

පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද

(හැන්සාඩ්)

නිල වාර්තාව

(අශෝධිත පිටපත)



අන්තර්ගත ප්‍රධාන කරුණු

නිවේදන :

කැළණිය විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයේ උත්තර මණ්ඩලයට නම් කිරීම
කථානායකතුමාගේ සහතික

ප්‍රශ්නවලට වාචික පිළිතුරු

රත්නපුර බෞද්ධ සමිතිය (සංස්ථාගත කිරීමේ) පනත් කෙටුම්පත :

සලකා බලා තුන්වන වර කියවා සංශෝධනාකාරයෙන් සම්මත කරන ලදී

කටුගස්තොට බෞද්ධ බල මණ්ඩලය (සංස්ථාගත කිරීමේ) පනත් කෙටුම්පත :

සලකා බලා තුන්වන වර කියවා සංශෝධනාකාරයෙන් සම්මත කරන ලදී

යාපනයේ දේව ජීවිත සමිතිය (සංස්ථාගත කිරීමේ) පනත් කෙටුම්පත :

සලකා බලා තුන්වන වර කියවා සංශෝධනාකාරයෙන් සම්මත කරන ලදී

ශ්‍රී ලංකා කතෝලික රාජගුරු මණ්ඩලය (සංස්ථාගත කිරීමේ) පනත් කෙටුම්පත :

දෙවන වර කියවා " ඒ " ස්ථාවර කාරක සහ.වට පවරන ලදී

එක්සත් මුස්ලිම් සංගමය (සංස්ථාගත කිරීමේ) පනත් කෙටුම්පත :

දෙවන වර කියවා " ඒ " ස්ථාවර කාරක සහ.වට පවරන ලදී

මහ නගර සභා සහ නගර සභා (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත :

දෙවන වර සහ තුන්වන වර කියවා සම්මත කරන ලදී

සුදු හමුදා නියෝගය

පිහියා (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත :

දෙවන වර සහ තුන්වන වර කියවා සංශෝධනාකාරයෙන් සම්මත කරන ලදී

එස්. බබ්ලිව්. ආර්. ඩී. බණ්ඩාරනායක අනුස්මරණ ජාතික පදනම (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත :

දෙවන වර සහ තුන්වන වර කියවා සම්මත කරන ලදී

වාර්ෂික වාර්තා :

පොදු පහසුකම් මණ්ඩලය

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගුවන් තොටුපළවල් පිළිබඳ අධිකාරිය
ගොඩනැගිලි ද්‍රව්‍ය සංස්ථාව

කොළඹ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ (පහත් බිම් ප්‍රදේශ) ගොඩ කිරීමේ හා සංවර්ධනය කිරීමේ මණ්ඩලය

සීමාසහිත බ්‍රිටිෂ් සිලෝන් කෝපරේෂන්, සීමාසහිත බ්‍රිටිෂ් සිලෝන් ටීලි. සමාගම, සීමාසහිත ඕරියන්ට් සමාගම (සිලෝන්) සහ සීමාසහිත සිලෝන් එක්ස්ට්‍රැක්ෂන් සමාගම

රෙදි නිෂ්පාදන ද්‍රව්‍ය නීතිගත සංස්ථාව
ශ්‍රී ලංකා දුම්කො කප්පාන්ත සංස්ථාව

සීමාසහිත සිලෝන් ජෙක්සන් ව්‍යාපාරික ආයතනය
ලංකා ප්‍රවේනි කාර්යාලය

කාබනික රක්ෂණ මණ්ඩලය

සේවක අර්ථසාධක අරමුදල් පනත : නියෝගය

දේශීය ආදායම් පනත : යෝජනාව

රජයේ ඉඩම් ආඥාපනත : නියෝගය

අධිකරණ සංවිධාන පනත : නියෝගය

අපරාධ නඩු විධාන සංග්‍රහය : නියෝගය

නීති අධ්‍යාපන සභා ආඥා පනත : රීතිය

වෙට්‍රික් ඒකක (ආනුෂංගික විධිවිධාන) (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත :

දෙවන වර සහ තුන්වන වර කියවා සංශෝධනාකාරයෙන් සම්මත කරන ලදී

බුද්ධිමය දේපළ නීති සංග්‍රහය (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත :

දෙවන වර සහ තුන්වන වර කියවා සම්මත කරන ලදී

තණ බිම් (වෙන් කිරීමේ සහ සංවර්ධනය කිරීමේ) පනත් කෙටුම්පත :

දෙවන වර සහ තුන්වන වර කියවා සම්මත කරන ලදී

තෝ පාලන (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත :

දෙවන වර සහ තුන්වන වර කියවා සම්මත කරන ලදී

සීමාසහිත ස්වාධීන රූපවාහිනී සේවය : පරිපාලන වාර්තාව

කල් තැබීමේ යෝජනාව

ප්‍රශ්නවලට ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු



දැරැටි ලියවිලිපි

(විකල්ප)

ලියවිලි පිට

(සමස්ත කවි)

පුද්ගල ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

ලියවිලි පිට

பாராளுமன்ற விவாதங்கள்

(ஹன்சாட்)

அதிகார அறிக்கை

(மீழை திருத்தப்படாதது)

பிரதான உள்ளடக்கம்

அறிவிப்புகள் :

களனி பல்கலைக்கழக மன்றுக்கு நேமகங்கள் சபாநாயகரின் சான்றிதழ்கள்

எரிசல்களுக்கு வாய்மூல விடைகள்

இரத்தினபுரி பெளத்த சங்கம் (கூட்டிணைத்தல்) சட்டமூலம் :

பரிசீலிக்கப்பட்டு மூன்றாம் முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்டு திருத்தப் பட்டவாறு நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது

கட்டுகல்தொட்ட பெளத்த கழகம் (கூட்டிணைத்தல்) சட்டமூலம் :

பரிசீலிக்கப்பட்டு, மூன்றாம் முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்டு திருத்தப் பட்டவாறு நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது

யாழ்ப்பாண திவ்விய ஜீவன சங்கம் (கூட்டிணைத்தல்) சட்டமூலம் :

பரிசீலிக்கப்பட்டு, மூன்றாம் முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்டு திருத்தப் பட்டவாறு நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது

இலங்கை கத்தோலிக்க மேற்றிராணிமார் கூட்டுறவு (கூட்டிணைத்தல்) சட்டமூலம் :

இரண்டாம்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்டு நிலைக்குழு 'ஏ' க்குச் சாட்டப்பட்டது

ஐக்கிய முஸ்லிம் கழகம் (கூட்டிணைத்தல்) சட்டமூலம் :

இரண்டாம்முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்டு நிலைக்குழு 'ஏ' க்குச் சாட்டப்பட்டது

மாநகர சபைகள், நகர சபைகள் (திருத்தம்) சட்டமூலம் :

இரண்டாம் மூன்றாம் மதிப்புக்களிடம்பெற்று நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது

தரைப்படை ஒழுங்குவிதிகள்

கத்திகள் (திருத்தம்) சட்டமூலம் :

இரண்டாம் மூன்றாம் மதிப்புக்களிடம்பெற்று திருத்தப்பட்டவாறு நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது

எஸ். டபிள்யூ. ஆர். டி. பண்டாரநாயக்க தேசிய ரூபகார்த்த நிதித் தாபனம் (திருத்தம்) சட்டமூலம் :

இரண்டாம் மூன்றாம் மதிப்புக்களிடம்பெற்று நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது

ஆண்டறிக்கைகள் :

பொது வசதிகள் சபை

இலங்கை விமான நிலைய அதிகார சபை

கட்டடப் பொருள்கள் கூட்டுத்தாபனம்

கொழும்பு மாவட்ட (தாழ்நிலப் பிரதேசங்கள்) நிரப்பல், அபிவிருத்தி சபை

பிஸினி லிமிற்றட்

நெசவு வழங்கல்கள் கூட்டுத்தாபனம்

இலங்கைப் புகையிலைக் கைத்தொழிற் கூட்டுத்தாபனம்

இலங்கை ஒக்கிஜின் லிமிற்றட்

இலங்கைக் கட்டளைகள் பணியகம்

கமத்தொழிற் காப்புறுதிச் சபை

எனழியர் சகாயநிதிச் சட்டம் : ஒழுங்குவிதி

உள்நாட்டு இறைவரிச் சட்டம் : தீர்மானம்

முடிக்குரிய காணிக் கட்டளைச் சட்டம் : ஒழுங்குவிதி

நீதித்துறைச் சட்டம் : ஒழுங்குவிதி

குற்றவியல் நடைமுறைச் சட்டக்கோவைச் சட்டம் : ஒழுங்குவிதி

சட்டக்கல்விப் பேரவைக் கட்டளைச் சட்டம் : விதி

மீற்றர்முறை அளவை அலகுகள் (விளைவாந்தன்மையினவான ஏற்பாடுகள்) (திருத்தம்) சட்டமூலம் :

இரண்டாம் மூன்றாம் மதிப்புக்களிடம்பெற்று திருத்தப்பட்டவாறு நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது

புலமைச் சொத்துச் சட்டக்கோவை (திருத்தம்) சட்டமூலம் :

இரண்டாம் மூன்றாம் மதிப்புக்களிடம்பெற்று நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது

மேய்ச்சல் நிலங்கள் (ஒதுக்கிவைத்தல், அபிவிருத்தி) சட்டமூலம் :

இரண்டாம் மூன்றாம் மதிப்புக்களிடம்பெற்று நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது

தேயிலைக் கட்டுப்பாடு (திருத்தம்) சட்டமூலம் :

இரண்டாம் மூன்றாம் மதிப்புக்கள் இடம்பெற்று நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது.

சயாதின தொலைக்காட்சி வலயம் லிமிற்றட் : நிருவாக அறிக்கை ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணை

வினாக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள்

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Uncorrected)

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS :

Nominations to Kelaniya University Court
Speaker's Certificates

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RATNAPURA BUDDHIST SOCIETY (INCORPORATION) BILL :

Considered, read the Third time, and passed as amended

KATUGASTOTA BAUDDHA BALAMANDALAYA (INCORPORATION) BILL :

Considered, read the Third time, and passed as amended

JAFFNA DIVINE LIFE SOCIETY (INCORPORATION) BILL

Considered, read the Third time, and passed as amended

CATHOLIC BISHOPS' CONFERENCE IN SRI LANKA (INCORPORATION) BILL :

Read a Second time, and allocated to Standing Committee " A "

UNITED MUSLIM ASSOCIATION (INCORPORATION) BILL :

Read a Second time, and allocated to Standing Committee " A "

MUNICIPAL COUNCILS AND URBAN COUNCILS (AMENDMENT) BILL :

Read a Second, and the Third time, and passed

ARMY REGULATION

KNIVES (AMENDMENT) BILL :

Read a Second, and the Third time, and passed as amended

S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE NATIONAL MEMORIAL FOUNDATION (AMENDMENT) BILL :

Read a Second, and the Third time, and passed

ANNUAL REPORTS :

Common Amenities Board
Sri Lanka Airports Authority
Building Material Corporation
Colombo District (Low-Lying Areas) Reclamation and Development Board
BCC Limited
Weaving Supplies Corporation
Sri Lanka Tobacco Industries Corporation
Ceylon Oxygen Limited
Bureau of Ceylon Standards
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INLAND REVENUE ACT : RESOLUTION

CROWN LANDS ORDINANCE : REGULATION

JUDICATURE ACT : REGULATION

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT : REGULATION

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION ORDINANCE : RULE

METRIC UNITS (CONSEQUENTIAL PROVISIONS)

(AMENDMENT) BILL :

Read a Second, and the Third time, and passed as amended

CODE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL

Read a Second, and the Third time, and passed

PASTURE LANDS (RESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT) BILL :

Read a Second, and the Third time, and passed

TEA CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL :

Read a second, and the Third time, and passed

INDEPENDENT TELEVISION NETWORK LTD : ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

පාර්ලිමේන්තුව
பாராளுமன்றம்
PARLIAMENT

1983 ජනවාරි 4 වන අඟහරුවාදා
செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை, 4 ஜனவரி 1983
Tuesday, 4th January 1983

අ. හ. 3 ට පාර්ලිමේන්තුව රැස් විය. කථානායකතුමා [අල් හාජ් එම්. අබ්දුල් හාජි මාකර් මහතා] මූලාශ්‍රයෙන් විභාජනය විය.

பாராளுமன்றம் பி. ப. 3 மணிக்குக் கூடியது. சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [அல் ஹாஜ் எம். அப்துல் பாகீர் மாகார்] தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.

The house met at 3 P.M. MR. SPEAKER (AL HAJ M. ABDUL BAKEER MARKAR) in the Chair.

නිවේදනය

அறிவிப்புகள்

ANNOUNCEMENTS

කැළණිය විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයේ උත්තර මණ්ඩලයට නම් කිරීම

களனி பல்கலைக்கழக மன்றங்க்கு நேமகங்கள்

NOMINATIONS TO THE COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KELANIYA

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I have some announcements to make.

The Secretary-General has received a letter from the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Kelaniya which will now be read to the Parliament.

අනතුරුව පහත සඳහන් ලිපිය මහලේකම් විසින් කියවන ලදී ;

அதன்மேல் செயலாளர் அறிபுதி பின்வரும் கடிதத்தை வாசித்தார்.

Whereupon the Secretary-General read the following letter :

“කැළණිය විශ්ව විද්‍යාලය, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව
කැළණිය,
1982. 12. 20

මගේ අංකය : පාහ/අ/58

මහලේකම්,

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී

ජනරජයේ පාර්ලිමේන්තුව,

කෝට්ටේ.

ප්‍රිය මහත් මයාණෙනි,

කැළණිය විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයේ උත්තර මණ්ඩලයට පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් තෝරා පත් කිරීම

1978 අංක 16 දරන විශ්ව විද්‍යාල පනතේ 41(1) (අ) (v) වැනි වගන්තිය අනුව, මබේ අංක කාය./16 හා 1979. 09. 06 දනම දරන ලිපියෙන් පමණක් විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයේ උත්තර මණ්ඩලයට වර්ෂ 03 ක කාලයක් සඳහා පත් කරනු ලැබ සිටි පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ගේ ධුර කාලය 1982. 09. 06 වැනි දිනට අවසන් වී ඇත.

එම නිසා මෙම විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයේ උත්තර මණ්ඩලයට ඉදිරි වර්ෂ 03 ක කාලය සඳහා මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් 06 දෙනෙකු තැවතන තෝරා පත් කර අප වෙත දන්වනගෙන් කැමැත්තක් වෙමි.

1983 ජනවාරි මස මැද භාගයේදී විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයේ උත්තර මණ්ඩලයේ රැස්වීමක් පැවැත්වීමට අදහස් කර ඇති බැවින්, මේ පිළිබඳව මම දක්වන කඩිනම් සහයෝගය මම ඉතා අගය කොට සලකමි.

මේ බවට, විශ්වාසී,

අත්සන් කළේ : එස්. එල්. කැකුලාචර.

උපකුලපති.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

With regard to the letter from the Vice-Chancellor, University of Kelaniya, it is necessary for this Parliament to proceed to the election of six Members of Parliament to the Court of the University of Kelaniya.

Nominations for the election should be handed in to the Secretary-General before 9 a.m. on Wednesday, 5th January, 1983. Nominations should be in writing and should bear the signature of the Proposer and Secunder.

If the nominations indicate that an election is necessary, I shall name a date for the balloting.

කථානායකතුමාගේ සහතිකය

சபாநாயகரது சான்றிதழ்

SPEAKER'S CERTIFICATES

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I wish to announce that I have, under the provisions of Article 79 of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, endorsed the Certificate on the following Bills on December 30, 1982 :

- Apartment Ownership (Amendment)
- Common Amenities Board (Amendment)
- Thanthai Chelva Memorial Trust (Incorporation)
- Women's Aglow Fellowship of Sri Lanka (Incorporation)
- Nation Builders Association (Incorporation)
- Registration of Documents (Amendment)
- Criminal Procedure(Special Provisions)(Amendment)

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

I wish to announce that I have, under the provisions of Article 79 of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, endorsed the Certificate on the following Bill on December 31, 1982 :

Colombo District (Low-Lying Areas) Reclamation and Development Board (Amendment)

ලිපි ලේඛනාදිය පිළිගැන්වීම

சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பத்திரங்கள்

PAPERS PRESENTED

Annual Report and Accounts (Parts I and II) of the Sri Lanka State Trading (General) Corporation for 1980-(Mr. Lalith Athulathmudali, Minister of Trade and Shipping).

සහ මෙසය මත තීරණය යුතු යයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

சபாபிடித்தல் இரூக்க கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Ordered to lie upon the Table.

has he not been reinstated ? (c) Will he be pleased to order his reinstatement with full back wages ? (d) If not, why ?

பீ. එම්. ආර්. බී. අත්තනායක මහතා (නියෝජ්‍ය උසස් අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. ஏ. எம். ஆர். பி. அத்தநாயக்க—உயர் கல்விப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. A. M. R. B. Attanayake—Deputy Minister of Higher Education)

(අ) ඔවු. (ආ) ඔහුට විරුද්ධව විනයානුකූල පරීක්ෂණයක් පවත්වනු ලබන හෙයිනි. (ඇ) නැවත සේවයේ පිහිටුවීම පරීක්ෂණයේ ප්‍රතිඵල මත රඳා පවතී. (ඈ) පැන නොනගී.

ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මහතා

(கலாநிதி டபிள்யூ. தஹநாயக்க)

(Dr. W. Dahanayake)

பீ පරීක්ෂණය දැන් මාස කිපයකට පෙර පැවැත් වූ බව තමුන් නාන්සේ දන් නවදා ?

பீ. එම්. ආර්. බී. අත්තනායක මහතා

(திரு. ஏ. எம். ஆர். பி. அத்தநாயக்க)

(Mr. A. M. R. B. Attanayake)

ඔවු. මම දන් නවා තවම පරීක්ෂණය පවත්වාගෙන යන බව. තවම ප්‍රතිඵල නිකුත් කර නැහැ.

ආචාර්ය ඩබ්ලිව්. දහනායක මහතා

(கலாநிதி டபிள்யூ. தஹநாயக்க)

(Dr. W. Dahanayake)

තවම ඒක පවත්වාගෙන යනවා නොවෙයි, ඒක පවත්වා අවසානය කියා මා කල්පනා කරනවා.

பீ. එම්. ආර්. බී. අත්තනායක මහතා

(திரு. ஏ. எம். ஆர். பி. அத்தநாயக்க)

(Mr. A. M. R. B. Attanayake)

මම සොයා බලන්නම්, ඒ හැන.

1980 ජූලි මාසයේ දී තනතුරු අතහැර ගිය සේවකයෝ

1980 ஜூலைமீயில் பதவியிலிருந்து விலகிய ஊழியர்

EMPLOYEES WHO VACATED THEIR POSTS IN JULY 1980

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5. සරත් මුත්තෙට්ටුවෙගම මහතා (කලවාන)

(திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம்—கலவான)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama—Kalawana)

ප්‍රාදේශීය සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) 1980 ජූලි මාසයේදී තම තනතුරු අතහැර ගියේ යැයි සලකනු ලබන, එතුමාගේ අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ ඇති දෙපාර්තමේන්තු හා සංස්ථාවල සියලුම වර්ගයන්ට අයත් සේවකයින්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාව එතුමා සඳහන් කරනවාද? (ආ) මෙම සේවකයින්ගෙන් කී දෙනෙකු නැවත සේවයට කැඳවා තිබේද? (ඇ) ඉතිරි සේවකයින් නැවත සේවයට කැඳවීමට එතුමා අදහස් කරන්නේද? (ඈ) එසේ නම්, ඒ කවදාද? (ඉ) නොඑසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද? (ඊ) එසේ නැවත සේවයට කැඳවා ඇති සේවකයින්ගෙන් කී දෙනෙකුට ඔවුන්ගේ හිඟ වැටුප් ගෙවා තිබේද? (උ) අනිකුත් අයටත් ඔවුන්ගේ හිඟ වැටුප් ගෙවනු ලබන්නේද? (ඌ) එසේ නම්, ඒ කවදාද? (එ) නොඑසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

பிரதேச அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) 1980 ஜூலை மாதத்தில் அவர்களது பதவிகளிலிருந்தும் விலகியவர்கள்கள், கூட்டுத்தாபனங்கள் ஆகியவற்றைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள்கள், கூட்டுத்தாபனங்கள் ஆகியவற்றைச் சேர்ந்த சகல தரங்களையும் சேர்ந்த ஊழியர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையை அவர் கூறுவாரா? (ஆ) இவர்களுள் மீண்டும் வேலைக்குச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டவர்கள் எத்தனைபேர்? (இ) எஞ்சியுள்ளவர்களையும் மீண்டும் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளவதற்கு அவர் உத்தேசிக்கிறாரா? (ஈ) ஆமெனில் எப்பொழுது? (உ) இல்லை யெனில், ஏன்? (ஊ) அவ்வாறு மீண்டும் வேலைக்குச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட ஊழியர்களில் எத்தனைபேருக்கு அவர்களது சம்பள நிலுவைகள் வழங்கப்பட்டன? (எ) ஏனையவர்களுக்கும் அவர்களது சம்பள நிலுவைகள் வழங்கப்படுமா? (ஏ) ஆமெனில் எப்பொழுது? (ஐ) இல்லையெனில், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Regional Development : (a) Will he state the number of employees of all categories in Departments and Corporations under his Ministry who were considered to have vacated their posts in July, 1980 ? (b) Of these employees how many have been taken back for work ? (c) Does he propose to take back the remaining employees ? (d) If so, when ? (e) If not, why ? (f) How many such employees so taken back for work have been paid their arrears of salary ? (g) Will the others be paid their arrears of salary ? (h) If so, when ? (i) If not, why ?

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා, මහතා (පාර්ලිමේන්තු කටයුතු හා ක්‍රීඩා ඇමතිතුමා සහ ආණ්ඩු පාර්ලිමේන්තු ප්‍රධාන සංවිධායකතුමා)

(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா—பாராளுமன்ற அலுவல்கள், விளையாட்டுத்துறை அமைச்சரும் பிரதம அரசாங்கக் கொறடாவும)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera—Minister of Parliamentary Affairs & Sports and Chief Government Whip)

I answer on behalf of the Minister of Regional Development.

(a) None. (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) and (i). Do not arise in view of my reply to (a).

1980 ජූලි මාසයේ දී තනතුරු අතහැර ගිය සේවකයෝ

1980 ஜூலைமீயில் பதவியிலிருந்து விலகிய ஊழியர்

EMPLOYEES WHO VACATED THEIR POSTS IN JULY 1980

1980

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6. සරත් මුත්තෙට්ටුවෙගම මහතා

(திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம்)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

යෞවන කටයුතු හා රැකිරීම් ඇමතිතුමා සහ අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) 1980 ජූලි මාසයේදී තම තනතුරු අතහැර ගියේ යැයි සලකනු ලබන, එතුමාගේ අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ ඇති දෙපාර්තමේන්තු හා සංස්ථාවල සියලුම වර්ගයන්ට අයත් සේවකයින්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාව එතුමා සඳහන් කරනවාද? (ආ) මෙම සේවකයින්ගෙන් කී දෙනෙකු නැවත සේවයට කැඳවා තිබේද? (ඇ) ඉතිරි සේවකයින් නැවත සේවයට කැඳවීමට එතුමා අදහස් කරන්නේද? (ඈ) එසේ නම්, ඒ කවදාද? (ඉ) නොඑසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද? (ඊ) එසේ නැවත සේව

[සරත් මුත්තේවිට්ටෙගම මහතා]

යට කැඳවා ඇති සේවකයින්ගෙන් කී දෙනෙකුට ඔවුන්ගේ හිත වැටුප් ගෙවා තිබේද? (උ) අනිකුත් අයටත් ඔවුන්ගේ හිත වැටුප් ගෙවනු ලබන්නේද? (ඌ) එසේ නම්, ඒ කවදාද? (එ) නො එසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

இனோரார் அலுவல்கள் தொழில்வசதி அமைச்சரும் கல்வி அமைச்சருமானவரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) 1980, ஜூலை மாதத்தில் அவர்களது பதவிகளிலிருந்தும் விலகியவர்களாகக் கருதப்பட்ட அவரது அமைச்சின் கீழுள்ள திணைக்களங்கள், கூட்டுத்தாபனங்கள் ஆகியவற்றைச் சேர்ந்த சகல தரங்களையும்சேர்ந்த ஊழியர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையை அவர் கூறுவாரா? (ஆ) இவர்களுள் மீண்டும் வேலைக்குச் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டவர்கள் எத்தனைபேர்? (இ) எஞ்சியுள்ளவர்களையும் மீண்டும் சேர்த்துக்கொள்வதற்கு அவர் உத்தேசிக்கிறாரா? (ஈ) ஆமெனில் எப்பொழுது? (உ) இல்லையெனில் ஏன்? (ஊ) அவ்வாறு மீண்டும் வேலைக்குச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட ஊழியர்களில் எத்தனைபேருக்கு அவர்களது சம்பள நிலுவைகள் வழங்கப்பட்டன? (எ) ஏனையவர்களுக்கும் அவர்களது சம்பள நிலுவைகள் வழங்கப்படுமா? (ஏ) ஆமெனில், எப்பொழுது? (ஐ) இல்லையெனில், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Youth affairs and Employment and Minister of Education : (a) Will he state the number of employees of all categories in Departments and Corporations under his Ministry who were considered to have vacated their posts in July, 1980? (b) Of these employees how many have been taken back for work? (c) Does he propose to take back the remaining employees? (d) If so, when? (e) If not, why? (f) How many such employees so taken back for work have been paid their arrears of salary? (g) Will the others be paid their arrears of salary? (h) If so, when? (i) If not, why?

රනිල් වික්‍රමසිංහ මහතා (සෞචන කටයුතු හා රැකියා ඇමතිතුමා සහ අධ්‍යාපන ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. ரணில் விக்கிரமசிங்ஹ — இனோரார் அலுவல்கள், தொழில் வாய்ப்பு அமைச்சரும் கல்வி அமைச்சரும்)

(Mr. Renil Wickremasinghe—Minister of Youth Affairs & Employment and Minister of Education)

Mr. Speaker, I do not think the hon. Member for Kalawana has got his facts correct. There is no category of employees who are known as "considered to have vacated their posts". We have no such category in our Ministries. There are different categories of employees : those who are in service, those who have been dismissed, those who have vacated posts and those have been retired. But we have no category called "considered to have vacated posts." We have no such category. We do not know who makes the consideration.

සරත් මුත්තේවිට්ටෙගම මහතා

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

The hon. Minister might refer to the Sinhala Question, Sir. "1980 ජූලි මාසයේ දී තම තනතුරු අතහැර ගියේ යැයි සලකනු ලබන" - whom the Hon. Minister considers to have vacated posts. You cannot get away with this technical bickering about language. Sinhala is an open language.

රනිල් වික්‍රමසිංහ මහතා

(திரு. ரணில் விக்கிரமசிங்ஹ) (Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe)

Even in Sinhala, the Question is not correct.

'ඇමතිතුමා සලකනු ලබන' කියලා එකක් නැහැ. මෙතන සේවය අතහැර ගිය අය සිටිනවා; සේවයෙන් පහ කල අය සිටිනවා; විශ්‍රාම ගත් අය ඉන්නවා; පිරිවර ගිය අය ඉන්නවා, මය අපේ තිනි ජිනි රෙගුලාසි අනුව. මගේ පෞද්ගලික 'සලකනු ලැබීම' මොකටත් මෙතන නැහැ. ඒ අනුව අපේ මන්ත්‍රීතුමා ප්‍රශ්නය නගනවා නම් අපි පිළිතුරු දෙන්නම් පිළිතුරු නොදී ඉන්න නොවෙයි. ජිලතට කවුද ආපසු ගන්නේ? නිකම් අනෙකෙර ගපල ආපසු ගන්නේ නැහැ. සමහර අය ලියුම් දාලා ඉල්ලනවා ආපසු සේවයට බදවා ගන්න කියා.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker)

Then, you are not answering the Question?

රනිල් වික්‍රමසිංහ මහතා

(திரு. ரணில் விக்கிரமசிங்ஹ) (Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe)

I cannot answer.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker)

In view of the ambiguity in which the Question has been raised the Hon. Minister is unable to answer the Question. Then, I think you will clarify that Question and answer it on a subsequent date.

සරත් මුත්තේවිට්ටෙගම මහතා

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

I cannot hear you, Sir.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்) (Mr. Speaker)

You will have to clarify your Question and put it in the manner in which the Hon. Minister has expressed the Question should be put.

සරත් මුත්තේවිට්ටෙගම මහතා

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

I cannot put questions in the way in which he wants me to. I have put questions in the way I want to put questions.

රනිල් වික්‍රමසිංහ මහතා

(திரு. ரணில் விக்கிரமசிங்ஹ) (Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe)

Then, I cannot reply.

සරත් මුත්තේවිට්ටෙගම මහතා

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம) (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

I have put the Question in Sinhala. The Question reads like this : "1980 ජූලි මාසයේ දී තම තනතුරු අතහැර ගියේ යැයි සලකනු ලබන"

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please! The Hon. Minister says he cannot answer the Question in the present form.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (අත්තනලේලේ)

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி—அத்தனலேல)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody—Attanagalla)

He cannot answer?—(Interruption)

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Yes, he cannot answer. Let me give my ruling. The Hon. Minister feels that he is unable to answer the Question in the form that you have put it in. Will you clarify that and put the Question in some other form in which he wants ?

