன, உடுபுஸல்லாவ
	<b>பசறை</b>	
	<b>பெண்</b>	
பிடி 328 ..	சந்திராவதி வனசிங்க	.. “ சிறிநிவாஸ் ” மாஉஸ்ஸகொல்ல
	<b>பிந்தனை</b>	
	<b>பெண்</b>	
பிடி 349 ..	மறுப்பு ஹேவாகே சமித்ரா	.. கிராமச்சபைக் குடிமனை, இல. 7, மஹியங்கனை
	<b>வெள்ளவாயா</b>	
	<b>ஆண்</b>	
பிடி 362 ..	போணபெனுவல விதானகே வில்சன்	.. கிராம ஆஸ்பத்திரி தனமல்லி
	<b>வெல்லஸ்ஸ</b>	
	<b>பெண்</b>	
பிடி 392 ..	ரணசிங்ஹ கங்கனமலகேமாலினி சந்திரலதா	.. “ லதா வால “ யல்கும்புற, பிபிலை
	<b>பிந்தனை பற்று</b>	
	<b>பெண்</b>	
பிடி 419 ..	வீரதுங்க மல்லிகா	.. மத்திய மஹாவித்தியாலயம், பிபிலை
	<b>மொனறாகலை</b>	
	<b>பெண்</b>	
பிடி 439 ..	ராஜபக்ஸ முதியன்சலாகே புஞ்சி மெனிக்கே	.. மதபத்தன, கொட்டமுதுன, பசறை
	<b>மதுல்ல</b>	
	<b>பெண்</b>	
பிடி 462 ..	தினநாயக்க ஆதியன்சலாகே பியசீலி	.. தம்பகல்ல, மொனறாகலை, மதுல்ல
	<b>மதகிந்த</b>	
	<b>பெண்</b>	
பிடி 244 ..	மணிக்கிற்றிஹாமி முதியன்சலாகே குமாரிஹாமி	.. ஹப்புகயறல, கவாவெல தெமோதர
	<b>பெண்</b>	
பிடி 251 ..	கொடன்னையன் பட்டபதிகே அம்பிறுஸ் உ சில்வா	.. டபிள்யூ. எஸ். பி. குலதாச மேற் பார்த்து, “ பிறகதி வியாபாறிக்யோ ” ஹல் சுமுல்லை
	<b>பெண்</b>	
பிடி 281 ..	எ.எம். விலசீலி	.. “ ஐயநிவாஸ் ”, மறங்கஹாவெல, சூப்பஹன

சௌக்கிய சேவை அத்தியட்சர் பிரிவு  
மட்டக்களப்பு

சுட்டிலக்கம்

முழுப்பெயர்

பெரும்பாக இறைவரி  
உத்தியோகத்தர் பிரிவு  
விலாசம்

பிரி	3	ஆண் .. அமீது லெவ்வை மாஃறுப் ..	அக்கரைப்பற்று .. யூனியன் தெரு, அக்கரைப்பற்று
பிரி	21	ஆண் .. தங்கையா புண்ணியமூர்த்தி ..	ஏறூர் பற்று .. 28, காளிகோவில் தெரு, ஏறூர் 4
பிரி	37	ஆண் .. அகமது லெவ்வை அப்துல் அசீஸ்	கரவாகு-நிந்தாவூர் பற்று .. அகமது வீதி, 6 ஆம் பிரிவு, சாய்ந்த மருது, கல்முனை (கி. மா.)
பிரி	83	பெண் .. சந்திராணி திலக அபேசேகர ..	கோறளை பற்று .. 6, கிழக்கிலங்கை காசித ஆலைக்கூட்டுத் தாபனக் குடிமனை, வாழைச்சேனை, கி. மா.
பிரி	101	ஆண் .. பிரான்சீஸ் அல்பேட் ருகல் ..	வடக்கு மண்முனை பற்று .. 8, அர்ச். மைக்கல் தெரு, மட்டக்களப்பு
பிரி	127	பெண் .. வேல்முருகு பத்மஜோதி ..	4, தாமரைக்கேணி, குறுக்குத் தெரு, மட்டக்களப்பு
பிரி	195	பெண் .. மேபல் யோகராஜமலர் ஞானமுத்து	தெற்கு மண்முனைப்பற்றும், இணுவில் போர்தீவுப்பற்றும் .. 1 ஆம் பிரிவு, பெரியகல்லாறு, கல்லாறு
பிரி	196	ஆண் .. சிந்தாத்துரை ஜெயசீலன் ..	மண்முனை மேற்கு .. முனைக்காடு, கொக்கட்டிச்சோலை
பிரி	219	ஆண் .. இரத்தாயக்க முதியன்சலாகே ரிகிரி பண்டா	சம்மாந்துறைப்பற்று .. 147/19, திஸ்ஸபுர, சடயந்தலாவ.
பிரி	230	பெண் .. ராஜபக்ஷகெதற சந்திரா ராஜகருணா	3/52, விஜயபுர, சடயந்தலாவ.
பிரி	243	ஆண் .. மீராசாகிபு முகம்மது முகைதீன்	பானுமைப்பற்று .. திரு. ஏ. மீராசாகிபு மேற்பார்த்து, 3 ஆம் பிரிவு, பொத்துவில்
பிரி	267	பெண் .. வீரசிங்ஹ முதியன்செலாகே கல்யாணி	வேவகம் பற்று .. 27/96, கொஹோபன, உஹனை.

சௌக்கிய சேவை அத்தியட்சர் பிரிவு  
கொழும்பு

வீ	1875	ஆண் .. தயாநந்த அல்பிரட் கட்டுகம்பொல	சல்பிட்டி கோறளை .. விஜிதா, பெலந்வத்த, பன்னிப்பிட்டி
வீ	1881	ஆண் .. தோட்டகோடகே டொன் ரஞ்சித்	104, மகாரகமை வீதி, மாம்பே, பிலியந்தலை
வீ	1858	பெண் .. தொலுவிறவத்த கமகே சீலாவதி	ஹல்பிற்ற, பொல்கசோவித்த.
வீ	2033	ஆண் .. வீரக்கொடிகே வில்மன் சிங்கோ	கொழும்பு முதலியார் பிரிவு .. இல. 320, ஓபயசேகரபுர, இராஜகிரியா.
வீ	2034	ஆண் .. இலங்கூன் முதியன்செலாகே விஜேசேன	இல. 41, கோவிற் தெரு, நாவல, இராஜகிரியா
வீ	2039	ஆண் .. அகமீமன பள்ளியகுறுகே சிறிசேன	2/17, கோவிற் தெரு, களுபோவில், தெஹ்வளை

சௌக்கிய சேவை அத்தியட்சர் பிரிவு  
மட்டக்களப்பு—தொடர்

சுட்டிலக்கம்

முழுப்பெயர்

பெரும்பாக இறைவரி  
உத்தியோகத்தர் பிரிவு  
நிலாசம்

கொழும்பு முதலியார் பிரிவு—தொடர்

வீஜீ	14	ஆண் .. திஸ்ஸநாயக்க ஹெரத் முதியன்செலாகே செனிவி ரத்ன	இல. 22; மணிந்தா இடம், கிரில்லப் பனை, கொழும்பு 6
வீ	1898	பெண் .. சந்திரசேகரா முதியன்செலாகே லலிதா ஆரியவதி	30/5, கிருபேட்ஸ் தெரு, தெனிவளை
வீ	1912	பெண் .. பட்டபென்திகே நாளினி தம்மிகா கொடிகார	1/214, 12 சில்வா இடம், பன்னிப்பிட்டி
வீ	1931	பெண் .. பத்மா இந்திராணி நான யக்கார	5/4, சுவர்ணதிசி இடம், கொஸ்வத் தைத் தெரு, நாவல், இராஜகிரியா.
வீ	1953	பெண் .. ஜயசந்தர வியனகே மானெல் பிரியரஞ்ஞினி	102/1, அன்டேர்சன் தெரு, களு போவில, தெனிவளை
வீ	1956	பெண் .. ஹெற்றி ஆராய்ச்சிகே முலின் பெரேரா	92, திவுலப்பிட்டி, பொறலஸ்கமுவை
வீ	1957	பெண் .. றணசிங்க ஆராய்ச்சிகே சீலாவதி பெரேரா	514, கோவிற் தெரு, பொறலஸ்கமுவை
வீ	1976	பெண் .. காரியவசம் பதிருகே மாலவதி	55/1 ஏ, மீதொட்டமுல்ல, தெரு, வெல்லம்பிட்டி
வீ	1982	பெண் .. எதிரிசிங்க தோனா ரூபவதி விமலரத்ன	276/4, கோட்டே தெரு, நுகேகொடை
வீஜீ	46	பெண் .. தனப்பு ஹெற்றிகே நிமால் கோமஸ்	314, ரொறிண்டன் தெரு, கொழும்பு 5
வீஜீ	47	பெண் .. நெற்றசிங்க அபுகாமிலாகே கருனாவதி	இல.92, ஸ்ரோத் இடம், கொழும்பு 10
வீஜீ	68	பெண் .. மல்வத்தை ஹெற்றி ஆராச்சிகே நிறு டி சில்வா	ஓஸ்ரின் டி சில்வா மேற்பார்த்து, பாற்சபைக் குடிமனைகள், பாற்சபை, கொழும்பு 5
வீஜீ	77	.. லலிதா வர்ணகுல வீரசூரியா	158/12, ஸ்ரீ வஜிறங்கன அவெனியூ, கொழும்பு 9
வீ	10	பெண் .. ஜயலத் ஆராய்ச்சிலாகே கல்யாணி இந்திராவோ	ஹப்பிற்றிகம் கோறளை “ஜயபிம” ஹெற்றிமுல்ல, கொட்ட தெனியாவ
வீ	262	ஆண் .. கொறொஞ்சிகே ஹெக்ரர் கருணசந்திரா	அளுத்குறு கோறளை வடக்கு ஏ ஹீனதியன, “குருகம”, மினுவாங் கொடை
வீ	277	ஆண் .. வீரசிங்க ஆராச்சிகே சரத்	என். ஈ. பெர்ணண்டோ மேற்பார்த்து, 137, கிரியுல்லை வீதி, நீர்கொழும்பு
வீ	197	பெண் .. புஞ்சி ஆச்சாரிகே குணவதி பியசீலி	.. பதக்கொதெல்ல, கட்டான
வீ	210	பெண் .. ஹப்பு ஆராச்சிகே சீலாவதி பெரேரா	.. “சரசவி”, உடுகம்பொல, அம்பன் டொலுவ, சீதுவ
வீ	489	ஆண் .. பொபிகே பலில்	.. அளுத்குறு கோறளை வடக்கு பி ஓபாதா, கொட்டுகொடை
வீ	492	ஆண் .. கேவாவசம் றணவீரகே ஜணபாலா றணவீர	.. பலவோவா, டெவலபொல
வீ	324	பெண் .. பிரேமலதா ஜயக்கொழும்பு	.. “சரசவி”, உடுகம்பொல