ප්‍රශ්නය මතු දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට තියෙන්න කරන ලදී.

வினா வை மற்றொரு தினத்திற்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

Question ordered to stand down.

1980 ජූලි මාසයේ දී තනතුරු අතහැර ගිය සේවකයෝ

1980 ஜூலையில் பதவியிலிருந்து விலகிய ஊழியர்

EMPLOYEES WHO VACATED THEIR POSTS IN JULY

1980

499/82 (2)

7. සරත් මුත්තේටුවෙලම මහතා

(திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெலகம்—கலவான)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama—Kalawana)

අධිකරණ ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇහූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) 1980 ජූලි මාසයේදී තම තනතුරු අතහැර ගියේ හැටි සලකනු ලබන, එතුමාගේ අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ ඇති දෙපාර්තමේන්තු හා සංස්ථාවල සියලුම වර්ගයන්ට අයත් සේවකයින්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාව එතුමා සඳහන් කරනවාද? (ආ) මෙම සේවකයින්ගෙන් කී දෙනෙකු නැවත සේවයට කැඳවා තිබේද? (ඇ) ඉතිරි සේවකයින් නැවත සේවයට කැඳවීමට එතුමා අදහස් කරන්නේද? (ඈ) එසේ නම්, ඒ කවදාද? (ඉ) නො එසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද? (ඊ) එසේ නැවත සේවයට කැඳවා ඇති සේවකයින්ගෙන් කී දෙනෙකුට ඔවුන්ගේ හිඟ වැටුප් ගෙවා තිබේද? (උ) අනිකුත් අයටත් ඔවුන්ගේ හිඟ වැටුප් ගෙවනු ලබන්නේද? (ඌ) එසේ නම්, ඒ කවදාද? (එ) නො එසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

நீதி அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா: (அ) 1980, ஜூலை மாதத்தில் அவர்களது பதவிகளிலிருந்தும் விலகியவர்களாகக் கருதப்பட்ட அவரது அமைச்சின் கீழுள்ள திணைக்களங்கள், கூட்டுத்தொடர்புகள் ஆகியவற்றைச் சேர்ந்த சகல தரங்களையும் சேர்ந்த ஊழியர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையை அவர் கூறுவாரா? (ஆ) இவர்களுள் மீண்டும் வேலைக்குச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டவர்கள் எத்தனைபேர்? (இ) எஞ்சியுள்ளவர்களையும் மீண்டும் சேர்த்துக்கொள்வதற்கு அவர் உத்தேசிக்கிறாரா? (ஈ) ஆமெனில், எப்பொழுது? (உ) இல்லையெனில், ஏன்? (ஊ) அவ்வாறு மீண்டும் வேலைக்குச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட ஊழியர்களின் எத்தனைபேருக்கு அவர்களது சம்பள நிலுவைகள் வழங்கப்பட்டன? (எ) ஏனையவர்களுக்கும் அவர்களது சம்பள நிலுவைகள் வழங்கப்படுமா? (ஏ) ஆமெனில், எப்பொழுது? (ஐ) இல்லையெனில் ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Justice: (a) Will he state the number of employees of all categories in Departments and Corporations under his Ministry who were considered to have vacated their posts in July, 1980? (b) Of these employees how many have been taken back for work? (c) Does he propose to take back the remaining employees? (d) If so, when? (e) If not, why? (f) How many such employees so taken back for work have been paid their arrears of salary? (g) Will the others be paid their arrears of salary? (h) If so, when? (i) If not, why?

නියෝග විජයරත්න මහතා (අධිකරණ ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. நிஸங்க விஜயரத்ன—நீதி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Nissanka Wijeyeratne—Minister of Justice)

මටත් වෙලා තියෙන නේ එම ප්‍රශ්නයමයි.

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා, මහතා

(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

Answer: (a)

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please! The Hon. Minister of Justice is on his feet.

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා, මහතා

(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

Oh, yes.

කථානායකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Is the Hon. Minister of Justice answering or does he want the Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to answer it?

නියෝග විජයරත්න මහතා

(திரு. நிஸங்க விஜயரத்ன)

(Mr. Nissanka Wijeyeratne)

I cannot answer it in the manner that the hon. Member for Kalawana has raised it. I would like the hon. Member for Kalawana to precisely define the category and not ask for my interpretation of a category.

සරත් මුත්තේටුවෙලම මහතා

(திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெலகம்)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

May I say this, Mr. Speaker? This is an utterly dishonest way of getting away without answering a Question. The answer to the Question is ready with the Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. It is ready. The file is there and when he was about to answer it, the Hon. Minister says he cannot understand the Question. All I can say is, if you allow this kind of thing to go on—(Interruption.)

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(*திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி.*)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I am asking him : When the Press Council inquiry is over, will he be taken back ?

එම්. එච්. එම්. නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා

(*ஜனாப் எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்கார்.*)

(Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar)

We will consider that at the appropriate time. The question that he is asking is, "Have you stopped beating your wife?"

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(*திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி.*)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

May I ask a second supplementary, Sir ?

කළානායකතුමා

(*சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்.*)

(Mr. Speaker)

Third supplementary.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(*திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி.*)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Does he know that T. Dharmawardene is supposed to have written that article in the Janadina and as there has not been any inquiry held or a statement issued by any of his superiors to say that he cannot write any articles of repute to other papers, will he consider taking him back without delay ?

එම්. එච්. එම්. නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා

(*ஜனாப் எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்கார்.*)

(Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar)

I am not aware of that, Sir.

කළානායකතුමා

(*சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்.*)

(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 9.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(*திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி.*)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Sir, about this Question I must say—

කළානායකතුමා

(*சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்.*)

(Mr. Speaker)

Order, please ! Are you asking that Question ?

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(*திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி.*)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Yes, I am asking Question No. 9, but it has been interpreted wrongly. I want to give the correct interpretation, and the Hon. Minister can give the Answer later.

කළානායකතුමා

(*சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்.*)

(Mr. Speaker)

If that is so, you can ask it in Sinhala.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(*திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி.*)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

That is still worse.

කළානායකතුමා

(*சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்.*)

(Mr. Speaker)

Then in what form should the Question be asked ?

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(*திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி.*)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

If you read it, the interpretation should be—

කළානායකතුමා

(*சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்.*)

(Mr. Speaker)

Then you correct the Question first.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(*திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி.*)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

"Will he give the following particulars in regard to power lines,"—that have put a comma there, Sir—"except single phase, two phase and three phase, provided to". The comma has come in the wrong place and it has given a wrong interpretation to the Question.

පී. දයාරත්න මහතා (අම්පාර් දිසා ඇමතිතුමා සහ විදුලිබල හා බලශක්ති පිලිබඳ නියෝජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා)

(*திரு. பி. தயாரத்ன—அம்பாறை மாவட்ட அமைச்சரும் மின்சக்தி, எரிபொருள் பிரதி அமைச்சரும்.*)

(Mr. P. Dayaratne—District Minister, Amparai, and Deputy Minister of Power and Energy)

i ask for two weeks ' time to answer this Question, Sir.

ප්‍රශ්නය තුළ දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மந்திரரு தினத்திற் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.
Question ordered to stand down.

කළානායකතුමා

(*சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்.*)

(Mr. Speaker)

Question No. 10.

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(*திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா.*)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Hon. Prime Minister and Minister of Local Government, Housing and Construction and Minister of Highways, I ask for two weeks ' time.

ප්‍රශ්නය තුළ දිනකදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියෝග කරන ලදී.

வினாவை மந்திரரு தினத்திற் சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.
Question ordered to stand down.

asked the Minister of State : (a) Is he aware that Mr. Mashoor Moulana, former Deputy Chairman of the Ceylon Hotels Corporation, obtained a Festival Advance of Rs. 2,340 from the corporation on account of the Ramazan Festival and a Distress Loan of Rs.4,680 which he failed to settle in full at the time of his enforced resignation ? (b) What is the balance due from Mr. Moulana on account of each of these loans ? (c) Is he aware that, in spite of monies being due from Mr. Moulana to the corporation, his telephone bills were settled by the corporation after his resignation ? (d) Will he direct the corporation to take immediate steps to recover from Mr. Moulana the balance due to the corporation on account of the two advances drawn by him ?

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා, මහතා,
 (කි.රු. எம். வினசன்ட் பெரேரா)
 (Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

I answer on behalf of the Minister of State.

(a) Yes. (b) Festival advance - Rs. 1,774/50 ; Distress loan - Rs. 3,003/-. (c) Yes. Arrears of telephone bills up to the month of his resignation were settled by the corporation. (d) Action has already been taken to recover the outstanding amounts.

කේ. ඩී. වේද්‍යරත්න මහතා, රාජ්‍ය ඉස්කාලාර සංස්ථාව : වෘත්තීය දීමනාව

කි.රු. කේ. ඩී. වෛද්‍යරත්න, அரசு வடிசாலைக் கட்டுத்தாபனம் : கண்ணியத் தொழிற்படி

MR. K.D. WAIDYARATNE, STATE DISTILLERIES CORPORATION : PROFESSIONAL ALLOWANCE

380/82 (2)

13. ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා
 (කි.රු. ஆனந்த தஸநாயக்க)
 (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

මුදල් හා ක්‍රමසම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය : (අ) රාජ්‍ය ඉස්කාලාර සංස්ථාවේ මුදල් කළමනාකරු තනතුරට කොන්ත්‍රාත් පදනමක් මත පත් කර ඇති කේ. ඩී. වේද්‍යරත්න නමැති අය වෘත්තීය දීමනා වශයෙන් මසකට රු. 500 බැගින්, මුදලක් මාස පනු ලබා ගන්නා බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ආ) එසේ නම්, 1981. 04. 01 දින සිට 1982. 05. 31 වෙනි දින දක්වා කාලය තුළ ඔහු විසින් වෘත්තීය දීමනා වශයෙන් ලබා ගෙන ඇති මුදල කොපමණද? (ඇ) රජයේ හා රාජ්‍ය සංස්ථාවලට අදාළ ආයතන අධ්‍යක්ෂගේ තීරණ අනුව අනියම් හා කොන්ත්‍රාත් පදනමක් මත පත්වීම් දී ඇති නිලධාරීන්ට වෘත්තීය දීමනා හිමි නොවන බව එතුමා දන්නවාද? (ඈ) ඉහත 'අ' 'ආ' ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුර 'ඔව්' යන්න නම් වේද්‍යරත්න නමැත්තා වෘත්තීය දීමනා මුදල් ලබාගැනීම වැරදි බව එතුමා දන්නේද? (ඉ) එසේ නම්, වැරදි සහගත ලෙස වේද්‍යරත්න නමැත්තාට වෘත්තීය දීමනා මුදල් ගෙවීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් වහකිවසුතු නිලධාරියා හෝ නිලධාරීන්ගේ නම් හා තනතුරු මෙම සභාවට එතුමා වාර්තා කරනවාද? (ඊ) නො එසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද? (උ) වේද්‍යරත්න නමැති අය විසින් වැරදි සහගත ලෙස ලබා ගෙන ඇති

වෘත්තීය දීමනා මුදල් වහකිවසුතු නිලධාරීන්ගෙන් අය කර ගැනීමට එතුමා ක්‍රියා කරන්නේද? (ඌ) නො එසේ නම්, ඒ මන්ද?

நிதி, அமைப்புத்திட்ட அமைச்சரைக் கேட்ட வினா : (அ) அரசு வடிசாலைக் கட்டுத்தாபனத்தின் நிதி முகாமையாளர் பதவிக்கு ஒப்பந்த அடிப்படையில் நியமிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள கே. டி. வயித்யரத்ன என்பவர் கண்ணியத்தொழிற் படியாக மாத மொன்றிற்கு ரூபா 500 வீதம் பெற்றுக் கொள்வதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஆ) அவ்வாறெனில் 1981.04.01 தொடக்கம் 1982.05.31 வரை இவர் கண்ணியத்தொழிற் படியாகப் பெற்றுக்கொண்ட தொகை என்ன? (இ) அரசாங்கத்தினதும் அரசு கட்டுத்தாபனங்களுடன் தொடர்பான நிறுவனங்களினதும் பணிப்பாளரின் தீர்மானப்படி அமைய அடிப்படையிலும் ஒப்பந்த அடிப்படையிலும் நியமிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள உத்தியோகத்தர் கண்ணியத்தொழிற்படிக்கு உரித்துடையரல்ல வென்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (ஈ) மேற்குறிப்பிட்ட (அ), (ஆ) வினாக்களுக்கு விடை 'ஆம்' எனில் வயித்யரத்ன என்பவர் கண்ணியத்தொழிற்படியைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்வது தவறு என்பதை அவர் அறிவாரா? (உ) அவ்வாறெனில், தவறாக வயித்யரத்ன என்பவருக்கு கண்ணியத் தொழிற்படியைத் செலுத்தியது தொடர்பாக பொறுப்புள்ள உத்தியோகத்தரின் அல்லது உத்தியோகத்தர்களின் பெயர் பதவி ஆகியவைகளைக் கூறுவாரா? (ஊ) இன்றேல் ஏன்? (எ) வயித்யரத்ன என்பவர் தவறாகப் பெற்றுக்கொண்ட கண்ணியத் தொழிற்படியை பொறுப்புள்ள உத்தியோகத்தர்களிடம் அறவிட அவர் நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பாரா? (ஏ) இன்றேல், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Finance and Planning : (a) Is he aware that a person called K. D. Waidyaratne, who has been appointed on a contract basis to the post of Finance Manager in the State Distilleries Corporation, is drawing a sum of Rs. 500 monthly as Professional Allowance ? (b) If so, what is the amount of money drawn by him as Professional Allowances from 01.04.1981 to 31.05.1982 ? (c) Is he aware that officials appointed on a casual or contract basis are not entitled to the Professional Allowances according to the rulings of the Director of Establishments in respect of Government institutions and State corporations ? (d) If the answer to (a) and (c) above is yes, is he aware that it is wrong for Waidyaratne to have received the Professional Allowances ? (e) If so, will he report to this House the names and designations of the official or officials who were responsible for paying irregular Professional Allowances to Waidyaratne ? (f) If not, why ? (g) Will he take action to recover from the responsible officials the Professional Allowances irregularly received by Waidyaratne ? (h) If not, why ?

එම්. එච්. එම්. නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා,
 (ஐ.ரூ. எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்காரர்)
 (Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar)

(a) Yes. (b) Rs. 7,000. (c) The Ruling given by the Director of Establishments applies only to officers in the public sector and not to officers in state corporations, unless the Director of Establishments is conveying a specific Cabinet decision which is applicable both to officers in the public service and officers in state corporations. (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) Do not rise.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා කතෝලික රාජගුරු මණ්ඩලය
(සංස්ථාගත කිරීමේ) පනත් කෙටුම්පත
 இலங்கை கத்தோலிக்க மேற்பிராணியார் கூட்டரவு
 (கூட்டிணைத்தல்) சட்டமூலம்

CATHOLIC BISHOPS' CONFERENCE IN SRI LANKA (INCORPORATION) BILL

දෙවන වර කියවීමේ නියෝගය කියවන ලදී.
 இரண்டாம் மதிப்பிற்கான கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது.
Order for Second Reading read.

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා, මහතා,
 (எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா)
 (Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

I move,
 "That the Bill be now read a Second time."

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහ සම්මත විය.
 வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.
Question put, and agreed to.

පනත් කෙටුම්පත ඊට අනුකූලව දෙවන වර කියවන ලදීත්, 48(3) වන ස්ථාවර නියෝගය යටතේ, කථනායකතුමා විසින් එය "ඒ" ස්ථාවර කරක සහච්ච පවරන ලදී.

சட்டமூலம், இதன்படி, இரண்டாம் முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்ட நிலைக் கட்டளை 48(3) இன் படி நிலைக் குழு "ஏ" க்கு சபாநாயகர் அவர்களால் சாட்டப்பட்டது.

Bill accordingly read a Second time, and allocated by MR. SPEAKER to Standing Committee "A" under Standing Order 48 (3).

එක්සත් මුස්ලිම් සංගමය (සංස්ථාගත කිරීමේ) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

ஐக்கிய முஸ்லிம் கழகம் (கூட்டிணைத்தல்) சட்டமூலம்
UNITED MUSLIM ASSOCIATION (INCORPORATION) BILL

දෙවන වර කියවීමේ නියෝගය කියවන ලදී.
 இரண்டாம் மதிப்பிற்கான கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது.
Order for Second Reading read.

එම්. එල්. එම්. අබුසාලි මහතා (නියෝජ්‍ය මහවැලි සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමා)

(ஐனாப் எம். எல். எம். அபுசாலி—மகாவலி அபிவிருத்திப் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)
 (Mr. M. L. M. Aboosally—Deputy Minister of Mahaweli Development)

On behalf of the hon. Member for Galle (Dr. W. Dahanayade) I move,
 "That the Bill be now read a Second time."

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහ සම්මත විය.
 வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.
Question put, and agreed to.

පනත් කෙටුම්පත ඊට අනුකූලව දෙවන වර කියවන ලදීත්, 48(3) වන ස්ථාවර නියෝගය යටතේ, කථනායකතුමා විසින් එය "ඒ" ස්ථාවර කරක සහච්ච පවරන ලදී.

சட்டமூலம், இதன்படி, இரண்டாம் முறை மதிப்பிடப்பட்ட நிலைக் கட்டளை 48(3) இன் படி நிலைக் குழு "ஏ" க்கு சபாநாயகர் அவர்களால் சாட்டப்பட்டது.

Bill accordingly read a Second time, and allocated by MR. SPEAKER to Standing Committee "A" under Standing Order 48 (3).

මහා නගර සහ සහ නගර සභා (සංශෝධන) පනත් කෙටුම්පත

மாநகரசபைகள், நகரசபைகள் (திருத்தம்) சட்டமூலம்

MUNICIPAL COUNCILS AND URBAN COUNCILS (AMENDMENT) BILL

දෙවන වර කියවීමේ නියෝගය කියවන ලදී.
 இரண்டாம் மதிப்பிற்கான கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது.
Order for Second Reading read.

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා, මහතා,
 (எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா)
 (Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

I move,
 "That the Bill be now read a Second time."

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහ සම්මත විය.

පනත් කෙටුම්පත ඊට අනුකූලව දෙවන වර කියවන ලදී.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி, சட்டமூலம் இரண்டாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப் பெற்றது.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a Second time.

මතු පළවන යෝජනාව සහ සම්මත විය :

"පනත් කෙටුම්පත පූර්ණ පරිලිමේන්තු කරක සහච්ච පවරන ලදී. "[එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා]

நிர்மாணிக்கப்பட்டது :

"சட்டமூலம் முழுப் பாராளுமன்றக் குழுவுக்குச் சாட்டப்படு மாக." [திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா.]

Resolved :

"That the Bill be referred to a Committee of the whole Parliament."—(Mr. M. Vincent Perera.)

කරක සහච්ච දී සලකා බලන ලදී.

[කථනායකතුමා මූලසනාච්ච විය.]

குழுவில் ஆராயப்பட்டது.

[சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.]

Considered in Committee.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.)

1 වන වගන්තියේ සිට 3 වන වගන්තිය තෙක් පනත් කෙටුම්පතෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට නිසිය සූතුසයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

පුළුස්ති වගන්තිය සහ නාමය පනත් කෙටුම්පතෙහි කොටසක් හැටියට නිසිය සූතුසයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

පනත් කෙටුම්පත, සංශෝධන රහිතව, වාර්තා කරන ලදී.

1 ஆம் வாசகத்திலிருந்து 3 ஆம் வாசகம் வரை சட்டமூலத்தின் பகுதியாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

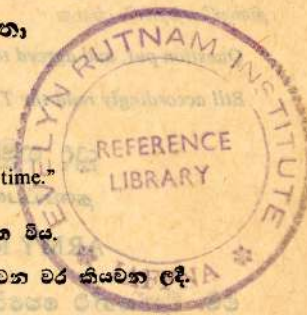
சட்டமூலம் வராகவும் தலைப்பும் சட்டமூலத்தின் பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

சட்டமூலம் திருத்தமின்றி அறிக்கை செய்யப்பட்டது.

Clauses 1 to 3 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Enacting Clause and Title ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without Amendment.



එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා
(எம். வினசன்ற் பெரேரா)
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

I move,

“ That the Bill be now read the Third time.”

புள்ளியை உபேசன லீசன், ஈனா ஈமீலன லீச.

ஈனன் கெடுபேசன றீவ டிஜிதூலவ துன்வன வர் கிசல, ஈமீலன கர்ன லீச.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி, சட்டமூலம் மூன்றாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்பெற்று நிறைவேற்றப்பெற்றது.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the Third time, and passed.

ஊடு லுடி தியோலய

தரைப்படை ஒழுங்குவிதி

ARMY REGULATION

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා
(திரு. எம். வினசன்ற் பெரேரா)
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Prime Minister and Minister of Local Government, Housing and Construction and Minister of Highways.

I move,

“ That the Regulation amending the Army Pension and Gratuities Code, 1961, made by the President under Sections 29 and 155 of the Army Act (Chapter 357), read with Article 44 (2) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, and published in Gazette No. 203/4 of July 26, 1982, which was presented on 25th November 1982, be approved. ”

புள்ளியை உபேசன லீசன் லீச.

வினா எடுத்தியர்ப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

සරත් මුත්තේවිටුවෙගම මහතා (கலவான)

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகம—கலவான)

(Mr. S.rath Muttetuwegama—Kalawana)

On earlier occasions I have raised a question with the hon. Deputy Minister about certain army personnel who died as a result of gun-shot injuries sustained in Jaffna. I remember I gave the name of a person called Hewawasam from Kuruwita. I brought to the notice of the House and the hon. Deputy Minister that arrangements have been made with regard to certain pension rights and special payments which were to be effected to police officers who sustained injuries or who died in the course of their duties. I brought it to the notice of the hon. Deputy Minister on that occasion that this was not being extended to army officers, and he promised to look into the matter and see whether some redress could be given. His relatives were given only something like Rs. 4,000. What I am saying is that the families of these people, who have a long life of service before them and who die in action, should be compensated in a proper way.

I am only using this particular occasion to bring this matter to the notice of the Hon. Deputy Minister once again particularly for him to see that the anomalies that exist between the police officers who die on duty and the army officers who die on duty in regard to compensatory payments should be eliminated and that the same treatment is made available to both sections of the people.

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(திரு. எம். வினசன்ற் பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

I will bring that to the notice of the Hon. Minister, but we are taking up a different matter.

புள்ளியை உபேசன லீசன், ஈனா ஈமீலன லீச.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

பீரியா (ஈனலர்வன) ஈனன் கெடுபீ ஈன

கத்திகள் (திருத்தம்) சட்டமூலம்

KNIVES (AMENDMENT) BILL

டேவன வர் கிசலிமே தியோலய கிசலன லீச.

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பிற்கான கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது.

Order for Second reading read.

ටී. ඩී. වෙරපිටිය මහතා (டி. டி. வேரப்பிற்றிய — அமைச்சரும் பாதுகாப்புப் தியோலய டி. டி. வேரப்பிற்றிய)

(திரு. டி. டி. வேரப்பிற்றிய — அமைச்சரும் பாதுகாப்புப் பிரதி அமைச்சரும்)

(Mr. T. B. Werapitiya—Minister and Deputy Minister of Defence)

I move,

“ That the Bill be read a Second time ”.

Sir, this amendment has been introduced as a result of a memorandum presented by His Excellency the President and the Hon. Minister of Defence to enhance punishment in respect of certain offences coming under the Knives Ordinance.

The purposes of this Bill are :

- (1) to enhance the punishment for the offence. At present the punishment is a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for the first offence and a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 for the subsequent offence. The amendment prescribes a jail term not exceeding one month and a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for the first offence and for the subsequent offence a jail term not exceeding three months and a fine not exceeding Rs. 100.
- (2) to make provision for offences under this Ordinance to be tried in a Magistrate's Court. Under the existing law the offences have to be tried in the Rural Court or in the Magistrate's Court nearest to the place of offence.

මතු පළමුව යෝජනාව සහසම්මත විය :

“ පනත කෙටුම්පත පූර්ණ පාර්ලිමේන්තු කාරක සභාවකට පැවරිය යුතුය.”—[එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා]

திர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது :

“ சட்டமூலம் முழுப் பாராளுமன்றக் குழுவுக்குச் சாட்டப்படும் மாக.” [திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா]

Resolved :

“ That the Bill be referred to a Committee of the whole Parliament ”—(Mr. M. Vincent Perera.)

කාරක සභාවෙහි දී සලකා බලන ලදී.

[කමානයකතුමා මූලාසනයැයි සිය.]

சுழுவில் ஆராயப்பட்டது.

[சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.]

Considered in Committee.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.)

1 වන සහ 2 වන වගන්ති පනත් කෙටුම්පතෙහි කෙටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

ප්‍රඥප්ති වගන්තිය සහ නාමය පනත් කෙටුම්පතෙහි කෙටසක් හැටියට තිබිය යුතුයයි නියෝග කරන ලදී.

පනත් කෙටුම්පත, සංශෝධන රහිතව, වාර්තා කරන ලදී.

1 ஆம் வாசகமும் 2 ஆம் வாசகமும் சட்டமூலத்தின் பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

சட்டமாக வாசகமும் தலைப்பும் சட்டமூலத்தின் பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

சட்டமூலம் திருத்தமின்றி அறிக்கை செய்யப்பட்டது.

Clauses 1 and 2 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Enacting Clause and Title ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without Amendment.

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

I move,

“ That the Bill be now read the Third time.”

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහසම්මත විය. පනත් කෙටුම්පත ඊට අනුකූලව තුන්වන වර කියවා සම්මත කරන ලදී.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி, சட்டமூலம் மூன்றாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்பெற்று நிறைவேற்றப்பெற்றது.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the Third time, and passed.

සෞඳ්‍ර පහසුකම් මණ්ඩලය : වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව

பொது வசதிகள் சபை : ஆண்டறிக்கை

COMMON AMENITIES BOARD : ANNUAL REPORT

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Prime Minister and Minister of Local Government, Housing and Construction and Minister of Highways.

I move,

“ That in terms of Section 14 (3) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971, the Annual Report and Accounts for the year 1980, of the Common Amenities Board together with the Balance Sheet, Summary of

Financial Results, Statement of Income and Expenditure and the Auditor-General's Report, which was presented on 25th November, 1982, be approved.”

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහ සම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගුවන් තොටුපළවල් පිළිබඳ අධිකාරිය :

වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව

இலங்கை விமானநிலைய அதிகாரசபை : ஆண்டறிக்கை

SRI LANKA AIRPORTS AUTHORITY : ANNUAL REPORT

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Prime Minister and Minister of Local Government, Housing and Construction and Minister of Highways.

I move,

“ That in terms of Section 14 (3) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971, the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for 1980, of the Airports Authority of Sri Lanka, incorporating the Audited Balance Sheet, Audited Income and Expenditure Accounts and the Auditor-General's Report which was presented on 25th November, 1982, be approved.”

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහසම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

ගොඩනැගිලි ද්‍රව්‍ය සංස්ථාව : වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව

கட்டடப் பொருட்கள் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் : ஆண்டறிக்கை

BUILDING MATERIALS CORPORATION : ANNUAL REPORT

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Prime Minister and Minister of Local Government, Housing and Minister of Highways.

I move,

“ That in terms of Section 14 (3) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971, the Annual Report and Accounts for 1980, of the Building Materials Corporation, together with the Cash flow Statement, Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account and the Auditor-General's Report which was presented on 25th November, 1982, be approved.”

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහසම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

කමානයකතුමා

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Item 13, Payment of Gratuity Bill.

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

That item can stand down.

කළානායකතුමා

(*சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்*)
(Mr. Speaker)

Item 13 to stand down.

සේවක අර්ථසාධක අරමුදල පනත: නියෝගය

உழியர் சகாயநிதிச் சட்டம்: ஒழுங்குவிதி

EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND ACT: REGULATION

සී. පී. ජේ. සෙනෙවිරත්න මහතා (කමිකරු ඇමතිතුමා)
(*திரு. சி. பி. ஜே. செனேவிரத்ன—தொழில் அமைச்சர்*)
(Mr. C. P. J. Seneviratne—Minister of Labour)

I move,

“That the Regulation made by the Minister of Labour by virtue of the powers vested in him by Section 46 of the Employees Provident Fund Act, No. 15 of 1958, which was presented on 25th November, 1982, be approved.”

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන දේන්, සහ සම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

දේශීය ආදායම් පනත: යෝජනාව

உள்நாட்டு இறைவரிச் சட்டம்: தீர்மானம்

INLAND REVENUE ACT: RESOLUTION

එම්. එම්. එම්. නයිනා මරිකාර් මහතා

(*ஜனாப் எம். எச். எம். நயினா மரிக்கார்*)
(Mr. M. H. M. Naina Marikar)

I move,

“That this Parliament resolves under Section 82 (1) (a) of the Inland Revenue Act, No. 28 of 1979, that the Convention for affording relief from double taxation and for prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income and on capital entered into between the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark and the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka on 22nd December, 1981, which was presented on 25th November, 1982, be approved.”