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கட்டிலக்கம்

முழுப்பெயர்

விலாசம்

வரலாறு	முழுப்பெயர்	விலாசம்
வரலாறு 669 ..	ஆண் ஜயமன்ன மொஹொற்றிகே டொன் செபஸ்ரியன் விமலதர்ம	அளுத்தூறு கோறளை தெற்கு போபிட்டிய, பமுனுகம
வரலாறு 508 ..	பெண் மத்துமகொட கங்கணமலாகே தெரேசா அல்விஸ்	பொல்கஹுவத்த, பொலன்ன, கணை முல்லை
வரலாறு 514 ..	பெண் றணசிங்ககே இஸபெல்ஹாமி	649, யக்கதுவ, ஜாயலை
வரலாறு 533 ..	பெண் ஜயசிங்ஹ பத்திரனஹொலாகே ருக்மணி ஜயசிங்க..	இஹலகம, கம்பஹா
வரலாறு 560 ..	பெண் கல்கந்தகே செலினா முறியெல் பெரேரா	நிவந்தும, ஜாயலை
வரலாறு 794 ..	ஆண் களுகமகே ஜயரத்ன பெரேரா	சியன கோறளை அதிகாரி பற்று இல. 34, மாக்கோலை வடக்கு, கடவத்தை
வரலாறு 796 ..	ஆண் டொன் ரணவீர நாகசேன	பார்சிஹொன, வறுகொடை, களணி
வரலாறு 683 ..	பெண் பாலசிங்கி பெதிகே ஆரியவதி	கம்மல்வத்த, தெல்கொட
வரலாறு 775 ..	பெண் ஹலொலுவ கங்கணமகே லீலாங்கணி சில்வா	48, டி. தவட்டகஹுவத்த, எந்தர முல்லை, வத்தளை
வரலாறு 1024 ..	ஆண் ஹலவத்தகே யோசவ் பீற்றர் பெரேரா	சியன கோறளை மெத பற்று 162, நெதுங்கமுவ, வெலிவேரிய
வரலாறு 1033 ..	ஆண் பன்னல அப்புஹாமில்லாகே சிறிபால	கொஸ்கந்தவல, யக்கல, இல. 75
வரலாறு 870 ..	பெண் ரூபசிங்க ஆராச்சிகே ஞாணசீலி	பஹலவீதியவத்த, யக்கல
வரலாறு 936 ..	பெண் விக்கிரமாராச்சிகே தோனா வினிதா ரத்னவதி	இல. 152, பஹலயகொட, கணைமுல்லை
வரலாறு 1305 ..	ஆண் சம்மந்தப்பெருமா மொஹொட்டி அப்புஹாமிலாகே டொன் தனபால	சியன கோறளை கிழக்கு "சமன்பாய", மாஹொன, மந்தவல
வரலாறு 1311 ..	ஆண் பியரட்னகே சானி பெர்னாண்டோ	அநுறுகொட, பெப்பிலிவல
வரலாறு 1081 ..	பெண் மபுலாகே தோன குணவதி	ஹொலும்மஹர, தெல்கொட
வரலாறு 1509 ..	ஆண் கொட்டகே சன்னி தயானந்தா தர்மசிறிவர்த்தனா பெரேரா	ஹேவகம் கோறளை மேற்கு 119, கொஸ்வத்தை வீதி, தலங்கம வடக்கு, தலங்கம
வரலாறு 1379 ..	பெண் ஜயசிங்கி ஆராச்சிகே தோனா பிரேமவதி அல்விஸ் ஜயசிங்க	டி. ஆர். ஏ. ஜயசிங்க மேற்பார்த்து, 126, ஹொலெவல் ரேட்டே, பனா கொட, ஹொமகம
வரலாறு 1408 ..	பெண் ஹப்பறகமுலவறலாலகே இந்திரா பியசீலி பீரிஸ்	நாகறசிமா மாவத்தை, ஹொமகம
வரலாறு 1440 ..	பெண் எகொடவத்த ஆராச்சிகே தோனா பொஹொமினி	பொதுச்சௌக்கிய மருத்துவிச்சி, வேவெல்தெனியா

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வீ	1590	..	பெண் பிற்றிகலகே தோனா சித்ரா மாணெல்	..	ஹேவகம் கோறன் கிழக்கு எகொடகம், புலக்பிட்டியா
வீ	1645	..	பெண் களுபோவிலகே தோனா பேமலதா	..	உக்கல்ல, பாதுக்கை
வீ	1681	..	பெண் அத்தத்வடுகே லீலாவதி	..	ஈ. டபிள்யு. லுவிஷாமி பின்னவல, வக

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ஜீ	49	..	ஆண் நாணயக்காரவசம் கொடலியனகே குலதிலக	..	“ திலக ”, மிற்றியாகொட
ஜீ	64	..	ஆண் சல்பதோறு துப்பாஹி கருணசேனா	..	பொலவிறற, பட்டபொல
ஜீ	84	..	பெண் பெந்தற வருமுல்லகே தர்மலதா	..	வத்துகெதற தெற்கு
ஜீ	85	..	பெண் போகஹுவத்தகே	..	“ சுஹெலி ”, ரந்தோம்பே, அம்ப லாங்கொடை
ஜீ	376	..	பெண் தொலமுல்லகே குணவதி	..	கங்கபத பற்று திவிதற, அக்கந்தற
ஜீ	375	..	பெண் தந்தன்கொட கமகே பிரேமா	..	கொபிதவன, பொறலுக்கட, பத்தே கம
ஜீ	547	..	ஆண் கபுகம கீகனகே சிறிசேன	..	● கலுகடவத் சதற 32/1, சிங்கக மாவத்த, சிந்தோட்ட
ஜீ	577	..	பெண் பெந்தொட்ட பதிறனகே ஞானவதி	..	ஜீ. பி. ஜோன் டி சில்வா மேற் பார்த்து, அம்பிற்றிய வத்த, கப்பு ஹெம்பொல, அக்மிமன
ஜீ	618	..	பெண் கக்கொட தந்திரிகே பண்ணுவதி	..	தல்கட்டதுவ வத்த, லப்துவ, காலி
ஜீ	855	..	பெண் உடுமலகல கமகே விமல ரத்னாவதி	..	● தல்பே பற்று கெசில்ல வத்த, உடுமலகல, நக்கியந் தெனிய
ஜீ	837	..	பெண் பொறகொட உடுகம்பொலகே ஹேமா ரங்கனி	..	தொறப்பே, அங்குலுகஹா
ஜீ	887	..	ஆண் ஹல்பந்தெனிய ஹேவகே முனிதாஸ	..	பெந்தற வலல்லவிறற வடக்கு ஒளலன கெதற, ஹத்தக்க, பிற்றிகல
ஜீ	971	..	பெண் மத்தக்க கமகே இந்திராணி பத்மசீலி	..	நாகாஹத்தென்ன, கணைகொட
ஜீ	1030	..	ஆண் லக்முனி சோம்பால	..	பெந்தற வலல்லவிறற மேற்கு கொடகம், கொஸ்கொட
ஜீ	1057	..	பெண் குணமுத்து இன்டா வேத வதி சில்வா	..	“ மேர்லி வில்லா ”, ஹித்தறுவ, கொஸ்கொட
ஜீ	1118	..	ஆண் சுபசிஹ சிறிபால	..	ஹினிதும பற்று வீரப்பன, ஓபாத்த