This is to enter into a Convention with the Kingdom of Denmark to afford relief from double taxation and to prevent fixed version with respect to taxes.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන දේන්, සහ සම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

රජයේ ඉඩම් ආඥාපනත: නියෝගය

முடிக்குரிய காணிக் கட்டளைச் சட்டம்: ஒழுங்குவிதி

CROWN LANDS ORDINANCE: REGULATION

එම්. චින්සන්චි පෙරේරා මහතා

(*திரு. எம். வின்சன்ற் பெரேரா*)
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Minister of Lands and Land Development and Minister of Mahaweli Development.

I move,

“That the Regulation made by the Minister of Lands and Land Development by virtue of powers vested in him by Sections 95 and 96 of the Crown Lands Ordinance (Chapter 454) and presented on 25th November, 1982, be approved.”

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන දේන්, සහ සම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

කොළඹ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ (පහත් බිම් ප්‍රදේශ) ගොඩ කිරීමේ හා සංවර්ධනය කිරීමේ මණ්ඩලයේ වාර්තාව

கொழும்பு மாவட்ட (தாழ்நிலப் பிரதேசங்கள்) நிர்வாகி

யெடுத்தல் அபிவிருத்திச் சபை: ஆண்டறிக்கை

COLOMBO DISTRICT (LOW-LYING AREAS) RECLAMATION AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD: REPORT

REPORT

එම්. චින්සන්චි පෙරේරා මහතා

(*திரு. எம். வின்சன்ற் பெரேரா*)
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Minister of Lands and Land Development and Minister of Mahaweli Development.

I move,

“That in terms of section 18 (2) of the Colombo district (Low-Lying Areas) Reclamation and Development Board Act, No. 15 of 1968, the Report and Accounts for 1980 of the Colombo District (Low-Lying Areas) Reclamation and Development Board, together with the Audited Accounts and the Auditor-General’s comments thereon which was presented on 24th December, 1982, be approved.”

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන දේන්, සහ සම්මත විය.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

අධිකරණ සංවිධාන පනත: නියෝගය

நீதித்துறைச் சட்டம்: ஒழுங்குவிதி

JUDICATURE ACT: REGULATION

එම්. චින්සන්චි පෙරේරා මහතා

(*திரு. எம். வின்சன்ற் பெரேரா*)
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

I move,

“That the Regulation made by the Minister of Justice, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice, under section 61 of the Judicature Act, No. 2 of 1978, read with section 60 of that Act and published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 212/4 of 27.9.1982 and which is set out below be approved:

Regulation

The regulation made under section 61 of the Judicature Act, No. 2 of 1978, read with section 60 of that Act and published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 43/4 of July 02, 1979 as amended from time to time, is hereby further amended in the Schedule thereto, by the substitution in column II of that Schedule for the entry corresponding

[එම්. සීන් සීන් වි ජයවර්ධන මහතා]

to the entry relating to the High Court of the Republic of Sri Lanka held in the Judicial Zone of Colombo appearing in Column I thereto, of the following :-

* All prosecutions, proceedings or matters in respect of offences under the Bribery Act committed in any judicial Zone in Sri Lanka, all prosecutions, proceedings or matters in respect of offences under the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act, No. 48 of 1979, committed in any judicial zone in Sri Lanka; all prosecutions, proceedings or matters in respect of any act committed in any judicial zone in Sri Lanka before the date of coming into operation of Parts I, II and VI of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act, No. 48 of 1979, which act would, if committed after such date, have constituted an offence under such Act; all prosecutions, proceedings or matters in respect of offences under section 120 of the Penal Code committed in any judicial zone in Sri Lanka "

ප්‍රශ්නය සහතික කරන ලදී.

කිලි ඇදුම් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම.

Question proposed.

එම්. සීවසිඨම්පරම් මහතා (නල්ලූර්)

(திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்—நல்லூர்)

(Mr. M. Sivasithamparam—Nallur)

Mr. Speaker, this Regulation under the Judicature Act seeks to have all cases, like those under the Bribery Act, the Anti-Terrorist Act and a few other statutes, tried in the High Court of Colombo. I really do not know why the Hon. Minister of Justice is anxious that cases which are not even heard before a jury should be tried in the High Court of Colombo. I can understand if these cases are heard before a jury, that they might be prejudiced, biased or there may be a number of other considerations which might influence the jury. But where High Court Judges are going to hear all these cases, why is it necessary that he should bring all these cases before one court? What is really happening is that when one case is taken up and is going on for two, three months and the other cases are postponed or kept by, it takes a number of months before you yourself decide under the Aniti-Terrorist Law that priority should be given to these cases. But what is really happening is that you delay the hearing of these cases, because you have transferred all these cases to one court. And may I know from the hon. Deputy Minister what justice can you expect from a particular judge who hears the same witnesses over and over again? If he has believed or disbelieved once, you cannot expect him to believe or disbelieve them in another case. Here you are imposing on the judge the obligation to hear case after case generally dealing with the same facts or the same type of facts.

So, I do urge that there is absolutely no reason why the Hon. Minister should transfer the cases which are heard before a judge alone. I can understand if the case was before a jury, but I cannot understand it in cases which are heard before a judge alone. In some cases there are 40 to 50 witnesses who are from different parts of the Island, who come to Colombo for these cases to be heard. They come once and the cases are postponed and they have to come again. I can understand if there is some

reason which impels the Hon. Minister to see that all cases are heard in Colombo. In the first place there is no quick disposal of cases, and in the second place the same judge hears over and over again the same witnesses over the same type of facts, and I say it is not absolutely necessary to have this piece of legislation. Therefore, I do ask the hon. Deputy Minister whether he will not consider withdrawing this Regulation. There is provision where the Attorney-General, has got all the powers to transfer a case if he wants it to be heard in Colombo. But why this general provision that all cases, under the Bribery Law under the Terrorist Law, should be brought to Colombo? The Attorney-General has all the power that he wants. If he wants for a particular reason or another, to transfer a case to Colombo, let him make an application and bring it. But why bring all the cases under the Anti-Terrorist Law? Now I know of one case where nearly 70 witnesses—some of those witnesses were going to identify some small article of jewellery—were brought from Jaffna to Colombo. That is why I said, if there is a jury you might say that they will be prejudiced or biased or something like that would happen, but where there is no jury where it is a High Court Judge alone sitting, why have all these cases heard in Colombo? Because, you create a bottle-neck and you certainly will not get the justice either for the prosecution or the defence.

සරත් මුත්තේවලම මහතා

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேவலம)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

Mr. Speaker, I want to say something about this legislation. I fully support the view of the hon. Member for Nallur and I do not know really why this legislation is being contemplated and from where this proposal emanated. Because the hon. Deputy Minister is aware that we have had very bad experiences in the past with this kind of court and legislation. I wish to particularly remind the hon. Deputy Minister that at the time of the Presidential Commission a certain Court House and a certain Judge in Colombo, were brought into the ambit of the Presidential Commission. He was a Judge solely trying all the Island's bribery cases. He was a District Judge. At that time District Judges had the jurisdiction. He was trying all the bribery cases that were detected all over Sri Lanka. He was trying them in Colombo, and precisely the situation that the hon. member for Nallur sought to describe arose.

Those were trapped cases—what the profession and the Police know and describe as trapped cases—that is, where a certain man makes a complaint of bribery, a decoy is taken and a trap is laid, the bribe is taken in front of the CID—and the case was brought to Court.

Now, Sir, this particular judge was continuing to hear all the bribery cases, and there was the Bribery Department. There was in the Bribery Department a Police Constable called Shirley who gave evidence in about 40 cases. (Interuption.) Yes, yes. It is not a

question of whose time. It does not matter whose time it was. I am telling you that you are trying to do the same thing. PC Shirley gave evidence in about 30 or 40 cases. He was winning time after time, and they were all bribery cases. Very important senior people, I mean professional people, senior government servants were convicted on the evidence mainly of that PC Shirley.

This District Judge continued to believe the evidence of Shirley—I am not trying to say anything derogatory of the Judge—but what I am saying is that this happened. He believed Shirley. He convicted all these people. There was a surgeon of the General Hospital. There were other senior government servants, junior government servants—all were convicted, till one fine day, lo and behold! the Bribery Department sets a trap and catches PC Shirley himself in the act of taking a bribe. And I do not know what was going to happen, because all those people had been convicted on his evidence.

Now this was a situation where one Judge continued to hear the Island's bribery cases.

Then, Sir, after this government came to power, a certain new type of bribery case started where the bribery officials used to arrest people on observation, not on traps only. That is, they used to watch people and then arrest them, taking one rupee, ten rupees, five rupees—various sums. Now those cases are being tried in the Magistrate's Court; that is, where the bribe was below Rs. 200, or Rs. 400 to Rs. 200. Now those cases are being tried in the Magistrate's Court, and cases where the Indictment is served are being tried in the High Court.

Now, Sir, I also would like to add my voice to the appeal made by the hon. Member for Nallur to ask the Hon. Minister to postpone this Motion today, reconsider it. This is not a party matter—this is not a partisan matter. I think it is in the best interests of justice in this country that all High Courts, first of all, be vested with the jurisdiction of trying a bribery case when it occurs in their zone.

As the hon. member for nallur says, if the Attorney General feels that a particular case has to be tried in Colombo he can always do it by application. There is nothing to prevent it—there is no need of legislation. In fact it has been done so far.

Now, Sir, this legislation is totally unnecessary in respect of bribery cases. To begin with, I am confining myself to bribery cases. As regards the cases under the prevention of Terrorism Act the same principle would apply, because it is not necessary, and it would be defeating the purpose of all legislation to get a witness to come, say, from Jaffna or Hambantota or Ratnapura or Kurunegala all the way to Colombo, to make him kick his heel, somewhere, in some boarding or in some hotel, or in some relative's house, make him suffer all the

inconvenience and ask him to come and give evidence just because he feels that a wrong has been done and a bribe has been taken.

The Hon. Minister must look at it from the point of view of the accused, from the point of view of the witnesses, from the point of view of people who are potentially complainants in bribery matters. All these people will be put off if they are told they have to come from some distant place to Colombo to give evidence. So that this is an unnecessary thing. Sir, and I think the Hon. Minister would be best advised if he consults all the people concerned and puts off this Motion today. We can discuss it on another day, after he advises himself whether this is really necessary, and we would like to know why it is necessary in any event.

ආර්. සම්පන්තන් මහතා (ත්‍රිකුණාමලය)
(திரு. ஆர். சம்பந்தன்—திருகோணமலை)
(Mr. R. Sampanthan—Trincomalee)

I associate myself with the views expressed by the hon. Member for Nallur (Mr. M. Sivasithamparam) and the hon. Member for Kalawana (Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama). These Regulations presuppose that certain judges who preside in certain High Courts in Colombo are infallible. I do not think any judge in this country is infallible.

Sir, reference was made to bribery cases. What is the type of evidence that is led in a bribery case? It is invariably the evidence of a decoy. Certain rules of evidence apply to these cases in regard to the acceptability of the evidence of a decoy, like questions of corroboration and so forth. Now, when a judge keeps on hearing bribery cases one after the other, what happens is that the judge is inclined to take a particular view in regard to the weight of credibility that has to be attached to the evidence of a decoy on questions of corroboration, and the same judge who keeps on hearing a series of cases applies over and over again the same standard of judgment, the same rules, which in my view is totally unfair. Justice must not only be done but it must also appear to be done.

Now, Sir, take the cases under the anti-terrorism law. We often know that the prosecution under the anti-terrorism law is based on confessions which are challenged as being obtained under duress, torture, intimidation and so on. The judge who hears the evidence in respect of torture, intimidation and duress, where confessions are being attacked in a court, takes a particular view in respect of the evidence of a certain public official—may be an official of the army or may be an official of the police force. Once a judge believes him and accepts his testimony in regard to a particular matter, in other cases that come before him, he certainly cannot take a different view. He is bound to invariably adopt the same view as in the earlier case and act on the basis that the confessions were duly made, particularly in

[ආර්. සම්පත් දන් මහතා]

cases where the evidence is of a stereotyped nature. Whether it is in bribery cases or cases under the anti-terrorism law, we all know that the evidence is of a stereotyped nature. Therefore it is totally unsatisfactory that all these cases should come up for trial before the same judges sitting in the High Court in Colombo. Of course, judges are fallible. It is essential that in different cases there should be a fresh judicial mind brought to bear upon the facts of each different case, and an accused person must have the opportunity of presenting his arguments, presenting his evidence before a judge who can take fresh look at his case and not before a judge who may have some prejudice from certain preconceived notions, who may be hidebound to certain beliefs, and therefore his sense of judgment may be impaired, his sense of judgment may not be fair.

Therefore, it is totally unsatisfactory, particularly in cases where the evidence is generally of a stereotyped nature, that the same judicial mind should be brought to bear upon the consideration of the facts of the law pertaining to such cases.

I am sure the Hon. Minister of Justice and his very able and amiable Deputy would concede that it will be much more satisfactory, much more healthy, that a much fairer trial and a just trial would take place, if the judges who preside in judgment were different men.

The other thing is this, Sir. When the trial takes place over and over again in the same court, the same atmosphere prevails in that court and one can take the view that the authority interested in the prosecution will bring certain pressure to bear upon witnesses who may be called to give evidence and the witness may feel obliged to comply with the demands made by the prosecution in a certain way. It may be that the statements have been obtained from the witnesses under duress, under pressure, and when the witness comes to court in Colombo, in the presence of these authorities, it may be that he may not be free to speak out the truth, to state that they were statements obtained under duress. The man must have freedom to come into court and give evidence in the manner he considers truthful, and eventually the court will decide.

Therefore, I think this practice of trials in certain types of cases being heard only in certain courts in Colombo is a practice which does not contribute towards the dispensation of justice as one would desire. Therefore, I wish to associate myself with the views expressed by the hon. Members for Kalawana and Nallur and lodge our protests against this Regulation, and to request that the Regulation be deferred, be not approved now, and that the Hon. Minister of Justice would be pleased to consider the question whether this Regulation need in fact be proceeded with.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (අත්තනගල්ල)

(ශ්‍රී ලං. ලක්ෂ්මන් ඉයාකොට්ටා—අක්ෂයකල්ල)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody—Attanagalla)

ගරු කමාන්‍යාකතූමනි, කලින් කතා කළ ඉන්ත්‍රීවරුන් තිදෙනාගේ අදහස් අනුව, මේ පනත යටතේ විශේෂ යෙන් මේ රෙගුලාසි මොන හේතුවක්, මොන කරුණක් නිසා ගෙනවිත් දී තිබෙන ප්‍රශ්නය අහන්න මටත් සිදු වෙනවා. මේ සම්බන්ධව යම් යම් මතිමතාන්තර තිබෙනවා. පසුගිය වකවානුවේදී අපට පෙනී ගොස් තිබෙනවා, තුන්ත වාදී පනත යටතේ වූ හැම නඩුවක්ම කොළඹම ඇසිය යුතුය කියන පුරුද්දක් ඇටර්නි ජනරාල්වරයා ඇති කර ගෙන තිබුණු බව. මේ නියෝගයට පසුබිමක් තියෙන්නට ඕනෑ. මේ නියෝගය ඉදිරිපත් කළ හේතුවක් තියෙන්නට ඕනෑ. ගරු ඇමතිතුමා එය කිව්වායි මම හිතන්නේ නැහැ. මෙතෙක් මේවා කොළඹම තියමු කියන එක පුරුද්දක් හැටියට කරගෙන ගියා.

මීට පසු අල්ලස් පනත යටතේ සිදු කෙරෙන සෑම කටයුත්තක්ම ලංකාවේ—නඩු පැවරීම, නඩු කටයුතු හා කාරණා සෑම දෙයක්ම—කොළඹටම අඩංගු කළ යුතු වෙනවා. මඩකලපුවේ හෝ වේවා, තිස්සමහරාමයේ හෝ වේවා, ත්‍රිකුණාමලයේ හෝ වේවා, පුත්තලමේ හෝ වේවා, බදුල්ලේ හෝ වේවා සුළු නඩුවක් වුණත්—අල්ලස් ගත්තය කියන නඩුවක්—කොළඹම අහන්න ඕනෑ. මෙය එතරම්ම අවශ්‍ය දෙයක්යයි මම හිතන්නේ නැහැ. ඇටර්නි ජනරාල්වරයා මොන හේතුවක් උඩ මේ නඩු කොළඹට ගේනවාද කියන එක මම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් අහනවා. මේකට පසුබිමක් තියෙනවාද?

මම ඉදිරිපත් කරන දෙවැනි කාරණය මේකයි. මේ රටේ අනෙකුත් ප්‍රදේශවල නීතිමය තත්ත්වයන් නැත කියා අපි පෙන්වන්නට හොඳ නැහැ. මෙහි ඉන්නා වූ විනිශ්චයකාරවරයකුට පාවිච්චි කරන්න පුළුවන් අයිති කරණ බලය, මූලතිව්වල හෝ මත්තාරමේ හෝ තිස්ස මහරාමයේ හෝ ලංකාවේ හතරදිග් භාගයේ ඕනෑම නැතක ඉන්න ඒ තත්ත්වයේ නඩුකාරයකුට පාවිච්චි කරන්න පුළුවන් අයිතිවාසිකම ඒ නඩුකාරවරුන්ට තියෙන්න ඕනෑ. ඒ බලය නැත කියා යම් අවස්ථාවක හිතුවොත් ඒ හිතීම තුළින් විශාල වශයෙන් ඒකාධිකාරී තත්ත්වයක් එක්තරා කොටසකට විතරක් සීමා වෙන වාය කියන හැඟීම ඇති වෙන්න ඉඩ තිබෙනවා. ඒ හැඟීම විතරක් රටට දෙන්න හොඳ නැහැ.

හැම විටම තුස්තවාදී (තාවකාලික විධිවිධාන) පනත ක්‍රියාත්මක වන්නේත් කොළඹ. ඇයි, මේක මහනුවර බැරි? ඇයි අනුරාධපුරයේ බැරි? ඇයි යාපනේ බැරි? අපි එහෙම හිතුවොත්, මම හිතන හැටියට, මේ නියෝගය පැනවීමෙන් අපි අවාසික් කරනවා මිසක් බැවක් කරන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ නිසා කල්පනා කර බලන්න ගරු ඇමති තුමා නැවත වරක් මේක අවශ්‍යද කියා. ඉතාමත් අවශ්‍ය හේතු, කාරණා උඩ මෙවැනි නඩු කොළඹ තිබුණොත් කිසිම වරදක් නැහැ. එහෙම යම් යම් නඩු තිබුණා. මේ පනත යටතේ හැම නඩුවක්ම, හැම අල්ලස් නඩුවක්ම, හැම සුළු නඩුවක්ම කොළඹ පවරන්න පුළුවනි. මම හිතන්නේ තුස්තවාදී විධිවිධාන පනත යටතේ ඕනෑම නඩුවක් දැන්

ඉතින් කොළඹට ගේන්න පුළුවනි. ඕනෑම නඩුවක් දන්න පුළුවනි මේ පනත යටතේ. සාමාන්‍ය නීති යටතේ ගේන්න පුළුවන් හැම වෝදනාවක්ම මේ පනත යටතේ ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න පුළුවනි. ඉදිරිපත් කර කොළඹට ගේන්න පුළුවනි. අන්න ඒ නිසා මේක සාමාන්‍ය දෙයක් වෙනවා.

හදිසි නීති රෙගුලාසි ඊටේ සාමාන්‍ය නීතිය බවට පරිවර්තනය වෙනවා අපි දැන තිබෙනවා. යම් විශේෂ නීති යටතේ තිබෙන යම් යම් නියෝග, රෙගුලාසි දැන් දැන් සාමාන්‍ය නීතිය බවට පරිවර්තනය වෙගෙන යන බව අපට පෙනී යනවා. මේක හිතකර දෙයක් නොවෙයි. ඒ නිසා මේ හිතකර නොවන දේ කරන්න එපාය කියන ඉල්ලීම මම මේ රජයට ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න කැමතියි.

ෂෙල්ටන් රනාරාජ මහතා
(*ශ්‍රී. ලංකාවේ ඉතිහාසඥයා*)
(Mr. Shelton Ranaraja)

Mr. Speaker, the views of the hon. Members of the Opposition have been ably expressed by many eminent lawyers, but the main reason for bringing the Regulation is that the Bribery Department is stationed in Colombo and invariably it is the same officers who go for detections all over the country.

There are three High Courts sitting simultaneously in Colombo. If the officers of the Bribery Department have to go to the outstations daily for prosecutions, it will be very difficult for them to be present at several places at the same time. These cases are brought to Colombo for the reason that it will be convenient for the witnesses. The same officers go for these detections and it will be very difficult for them to go to the outstations for their prosecutions and to give evidence. That is the reason why it has been decided that all prosecutions under the Bribery Act should be held in Colombo.

Sir, I quite appreciate the difficulties of the accused involved in detections made in the outstations to come to Colombo but invariably the witnesses who give evidence in bribery cases are officers of the Bribery Department.

සරත් මුත්තේටුවෙගම මහතා
(*ශ්‍රී. ලංකාවේ ඉතිහාසඥයා*)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)
Not necessarily.

ෂෙල්ටන් රනාරාජ මහතා
(*ශ්‍රී. ලංකාවේ ඉතිහාසඥයා*)
(Mr. Shelton Ranaraja)
Invariably.

සරත් මුත්තේටුවෙගම මහතා
(*ශ්‍රී. ලංකාවේ ඉතිහාසඥයා*)
(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

No, no. Because there is always a complainant, and the man who has made a complaint can be a man from another area.

ෂෙල්ටන් රනාරාජ මහතා
(*ශ්‍රී. ලංකාවේ ඉතිහාසඥයා*)
(Mr. Shelton Ranaraja)

If complainant is interested he will prefer to come to Colombo, and the others are invariably decoys who are sent by the Bribery Department. They are volunteers who have come on their own to give evidence in bribery cases. There is no difficulty at all. But I appreciate the difficulty of the accused, the unnecessary expenditure and the inconvenience caused to them to come to Colombo. But the main reason, I want to state, is that the chief witnesses are from Colombo and it will be very difficult for them to be simultaneously present in several places on the same day. That is why they have a central court in Colombo where they can be present when their evidence is heard in the cases. That is the reason for bringing this Regulation, to have cases under the Bribery Act held in Colombo.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහ සම්මත විය.

ඒකාබද්ධ කිරීමට ඉඩ තිබේ.
Question put, and agreed to.

අපරාධ නඩු විධාන සංග්‍රහය පනත : නියෝගය

ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් සාකච්ඡා කිරීමට
ලැබුණු විෂය

**CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT :
REGULATION**

නිශ්චය විස්තරයක් මහතා (අධිකරණ ඇමතිතුමා)
(*ශ්‍රී. ලංකාවේ ඉතිහාසඥයා*)
(Mr. Nissanka Wijeyeratne—Minister of Justice)
I move,

“That the Regulation made by the Minister of Justice, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, under Section 243 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act, No. 15 of 1979, read with Section 458 of the said act as amended by act, No. 39 of 1982 and published in the Gazette Extraordinary No. 214/6 dated 12.10.1982 and which is set out below be approved :”

Regulation

1. The Payment to Witnesses and Jurors Regulations published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 43/5 dated July 02, 1979, are hereby amended by the substitution, for regulation 2 thereof, of the following regulation :-
2. Any person attending and giving evidence where he is summoned to give evidence in any trial before the High Court or at the inquiry preliminary to any such trial and certified by the Magistrate to be a material witness or in any trial before the Magistrate's Court for any offence under the Bribery Act, shall subject to the provisions of the succeeding regulations, be entitled to receive the following payments upon his attendance in Court :-

- (a) a subsistence allowance calculated at Rs. 15.00 per day ; and
- (b) a travelling allowance calculated at the rate of 00.65 cents per mile :

Provided however that a person who attends court merely as a witness to character shall not be entitled to receive any such payment unless the court in its discretion otherwise orders.

ප්‍රශ්නය සහතික කරන ලදී.
ඒකාබද්ධ කිරීමට ඉඩ තිබේ.
Question proposed.

சரத் இன்னைபிடுவெனம் மஹா

(திரு. சரத் முத்தெட்டுவெகம)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

With regard to Item 19, this is an addendum to the Regulations relating to the payment of batta to witnesses and jurors. Of course, in this case, Sir, I am not complaining about the particular addendum, that Rs. 15 be paid to the people who are involved in bribery cases. But I think we have raised this matter over the years about payment of batta to witnesses in criminal cases, particularly to prosecution witnesses, and to the other categories that are not included in this, like witnesses in motor traffic accidents. You know, with your experience, and many Members of the House know, that people just do not want to become witnesses. They do not want to get involved in these cases because it means a waste of time in Courts and various things like that, for which they are never compensated. Very often we know that people who are witnesses for the prosecution are compensated by the accused, and the evidence that they ultimately give is not the evidence which they originally intended to give for the prosecution in the case.

I appreciate the difficulties the Government will have in regard to financial provision, but some provision, at least some token provision for the needy witnesses, if not for all witnesses, who are actually unable to find the wherewithal to travel to and from Court and to subsist that day, should be made, and I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to this question.

நிசன்க விஜேரத்ன மஹா (அமைச்சர் அமைதி)

(திரு. நிசன்க விஜேரத்ன—நீதி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Nissanka Wijeyeratne—Minister of Justice)

Sir, this Regulation is to rectify an anomaly but the hon. Member is bringing up a general issue. The inadequacy of batta in other types of cases can be looked into. We will certainly look into it, and probably the excellence of his idea will be fulfilled as the coffers of the Government increase, but at the moment I suggest that the present exercise to rectify the anomaly be appreciated.

புனம் பிடிவ ரீதி, ஸா ஸிமென் பிடி.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

திரு. அமைச்சர் ஸா ஸிமென் பிடி

சட்டக் கல்விப் பேரவைக் கட்டளைச் சட்டம்: விதி

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION
ORDINANCE: RULE

செல்டன் ரனாராஜ மஹா

(திரு. செல்டன் ரனாராஜ)

(Mr. Shelton Ranaraja)

I move,

"That the Rule made by the Incorporated Council of Legal Education, with the concurrence of the Minister of Justice, under Section 7 of the Council of Legal Education Ordinance (Chapter 276).

as amended by the Council of Legal Education (Amendment) Law, No. 6 of 1974 and published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 212/6 dated 29.09.1982, which was presented on 24th Decmber, 1982, be approved."

புனம் ஸா ஸிமென் பிடி

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

எம். சிவசிதம்பரம் மஹா

(திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்)

(Mr. M. Sivasithamparam)

I would like to point out that the only section of students who have to pay for their education today are the law students. The medical students do not pay for their education ; the engineering students do not pay for their education. It is only the law students who have to pay for their education. I do not know why this anomaly is allowed to continue, because, after all, they are also a part of the students of this country ; they also want to be professional men like others. Why is it necessary that the law students should be required to pay fees ? I think the object of this Rule is to charge fees also from those students who have passed the Law Examination in the university and want to qualify professionally. They are also being required to pay a certain amount. I was wondering whether the Hon. Minister would not think of some scheme whereby legal education would also become a part of the university education.

நிசன்க விஜேரத்ன மஹா

(திரு. நிசன்க விஜேரத்ன)

(Mr. Nissanka Wijeyeratne)

May I interrupt for a minute ? You want legal education which is now under the Council of Legal Education to be taken up entirely by the Government like medical education ? I have no objection if you can help me to canvass all the lawyers on this matter.

எம். சிவசிதம்பரம் மஹா

(திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்)

(Mr. M. Sivasithamparam)

I do not think the lawyers will have any objection to it. All that we want is a good education, and if that education can be given in the university, why not ?

சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்

(சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்)

(Mr. Speaker)

Now that the Hon. Minister has no objection, why should you pursue it further ?

எம். சிவசிதம்பரம் மஹா

(திரு. எம். சிவசிதம்பரம்)

(Mr. M. Sivasithamparam)

The Hon. Minister has no objection by himself. Whether the Government will also share his view, I do not know, Sir, but, if the Government wants to accept it I certainly have no objection, I will certainly be happy. I am only making this suggestion whether the Hon.

Minister should not consider the whole question of legal education because today what you are getting in the Council of Legal Education is only a part Professional education. Maybe, a wider knowledge in the law, which is very necessary for other purposes, also might be imparted if it becomes a part of the university education. I am making this suggestion to the Hon. Minister so that he can rectify the anomaly where only one section of the students are called upon to pay fees for their education.

සරත් මුත්තේවුගේ මහතා

(திரு. சரத் முத்தேட்டுவெகமா)

(Mr. Sarath Muttetuwegama)

I want to make use of this Rule bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister certain matters which I have raised earlier on the Floor of this House in regard to the Council of Legal Education.

The Council of Legal Education, the Hon. Minister knows, is one of the richest educational bodies in Sri Lanka. It is very rich. I think it has got investments also. I have heard that it has some investments—I am not sure of that, but it is a rich body.

Now, I want to raise the question of the law students hostel, which was at Barnes Place, which has been sold to the Iraqi Embassy. That is all right—I am not complaining about who bought it or what happened to it—but there must be a replacement for that hostel because there are the law students who come from the outstations and they have no place to stay; they are all over the place. Many years have passed, the building has also been completed and the Iraqi Embassy has occupied it, but nothing has been done for the law students. I want to know how much the Council of Legal Education made on that sale to the Iraqi Embassy. It is unfair because there are a number of people concerned. Maybe, in this House also there were people who were housed in that law students hostel at Barnes Place, but the present generation of law students, particularly outstation students, have no place to stay. The Hon. Minister, I am sure, is aware of the problem, but I must bring this matter up as an urgent matter.

Secondly, I would like to raise another question which affects law students. There is an old rule of the Council of Legal Education which is observed in the breach. That is a rule which says that no law student can be employed while he is a law student. Ninety-five per cent of the law students are in fact employed. They are employed as teachers, private tutors, lecturers, newspapermen, in all sorts of jobs. But they have to make a false declaration.—(Interruption). They are permitted to be MPs. That is not considered as employment, but other gainfully employed people are shut off from the Law College. They have to make a false declaration that they are not employed and they have to make that declaration to the Supreme Court also. I know of cases where the oath-taking of one or two people had been delayed because they had been employed. Surely, the Council of

Legal Education must become a little more practical. This may have been a good reason in the expansive days when people had a lot of money, when only rich people went to the Law College and the whole object was to shut out poor people from coming into this profession. Now it is no longer so. Surely, if the student concerned can cope with his law studies while doing a job, why should anybody stop it? It should be some respectable employment. He must not be employed as a bookie or a pimp or something like that. Provided he is doing some respectable job I do not see why the Council of Legal Education should object to it. Why should the Council of Legal Education object to teachers, lecturers, newspapermen? So, I want to ask the Hon. Minister to take up that matter also.

The third thing is the question of permanent lecturers in the Law College. I do not think the present situation is very satisfactory, where lawyers who are in active professional practice do a part-time stint as lecturers in the Law College. That also may have been good in the olden days, but now when it is a big institution with large numbers of students, I think the question of having permanent academic staff, for which the Council of Legal Education can well afford to pay, should occupy the minds of both the Council and the Hon. Minister.

புள்ளியை விவசயன டீஜன், ஈலாசலிமன சீல.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

மெட்ரிக் யூனிட் (புதுகூலி விநிவிமான) (ஈலாசலிமன) பதன் கெடுபி பத

மீற்றர்முறை அளவை அலகுகள் (வினைவாந்தன்மையினவான
ஏற்பாடுகள்) (திருத்தம்) சட்டமூலம்

METRIC UNITS (CONSEQUENTIAL PROVISIONS) (ADMENDMENT) BILL

தேவன வர் கியலிம விவசயன கியலிம டீஜ.

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பிற்கான கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது.

Order for second reading read.

டீஜன் புதுகூலி மூலம் (வேலடி ஈலாசலிமன கியலிம) புதுகூலி மூலம்

(திரு. லலித் அத்தூலத்முதலி—வர்த்தக, கப்பற்சுறை
அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Lalith Athulathmudali—Minister of Trade and Shipping)

I move,

“That the Bill be now read a Second time.”

புள்ளியை விவசயன டீஜன், ஈலாசலிமன சீல.

பதன் கெடுபிபதன் சீல புதுகூலிம தேவன வர் கியலிம டீஜ.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி.. சட்டமூலம் இரண்டாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்பெற்றது.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a Second time.

ලේන් ඇතුලත් මුදලි මහතා
 (තිரு ලலිත් அத்துலத்முதலி)
 (Mr. Lalith Athulathmudali)
 I move,

“That the Bill, as amended, be now read the Third time.”

In moving the Third Reading, may I say that this virtually ends the Metrication Programme in Sri Lanka. This has been completed very much ahead of schedule. This was scheduled to be completed by the end of the year 1989/1990, but we decided in 1977 to accelerate it. We have now completed it and we have had one of the smoothest transitions known anywhere in the world under the Metrication Programme. I think the credit must go to the members of the National Metrication Authority, and if I were to mention one name, I would mention the name of the Chairman, Mr. H. L. K. Gunatillake who has rendered a great service to this country by doing this.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීන්, සහසම්මත විය.

පනත් කෙටුම්පත ඊට අනුකූලව සංශෝධිතාකාරයෙන් තුන්වන වර කියවා සම්මත කරන ලදී.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி, சட்டமூலம் திருத்தப்பட்டவாறு மூன்றாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்பெற்று நிறைவேற்றப்பெற்றது.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill, as amended, accordingly read the Third time, and passed.

බුද්ධිමය දේපල නීති සංග්‍රහය (සංශෝධන)

පනත් කෙටුම්පත

புலமைச் சொத்துச் சட்டக்கோவை (திருத்தம்)
 சட்டமூலம்

**CODE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
 (AMENDMENT) BILL**

දෙවන වර කියවීමේ නියෝගය කියවන ලදී.

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பிற்கான கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது.

Order for Second Reading read.

ලේන් ඇතුලත් මුදලි මහතා
 (තිரு ලலිත් அத்துலத்முதலி)
 (Mr. Lalith Athulathmudali)
 I move,

“That the Bill be now read a Second time.”

Sir, if I may explain this Bill, firstly it is to vest the Registrar with power in respect of the subject of copyright. Secondly, under the Code of Intellectual Property Act a large amount of money is accruing to the Code of Intellectual Property Fund. It is largely on account of foreign payments of those who wish to have their trade marks and copyrights registered here. This

money is being used for the purpose of the administration of the Act. We also thought that it should be used for creative purposes and part of the creative purpose is set out in Clause 2 (3) (b) :

“take all necessary steps to promote and encourage a national awareness of the subject of copyright by the organization of exhibitions, contests, seminars and publications and by the setting up of societies for the protection of copyright.”

We wish to make use of this money, without being a strain on the Budget, to help local authors, dramatists, song writers to promote their art. We have already organized a series of competitions and we will be making very handsome awards to those who qualify. Our idea is not only to give a prize to an author, song writer or a dramatist but also once they create something like a book or a song or a piece of music, to give it copyright to protect it and also try to promote that work commercially and intellectually. This is one of the side benefits of the Code of Intellectual Property. The first award under this will be made in the next few weeks, because we have already held the competition, this law will help the Registrar to administer that part of the work satisfactorily.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීන්, සහසම්මත විය.

පනත් කෙටුම්පත ඊට අනුකූලව දෙවන වර කියවන ලදී.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி, சட்டமூலம் இரண்டாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்பெற்றது.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a Second time.

මතු පළවන යෝජනාව සහසම්මත විය :

“පනත් කෙටුම්පත පූර්ණ පාර්ලිමේන්තු කාරක සභාවකට පැවරිය යුතුය.”—[ලේන් ඇතුලත් මුදලි මහතා.]

தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது :

“சட்டமூலம் முழுச்சபைக் குழுவுக்குச் சாட்டப்படுமாக.” [திரு. லலித் அத்துலத்முதலி]

Resolved :

“That the Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole Parliament.”—(Mr. Lalith Athulathmudali).

කාරක සභාවෙහිදී සලකා බලන ලදී.

[කයානායකතුමා මූලාසනයේ විය.]

குழுவில் ஆராயப்பட்டது.

[சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.]

Considered in Committee.
 (MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.)

1 வன வளங்களில் 80 சதவீத வன வளங்களை நன்கு பயன்படுத்தி கையாண்டு கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கருத்து தெரிவித்துக் கொடுத்தார்.

புதுச்சேரி வனவளப் பகுதி பற்றி பனவளக் கையாண்டு கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கருத்து தெரிவித்துக் கொடுத்தார்.

பனவளக் கையாண்டு கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கருத்து தெரிவித்துக் கொடுத்தார்.

1 ஆம் வாசகத்திலிருந்து 3 ஆம் வாசகம் வரை சட்டமன்றத்தின் பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

சட்டமன்ற வாசகமும் தலைப்பும் சட்டமன்றத்தின் பகுதியாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென கட்டளையிடப்பட்டது.

சட்டமன்றம் நிறுத்தமின்றி அறிக்கை செய்யப்பட்டது.

Clauses 1 to 3 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Enacting Clause and Title ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without Amendment.

சுருது அறிவுரைக்காக உரை

(சுருது லலித் அத்தலத்தமுதலி)

(Mr. Lalith Athulathmudali)

I move,

"That the Bill be now read the Third time.

பனவளக் கையாண்டு கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கருத்து தெரிவித்துக் கொடுத்தார்.

பனவளக் கையாண்டு கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கருத்து தெரிவித்துக் கொடுத்தார்.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி, சட்டமன்றம் மூன்றாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்பெற்றது நிறைவேற்றப்பெற்றது.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the Third time, and passed.

வன நில (வேளாண்மைப் பகுதி உட்கட்டிடம்)

கையாண்டு கொடுக்க வேண்டும்

மேய்ச்சல் நிலங்கள் (ஒதுக்கிவைத்தல், அபிவிருத்தி)

சட்டமன்றம்

PASTURE LANDS (RESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT) BILL

சட்டமன்றம் மூன்றாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்பெற்றது

இரண்டாம் மதிப்பீடுகான கட்டளை வாசிக்கப்பட்டது.

Order for Second Reading read.

டி. லா. 4.16

சுருது அறிவுரைக்காக உரை (சுருது லலித் அத்தலத்தமுதலி)

(சுருது எஸ். தோண்டமான்—கிராமிய தொழிற்துறை அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. S. Thondaman—Minister of Rural Industrial Development)

I move,

"That the Bill be now read a Second time."

Cattle breeders, particularly in the Dry Zone, have for centuries grazed their animals on State lands. The areas of grazing land used by them have been traditionally considered as grazing 'reserves', though there was no legal provision to demarcate them as such. With the colonization of the Dry Zone and the consequent

large-scale cultivation of rice and other crops, the land available for grazing livestock has been shrinking rapidly.

Many hon. Members, particularly those representing electorates in the Dry Zone, have, during the course of Budget Debates in recent years, emphasized the urgent need to demarcate and set apart pasture reserves if cattle and buffalo raising is to continue in their areas. We have received numerous representations from livestock breeders as well for the enactment of suitable legislation.

The greatest scope for expanding the dairy industry and thereby increasing local milk production lies in the Dry Zone. This is primarily due to the fact that substantial extents of undeveloped land are no longer available in the hill and mid country, where high producing dairy cattle are being reared. Also, the absence of pasture reserves is a serious constraint to the breeding and maintenance of draught cattle and buffaloes.

This Bill is being introduced with two main objectives in view. Firstly, it seeks to provide for the reservation of State lands for pasture in such extents as may be required to meet the needs of the cattle and buffalo population in each district. Secondly, it also provides for the development of these lands through the cultivation of improved varieties of grasses, legumes and tree-fodder with a view to sustaining as many animals as possible per unit area of land.

It is also intended to involve small farmers, grouped into livestock breeders' associations and similar organizations where feasible, to develop and maintain pasture reserves under the supervision of the technical staff of the Department of Animal Production and Health.

Recommendations made by the Hon. Minister of Lands and Land Development on this proposed legislation have also been incorporated in the Bill.

Due to the competing demands for land consequent to the implementation of the Government's development programmes, it has become extremely difficult for my Ministry to obtain land in sufficient extents for pasture development in most districts. I would therefore welcome the assistance of hon. Members in identifying suitable land for this purpose in their respective electorates.

Draft legislation on the lines of the present Bill has been contemplated for over 15 years by my predecessors in charge of the subject of livestock development, and for this reason I am particularly pleased to present this Bill.

I commend this Bill to the House.

பனவளக் கையாண்டு கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கருத்து தெரிவித்துக் கொடுத்தார்.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

ஏ. ஸா. 4.21

ஏ. சீ. சம்பந்தன் என்பவர் (திரினகோமலை)
(திரு. ஆர். சம்பந்தன்—திருகோமலை)
(Mr. R. Sampanthan—Trincomalee)

Coming as I do from a district where we have felt the need for pasture lands for a great length of time, I think this piece of legislation is most welcome. On the one hand we have the case of livestock breeders who want pasture lands as a matter of urgent necessity because they do not have lands on which their livestock can be bred. On the other hand, farmers complain that in the absence of adequate pasture lands cattle stray into their paddy fields and cause damage to their paddy crops. With the reservation of pasture lands and the declaration of certain lands as pasture lands this twin problem would be solved considerably.

There is one matter which I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister. In most districts—I am aware, in the Trincomalee District for certain—many lands in different Assistant Government Agents divisions have been recognized as being suitable for pasture lands, but they have not been declared as pasture lands and there has been inordinate delay in the matter of such declaration, largely on account of the fact that the Survey Department has not completed their surveys in regard to these lands. I would commend to the Hon. Minister that he request the Government Agents to furnish to him the areas which have been recognized as being suitable for pasture lands in different AGAs' divisions and that steps be taken with the Survey Department to ensure that these lands are expeditiously surveyed and that plans are made available so that in terms of this law the Hon. Minister can take action to have such lands declared as pasture lands and those lands can be put to such use.

I am aware that in the Trincomalee District, for the past four to five years, we have been trying to get the Survey Department to complete surveys in respect of lands that have been identified, but without success. All the time they keep on saying; "Well, we have more important work" or "We are surveying some other lands", and so on. So I would ask the Hon. Minister to request the Government agents to give him details in respect of lands identified and take action expeditiously to have these lands surveyed and so declared.

Sir, the most stringent action must be taken, once the lands are so declared, to ensure that no persons encroach upon these lands, because livestock breeding is being taken to in a great way by villagers in our areas. They look upon livestock breeding as a very remunerative occupation, and we should make every effort to preserve these pasture lands and ensure that these lands are not encroached upon. The law gives you adequate provision. I would commend to the Hon. Minister that instructions be issued to the Government Agents and their assistants to take steps to ensure that there is no encroachment

whatsoever on pasture lands. In fact, if there are encroachers on lands which have been identified as pasture lands, action must be taken to evict all such encroachers and hand over the lands exclusively for development as pasture lands.

கே. கிளிவி. தேவநாயகம் என்பவர் (பீல்டேக் கிழக்கு)
(திரு. கே. டபிள்யூ. தேவநாயகம்—உள்நாட்டலுவலர்கள் அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. K. W. Devanayagam—Minister of Home Affairs)

Sir, this Bill is not only a welcome measure but also a long-felt need in areas where there are large tracts of lands available. But the cattle owners have not yet been disciplined as to how cattle should be bred in those areas. Cattle breeding has become a very fruitful occupation because there is a good price paid for milk; still, the people who own cattle have not learnt how it should be done as a regular occupation. In our areas, as in the ancient days, people let loose the cattle to graze on Crown land or anybody's vegetation, and when the cattle return they pen them. Now cultivation has become so extensive that it is impossible to have any cultivation without cattle making inroads into the cultivation. So the reservation of pasture lands is not so easy to implement because the people who are now owners of cattle, even if you reserve pasture lands, will not take the cattle there because they live in the village. They must be taught to take the cattle to the pasture land.

Not only is pasture necessary but you must provide the water also. We have been in search of pasture land, but due to lack of water people necessarily breed cattle in our areas round a tank. So not only must pasture land be found but water also must be found. Also, the cattle breeder must be disciplined to take his cattle and stay there and look after them and not allow them to graze on somebody else's vegetation

Sir, another important thing is that the cattle should not be allowed to be transferred from one area to another area. The land extent is so limited that whenever they find an area of land in some other district or electorate, all the cattle is sent there, and as a result the people there have no land for cultivation or any other purpose. In fact, I think my Friend from Paddiruppu knows that from Amparai all the cattle are sent to the Batticaloa District because they have stretches of land there. A great number of complaints have been received. (Interruption.) Two-legged cattle also come! It is really a very serious problem in the Batticaloa District. We have been trying to solve this problem for a number of years but have never succeeded because surveying, as my Friend said, is very difficult, and also, after you demarcate you cannot have somebody watching vast stretches of lands as to where the boundary is and where the people bring their cattle. That is not very easy. So implementation is one of those most difficult tasks. I hope the Hon. Minister will set up some type of committee to study this problem.

[කේ. ඩබ්ලිව්. දේවනායක මහතා]

The next problem is the small farmer. He has no tractor. In my area there are people who own two or three acres of land, and they exist with their cattle. You cannot separate them and ask them to take the cattle to the grazing ground. The poor man cannot do his cultivation. So you have to devise some method of having a small communal grazing ground or small areas for these farmers to exist. It is a vast problem with very intricate difficulties which must be studied. This is very necessary in the present context because we are expending our paddy cultivation and dairy farming. You do not find the land, and, as my Friend said, wherever you find a piece of land it is encroached for purposes of highland cultivation or paddy cultivation. This is a very serious thing. Anyway, some steps have been taken, and I hope the Hon. Minister will examine the difficulties and take suitable action to overcome these difficulties. It is a very necessary step that must be taken in the areas where paddy growing and cattle breeding are developing side by side.

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා
(*திரு. ஆனந்த தலநாயக்க*)
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake)

නැගී සිටියේ—
எழுந்தார்.
rose.

කමානායකතුමා
(*சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்*)
(Mr. Speaker)

The hon. Member for Kotmale can refresh himself and start his speech after tea. The Sitting is suspended till 5 p.m.

රැස්වීම ඊට අනුකූලව නාවකාලිකව අත්සිටුවන ලදීත්, අ. හා. 5 ම නියෝජ්‍ය කමානායකතුමාගේ [නෝමන් වෛද්‍යරත්න මහතා] සහායනිත්වයෙන් නැවත පවත්වන ලදී.

அதன்படி அயர்வு டி. ப. 5 மணிவரை இடை நிறுத்தப்பட்டது. பின்னும் ஆரம்பமாயிற்று. பிரதீச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் [திரு. நோமன் வைத்தியரத்ன] தலைமை வகுத்தார்கள்.

Sitting accordingly suspended till 5 p.m. and then resumed, MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER (MR. NORMAN WAIDYARATNE) in the Chair.

අ. හා. 5.0

ආනන්ද දසනායක මහතා (කොත්මලේ)
(*திரு. ஆனந்த தலநாயக்க—கொத்தலை*)
(Mr. Ananda Dassanayake—Kotmale)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කමානායකතුමනි, ශ්‍රාමීය කර්මාන්ත සංවර්ධනය පිළිබඳව ගරු ඇමතිතුමා විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන තණ බිම් (වෙන් කිරීමේ සහ සංවර්ධනය කිරීමේ) පනත ගැන කරුණු විනාද සඳහන් කළ යුතුයි. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම මමත්, තවත් ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන්ගේ ගවයන් ඇති කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් තිබෙන අපහසුකම් මීට ඉස්සර මේ පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේදී පහදා දී තිබෙනවා.

මෙය ඉතාමත් වැදගත්, ප්‍රගතිශීලී තත්ත්වයෙන් සලකන්නට පුළුවන් පනතක්. මේක අපට වුවමනා කර තිබෙන්නේ මෙන්න මේ නිසයි. මේ රටේ ගොවිතැන කරනවා නම් ඒ ගොවිතැනට අවශ්‍ය තරම් ගවයන් සපයා ගන්නට අපට වුවමනා කරනවා. ආන අනිතරයේදී නම් මේ රටේ ගොවිතැන් කළේ කාත්‍රීම පොහොර—පර්ලිමිසර්—දමා නොවෙයි. ඒ කාලයේ ගමේ කුඹුරු ගොවිතැනින් ඉතාමත් සරු අස්වැන්නක් ලබා ගැනීමට එදා හිටපු අපේ මැණිවරු, පියවරු කළේ තමන්ගේ ගෙදර හරක් දෙතුන් දෙනෙකු නැත්නම් හතර පස් දෙනෙකු ඇති කර, ඒ හරකුන්ගෙන් ගාලේ එකතු වන ගොම පොහොර පිඬ ගොවිතැනට වුවමනා විධියට කුඹුරට දැමීමයි. කුඹුරු පොහොර කිරීමත් සරු කිරීමත් යන දෙකම අපේ ගව සම්පතක් සිදු වුණා.

ගව සම්පත නැති වෙන්න එක හේතුවක් තමයි, ටතුකරය ඇතිවීම. විදේශිකයන් ආවාට පස්සේ, විශේෂයෙන්ම ඉංග්‍රීසිත්ගේ ආණ්ඩු කාලයේදී මේ රටේ අපේ ගොවීන්ට අයිති ඉඩම් සියල්ලක්ම ඉතාමත් සුළු මුදලකට, සමහරවිට අක්කරය සිලීම් දෙක නැත්නම් තුන බැගින්, මුඩු බිම් පනත යටතේ අයිති කර ගත්තා. එංගලන්තය, ජර්මනිය ආදී රටවල ඒ අයගේ පක්ෂ පාත කොමිපැණිවලට ඒවා දුන්නා, එදා හිටපු සුදු පාලකයන්. ඒ දීම නිසා අපේ ගම්බද ජනතාවට හර කෙක් ඇතිකරගන්න තරම්වත් ඉඩක් නැති වුණා. ජනගහණය සීඝ්‍රයෙන් වැඩි වේගෙන එනවා, ගම්වල. තිබෙන ඉඩකඩම්වල ගේ හදා ගන්නවා. ඔයින් මෙයින් තිබෙන ඉඩම් සුළු ප්‍රමාණයක් විකිත් වික අඩු වුණා. සමහරවිට එකම ඉඩම කොටස් වශයෙන් බැඳුණාම ඇරිල තිබෙනවා. ඇයි මේ ඉඩම ඇරිලා තිබෙන්නේ? පරම්පරාවෙන් කිප ගොල්ලකට නැත්නම් දරුවන්ගේ දරුවන්ට අයිතිවෙලා ඒ ඉඩම කවුරුවත් ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගන්නේ නැහැ. එක් කෙනෙක් ගිහින් වැඩ කරන්න හදන කොට අනික් ඔක්කොම විරුද්ධ වෙනවා.

දැන් කල්පනා කර බැලුවොත් ගමක ඉඩමක් ඇරිල තියෙන්නේ ඇයි කියලා, ඒ ඉඩමට අයිතිකාරයින් ගොඩයි. එතකොට ඒ ඉඩමෙන් වැඩක් ගන්නේ නැතිව තිකරුණේ තිබෙනවා. මේ නිසා තණ බිම් හදන්න තරම් ස්ථානයක්වත්, ගෙයක් හදාගන්න ස්ථානයක් වත් දැන් ගම්වල නැහැ. මට හොඳට මතකයි, අපි ප්‍රංචි කාලයේදී අපේ ප්‍රදේශයේ දක්ෂ ගොවි මහත්වරු, පොහොන් මහේදී නැත්නම් වැහි කාලයේදී පටන් ගන්නා ගොවිතැන්වල වැඩකටයුතුවලට ගවයන් යොදා ගෙන ඉවර වුණාට පසුව ඒ ගවයන් අරගෙන යනවා බෝපත්තලාවට. බෝපත්තලාව, ආගරපනත කියන ප්‍රදේශයේ—ඒ මුළු ප්‍රදේශයේම—අක්කර 40,000 කට වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක් තිබුණා. සමහර වෙලාවට වැලිමඩ නැත්

නම් ලාවේ. තවත් “පාස්වර් ලැන්ඩ්” එකක් — තණ බිමක්— තිබුණා. ඒවා ගවයන්ටයි, ඇරල තිබුණේ. එයට අක්කර දහස් ගණනක් ඇරල තිබුණා. ඒවායේ ගවයන් දමල ඒ ගවයන් බලාගන්නා පිරිසක් සිටියා. වැඩ නැති කාලයට ඒ ගවයන් රැවුම් පිටින්ම අරලෙන යනවා. ඒ ගවයන් බලාගන්නවාට සමහර විට ගොවියෙකුට ගෙවන්න සිදුවන්නෙ සිලිම් පහක් නැත්නම් රුපියල් 2.50 ක් පමණයි. සමහර විට මාස දෙකක් තුනක් ගවයන් බලා ගන්නා කුලිය වශයෙන් වැටුණේ රුපියල් 2.50 ක්. ඒ මුදල ගෙවා පුද්ගලයෙක් හෝ කීප දෙනෙක් ගව පාලකයන් වශයෙන් ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ රක්ෂාවේ යොදවනවා. ඔහු ඒ සියලුම ගවයන් බලා ගන්නවා. ඔහුට වෙන වැඩක් නැහැ. ගවයන් නිදාලේ තණ කනවා. ඔහු කළ යුත්තේ ඒ ගවයන් ආරක්ෂා කිරීමයි. අපේ ප්‍රදේශවල එදා ගවයන් පාලනය කළේ ඒ ක්‍රමයටයි. ඒ නිසා ඔය බෝපත්තලාව ආගරපතන කියන ප්‍රදේශය වෙන් වී තිබුණේ මහජනතාවගේ ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගන්නා හරකුන් ඇති කරන, ඒ ගවයන්ට පහසුකම් සලසන තණ බිම් හැටියටයි. අද ඒ සියල්ලම ඇත්තේ නැහැ. ඒවා වෙනත් වෙනත් ආයතනවලට අරලෙන ගව සම්පත දියුණු වෙන්න සකස් වී තිබුණ ඒ ක්‍රමය සම්පූර්ණයෙන් නැති වී ගොස් තිබෙනවා. බ්‍රිතාන්‍ය කාලයේදීත් මෙය ආරක්ෂා වුණා. අපේ රජයන් ඇති වුණාට පසුව, ලාංකිකයන් වශයෙන් ආණ්ඩු කරන්නා පටන් ගත්තාට පසුව මේ දක්වා ඒවා ගැන කිසිම සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වා නැහැ. මා හිතන විධියට සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වන පළමුවන වතාවත් මෙයයි. ගරු ඉංග්‍රීසි කවුන්සිලි ඇමතිතුමා මේ සම්බන්ධ පියවර ගැනීම ඇත්තවශයෙන්ම වැදගත් වෙනවා.

කිරි හරකුන් ඇති කිරීම මේ රටේ අවශ්‍යම දෙයක්. මේ රටේ හැටියට මේ රටේ මිනිසුන් වී ගොවිතැන් කරන්න ඕනෑ. බත ප්‍රධාන ආහාරය වශයෙන් ගන්නා මේ රටේ වී ගොවිතැන් කරන්න ඕනෑ. කිරි මුළු ලෝකයේ ඕනෑම රටක පළමුවන ආහාරය නැත්නම් දෙවැනි ආහාරය වෙන්න ඕනෑ. කිරි දරුවාගේ පටන් වුණා. අපේ රජයන් ඇති වුණාට පසුව, ලාංකිකයන් වශයෙන් කුඩා ලමයාගේ ප්‍රධාන ආහාරය වන්නේ කිරි. තරුණ වියට පැමිණුණු පසු ප්‍රධාන ආහාරය බත වෙනවා, මේ රටේ හැටියට. වෙනත් රටවල නම් පාන් හෝ වෙනත් දෙයක් වෙන්න පුළුවන්. අපේ රටේ ප්‍රධාන ආහාරය බතයි. ඊළඟට කිරි.

තමන් තාත්සේලා දන්නවා එදා රුහුණු ප්‍රදේශය කිරි වලින් පිරි තිබුණ ප්‍රදේශයක් බව. එහි නිෂ්පාදනයේ අදත් තිබෙනවා. රජයෙන් කිසිම උදව්වක් නැහැ. මේ රජයෙන් විතරක් නොවෙයි පසුගිය කාලයේ තිබුණ කිසිම රජයකින් මේ සම්බන්ධව හැබෑ පියවරක් ගත්තේ නැහැ. ඒ වුණත් අදත් දකුණේ මි කිරි මුළු රටටම බෙදා දෙනවා. ඒ ගොවියන් ඒ අයගේම මහන්සියෙන් තණකොල ආදිය කපා ගෙනාවිත් දී ගවයන් ඇති කිරීම කරලෙන යනවා. රජයෙන් කිසිම ආධාරයක් නැහැ. මෙයට රජයෙන් ආධාරයක් දෙනවා නම් මුළු රටේම හැම එක්කෙනකුටම කලින් වගේ සමහර විට රුපියල් 1.50 කට, 2.00 කට නැත්නම් 3.00 කට කිරි හට්ටියක් ලබා ගන්නට අවස්ථාව සැලසෙනවා. අද කිරි හට්ටියක් රුපියල් නවයක් දහයක් වෙලා තිබෙනවා.

එයට හේතුව, දිකිරි, මිකිරි, මුදවාපු කිරි ආදිය නිෂ්පාදනය අද අඩු වීමයි ඒ නිසාම මේ ඉල්ලුම වැඩි. ඒ නිසා ඒවා ගණන් යනවා. කුඩා ලමුන්ගේ ප්‍රධාන ආහාරය කිරි. ඒ වගේම බත ළගට අපේ දෙවැනි ආහාරය හැටියට සලකන්න පුළුවනි, කිරි. ඒ නිසා මේකයි, අපිට ඕනෑ කරන්නේ : අපට ඕනෑ කරන්නේ අපේ ජනතාවට කිරි විදුරුවක් දෙකක් නැත්නම් කිරි පොල් කවිටක්-දෙකක් කරදරයක් නැතිව බොන්න අවස්ථාව සලසා දෙන්නයි. ඉස්සර කාලේ මිනිස්සු නම් සමහර වෙලාවට කිරි නැඹිලියක් බිච්චාය කියා ඉතිහාසයේ සඳහන් වෙනවා. එතකොට ඒකෙන් පෙනෙන්නේ, ඒ කාලයේ හිටපු අපේ සිංහලයන්—පැරණි සිංහලයන්—කිරිවලින් පෝෂණය වෙලා හිටියාය කියන එකයි.