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யாழ்ப்பாணம்

கட்டிலக்கம்

முழுப்பெயர்

பெரும்பாக இறைவரி உத்தியோகத்தர்  
(டி.ஆர்.ஓ.) பிரிவு  
வடமராட்சி  
விலாசம்

ஜே	78	.. பெண் சின்னையா ஈஸ்வரியம்மா ..	.. தாமரைக்குளத்தடி, துன்னூலை வடக்கு, கரவெட்டி
ஜே	95	.. பெண் சின்னத்துரை பராசக்தி ..	.. பொதுச் சௌக்கிய மருத்துவிச்சி, வல் வெட்டி
ஜே	144	.. ஆண் நாகேசு பரஞ்சோதி ..	.. வலி மேற்கு காலையடி, பண்டத்தரிப்பு
ஜே	205	.. பெண் மாணிக்கம் விமலாதேவி ..	.. சங்கானை மேற்கு, பண்டத்தரிப்பு
ஜே	264	.. பெண் சமாதிலிங்கம் சரஸ்வதி ..	.. ஊர்காவற்றுறை தீவுப்பகுதி வேலணை மேற்கு, வேலணை
ஜே	280	.. ஆண் வேலுப்பிள்ளை ஐயம்பெருமாள் ..	.. கரச்சி இல. 60, 10 ஆம் பிரிவு, உருத்திர புரம்
ஜே	309	.. ஆண் செல்லப்பா நாகராஜா ..	.. வலிகாமம் வடக்கு ஸ்ரீ வேலாயுத உடையார் வீதி, வசா விளான்
ஜே	395	.. பெண் துரையப்பா சுலீலாதேவி ..	.. “சரஸ்வதி மஹால்”, அளவெட்டி தெற்கு, அளவெட்டி
ஜே	483	.. பெண் சுப்பிரமணியம் சோதிமலர் ..	.. தென்மராட்சி பருத்தித்துறை வீதி, கொடிகாமம்
ஜே	501	.. ஆண் நாகலிங்கம் மகாதேவன் ..	.. வலி வடக்கு அச்சவேலி வடக்கு, மடத்தடி, அச்ச வேலி
ஜே	570	.. ஆண் ஹொறகம்பிற்ற பாலகமகே அல்பேர்ட் ..	.. பூனகரி மத்திய மருந்தகம், இரணைதீவு, பூனகரி
ஜே	580	.. பெண் அந்தோனி மேரி பெர்னடேற் ..	.. நெடுந்தீவு கிராமசபை அலுவலகப் பக்கம், 8 ஆம் வட்டாரம், நெடுந்தீவு
ஜே	592	.. பெண் சின்னையா இலட்சுமி ..	.. பச்சிலைப்பள்ளி ஊர்வணிகள் பற்று, பேராலை, பனை
ஜே	605	.. பெண் வேலுப்பிள்ளை நாகேஸ்வரி ..	.. துணுக்காய் வி. புவனேஸ்பரி ஆசிரியை மேற் பார்த்து, அரசினர் கல்லூரி, யோக புரம், துணுக்காய்
ஜே	617	.. ஆண் கோவிந்தபிள்ளை கோபாலசிங்கம் ..	.. யாழ்ப்பாணம் மலர் மகள் தெரு, அரியாலை, யாழ்ப் பாணம்
ஜே	702	.. பெண் சின்னப்பு மேரி திரேசா புஸ்பராணி ..	.. இல. 16, கோவில் வீதி ஒழுங்கை, யாழ்ப்பாணம்
ஜே	720	.. பெண் பரமலிங்கம் திருமலர் ..	.. சி. வி. பரமலிங்கம் மேற்பார்த்து, 43/2, முருகமூர்த்தி தெரு, வண் ணூர்பண்ணை, யாழ்ப்பாணம்

சௌக்கியசேவை அத்தியட்சர் பிரிவு  
களுத்துறை

பெரும்பாக இறைவரி உத்தியோகத்தர்  
(ம.ஆர்.ஓ.) பிரிவு

களுத்துறை தொட்டமுனே

சுட்டிலகம்

முழுப் பெயர்

விலாசம்

கேஎல் 99	..	பெண் சுமித்திரா ஐறிணி வஹலதந்திரி	..	இந்தறுவேகொட, பயாகல
<b>றெய்கம் கோறளே</b>				
கேஎல் 131	..	பெண் வெதம்பெறுமே ஆராச்சிகே அனுலாவதி	..	பொறலுகொட, பொறுவதந்த
கேஎல் 170	..	பெண் தெனிப்பிட்டியாகே பபுன்னோனா குணவர்த்தனா	..	கணத்தகொட, பண்டாரகம
கேஎல் 176	..	பெண் ஹென்குட்டிகே குணவதி	..	பொல்வந்த வீதி, மில்லாணியா
<b>பாணந்துறை தொட்டமுனே</b>				
கேஎல் 407	..	பெண் கந்தகே பெலின் குணவதி பெரேரா	..	இல. 240, மாவல, வாதுவை
கேஎல் 454	..	பெண் மதகே சிறியா பத்மினி	..	“சிறிருஜ்”, வாவிற்ற, பண்டாரகம
கேஎல் 546	..	பெண் பஹலவத்த ஆராச்சிகே சிறிசீலி	..	மஹாபற்று, அகலவத்தை ஓர்மத்த, அகலவத்தை
கேஎல் 646	..	பெண் கே. ரி. டி. லீலா பத்மினி	..	கங்கபத பற்று, மத்துகம “காமினி”, மக்கலந்தாவ, வல்ல விற்ற
கேஎல் 772	..	பெண் தோனா ஹேமாவதி லியனாராச்சி	..	பசியோதுன் கோறளை, புளத்திங்கள புளத்திங்கள
கேஎல் 777	..	பெண் கந்தனாராச்சிகே பேமவதி	..	நிவலகட, ஹொறனை மார்க்கம்

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அம்பகமுல கோறளை

கேவை 12	..	பெண் கிறிமனெலியே புலத்வத்த முல்நிலாறலாகே நாளின் ஹேமலதா குமாரிஹாமி	..	“நந்தன்”, லக்ஷபான
கேவை 14	..	பெண் டிங்கிரி அம்மா சந்திரசேகரா	..	3/1, பொலிஸ் குடிமனை, கினிகத் தென்னை
கேவை 30	..	பெண் நவகமுலே லொக்குபத்திரானகே ஜொஸ்லின் புதிமதி	..	கோனவல, கினிகத்தென்னை
கேவை 44	..	பெண் அம்பத்தலாவே விதானலாகே சோமாவதி	..	ஹொறக்கட, கினிகத்தென்னை
<b>உதும்புற</b>				
கேவை 51	..	ஆண் ஜயவர்த்தனா லியனாராச்சிலாகே நந்திசேன ஜய வர்த்தனா	..	மதுகொட, மதுகொட
<b>உடபலாத்த</b>				
கேவை 97	..	ஆண் மீனாலம்மே துறயலகெதற சுகதபால	..	பல்லெகே, மீதலாவ
கேவை 111	..	பெண் சிறிவர்த்தனா கெதற இந்திராவதி	..	119/3, சிங்கம்பிட்டிய, கம்பனை

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கேவை 126	.. பெண் வையோலா மல்லிகா ஜயசந்தரா	.. கம்பொலவெல, கம்பளை
கேவை 137	.. பெண் சந்தர முதியன்சலாகே தயாவதி	.. விதாரணகெதற, நாறன்விற்ற, கம்பளை
		<b>உடறேவாவெற்ற</b>
கேவை 212	.. ஆண் ராஜபக்ஷ மந்திலக முதியன்சலாகே தசநாயக்க	.. வறல்ஹின்ன, முன்வத்த
கேவை 223	.. பெண் கலஹெனகெதற அபேமெனிக்கே	.. வெல்லகிறியா, மத்தூரட்டை
		<b>கொத்தமலே</b>
கேவை 305	.. பெண் கனகமகெதற புஞ்சிளத்தனா	.. மொறப்பே, மஸ்வெல
கேவை 310	.. பெண் தோவிற்ற ஜயசேகர யாபா முதியன்சலாகே வன் னியறேனே இந்திரா பந்துமதி மெனிக்கே	.. வட்டத்தற, கம்பளை
		<b>நுவரெலியா</b>
கேவை 336	.. ஆண் பதனாராலலாகே சந்திரதாச	.. சந்திரசிரி ஸ்ரோஸ், ஹக்கல
கேவை 345	.. பெண் சுத்தசிங்ஹலாகே நந்தாவதி	.. “சுமனவிலா”, ஹாவா எலிய, நுவரெலியா
கேவை 349	.. பெண் கோதாகொட கமகே குணாத்ன சீலாவதி	.. 152, “சிறிநிவாச”, போறலந்த, நுவரெலியா
		<b>தும்பனே</b>
கேவை 429	.. பெண் இரத்திநாயக்க முதியன்சலாகே சுமனாவதி குமாரி ஹாமி	.. “மியுறுகிரி”, மெதகம, பொஹொலியத்த
		<b>பஸ்பாகே</b>
கேவை 622	.. ஆண் சமரதுங்க முதியன்சலாகே சந்திரரத்ன	.. இல. 130/2, கம்பளை வீதி, கொன் தென்னாவ, நாவலப்பிட்டி
		<b>பாததும்பற</b>
கேவை 719	.. பெண் யட்டவற றன்கொத்தே நந்தினி திலக	.. “பிரதீப”, மஹாவத்தே, குண்டசாலே.
கேவை 741	.. பெண் விக்சிரமசிங்க ராஜபக்ஷ முதியன்சலாகே அங்கொட கெதற பண்டார மெனிக்கே	.. “விக்கும்”, இல. 6, தொறக்குவ.
கேவை 760	.. பெண் சஜாதா விஜயசிங்க	.. கோணவல வீதி, தீகான, கெங்கல்ல.
		<b>பாதறேவாவெற்ற</b>
கேவை 790	.. ஆண் தசநாயக்க முதியன்சலாகே ஜயசின் பண்டா	.. இல. 87, மஹாமெதகம, கப்புலியட்ட
கேவை 883	.. பெண் ஹெற்றி ஆராய்ச்சிக்கே ஹேமலத்தா ஹெற்றி ஆராச்சி	.. மீறுப்பா, மாரஸ்ஸன.

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முழுப்பெயர்

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கேவை 908	..	பெண் சுமனசேகர ஆராச்சிகே பிரியானி காந்தி டயஸ்	..	இல. 135, வாரியப்பொலை சிறிசுமன கல மாவத்தை, அஸ்கிரியா, கண்டி.
கேவை 935	..	பெண் ஜுலியற் விஜேசூரியா	..	இல. 6, நிற்வெல வீதி, கண்டி. மெததும்பற
கேவை 975	..	பெண் நந்தாவதி குமாரிஹாமி விஜேசிங்க	..	கறலியத்த, தெல்தெனியா. வலப்பனை
கேவை 1012	..	பெண் தோனா சீலா யசவதி யப்பா	..	“யப்பா நிவாச”, வத்துமுல்ல. ஹரிஸ்பத்து
கேவை 1074	..	பெண் அங்கொட றன்கொத் பிஹிலியன்கேகெதற கமலாவதி	..	அங்கொடை, மெதவெல, ஹரிஸ் பற்றுவு.
கேவை 1083	..	பெண் ரத்நாயக்க முதியன்செலாகே சந்திரா குமாரிஹாமி	..	அத்துப்பொல, அலகொட, புஜல்பிட்டிய
கேவை 1163	..	பெண் பத்மினி சேனநாயக்கா	..	மாறத்துகொட, புஜல்பிட்டியா. யட்டிநுவர
கேவை 559	..	பெண் ராஜகருணா முதியன்செலாகே மல்லிகா	..	“அனந்தயா”, மெனிக்திவெல. உடுநுவர
கேவை 518	..	பெண் சந்திரசேகரா முதியன்செலாகே சோமலதா சந்திர சேகரா	..	வேலகெதர, வட்டப்பொல.

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கோலை

அளுத்தகம பணவல் கோறனை

கேஜீ 42	..	பெண் கோறளயா வத்த கபருளயா எமலின் நோனா	..	மடவல, உடபாகே, ஆர். ஓ. தெரணிய கல.
கேஜீ 88	..	பெண் தெஹவத்தகே ராணி எலிசபேத் மாகெறேற்றா பெர்னாண்டோ	..	பன்னில, கொடகம்பல. கலபத கோறனை
கேஜீ 141	..	ஆண் ஹப்புருச்சிகே தயரத்தன்	..	அல்பிட்டிய, பறனாகம.
கேஜீ 219	..	பெண் சிங்கள பொடியாகே திலகவதி	..	ஹெனபொல, பட்டம்பிட்டிய, றம்புக கனை. தெஹிகம்பல், பஹத்த புளத்தகம கோறனை
கேஜீ 364	..	பெண் கப்புவெல்ல கமருலகே குசுமாவதி	..	இஹலகம, மொறவத்த, றுவான்

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கேகாலை

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பிரிவு

சுட்டிலக்கம்

முழுப்பெயர்

விலாசம்

பெண்

கேஜீ 405 .. ஹேவருலலகே நந்தாவதி பிரேமசீலி .. கரவானெல்லை, றுவான்வெலை.

பெண்

கேஜீ 492 .. நகந்தலாகே தோனா ஹேமலதா .. “தறங்க”, கரவனெல்லை.

பறனகுறு கோறனை

ஆண்

கேஜீ 506 .. விஜேசந்தர முதியன்செலாகே லக்ஷ்மன் 21/3, குமாரதுங்க முனிதாச மாவத்தை குணரத்தன கேகாலை.

பெண்

கேஜீ 658 .. களுஅப்பு ஹன்னதிகே நந்த லக்ஷ்மிதேவி .. இல. 2, கேகாலை வீதி, றம்புக்கலை

பெலிகல் கோறனை

பெண்

கேஜீ 804 .. வில்லற ஆராச்சிகே சந்திரலேகா பத்மினி .. திரு. வி. ஏ. சாள்ஸ் பண்டார மேற் பார்த்து, யட்டோகொட, அம்பன் பிட்டிய.

பெண்

கேஜீ 811 .. கஹந்தவ ஆராச்சிகே மெபெற் டெயிவி பெரேரா தேவத்தைச் சந்தி, யட்டகொட, அம் பன்பிட்டிய.

பெண்

கேஜீ 833 .. களுமுதியன்செலாகே பண்டார மெனிக்கே .. மொன்றேலிய வத்த, அளவை.

பெண்

கேஜீ 740 .. பகால வல்பொல கமருலலாகே அனுலாவதி .. கண்டவ வத்தை, புலத்தோப்பிற்றிய.

சௌக்கியசேவை அத்தியட்சர் பிரிவு  
குருநாகல்

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வகஉவில்லி ஹத்பற்று

கேயு 16 .. பள்ளேகெதற தேவயாலகே குணபால .. கட்டுப்பிட்டிய, டங்கஉறகமுல வீதி இந்துல்கொடகந்த

பெண்

கேயு 193 .. ஏ. ஹறியற் மாலினி .. மீத்தென்வல, பல்லேகம, மாவத தகம

பெண்

கேயு 205 .. திசநாயக்க வாசல முதியான்செலாகே உறக்மன “வாயப்பெல” பில்லஸ்ஸ வளவ்வே றஞ்சனி குமாரிஉறாமி

ஆண்

தம்பதெனி உறத்பற்று

கேயு 304 .. உறக்குறுபத்தலாகே பீற்றர் சிங்கோ .. இலுக்கொட குணசிறி ஸ்ரோர்ஸ் மேற்பார்த்து அம்பகம்மன, நாறம் மல

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கேயு 451 .. கலபடகே லினா மல்லிகா ஜயசிங்க .. புலுகொல்ல, பொத்துஹற

பெண்

கேயு 494 .. னி. சீலாவதி .. பன்னல, யற்றிகல், ஒலுவ

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தேவமெதி உறத்பற்று

கேயு 643 .. குறுப்பு அப்புஉறாமிலாகே பொடிமெனிக்கே .. தெமத்துவ, மொறகனே

பெண்

கேயு 664 .. பன்னஉறகா முதியன்சலாகே மக்கம்ம .. “சமன்”, கொலம்பலவா, கொபேகனே

சௌக்கியசேவை அத்தியட்சர் பிரிவு  
குருநாகல்

பெரும்பாக இறைவரி உத்தியோகத்தர்  
பிரிவு

கட்டிலக்கம்

முழுப்பெயர்

விலாசம்

பெண்

குளியாப்பிட்டி

கேயு 865 .. கோவிந்த பெறக்கறயலாகே சிறியானி

.. தெகம்கமத, வேவகம

பெண்

கேயு 878 .. சிங்கள யேடிதுறயலாகே சோமாவதி

.. தெலவெறற, கட்டுப்பொத்த

ஆண்

உறியால உறத்தற்று

கேயு 905 .. களுபோவில் அப்புஉறாமிலாகே தயா சல்தார்  
சந்திரசிறி

.. மகஉறஎல, நிலதலுப்பொத்த

பெண்

கேயு 974 .. செனரத்தன அப்புஉறாமிலாகே பண்டாரவதி  
மெனிக்கே

.. உறியிப்பிறறிய, நிக்கதணப்பொத்த

பெண்

பன்னல

கேயு 1106 .. புளத்திங்கள அப்புஉறாமிலாகே சிறிமதி மல்லிகா

.. மாக்கந்துற, கோனவில்

ஆண்

கல்கழுவ

கேயு 1126 .. கனி ஆராச்சிகே சிறிசேன

.. நிதிகம, றம்பொட கல்ல

பெண்

பிங்கிரியா

கேயு 1195 .. லொக்குபொனுகமகே சந்திராவதி

.. கற்றிகழுவா, குருநாகல்

பெண்

மஉறாவ

கேயு 1258 .. இரத்தநாயக்க முதியான் செலாகே பேபி மெனிக்கா

.. கெடங்கவ, அம்பன்பொல

பெண்

நிக்கவரட்டியா

கேயு 1296 .. ரேஉறினி சகுந்தலா குணத்திலக

.. அம்பலகொடயகம, நிக்கவரட்டியா

சௌக்கியசேவை அத்தியட்சர் பிரிவு—

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லக்கல

பெண்

எம்எல் 5 .. ஹெரத் முதியன்சலாகே கொயின் மெனிக்கே

.. இராம ஆசுப்பத்திரி, லக்கல,  
பல்லேகம

பெண்

தம்புல்ல

எம்எல் 20 .. உறரத் முதியன்சலாகே விமலா குமாரிஉறாமி

.. உடஉறாதாவ, நாஉல

பெண்

சிங்களப் பற்று

எம்எல் 106 .. பனன்வலகெதற ஞானவதி

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எம்எல் 151 .. சேனநாயக்க முதியன்செலாகே நந்தாவதி

.. மெதபத்த, வஉறாகோட்டை

பெண்

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எம்எல் 176 .. திசநாயக்க முதியன்செலாகே ரத்தவதி குமாரி  
உறாமி

.. உடசப்புவிந்த, தவட்டகொல்ல,  
எல்வத்த

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எம்எல் 195 .. உறரத் முதியன்செலாகே லொக்குமெனிக்கே

.. பண்டாரபொல, அளவத்தை

பெண்

மெத, எகொட பற்று

எம்எல் 218 .. உறியறிஉறமில்லாகே கருனாவதி

.. இல. 6, பராக்கிரம சமுதரய, பொலன்  
னறுவை

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எம்எல் 334 .. ரத்து கொஉறாகெதற கல்யாணவதி குமாரிஉறாமி

.. அளுத்தகம வலெவெல, மாத்தளை

பெண்

எம்எல் 358 .. சிறியானி எலிசபேதெயு ஆராச்சி உறலங்கழுவ பாடசாலை, மாத்தளை

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பிரிவு

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முழுப்பெயர்

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எம்ஆர் 9 .. காமினி குருகுலசூரியா .. திரு. என். எம். குருகுலசூரியா மேற் பார்த்து, கொட்டகொட

பெண்

எம்ஆர் 127 .. பியங்கனாகே குசுமாவதி .. 2/46, சிறிமங்கல வீதி, மாத்தறை

பெண்

எம்ஆர் 202 .. ஹேவாபுலுவனகே சீலாவதி .. “தொலபஹல” றந்தெனிய, ரத் மலே, மாத்தறை மார்க்கம்

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எம்ஆர் 225 .. கிரியா ஹடுகே குலசிறி .. “சந்திரகிரி”, புவக்வத்த, வெலிகம்

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எம்ஆர் 339 .. விஜயநாயக்க தொட்டஹேவாகே புண்யலதா .. இல. 315, பிரதான வீதி, வெலிகம்

பெண்

எம்ஆர் 390 .. வில்லியன் சாமலத்தா செனரத்தன .. பலுவத்தை, உடுப்பில, மிறிஸ்ஸ

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எம்ஆர் 428 .. லிமன் இரத்தநாயக்க .. “ரத்தனகிரி”, கல்பத, தியகஹ, மாத்தறை

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எம்ஆர் 443 .. ஹப்புறச்சிகே ஆரியவதி .. கத்தற குடியேற்றத்திட்டம், கம்புறுப் பிட்டி

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எம்ஆர் 538 .. ஹேவாசறம்பகே ஆரியபாலா .. “செமிக்கலுன்”, கறத்தொட்ட, ஹக் மன

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எம்ஆர் 573 .. இரத்தனப்புலிகே ஜோசி .. இஹலவத்த, கொங்கல, ஹக்மனை

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எம்ஆர் 624 .. ஹெற்றிகே கருணாதாச .. மொலொக்கமுவ, நோறகல, கிரிலப் பன

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எம்ஆர் 653 .. விதானகனச்சிகே சமரபால .. “விஜித மஹால்”, கொலவெனி கன, தெனியாய (மொறவக்கொட்டாலய மேற்கு)

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எம்ஆர் 666 .. போபிட்டியகமதி ஆராச்சிலாகே சந்திரலதா .. இல. 70, தெனியாய

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எம்ஆர் 694 .. இரத்தநாயக்கா மணம்பெரி ஜின்தாச .. கொன்னொறுவா, அம்பாந்தோட்டை

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சுட்டிலக்கம்

முழுப்பெயர்

விலாசம்

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எம்ஆர் 718 .. எடின் ரத்னவீர ..