කිරි පැණි කිවීම කිසිම කෙනෙක් අකමැති නැහැ. අපේ මෙහෙ කැණිටිමට ගියාමත් අපට පෙනෙනවා, කිරි පැණි තිබෙන දවස්වල හැම මේසෙකම හුඟ දෙනෙක් වාඩි වෙලා ඉන්න බව. ඒ ඇයි? කිරි පැණි කන්න. ඒ නිසා කාටවත් කියන්න බෑ, ඒක අකමැති දෙයක් කියල. එම නිසා දෙවැනි ජාතිය සම්පතක් වශයෙන් ගව සම්පත දියුණු කිරීම අත්‍යවශ්‍යයි; අනිවාර්යයි. එම නිසා රජය දීර්ඝකාලීන සංවර්ධන වැඩ කරන අතරම කෙටිකාලීන නැත්නම් ඒ ඒ කාලයට වුවමනා අත්දමේ සංවර්ධන සැලැස්මවල් මඟින් ජනතාවගේ එදිනෙදා ජීවිතයට අවශ්‍ය දෙයක් වශයෙන් මේකට විශේෂ ආධාර දීල, ශ්‍රීදීල දීල මේ ඇමතිතුමා මඟින් මේ කටයුත්ත කළ යුතුයි කියන එකයි, මගේ හැඟීම.

පසුගිය රජයෙන් වතුකරයේ ඉඩම් රජයේ පාලනයට ගන්නා අදත් ඒ වතු යන්නේ ඒ විධියටමයි. මෙ දන්නවා, ඒ වතු ඇතුළේ කැලෑ ඉඩම් තිබෙනවා. නමුත් ඒවායේ ගවයන් ඇති කරන්න දෙන්නේ නැහැ. ඇයි? එහෙම නීතියක් නැහැ. වත්තට අයිති ඉඩමේ ගවයන් දන්න බෑ; එතකොට, ගවයන් කවන්න බෑ; තණ කොළ විකක් කපා ගන්න බෑ. ඒ නිසාම ඒ ප්‍රදේශවලින් ගව සම්පත සම්පූර්ණයෙන් ඇත් වෙලා තිබෙනවා.

අපිට ඕනෑ කරන්නේ කිරි නිෂ්පාදනය දියුණු කිරීමටත්, ගවයන් ඇති කිරීම දියුණු කිරීමටත්, අපේ ගොවීන්ට ඕනෑ කරන අනිකුත් දේවල් ලබා ගැනීමටත් ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම පළමුවෙන්ම ඉතාම අවශ්‍ය දේ තමයි, ‘පාස්වර් ලැන්ඩ්’ නැත්නම් තණ බිම්. මම හිතන හැටියට හැම තැනම තණ බිම් ඇති කරන්න ක්‍රමයකුත් නැහැ. එහෙම නම් ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට කරන්න තිබෙන්නේ මොකක්ද? ඒ ඒ දිසාපතිවරුන් මාර්ගයෙන් ඒ ඉඩම් පසායා බැලීමයි. සමහර වෙලාවට ඒ තරම් විශාල නො වුණත් ගමක තිබෙන්න පුළුවන්, ගවයන් 25-30 කට ප්‍රමාණවත් වන ඉඩම්. ආසන මට්ටමින් ගත්තොත් සමහර වෙලාවට ගවයන් 500 කට තරම් ඉන්න පුළුවන් තැන් තිබෙන්න පුළුවන්. ඒ විධියට අක්කර 1,000 ක්, 500 ක්, එහෙමත් නැත්නම් 250 ක් විතර වන ඉඩම් ඒ ඒ ප්‍රදේශවල නැත්තේ නෑ හොයා ගන්න. ඒ ඉඩම් කැලෑවට තිබෙනවා. ඒ කැලෑවට කිසිම හානියක් වන්නේ නෑ ගවයන් ඒකේ දමලා බලා ගන්නට. ඒකෙන් කැලෑව තවත් දියුණු වෙනවා. ඒ මොකද, ගවයන්ගේ පෝර වැටිල ඒ ගස්-වැල් හොදට වැවෙනවා. ඒ නිසා වතුරට හානියක් වන්නේ නැහැ. ‘පිෂ්චෙත්’ ආදී හැම එකටමත් එය ඉතාමත් වැදගත් වෙනවා.

அரை ஏக்கர் நிலத்தில் மேட்டுப்பயிர்ச் செய்கையில் ஈடுபட்டிருப்பவர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த மேட்டுப் பயிர்ச் செய்கைப் பகுதிக்குள் மாடுகள் சென்றால் அல்லது செல்கிறது என்ற சாட்டை வைத்து மாடுகள் சுடப்படுகின்றன. நாலு, ஐந்து மாடுகளை திவுலானப் பகுதிக்கு எடுத்துச் செல்கிற மாட்டுச் சொந்தக்காரர்கள் விவசாயம் முடிந்தபின் பங்குனி மாதம் மாடுகளைத் திருப்பிக்கொண்டு வரும்போது இரண்டு மாடுகளுடன் தான் திரும்பி வருவார்கள். மற்றைய இரண்டு மூன்று மாடுகளும் சுடப்பட்டு இறைச்சிக்காக விற்பனை செய்யப்பட்டுவிடுகின்றன.

ஆகையால் கௌரவ அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்த இந்தச் சட்டமூலத்தை நாங்கள் வரவேற்கின்ற அதே நேரத்திலே அந்தச் சட்டமூலத்தின் மூலம் மேய்ச்சல் தரைக்கு காணிகள் குத்தகைக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டக்கூடிய ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருப்பதையும் காண்கிறோம். எங்கள் பகுதிகளில் இருக்கிற விவசாயிகள் அந்தக் காணிகளைக் குத்தகைக்கு எடுத்தாற்கூட அதனை மேய்ச்சல் தரையாக அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்குப் பணம் செலவிடவேண்டிய நிலை ஏற்படுகின்றது. அப்படி நிலங்கள் குத்தகைக்கு வழங்கப்படுகிற நேரத்திலே அத்தோடு சேர்த்து அவர்களுக்குக் குறிப்பிட்ட ஒரு தொகையை மானியமாகவும் வழங்க வேண்டும். இவ்விடயத்தில் கௌரவ அமைச்சர் எவ்வளவோ சிரத்தை எடுத்து, எவ்விதத்திலும் மக்களுக்கு உதவி செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று செயற்பட்டாலுங்கூட அவற்றை நடைமுறையிலே செயற்படுத்த முடியாத நிலையிலே இருப்பதை நாம் அறிவோம்.

மட்டக்களப்பு மாவட்டத்தைச் சேர்ந்த பாராளுமன்றப் பிரதிநிதிகளும் மட்டக்களப்பு, அம்பாறை அரசாங்க அதிபர்களும் கௌரவ அமைச்சருடைய காரியாலயத்திலே கடைசியாக ஒரு தீர்மானம் செய்தார்கள். திவுலான பகுதிகளிலே மாடுகளை எடுத்துச் செல்லுகின்ற நேரத்தில் அங்கு பிரச்சினை ஏற்படுகின்றது; இனக் கலவரம் ஏற்படுகின்ற சூழ்நிலை உண்டாகின்றது. எனவே, பொலிசாரைக் கொண்டு அங்கு அடிக் கடி ரோந்து செய்விக்க வேண்டுமென்று தீர்மானித்துக்கூட அத் தீர்மானம் அமுல் நடத்தப்படவில்லை. அண்மையில் நான் அந்தப் பகுதிக்குச் சென்றபோது, நூற்றுக் கணக்கானோர் கண்ணீர் விட்டமுத நிலையைக் காணக்கூடியதாக இருந்தது. ஏனென்றால், நாளாந்தம் அவர்கள் மாடுகளை இழந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால், இச்சட்டமூலம் விரைவில் அமுல் நடத்தப்பட வேண்டுமெனக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கின்றேன்.

மட்டக்களப்பு மாவட்டத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் மேய்ச்சல் தரைக்களைக் காணிகள் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தாலுங்கூட இன்று பெயரளவில் தான் அவை மேய்ச்சல் தரைகளாக இருக்கின்றன. ஏனென்றால், அங்கு மக்கள் அத்துமீறிக் குடியேறி விவசாயம் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அத்துமீறிக் குடியேறியிருக்கும் சிலருக்குக் காணிகூட வழங்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. Under land regularization, permits were given to them.

மட்டக்களப்பைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் இப்பொழுது பிரச்சினை மேலும் மோசமாகிக் கொண்டு வருகின்றது. அம்பாறை மாவட்டத்தைச் சேர்ந்த அக்கறைப்பற்று, நிந்தலூர், காரை தீவு ஆகிய பிரதேசங்களில் உள்ளவர்கள் கூட மட்டக்களப்பு மாவட்டத்துக்கு மாடுகளைக் கொண்டு வருகின்றார்கள். அவர்கள் மட்டக்களப்பினூடாகவே உன்னிச்சைக் குளத்திற்குச்

செல்லவேண்டியிருக்கின்றது. எவர் ஏற்கனவே குளத்திற்குச் செல்கின்றார்களோ அவர்கள்தாம் மேய்ச்சல்தரைக்கு உரிமையுடையவர்களாக ஆகின்றார்கள் என்ற காரணத்தால் அங்கு கூடப் பிரச்சினைகள் ஏற்பட்டு ஈரினங்களுக்குமிடையில் கலவரங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்ற சூழ்நிலை உண்டாகின்றது. எனவே, மகாவலித் திட்டத்தின்கீழ் கற்குடாத் தொகுதியிலுள்ள காணிகள் வருகின்ற காரணத்தால் கௌரவ கிராமிய தொழிற்றுறை அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சரவர்கள் மகாவலி அமைச்சருடன் — அதற்குப் பொறுப்பானவர்களுடன் — தொடர்பு கொண்டு குறைந்தது ஐந்து ஏக்கராதல் ஒவ்வொரு பட்டிச் சொந்தக்காரருக்கும் ஒதுக்கிக் கொடுக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டுமெனக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

இப் பிரச்சினை மிக விரைவில் தீர்த்து வைக்கப்படவேண்டிய ஒரு பிரச்சினை. ஏனென்றால் விவசாயிகள் தங்கள் மாடுகளை பங்குனி மாதம் வரை தங்கள் இடத்துக்குத் திருப்பிக் கொண்டு வரக் கூடாதென்று விவசாயக் குழு ஆரம்பக் கூட்டத்தில் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தும் கூட இன்றைய சூழ்நிலையில் அவர்கள் தங்கள் மாடுகளை எவ்வளவு விரைவில் கொண்டு வர முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு விரைவில் கொண்டுவந்தே தீரவார்கள். அப்படிக் கொண்டுவருகின்ற சமயம் நிச்சயமாக விவசாயிகளுக்கும் மாட்டுச் சொந்தக்காரர்களுக்கும் பிரச்சினைகள் ஏற்பட்டே தீரும்.

Swiss Project இன் கீழ்க் கௌரவ அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் எவ்வளவு வசதிகளில் செய்துகொடுத்தும் கூட குறிப்பிட்ட காலத்தில் திவுலான குளத்துக்கு அவர்கள் மாடுகளை எடுத்துச் செல்வதால் அவர்கள் பாற்சபைக்கு பாலைக்கூட வழங்க முடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் வரும்போது அவர்கள் அம்பாறைப் பக்கமாக வருவதைத் தவிர வேறு வழியில்லை. எனவே, குறிப்பிட்ட இந்த இரண்டு மூன்று கிழமைகளுக்கு அவர்கள் பாலைக் கறந்து பாற்சபைக்குக் கொடுப்பதில்லை. இதைப்பற்றி நான் விரிவாகப் பேசவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. கௌரவ அமைச்சருக்கு இந்த விஷயம் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். மட்டக்களப்பு மாவட்ட அபிவிருத்திச் சபைக் கூட்டங்களிற்கூட நாம் இதுபற்றிப் பலமுறை விவாதித்துள்ளோம். மட்டக்களப்பு மாவட்டத்தைச் சேர்ந்த பாராளுமன்றப் பிரதிநிதிகளும் மட்டக்களப்பு மாவட்ட அமைச்சரும் மட்டக்களப்பிற் பல பகுதிகளுக்குச் சென்று மேய்ச்சல் தரைக்குப் பொருத்தமான இடங்களைப் பார்வையிட்டு அந்த நிலங்களை மாட்டுச் சொந்தக்காரர்களுக்கு வழங்கவேண்டுமென்று இந்தச் சட்டமூலம் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு முன்னரேயே தீர்மானித்தோம். ஆனால் அத்தீர்மானம் இன்னும் அமுல் நடத்தப்படவில்லை. [இடையீடு]. பொத்துவில் பாராளுமன்றப் பிரதிநிதி கேட்கிறார், பட்டிருப்புத் தொகுதியில் இடமில்லையா என்று. எனது தொகுதியில் இடமில்லாதபடியால்தான் திவுலானக்கு மாடுகளை எடுத்துச் செல்கிறார்கள். அதே நேரத்தில் கௌரவ நிந்தலூர் தொகுதிப் பிரதிநிதியவர்களின் தொகுதியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் எங்கள் பகுதிக்கு மாடுகளை எடுத்து வருகின்றார்கள். அதனால்தான் பிரச்சினைகள் மோசமாகின்றன. ஆகையால் அம்பாறை மாவட்டத்திற்கூட மேய்ச்சல் தரைகளை அமைக்க முயற்சிக்க வேண்டும்.

அமைச்ச ரீதியில் பலமுறை தீர்மானங்கள் எடுத்தாலும் கூட அவை நிர்வாக ரீதியில் அமுல் நடத்தப்படுவதில்லை. தயவுசெய்து இதைபும் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டு எனது உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

අ. හා. 5.27

හරිෂ් වනිගසේකර මහතා (නියෝජ්‍ය ග්‍රාම සංවර්ධනය පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා)

(ශ්‍රී ලංකා විද්‍යා විද්‍යාල සංගමය—ශ්‍රී ලංකා විද්‍යා විද්‍යාල සංගමය)

(Mr. Harish Wanigasekera—Deputy Minister of Rural Development)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, ප්‍රථමයෙන්ම අප ස්තූතිවන්ත වෙන්ත ඩිනා, අපේ ග්‍රාමීය කර්මාන්ත සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමාට, ඉඩම් තණ බිම් වෙනුවෙන් වෙන් කිරීමට මෙම පනත ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම ගැන, විශේෂයෙන්ම තෙත් කලාපයේ තණ බිම්වලට ඉඩම් වෙන් කිරීම ඉතාම අපහසු වී තිබෙනවා, මොකද? ජනාකීර්ණ වැඩි නිසාත් හුම් භාගය අඩු නිසාත් වියළි කලාපයට වැඩිය. ඒ එක්කම එතුමාට මතක් කරන්න කැමතියි, ඉඩම් පනත යටතේ ඉඩම් වෙන් කර තිබෙන බව තණ බිම්වලට. ඒ ඉඩම් නිසියාකාර පාලනය වුණේ නැති නිසා, අද ඇතැම් උදවිය ඒ ඉඩම්වලට ඇතුළු වී බලහත්කාරයෙන් ඒ ඉඩම්වල පදිංචි වී සිටිනවා. තණ බිම් ඇති කිරීමේදී ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ විශේෂ අවධානයට ලක් කරන්න ඕනෑ, තණ බිම් දියුණු කිරීම අද විද්‍යාත්මක කටයුත්තක් බව. විශේෂයෙන්ම ඒ දියුණු කරන තණ බිම්වල වගා කරන තෘණ වර්ග සත්වයන්ට පෝෂ්‍යදායක තෘණ වර්ග විය යුතුයි.

අද කල්පනා කර බලන කොට පශු සම්පත් දියුණු කිරීමේ කාර්යය එතුමාගේ අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම භාර දී තිබෙන්නේ පශු වෛද්‍ය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවටයි. මම හිතන හැටියට නවීන විද්‍යාඥ අනුව කිරි සම්පත් දියුණු කිරීම පිළිබඳ විශේෂ උපාධි ලැබූ අය විශාල පිරිසක් පශු වෛද්‍ය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ ඉන්නවා. “ඩේරි ඩිවිෂන්” මත් වී ඔප්පිපිප්ප්” හැටියට. මේ පශු වෛද්‍ය වරුන්ට තණ බිම් දියුණු කිරීමේ කර්තව්‍යය භාර දුන්නොත් මා හිතන හැටියට ඇමතිතුමා, අදහස් කරන ඒ තණ බිම් දියුණු කිරීම සාර්ථක කර්තව්‍යයක් ගවන්තේ නැහැ. ඒ වාගේම සත්වයන්ට පෝෂ්‍යදායී තෘණ වර්ග නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීමටත් අපොහොසත් වෙනවා, ඒ පශු වෛද්‍ය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට මේ කර්තව්‍යය භාර දුන්නොත්. විශේෂයෙන්ම සත්වයන්ගේ රෝග සුව කිරීමත්, රෝග හඳුනා ගැනීමත්, අසු පරගිය දවස්වල ඇති වුණු විනාශකාරී රෝග පැතිරීම වාගේ දේවල් වැළැක්වීමත්, පශු වෛද්‍ය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම භාර කරනවා නම්, කිරි සම්පත් දියුණු කිරීම, කිරි නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩි කිරීම මම කලින් කී අන්දමට කිරි නිෂ්පාදනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් විශේෂ උපාධි ලැබූ අයට—අපේ රටේ ඉන්නවා, එවැනි නිලධාරීන්—භාර දෙනවා නම්, මම හිතන හැටියට අපේ කිරි සම්පත් දියුණු කිරීම වාගේම පශු සම්පත් දියුණු කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය තණ බිම්වල අවශ්‍ය තෘණ වර්ග වගා කිරීම, වඩා සාර්ථක අන්දමට කරන්න පුළුවන්කමක් ඇති වෙයි.

සමහර පළාත්වල කිරි සම්පත් දියුණු කිරීම පශු වෛද්‍ය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට භාර දී තිබෙනවා. නමුත් ඇතැම් කටයුතු අසාර්ථක වී තිබෙනවා. එම පශු වෛද්‍ය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ නිලධාරීන් කිරි සම්පත දියුණු කිරීමට යෝග්‍යතාව නැති හරක් පවා තෝරා ගත් අවස්ථා, පිළිබඳව අපට සාක්ෂි ඇතිව කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න පුළු

වන්කම ලැබී තිබෙනවා. විශේෂයෙන්ම මාතර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ පශු සම්පත දියුණු කිරීමට පශු වෛද්‍ය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ නිලධාරීන් ගිහිත් විශාල මුදලක් වැය කර කරුණාගල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයෙන් හරක් මිලදී ගෙන තිබුණා. ඒ හරක් ගෙනෙන කොට මාස ගණනක් පසු වුණා.

පශු සම්පත දියුණු කරන්න ගෙනා හරක්, ජනතාව අතර බෙදා හරින විට සිරියේ ඒ උදවිය තෝරාගත් හරක් නොවෙයිල. මේක ප්‍රශ්නයක් වුණා විගණන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට. ඒ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් මේ ප්‍රශ්නය නැගු වෙලාවේ එක් නිලධාරියෙක් කියා තිබුණා හරක් අප්‍රනා ගත්තේ පාටෙන්ය, වෙනත් හැඳින්වීමේ ලකුණු තිබුණේ නැත කියා. ඒ උදවිය ඒ හරක් ගන්නා වෙලාවේ කිරි නිෂ්පාදනයට අවශ්‍ය සුදුසුකම් ඒ සතුන්ට තිබුණේ නැතිල. හරක් ගන්න යන වෙලාව වෙනකොට, ඒ තෝරාගත් හරක් අයිතිකාරයෝ, වික්ක මිලට වැඩි වටිනාකමක් තිබුණු නිසා, ඒ හරක් මාරුකර, වයසට ගිය වෙනත් හරක්—කිසිම විධියකින් තෝරාගන්න බැරි විධියට මාරුකර—හාර දුන්නා කියා විගණන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට පරීක්ෂණය කළ වෙලාවේ නිදහසට කාරණයක් වශයෙන් කියා තිබුණා.

මේ විධියට අපට පෙනෙනවා, කිරි නිෂ්පාදනයට අවශ්‍ය හරක් තෝරා ගැනීමටත්, කිරි නිෂ්පාදනයට අවශ්‍ය තෘණ තෝරාගැනීමටත්, පශු වෛද්‍යවරුන්ට අවශ්‍ය තරම් දැනුමක් නැති බව. සපයනු ලබන තෘණ පෝෂ්‍යදායකද, වෙනත් කෘත්‍රීම ආහාර නැතිව ඒවා මගින් සතුන්ගේ සෞඛ්‍ය සම්පත ආරක්ෂා කර ගත හැකිද, ආදී වශයෙන් විශාල විධියට විද්‍යාත්මක ලෙස සකස් කර ගත යුතු ව්‍යාපෘතියක්, මේ පශු සම්පත දියුණු කිරීම. ඒ නිසා පශු සම්පත දියුණු කිරීමට තෘණ බිම් අවශ්‍යයි. ඒවා නිසියාකාරව සකස් වෙන්න ඕනෑ.

තෘණ වර්ග සම්බන්ධව පරීක්ෂණ පවත්වා, ලෝකයේ නොයෙක් රටවල, නොයෙක් ආයතන වාර්තා නිකුත් කර තිබෙනවා. අන්න එවැනි තණ ඛායමකට අපේ රටේ පශු සම්පත දියුණු කිරීමටත්, ඒ සඳහා අවශ්‍ය තෘණ බිම් සකස් කිරීමටත් භාර දෙනවා නම්—පශු වෛද්‍ය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට භාර නොදී මා හිතන්නේ ගරු ඇමතිතුමා අදහස් කරන සාර්ථක ප්‍රතිඵල ලබාගන්න පුළුවන් වෙයි.

වියළි කලාපයේ විශාල භුමි භාග තිබෙනවා. නමුත් තෙත් කලාපයේ අපට තිබෙන්නේ සීමිත භුමි භාගයක්. ඒ අනුව තෙත් කලාපයේ විශාල භුමි භාග සත්ත්ව පාලනයට වෙන් කරන්නට බැරි නිසා, හොඳ පෝෂ්‍යදායී තෘණ වර්ග වගා කරන්නටත්, සතුන් ඇති කරන අයට මිලට ගන්න පුළුවන් වන විධියට ඒවා විකුණන්නටත් පුළුවන් වන තත්ත්වයක් ඇති කළොත් ඉතාමත්ම යෝග්‍යයි. එසේ කළොත් එතුමා බලාපොරොත්තු වන ආකාරයට පශු සම්පත දියුණු කිරීමත්, අපේ රටට අවශ්‍ය කිරි ආහාරයෙන් රට ස්වයංපෝෂිත කිරීමත් පහසුවෙයි

කියා මා කල්පනා කරනවා. මා නැවත වරක් එතුමා ගෙන් ඉතා ඕනෑකමින් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා, පශු සම්පත දියුණු කිරීමට භාර දෙන්නය කියා. මම ඒ කාරණය ඉංග්‍රීසියෙනුත්, කියන්නම්.

You should hand this over to people qualified in dairy science to develop the dairies in this country instead of handing it over to the veterinary services, because those in the veterinary services will only be qualified to look after the normal animal health and prevention and curative aspects of diseases. Therefore, I earnestly hope that the Hon. Minister will look into this matter seriously, because so far the dairy development has been going on at a very slow pace. That is because it has been handled by the veterinary services and not by the personnel dealing with dairy science.

පර්සි සමරවීර මහතා (නියෝජ්‍ය ස්වදේශ කටයුතු ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு பேணி சமரவீர—உள்ளாட்சி இயக்குநர் பிரதி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Percy Samaraweera—Deputy Minister of Home Affairs)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, ශ්‍රාමීය කර්මාන්ත කටයුතු පිළිබඳ ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන මේ නීති කෙටුම්පත ගැන සාකච්ඡා කරන වෙලාවේ, ඒ පනතෙහි අන්තර්ගත ප්‍රධානතම කාරණය වන මේ රටේ දැනට තිබෙන තෘණ බිම් ආරක්ෂා කිරීමත්, ඒවායේ ව්‍යාප්තියත් ගැන මා කැරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කරන්නා කැමතියි. මේ කැරුණු අතින් ඉතාමත් භාග්‍යාකෘත ලෙස පීඩා විදින ප්‍රදේශයකින් පැමිණෙන මම, මේ ගැන වචන කිහිපයක් කථා කරන අතරම මා ඉදිරිපත් කරන යෝජනා කිහිපයකට ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරවන්නටත් කැමතියි.

මම කල්පනා කරන හැටියට, අද මේකෙන් බද්දපතල ලෙස පීඩා විදින්නේ මහනුවර දිස්ත්‍රික්කය හා බදුල්ල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයයි. පාරම්පරිකව තිබුණු බිම් අපේ සිතියම්වල දැන් වෙනස් කර තිබෙනවා. උඩරට ප්‍රදේශවල වගා කටයුතු දියුණු වන්නට, වන්නට, ගවයන්ට වෙන් කර තිබුණු තෘණ බිම් පමණක් නොව සොහොන්පිටි පවා වගා කිරීමට අද සමහර පිරිස් ඉදිරිපත් වී සිටිනවා. ඒ නිසා මේක බරපතල ප්‍රශ්නයක්, උඩරට ප්‍රදේශවල.

තෘණ බිම් ආරක්ෂ කිරීමට ඉතාම වැදගත් යෝජනා වක් ඉදිරිපත් කලා, ත්‍රිකුණාමලයේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ආර්. සම්පත්දත් මහතා). තෘණ බිම් සම්බන්ධයෙන් කල්පනා කරන විට, මේවාට ලැබෙන්නේ දෙවනි සැලකිලිල බව අපට පෙනෙනවා. ඇත්ත වශයෙන් මහජනතාවගේ ජීවත්වීම පිණිස ගෙයක්-දොරක් හදා ගන්නට ඉඩමක් මිනිත්දෝරු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් මැන වෙන් කර දීම අත්‍යවශ්‍යයි. ඒ වාගේම අවශ්‍ය දෙයක් තමයි, ගව සම්පත දියුණු කිරීමත්, ගවයන්ගේ පහසුව සඳහා තෘණ බිම් ආරක්ෂා කිරීමත්. මේක හුඟක් දුරට අතපසු වී තිබෙනවා. අපේ ප්‍රදේශවල, මේ කටයුත්ත සඳහා දිසා පනිවරුන්ගේ මාර්ගයෙන් ප්‍රමුඛස්ථානය දෙන්න එතුමා යෝජනා කලා, ප්‍රමුඛස්ථානය දෙනවා පමණක් නොව, මහා දිසාපනිවරුන්ගේ මාර්ගයෙන් නැවත අර සැලැස්ම

තුළින් ඒ ඒ ප්‍රදේශවල වෙන් කර තිබුණු තෘණ බිම් නිරවුල් කරගෙන, ඒවා බාරගෙන කටයුතු කරන්න ඉදිරිපත් වෙතොත් ඒක වඩාත් කාලෝචිතයි.

මගේ දැනීමේ හැටියට, මගේ ඡන්ද කොට්ඨශයේ, වැලි මඩ, කන්දඋඩරට ප්‍රදේශයේ අලුතෙන් තෘණ බිම් ආරම්භ කිරීමට ඉඩම් අක්කර අරික්කාලක් වත් ලබා ගන්නා පුළුවන්කමක් නැහැ. ඒ නිසා, උඩරට ගැන විශේෂයෙන් දන්නා අපේ ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට මම යෝජනාවක් කරන්න කැමතියි. අපේ ප්‍රදේශවල තිබෙනවා පලදායී නොවන තේවතු. ඒවා ගැනීම නම් දැන් ටිකක් අමාරුයි. ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් යම් යම් අංශ වැඩ කටයුතු කරගෙන යන නිසා, නමුත් යෝජනාවක් හැටියට මම මෙය ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න කැමතියි. අපේ පළාත්වල, පෞද්ගලික අංශයට අයිතිව හෝ ජනතා වතු සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලයට අයිතිව හෝ පලදායී නොවන තේවතු තිබෙනවා. ඒවායින් අඩු ගණනේ අක්කර පණහ, හැත්තෑපහ, සියය බැගින්වත් අරගෙන තෘණබිම් හැටියට ඒවා පරිවර්තනය කර, ගම්බද ජීවත්වන ගවයින් ඇති කරන ගොවි මහත්වරුන්ට ලබා දෙන්න. ඒක එක යෝජනාවක් හැටියට මම ඉදිරිපත් කරනවා.

මගේ අනෙක් යෝජනාව ගැන ශ්‍රාම සංවර්ධන කටයුතු පිළිබඳ නියෝජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා පොඩ්ඩක් කරුණු සඳහන් කලා. මා පමණක් නොව, බදුල්ලේ සංවර්ධන සභාවේදී ඇති වුණු සාකච්ඡාවක් අනුව අපි ඉල්ලීමක් කලා, බදුල්ල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ තෘණ වගාව සඳහා පසුගිය අවුරුද්දේ පශු වෛද්‍ය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විශදම් කර තිබෙන මුදල් ප්‍රමාණය ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලෙස. අපට පෙනී ගියා පශු වෛද්‍ය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මේ විධියේ කටයුත්තකට ඇබ්බැහි වී තිබෙන බව කවුරුත් දැනගෙන සිටියේවත් නැති බව. තෘණ වගාව සම්බන්ධයෙන් හපුතලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (වී. ජ. මු. ලොකුබණ්ඩාර මහතා) ඉදිරිපත් කළ යෝජනාවක් අනුව සමීක්ෂණයක් කලා. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අපට වාර්තාවක් ලැබී තිබෙනවා. 1982 වර්ෂයේදී බදුල්ල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ තෘණ වගාව සඳහා උනන්දු කරවීමට එක් එක් පුද්ගලයන්ට දීම සඳහා රුපියල් හතළිස් හය ලක්ෂයක් විශදම් කර තිබෙනවා, අපි ඒ වාර්තාව ලබාගෙන පරීක්ෂණයක් කරගෙන යනවා, ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම ඒ මුදල් විශදම් කර මේ විධියේ කටයුත්තක් කර තිබෙනවාද කියා සොයා බැලීමට.