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எம்ஆர் 745 .. நூபசின் கற்றடிகே ஜினதாச ..

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எம்ஆர் 759 .. பத்மா மங்கலிக்கா ஜயவர்த்தன அமதோறு ..

.. “ டன்ஸ்ரன் வில்லா ” தங்காலை வீதி,  
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எம்ஆர் 846 .. வத்தே ஆராச்சிகே இரத்தனதுங்க

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.. கத்தநன்னே வீதி, குடா ஹீலா,  
பெலியத்த

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எம்ஆர் 905 .. விமலா ரணவீர ..

.. “ ராஜா ”, விதாறந்தெனிய

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பி 24 .. அல்ஹா சிறீநாராயண சீலவன்ச மங்கலிக்க இல. 35, சேருக்கலை, ஆண்டிகம  
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● ராஜவன்னிப் பலாத்த

.. பொதுச் சௌக்கிய மருத்துவிச்சி, புத்  
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பி 52 .. மஹர ஹெற்றி ஆராய்ச்சிகே ஆரியதாச

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பி 153 .. சேனநாயக்கா ஆராச்சிலாகே மானெல் யமுனா மனங்குளம், காக்காப்பள்ளி  
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.. பொதுச் சௌக்கிய மருத்துவிச்சி,  
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பி 204 .. ராஜபக்ஷ ஆராச்சிகே கமலா ஆரியவதி

.. இஹல வலஹப்பிட்டியா, நாத்தாண்  
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சௌக்கிய சேவை அத்தியட்சர் பிரிவு

பெரும்பாக இறைவரி உத்தியோகத்தர் பிரிவு

புத்தளம் பற்றும் நான்கு கடவைக்குட்பட்ட பிரதேசமும்

சுட்டிலக்கம்

முழுப்பெயர்

விலாசம்

ஆண்

பி 329 .. கங்கனமகே தொன் தர்மசேனா .. இல. 3, ஸ்ரோர்ஸ் வீதி, புத்தளம்

இரத்தினபுரி

.. அட்டகலன் கோறளை

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ஆர் 76 .. கொறகதெனியா மன்னலகே சுவாரிஸ் .. மஹாபன்வில, றக்வாளை

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ஆர் 20 .. அறங்கலகே தோனா நந்தாவதி .. மாதம்பே, அட்டகலன்பன்ன

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ஆர் 93 .. கடவதகே சந்திரலத்தா .. "சந்தியா", எல்லப்பொல, பலாங்  
கொடை

ஆர் 101 .. சிறிமாவதி சஜாதா தொடந்தென்ன .. மடோல, ஒப்பநாயக்கா

குக்குலு கோறளை

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பார்த்து, கொஸ்வத்தை, கலவான

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ஆர் 242 .. கமகே நந்தாவதி .. யாய வீதி, எஹெலியகொடை

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ஆர் 412 .. வெறகலாகே தோனா சோமாவதி .. "சலகரி", கொலொன்ன

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ஆர் 545 .. கமகே நிஹால் பன்னசிறி ஹேமச்சந்திரா .. உபதபாற் கந்தோர், லெல்லோப்பிட்  
டிய

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ஆர் 442 .. கொஹொல்பிட்டி பத்திரான ஹெலாகே குசுமா பண்டாரவத்த, எதோயா, இரத்தின  
பொடிமெனிக்கே புரி

ஆர் 472 .. ஹப்புதந்திரி புஞ்சினோனா .. வத்தேஹென, நிவித்திகலை

ஆர் 511 .. ஹீறியலத்த ஆராச்சிலாகே ஹீன்மெனிக்கே .. அமுனுகொதெல்ல, கெத்தன்கம,  
இரத்தினபுரி

சௌக்கியசேவை அத்தியட்சர் பிரிவு  
வவுனியா

பெரும்பாக இறைவரி உத்தியோகத்தர்  
பிரிவு

சுட்டிலக்கம்

முழுப்பெயர்

விலாசம்

மன்றார்

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வி 3 .. தேவசகாயம் அற்புத ரோசாமலர்

.. 2 ஆம் வட்டாரம், எருக்கலம்பிட்டி

மாந்தை

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வி 48 .. காதர் முகைதின் முகமது றிபாய்

.. பிரதான வீதி, விடத்தல்தீவு

கரையோரப்பற்று

பெண்

வி 59 .. நவரட்ணராஜா நவரட்ணராஜேஸ்வரி

.. திரு. மு. கனகரத்தினம் மேற்பார்த்து  
சின்னத்தங்காடு, முல்லைத்தீவு

முசலி

ஆண்

வி 95 .. லோறன்ஸ் நித்தியானந்தன்

.. மேற்பார்வையாளர் விழிப்புச் சிவிறு  
தற்கூறு, மலேரியாத்தடை இயக்கம்  
சிலாவத்துறை

வவுனியா வடக்கு

ஆண்

வி 105 .. இராசையா பாலசிங்கம்

.. திரு. கே. கந்தையா மேற்பார்த்து,  
வேலங்குளம், நெடுங்கேணி

வவுனியா தெற்கு

பெண்

வி 116 .. கபிரியேல் ஆராய்ச்சிகே சமனாவதி

.. 2 ஆம் கட்டை, மதுக்கந்தை  
வவுனியா

வவுனியா தெற்கு (தமிழ்ப் பிரிவு)

ஆண்

வி 135 .. இராமநாதன் பகலகிருஷ்ணன்

.. ஆதார ஆசுப்பத்திரி, மன்றார்

செட்டிகுளம்

ஆண்

வி 157 .. சோமு முருகுப்பிள்ளை

.. கிராம ஆசுப்பத்திரி, செட்டிகுளம்

ஆயுள்வேதத் திணைக்களத்துக்கான மாணவத் தாதிமாருக்குப் பயிற்சியளித்தல்

ஆயுள்வேத ஆணையாளரால் பின்வரும் அபேட்சகர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளனர் :

தொடர் சுட்டிலக்கம்	பெயர்	விலாசம்
இல.		
1. லீ 1047	.. செல்வி பி. ஏ. ஜகங்கனி	.. கம்புறாகல்ல, றுக்கஹாவில்
3. ஆர் 110	.. செல்வி எம். பொடிநோனா	.. ஹத்தால, ஒப்பநாயக்கா
4. ஆர் 122	.. செல்வி வை. எம். சீலவதி	.. வில்சன் பேக்கரி, புளத்தகம, பலாங்கொடை
5. ஆர் 169	.. செல்வி எச். சீலவதி	.. கலத்தூற, கிரியெல்லை
6. பி 992	.. செல்வி பி. ஏ. நாலினிதர்மா	.. நவதகல, எல்பிட்டி
7. எம்ஆர் 84	.. செல்வி என். அமரசிங்க	.. பத்தினிகெவத்த, நாஓட்டுண்ணை, கொட்டகொட
8. எம்ஆர் 176	.. செல்வி தயாலியனகே	.. “சாமய” தலஹிற்றியாகொட, அவெனியூ, ரத்தமலை
9. எம்ஆர் 793	.. செல்வி எல். மலலநோனா	.. மகன்ஆற, வல்கம்முல்ல, கிரம

A total of 257 Candidates were selected from the results of this examination ; 82 Males and 175 Females.

The basis of selection was 1 per 40,000 population subject to the proviso that one candidate at least be selected from each D.R.O.'s Division even if the population was less than 40,000. The names and address are given below. In addition to this a further batch of 9 female candidates were selected by the Commissioner of Ayurveda for the Department of Ayurveda.

## S.H.S. DIVISION

## DIVISIONAL REVENUE OFFICER'S DIVISION

<i>Index No.</i>	<i>Full Name</i>	<i>Anuradhapura</i>	<i>Nuwaragam Palatha East</i>	<i>Address</i>
MALES				
A 1	Adikara Mudiyansele Ariyadasa	..	No. 128, Urban Council Quarters, New Town, Anuradhapura.	
FEMALES				
A 137	Waduvidanelage Ariyawathie	..	No. 49, Yaya 10, Katiyaya. <i>Nuwaragam Palatha South</i>	
A 163	Wanigasuriya Arachchige Flora Margret Perera	..	Ralapanawa, Polwatta, Nochchiyagama. <i>Nuwaragam Palatha West</i>	
A 193	Liliyan Senani Amarasinghe	..	Division II, Dry Field, Kurundankulama, Anuradhapura. <i>Nuwaragam Palatha North</i>	
MALES				
A 202	Ukkuhamy Ranasinghe	..	Kunchuttuwa, Kebilitigollewa <i>Hurulupalatha North</i>	
FEMALES				
A 264	Wattegedara Gunaseeli	..	No. 577, Nikawewa, Kahatagadigiliya. <i>Hurulupalatha Central</i>	
A 284	Asilin Kamalawathie Rajapakse	..	C/o., J. Rajapakse, "Shanthi", Welikanda, Hewadiwela. <i>Hurulupalatha South</i>	
MALES				
A 432	Joseph Michael Walter Coreira	..	Ward No. 3, Muttur. <i>Koddiyar Pattuwa</i>	
A 456	Lindakumbure Gedera Somaratna	..	Rural Hospital, Kuchchuveli Trincomalee. <i>Koddukulan Pattu East and West</i>	
A 465	Sarawanamuttu Thavanathan	..	Codlady, Thammalagaman. <i>Kinniya</i>	
A 476	Vishna Dewage Endoris	..	U. 11, No. 762, Kantalai. <i>Kantalai</i>	
FEMALES				
A 320	Gnanawathie Ilangasinghe	..	No. 24, Yaya 1, Senapura. <i>Kalagampalatha North</i>	
MALES				
A 366	Wijesinghe Mudiyansele Appuhamy Ran Banda	..	Patagala, Andiyagala. <i>Kalagam Palatha South</i>	
A 403	Juliyan Godfrey Nicholas	..	No. 20, Bakery Road, Trincomalee <i>Trincomalee Town and Four Gravets</i>	
Badulla				
FEMALES				
BD 61	Weerasinghe Mudiyansele Gunawathie	..	Dehigolla Kadurs Kandegedara <i>Yatikinda</i>	
BD 74	Rajapakse Pathirannahalage Nandawathie	..	Public Health Midwife, Galauda, Haliela	
BD 79	Lalitha Perumal	..	No. 3, Udayarajah Road, Badulla	
BD 107	Ratnayake Mudiyansele Sumanawathie	..	Ambagaha Kumburegedara, Hagoda Badulla	
MALES				
BD 139	Manatunge Bandara Mudiyansele Somasekara	..	Sub-Post Office, Bogaha Kumbura <i>Udukinde</i>	
BD 140	Weerasinghe Mudiyansele Somapala	..	Dambewela, Lunuwatte	
FEMALES				
BD 220	Weerasinghe Mudiyansele Hemalatha	..	Maspanne, Udupusselawa	
BD 328	Chandrawathie Wanasinghe	..	Passara "Sri Niwasa" Maussagolla	