බාගවිට පශු වෛද්‍ය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ යම් නිලධාරීන්ට පුළුවන වෙයි, අපේ ගම්බද උදවියන් මේකට එකතු කරගෙන පශු වෛද්‍ය මට්ටමෙන් හෝ මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් යම් සේවයක් කලාද, නැත්නම්, මේ මුදල් අනවශ්‍ය විධියට පරිහරණය කලාද යන වග පෙන්වා දෙන්න. ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා යෝජනා කළ විධියට, මේ කටයුත්ත සාර්ථක කරන්න පුළුවන් වන්නේ කෘෂි කර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට හෝ, එසේ නැත්නම්, මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් පත් කරන වෙනත් නිලධාරීන්ටය කියා කල්පනා කරනවා. තෘණ වගාව සම්බන්ධයෙන් මුදල් පරිහරණය කිරීම ගැන කිසිම වගකීමක් පශු වෛද්‍ය වරුන්ට නැහැ. ඒ අය කරන්නේ, ලබාදෙන මුදල් අසුවල් අසුවල් අයට බෙදවා කියා අවුරුද්ද අත්තීමේ යම් වාර්තාවක් ගිණුම් පරීක්ෂකවරුන්ට ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම

[පර්ඩි සමරවීර මහතා]

පමණයි. අන්න ඒ නිසා ඒ කටයුත්ත සාර්ථකව කෙරෙන වාය කිසි මම හිතන්නේ නැහැ. ඒ ගැන ගරු ඇමතිතුමා කල්පනා කර බැලුවොත් හොඳයි.

කොත්මලේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (අනන්ද දසනායක මහතා) මතක් කළා වගේ අද ඉදිරිපත් වූණු මෙම යෝජනාව—මේ නීති කෙටුම්පත් පනත—ඉදිරිපත් වෙන්න තිබුණේ මීට බොහොම ඉස්සරයි. ඒ මොකද? අපේ තිබුණු පාරම්පරික සම්පතක් වන තෘණ බිම් අද අහා වයට ගිහිත්. ඒවා අද පෙනෙන්නටවත් නැහැ. ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, අපට තිබෙන එකම හවි හරණ තමයි, අපේ ප්‍රදේශවල අඩි හාරදාස් ගණනක් ඉහළින් තිබෙන ඝන කැලාව. අද අපේ ගොවි මහත්වරුන් යම් යම් අවස්ථාවලදී යමක් කන්න හොයා දී, ගවයින් මැරෙන්න තොදී බේරා ගැනීම සඳහා පාවිච්චි කරන්නේ ඒ ඝන කැලාව තමයි. අන්න ඒ නිසා මේක බොහොම වැදගත් ප්‍රශ්නයක්. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් වගාම කටයුතු කිරීමටත්, ඒ වාගේම කන්ද උඩරට ප්‍රදේශ වෙනුවෙන් ගත යුතු පියවර වහාම ගැනීමටත් කටයුතු සලසා ගන්නා ලෙස ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලීමක් කරන අතර, මේ කෙටුම්පත් පනත සාකච්ඡාව සඳහා ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම ගැන මම ඉතාමත් ස්තුතිවන්ත වෙන්නවා.

අ. හා. 5.45

ආර්යරත්න ජයතිලක මහතා (දිවුලපිටිය)
(සිංහ. श्रीगणेश जयतिਲक—दिवुलपित्तिय)
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ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, කල් වේලා ගත වූණත් මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් වචන ස්වල්පයක් ප්‍රකාශ කරන්න මම අවසර ඉල්ලා සිටින්නවා. මේ වැදගත් පනත ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම ගැන මම පළමුවෙන්ම ග්‍රාමීය කර්මාන්ත සංවර්ධනය පිළිබඳ ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට ස්තුතිවන්ත වෙන්නවා. තෘණ බිම් සම්බන්ධ කටයුතු කරන විට ඒ ඒ ප්‍රදේශවල තිබෙන අමාරුකම් පිළිබඳව බොහෝ මන්ත්‍රීතුමන්ලා කථා කළා. මම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට මතක් කර දෙන්න බලා පොරොන්දු වෙන්නේ ගව සම්පත දියුණු කරන්නේ ක්ෂීර ආහාර ලබා ගැනීමේ පරමාර්ථයෙන්ම පමණක් නොවන බවයි. අපේ ප්‍රදේශය ගැන—බස්නාහිර පළාතේ ගම්පහ දිස්ත්‍රික්කය ගැන—කල්පනා කරන විට දැන්ත වශයෙන්ම මෙය ගොවිතැනේ ප්‍රධාන ප්‍රශ්නයක් වී තිබෙනවා. ගම්පහ දිස්ත්‍රික්කය කුඹුරු ගොවිතැන සාහෙන ප්‍රමාණයකට කරන දිස්ත්‍රික්කයක්. කලකට පෙර කුඹුරු ගොවිතැන සඳහා මේ ප්‍රදේශයේ ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන්ම යෙදුවේ මීහරක් තමයි. දැන් අපේ ප්‍රදේශයේ ගොවි මහත්වරුන්ට මුහුණ පාන්නට වෙලා තිබෙන ප්‍රධාන ප්‍රශ්නයක් තමයි, සිසිල ආදී ගොවි කටයුතු සඳහා මී හරකුත් ලබාගැනීම. කලකට පෙර අපේ ප්‍රදේශවල විශාල වශයෙන් මීහරකුත් ඇති කළා. නමුත් ලොකු ඉඩම් නැති වීමෙන් පසු ගම්පහ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ දිවුලපිටිය, මිරිගම ආදී සෑම ප්‍රදේශයකම මීහරකුත් ඇති කිරීම පමණක් නොවෙයි, එළහරකුත් ඇති කිරීම පවා ලොකු ප්‍රශ්නයක් වෙලා තිබෙනවා. මේක ගොවි මහත්වරුන්ට පමණක් ඇති වී තිබෙන ප්‍රශ්නයක් නොවෙයි. මේ තුළින්

සාහෙන සමාජ ප්‍රශ්න රාශියකුත් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. අපේ ප්‍රදේශයේ ඇති වන කලකෝලාහලවලින් සියයට පණහකට පමණ හේතුව වශයෙන් පෙන්වන්නට පුළුවන් ඉඩාගාතේ යන හරකුත් නිසා එහෙම නැත්නම් හරකුත්ට තණ කැවීමට ගන්නා උත්සාහයේදී ඒ ඒ ඉඩම් හිමියන් සහ ගොවි මහතුන් අතර ඇති වන මත හේද, මේ නිසා විශාල ප්‍රශ්න රාශියක්, අපරාධ රාශියක් ඇති වෙනවා.

මම දන්නා විධියට දැනට ගම්පහ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ අක්කර 50 කට වැඩිය විශාල වතු තිබෙන්නේ ඉතාමත් ස්වල්පයයි. ඉඩම් ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ කොමිෂන් සභාවට වතු සාහෙන ප්‍රමාණයක් ප්‍රකාශ වෙනවා. නමුත් ඉඩම් ප්‍රති සංස්කරණ කොමිෂන් සභාවේ අමතර හෝග වගාවටත්, තවත් නොයෙකුත් ගොවිතැන් කටයුතුවලටත් මුළු විම් ප්‍රමාණයම යොදා තිබෙන නිසා හරකුත් ඇති කිරීම ඉතා මත් දුෂ්කර කරණයක් වෙලා තිබෙනවා. මේ නිසාම දැන් ගොවියෝ වෑක්ටරී භාවිතයට පුරුදු වෙලා. ඒ නිසා ගොවි ද්‍රව්‍යවල මිල ඉහළ යාමටත් එය හේතු වෙලා තිබෙනවා. වෑක්ටරී භාවිතයෙන් ගොවිතැන් කරන්න යෑමෙන් ගොවිමත්වරුන්ට විශාල මුදලක් වැය කරන්නට සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. දැනට වඩා අඩු මිලට නිෂ්පාදනය කර ගන්න පුළුවන් ගොවි ද්‍රව්‍ය ඒ නිසාම අද වැඩි මිල කට නිෂ්පාදනය කරන්න සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. ඉතින් මම හිතන විධියට ගරු ඇමතිතුමා මේ ප්‍රශ්නය ගැනත් හිතලා ඇති, ගව සම්පත දියුණු කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන්, ගවයින්ට ආහාර වශයෙන් කලකට ඉහතදී තණ ගැනම බලාපොරොන්දු වී නො ඉද ඉපිල් ඉපිල් වැනි වෙනත් ආහාර වර්ග දීම ගැනත් අවධානය යොමු වී තිබුණා. අපේ ප්‍රදේශයේත් සුළු වශයෙන් ඉපිල් ඉපිල් වගාව කරගෙන යන බව දැන් අපට පෙනී ගොස් තිබෙනවා. ඉපිල් ඉපිල් අක්කරයක් වගා කිරීමෙන් ගවයින් හය දෙනෙකු පමණ වාර්ෂිකව ඇති කරන්න පුළුවන් බව අපේ ප්‍රදේශයේ ඉන්න විශේෂඥයින්ගේ මතයයි. ඒ නිසා විශේෂයෙන්ම අපේ ප්‍රදේශයේ තිබෙන විශේෂත්වය ගැන සලකා බලා, බස්නාහිර පළාතේ ගම්පහ දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ තිබෙන විශේෂත්වය ගැන සලකා බලා, ලොකු තණ බිම් ඇති කරන්න බැරි නම් ඉපිල් ඉපිල් වැනි වෙනත් ද්‍රව්‍ය වගා කිරීමේ වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් ඇති කිරීමට ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරන හැටියට මා ඉල්ලා සිටින්නවා.

විශේෂයෙන්ම මෙහි වැදගත්කම තිබෙන්නේ කිරි නිපදවීම අතින් පමණක් නොවෙයි. ගොවිතැනට වුව මිනා කරන මී හරකුත් ඇති කර ගැනීම අද අපට විශාල ප්‍රශ්නයක් වී තිබෙනවා. මී හරකුත් ගොවිතැනට යෙදවීම වඩා එලදායි දෙයක් බව අද කෘෂි විශේෂඥයින් පවා පෙන්නා දී තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා මේ ගැන බබතුමාගේ විශේෂ අවධානය යොමු කර, තෘණ බිම් සංවර්ධනය කිරීම විශ්ලී කලාපයේ ප්‍රදේශවලට හෝ මධ්‍යම පළාතේ කලකර ප්‍රදේශවලට පමණක් සීමා නොකර, ගම්පහ දිස්ත්‍රික්කය වැනි දිස්ත්‍රික්කවලටත් ව්‍යාප්ත කරන ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටින්නවා. විශේෂයෙන්ම හරකුත් සම්බන්ධව සොයා බලන්න. සෑම උප දිසාපති කොට්ඨාශයකටම

විශේෂ නිලධාරීන් පත් කිරීමෙන් හෝ ඒ වානේම නීති සංශෝධනයක් අවශ්‍ය නම් එසේ කිරීමෙන් හෝ මේ ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳා දීමට ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු වේවා කියා මම ප්‍රාර්ථනා කරනවා.

අ. හා. 5.48

එම්. එල්. එම්. අබුසාලි මහතා (නියෝජ්‍ය මහවැලි සංවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමා)

(ඉහලට් ගැම. ගැම. ගැම. අප්‍රසාහි—මහාවෙහි අධිකාරී ක්‍රීඩා පිරාති අනුමැත්ත)

(Mr. M. L. M. Aboosally—Deputy Minister of Mahaweli Development)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I will not take much of your time. I do not want to repeat what has been said. I endorse all that has been said by my colleague from Welimada.

I have to thank the Hon. Minister of rural Industrial Development for bringing this Bill. As he said, this matter has been waiting for fifteen years.

I would like to bring to his notice one or two matters which I feel are most important to areas in the Ratnapura District, especially my electorate. I have over 6,000 acres of paddy fields and large number of buffaloes are used in these paddy fields. Finding pasture land has been a problem in my electorate. A few months ago pasture lands used by the farmers in this area, especially in the Kaltota and Diyainna areas, were taken over by the Wild Life Department and they created the Uda Walawe Reserve. Having created that, the owners of cattle were prevented from crossing the Katupotha-Oya, which is the boundary of this Uda Walawe Reserve, and as a result there has been a lot of difficulty experienced by the farmers in grazing their cattle. Their usual pasture land has been denied to them. This matter was brought to the notice of the Wild Life Department and the Hon. Minister of State, but no solution has been found.

Therefore, I would urge the Hon. Minister of Rural Industrial Development to take action under this law. He has the power under Clause 2 to declare any State land as pasture land. I hope he will be able to do that and help the large number of cattle owners in my electorate.

I would also like to bring to his notice that under this Bill he has power only to declare State land as pasture land. But there are other lands also. I do not know how LRC lands can be brought under this law. There is no provision in this Bill to declare LRC lands as pasture lands.

There are large extents of LRC lands that are abandoned and in jungle. These lands could well be used as pasture lands, I think a solution in the up-country areas and in the Ratnapura District is to include these lands also in this law so that they could also be declared pasture lands.

Another type of lands that are available in the Ratnapura District are Devala lands, large extents of which are abandoned and in jungle. Nobody uses these lands, and at the moment some of these lands are used as pasture lands. But on and off people go and squat on these lands and there are lots of disputes, as the hon. Member for Divulapitiya said I would ask him to see whether he could do something to bring these lands also under this law or to think of some way whereby this land could be taken over.

I think the Hon. Minister for bringing this Bill, which is a very important one and will be of great help to the cattle owners.

අ. හා. 5.52

ඒ. ඩී. බී. ඒකනායක මහතා (මැදිරිගිරිය)

(තිල. ග. ධ. පි. ආරක්ෂක—බෙදාහැරීම)

(Mr. A. D. B. Ekanayake—Medirigiriya)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කලාපාධ්‍යක්ෂවරයා, ඉංග්‍රීසි කාර්යාල සංවර්ධනය පිළිබඳ ගරු ඇමතිතුමා විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන මෙම පනත ඉතාමත් කාලෝචිතය කියා මම හිතනවා. මොකද, මගේ ආසනය දිගා බැලුවාම හරක් 1000 ක් පමණ පාලනය කරන ගොවීන් පවා ඉන්න බව පෙනුවා. අද පවතින තත්ත්වයේ හැටියට ඒ ප්‍රදේශ විශාල ජනපදයක්. ඒ ජනපදය තුළ මේ ගවයන් පාලනය කිරීමට ලොකු අපහසු තත්ත්වයක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. සෝමාවතිය විල්ලු ප්‍රදේශයේ ගවයන් පාලනය කිරීම අද නීතියෙන් අවසර නැතත් දැනට ගවයන් 20,000 ක් පමණ ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ පාලනය වෙනවා. නමුත් නීතියෙන් අවසරයක් නැහැ. ඒ ප්‍රදේශය වන සත්ව දෙපාර්තමේන්තු යටතේ පවතින නිසා සමහර අවස්ථාවලදී එම ගවයන් පාලනය කරන අයට ලොකු අසීරු තත්ත්වයකට පත්වෙන්න සිදු වී තිබෙනවා. පසුගිය කාලයේත් ඒ වගේ සිද්ධි සැහෙන් න ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. මම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාට මතක් කරන්නේ, මෙම පනත පොතට පමණක් සීමා වුණොත් වැඩක් නැති බවයි. මෙය හරියට ක්‍රියාත්මක වෙන්න ඕනෑ. හරියට ක්‍රියාත්මක වෙනවා නම් මම හිතන්නේ අපට හුඟක් ප්‍රයෝජන ලබාගන්න පුළුවන් වෙනවා.

අද රටේ ජනතාව වී වගාවෙන් පෝෂණය වෙනවා වානේම ඊට නොදෙවෙනි ලෙස සත්ව පාලනයෙන් පෝෂණය වෙනවා. මම අහගෙන හිටියා, අපේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් ඒ පිළිබඳව පැහැදිලිව අදහස් දැක්වූවා. ඒ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් පෙන්වා දුන්නේ මේ ගවයින් පාලනය කිරීමත් අපේ රටේ ආර්ථිකයට ඉතාමත් ප්‍රයෝජනවත් දෙයක් වන බවයි. ඒ නිසා මා ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් කරන ඉල්ලීම මෙයයි: අපේ ප්‍රදේශයේ මහවැලි ගඟ අද්දර විල්ලු අක්කර 20,000 ක් පමණ තිබෙනවා. මේ විල්ලු අක්කර 20,000 හේ දැනට නීතියෙන් අවසර නැතිව ගවයන් පාලනය කෙරෙනවා. මේ ප්‍රදේශයේ අලුතෙන් තණ වවන්න වුවමනා නැහැ. තණකොළ ඉබේම වැවෙනවා. ඒ නිසා මේ ප්‍රදේශයේ ගවයන් පාලනය කිරීමට නීතියෙන් අවසර ලබා දීමට මේ පනත යටතේ කටයුතු කරන හැටියට මම ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා.

[ඒ. ඩී. ඩී. ඒකනායක මහතා]

මා එසේ ඉල්ලා සිටින්නට එක් හේතුවක් තමයි, අපේ ප්‍රදේශයේ විශාල ජනපද තිබෙන නිසා වි වගාව කළායින් පස්සේ ඒ ගොවීන්ට ගවයන් ගෙන යන්න වෙන තැනක් තැනිකම. එම නිසා ඔවුන්ගේ ඒ ගවයන් එම විල්ලුවලට ගෙන යන්න බිනා. ඒ එක්කම, ඒ ගවයන් ගෙන යන තවත් තැනක් තිබෙනවා. ඒ තමා, රජයේ රක්ෂිත බිම්. එක් නියෝජ්‍ය ඇමතිවරයෙක් කීවා වාගේ අද සුසාන භූමි පවා මිනිස්සු ජීවත් වීමට උපයෝගී කරගෙන තිබෙනවා. එම නිසා පදිංචිය සඳහා ගවයන් මිනිසාත් අතර ලොකු සටනක් ඇති වෙලයි, තිබෙන්නේ. මම හිතන හැටියට මේ ක්‍රමය ඒ තරම් සුදුසු නැහැ. මිනිසුන්ට ජීවත් වෙන්න යම්කිසි බිම් කොටසක් වෙන් කරල තිබෙනවා නම් ඒකෙ මිනිස්සු ජීවත් වෙන්න බිනා. සත්ව පාලනය සඳහා, ගව පාලනය සඳහා කොටසක් තිබෙනවා නම් ඒ කොටස උන්ට වෙන් වෙන්න බිනා. එම නිසා, මේ වෙන් කෙරෙන බිම් හුඟක් වැදගත් වෙනවා. මේ විධියේ බිම් හුඟක් හැඳින්වෙන්නේ අනවසර බිම් කියලයි. එම නිසා දිසාපතිවරුන් මාර්ගයෙන් නීතිය හරියට අකුරටම ක්‍රියාත්මක කර ඒ බිම් පික ආරක්ෂා කර, ගව පාලනයටම ඒවා වෙන් කර දෙන්න බිනා.

ඒ වගේම අපේ ප්‍රදේශයේ තිබෙන ජනපද ඉඩම් වලට අයිති කුඹුරු ඉඩම් වගේම ගොඩ ඉඩම් තිබෙනවා. අද ගොවි මහතුවට මේ ගොඩ ඉඩම්වල ස්පීර් හෝග වගාවක් කර ගන්න ලොකු සටනක් කරන්න වෙලා තිබෙනවා. මොකක්ද, හේතුව? තමන්ගේ කුඹුරේ වැඩ කරන ගවයාට තණකොල දෙන්න බිනා වුණාම අර ගොඩ ඉඩමේ ඒ ගවයන් පාලනය කර ගන්න වෙනවා. මේ නිසා සිද්ධ වෙන්නේ අක්කර දෙක-තුනක් වන ඒ ගොඩ ඉඩමේ හෝගයක් වගා කර ගන්න බැරි තත්වයක් ඇති වීමයි. මේ ගොඩ ඉඩම්වලින් විශාල නිෂ්පාදනයක් කර ගන්න පුළුවන්කම තිබෙනවා. මේවා සැහෙන ප්‍රයෝජනයක් තිබෙන, ආර්ථිකයක් තිබෙන ඉඩම්. එම නිසා ඒ ඉඩම්වලින් ප්‍රයෝජනය ගන්න නම් ගවයන්ට වෙන් කර තිබෙන අර ඉඩම්වල පදිංචි වෙන්න නීතියේ අවසරය ඇතිව එන පුද්ගලයන්ට එසේ පදිංචි වෙන්න ඉඩ නොදී ඒවා ආරක්ෂා කර ගන්නය කියල මම ඉල්ලීමක් කරනවා.

ඒ වගේම, සමහර අවස්ථාවලදී කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් මේ ගව පාලනයට අතියම් වශයෙන් බාධා ඇති වෙලා තිබෙනවා. මොකද, අපේ ප්‍රදේශයේ මහා වාරිමාර්ග හුඟක් තියෙනවා. ඒ මහා වාරිමාර්ග ඇලකට ගවයෙක් බැස්සෙත් එහෙම දඩ ගහනවා. [බාධා කිරීමක්] ගවයාට නොවෙයි, උෟ අයිති ගොවි මහත්මයාටයි ඒ දඩය ගහන්නේ මේ ගවයන් පාලනය කරන අයට එයින් සිද්ධ වෙන්නේ ලොකු කරදරයක්. එම නිසා, මේ ජනපද තුළ රක්ෂිත බිම් තිබෙනවා නම්

දිසාපතිවරුන් මාර්ගයෙන් ඒවා හොයල-බලල ඒවා ගවයන් පාලනය කිරීම සඳහා වෙන් කරනවා නම් ඒක හුඟක් වැදගත් වෙනවාය කියල මම හිතනවා.

ඒ වගේම, කලින් කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව යටතේ තිබිල තමයි, මේ සත්ව පාලන අංශය දැන් ග්‍රාමීය කර්මාන්ත සංවර්ධනය පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා යටතට පත් වෙලා තිබෙන්නේ. මම හිතන හැටියට, ඒ සත්ව පාලන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ ඉන්න අධ්‍යක්ෂ මහත්මයා—ධනපාල මහත්මයා—ඉතා දක්ෂ විධියට මේ ගවයන් පිළිබඳ පාලනය කරන කෙනෙක්. පසුගිය දවස් වල මගේ ආසනයේ විශාල ගව වසංගතයක් ඇති වුණා. ඒ නිසා හරක් දහස් ගණන් මරණයට පත් වුණා. එක දවසක් මම දුරකථනයෙන් පේරාදෙණියට කථා කරල ඒ මහත්මයාට දන්වා පැය තුනක් ඇතුළත අවශ්‍ය ආම්පන්නත් සමග නියෝජ්‍ය අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයෙක් අපේ ප්‍රදේශයට එවන්න ඒ මහත්මයා කටයුතු කර තිබුණු බව සඳහන් කරන්නේ සත්තෝෂයෙන්. ගව වසංගතය මර්දනය කිරීම සඳහා ඒ මහත්මයා ඒ තරම් ඉක්මණින් අවශ්‍ය පියවර ගෙන තිබුණා. ඒ විධියට, ගරු ඇමතිතුමා යටතේ ඉන්න නිලධාරීන්—පාලක පක්ෂය—හුඟක් හොඳින් ක්‍රියා කරනවා. මේ හරක් පාලනය කිරීම හොඳින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනවා වගේම ගවයන් ආරක්ෂා කරන වැඩ පිළිවෙලත් හරියටම ක්‍රියාත්මක වෙනවා නම්—ඒ දෙකම එකට යනවා නම්—අපේ ගව සම්පත හුඟක් දුරට ආරක්ෂා කර ගන්න පුළුවන්ය කියල මම හිතනවා.

අපේ රටේ ගව සම්පත අද සීලයෙන් අඩු වෙමින් පවතිනවා. සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන දිහා බැලුවාම අපට පෙනෙනවා, අපේ ගව සම්පත අවුරුද්දෙන්-අවුරුද්ද අඩු වෙලා තිබෙන බව. අපේ ගව සම්පත වර්ධනය කරන්න මේ පනත හුඟක් උපකාරී වෙනවාය, ප්‍රයෝජනවත් වෙනවාය කියා මම හිතනවා.

ඒ ඒ ප්‍රදේශවලට අවශ්‍ය වන, ඒ ඒ පරිසරයට හරියන ගවයන් හොයල-බලල ඒ ඒ ප්‍රදේශවලට ගවයන් බෙදා දෙනවා නම් හුඟක් ප්‍රයෝජනවත් වෙනවාය කියල මම හිතනවා. ගවයන්ගෙන් සී සැමට, වගා කටයුතුවලට ප්‍රයෝජන ගන්නවා වගේම උන්ගේ කිරිත් ලබා ගන්නත් පුළුවන්. එම නිසා මේ පනතින් ජාතියට විශාල භාග්‍යයක් උදා වෙනවා. එම නිසා මේ පනත හරියට ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්න ඇමතිතුමාට අවකාශ ලැබේවායි කියා මම ප්‍රාර්ථනා කරනවා. ස්තූතියි.

අ. හා. 6
ආර්. එම්. කරුණාරත්න මහතා (උෟ-පරණගම)
 (කිලු. ඡූර්. எம். கருணாரத்ன—உவா-பரணகம்)
 (Mr. R. M. Karunaratne—Uva-Paranagama)

නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, ග්‍රාමීය කර්මාන්ත සංවර්ධනය පිළිබඳ ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙන මේ පනත මීට කාලයකට ඉස්සෙල්ලා ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න තිබුණ එකක් හැටියට අපි කල්පනා කරනවා. මෙහි අදහස් කීපයක් පමණක් මම ඉදිරිපත් කරන්න කැමතියි. එතුමා පනත හඳුන්වා දීමේදී කිව්වා, මේ තණ බිම් ඇති කරන්නට බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ විශුද්ධ කලාපයේ—මුයිශෝන් වල—පමණයි කියා. මම හිතන්නේ නැහැ, එය සාධාරණයි කියා. උඩරට ප්‍රදේශයන් මැදරට

ප්‍රදේශයන් අතිවිශාල වශයෙන් සතුන් ඇති කරන ප්‍රදේශවල්. ඒ නිසා ඒ ප්‍රදේශවල සතුන්ට කෘමට පාවිච්චි කරන්න තණබිම් ඇත්තේ නැහැ. අපේ ප්‍රදේශවල මීට ඉස්සරවෙලා—1958 ට පමණ ඉස්සරවෙලා—රජයේ තණබිම් තිබිල තිබෙනවා. පදිංචිවීම සඳහා මහජනයා ඒවා ඔක්කොම අල්ලාගෙන සිටිනවා. තණබිම් සඳහා දැන් අලුතෙන් ඉඩම් වෙන් කරන්න ඕනෑ. ඉඩම් වෙන් තොකිරීම සතුන් ඇති කිරීමට බලවත් තර්ජනයක් වෙලා තිබෙනවා.

එමෙන්ම මේ තණබිම් සඳහා අලුත් තණකොළ වර්ග හඳුන්වා දුන්නොත් මීට වඩා පහසු වෙනවා. සාමාන්‍යයෙන් පරම්පරාගත තණකොළ හදා පුළුවන් කමක් නැහැ, සතුන්ට අද කෘම දෙන්න. අලුත් වර්ගයේ තණකොළ ජනතාව අතර ව්‍යාප්ත කරන්නටත් ඕනෑ; මේ තණබිම්වලට ව්‍යාප්ත කරන්නටත් ඕනෑ. එමෙන්ම තණබිම් පරිපාලනය සඳහා වෙනම වැඩ පිළිවෙළක් තිබිය යුතුයි. ඒ කියන්නේ, තණබිමක් වටේ කමිඳි වැටක් හෝ ලී වැටක් අවශ්‍යයි. එමෙන්ම එයට අවුරුදු පතා යම්කිසි පෝර ප්‍රමාණයක් දමන්නටත් ඕනෑ. ඒවා කළේ නැත්නම් තණබිම්වල හොදට තණකොළ වැවෙන්නේ නැහැ. අලුත් තණකොළ වගා කරන්න ඕනෑ. එමෙන්ම හරක් ඇති ජනතාව අතර යම්කිසි සංවිධානයක් ඇති වන්නට ඕනෑ, සතුන් ගෙන ගොස් ඒ තණබිම්වල කවන ආකාරයේ. එහෙම නැත්නම් අනික් ගොවිතැන්වලට විශාල හානියක් ඇති වෙනවා. ඒ නිසා ඒ ගැන ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරවන්නට අපි විශේෂයෙන් කැමති වෙනවා.

රජයේ ඉඩම් ආපසු ලබා ගැනීම සම්බන්ධව 1981 අංක 58 දරන පනත මේ පාර්ලිමේන්තුවෙන් සම්මත කළා. නමුත් මේ පනත ක්‍රියාත්මක වෙන්නේ නැහැ. දිසාපතිවරුන්ගේ මාර්ගයෙන් ඉඩම් ආපසු මුදවා ගන්නට පුළුවන් ය කියා ඇමතිතුමා අදහස් කරන්න පුළුවන්. නමුත් එය ක්‍රියාත්මක වන්නේ නැහැ. මොකද මෙතෙක් කල් 1981 අංක 58 දරන රජයේ ඉඩම් ආපසු ලබා ගැනීමේ පනත උපාවේශ මාර්ගයෙන් ක්‍රියාත්මක කර යම්කිසි ඉඩමක් ලබාගෙන නැහැ. ඒවා මෙපමණ කලක් ලබා නොගැනීම නිසා ඉඩම් ලබා ගන්නට ගොස් මේ පනතත් පොතට පමණක් සීමා වෙන්නට පුළුවන්. මෙය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේදී එයට අවශ්‍ය වියදම් දරන්නාය කියා අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් විශේෂ මුදලක් වෙන් කරන්නට වෙනවා. මෙන්න මේ කටයුත්ත ගැන අවධානය යොමු කරන්නාය කියමින් මම නිශ්ශබ්ද වෙනවා.

අ. හා. 6.03

එච්. ජී. පී. නෙල්සන් මහතා (ත්‍රිකුණාමලය දිසා ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. எச். ஜி. பி. நெல்சன்—திருகோணமலை மாவட்ட அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. H. G. P. Nelson—District Minister, Trincomalee)

ගරු නියෝජ්‍ය කථානායකතුමනි, පොළොන්නරුව දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ගව සම්පත පිළිබඳව, තණබිම් පිළිබඳව, සැහෙන ප්‍රකාශයක් කළා, මැදිරිගිරියේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා. අපි දන්නවා, පොළොන්නරුව දිස්ත්‍රික්කයන් විශේෂයෙන්ම කිරි නිෂ්පාදනය කරන ප්‍රදේශයක්. එම්. සී. බණ්ඩා කෘෂිකර්ම ඇමතිතුමාගේ කාලයේ කාන්ද

කඩු තිරිකුණාමාඩු යන විශාල සත්ව ව්‍යාපාර ඇති කළා. විශේෂයෙන්ම සත්ව ගොවිපොළවල් ඇති කළේ අක්කර දහස් ගණනක ස්වාභාවික ගව සම්පත ඇති ප්‍රදේශවලයි. පසුගිය කාලය තුළ ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ කිරි නිෂ්පාදනය දවසකට ලීටර් 50,000 ක් පමණ වුණා. දැන් ක්‍රම ක්‍රමයෙන් එය අඩු වී තිබෙනවා. මම ජිනනවා, තණබිම් නැතිකමේ ප්‍රශ්නය තුළින්, හරකුන්ට තණ කැවීමට ගොවීන්ට ඇති අපහසුව තුළින් කිරි නිෂ්පාදනය හුඟක්ම අඩු වී තිබෙනවාය කියා. ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ රජයෙන් සමුපකාර කිරි නිෂ්පාදන සමිති ඇති කර ඒ සමිති මගින් කුබොටා ට්‍රැක්ටර් අරගෙන දීලා එමෙන්ම කිරි සෝටර් ඇති කර විශාල ව්‍යාපාරයක් ඇති කර ගෙන ගියා. නමුත් දැන් දවසින් දවස නිෂ්පාදනය අඩු වෙමින් පවතිනවා. හේතුව විශේෂයෙන්ම මේ තණබිම් ප්‍රශ්නයයි.

අපේ මැදිරිගිරිය මහජන මන්ත්‍රීතුමා ප්‍රකාශ කළා, සෝමාවතිය විල්ලුව ගැන. ඒ විල්ලුවේ අවුරුදු දෙසිය ගණනක් තිස්සේ මුස්ලිම් මහත්වරුන්, දුට්ඨ මහත්වරුන්, ගවයින් ආරක්ෂා කළා. තණ කැවිවේ ඒ සෝමාවතිය විල්ලුවේ. වනසංරක්ෂණ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව පැමිණිලා ඒ අයට හුඟක් හිරිහැර කළා. ඒ පිළිබඳව අපි විශේෂයෙන්ම ගරු ජනාධිපතිතුමාට කරුණු ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමෙන් පසුව පොඩි සහනයක් ලැබුණ. විශේෂයෙන්ම ඒ ගවයන් අනික් සතුන් සමග හිටියට කිසිම හානියක් නැහැ; කිසිම ප්‍රශ්නයක් නැහැ. මම විශේෂයෙන්ම ඉමිය කර්මාන්ත ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඉල්ලීමක් කරනවා. අවුරුදු දෙසිය ගණනක් ඒ තණ විල්ලුවලයි, හරක් ජීවත් වුණේ. අලිත්ටවත් වෙන කිසිම සහෙකුටවත් ඒ අයගෙන් කිසිම කරදරයක්, හිරිහැරයක් නැහැ. එම නිසා ඒ තත්ත්වයෙන්ම කටයුතු කර ගෙන යන්නට ඉඩ දුන්නොත් එය ඉතා මත්ම වැදගත්. එක පුද්ගලයකුට අයිති හරක් දහස් ගණනක් ඉන්නවා; හරක් පව්වියකට දහස් ගණනක් ඉන්නවා. පසුගිය දවස්වල තිබුණු ගංවතුරට මෙයින් හුඟ දෙනෙක් ගහගෙන ගියා. දැන් ටික දෙනයි ඉතුරු වී ඉන්නේ. එම නිසා ගව සම්පත ආරක්ෂා කර ගැනීමට නම්, මේ පනතින් ඒ කටයුතු සීමා කරන්නේ නැතුව, එම ප්‍රදේශයට ගිනින්, පරීක්ෂා කර බලා, අවශ්‍ය ඉඩම් අත්පත් කර ගෙන, නීත්‍යානුකූලව කටයුතු කළොත් ඉතා වැදගත් බව කියන්න කැමතියි.

ත්‍රිකුණාමල ප්‍රදේශයෙන් මේ සමාන ප්‍රශ්න තිබෙනවා. අපේ ත්‍රිකුණාමලයේ ගරු මන්ත්‍රීතුමා (ආර්. සම්පත්දත් මහතා) ඒ ප්‍රදේශයේ ඇති තණ ඉඩම් සම්බන්ධයෙන් නීතර්ම තොයෙකුත් යෝජනා අපේ සංවර්ධන සභාවේදී ඉදිරිපත් කරනවා. නීතිය මගින් අපි ඉඩම් වෙන් කළත් සොහොන් පිටි අල්ලා ගන්නවා වාගේ කවුරුන් හරි රූට ඇවිත් පදිංචි වෙනවා. එම නිසා තද නීති ඇති කරන්න ඕනෑ. මෙම තත්ත්වය ත්‍රිකුණාමලය ප්‍රදේශයටත් බලපානවා. එම ප්‍රදේශයෙන් කිරි නිෂ්පාදනය ඉතාම දියුණු අන්දමට කර ගෙන යනවා; ඒ ප්‍රදේශවල ස්වාභාවික තණ බිම් තිබෙනවා.

කාන්දකඩු ත්‍රිකුණාමාඩු සත්ව ගොවිපල දන් දියුණු වෙත් අඩු තත්ත්වයකයි, තිබෙන්නේ. එම සත්ව ගොවිපල ගැන පරීක්ෂා කිරීම බොහොම අඩුයි. මම

[එච්. ඩී. ඩී. නෙල්සන් මහතා]

ඊයේත් පොළොන්නරුවේ සත්ව ගොවිපලට ගිනිත් පරීක්ෂා කර බලුව. එතැන අය කියන්නේ අප ඒ ගැන දක්වන උනන්දුව මදි නිසා කිරි නිෂ්පාදනය අඩු වන බවයි. එම නිසා මේ ගැනත් ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරන ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටිනවා. විශේෂයෙන්ම ඇතැම් අවස්ථාවලදී තමන්ගේ ගොවිතැන් පාඨ වුණම අපේ දුප්පත් ගොවි මහත්වරුන්ට ජීවත් වෙන්න මාගීයක් සැලසෙන්නේ කිරි නිෂ්පාදනයෙනුයි. ඒ නිලධාරී මහත්වරු විශාල උනන්දුවකින් කටයුතු කරනව. ත්‍රිකුණාමල දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ මෙන්ම පොළොන්නරු දිස්ත්‍රික්කය තුළත් විශාල තණ බිම් ඇති කිරීම වෑනේම කිරි නිෂ්පාදනය පිළිබඳවත් ඒ අය තව තවත් උනන්දු කිරීමට ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානය යොමු කරන හැටියට ඉල්ලා සිටිමින් මම නිහඬ වෙතවා. ඔබතුමාට ස්තූතියි.

Jaffna and bring them to Puliankulam where you can open up a pasture land, feed the animals and then they can be sold for meat or for other purposes.

Sir, I do not know whether this Bill envisages social pastures ; that is, each village must have a pasture of its own of about 50 to 100 acres, wherever it is possible, or even small plots of land. In the Jaffna peninsula, land is a very rare commodity. State land is almost nil. We would like to have even two to five acres on which we can grow grass or trees like ipil-ipil. I am fully aware that you cannot feed more than 15 per cent of ipil-ipil to an animal because it is toxic. The moment you put your hand on an animal which is fed on too much of ipil-ipil, its hair comes off. The toxic contents is present if an animal is fed over 20 per cent of ipil-ipil.

The other matter is that the pasture should include growing up of trees like ipil-ipil, gricilidia and even palmyrah because that is the only fodder we have in the Northern province. We cannot grow grass on a larger acreage. We do not have the land and the animals have to be fed.

Sir, many years ago I had a discussion in the plane from Jaffna to Colombo with an expert from New Zealand who had come to Sri Lanka. He told me that sufficient fodder is not available in the dry zone to feed big animals. So you will have to develop a cow or animal that will suit the terrain in the dry zone. In the dry zone the animals will have to be small because the feeding will have to be quantitatively small or low. I think Dr. Buvenendran had developed an animal called the Jaffna cow, a cross with a jersey and a normal Jaffna cow, which is small in size, and could give about seven or eight bottles of milk. (Interruption) Yes, of course because it is partly straw. I will come to that.

Sir, we will have to develop as far as possible animals that are small because our feeding will have to fit in ; the feeding will have to be remunerative and you must have a margin of profit. If you over-feed them, then of course it will be a loss. I also emphasize that the animal size should be limited or it should not be excessive, for instance a Frisian in Jaffna would not work. It will have to be Tapaka or a Jersey cross, or an indigenuous cow crossed with a jersey or Tapaka. The animal must be hardy.

In this context, I would also appeal to the Hon. Minister to get us some cows and bulls from grass bulls in India. At least at the next season, that is, the Thiruvanamalai auctions that take place somewhere in November, we must negotiate with the Indian Government to get some of those animals which are short. I am told that there is a variety called Aragonamalai which is small in size. There is an area in South India from where we could get a short, dwarfed variety. They may not need that amount of feed.

අ. හා. 6.07
කේ. තුරේසිරත්නම් මහතා (පේදුරුතුව)
(කි.රු. ජෙ. තුරායාත්තිනම්—පුරුක්කිතනුරා)
(Mr. K. Thurairatnam—Point Pedro)
Mr. Deputy Speaker, while endorsing the Bill that has been presented by the Hon. Minister for Rural Industrial Development, I would like to especially emphasise one or two small matters.

The Jaffna District, for instance, is short of land. Certain of these problems are peculiar to the Jaffna District. We are extremely short of land but our cattle population is over 112,000 and over 15,000 of them are upgraded animals and 30 per cent of the artificial insemination is carried on in those parts.

We are short of pasture lands and it becomes imperative that you will have to reserve at least 2,000 to 3,000 acres not only for grazing cattle but also to grow improved varieties of grass to be cut and sent to the Jaffna peninsula to feed the starving cattle.

Sir, I stated earlier that over 15,000 upgraded animals are found in Jaffna. They are fairly high yielding variety, chiefly the improved jersey. Over 13,000 to 14,000 animals are artificially inseminated and that amounts to nearly 30 per cent of the Island's artificially inseminated cattle. Sir, it is very relevant to state in this context that no pregnancy test is carried out. That means the feeding cost keeps soaring. The animal must have its next calving within 365 to 375 days for the owner to make a profit, because an animal will cost in Jaffna over Rs. 500 for its upkeep. Therefore, you will have to ensure that cut grass is sent to Jaffna.

The other matter is, because of the high cost of maintaining these animals in the province, the heifers and young bull calves are sold out and sometimes they go for slaughter. Therefore, it is essential to have a board and lodging scheme or a scheme to salvage these calves and heifers, or you can even buy these bulls and calves in

Then of course we must ensure that these pasture lands are not encroached on. Then we must make use of trees as straw. For instance in Mannar, Vavuniya and Mullaitivu, in some areas the straw is burnt or it is not fully used. We could make them into pellets or otherwise to be fed; treated straw. We must also explore those possibilities. Palmyrah leaves could be used and should be used because it has 18 per cent protein. We will have to see where it can be crushed. Together with bran and various other mineral salts it could be made into pellets or cakes and supplied in bags. It should be done as early as possible because the palmyrah palm is available. Millions of them are available in Mannar, in various parts of Kilinochchi, and are unused. (*Interruption*).

மன் திரேசேன்

(அங்கத்தவர் ஒருவர்)

(A Member)

Mullaitivu!

கே. துரைநாதன்

(திரு. தே. துரைநாதன்)

(Mr. K. Thurairatnam)

It could be used and should be used. We must not confine ourselves only to pastures. (*Interruption*) Thanks for your offer.

Sir, there is another matter I want to mention. All livestock will have to be registered. It will prevent theft. All animals will have to be registered and ear-tagged so that we will know exactly to whom these animals belong and to which part of the country. Then, of course You will have to save them from hoof and mouth disease. This will have to be controlled because pasture also envisages that. You know that animals can get infected.

The other matter is the control of mastitis either sub-clinically or clinically. We have studied this question in Jaffna, an found that nearly 30 per cent of milk goes waste because of mastitis. Milk production is low because of mastitis. So, all these matters will have to be looked into together, and I am aware that the Hon. Minister is fully alive to all these problems and that he will take every step possible in this direction. I want to say that even if the extent of land is small—in our parts it may be five acres, two acres or even half an acre—you can give it over to the Young Farmers Clubs or Rural Development Societies to grow Ipil Ipil and Gliricidia or such other trees. Social forests or social pastures should not be leased out to any individuals because that will upset these schemes. It should not be the intention to palm off these pastures to big combines such as Nestles and the like but to indigenous people around the villages. The villagers must have precedence over new-comers in those areas.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

5-A 67495 (83/01)

கே. சிவசுப்பிரமணியன்

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

There is only one matter that I want clarified with regard to this Bill. The Bill, as I see it, is to convert the existing State land to pasture land, and that is to be done with the concurrence of two officials, namely, the Land Commissioner and the Director of Animal Production and Health. Then, Sir, the lease is to be given by the Government to a corporate body and not to individuals, as I see it. You are going to hand over land to persons engaged in the business of livestock breeding where you are satisfied that such institution or body of persons has the capacity to manage and develop such pasture land. I do not see in this Bill any provision whereby you are going to permit cattle belonging to individuals to come and graze. I do not see any such provision. You do not intend to do so because in Clause 9 you provide that any person who brings outside cattle into the area which will be gazetted as pasture land, will be prosecuted. All this time we were under the impression that this was a Bill to help the poor farmers. No; it is just the reverse. What would happen is that even the State land mentioned by the hon. Member for Divulapitiya (Mr Ariyaratne Jayatillake), would be made pasture land. I do not think any farmer would be able to graze his cattle there. It would be illegal. You cannot fell trees, you cannot graze any cattle, you cannot cause any damage to such land and you cannot tamper with such land. These are good things, but you cannot do these things, This is not for us.

I want to ask the Hon. Minister whether he is thinking of the Villu area in the Polonnaruwa District. Please let us know because you have certain organisations like Nestles working in that area. I do not want to insinuate anything, but we would like to know from you about this matter. Is it for individuals to feed their cattle or is it for companies? To my mind, it is for companies according to Clause 3. Are you going to give it to individuals?

சி. சிவசுப்பிரமணியன்

(திரு. எஸ். தொண்டமான்)

(Mr. S. Thondaman)

We want to encourage farmers to be organized as powerful bodies.

கே. சிவசுப்பிரமணியன்

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Precisely. That is why I say, it is not for individuals. Your Land Commissioner or an officer authorized by him in writing in consultation with the Director of Animal Production and Health shall lease any pasture land to any State institution or body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate, where he is satisfied that such institution or body of persons has the capacity to manage and develop pasture land. So, you have the right even to give it to foreigners. Am I not right? You can give it to a foreign company.

taking so that step by step he will introduce Dr. Kurian's doctrine to Sri Lanka. We must have it. The hon. Member for Attanagalla seems to be thinking of many things, of mad Ministers and good Ministers. I do not know who they are. That is not wanted, Sir. This is the first step taken on the correct lines. That must be admitted. So we must thank the Hon. Minister for it because so far, almost every member on this side and the Opposition said that their pasture lands have been eroded by people and that in a few years time there will not be any land. What is the step we can take? We must thank the Hon. Minister for the first step he is taking. So let us have it. Let us not think of mad people. They can go to Angoda. That is another matter, but let us take the correct step. We thank the Hon. Minister for taking this step. I am sure in a few years he will one after the other implement or follow up Dr. Kurian's principle and bring up cattle farming to a stage as exists in Gujerat. Today, Dr. Kurian is supplying all the cheese, chocolate and milk necessary for India. All this is being supplied by Gujerat because of one man, Dr. Kurian. And I am sure our Minister is following his steps and will introduce all that. So let us have it, not condemn it. In his first speech the hon. Member for Attanagalla was for it. In the second speech he said this is good for some mad fellows. It is not correct; do not analyse in that way. The Hon. Minister is taking the first step in the correct direction and we are very proud of that Hon. Minister, and we are supporting this Bill. That is all I have to say.

එස්. තොන්ඩමන් මහතා

(திரு. எஸ். தொண்டமான்)

(Mr. S. Thondaman)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am very happy that a large number of hon. Members participated in this Debate. That shows the interest they are taking in this matter and it is really an encouragement for me to continue with my work. As far as the numerous matters pointed out by the hon. Members are concerned, I wish to say that all those will be gone into, and in the course of implementation they will be followed up. But with regard to what the hon. Member for Trincomalee (Mr. R. Sampanthan) said, all those are delays due to the fact that there is no law to handle them now. It is for that reason that I have brought this Bill. Even before the law was enacted, my Ministry compiled a list of all the reserves available for pasture lands and immediate relief will be given, and I also wish to say that I will not be guided mainly by the Government Agents and others; I am always ready for a discussion with MPs. Even where the cattle breeders' associations which are being organized all over are concerned, they can recommend and my Ministry will take note of those recommendations, and not merely those of officials.

Some people stated that we must have some special officers. But, I do not believe in dealing with officials. As a trade unionist for the last 40 years, I know how to organize people, and therefore it is my intention to

organize the farmers in this country as a strong institution, so that they could look after themselves and not depend even on the Minister, the Government or any other individual. So, I want the hon. Member for Attanagalla (Mr. Lakshman Jayakody) to understand that, today we are following exactly what Kurian in Amul, India, is doing. This has been recommended by the FAO, and for the hon. Member's information I can tell him that in the next week or so a delegation will be coming from China to study the aspect of livestock and dairy development, because the FAO was so impressed with the work that we are doing here and they are sending the delegation. So, when that is the appreciation by the whole world, you are saying that I am trying to give land to some foreigners. You all call my people aliens when they have sweated for your country, this country, for 100 years. Therefore, I am not surprised and when you say 'foreigners' I know whom you have in mind. As long as you follow a policy of that nature, our country cannot prosper. Today, under the leadership of His Excellency the President, there is no question of that happening.

The other day, when I went round working for His Excellency the President for the Referendum, some of my good friends said, "For every vote Thondaman gives to the President, they are going to lose two Sinhalese votes". This is the way, on communal lines, you people have been surviving, thriving in this country. Today, His Excellency the President has shown, that all living in this country, Sinhalese or Tamils, are Sri Lankans. Every time during election propaganda I was able to get on the same platform as an equal with any Sinhalese Minister, and there is no question that in those days you could not do it. Even if a Tamil wanted to give support they said, "No, no, give last, the Sinhalese vote will be against us". Those days are gone. Please learn these things. Do not live in the past. We are living in an era where everyone in this country must work together, get together, so that our common people, the rural population, 80 per cent of whom are poor, could be looked after. It may be that a few of us who are in Parliament, those who are in Walawwas, may do well. That does not mean that we can go on in this situation for ever. Therefore, I ask the hon. Member for Attanagalla not to think in terms of having a doubt in regard to every piece of legislation that we bring.—(Interruption.)

I would now like to speak about implementation. This is not done, as the hon. Deputy Minister for Rural Development told us, by some Veterinary Surgeons. A National Committee on pasture development is functioning. Its meetings are held periodically under my personal chairmanship, and we guide everything personally. Everything is being done and work is being carried out in that way. Whether a Veterinary Surgeon carries out work in the field or whether an Extension Officer or somebody else does it, is a different matter but policy is laid down by the National Committee which

[**එස්. තෝඩන් මහතා**]

comprises not only my Ministry officials, but also officials of the TRI, other Research Institutes and so on, under my chairmanship, and periodically it is being reviewed.

As the hon. Member for Point Pedro (Mr. K. Thurairatnam) told us, we are growing not only grass. Fodder is being grown and tree crops are being cultivated. We have taken over 500 acres for Ipil Ipil. We have problems in getting land. But in spite of that we have been getting land and we are experimenting with Ipil Ipil on 500 acres in Puttalam District. Everywhere possible we are taking steps to introduce straw treatment. We have got aid from the Netherlands and work is going on. We are also following it up with tree crops.

When these lands are taken over, they will be properly looked after, maintained, to see that more animals are covered per acre-unit. We do not simply reserve land and just leave it as it is done today; about four acres are necessary for an animal if we have the ordinary normal pasture as it is grown. We want to develop that. We are trying to get foreign aid wherever possible and we have got aid from a number of sources. Next year for ten Provinces we are getting aid from the Asian Development Bank. We are also getting Swiss aid for four Provinces. We are on the look-out for such foreign assistance so that all our problems, especially those of farmers will be looked after. We are trying to train them. Every fence is going to be a source of forage. Pasture means not only having big acreages, in large numbers. Every farmer is now being taught about forage in Polonnaruwa, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Amparai, and under the Swiss project. Every fence is being planted with Gliricidia trees or Ipil Ipil, so that they can have feed on their own fence, in their own compound.

We are now trying to see that everything possible is done but this law was lacking. It is true that it is only meant for State land. If I included private lands, it would have taken another five years before I was able to bring this Bill. So many objections would have been raised. Even in getting State land, there have been problems. As you have quite rightly pointed out, the Land Commissioner is the person who is in charge of land. Therefore, he has to be there. People are there—even on our side—who say, “Thondaman is in charge of these lands, we must see whether he takes the land and gives it to somebody”. Perhaps, the same thing is going on in our circles also, but it is not a completely new thing to the Opposition. Therefore we had to present this Bill in spite of all the problems.

I am glad that the hon. Members have been able to comment on this Bill. My good friend, the hon. Member for Kotmale (Mr. Ananda Dassanayake), in whose electorate I am a voter, has also made some comments. I

will certainly look into all the observations made by the hon. Members and see that all of us try to work together.—(*Interruption*). On one hand the hon. Member for Kotmale says that all lands are going under the Mahaweli and, on the other hand, he says the lands are neglected and idling like Horagolle.—(*Interruption*). As a Member of Parliament you can give me any land and I can declare it and bring it under this law. My only interest is to look after the cattle breeders. We are organizing a cattle breeders' association. We have agreed to review the price of milk every six months so that the farmers will get a reasonable price for their milk and it will not be dictated by officials and Ministers. We are going to make that a regular feature.

In the future the farmers, on their own rights, will be able to bargain and establish their own demands and dues. Therefore, my intention is, during my period of office as Minister, to ensure that every farmer in this country, particularly the small farmer, is organized as a body like the trade union so that they will become strong by themselves and do not need to depend on anybody like the MPs or the Ministers or whatever governments that may be in power. In the European countries, the farmers look after themselves. We want the poor farmers in particular to look after themselves. The only way to look after themselves like the workers is to get organized into a strong body. Once they become a strong body, they will be able to look after themselves.

Whatever fears the hon. Member for Attanagalla has, I am sure that in time to come he will understand that he is wrong, and I can assure the hon. Member that I have no such intentions.

සුභකම පිමසන ලදීත්, සහයමත විය.

පනත් කෙටුම්පත ඊට අනුකූලව දෙවන වර කියවන ලදී.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

அதன்படி, சட்டமூலம் இரண்டாம் முறையாக மதிப்பிடப்பெற்றது.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a Second time.

මතු පළවන කේන්තව සහයමත විය.

“පනත් කෙටුම්පත පූර්ණ සාරීලේන්තු කාරක සභාවකට පැවරීම අනුය.”—[**එස්. තෝඩන් මහතා.**]

தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது :

“சட்டமூலம் முழு பாராளுமன்றக் குழுவுக்குச் சாட்டப்படுமாக.” [திரு. எஸ். தோண்டமான்]

Resolved :

“That the Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole Parliament.”—(*Mr. S. Thondaman*).

කාරක සභාවෙහිදී සලකා බලන ලදී.

[**නියෝජ්‍ය කථනායකතුමා මූලසනාදය විය.**]

குழுவில் ஆராயப்பட்டது.

[**பிரதிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் தலைமை வகித்தார்கள்.**]

Considered in Committee.

(*MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.*)

සීමා සහිත ත්‍රිටිස් සිලෝන් කෝපරේෂන්,
 සීමා සහිත ත්‍රිටිස් සිලෝන් මිලිං සමාගම,
 සීමා සහිත මරයන්ටි සමාගම (සිලෝන්) සහ
 සීමා සහිත (සිලෝන්) එක්ස්ට්‍රැක්ෂන් සමාගම :
 වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව

பிரிட்டிஷ் சிலோன் கோப்பறேசன் லிமிட்டட், பிரிட்டிஷ் சிலோன் மில்லிங் கம்பனி லிமிட்டட், ஒறியன் கம்பனி (இலங்கை) லிமிட்டட், சிலோன் எக்ஸ்ராக்சன் கம்பனி லிமிட்டட் : ஆண்டறிக்கை

BRITISH CEYLON CORPORATION LIMITED.,
 BRITISH CEYLON MILLING CO. LTD., ORIENT
 COMPANY (CEYLON) LIMITED AND CEYLON
 EXTRACTION COMPANY LIMITED-ANNUAL
 REPORT

මොන්ටේගු ජයවික්‍රම මහතා

(திரு. மொண்டேகு ஜயவிக்ரம)

(Mr. Montague Jayawickreme)

I move,

“That in terms of Section 12 of the Business Undertakings (Amendment) Act, No. 35 of 1971, published in the Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary No. 14,998/7 of 25th February, 1972, the Annual Report for the year 1980 of the Business Undertakings of British Ceylon Corporation Ltd., British Ceylon Milling Co. Ltd., Orient Company (Ceylon) Ltd., and Ceylon Extraction Company Ltd., being report incorporating the Auditor-General’s Report, which was presented on 25th November, 1982, be approved.”

ප්‍රශ්න සහතික කරන ලදී.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

අ. නා. 6.40

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

The Hon. Minister of Plantation Industries moved this motion but I want a few comments from the Hon. Minister of coconut industries because this comes under coconut industries.

I want to ask one question from the Hon. Minister of coconut Industries. We are very happy that he is back from the Philippines after a thorough knowledge and study of the Philippines coconut market. I believe he will be able to tell us what he did and what he achieved, so that least it will give a fillip to the coconut prices that exist in this country.

In the meantime, I want to bring to his notice a certain imbalance in the customs duties on coconuts that we have in this country. These are the three coconut products that we normally export. Now, Sir, the export market for coconut is completely gone. I do not want to comment on it at all. With regard to certain duties that have been charged for D.C., copra as well as fresh coconut and oil, I think there is an imbalance at some point or other. I would like the Hon. Minister to look into this.

On the last occasion I spoke in this House, I brought in a series of questions so that he may find the answers to them and then work out a duty structure that would be useful for the coconut producer. Today, the coconut producer has been promised a thousand rupees per thousand nuts. But to tell you very frankly, no miller is paying us a thousand rupees. The Government, I know, is paying the miller a thousand rupees but the miller does not pay the producer. Through the Treasury the government is subsidizing the miller by paying a thousand rupees for a thousand nuts. But the producer does not get the benefit. I checked up at one point and I found that the miller is absorbing it. He is giving a low price and he is pocketing the balance money. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whom he has to safeguard. I know he will give the reply saying “producer”. He has to safeguard the producer. I know he will say so but actually he is not safeguarding the producer. He must safeguard either the exporter, or the miller, or the producer. But, here, what happens is that the miller gets the balance of the thousand rupees. Today, I must say the prices have gone up beyond a thousand rupees because the domestic market has reached the price of about rupees one thousand two hundred or rupees one thousand three hundred for a thousand nuts but, when it comes to a case of something below rupees one thousand, I think some system has to be worked out whereby the producer get the benefit. I asked certain questions from the Hon. Minister on the last occasion with regard to the BCC and all other connected companies of the BCC and I would like the Hon. Minister, when we discuss the Budget next month or the month after, to give us replies to the series of questions that I have asked on the present coconut market.