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DIVISIONAL REVENUE OFFICER'S DIVISION

## Badulla—Contd.

Index No.	Full Name	Address
	FEMALES	<i>Bintenna</i>
BD 349 ..	Maruppu Hewage Sumitra	V.C. Quarters No. 7, Mahiyanganaya
	MALE	<i>Wellawaya</i>
BD 362 ..	Gonapinuwala Vithanage Wilson,	Rural Hospital, Thanamalwila
	FEMALES	<i>Wellasse</i>
BD 392 ..	Ranasinghe Kankanamalage Malanie Chandralatha	"Latha Wasa", Yalkumbura, Bibile <i>Bintenna Paththuwa</i>
BD 419 ..	Weeratunge Mallika ..	Madya Maha Vidyalaya, Bibile
		<i>Monaragala</i>
BD 439 ..	Rajapakse Mudiyansele Puchi Manika ..	Mada Pathana, Kotamudune, Passara <i>Madulla</i>
BD 462 ..	Dissanayake Mudiyansele Piyasseli ..	Dambagalle, Monaragala, Badulla <i>Madakinde</i>
BD 244 ..	Manikhitihamy Mudiyansele Kumarihamy	Hapugasarawa, Gawarawela, Demodara
BD 251 ..	Kodanjayaweera Patabadige Amaras de Silva	C/o W.S.P. Kuladasa, "Pragati Wiyaparikayo" Haldummula
BD 281 ..	A.M. Wimala Seeli ..	"Yaya Niwasa", Marangahawela, Kalupahana
	<b>Batticaloa</b>	<i>Akkarai Pattuwa</i>
	MALES	Union Road, Akkarai Pattuwa
BT 3 ..	Ameed Lebbe Maroof ..	<i>Eraur Pattuwa</i>
BT 21 ..	Tangaiah Punyamurthi ..	28, Kali Kovil Road, Eraur 4, Senkaladi
BT 37 ..	Ahamad Lebbe Abdul Azeez	<i>Karavaku &amp; Nindavur Pattuwa</i> Ahamad Street, 6th Division, Santhamathu, Kalmunai (E.P.)
	FEMALE	<i>Koralai Pattuwa</i>
BT 83 ..	Chandrani Tilaka Abesekara	No. 6, E.P.M.C. Quarters, Walachchenai, E.P.)
	MALE	<i>North Mannmunai Pattuwa</i>
BT 101 ..	Francis Albert Regal ..	No. 8, St. Micheal Street, Batticaloa
	FEMALES	No. 4, Tharmarai Kerny, Cross Rd. Batticaloa
BT 127 ..	Velmuruge Pathmajothy	<i>South Mannmunai Pattu &amp; Innuwiporativu Pattu</i>
BT 195 ..	Mabel Yogarajah Mallar Gnnana Muttu	1st Division, Peryakalar, Kalar
	MALES	<i>Manmunai (West)</i>
BT 196 ..	Chinghathurai Jeyaseelan	Munaikadu, Kokkedic-holai <i>Samanthurai Pattuwa</i>
BT 219 ..	Ratnayake Mudiyansele Tikiri Banda	147/19, Tissapura, Chadayantalawa
	FEMALE	3/52, Vijayapura, Chandayantalawa
BT 230 ..	Rajapaksegedara Chandra Rajakaruna	<i>Panama Pattu</i>
	MALE	C/o, A. Marasaibu, 3rd Division, Potuvil
BT 243 ..	Meera Saibu Mohamed Mohideen	<i>Wewagam Pattuwa</i>
	FEMALE	27/96, Kohobana Uhana
	<b>Colombo</b>	<i>Salpiti Korale</i>
	MALES	"Vijitha, Pelanwatta, Pannipitiya
C 1875 ..	Dayananda Alfred Katugampola	104, Maharagama Road, Mampe, Piliyandala
C 1881 ..	Thotegodage Don Ranjith	Halpita, Polgasowita
C 1858 ..	Deluwarawatta Gamage Seelawathie	<i>Colombo Mudliyar's Division</i>
	MALES	No. 320, Obeysekerapura, Rajagiriya
C 2033 ..	Weerakkodige Wilmon Singho	No. 41, Temple Road, Nawala, Rajagiriya
C 2034 ..	Ilanke Mudiyansele Wijesena	

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Index No.	Full Name	Address
		<i>Salpiti Korale</i>
C 2039 ..	Akmeemana Palliyaguruge Sirisena ..	2/17, Temple Road, Kalubowila, Dehiwela
CG 14 ..	Dissanayake Herath Mudiyansele Seneviratne	No. 22, Mahinda Place, Kirulapena, Colombo 6
	FEMALES	
C 1898 ..	Chandrasekera Mudiyansele Lalitha Ariyawathie	30/5, Roberts Road, Dehiwela
C 1912 ..	Patabendige Nalini Dhammika Kodikara	1/214, De Silva Place, Pannipitiya
C 1931 ..	Pathma Indrani Nanayakkara ..	5/4, Swarnadisi Place, Koswatta Road, Nawala, Rajagiriya
C 1953 ..	Jayasundera Liyanage Manel Priya Ranjani	102/1, Anderson Road, Kalubowila, Dehiwela
C 1956 ..	Hetti Arachchige Mulin Perera ..	92, Divulapitiya, Boralesgamuwa
C 1957 ..	Ranasinghe Arachchige Seelawathie Perera	514, Temple Road, Boralesgamuwa
C 1976 ..	Kariyawasam Pathirage Malawathie ..	55/1A, Meethotamulla Road, Wellampitiya
C 1982 ..	Edirisinghe Dona Rupawathie Wimalaratna	276/4, Kotte Road, Nugegoda
CG 46 ..	Thanappu Hettige Nimal Gomes ..	314, Torrington Road, Colombo 5
CG 47 ..	Nettasinghe Appuhamilage Karunawathie	No. 92, Stock Place, Colombo 10.
CG 68 ..	Malwatte Hettiarachchige Rita de Silva	C/o. Austin de Silva, Milk Board Quarters, Milk Board, Colombo 5
CG 77 ..	Lalitha Warnakula Weerasuriya ..	158/12, Sri Wajiragnana Avenue, Colombo 9
	FEMALE	<i>Hapitigam Korale</i>
C 10 ..	Jayalath Arachchilage Kalyani Indrawo	"Jayabima", Hettimulla, Kotadiniyawa
	MALES	<i>Aluthkuru Korale North A</i>
C 262 ..	Koronchige Hector Karunachandra ..	Heenatiyana, "Gurugama", Minuwangoda
C 277 ..	Weerasinghe Arachchige Sarath ..	C/o. N. E. Fernando, 137, Giriulla Road, Negombo
	FEMALE	
C 197 ..	Punchi Acharige Gunawathie Piyaseeli	Pathagigodella, Katana
C 210 ..	Hapuarachchige Seelawathie Perera ..	Ambandoluwa, Seeduwa
	MALES	<i>Aluthkuru Korale North B</i>
C 489 ..	Bopege Basil ..	Opatha, Kotugoda
C 492 ..	Hewawasam Ranaweera Yasapala	Balabewa, Dewalapola
	FEMALES	
C 324 ..	Premalatha Jayakodi ..	"Sarasavi", Udugampola
	MALE	<i>Aluthkuru Korale South</i>
C 669 ..	Jayamanna Mohottige Don Sebastian Wimaladharm	Bopitiya, Pamunugama
	FEMALES	
C 508 ..	Mattumagoda Kankanamalage Theresa Alwis	Polgahawatta, Bollana, Ganemulla
C 514 ..	Ranasinghage Isabelahamy ..	649, Yakkaduwa, Ja-ela
C 533 ..	Jayasinghe Pathirennhelage Rukmani Jayasinghe	Ihalagama, Gampaha
C 560 ..	Galkandage Selina Muriel Perera ..	Niwandama, Ja-ela
	MALES	<i>Siyane Korale Adikari Pattu</i>
C 794 ..	Kalugamage Jayaratna Perera ..	No. 34 Makola North, Kadawatha
C 796 ..	Don Ranaweera Nagasena ..	Parsihena, Waragoda, Kelaniya
	FEMALES	
C 683 ..	Balasinghe Pedige Ariyawathie ..	Kammalwatta, Delgoda
C 775 ..	Haloluwa Kankanamage Leelangani Silva	48D, Dawatagahawatta, Enderamulla, Wattala
	MALES	<i>Siyane Korale Meda Pattu</i>
C 1024 ..	Halawathage Joseph Peter Perera ..	162, Nedungamuwa, Weliveriya
C 1033 ..	Pannala Appuhamillage Siripala ..	Koskandawala, Yakkala, No. 75
	FEMALES	<i>Siyane Korale Meda Pattu</i>
C 870 ..	Rupasinghe Arachchige Gnanaseeli ..	Pahalaweediya, Yakkala
C 936 ..	Wickremarachchige Dona Vinitha Rathnawathie	No. 152, Pahalayagoda, Ganemulla

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Index No.	Full Name	Address
	MALES	<i>Siyane Korale East</i>
C 1305 ..	Sammandapperuma Mohotti Appuhamilage Don Dhanapala	"Samanpaya", Mahena, Mandawala
C 1311 ..	Piyaratnage Chali Fernando	.. Anuragoda, Pepiliwala
	FEMALE	
C 1081 ..	Mabulage Dona Gunawathie	.. Helummahara, Delgoda
	MALE	<i>Hewagam Korale West</i>
C 1509 ..	Kottage Sunny Dayananda Dharmasiriwardena Perera	119, Koswatta Road, Talangama North, Talangama
	FEMALES	
C 1379 ..	Jayasinghe Arachchige Dona Premawathie Alwis Jayasinghe	C/o, D. R. A. Jayasinghe Esq., 126, High Level Road, Panagoda, Homagama
C 1408 ..	Haparagamuwaralalage Indra Piyaseeli Peiris	Nagaraseema Mawatha, Homagama
C 1440 ..	Egodawatta Arachchige Dona Podihamine	Public Health Midwife, Weweldeniya
	FEMALES	<i>Hewagam Korale East</i>
C 1590 ..	Pitigalage Dona Chitra Manel	.. Egodagama, Puwakpitiya
C 1645 ..	Kalubowilage Dona Pemalatha	.. Uggalla, Padukka
C 1681 ..	Ethdathwaduge Leelawathie	.. C/o, A. W. Luvishamy, Pinnawala, Waga

## Galle

	MALES	<i>Wellabada Pattuwa</i>
G 49 ..	Nanayakkarawasam Godaliyanage Kula-tilaka	"Thilaka", Mitiyagoda
G 64 ..	Salpadoru Thuppahi Karunasena	.. Pollawita, Batapola
	FEMALES	
G 84 ..	Bentara Wadumullage Dharmalatha	.. Wathugedara, South
G 85 ..	Bogahawattage Tislin	.. "Suheli" Ransombe, Ambalangoda
		<i>Gangabada Pattuwa</i>
G 376 ..	Dolamullage Gunawathie	.. Divithura, Athkandura
G 375 ..	Dandangoda Gamage Prema	.. Kopithawana, Boralukada, Baddegama
	MALE	<i>Galukadawath Sathara</i>
G 547 ..	Kapugama Giganage Yasirisena	.. 32/1, Ginganga Mawatha, Ginthota
	FEMALES	
G 577 ..	Benthota Pathiranage Gnanawathie	.. C/o, D. P. John de Silva Ampitiya Watta, Kapuhempola, Akmimana
G 618 ..	Kaggoda Thanthrige Banduwathie	.. Dalkataduwa Waththa, Labuduwa, Galle
		<i>Talpe Pattuwa</i>
G 855 ..	Udumalagala Gamege Wimala Rathnawathie	Kekillawatta, Udumalagala, Nakiyadeniya
G 837 ..	Paragoda Udugampolage Hema Ranganie	Dorape, Angulugaha <i>Bentara Walallawita North</i>
	MALE	
G 887 ..	Halpandeniya Hewage Munidasa	.. Owlana Gedara, Haththaka, Pitigala
	FEMALE	
G 971 ..	Maththaka Gamage Indranie Pathmasilie	Nagahathenna, Ganegoda
	MALE	<i>Bentara Walallawita West</i>
G 1030 ..	Lakmuni Somapala	.. Godagama, Kosgoda
	FEMALE	
G 1057 ..	Gunamuthu Inda Vedawathie Silva	.. "Mercy Villa" Hiddaruwa, Kosgoda
	MALE	<i>Hinidum Pattuwa</i>
G 1118 ..	Subasinghe Siripala	.. Weerapana, Opatha
	FEMALE	<i>Vadamaradchi</i>
J 78 ..	Chinniah Eswari Ammah	.. Thamaraiikulathady, Thunnalai
		North, Karaveddy.
J 95 ..	Sinnathurai Parasakthi	Public Health Midwife, Valvetty

S.H.S. DIVISION

DIVISIONAL REVENUE OFFICER'S DIVISION

## Jaffna—contd.

Index No.	Full Name	Address
	MALE	Vali West
J 144 ..	Nagesu Paramasothi ..	Kalaiyadi, Pandateruppu.
	FEMALES	
J 205 ..	Manickam Vimaladevi ..	Chankanai West, Pandateruppu.
		Kayts Island
J 264 ..	Samathilingam Saraswathy ..	Velanai West, Velanai.
	MALES	Karachchi
J 280 ..	Velupillai Iyamperumal ..	No. 60, 10th Division, Uruthirapuram
		Valikamam North
J 309 ..	Sellappa Nagarajah ..	Sri Valayutha Udaiyar Road, Vasavilaan.
	FEMALES	
J 395 ..	Thurai Appa Sushiladevi ..	"Saraswathi Mahal", Alaveddi South, Alaveddi.
		Thenmarachchi
J 483 ..	Subramaniam Sothimalar ..	Pt. Pedro Road, Kodikaman.
	MALES	Vali North
J 501 ..	Nagalingam Mahadevan ..	Atchuveli North, Madathddi, Achchuveli.
		Poonakari
J 570 ..	Horagampita Balagamage Albert ..	Central Dispensary, Eranativu, Poonakari.
	FEMALES	Delft
J 580 ..	Anthony Mary Bernadet ..	Near V. C. Office, Ward 8, Delft.
		Pachchilipillai
J 592 ..	Sinniah Ledchumy ..	Corvanikan Pattu, Peralai, Pallai.
		Thunukai
J 605 ..	Velupillai Nageswari ..	C/o., V. Puwaneswari, Teacher, Govt. School, Yogapuram, Thunnukai.
	MALE	Jaffna
J 617 ..	Kovindapillai Kopalasingham ..	Malar Magal Street, Ariyalai, Jaffna.
	FEMALES	
J 702 ..	Sinnappu Mary Theresa Pushparani ..	No. 16, Temple Road, Lane, Jaffna,
J 720 ..	Paramalingam Thirumular ..	C/o., C. V. Paramalingam, 3/2 Murugamoorthy Road, Vannar Ponnai, Jaffna.
		Ambagamuwa Kor
KY 12 ..	Kirimaneliye Bulathwatte Mulneelaralalage Nalanee Hemalatha Kumarihamy	'Nandana', Lakshapana.
KY 14 ..	Dingiriamma, Chandrasekera ..	3/1, Police Quarters, Ginigathena.
KY 30 ..	Nawagamuwe Lokupathiranage Joslin Buddhimathie	Gonawala, Ginigathena.
KY 44 ..	Ambatalawe Withanalage Somawathie ..	Horakada, Ginigathena.
	MALE	Ududumbara
KY 51 ..	Jayawardene Liyanarachchilage Nandisena Jayawardena.	Madugoda, Madugoda.
		Udapalatha
KY 97 ..	Meenalamme Durayalagedera Sugathapala	Pallege, Meetalawa.
	FEMALES	
KY 111 ..	Siriwardanagedera Indrawathie ..	119/3, Singhapitiya, Gampola.
KY 1126 ..	Viola Mallika Jayasundra ..	Gampolawela, Gampola.
KY 137 ..	Sundara Mudiyansele Dayawathie ..	Witharanagedera Naranwita, Gampola.
	MALE	Udahawaheta
KY 212 ..	Rajapakse Manthilaka Mduiyanselage Wanniyahene Dassanayake	Waralhinna, Munwatte.
	FEMALES	
KY 223 ..	Galahenegedera Abemenike ..	Wellagairiya, Maturata.
		Kothmale
KY 305 ..	Ganagamagedera Punchi Ethana ..	Morape, Maswela
KY 310 ..	Dowita Jayasekera Yapa Mudiyansele Indra Bandumathie Menike	Wataddara, Gampola.