I would also like the Hon. Minister to let us know what he has achieved in the Philippines, what he wants to achieve in the philippines after his visit there and whether we are going to have a rosy time this year.

හැරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා (අමතනුමා සහ නියෝජ්‍ය ජනතා වතු සංවර්ධන අමතනුමා)

(திரு. ஹரல்ட் ஹேரத்—அமைச்சரும், ஜனதா தோட்ட அபிவிருத்திப் பிரதி அமைச்சரும்)

(Mr. Harold Herath—Minister and Deputy Minister of Janata Estates Development)

Mr. Deputy speaker, the hon. Member for Attanagalla raised a series of questions about the coconut industry last time when one of the reports came up for discussion, and for his sake I have gathered all the information. One of these days, if he would be kind enough to call over, he can go through it and satisfy himself that there is nothing irregular in all the matters that he had raised. I do not think they are matters for us to discuss at the committee stage. He can satisfy himself from the information that I have. I think it was like a school teacher’s questions. I took them down.

නියෝජ්‍ය කථනායකතුමා

(පිරිනිසි සපාභායකර් අවුරුදු)
(Mr. Deputy Speaker)

Order, please! The Hon. Speaker will now take the Chair.

අනතුරුව නියෝජ්‍ය කථනායකතුමා මූලාසනයෙන් ඉවත් වූයෙන් කථනායකතුමා මූලාසනාරූප විය.

අතන් පිරිනිසි, පිරිනිසි සපාභායකර් අවුරුදු අක්කිරාසනත්ති විනිසු අකලවෙ, සපාභායකර් අවුරුදු තව්වමෙ ඔතිත්තාර්කන්.

Whereupon MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER left the Chair, and MR. SPEAKER took the Chair.

හාරල්ඩ් හේරත් මහතා

(තිරු. හරාල්ඩ් හේරාත්)
(Mr. Harold Herat)

We have taken down all the questions from HANSARD, and I am sure he will be satisfied once he goes through the information that I have gathered. Everything is ready for him to go through.

As regards my visit to the Philippines, I am yet in the dialogue stage with the Philippine Coconut Authority. But I can assure the hon. Member for Attanagalla and the coconut industry in Sri Lanka of one thing, and that is that things are going to look much brighter than they were, because the Philippines and Sri Lanka are the chief exporters, especially of desiccated coconut, to the world market. I must say that our dialogue is very satisfactory, and the coconut producers of this country can look forward to a bright future as regards marketing.

Now, Sir, as regards the price of a thousand coconuts, *ad Nauseam*. I have been explaining that it is not possible for us to give any sort of guaranteed price because the price of a thousand coconuts depends mainly on the outturn. We give the millers today a subsidy per metric ton of desiccated coconut manufactured, not on a thousand coconuts. Rs. 1,000 is given for a metric ton of desiccated coconut manufactured at their factory, and we monitor all the coconuts that have been purchased and according to the outturn we see that the producer is paid a satisfactory price. The hon. Member for Attanagalla spoke to me this morning and said that he got less than Rs. 1,000 for his coconuts. I do not know how far the information is correct. You have got very close to Rs. 1,000—Rs.980 or something like that. There is the first payment, the second payment and the third payment in the co-operative mills, and you may well exceed the Rs. 1,000 once your final payment comes. These are matters which cannot be worked out with mathematical precision.

Now, where the Chilaw district is concerned, especially in my area, today nuts fetch Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,250 per thousand because the outturn is very good particularly where desiccated coconut is concerned, and for a candy of copra the number of nuts utilized is not so heavy as in other areas unfortunately, in the hon. Member's area the outturn has been very poor because of

the drought in the years 1978 to 1979. I think the outturn should improve next year and the price of coconut would definitely be better for the producer.

I do not think there are any other matters that were raised by the hon. Member for Attanagalla. I think BCC has made fairly good profits in 1980 also.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහායවීමෙන් විය.

විභාග විඳිකුම්පට්ටු ඉත්තුකුකොල්ලන්ගට්ටු.
Question put, and agreed to.

**රෙදි නිෂ්පාදන ද්‍රව්‍ය නීතිගත සංස්ථාව:
වාර්ෂික ගිණුම**

රෙසවු වැටුප්පුකුකුන් කුඳ්ටුත්තාපනම් : වරුඳාත්ත කනකුකුන්

**WEAVING SUPPLIES CORPORATION :
ANNUAL ACCOUNTS**

විජයපාල මෙන්ඩිස් මහතා (පේෂකර්ම ඇමතිතුමා)

(තිරු. විජයපාල මෙණ්ඩිස්—පුඳාඳවත් තොමුඳා
අමෙසුර්)
(Mr. Wijayapala Mendis—Minister of Textile Industry)

I move,

“That in terms section 14 (3) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971, the Annual Accounts submitted by the Liquidator of the Weaving Supplies Corporation, being accounts for the year ending 31st December 1977, and the report of the Auditor-General thereon, which were presented on 25th November 1982, be approved.”

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහායවීමෙන් විය.

විභාග විඳිකුම්පට්ටු ඉත්තුකුකොල්ලන්ගට්ටු.
Question put, and agreed to.

**ශ්‍රී ලංකා දුම්කොළ කර්මාන්ත සංස්ථාව:
වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව**

මුලකුකුපු පුකුකුඳිකු කෙත්තොමුත්ත කුඳ්ටුත්තාපනම් :
මුණ්ඳාඳුරිකුකුකුන්

**SRI LANKA TOBACCO INDUSTRIES
CORPORATION : ANNUAL REPORTS**

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(තිරු. ංම. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා)
(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs.

I move,

“That in terms of Section 14 (3) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971, the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of the Sri Lanka Tobacco Industries Corporation, being report incorporating the Auditor-General's observations for the year ended 31st December 1979, which was presented on 25th November 1982, be approved”.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහායවීමෙන් විය.

විභාග විඳිකුම්පට්ටු ඉත්තුකුකොල්ලන්ගට්ටු.
Question put, and agreed to.

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(திரு. எம். வினசன்ட் பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs.

I move,

“That in terms of Section 14 (3) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971, the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of the Sri Lanka Tobacco Industries Corporation, being report incorporating the Auditor-General’s observations for the year ended 31st December 1980, which was presented on 25th November 1982, be approved”.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන දේන්, සහයවීමක විස.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

සීමාසහිත (සීලෝන්) ඔක්සිජන් ව්‍යාපාරික

ආයතනය : වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව

இலங்கை ஒட்சிசன் வர்த்தகத் தாபனம் : ஆண்டறிக்கை

CEYLON OXYGEN LTD : ANNUAL REPORT

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා, මහතා

(திரு. எம். வினசன்ட் பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs.

I move,

“That in terms of Section 14 (3) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971, the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of the Government of Sri Lanka—Successor to the Business Undertaking of Ceylon Oxygen Ltd., being report incorporating the Auditor-General’s observations for the year ended 31st December 1980, which was presented on 24th December 1982, be approved”.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන දේන්, සහයවීමක විස.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

ලංකා ප්‍රමිති කාර්යාංශය : වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව

இலங்கைக் கட்டளைகள் பணியகம் : ஆண்டறிக்கை

BUREAU OF CEYLON STANDARDS : ANNUAL REPORT

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා, මහතා

(திரு. எம். வினசன்ட் பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs.

I move,

“That in terms of Section 14 (3) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971, the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of the Bureau of the Ceylon Standards, being report incorporating the Auditor-General’s observations for the year ended 31st December 1979, which was presented on 24th December 1982, be approved”

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන දේන්, සහයවීමක විස.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

කෘෂිකර්ම රක්ෂණ මණ්ඩලය :

වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව

கமந்தொழில் காப்புறுதிச் சபை : ஆண்டறிக்கை
AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE BOARD :
ANNUAL REPORT

ගාමිනී ජයසූරිය මහතා (කෘෂිකාර්මික සංවර්ධනය හා පර්යේෂණ පිළිබඳ ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. காமினி ஜயசூரிய—விவசாய அபிவிருத்தி, ஆராய்ச்சி அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Gamini Jayasuriya—Minister of Agricultural Development & Research)

I move,

“That in terms of Section 30 (2) of the State Industrial Corporations Act, No. 49 of 1957, the Annual Report and Accounts of the Agricultural Insurance Board, including the observations of the Auditor-General for the year 1979, which was presented on 25th November 1982, be approved”.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන දේන්, සහයවීමක විස.

வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

සීමාසහිත ස්වාධීන රූපවාහිනී සේවය :

පරිපාලන වාර්තාව

மட்டுப்பட்ட சுயாதீனத் தொலைக்காட்சி வலயம் : நிர்வாக அறிக்கை

INDEPENDENT TELEVISION NETWORK LTD :
ADMINISTRATION REPORT

එම්. වින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා, මහතා

(திரு. எம். வினசன்ட் பெரேரா)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

On behalf of the Minister of State.

I move,

“That the Administration Report incorporating the Report of the Auditor-General and the Profit and Loss Accounts for the period from 1979.06.05 to 1980.12.31 of the Government Owned Business Undertaking of Independent Television Network Ltd., taken over by the Government under the Business Acquisition Act, No. 35 of 1971, by notice published in the Gazette Extraordinary No. 39/5 of 1979.06.05 which was presented on 24th December 1982, be approved”.

ප්‍රශ්නය සහතික කරන දේ.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකෝඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

I want to make only one comment. I was sorry to see in today’s “SUN” paper a small news item to say that the Sinhala and Tamil news has been deleted from the ITN broadcast. I would like to find out why ITN has decided on this, because I know that there are many Sinhala and Tamil people who would like to see better programmes on ITN than what you sometimes see on Rupavahini. I am not trying to condemn anyone. I know there are many

people who would like to see ITN and immediately thereafter listen to the Sinhala version of the news. But according to this news item, the Sinhala and Tamil news will be deleted and only the English news will be broadcast. Ultimately what will happen is that ITN will be mainly for English broadcasts while Rupavahini will be only for Sinhala and Tamil broadcasts.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether this is so, and if it is so I hope he will correct it by having the Sinhala as well as the Tamil news also on ITN.

ආනන්දනිස්ස ද අල්විස් මහතා (රාජ්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා)

(*திரு. ஆனந்தநிஸ்ஸ த அல்விஸ்—இராஜாங்க அமைச்சர்*)

(Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis—Minister of State)

Sir, the problem of a single channel in a television station like Rupavahini has to be appreciated. We have very limited broadcasting time, and we do not have the facilities to permit listeners to switch on and off from a particular channel and select their channels as you have in radio. So there have been complaints of repetitiveness of the news, more or less the same news three times a day, which is between six and ten o'clock. It is a bit too much they say. And if it is to be automatically repeated on ITN as well, the only other channel which would give a choice would be denied to our viewers. Rupavahini reaches the whole of Sri Lanka. It is a nation-wide television network. ITN has a limited range. In the beginning it had a limited range of something like 30 miles. We have now moved to Wickremasinghepura, which is very close to this Parliament, and now we can reach somewhere around 50 miles. That gives us a choice of another beam to present a different kind of programme.

We also decided that the two sections should work somewhat independently of each other. I use the word "somewhat" because the Rupavahini Board will have the power to oversee and to direct general national television broadcasting policy, but ITN is given initiative to develop itself as an independent television network, which is what the name says it should be. So they will generate different programmes.

So it is a matter of choice for the listeners. By just touching a button you can have one or the other. It is to give that choice that we have done this. But we are not the arbiters of these matters; the viewers are. Rupavahini has already conducted a survey of those viewers in the country. It may not be updated because this survey was conducted some months ago. But it is a very commendable thing for Rupavahini, so early in its life, to make, in a scientific manner, an opinion survey of what the people want to see, when they want to see it, how much of it they want to see, the timing of programmes, the choice of programmes and so on. It is intended that such surveys would be conducted from time to time, and

the views of the hon. Member for Attanagalla will be given the greatest respect when we review the planning of television programmes in the light of what I have said.

ප්‍රශ්නය විසඳන ලදීන්, සභා සම්මත විය.
வினா விடுக்கப்பட்டது ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

කථානායකතුමා

(*சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள்*)

(Mr. Speaker)

Item No. 33 to stand down ?

එම්. ටින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(*திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா*)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

Yes.

කල් නැබීම

ஒத்திவைப்பு

ADJOURNMENT

එම්. ටින්සන්ට් පෙරේරා මහතා

(*திரு. எம். வின்சன்ட் பெரேரா*)

(Mr. M. Vincent Perera)

I move,

"That the Parliament do now adjourn"

ප්‍රශ්නය සහතික කරන ලදී.

வினா எடுத்தியம்பப்பெற்றது.

Question proposed.

ලක්ෂ්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා (අතිනතගල්ල)

(*திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி—அத்தனகல்ல*)

(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody—Attanagalla)

Mr. Speaker, before I ask my question I would like to pay a tribute to a most competent member of the foreign service, Mr. Karen Breckenridge, who passed away due to a motor accident. He was handling this particular subject about which I am going to ask a question. We mourn his death because he was one of the leading lights in the Ministry as well as doing good service to his countrymen in the field of culture. I would like to place on record our deepest sympathies on his sad death.

My question, Sir, is a little belated now, because much water has flowed under the bridge. I wanted to ask this question on the 10th of December, 1982, because it was hot news at that time. However, it is not so late now.

Sir, in the Government-controlled newspapers of the ANCL and the Independent Newspapers of Ceylon, we came across news items giving the reasons as to why Kenneth Munro Scott, Political Secretary in the USA Embassy, was asked to leave the Island. Of course, we all know that he is quite a knowledgeable person with regard to Sri Lankan affairs. So, while I was reading the "Sunday Observer" of 5.12.82 I saw a note in bold, thick letters appearing on page 1, and it gave four reasons. Firstly, it said that this gentleman had criticized

[ලේස්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා]

this government as being corrupt ; secondly, that he had said that it was wrong to have deprived Mrs. Bandaranaike of her civic rights ; thirdly, that he had said that the police were aware of the reasons for setting fire to the house of the hon. Member for Jaffna and that the police were not taking any action ; and fourthly, that it is reliably learnt that after the Presidential Elections he had said that the elections were rigged.

Now, we are aware that where diplomats are concerned they pick up news and information, and they have full liberty—because there is the freedom of expression, Sir—to comment on it. Of course, there are certain limits to such comment. And because of his comment, subsequently Mr. Scott had to leave the Island.

Now, what I want to know from the Government is this. Did the Government decide to report the critical statement made by an officer of the American Embassy prior to the Presidential Election to the American Ambassador, Mr. John Reid ? Did the Government decide to name Mr. Scott as an undesirable and request the Embassy to transfer or recall the officer with immediate effect ? And was it reported that a Minister had brought to the notice of the Government a conversation at a dinner party where the statements mentioned in the article by Migara in the Week-End “ Sun ” Paper of December 1982 had been made ?

Now, Sir, I want to know whether these four reasons were the only reasons, or whether there had been any other reasons for his removal or his withdrawal or whatever word that he had used.

But, Sir, the story of a cocktail party is fantastic, and I do not think there is any truth in that. But certainly there was a dinner party. Everyone knows about it. There was a Minister present who heard this, and it was not Mr. Scott who is supposed to have said it but the Deputy Head of the Mission of the American Embassy ? This is the information.

Therefore, Sir, we would like to know the truth about this whole matter, and I hope the hon. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs will let the House and the country know, because this is the first time that such a situation had arisen in this country where a diplomat had been asked to go away from this country.

ආනන්දනිස්ස ද අල්විස් මහතා

(திரு. ஆனந்தநிஸ்ஸ ந அல்விஸ்)
(Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis)

When your Government was in power your Government asked the Koreans to go.

ලේස්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி.)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Oh, yes. There we said they were persons non-grata. That was quite a different situation, but certainly this is the first time it has happened in the American Embassy.

ආනන්දනිස්ස ද අල්විස් මහතා

(திரு. ஆனந்தநிஸ்ஸ ந அல்விஸ்)
(Mr. Anandatissa de Alwis)

That was worse.

ලේස්මන් ජයකොඩි මහතා

(திரு. லக்ஷ்மன் ஜயக்கொடி.)
(Mr. Lakshman Jayakody)

Oh, yes. At that time it was worse. I would say so. I quite agree. And not only that. We got Asia Foundation also out. I do not know whether they had diplomatic immunity at that time, but they were quite as powerful or more powerful than Mr. Scott. But this is the first time that a diplomat has been asked to go in that manner, and therefore we want to know from the Government why they chose that path.

ටිරෝන් දුනාන්දු මහතා (නියෝජ්‍ය විදේශ කටයුතු ඇමතිතුමා)

(திரு. திரேஸ்ன் பெர்னாண்டோ—பிரதி வெளிநாட்டலுவல்கள் அமைச்சர்)

(Mr. Tyronne Fernando—Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Scott, who was the First Secretary of the United States Embassy in Colombo, left Sri Lanka on the 7th December 1982 consequent on certain representations made by the Government to the Government of the United States.

The circumstances in which Mr. Scott left were unfortunate, and it was in the interests of the good relations between the United States and Sri Lanka. Both Governments have decided that this matter should be closed and that no further publicity should be given.

Sir, in the circumstances, I do not wish to elaborate on this matter in Parliament, but since the hon. Member has raised this issue I merely wish to mention that Mr. Scott had made several comments in public derogatory of the Government and its actions, something which a foreign diplomat accredited to any country is not expected to do.

ප්‍රශ්නය විමසන ලදීත්, සහායවීමක විස.

வினா விடுக்கப்பெற்று ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

Question put, and agreed to.

පාර්ලිමේන්තුව 3 වන දිනෙහි දී. ආ. 7.05 ව. 1983 ජනවාරි 5 වන දින දෙදා දී. ආ. 3 වන වේක් කල් විසේ ව.

அதன்படி, பி. ப. 7.05 மணிக்கு பாராளுமன்றம், 1983 ஜனவரி 5, புதன்கிழமை 19, ப. 3 மணிவரை ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டது.

Adjourned accordingly at 7.05 p.m. until 3 p.m. on Wednesday 5th January, 1983.

ප්‍රශ්නවලට ලිඛිත පිළිතුරු

வினாக்களுக்கு எழுத்துமூல விடைகள்

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

සිංහල ප්‍රවීණතාව නැති නිසා අස්කරන ලද දෙමළ සේවකයෝ

தமிழ் ஊழியர் : சிங்களத் தகைமையின்மையால் வேலையிலிருந்து நீக்கப்பட்டோர்

TAMIL EMPLOYEES DISCONTINUED FOR NON-PROFICIENCY IN SINHALA

528/82 (2)

ක. පො. ඉරත්නිනම් මහතා (කයිට්ස්)
(திரு. கா. பொ. இரத்தினம்—ஊர்காவற்றுறை)
(Mr. K. P. Ratnam—Kayts)

අධිකරණ ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) වර්තමාන රජය පිහිටුවනු ලැබූ දිනය වන 1977. 7. 22 වැනි දින සිට 1982. 3. 1 වැනි දින දක්වා කාලය තුළ සිංහල ප්‍රවීණතාව ලබා ගැනීමට අසමත් වීමේ හේතුව මත තම අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් හා අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ ඇති දෙපාර්තමේන්තු, සංස්ථා හා ව්‍යවස්ථාපිත මණ්ඩලවලින් අස්කරනු ලැබූ හෝ සේවය නතර කරනු ලැබූ එක් එක් දෙමළ සේවකයා සම්බන්ධයෙන් පහත සඳහන් විස්තර එතුමා ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නේද:— (1) (i) නම; (ii) පදවි ස්ථානයේ ලිපිනය; (2) (i) සේවයට බැඳුණු දිනය; (ii) සේවය නතර කරනු ලැබූ හෝ සේවයෙන් අස්කරනු ලැබූ දිනය; (3) (i) සේවය නතර කරනු ලැබූ හෝ සේවයෙන් අස්කරනු ලැබූ අවස්ථාවේ දැරූ තනතුර; (ii) ඔහු/ඇය ඒ අවස්ථාවේ වැඩ කළ කායාර්ථය; (4) (i) සමත් වූ සිංහල ප්‍රවීණතා විභාග; (ii) එම විභාග පැවැත් වූ දිනයන්; (5) සේවය නතර කරනු ලැබූ හෝ සේවයෙන් අස්කරනු ලැබූ අවස්ථාවේ ගෙවූ පාරිතෝෂික කය හෝ වෙනත් පාරිශ්‍රමික; (6) 1980. 11. 26 වැනි දින අංක 182 දරන රාජ්‍ය පරිපාලන චක්‍රලේඛය ප්‍රකාරව සහනයක් ලැබීමට සුදුසුකම් ඇත්තේද යන වග; (7) සුදුසුකම් ඇත්තේ නම්, සලසන ලද සහනය; (ආ) මෙම විස්තර ප්‍රකාශ නොකරන්නේ නම්, ඒ මක්ද?

நிதி அமைச்சராக் கேட்ட வினா: இந்த அரசாங்கம் பதவியேற்ற தினமான 1977.07.22 ஆந் தேதி முதல் 1982.03.01 ஆந் தேதி வரையான காலப் பகுதியில் அவரது அமைச்சிலிருந்தும் அதன் கீழுள்ள நினைக்களங்கள், கூட்டுத்தாபனங்கள், நியதிச் சட்டமுறையான சபைகள் என்பனவற்றிலிருந்தும் சிங்களத் தகைமை பெறத் தவறிய தால் வேலையிலிருந்து அகற்றப்பட்ட அல்லது நீக்கப்பட்ட ஒவ்வொரு தமிழ் ஊழியரையும் பற்றிய பின்வரும் விபரங்களை அவர் கூறுவாரா? (1) (i) பெயர் (ii) விட்டு விவரம் (2) (i) சேவையில் சேர்ந்த திகதி (ii) சேவையிலிருந்து அகற்றப்பட்ட அல்லது நீக்கப்பட்ட திகதி (3) (i) அகற்றப்பட்டபோது அல்லது நீக்கப்பட்டபோது வகித்த பதவி (ii) அப்போது வேலைபார்த்த அலுவலகம் (4) (i) சிந்தியுடந்த சிங்களத் தகைமைப் பரீட்சைகள் (ii) அப் பரீட்சைத் தேதிகள் (5) அகற்றப்பட்டபோது அல்லது நீக்கப்பட்டபோது வழங்கப்பட்ட பணிக்கொடை அல்லது வேறு ஊதியம் (6) 1980.11.26 ஆந் தேதிய 182 ஆம் இலக்கப் பொது நிர்வாகச்

சுற்றறிக்கைக்கு இனங்க நிவாரணம் பெறுதற்கு உரித்துடையவரா? (7) அவ்வாறு உரித்துடையவராயின் வழங்கப்பட்ட நிவாரணம். (ஆ) இன்றேல், ஏன்?

asked the Minister of Justice: (a) Will he state the following particulars about each of the Tamil employees discontinued or dismissed during the period from 22.7.1977, the date on which the present government was formed, till 1.3.1982, from his Ministry and the Departments, Corporations and statutory bodies under it, for failure to acquire proficiency in Sinhala:—(1) Name; (ii) home address; (2) (i) date of joining the service; (ii) date of discontinuance or dismissal; (3) (i) post held when discontinued or dismissed; (ii) the office where he/she worked then; (4) (i) Sinhala Proficiency tests passed; (ii) dates of those tests. (5) gratuity or other remuneration given on discontinuance or dismissal; (6) Whether eligible for relief according to the public Administration Circular No. 182 of 26.11.1980? (7) If eligible, the relief granted? (b) If not, why?

නිශ්ශංක විජයරත්න මහතා (අධිකරණ ඇමතිතුමා)
(திரு. நிசங்க விஜயரத்ன—நீதி அமைச்சர்)
(Mr. Nissanka Wijeyeratne—Minister of Justice)
(අ) කිසිවෙක් නැත. (ආ) පැන නොනගී.
(அ) ஒருவருமில்லை (ஆ) எழுவில்லை.
(a) None. (b) does not arise.

සිංහල ප්‍රවීණතාව නැති නිසා අස්කරන ලද දෙමළ සේවකයෝ

தமிழ் ஊழியர் : சிங்களத் தகைமையின்மையால் வேலையிலிருந்து நீக்கப்பட்டோர்

TAMIL EMPLOYEES DISCONTINUED FOR NON-PROFICIENCY IN SINHALA

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ක. පො. ඉරත්නිනම් මහතා
(திரு. கா. பொ. இரத்தினம்)
(Mr. K. P. Ratnam)

තැපැල් හා විදුලි සංදේශ ඇමතිතුමාගෙන් ඇසූ ප්‍රශ්නය: (අ) වර්තමාන රජය පිහිටුවනු ලැබූ දිනය වන 1977. 7. 22 වැනි දින සිට 1982. 3. 1 වැනි දින දක්වා කාලය තුළ සිංහල ප්‍රවීණතාව ලබා ගැනීමට අසමත් වීමේ හේතුව මත තම අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් හා අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ ඇති දෙපාර්තමේන්තු, සංස්ථා හා ව්‍යවස්ථාපිත මණ්ඩලවලින් අස්කරනු ලැබූ හෝ සේවය නතර කරනු ලැබූ එක් එක් දෙමළ සේවකයා සම්බන්ධයෙන් පහත සඳහන් විස්තර එතුමා ප්‍රකාශ කරන්නේද?:—(1) (i) නම; (ii) පදවි ස්ථානයේ ලිපිනය; (2) (i) සේවයට බැඳුණු දිනය; (ii) සේවය නතර කරනු ලැබූ හෝ සේවයෙන් අස්කරනු ලැබූ දිනය; (3) (i) සේවය නතර කරනු ලැබූ හෝ සේවයෙන් අස්කරනු ලැබූ අවස්ථාවේ දැරූ තනතුර; (ii) ඔහු/ඇය ඒ අවස්ථාවේ වැඩ කළ කායාර්ථය; (4) (i) සමත් වූ සිංහල ප්‍රවීණතා විභාග; (ii) එම විභාග පැවැත් වූ දිනයන්; (5) සේවය නතර කරනු ලැබූ හෝ සේවයෙන් අස්කරනු ලැබූ අවස්ථාවේ ගෙවූ පාරිතෝෂිකය හෝ වෙනත් පාරිශ්‍රමික; (6)

உ. சூ.

மேலே குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கின்ற அனைத்து உறுப்பினர்களும் கீழ்க்கண்டிருக்கின்ற கட்டுரைகளைப் பற்றி உறுப்பினர்கள் தமது கருத்துகளைக் குறிப்பிட்டுக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.

1983 சனவரி 18 வන அமர்வு

தலைப்பு: உறுப்பினர் கருத்துகள்.

குறிப்பு

அங்கத்தினர்கள் இறுதிப் பதிப்பிற் செய்யவிரும்பும் பிழை திருத்தங்களை அறிக்கையிற்றொளிவாகக் குறித்து பிழை திருத்தங்களைக் கொண்ட பிரதியை ஹன்சார்ட் பதிப்பாளியருக்கு

1983 ஜனவரி 18, செவ்வாய்க்கிழமைக்குப் பிந்தாமற்

கிடைக்கக் கூடியதாக அனுப்புதல் வேண்டும்.

NOTE

Corrections which Members suggest for the Final Print should be clearly marked in this Report and the copy containing the corrections must reach the Editor of HANSARD,

not later than

Tuesday, 18th January 1983

දයක මුදල් : පාර්ලිමේන්තු විවාද වාර්තාවල වාර්ෂික දයක මිල රු. 200/- කි. (අශෝධිත පිටපත් සඳහා නම් රු. 175/- කි). පිටපතක් ගෙන්වා ගැනීම අවශ්‍ය නම් ගාස්තුව රු. 2.50 කි. තැපැල් ගාස්තුව ගත 90 කි. කොළඹ 1. තැ. පෙ. 500, රජයේ ප්‍රකාශන කාර්යාංශයේ අධිකාරී වෙත සෑම වර්ෂයකම නොවැම්බර් 30 දාට ප්‍රථම දයක මුදල් ගෙවා ඉදිරි වර්ෂයේ දයකින් වය ලබාගෙන විවාද වාර්තා ලබාගත හැකිය. නියමිත දිනෙන් පසුව එවනු ලබන දයක ඉල්ලුම්පත් භාරගනු නොලැබේ.

சந்தா : ஹன்சார்ட் அதிகார அறிக்கையின் வருடாந்த சந்தா ரூபா 200/- (திருத்தப்படாத பிரதிகள் ரூபா 175/-) ஹன்சார்ட் தனிப்பிரதி ரூபா 2.50. தபாற் செலவு 90 சதம். வருடாந்த சந்தா முற்பணமாக அத்தியட்சர், அரசாங்க வெளியிட்டலுவலகம், த. பெ. இல. 500, கொழும்பு 1 என்ற விவாகத்திற்கு அனுப்பி பிரதிகளைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம். ஒவ்வொரண்டும் நவம்பர் 30 ந் தேதிக்குமுன் சந்தாப் பணம் அனுப்பப்படவேண்டும். பிந்திக் கிடைக்கும் சந்தா விண்ணப்பங்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்படமாட்டா.

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NOTE

Corrections which Members suggest for the Final Print should be clearly marked in this Report and the copy containing the corrections must reach the Editor of Hansard

not later than

Tuesday 13th January 1982