S. H. S. DIVISION Kegalle		DIVISIONAL REVENUE OFFICER'S DIVISION Aluthgama Panawal Korale	
Index No.	Full Name	Address	
FEMALES			
KG. 42 ..	Koralaya Watta Gamarallaya Emalin Nona	Madawala, Udabage, R.O. Deraniyagala	
KG. 88 ..	Dehawattage Rani Elisabeth Magaretta Fernanado	Pannila, Godagampala	
MALE			
KG. 141 ..	Hapuarachchige Dayaratne	Galbada Korale Alpitiya, Paranagama	
FEMALE			
KG. 219 ..	Sihala Pediyage Thilakawathie	Henepola, Pattampitiya, Ranbukkana	
FEMALES			
KG. 364 ..	Kapuwelle Gamaralalage Kusumawathie ..	Ihalagama, Morawatte, Ruwanwella	
KG. 405 ..	Hewaralalage Nandawathie Premaseeli ..	Karawanella, Ruwanwella	
KG. 492 ..	Nakandalage Dona Hemalatha ..	'Tharanga' Karawanella	
MALE			
KG. 506 ..	Wijesundera Mudiyansele Lakshaman Gunaratne	Paranakuru Korale 21/3, Kumaratunge Munidasa Mawatha, Kegalle	
FEMALE			
KG. 658 ..	Kaluappu Hannadige Nanda Laskhamidevi	No. 2, Kegalle Road, Rambukkana	
FEMALES			
KG. 804 ..	Willara Arachchige Chandraleka Padmini	Beligal Korale C/o Mr. V.A. Charles Bandara, Yattogoda, Ambanpitiya	
KG. 811 ..	Kahandava Arachchige Mebett Daisy Perera	Tewatta Junction, Yattogoda, Ambanpitiya	
KG. 833 ..	Kalumudiyansele Bandara Menike ..	Monroviya Watta, Alawwa.	
KG. 740 ..	Pahala Walpola Gamaralalage Anulawathie	Kendawawatte, Balathkohupitiya	
Kurunegala			
MALE			
KU. 16 ..	Pallegedara Dewayalage Gunapala	Weuda Villa Hathpattuwa Kutupitiya, Dangahamula, Road, Dulgodakanda	
FEMALE			
KU. 193 ..	A. Harriet Malani ..	Meetenwala, Pallegama, Mawathagama	
KU. 305 ..	Disanayake Wasalamudiyansele Hakara Walauwwe Rangan Kumarihamy	"Wayapela", Pillasea	
MALE			
KU. 304 ..	Hakurubaddalage Peter Singho	Dambadeni Hath Pattuwa C/o. Ilukgoda Gunasiri Stores, Ambegamma, Narammala	
FEMALES			
KU. 451 ..	Galabadage Lina Mallika Jayasinghe	Bulugolla, Pothuhera	
KU. 494 ..	V. Seelawathie ..	Pannala, Yotigal Oluwa	
FEMALES			
KU. 643 ..	Kuruppu Appuhamylage Podi Menike ..	Devamedi Hathpattuwa Dematawa, Moragane	
KU. 664 ..	Bunnahaka Mudiyansele Makkamma ..	"Saman" Kolambalawa, Gobaigane	
FEMALES			
KU. 865 ..	Govinda Berkarayalage Siriyani	Kuliyapitiya Degammada, Wewagama	
KU. 878 ..	Sinhala Pedidurayalage Somawathie	Thelahera, Katupotha	
MALE			
KU. 905 ..	Kalubowila Appuhamylage Daya Saltar Chandrasiri	Hiriyala Hathpattuwa Magahaela, Miladelupotha	
FEMALES			
KU. 974 ..	Senaratne Appuhamylage Madruwathie Menika	Hiripitiya, Nikadalupotha	
FEMALES			
KU.1106 ..	Bulathsinhala Appuhamylage Srimathi Mallika	Pannala Makandura, Gonawila	
MALE			
KU.1126 ..	Gani Arachchige Sirisena	Galgamuwa Ridigama, Rambodagalla	
FEMALES			
KU.1195 ..	Lokuponagamage Chandrawathie	Bingiriya Katigamuwa, Kurunegala	
FEMALE			
KU.1258 ..	Ratnayake Mudiyansele Baby Menika ..	Mahawa Udungawa, Ambanploa	
FEMALE			
KU.1296 ..	Rohani Sakunthala Gunatilake	Nikaweratiya Ambalangodayagama, Nikawaratiya	

## S.H.S. DIVISION

## Matale

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DIVISIONAL REVENUE OFFICER'S  
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## FEMALES

ML 5	..	Herath Mudiyansele Koinmenike	..	Laggala Gruha Rohala, Laggala, Pallegma Dambulla
ML 20	..	Herath Mudiyansele Wimala Kumarihamy	..	Udahaduwa, Nalula
ML 106	..	Pananwalagedara Gnanawathie	..	Sinhala Paththuwa 151, B.O.P. 317, Thalpotha, Polonnaruwa
ML 151	..	Senanayake Mudiyansele Nandawathie	..	Galewela Medabedda, Wahakotte
ML 176	..	Disanayake Mudiyansele Ratnawathie Kumarihamy	..	Rattota Udasapuwinda, Dawatagolla, Elwatte
ML 195	..	Herath Mudiyansele Lokumenike	..	Bandara Pola Alwatta Meda and Egoda Paththuwa
ML 218	..	Hitihamillage Karunawathie	..	No. 6 Parakrama Samudraya Polonnaruwa

## Matale

ML 334	..	Rathu Kohogedara Kalyanawathie Kumarihamy	..	Aluthgama Walewela Matale
ML 358	..	Sriyani Elisabeth Maha Arachchi	..	Hulangamuwa School Matale

## Matara

## MALE

MR 9	..	Gamini Kurukulasuriya	..	Four Gravets and Wellabada Pattu C/o. M. N. Kurukulasuriya Kottegoda
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## FEMALE

MR 127	..	Piyankarage Kusumawathie	..	2/46, Siri Mangala Road, Matara
MR 202	..	Hewabulumanage Seelawathie	..	"Delapahala", Randeniya, Ratmale Via Matara

## MALE

MR 225	..	Kriyabaduge Kulasiri	..	Weligam Korale "Chandragiri", Puwakwatte, Weligama
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## FEMALE

MR 339	..	Wijenayake Totuhewage Puryalatha	..	No. 315, Main Street, Weligama
MR 390	..	Lilian Ensalatha Senaratne	..	Paluwatte, Udupila, Mirissa Gungabada Pattu
MR 428	..	Leeman Ratnayake	..	"Ratnagiri", Galbada, Diyagaha, Matara

## FEMALE

MR 443	..	Hupuarachchige Ariyawathie	..	Gatara Calony, Kumburupitiya Kandauda Pattu
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## MALE

MR 538	..	Hewausarambage Ariypola	..	"Somikalum", Karatota, Hakmana
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## FEMALE

MR 575	..	RATNAPULLIGE JEESY	..	Ihalagawatte, Kengala, Hakmana
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## MALE

MR 624	..	Hettige Karundasa	..	Moravakkoralaya (North) Maleggamuwa, Meragala, Kirilapana
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MR 655	..	Vidanagamchchige Samarepala	..	"Vijitha Mahal" Kalavenigama Deniyaya. (Marawakkoralaya West)
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## FEMALE

MR 666	..	Bopitiyagamathi Arachchilage Chandra-latha	..	No. 70, Deniyaya
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## MALES

MR 694	..	Ratnayake Manaperi Jinadasa	..	Magam Pattu Gonnoruwa, Hambantota
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## MALES

MR 718	..	Adin Ratnaweera	..	Giruwapa Pattu (East) "Nugasewana," Kiwula, Hungama
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## MALES

MR 745	..	Rubasin Kattagide Jinadasa	..	Giruwapa Pattu North H/Kanumaldeniya East, Udadeniya Walasmulla
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## FEMALES

MR.	..	Pathma Mangalika Jayawardena Amadoru	..	"Danstea Villa", Tangalle Road Weeraketiya
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## MALE

MR 846	..	Watte Arachchige Rathnatunge	..	Giruwapa Pattu South Gatamanne, Road, Kudaheela Baliatte.
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MR 905	..	Wimala Ratnaweera	..	"Raja" Witharandeniya
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## S.H.S. Division

## Divisional Revenue Officer's Division

## Puttalam

## Kemarawanni Palatha

Index No.	Full Name	Address
	FEMALES	Kumarawanni Palatha
P 24 ..	Alaha Sri Narayana Seelawansa Mangalika Jinasena	No. 35, Serukele, P/Andigama.
		Rajawanni Palatha
P 17 ..	Pallemullage Krishnajina	Public Health Midwife, Puttalam, Thabbowa.
	MALE	Pitigal Korale North
P 52 ..	Mahara Hettiarachchige Ariyadasa	Karukkuwa, Madampe.
	FEMALES	
P 153 ..	Senanayaka Arachchilage Manel Yamuna • Devi Senanayake	Manankulama, Kakkapalliya.
		Kalpitiya
P 161 ..	Nileema Merlin Dankumbura	Public Health Midwife, Etthale.
		Pitigal Korale South
P 204 ..	Rajapakse Arachchige Kamala Ariyawathie	Ihala Walahapitiya, Nattandiya.
P 245 ..	Kurukulasuriya Milred Ritan Ranjani Fernando	Ginihalpola Junction, Haldanduwana Lunuwila.
P 263 ..	Mahara Hettiarachchige Matilda Patricia..	L 13, New Avenue, Wennappuwa.
	MALE	Puttalam Pattu and Four Gravets
P 329 ..	Kankanamge Don Dharmasena	No. 3, Stores Road, Puttalama.

## Ratnapura

	MALE	Atakalan Korale
R 76 ..	Gorakadeniya Mannalage Suwaris	Mahapannila, Rakwana.
	FEMALE	
R 20 ..	Arangalage Dona Nandawathie	Madampe, Atakalanpanna.
	FEMALES	Kadauata and Meda Korala
R 81 ..	Wegapitiya Kattadiyalage Adlin Chandra- wathie	Wegampitiya, Morahela, Balangoda.
R 93 ..	Kadawathage Chandralatha	"Sandya", Ellepola, Balangoda.
R 101 ..	Sirimawathie Sujatha Dodantenna	Madola, Opanayake.
	MALE	Kukulu Korale
R 187 ..	Athukoralalage Munidasa	C/o., A. K. Bandulahamy Esq., Kos- watta, Kalawana.
	MALE	Kuruwita Korale
R 393 ..	Ambagahawita Gamaladdalage Somaratna	No. 35, Thalavitiya, Eheliyagoda.
	FEMALES	
R 223 ..	Galabadadevage Chandra Gunatillake	"Saman", Deiyagala, Puwakpitiya.
R 242 ..	Gamage Nandawathie	Yaya Road, Eheliyagoda.
	FEMALE	Kolonna Korale
R 412 ..	Weragalage Dona Somawathie	"Chulagiri", Kolonna.
	MALES	Nawadun Korale
R 545 ..	Gamage Nihal Pannasiri Hemachandra	Sub Post Office, Lellopitiya.
	FEMALES	
R 442 ..	Koholpiti Pathirannehelege Kusuma Podi- menike	Bandarawatta, Ethoya, Ratnapura.
R 472 ..	Haputanthiri Punchinona	Wattehana, Niwithigala.
R 511 ..	Hiriliyadda Arachchillage Heenmenike	Amunugodella, Getangama, Ratna- pura.

## Vavuniya

	FEMALE	Mannar
V 3 ..	Dewasagayam Atputha Rosamalar	Ward No. 2, Erukkalampiddu
	MALE	Manthai
V 48 ..	Cader Mohideen Mohamed Refai	Main Street, Vidalative
	FEMALE	Maritime Pattu
V 59 ..	Nawaratnarajah Nawaratna Rajeswarie	C/o M. Kanagaratnam Sinnathan- kadu, Mulathieve

